CONTINENTAL LIME LTD.

FLAGGING ACCESS TRAILS, ROAD IMPROVEMENT, AND GEOLOGY IN 1994 ON THE KELLY LAKE LIMESTONE DEPOSITS, MARBLE RANGE WEST OF CLINTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIMS STAG 1 AND 2, MARY 1, WILLIAM 1, MAR 42, 66-69, 101-102, 104-113

Annual Work Approval Number: KAM 94-0300423-338
Mineral Exploration Reclamation Permit: MX-3-173

Geographic Coordinates
51° 07' N
121° 51' W
NTS Sheet 92 P/4 W

Owner of Claims Stag 1 and 2, Mary 1, William 1, Mar 104, 110-112:
B.M.C. Lime Derivatives Ltd.
215, 10451 Shellbridge Way, Richmond, B.C.

Owner of Claims Mar 42, 66-69, 101-102, 105-109, 113:
Continental Lime Ltd.
215, 10451 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, B.C. V6X 2W8

Operator: Continental Lime Ltd.
215, 10451 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, B.C. V6X 2W8

Consultant: Halferdahl & Associates Ltd.
18, 10509 - 81 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1X7

Authors: J. Dahrouge, B.Sc., P.Geol., and L.B. Halferdahl, Ph.D., P.Eng., P.Geol.
Date Submitted: 1994 11 07

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1. INTRODUCTION

As used in this report, the term "Kelly Lake limestone deposits" refers to deposits in a band of limestone about 19 km long by up to 4 km wide on the southwest side of the Marble Range of southwestern British Columbia. Most are within the first two mountain ridges on the southwest side of the Marble Range. Some of these limestone deposits had been held by the predecessors of B.M.C. Lime Derivatives Ltd. since the early 1970s. These and others were acquired by Continental Lime Ltd. in 1992 and 1993. Some 1001 samples were collected from them and analyzed in 1992 and 1993. In preparation for drilling two of the limestone deposits, one on the South Porcupine Ridge and the other on the Columbia Lime Ridge, the exploration in 1994 included flagging access trails to the proposed drillsites, collecting a few samples, observations on the geology, and improving a short stretch of the road up Porcupine Creek. The work was authorized by Continental Lime Ltd.

As the previous assessment reports (Halferdahl, 1992; Faragher and Halferdahl, 1993) include descriptions of the geographic setting and the geology, most of these subjects are not repeated here. New information bearing on these subjects is, however, included.

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Kelly Lake limestone deposits are in the Intermontane Belt of southwestern British Columbia about 230 km northeasterly from Vancouver and about 16 km west of the Town of Clinton (Fig. 1.1). From Clinton they are easily reached via the Kelly Lake and Jesmond roads, and other mostly unimproved roads. Two of these unimproved roads were originally constructed in the early 1970s for limestone exploration. Others have been built since for access to power lines of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.

1.2 PROPERTY

The claims listed in Table 1 are held as follows:

B.M.C. Lime Derivatives Ltd.	**Continental Lime Ltd.**
Stag 1-2	Mar 42
William 1	Mar 66-69
Mary 1	Mar 101-102
Mar 104	Mar 105-109
Mar 110-112	Mar 113.

TABLE 1.1: LIST OF MINERAL CLAIMS COVERING THE KELLY LAKE LIMESTONE DEPOSITS

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Units/Claim	Record Date	Expected Expiry Date
Stag 1	208 888	20	1989 09 30	2001 09 30
Stag 2	208 889	20	1989 09 29	1996 09 29
William 1	208 932	12	1989 11 24	2001 11 24
Mary 1	208 933	12	1989 11 24	2000 11 24
Mar 42	309 898	1	1992 05 21	2000 05 21
Mar 66-67	310 968-69	1 each	1992 06 22	1999 06 22
Mar 68-69	310 970-71	1 each	1992 06 22	2000 06 22
Mar 101	321 061	4	1993 09 22	2000 09 22
Mar 102	321 062	20	1993 09 22	1997 09 22
Mar 104	320 198	12	1993 08 07	2004 08 07
Mar 105	321 063	20	1993 09 22	1999 09 22
Mar 106	321 064	18	1993 09 22	1999 09 22
Mar 107	321 065	12	1993 09 21	2000 09 21
Mar 108	321 066	15	1993 09 22	1997 09 22
Mar 109	321 067	20	1993 09 22	1998 09 22
Mar 110	320 199	18	1993 08 10	1997 08 10
Mar 111	320 200	15	1993 08 10	1997 08 10
Mar 112	320 201	20	1993 08 10	1997 08 10
Mar 113	321 068	6	1993 09 22	2000 09 22
		249		

1.3 SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Some 4.4 km of access trails to the proposed drillsites were flagged. A few observations contributed to the interpretation of the stratigraphy and geological structure. Two chip samples of limestone were collected within the claims. A short stretch of the road along Porcupine Creek was improved.

1.4 FIELD OPERATIONS

The work was conducted during August, 1994 by a two-man crew based in a motel in Clinton. Transportation was mostly by a four-wheel drive vehicle with a helicopter used for some geological observations. Road improvements were contracted to an operator based in Clinton.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 STRATIGRAPHY AND STRUCTURE

The stratigraphic units previously described (Faragher and Halferdahl, 1993) have not been revised; they are listed in Table 2.1. The chief stratigraphic differences from the 1993 report are

TABLE 2.1 STRATIGRAPHIC UNITS IN THE KELLY LAKE LIMESTONE DEPOSITS

Unit	Maximum Thickness (m)
D7	thin
C6	34
N5	380 -
C4	332 +
N3	311 +
C2	303 (?)
N1	not known

the recognition of the lower part of Section B-24 as being part of unit C6, not unit C4. This anomalously thick section of unit C4 was indicated as suspect in the 1993 report. In 1994, additional outcrops or near outcrops serve to revise some of the previous geologic contacts (Fig. 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5), on maps in the previous assessment reports.

2.1.1 Stratigraphy and Structure of Part of the Columbia Lime Ridge

Faragher and Halferdahl (1993) described a fault on the southwest side of the Columbia Lime Ridge (Fig. 2.2) and interpreted it as being responsible for the bulge of limestone observed below the peak on the Columbia Lime Ridge. Farther down the southwest side of the Columbia Lime Ridge within the bulge, at an elevation of about 1600 m limestones of unit C4 are separated from those of unit C6 by a band of unit N5 schists. Within unit N5 is a northwest trending topographic depression with a depression contour at one place. This depression is interpreted as a fault, which appears to cut the N5 schists obliquely, resulting in their stratigraphic thickness being less than 20 m just southeast of the depression contour, but no outcrops were observed there:

Unit	**Thickness (m)**
C6	>30½
Fault	-
N5	~17½
C4	>332.

Southeast of this topographic depression unit C6 forms a small northwesterly trending ridge with a dip slope with an attitude of about 128°/26½° SW. This ridge appears to continue to the northwest for at least 1000 m, where it is partly covered. Beyond the covered interval it extends to outcrops near the legal corner post of claim Stag 1, where it has been previously assigned to unit C6 (Faragher and Halferdahl, 1993). Immediately north of the depression contour, schist in float is abundant. This indicates that unit N5 may be thicker to the north and northwest.

Approximately 150 m south of the depression contour a second less prominent depression separates the previously discussed northwesterly trending ridge from an easterly striking ridge. This linear depression intersects the main topographic depression at a point approximately 250 m southeast of the depression contour. From this point both features continue to the east. If the second depression represents a fault then it is probable that the limestone in the easterly trending ridge is a repeat of unit C6 (Fig. 2.3 and 2.4). In Fig. 2.4, the presence of unit N5 on the northeast side of the fault in the second depression has not been confirmed by outcrops.

Table 2.2 summarizes available data from nine samples including two collected in 1994 (9328-9329).

TABLE 2.2: SAMPLE DATA FROM UNIT C6 LIMESTONE ON PART OF THE COLUMBIA LIME RIDGE

Sample*	Stratigraphic Thickness (m)	Dip	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	SiO_2 (%)	R_2O_3 (%)
Easterly Trending Ridge						
9202	3½	38°	55.49	0.25	0.05	0.16
9201	7(?)	38°	55.45	0.25	0.05	0.14
9175	7(?)	38°	55.42	0.24	0.05	0.14
Covered	~35					
Northwesterly Trending Ridge						
9329_{TOP}	5	25°	55.26	0.13	0.43	0.32
9328	$5^2/_3$	28°	55.29	0.13	0.49	0.32
9174	8½(?)	-	55.47	0.22	0.05	0.16
9173	8½(?)	-	55.43	0.21	0.05	0.16
9172_{BOTTOM}	8½(?)	-	55.47	0.20	0.05	0.13
9171	4(?)	-	55.46	0.19	0.05	0.14

*Samples 9328 and 9174 may overlap and samples 9171 and 9172 may overlap.

2.1.2 Structure of Quill Ridge

A major northwesterly striking fault (Trettin, 1980) is shown between Quill Creek and the base of unit C2 limestone on the southwestern flank of Quill Ridge and appears to extend southeasterly to a tributary of Two Mile Creek (Fig. 2.1). This fault is near the contact between unit N3 to the southwest and the limestones of unit C2. A subsidiary fault, a few hundred metres up-slope, parallels the major northwesterly striking fault.

