

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH  
Rec'd.  
MAY 24 2001  
C.I.# \_\_\_\_\_  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

**Assessment Report**  
on  
**Geological Mapping  
and  
Geochemical Sampling**

on the  
**Kendall Property**  
(Kendall, Goat 1 & 2)  
Cariboo Mining Division

N.T.S. 93H/7W  
Latitude 53° 27' N  
Longitude 120° 48' W

Owner:  
**Ewald Lemke**  
P.O. Box 316  
Atlin, B.C.  
V0W 1A0

Operator:  
**Trent Lemke**  
P.O. Box 235  
Qualicum Beach, B.C.  
V9K 1S8

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Christopher J. Wild, P. Eng.  
Consulting Geological Engineer

May 16, 2001

26,551

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## 1.0 Summary

The Kendall claims cover a significant new vein-type copper-silver-gold occurrence, located 44 kilometres northwest of McBride in the rugged Cariboo Mountains of east-central British Columbia. A large zone of copper staining was discovered and staked by Trent Lemke in 1996, following an aerial reconnaissance. In 1997, Phelps Dodge examined and optioned the property, and carried out a modest program of geological mapping and rock geochemistry. In 1999, Lemke used a rock saw and chisel to collect 17 channel and grab samples. Samples ran up to 14.0% copper and 8.6 ppm silver.

The property is underlain by a northwest trending metasedimentary sequence of dolomitic siltstone, siliceous pelitic phyllite, grit, quartzite, and black phyllite. Significant quartz veining occupies the NNW-trending fault between gritty quartzite and argillite units. Mineralization within the vein structure consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, minor arsenopyrite, and possibly some native Cu and chalcocite, in lenses and streaks 2-10 metres long and up to 1 metre wide apparently associated with pelitic inclusions within the main vein structure.

Six grab samples were collected from an area of strong copper mineralization to determine potential *copper grades and associations with precious and trace metals*. As expected, *copper grades are high* for those samples with obvious chalcopyrite. These samples also contain minor amounts of bornite, native copper, and perhaps chalcocite. Pyrite is a major accessory. Precious metal content is quite low and only moderately correlatable with copper. Silver values peak at 6.9 ppm (gpt); gold is weak but detectable, reaching 0.05 gpt, with these slightly elevated values associated with higher copper grades. High copper grades were reflected in slightly elevated molybdenum, mercury, cadmium, selenium, tellurium, and possibly thallium. Gold potential is considered high due to significant reported placer gold production from creeks draining the area of the Kendall Property.

Detailed geological mapping and sampling is recommended to better understand the dimensions of the veins and the distribution of grades across the vein structure. Several short diamond drillholes are proposed to test down-dip of the sulphide-rich parts of the vein to determine distribution of grades below surface. Also, the north and south trend of the vein should be prospected.

## 2.0 Introduction

A brief geological mapping and sampling program was carried out on the Kendall Property on September 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>, 2000. The purpose of the program was to assess the economic potential of the showing, provide a geological framework for the mineralization, and recommend further work required, if any.

### 2.1 Location and Access

The Kendall Property is located 44 kilometres northwest of McBride in the rugged Cariboo Mountains of east-central British Columbia (Figure 1). Access is by helicopter only. The Goat River Forest Access Road crosses Kendall Creek approximately 7 kilometres east of the property. That crossing is 7.5 kilometres southwest of the junction with Highway 16, approximately 35 kilometres northwest of McBride. Logging is planned for the Kendall Creek valley in the next couple of years.

### 2.2 Physiography

The property sits at an elevation of between 1700 – 2400 metres in the steep and rugged Cariboo Mountains, the northernmost range of the Columbia Mountains. Most of the property sits above tree line; ice fields occupy the higher western portion of the claims.

### 2.3 Claim Status

The Kendall Property consists of one 2 post mineral claim and two 4 post (modified grid) mineral claims located in the Cariboo Mining Division. A total of 25 units cover an area of approximately 620 hectares. Table 1 lists the claims currently in good standing prior to the application of 2000 assessment. All claims are owned by Ewald Lemke.

