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Report on the
Geochemical Soil Survey
of the
Chapleau Creek Property
(King Jack Project)

Chapleau Creek Area
Slocan Mining Division
B. C., Canada

For:

King Jack Resources Ltd.
Suite 204 - 5405 12th Ave.
Delta, B. C. V4M 2B2

FILMED

Covering:

King Jack North Group

	Units	Record No.
King Jack	4	51 (8)
J CRK 1	9	4409 (7)
J CRK 2	8	4410 (7)
Ragamac 2	10	4212 (2)
Ragamac 3	12	4213 (2)
Full House	20	5061 (8)
Fourth of July	1 cg	L 7295
Chapleau	1 cg	L 4963
Seattle #3	1 cg	L 4965
Corker #2	1 cg	L 5494

King Jack South Group

	Units	Record No.
Ragamac 1	15	4211 (2)
Ragamac 4	18	4214 (2)
For Sure	18	4464 (8)
L Jack		4430 (7)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Located:

Latitude 49° 45' 11° 22'
NTS 82F/11W
Elevation 3000' - 6000' (914.7 - 1829.4 m)
Above Sea Level

17,367

Prepared By:

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Anginel Resources Ltd.
626 - 9th Ave.
Castlegar, B. C.
V1N 1M4 Canada
Feb. 5th, 1988

Part 1 of 3

Copy No. 1

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1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

During the period July 16 - Nov. 5, 1987 a program of geochemical soil sampling was conducted by personnel of King Jack Resources Ltd. in their Chapleau Creek property (King Jack project) located in the Chapleau Creek area of the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia under the direct supervision of P. J. Santos, P. Eng.

During this period 2440 soil samples were collected and geochemically analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, and As from a system of grid lines from five areas within the property totaling 64.32 line kilometers (40.20 line miles) and from a system of reconnaissance contour lines totaling 32.90 line kilometers (20.56 line miles).

From these data 18 significant geochemical anomalies with associated gold-silver-bearing quartz veins were identified. The number of anomalies defined by the geochemical survey in the various areas of the property are listed below:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Anomalies</u>
King Jack	6
J CRK	1
Full House	1
Hollinger	2
Chapleau	5
Crusader	3
	<hr/>
	18 anomalies

The reconnaissance contour soil sampling showed three zones which have elevated Au, Ag, Cu, & Zn metal values. As a consequence of the reconnaissance sampling additional ground adjacent to the reconnaissance area was acquired by claim staking.

A program of additional soil sampling, line cutting, and geologic mapping is recommended on eight of the anomalies while a program of diamond drilling is recommended on six of the anomalies.

A program of grid soil sampling and geologic mapping is recommended on the three geochemical zones identified in the reconnaissance area.

The geochemical soil sampling program entailed an expenditure of \$ 98,173.32.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Bob MacKenzie, a director of King Jack Resources Ltd., a public company with offices at Suite 201, 5405 - 12th Ave., Delta, British Columbia, Canada, to assess the results of the 1987 geochemical soil sampling survey recently completed at their King Jack project (Chapleau Creek property).

During the period July 16 - Nov. 30, 1987, personnel of King Jack Resources Ltd. conducted exploration activities including soil sampling program under the direction, supervision, and management of P. J. Santos, P. Eng. on the company's Chapleau Creek property (King Jack project) located in the Chapleau Creek area of the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. Overall project coordination and logistics were handled by Bob MacKenzie, Director and Property Coordinator for King Jack Resources Ltd.

These exploration activities including the soil sampling program were done in accordance to Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the program recommended for this mining property.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Chapleau Creek property is located on both sides of Chapleau Creek, a tributary of Lemon Creek, nine kilometers southeast of Slocan City in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia (see Plate 1). The property lies at latitude $49^{\circ} 44'$ and longitude $117^{\circ} 22'$ and is plotted on NTS 82F/11W (see Plate 2). The topography of the property is moderate to steep and it lies between 3000 feet to 6000 feet above sea level. Most of the property is covered with merchantable timber and part of the area is currently being logged.

Access to the property is by way of Chapleau Creek road that joins Lemon Creek road which in turn joins Highway 6 seven kilometers away. The junction of Lemon Creek road and Highway 6 is 9.6 kilometers (6 miles) south of Slocan City. The southern and western parts of the property are accessible through the Lemon Creek road. The Chapleau Creek road connects with a system of logging roads and an old mining road that provide access to the northern part of the property. The property is 96 kilometers (60 miles) to the smelter in Trail, British Columbia.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The Chapleau Creek Property (King Jack project) held by King Jack Resources Ltd. consists of 11 modified grid claims of 146 units and a 2-post claim (1 unit) and four crown-granted claims of 47.66 hectares. These claims are plotted on Plate 2 and details are listed below:

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Area (unit)</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
King Jack	51(8)	4	Aug. 11, 1988
J CRK-1	4409(7)	9	July 13, 1988
J CRK-2	4410(7)	8	July 13, 1988
Ragamac 1	4211(2)	15	Feb. 6, 1988
Ragamac 2	4212(2)	10	Feb. 6, 1988
Ragamac 3	4213(2)	12	Feb. 6, 1988
Ragamac 4	4214(2)	18	Feb. 6, 1988
For Sure	4464(8)	18	Aug. 24, 1988
L Jack	4430(7)	1	July 27, 1988
Full House	5061(8)	20	Aug. 22, 1988
KJ-1	5509(10)	20	Oct. 22, 1988
KJ-2	5510(10)	12	Oct. 22, 1988
4th of July c.g.	7295(6)	14.02 hec.	June Annually
Chapleau c.g.	4963	10.57 hec.	June Annually
Seattle #3 c.g.	4965	14.54 hec.	June Annually
Corker #2 c.g.	5494	8.53 hec.	June Annually