Three, generally easterly striking, north dipping faults appear to cross Quill Ridge. The northernmost fault (Fig. 2.1) is interpreted as a thrust. A second fault is approximately 1100 m southeast along the ridge. The southernmost fault transects Quill Ridge at a point approximately 200 m southwest of sample Section A-5 (Fig. 2.1). This fault was not observed beyond unit C2.

A fault, which strikes north northeasterly is shown cutting Quill Ridge at a point about 500 m southeast of sample Section A-5 (Fig. 2.1). This fault coincides in part with a thrust mapped by Trettin (1980) and discussed in the next section. It may be traced along a tributary of Soues Creek and bounds unit C2 on the east. Other faults may be present.

2.1.3 Structure of the Second Ridge - North of Porcupine Creek

Trettin (1980) interpreted part of the northeastern boundary of the Second Ridge north of Porcupine Creek as a southwestly dipping thrust fault. No evidence supporting the existence of this feature has been obtained.

Immediately north of Porcupine Creek the south end of the Second Ridge is transected by a series of northwest striking transcurrent faults that offset a complex series of small scale northwesterly plunging anticlines. These features are terminated by an easterly striking fault at a point on the crest of the Second Ridge approximately 1250 m north of Porcupine Creek.

About 2000 m north of the confluence of Porcupine and Steady Creeks a northwest trending, low-amplitude anticline parallels the crest of the Second Ridge. The southwestern limb of this anticline is terminated by the previously mentioned easterly striking fault.

2.2 SAMPLING OF LIMESTONE

Four samples of limestone were chipped (Appendices 1 and 2) but only two (9328-9329) are within the property on claim Stag 2. The four samples have been adjusted in a manner similar to those in the 1993 report (Appendices 3 and 4). As indicated in Section 2.1.1, samples 9328 and 9329 are interpreted to belong to unit C6. It appears to be of excellent quality (Table 2.2). Samples 9326 and 9327 are from a ridge northeast of the Second Ridge (Fig. 2.2).

3. FLAGGING OF ACCESS TRAILS TO DRILLSITES

In February 1994, we applied to the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for approval of a diamond drilling program. After many delays partly relating to the CORE hearings and report, and partly because the Ministry preferred shorter and steeper access trails than those originally proposed to the drillsites on the South Porcupine Ridge, we were issued Annual Work Approval Number KAM94-0300423-338, and obtained Mineral Exploration Reclamation Permit MX-3-173, dated August 23, 1994. Most of the access trails originally proposed for the South Porcupine Ridge were at gradients of 8 per cent or less so that they could be upgraded to haul roads in advance of quarrying, and hence result in less total disturbance. One of the requirements of Reclamation Permit MX-3-173 is that the access trails to the drillsites be flagged and checked by the B.C. Forest Service prior to construction. Hence, access trails totalling 4.4 km were flagged on the South Porcupine and Columbia Lime Ridges (Fig. 3.1 to 3.4). Most of that on the Columbia Lime Ridge is suitably located for upgrading to a haul road, but only 0.32 km of the 2.60 km flagged on the South Porcupine Ridge is so located. Reclamation Permit MX-3-173 was obtained too late in the season to allow construction of the access trails and the drilling.

4. IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PORCUPINE CREEK ROAD

About 230 m of a very muddy and rutted section of the road along Porcupine Creek near its crossing of Porcupine Creek was improved (Fig. 3.2). This involved smoothing of the ruts and applying 10 to 15 cm of granular material obtained locally for a width of 4 m. This work was contracted to Sid's Construction Ltd. of Clinton, who used the following equipment:

1988	Kenworth Tandem Dump Truck
1988	Freightliner Tandem Dump Truck
1992	JD310D Loader Backhoe
1985	JD455D Trackloader

The B.C. Forest Service in Clinton advised that no permits were needed to improve this short section of an existing road.

J.R. Dahrouge, B.Sc., P.Geol.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
L. B. HALFERDAHL

L.B. Halferdahl, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Edmonton, Alberta
1994 11 07

5. REFERENCES

Faragher, T., and Halferdahl, L.B. (1993) Geology and sampling in 1993 of the Kelly Lake limestone deposits, Marble Range, west of Clinton, British Columbia; B.C. Min. Energy, Mines Petr. Res. assessment report 23224, 19 p., 13 fig., 9 appendices.

Halferdahl, L.B. (1992) Geology and sampling of the Kelly Lake limestone deposits, Marble Range, west of Clinton, British Columbia; B.C. Min. Energy, Mines Petr. Res. assessment report 22715, 22 p., 8 fig., 18 appendices.

Trettin, H.P. (1980) Permian rocks of the Cache Creek Group in the Marble Range, Clinton area, British Columbia; Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 79-17.

