DOME CREEK SLATE PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

Yaro Horachek, P.Eng.,
GEO-ING Resource Consulting Ltd.

November 1999

DOME CREEK STRUCTURAL SLATE LTD. **July 2000**
4767 Upper Sumas Mountain Road, Abbotsford, B.C.

RJZ MINING CORPORATION, Operator
538 Hawkside Mews NW, Calgary AB T3G 3R9

ASSESSMENT & GEOLOGICAL REPORT

DOME CREEK SLATE PROPERTY

submitted to
Ministry of Energy & Mines, British Columbia
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

TOTAL 1999 PROGRAM COST: $ 32 430. 00

Author: Yaro Horachek, P.Eng.,
GEO-ING Resource Consulting Ltd.

NOTICE OF WORK:	1999-03-10	PERMIT NUMBER: MX-11-140, April 17, 1999	
YEAR OF WORK:	1999	STATEMENT OF WORK:	18 May 2000
PROPERTY NAME:	DOME CREEK SLATE	CLAIM NAME:	DOME 205 223
COMMODITY:	Structural and Roofing Slate		
MINFILE NUMBER:			
MINING DIVISION:	CARIBOO		
NTS: Latitude 121° 0' 30" Longitude 53° 42' 40" (at centre of work)			
OWNERS:	Tony Rojac (90%)	4767 Upper Sumas Mountain Road, Abbotsford, BC V2S 4N4	
	Rex Hatchard (10%)	Mc Bride, B.C.	
OPERATOR:	RJZ Mining Corporation, 538 Hawkside Mews NW, Calgary AB T3G 3R9		

WORK SUMMARY AND COSTS

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING	Limited geological mapping in 1:50000 scale has been con-ducted of an area underlain or suspected to be underlain by Yankee Bell and Yank Peaks Formations between Dome and Ptarmigan Creeks.	
	Cost of mapping:	$ 1744

Only very limited photo interpretation has been employed.

No geophysical work has been done.
No geochemical work has been done.

DRILLING	One core hole, DC 99-1, was drilled at an angle of 55° to northeast and to the total depth of 226 m. 180 m of (excluding 46 m of overburden) slate bearing Yankee Belle Formation was cored.	
	Cost of drilling:	$ 24000
RELATED TECHNICAL		
Sampling:	Core was described and tested for slate splitability.	
	Cost of core description and rig supervision:	$ 1744
PROSPECTING:	An area to the east and to the west of Dome Creek Property was prospected to find additional slate resource; scale of prospecting was 1 : 20000. This resulted in staking Dome East claims.	
TRAVEL:	Travel expenses and transportation:	$ 4942
TOTAL COST:	**$ 32430**	

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, YARO HORACHEK, residing at RR 4, 92 Bearspaw Acres, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, do hereby certify:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer, registered since 1973 with the Association Of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists Of Alberta. My registration No. is M22034.

2. I am a graduate of the Mining University of Ostrava, Czech Republic, with a M.Sc. in Geological Engineering (1967).

3. I have practised my profession in North America, Finland and Czech Republic for over 30 years.

4. This report on the Dome Creek Slate Property is based on my personal supervision of core drilling and study of core obtained in July 1999 and on my geological mapping of the Dome Creek area.

5. I have no personal interest, directly or indirectly in the property or the securities of RJZ Mining Corporation nor do I expect to receive, directly or indirectly, any interest in such property or securities.

6. I give permission to RJZ Mining Corporation to use this report in support of documents submitted to the Alberta Securities Commission and Alberta Stock Exchange.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1999, in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Yaro Horachek, P.Eng.
Reg. No. M22034
Association Of Professional
Engineers, Geologists and
Geophysicists Of Alberta

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SUMMARY

On July 15th, 1999, the a 226 m deep core hole was completed on the Dome Creek Slate Property optioned by RJZ Mining Corporation from Dome Creek Structural Slate Company of Vancouver. The property is located in Northeastern British Columbia, 86 km northwest of McBride and 125 km southeast of Prince George. The core hole, drilled at a distance of 160 m from a 300 m long outcrop of slate on the Yellowhead highway, tested slate measures found in the upper part of the Yankee Belle Formation of the Proterozoic age. Results greatly improved the potential for developing a large slate quarry near the hamlet of Dome Creek.

The core hole intersected 113 m of slate measures found into two zones. The slate is green and grey-green. It has a potential for the production of slate articles ranging from flagstone and high quality floor and wall tiles to roofing slates as well as strucural slate products such as counter tops, steps, billiard tables, fireplace and designer wall tiles.

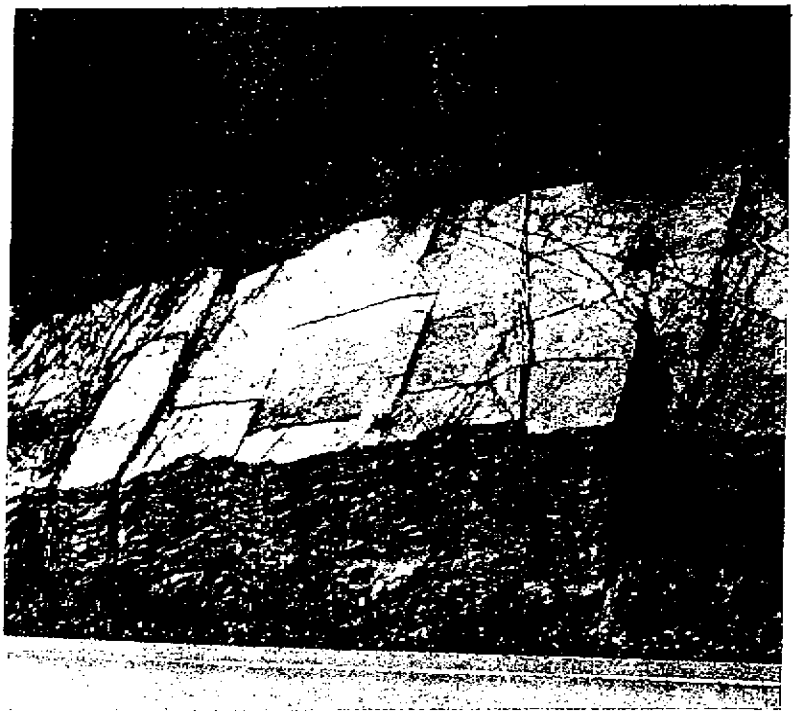
After the drill hole penetrated 46 metres of clay over-burden, it encountered bedrock of rusty stained, weathered slate. The drilling continued to a total depth of 225.6 metres, encountering two major slate intervals which have been designated the Upper Slate Zone and the Lower Slate Zone. Within the 89 m thick Upper Slate Zone 73% of the slate is categorized in the two best grades; namely, Easily Splitable (ES) and Very Easily Splitable (VES). Both are suitable for manufacturing roofing slates and tiles. An additional 6% of the Upper Slate Zone is rated as Moderately Splitable (MS) which is suitable for flagstone. The 19 m thick Lower Slate Zone contains 55% of VES & ES slate. Combined true thickness of slate (excluding any partings) is 81 m. Since the core hole entered the bedrock of slate, the top of the Upper Slate Zone is still unknown and so its thickness can be expected to be greater than the total thickness presently demonstrated.

The strata intersected in this first hole, the two slate zones, and especially a limestone marker found at the base of the slate measures, have been mapped for a total length of about seven kilometres. The mineral claims optioned by RJZ Mining Corporation control 3.5 km of this trend. A short distance to the southeast an additional block of claims was staked to cover extensions of the deposit that were available in that direction.

Resource calculation, based on four geological control points, including the core hole, a trench and two nearby outcrops, resulted in 1.6 million tonnes of potentially surface mineable slate of commercial quality available from the Dome Creek claims. The tonnage, classified as an indicated resource in place, is expected to increase substantially when more exploration is done and new claims and their resources added to the project total.

INTRODUCTION

The Domė Creek Slate Property is located on the Yellowhead Highway 125 km south-east of Prince George in Northeastern British Columbia. It is 10 km from the hamlet of Dome Creek which is situated along the Canadian National Railway in the Fraser River Valley. A massive wall of green slate, 1.5 to 5 m high and some 150 m long was exposed during construction of the highway in 1967, see Plate 1. The slate belongs to the Yankee Belle Formation of the Proterozoic age. The exposed slate has been attracting attention of many people passing by and various quantities of it have been collected from the highway outcrop, mainly for local landscaping use. Small and large pieces of Dome Creek slate can be seen around a number of houses in the near-by Fraser Valley communities including McBride and Prince George. The potential commercial value of the slate was recognized by Mr. Tony Rojac, a stonemason from Vancouver, who staked claims on the slate property in 1986 (Figure 1). Mr. Rojac founded the Dome Creek Structural Slate Company in 1987 with the aim of quarrying and marketing slate products. However, progress towards the goal was slow. In the spring of 1999 RJZ Mining Corporation (RJZ) of Calgary optioned the property. RJZ decided that the first step should be to drill a core hole to assess the extent of the slate resource and to determine the overall slate quality within the slate-bearing interval of the Yankee Belle Formation. This report is an interim evaluation of the results of the drilling program carried out in mid July, 1999, and the geological mapping that was conducted prior to and after drilling. The next step in evaluating the property will consist of opening a test pit to produce approximately 1000 tonnes of slate flagstone. The flagstone will introduce the green Dome Creek Slate to markets in Western Canada and Northwestern US. But flagstone is only an interim step; RJZ's principal objective is to become a producer of roofing slates.



GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property straddles NTS 1:50000 map sheets 93 H/10 and 93 H/11. The slate outcrop at the highway is located at 121° 00' 20" and 53° 41'50" in the northeastern corner of map sheet 93 H/11. Within the area of Dome Creek Structural Slate Company's claims the slate resources extend northwesterly and southeasterly from the outcrop over a total distance of 3.5 km (see Figure 2). Access to the slate resource is excellent. The Yellowhead Highway passes through the property and partly overlaps the deposit. Nowhere is it further than 800 m from the potentially mineable slate. The hamlet of Dome Creek has a railway siding and is 10 km from the centre of the resource area (the highway outcrop). The property is 86 km from McBride which is the nearest significant population centre. Prince George, the nearest major population centre, is 125 km from the property.

EARLY EXPLORATION

Prior to 1999 several limited exploration programs were carried out. The earlier work included trenching and limited horizontal core drilling sampling of the outcrop at the highway.
Previous assesment reports have not been made available to the author of this report.
Results of tests conducted on samples of slate cores by Hardy BBT Limited Vancouver laboratory, Chemex Labs. Ltd. and by CANMET are attached as Appendix 3. Several deep trenches were excavated on the south side of the highway. Deep trenching encountered thick clay overburden (6 m and more) and exposed good slate in a trench located below the highway some 60 m south of and opposite the highway outcrop. While this work was encouraging, there was no information to indicate whether or not the stratigraphic interval under the highway, between the main outcrop and this small trench exposure, contained slate.

RJZ MINING CORPORATION

In early 1999 an interest in the slate at Dome Creek was expressed RJZ Mining Corporation, of Calgary, Alberta. An option agreement between RJZ and Dome Creek Structural Slate Ltd. regarding further exploration and development of the slate resource was reached in early July 1999. Soon after, RJZ engaged GEO-ING Resource Consulting Ltd. (GEO-ING) to manage the exploration program. GEO-ING arranged for J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd. to drill and core at least 100 metres of the slate measures to determine the thickness and quality of commercial slate on the property. Geological mapping was conducted simultaneously with and following the drilling program.

CORE DRILLING IN JULY 1999

Tthe first core hole, DC 99-1C, was located 160 m southwest of the highway outcrop. It was drilled at an inclination of 50 degrees from horizontal and on a northeast azimuth. As the slate dips at 55 degrees to the southwest the core hole was nearly perpendicular to the formation. Figure 4 is a cross section which illustrates the core hole results, their relation to the highway outcrop and the distribution of slate in the drilled section.

GEOLOGY

Regional setting

Results of the drilling program and recent mapping by the author indicate that the Dome Creek slate is the rock described by Campbell et al., 1972, as "light green-gray argillite and olive-gray shale" and thus it is believed that the slate measures are part of the Yankee Bell Formation of the Cariboo Group. Campbell et al., 1972, stated that the formation is of Proterozoic age belonging to the Hadrynian (Windermere) period.

The property is located in the Rocky Mountain Trench and the Fraser River valley where glacial and fluvial activity deposited large amounts of clay, sand and silt that buried most of the bedrock. As a result, outcrops are limited and very little of the remainder of the slate bearing formation can be found in the Dome Creek area. Campbell et al., 1972, described the Yankee Belle Formation from the headwaters of Dome Creek as a 908 m thick interval of alternating beds of shale, siltstone, fine-grained quartzite, and limestone with units of uniform argillite or shale up to 150 m thick. Slate was not mentioned. Campbell et al., 1972, reported that the Yankee Belle Formation is underlain by a 553 m thick limestone of the Cunningham Formation and overlain by a 402 m thick sequence of quartzite, shale, siltstone and calcareous sandstone of the Yanks Peak Formation.

Local geology

The following discussion of local geology is illustrated on Figure 3.

In the Dome Creek Property area the most prominent part of the Yankee Belle Formation is the slate itself. It outcrops at the north side of the highway at a location 3.5 km from the Dome Creek bridge. The outcrop is a almost 300 m long, green and locally rust stained. It forms a steep wall sloping southwesterly at 60° to 65° towards the highway (see Plate 1). A detailed description of the outcrop is attached as Appendix 3. The slope of the wall is formed by the slate's cleavage which masks the dip of the formation that ranges from 45° to 55° to the southwest. A short distance to the northwest a small outcrop of slate was found in the forest about 200 m from the highway outcrop. Beyond that point no other outcrop has been found as the slate is buried by sand and clay overburden. No slate was found in the valley of Dome Creek and in the area west of Dome Creek, on strike with the outcrop, there is nothing but hills of sand.

Following the strike of the slate wall to the southeast, another outcrop of slate was found 2.5 km from the highway outcrop. It is a 3 to 5 m high and 200 m long rounded ledge of slate hidden in the forest on the south side of the highway. Some 300 m farther, adjacent to the highway is an outcrop of gray limestone which underlies the slate. This limestone marker was also found below

the Lower Slate Zone in the bottom of the core hole (Figure 4). Along strike to the southeast more outcrops have been found; two of limestone, at a distance of 0.7 km and 1.3 km from the limestone at the highway. At 1.4 km, an outcrop of slate occurs further along strike and at 2.8 km from the limestone at the highway, a minor ridge in a clearcut is most likely a subcrop of the limestone marker. All these outcrops of slate and limestone define a six km long trend of slate measures. In a 4.5 km long part of it the presence of slate is demonstrated by several geological control points and the core hole. Dome Creek structural Slate Company's mineral claims that have been optioned by RJZ control the western 3.5 km of this trend (see Figure 2).