The J CRK-1 and the J CRK-2 claims overlap the Fran and PC claims owned by another company. King Jack Resources Ltd. still holds a total of 147 claim units and 47.66 hectares but in the absence of a legal land survey of the claims, the exact acreage (or hectareage) owned by the company cannot be determined at this time.

The KJ-1 (20 units) and KJ-2 (12 units) were recently staked in October, 1987.

Portions of the property had been explored and developed in the past and had produced gold and silver ore. Part of what is now the King Jack claim was originally called the Jack and the King George claims which were explored by trenching and drifting in the 1920's. The King Jack claim also includes the Joan claim (formerly known as Duplex) which was staked prior to 1901 and worked intermittently until 1946. These claims have since lapsed and are now all included within the King Jack claim. Improvement on the access roads to the King Jack have been done by the owners of the property in 1984.

Adjacent to the King Jack claim and the Ragamac #3 claim are the Kilo Group and the Rita crown-granted claims. The Kilo Group (Violet, Kilo, Pansy, and Kilo #2) were operated intermittently since 1897. The property was developed by 5 tunnels and one inclined shaft and ore shipments were made in 1912, 1913, and 1938. Some development work was also done on the Rose and Rita claims at about this time. In 1984, the current owner of this property (Kilo, Rose, and Rita) did some exploration work.

Adjoining J CRK-2 claim on the south is the Crusader group of crown-granted claims which were explored and developed as

early as 1896. These claims are still kept in good standing by the present owners but have been dormant for sometime.

Adjacent to Ragamac #1 and Ragamac #2 claims is the Chapleau Group of crown-granted claims. The Chapleau property was developed as early as 1896 and was worked until 1905. A stamp mill was built below the mine and ore was hauled down by tramline. No work was reported until 1935 when work was resumed by leasees until 1941. In 1946 and 1947, a road was built to the property but no ore shipments were made and the property remained dormant to this day except in 1981 when one diamond drill hole was drilled. In 1987, a soil sampling and diamond drilling programs were conducted on the crown-grants after it was optioned by King Jack Resources Ltd.

There used to be six crown-granted claims (Gladstone L.12083, Gladiator L.12088, Eagle L.12090, Monti L.12091 and Bessie L.19092) that have since been cancelled which are now included in Ragamac #3 and Ragamac #4. These claims were crown-granted in the 1890's and were formerly known as the Hollinger Group. Considerable exploration work had been done on this property that involved surface stripping, trenching, and drifting. No work has been recorded and by 1938 the workings had long since been dormant. No work has been done on these claims until this year (1987).

Adjacent to the western edge of Ragamac #1 and Ragamac #2 is the crown-granted Hope #2 (Piedmont) property which was explored and developed in 1898 - 1901. In 1927, a mill and tramway was built. The property was in intermittent production till 1951.

Previous to 1984, the present Chapleau Creek Property were staked as the Brian 1, Brian 2, Strike 2, and Morning Star claims but no work was recorded in these claims. These claims lapsed in June 1984 and were re-staked as the Ragamac #1-4, For Sure, J CRK #1-2, and L Jack claims by Bob MacKenzie, Lawrence Ranson, and Roy Ganderton. These claims were optioned by King Jack Resources Ltd. in the middle of 1985 together with the King Jack claim which was previously staked by Bob MacKenzie in 1975.

In accordance to a set of recommendations previously made (Phase 1) by the author, personnel of King Jack Resources Ltd. have conducted a program of mine rehabilitation, road building, trenching, and geochemical soil sampling of a profile in September and October of 1985 in their Chapleau Creek Property.

In accordance to the same set of recommendations (Phase 2) made by the author, a program of geochemical soil sampling, geologic mapping and sampling, further mine rehabilitation, access road building and diamond drilling was conducted on the property. The geochemical soil sampling surveys conducted on

July 16 - Nov. 30, 1987 is the subject of this report.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area within 20 miles (32 km) radius of the City of Slocan is underlain by rock formations belonging to the Milford Series, Slocan Group, Rossland Formation, Nelson Plutonic Rocks, and Valhalla Plutonic Rocks.

The oldest rocks in the area are metamorphosed Permian to Pennsylvanian rock formations belonging to the Milford Series which occur mainly west of the Slocan River. The rock units consists of quartzites, gneiss, and calc-silicates. H. W. Little mapped these rocks as Unit A (see Plate 3).

The Slocan Formation consists of a thick sequence of black argillite, slates, and black limestones of Triassic age. Within the area it consists of isolated roof pendants completely enclosed by the Nelson Intrusives.

The Rossland Formation consists of andesite and basalt flows that are quite often metamorphosed to greenstones. Within the area they comprise isolated roof pendants completely enclosed by the Nelson Intrusives.

