BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1998/99
REPORT #:	PAP 98-36
NAME:	CHRIS SYWULSKY

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations 15 to 17, page 6.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (see section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name Christopher Sywulsky Reference Number 98/99 P75

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) White Grouse Mtn. MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 82F 8E/9E Lat 49 31 N Long 116 27E

Description of Location and Access See report

Main Commodities Searched For Cu, Ag, Au, Pb, Zn etc.

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Copper King Cu

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) see report
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Cu, Ag, Au Claim Name Black Dog

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation 7200 ft

Best assay/sample type

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies see report.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act*.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

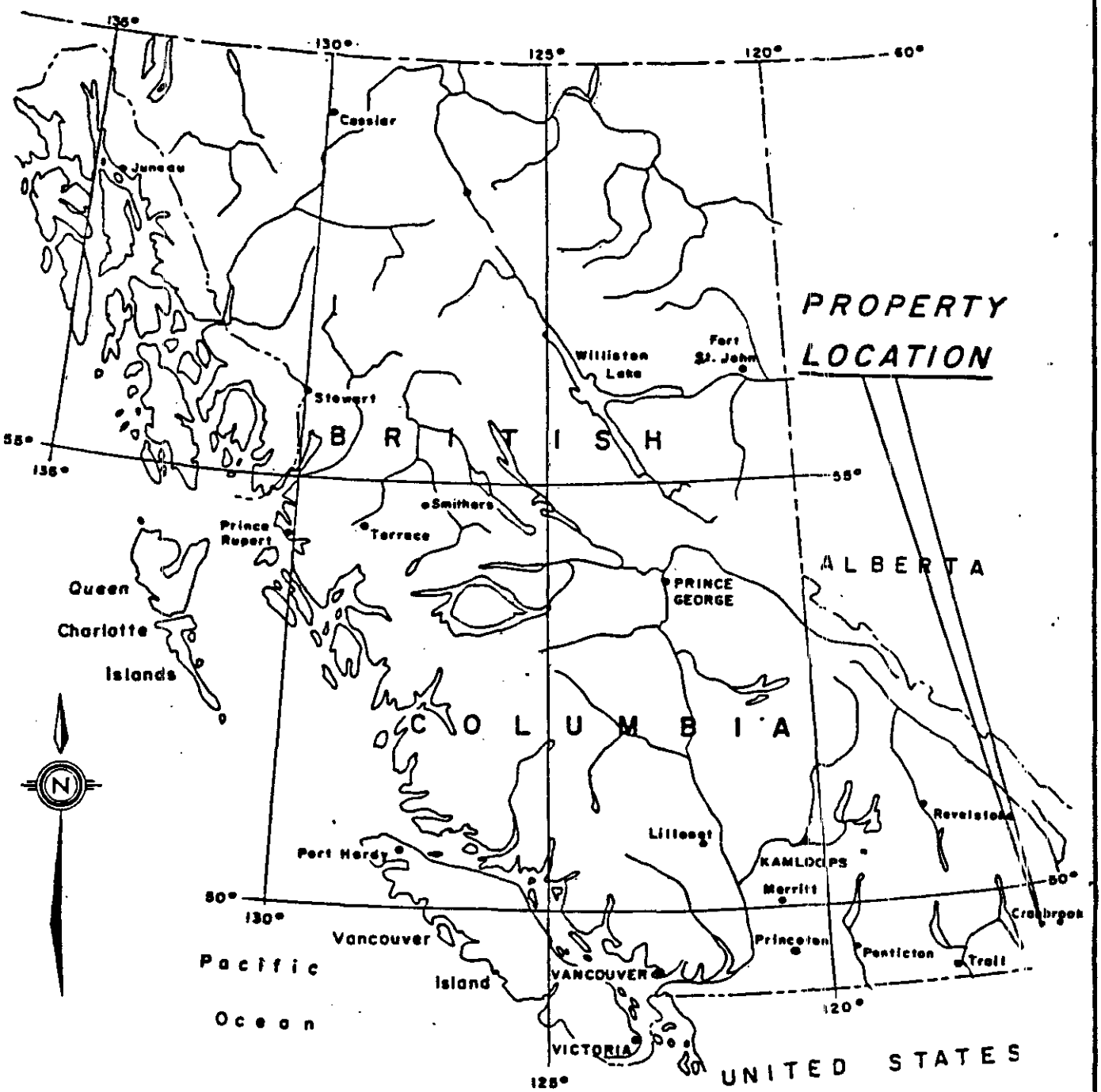
The area of interest covers ground in close proximity to White Grouse Mountain in the East Kootenay. Latitude 49 31 north, Longitude 116 27 east. The prospecting area is located on NTS map sheets 82F 8@9 W, and is partially held in the Fort Steele and Nelson mining divisions.

