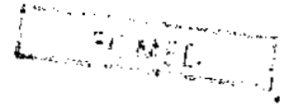


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0123
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MINERAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



ENTERPRISE PROPERTY

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82F/15E

Latitude: 49° 45'N.

Longitude: 116° 27'W.

Prepared by: Eric D. MacDonald, Geologist

December 4, 1988

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

18,258

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INTRODUCTION

Two standard grid claims, Copper 1 and Copper 2 were staked in September 1987. The claims surround and include an area of favorable geology within which significant lead-copper mineralization was discovered by previous workers.

The property is underlain by the Lower Purcell Kitchener-Siyeh Formation consisting of sericite, quartz schist, quartzites and magnesium limestone. Prominent northerly trending shear zones up to at least 30 meters in width are associated with northerly trending isoclinal folding.

Further work is recommended including a proposed drill hole located to intersect the strike extension of a mineralized shear near the boundary of an adjacent property.

The author supervised the mapping and sampling making on site examinations during the periods of September 13 to 16, 1987; November 20 to 21, 1987; June 24 to 25, 1988; and Nov. 6 to 9, 1988.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the St. Mary River approximately 16 miles west of the St. Mary Lake or 40 miles west of Cranbrook in the Kootenays of British Columbia, Fort Steele Mining Division.

Co-ordinates of the property are $116^{\circ} 27'W$. Longitude and $49^{\circ} 45'N$. Latitude.

Access can be gained from Cranbrook via paved highway to St. Maryville and from there by gravel road following the St. Mary River upstream a total distance of approximately 40 miles. Cranbrook can be reached from Vancouver by scheduled Air B.C. Airline flights.

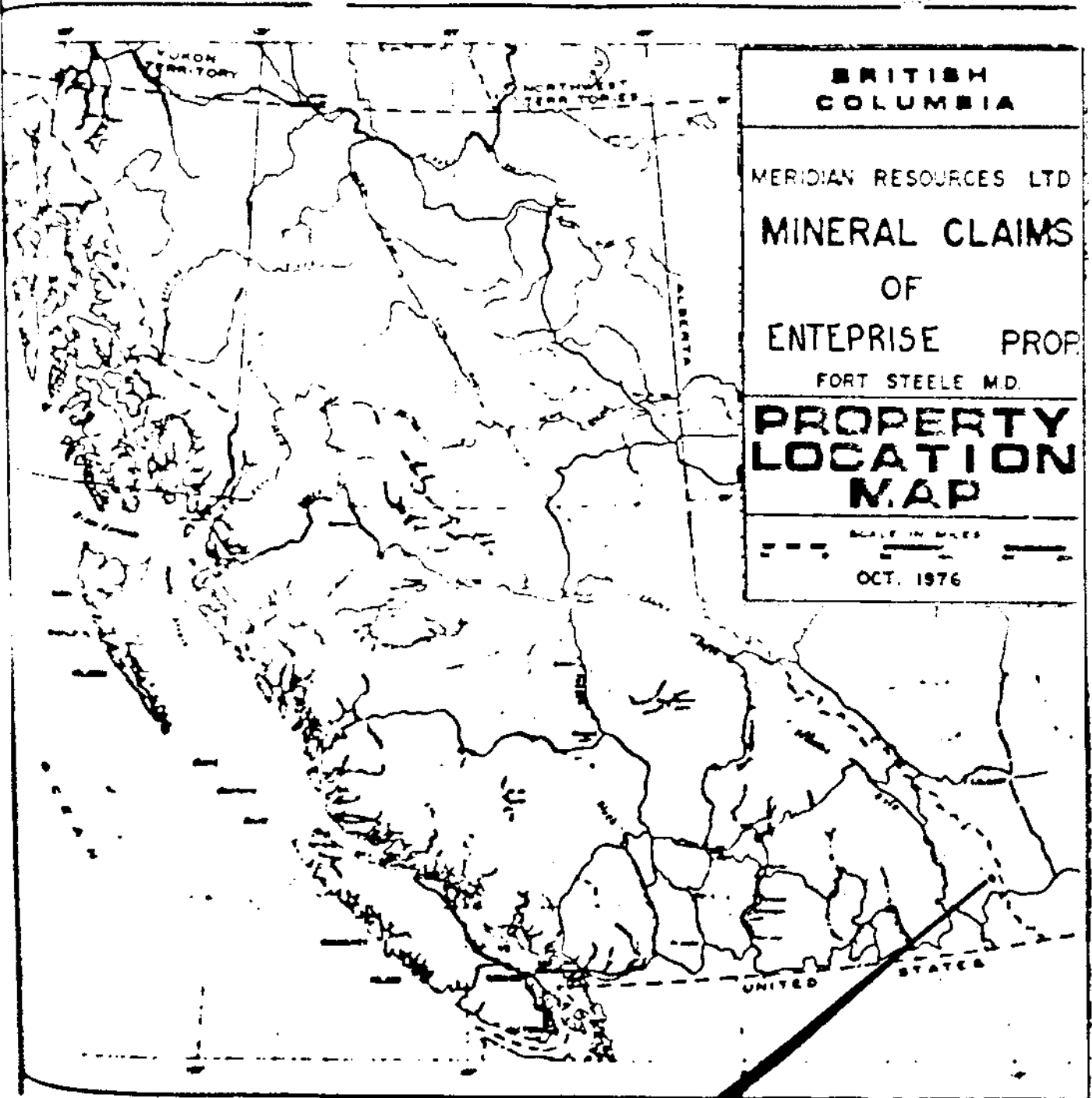
PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Bracebridge property lies within the physiographic province of the Purcell Mountains. The area is steep with a relief of 4000 feet between valley floor and mountain peaks.