**Table 1**  
Kendall Property Mining Claims

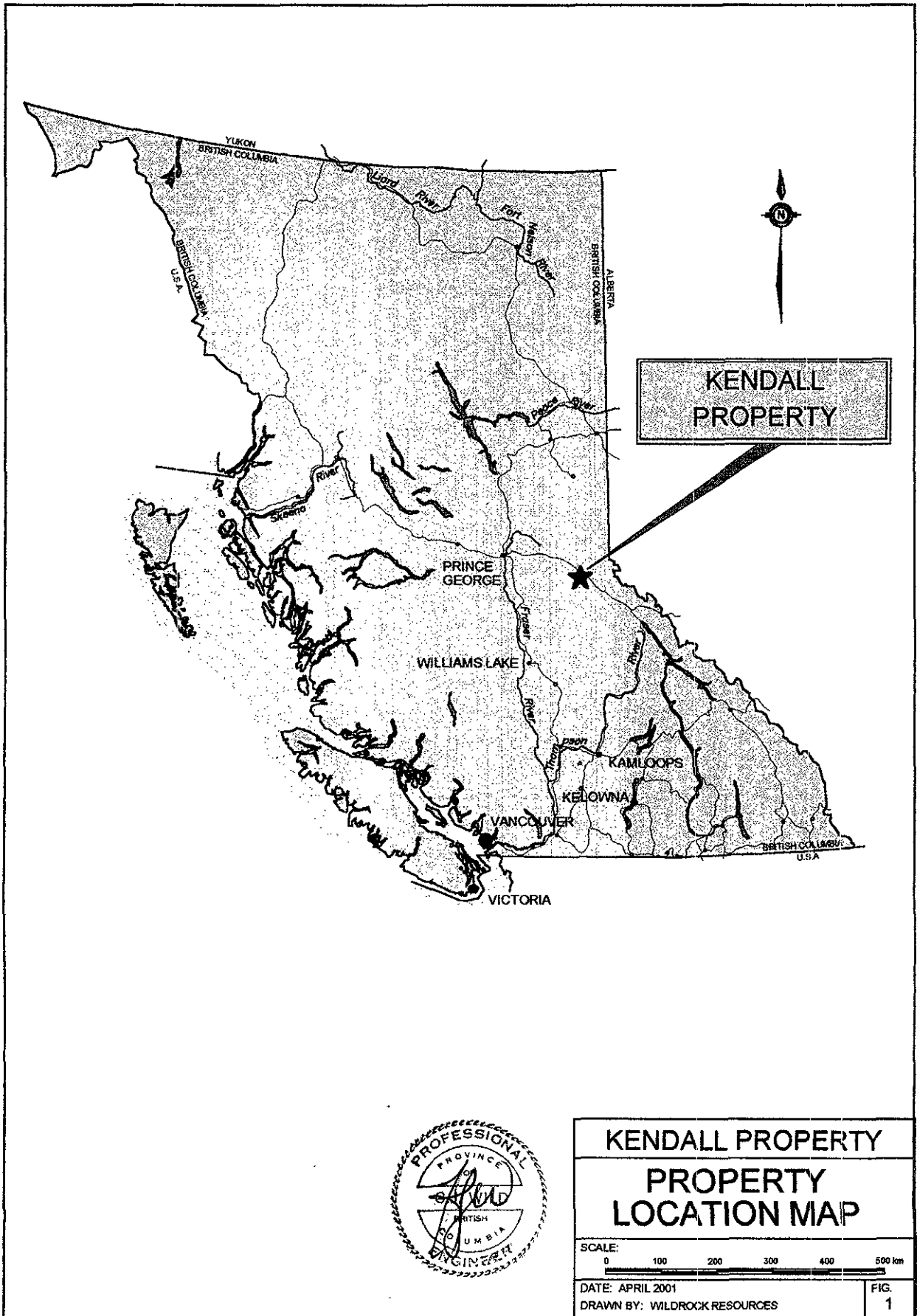
<i>Claim Name</i>	<i>Record No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Expiry Date</i>	<i>NTS</i>
<i>The Kendall Claim</i>	354069	1	25	February 24, 2002	93H/7W
<i>Goat 1</i>	358067	16	400	July 13, 2002	93H/7W
<i>Goat 2</i>	358068	8	200	July 13, 2002	93H/7W

### 2.4 Property History

Prior to the discovery of the Kendall Showing in 1996, no significant exploration work had been documented in the area of the Kendall claims. Trent Lemke noticed copper stain and gossans near the headwaters of Kendall Creek, discovered significant mineralization exposed near the toe of a small icefield and subsequently staked the Kendall Claim. Lemke collected seven samples that returned copper grades ranging from 1.0% - 6.64%.

In 1997, Phelps Dodge examined and optioned the property. A modest surface exploration program included mapping, prospecting, and grab and chip sampling. Grab sampling confirmed mineralization over a 1200 metre strike length. A series of chip samples at three locations across the vein system returned 0.37% over 9 metres, 0.72% over 7 metres, and 0.51% over 8 metres (Kulla, 1998).