ACCESS

Access to the prospecting area is afforded by truck travel on 60 km's of gravel logging roads from Wycliff to the head waters of Meacham creek. From the end of the road the prospecting area is reached by a trail of 4 km's.

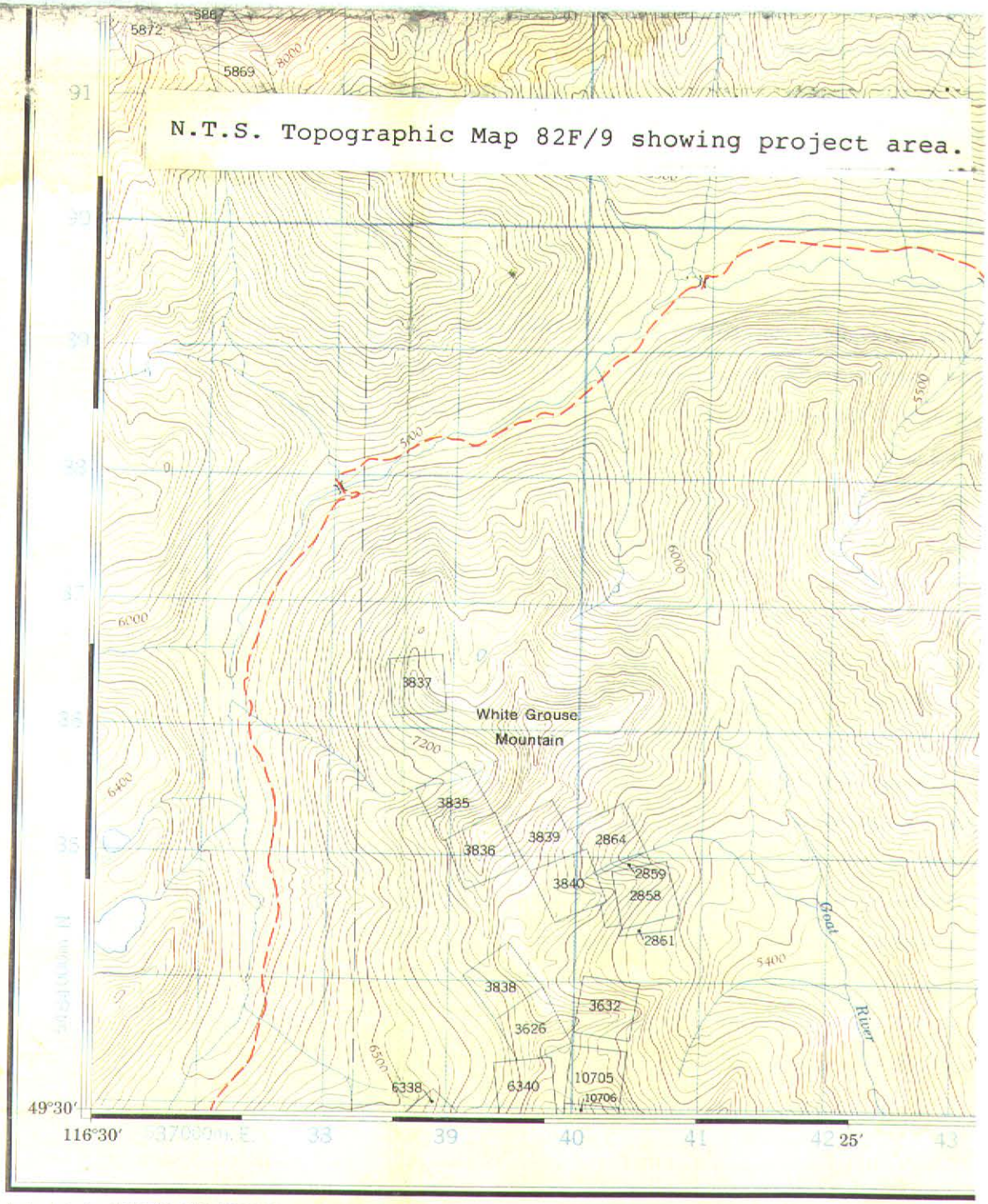
CLIMATE

The prospecting area is located in the Meacham creek valley between 5000 and 8000 feet elevation. Temperature ranges between 30 degrees C summer, and -30 degrees C winter. Precipitation is moderate, occuring mainly as snow in the winter months. The prospecting window of operation because of altitude is July thru October.


PROPERTY
LOCATION
136°
130°
125°
120°
60°
Cassiar
Juneau
Williston Lake
Fort St. John
Stewart
55°
B R I T I S H
Smithers
Prince Rupert
Terrace
ALBERTA
PRINCE GEORGE
Queen Charlotte Islands
C O L U M B I A
N
Revelstoke
Lillooet
Port Hardy
KAMLOOPS
50°
Merritt
Vancouver Island
Princeton
Penticton
Trail
Cranbrook
Pacific Ocean
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
UNITED STATES
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 Km

MAP: I

N.T.S. Topographic Map 82F/9 showing project area.



Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1978, provided by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Culture check 1979. Published in 1981.

Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, or your nearest map dealer.

HISTORY