The main showings, strike normal to the trend of the topography, and elevation of the trenches, on both sides of the river are between 4000 and 6000 feet above sea level.

Vegetation on the property consists of fir, tamarack, spruce and pine. The northern slopes are covered by thick underbrush where southern slopes are open away from the creeks.

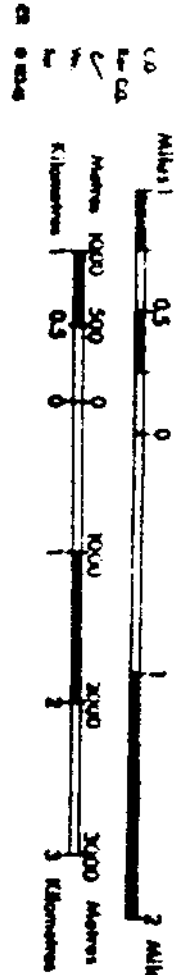
Temperatures during the summer are hot and during the winter as low as $-40^{\circ}F$. Snowfall is moderate and can be expected from November to April.



SOUTH KOOTENAY GOLDFIELDS
 ENTERPRISE PROPERTY
 CLAIM MAP
 FORT STELLENB, BC

0 1 2 3 KM

STATE T5E 03E	T5E 82G/13
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UNLESS VISITED OR SURVEYED, THE MAP POSITION OF A
 LEGAL CLAIM POST IS BASED ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCH.
 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO THE OFFICE OF THE
 MINING DIVISION CONCERNED.
 DATE OF MICROFILM: 1988 MAY 27

MINERAL RESOURCES

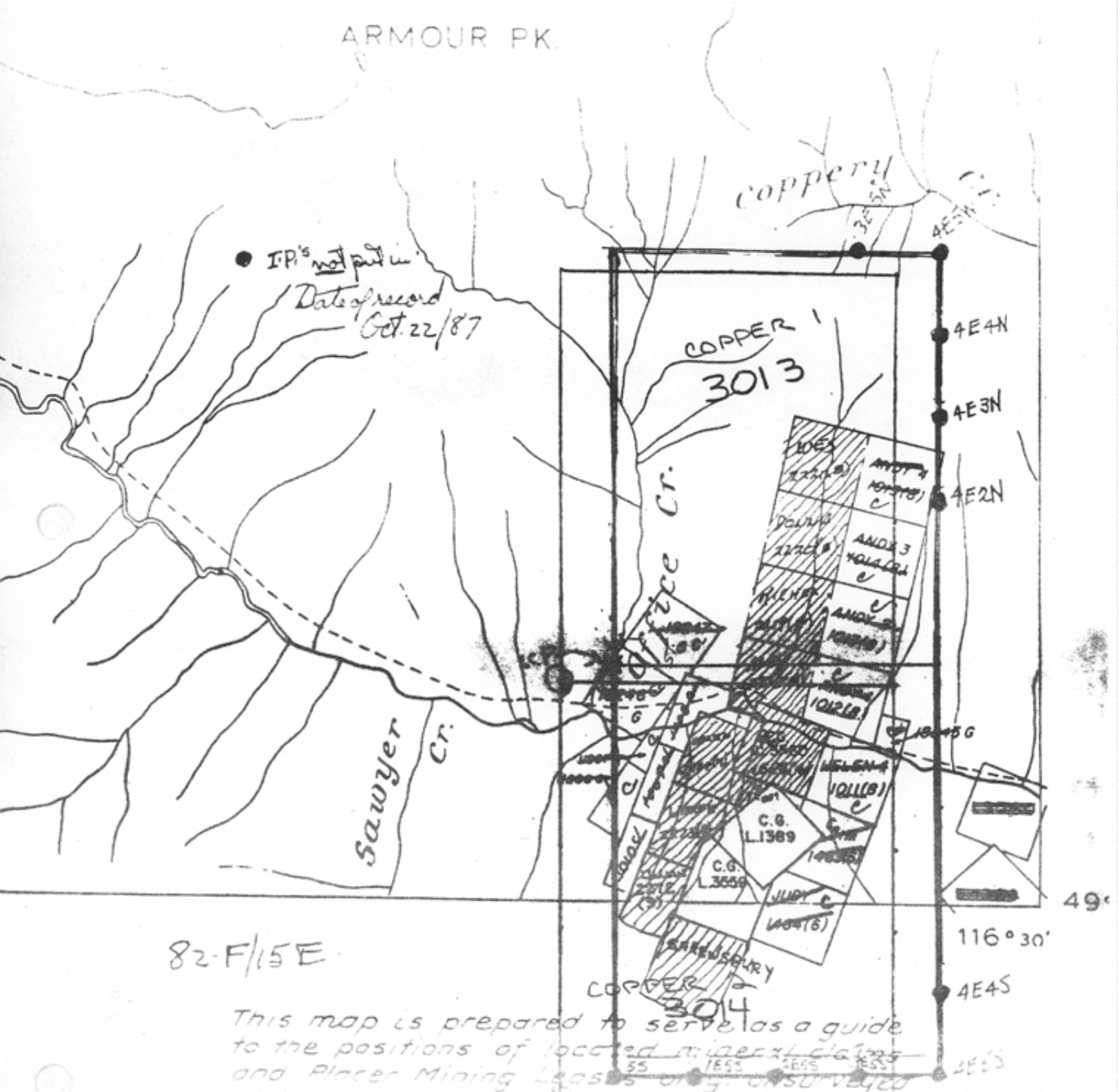
*This map is prepared to serve as a guide
 to the positions of located mineral claims
 and River Mining Leases only. Unshaded*

82 F /

ARMOUR PK.