Approximately 250 m southwest of the slate and limestone trend is a ridge of quartzite and quartzitic sandstone. This ridge marks the base of the Yanks Peak Formation which overlies the slate measures of the Yankee Belle Formation. The ridge runs in a south-easterly direction more or less parallel with the highway at a distance ranging from 200 to 1000 m from it. Together with the slate's strike, the ridge defines a southern boundary of a south-easterly trend for a future extension of slate resources. The trend is terminated 6 km southeast of the Dome Creek Property by five small peaks formed by quartzite, quartzitic sandstone and quartz. The peaks are located where continuation of limestone and slate would be expected but no slate was found there. It appears that the slate measures and the Yankee Belle Formation are truncated by a fault crossing the strike.

Another prominent unit in the area is a massive layer of quartz, quartzite, quartzitic sandstone and phyllite which outcrops in the Dome Creek valley 2 km downstream from the Dome Creek bridge and stratigraphically below the slate measures and the Yankee Belle Formation. Similar rocks form a ridge that crosses the highway at a point 1.5 km east of the highway limestone outcrop and goes on parallel with the highway for over 3 km. Geological affinity of this unit is uncertain. It has the appearance of rocks of the Yanks Peak Formation. In that case there would have to be a thrust-fault below the slate measures. In fact a sheared black shale, interpreted as a fault zone, was found below the limestone bed at the end of the core hole DC 99-1C, at a depth of 224 m. Normally the stratum underlying the Yankee Belle Formation is a 237 m thick limestone of the Cunningham Formation. The nearest location where it is exposed is a limestone quarry in the lower Ptarmigan Creek valley four km east of the Dome Creek Property.

NATURE OF THE DOME CREEK SLATE

The Dome Creek Slate is a hard, green slate. More accurately its colour ranges between jade green, moss green, greenish gray and grayish green. In terms of appearance and splitability it can be broadly subdivided as follows:

Clean slate: Grayish green, evenly coloured, uniform throughout, smooth slate of roofing quality. It is non-calcareous and has no (or very few) visible impurities. Clean slate is easily or very easily splitable. Its cleavage planes are smooth, straight and are sometime silky to the touch.

Speckled slate: Grayish green, non-calcareous slate with dark gray lenses, laminae or bands. It contains variable amounts of dark matter deposited along bedding planes. The dark matter shows as darker spots or ribbons on the split slate. Speckled slate is moderately to easily splitable and is readily suitable for tiles and flagstone. When the number of bands increases above a certain level the slate becomes poorly splitable. Cleavage planes of speckled slate are slightly uneven, textured, wavy to rough, depending on the intensity of lamination. Microscopic examination of the laminae (at 40x magnification) does not reveal their nature. They look similar to clean slate except for the dark gray, in places almost black, colour. Traces of hematite and rare grains of pyrite are associated with the dark laminae.

Calcareous slate: This slate is of similar appearance to the two types of slate above but testing with hydrochloric acid reveals the presence of calcium carbonate. It is slightly gritty and often contains thin laminae, bands or lenses of limestone. Calcareous slate does not split as easily as non-calcareous slate, but a 10 cm core segment can be split into five 2 cm thick plates with somewhat harder chisel impact; i.e. such a rock may be useful for 1 to 2 inch flagstone or for thick dimensioned products (e.g. steps). Most of calcareous slate has been graded as poorly splitable. It often grades into non-splitable limestone.

CORE HOLE DC-99 1C

Core hole DC-99 1C was drilled to 226 m. The hole was drilled by J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd. of the Major Drilling Group. It was completed in two and a half days (working two 12 hour shifts per day). The core is BQ-TK type which is 42 mm in diameter.
The size of the core was sufficient for comfortable core description and for testing the splitability of the slate. Splitting was done with a sharp 3 cm wide chisel and geological hammer. Eight of the total of 24 boxes of core obtained are shown on Plate 2.

Slate splitability classification

The following classification of splitability was used:

Not Splitable: Grade **NS** Code **0**

The rock does not split at all or the core breaks.

Poorly Splitable: Grade **PS** Code **1**

The rock splits only with extra force and can not be split into not even medium thin plates (30 to 50 mm thick). The cleavage plane is very rough.

Moderately Splitable: Grade **MS** Code **2**

The cleavage plane is not smooth but it is not very rough. Often it contains gray to dark gray laminae and lenses. Such slate was described as speckled slate.

Easily Splitable: Grade **ES** Code **3**

The slate core splits easily with a light tap of a hammer on the chisel, down to 5 mm thick plates. The cleavage ranges from fairly smooth to partly uneven, wavy or, locally, somewhat rough.

Very Easily Splitable: Grade **VES** Code **4**

The slate core splits very easily with a very light tap of a hammer on the chisel, down to 3 mm thick coin-like plates, see Plate 3. The cleavage plane is straight and smooth to silky smooth.

In this report the term "good slate" refers to intervals of predominantly ES and VES slate.

Core summary

Bedrock was reached at a depth of 46 m. The unconsolidated overburden was clay and silty clay. Since the hole was drilled at 50 degrees, the true depth of the overburden at the point of bedrock penetration is 40 m. Right below the drill site it may be 65 m thick. The first rock encountered was a 5.2 m thick interval of green and grayish-green, rusty stained weathered slate. The colour combination of the green with orange, rusty stains could make an attractive flagstone product.

In the rest of the hole the core included two slate zones with nine potentially mineable intervals of good grade slate, gray limestone and black shale at the end of the hole. The two zones, designated as the Upper Slate Zone (89 metres thick) and the Lower Slate Zone (19 m thick) are separated by 40 metres (true thickness) of calcareous slate, lime-stone, phyllitic shale and structurally disturbed rocks. Both zones include intervals of good grade slate separated by layers of interburden ranging in thickness from 0.8 m to 4.1 m.

The 89 m thick Upper Slate Zone contains 65.3 m of slate classified as Easily Splitable and Very Easily Splitable. When combined with the 5.7 m of Moderately Splitable grade, it can be expected that fully 73% of the Upper Slate Zone has a potential for production of marketable slate products. Similarly, 55% (11 m) of the 19 m thick Lower Slate Zone is Easily Splitable and Very Easily Splitable, potentially commercial grade slate.

In general the good slate intervals are mainly ES and VES slate with lesser amounts of moderately splitable slate and thin, poorly splitable or non-splitable calcareous slate or limestone partings. In both zones most of non-slate material is found in the interburden intervals.

The table on the following page is a summary of slate intervals and interburden. A detailed core description and core evaluation are attached as Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. The thicknesses of the slate intervals intersected in the hole are reported as:

1. Gross thickness (apparent, including slate and partings).
2. Net thickness (slate only, partings excluded).

Net slate is reported by two numbers. The upper number is VES plus ES slate and the lower number is the MS slate. The overall content of the net slate in the Upper Slate Zone is 73% but within the individual slate intervals the average is 86%. Corresponding values for the Lower Slate Zone area 56% and 83%.

The best slate in the core hole was found in the lowermost part of the Upper Slate zone. The very bottom interval includes 4.2 m of VES smooth slate followed upwards by 1 m interburden and 12 m of ES and VES slate. Above this best interval is ES speckled slate which may prove very marketable because of its texture.

Summary of slate and interburden intersections in Core Hole DC-99-1C:

Rock type	Interval [m]	Thickness of slate [m] Gross	Net	Description
Weathered slate	45.7-50.9	5.2	5.2	Grayish-green slate with rusty stain on cleavage planes. Flagstone material.
Good grade slate	**50.9-59.7**	**8.8**	**7.8** **0.9**	Over 75% of this interval is VES slate. Mainly roofing & tile material.
Interburden	59.7-63.1	3.4		Calcareous MS, some PS to NS slate.
Good grade slate	**63.1-74.7**	**11.6**	**9.8** **0.2**	VES & ES slate with limestone partings 5 to 31 cm thick. Bulk of the slate is VES At least 50% is of roofing quality.
Interburden	74.7-76.4	1.7		Interbedded limestone and slate. There is 1.2 m of core loss or missing. Description in this interval will be clarified later when the author returns to McBride.
Good grade slate	**76.4-79.9**	**3.5**	**1.9** **1.0**	This interval consists of mainly speckled slate in MS to Es grade best suited for tiles and flagstone. The interval includes a 68 cm thick zone of PS to NS slate, calcareous slate, limestone and another 30 cm parting.
Interburden	79.9-84.2	4.3		Interbedded slate, calcareous slate and minor limestone.
Good grade slate	**84.2-108.1**	**23.9**	**21.7** **0.4**	This is the thickest interval of easily and very easily splitable slate intersected in the core hole. It includes number of PS and NS partings ranging in thickness from very thin (2 to 5 cm) to fairly thin (22 cm). On the other hand good slate intervals are from 10 cm to 14 m thick. Almost all slate in this interval is ES grade and a small part is VES slate.
Interburden	108.1-111.8	3.7		This interval is all slate but it is de- formed due to a fault. There is a 45 cm zone of fractured non-splitable slate containing dark laminae parallel with core axis. Outside of this zone the slate in is moderately splitable to not splitable.
Good grade slate	**111.8-135.7**	**23.9**	**20.0** **3.25**	This is a thick and fairly clean interval with very few partings and with slate of very good quality. Most of the slate is ES and in the bottom

half there are 12 m of ES and VES slate roofing quality. This is the upper part of the best slate interval on the property.

Rock type	Interval [m]	Thickness of slate [m] Gross	Net	Description
Interburden	135.7-136.5	1.0		This thin interburden could easily be combined with the good slate zones above and below and considered a parting. It consists of waste-rock of interbedded slate and limestone with traces of chalcopyrite.
Good grade slate	**136.5-143.2**	**6.7**	**6.10**	At the top of this interval is a 4.2 m thick layer of VES slate. It is the bottom part of the best slate interval on the property. It is followed by a fault zone and ES slate with *two thin partings*

SUBTOTAL OF THE UPPER SLATE ZONE

Gross interval	45.7-143.2 m		True thickness
Thickness of good grade slate		**78.4 m**	**76.1 m**
Net slate	VES & ES:	**67.3 m**	**65.3 m**
	MS:	**5.7 m**	**5.5 m**
	Combined	**73.0 m**	**70.8 m**

Core summary continued

Rock type	Interval [m]	Thickness of slate [m] Gross	Net	Description
Major interburden	143.2 197.7	54.5		This interval separates the thick Upper Slate Zone from the thinner Lower Slate Zones. A large part of it is phyllitic shale interbedded with limestone bands.
Good grade slate	**197.7-200.8**	**3.1**	**1.70**	Mineability of this slate interval is rather questionable since it is quite thin and includes a thick parting. There is 90 cm of VES and ES slate above the parting and 80 cm of ES slate below.
Interburden	200.8-202.4	1.6		This interval is all slate. It is moderately to poorly splitable.
Good grade slate	**202.4-208.6**	**6.2**	**5.40**	This interval is also all slate but unlike the slate above it is easily and partly very easily splitable slate. It includes a 45 cm thick poorly splitable parting.

Interburden	208.6-213.7	5.1		In addition to non-splitable, stressed and slicken-sided slate this interval includes two fracture zones: 58 cm thick and 10 cm thick. One them may be a fault.
Good grade slate	**213.7-217.5**	**3.8**	**3.8 0**	This is the lowermost unit of mineable slate in the core hole. It is rather thin but it is all slate of good quality, including 1.3 m of very easily splitable slate at the top and 75 cm of easily splitable, beige coloured slate at the bottom. This slate has a soapstone-like feel

SUBTOTAL OF THE LOWER SLATE ZONE

Gross interval	197.7-217.5 m		True thickness
Thickness of good grade slate		**13.1 m**	**12.7 m**
Net slate	VES & ES	**10.9 m**	**10.6 m**
	MS	**0 m**	

TOTAL OF BOTH ZONES

Thickness of good grade slate		**91.5 m**	True thickness
Net slate	VES & ES	**78.2 m**	**75.9 m**
	MS	**5.7 m**	**5.5 m**
	Combined:	**83.9 m**	**81.4 m**

SUMMARY OF SLATE AND INTERBURDEN INTERVALS IN CORE HOLE DC 99-1C

Rock type	Interval [m]		Length	Slate VES+ES [m]	Slate MS [m]	Partings [m]	Brief description.
Weathered good slate	45.7 -	50.9	5.2				Slate with attractive rusty stains on cleavage planes. Flagstone slate.
Good grade slate	**50.9 -**	**59.7**	**8.8**	**7.8**	**0.9**	0.1	Mainly roofing and tile material.
Interburden	59.7 -	63.1	3.4				
Good grade slate	**63.1 -**	**74.7**	**11.6**	**9.8**	**0.2**	1.6	At least 50% of this interval is of roofing quality.
Interburden	74.7 -	76.4	1.7				
Good grade slate	**76.4 -**	**79.9**	**3.5**	**1.9**	**1.0**	0.7	Mainly speckled slate, best suited for tiles and flagstone.
Interburden	79.9 -	84.2	4.3				
Good grade slate	**84.2 -**	**108.1**	**23.9**	**21.7**	**0.4**	1.8	A thick interval of good grade slate. Mainly ES and some VES.
Interburden	108.1 -	111.8	3.7				
Good grade slate	**111.8 -**	**135.7**	**23.9**	**20.0**	**3.3**	0.6	The best interval; includes 12 m of roofing and tile grade slate.
Interburden	135.7 -	136.6	0.9				
Good grade slate	**136.6 -**	**143.2**	**6.7**	**6.1**	**0**	0.6	At the top of this interval is 4.2 m of VES slate.
SUBTOTAL OF THE				VES+ES	MS	Partings	
UPPER SLATE ZONE:	**50.9 -**	**143.2**	**92.3**	**67.3**	**5.7**	5.4	
True thickness:			**89.2**	**65.0**	**5.5**		VES+ES+MS SLATE COMBINED: 70.5 m
Interburden	143.2 -	197.7	54.5				phyllitic shale interbedded with limestone bands.
Good grade slate	**197.7 -**	**200.8**	**3.1**	**1.7**	**0**	1.4	Includes a 1.27 m thick parting.
Interburden	200.8 -	202.4	1.6				This interval is all slate but it is moderately to poorly splitable.
Good grade slate	**202.4 -**	**208.6**	**6.2**	**5.4**	**0**	0.7	All slate, mainly ES but also 0.45 m PS slate.
Interburden	208.6 -	213.7	5.1				Includes two fractured fault zones.
Good grade slate	**213.7 -**	**217.6**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**0**	0.0	Includes 75 cm of easily splitable, beige coloured slate at the bottom.
SUBTOTAL OF THE				VES+ES	MS	Partings	
LOWER SLATE ZONE:	**197.7 -**	**217.6**	**19.8**	**11.0**	**0**		
True thickness:			**19.1**	**10.6**	**0.0**		VES+ES+MS SLATE COMBINED: 10.6 m
				True thickness [m]			
TOTAL OF BOTH SLATE ZONES:				**75.6**	**5.5**		COMBINED THICKNESS OF GOOD GRADE SLATE 81.1 m

SLATE RESOURCES

The cross-section on Figure 4 shows three geological control points, the highway outcrop, core hole and the trench, all located on the line of cross-section. A fourth point, an outcrop of slate, is located 300 m west of the cross-section. Since only the Upper Slate Zone is controlled by these points the resource calculation has been done for the Upper Slate Zone only. Resource calculation has not been done for the Lower Slate Zone since it is controlled by only one single geological point, the core hole. Presence of the Lower Slate Zone near surface has not been confirmed in the area of the cross-section.
Figure 5 shows the resource portion of the Upper Slate Zone. It is a 30 m thick part of the zone found under less than 20 m of clay overburden.
Calculation of the slate tonnages and volumes of waste material is presented below.
In this calculation the gross thickness is the total thickness of a slate interval; the net thickness is slate only, excluding any partings. Slate and interburden thicknesses are from the Core Evaluation of Hole DC 99-1C (Appendix 1). Width of slate and of interburden was measured on the cross-section. The length of 454 m represents 274 m long outcrop of slate at the highway and an outcrop of slate found 200 m west of the highway outcrop. Combined, the two outcrops demonstrate presence of the 454 m long resource block.