The Nelson Intrusives consist of equi-granular to porphy-

ritic granite that overlies most of the area. The intrusion ranges from a granite phase to a dioritic phase, the textures range from equi-granular to porphyritic, where the feldspars form large distinct phenocrysts. This rock is thought to be Cretaceous in age.

Occurring generally within the area as roof pendants within the Nelson Intrusives are fine to medium grained acidic volcanics that range from rhyolite to dacite which are usually much altered.

6. LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Chapleau Creek Property is generally underlain by equi-granular granite of the Nelson Intrusion which grades to the north to a porphyritic granite characterized by the occurrence of large laths of feldspar phenocrysts in a coarse grained matrix. Pegmatites form parallel dykes and pods within the granite which trend usually to the northwest, and probably belong to the Valhalla Plutonics. Within the vicinity of the pegmatites and quartz veins, the granites are propylitically altered to resemble granodiorite.

Isolated roof pendants of Slocan Sediments and an older

dacite intrusive are occasionally distributed within the Nelson Intrusion. The southern part of the property (For Sure, KJ-1, and KJ-2 claims) is for the most part underlain by an older dacite intrusive which form a silicified breccia zone at the contact with the Nelson Intrusives.

Quartz occurs as fissure vein fillings that form several series of near parallel vein systems in the granite accompanied by silicification, phyllic alteration, argillic alteration, propylitic alteration and sometimes calcification of the wall rocks. Associated with the quartz are minor amounts of pyrite, argentite, and gold. It appears that the gold occurs as free gold or in association with sulfides.

The geological mapping has so far identified 31 (thirty-one) distinct and separate quartz veins that cut altered granite porphyry and granodiorite belonging to the Nelson Intrusives. Channel and chip sampling of some of these veins in 1987 gave gold assays that range from .060 oz/ton Au to .95 oz/ton Au and silver assays from .20 oz/ton Ag to 36.2 oz/ton Ag.

At the King Jack claim, the quartz veins generally trend to the northwest.

To the south (Hollinger and Bonavista areas) the quartz

veins are generally flat lying.

The possible extensions of these veins are indicated by the geochemical anomalies associated with these veins and are discussed further elsewhere in this report.

Geological reconnaissance at the For Sure claim indicates the presence of a breccia zone and altered zone that appear to be peripheral to a diacite body surrounded by a granodiorite intrusive. Reconnaissance soil sampling was conducted for this area.

Two claims KJ-1 (20 units) and KJ-2 (12 units) were recently staked to cover the possible extensions of this zone.

7. GEOCHEMISTRY

In 1987, personnel of King Jack Resources Ltd. under the direction and supervision of P. J. Santos, P. Eng. cut and marked for soil sampling 60.76 line miles (97.22 line kilometers) from six areas in the Chapleau Creek property. In addition 1.23 line miles (1.97 line kilometers) of baselines and sub-baselines were cut in these areas. In five of these areas, the lines were cut and soil sampled in accordance with a system of grid lines as shown on Plate 18, while on the sixth area, the soil samples were

taken along contour lines as shown on Plate 74.

In accordance with the results of a geochemical soil profile tests conducted on the King Jack claim in 1985 - 1986, only the B-Horizon soil profile was sampled. A total of 2440 soil samples were collected from the property in 1987 during the period July 16 - Nov. 30, 1987. Listed below are the physical details of the soil sampling program.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Line Miles (Line Kilometers)</u>		<u>No. of Samples</u>
King Jack	19.50	(31.20)	1042
Full House	5.38	(8.61)	262
Hollinger	6.55	(10.48)	375
Chapleau	6.56	(10.50)	304
Crusader	2.21	(3.53)	126
Recon. Area	<u>20.56</u>	<u>(32.90)</u>	<u>331</u>
Total	60.76	97.22	2440

The soil samples were geochemically analyzed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, and As by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory in Kamloops, British Columbia. The geochemical laboratory techniques used on the samples are described in the Appendix of this report.

The statistical analyses of the geochemical data are found in the Appendix of this report including the frequency distribution plots (histograms) for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn (Plates 69 - 74 inclusive). The geochemical data for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn were plotted on separate plans for each area and contoured except for

the reconnaissance area. The data on arsenic appears very spotty partly due to the type of laboratory technique used and are not plotted separately since the data are not contourable but the few high values are plotted with the gold data.

The method of determining areas as geochemically anomalous are somewhat arbitrary and the geology of the area is always taken into consideration. Geochemical values below the statistical mean are considered background. The mean and standard deviation of the assays are as follows:

<u>Metals</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>
Au	7.8 ppb	35.7 ppb	43.5 ppb
Ag	.4 ppm	.8 ppm	1.2 ppm
Cu	7 ppm	4.3 ppm	11.3 ppm
Pb	23.1 ppm	18.9 ppm	42 ppm
Zn	135.3 ppm	85.5 ppm	220.8 ppm
As	1.3 ppm	2.3 ppm	3.6 ppm

Zones or local areas where the B-horizon soils show metal values of the mean plus one standard deviation in Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn punctuated by elevated values in Au are considered anomalous zones particularly when associated with mineralized quartz veins.

The geochemical data and anomalies of the various areas surveyed are plotted on Plates 20 - 25, 28 - 33, 35 - 40, 43 - 48, 50 55 and 74 - 80 inclusive.