Coppery

● IP's not put in
Date of record
Oct. 22/87



82-F/15E

This map is prepared to serve as a guide to the positions of located mineral claims and Placer Mining Leases only. Unsurveyed claims and leases are plotted from locators' sketches and are not guaranteed. Letters C & G indicate claim is Crown-Granted. Symbol "C" indicates claim has forfeited.

Scale: 1:31680

7

MINERAL TITLE
DRAWN BY

LIST OF CLAIMS

BRACEBRIDGE
ENTERPRISE GROUP

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>N.T.S.</u>	<u>Mining Dist.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Exp. Date</u>	<u>New Exp. Date</u>
Donna	2219	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	2 Post Claim	08/20/90	
Wes	2221	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	2 Post Claim	08/20/90	
Andy	2218	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	2 Post Claim	08/20/90	
Michel	2220	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	2 Post Claim	08/20/90	
Lillian	2272	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	2 Post Claim	09/26/90	
Verne	2273	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	2 Post Claim	09/26/90	
Helen	2274	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	2 Post Claim	09/26/90	
Shewsbury	L1397	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	R.C.G.	04/13/90	
Surprise	L1626	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	R.C.G.	04/13/90	
Copper 1	3013	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	20	10/20/89	
Copper 2	3014	S.K.G.	82F/15E	Fort Steele	20	10/20/89	

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

Nothing of significance can be added to the exploration history of the area compiled by F. Holcapek (1976) for Meridian Resources (Assessment File number 6206) here included verbatim:

History

Little is known about exploration activities on the property prior to 1966. On the Welcome, Enterprise and Shewsbury Crown granted mineral claims several old short adits, the majority caved, have been located. The object of this work was to follow the shear zone carrying chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

During 1966 Cominco explored the property and completed 4 diamond drill holes at the northern limits, elevation 6000 feet, of the shear zone. All drill holes intersected copper values varying from 0.20% to 3.30% over widths of 5 to 22.5 feet. The best intersection was in DDH 1A 14.5 feet assaying .30% Cu.

In 1967 Pharaoh Mines Lt. (NPL) held the property and executed a program of bulldozer trenching and percussion drilling of 4 holes 30 to 40 feet long. This work confirmed the presence of a continuous shear zone carrying variable amount of copper and low silver values.

During this period Newmont Mines Ltd. and Rio Tinto examined the property. The compilation map is based on the work of T. Johnson, Rio Tinto.

Continued

History - (Cont'd)

During October 1973 the writer completed a property examination on behalf of Cream Silver Mines Ltd. The work program completed to date constitutes phase I as recommended in my report dated February 20, 1974 "Report on the Bracebridge Property of Meridian Resources Ltd. (NPL) for Cream Silver Mines Ltd."

Although a geochemical survey has been recommended initially, the topographic conditions, distribution of rock outcrops, mineralized float and mineralization of the property is such that the results would be meaningless.

Extensive trenching, opencutting and several short adits have been completed in the past to test the extent and grade of the known mineralization. The showings extend intermittently from the 5,600 foot level south of the river to the 6,500 foot level north of the river a distance of approximately 2 miles.

Several of the old workings were sloughed or caved at the time of mapping.

1) North side of the River:

The main area of mineralization investigated lies between the 6,000 and 6,500 foot elevation. Chalcopyrite associated with quartz - siderite veins, parallel to the foliation and folded, occurs in quartz-sericite schist. The quartz veins are normally less than 4 feet wide but form lenses up to 15 feet where folded.

Continued

History - (Cont'd)

2) Description of Hand Trenches:

Trench #1:

A strongly folded quartz vein carrying minor chalcopyrite and siderite is exposed in the trench. The mineralized section is up to 18 feet wide but is caused by one quartz vein 4 feet wide as indicated downslope from the trench, which has been repeated by folding.

Sample #1: 18 feet Cu 0.83%, Ag 0.68 oz/ton.

Trench #2:

This trench is sloughed but a quartz vein approximately 2 feet wide showing malachite staining is indicated by float and rubble.

Trench #3:

This trench exposes a quartz - siderite vein 3.5 feet wide cutting quartz - sericite schist. The quartz vein trends parallel to the foliation of the host rock.

Sample #2: 3.5 feet Cu 1.2%, Ag 0.48 oz/ton.

Trench #4:

No rock exposure.

Trench #5:

Sloughed, no rock exposure, but quartz float and outcrops above the trench suggest the presence of 2 veins less than 3 feet wide carrying very minor chalcopyrite.

Trench #6:

The trench is partially slough. Quartz - siderite veins carrying good chalcopyrite has been reported in isoclinal folds.

Continued

2) Description of Hand Trenches:

Trench #6 - (Cont'd)

The widest mineralized section is essentially a series of fold noses containing quartz, siderite and varying amounts of sulphides.

The folds plunge south and mineralization could not be traced on the surface for any distance. Several quartz veins strike into the folded area, but only 1 vein was found down slope from the trench.

Sample #3: 15 ft, Cu 2.29%, Ag 0.50 oz/ton.

Trench #7:

The mineralization exposed in this trench is nearly identical to that of Trench 1 and 6. The main difference is the larger area mineralized. A short adit, located in the centre of the trench appears to have been driven underneath the mineralized fold.

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Width ft</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>
4	6.5	2.95	1.04	0.01
5	10.00	2.65	0.42	0.003
6	23.00	0.93	0.08	tr
7	3.50	4.40	0.94	-

Cominco Ltd. completed 5 diamond drill holes in vicinity of Trench 6 and Trench 7. The following mineralized sections were encountered. A sketch showing the location of the drill holes is attached.