F1

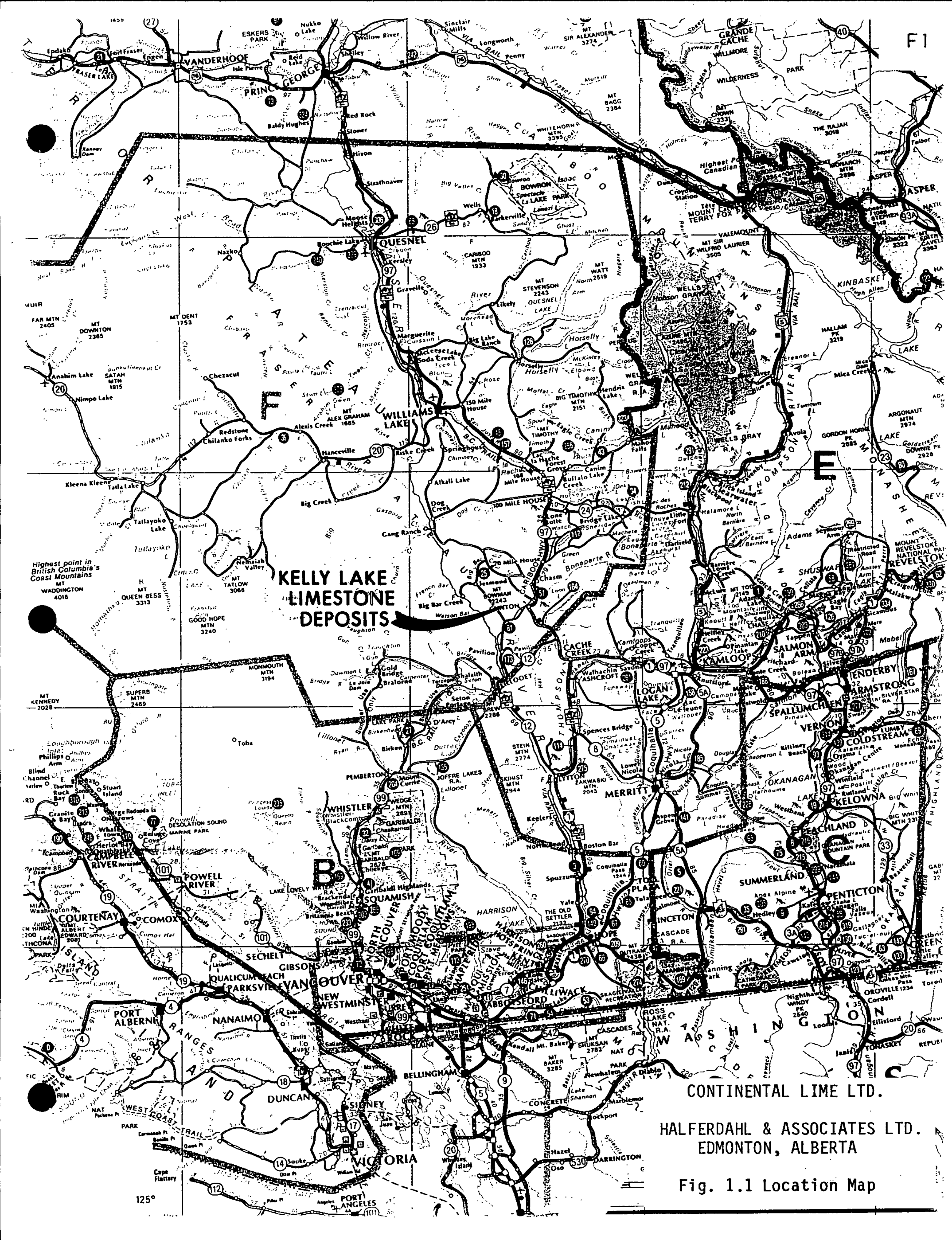

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Fig. 1.1 Location Map

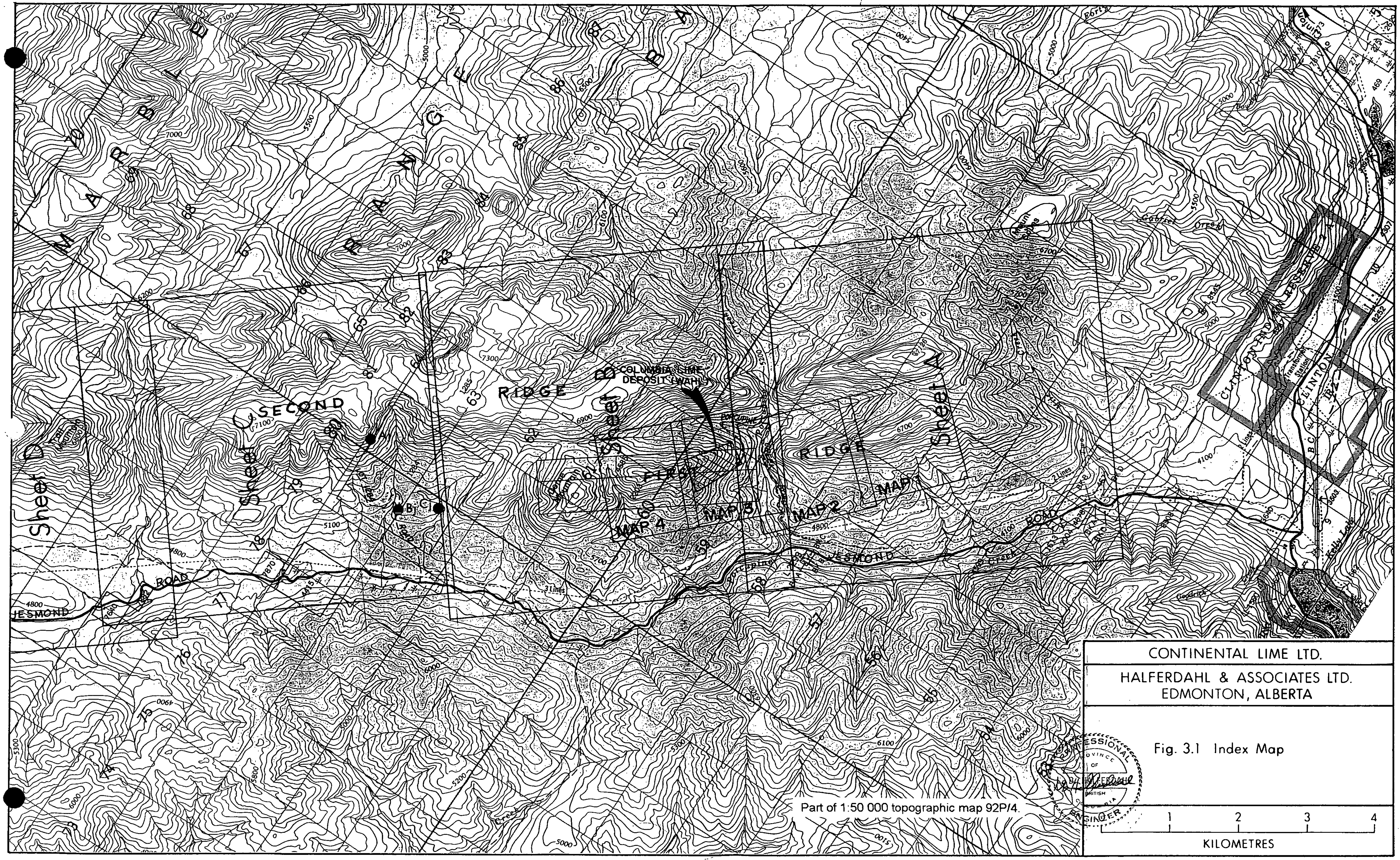

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Fig. 3.1 Index Map

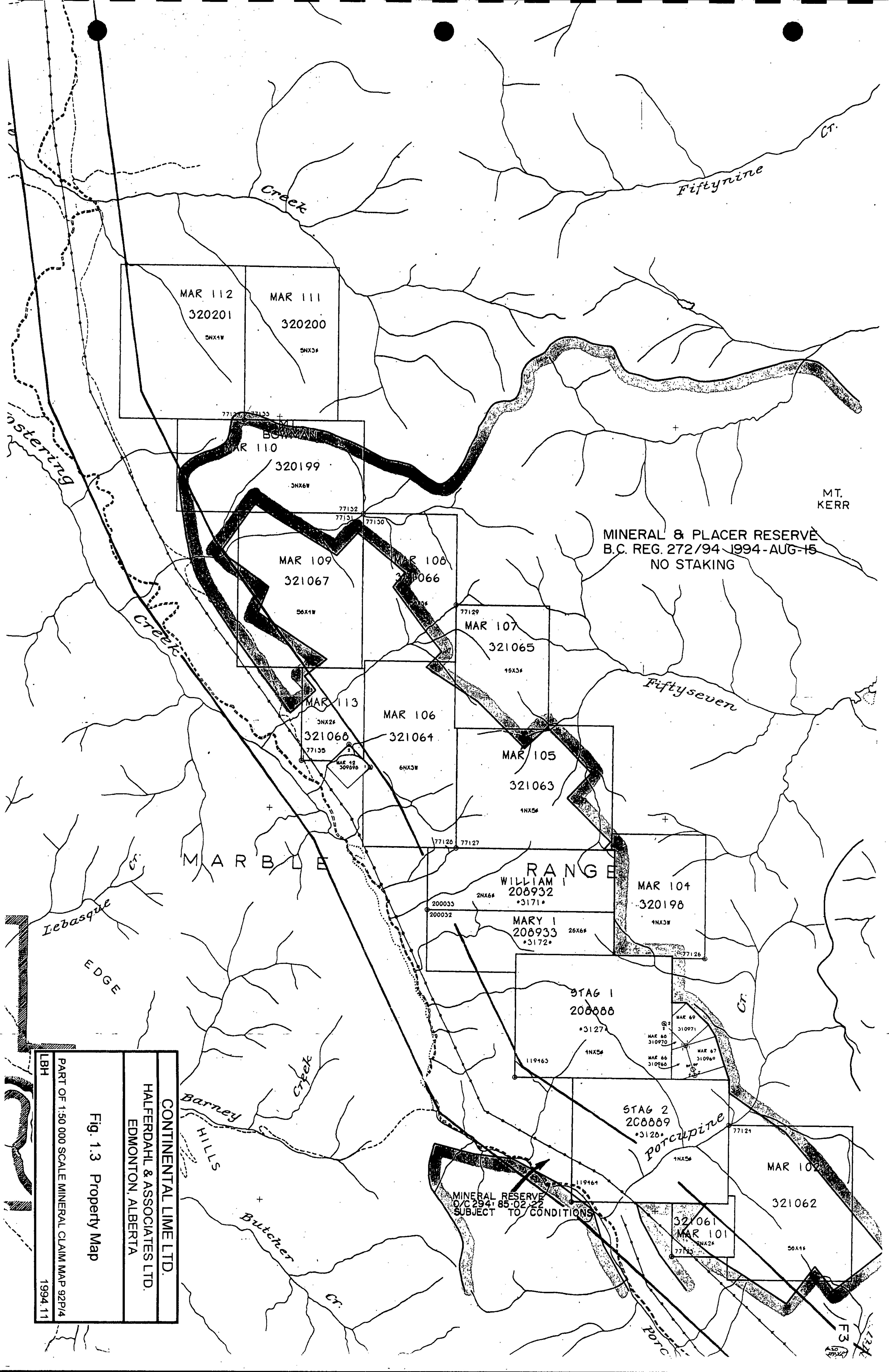

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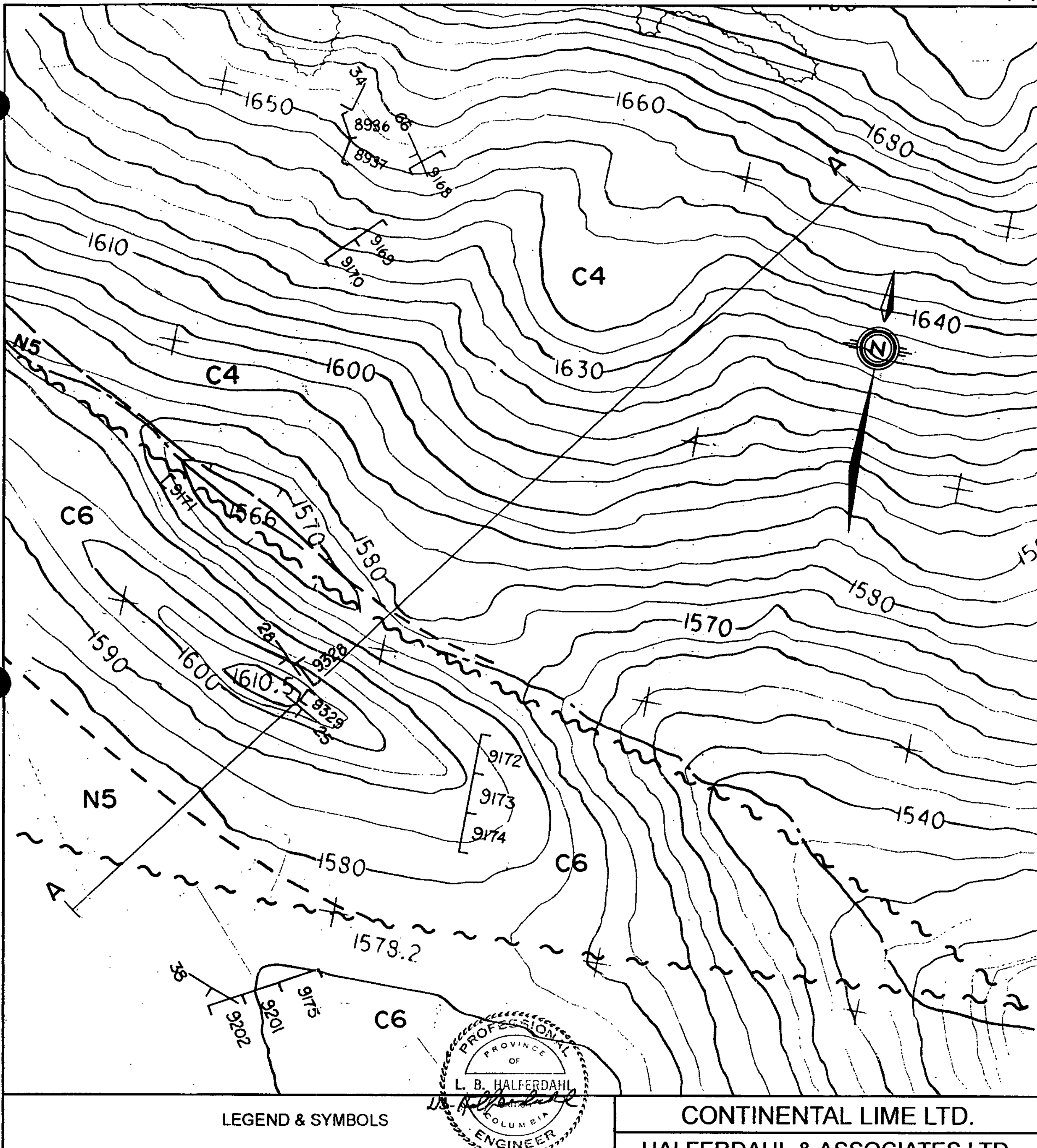
Fig. 1.3 Property Map
PART OF 1:50 000 SCALE MINERAL CLAIM MAP 92P/4
LBH 1994.11



LEGEND & SYMBOLS

C6	Southwest Carbonate
N5	Argillite, siltstone, conglomerate, schist
C4	First Ridge Carbonate

Geological boundary

45 Bedding

Fault

9732 Sample section

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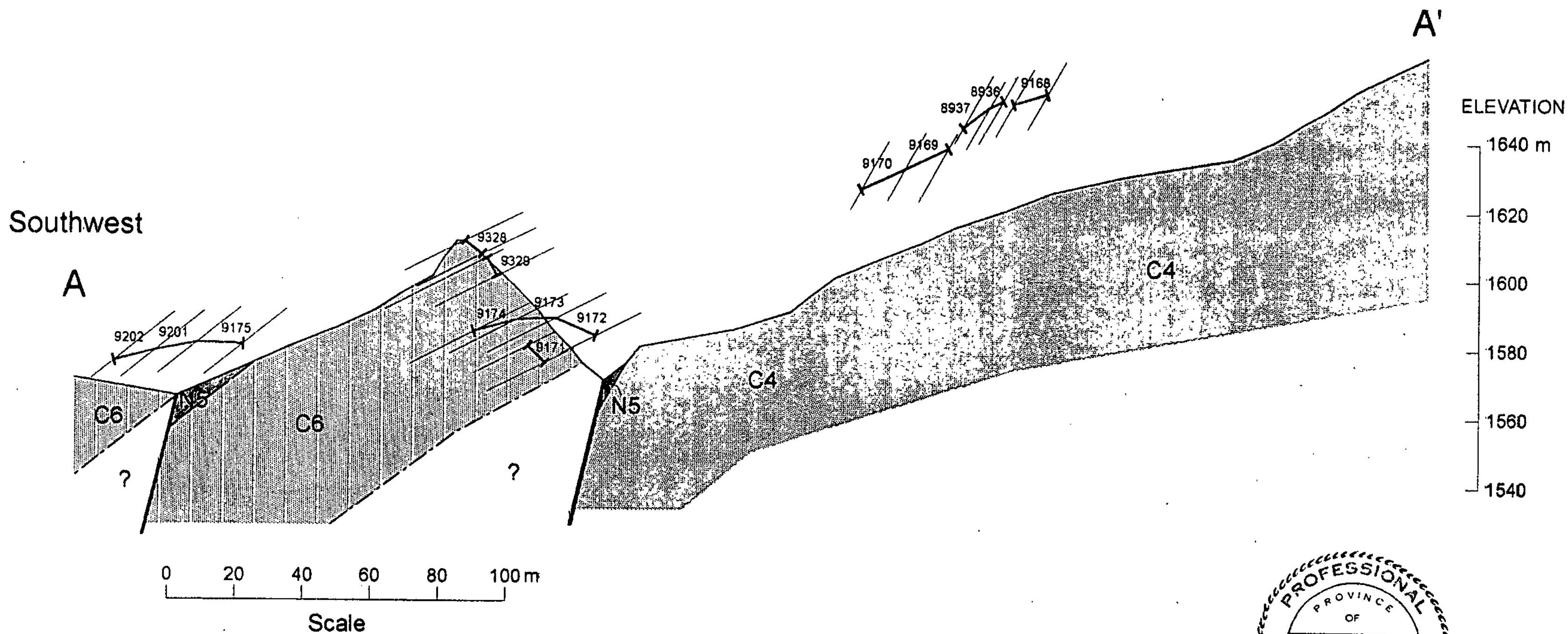
Fig. 2.3 Geology of Part of Columbia Lime Ridge

KELLY LAKE AREA, B. C.

JD	Scale: 1:2 000	1994.11

NOTES: 1. See Fig. 2.3 for location of cross-section.

2. Samples 9328 and 9329 were collected in 1994 and Samples 8936, 8937, 9168-75, and 9201-02 in 1993.



PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
L. B. HALFERDAHL
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact: assumed, inferred
- Fault: assumed
- 9328 Projected sample with number
- Projected dip

LEGEND

- C6 Southwest Carbonate
- N5 Argillite, siltstone, conglomerate, schist
- C4 First Ridge Carbonate

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Fig. 2.4 Geological Cross-Section Through Southwest Flank of Columbia Lime Ridge		
KELLY LAKE AREA, B.C.		
JD	Scale: 1 : 2 000	1994.11

F5

APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTIONS OF ANALYZED CHIP SAMPLES

Four rock samples representing about 24 m of limestone strata were obtained by collecting chips from outcrops perpendicular to bedding, where bedding was recognized. Where bedding was not visible, the chips were collected in directions of assumed bedding or down-slope with topography. Each sample consists of chips of roughly equal size at intervals of mostly 30 to 35 cm. The samples in