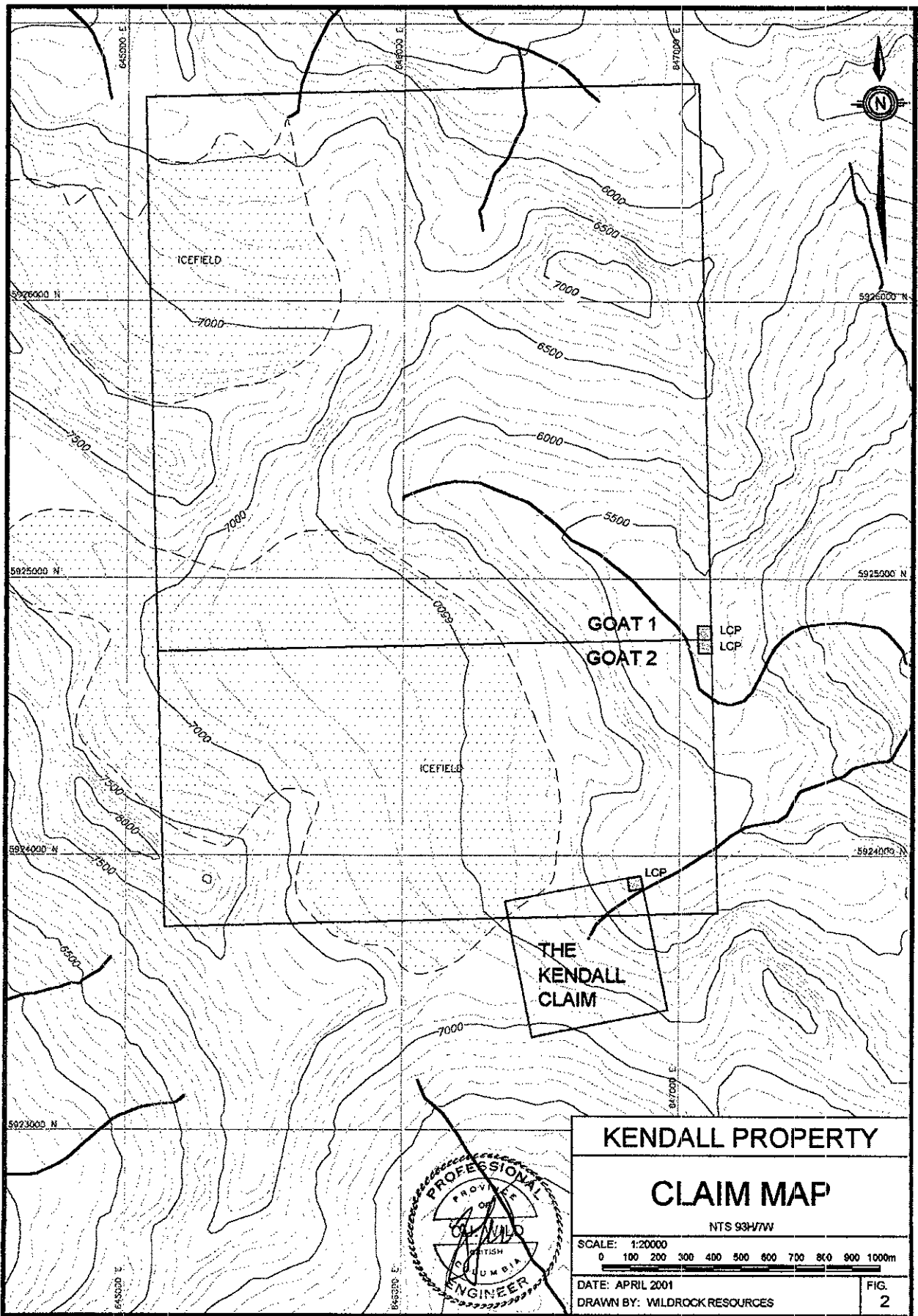
In 1999, Lemke collected 17 channel and grab samples from the mineralized zone using a rock saw and chisel. Results included 2.84% copper over 2.10 metres and 2.54% copper over 2.95 metres. Samples over shorter intervals returned copper grades up to 14.0% (Lemke, 1999).



KENDALL  
PROPERTY



<b>KENDALL PROPERTY</b>	
<b>PROPERTY LOCATION MAP</b>	
SCALE: 0 100 200 300 400 500 km	
DATE: APRIL 2001	FIG. 1
DRAWN BY: WILDROCK RESOURCES	



**KENDALL PROPERTY**

**CLAIM MAP**

NTS 93H/7W

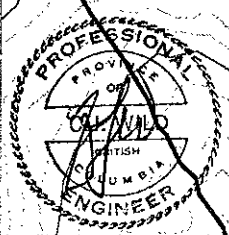
SCALE: 1:20000



DATE: APRIL 2001

DRAWN BY: WILDROCK RESOURCES

FIG. 2



**2.5 2000 Program**

In September 2000, the author was contracted to assess the economic potential of the showing, provide a geological framework for the mineralization, and recommend further work required, if any. Two days were spent mapping the showing area, collecting six large grab samples, and examining the regional potential. A third day was spent compiling the data and report writing. Samples were selected to best assess the precious metal potential of the property. Copper grades ranged up to 12.6%, gold up to 0.05 grams per tonne (gpt), and silver to 6.9 parts per million (ppm).

