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TECHNICAL REPORT

OGDEN MOUNTAIN JADE PROPERTY
(Continental Jade Mine Site)

Omineca Mining Division
Mapsheet 93N-13W
Lat 55 51 N/ Long 124 50 W.

for:

JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.

P.O.Box 126, White Rock, B.C.
V4B 4Z7 (604-538-4525)

by:

BARRY J. PRICE, M.SC. F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

3447 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 1W2 (604-733-6902)

January 25, 1988

16737

TECHNICAL REPORT

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Lat 55 51 N/ Long 124 50 W.

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JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.

P.O.Box 126, White Rock, B.C.
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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,737

by:

BARRY J. PRICE, M.Sc. F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

FILMED

3447 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 1W2 (604-733-6902)

January 25, 1988

TECHNICAL REPORT

OGDEN MOUNTAIN JADE PROPERTY JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.

SUMMARY

The Ogden Mountain jade site, owned by The Continental Jade Ltd., and being explored by Jade West Resources Ltd. is situated at the head of Lee Creek, a tributary of Ogden Creek, 145 km northeast of Smithers, B.C. and 314 km northwest of Prince George. (Mapsheet 93N 13W).

The property consists of four modified grid claims totalling 42 units. Jade West Resources is operating the property and conducting exploration and production is under the supervision of K. Makepeace. The property has recently been the focus of considerable attention from the media, and was featured in National Geographic magazine, and a CBC television program.

Nephrite jade of excellent quality was found on Lee Creek as placer boulders by S. Porayko and W. Larry Owen in 1967, but it was not until 1969 that in situ jade was discovered at the present mine site. Total production of jade from the site from 1967 to the present is estimated at 706 tons (642 tonnes), from two main deposits.

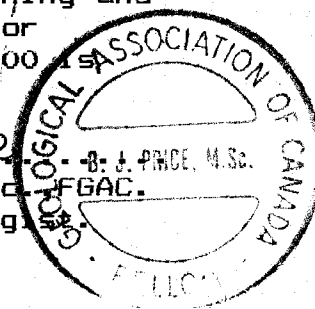
At the original showing, now referred to as the "Wire-Saw" deposit, nephrite bands and lenses occur at the contact of sheared serpentinite of Permian or Triassic age and metasedimentary rocks of Upper Paleozoic age (Cache Creek Group). At the "New Jade" site, discovered in 1972, a thin band of high quality jade occurs as a steeply dipping vein-like zone at the contact of serpentinite and a leucocratic phase of a granodiorite sill of probable Cretaceous age.

At both localities, nephrite, (Fibrous tremolite), occurs as a product of contact metamorphic activity with or without later hydrothermal effects. The associated minerals are predominantly garnet, diopside, sericite, chlorite and lime silicates.

During June to October, 1987, Jade West Resources expended approximately \$45,000 in exploration. The work, mostly cat trenching, exposed small amounts of moderate quality nephrite in the main "wire-saw" pit. Some high quality material was discovered at the "New Jade" deposit. A large lens variously estimated as 350 to 400 tons was exposed by bulldozer work at the "Volcanic Ridge" showing, northwest of camp.

Geologic reserves of nephrite occur in at least three areas, and all three areas should be further explored by trenching and diamond drilling in 1988. Several areas are outlined for additional prospecting and a tentative budget of \$125,000 is recommended for the coming exploration season.

Barry Price
Barry Price, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist



TECHNICAL REPORT
OGDEN MOUNTAIN JADE PROPERTY
JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.

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TECHNICAL REPORT

OGDEN MOUNTAIN JADE PROPERTY
(Continental Jade Mine Site)

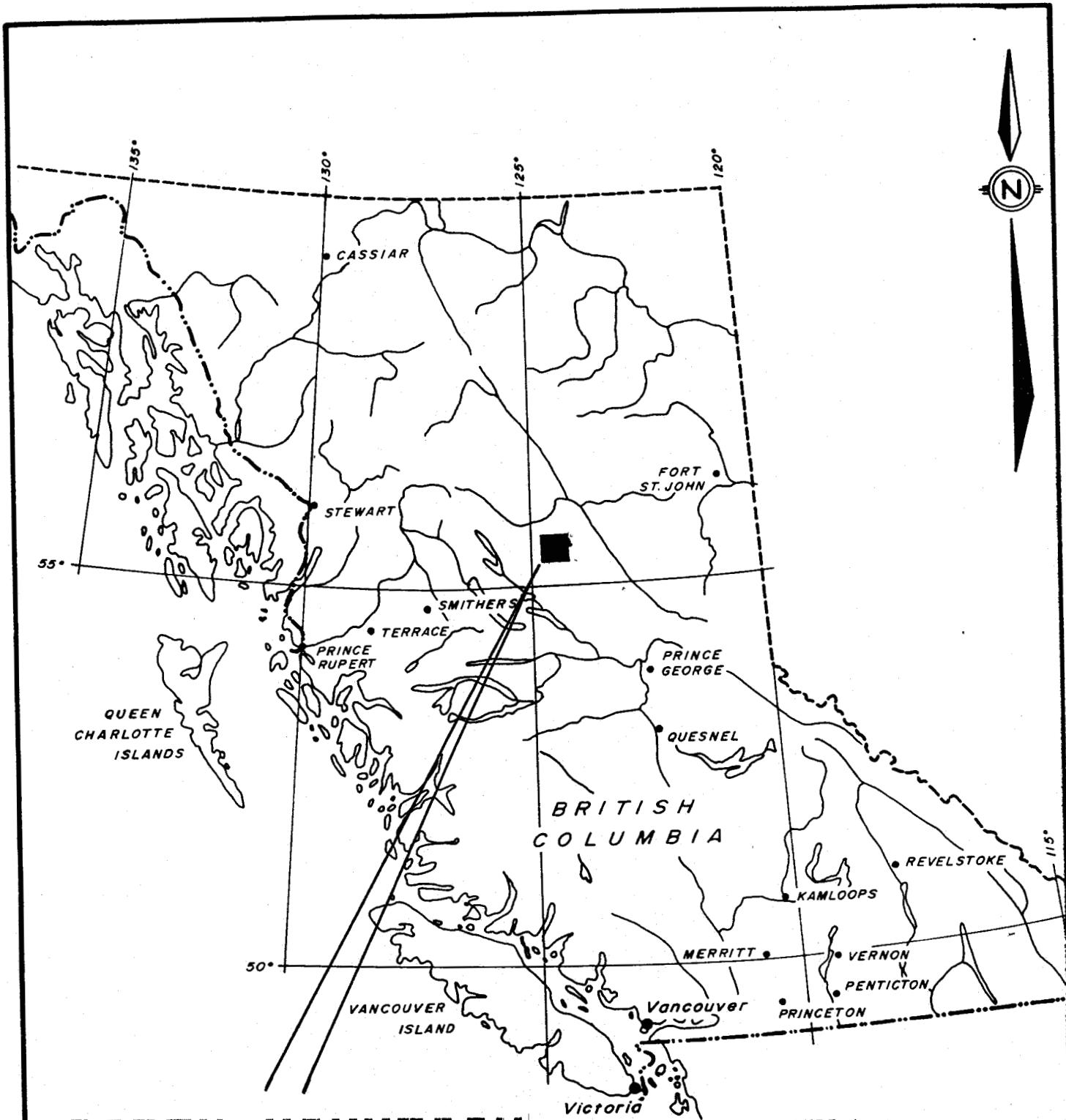
JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.

INTRODUCTION:

At the request of Mr. Kirk Makepeace, President of Jade West Resources Ltd., the writer has prepared this summary of recent work done on the Ogden Mountain Jade property of The Continental Jade Ltd. Much of the geological data is based on a geological report prepared for New World Jade Ltd. in 1972/73 and on Geological Survey Paper 78-19; "Jade in Canada" by Stanley F. Leaming, (1978). Mr. Makepeace provided data on current exploration and the photographs included as an appendix.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Mt. Ogden property of The Continental Jade Ltd. is situated south of the Omnicetla River in the Omineca Mountains of north-central British Columbia. The property is 90 miles (145 km) northeast of Smithers, B.C., and 195 miles (314 km) northwest of Prince George, B.C. Road access is via Fort St. James and a network of logging roads generally passable only in dry weather. The Fall River must be forded, occasionally impossible in times of heavy spring run-off. In dry weather, four wheel drive vehicles can be driven to the property. Alternatively, helicopter access is available from Smithers, Fort St. John, or Germansen Landing. Float planes can now be landed on Squawkbird Lake, near the property, although the lake is too short for anything but extremely light loads.