the two sections start at the stratigraphic top of the section and end at the stratigraphically lowest part. Stratigraphic thicknesses based on measured attitudes of planar features interpreted as bedding or extrapolated attitudes are approximate only. Elevations reported are altimeter readings without corrections: altimeters were set at known elevations daily and fluctuations are expected with changes in barometric pressure.

Samples were collected from 2 numbered sections including one section on the Columbia Lime Ridge representing at least 10 m of strata, and one section from the Lone Ridge east of the Second Ridge representing at least 13 m of strata (Figure 2.2).

SECTION B-36 LONE RIDGE

Stratigraphic thicknesses are based on bedding attitudes taken from eastern edge of ridge crest, because the ridge forms part of a southerly plunging / trending anticline. Only the eastern limb was sampled.

Sample	Sample Orientation	Bedding Attitude	Sample Slope	Measured Length (m)	Horizontal Length (m)	Stratigraphic Thickness (m)
9327	-	115°/37°NE	38°	~10	-	5½
9326	228°	-	42°	~11	-	~8
				21		13½

Sample	Stratigraphic Thickness(m)	Description
9327	5½	limestone, light- to medium-grey weathered, medium- to dark-grey fresh, cryptocrystalline, beds generally greater than 1 m, abundant calcite veinlets up to 1 cm in width, abundant calcite blebs and irregular masses up to 10 cm in width, up to 1% chert stringers, attitude of bedding 115°/37°NE
9326	~8	limestone, light- to medium-grey weathered, medium- to dark-grey fresh, cryptocrystalline, beds generally greater than 1 m, abundant calcite veinlets up to 1 cm in width, abundant calcite blebs and irregular masses up to 10 cm in width, rare chert stringers to ½ mm in width and 50 mm in length, trace rust on fracture surfaces, attitude of bedding 030°/11°NE, elevation at sample base 6220'

PART OF SECTION B-24 COLUMBIA LIME - WEST RIDGE

Stratigraphic thicknesses are based on bedding attitudes from the ridge crest.

