

LOG NO: 0920	RD.
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Report on the
 Geochemical Soil Survey
 of the
 King Jack South Group
 Chapleau Creek Area
 Slocan Mining Division
 B.C., Canada

For:

King Jack Resources Ltd.
 Suite 204 - 5405 12th Ave.
 Delta, B.C. V4B 2B2

FILMED

Covering:

King Jack South Group

	Units	Record No.
Ragamac 1	15	4211(2)
Ragamac 4	18	4214(2)
For Sure	18	4464(8)
L Jack	1	4430(7)
KJ-1	20	5509(10)
KJ-2	12	5510(10)
KJ-3	20	5871(10)
Bobo 1	1	5765(7)
Bobo 2	1	5766(7)
Bobo 3	1	5767(7)
Bobo 4	1	5768(7)
Bobo 5	1	5769(7)
Bobo 6	1	5770(7)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,093

Located:

Latitude
 49°42'

Longitude
 117°22'

NTS 82F/11W
 Elevation: 3000' - 6000' (914.7 m - 1829.4 m)

Part 1
 of 3

Prepared By:

P.J. Santos, P. Eng.
 Anginel Resources Ltd.
 626 - 9th Ave.
 Castlegar, B.C.
 V1N 1M4
 April 30, 1989

Ministry of Mines Copy (2)

Copy No. 2

VOLUME I
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. Summary and Conclusion	1
2. Introduction	2
3. Location and Access	3
4. Property Description and History	4 - 6
5. Regional Geology	6 - 7
6. Local Geology and Mineralization	7 - 9
7. Geochemistry	9 - 15
(a) Morning Star Area	11 - 13
(b) For Sure Area	13 - 15
8. Recommendations	16
9. Statement of Costs and Days Worked	17 - 18
10. Bibliography	19 - 20
11. Statement of Qualifications	21
12. Appendix	
(a) Maps and Illustrations	22 - 26

Appendix continued in Volume II

VOLUME II

	Page
12. Appendix (Continued)	
(b) Geochemical Laboratory Techniques	1 - 2
(c) Statistical Analyses of Geochemical Data	3 - 14
(d) Frequency Plots for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As	15 - 26
(e) Geochemical Assay Certificates	27 - 49
(f) ICP and Assay Certificates	50 - 51

TABLE OF MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Plate		Page
1	Index Map	Vol. I, p. 23
2	Claim Map	Vol. I, p. 24
3	Geologic Map	Vol. I, p. 25
92	Geochemical Soil Profile, Morning Star Veins	Vol. I, p. 26
96	Au Geochem Map, For Sure Area	In Pocket
97	Ag Geochem Map, For Sure Area	"
98	Pb Geochem Map, For Sure Area	"
99	Zn Geochem Map, For Sure Area	"
100	Cu Geochem Map, For Sure Area	"
101	As Geochem Map, For Sure Area	"
102	Geochem Anomaly Map, For Sure Area	"
119	Au Geochem Map, Morning Star Area	"
120	Ag Geochem Map, Morning Star Area	"
121	Pb Geochem Map, Morning Star Area	"
122	Zn Geochem Map, Morning Star Area	"
123	Cu Geochem Map, Morning Star Area	"
124	As Geochem Map, Morning Star Area	"
125	Geochem Anomaly Map, Morning Star Area	"
130	1988 Exploration Grid	"
131	Au Frequency Plot, Morning Star Area	Vol. II, p.15
132	Ag Frequency Plot, Morning Star Area	Vol. II, P.16
133	Pb Frequency Plot, Morning Star Area	Vol. II, p.17
134	Zn Frequency Plot, Morning Star Area	Vol. II, p.18
135	Cu Frequency Plot, Morning Star Area	Vol. II, p.19
136	As Frequency Plot, Morning Star Area	Vol. II, p.20
137	Au Frequency Plot, For Sure Area	Vol. II, p.21
138	Ag Frequency Plot, For Sure Area	Vol. II, p.22
139	Pb Frequency Plot, Fur Sure Area	Vol. II, p.23
140	Zn Frequency Plot, For Sure Area	Vol. II, p.24
141	Cu Frequency Plot, For Sure Area	Vol. II, p.25
142	As Frequency Plot, For Sure Area	Vol. II, p.26
143	Proposed Follow-up Geochem Grid, King Jack South Group	In Pocket

1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

During the period July 6 - Nov. 24, 1988 a program of geochemical soil sampling was conducted by personnel of King Jack Resources Ltd. in the King Jack South Group which is part of 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. The geochemical work was done on two separate areas, at the Morning Star area 142 soil samples were collected from a system of grid lines totaling 7.6 line kilometers (4.56 line miles) and at the For Sure area 322 soil samples were collected from a system of grid lines totaling 18.06 line kilometers (10.84 line miles).

From these data ten significant anomalous areas were identified, six at the Morning Star area and four at the For Sure area.

The geochemical soil sampling program entailed an expenditure of \$53,739.00.

A program of additional soil sampling, line cutting, and geologic mapping is recommended on several of the anomalies. Extension of the geochemical soil survey is recommended on several parts of the claim group. A program of diamond drilling is recommended on the confirmed anomalies .

2. INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Robert M. 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 1988 geochemical soil sampling survey recently completed at their King Jack South Group property.

During the period July 6 - Nov. 24, 1988, personnel of King Jack Resources Ltd. conducted exploration activities including this soil sampling program under the direction, supervision and management of P. J. Santos, P. Eng. on the company's King Jack South Group which is part of the 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 Robert M. MacKenzie, Director and Property Coordinator for King Jack Resources Ltd.

These exploration activities including this soil sampling program were done in accordance to a set of recommendations made in 1987.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The King Jack South Group lies east of the junction of Lemon Creek and Chapleau Creek, nine kilometers southeast of Slocan City in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia (see Plate 1). The property lies at latitude $49^{\circ}42'$ 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 2500 feet (1500 meters) to 5500 feet (3300 meters) above sea level. The property is covered with merchantable timber and part of the area has been selectively logged recently.

Access to the northern part of the property is by way of the Chapleau Creek road and to the southern part of the property by way of the Lemon Creek road. The junction of these two roads is seven kilometers from Highway 6 by way of the Lemon Creek road which in turn is 9.6 kilometers south of Slocan City, B.C. The property is 96 kilometers (60 miles) to the smelter in Trail, British Columbia.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The King Jack South Group, part of the Chapleau Creek property (King Jack project) which is owned by King Jack Resources Ltd. consists of 6 modified grid claims of 110 claim units and 7 two-post claims. These claims are plotted on Plate 2 and pertinent details of this group of claims are listed below:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Area (units)</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
Ragamac 1	4211(2)	15	Feb. 6, 1991
Ragamac 4	4214(2)	18	Feb. 6, 1991
For Sure	4464(8)	18	Aug. 24, 1993
L Jack	4430(7)	1	July 27, 1998
KJ-1	5509(10)	20	Oct. 21, 1989
KJ-2	5510(10)	12	Oct. 21, 1989
KJ-3	5871(10)	20	Oct. 25, 1989
Bobo 1	5765(7)	1	July 22, 1989
Bobo 2	5766(7)	1	July 22, 1989
Bobo 3	5767(7)	1	July 22, 1989
Bobo 4	5768(7)	1	July 22, 1989
Bobo 5	5769(7)	1	July 22, 1989
Bobo 6	5770(7)	1	July 22, 1989

The For Sure claim overlaps completely the L Jack claim while the Bobo claims overlap the Ragamac 1, Ragamac 4 and the For Sure claims and cover the fraction between the For Sure claim and the Ragamac 1 and Ragamac 4 claims as shown on Plate 130. Although the LCP's (Legal corner posts) of the Ragamac 1, Ragamac 4, Bobo 1, KJ-1, and KJ-3 were surveyed to known geographic land marks, no legal surveys were done on the claims and therefore the exact hectarage (or acreage) of the property is not determined at this time. The King Jack South Group of

claims has an estimated aggregate area of 103 claim units or 2575 hectares (6362.8 acres).

The earliest known mining activity in the property was at the Ragamac 4 where the Hollinger group of six crown-granted claims were originally staked in the 1890's. Exploration work was conducted on these claims but no work has been done since 1938 except in 1987 when King Jack Resources Ltd. conducted mine rehabilitation and exploration work on this part of the property. The 1987 exploration work on the Ragamac 1 is described in detail in the previous report dated Feb. 5th, 1988 (see Bibliography of this report).

An old crown-granted claim, the Morning Star (L.2398) was staked at the turn of the century in the southern part of what is now the Ragamac 1 and the old timers drove a drift following a massive sulfide occurrence. There is very little written information on the old Morning Star and it was only in 1988 that the actual location was plotted in the company's maps (see Plates 119-125). The Ragamac 1 and Ragamac 4 were staked by the directors of King Jack Resources Ltd. in 1984 to cover the old Hollinger and Morning Star properties. Exploration work was done on the Ragamac 1 and Ragamac 4 in 1987 and in the Ragamac 1 in 1988 which is discussed in this report.

The L Jack and the For Sure claims were also staked in 1984 by the directors of King Jack Resources Ltd. The KJ-1 and KJ-2 were staked in

1987 and the Bobo 1 - 6 and the KJ-3 in 1988 by personnel of King Jack Resources Ltd. Exploration work including a geochemical soil survey which is the subject of this report were conducted in 1988 on portions of the Ragamac 1, For Sure and KJ-3 claims on the system of grid lines as shown on Plate 130.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area east and southeast of Slocan Lake is underlain by rock units belonging to the Slocan Formation, the Rosslund Formation, the Nelson Plutonic Rocks and the Valhalla Plutonic Rocks (see Plate 3).

The Slocan Formation consists of a thick sequence of black argillites, slates, and black limestones of Triassic age underlying the area east and northeast of Silverton, B.C. East of Slocan City, it consists of isolated roof pendants completely enclosed by the Nelson Plutonic Rocks.

The Rosslund Formation consists of andesite and basalt flows that are quite often metamorphosed to greenstones. Included in this formation are fine to medium grained (porphyritic) acid volcanics that range from rhyolite-latitude to dacite. Within the general area these rock units comprise isolated roof pendants completely enclosed by the Nelson Plutonic Rocks.

