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## Geological Report

# Zip Claim Group

Greenwood Mining Division  
British Columbia, Canada

Prepared for



## Gold City Industries Ltd.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

27-255

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# 1 Summary

The Zip claim group, composed of nine contiguous two post mineral claims are located 7.5 kilometres east of Greenwood and adjacent to Gold City Industries Ltd. Golden Crown Property, in south central British Columbia. Gold City staked the claims and has 100% interest in the claims.

The Greenwood area is a strongly mineralized region, ranking sixth largest in gold production in British Columbia with 1.2 million ounces of gold. Much of the production was from the Phoenix copper-gold skarn, some 2.5 kilometres from the Zip claims. The Republic district of northern Washington, 50 kilometres south of the claims, has produced 2.5 million ounces of gold from epithermal deposits with grades typically better than 0.5 oz/t Au. Together with recent exploration discoveries immediately south of the border, past production and resources of the area between Greenwood and Republic exceed 7.4 million ounces of gold. Furthermore, the Rossland mining camp 50 kilometres east of the claims has produced 2.7 million ounces of gold from similar veins and geology to that on the Golden Crown property.

A robust corridor of west northwest trending sub parallel and closely spaced steeply dipping massive sulfide and quartz-sulfide veins occur on the Golden Crown property. The core of the known mineralization lies within an area 130m wide by 800m long. Veins typically are 1-2 metres true width, with local developments to 5 metres true width near the serpentinite contact. Veins range greatly in sulfide content but generally contain 50-70% sulfides of pyrrhotite-pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue. Quartz veins with very low sulfide content are also present. Both vein types can carry high gold tenor.

The Zip claim group is underlain by Permian-aged Knob Hill Group volcanic rocks and chert intruded by Jurassic-Cretaceous-aged Nelson Plutonic diorite plugs. The volcanic unit is unconformably overlain by Triassic-aged Brooklyn Formation siltstone and chert pebble conglomerate.

The Zip claims received a cursory field examination totaling 2 man days which saw 1:5000 scale mapping and limited prospecting. Fracture pyrite in andesitic volcanics as well as carbonate and quartz veined volcanic rocks returned mildly elevated gold numbers. The proximity to the Golden Crown vein system makes these claims important to potentially expand the system in the northeast direction. The evaluation of the Zip claims should continue. More detailed mapping and prospecting is required. Soil sampling in areas of cover in and around anomalous gold and copper elevations should occur.

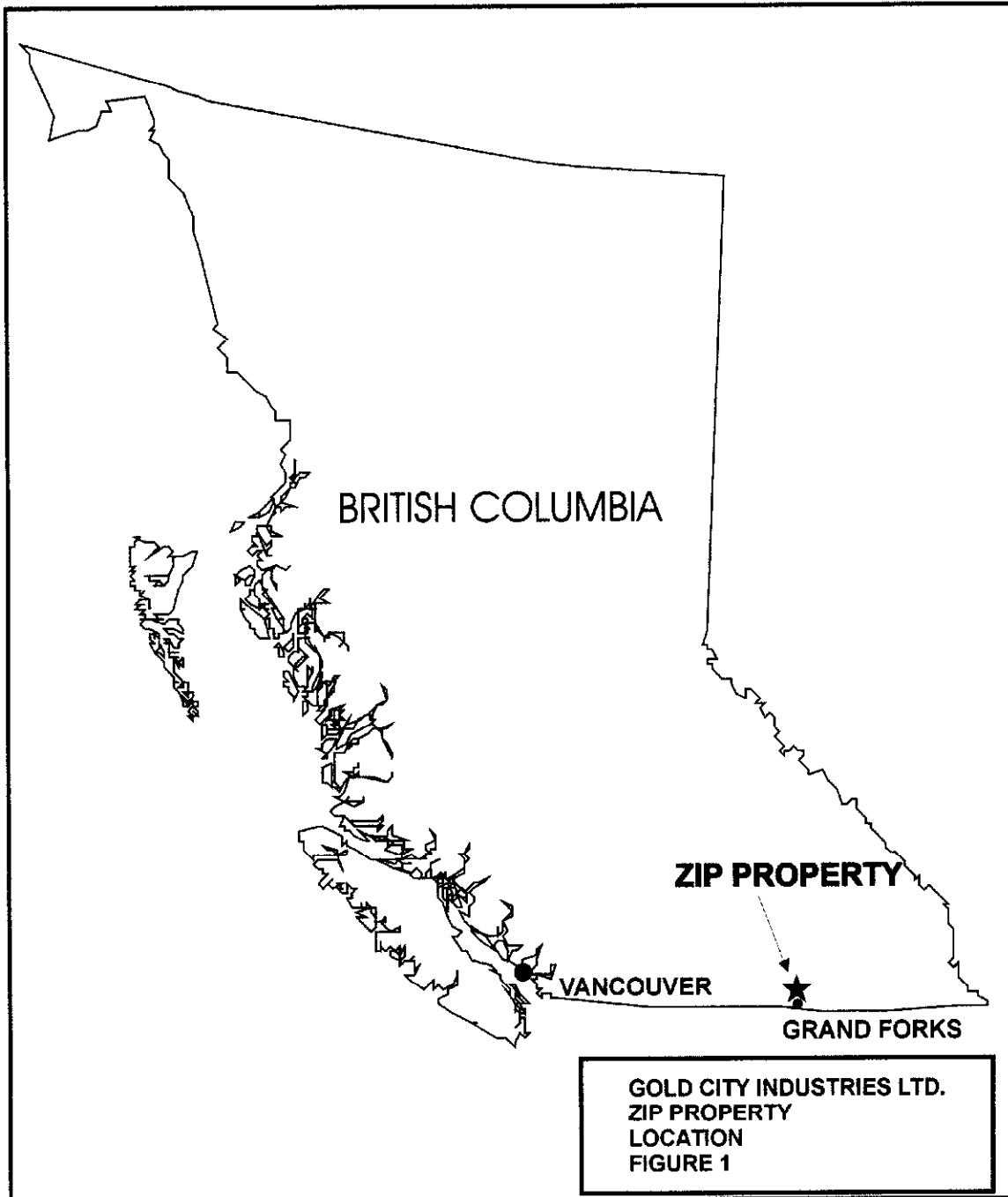
## 2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