Sample	Sample Orientation	Bedding Attitude	Sample Slope	Measured Length (m)	Horizontal Length (m)	Stratigraphic Thickness (m)
9329	-	120°/25°SW	-	-	-	5
9328	134°	136°/28°SW	21°	~11	-	$5^2/_3$
						$10^2/_3$

Sample	Stratigraphic Thickness(m)	Description
9329	5	limestone, grey weathered, light-grey fresh, cryptocrystalline, few whitish calcite stringers to 1 cm in width, minor brownish-orange stain on joint surfaces, attitude of joints 085°/52°SE, attitude of bedding 120°/25°SW
-	1½	covered
9328	$5\,^2/_3$	limestone, light-grey to light-buff weathered, white to light-grey fresh, cryptocrystalline, thick-bedded to massive, very fractured, lower 2½ m with chert stringers to 2 mm, attitude of bedding 136°/28°SW

APPENDIX 2: ANALYTICAL REPORTS FOR WHOLE ROCK ANALYSES FROM ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

WHOLE ROCK ICP ANALYSIS

Halferdahl & Associates Ltd. File # 94-2874
18 - 10509 - 81st Ave, Edmonton AB T6E 1X7 Submitted by: L.B. Halferdahl

SAMPLE#	SiO2 %	Al2O3 %	Fe2O3 %	MgO %	CaO %	Na2O %	K2O %	TiO2 %	P2O5 %	MnO %	Cr2O3 %	Ba ppm	Ni ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Y ppm	Nb ppm	Sc ppm	LOI %	SUM %
9326	1.20	.35	.07	.26	54.08	.02	<.05	.02	.27	<.01	<.002	151	404	258	<10	<10	<10	<2	42.9	99.28
9327	.87	.26	<.05	.30	54.50	.01	.06	<.01	.22	<.01	.002	153	116	245	<10	<10	<10	<2	43.2	99.55
9328	.49	.22	<.05	.13	55.46	.04	<.05	.02	.02	.01	.003	37	18	130	10	<10	<10	<2	43.4	99.86
9329	.44	.24	<.05	.13	55.42	.01	<.05	<.01	.03	.01	.003	41	37	152	41	<10	<10	<2	43.5	99.85
RE 9329	.43	.21	<.05	.13	55.82	.01	<.05	<.01	.02	<.01	<.002	43	30	149	39	<10	<10	<2	43.4	100.06

.200 GRAM SAMPLES ARE FUSED WITH 1.2 GRAM OF LIBO2 AND ARE DISSOLVED IN 100 MLS 5% HNO3. Ba IS SUM AS BaSO4 AND OTHER METALS ARE SUM AS OXIDES.
- SAMPLE TYPE: LIMESTONE Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 26 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 31/94 SIGNED BY C. Leong ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX 3: DETERMINED, ADJUSTED, AND PREFERRED ANALYSES FOR CaO AND LOI IN THE 1994 SAMPLES

Adjusted values are calculated for 4 samples collected from the Kelly Lake deposits during 1994. The preferred values for CaO and LOI have been substituted for the determined value in Appendix 4.

ICP Analyses by Acme

1 $LOI - CO_2\ EQ > 0.00$

CaO (Pref) = CaO (Det'd)

LOI (Pref) = LOI (Det'd)

2 $LOI - CO_2\ EQ \leq 0.00$ and $CaO (LOI) \leq CaO (Imp)$

CaO (Pref) = CaO (LOI)

LOI (Pref) = LOI (LOI)

For samples with repeat analyses

$CaO (Pref) = [\ CaO_{ORIGINAL} (LOI) + CaO_{REPEAT} (LOI)] / 2$

$LOI (Pref) = [\ LOI_{ORIGINAL} (LOI) + LOI_{REPEAT} (LOI)] / 2$

Sample	Code	LOI - CO2 EQ	CaO% Det'd	CaO% LOI	CaO% Imp	CaO% Pref	LOI% Det'd	LOI% LOI	LOI% Imp	LOI% Pref
9326	1	0.45	54.08	54.69	54.62	54.08	42.90	43.14	43.08	42.90
9327	1	0.33	54.50	54.86	54.81	54.50	43.20	43.36	43.33	43.20
9328	2	-0.25	55.46	55.29	55.31	55.29	43.40	43.71	43.73	43.71
9329	2	-0.11	55.42	55.27	55.29	55.25	43.50	43.70	43.71	43.69
RE 9329	2	-0.53	55.82	55.24	55.31	-	43.40	43.68	43.73	-

APPENDIX 4: DETERMINED AND PREFERRED CONCENTRATIONS OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS IN THE 1994 SAMPLES

All values are as determined except for CaO, LOI, and SUM where an adjustment has been applied.

Sample	Strat. Thick.	CaO %	MgO %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	Na_2O %	K_2O %	TiO_2 %	P_2O_5 %	MnO %	Cr_2O_3 %	Ba ppm	Sr ppm	*Others ppm	LOI %	SUM %
Lone Ridge																	
9327	5½	54.50	0.30	0.87	0.26	< 0.05	0.01	0.06	< 0.01	0.22	< 0.01	0.002	153	245	< 148	43.20	99.55
9326	~8	54.08	0.26	1.20	0.35	0.07	0.02	< 0.05	0.02	0.27	< 0.01	< 0.002	151	258	< 436	42.90	99.32
Columbia Lime - West Ridge																	
9329	5	55.25	0.13	0.44	0.23	< 0.05	0.01	< 0.05	< 0.01	0.03	0.01	0.002	42	151	< 96	43.69	99.92
9328	$5^{2}/_{3}$	55.29	0.13	0.49	0.22	< 0.05	0.04	< 0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.003	37	130	< 50	43.71	100.05

*Others: This category is the sum of Nb, Ni, Sc, Y, and Zr as determined.

APPENDIX 5: ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

a) Personnel

J.R. Dahrouge, geologist

11	days	field work between August 8 and 18, 1994				
2	days	report preparation				
13	days	@	$375.00		$4,875.00	

L. B. Halferdahl, geological engineer

11	days	field work between August 8 and 18, 1994				
1	day	report preparation				
12	days	@	$585.00		$7,020.00	

W. McGuire, draftsman

12	hours	preparing maps for report			
12	hours	@	$32.00	$384.00	
					$12,279.00

b) Food and Accommodation

20	man-days	in motel and restaurants			
20	man-days	@	$50.60	$1,012.00	
					$1,012.00

c) Transportation

Helicopter:	2	hours	@	$722.25	$1,444.50	
	220	litres	@	$0.64	$141.24	
Airfares:	Edmonton-Kamloops-Edmonton (B.C. Part Only)					
	2	@	$475.00		$950.00	
Vehicle Rental:	4x4 and fuel				$734.74	
Express:	Equipment				$25.68	
						$3,296.16

d) Instrument Rental

Level:	2	weeks	@	$37.45	$74.90	
						$74.90

e) Not Applicable

f) Analyses

2	samples prepared and analyzed for 18 constituents				
2	samples	@	$20.54	$41.08	
					$41.08

g) Report Preparation

typing, reproduction, assembly	$208.00	
		$208.00

h) **Other**

Long distance telephone charges	$15.83	
Contract work on upgrading 230 m of road	$1,070.00	
Topographic map	$9.34	
		$1,095.17

Sub-Total:	$18,006.31
Less work not on claims:	$500.00
Total:	$17,506.31

APPENDIX 6: QUALIFICATIONS

J.R. Dahrouge obtained degrees in geology and computing science from the University of Alberta, Edmonton in 1988 and 1994, respectively. He has four years of experience in mining exploration. He is registered as P. Geol. in the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta.

The work described in the report was under the supervision of L.B. Halferdahl, who obtained degrees in geological engineering and geology from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He has more than 35 years experience as a practising engineer and geologist in research and mining exploration, including consulting since 1969. He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is registered as P. Eng. and P. Geol. in the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta, and registered as P. Eng. in the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