The Nelson Plutonic Rocks consists of a suite ranging from granite, monzonite, to granodiorite. Textures vary from equigranular to porphyritic, where the potash feldspars form large distinct phenocrysts in a coarse crystalline groundmass. Recent work on this formation dates it as Middle Jurassic. Black lamprophyre dykes intrude the Nelson Plutonic Rocks but most workers consider them as part of the Nelson suite instead of a separate formation.

Dykes and small stocks consisting of pink potash feldspar pegmatite belonging to the Lower Cretaceous (?) Valhalla Plutonic Rocks intrude the Nelson Plutonic Rocks and the older Rossland Formation.

The dominant structure in the area is the Slocan Lake Fault Zone that trends NNE and dips steeply to the east. Current work by the Geological Survey of Canada has shown this to be a major suture on the earth's surface and probably was at one time the edge of a tectonic plate. The geological significance of this deep structure is that it is a probable "ore bringer".

6. LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The King Jack South Group is generally overlain by potash feldspar porphyritic granite and biotite granite to granodiorite belonging to the Nelson Plutonic Rock. The porphyritic granite exhibits quite a distinctive texture. Potash feldspar, either pink orthoclase or white

microcline form large laths or phenocrysts in a coarse grained ground-mass of granite. The Ragamac 1 and 4 and part of the For Sure and KJ-3 claims are underlain by this porphyritic granite while the southern part of the For Sure and KJ-3 claims and most of KJ-1 and KJ-2 claim are underlain by a medium to fine grained, equigranular biotite granite that often grades to granodiorite.

Isolated roof pendants of Rossland greenstones and rhyolite-latite porphyry occur within the Nelson suite.

Abundant dykes of pink potash feldspar pegmatite cut the Nelson Intrusive Rocks. Occasionally lamprophyre and basalt and andesite dykes also cut the Nelson suite of rocks.

Mineralization in the property consists of epithermal quartz veins that usually are gold and silver bearing if associated with sulfides such as pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The more high grade veins contain tetrahedrite and argentite with the other sulfides. At the Morning Star, parallel massive sulfide veins in a roof pendant of Rossland Formation enclosed by Nelson granite strike almost east-west and dip steeply to the south. ICP analysis of samples taken from one vein showed significant contents of Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Fe, Mn, Ni, Pb, and Zn. A sample of the massive sulfide assayed .002 oz per ton Au and 2.71 oz per ton Ag. The assay certificates are included in the appendix of this report. The massive sulfides consist mostly of

pyrrhotite with stringers of galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. The old timers drove a drift following these veins near Line 7W, 24 N at elevation 4610 feet. Rock outcrops at this elevation is very sparse and a few boulders of Rossland metasediments could be traced a few meters to the east. Near Line 1+50W, 24+50N, an isolated roof pendant of foliated Rossland greenstones that is pyritic was trenched by the old timers. A five-foot sample from this trench assayed .06 oz per ton silver and no gold.

Elsewhere on the property are breccia zones cemented by quartz and chalcedony. Very fine grained pyrite and some chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur within the breccia zone.

Hydrothermal alteration associated with the above mineralizations (quartz vein and breccia zones) consists progressively of chloritization, carbonate-sericite alteration, silicification and brecciation.

7. GEOCHEMISTRY

Two areas, the Morning Star area and the For Sure area were geochemically soil sampled on a system of grid lines as shown on Plate 130 with the lines 100 meters and the sampling stations 50 meters apart. Only the B-horizon was sampled. A total of 464 soil samples were collected during the period July 6, 1988 to November 24, 1988. The soil samples were geochemically analyzed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, and As

by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory of Kamloops, British Columbia. The geochemical laboratory techniques used to analyze the soil samples are described in the appendix of this report.

The geochemical data from both the Morning Star area and the For Sure area were statistically analyzed separately because their geology differ. The statistical analyses and frequency plots (histograms) of the geochemical data are found in the appendix of this report.

The geochemical data were plotted on separate plans and contoured. The method in determining an area as geochemically anomalous is somewhat arbitrary and the geology of the area is always taken into consideration. Geochemical values below the statistical mean are considered background. Geochemical values greater than the mean plus one standard deviation are considered geochemically significant and the contour lines closest to these values are highlighted on the geochemical maps. Zones or local areas that have overlapping geochemically significant values are considered anomalous particularly when an economic mineral occurrence or significant geological structures are found within that area. These anomalous areas are discussed separately in this report. The contoured geochemical data are plotted and the anomalous zones are plotted on Plates 96 - 102 and Plates 119 - 125 while the histograms are plotted on Plates 131 - 142.

- (a) Morning Star Area (Refer to Plates 119-125 and Plates 131-136 and Plate 92)

At the Morning Star area, 142 B-horizon soil samples from a system of grid lines totaling 7.6 line kilometers (4.56 line miles) were collected in 1988. The geochemical soil profile (see Plate 92) across the Morning Star veins indicate that it is sufficient to sample the B-horizon to detect similar mineral occurrences.