Indicated resource of potentially mineable slate in the Upper Slate Zone

Bulk density of slate: 2.8 tonnes/m^3

	Area	Thickness gross	Thickness net	Width	Length	Volume	Tonnage gross	Tonnage net
	[m^2]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]	[M m^3]	[Mt]	[Mt]
Clay overburden	996				454	0.452		
slate (the top interval)	63				454		0.080	0.079
Interburden		3.4		6	454	0.339		
Slate		11.6	10.0	20.5	454		0.516	0.26
Interburden		1.74		31	454	0.371		
Slate		3.4	2.8	38	454		0.233	0.189
Interburden		4.3		46.5	454	0.105		
Slate		23.1	21.5	46	454		1.350	1.256
Interburden		3.6		42	454	0.686		
Slate		23	22.5	37	454		1.082	1.060
Interburden		0.8		46	454	0.167		
Slate (the bottom interval)		6.4	5.8	47	454		0.382	0.348
Slate under highway	1160				454	0.527	1.500	

Clay overburden	0.26 M m^3				
Interburden	0.21 M m^3	Gross slate	3.3 Mt	**Potentially**	
Partings	0.22 M m^3	Net slate	3.1 Mt	**Mineable slate:**	**1.6 Mt**
Total waste	0.70 M m^3	Sterilized *	1.5 Mt	Stripping ratio:	0.23 m^3/t

* sterilized by the highway

Resource classification

The Dome Creek slate deposit can be described as a massive sedimentary resource of simple geology. Since it originated from a marine shale, it is expected to be laterally continuous unless structurally disturbed. It is part of the Yankee Belle Formation which is widespread in the McBride - Dome Creek area. Mapping of the slate bearing trend from the Dome Creek Property to the east confirmed continuity of slate measures for at least six kilometres with no indication of structural disturbance. However, since the deposit is located in the Rocky Mountain belt it would be prudent to reclassify the local geology of slate measures from simple to moderately complex.
If a thick coal seam occurred in the Dome Creek slate measures it would be classified as measured resource up to 450 m from the nearest data point. This is according to A Standardized Coal Resource/Reserve Reporting System for Canada (Geological Survey of Canada and Coal Association of Canada, 1988).
Accordingly, classifying the 1.6 million tonnes of Dome Creek slate in a 454 m long block controlled by four geological data points as an indicated resource (quantity is known within 20% assurance) should be considered quite conservative.

SLATE QUALITY

All tests, analyses and other slate quality parameters conducted on Dome Creek slate to date are provided in Appendix 4.

Laboratory testing, study of 1999 core and observation of slate outcrop at the highway indicate that the Dome Creek Slate Property contains slate of very good quality with excellent potential for manufacturing of various slate products.

In 1988 a series of tests and analyses were performed on samples of Dome Creek slate by Hardy BBT Limited, Chemex Labs Ltd. and by CANMET (Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology). Samples were excavated by Dome Creek Structural Slate Company from behind the highway outcrop, a weathered interval close to surface.

According to these tests, the Dome Creek slate qualifies as grade S1 or S2 roofing slate and as grade I Exterior slate of ASTM. But some important test have yet to be done and all tests must be repeated when fresh slate from below weathering zone becomes available.

The Dome Creek slate has a density of 2.8 t/m^3 which is quite dense, slightly heavier than most of American slates, also an indication of good quality. In comparison to slates of the Eastern United States the Dome Creek slate is relatively low in silica content, high in alumina and high in iron. Its composition is similar to dark grey Monson slate from Maine, one of the highest priced US slates in the beginning of this century when slate production, mainly for roofing purposes, was very large.

RECOMMENDATION OF FUTURE WORK - CORE DRILLING, TRENCHING AND TEST PIT IN THE DOME EAST AREA.

In light of the very encouraging results of core hole DC 99-1C and the geological model developed from the available data the following work is proposed:

1. *Trench at two or three sites near the eastern end of the area of interest and at the proposed* test pit site. The objective of these trenches will be to confirm the location of the marker limestone and the overlaying slate of the Lower Slate Zone and to expose slate at the location of the proposed test pit to fine tune the pit location. All the trenches are accessible in an existing clearcut or on an existing trail.

2. Drill one or two core holes on a diactivated forest access trail in the area of the new claims (Dome East). This coring must be done so as to penetrate strata above those intersected in the first core hole. Presence of the Upper Slate Zone and additional slate is expected and slate of a different colour above the presently known slate measures may be found.

3. *Evaluate the results, select the zone of best slate and conduct a shallow seismic survey in* the area of its projected subcrop to determine the depth of overburden. Select a test pit site in the area of least overburden.

4. Construct access road to the site of the proposed test pit.

5. Excavate a test pit to produce about 1000 tonnes of flagstone slate.

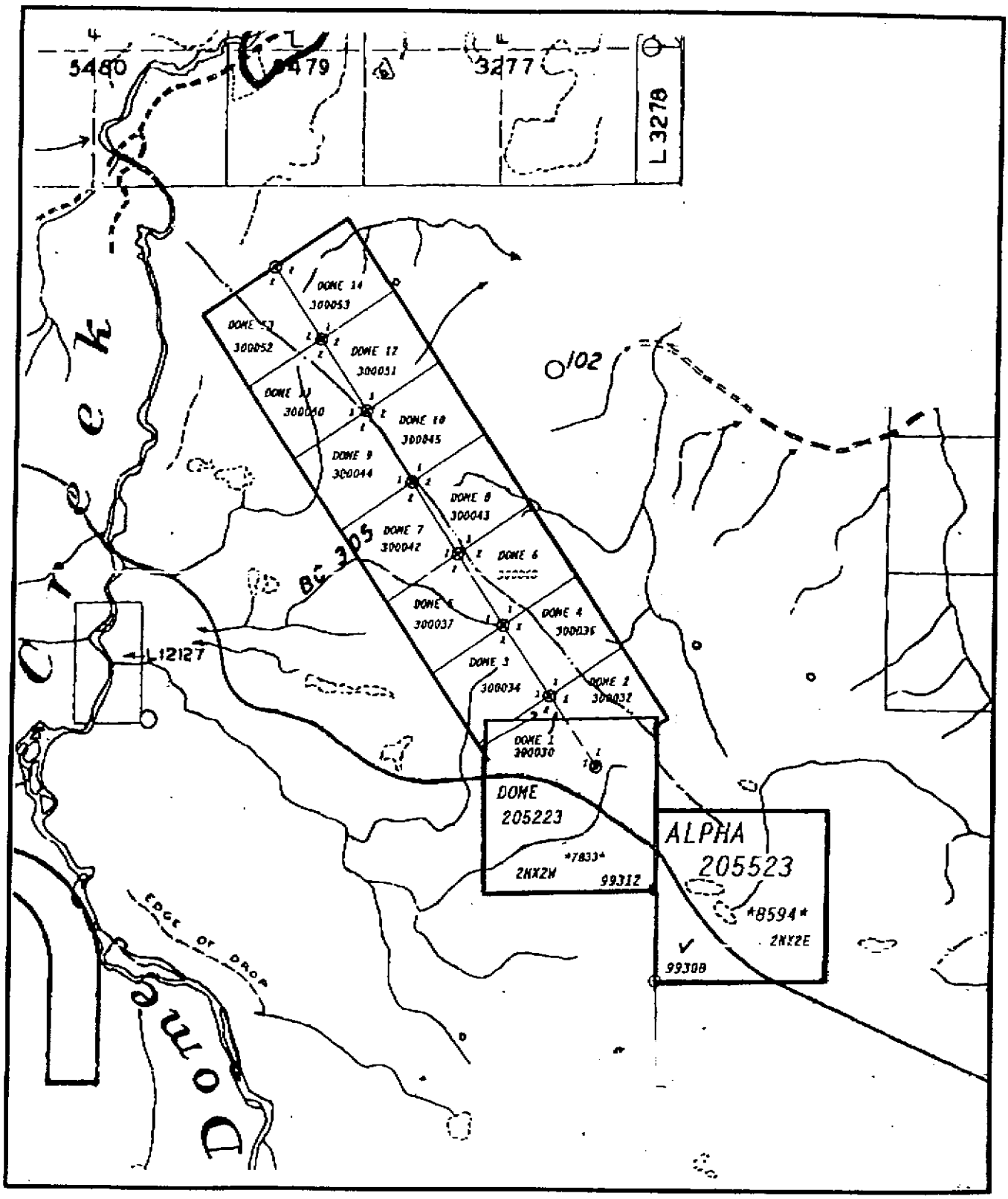
   The test pit will be located at a site located approximately 350 m from the highway. The overall size of the test pit area may be as much as 8000 m^2. Plan to excavate approximately 1000 m^3 of slate which will yield at least 1000 tonnes of 40 to 50 mm (1.5-2 inch) thick flagstone. *The flagstone will be loaded in crates and stored in McBride* warehouse. From there it will be shipped to various stone-yards in Western Canada and US Northwest.

5. Consider an option to excavate initial 60 to 70 m^3 of slate, to produce the first two truckloads (about 80 tonnes) of flagstone from the western end of the highway outcrop. This excavation can be done any time except in the winter. On this site it may be necessary to waste the uppermost layer of slate which may be damaged by blasting at the time of highway construction.

REFERENCES

R.B. Campbell et al. 1972: R.B. Campbell, E.W. Mountjoy, and F.G. Young: Geology of McBride Area, British Columbia (93H), GSC Paper 72-35).