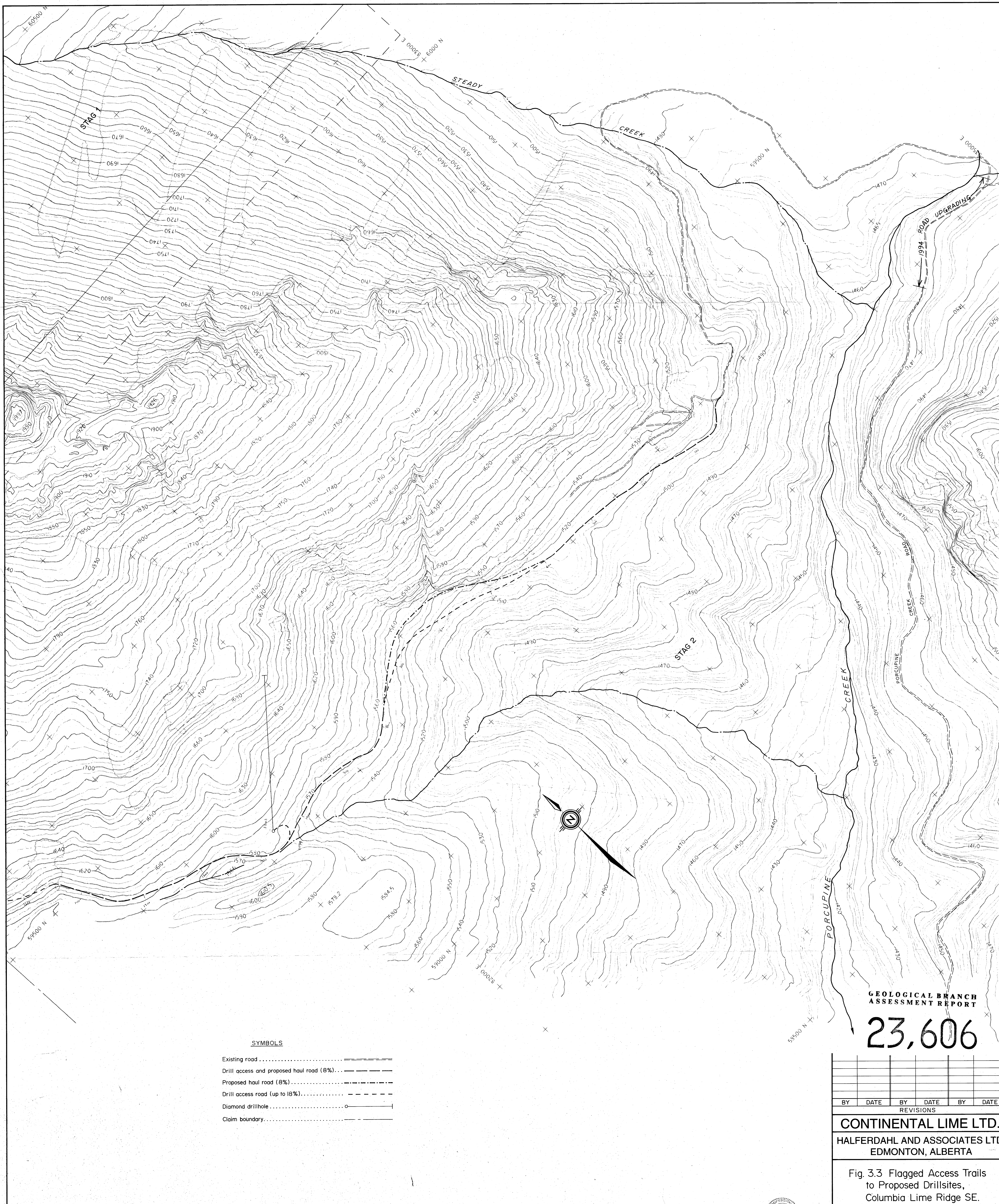
STEADY
CREEK
STAG 1
STAG 2
PORCUPINE
CREEK
PORCUPINE CREEK ROAD
1994 ROAD UPGRADING
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
23,606
SYMBOLS
Existing road
Drill access and proposed haul road (8%)
Proposed haul road (8%)
Drill access road (up to 18%)
Diamond drillhole
Claim boundary
BY
DATE
BY
DATE
BY
DATE
REVISIONS
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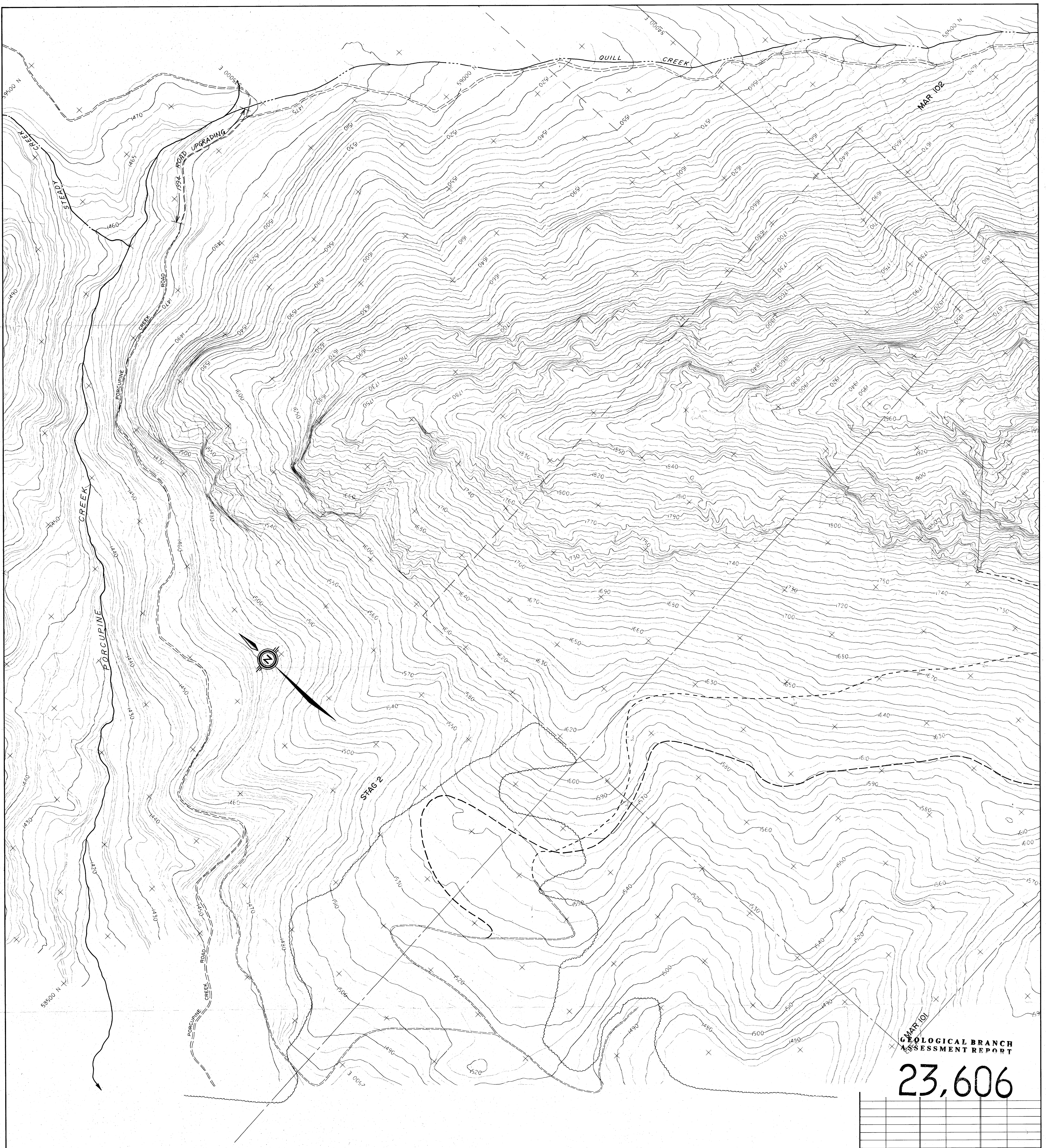
Fig. 3.3 Flagged Access Trails
to Proposed Drillsites,
Columbia Lime Ridge SE.
KELLY LAKE AREA, B.C.
0
100
200 m
Scale: 1:2000
LBH
1994.09
MAP 3



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,606

SYMBOLS

Drill access road
Existing road
Proposed haul road
Diamond drillhole
Claim boundary

BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE

REVISIONS

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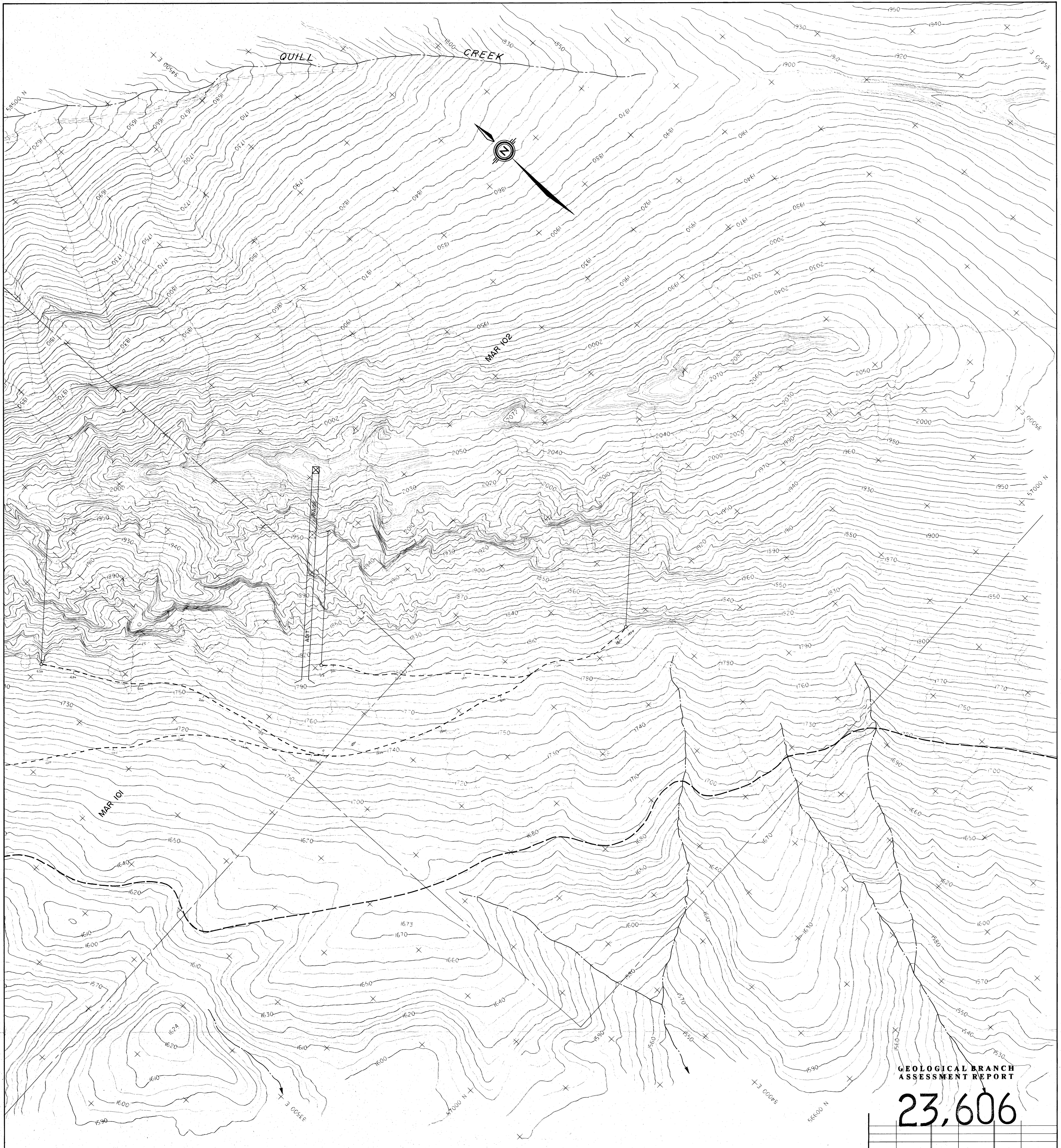
Fig. 3.2 Flagged Access Trails to Proposed Drillsites, South Porcupine Ridge NW.