The geochemical soil sampling survey conducted on the property in 1987 found 18 geochemical anomalies and 3 geochemically anomalous zones.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Significant Anomalies</u>
King Jack	6
J CRK # 2	1
Full House	1
Hollinger	2
Chapleau	5
Crusader	3
	<hr/>
	18 Anomalies
Reconnaissance Area	3 Anomalous Zones

(a) King Jack Area: (Refer to Plates 20 - 25)

King Jack Anomaly #1

This anomaly (see Plate 25) includes the King Jack Mine and indicates that the King Jack vein continues to the northwest past line 12 N which is the limit of the soil sampling in 1987. This anomaly probably joins up with King Jack Anomaly 2 further to the southeast but the continuity is probably disrupted by faulting. The King Jack vein was diamond drilled in 1987 with very good results and shows the vein open to the northwest and downdip to the northeast. The results of this drilling is dealt with in another report.

King Jack Anomaly 2

This anomaly (see Plate 25) is associated with two high grade quartz veins which may be the southeastern extension of the King Jack veins. This anomaly was drilled in 1987 with mixed results and are discussed in detail in a separate report.

Joan-Duplex Anomaly No. 1

This anomaly (see plate 25) includes the Duplex and Joan veins and indicates that the veins may extend for a considerable distance to the northwest and southeast. These veins were partly drilled in 1983 and the results are discussed in another report.

Joan-Duplex Anomaly No. 2

The second anomaly on the Joan-Duplex (see Plate 25) is new and there are no known rock exposures in the area. It occurs between the Joan-Duplex Anomaly 1 and the King Jack Anomaly No. 2 and it is suspected these are related to each other.

Goldstream Anomaly

This is a huge anomaly (see Plate 25) that includes the Rita, Goldstream, and King Jack No. 2 veins which occurs near the south boundary of the King Jack claim. At least eight veins have been identified within this anomaly. In this anomaly the gold content of the soils is more consistent over a wider area.

J CRK Anomaly

This anomaly occurs on the northeast corner of the King Jack claim (see Plate 25 and 48). It appears that the anomaly consists of two parts. There are no rock outcrops on the lower part of this anomaly. The geochemical data on this area is incomplete since it lies on the border of two areas but the data suggests that the anomaly is continuous to the adjoining J CRK # 2 claim and may actually join up with the 4th of July anomaly. The upper part of the anomaly also joins up with the Full House anomaly.

Two mineralized quartz veins occur within the upper part of the J CRK anomaly.

There are five other anomalous areas within the King Jack claim which are considered minor, (see Plate 25) by virtue of their limited aerial extent.

(b) J CRK # 2 Area (Refer to Plates 43 - 48)

4th of July Anomaly

A quartz vein with sulfides is associated with this anomaly. The geochemical data is still incomplete and this anomaly may join with the J CRK anomaly to the west (see Plates 25 & 48).

On the common border of the J CRK and Full House claims an E - W trending anomaly, the Full House anomaly occurs. The eastern extension of the anomaly swings to the south into the J CRK claim.

(c) Full House Area (Refer to Plates 43 - 48)

The Full House Anomaly (see Plate 48) occurs at the southeast corner of the Full House claim on the common border of the J CRK and Full house claims. Well-mineralized quartz veins are found within the anomaly. The anomaly continues to the northwest to limit of the soil sampling in 1987. The anomaly

swings to the southeast from an E - W trend and continues to the limit of the soil sampling in 1987. It appears the anomaly joins up with the J CRK Anomaly to the south.

(d) Hollinger Area (Refer to Plates 28 - 33)

Hollinger Anomaly

This anomaly is the geochemical expression of a mineralized flat lying quartz vein (see Plate 33). The anomaly is quite extensive and the northern, eastern, and western limits have not been reached yet by the soil sampling in 1987. In size and continuity, this vein is one of the most significant veins in the property.

Buenavista Anomaly

This anomaly is the geochemical expression of several small quartz veins clustered within a relatively small area (see Plate 33) south of the Hollinger anomaly. The attitude of the individual veins vary considerably and may well be a breccia zone.

(e) Chapleau Area (Refer to Plates 35 - 40)

Chapleau Anomaly # 1

This anomaly is the geochemical expression of the Chapleau Vein. The anomaly indicates that the vein continues to the northwest past line 36N (see Plate 40) and may continue to the southeast into Chapleau Anomaly # 3.

Chapleau Anomaly # 2

This anomaly occurs below the Chapleau Vein (see Plate 40) and either is caused by the Chapleau Vein itself or a still to be discovered vein parallel to the Chapleau vein. The anomaly occurs on very steep terrain.

Chapleau Anomaly # 3

This anomaly appears to be a continuation of either Chapleau Anomaly # 1 and # 2 (see Plate 40). The geochemical data is still incomplete in this area of the property.

Chapleau Anomaly # 4 & 5

These anomalies were detected on the last lines

sampled in 1987 and the geological and geochemical data are still very much incomplete (see Plate 40). Anomaly # 4 is probably more significant than Anomaly # 5 since it has other indicated metal values while Chapleau Anomaly # 5 may be due to transported gold in the soils.