The frequency plots (histograms) of the Pb and Zn show an almost normal distribution while the Ag and Cu are somewhat erratic and the Au and As are definitely erratic. All the metals peak over the Morning Star veins except the As. The highest peak for the Zn is downhill of the exposed veins while the As peaks east and uphill of the exposed veins. This metal distribution may reflect the erosion of the western part of the vein and subsequent transport of the metals downhill to the north while the eastern extensions of the veins are still intact.

Six geochemical anomalies were found by the geochemical survey at the Morning Star as shown on Plate 125.

Morning Star Anomaly No. 1 is the geochemical anomaly associated with the Morning Star veins. This anomaly is anomalous in Au, Ag, Cu, and Pb and low in Zn and As. The anomaly ends abruptly to the west but there are indications

that it is terminated by a fault and its extension is displaced downhill to the north (Morning Star Anomaly No. 6).

Morning Star Anomaly No. 2 occurs immediately to the east of the Morning Star Anomaly No. 1. It is anomalous in Pb and Zn. The geology and location of this anomaly appears to indicate a possible extension of the Morning Star veins that subcrop to the east.

Morning Star Anomaly No. 3 occurs to the east of Morning Star veins and appears to be indicative of the possible extension of the Morning Star. It is anomalous in Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu. It extends downhill to the north on Line 3W but it is anomalous only in Pb and As. It is still open to the north beyond the limit of the survey area.

Morning Star Anomaly No. 4 is downhill of Anomalies 1, 2, and 3. It is anomalous in Cu, As, Pb, and Zn. It is open to the north but occurs on the draw or topographic depression and may be a perched anomaly not directly related to mineralization.

Morning Star Anomaly No. 5 is topographically above Anomaly No. 2. It is anomalous in Pb and Ag only. This is a single

point anomaly. The significance of this anomaly is not clear at this time.

Morning Star Anomaly No. 6 is an elongated anomaly downhill and to the northeast of the Morning Star veins. It is anomalous in Pb, Zn, and As at its west end, and Zn and Ag in the middle and in As and Cu on its eastern side and open to the north.

It appears that Morning Star Anomalies 1, 2, 3, and 5 is indicative of the Morning Star veins and its extension 500 meters to the east while Morning Star Anomaly No. 6 is indicative of the western extension of the Morning Star veins which have been faulted to the north.

(b) For Sure Area (Refer to Plates 96-100 and Plates 137-142)

At the For Sure area, 322 B-horizon soil samples from a system of grid lines totaling 18.06 kilometers (10.84 line miles) were collected in 1988. Previous work on the Chapleau Creek property of King Jack Resources Ltd. have shown that it is sufficient to sample the B-horizon of the soil profile to detect gold-silver bearing mineral deposits in the property.

The frequency plots (histograms) of the Pb, Zn, and Cu show

an almost normal distribution while the Au, Ag, and As are erratic. The anomalies are quite subtle and broad.

Four geochemical anomalies were found by the geochemical survey at the For Sure area as shown on Plate 102.

For Sure Anomaly No. 1 is anomalous in Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu. It trends to the northwest and is probably related to For Sure Anomaly No. 2. It is 200 meters wide and 400 meters long.

For Sure Anomaly No. 2 lies northeast of For Sure Anomaly No. 1 and is anomalous in Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu punctuated with an anomalous gold reading at one station. The dimension of this anomaly is big, so far the known anomaly measures 300 meters by 600 meters and open to the northeast. It trends to the northeast and appears to be related to For Sure Anomaly No. 1.

For Sure Anomaly No. 3 is anomalous in Au and Ag and appears to have the same trend as the other two previously discussed anomalies. As in For Sure Anomaly No. 2, it is open to the north.

For Sure Anomaly No. 4 is anomalous in Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu and unlike the three other anomalies it trends to the northwest. It is comparatively narrower and is still open to the northwest.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional detailed geochemical soil sampling is recommended as shown on Plate 143 to delineate further the anomalies found in 1988. This involves 15.1 line kilometers of line cutting and soil sampling.

Geologic mapping should be continued to cover the newly discovered anomalies.

A program of diamond drilling is recommended on the anomalies after the detail surveys.

9. STATEMENT OF COSTS AND DAYS WORKED

Geochemical Survey		
Labor (line cutting, soil sampling)	\$ 14,367.60	
Geochemical assays and freight	<u>11,956.70</u>	
	\$ 26,324.30	\$ 26,324.30
Truck (2) rentals, diesel fuel, oil, and repairs, 153 days		10,274.80
Technical support (drafting, typing, property coordinator)		3,522.00
Blue printing, photocopying		530.00
Field Supplies		1,037.90
Project management, supervision, engineering, consulting, reports		<u>12,050.00</u>
	Total Expenditures	\$ 53,739.00

DAYS WORKED

Morning Star Area

Robert Hajdasz (Soil sampler, line cutter, draftsman)
 Aug. 2-6, 12-20, 23-25, 28-31, 1988 inclusive
 Sept. 1-3, 9-19, 23-24, 27-30, 1988 inclusive
 Oct. 1-6, 1988 inclusive
 Jan. 2-15, 1989 inclusive

Rod Evandenko (Soil sampler, line cutter)
 Aug. 2-6, 12-20, 23-25, 28-31, 1988 inclusive
 Sept. 1-3, 7-19, 23-24, 27-30, 1988 inclusive