Continued

2) Description of Hand Trenches:

Trench #7 - (Cont'd)

<u>DDH #</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	
DDH # 1	no mineralization intersected			
1A	4.5 - 19	14.5	3.30	
	31.00 - 45.50	14.5	2.30	
	75.00 - 97.5	22.50	2.40	
	125.00 - 130.00	5.00	0.60	average 97.5 ft Cu 1.40%
2	no mineralization intersected			
3	70.5 - 84.00	13.5	1.20	
4	12.00 - 22.00	10.00	0.20	
5	63.00 - 73.00	5.00	1.60	

The exact bearing and inclination of the drill holes is not available.

An adit driven easterly for 80 ft. located 200 ft. south of Trench #7 failed to intersect copper mineralization. The rock unit driven on is quart - sericite schist.

3) Description of Cat Trenches:

Trenches 1A to 5A have been examined during the mapping. It was found that the trenches are sloughed and only minor sulfides are visible in places. Mineralization is normally associated with quart - siderite veins or as lenses localized by folding. No samples were taken by the writer.

The following assay results were obtained from old records of work completed by Pharaoh Mines Ltd. and Rio Tinto.

Continued

3) Description of Cat Trenches - (Cont'd)

Trench #	Pharoh Mines Ltd.			Rio Tinto		Cominco	
	Width ft	Cu %	Ag Oz/ton	Width ft	Cu %	Width ft	Cu
1A	10	0.36	0.16	no sample		-	
2A	70	2.09	0.75	"		-	
3A	30	1.61	2.02	29	0.75	35	0.40
4A	20	0.99	0.69	9	0.90	-	
5A	40	2.28	2.14	grab	0.08		

No mineralization representing grades and widths reported by Pharoh Mines Ltd. have been seen in place during the mapping. High grade chalcopyrite float and boulders have been seen in several trenches.

During 1967, Pharoh Mines Ltd. completed a preliminary percussion drill program. The object of the program was to test the continuity of the mineralization at depth. Influx of water limited the drill program to a depth of 40 feet. Four drill holes were completed in vicinity of Trench 2A.

Hole #	Bearing	Dip	Depth ft	Footage	Cu %	Ag oz/ton				
S - 1	N 10° E	-70	40	0 - 5	1.35	1.53				
				5 - 10	0.69	0.08				
				10 - 15	0.41	0.06				
				15 - 20	0.80	0.22				
				20 - 25	1.20	0.26				
				25 - 30	1.00	tr				
				average: 40 ft	0.92% Cu	30 - 35	0.55	tr		
					0.181 oz/ton Ag	35 - 40	1.40	0.30		
				S - 2	-	-90	30	0 - 5	0.72	0.36
								5 - 10	0.17	0.04

Continued

3) Description of Cat Trenches - (Cont'd)

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Depth ft</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>
				10 - 15	0.06	0.16
				15 - 20	0.13	tr
				20 - 25	0.17	tr
average:	30 ft	0.57% Cu		25 - 30	2.11	0.14
		0.10 oz/ton Ag				
S - 3	N 10° W	-28	30	0 - 5	0.09	tr
				5 - 10	0.27	0.24
				10 - 15	0.04	tr
				15 - 20	0.08	tr
average:	30 ft	0.19% Cu		20 - 25	0.32	tr
		tr Ag		25 - 30	0.34	tr
S - 4	N 25° W	- 18	30	0 - 5	0.11	tr
				5 - 10	1.39	0.36
				10 - 15	0.18	tr
				15 - 20	0.41	0.36
average:	30 ft	0.845% Cu		20 - 25	1.10	0.44
		0.35 oz/ton Ag		25 - 30	1.88	0.72

4) Southside of River:

Workings on the south side of the river consist of several, partly sloughed trenches and 3 adits, with 2 of them caved and hence inaccessible.

5) 4300 Level Adit:

Surface outcrop at this locality exhibit extensive shearing and silicification carrying good values in chalcopryrite. The host rock is essentially a limey - quartz - sericite schist. Two large quartz veins or zones of quartz veining are exposed. The first to the west consists of massive quartz with siderite veinlets or blebbs carrying variable amounts of sulfides. The vein appears to have been affected by folding.

Continued

5) 4300 Level Adit - (Cont'd)

The second is a zone of quartz veining lying east of the adit. Individual quartz veins are up to 2 feet wide and contain irregular disseminated siderite and chalcopyrite. Sulfides have been observed within the intervening limey sericite schist.

Outward from each quartz zone the rock unit is tightly folded. Fold axis trend northerly and have a gentle southerly plunge.

The adit has been driven along the shear zone for a distance of 30 feet and follows the footwall 15 feet east. Two crosscuts, the first 15 feet from the portal, North cross cut, the second at the end of the drift, the South cross cut 10 feet east.

South Crosscut: This crosscut is 10 feet long and crosses part of the mineralized shearzone. Chalcopyrite occurs in a zone of limey sericite schist which has been silicified and impregnated with quartz veinlets generally less than 1 inch wide. Siderite occurs as distinct veinlets or as bunches.

North Crosscut: Mineralization in this place is nearly identical to the south cross cut except chalcopyrite mineralization is more continuous.

Both of the crosscut stop within the mineralized shear and do not reach the hanging wall.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Width ft</u>	<u>Cu %</u>
South X-Cut	10	1.20
North X-Cut	11	2.90
	4	1.00
	4	1.06

Continued

6) 4500 Level - Crosscut:

At the time of the mapping the workings were caved. Two trenches above the adit were partly sloughed. Mineralization observed consists of quartz veins up to 3 feet wide cutting limey quartz - sericite schist. Chalcopyrite and siderite have been observed. No samples were taken.