### 3.0 Geological Setting

#### 3.1 Regional Geology

The eastern Cariboo Mountains are underlain by a thick sequence of turbiditic feldspathic sandstones, grits, grey phyllites, minor siltstone, shale, and limestone of the Late Proterozoic (Hadrynian) Windernere Supergroup (Campbell et al, 1973). These rocks core a broad northwest-plunging syncline flanked by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Gog Group to the east and Upper to Lower Cambrian Cariboo Group to the west. Metamorphic grade is sub to upper greenschist. Open to tight, southwest-verging folds with a steep axial planar cleavage and regional shallow northwest plunge, are superimposed on an earlier phase marked by layer parallel schistosity.

#### 3.2 Property Geology

The Kendall Property is underlain by a northwest-trending metasedimentary sequence of dolomitic siltstone, siliceous pelitic phyllite, grit, quartzite, and black phyllite. Dolomitic siltstone, in the northeast corner of the Goat 1 Claim, is at the structural bottom of the sequence. Grey, siliceous phyllite overlies the siltstone, and is, in turn, overlain by a ledge of thickly bedded grit, quartzite, minor phyllite and conglomerate. In the showing area, the grit unit is separated from an overlying black argillaceous phyllite by a steep NNW-trending fault that hosts a zone of quartz veining with significant sulphides. Bedding in the grit unit was measured at 148°/50°SW.

Significant quartz veining occupies the NNW-trending fault between the gritty quartzite and argillite. There are two phases of quartz veining within the zone, one parallel to the fault structure and a second crosscutting phase at approximately 60° east of the fault trend. The first phase forms a series of discontinuous white quartz veins 1 – 30 centimetres thick cut by a series of discontinuous 1 – 2 centimetre thick, glassy white quartz veins. Overall, the fault zone ranges from 2 – 20 metres in width and appears to dip more steeply to the southwest than does bedding.

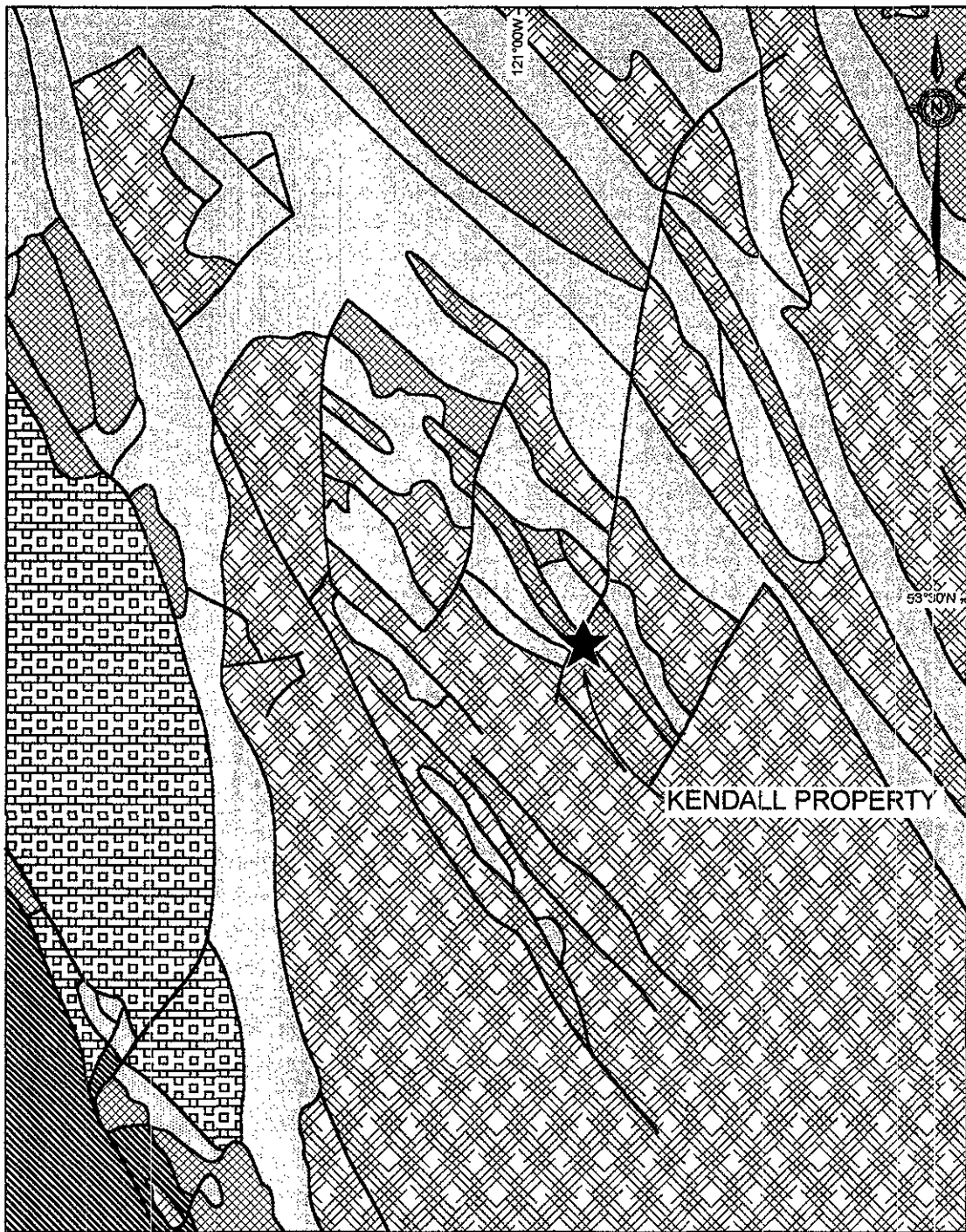
The hangingwall consists of highly contorted thinly bedded, dark grey, siliceous argillite and pelitic phyllite, locally silty, well-foliated and crenulated. Quartz veins in argillite are thin, irregular, discontinuous, and are more pyritic with few zones of significant copper mineralization. Fe-carbonate and pale green sericite (possibly fuchsite/mariposite) are relatively common. Footwall rocks consist of relatively clean, white to pale green quartzite, locally gritty and silty, with occasional second phase quartz veinlets generally less than 2 centimetres in width, often oriented along fractures that cut the main vein at 60° to its trend. These veinlets are often weakly mineralized with minor malachite along the selvages.