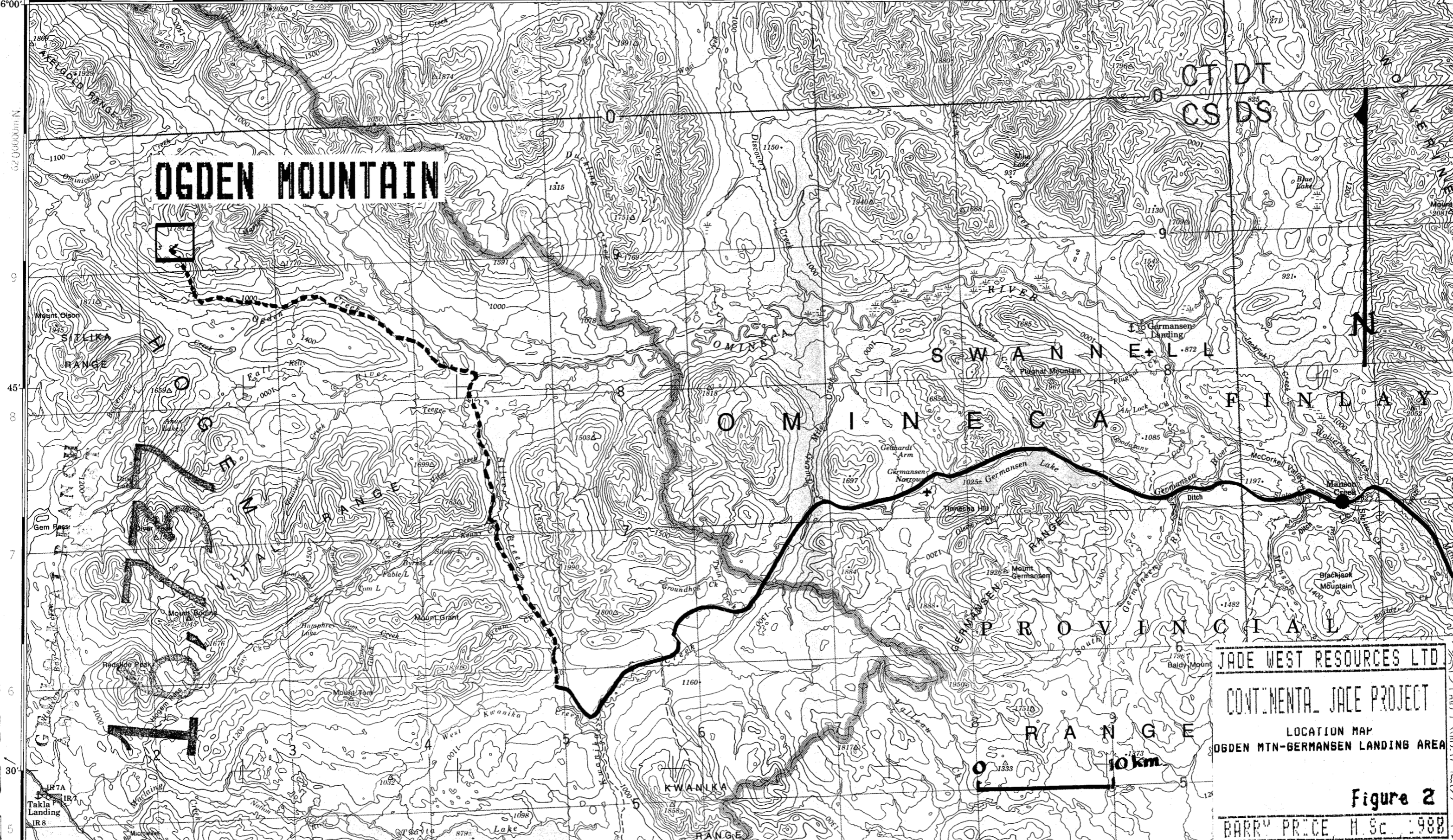
OGDEN MOUNTAIN

FIGURE 1

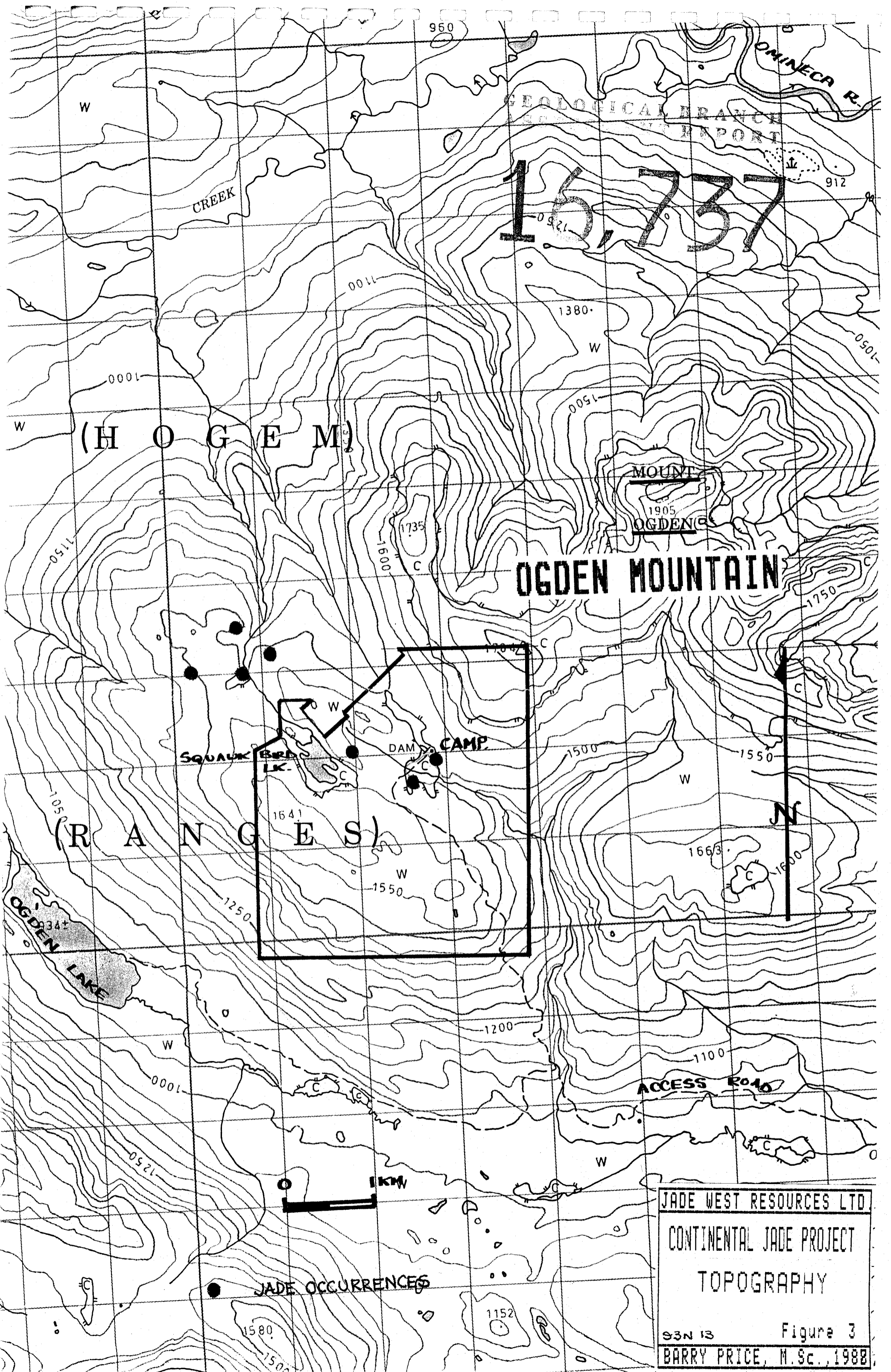
JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.
 CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT
 OGDEN MTN., OMINACA M.D.
 LOCATION MAP
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 BARRY PRICE M.S.C. 1988

Ustika Lake 9 mi 14 km

126°00' 320000m.E 45' 3 4 30' 5 15' 7 125°00' 8 9 45' 0 30' 1



JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD
 CONTINENTAL JACE PROJECT
 LOCATION MAP
 OGDEN MTN-GERMANSEN LANDING AREA
 Figure 2
 BARRY PRICE, M.Sc. 1988



15,737

(H O G E M)

MOUNT
1905
OGDEN

OGDEN MOUNTAIN

(R A N G E S)

SQUAWK BRN
LK.

DAM CAMP

OGDEN
LAKE

ACCESS ROAD

1 KM

JADE OCCURRENCES

JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD
CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT
TOPOGRAPHY
93N 13 Figure 3
BARRY PRICE, M.Sc., 1988

All terrain vehicles are practical on the property. Bulldozers and skidders have been used for transporting equipment and boulders at the mine-site.

The nearest supply centers are Smithers and Mackenzie.

CLAIMS:

The property comprises 4 claims totalling 42 units, as shown on the accompanying Figure 4., derived from the Mineral Titles claim map, updated Dec 12/87. The claims are registered in the name of The Continental Jade Ltd., . and Jade West Resources operates the property on a contract basis, under the supervision of Kirk Makepeace.

Claim data are listed below.

TABLE I

Claim Data - The Continental Jade Ltd.

CLAIM	UNITS	RECORD NO.	STAKING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
ANGELA 1	9	490	Oct 19 1976	Oct 22, 1992
DORIS 2	9	3633	Mar 22 1981	Mar 30, 1991.
THERESA 3	12	3634	Mar 22, 1981	Mar 30, 1991.
TAKAKO 4	12	3635	Mar 22, 1981	Mar 30, 1991.

(Total 42 units)

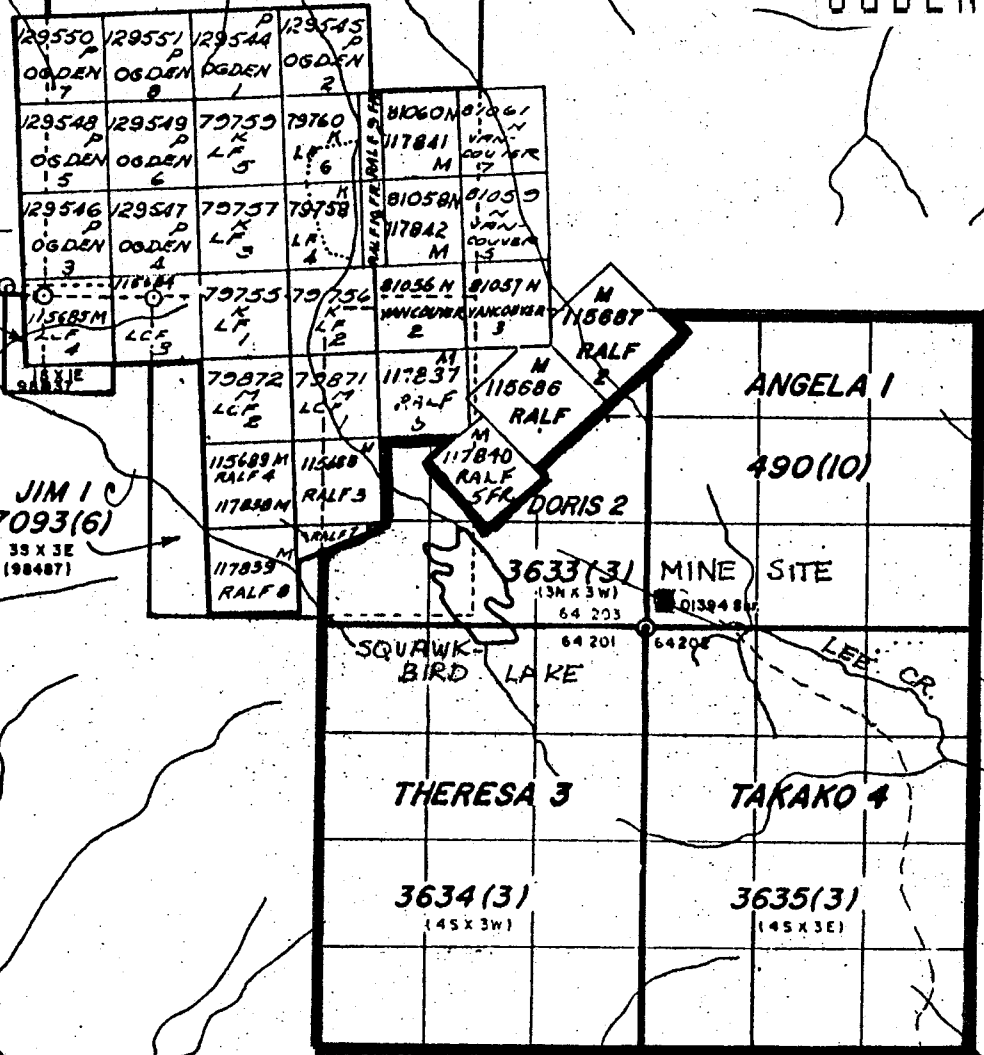
NOTE: Doris 2 claim is partly overlapped by previously staked Ralf, Vancouver, and LCF claims. The claims have been surveyed and showings are well within property boundaries.

