

**FEB 19 1998**

Gold Commission  
Vancouver

**Geological and Geochemical Report**

- on the -

Myers Lake Property  
KPJ Claims  
Greenwood Mining Division  
British Columbia

For: Canim Lake Gold Corp.  
#1003 - 470 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5

Located: 4.5 km south of Rock Creek, B.C.  
Latitude 49N; Longitude 119W  
NTS map sheet 82E/2W & 3E

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**25,399**

John R. Kerr, P. Eng.  
February 20, 1998

**Index:**

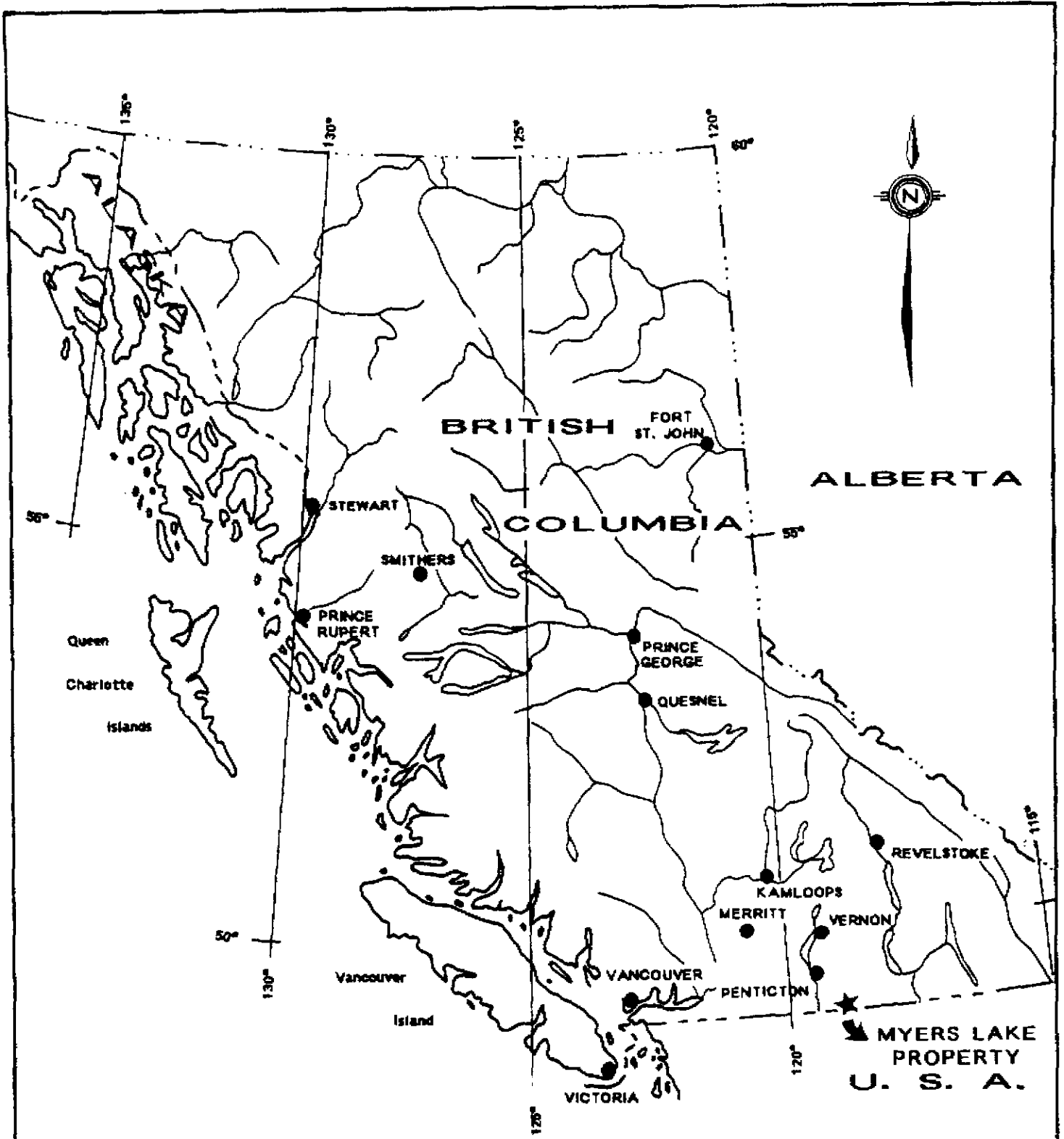
	Page No.
INTRODUCTION:	
General Statement -----	1
Location, Access, and Terrain -----	2
Claims -----	2
History -----	3
GEOLOGY: -----	4
1997 FIELD PROGRAM: -----	6
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS: -----	7
RECOMMENDATIONS: -----	8