Mineralization within the vein structure consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, minor arsenopyrite, and possibly some native copper and chalcocite. These occur in lenses and streaks 2-10 metres long and up to 1 metre wide apparently associated with pelitic inclusions within the main vein structure. Often "clois" of sulphides occur in quartz-carbonate sections. Pyrite tends to occur in thin veinlets and lenses. Sulphides are locally weathered to malachite and lesser azurite, orange to dark brown goethite and iron-carbonate and occasional hematite. Sulphides can be found in pebbly quartz-quartzite breccia, quartz-carbonate vein breccia, and in foliated quartz-flooded pelite within the vein.







North of the showing area, the vein becomes more uniform in texture, composition and width. Quartz-carbonate dominates with only minor sulphides, occasional malachite, and virtually no pelitic inclusions. Off the ledge, the quartzite pinches against the fault and likely continues as a thin unit that can be seen climbing the steep slope north of the cirque. The footwall to the north is more silty and pelitic though still distinct from the grey hangingwall pelite. Copper-bearing float with highly anomalous silver values is reported in a cirque another kilometre north of the steep ridge. This area was not investigated due to the steepness of the terrain and the wet weather conditions.

To the south, the fault zone appears to end in the small cirque although the quartzite-dark phyllite contact continues to the southeast. In fact, the pelite may core a significant fold that may repeat the contact further upslope although this possibility was not investigated. However, it is possible that a similar fault-vein structure could exist under the icefield to the immediate west.





modified from Journey and Stephen 1995

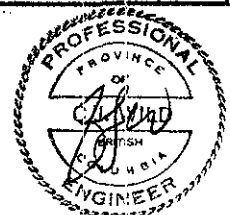
- |   |                                       |   |                                   |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|  | Upper Proterozoic-Paleozoic Eagle Bay |  | Devonian-Triassic Slide Mountain  |
|  | Upper Proterozoic Gog                 |  | Devonian-Mississippian Earn       |
|  | Upper Proterozoic Windermere          |  | Cambrian-Devonian Rocky Mountains |