Lucio Donofrio (Soil sampler, line cutter)
 Aug. 2-8, 12-20, 23-30, 1988 inclusive

Brian Voykin (Soil sampler, line cutter)
 Aug. 2-7, 12-20, 23-26, 1988 inclusive

For Sure Area

Robert Hajdasz (Soil sampler, line cutter)

July 6, 1988
Aug. 1, 21 & 22, 1988
Sept. 20-22, 1988 inclusive
Nov. 4-19, 21, 23, 1988 inclusive
Dec. 1-15, 1988 inclusive

Rod Evananenko (Soil sampler, line cutter)

July 18, 1988
Aug. 1-22, 1988 inclusive
Sept. 20-22, 1988 inclusive
Nov. 4-17, 24, 1988 inclusive

Lucio Donofrio (Soil sampler, line cutter)

July 15, 1988
Aug. 1, 21 & 22, 1988

Brian Voykin (Soil sampler, line cutter)

July 6, 1988
Aug. 1, 21 & 22, 1988

Louis Melo (Soil sampler)

Nov. 24, 1988

Morning Star & For Sure Areas

Robert M. MacKenzie (Property Coordinator, logistics)

July 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 25, 1988
Sept. 8, 9, 22, 23, 1988
Oct. 11-14, 17, 1988 inclusive
Nov. 7-9, 1988 inclusive

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

July 6-31, 1988 inclusive
Aug. 1-31, 1988 inclusive
Sept. 1-30, 1988 inclusive
Oct. 1-30, 1988 inclusive
Nov. 1-30, 1988 inclusive
Dec. 1-24, 1988 inclusive

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Vol. I, 955 pp. Vol. II

1988

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172 pp Vol. II

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1989

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property for P. J. Santos, P. Eng.,
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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,

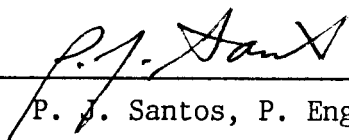
That I am a graduate of the College of Engineering, University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering (Geology Option),

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

That I have prepared this report based on personal work conducted on the property during the period July 6 - November 24, 1988 as described in this report on the King Jack South Group 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 30th day of April, A. D. 1989.



P. J. Santos, P. Eng.

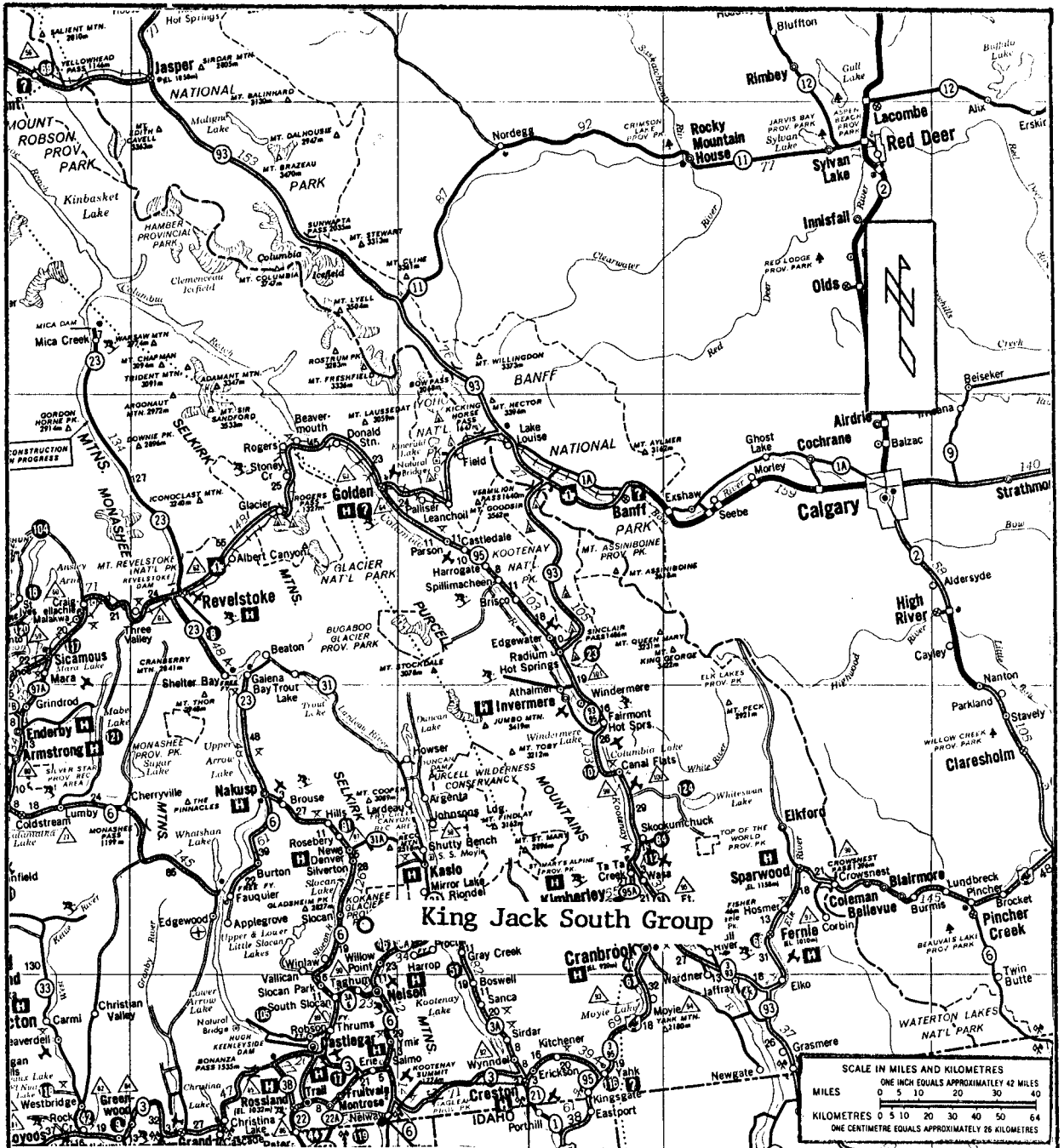
12.