KELLY LAKE AREA, B.C.

0 100 200 m
Scale: 1:2000

LBH 1994.09

MAP 2



SYMBOLS

Drill access road
Existing road
Proposed haul road
Diamond drillhole
Claim boundary

BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE

REVISIONS

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Fig. 3.1 Flagged Access Trails to Proposed Drillsites, South Porcupine Ridge SE.

KELLY LAKE AREA, B.C.

0 100 200 m

LBH Scale: 1:2000 1994.09

MAP 1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,606

LEGEND

Tertiary ?

D7	Intrusions

Upper Permian
Cache Creek Group
Marble Canyon Formation

C6	Southwest Carbonate
N5	Argillite, siltstone, conglomerate, schist
C4	First Ridge Carbonate
N3	Schist (sch), tuff and agglomerate (v), limestone and argillite (s), greenstone (g)
C2	Second Ridge Carbonate
N1	Volcanics

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary (approximate, assumed)
- Fault (approximate, assumed)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity, cleavage, foliation (inclined, vertical)
- Planar feature / joint (inclined, vertical)
- Synclinal axis (arrow indicates plunge)
- Anticlinal axis (arrow indicates plunge)
- Rock-chip sample with sample/section number
- Claim post (2 post, 4 post)
- Claim line
- Main road
- Access road, trail
- Diamond drillhole
- Power line

NOTES:

1. Base map prepared from enlargement of part of 1 : 50 000 92P/4 topographic map.
2. Geology modified after Trettin (1980).
3. Contour interval is 100 ft.

REVISIONS

BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE
LBH	1993.12				
LBH	1994.10				

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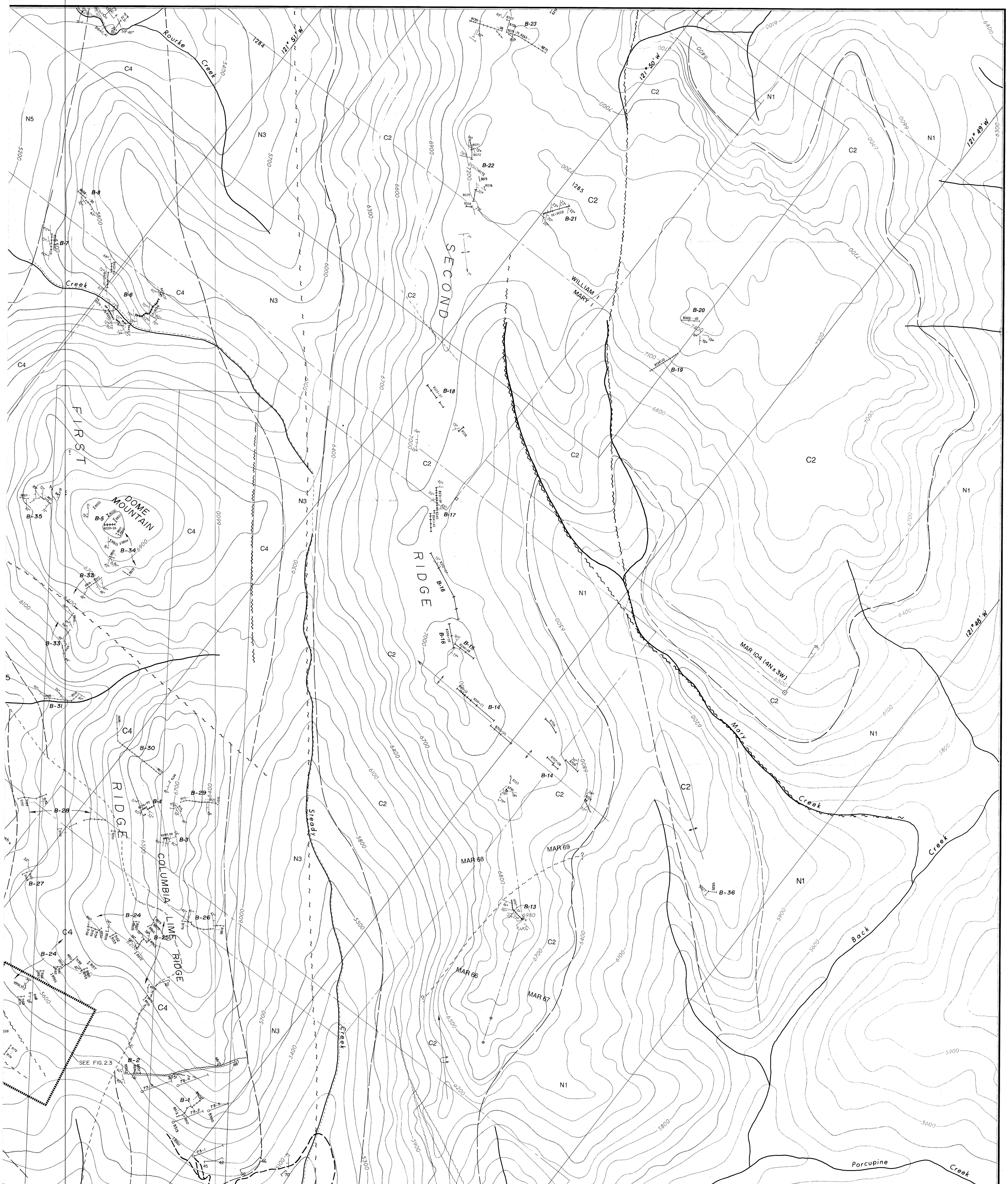
Fig 2.5 Geology and Samples, Sheet C

KELLY LAKE AREA, B. C.

0 100 200 300 400 500 m
SCALE: 1:5000

LBH 1992-08

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA L. HALFERDAHL



SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (approximate, assumed)		Rock-chip sample with sample/section number	8332-37 B-16
Fault (approximate, assumed)		Claim post (2 post, 4 post)	
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)	25°	Claim line	
Schistosity, cleavage, foliation (inclined, vertical)	68°	Main road	
Planar feature / joint (inclined, vertical)	45°	Access road, trail	
Synclinal axis (arrow indicates plunge)		Diamond drillhole	73-5
Anticlinal axis (arrow indicates plunge)		Power line	

and argillite (s), greenstone (g)

NOTES:

1. Base map prepared from enlargement of part of 1 : 50 000 92P/4 topographic map.
2. Geology modified after Trettin (1980).
3. Contour interval is 100 ft.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,606

REVISIONS					
BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE
LBH	1993.12				
LBH	1994.10				

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Fig. 2.2 Geology and Samples, Sheet B

KELLY LAKE AREA, B. C.