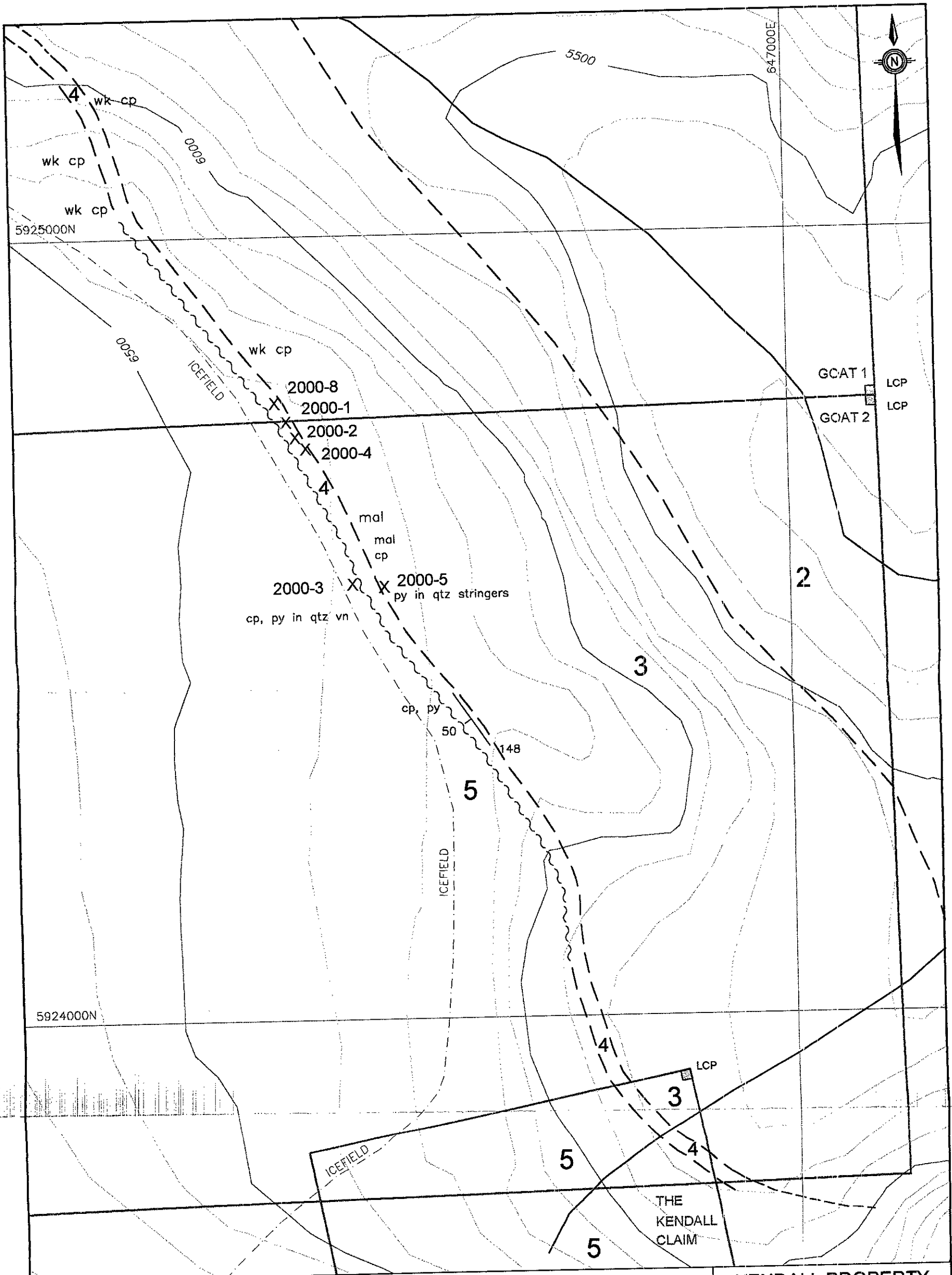
## KENDALL PROPERTY SIMPLIFIED REGIONAL GEOLOGY

SCALE: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30km

DATE: APRIL 2001  
DRAWN BY: WILDROCK RESOURCES

FIG. 3





5	DARK BANDED PHYLLITE	X 2000-4	GRAB SAMPLE
4	QUARTZITE, MINERALIZED HORIZON	~~~~~	FAULT
3	GRIT, QUARTZITE, MINERALIZED CONGLOMERATE	---	GEOLOGIC CONTACT
2	PHYLLITE		
1	DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE		

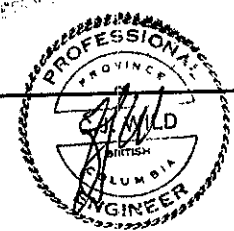
**KENDALL PROPERTY**

**GEOLOGY MAP**

SCALE: 1:5000  
 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250m

DATE: APRIL 2001  
 DRAWN BY: WILDROCK RESOURCES

FIG. 4



#### 4.0 Rock Sampling Program

Six grab samples were collected from within a small area of strong copper mineralization to determine potential copper grades and associations with precious and trace metals. All 6 samples were assayed for gold using total metallics assay, and analyzed for 28 elements using ICP methodology. One large sample of high-grade mineralization was processed and analyzed for gold using a total metallic assay. Sample locations are plotted on Figure 4, results are tabulated in Table 2.