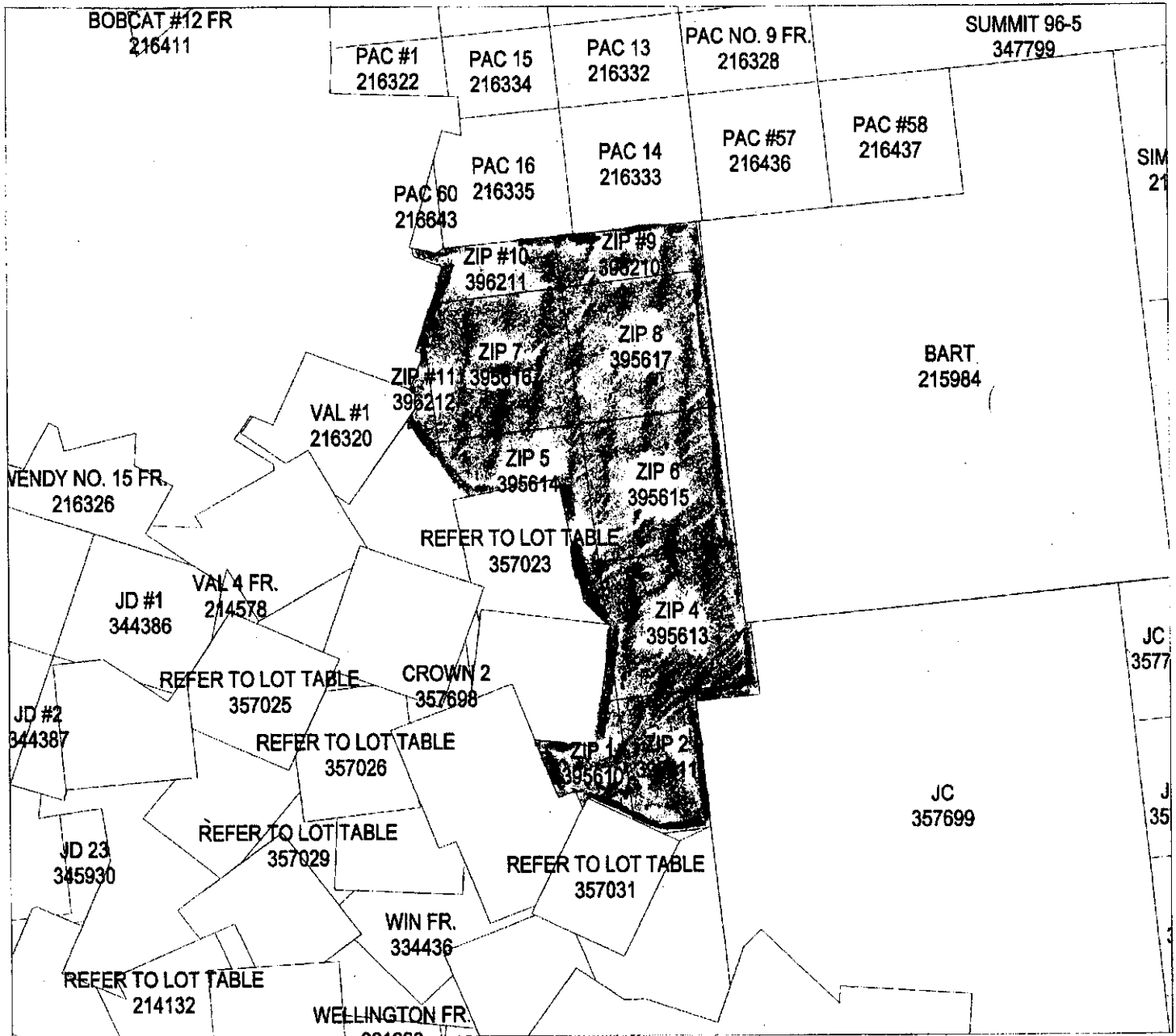
This report was prepared by the writer on behalf of Gold City Industries Ltd. This report has been prepared at the request of Mr. Fred Sveinson, P.Eng., President of Gold City Industries Ltd. for the purposes of providing a technical report for assessment credit.

On July 27, 2003 two workers spend the day mapping at 1:5000 scale and prospecting along the road network crossing the property. A total of 5 rock samples were collected. Two additional days in split mobilization of crews to the area were incurred.

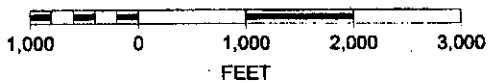
## 3 Property Description and Location

The Zip claim group is comprised of nine contiguous two post mineral claims totaling 9 units (see Figures 1 and 2). Gold City Industries Ltd. staked the claims and recorded them on August 1, 2002. The claims are located within the Greenwood Mining Division in south central British Columbia, Canada. The claims, on NTS map sheet 82E/02E are centered on 49° 05' N and 118° 34' W. The nine claims are 7.5 kilometres east of Greenwood and 3.2 kilometres southeast of Phoenix at an elevation of 1200 metres.





SCALE 1 : 20,000



**GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.  
ZIP MINERAL CLAIMS  
FIGURE 2**

ZIP MINERAL CLAIMS						
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Map Sheet	Status	Mining Divison	Units	Tag No.
395610	ZIP 1	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	691232M
395611	ZIP 2	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	691233M
395612	ZIP 3	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	691234M
395613	ZIP 4	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	691235M
395614	ZIP 5	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	690669M
395615	ZIP 6	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	690670M
395616	ZIP 7	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	690671M
395617	ZIP 8	082E008	2004.08.01	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	685429M
396210	ZIP #9	082E008	2004.09.02	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	680638M
396211	ZIP #10	082E008	2004.09.02	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	680639M
396212	ZIP #11	082E008	2004.09.02	07 GREENWOOD	1 un	680633M

The writer is unaware of any environmental liabilities on the claims. Any exploration work would require Notice of Work Permits before proceeding, however, at this time no applications are pending nor currently granted.

#### 4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The nine claims are 7.5 kilometres east of Greenwood and 3.2 kilometres southeast of the Phoenix. The claims are easily accessible by paved provincial highway (i.e. Crowsnest Highway No. 3). Mid way between Greenwood and Grand Fork, BC is the Phoenix Ski Hill gravel road which connects with the Snowshoe Main road, an old rail grade. This road crosses the northern and western parts of the claims with subsidiary logging roads providing additional access. The nearest full-service airport is at Penticton.

The regional terrain is rolling and has an elevation range of approximately 300 to 2,000 meters. The claims occur at an elevation of about 1200 metres. In the area, generally the higher elevations are forest covered while the lower elevations are grass ranch land. The forest cover is second growth Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir and Larch with minimal underbrush. The area is encompassed in the Kettle Provincial Forest Department and lies between Boundary, Eholt and July Creeks. The largest drainage basin in the district is the Kettle River basin 16 kilometres southwest of the claims. The Snowshoe Creek cuts across the claim group.