**List of Maps:**

- Figure 1) Location Map
- Figure 2) Claim Map
- Figure 3) Geochemical Plan

**Appendices:**

- Appendix A Cost Statement
- Appendix B Geochemical Analysis
- Appendix C Writer's Certificate



<b>CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.</b>	
<b>MYERS LAKE PROPERTY</b> Osoyos & Greenwood Mining Divisions, BC	
<b>LOCATION MAP</b>	
DATE: October, 1984	SCALE: AS SHOWN
	FIGURE: 1

## INTRODUCTION

### General Statement

The KPJ Claims were first located for Canim Lake Gold Corp. in 1994 to investigate the existence of skarn gold deposits similar in nature to the Crown Jewel deposit in the State of Washington, USA. The Crown Jewel deposit is owned jointly by Battle Mountain Gold Corp. and Crown Resources Ltd. and is located 6 km south of the Myers Lake property in an identical geological setting. Canim Lake Gold completed a work program on the property in 1994 consisting of geology, geophysics and geochemistry. The potential model for a Crown Jewel deposit was interpreted from this program. The limited geochemistry indicated subparallel geochemical anomalies conformable with the general strike of the bedding. A coincident magnetic anomaly supports the possible interpretation of magnetite-rich skarns.

The Crown Jewel is a typical skarn deposit at and near the contact of an intrusive stock. Skarn mineralization is found along a preferred calcareous bedding plane, with intense skarn alteration located at the contact. This contact area is magnetite rich and was mined for its iron (copper) content in the early 1900s. Exploration in the 1980s developed the gold rich zone in a preferred limey bedding horizon, at a distance from the contact of up to 1500 meters. The intensity of skarn alteration wanes as the distance from the contact increases, however significant gold concentration exists for distances up to 1200 meters, and declines rapidly as this distance increases. Reserves are stated at 8 million tons grading .18 ounce per ton gold. At least 50% of these reserves are planned to be mined by open pit methods.

A similar geological model is presented on the KPJ claims. If the mineralized structure located on the KPJ claims is shown to be conformable with and part of a preferred bedding plane and carries economic contents of gold at depth, this model becomes a reality.

The 1997 exploration program carried out on the claims consisted of detailed geological mapping, rock-chip sampling, and soil sampling in the area of the known geochemical anomaly. Soil samples were collected on in-fill lines established in the 1994 program. This report summarizes these results.

### **Location, Access, and Terrain**

The Myers Lake property is located in southern British Columbia, approximately 34 km east of the town of Osoyoos in the Okanagan. The claims are 1.5 km north of the border with the United States of America at longitude 119 degrees west and latitude 49 degrees north (NTS 82E/2W and 3E).

The property is accessible from Highway #3 at Rock Creek along the Myers Lake road a distance of 4.5 km to the northern property line. At the property line, this road becomes gravel, servicing various farms to the US border. 1.5 km north of the border a well-maintained gravel road services the Mighty White dolomite mine, which borders the eastern boundary of the KPJ claims. This road provides the easiest access through the property. Many 4x4 and old skid trails branch off this road providing access to most corners of the claims.