**Table 2**  
Results of 2000 Rock Sampling Program

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Cu (%)</i>	<i>Ag (ppm)</i>	<i>Au(gpt)</i>
2000-1	Cp-rich quartz vein.	12.6	6.9	0.05
2000-2	Qtz-Fe-carb vein, cp-rich.	8.63	2.3	0.04
2000-3	Qtz vein in grey phyllite, minor cp and malachite.	1.05	<0.2	0.03
2000-4	Qtz-Fe-carb vein, cp-rich.	7.48	1.3	0.02
2000-5	Pale gritty quartzite with minor Cr-mica.	230 ppm	<0.2	0.01
2000-8	Cp-rich, minor native copper in quartz vein.	11.8	2.1	0.04

As expected, copper grades are high for those samples with obvious chalcopyrite, especially 2000-1 and 2000-8. These samples also contain minor amounts of bornite, native copper, and perhaps chalcocite. Pyrite is a major accessory. No arsenopyrite, galena or sphalerite was detected in these particular samples.

The results in Table 2 together with ICP results for these samples and those collected by Phelps Dodge in 1997, point out a number of features of Kendall mineralization. First, precious metal content is quite low and only moderately correlatable with copper. Silver values peak at 6.9 ppm (gpt) in 2000 samples and 8.6 ppm in 1999 samples. Gold is weak but detectable, reaching 0.05 gpt, with these slightly elevated values associated with higher copper grades. Two samples collected off the property ran up to 0.15 gpt gold, associated with low copper and moderate to high arsenic values.

High copper grades were reflected in elevated molybdenum, mercury, cadmium, selenium, tellurium, and possibly thallium. Peak values for these potential pathfinder elements are low. For instance, the highest mercury value is 1035 ppb, 9.6 ppm selenium, 23.0 ppm tellurium, 25.1 ppm molybdenum, 90 ppm arsenic, and 2 ppm cadmium. Zinc is weak at a maximum of 109 ppm, lead is less than 2 ppm.

## 5.0 Conclusions

1. The Kendall vein system represents a significant new copper discovery. Locally, copper grades are very high and the economic potential of the property should be tested.
2. Placer gold production has been reported from near the confluence of Kendall Creek and Goat River and from other creeks draining the area of the Kendall Property. Though no significant gold has been discovered on the claims thus far, the Kendall vein system has strong potential to host gold.
3. Detailed geological mapping and sampling is recommended to better understand the dimensions of the veins and the distribution of grades across the vein structure. Previous sample locations should be located on a detailed geological map.
4. Several short diamond drillholes are proposed to test down-dip of the sulphide-rich parts of the vein to determine distribution of grades below surface.
5. The north and south trend of the vein should be prospected. Two samples collected by Phelps Dodge from boulders in a cirque 1.5 km north of the showing area returned copper values of 1.80% and 2.29%.

Respectfully submitted,



Christopher J. Wild, P.Eng.  
Consulting Geological Engineer



April 30, 2001

## **6.0 References**

Campbell, R.B., Mountjoy, E.W., Young, F.G., (1973): Geology of the McBride Map-Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 72-35.

Kulla, G.K. (1998): Geochemical Report on the Kendall Property, B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report #25454, 15 p.

Kulla, G.K. (1998): Vendor Report – Kendall Property, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia, unpublished report, 9 p.

Lemke, T. (1999): The Kendall Claim, unpublished report.

Payne, C.W. (1997): Property Examination Report on the Kendall Prospect, Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia, unpublished report, 2 p.

Wild, C.J. (2000): Kendall Property Examination, unpublished report, 2 p.

**Appendix 1****2000 Program Expenditures****Drilling***Assaying*

	8 samples @	\$ 20.50 per sample	\$ 164.00
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*Personnel*

Geologist - C. Wild	2 days @	\$ 300.00 per day	\$ 600.00
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Sampler	16 hours @	\$ 30.00 per hour	\$ 480.00
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Labourers	32 man-hours @	\$ 20.00 per day	\$ 640.00
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*Reporting, Maps, etc.*

Geologist - C. Wild	1 days @	\$ 300.00 per day	\$ 300.00
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Drafting	2 hours @	\$ 40.00 per hour	\$ 80.00
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*Room and Board*

	16 man-days @	\$ 95.00 per day	\$ 1,520.00
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*Transportation*

Helicopter			\$ 2,039.50
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Truck - C. Wild	2 days @	\$ 50.00 per day	\$ 100.00
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*Miscellaneous*