(f) Crusader Area (Refer to Plates 50 & 55)

The three anomalies detected on this area (see Plate 55) are located near the southeast corner of Ragamac # 3 claim. These are fairly narrow anomalies. The geochemical data is still incomplete to determine the limits of these anomalies. There are very few outcrops in this area.

(g) Reconnaissance Area (Refer to Plates 74 - 80)

Reconnaissance soil sampling using contour lines as control was conducted on the For Sure, Ragamac # 1 and Ragamac # 4 claims is shown on Plate 74. In view of the large spacing between samples, it is meaningless to contour the geochemical data. Instead, "zones" where the soil samples showed elevated metal values were picked out which will to be recommended for more

detailed soil sampling and geologic mapping.

R-1 Zone

This zone (see Plate 80) covers an area of extensive rock alteration and brecciation with quartz vein fillings with elevated copper, silver, gold, and zinc values in the soils. The brecciated area generally coincides with the contact of an older dacite with the coarse grained granite-granodiorite of the Nelson Intrusives. A massive sulfide deposit (Morning Star) is said to occur between the 5000' and 5500' elevation on the northwest corner of the zone but was not encountered during the survey in 1987 due to the large spacing between the sampling lines.

R-2 Zone

This zone is in an area (see Plate 80) underlain by Nelson Intrusives and Rosslund Formation roof pendants that lie immediately to the west of the Hollinger area which has elevated copper, silver, and gold in the soils. Quartz veins in the intrusives are exposed on a newly constructed logging road.

R-3 Zone

This is an area largely underlain by rock units of the Rosslund Formation which has elevated Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, & As values in the soil. This zone is adjacent to the Hope # 2 (Piedmont) which is a Pb-Zn-Ag property in the Rosslund Formation.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Follow-up exploration work is recommended on the 18 geochemical anomalies and 3 geochemical zones identified in the property by the 1987 geochemical soil sampling program.

Diamond drilling is recommended on the following anomalies:

- (a) King Jack Anomaly # 1,
- (b) King Jack Anomaly # 2,
- (c) Joan-Duplex Anomaly No. 1,
- (d) Goldstream Anomaly,
- (e) Hollinger Anomaly and,
- (f) Chapleau Anomaly # 1.

Additional geochemical soil sampling and geologic mapping are recommended on the following anomalies:

- (a) King Jack Anomaly # 1 to the northwest,
- (b) Joan-Duplex No. 2,
- (c) J CRK Anomaly to the northwest and east,
- (d) Full House Anomaly to the northwest and southeast,
- (e) 4th of July Anomaly to the east and west,
- (f) Hollinger Anomaly to the west and,
- (g) Chapleau Anomaly # 2 - 5 to the northwest and southeast.

Detailed geochemical soil sampling including grid line cutting and geologic mapping are recommended on the three geochemical zones on the For Sure-Ragamac 1 & 4 area.

9. STATEMENT OF COSTS AND DAYS WORKED

Geochemical Survey		
Labour (line cutting, soil sampling)	\$ 19,595.11	
Geochemical assays & freight	<u>27,809.10</u>	
	\$ 47,404.21	\$ 47,404.21
Truck rental, fuel, oil, repairs		5,831.42
Technical support (drafting, typing, property coordinator)		11,506.10
Blue printing, photocopying		2,551.95
Field Supplies		3,279.64
Project management, supervision, engineering, consulting, reports		<u>27,600.00</u>
		\$ 98,173.32

DAYS WORKED

Robert Hajdasz (Soil Sampler, draftsman)
 July 20 - 31, 1987 Inclusive
 Aug. 1 - 31, 1987 Inclusive
 Sept. 1 - 5, 7 - 31, 1987 Inclusive
 Oct. 1 - 31, 1987 Inclusive
 Nov. 1 - 30, 1987 Inclusive
 Dec. 1 - 31, 1987 Inclusive
 Jan. 1 - 31, 1988 Inclusive

Pat Riebalkin (Soil Sampler)
 July 16 - 31, 1987 Inclusive
 Aug. 1 - 7, 9 - 27, 1987 Inclusive
 Sept. 1 - 5, 7 - 31, 1987 Inclusive
 Oct. 1 - 29, 1987 Inclusive

Loren Klimchuck (Soil Sampler)

July 17 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Aug. 1, 3 - 15, 17 - 18, 20 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Sept. 1 - 5, 1987 Inclusive

Keith Klimchuck (Soil Sampler)

July 20 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Aug. 1 - 7, 9 - 27, 1987 Inclusive

Sept. 1 - 10, 1987 Inclusive

Joe Medeiros (Soil Sampler)

Sept. 14 - 30, 1987 Inclusive

Oct. 1 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Nov. 1, 2, 1987

Ginny Santos (Typing, survey helper)

Sept. 4, 16 - 18, 24, 1987 Inclusive

Oct. 2 - 5, 23 - 27, 1987 Inclusive

Paul Silva (Soil Sampler)

July 16 - 19, 1987 Inclusive

Paul Dacosta (Soil Sampler)

July 17 - 19, 1987 Inclusive

Edgar Mader (Soil Sampler)

Sept. 12 - 13, 1987

Bob Mackenzie (Project Coordinator)

July 6 - 11, 13 - 18, 20 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Aug. 1. 3 - 8, 10 - 15, 17 - 22, 24 - 29, 31, 1987 Inclusive