The climate is quite dry, with hot summers accompanied by little rainfall. Snowfall is generally less than 1 metre. Work could be carried out year round with minimal road ploughing to access during winter months as much of the access route is ploughed and maintained year round.

The area has exceptional infrastructure available in the immediate area to support mining. A natural gas pipeline and two power lines lie immediately south of the claims. There is a large, skilled workforce of trades and technical professionals as well as equipment suppliers available throughout the region. Most services can be obtained from Grand Forks, Osoyoos and Penticton.

The claims cover the northern extension of the Golden Crown property. Besides the exploration merits of the claims due to the proximity to the Golden Crown vein system they may also provide a suitable area for tailing to a milling operation.

## 5 History

There are no historical workings or assessment reports for the claims, however, a historical record of the Golden Crown area is provided.

The Winnipeg and Golden Crown claims and their immediate area have had a long history of exploration and development partially described by previous workers (Robb, 190; Sookochoff, 1984a; Kim 1987c; Keyte and Sanders, 1980). The following exploration and development history on the claims comes from these sources as well as from Minister of Mines Annual Reports (1895-1905, 1938-41 and 1967-68), and from Minfile records 082ESE032 and 082ESE033.

The Winnipeg and Golden Crown claims were originally staked in 1894 and subsequently crown granted in 1896, however, owned and worked independently.

During 1900 and 1901 the owners of the Golden Crown sunk a 322 foot deep two compartment shaft on the Golden Crown vein and conducted a series of cross-cuts, raises and drifts totaling an additional approximately 2,500 feet on the 100, 150 and 300 foot levels. Production of 2,743 tons averaging 0.45 oz/t Au and 1.5% Cu occurred at this time. Production was reported from three stopes on the 100 foot level reaching 55 metres either side of the shaft. Stope backs exceeded 20 metres on a vein averaging 1.5 metres thick steeply dipping to the south. A 100 metre long exploration/access adit was later driven on the Golden Crown claim however the adit reached its target.

In 1899, the owners of the Winnipeg claim sunk a 300 foot deep shaft on one of two veins reported separated by 80-100 feet. Approximately 275 feet of drifting was done along the 100 foot level, however, by 1902 a total of 1,000 feet of sinking and raises and 3,000 feet of cross-cuts and drifts were completed. In May 1902 a disastrous fire and financial difficulties resulted in a suspension of operations. The 1903 Minister of Mines Annual Report stated that "It is a pity that such a promising property as the Winnipeg should be so heavily handicapped." Although some production was reported from 1900-1903, the majority of the production was completed for the period 1910-1912. The property lay dormant until 1940, when a very minor production occurred. The total production from the Winnipeg claim stands at 58,771 tons averaging 0.2 oz/t Au and 0.16% Cu.

It should be noted that the production figures reported on both the Winnipeg and Golden Crown claims do not appear to be consistent with the extent of their respective workings and dumps. It is speculated that the total production figures may be in different proportion for each claim.

Following these production episodes no work was reported on the two claims until 1965-68 when Sabina Mines and Scurry Rainbow conducted a diamond drilling and geophysical program targeting the serpentinite for hosting nickel and chromite. Sixteen BQ holes in 1650 metres were done. Only data for 10 of these holes is available (Kim, 1987c).

Grand Forks Syndicate completed a 5 hole drill program in 1976 totaling approximately 200 metres. This was followed by a 12 hole drill program when Con Am Resources optioned the claims during the period 1977-1978.

Boundary Exploration Ltd. (later Consolidated Boundary Exploration) acquired the claims in 1979 and completed a 4 hole 300 metre drill program.

The claims were optioned in 1980 to Mundece Mines. Drill holes were resurveyed. The Golden Crown shaft was de-watered to the 100 foot level allowing for the surveying, mapping and chip sampling (56 samples). Mundece drilled 16 additional holes totaling 1500 metres and conducted a surface mapping program.

In 1983, Grand Forks Mines Ltd. optioned 50% interest in the claims. Between 1983 and 1990 a total of 137 surface and 53 underground diamond drill holes were conducted on the claims and their adjacent claims culminating in the discovery of nine mineralized zones. At this point the Winnipeg and Golden Crown claims were explored as part of a larger property, the Golden Crown Project, which included eleven additional adjoining reverted crown grants. All available data was entered into a digital database in 1987 which allowed the preparation of a preliminary resource that was encouraging enough to recommend a \$1.3 million surface drilling and underground program. A program of 750 metre of drifting and cross-cuts was carried out to provide for underground drilling access, future

haulage access and a 150lb bulk sample from the King vein. In addition, the Golden Crown workings were de-watered to the 150 level and a vent raise connected the exploration adit to the old 100 foot level. The Golden Crown workings are still accessible via the shaft, although some ladders may require improvements. Ten surface drill holes were also completed in this phase.

In 1988, a \$1 million Phase II program was conducted consisting of 48 underground drill holes, 12 surface drill holes, and 365 metres of additional drifting and cross-cutting. The trackless exploration drift length now is 1070 metres long with dimensions of 9' x 12'. Drilling discovered the main shoot on the King vein below drift level and defined a southwest rake.

Grand Forks Mines underwent a name change and share consolidation in 1989 to Attwood Gold Corporation and earned the remaining 50% interest in the claims. A minimal (5 holes) underground drilling program was completed in 1989.

Geologist R. Seraphim made a resource estimate in 1989. The "drill indicated reserve" of 62,270 tons averaged 0.455 oz/t Au, 0.52 oz/t Ag and 0.7% Cu, and included a 25% dilution, 10 metre area of influence and a 0.25 oz/t Au cut-off for 1 metre true thickness. Mr. Seraphim indicated the potential to expand that number. This is not a declared resource on the property and should not be relied upon but remains a historic figure. The writer has not prepared nor confirmed this resource estimation and as it pre-dates National Instrument 43-101, it does not comply with NI 43-101 requirements for mineral resource estimation. Based on current CIM standards on mineral resources and reserves, the reported mineral inventory would be classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

A \$1.9 million program was recommended to better define the shoots by drifts and raises and driving a decline 100 feet below the adit level, however, the program was not initiated.

Attwood completed 34 surface drill holes in 1990, in addition to a soil geochemistry and geophysical survey on the claims and the adjoining claims. Re-surveying of all locatable drill holes was also accomplished. The digital database was thoroughly reviewed and updated by a new exploration team who identified errors in the original database used by Seraphim.