Water pump	2 days @	\$ 45.00 per day	\$ 90.00
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Travel expenses			\$ 116.47
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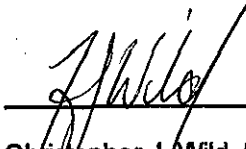
<b>Totals</b>			<b>\$ 6,129.97</b>
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GST not included

**Appendix 2**  
**Statement of Qualifications**

I, Christopher J. Wild, do hereby certify that:

- 1 I am a consulting geological engineer currently residing at 307 Lexington Road, Williams Lake, British Columbia.
- 2 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Geological Engineering, Mineral Exploration Option (1984).
- 3 I have worked in mineral exploration and mine geology in Canada and Argentina on a full-time basis since 1985.
- 4 I am Registered Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1994), and am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIM).
- 5 I supervised all exploration activity documented in this report.
- 6 I hold no interest, either direct or indirect, in the Kendall Property.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Christopher J. Wild, P.Eng.  
Consulting Geological Engineer



April 30, 2001

**Appendix 3**  
Analytical Data



## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2001-034

TRENT LEMKE  
PO Box 235  
Qualicum Beach, BC  
V9K 1S8

23-Apr-01

**ATTENTION: Trent Lemke**

*No. of samples received: 8*  
*Sample type: Rock*  
*Project #: None Given*  
*Shipment #: None Given*  
*Samples submitted by: T. Lemke*

ET #.	Tag #	Metallic Assay		
		Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Cu (%)
1	Sample 1 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.05	0.001	12.6
2	Sample 2 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.04	0.001	8.63
3	Sample 3 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.03	0.001	1.05
4	Sample 4 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.02	0.001	7.48
5	Sample 5 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.01	0.000	-
6	Sample 6 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.15	0.004	-
7	Sample 7 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.11	0.003	-
8	Sample 8 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.04	0.001	11.80

### QC DATA:

**Standard:**  
Su1A

- - 0.97

XLS/01

**ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.**  
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.  
B.C. Certified Assayer

19-Apr-01

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
10041 Dallas Drive  
KAMLOOPS, B.C.  
V2C 6T4

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2001-034

TRENT LEMKE  
Po Box 235  
Qualicum Beach, BC  
V9K 1S8

Phone: 250-573-5700  
Fax : 250-573-4557

ATTENTION: Trent Lemke

No. of samples received: 8  
Sample type: Rock  
Project #: None Given  
Shipment #: None Given  
Samples submitted by: T. Lemke

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn	
1	Sample 1 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	6.9	0.05	<5	65	<5	0.01	2	16	67	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	51	7	<0.01	43	>10000	<2	<5	<20	1	<0.01	30	1	<10	<1	109	
2	Sample 2 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	2.3	0.04	<5	30	<5	0.01	1	16	95	>10000	8.01	<10	<0.01	77	7	<0.01	28	>10000	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	10	1	<10	<1	72	
3	Sample 3 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	<0.2	0.06	<5	<5	<5	0.62	<1	6	122	>10000	1.53	<10	0.10	333	4	<0.01	25	30	<2	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	28	
4	Sample 4 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	1.3	0.06	<5	45	<5	0.02	<1	31	95	>10000	7.98	<10	<0.01	101	6	<0.01	35	>10000	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	30	1	<10	<1	75	
5	Sample 5 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	<0.2	0.06	<5	<5	<5	<0.01	<1	3	184	230	0.36	<10	<0.01	49	<1	<0.01	9	30	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	1	<10	<1	4	
6	Sample 6 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	0.6	0.08		510	70	<5	0.25	<1	64	128	1057	>10	<10	0.44	560	17	0.02	54	20	92	<5	<20	6	<0.01	30	3	<10	<1	37
7	Sample 7 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	1.7	0.23	>10000	55	25	0.18	<1	277	92	265	>10	<10	1.19	603	13	0.02	341	630	156	<5	<20	17	<0.01	20	3	<10	<1	98	
8	Sample 8 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	2.1	0.02	90	50	<5	<0.01	<1	72	196	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	97	14	<0.01	155	>10000	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	20	1	<10	<1	45	

QC DATA:

Resplit:

1	Sample 1 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	7.8	0.04	<5	50	<5	0.01	2	15	77	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	49	9	<0.01	39	>10000	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	20	1	<10	<1	100
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Repeat:

1	Sample 1 Kendall Claim / Sept. 2000	6.9	0.04	<5	50	<5	0.01	2	17	65	>10000	>10	<10	<0.01	56	9	<0.01	44	>10000	<2	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	10	1	<10	<1	105
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Standard:

GEO'01		1.4	1.88	55	155	<5	1.51	<1	18	68	93	3.19	<10	0.86	653	<1	0.02	22	730	22	5	<20	58	0.07	<10	74	<10	7	67
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dfl/29  
XLS/01

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.  
B.C. Certified Assayer