7) 4600 Level - Creek Showing:

This is the best mineralized outcrop south of the St. Mary River.

A zone, up to 20 feet wide of limey, quartz - sericite - schist is exposed within the creek. Strong foliation and in part shearing appear to control the emplacement of quartz veins and veinlets and mineralization.

Chalcopyrite occurs along foliation planes as dissemination or as massive lenses within quartz veins or siderite zones along the hanging wall side. Galena is predominant along the footwall part of the shear and occurs disseminated within the schist or as massive lenses.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Width ft</u>	<u>Pb %</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>
1	foot wall	7.5	15.90	0.26	4.80	tr
2	centre	7.0	0.86	1.69	1.70	tr
3	hanging wall South	3.5	0.05	3.20	1.20	0.02
4	H. W. centre	5.2	0.04	4.81	1.10	0.01
5	H. W. North	5.8	0.03	4.77	1.70	0.02

8) Above 5,000 Level:

Several old trenches were found between the 5,000 and 5,600 level.

Continued

8) Above 5,000 Level - (Cont'd)

All trenches are sloughed and need cleaning before mapping and sampling can be completed. Mineralized schist and quartz rubble give evidence of possible oregrade material. The zone as indicated is about 15 to 20 feet wide and appears to be the southern extension of the Creek Showing.

Galena, chalcopyrite and bands of massive pyrite have been found within a quartz - sericite schist or white quartz. No samples were taken for assaying.

Sampling completed by Newmont gave the following results:

<u>Sample Width</u>	<u>Cu %</u>
11 ft	0.17
10 ft	0.77
10 ft	1.77

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY:

1) Instrument and Coil Configuration Used:

The Sharp SE 300 transceiver electromagnetic instrument was employed. The SE 300 consists of 2 identical units each embodying a coil which can be used for transmitting or receiving, a battery pack as power source, 400 c.p.s. and 1600 c.p.s. oscillators for transmitting at these frequencies; high gain amplifier for receiving and a set of earphones. The instrument is a dip angle, null measuring device. The transmitter coil was held with its plane vertical pointing towards the receiver coil. The receiver coil is held with its plane horizontal and tilted about the axis joining the transmitter and receiver, until a "null" or minimum signal is observed. The angle of inclination from the horizontal and the direction of dip is recorded for each, the 400 c.p.s. and 1600 c.p.s. frequency.

Continued.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY - (Cont'd)

2) Field Method:

Originally it was planned to use the broadside method, but the initial trial survey showed that the elevation difference for a 200 foot spacing was too great between the lines and hence the topographic interference too high.

The method was changed to in line. The major drawback for this technique is inherent in the orientation of the conductor to the traversed lines, giving best results when the lines cross the conductor at about 30° to the strike.

The lines were at nearly 90° to the suspected strike of the conductor but this was caused by the topographic condition in the area, and hence the response obtained is not optimum.

A total of 4 miles of lines and 6 miles of roads were surveyed using 200 feet instrument separation.

3) Results:

4) South Side of River:

The electromagnetic survey traced the mineralized shearzone from line 20 + 00 S to 36 + 00 S, the limit of the survey. The indicated E.M. conductor showed good coincidence with known showings.

The length of the surveyed lines was limited by extremely steep topography east and west and hence the possibility of a parallel conductive zone has not been discounted.

Continued

4) South Side of River - (Cont'd)

North of line 20 + 00 S overburden increases toward the St. Mary River and the extremely high dip angles measured along the road are possibly caused by overburden. It should be noted that it was difficult to obtain a clear null on many of these stations. Further south of line 20 + 00 S null widths of up to 6° tilt angle were the norm, but north of the line null widths of 20° tilt angles plus were common.

5) North Side of River:

Line 12 + 00 N and 16 + 00 N were surveyed on this part of the property. All lines north of these are in extremely steep topography and it was found too dangerous to survey.

Two conductors are indicated on both lines. The first located at about 4 + 00 W appears to be the continuation of the shear tested by bulldozer trenching. The conductivity indicated is very low and from the trenches mainly due to shearing.

The second conductor is located at about 12 + 50 W. It shows good correlation between the 400 c.p.s. frequencies - good conductivity. Checking of outcrops and float revealed the presence of barren quartz veins. The source for this conductor is unknown.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

1) Stratigraphy

The area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada and the information has been published in Memoir 238 "Nelson Map Area, East Half," by H.M.Rice.

Rock units underlying the area have been classified as follows:

Post Triassic

Granite, granodiorite and quartz diorite.

Late Precambrian-Windemere

Hamill Series (Unit 9)

Grey, green and white siliceous quartzites.

Horsethief Creek Series
(Unit 8)

Green argillaceous quartzite,
Blue-grey limestone, arkose,
pebble conglomerate.

Irene Volcanic Formation
(Unit 7)

Sheared andesitic volcanic rocks.

Toby (Unit 6)

Conglomerate.

Purcell

Upper Purcell

Mount Nelson Formation
(Unit 5)

Laminate argillites magnesium
limestone, quartzite.

Dutch Creek Formation
(Unit 4)

Laminate argillites magnesium
limestone, quartzite.

Continued

REGIONAL GEOLOGY - (Cont'd)

Lower Percell

Kitchener - Siyeh Formation

(Unit 3)

Vari-colored argillites, magnesium limestone, calcareous quartzite.

Creston Formation

(Unit 2)

Green, purple and grey argillaceous quartzite, some argillite.