ILLUSTRATIONS

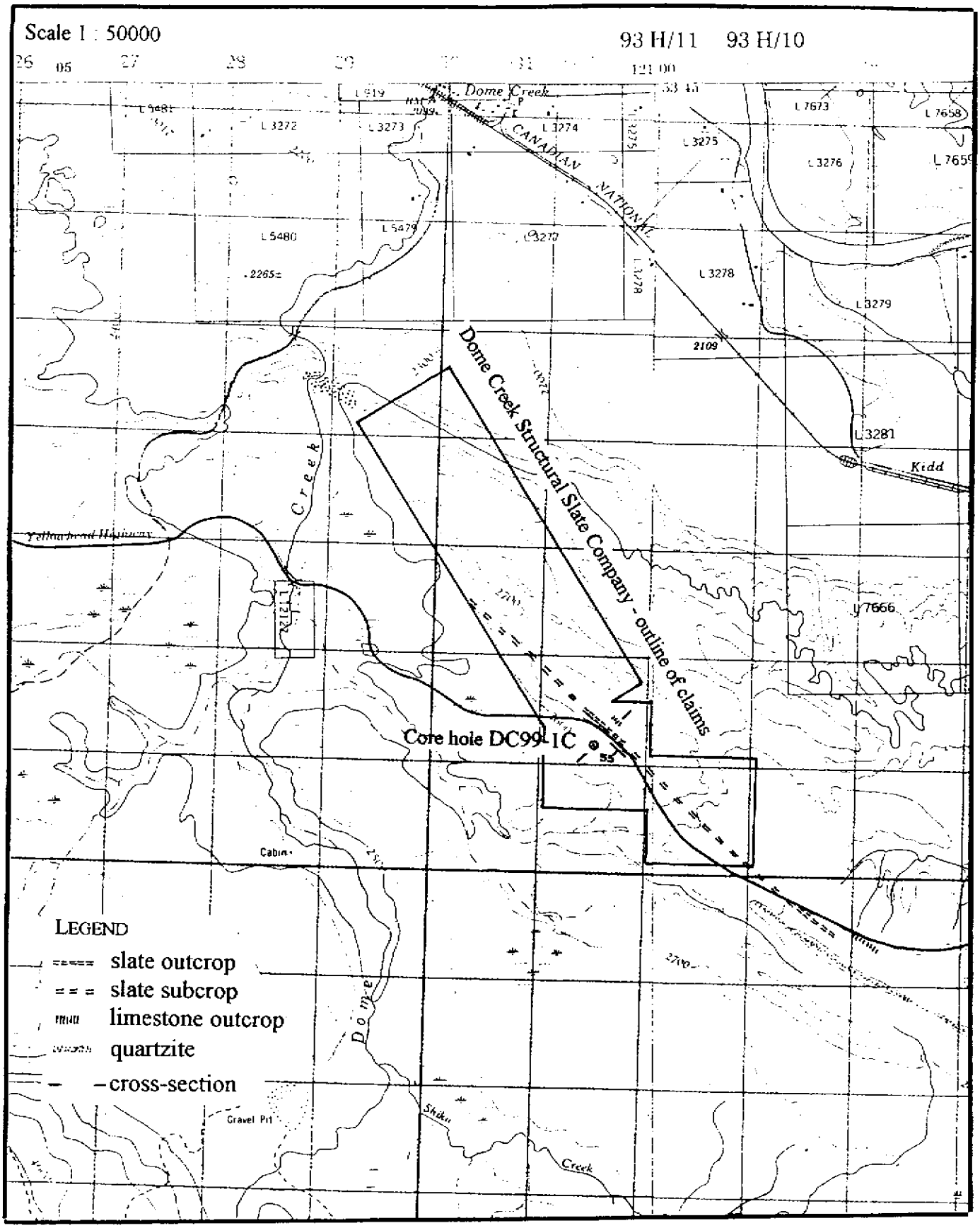


Dome Creek Structural Slate Company

LOCATION OF MINERAL CLAIMS

NTS 93H11E & 93H10W

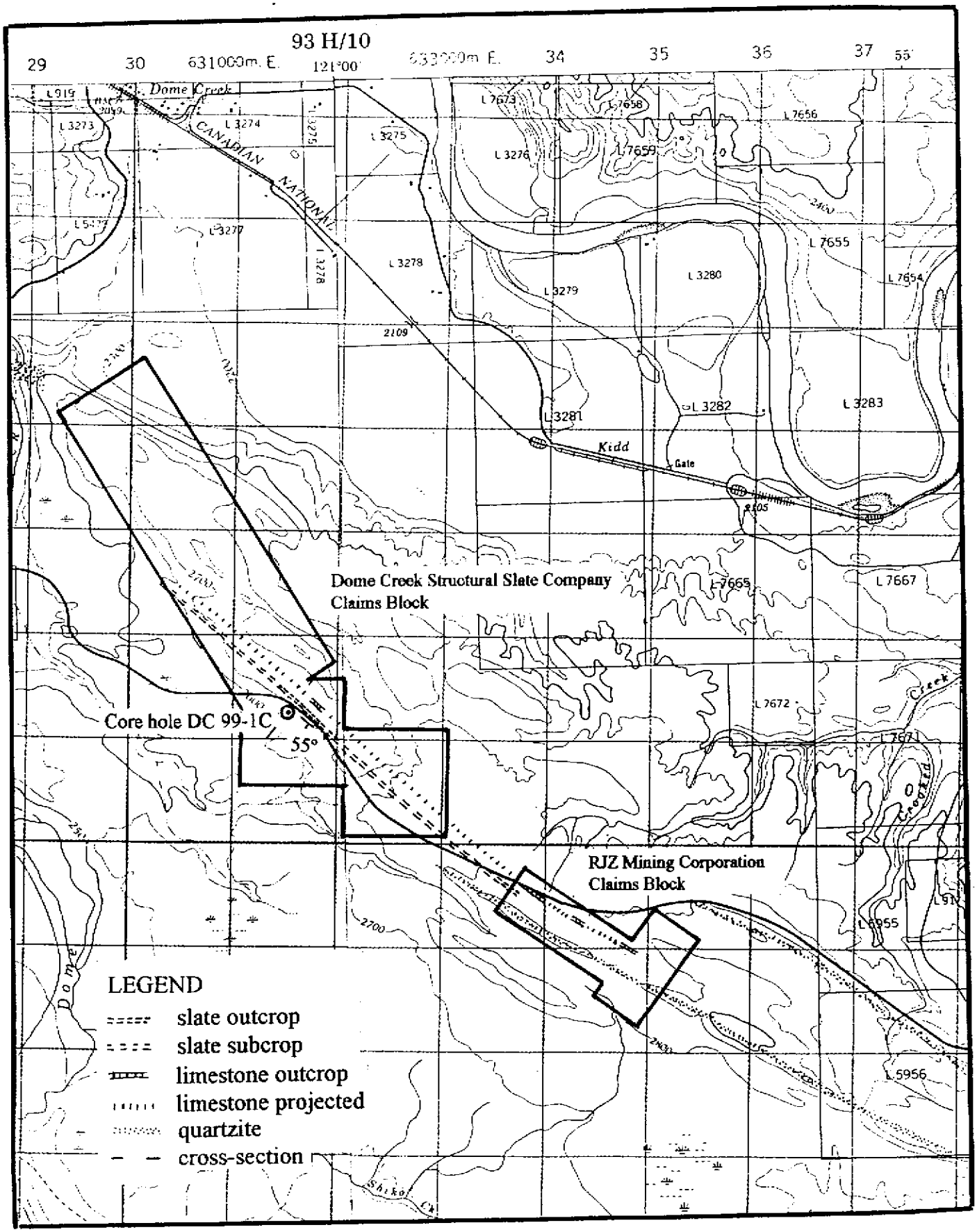
1:31680



DOME CREEK SLATE PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

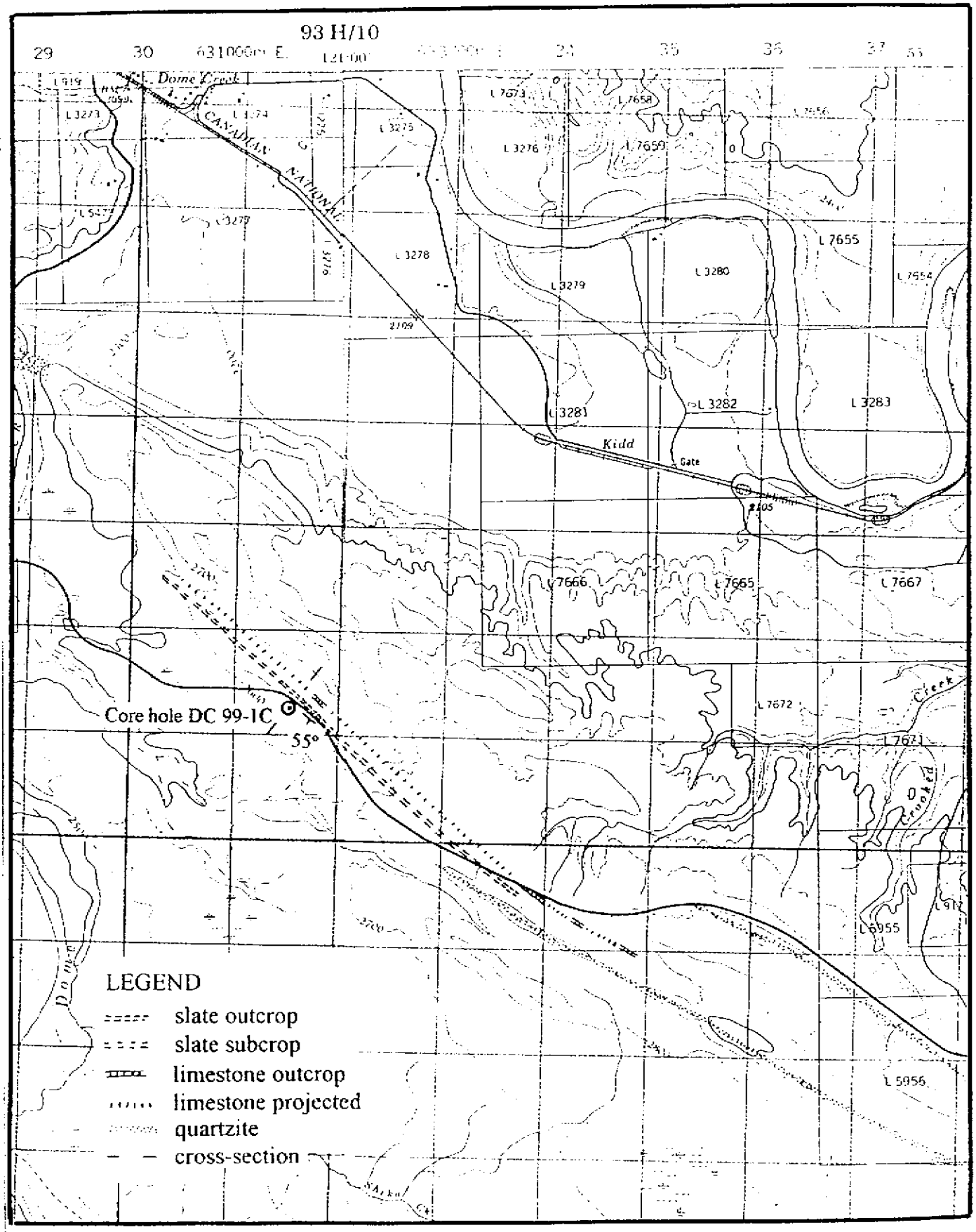
NTS 93H11E & 93H10W



DOME CREEK SLATE PROJECT

MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

scale 1 : 50 000

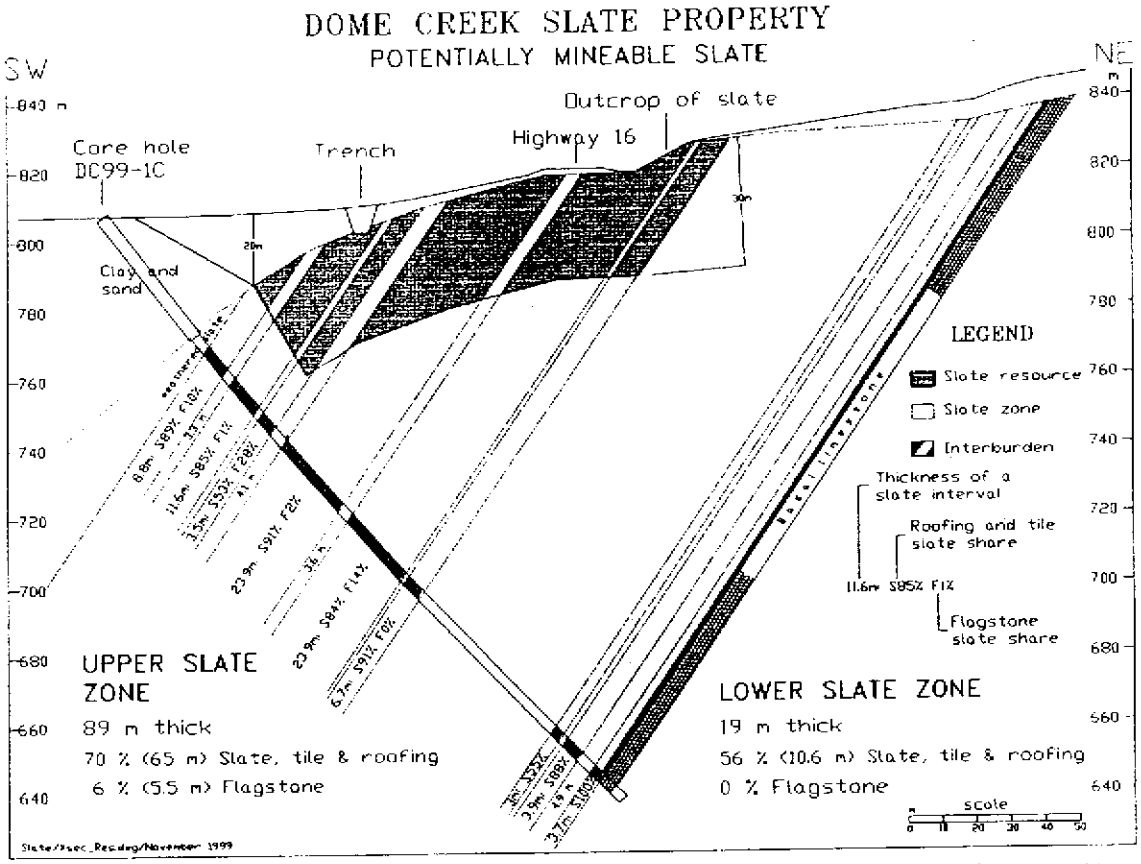


DOME CREEK SLATE PROJECT

LOCAL GEOLOGY

scale 1 : 50,000

Figure 4



GEO-ING Resource Consulting Ltd.

RJZ Mining Corporation

APPENDIX 1

CORE DESCRIPTION

DOME CREEK SLATE

CORE DESCRIPTION HOLE DC 99-1C

Core: 42 mm Drilled by J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Major Drilling Group

Recovery: Overall recovery was nearly 100 %. No significant interval was lost.

Storage: The core, in wood core boxes, is stored in Rex Hatchard's shop in McBride.

Slate quality classification:

Grade	Code	Grade
0	NS	not splitable
1	PS	poorly splitable
2	MS	moderately splitable
3	ES	easily splitable
4	VES	very easily splitable

The slate found in the core hole can has been be broadly categorized as follows:

Clean slate: Grayish green, evenly coloured, uniform throughout, smooth slate of roofing quality. It is non-calcareous and has no (or very few) visible impurities. Clean slate is easily or very easily splitable. Its cleavage planes are always smooth, straight and are sometime silky to the touch.

Speckled slate: Grayish green, non-calcareous slate with dark gray lenses, laminae or bands. It contains variable amounts of dark matter deposited along bedding planes. The dark matter shows as the dark bands on slate split along its slaty cleavage. Speckled slate is moderately to easily splitable and is considered suitable for tiles and flagstone. When the number of bands increases above a certain level the slate becomes poorly splitable. Cleavage planes of speckled slate are slightly uneven, textured, wavy to rough, depending on the intensity of lamination. Microscopic examination of the laminae (at 40x magnification) does not reveal their mineral nature. They look similar to clean slate except for the dark gray, in places almost black colour. Traces of haematite and rare grains of pyrite are associated with the dark laminae.

Calcareous slate: Slate of similar appearance to the two types of slate above but testing with hydrochloric acid reveals the presence of calcium carbonate. It is slightly gritty and often contains thin laminae, bands or lenses of limestone. Calcareous slate does not split as easily as non-calcareous slate, but a 10 cm core segment can be split into five 2 cm thick plates with somewhat harder impact of hammer on a chisel, i.e. such a rock may be useful for 1-2 inch flagstone or for thick dimensioned products (e.g. steps). Most of calcareous slate has been graded as poorly splitable. It often grades into non-splitable limestone.

NOTE: Testing with hydrochloric acid was the first step in physical examination of the core, following initial visual examination and preceding test of slate splitability.

THE CORE

Intervals typed with bold characters are easily and very easily splitable slate.

Box No.	Interval Thickness [m]	Rock	Description
	45.7	Clay	Cased hole.
Box 1	*150 - 167 ft*	45.7-50.9 m	5.2 m of core cut — 5.2 m recovered
	5.2	Slate	Grayish-green, weathered, with rusty stained cleavage planes, PS, partly ES; interbedded, non-calcareous with calcareous bands, drilling induced splits range from 3 cm to 20 cm, cleavage planes are smooth.
Box 2	*167 - 184 ft*	50.9-56.1 m	5.2 m of core cut — 5.1 m recovered
	5.1	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, **VES,** mainly non-calcareous, weathered orange and rusty stained cleavage; **roofing slate**. The core in this interval was segmented by drilling into 15 mm to 50 mm long pieces. Within the interval there are few calcareous bands: 15 cm, 20 cm, 15 cm and 10 cm thick; the rest is non-calcareous gray-green slate which splits easily into 5 mm thick coin-like plates. Cleavage to core axis: 50° Apparent dip: 45° to core axis.
	0.1	Core loss	
Box 3	*184 - 202.5 ft*	56-61.7 m	5.6 m of core cut — 5.7 m recovered
	1.81	**Slate**	***grayish-green*, MS to ES** *with parts* **VES**, *non-calcareous*; **roofing slate,** splits down to 3 mm plates. NOTE: this interval was segmented by drilling into 5 to 25 cm long *segments*.
	0.30	Slate	with calcareous bands 10 - 40 mm thick, medium greenish gray; non-calcareous to calcareous ratio is 60/40.
	0.92	**Slate**	**greenish-gray**, **VES,** non-calcareous, 15 - 30 cm core segments; **roofing slate**, silky lustrous, smooth cleavage planes, ("<u>great stone</u>").
	0.60	Slate	similar to above with few almost white limestone bands, MS to ES; <u>flagstone slate</u>: the cleavage planes of moderately splitable stone are uneven but locally it is easily splitable and partly very easily splitable.
	0.15	Sheared zone.	
	0.09	Core loss	
	1.53	Calcareous slate	medium-gray, interbedded calcareous & non-calcareous; calcareous slate dominates (70/30); the calcareous rock is harder, NS or PS; the core splits where there are non-calcareous bands.
	0.3	Calcareous slate	with very small lenses of limestone (l - 3 mm), MS.