The claims cover both crown and private lands. Most of the private lands are at lower elevations in areas of grassy fields and limited timber and are owned by the Harpur Ranch. A portion of the western fringe of the KPJ 2 claim is in cultivated fields. The eastern portion of the property is forest cover with stands of fir, hemlock, balsam, poplar, and occasional pine. Some of the area has been subject to selective logging procedures.

Topography is generally flat to moderate with some local canyon areas along Myers Creek. Elevations range 600 meters to 1400 meters (asl).

### **Claims**

The property is covered by two modified grid claims (32 units) as shown on figure 2. The claims are recorded in the name of John R. Kerr, in trust for Canim Lake Gold Corp.

Details of the claims are as follows:

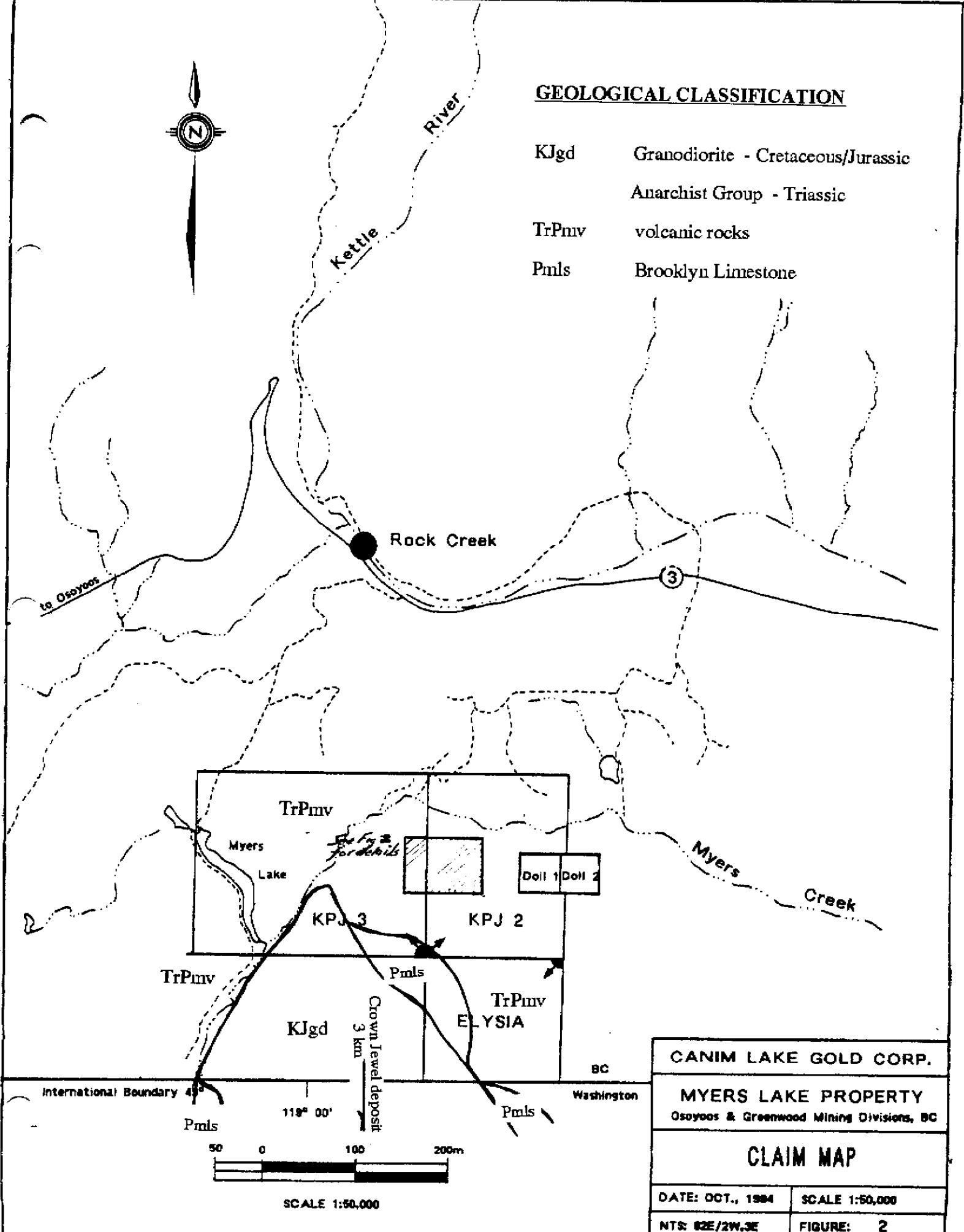
<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Mining Division</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date *</u>
KPJ 2	12	Greenwood	323385	January 14, 1999
KPJ 3	20	Greenwood	355978	May 13, 1999