There are no placer leases in the mining property and assessment is filed well ahead.

JIM 2
7094(6)
BN X 2W
(98486)

JIM 3
7095(6)
BN X 2E
(98488)

OGDEN MOUNTAIN



JIM 7096(6)

JIM 1
7093(6)
35 X 3E
(98487)

FRAN 3
6539
(7)

FRAN 1
6532
(7)

JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.
CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT
CLAIM MAP

93N 13W Figure 4
BARRY PRICE, M.Sc., 1988



HISTORY OF EXPLORATION:

The property was discovered by W.Larry Owen and Stanley Porayko in 1967. Initial production in 1967, 1968, and 1969 was from "placer" boulders, and it was not until late 1969 that high grade in-situ jade was discovered.

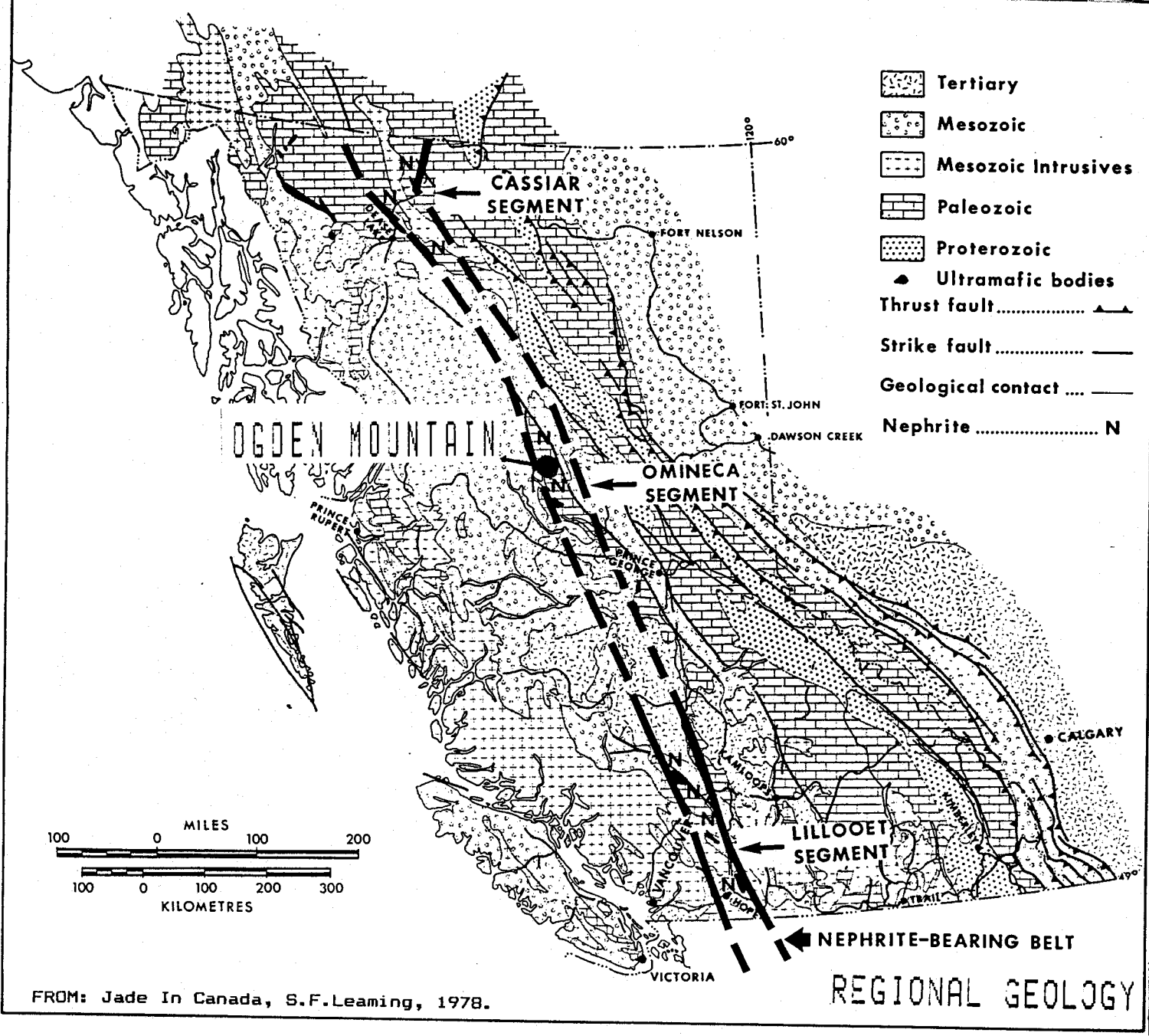
New World Jade Ltd. was formed in 1970 to explore and produce jade from the property. Considerable production occurred from 1970 to 1974, when the assets were acquired by B.C.Jade (H.K) ltd.. In 1976, The Continental Jade Ltd. acquired the claims and have produced jade from the property since that time. Mr. Kirk Makepeace has managed exploration and production on the property for 3 years.

JADE PRODUCTION DATA:

The following data summarizes production from the property from 1967 to 1972. (Price, 1972).

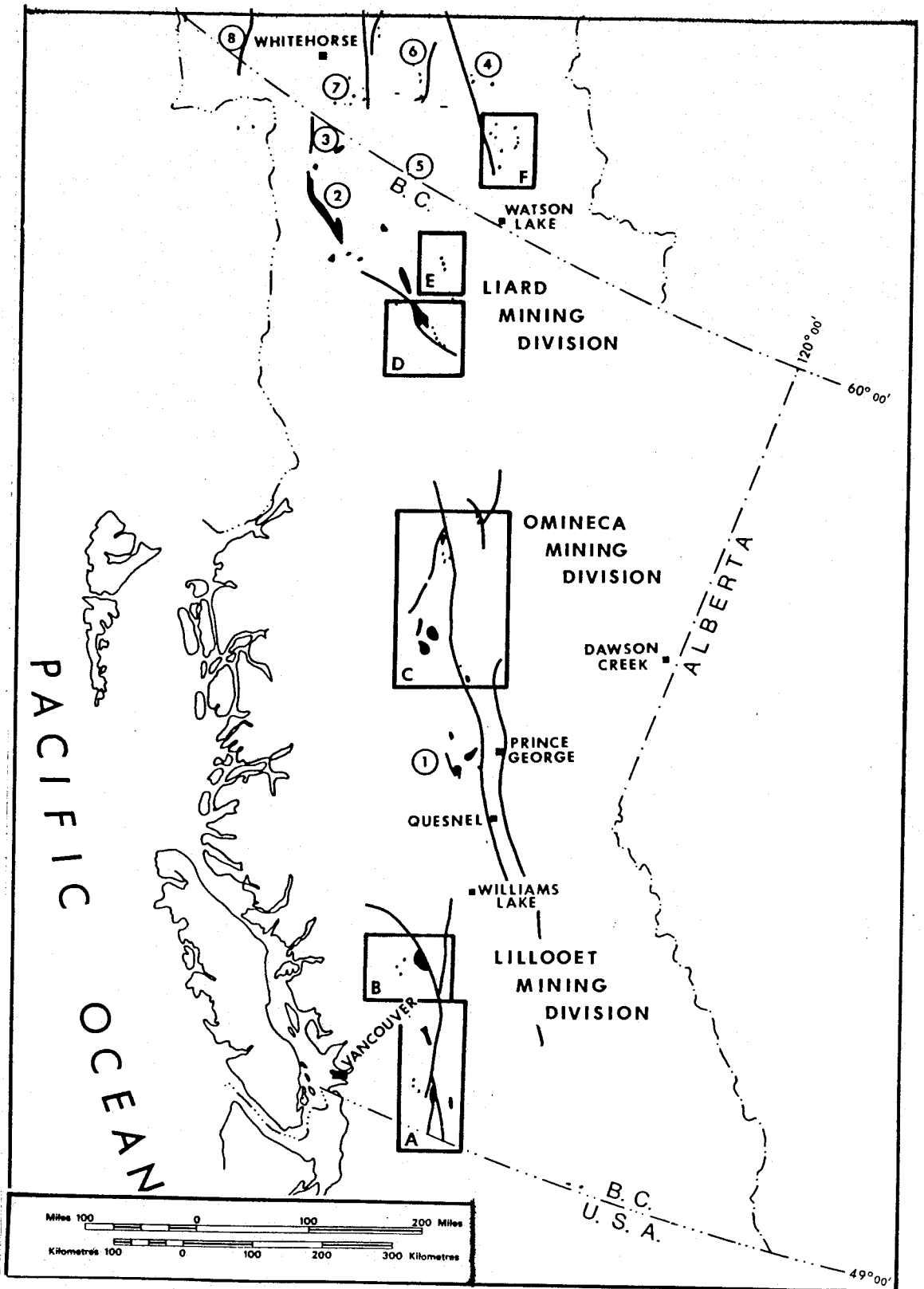
YEAR	PRODUCTION
=====	
1967	1 TON
1968	13 TONS
1969	28 TONS
1970	52 TONS
1971	140 TONS
1972	22 TONS

Data on production from subsequent years is less certain as competition required more confidentiality. However, 1976 production is recorded as 90 tons, and production from 1977 to 1985 has been 450 tons, all but 50 tons of which was shipped from previously mined material. Thus total known production from the property is estimated as 706 tons (642 tonnes).



Geological setting of British Columbia nephrite occurrences.

JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD
 CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 NEPHRITE JADE AREAS, B.C.
 Figure 5
 BARRY PRICE, M.Sc., 1988



FROM: Jade In Canada, S.F. Leaming, 1978.