Box 4 *202,5 - 220.5 ft* 61.7 - 67.2 m 5.5 m of core cut 5.5 m recovered

0.3	As above.	
0.52	Slate	non-calcareous with minor calcareous laminae, the interval includes a vertical calcite healed join; the core split along the joint.
0.55	Calcareous slate	& limestone bands, interbedded rock, medium gray, PS to NS; the non-calcareous bands split easily, calcareous bands and limestone split poorly or not at all.
4.1	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES to VES**, mostly clean and even colour, few thin limey bands at the top and occasionally up to 4 cm thick bands in the rest of the interval, locally there is a darker, thin trace along bedding plane. Bedding to core angle = 55°

Box 5 *220.5 - 239.5 ft* 67.2 - 73.0 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.8 m recovered

0.18	**Slate**	grayish-green, **ES**.
0.08	Limestone	gray, microcrystalline to very fine crystalline, hard, NS.
0. 63	**Slate**	**VWS**, core with a rusty vertical joint, non-calcareous.
0.12	Limestone	& slate 60/40, hard, NS.
0.14	**Slate**	grayish-green, **VES,** with 6 thin limestone bands (more or less 1 cm thick).
0.03	Limestone	light gray
0.17	**Slate**	grayish-green, MS.
0.06	Limestone	& slate, 50/50
0.60	**Slate**	grayish-green, **VES**.
0.23	Limestone	& slate, 40/60
0.20	**Slate**	grayish-green, **VES.**
0.05	Limestone	
1.0	**Slate**	grayish-green, as above, **VES**.
0.15	Limestone	& slate, 30/70
0.30	**Slate**	grayish-green, **VES**.
0.19	Limestone	& slate - PS
0.27	**Slate**	grayish-green, as above, **ES**.
1.40	Missing core description or core loss; assumed 1 m of slate and 0.4 m of limestone. This interval must be re-examined.	

Box 6 *239.5 - 257.5 ft* 73.0 - 78.5 m 5.5 m of core cut 4.3 m recovered

0.26	**Slate**	grayish-green, **ES.**
0.31	Limestone	& slate, poorly splitting, PS to NS.
0.12	Limestone	& calcareous slate
1.13	Omitted description or missing core. This interval must be re-examined.	
0.06	**Slate**	grayish-green, **ES**.
0.06	Limestone	
0.09	**Slate**	grayish-green, **ES**.
0.21	Limestone	& calc. slate, interbedded, MS to PS.

0.50	Slate	with few "speckled" bands. PS to ES interval.
	"Speckled" slate is grayish-green slate with darker, grainy bands, laminae, causing harder & uneven splitting.	
0.60	Speckled slate	partly ES and partly MS, common speckled bands, moderately splitable intervals have, wavy, uneven cleavage planes.
0.36	Interbedded	speckled slate - slate - limestone: poor, interbedded interval.
0.32	Interbedded	calcareous and non-calcareous slate with minor limestone, PS to MS
0.23	**Slate** - partly speckled, **MS to ES**.	

Box 7 *257,5 - 276 ft* 78.5 - 84.1 m 5.6 m cored 5.6 m recovered

0.53	**Slate**	**grayish-green, VES,** smooth split plane.
0.24	Speckled	& partly speckled slate, MS, partly uneven split plain
0.20	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES.**
0.30	Calcareous slate	& minor limestone, PS, partly turbated.
0.23	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES.**
0.20	Calcareous slate	& limestone - PS to NS.
0.91	Slate	partly speckled, MS, partly PS, uneven cleavage plane, splits either perpendicularly to the core or along bedding, i.e. not so good cleavage.
0.23	Slate	similar to above, partly speckled, few limestone bands, last 20 cm is turbated.
0.27	Slate	grayish-green, MS to ES.
0.24	Interbedded	mainly calcareous slate, PS, with minor ES slate.
0.16	Calcareous slate, with an open, crystal lined fracture.	
0.44	Calcareous slate and slate with a network of hairline, calcite healed fractures, PS.	
1.60	Interbedded	slate & speckled slate with occasional calcareous bands, MS, partly ES, the split plane is partly uneven with fine striations.

Box 8 *276 - 295.7* 84.1 - 90.1 m 6.5 m of core cut 6.0 m recovered

0.07	Slate	as above
0.04	Limestone	
0.49	**Slate**	**grayish-green** with minor to rare dark laminae, **MS to VES**; somewhat uneven split plane, two thin limestone bands near end,.
0.14	Limestone	4 cm, calc. slate - 2 cm, limestone and slate - 8 cm, PS.
0.64	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, clean, smooth cleavage, **VES**, minor limestone traces at the end, within a 6 cm thick zone.
0.22	Limestone	
0.08	Slate	
0.05	Limestone	
0.56	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES to VES,** traces of speckled
0.11	Limestone	
0.90	**Slate**	**grayish-green, VES**, clean, with one partly speckled 8 cm thick band.
0.09	Limestone.	
0.11	**Slate**	**grayish-green, MS to VES,** as above with traces of speckled slate.
0.08	Calcareous slate, PS.	

0.34	**Slate**	grayish-green, rather uneven split plane, MS.
0.12	Limestone & calc. slate, PS.	Bedding to core angle: 45°; Cleavage to core angle: 70°
0.26	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, clean, **ES**.
0.05	Limestone.	
0.11	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, as above, **ES**.
0.02	Limestone.	
0.59	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, with traces of dark specks, **ES**.
0.15	*Calcareous slate & limestone laminae, NS.*	
0.22	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES.**
0.02	Limestone.	
0.58	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, ES.

Box 9 295.7- 314.7 90.1 - 95.9 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.8 m recovered

0.26	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES**
0.19	Calcareous slate - NS	
0.20	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, ES, with a 3 cm PS band.
0.02	Limestone	
1.13	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES,** partly **VES,** locally MS.
0.02	Limestone	
3.97	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES to VES**, partly speckled, partly clean,

Box 10 314'9" - 333 ft 96.5 - 101.5 m 5 m of core cut 5 m recovered

5.0	**SLATE**	**gray-green**, locally speckled, overall **ES**; cleavage planes of the speckled slate are slightly uneven;

Box 11 333 - 351.5 ft 101.5 - 107.1 m 5.6 m of core cut 5.6 m recovered

5.15	**SLATE**	**grayish-green** locally speckled, **ES**, partly MS. Core splits easily to 7 - 8 mm plates, less easily to 5 mm plates.
0.45	Fault zone	crushed & calcite healed slate, NS to PS

Box 12 351.5 - 370.5 ft 107.1 - 112.9 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.6 m recovered

0.51	**Slate**	as above, **ES**, slightly uneven split plane.
0.08	Calcareous slate	with calcite veins - PS.
0.97	**Slate**	**grayish -green**, locally speckled, **ES**, locally **MS;**
		NOTE: The speckled substance influences splitting. Small amounts cause reduction of splitting from very easily splitable to easily or moderately splitable slate with less even cleavage plane. Increased dark material results in poorly splitable slate. Speckled slate is heavier.
0.58	Speckled slate	dark, irregularly shaped laminae distributed roughly along the core axis, poor slate, this interval may be part of a folded strata.
0.25	Slate	partly speckled, MS

0.95	Slate	with several joints, few thin calcite bands, dark hard laminae, PS to MS
0.42	Slate	with traces of dark laminae, ES.
0.45		Fault fractured zone, PS to NS
0.31	Speckled slate	laminated, laminae to core angle 15° (i.e. steep), NS; the rock breaks along coarse planes;
0.60	Slate	with laminae nearly parallel with core axis, MS to ES; splitting this rock requires a harder hit on the chisel.
0.30	Slate	with abundant dark laminae nearly parallel with core axis, MS; surface of the split planes is rather rough, uneven;
0.20	Slate	as above, fragmented core.
0.17	Core loss	MS slate assumed.

Box 13 370.5 - 390 ft 112.9 - 118.9 m 6 m of core cut 6.0 m recovered

6.0 m Slate **grayish-green**, **ES**, speckled to laminated slate; **roofing and tile slate,** it splits fairly easily down to 10 mm plates and even 5 mm plates, but the plane of the split is not as smooth as it is in clean, non-laminated (non-speckled) slate.

Box 14 390 - 409 ft 118.9 - 124.7 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.8 m recovered

Top segment of the core is solid, unbroken, 1.1 m long,

2.15	**Specked slate**	**greenish-gray**, **ES**, *moderately laminated*; slightly uneven cleavage;
0.61	**Specked slate**	**greenish-gray**, **ES**, slightly laminated, speckled,.
1.38	**Specked slate**	***greenish-gray***, **ES**, *locally* **MS**, *moderately laminated, speckled*; locally PS, at places of increased lamination.
0.48	Calcareous slate	
1.17	**Slate**	**greenish-gray**, **ES,** *moderately to less laminated, partly clean,* **roofing slate**,

Box 15 409 - 428,5 ft 124.7 - 130.6 m 5.9 m of core cut 5.9 m recovered.

0.23	**Slate**	**greenish-gray**, clean, broken core
5.67	**Slate and Speckled slate**	**greenish-gray**, **ES to VES**, moderately & slightly laminated, locally MS; includes 7 bands of increased lamination (up to 15 cm thick).

Box 16 428.5 - 448 ft 130.6 - 136.5 m 5.9 m of core cut 5.9 m recovered

1.50	**Slate**	**greenish-gray**, **ES to VES**, clean and slightly laminated, **roofing slate**, with locally increased laminations.
0.60	Slate	moderately laminated, with 2 joints which disturb splitting, PS
0.80	**Slate**	**greenish-gray**, **VES**, clean & slightly laminated, speckled; **roofing slate**, the core splits down to 3 mm plates.
0.02	Limestone	band, white.
0.98	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, **VES**, clean, with traces of laminae at 60" to core axis;

		roofing slate, cleavage is perpendicular to core; a 20 cm interval of core splits into 30 plates, average thickness of split plates is 6 mm.
0.07	Slate	with dense laminae, PS.
0.60	Slate	**greenish-gray**, **roofing slate**, clean, **VES**.
0.33	Slate	**greenish-gray**, speckled, ES.
1.06	Interbedded	slate and limestone, a poorly splitable interval, PS to NS.

includes:

0.22 m	*Slate &limestone*
0.15	Slate laminated, speckled.
0.02	Limestone and chalcopyrite.
0.08	Slate
0.03	Limestone and chalcopyrite.
0.24	Slate
0.05	Limestone and slate.
0.17	Slate
0.08	Limestone and slate

Box 17 448 - 467.7 in 136.5 - 143.0 m 6.5 m of core cut 5.93 m recovered

4.24	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, **ES to VES**, almost clean, dense, fairly hard; **roofing slate**, slightly laminated, few bands of dark laminae nearly parallel with cleavage.
0.32	Fractured slate, fault zone.	
0.07	Core loss	
0.03	Limestone	gray, shaly, NS.
0.53	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, **ES**, as above the fractured zone, clean.
0.11	Calcareous slate	& limestone, NS.
0.63	Slate	**grayish-green**, **ES**, clean.
0.05	Limestone	grayish white, NS.
0.02	Slate	

Box 18 467.7 - 483 ft 142.6 - 147.2 m 4.6 m of core cut 4.6 m recovered

0.66	**Slate**	**grayish-green**, clean, **ES**.
0.17	Slate	grayish-green, clean, NS due to 2 cm thick, steep calcite-filled joint, at 10° to core axis; elsewhere, where joint not present, undoubtedly ES.
0.14	Limestone	shaly, NS.
0.41	Slate	grayish-green, with tight joints, PS
0.70	Slate	grayish-green, partly calcareous and with 5 limestone bands, NS.
1.41	Slate	fragmented core, jointed rock, partly calcareous, PS to NS.
0.27	Limestone	and slate, NS.
0.90	Slate	fragmented core, partly speckled, with several joints nearly parallel with case axis and 2 limestone bands, PS to NS.

Box 19 483 - 502 ft 147.2 - 153 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.8 m recovered

2.32	Slate	grayish-green, locally jointed, partly calcareous, several irregular calcite-filled fractures, several limestone bands NS
0.58	Slate	grayish-green, with few hairline calc. traces, hard PS

0.56	SHALE	*grayish-green, calcareous, partly turbated, with few shaly limestone* bands, NS. The core of this rock displays quite pretty, interesting, wavy to curly texture, combining gray with off-white and grayish-green bands. If this rock could me excavated in solid blocks it would *have a potential as attractive dimension stone.*
0.40	Slate	grayish-green, non-calcareous and slightly calcareous, ES to MS grading to PS.
1.90	Calcareous & limey shale with few limestone bands NS;	*the carbonate is finely disseminated in the calcareous rock while in* the limey rock it is present as thin limestone veins & small (7 mm) blobs. This interval is also potentially attractive for dimension stone if it sufficiently competent.

Box 20 *502 - 521.5 ft* 153 - 158.9 m 5.9 m cored 5.9 m recovered

5.9 m	Shale	calcareous & limey with frequent limestone bands up to 16 cm thick. *Part of this interval is a rock with interesting playful texture of* grayish-green and white. The core is 80% solid; there are few calcite-healed hairline fractures.

Box 21 *521.5 - 540.5 ft* 158.9 - 164.7 m 5.84 m of core cut 5.84 m recovered

0.84	Phyllitic shale	PS to NS. Massive rock, solid core; steep calcite-filled fracture, 20 cm thick, at the end.
5.0	*Phyllitic shale*	calcareous with frequent light gray limestone bands and common white calcite filled fractures. Texture of this interval is not as attractive as that described earlier.

Box 22 540.5 - 559 ft 164.7 - 170.4 m 5.7 m of core cut 5.7 m recovered

5.7	Phyllitic shale	calcareous & limey with common limestone bands 1.5 to 7 cm thick and abundance of wavy, thin (<1 cm) laminae of limestone and very calcareous shale. The texture is playful, grayish-green, gray and some white waves and curls. The core is mainly solid, except for a fractured, 20 cm thick interval is at 169 m. The rock is not-splitable. Its colour gradually changes from grayish-green to greenish-gray.

Box 2 *559 - 578 ft* 170.4 - 176.2 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.8 m recovered

1.50	Phyllitic shale	as above.
0.46	Phyllitic shale	gray, partly calcareous, PS.
1.43	Phyllitic shale	gray, laminated, wavy texture
0.30	Slate	medium gray, smooth, ES
0.15	Phyllitic shale	fractured, healed calcite zone
1.15	Phyllitic shale, med. gray, locally calcareous, PS.	
0.80	Phyllitic shale	as above, calcareous to limey, PS to NS; sheared 30 cm zone at 176.5 m.