\* On acceptance of this report.



**GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION**

- KJgd Granodiorite - Cretaceous/Jurassic
- Anarchist Group - Triassic
- TrPmv volcanic rocks
- Pmls Brooklyn Limestone



CANIM LAKE GOLD CORP.	
MYERS LAKE PROPERTY Ossoyos & Greenwood Mining Divisions, BC	
<b>CLAIM MAP</b>	
DATE: OCT., 1984	SCALE 1:50,000
NTS: 62E/2W,3E	FIGURE: 2

## **History**

Historical documents indicate that very little work had been completed on the Myers Lake property prior to 1990. One small adit has been located on the northeast corner of KPJ 3 claim and two adits were found on the ground occupied by the old KPJ 1 claim. It is believed these adits were driven in the early 1900s following veins and shears with minor contents of gold.

The general area of the property has been the subject of several waves of mining activity since the 19th century. 20 km to the east, the Greenwood/Phoenix camp has been a significant producer of copper/gold skarn deposits for over 120 years, and remains an active mining area. The Camp McKinney and Dayton veins located 10 - 15 km to the northwest were small high grade gold producers. To the north 30 km the Beavercell camp has been a significant lead/zinc/silver mining operation until the late 1970s. Several small producing mines are located in Washington, just to the south of the border.

Regional exploration for a number of various types of deposits has occurred throughout history. The earliest exploration attempted to locate a source of the Rock Creek gold placers, probably resulting in discovery of the gold in quartz veins at Camp McKinney and Dayton. Discovery of Cr/Ni in ultramafic bodies in the 1960s led to a brief exploration flurry. The area was explored for uranium in the late 1970s. Recognition of VMS deposits and skarn gold deposits in the early 1980s led to a revisitation of the area in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Discovery and development of the Crown Jewel deposit resulted in the acquisition and work programs on the Myers Lake property by Canim Lake Gold Corp.

## GEOLOGY

### Regional Geology

The principal and earliest rock group along the United States border in the Rock Creek area is the Permian/Triassic Anarchist Group of rocks, the main rock unit being felsic to intermediate volcanic flows, breccias and tuffs. Interbedded with the volcanic sequences are sedimentary rocks consisting of shales, sandstones, quartzites and limestone. Locally, and south of the border, this limestone is referred to as the Brooklyn limestone.

Late Mesozoic intrusive stocks and sills intruded the Anarchist Group, ranging in composition from acidic granites and quartz monzonites to gabbros and ultramafic bodies. Tertiary volcanic rocks with minor sediments cover all rock types.

### Property Geology

A relatively large (~24 sq km) granodiorite stock straddles the USA border, 80% of this area in the United States. The northern tip of this stock occupies the south central portion of the Myers Lake property. The stock intrudes volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Anarchist Group. Local beds of massive limestone (Brooklyn limestone) form part of the volcanic/sedimentary package. All rock types occur on the KPJ claims. Massive limestone is exposed on the Elysia claim, just to the south of the KPJ 2 claim and in the eastern area of the KPJ 2 claim. Mining of dolomite on the Doll claims is an expression of the limestone lense along the eastern property boundary. The limestone in this area has been in part altered to dolomite, and stands out as a white-capped, weather-resistant knoll.