ULTRAMAFIC BODIES

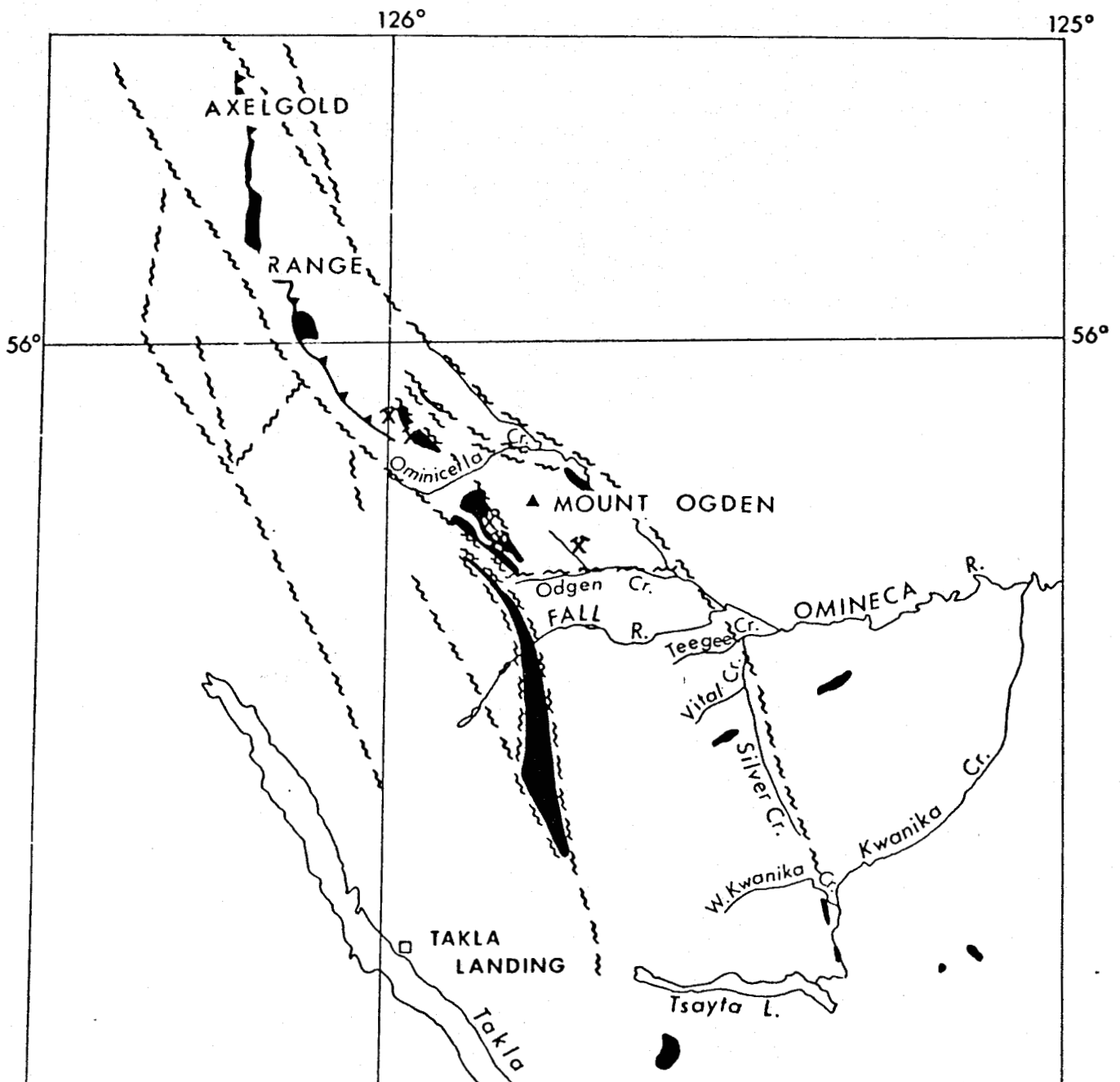
JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD

CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT

ULTRAMAFIC AND JADE AREAS, B.C.

Figure 6

BARRY PRICE, M.Sc., 1988



FROM: Jade In Canada, S.F. Leaming, 1978.

JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.
CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT
OMINECA AREA ULTRAMAFIC BODIES AND NEPHRITE AREAS
FIGURE 7
BARRY PRICE, M.Sc. 1988

GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND:

A complete description of the geology of the property is beyond the scope of this report. However, a brief outline of the geological setting is provided in the appendix. A detailed discussion of geology of the deposits is found in the Assessment Reports for 1973 and 1974, (Price, 1973, 1974). Description of diamond drill results at the "New Jade" showing in 1977 is given by Bo Chin Su, (1977)

1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM:

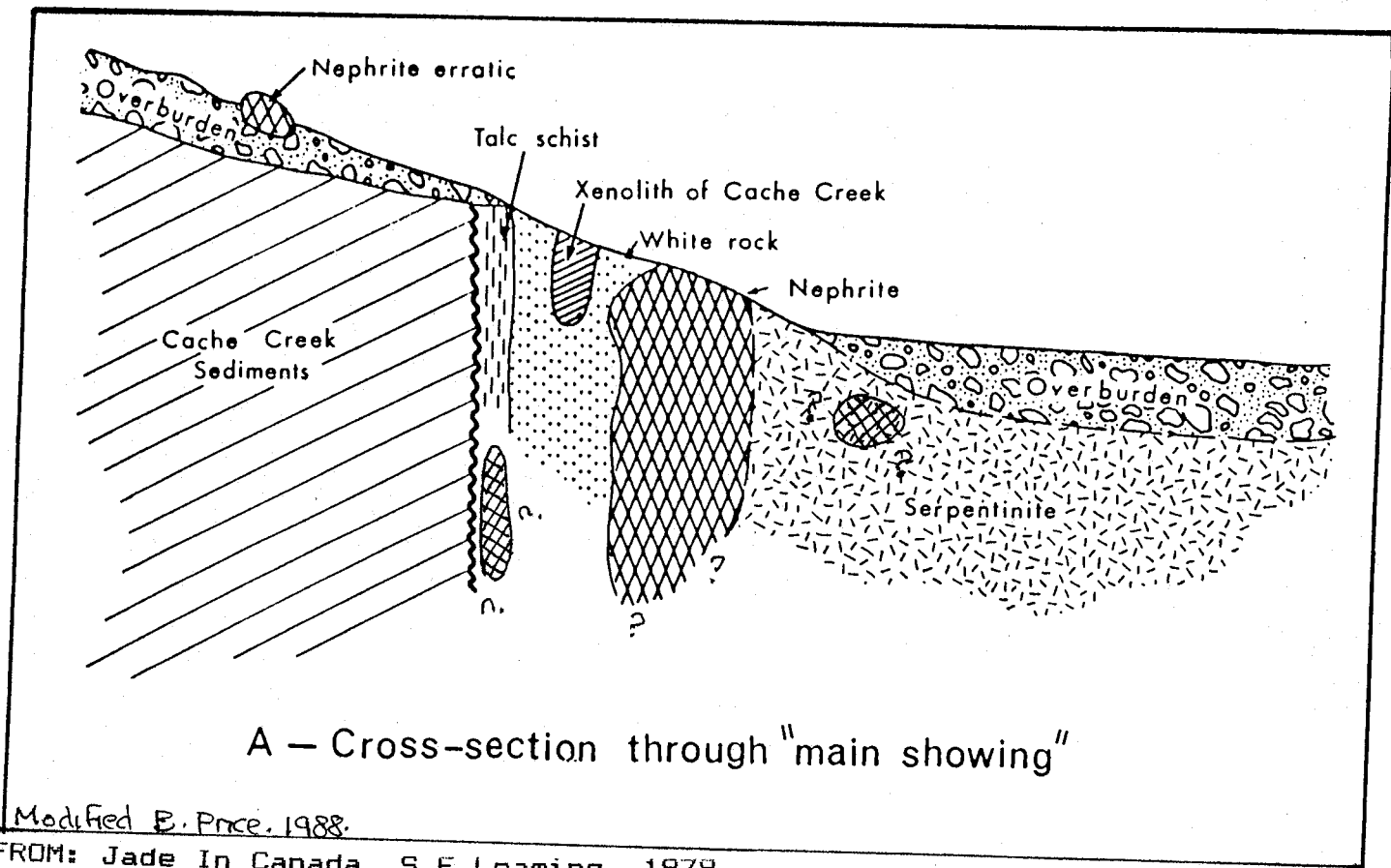
In 1987, seven people were employed at the Continental Jade site, including bulldozer operator D. McFarlane and manager Kirk Makepeace. The work program started June 15 and was completed October 8, 1987. Total expenditures were approximately \$45,000.

Extensive work with the DBH bulldozer with ripper included road repairs and trenching in several areas. The original "wire-saw" jade occurrence, from which 300 tons had previously been mined, was extended along strike. Two other areas of altered rock with jade potential were trenched in this area, and work was also done in the "Volcanic Ridge" area, in which tremolite had been discovered in 1972.

The "New Jade" showing discovered in 1972 was re-examined and trenched with encouraging results. Snow and ice conditions necessitated a halt in exploration until the 1988 summer season.

RESULTS:

At the wire-saw jade site, trenching in July uncovered a large lens of nephrite about 5 meters below the old lens.



JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.
 CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT
 GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION
 "WIRE-SAW" DEPOSIT AREA
 FIGURE 8
 BARRY PRICE, M.Sc., 1988