Sept. 1 - 5, 7 - 12, 14 - 19, 21 - 26, 28 - 30, 1987 Inclusive

Oct. 1 - 3, 5 - 10, 12 - 17, 19 - 24, 26 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

P. J. Santos (Geologist, P. Eng.)

July 16 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Aug. 1 - 7, 9 - 11, 18 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Sept. 1 - 5, 8 - 30, 1987 Inclusive

Oct. 1 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Nov. 1 - 5, 1987 Inclusive

Dec. 4, 8 - 10, 12 - 14, 18 - 24, 26 - 31, 1987 Inclusive

Jan. 8 - 12, 16, 19 - 31, 1988 Inclusive

Feb. 1 - 5, 1988 Inclusive

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Report on the Ron gold property,
Eagle Creek, Nelson mining division,
British Columbia, for Player
Resources Inc., 21 pp

1985

Report on the Chapleau creek
property, Slocan mining division,
British Columbia, Canada, for
King Jack Resources Ltd., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Canada, 26 pp

11. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Perfecto J. Santos, of 626 - 9th Avenue, of the City of Castlegar, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with the firm of Anginel Resources Ltd. whose offices are located at 626 - 9th Avenue, Castlegar, British Columbia, Canada,

That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia, Canada,

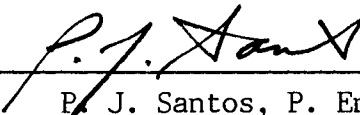
That I am a graduate of the College of Engineering, University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering (Geology Option),

That I have been practicing my profession continuously for the past twenty-six years,

That I have prepared this report based on personal work conducted on the property during the period July 16 - Nov. 30, 1987 as described in this report on the Chapleau Creek Property (King Jack Project) held by King Jack Resources Ltd. of Delta, British Columbia, Canada,

That I have not received directly or indirectly nor do I expect to receive any interest direct or indirect in the property and/or shares of King Jack Resources Ltd.

DATED at Castlegar, British Columbia, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1988.


P. J. Santos, P. Eng.

12. APPENDIX

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(a) Maps and Illustrations

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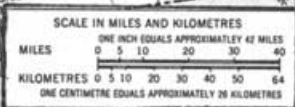
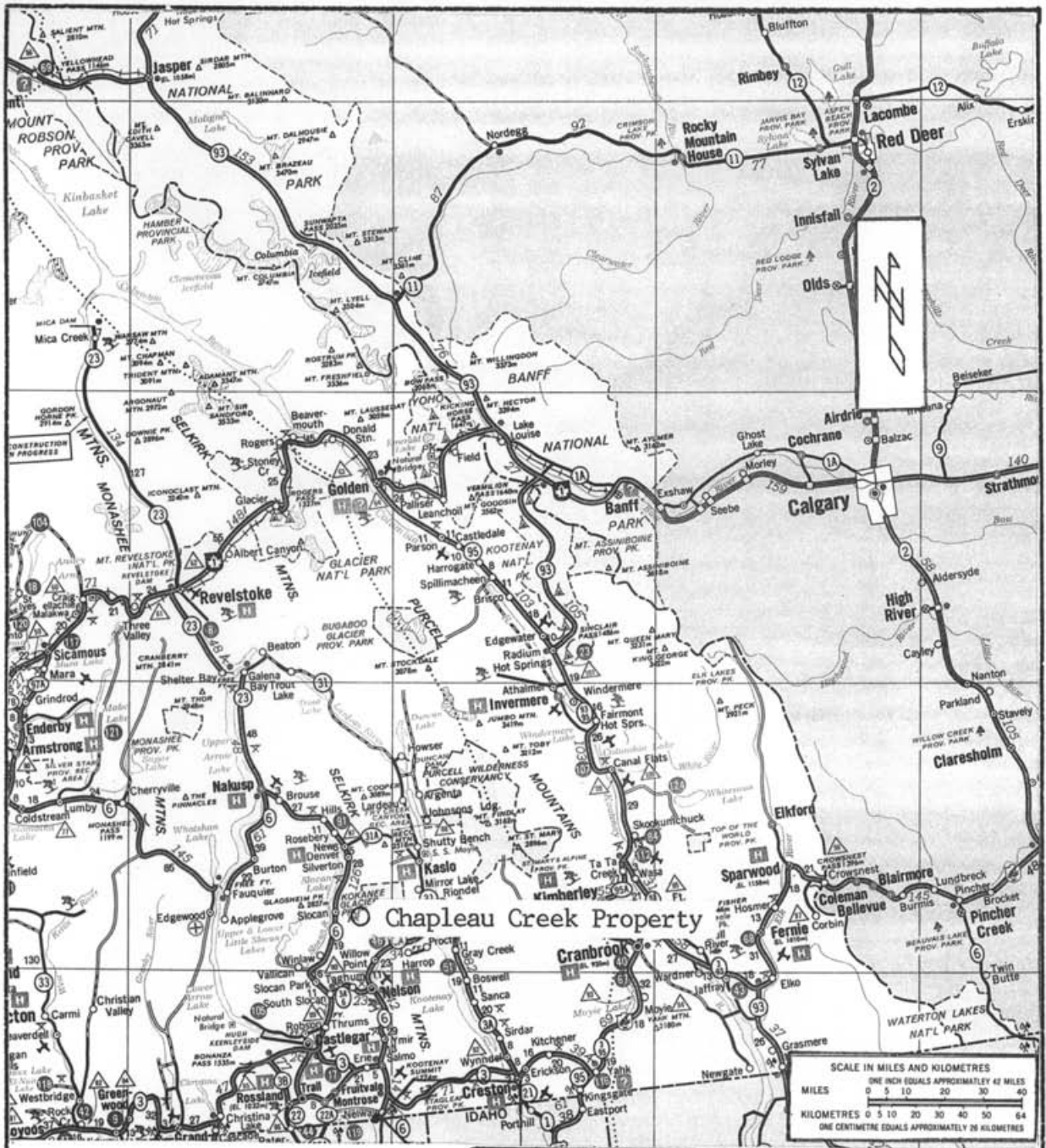
12. APPENDIX