The general trend of the Anarchist group of rocks is northwesterly with steep dips measured both to the southwest and northeast. The strata is very complex, and to date, the ability to distinguish the top/bottom relationship has not been recognized. From east to west, the sequence appears to be limestone and interbedded limey shales and sandstones, grading into a massive dense quartzite, and then into a massive dense intermediate-basic volcanic flow. The sediments have acquired a very schistose texture. Schistosity trends are generally northwesterly, and are assumed to conform with the original bedding.

To the south of the border, the stock has been interpreted to be the upper tip of a larger mass, with the contacts dipping moderately to steeply from the core. A similar interpretation can be envisioned on the KPJ claims, however is not evidenced.



The structural complexity of the Anarchist Group is the result of several periods of regional metamorphism, as well as local deformation caused by intrusive activities. In 1994, the entire claim block was subjected to VLF electromagnetic surveys which was hoped to assist in unravelling these complex structural patterns. Three major lineament trends were recognized. North to northwesterly lineaments possibly reflect the bedding attitudes and subparallel structures related to the bedding. A dominant north/northeasterly trend is related to many fracture faces and vein attitudes. The east to northeasterly trend is believed to be the latest structural event, and corresponds to mapped and interpreted faults that have caused offsetting of all rock units and other structures.

### **Mineralization**

Gold mineralization on the KPJ claims has been recognized in shears and quartz veins within sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Anarchist Group. The most significant zones have been the shear zone in the northeast quadrant of KPJ 3 along the old railway bed, where gold content up to 2400 ppb has been assayed over widths of 1.2 meters. Gold up to 1000 ppb has been assayed in a quartz vein located in the small adit on the north side of Myers Creek.

What is considered to offer the most economic potential on the property is the northwesterly trending shear/breccia zone found in the western portion of the KPJ 2 in the vicinity of Lines 24+00 to 26+00N from 31+00 to 32+00E (see figure 3). This zone stands out as a bright gossan, and is exposed in outcrop and sub outcrop over apparent widths of up to 20 meters. The best exposures are on Line 26+00N@31+00E in local cliffs. The structure is assumed parallel to the general bedding, and dips are not obvious, however believed steep. General description of the rocks are a red/orange/ brown ferruginous mass with secondary brecciation and bleached clay/carbonate zones. Analysis of eight rock chips collected from the zone indicate trace to anomalous gold contents of up to 18 ppb gold. The mapped zone corresponds to a relatively strong soil anomaly, which suggests the zone extends an additional 200 meters to the southeast. The southeast portion of the geochemical anomaly is interpreted to be offset 60 -70 meters to the west by an easterly trending fault. The existence of this fault is evidenced by an interpreted lineament from the 1994 VLF electromagnetic survey. Both the geochemical anomaly and mapped zone is open to the northwest.

## 1997 FIELD PROGRAM

The 1997 field program was conducted during the period October 4 - 7. The purpose of the program was to detail areas of soil anomalies interpreted from the 1994 geochemical program to better define the gold anomaly, as well as map in detail any significant geological structures or lithologies encountered. The 1994 sampling program was the results of 100 meter line spacing with soils collected every 25 meters. The 1997 program sampled intervening lines at 50 meter spacing at a similar sample density. In total, 140 soils were collected from the B horizon. Samples were collected in gusseted brown kraft envelopes and delivered to the laboratories of Bondar-Clegg in North Vancouver for gold analysis only.

Due to budget constraints only 110 of these samples were analyzed. An aliquot of the -80 mesh fraction was digested in hot HNO<sub>3</sub>, fired, and finished by AA methods, reporting gold contents greater than 5 parts per billion (ppb). The values were plotted on a 1:2500 grid map of the area (Figure 3) interspersing the 1997 values with those from the 1994 program.

Arbitrary anomalous thresholds were derived as follows:

<5 to 10 ppb	background
11 to 30 ppb	possibly anomalous
31 to 70 ppb	probably anomalous
>70 ppb	definitely anomalous

The plotted soil values were contoured accordingly to indicate anomalous areas.