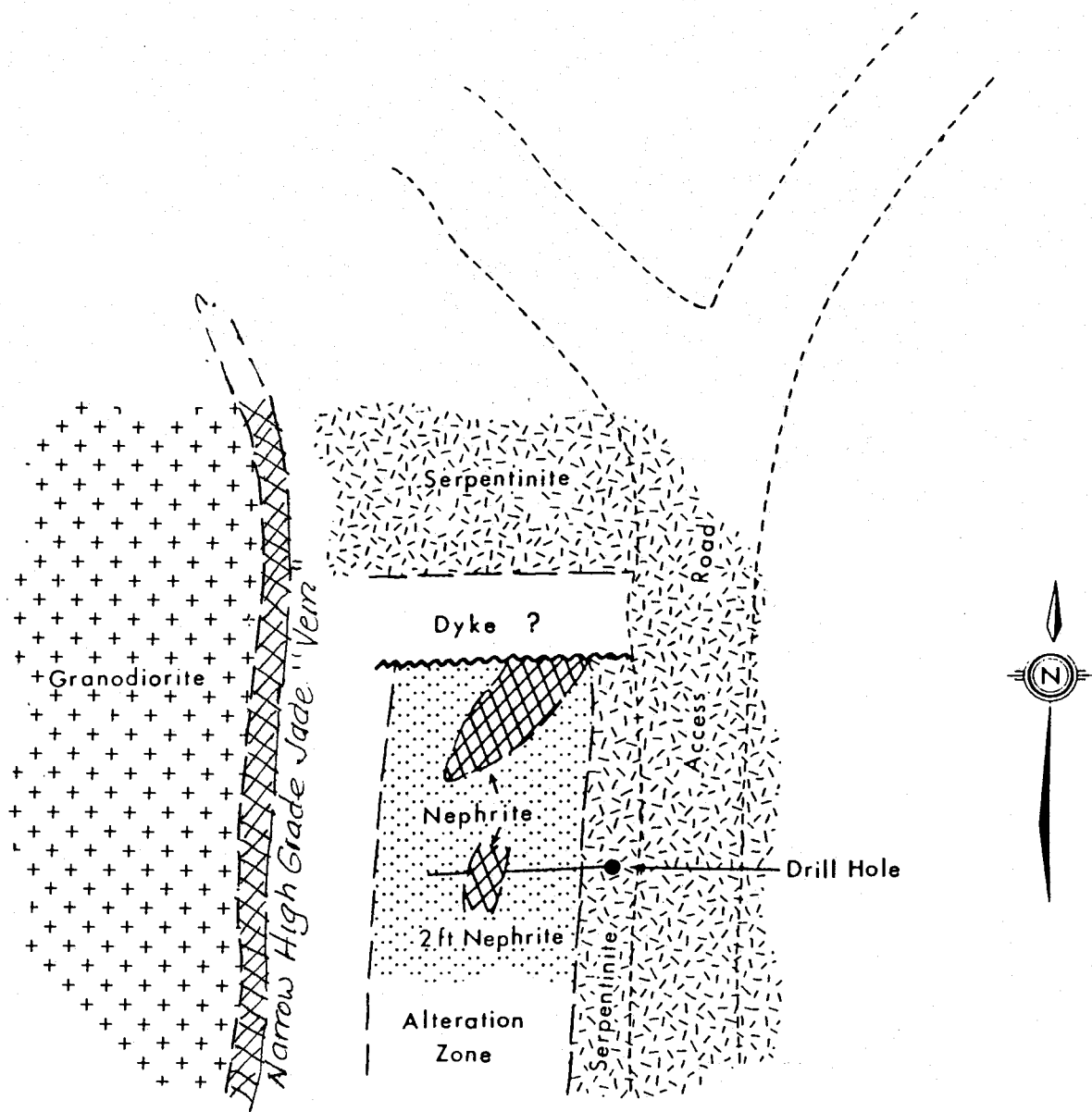
The lens, about 40 tons of nephrite, was for the most part, strongly laminated or fractured and could not be cut by the 36 inch diamond saw into large pieces. The material was of excellent color and translucency, but of the 40 tons, only a 5 ton segment from the south end was solid enough to be marketable. The exploration pit at this point is relatively deep, and excessive seepage from springs made further exploration risky without a large pump to remove the water.

Trenching of a second pit below the "Wire-Saw" pit was unsuccessful. A third pit was excavated in an altered zone above the "Wire-Saw" pit. Low-grade boulders were encountered and a large lens of nephrite striking northeastward into the hill was uncovered. This lens should be drilled in 1988 to test the quality.

Two additional trenches were excavated about 400 meters southeast along strike of the favorable contact. One trench uncovered 5 boulders of low grade nephrite. The second trench contained steatite (talc), an accessory alteration mineral.

In early October, the area northwest of camp known as "Volcanic Ridge" was trenched at the location of a tremolite alteration zone at the contact of serpentine and volcanics. The trenching program here uncovered a large lens of nephrite measuring 7 metres by 8 meters and 2.5 meters thick, (approx 400 tons).

The nephrite appeared to be dark, solid and hard, but weather deteriorated and exploration had to terminate before the material



B - Plan of "new showing"

NOT TO SCALE.

FROM: Jade In Canada, S.F. Leaming, 1978.

JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.
CONTINENTAL JADE PROJECT
GEOLOGICAL PLAN "NEW JADE" AREA
FIGURE 9
BARRY PRICE, M.Sc., 1988

could be tested. A drilling program in 1988 will test the color and quality of this new find.

At the "New Jade" site, discovered in 1972, drilling programs in 1973 and 1977 had established that narrow bands of high quality nephrite occur at the contact of serpentine and a leucocratic, sill-like intrusion. Excavation in October uncovered a band of high quality nephrite 10 inches wide, but snow conditions prevented definition of dimensions of the zone. This area should be further explored in 1988.

DISCUSSION:

The ¹⁹⁸⁷ 1977 exploration program was successful in proving up in the order of 400-450 tons of moderate quality jade, which, subject to drill testing, should provide a considerable quantity of saleable material in 1988. Several areas remain to be prospected:

1) Additional prospecting in the northern part of the claims will likely uncover new boulders and in-situ jade. Additional ground magnetic surveys would be useful to delineate areas of favorable contacts of serpentine/country rock. (Refer to 1974 geophysical maps). The magnetic surveying would require a picketed grid, as compass control is not reliable in the highly magnetic area.

2) Several boulders of black jade are known. Bo-Chin Su indicated about 120 tons was present in two large boulders, north of the Camp Area.

3) Small tonnages of relatively good quality jade may be recovered from the "New Jade" deposit, where Bo-Chin Su calculated reserves of 413 tons. It is estimated because of the narrow zones and steep dip that perhaps only 10 % of this amount may eventually be recovered.

4) Additional diamond drilling is warranted in the Wire Saw Pit area and on the "Volcanic Ridge" deposit. Any new areas discovered by prospecting in 1988 will likely be drill tested.

5) Drill testing of the Volcanic Ridge deposit (Area C of 1973), may result in the definition of further reserves. Characteristically, jade pods may be isolated or may be as "clusters" of boulder-like masses. Often the clearing of one jade mass will reveal other masses nearby.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Further exploration by prospecting and magnetic surveys is warranted in the areas previously discussed; this can proceed while areas such as the New Jade area and the Volcanic Ridge area are being tested by diamond drilling and sawing.

Some provision should be made in the budget for re-seeding areas where exploration has been completed. Fertilization of re-seeded areas and some mulching with organic material may be necessary, as the serpentine substrate does not often provide a favorable surface for new growth.

Drilling to depths greater than 50 feet may not be practical considering the stripping ratio for deeper excavations. Some of the present workings will require dewatering by pump in the spring.

Backhoe trenching has proven more effective than bulldozer trenching in areas such as the Toodoggone, providing a deeper trench, and one easier to backfill for reclamation.

Several areas with jade discovered in 1972 should be re-examined and evaluated.

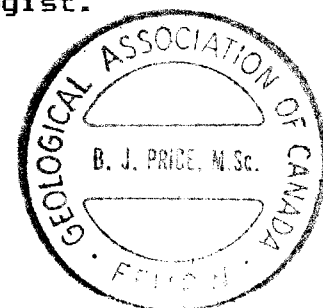
A tentative exploration budget is provided on the following page.

respectfully submitted

Barry Price

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., FGAC
Consulting Geologist.

January 25, 1988



JADE WEST RESOURCES LTD.

SUGGESTED 1988 BUDGET:

Base maps, airphoto blowups, drafting	1,000.00
Geology, Supervision, Reports; 10 days @ \$350/day	3,500.00
Assistants, Labourers; 4 x 60 days x \$175	42,000.00
Cook. 60 days x \$125/day	7,500.00
Camp Costs, Food, Fuel 6 men x \$40 x 60 days	14,400.00
Mobilization, Transportation, Vehicles	5,000.00
Cat Rental, 100 hrs x \$150/hr, all inclusive.	15,000.00
Misc Rentals (magnetometer, radio, tools, etc.)	3,000.00
Diamond Drilling, 500 ft x \$35/ft all incl	17,500.00
	=====
Subtotal	\$108,900.00
Contingency	11,100.00
Filing work	5,000.00
	=====
TOTAL BUDGET	\$125,000.00

respectfully submitted

Barry Price, M.Sc., FGAC.

Consulting Geologist.

January 25, 1988.

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SU, BO-CHIN, (1977): Diamond Core-Drilling Report, 1977 Exploration Work on the Continental Jade Deposits., Ogden Mountain, Omineca M.D., Private Report for the Continental Jade Ltd.,

APPENDIX I

GEOLOGY OF OGDEN MOUNTAIN AREA, B.C.

(Reproduced from S.F. Leaming, 1978).

The Trembleur intrusions are considered to be partly or wholly of pre-Late Triassic age, and are confined to areas of Cache Creek Group rocks of Late Paleozoic age. Much faulting, shearing and fracturing of the ultramafic masses was noted by Armstrong and alteration is present along many contacts. Some is of carbonate-quartz-mariposite type which as Patterson (1973) noted, probably formed in Eocene time during late stage activity on the Pinchi fault zone. This type of alteration is not associated with the formation of nephrite.

A deposit of nephrite was found by Mrs. W. Robertson on the north side of O'ne-ell Creek 5.6 km from its confluence with Middle River and about 8 km northwest of the summit of Mount Sidney Williams. The property is known as the Jade Queen. In a study of the deposit Fraser (1972) stated, "The nephrite in this deposit occurs as veins and lenses in a zone of foliated tremolite-chlorite rock developed at the contact between serpentinite of the Trembleur intrusions, and cherts, quartzites and argillites of the Cache Creek Group".

The largest mass of nephrite, and the only one exposed at the surface, is on the north side of the creek. It is 7 m wide and has an average true thickness of 1.5 m. Information from a drillhole indicates that the nephrite extends for at least 9 m, but that its thickness decreases to 0.45 m. Using these figures, a maximum of about 200 tonnes may be calculated. Fraser described a slab of nephrite at the base of the in situ deposit as weighing approximately 150 tonnes.

Two other nephritic lenses were intersected in drillholes, one was 15 cm thick, the other about 1 m but both were described as seminephrite. No estimate of reserves in boulder form was made. In view of lack of production since 1969 it may be concluded that some published estimates must be revised downward. The diagrammatic section through the main lode shown on Figure 15, is derived from a map accompanying Fraser (1972).

The interesting feature of this deposit is the tremolite-chlorite alteration zone developed between the serpentinite and the Cache Creek sedimentary rocks. These are greenish grey in contrast to the usual whitish contact reaction zones or "whiterock" of most nephrite occurrences. They are mainly tremolite in fibrous form approaching a nephritic texture in places and it seems possible that some of the material could have been mistakenly included in estimates of nephrite reserves. According to Fraser (1972), the Jade Queen nephrite includes true nephrite of Turner's classification. The tufts in the nephritic base range from 0.01 to 0.20 mm in length. In schistose nephrite, aggregates are 0.02 to 0.10 mm wide by 0.10 to 1.30 mm long and the seminephrites may include groups up to 1.90 mm by 5.40 mm.