In 1990 G. Ford, P.Eng. performed an independent resource estimate for Attwood Gold Corporation of 37,100 tons grading 0.999 opt gold (uncut), 0.536 opt gold (cut) and 1.12% copper on the Winnipeg-Golden Crown and Calumet claims. Ford's calculation assumed a lower cut-off of 0.25 opt Au over 1 metre true width, a 3.51 specific gravity, maximum area of influence of 10 metres, and dilution to 1 metre true width. This is also not a declared resource on the property and should not be relied upon but remains a historic figure. The writer has not prepared nor confirmed this resource estimation and as it pre-dates National Instrument 43-101, it does not comply with NI 43-101 requirements for mineral resource estimation. Based on current CIM standards on mineral resources and reserves, the reported mineral inventory would be classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource until such times as a current resource estimate from an independent qualified person is made. The resource on its own does not currently demonstrate economic viability.

In 1990, a dispute arose between Attwood Gold and Consolidated Boundary over the perceived reduction in resource base. The issue was later settled in 1991, however, a change in management in Attwood resulted in the property going dormant.

In 1997 the Winnipeg and Golden Crown claims were acquired by Century Gold. The surrounding 11 reverted crown grants were also acquired by Century Gold, maintained under the title of Golden Crown Property. Century Gold conducted a database review and corrected additional errors in the database and conducted a mapping and trenching program on the Golden Crown Property in 1998 and 1999. Only a small portion of this trenching program was conducted on the Winnipeg and Golden Crown claims, specifically on the Golden Crown, Samaritan and Princess veins. The work provided an improvement to structural and geological controls, including drawing similarities to mineralization at Rosslund, B.C. In 1998, the main exploration adit accessing the vein system on Winnipeg and Golden Crown was rehabilitated for mapping. Century Gold did not fulfill their obligations, thus returned to Dynasty Motor Car Corporation in 2002.



## **6 Summary of 2003 Work Program**

The work program described in this report was carried out on July 27, 2003. A total of 5 rock samples were collected during a 1:5000 scale preliminary mapping exercise on the claims. The 2003 exploration program was staffed by geologist P. Cowley and prospector Alan Raven. Two additional days in split mobilization of crews to the area were incurred.

The five rock samples were collected from outcrops and subcrops and delivered to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver for preparation and analysis. Samples were analysed for 37 elements by the Group 1F30 method (ICP Mass Spec analysis of 30 gram samples after aqua regia digestion).

## **7 Geological Setting**

### **7.1 Regional**

Fyles (1990) has performed the most recent mapping of the Greenwood district, previously mapped by Little (1983) and Church (1986). As the distribution of rocks in the area are controlled by a series of faults, both Jurassic-aged thrust faults and Tertiary-aged extensional and detachment faults, an understanding of the regional and local structure is essential in understanding the geology (Table 1: General Stratigraphic Column). Many of the important mineral deposits in the area are directly related to the major tectonic and structural features.

Fyles has Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks lying in a series of thrust slices above a high grade metamorphic basement developed from the Okanagan gneiss domes with a general northward dip of lithologies. The two high grade metamorphic suites in the region are the Grand Folks Gneissic Complex and the Tenas Mary Creek Complex. The Grand Forks Complex is a fault-bounded, uplifted block of cratonic crust lying east of a north-trending normal fault five kilometers south of the property. The Tenas Mary Creek complex is an uplifted domal succession that lies 4 kilometres southwest of the Lexington – Lone Star property.

Unconformably overlying Okanagan gneiss domes are firstly rocks of the late Paleozoic-aged Knob Hill Group which has a volcanic affinity, composed principally of chert, greenstone and related intrusives and serpentinite. Serpentinite bodies often marking thrusts represent part of a disrupted ophiolite sequence from the late Paleozoic-aged Knob Hill Group. The serpentinite as lenticular bodies to continuous sheets often exhibit Fe-carbonate alteration likely associated with the thrusting episode. Clasts of serpentinite in Middle Triassic conglomerate indicates a probable Permian age for the serpentinite. Knob Hill rocks are intruded by the Old Diorite, a hornblende diorite of variable texture that is cut by many veins and dated as Late Permian or older. The late Paleozoic Attwood Group unconformably overlies the Knob Hill Group. The Attwood Group is composed of sediments and volcanics, chiefly argillite, siltstone, limestone and andesite. Triassic-aged Brooklyn Formation unconformably overlies the older units and consists of limestone, clastic sediments and pyroclastics. The copper-gold skarns in the area such as Phoenix, Oro Denoro and Mother Lode-Greyhound are hosted in Brooklyn rocks.

A major compressional tectonic event in the Mesozoic resulted in the development of the five thrust faults in the region generally trending west or west-northwest and dip low to moderately to the north (Fyles, 1990). The lowest thrust sheet overlies the Tenas Mary Creek Core Complex along the White Mountain Fault 4 kilometers southwest of the Lexington – Lone Star property. The hangingwall of this thrust sheet is confined by the No. 7 Fault. The thrust sheet is composed of Attwood Group metasediments and Brooklyn greenstone. The No. 7 Fault also forms the footwall of the next thrust sheet, with the Wright Mountain Fault forming the hangingwall. Lithological units in this second thrust sheet are Knob Hill and subordinate Brooklyn Formation. All of the significant mineralization and deposits on the Lexington-Lone Star property are spatially and genetically associated with the No. 7 Fault. About 2 kilometres north of the Wright Mountain Fault is the Attwood Fault and a further 3 kilometres north lies the Lind Creek Fault. Knob Hill units namely serpentinite, Old Diorite, greenstone and sediments, outcrop on the thrust wedge related to the Lind Creek Fault.

Two Mesozoic intrusive episodes are recognized in the area and cut the above units, the Jurassic-aged Lexington Porphyry and Cretaceous-aged Nelson intrusions that form satellites from major batholiths.

Two Tertiary extensional events created two sets of important extensional faults. A series of steep northerly-trending normal faults offset all rock units and includes many major faults, forming graben and horst boundaries. The Republic Graben is bounded to the west by the Bacon Creek Fault. The Beacon Creek Fault seems to terminate just south of the Lone Star Mine. It is speculated that the northern extension of the Beacon Creek Fault may lie in the No. 7 Fault which could have reactivated in Tertiary time. The second Tertiary event is shown in steeply dipping northeasterly trending faults with dextral and west side down movement. Commonly in the vicinity of principal Tertiary faults are accompanying lesser faults with smaller sympathetic offsetting. Tertiary-aged volcanics and sediments unconformably overly older rock units, essentially controlled by the Tertiary-aged faulting. Eocene-aged Scatter Creek diorite dykes and pulaskite Coryell stocks and dykes also intrude older rocks.