Aldridge Formation

(Unit 1)

Grey, rust-weathering argillaceous quartzite and argillite.

2) Structural Geology

South of St. Mary River, the main structural feature consists of numerous large scale faults slicing the sediments into individual blocks. The strike of the rock units is in general, north to northeast and little disturbed. The regional dip is to the west or westerly.

The main structural feature, north of St. Mary River is a large open regional, northerly trending anticline. Faulting

Continued

2) Structural Geology - (Cont'd)

is of secondary nature only. In the vicinity of the property between Deware Creek and Crawford Creek along the St. Mary River, a northerly trending zone of more intense folding, exhibiting overturning of beds is exposed. This zone outlines a high anticlinal structure apparently superimposed along the western limb of the regional fold structure apparently superimposed along the western limb of the regional fold structure. This can be caused by overthrusting from the west.

The rock units exposed in the area are normally not or only little affected by regional metamorphism. Sedimentary structure ie ripple marks, mud cracks etc. are usually well-preserved.

Three types of metamorphism have been recognized within the general area:

- a) Contact metasomatic alteration in the vicinity of the Purcell sill.
- b) Thermal metasomatisation along the contact of granitic bodies.
- c) Development of chlorite and biotite schist along zones of faulting, shearing or intense folding. These zones can be several hundred feet wide and sedimentary structures are completely obliterated.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by quartz - sericite schist, limey schist and quartzite, locally intruded by lamprophyre. Much of the area is covered by shallow overburden and talus. Outcrop areas are common, however, due to shearing blocky jointing and weathering effects it is often impossible to determine bedding or structural attitudes with any reliability. Good outcrop and excavation reveal prominent northerly trending shear zones up to 30 meters in width generally with Azimuth 0° to 20° and vertical to easterly dips, evident as well are isoclinal recumbant folds. Mineralization observed occurs in shear zones that also appear to be repeated by tight folding. Plunge of the folds to the north of the property (Copper 1) tend to plunge to the north and to the south of the property, (Copper 2) tend to plunge to the south. Much mineralized float is in evidence and significant mineralization has been found in place. The most promising mineralization observed to date located just within the west boundary of the Welcome crown grant has an attitude of Azimuth 20° and a dip of 65° E. It is reasonable to expect projection of this zone onto the Copper 1 claim.

The reconnaissance geological and prospecting program carried out indicates the need for a more detailed program of geological mapping. carried out by Meridian Resources (Assessment Report 6206, 1976) on and in the area of claims enclosed by and or grouped with Copper 1 and Copper 2. These claims are outlined on 1" = 400' plans by dashed lines.

EXPENDITURES

Labour:

Prospecting and mapping	\$2,500.00
Vehicle Rental (\$35.00/day x 9 days)	315.00
Gasoline (902 km - 167 litres x 0.461/litre)	<u>77.00</u>
	\$2,892.00

Geological:

Drafting and plotting	200.00
Geological Consulting	1,300.00
Transportation (4 x 4)	163.28
Helicopter Rental	873.06
Assaying	<u>261.25</u>
	\$2,797.59

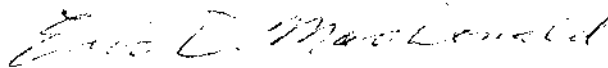
Total Expenitures (1987, 1988) \$5,689.59

CERTIFICATE

I, Eric D. MacDonald of P.O.Box 90, Balfour, B.C.
VOG 1C0 hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University,
holding a B.Sc. degree in Geology, 1956.
- 2) I have practiced my profession as a geologist
since graduation.
- 3) I am a member in good standing of The Geological
Association of Canada.
- 4) That this report is based on work performed in
1987-1988.
- 5) That I have no interest in the properties described
herein.

Dated in Nelson, B.C., this 04th day of December, 1988.



Eric D. MacDonald
Geologist

BIBLIOGRAPHY

F. Holcapik and Geophysical Report on the Bracebridge
Property, Assessment Report 6206, 1976

H.M.Rice Memoir 238 Nelson Map Area East Half.

D.C.Jackson,
2365 DeWolfe ave.,
Kimberley, B.C., VIA 1P8

Mr.T.S.Kalnins,P.Eng.,
Mineral Resources Division

COVERING LETTER TO ASSESSMENT REPORT 18258

Dear Sir:

The prospecting I and my helper did on the Copper 1 and 2 mineral claims was done mainly to try and find further Galena showings. The only showing presently known occurs on the Enterprise crown grant and a lesser amount on the southern portion of the Welcome crown grant, both being owned by U.S. descendants of the original discoverers.

The Company we worked for was not particularly interested in the known copper mineral occurrences on the claims. Their mill in Ainsworth is set up for the treatment of Galena ores.

My plan for prospecting was to zig-zag the areas and to mark and survey any find of Galena we might discover. I am sorry we did not survey our traverses by hip-chain and compass but hope you can appreciate the distraction from the business of prospecting this would have caused, particularly in the areas of steep terrain covered by timber and heavy under-growth. We concentrated on breaking a lot of rocks, both float and in place. We also checked roots of wind-falls for sulphide float. I am not ashamed of the extent and quality of our coverage.

On the accompanying maps with the report I have marked approximate traverse lines within the areas we covered. In 1968 I found a large Galena boulder close to the road on the North side of the river. This boulder was about 1/2 a cubic foot in volume and appeared to have come down the mountain ending up in the alluvial fan. Unfortunately our search produced no proof that this had happened.

Hopefully the report with amended maps and this covering letter will be sufficient for acceptance for purposes of assessment work.