Appendix

(a) Maps and Illustrations

Page
22 - 26

Appendix continued in Volume II



LEGEND and SYMBOLS

○ King Jack South Group



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

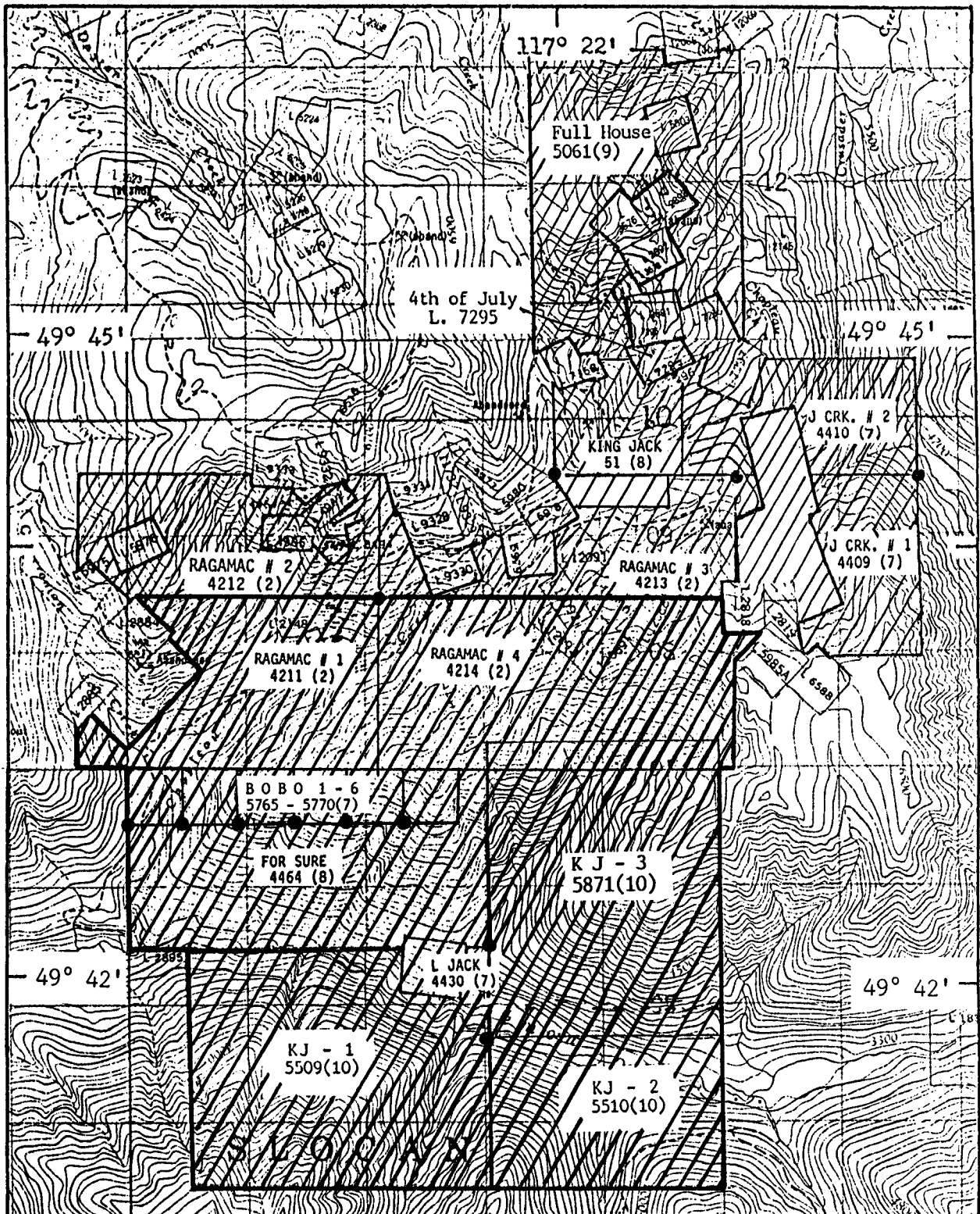
Project Title
INDEX MAP
KING JACK SOUTH GROUP
Slocan M. D., B.C.
KING JACK RESOURCES LTD.
CANADA