Table 1: GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN after Fyles (1990)

AGE	NAME	MAP SYMBOL	LITHOLOGY	
Eocene	Penticton	Epi	Dykes, sills and irregular plutons of pulaskite syenite, monzonite and diorite. (Coryell intrusions)	
		Eps	Stratiform units, arkosic, volcanoclastic sediments (Kettle River Formation), flows of andesite, trachyte and phonolite (Marron Formation)	
Unconformity				
Cretaceous	Nelson	Qd	Mainly granodiorite and quartz diorite, minor diorite (d) and gabbro (g)	
Jurassic	Lexington	Qfp	Quartz feldspar porphyry	
Triassic	Brooklyn	TRb		
		TRbv	Fragmental greenstone and related diorite	
		TRbl	Limestone, calcareous sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate and skarn	
		TRbs	Green and maroon tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone and hornfels	
		TRba	Dark gray to black siltstone and argillite	
		TRbbx	Chert breccia or sharpstone conglomerate and minor tuff, tuffaceous siltstone, sandstone & breccia & maroon & green limestone-cobble conglomerate	
Unconformity				
Carboniferous or Permian	Attwood Group	Pa		
		Paa	Black cherty siltstone and argillite	
		Pal	Grey to white limestone, cherty limestone and minor dolomite	
		Pav	Andesitic volcanics	
	Fault contacts			
	Knob Hill	Pkc	Chert, grey argillite, siliceous greenstone and minor limestone	
		Pkv	Greenstone, pillow lava and breccia, amphibolite and minor limestone	
		Pkx	Fine chert breccia and conglomerate	
		Pkm	Grey and green schist and phyllite, buff to white quartzite, minor crystalline limestone, white dolomite, fine grained calcsilicate gneiss, quartz biotite gneiss and amphibolite	
	Serpentinite	sp	Serpentinite and listwanite	
	Old diorite	od	Coarse and fine grained hornblende diorite	

## 7.2 Property

The Zip claim group located in a terrain between the north northeast trending July Creek and Gold Drop Faults according to Files (1990) mapping. Permian-aged Knob Hill Group chert and greenstone are in contact with Triassic-aged Brooklyn chert breccia and tuffaceous sandstones and siltstones.

These and other lithologies were observed during the 1:5000 scale mapping and sampling program. In the northwest part of the property, a fine to very fine-grained massive diorite plug is present with dimensions of 350metres x 350metres. Chert rafts are found within the margins of the body. The diorite margins are not always clear where it is in contact with Knob Hill fine-grained medium green volcanic rocks to its east and southeast. The age of the diorite is not known but it is speculated to be part of the Jurassic-Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic suite. The Knob Hill volcanic rocks are all medium to dark green massive greenstone which is locally pillowed as well as pyroclastics. The pyroclastic rocks range from a fine grained andesitic to basaltic tuff to fine-grained plagioclase crystal tuffs to a heterolithic agglomeratic lapilli tuff. The volcanic package is suggested to strike northwest and dipping steeply southwest. This is based on graded bedding in a tuff sequence as well as a locality of pillow basalt. There is an outcrop of medium green chert in the far north of the claim group which is believed to be Knob Hill Group. On the far west side of the property is Triassic-aged Brooklyn Formation rocks which are believed to be unconformably overlying the volcanic rocks. Dark grey medium bedded cherty siltstone strike northeast and dip moderately to the northwest. This is overlain further by massive Sharpstone conglomerate. The conglomerate is composed of 80% framework of subrounded to subangular pebble to granular white and light grey chert and quartz (80%) and 20% dark grey chert/argillite in 20% medium to coarse-grained quartz rich sandstone matrix.

## 8 Deposit Types

### 8.1 Rossland-type Veins

It has recently been recognized that some of the vein systems in the Greenwood Camp are Intrusive – Related Au-Cu Pyrrhotite veins consistent with the Rossland-type veins (Hoy and Dunne). The Rossland Camp 50 kilometres east of Greenwood is the second largest gold producing camp in British Columbia having produced in excess of 2.7 million ounces of gold at a grade of about 0.47 oz/t Au.

In the central area at Rossland, 20 individual massive sulfide (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pyrite) veins and quartz/quartz-sulfide veins occur within an area of 1.3 by 0.5 kilometres. The veins are closely spaced, en echelon in character that laterally grade eastward from Au-Cu veins to Cu-Au-As veins. Mineralization is the result of hydrothermal solutions related to the Jurassic-aged Rossland monzonite which is emplaced along an east-west Jurassic-aged thrust fault. The thrust fault is locally marked by massive serpentinite. The veins are hosted in Rossland monzonite, Jurassic-aged Rossland sill of diorite and related amphibolite, augitic porphyry and pyroclastics. Widespread chlorite alteration occurs in the volcanics and pyroclastics, intensifying proximal to the veins to sericite-pyrite.

### 8.2 Golden Crown Veins

As many as 10 discrete veins in the robust structural-mineralized corridor span the Winnipeg, Golden Crown and adjacent Calumet claims. The veins are generally sub parallel and closely spaced, trending west northwest and steeply dipping. Veins typically are 1-2 metres true width, with local developments to 5 metres true width near the serpentinite contact. Veins range greatly in sulfide content but generally contain 50-70% sulfides of pyrrhotite-pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue. However, quartz veins with very low sulfide content are also present. Both vein types can carry high gold tenor. Veins appear to be zoned or may result from two separate mineralizing events. The veins in the eastern part of the claims exhibit a Au-As (+/-Sb) affinity whereas veins in the west, in the direction of Phoenix, have a Au-Ag-Cu (+/-Bi, Mo, Co, As) affinity.

Wallrock alteration to veins is highly dependent on host rock. The fine-grained pyroclastics and porphyry hosts which are regionally strongly sericite-pyrite altered become more intensely altered adjacent to veins. Diorite, microdiorite, augite and serpentinite hosts exhibit very little wallrock alteration.

### **8.3 *Lexington's Grenoble/Main Zone***

On the Lexington-Lone Star Property 9.5 kilometres from Greenwood, the Grenoble/Main Zone has some similarities to the mineralization at the Winnipeg-Golden Crown.