Box 24	*578 - 596 ft*	176.2 - 181.7 m 5.5 m of core cut 5.5 m recovered
0.55	Phyllitic shale	gray, calcareous, limey at the end, PS.
0.25	Slate	gray, partly calcareous, MS to ES.
0.77	Phyllitic shale	calcareous & limey with minor slate
0.60	Slate	calcareous, laminated, MS partly NS.
3.32	Interbedded	gray slate and gray calcareous phyllite with limestone bands and *several calcite-filled fracture zones; locally MS to ES but mainly NS.*
Box 25	*596 - 615 ft*	181.7 - 187.5 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.8 m recovered
5.8	Phyllitic shale	gray, calcareous, laminated (shale & limestone), dark gray at 186.5 to 186.8 m (1.3 m). Local fracture zones. The interval includes bands of splitable slate interbedded with non-splitable rock. A 40 cm interval of flagstone slate is at 187 m.
Box 26	615 - 633 ft	187.5 - 192.9 m 5.4 m of core cut 5.4 m recovered
1.75	Phyllitic shale	gray, thinly laminated calcareous and noncalcareous rock; the calcareous and limestone laminae are 2 mm to 2 cm thick; non-calcareous, slaty bands are 1 to 7 cm thick flagstone rock, moderately splitable into 2 to 4 cm segments.
0.40	Fracture zone	calcareous shale and calcite.
1.40	Phyllitic shale	similar to one above the fracture; MS to 1.5 to 4 cm segments.
0.49	Fracture zone	broken core of the rock above.
1.45	Phyllitic shale	gray, calcareous with thick limestone bands, PS to NS.
Box 27	*633 - 651 ft*	192.9 - 198.4 m 5. 5 m of core cut 5.5 m recovered
2.25	Phyllitic shale	gray, as above.
1.15	Phyllitic shale	greenish-gray, broken core at top, calcareous with weak fractures and calcite healed fractures across bedding; PS to NS.
0.20	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES**, interbedded non-calc. & calcareous,
1.20	Slate	grayish-green, interbedded non-calc. & calcareous, PS to NS due to fractures casing weakness across cleavage.
0.60	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES to VES**, mainly non-calcareous, hard; *cleavage planes are somewhat less even; the slate is clean but* includes traces of pyrite.
0.12	Limestone	grading to calcareous slate, NS.
Box 28	*651 - 670 ft*	198.4 - 204.2 m 5.8 m of core cut 5.8 m recovered
0.30	**Slate**	**grayish-green, ES**, split planes are uneven to wavy.
1.27	Slate	green, calcareous with local shaly limestone bands, up to 20 mm, PS.
0.80	**Speckled slate**	**green, ES to VES,** moderately laminated; cleavage planes are uneven, dark laminae are parallel with cleavage, traces of pyrite;

0.32		Slate green, fragmented core.
0.38	Slate	green, non-calcareous, moderately laminated (speckled), MS to PS; this slate is brittle, it tends to break, not split.
0.45	Slate	green, interbedded calcareous & non-calcareous, MS to PS; calcareous bands are up to 10 mm thick.
0.50	Slate	green, non-calcareous, lightly speckled, brittle, PS to NS; *the rock breaks along invisible fractures perpendicular to bedding.*
0.30	**Slate**	**green, ES to VES**, hard, very lightly speckled.
0.45	**Slate**	**green, ES**, as above, bedding is parallel with cleavage. bedding and cleavage angle to core axis is 70°.
1.0	**Slate**	**green, ES,** but breaking due to a steep joint in this location; the joint caused part of the core to split along its axis; the core is fragmented at the end of the interval. good slate can be assumed away from the joints.
Box 29	*670 - 688.5 ft*	204.2 - 209.8 m 5.6 m of core cut 5.6 m recovered
0.16	**Slate**	**green, ES to VES**, speckled (dark laminated).
0.45	Slate	green, as above, but with steep hairline joints causing it to break; calcareous near end; good slate can be assumed away from the joints.
2.34	**Slate**	**green**, grading to very dark laminated and back to slightly laminated; part of the interval contains thin calc. laminae (< 3 mm thick),**ES**; local vertical joints at 207. 2 m disturbs good splitting.
1.20	Slate	as above, but the interval is poor due to presence of steep joints casing the rock to break instead of to split. *This interval is influenced* by the fault below.
Box 30	*688.5 - 705.5 ft*	209.8 - 215.0 m 5.2 m of core cut 5.2 m recovered
2.90	Slate	stressed, slickensided, the rock breaks easily but does not split.
0.30	Fault	fractured zone, the core is solid but the rock is brecciated mass of slate and calcite.
0.28	Fault	fractured zone, similar to above with less calcite.
0.12	Slate	green, MS
0.10	Fault	fractured zone of slate & calcite.
1.30	Slate	green, clean, non-calcareous, ES to VES but partly breaking along invisible stress-lines.
Box 31	*705.5 - 723 ft*	*215.0 - 220.4 m 5.4 m of core cut 5.27 m recovered*
1.37	**Slate**	**green, VES**, clean, smooth, soapstone like cleavage plane.
0.40	**Slate**	**green, VES**, grading to pale buff-green.
0.75	**Slate**	**buff, ES,** soapstone like cleavage plane.
2.75	Limestone	moderately massive bed, light gray, cryptocrystalline, grading to very light gray, the rock is pelletoidal at top 35 cm.
0.13	Lost	

Box 32 723 - 740 ft 220.4 - 225.6 m cut 5.18 m of core 4.88 m recovered

1.70	Limestone	as above, the bottom 40 cm is shaly
1.90	Shale	black, fairly hard, with common calcite healed, white fractures.
0.53	Shale	black, as above, stressed, slickensided,
0.45	Shale	fine, flaky shale, fractured, black, slickensided.
0.30	Core lost	
T.D.	225.6 m	

APPENDIX 2

CORE EVALUATION

APPENDIX 3

Description of the highway outcrop.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HIGHWAY OUTCROP

The outcrop, see Plate 1, was surveyed from the west to the east end.

Segment 1. Length: 34 m Interval: 30 to 34 m
Height of slope: 6 m
Angle of slope: 45°
There is at least 1 m of slate excavatable at this location. Volume: 204 m^3
Slate is well exposed with patches of soil settled on the ledges of slate layers; 60 % is exposed rock, 49 % patches of soil. The slate is of good quality and is partly orange stained on cleavage planes.

Cleavage dip: 78°
Cleavage direction: 220°
Cleavage strike: 315°
Cleavage plane: *smooth*

Joints: 1. 340°/85° 2. 35°/80°
Spacing of joints: 5 to 6 per 5 m

Large areas of slate are with no joints. There is a 4 m wide block with no joints at all at the foot of the slope.

Segment 2. Length: 15 m Interval: 34 to 49 m

The upper two thirds of this segment of the outcrop has been excavated. The slate remaining is 1 m high above the road level and about 3 m thick. It is slate is of good quality. Volume: 45 m^3

Segment 3. Length: 15 m Interval: 49 to 64 m
Angle of slope: 45°
Height: 3.5 m in the front and 5 m at the back.
This is the best slate at the outcrop (it is the slate with white letters on its front, see Plate 1, top photograph). The slate appears fresher than in segment 1. Segment 3 is opposite to the drill site of hole DC 99-1C.

Measured from the face (stratigraphically downwards):
50 cm thick, 80 cm high
front bench of clean, smooth slate: Volume: 6 m^3
90 cm thick, 3-3.5 m high main bench of good slate; Volume: 4 m^3
18 cm thick slate with 4 calcite layers in bedding planes: Waste: 8 m^3
75 cm thick, 3.5 m high bench with a sheared zone at 25° to cleat;
assuming 50% loss due to the sheared zone: Volume: 20 m^3
Waste: 20 m^3
4.5 m of slate of uncertain quality;
3.5 to 5 m of slate which is not well exposed. On the side where it can be observed it is less smooth but not too coarse. No more thickness can be measured. The underlying rock is covered in the forest above the outcrop.

Segment 4. Length: 5 m Interval: 64 to 69 m

This segment is a gradually stepped back into the hillside towards the forest. It is 5 m wide and has five shear zones running through it. The shear zones are 20 cm to 30 cm wide. True thickness of this block of rock is 1 m and includes 90 cm of good slate which is disturbed by the shears. It is followed by a layer with a quite coarse front cleavage plane. The rock is probably poorly splitable.

Segment 5. Length: 21 m Interval: 69 to 90 m
Height: 6.5 m

This segment consists of stepping back benches similar to segment 4. Measured from the face (stratigraphically downwards):

25 cm thick slate of good quality, rusty weathering: Volume: 34 m^3
25 cm thick rough slate (coarse cleavage): Volume: 34 m^3
50 cm thick good slate, rusty weathering: Volume: 68 m^3
180 cm thick rough, rusty weathering slate: Volume: 246 m^3

There are four large blocks of slate laying at the toe of the slate outcrop in this area. Three are of smooth slate which would make very good flagstone. One of them was split by the author and it split quite well except for sharp edges of the split plates, see Plate 4. The fourth block is irregularly shaped and rough slate.

Segment 6. Length: 10 m Interval: 90 to 100 m
Height: 4 m

This segment is of rough, probably poorly splitable, weathered slate with 4 joints.

Segment 7. Length: 60 m Interval: 100 to 160 m
Height: 6.5 m

This segment is a large face of slate with 20 to 25 major joints and some additional lesser joints. Measured stratigraphically downwards there is:
2.8 m thick layer of slate with smooth face: Volume: 1092 m^3
2.5 m of slate not visible below the one above Volume: 975 m^3
Part of this segment (1 x 0.6 x 0.3 m block) is of rough, poorly splitable slate. Most of the rubble below the exposed rock is also rather rough slate but there are large, smooth cleavage planes on the face of the outcrop.

Segment 8. Length: 17 m Interval: 160 m to 175 m
This segment is of disturbed, cross-faulted and sheared rock.

Segment 9. Length: 27 m Interval: 175 to 202 m
Disturbed rock similar to segment 8.

Segment 10. Length: 7 m Interval: 202 to 209 m
Densely jointed rock. Joints are running across the strike. Some are calcite filled and up to 30 mm thick. Spacing of joints is 4 to 40 cm, exceptionally 90 cm. The slate is fairly smooth.

Segment 11. Length: 31 m Interval: 209 to 240 m
Height: 5 m in the front
6 m in the back at the edge of the forest

This is a stepping back outcrop which includes the following two intervals:

1 to 1.5 m thick layer of good, smooth slate Volume: 194 m^3

5.5 m thick layer of rough, iron rich, silty rock

Segment 12. Length: 22 m Interval: 240 to 262 m

The rock has been excavated for construction of a road leading into a clearcut where hole DC 99-1 was drilled.

Segment 13. Length: 40 m Interval 262 to 302 m
Height: 5 m on the left, western side, and
1 m on the right hand side.

There is a 2.6 m thick layer of good slate. 312 m^3

Face of this outcrop shows two northerly dipping joints and a second set of joints almost perpendicular to the cleavage (their orientation is 310°/48° N).

TOTAL LENGTH OF THE OUTCROP 274 m

Conclusion: There is about 3200 m3 of slate available from the highway outcrop;
Several hundred cubic metres of this volume is slate of good quality, especially the clean, probably VES slate in segment 3.

APPENDIX 4

DOME CREEK SLATE QUALITY

DOME CREEK SLATE

CORE EVALUATION HOLE DC 99 - 1C

Slate quality classification

Grade	Code		Subgrades	
0	NS	not splitable	0.5	NS - PS
1	PS	poorly splitable	1.5	PS - MS
2	MS	moderately splitable	2.5	MS - ES
3	ES	easily splitable	3.5	ES - VES
4	VES	very easily splitable		

Tha Thickness apparent [m]
Tht Thickness true [m]

High grade interval.
Slate: VES, ES and MS grade with with minor partings.

Bedding to core angle: 75 degrees
sin75deg = 0.966

	Cored interval									Slate [m]	Grade	Thickness [m]	Description		Quality
												45.7	Casing,		
Box 1	150 -	167	ft	top							2	5.20	Slate	flagstone	MS
	45.7 -	50.9	m	45.72		Tha									
	cut:	5.2	m			5.2	m								
	rec:	5.2	m	50.90		5.0	m								
				btm											
Box 2	167	184	ft	top											
	50.9 -	56.1	m	50.90						5.1	4	5.10	Slate		VES
	cut:	5.2	m			Tha	Tht			0		0.1	Lost core		
	rec:	5.1	m		zone	8.8	8.5			0					
Box 3	184	202.5			slate	7.8	89%			1.81	3	1.81	Slate	roofing & tile	VES
	56.1 -	61.7	m		figst	0.9	10%			0	2	0.30	Slate	flagstone	MS
	cut:	5.6	m							0.92	4	0.92	Slate	roofing & tile	VES
	rec:	5.7	m	59.73						0	2.5	0.60	Slate	flagstone	ES-MS
				btm							0	0.15	Sheared zone.		NS
												0.09	Core loss		
				Interburden:	3.4	m					0.5	1.53	Calcareous slate,		NS-PS
					3.25	m true thickness					2	0.30	Calc. slate with limestone		MS
Box 4	202.5	220.5	ft								2	0.30	As above.		MS
	61.7 -	67.2	m								0	0.55	Slate		
	cut:	5.5	m	top							0.5	0.55	Calc. slate & limest.bands		PS-NS
	rec:	5.5	m	63.10				67.20		4.1	3.5	4.10	Slate roofing	*10 cm smpl*	ES-VES
Box 5	220.5 -	239.5	ft					67.20		0.18	3	0.18	Slate	*7 cm smpl*	ES
	67.2 -	73	m					67.20		0	0	0.08	Limestone		NS
	cut:	5.8	m					67.20		0.63	4	0.63	Slate	roofing	VES
	rec:	5.8	m							0	0	0.12	Limestone		NS
										0.14	4	0.14	Slate	roofing	VES
										0	1	0.03	Limestone		NS
						Tha	Tht			0	2	0.17	Slate		MS
					zone	11.6	11.2			0	0	0.06	Limestone		NS
					slate	9.8	85%			0.6	4	0.60	Slate	roofing	VES
					figst	0.17	1%			0	0	0.23	Limestone		NS
										0.2	4	0.20	Slate	roofing	VES
										0	0	0.05	Limestone		NS
										1	4	1.00	Slate		VES
										0	1	0.15	Limestone & slate, 30/70		PS
										0.3	4	0.30	Slate		VES