DATE · April 1989

SCALE ·
As Shown

DRAWN BY ·
P. J. SANTOS

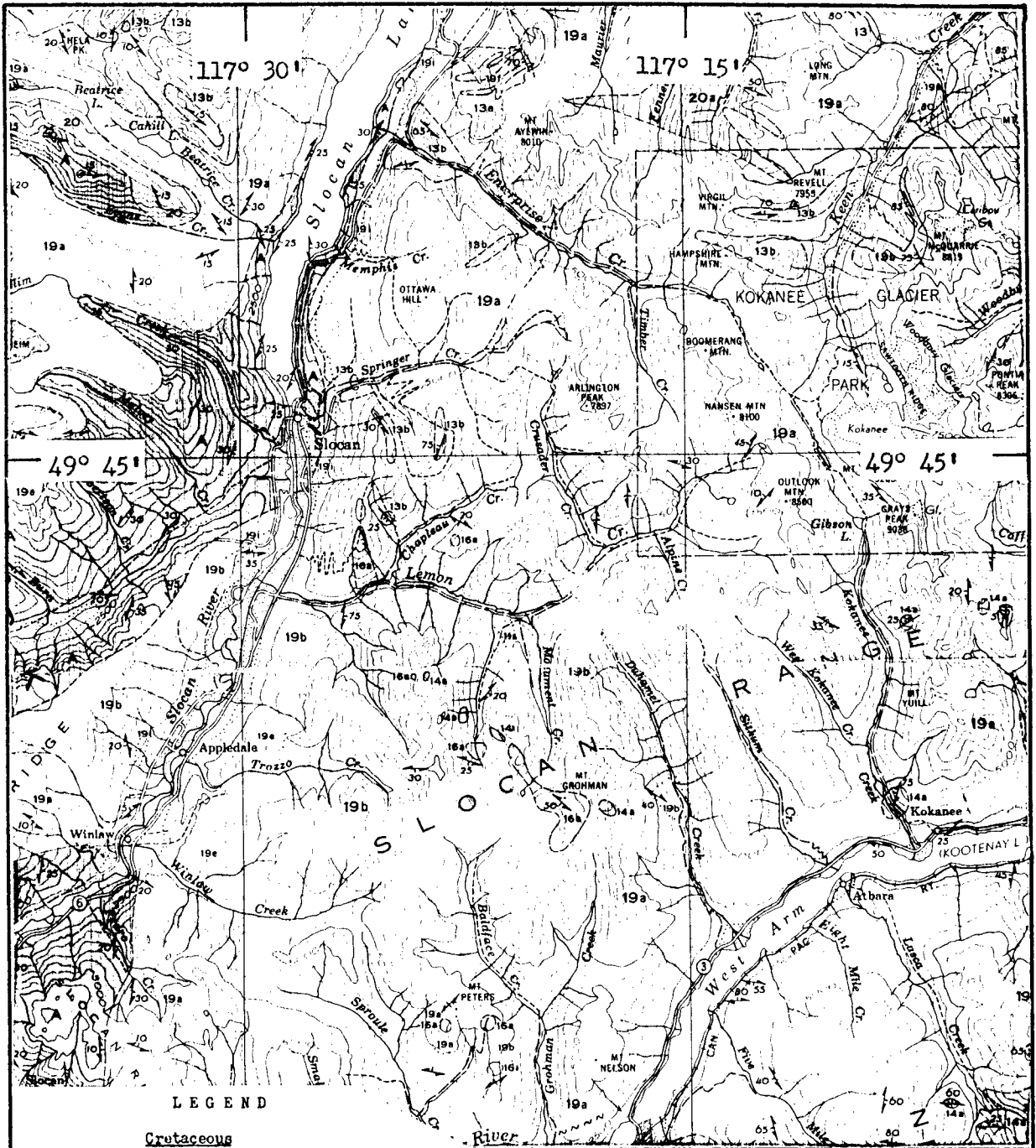
PLATE NO. 1



-  Chapleau Creek Property
-  King Jack South Group



P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG. <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	
Project Title KING JACK SOUTH GROUP CHAPLEAU CREEK PROPERTY SLOCAN M.D., B.C. KING JACK RESOURCES LTD.	
DATE: April 1989	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 GROUP