0 100 200 300 400 500 m
SCALE: 1:5000

LBH 1992-08

LEGEND

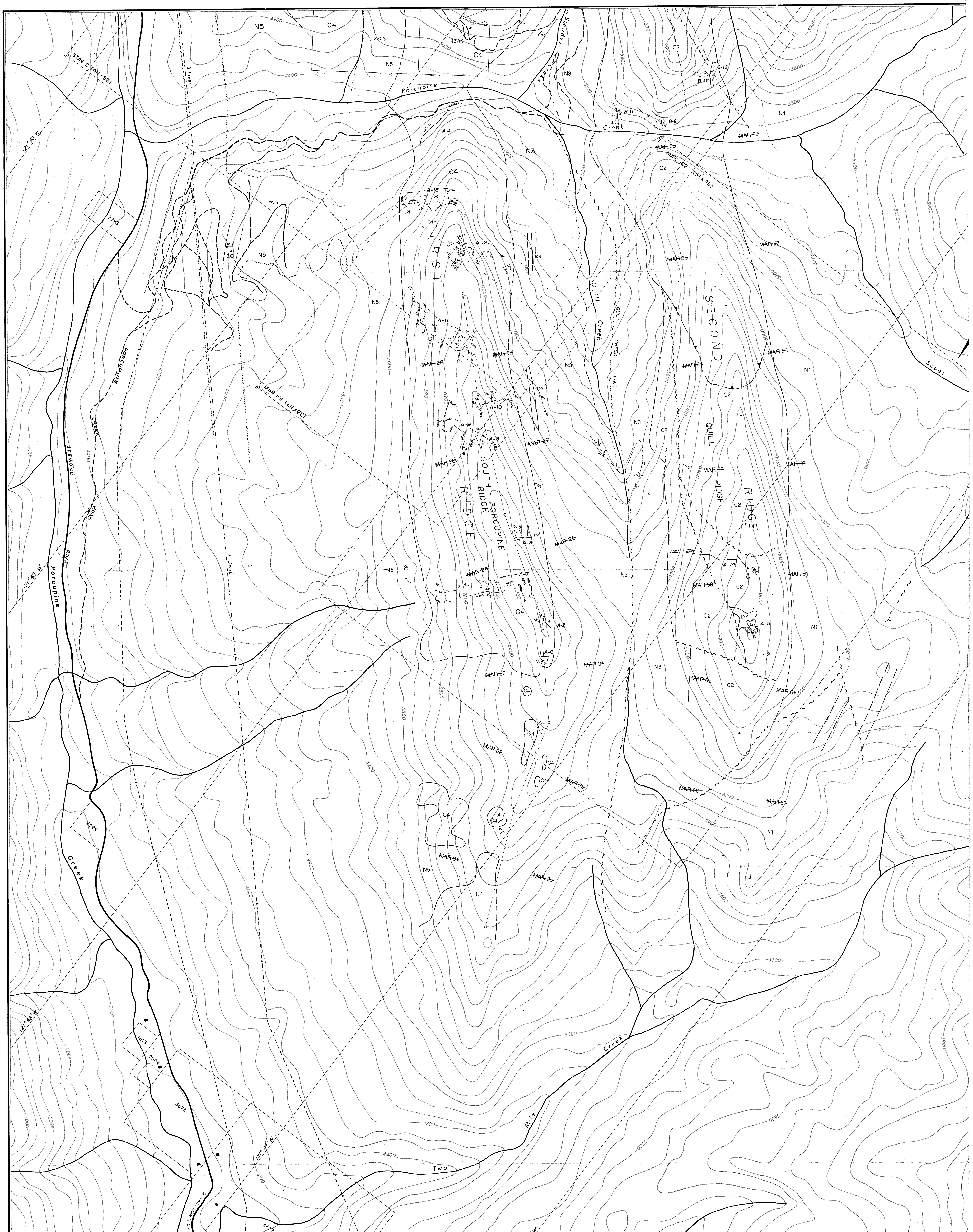
Tertiary ?

D7	Intrusions

Upper Permian
Cache Creek Group
Marble Canyon Formation

C6	Southwest Carbonate
N5	Argillite, siltstone, conglomerate, schist
C4	First Ridge Carbonate
N3	Schist (sch), tuff and agglomerate (v), limestone and argillite (s), greenstone (g)
C2	Second Ridge Carbonate
N1	Volcanics

Geol
Faul
Bedd
Schi
Plan
Sync
Antic



LEGEND

Tertiary ?

D7	Intrusions

Upper Permian
Cache Creek Group
Marble Canyon Formation

C6	Southwest Carbonate
N5	Argillite, siltstone, conglomerate, schist
C4	First Ridge Carbonate
N3	Schist (sch), tuff and agglomerate (v), limestone and argillite (s), greenstone (g)
C2	Second Ridge Carbonate
N1	Volcanics

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (approximate, assumed) ....
Fault (approximate, assumed) ....
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical) ....
Schistosity, cleavage, foliation (inclined, vertical) ....
Planar feature / joint (inclined, vertical) ....
Synclinal axis (arrow indicates plunge) ....
Anticlinal axis (arrow indicates plunge) ....

Rock-chip sample with sample/section number .... 8526.. ..32 A-6
Claim post (2 post, 4 post) ....
Claim line ....
Main road ....
Access road, trail ....
Diamond drillhole 73-5
Power line ....

NOTES.

1. Base map prepared from enlargement of part of 1 : 50 000 92P/4 topographic map.
2. Geology modified after Trettin (1980).
3. Contour interval is 100 ft.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,606

REVISIONS

BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE
LBH	1993.12				
LBH	1994.10				

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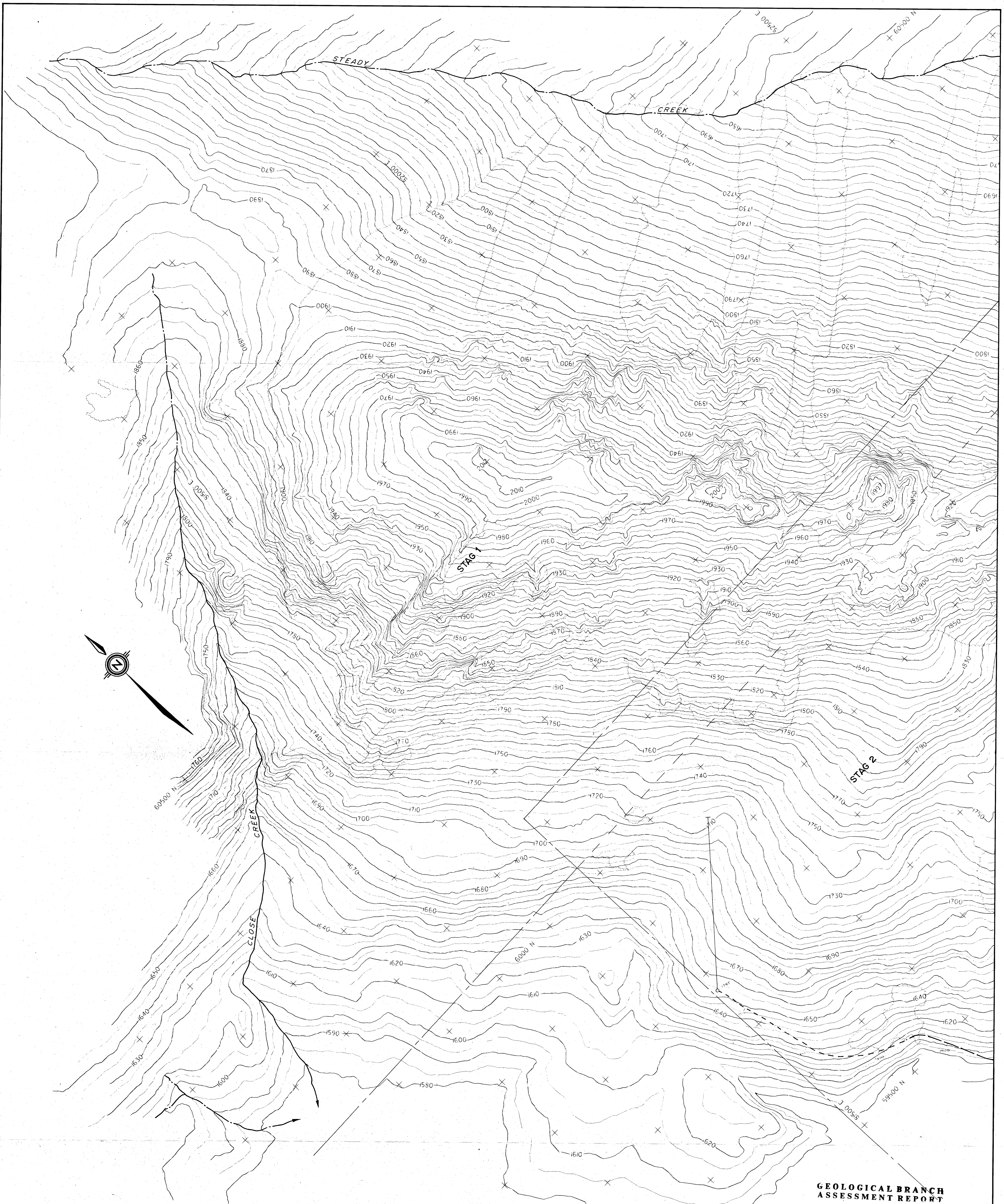
Fig. 2.1 Geology and Samples, Sheet A

KELLY LAKE AREA, B. C.

0 100 200 300 400 500 m
SCALE: 1:5000

LBH 1992-08



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,606

SYMBOLS

Drill access and proposed haul road (8%)
Drill access road (up to 18%)
Diamond drillhole
Claim boundary

BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE

REVISIONS

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Fig. 3.4 Flagged Access Trails to Proposed Drillsites, Columbia Lime Ridge NW.

KELLY LAKE AREA, B.C.

0 100 200 m

Scale: 1:2000

LBH 1994.09

MAP 4