Sincerely,
D. C. Jackson
Prospector for South
Kootenay Goldfields Inc.
1988 season

Copies: (2):
E. MacDonald
D. Jackson

18258

APPENDIX I

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock Chips

ASSAYER: *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

DRAGOON RESOURCES File # 87-4384

SAMPLE#	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG OZ/T	AU** OZ/T
R 3574	-	.04	.04	.20	.002
R 3575	-	.04	.06	.07	.002
R 3577	-	.26	.48	.69	.001
R 3578	-	1.88	13.87	6.32	.003
R 3579	-	.63	1.83	3.42	.005
R 3580	-	.16	.35	1.12	.002
R 3581	-	.66	.12	.07	.001
R 3582	3.17	.84	.31	8.38	.316
R 3583	.29	.02	.03	.82	.005
R 3584	24.50	.17	.64	27.48	.214
R 3585	.70	.11	.07	3.84	.006
R 3586	4.13	.95	.66	13.09	.153
R 3587	3.38	50.10	7.25	36.26	.043
R 3588	34.60	.13	.61	136.17	.471
R 3595	2.23	2.19	.18	2.90	.006
R 3596	3.29	.06	.03	2.21	.011
R 3597	.07	52.10	.01	13.96	.005

B-Colt.
Zincou Rd.
Dump samples.

- *CONSTOCK*

Tiger -
Pearman.

St. Mary River
Enterprise.

C53090	0.19	0.12	<0.02	0.01	0.10
C53091	0.11	0.16	<0.02	0.02	0.15
B19124	0.06	<0.04	1.08	<0.005	0.47
B19125	<0.04	<0.04	<0.02	<0.005	<0.005
B19126	0.15	<0.04	1.09	<0.005	0.54
B19127	32.10	0.07	<0.02	<0.005	18.21
B19128 - COPPER 1/2 CLAIMS	0.11	0.05	0.32		
B19129	<0.04	<0.04	<0.02	<0.005	
B19130 - COPPER 1/2 CLAIMS	2.22	0.06	0.83		

MARK

D.J.
East
Koot.

September 16, 1988

Kootenay Analytical Laboratories Ltd.

Samples delivered by South Kootenay Gold Fields

Sample#	%Pb	%Zn	%Cu	Au Oz/ton	Ag Oz/ton
B19131	<0.04	0.05	<0.02	<0.005	0.02
B19132	<0.04	0.05	0.52	<0.005	0.26
B19133	68.14	3.85	0.16	<0.005	63.18
B19134	5.63	NC	0.18	<0.005	6.66
B19135	3.36	2.14	0.03	<0.005	4.37
B19136				<0.005	
C53528	<0.04	0.04		<0.005	0.02
B19840	0.25	<0.04	0.09	0.77	2.69
B19841	<0.04	<0.04	<0.02	<0.005	<0.005
B19842	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	RD	RD

D.J.S.
South
Koot

← Arum
SEAL
(Stone Paste)