The geological setting of the Lexington-Lone Star Property is dominated by a major 600m wide tectonic shear zone, the No. 7 Fault. The structure is a northeast trending arcuate feature convex to the northeast and moderately northeast dipping. The No. 7 Fault is one of a series of Jurassic-aged thrust faults in the Greenwood area juxtaposing late Paleozoic Knob Hill and Attwood Group, Triassic Brooklyn Formation and Eocene-aged stratigraphy. These thrusts are often marked by serpentinite bodies. On the Lexington-Lone Star Property the No. 7 Fault is bounded by a footwall and hangingwall sheet of serpentinite separated by a "Dacite" package. The "Dacite" package is composed of altered sediments, volcanoclastics and porphyries. This sequence is continuous from the Lone Star to beyond the Grenoble/Main Zone and forms the host of numerous mineralized Cu-Au zones on the property.

Old workings, extensive localized surface drilling and a 900m decline with underground drilling has defined eleven mineralized zones on the property all related to the No. 7 Fault and the stratigraphy described above. The two principal mineralized zones are the Grenoble/Main Zone and the Lone Star although there is good potential in all zones. Both zones are focused at the Lower Serpentinite/Dacite contact and are composed of massive pyrite-magnetite lesser chalcopyrite veins, veinlets and disseminations.

The Grenoble/Main Zone characterized on a large scale as a flattened cigar has been traced for 375 metres down plunge, 20-75 metres wide and 2-24 metres thick. This zone discovered in 1969 has been the focus of the majority of exploration since that time on the property and has received 48 surface, 50 underground diamond drill holes and a 900m decline with two cross-cuts in high grade gold sections. Thicker, higher grade segments are found where the Lower Serpentinite contact locally steepens much like at the Winnipeg-Golden Crown Property.

## **9 Mineralization**

### **9.1 *Regional***

The Greenwood area is a strongly mineralized region, ranking sixth largest in gold production in British Columbia with 1.2 million ounces of gold. Much of the production was from the Phoenix copper-gold skarn, some 2.5 kilometres from the Zip and Golden Crown claims. The Republic district of northern Washington, 50 kilometres south of the claims, has produced 2.5 million ounces of gold from epithermal deposits with grades typically better than 0.5 oz/t. Together with recent exploration discoveries immediately south of the border, past production and resources of the area between Greenwood and Republic exceed 7.4 million ounces of gold. Furthermore, the Rosland mining camp 50 kilometres east of the claims has produced 2.7 million ounces of gold from similar veins and geology to that on the Golden Crown claims.

### **9.2 *Property***

Only three types of mineralization were encountered during this brief field examination; stringer type pyrite proximal to a basaltic pillow exposure, disseminated pyrite found locally in the diorite and volcanics, and disseminated pyrite in quartz veins.

Three samples (03ZCT-1 to 3) were taken from an area 20m x 20m with 2-8% fracture pyrite in medium green aphanitic volcanic. An exposure of pillow basalt lies 15m to the hangingwall of the sampled area. The samples were from float and probably have been spread out due to road construction. The samples yielded elevated gold values

from 20 to 1116 ppb Au, elevations in silver of 1.1 to 1.5 ppm Ag, elevations in copper from 446 to 1105 ppm Cu, and in arsenic from 29 to 65 ppm As.

The localities of trace-1% disseminations of pyrite in diorite and volcanics were not sampled.

A 1.0 metre chip was taken across altered volcanic rock which included a 7 cm quartz vein. Sample ZRX-1 yielded 3810 ppb Au as well as elevations in copper (705 ppm Cu), silver (6.4 ppm Ag), and arsenic (322 ppm As). Carbonate altered volcanic rock was sampled and provided elevations in gold (24 ppb Au) and arsenic (245 ppm As) in ZRX-2.

The results of the five samples are presented in Appendix I and located on Figure 3 in the map pocket.

## **10 Interpretation and Conclusions**

The Greenwood area is a strongly mineralized region, ranking sixth largest in gold production in British Columbia with 1.2 million ounces of gold. Much of the production was from the Phoenix copper-gold skarn, 2.5 kilometres from the Zip and Golden Crown claims. The Republic district of northern Washington, USA 50 kilometres south of the claims, has produced 2.5 million ounces of gold from epithermal deposits with grades typically better than 0.5 oz/t. Together with recent exploration discoveries immediately south of the border, past production and resources of the area between Greenwood and Republic exceed 7.4 million ounces of gold.

The Zip claim group is underlain by Permian-aged Knob Hill Group volcanic and chert intruded by Jurassic-Cretaceous aged Nelson Plutonic diorite plugs. The volcanic unit is unconformably overlain by Triassic-aged Brooklyn Formation siltstone and chert pebble conglomerate.

The Zip claim group has only been briefly prospected and found to contain auriferous fracture pyrite in volcanics and auriferous quartz veins.

The Zip claims are adjacent to the Golden Crown vein system, a robust corridor of west northwest trending sub parallel and closely spaced steeply dipping auriferous massive sulfide and quartz-sulfide veins. The core of the known mineralization lies within an area 130m wide by 800m long. Veins typically are 1-2 metres true width, with local developments to 5 metres true width near the serpentinite contact. Veins range greatly in sulfide content but generally contain 50-70% sulfides of pyrrhotite-pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue. Quartz veins with very low sulfide content are also present.

## **11 Recommendations**

The Zip claims should be further prospected and mapped in more detail due to the potential of hosting mineralization such as the Golden Crown vein system. Where elevated rock sampling provides some focus within the claims a soil grid could provide additional support for focused exploration.

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*Geological Report – Zip Claim Group*

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**APPENDIX I**  
**GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS**



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Gold City Industries Ltd. File # A303197

550 - 580 Hornby St., Vancouver BC V6C 3B6 Submitted by: A. Raven

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Tl	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Ti	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Sample
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm
S1	.05	1.08	.68	2.1	18	.5	<.1	<.1	.03	.5	<.1	<.2	<.1	1.8	.01	.31	<.02	<.2	.09	<.001	<.5	.6	.01	2.1	.002	1	.01	.357	<.01	<.1	.1	<.02	.02	<.5	<.1	.02	<.1	30
032CT-01	1.48	446.58	13.40	41.6	1141	27.6	30.0	471	8.09	63.4	.1	154.6	.5	2.4	.10	4.87	2.46	133	.06	.030	2.2	60.9	1.92	25.6	.007	1	2.38	.014	.05	<.1	12.5	.11	3.54	27	2.6	1.73	8.6	30
032CT-02	.08	1105.98	4.81	69.0	1405	29.3	51.1	915	10.99	28.6	<.1	19.8	.1	1.5	.28	1.06	2.77	261	.03	.015	<.5	76.8	3.53	20.0	.016	1	3.79	.017	.02	<.1	23.8	.05	4.39	9	1.4	1.39	13.8	30
032CT-03	.29	716.66	12.82	54.8	1579	14.0	31.4	586	11.21	64.8	.1	1115.6	.1	4.4	.05	2.44	2.85	250	.07	.020	.7	73.7	2.47	27.7	.011	<.1	2.94	.026	.04	<.1	21.5	.05	3.38	10	4.2	1.08	11.6	30
STANDARD DSS	12.98	140.61	24.78	131.2	283	24.6	11.8	740	2.84	18.7	5.7	42.0	2.6	47.8	5.35	3.55	5.90	58	.71	.094	11.3	188.9	.65	137.3	.094	16	2.02	.034	.14	5.0	3.5	.99	.04	170	4.9	.82	6.4	30