Originally known as the Copper King group, this area south of White Grouse mountain was first reported on in the MMAR for 1893. Some rich ore was reported, however in keeping with the era, transportation was the major detractor. In the MMAR for 1899 we find that in fact a pack trail has been built from Kitchener to the Copper King group. It is stated that with improved transportation facilities the camp would be a shipping property. The ore was reported as high grade galena, with grey copper and copper pyrites. From a report of the same year from the provincial assay office and laboratory we find:

From Copper King claim, Ainsworth district, Kootenay; examined for Hon. Theo.Davie. Mixed copper ores in quartzose gangue; weight of sample, 6oz. Gold.... None. Silver..... ... 75 oz. 16 dwt. 16 gr. Copper.... 30.92%.

In the MMAR for 1903 we find that nothing more than the annual assesment has been done on any of the claims and nearly half of the locations have lapsed. The lack of transportation no doubt discouraging the majority of claimholders. However in the last entry MMAR for 1906 we find that prospector Hugh Sutherland has crown granted the original claims of the Copper King group.

1981 brings the next and last reference to the property on file. It is a prospecting report by D.J. Gallagher on the White Grouse group on behalf of Gerhardi Holdings Ltd., of Nelson B.C., assessment report # 9105. At best, a very limited prospecting program of two days was spent on the group, describing general geology at the Copper King and Silver Tip addits. Five samples were collected for assay. Since that time until present no furthur work has been done in the area, and the ground is open for staking.