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(a) Maps and Illustrations

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LEGEND and SYMBOLS

○ Chapleau Creek Property
 King Jack Project



P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG.
Consulting Geologist

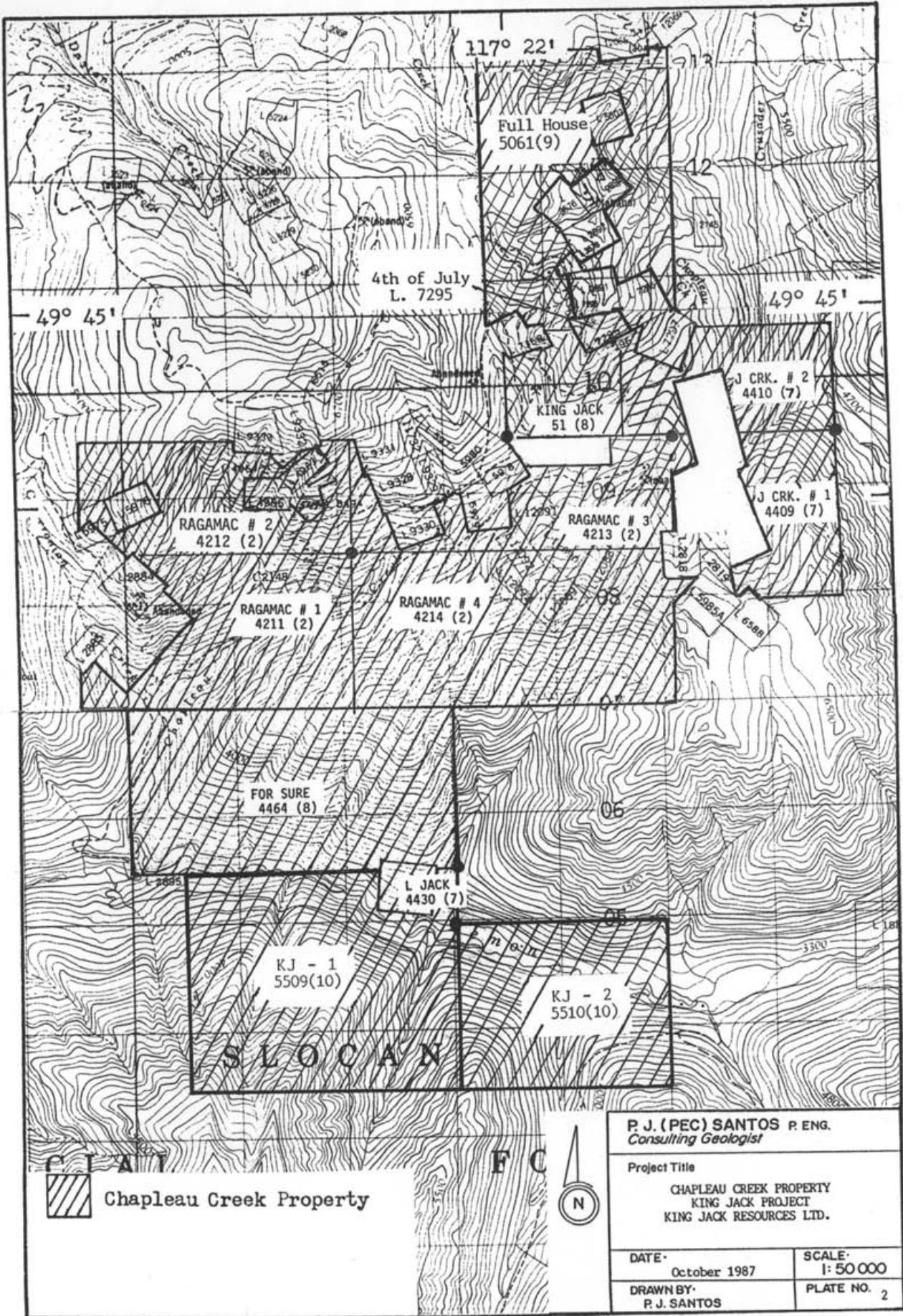
Project Title **INDEX MAP**
CHAPLEAU CREEK PROPERTY
KING JACK RESOURCES LTD.
Slocan Mining Division
CANADA

DATE: **October 1987**

SCALE: **As Shown**

DRAWN BY: **P. J. SANTOS**

PLATE NO. **1**



117° 22'

Full House
5061(9)

4th of July
L. 7295

49° 45'

49° 45'

RAGAMAC # 2
4212 (2)