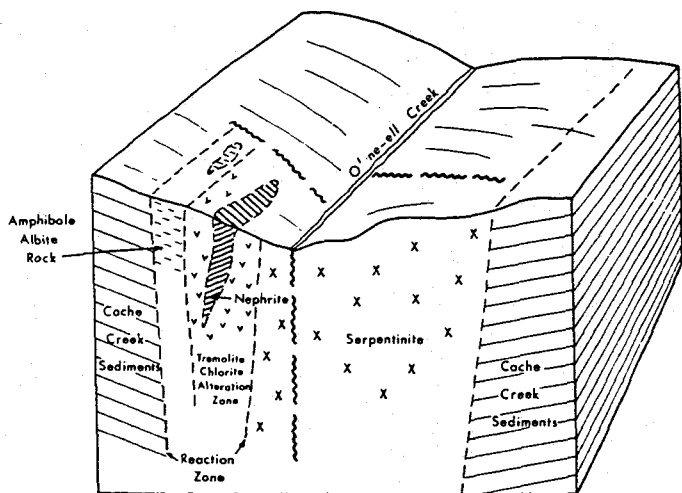


Figure 15. Jade Queen Mines Ltd. O'ne-ell Creek Nephrite deposit from Fraser (1972).

A spinel-group mineral, commonly picotite, is always present and forms crystal up to 1.3 by 0.90 mm. Rounded and fractured chromite is also noted in crystals up to 0.5 mm in diameter or as rims on picotite.

According to Fraser, diopside is present in subhedral crystals or corroded remnants in some thin sections. Uvarovite garnet was found in several thin sections, usually as replacement rims on corroded picotite, but also as discrete grains in elongated aggregates parallel to the schistosity. Chlorite occurs as aggregates of tiny flakes in irregular patches generally elongated in the direction of schistosity and comprises up to 10 per cent of the rock. Titanite is present as brownish microlites in almost all thin sections. Minor amounts of carbonate, talc, pyrite and phlogopite were noted in some specimens.

Plate 10 shows a photomicrograph of typical nephrite from this deposit.

Mount Ogden

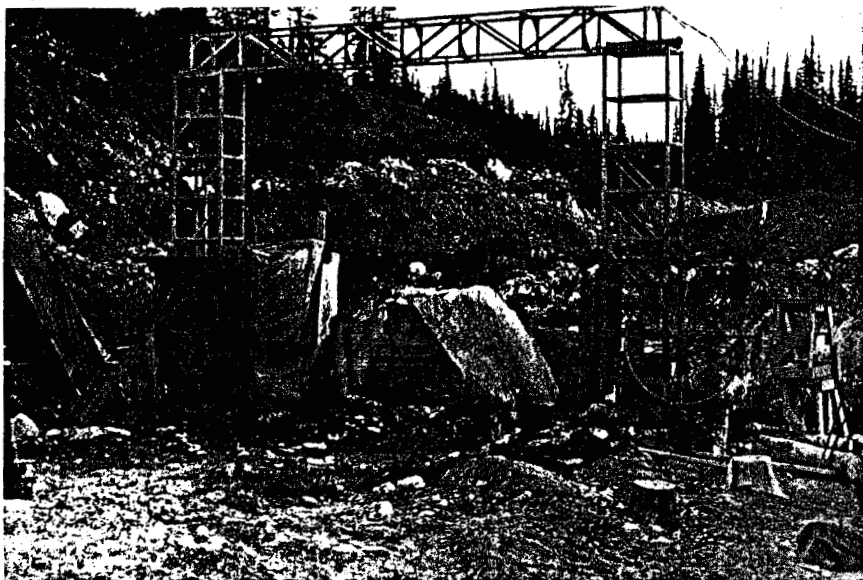
On Mount Ogden a number of sill-like serpentinite bodies with associated faults and contact reaction zones occur in Cache Creek Group sediments along the western slope of the mountain. The productive ground is held by two separate companies, Far North Jade Limited and Continental Jade Limited. The discovery of in situ nephrite at the head of Lee Creek, a tributary of Ogden Creek, was made by L. Owen and S. Poryko in 1969.

Production of cut blocks of nephrite was continued by New World Jade until 1974 when the assets were acquired by B.C. Gem (H.K.) Limited. Since 1976 claims have been held by Continental Jade Limited.

Following the success of Owen and Poryko, boulders and large blocks of nephrite close to the bedrock source were found to the northwest of the Owen-Poryko deposit. The ground was staked by L. Barr for Far North Jade Limited, and intermittent production began in 1970, when L. Barr cut high quality nephrite into small blocks and flew them out from Ogden Lake. About the same time alluvial boulders were found on the creek immediately east of Ogden Creek. A large block of claims was staked by Kwan Yin Limited and preparations were made for large scale production. Apparently the quality and/or quantity did not meet expectations and the property is now in other hands. Examination of aeromagnetic map 5286G (published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1970) offers an explanation for the lack of in situ nephrite. The area is underlain by a large magnetic low, indicative of Cache Creek Group sediments lacking significant areas of mafic or ultramafic rocks. The boulders may have been glacially transported from the B.C. Gem property, or if they are derived from in situ deposits along the creek, such deposits must be very small.

The initial nephrite discovery on Mount Ogden was made at the head of Lee Creek along a contact zone between serpentinite and Cache Creek metasediments. Most of the production has come from the locality covered by mineral claims Lee No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Pl. 11). On the main showing initial production was from colluvial blocks detached from the main lode and nearby loose blocks that were transported by Pleistocene ice. At increasing distances from the lode, the colluvial blocks were modified by stream action to form boulders of various sizes ranging from a few kilograms to several tonnes.

The contact reaction zone which may be up to 30 m wide, consists of talc, schist, "whiterock" bodies, inclusions of Cache Creek sedimentary rocks and nephrite lenses (Fig. 16A).