During the course of soil sampling, the gossanous structure was identified along sampled lines. Detailed outcrop mapping and rock-chip sampling of this structure was completed in areas of rock exposure. A total of 8 rock chip samples were collected: two of float and suboutcrop, and six of outcrop over sampled lengths of 0.3 to 0.7 meters. These samples were also delivered to Bondar-Clegg who performed a gold, mercury plus 8 ICP analysis. The 8 elements analyzed were silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth. Gold was analyzed as the soils and mercury was analyzed by cold vapour/AA techniques.

Sample locations are plotted on Figure 3, with gold values indicated. The remainder of the elements analyzed for are reported on laboratory analysis sheets (Appendix B). Results in general were weakly anomalous gold, arsenic and lead anomalies.



## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Exploration completed to date on the Myers Lake property has been successful in delineating a geological model similar to the Crown Jewel deposit. Similarities to the Crown Jewel model are as follows:

- 1) The rock unit on both properties is an interbedded limey volcanic/sedimentary package of the Anarchist group of rocks, with similar lithologies including a dominant dolomite strata, coarse massive dense quartzite, massive limestone, and interbedded volcanic flows and tuffs..
- 2) The controlling intrusive stock at Crown Jewel is the same stock found on the Myers Lake property.
- 3) The gold bearing horizon at Crown Jewel is a calcareous sedimentary horizon that has been highly skarn altered at the intrusive contact. Distal from the contact, ranging 100 to 1500 meters, is the gold bearing horizon that constitutes the ore reserve. A similar lithology is interpreted at Myers Lake.

The gold values obtained from the favourable rock horizon at Myers Lake can only be defined as marginally anomalous, however, the gold in soil contents are much more substantial, and are similar to the content of gold in soils at Crown Jewel. Significant contents of gold in rock are obtained from a shear structure 3 km to the northwest, which may serve to indicate higher contents of gold may exist at depth in the favourable horizon/structure. The weak magnetic anomalies associated with the favourable strata and geochemical anomaly possibly reflect skarn and magnetite mineralization at depth along the dip.

Although the model presented for Myers Lake is not necessarily conducive for an open pit mining reserve, the Crown Jewel deposit consists of a high grade central lithology containing consistent gold values of 10 to 25 grams per tonne. A significant portion of the Crown Jewel reserve is being reviewed for its underground mine potential. A similar underground potential exists at Myers Lake.

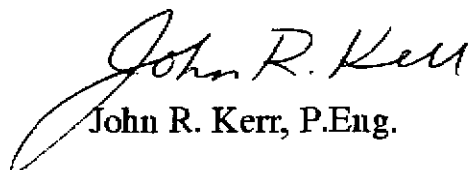
Geochemical anomalies have been interpreted to the west of the main mapped horizon and geochemical anomaly. These targets may represent additional favourable horizons or possible leakage of a richer source of gold at depth and downdip from the main target horizon. Further detailed mapping and sampling is required in this area.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The principal geological target, and associated geochemical anomaly is recommended to be drilled by reconnaissance reverse circulation drill methods from a minimum of two drill sites located along a 4x4 service road 50 to 60 meters to the west of the mapped zone. Angled holes at 45 degrees are initially suggested to provide intersections at depths of 50 to 100 meters. In total, 200 meters of drilling are recommended as the initial phase (2 - 3 holes).

In addition to the above, the strong geochemical anomalies located on lines 24+50, 23+00, 22+50, and 22+00N near the 30+00E baseline should be mapped and sampled in detail to investigate if other favourable horizons exist in this area.

Submitted By:

  
John R. Kerr, P.Eng.