GEOLOGY

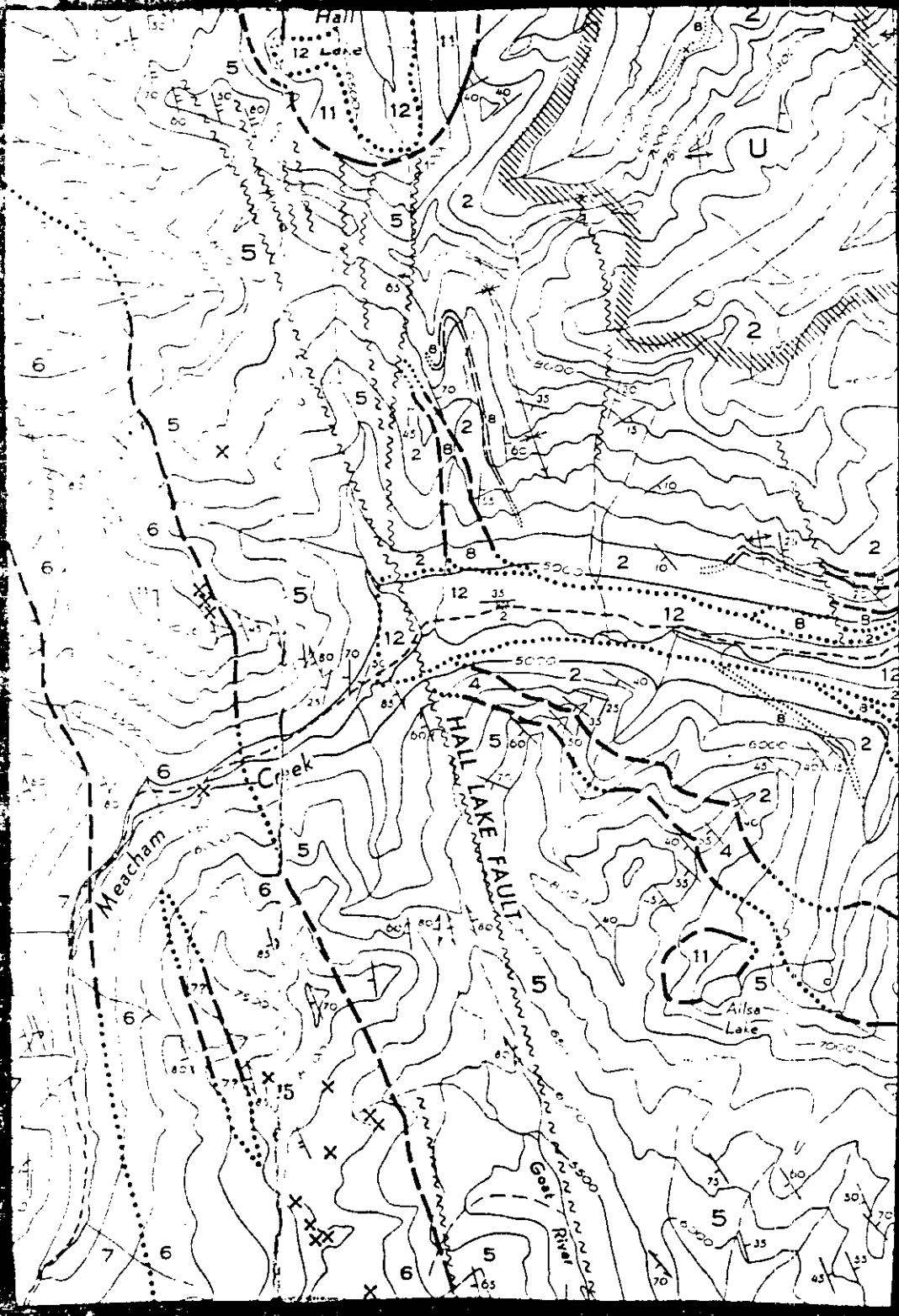
As mapped by G.B. Leech, 1950, 1951, 1952.

The prospecting area occurs in a contact zone between the Kitchener-Siyeh formation and the Creston formation. The Kitchener-Siyeh formation consists of varicoloured argillites and dolomitic argillites, mostly buff and brown weathering; buff and brown weathering dolomite, commonly sandy. The Creston formation consists of green and grey weathering green, grey, and purplish argillaceous quartzite, quartzite and argillite. Both the Kitchener-Siyeh and Creston formations are of Proterozoic age. The prospecting area is adjacent to the Hall lake fault which is steep and is the locus of intense shearing. The structural block west of the Hall lake fault, underlain by less competent rocks, is characterized by steep dips, isoclinal folds overturned to the east, intense axial plane cleavage, and a second or cross cleavage associated with steeply plunging crenulations. The block probably contains unrecognized longitudinal faults.

Mineral deposition in the prospect area contain various combinations of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, hmatite and in a few instances, scheelite. On the Coppers King group these minerals occur in replacement vein deposites.