								0	1	0.19	Limestone & slate	PS
								0.27	3	0.27	Slate	ES
								1	3	1.00	Missing descr'n, say 1 m slate	
								0	0	0.40	and 0.4 lime	NS
Box 6	239.5	257.5	ft					0.26	3	0.26	Slate	ES
	73 -	78.5	m					0	0.5	0.31	Limestone	PS
	cut:	5.5	*m*	*74.70*				1.13	4.0	1.13	*Slate*	VES
	rec:	4.3	m	btm					0	0.12	Limestone	NS
										1.20	Missing description or core loss	
				Interburden:	1.74	m			4	0.06	Slate	VES
					1.68	m true thickness			0	0.06	Limestone	NS
									4	0.09	Slate	VES
				top					1.5	0.21	Limestone	PS
				76.44				0	2	0.50	*Speckled slate flagstone*	MS
								0.6	3.5	0.60	Speckled slate flagstone	ES-MS
						Tha	Tht	0	1	0.36	Interbedded	PS-NS
					zone	3.5	3.4	0	1.5	0.32	Interbedded	PS-NS
					slate	1.9	53%	0	2.5	0.23	Slate - partly speckled,	ES-MS
Box 7	257.5	276.0	ft		flgst	0.97	28%	0.53	3	0.53	Slate roofing	VES
	78.5 -	84.1	m					0	2	0.24	Speckled tile & flagst.	MS
	cut:	5.6	m					0.2	3	0.20	Slate tile & flagst.	ES
	rec:	5.6	m					0.3	12	0.30	Calc. slate & minor limest.	PS
				79.95				0.23	3	0.23	Slate tile & flagst.	ES
				btm					0.5	0.20	Calc.slate & limest.	PS-NS
									1.5	0.91	Slate	PS
									1.5	0.23	Slate	PS
									2.5	0.27	Slate	ES-MS
				Interburden:	4.3	m			1.5	0.24	*Interbedded*	PS
					4.1	m true thickness			1	0.16	Calcareous slate	
									1	0.44	Calc.slate, slate with calcite joits	
									1.5	1.60	Interbedded	MS-ES
Box 8	276 -	295.7	ft						1.5	0.07	Slate	MS-ES
	84.1 -	90.1	m	top					0	0.04	Limestone	
	cut:	6.0	m	*84.23*				0.49	3	0.49	Slate	ES
	rec:	6.0	m					0	1	0.14	Limestone	PS
								0.64	3	0.64	Slate	ES
								0	0	0.22	Limestone	NS
								0	2	0.08	Slate	MS
								0	0	0.05	Limestone	NS
								0.56	3.5	0.56	Slate	ES-VES
								0	0	0.11	Limestone *7 cm smpl*	NS
								0.9	4	0.90	Slate	VES
								0	0	0.09	Limestone.	NS
								0.11	3.5	0.11	Slate	ES-VES
								0	1	0.08	Calcareous slate, PS.	PS
								0	2	0.34	Slate	MS
								0	0	0.12	Limestone & calc. slate	NS
								0.26	3	0.26	Slate	ES
								0	0	0.05	Limestone.	NS
								0.11	3	0.11	Slate	ES
								0	0	0.02	Limestone.	NS
								0.59	3	0.59	Slate *9 cm smpl*	ES

								0	0	0.15	Calc.slate & limest. laminae,	NS
					Tha	Tht		0.22	3	0.22	Slate	ES
				zone	23.9	23.1		0	0	0.02	Limestone.	NS
				slate	21.7	91%		0.58	3	0.58	Slate	ES
Box 9	295.7	314.7	ft	figst	0.42	2%		0.26	3	0.26	Slate	ES
	90.1	- 95.9	m					0	0	0.19	Calcareous slate - NS	NS
	cut:	5.79	m					0.2	3	0.20	Slate	ES
	rec:	5.79	m					0	0	0.02	Limestone	NS
								1.13	3	1.13	Slate	ES
								0	0	0.02	Limestone	NS
								3.97	3.5	3.97	Slate	ES-VES
Box 10	314.7	333	ft					5	3	5.00	SLATE	ES
	95.9	- 101.5	m					0	-			
Box 11	333.0	351.5	ft					5.15	3	5.15	SLATE partly speckl	ES
	101.5	- 107.1	m					0	0	0.45	fault - crushed & calcite healed	slt
Box 12	351.5	370.5	ft					0.51	3	0.51	Slate	ES
	107.1	- 112.9	m					0	1	0.08	Calcareous slate with calcit	PS
	cut:	5.79	m	108.11				0.97	3	0.97	Slate	ES
	rec:	5.62	m	btm					-			
									1	0.58	Speckled slate	PS
									2	0.25	Slate	MS
				Interburden:	3.7	m			1.5	0.95	Slate	MS-PS
					3.6	m true thickness			3	0.42	Slate	ES
									0	0.45	Fault	NS
									0	0.31	Speckled slate	NS
				top								
				111.83				0	2.5	0.60	Slate	ES-MS
								0	2	0.30	Slate	MS
								0	2	0.20	Slate	MS
Box 13	370.5	- 390.0	ft					0	2	0.17	Core loss, slate assumed	MS
	112.9	- 118.9	m					6	3	6.00	Slate roofing & tile	ES
Box 14	390	409	ft		Tha	Tht		2.15	3	2.15	Speckled slate, tile	ES
	118.9	- 124.7	m	zone	23.9	23.0		0.61	3	0.61	Speckled slate, tile	ES
	cut:	5.79	m	slate	20.0	84%		0	2.5	1.38	Speckled slate, tile	ES-MS
	rec:	5.79	m	figst	3.25	14%		0		0.48	Calcareous slate	
								1.17	3	**1.17**	**Slate roofing**	**ES**
Box 15	409.0	428.5	ft					0.23	3	**0.23**	**Slate roofing**	**ES**
	124.7	- 130.6	m	**Upper part of the**				5.67	3.5	**5.67**	**Speckled slat roofing**	**ES**
Box 16	429	448	ft	**best interval**				1.5	3.5	**1.50**	**Slate roofing**	**ES**
	130.6	- 136.6	m	Tha	12.0	m		0	2.5	**0.60**	**Slate tile**	**ES-MS**
	cut:	5.94	m	**Tht**	**11.6**	**m**		0.8	4	**0.80**	**Slate roofing**	**VES**
	rec:	5.94	m					*0*	*0*	***0.02***	***Limestone***	***NS***
								0.98	4	**0.98**	**Slate roofing**	**VES**
								0	1	**0.07**	**Slate**	**PS**
								0.6	4	**0.60**	**Slate roofing**	**VES**
				135.69				0.33	3	**0.33**	**Slate tile**	**ES**
				btm					0.5	1.04	Interbedded	

Interburden: 0.9 m
0.8 m true thickness

0.22 Slate &limestone
0.15 Slate
0.02 Limestone
0.08 Slate
0.03 Limest. & *chalcopyrite*

										0.24 Slate	
										0.05 Limestone	
				Lower part of the						0.17 Slate	
			top	best interval						0.08 Limestone	
Box 17	448.0	467.7 ft	136.55	Tha 4.2		4.24	4	**4.24 Slate**	*12 cm smpl*	ES-VES	
	136.6 -	142.6 m		**Tht 4.1**		0					
	cut:	6.00 m				0		0.32 Fractured slate, fault zone.			NS
	rec:	5.93 m			Tha Tht	0		0.07 Core loss			NS
				zone	6.7 6.4	0	0	0.03 Limestone			NS
				slate	6.1 91%	0.53	3	0.53 Slate	*12 cm smpl*	ES	
				flgst	0 0%	0	0	0.11 Calc.slate & limest., NS.			NS
						0.63	3	0.63 Slate		ES	
						0	0	0.05 Limestone			NS
						0.02	3	0.02 Slate		ES	
Box 18	467.7	483 ft	143.2 btm			0.66	3	0.66 Slate		ES	
	142.6 -	147.2 *m*					0	0.17 *Slate*			
	cut:	4.66 m					0	0.14 Limestone			
	rec:	4.66 m					1	0.41 Slate			
				Upper slate zone totals		True Th	0	0.70 Slate			
				Zone:	92.3 m	89.2 m	1.5	1.41 Slate			
				Slate:	67.3 *m VES + ES*	65.0 *m*	0	0.27 *Limestone*			
				Flagstone	5.7 m MS	5.5 m	1.5	0.90 Slate			
Box 19	483 -	502 ft					0	2.32 Slate			
	147.2 -	153.0 m					1	0.58 Slate			
	cut:	5.79 m					0	0.56 SHALE			
	rec:	5.76 m					1	0.40 Slate			
							0	1.90 Calc. shale			
Box 20	502 -	521.5 ft					0	5.9 Shale			
	153.0 -	159.0 m						-			
Box 21	521.5 -	540.5 ft					0	0.84 Phyllitic shale			
	159.0 -	164.7 m					0	5.00 Phyllitic shale			
Box 22	540.5 -	559.0 ft					0	5.70 Phyllitic shale			
	164.7 -	170.4 m						-			
Box 23	559.0 -	578.0 ft					0	1.50 Phyllitic shale			
	170.4 -	176.2 m					0	0.46 Phyllitic shale			
	cut:	5.79 m					0	1.43 Phyllitic shale			
	rec:	5.79 m					0	0.30 Slate			
							0	0.15 Phyllitic shale			
							0	1.15 Phyllitic shale.			
							0	0.80 Phyllitic shale			
Box 24	578.0 -	596.0 ft					1	0.55 Phyllitic shale			
	176.2 -	181.7 m					2.5	0.25 Slate			
	cut:	5.49 m					1	0.77 Phyllitic shale			
	rec:	5.49 m					1	0.60 Slate			
							2	3.32 Interbedded			
Box 25	596.0 -	615.0 ft					1	5.80 Phyllitic shale			
	181.7 -	187.5 m									
Box 26	615	633 ft					1	1.75 Phyllitic shale			
	187.5 -	192.9 m					0	0.40 Fracture zone			
	cut:	5.49 *m*	rec:	5.49 *m*			2	1.40 Phyllitic shale			
							0	0.49 Fracture zone			
							1	1.45 Phyllitic shale			

Box 27	633 - 651 ft								1	2.25	Phyllitic shale			
	192.9 - 198.4 m								1	1.15	Phyllitic shale			
	cut: 5.5 m								3	0.20	Slate			
	rec: 5.5 m	top							0.5	1.20	Slate			
		197.74		Tha	Tht		0.6		3.5	0.60	Slate			ES-VES
			zone	3.1	3.0		0		0	0.12	Limestone			NS
Box 28	651 670 ft		slate	1.7	55%		0.3		3	0.30	Slate			ES
	198.4 - 204.2 m		flgst	0	0%		0		1.0	1.27	Slate			PS
	cut: 5.8 m	200.83					0.8		3.5	0.80	Speckled slate			ES
	rec: 5.8 m	btm								0.32	Slate			PS
										0.38	Slate			MS-PS
		Interburden:	1.62 m							0.45	Slate			MS-PS
		top	1.6	m true thickness						0.50	Slate			PS-NS
		202.44					0.3		3.5	0.30	Slate			ES
				Tha	Tht		0.45		3	0.45	Slate			ES
			zone	6.2	6.0		1		3	1.00	Slate			ES
Box 29	670 - 688.5 ft		slate	5.4	88%		1.65		3.5	1.65	Slate	*13 cm smpl*		ES-VES
	204.2 - 209.9 m		flgst	0	0%		0		0	0.45	Slate	*14 cm smpl*		PS
	cut: 5.64 m	208.63					2.34		3	2.34	Slate			ES
	rec: 5.64 m	btm							0	1.20	Slate			
Box 30	689 - 705.5 ft								0	2.90	Slate			
	209.9 - 215.0 m								0	0.30	Fracture zone			
	cut: 5.2 m	Interburden:	5.1 m						0	0.28	Fracture zone			
	rec: 5.2 m		4.9	m true thickness						0.20	Core loss			
									2	0.12	Slate			MS
		top							*0*	*0.10*	*Fracture zone*			
		213.74		Tha	Tht		1.3		3.5	1.30	Slate	6 cm smpl		ES-VES
Box 31	706 723 ft		zone	3.8	3.7		1.37		4	1.37	Slate	3 cm smpl		VES
	215.0 - 220.4 m		slate	3.8	100%		0.4		4	0.40	Slate	16 cm smpl		VES
	cut: 5.3 m	217.56	flgst	0	0%		0.75		3	0.75	Slate	3 cm smpl		ES
	rec: 5.3 m	btm							0	2.75	Limestone			
Box 32	723 740 ft								0	1.70	Limestone			
	220.4 - 225.6 m								0	1.90	Shale			
	cut: 5.18 m								0	0.53	Shale			
	rec: 4.88 m								0	0.45	Shale			

Lower slate zone totals			True thickness
Zone:	19.8	m	19.1 m
Slate:	11.0	m VES + ES	10.6 m
Flagstone:	0.0	m MS	0.0 m

0.30 Core lost

Total Depth: 225.6 m

UPPER AND LOWER ZONES COMBINED

Slate: **75.6** m (true thickness)

Flagstone: **5.5** m (true thickness)

Combined: **81.1** m

THE BEST INTERVAL (Lower part of the Upper Slate Zone): **16 m** of clean ES and VES slate

box 5 top part	1.41	from above	box 6	top part:	1.82
addition	0.34	new description		addition:	0.17
	0.04				0.39
	0.39				0.22
	0.16				0.38
	0.35				0.08
	0.05				0.34
	0.08				0.24
	0.04				0.18
	0.47				0.37
	0.24				0.25
	0.2				0.16
	0.02				0.06
	0.58				0.38
	0.15				0.47
	0.31				0.75
	0.12				0.47
	0.11				0.13
	0.23			Total rock	5.04
Total rock	5.29		Core cut:	5.5	
Cut: 5.5					

DOME CREEK SLATE QUALITY

Certain properties of the Dome Creek Slate were tested in 1988 by Hardy BBT Limited, Chemex Labs Ltd. and by CANMET (Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology). Some additional properties not tested by these labs are described by the author (indicated by YARO HORACHEK). Tests not yet conducted are also listed and should be done in the next stage of the property exploration and evaluation. The 1988 samples were excavated and cored by Dome Creek Structural Slate Company from behind the Highway Outcrop. It should be kept in mind that this slate came from an interval very near surface and must have been at least partially weathered.
Based on 1988 testing, study of 1999 core and observation of the slate outcrop at the highway it can be stated that the Dome Creek Slate Property contains slate of very good quality with excellent potential for manufacturing of roofing slate, tiles, flagstone and dimension stone products.

Results of testing and analyses are tabulated below:

Property	**Value & unit**	**Tested by and Note**
Colour:	grayish green	YARO HORACHEK
Colour durability:	unfading	YARO HORACHEK (slate on the outcrop)
Sonorousness (resonance):	clear, semi-vitreous ring	YARO HORACHEK
Cleavability:	good to excellent	YARO HORACHEK Based on core splitability. Larger block of fresh slate must be tested fresh slate from a test pit becomes available.
Cleavage surface:	Very fine to coarse	YARO HORACHEK Cleavage surface of slate layers ranges from silky smooth through very fine and fine to roughish and coarse.
Density: (ASTM C97)	*2800 kg/m^3*	*Hardy BBT* The slate is slightly heavier than most of American slates.
Water absorption: (ASTM C121)	0.17 % wt	Hardy BBT Qualifies as grade S1 roofing slate for which the ASTM C406 maximum is 0.25% and as grade I Exterior (ASTM C629 maximum is 0.25%).
Porosity:	n.a.	Not determined, by extrapolation from very low absorption the porosity must be very low as well.
Three-Point bend test parallel to grain: (Modulus of rupture ASTM C120)	60.1 MPa	Hardy BBT Building stone minimum is 49.6.