Permian and Pennsylvanian

- A MILFORD SERIES



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

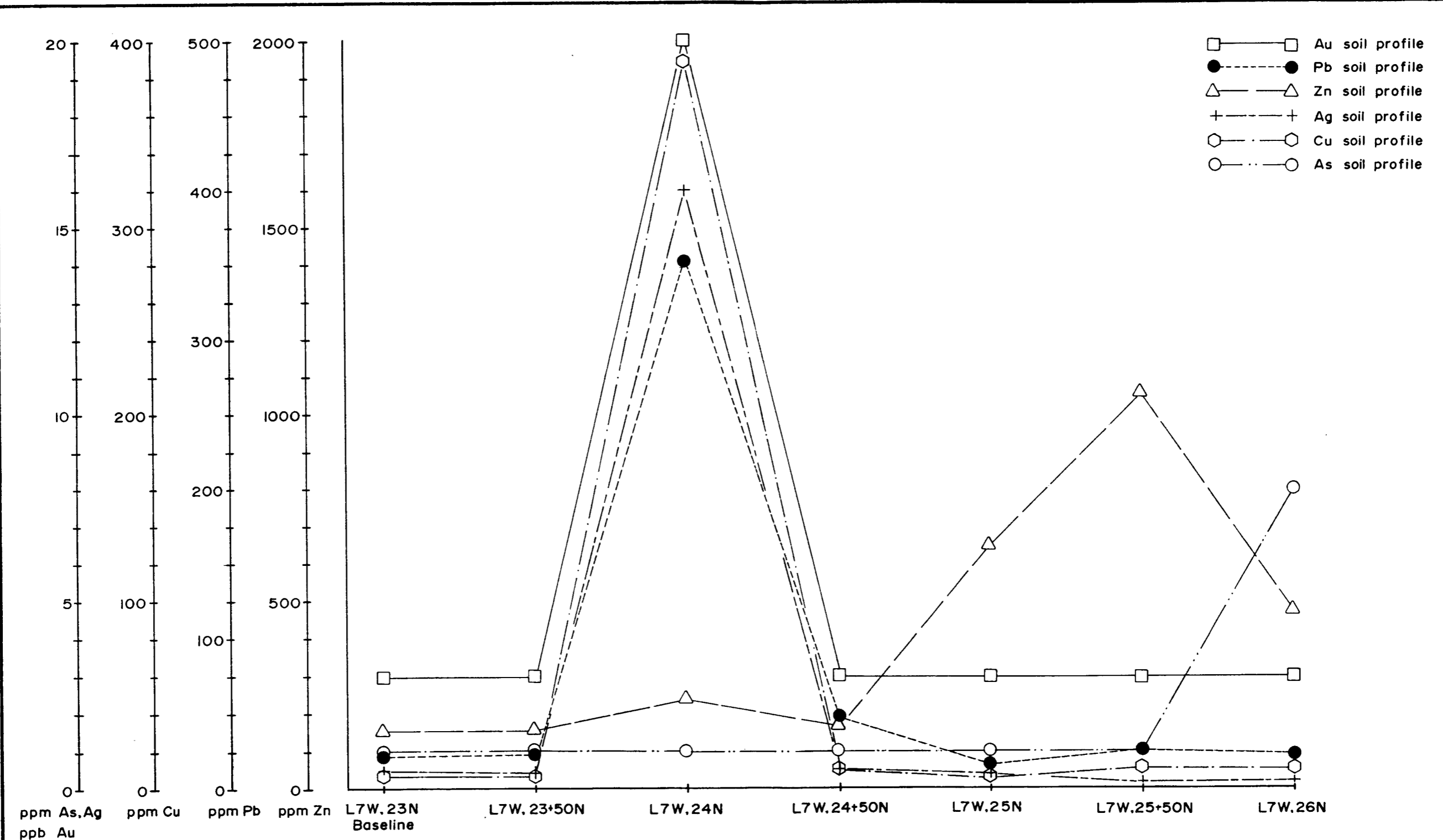


PLATE 92: Geochemical B-horizon soil profile, Morning Star Vein



TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S) GEOCHEMICAL	TOTAL COST \$ 53,739.00
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AUTHOR(S) .. P. J. Santos SIGNATURE(S) .. *P. J. Santos*

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED YEAR OF WORK 1988

PROPERTY NAME(S) .. King Jack South Group

COMMODITIES PRESENT .. Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION .. SLOCAN NTS .. 82F11/W

LATITUDE .. 49°42' LONGITUDE .. 117°22'

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

.. Ragamac 1 (15 units), Ragamac 4 (18 units), For Sure (18 units), L Jack (1 unit), KJ-1 to 3 (52 units), Bobo 1-6 (6 units)

OWNER(S)

(1) .. King Jack Resources Ltd. (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

.. Suite 204-5405 12th Ave.
.. Delta, B.C. V4M 2B2

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) .. Same as above (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

.. Same as above

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

.. Hydrothermal, gold-silver bearing massive sulfide vein in Rossland Volcanics roof pendant in Nelson Intrusives and gold-silver bearing breccia zones in Nelson Intrusives.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK

TYPE (WORK IN REPORT)	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	COST APPORTIONED
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground	.....	.....	.....
Photo	.....	.....	.....
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	.....	.....	.....
Electromagnetic	.....	.....	.....
Induced Polarization	.....	.....	.....
Radiometric	.....	.....	.....
Seismic	.....	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....	.....
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for) Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu&As			
Soil	464 samples	Ragamac 1, For Sure, KJ-3, Bobo 3, 4, and 5	\$ 11,956.70
Silt	.....	.....	.....
Rock	other costs	.....	15,364.70
Other	.....	.....	.....
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL Costs			12,050.00
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Topographic (scale, area)			
Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Line/grid (kilometres)	25.66 line kilometers on portions of above listed claims	.....	14,367.60
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)			
Underground (metres)			
			TOTAL COST 53,739.00

FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY	NAME OF PAC ACCOUNT	DEBIT	CREDIT	REMARKS:
Value work done (from report)	
Value of work approved	
Value claimed (from statement)	
Value credited to PAC account	
Value debited to PAC account	
Accepted	Date	Rept. No.	Information Class