**APPENDIX A**

**Cost Statement**

**Cost Statement:** Geological and Geochemical Survey  
October 4 - 7, 1997  
Myers Lake Property

Labour:	John R. Kerr, P. Eng	3 days @ 400/day	1200.00	
	Pat Mooney, Sr Technician	1 day @ 300/day	<u>300.00</u>	\$ 1,500.00
Vehicle Rental:	4X4 Truck	4 days @ 40/day	160.00	
		1180 km @ 0.20/km	<u>236.00</u>	396.00
Room and Board:	4 man days @ 60/man/day			240.00
Geochemical Analysis:	110 soils (Au only)			
	8 rock chips (Au + 9)			1,151.00
Miscellaneous Supplies:				78.00
Report:	John R. Kerr, P.Eng.	1.75 days @ 400/day	700.00	
	Copies and report production		<u>64.00</u>	
				<u>764.00</u>
<b>Total Costs:</b>				<b>\$ 4,129.00</b>

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Geochemical Analysis**





# Intertek Testing Services

## Bondar Clegg

# Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V97-02723.0 ( COMPLETE )

REFERENCE:

CLIENT: MR. JOHN KERR & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

DATE RECEIVED: 07-OCT-97

SUBMITTED BY: J. KERR

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-97

DATE APPROVED	ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
971017	1	Au30 Gold	118	5 PPB	Fire Assay of 30g	30g Fire Assay - AA
971017	2	Ag Silver	8	0.2 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	3	Cu Copper	8	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	4	Pb Lead	8	2 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	5	Zn Zinc	8	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	6	Mo Molybdenum	8	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	7	Bi Bismuth	8	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	8	As Arsenic	8	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	9	Sb Antimony	8	5 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA
971017	10	Hg Mercury	8	0.010 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	COLD VAPOR AA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
S SOIL	110	1 -80	110	DRY, SIEVE -80	118
R ROCK	8	2 -150	8	CRUSH ONLY	8
				PULVERIZATION	8

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. JOHN R. KERR, P. ENG.

INVOICE TO: MR. JOHN R. KERR, P. ENG.

\*\*\*\*\*  
This report must not be reproduced except in full. The data presented in this report is specific to those samples identified under "Sample Number" and is applicable only to the samples as received expressed on a dry basis unless otherwise indicated.  
\*\*\*\*\*



# Intertek Testing Services

Bondar Clegg

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PAGE 1 OF 6

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au30 PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Hg PPM
S1 M21+50N 28+50E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 28+75E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 29+00E		24									
S1 M21+50N 29+25E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 29+50E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 29+75E		6									
S1 M21+50N 30+00E		6									
S1 M21+50N 30+25E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 30+50E		9									
S1 M21+50N 30+75E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 31+00E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 31+25E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 31+50E		8									
S1 M21+50N 31+75E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 32+00E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 32+25E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 32+50E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 32+75E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 33+00E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 33+25E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 33+50E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 33+75E		<5									
S1 M21+50N 34+00E		6									
S1 M22+50N 28+50E		<5									
S1 M22+50N 28+75E		8									
S1 M22+50N 29+00E		<5									
S1 M22+50N 29+25E		<5									
S1 M22+50N 29+50E		23									
S1 M22+50N 29+75E		17									
S1 M22+50N 30+00E		7									
S1 M22+50N 30+25E		8									
S1 M22+50N 30+50E		102									
S1 M22+50N 30+75E		<5									
S1 M22+50N 31+00E		9									
S1 M22+50N 31+25E		12									
S1 M22+50N 31+50E		10									
S1 M22+50N 31+75E		6									
S1 M22+50N 32+00E		8									
S1 M22+50N 32+25E		18									
S1 M22+50N 32+50E		6									

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

130 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C., V7P 2R5, Canada

Tel: (604) 985-0681, Fax: (604) 985-1071



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S1 M22+50N 32+75E		10									
S1 M22+50N 33+00E		34									
S1 M22+50N 33+25E		12									
S1 M22+50N 33+50E		24									
S1 M22+50N 33+75E		13									
S1 M22+50N 34+00E		17									
S1 M23N 34+25E		24									
S1 M23N 34+50E		<5									
S1 M23N 34+75E		<5									
S1 M23N 35+00E		27									
S1 M23+50N 28+50E		8									
S1 M23+50N 28+75E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 29+00E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 29+25E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 29+50E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 29+75E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 30+00E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 30+25E		10									
S1 M23+50N 30+50E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 30+75E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 31+00E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 31+25E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 31+50E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 31+75E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 32+00E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 32+25E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 32+50E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 32+75E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 33+00E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 33+25E		<5									
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S1 M23+50N 34+25E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 34+50E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 34+75E		<5									
S1 M23+50N 35+00E		<5									
S1 M24+50N 30+00E		11									
S1 M24+50N 30+25E		45									
S1 M24+50N 30+50E		35									