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.  
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 6 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Aug 27/03* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Jantri Resources Inc. File # A303198  
c/o 550 - 580 Hornby St., Vancouver BC V6C 3B6 Submitted by: A. Raven



SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Tl	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Ti	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Sample	Total
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	gm	gm
SI	10	2.07	.98	2.5	8	2.7	1.1	8	.00	9	2	5	4	2.6	.01	.09	<.02	4	.02	.001	7	1.9	.06	1.9	.001	1	.04	.531	.01	<.1	2	<.02	.02	6	<.1	.02	5	30	
03CCT-01	1.72	32.86	8.69	29.6	262	7.6	2.4	136	1.16	4.2	3	8	2.6	18.6	48	14	18	71	16	.861	9.6	20.6	49	127.2	.019	1	.50	.015	.15	1	1.7	.03	20	5	.7	.07	2.1	30	1280
03CCT-02	5.54	14.02	3.17	131.4	88	41.6	4.5	253	1.18	4.8	1.6	2	3	1208.9	9.85	.00	.02	69	25.43	189	7.1	24.5	42	2888.9	.009	1	.64	.000	.05	1	2.6	.02	.01	17	1.9	.10	9	30	1480
03CCT-03	5.15	23.98	9.20	63.9	102	38.9	0.5	337	2.42	5.3	1.0	1.3	4	640.1	1.64	.25	.06	27	25.58	850	2.8	71.2	59	329.6	.007	1	.31	.002	.02	1	2.4	.02	.72	9	.9	.05	1.6	30	1980
03CCT-05	.09	13.10	1117.15	867.1	18014	2.2	22.0	27	6.26	1348.7	1	396.2	3	7.2	5.66	2.00	.06	6	11	.052	1.3	1.8	.02	15.2	.001	2	.30	.000	.30	2	7	.07	5.97	39	2	.02	6	30	1680
03CCT-07	23	15.30	18.88	30.0	4.6	2.8	1.3	421	6.3	12.9	1	3.9	12	29.6	20	26	.02	3	.02	.030	1.3	4.7	17	37.0	.001	1	.04	.005	.02	1	6	<.02	.01	5	2	.03	1	30	1680
03CCT-08	23	12.81	10.21	14.9	104	7.8	4.1	1420	6.3	10.8	1	2.4	5	20.1	89	20	.03	4	1.26	.007	2.1	4.9	27	66.1	.001	1	.10	.002	.04	2	1.5	<.02	.02	7	1	.02	4	30	1780
03CCT-09	79	11.83	3.42	23.6	42	9.2	1.9	127	23	7	1.2	4	6	14.2	40	10	.02	16	20	116	6.1	6.8	.03	91.9	.001	1	.10	.002	.04	1	1	<.02	.01	6	2	.03	2	30	1680
03CCT-10	27	220.82	1.67	10.6	733	13.4	21.4	451	47	45.2	1	4.2	2	13.7	15	.30	.04	3	51	.016	1.3	4.4	14	39.0	.001	1	.04	.001	.02	1	9	<.02	<.01	5	1	.05	1	30	1080
03CCT-11	4.64	98.80	7540.57	8390.9	68761	24.3	5	89041	4.58	294.6	1.6	89.6	1	157.1	66.59	14.00	.02	13	17.32	.052	2.5	4.9	3.77	26.7	.001	1	.02	.002	.01	7	4	<.02	45	165	1.2	.00	1.4	30	1680
03CCT-12	34	6.26	67.25	74.0	490	4.6	1.8	763	40	7.8	1	7	3	4.6	44	20	<.02	2	.30	.027	1.6	4.9	.06	18.3	.001	2	.05	.002	.02	1	7	<.02	.01	8	<.1	.02	1	30	1280
03CCT-13	25	9.22	48.72	74.6	420	10.2	4.4	1476	.03	45.5	1	1.8	5	124.9	73	20	.04	4	1.60	.015	2.3	4.7	49	246.2	.001	1	.80	.007	.03	1	1.7	<.02	.06	18	1	.03	2	30	1780
RE 03CCT-13	27	9.64	94.27	68.5	284	10.3	4.2	1386	.08	15.7	1	6.2	6	123.3	66	18	.04	5	1.64	.016	2.3	4.7	48	287.6	.001	1	.80	.006	.03	1	1.6	<.02	.00	6	2	.03	2	30	
2RX-1	1.89	705.26	6.52	77.2	6447	29.3	20.0	1072	11.48	321.8	2	3810.5	1	7.8	.30	1.51	10.67	193	21	.016	9	136.4	1.95	54.7	.005	2	3.28	.007	.04	1.7	19.1	.02	<.01	10	9	4.40	10.1	30	1500
2RX-2	.20	88.90	8.08	65.3	211	7.5	18.8	1377	4.72	245.0	<.1	24.1	1	104.9	.20	2.76	.14	80	4.89	.027	1.1	6.6	1.97	22.8	<.001	3	1.08	.026	.08	<.1	11.1	.02	35	<.5	1.5	.07	4.1	30	500
STANDARD D55	13.28	137.80	25.31	131.5	281	24.2	11.9	748	2.88	18.0	5.7	42.2	2.6	48.9	5.34	3.74	6.01	59	.68	.093	12.1	189.1	.66	133.4	.098	17	2.04	.036	14	4.8	3.7	.98	.04	174	4.9	.83	6.5	30	

GROUP 1F30 - 30.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.  
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 6 2003 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Aug 22/03* SIGNED BY: *C.L.* D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