		Only dry slate was tested. Test of soaked slate and test after repeated freezing need to be done.
Three-Point bend test across grain: (Modulus of rupture ASTM C120)	n.a.	This important test is yet to be done. ASTM 406 minimum for roofing slate is 62 MPA As above, only dry slate was tested. Tests of soaked and repeatedly frozen slate need to be done.
Weathering test: (ASTM 217)	0.017 mm	Hardy BBT Considerably less than maximum of 0.05 mm allowed for the best roofing slate grade S1.
Wear index, abrasion test: (ASTM C501)	11.3	Hardy BBT
Grindability	*Not tested.*	*n.a.*
Thermal expansion	n.a.	Not tested.
Chemical resistance, corodibility:	n.a.	Not tested.

Chemical composition: Chemex Labs Ltd.

SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	K_2O	TiO_2	P_2O_5	MnO	LiO
56.57	21.42	8.32	2.86	0.36	2.09	4.81	0.65	0.01	0.05	3.98

In comparison to slates of the Eastern United States the Dome Creek slate is relatively low in silica content, high in alumina and high in iron. It is similar in composition to dark gray Monson slate from Maine, one of the highest priced US slates in the begining of this century.

Mineral composition: University of Calgary

quartz	24%
feldspar	6%
chlorite	20%
illite	48%
other	2%

Thin sections were studied to determine any presence of anhydrite; no anhydrite or gypsum were seen.

Presence of sulphate	<0.01%
Presence of calcium	0.55%

PLATES

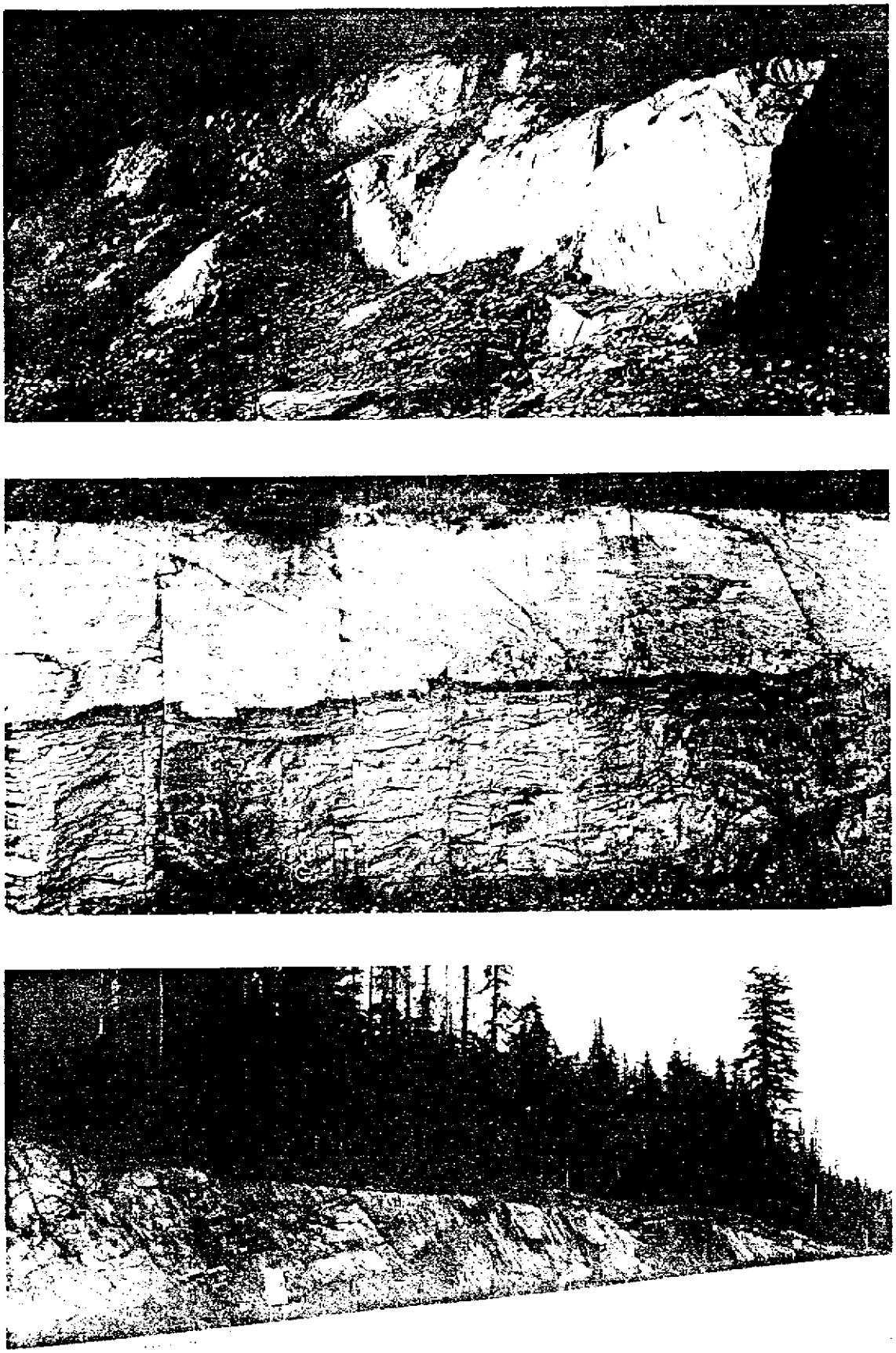


Plate 1. Outcrop of slate on the Yellowhead Highway
From top to bottom: western end, middle segment and eastern end.

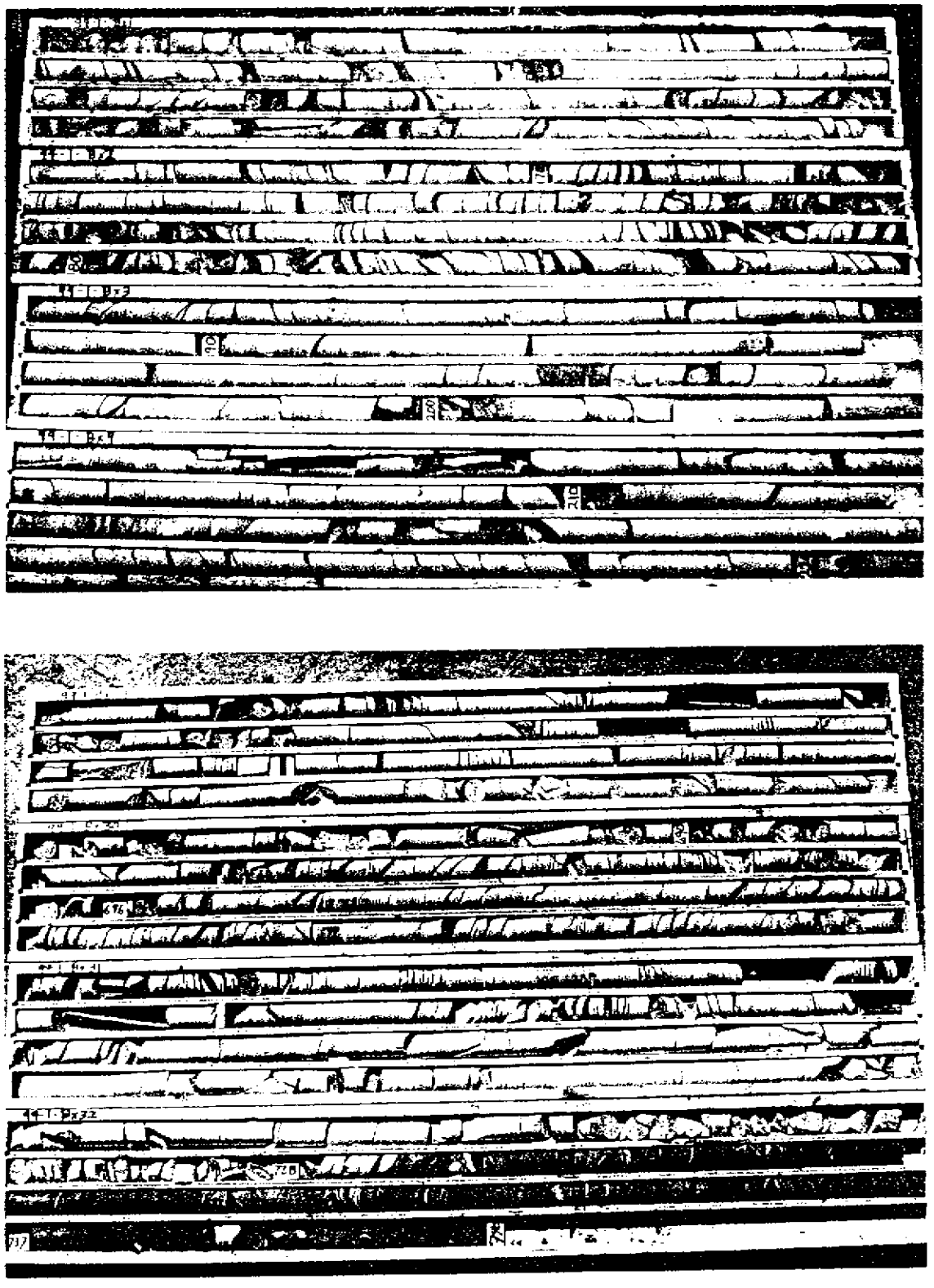


Plate 2. Core from hole DC 99-1C.

Top: The uppermost art of the Upper Slate Zone (core before splittability testing)
Bottom: The lowermost part of the Lower Slate Zone, including the limestone marker and underlaying black shale (core after splitability testing).

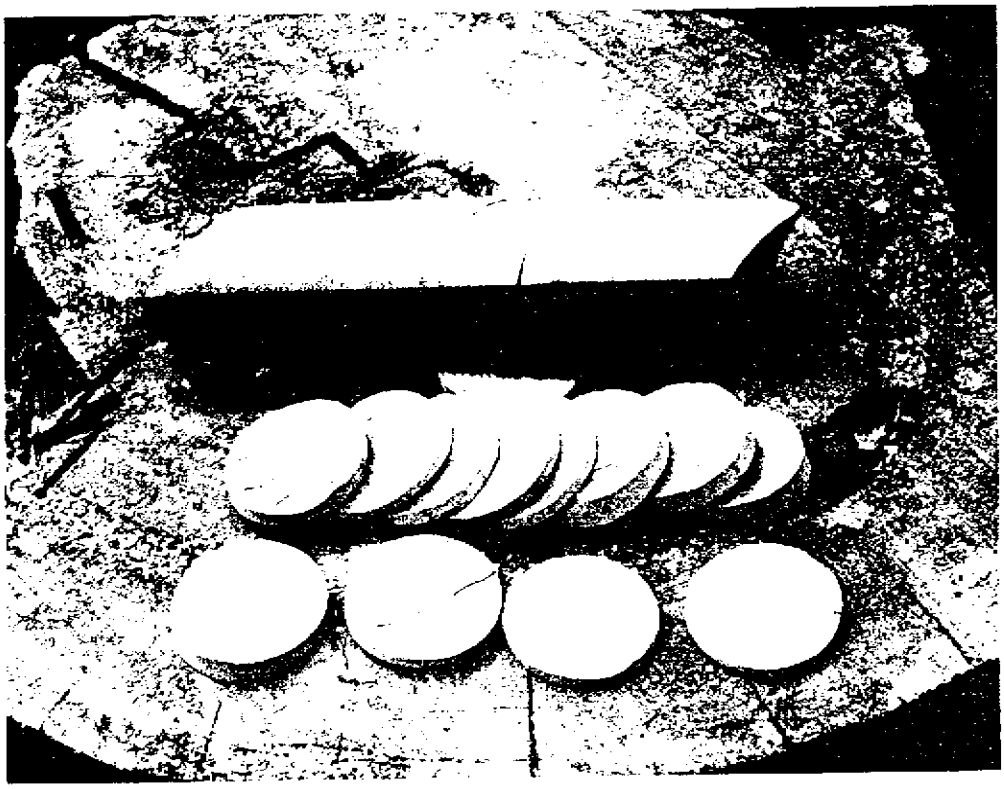


Plate 3. Core of the very easily splitable (VES) slate

Plate 4. Splitting slate at the highway outcrop

Freshly excavated slate splits best because it still contains original formation moisture Although the outcrop at the highway was exposed in 1967 it was not difficult to split several large blocks into thin plates

COST STATEMENT

Supplement to ASSESSMENT & GEOLOGICAL REPORT
DOME CREEK SLATE PROPERTY, July 2000

PROPERTY NAME: **DOME CREEK SLATE** File: CostSt99.xls

CLAIM NAME: **DOME 205 223**

PERMIT NUMBER: MX-11-140, April 17, 1999
YEAR OF WORK: 1999
STATEMENT OF WORK: 18-05-2000

Owners: Tony Rojac (90%) DOME CREEK STRUCTURAL SLATE LTD.
4767 Upper Sumas Mountain Road, Abbotsford, B.C., V2S 4N4
Rex Hatchard (10%) Mc Bride, B.C.

Operator: RJZ MINING CORPORATION,
538 Hawkside Mews NW, Calgary AB T3G 3R9

PHASE 1 Core Drilling, mapping and report preparation.

Field operations:		from 11-Jul to 26-Jul-99 from 23-Sep to 24-Sep-99						
Drilling	Diamond drill coring (travel and meals included)	Major Drilling Gp. (invoice No. 99-1) 226 m	@	$ 100.00	per m		$	22,600.00
Excavator	Rig support	Rex Hatchard Construction Ltd.					$	860.00
	equipment mob and demob, unload the rig, prepare access and drill site, load the rig							
Consultant	Field work on site	Yaro Horachek, P.Eng., GEO-ING Resource Consulting Ltd.						
	Rig supervision and core description	7.5 days	@	$5,000.00	per month		$	1,744.00
	Mapping, visit government	7.5 days	@	$5,000.00	per month		$	1,744.00
	Meals	15 days	@	$ 40.00	per day		$	600.00
	4x4 to site & back	1213 km	@	$ 0.61	per km		$	739.81
	4x4 at site:	2925 km	@	$ 0.61	per km		$	1,784.13
		including 2 x travel to Prince George						
	Toyota on Sep. 23 & 24:	1390 km	@	$ 0.16	to Dome Cr. & back		$	222.00
EXPENSES	Accommodation			$ 262.78				
	Telephone & fax			$ 40.00				
	Field supplies and consumables			$ 530.49			$	833.00
Office work (report & misc.)		from 1-Nov to 10-Nov-99						
	Consultant	10 days	@	$5,000.00	per month		$	2,326.00

TOTAL COSTS & EXPENSES **$ 33,453.00**