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

130 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C., V7P 2R5, Canada

Tel: (604) 985-0681, Fax: (604) 985-1071



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S1 M24+50N 30+75E		19									
S1 M24+50N 31+00E		21									
S1 M24+50N 31+25E		7									
S1 M24+50N 31+50E		10									
S1 M24+50N 31+75E		8									
S1 M24+50N 32+00E		6									
S1 M24+50N 32+25E		12									
S1 M24+50N 32+50E		46									
S1 M24+50N 32+75E		15									
S1 M24+50N 33+00E		12									
S1 M24+50N 33+25E		29									
S1 M24+50N 33+50E		8									
S1 M24+50N 33+75E		21									
S1 M24+50N 34+00E		18									
S1 M24+50N 34+25E		<5									
S1 M24+50N 34+50E		8									
S1 M24+50N 34+75E		13									
S1 M25+50N 31+00E		18									
S1 M25+50N 31+25E		19									
S1 M25+50N 31+50E		11									
S1 M25+50N 31+75E		22									
S1 M25+50N 32+00E		7									
S1 M25+50N 32+25E		12									
S1 M25+50N 32+50E		17									
S1 M25+50N 32+75E		8									
S1 M25+50N 33+00E		17									
S1 M25+50N 33+25E		16									
S1 M25+50N 33+50E		11									
S1 M25+50N 33+75E		21									
S1 M25+50N 34+00E		52									
R2 MR 01	<i>RM-01</i>	<5	<0.2	15	4	21	2	<5	<5	<5	<0.010
R2 MR 02	<i>RM-02</i>	<5	0.4	29	5	19	1	<5	13	<5	<0.010
R2 MR 03	<i>RM-03</i>	<5	<0.2	27	4	8	2	<5	<5	<5	<0.010
R2 MR 04	<i>RM-04</i>	8	0.2	24	16	8	2	<5	<5	<5	<0.010
R2 MR 05	<i>RM-05</i>	<5	<0.2	33	<2	23	2	<5	<5	<5	<0.010
R2 MR 06	<i>RM-06</i>	<5	<0.2	20	5	19	5	<5	<5	<5	<0.010
R2 RM 24+50N 32+35E	<i>RM-07</i>	18	<0.2	11	3	14	1	<5	<5	<5	<0.010
R2 RM 25+50N 31+00E	<i>RR-08</i>	<5	<0.2	38	<2	28	3	<5	7	<5	<0.010

**APPENDIX C**

**Writer's Certificate**

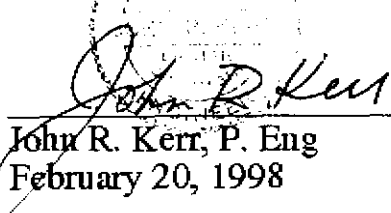
**JOHN R. KERR & ASSOCIATES LTD.**  
Suite 1003 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 1V5

**Writer's Certificate**

I, **John R. Kerr**, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- 1) I have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since October, 1968 (membership #6858).
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1964), having acquired a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering.
- 3) I have practised my profession continuously since graduation, my current office at #1003 - 470 Granville Street in the City of Vancouver.
- 4) I am the author of this report, which is based on the field program as discussed in this report, completed during the period October 4 - 7, 1997 by myself.
- 5) I am the registered holder of the claims in trust for Canim Lake Gold Corp. of which I am a major shareholder.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John R. Kerr, P. Eng  
February 20, 1998