COPPER
1 & 2 CLAIMS

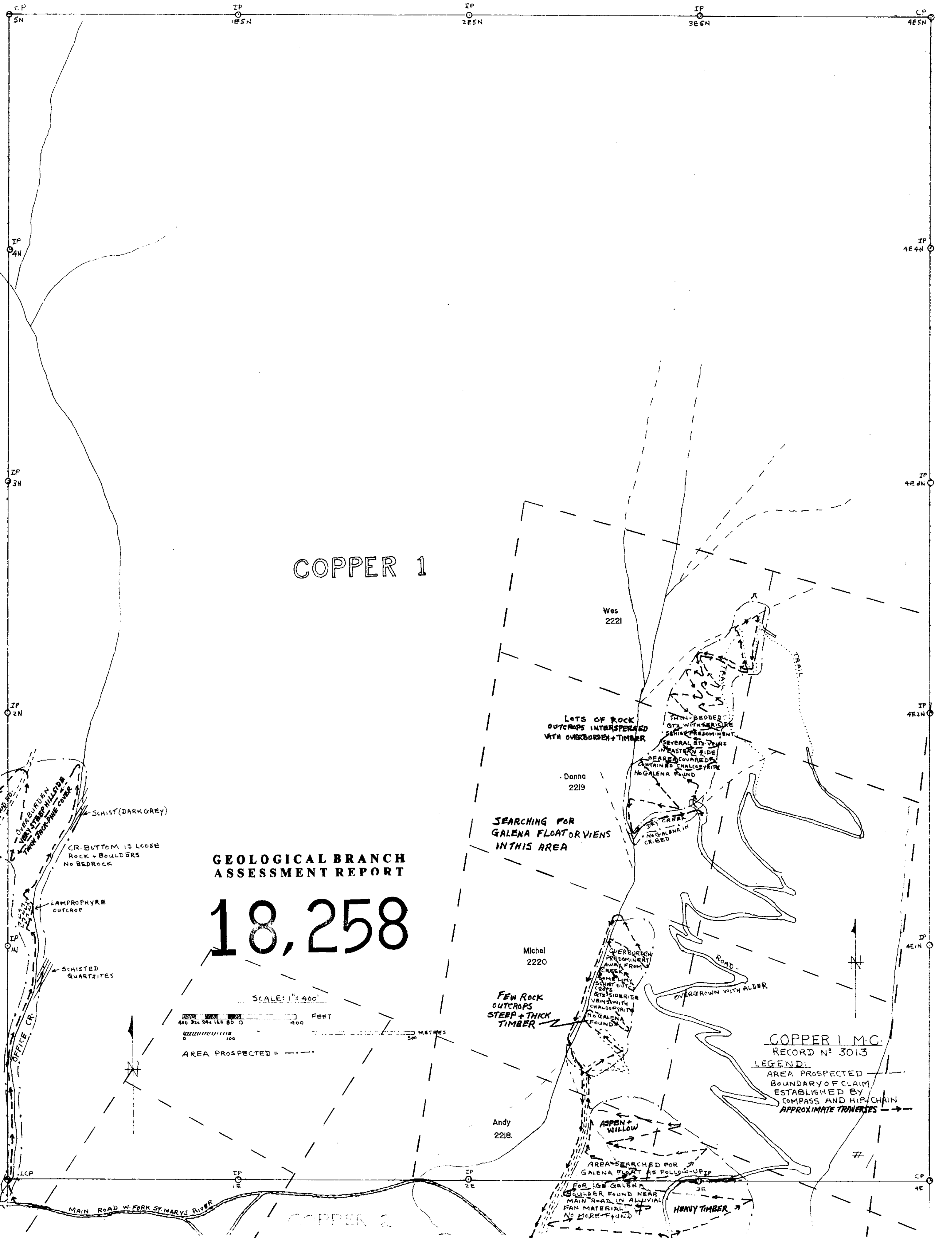
COMPANY: SIMG -
PROJECT: EAST KOOTENAY

DATE
SHEPPLD:

WEIGHBILL
NUMBER:

SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE LOCATION	PB %	ZN %	AG %/T	AU %/T	PT %/T	NI %	CU %	CO %	ICP %
C53901	D.J. 5 High Pb	7.98	.71	4.72	<.005			<.02		
C53902	D.J. 7									
C53903	PALMYRA (LOWER FUNNEL WASTE DUMP)	6.35	.32	1.65	<.005			.02		
C53904	D.J. 6									
B19124	D.J. 19: Combined samples across 3 different lines on structure. 2 across 13', across 13'	.06	<.04	.47	<.005			1.08		
B19125	D.J. 20: Welcome Entrance. East of Crest. Showing counteract. indications of Znc	<.04	<.04	<.005	<.005			<.02		
B19126	D.J. 16 ENTERPRISE COPPER 1 1/2	.15	<.04	.54	<.005			1.09		
B19127	D.J. 14	32.10	.07	18.21	<.005			<.02		
B19128	D.J. 17 ENTERPRISE COPPER 2	.11	.05					.32		
B19129	D.J. 15	<.04	<.04		<.005			<.02		
B19130	D.J. 18 ENTERPRISE COPPER 2.	2.22	.06					.83		
B19131	D.J. 21A QUALITATIVE ASSAY FOR	<.04	.05	.02	<.005			<.02		
B19132	D.J. 22 ENTERPRISE COPPER 1 1/2	<.04	.05	.26	<.005			.52		
B19133	D.J. 23	68.14	3.85	63.18	<.005			.16		
B19134	D.J. 24	5.63	22.38	6.66	<.005			.18		
B19135	D.J. 25	3.36	2.14	4.37	<.005			.03		
B19136	D.J. 26 (Fire assay for Au only)				<.005					
C53212	D.J. 27 Assay for Au. TIGER FOREMAN				<.005					
C53213	D.J. 28 High grade for Porcupine Shaft	.17	.48	118.61	0.27			27.05		
C53214	D.J. 29 Assay for Ag Au only			.12	.03					

NEXT PAGE →

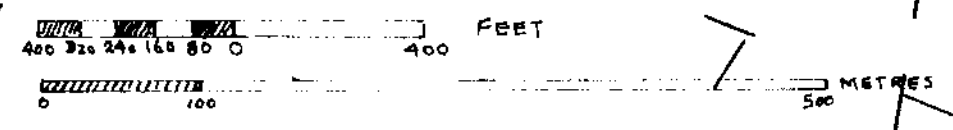


COPPER 1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,258

SCALE: 1" = 400'



AREA PROSPECTED = - - - -

COPPER 1 M.C. RECORD N° 3013
LEGEND:
AREA PROSPECTED
BOUNDARY OF CLAIM ESTABLISHED BY COMPASS AND HIP-CHAIN APPROXIMATE TRAVERSES

COPPER 2

COPPER 1

Andy 2218

AREA SEARCHED FOR GALENA-FLOAT AS FOLLOW-UP FOR LGE GALENA BOULDER FOUND NEAR MAIN ROAD IN ALLUVIAL FAN MATERIAL. NONE FOUND.

LOW GALENA BOULDER



Sample No. 3595

Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu
2.19	.18	2.90	.006	2.23

Sample No. 3596

Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu
.06	.03	13.96	.01	3.29

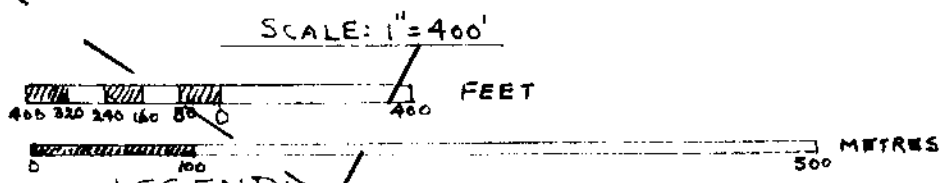
Sample No. 3597

Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu
52.10	.01	13.96	.005	.07

COPPER 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,258



- LEGEND:
- AREA PROSPECTED = - - - - -
 - BOUNDARY OF CLAIM ESTABLISHED BY COMPASS AND HIP-CHAIN = - - - - -
 - APPROXIMATE TRAVERSES = - - - - -
 - APPROXIMATE CLAIM = - - - - -
 - BOUNDARIES COVERED BY ASSESSMENT REPORT 6206 = - - - - -

COPPER 2 M.C. RECORD N^o 3014