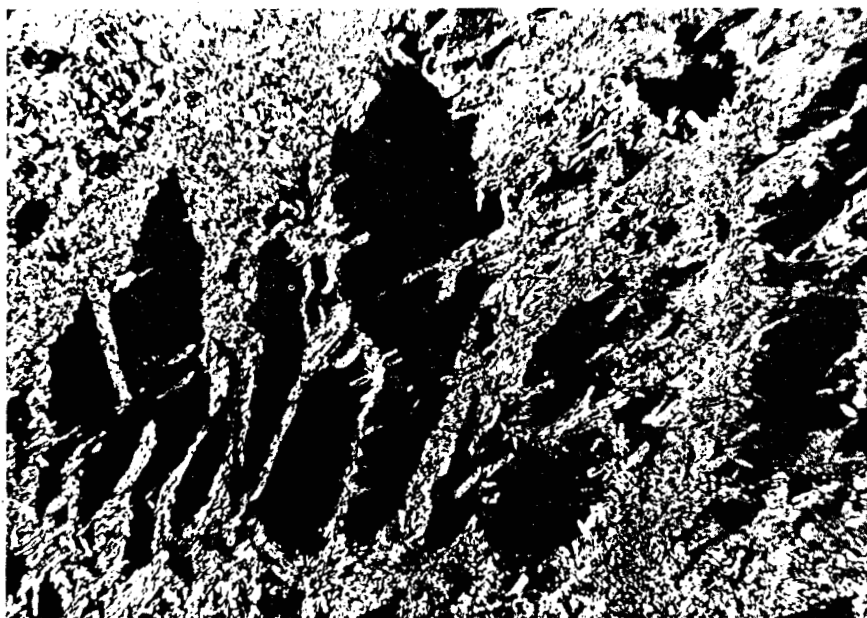


A. Wire saw for cutting large blocks. GSC 164461

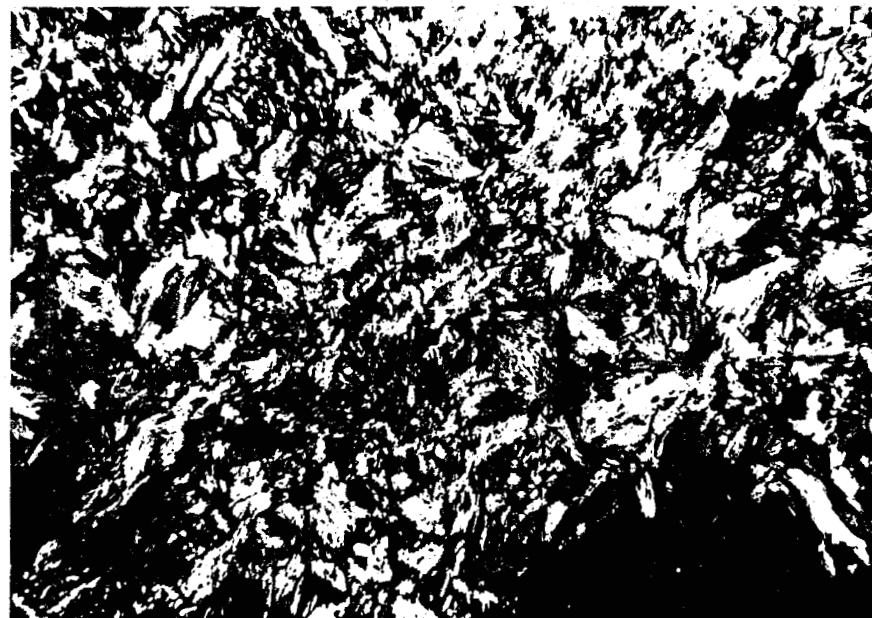


B. General view of camp. GSC 164462

Plate 11. Nephrite production on Mount Ogden



A. Fractured picotite. x 16 plain light. GSC 203173



B. Typical nephrite. x 63 crossed nicols. GSC 203173-A

Plate 12. Photomicrographs of nephrite from Mount Ogden

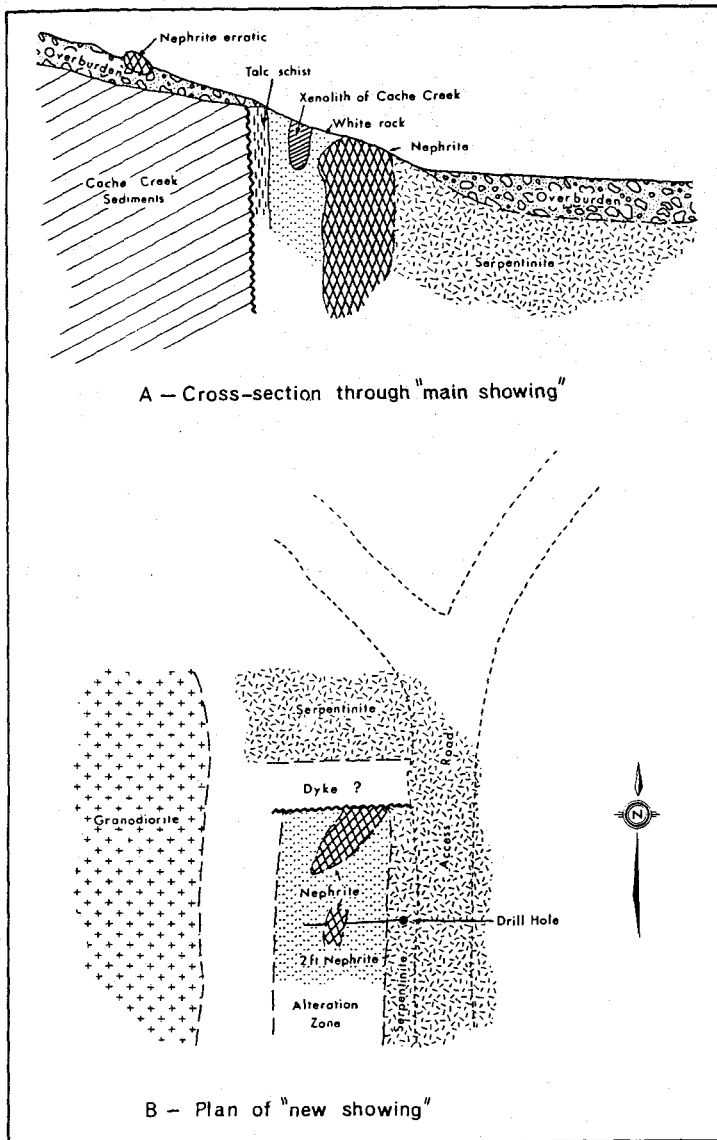


Figure 16. Diagrammatic sketches of nephrite deposits on Mount Ogden.

The nephrite, which may be up to 3 m thick, is fractured or faulted into blocks as much as 70 to 100 tonnes in weight. When first examined in 1970, the nephrite lens appeared to be about 50 m long, 3 m wide and 5 m high giving a volume of 750 m³ or about 2250 tonnes. Some of the material was not commercial grade, and much of it was low grade. However, in places the nephrite was the finest quality found anywhere in British Columbia. Nephrite of various grades has been found in place elsewhere on the property in four other apparently small occurrences. At the most important, "the new showing", 600 m southwest of the main showing, serpentinite is close to a body of granodiorite and may be in contact with it. At one point along this contact, nephrite in small lenses lies within an alteration zone within the serpentinite (Fig. 16B). A band of nephrite 0.6 m thick was intersected in a short horizontal drillhole ten feet south of the nephrite outcrop. It appears that a contact reaction zone has developed in a tectonic inclusion and that the later intrusion of the granodiorite has obscured the original relationship. The granodiorite included in the Omineca intrusives of Cretaceous age is probably not relevant to the formation of the nephrite.

Appraisal of the potential is difficult. Possible reserves may be from 500 to 1000 tonnes. Probable reserves from an exposed lode and some talus blocks may yield about 50 tonnes.

Typical nephrite shows microfibrils 0.05 mm long with an average width of 0.02 mm (Pl. 12). Minor chlorite and picotite can be seen in the thin section.

Another company, Far North Jade Limited, has worked jade claims on Mount Ogden intermittently since 1969. Initial production came from large slabs and blocks of residual or talus material obviously close to the bedrock source. One large block, estimated to weigh 70 tonnes (Pl. 13), has been about 25 per cent reduced by diamond sawing. Blocks this size are not conveniently handled by even 36-inch diamond saw blades, but Mr. L. Barr succeeded in extracting about 20 tonnes, most of which has been removed from the property. The nephrite in the remaining block shows patches of good colour but there is considerable fracturing which reduces the quality.

Other slabs and blocks were seen on the property and according to Mr. L. Barr (pers. comm., 1976) in situ deposits have been found. Estimates of reserves are speculative but are as high as 200 tonnes with probable reserves of perhaps 500. Inspection of the sawn faces on the 70-tonne blocks suggests that 50 tonnes could be considered proven.

Axelgold Range

Nephrite has been found in the southern end of the Axelgold Range, along the trend of the Mount Ogden occurrences (Fig. 14). The deposit consists of large alluvial boulders or colluvial blocks. The property has not been seen by the writer. The owner, Mr. Frank Plut reported a production of one tonne of high quality nephrite. His estimates of reserves is 200 tonnes. From the reported size of some of the blocks it is probable that they are very close to the bedrock source. The area is underlain by serpentinite, Cache Creek Group rocks and some granitic intrusives. Further prospecting can be expected to reveal contact reaction zones with nephrite occurrences.

Northern British Columbia; Cassiar Segment

The Cassiar segment (Fig. 17) of the nephrite bearing belt of British Columbia follows the southern margin of the Atlin Terrane as defined by Monger (1975). A smaller but still important branch (in terms of nephrite possibilities) diverges from the main belt north of Cry Lake and continues in a north-northwest direction into Yukon Territory. All the nephrite deposits in the Atlin Terrane occur in the eastern part of the belt. Most are in the Cry Lake map-area (104 J).

Cry Lake Map-Area

Nephrite in the Cry Lake map-area are associated with fault-bounded ultramafic bodies extending diagonally across the map-area (Fig. 18). The ultramafics are mainly serpentinitized pyroxenite, wehrlite with small bodies of dunite, pyroxenite, and gabbro. Nephrite occurrences are distributed along the whole length of the serpentinite belt with a concentration towards the eastern end. The quality of many of these however is very low, some best described as tremolite rock. For this reason Figure 18 is titled nephritic rocks in the Cry Lake map-area.

DATA ON JADE PRODUCTION AND RESERVES IN B.C.

(Reproduced from S.F. Leaming)

Table 5
Nephrite Production in British Columbia
From Annual Reports - Minister of Mines & Petroleum Resources

Year	Mining Division	Quantity (lb.)	Value (\$)	\$/lb.	Total to Quantity (lb.)	Date Value (\$)	\$/lb.
1962 and before	Lillooet	56935	20760	0.36			
1963	Lillooet	16000	15529	0.97	207986	72490	0.35
1964	Lillooet	10337	11404	1.10	218323	83894	0.38
	Omineca	1200	2400	2.00	1200	2400	2.00
1965	Liard	2000	2000	1.00	2000	2000	1.00
	Lillooet	4129	5249	1.27	222452	89143	0.40
	Omineca	1000	2000	2.00	2200	4000	2.00
1966	Liard	8493	8648	1.02	10493	10648	1.01
	Lillooet	3140	4577	1.46	225592	93720	0.41
1967	Liard	14920	19714	1.32	25413	30362	1.19
	Lillooet	5240	4627	0.88	230832	98347	0.43
1968	Liard	1810	2125	1.17	27223	32487	1.19
	Lillooet	42095	83899	1.99	272927	182246	0.67
	Omineca	5110	19646	3.84	7310	24046	3.29
1969	Liard	5825	11960	2.05	33048	44447	1.34
	Lillooet	6060	5237	0.86	278987	187483	0.67
	Omineca	14447	25438	1.76	21757	49484	2.27
1970	Liard	5322	9099	1.70	38370	53546	1.39
	Lillooet	14280	27583	1.93	293267	215066	0.73
	Omineca	243000	213574	0.88	264757	263058	0.99
1971	Liard	3993	7772	1.95	43363	61318	1.45
	Lillooet	44867	102900	2.29	338134	317966	0.94
	Omineca	118900	85660	0.72	383657	348718	0.91
1972	Liard	2934	3689	1.26	45297	65007	1.43
	Lillooet	192450	142450	0.74	530584	460766	1.15
	Omineca	48341	88729	1.83	431998	437447	1.01
1973	Liard	3444	4793	1.39	48741	69800	1.43
	Lillooet	28050	7200	0.26	558634	467966	0.84
	Omineca	122757	294815	2.40	554755	732262	1.32
1974	Liard	1838	3211	1.75	50579	73011	1.44
	Lillooet	-	-	-	558634	467966	0.83
	Omineca	5900	15402	2.61	560655	747664	1.33
1975	Liard	3214	8590	2.67	59169	81601	1.38
	Lillooet	-	-	-	558634	467966	0.83
	Omineca	240255	405553	1.68	800910	1153217	1.43
		* latest official figures					
1976	Unofficial estimates by author						
	Liard	200 tonnes					
	Lillooet	80 tonnes					
	Omineca	20 tonnes					
1977	Liard	200 tonnes					
	Omineca	15 tonnes					

FROM: Jade In Canada, S.F. Leaming, 1978.

GEOLOGICAL RESERVES OF JADE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Estimated 1978 by S. Leaming)

TONNES

AREA		Proved	Prob.	Poss.
A	FRASER	—	200	500
B	YALAKOM	—	1,000	2,000
C	OMINECA	—	2,000	10,000
D	CRY LAKE	100	20,000	50,000
E	CASSIAR	—	1,000	10,000
F	FRANCES	—	500	1,500
TOTALS		100	24,700	74,000

ADDITIONAL POSSIBILITIES FROM ULTRAMAFIC BODIES WITH NO KNOWN OCCURRENCES

①	Prince George			300
②	Nahlin ultramafic body			700
③	Atlin			500
④	Pelly mountain			1,000
⑤	Teslin			500
⑥	Quiet lake			500
⑦	Whitehorse			200
⑧	Dezadeash			500
⑨	Kluane a			500
⑩	Dawson			200
TOTALS				4,900
GRAND TOTALS		100	24,700	78,900
COMMERCIAL GRADES		100	2,470	7,890

Inventory of Nephrite in storage at Vancouver, Chilliwack and Lillooet, probably 400 tons; Dec. 1, 1976

FROM: Jade In Canada, S.F. Leaming, 1978.