KING JACK
51 (8)

J CRK. # 2
4410 (7)

RAGAMAC # 3
4213 (2)

J CRK. # 1
4409 (7)

RAGAMAC # 1
4211 (2)

RAGAMAC # 4
4214 (2)


FOR SURE
4464 (8)

L JACK
4430 (7)

KJ - 1
5509(10)

KJ - 2
5510(10)

SLOCAN


 Chapleau Creek Property

P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG.
Consulting Geologist

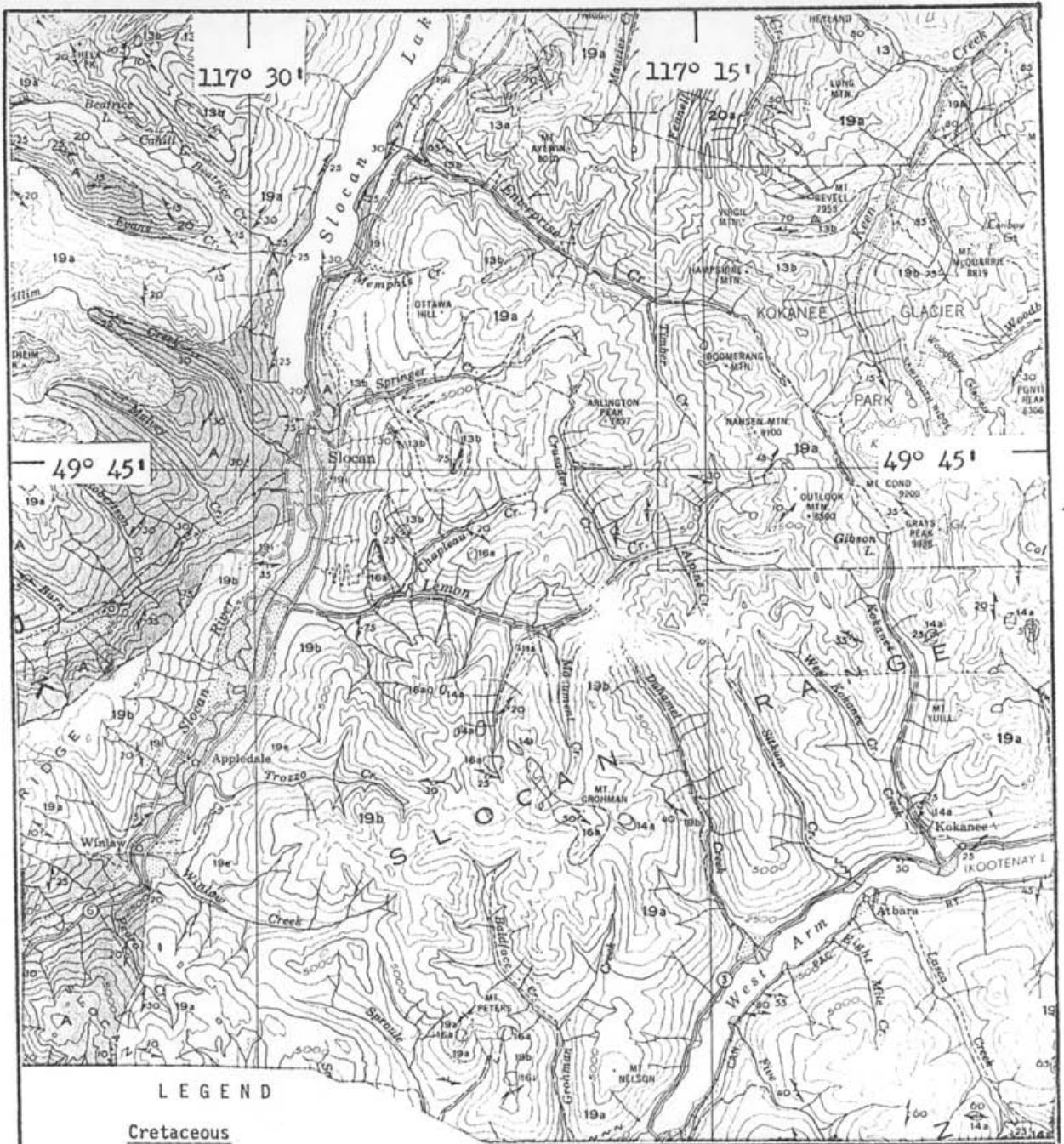
Project Title
 CHAPLEAU CREEK PROPERTY
 KING JACK PROJECT
 KING JACK RESOURCES LTD.

DATE
 October 1987

SCALE
 1: 50 000

DRAWN BY
 P. J. SANTOS

PLATE NO. 2



LEGEND

Cretaceous

- 20 VALHALLA PLUTONIC ROCKS
- 19 NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS

Jurassic

- 16 ROSSLAND FORMATION

Triassic

- 13 SLOCAN FORMATION

Permian and Pennsylvanian

- A MILFORD SERIES



Geology by H.W. Little, GSC Memoir 308
Map 1090A

P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG.
Consulting Geologist

Project Title

GEOLOGIC MAP
LEMON CREEK AREA
Slocan Mining Division
B.C., Canada

DATE
Oct. 1984

SCALE
1 in = 4 Mi

DRAWN BY

PLATE NO. 3