*Assay recommend for Pb > 5000 ppm  
Ag > 30 ppm  
Au > 10000 ppb*

**APPENDIX II  
STATEMENT OF COSTS**

**ZIP CLAIM GROUP  
2003 EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

**FIELD PERSONNEL**

A. Raven - Prospector (High Range Exploration Ltd.)      2 days @ \$250/day      \$ 500.00

**CONSULTANTS - GEOLOGICAL**

P. Cowley, P Geo      3 days @ \$350/day      \$1,050.00  
geological mapping, report preparation

**FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION**      \$ 280.18

**VEHICLE RENTAL**      \$ 141.19

**EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES**

Field Supplies      \$ 37.61  
Fuel & Lubcs      \$ 85.80

**LABORATORY ANALYSIS**      \$ 105.00

**REPORT PREPARATION**

Drafting, copying      \$400.00

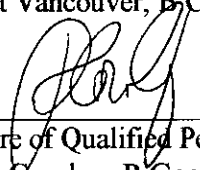
**TOTAL**      \$2,599.78

## APPENDIX III CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

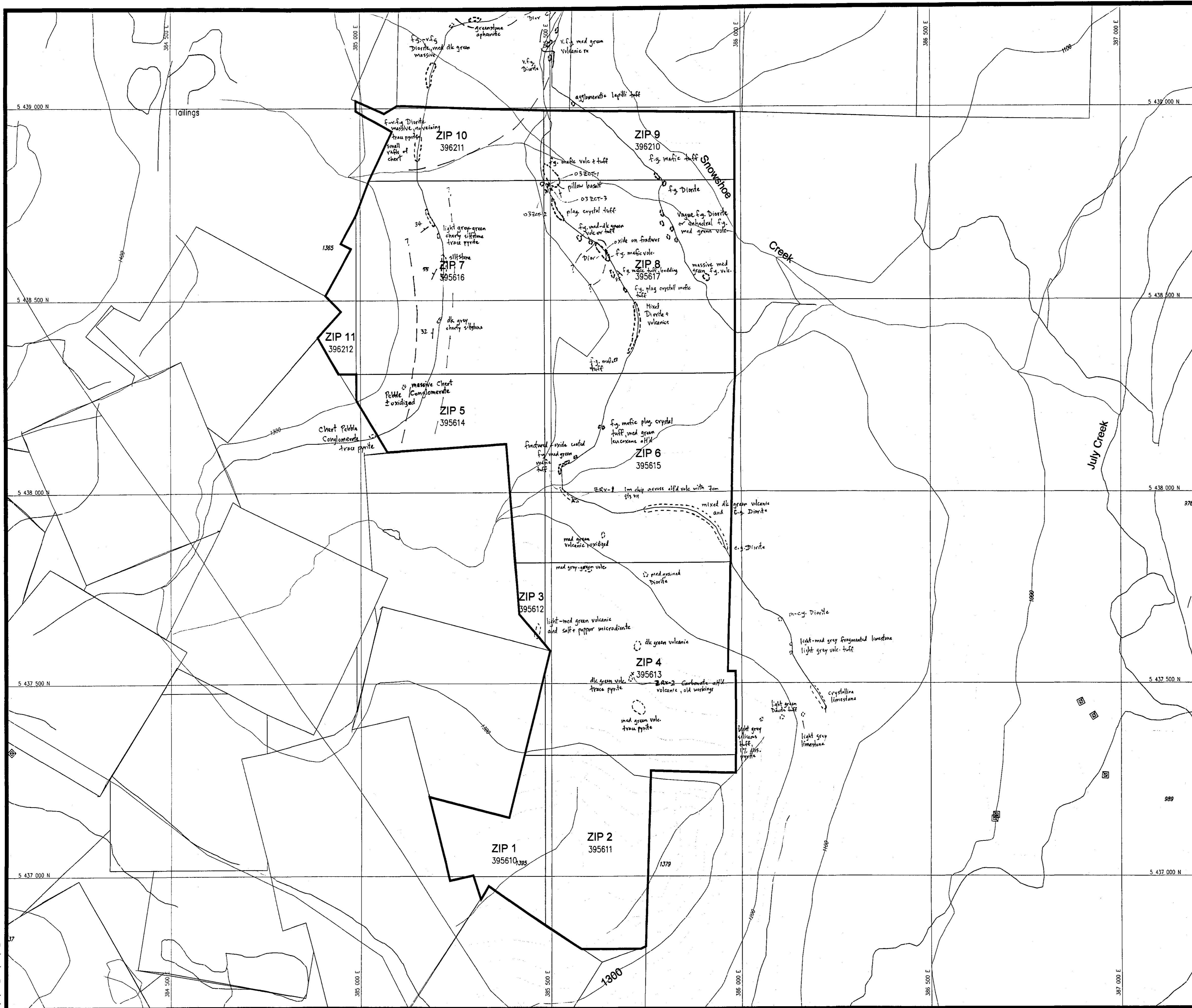
I, Paul S. Cowley, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consultant by:  
Gold City Industries Ltd.  
Suite 550- 580 Hornby Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3B6  
Telephone: 604-682-7677 Email: [www.gold-city.net](http://www.gold-city.net)
2. I graduated with Honours with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, from University of British Columbia, Canada, in 1979.
3. I am a registered Professional Geologist with the Northwest Territories Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists, Registration Number L445, since October 5, 1989.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Registration Number 24350, since June 1999.
5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 23 years since my graduation from university.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of this report. I visited the Zip claim group on July 27, 2003.
8. I am not independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I am an Insider of Gold City Industries Ltd., being the Vice President of Exploration. I also hold common shares and options with Gold City Industries Ltd.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

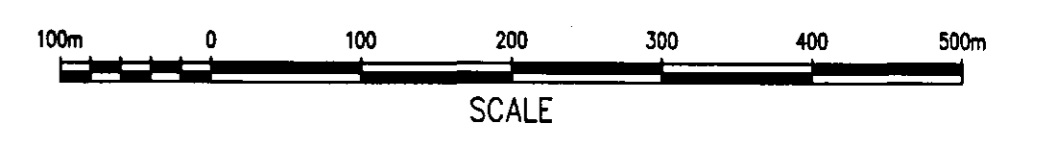
Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 28th day of October, 2003.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Qualified Person

Paul S. Cowley, P. Geo.  
207-270 West 1<sup>st</sup> Street  
North Vancouver, B.C. V7M 1B4  
Telephone: 604-983-2996 Email: [cowleypgeo@hotmail.com](mailto:cowleypgeo@hotmail.com)



- LEGEND**
- ◻ CLAIMS - GOLD CITY
  - ◻ CLAIMS - OTHERS
  - Rock outcrop
  - - - Geologic Contact



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
 MINERAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT  
 7-2555

<b>GOLD CITY INDUSTRIES LTD.</b>		
ZIP PROPERTY		
Drawn	Property Geology	Revision No. 000
Date	Document	Figure No.
OCT., 2003	1:5000 scale	3

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