APPENDIX III

TABLE ILLUSTRATING GRADES OF NEPHRITE JADE

(Reproduced from S.F. Leaming)

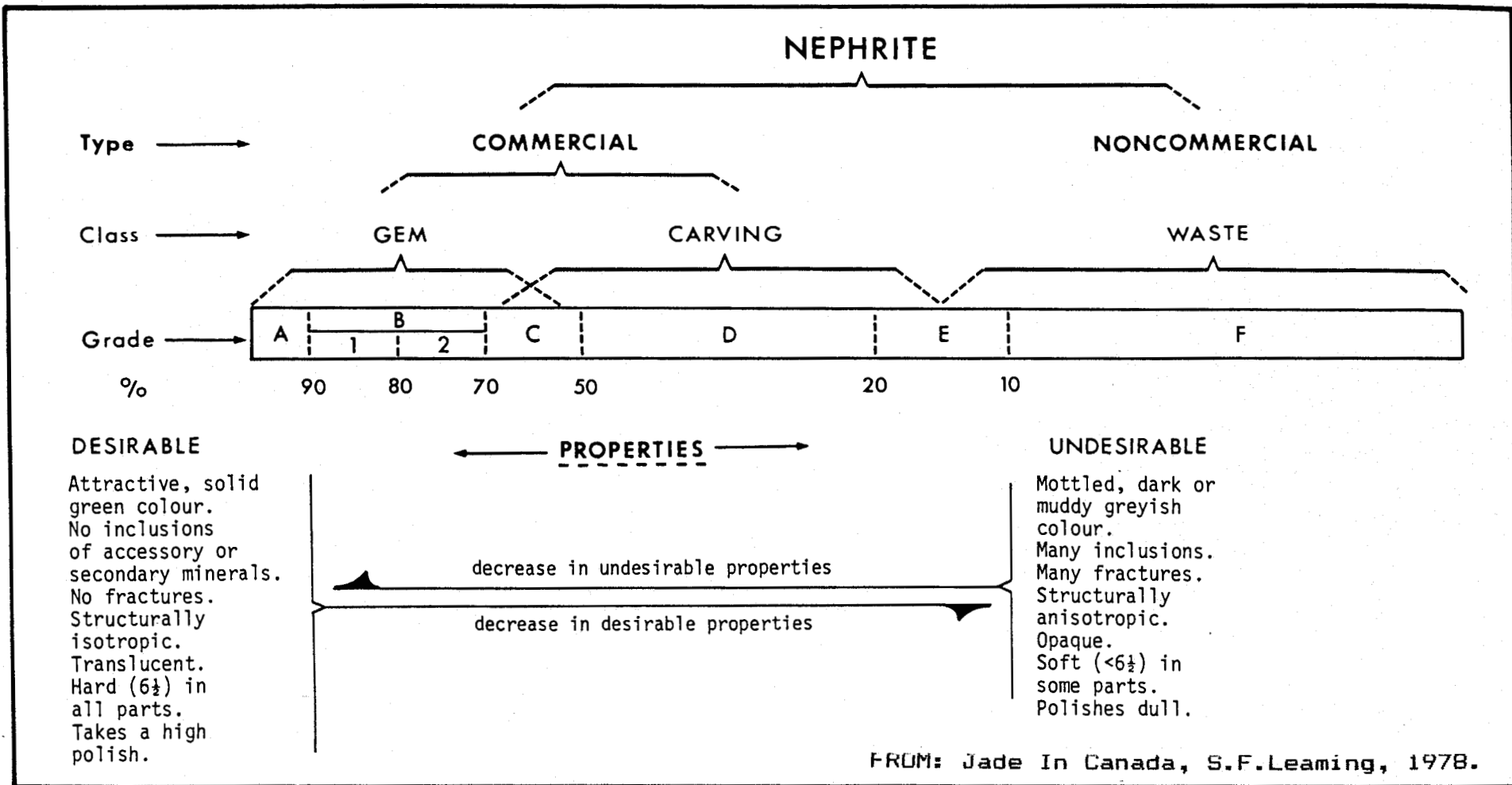


Figure Grades of nephrite.

APPENDIX IV

PHOTOGRAPHS OF 1988 EXPLORATION

(Provided by Kirk Makepeace).



PLATE 1. Camp Area and Cut Exploring for Jade.
"New Jade" Site in background.



PLATE 2. Main Jade Pit, with new jade uncovered.



PLATE 3. Main Jade area prior to 1987 exploration.



PLATE 4. Main Jade area during trenching program.



PLATE 5. Shop and Working Area.



PLATE 6. Inventory of Previously Mined Jade.



PLATE 7. Jade at bottom of pit.



PLATE 8. Block of Jade being removed.



PLATE 4. Laminated Jade from below old site.



PLATE 10. Large Jade pieces at Volcanic Ridge Deposit.



PLATE 11. Large Black Jade Boulder.

APPENDIX V

INVOICES FOR WORK DONE



September 3, 1987

Mr. Kirk P. Makepeace
President
The Continental Jade Ltd.
20445 - 73A Avenue
Langley, British Columbia
V3A 4P7

Dear Mr. Makepeace:

Re: Accelerated Mine Exploration Program Ref. #10963-M23

Please find enclosed Form 3 - Application for Payment. When you have completed your technical program, please complete and return this form to us, together with two copies of your final technical report.

The technical report should follow the format of a regular assessment report as specified in Section C of the Mineral Act Regulations. We enclose a summary of those regulations for your guidance.


Following a successful review of the financial and technical data submitted to us we will be in a position to authorize payment of the grant due to you. Issuance of cheques usually takes at least 30 days from the date of authorization.

In no event should applications arrive at the Ministry after February 28, 1988.

We hope that your program attained its objectives and look forward to reading your final report.

Yours truly,

FAME PROGRAM


John B. Gammon
Manager

JBG/jl
Enclosures (2)

REQUIRE TECHNICAL REPORT WRITTEN BY QUALIFIED PERSON

Nov. 24/87
387-3246



JADE WEST

RESOURCES LTD.

INVOICE # CONT. 003

P.O. BOX 126, WHITE ROCK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V4B 4Z7
PHONE: (604) 538-4525

INVOICE DATE: Nov. 1, 1987		SHIPPING DATE:	
SOLD TO: THE CONTINENTAL JADE Ltd. 20445 - 73 A. Ave. Langley, B.C. V3A 4P7		SHIP TO:	
CONTRACT NO:		TERMS 30 days	
CUSTOMER ORDER NO:		F.O.B./C.I.F.	PPD. <input type="checkbox"/> COL. <input type="checkbox"/>
/C NO.		SHIPPED VIA:	

QUANTITY		MARKS	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	UNIT PRICE	PER	AMOUNT
ORDERED	SHIPPED					
			TRENCHING ON ANGELA 1 & DORIS 2			
			EXPLORATION DIAMOND CUTTING ON SELECTED NEPHRITE SAMPLES			
			on and at			
			The Continental Jade mine site October 1 - 8, 1987			
			Pit 'C' and Volcanic Ridge area			
			32 Hrs. @ \$135.00 per Hr. D8H with ripper			\$ 4320.00
			120 Hrs. @ \$15.00 per Hr. 36" Diamond Saw			\$ 1800.00
			Management and Supervision Services at mine site. (includes camp and transportation services)			\$ 1166.67
			\$3500.00 per month x 1/3 month			\$ 1166.67
						<u>\$ 7286.67</u>



JADE WEST

RESOURCES LTD.

INVOICE # CONT. 002

P.O. BOX 126, WHITE ROCK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V4B 4Z7
PHONE: (604) 538-4525

INVOICE DATE: OCT. 1, 1987		SHIPPING DATE:	
SOLD TO: THE CONTINENTAL JADE LTD. 20445 - 73A Ave. Langley, B.C. V3A 4P7		SHIP TO:	
CONTRACT NO:		TERMS 30 days	
CUSTOMER ORDER NO:		F.O.B./C.I.F.	PPD. <input type="checkbox"/>
L/C NO.		COL. <input type="checkbox"/>	
		SHIPPED VIA:	

QUANTITY		MARKS	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	UNIT PRICE	PER	AMOUNT
ORDERED	SHIPPED					
			TRENCHING ON ANGELA 1, THE CONTINENTAL JADE LTD., MINE SITE SEPT 1 - 30, 1987 PITS 1 - 3 120 Hrs. @ \$135.00 per Hr. DB - H with Ripper Management and Supervision Services at Mine Site (includes camp and transportation services) \$3500.00 per month			\$16,200.00 \$ 3,500.00 <hr/> <hr/> \$19,700.00



JADE WEST

RESOURCES LTD.

INVOICE # CONT. 001

P.O. BOX 126, WHITE ROCK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V4B 4Z7
PHONE: (604) 538-4525

INVOICE DATE: AUG. 1, 1987	SHIPPING DATE:
SOLD TO: THE CONTINENTAL JADE MINES LTD. 20445 - 73A Ave. Langley, B.C. V3A 4P7	SHIP TO:
CONTRACT NO:	TERMS ON INVOICE, 1.5% per month on overdue ar
CUSTOMER ORDER NO:	F.O.B./C.I.F. <input type="checkbox"/> PPD. <input type="checkbox"/> COL. <input type="checkbox"/>
L/C NO.	SHIPPED VIA:

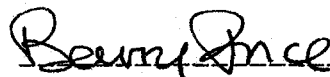
QUANTITY		MARKS	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	UNIT PRICE	PER	AMOUNT
ORDERED	SHIPPED					
			TRENCHING ON ANGELA 1, THE CONTINENTAL JADE LTD., MINE SITE, JULY 1 - 31, 1987			
			115 Hrs. @\$135.00 per hr. D-8H with ripper			\$ 15,525.00
			12 Hrs. @ \$70.00 per hr John Deere 740 Skidder			\$ 840.00
			Management and Supervision Services at Mine site (includes camp and transportation services) \$3500.00 per month			\$ 3,500.00
						\$19,865.00

*Paid Sept 23/87
Cont. # 8*

CERTIFICATE

I, Barry J. Price, with business address at 3447 W. 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Consulting Geologist registered with the Geological Association of Canada as a Fellow and I am entitled to use their seal, which has been affixed to this report. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, the Society of Exploration Geologists, and several other professional organizations.
- 2) I hold a B.Sc. (Honors) Degree in Geology (1965) and a M.Sc. in Geology (1972), both from the University of British Columbia., Vancouver, B.C.
- 3) I have practised my profession as a geologist continuously since 1965, having worked in Canada, The United States of America, Mexico, and the Republic of the Phillipines, for a number of large and small companies and consulting firms, including Manex Mining Ltd., J.R. Woodcock and Associates, Archer Cathro and Associates and P.A. Christopher and Associates.
- 4) I have based this report on available geological data, discussions with K. Makepeace, examination of exploration reports of Jade West Resources Ltd., and on property mapping done on Ogden Mountain for New World Jade Ltd. and Far North Jade Ltd. from 1972 to 1974. I have also worked on numerous other jade deposits in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.
- 5) I have no interest in the claims described in the report nor in the securities of Jade West Resources Ltd. or The Continental Jade Ltd. nor any related company, and will accept only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.
- 6) I do not have any interest in any mineral claims within 50 km. of the subject property.
- 7) I consent to the use of this report by Jade West Resources Ltd., for the purposes of application for funding under the FAME program, or for other corporate purposes.



Barry James Price, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist.
January 25, 1987.