As mapped by J.E. Reesor, 1980, 1981.

The prospecting area lies immediatly east and is underlain by the Bayonne batholith, which varies in composition from a granite to a calcic granodiorite. In memoir 228, H.M.A. Rice believes that the Bayonne batholith was highly charged with mineralizers and, consequently, it, or more probably its parent magma, is a probable source of ore-bearing solutions. In respect to metamorphism in the vicinity of granitic bodies, the sediments show a wide variation in the degree of metamorphism attained. In places a narrow zone while in others a wide area of quartz mica schist and gneiss have developed.



1957 geology map by Leech showing geology in project area

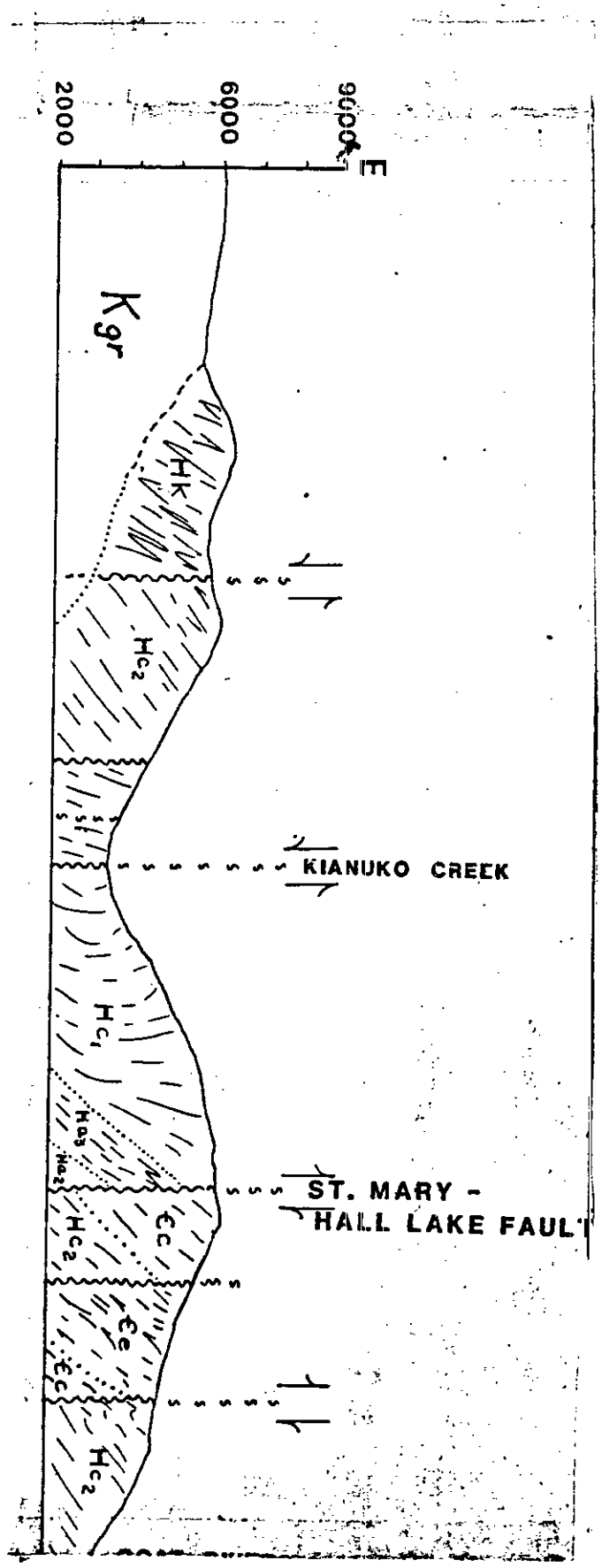
1981 map by J.E. Reesor showing geology in project area.

Kgr- granitic intrusive (Bayonne batholith)

Hk - Kitchener-Siyeh formation

Hc - Creston formation

Project area west of St. Mary Hall lake fault.



PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Abstract

I consider the prospecting program on White Grouse nountain during the 1998 field season to be a sucess. Various difficulties were encountered both climatic and financial, however the original intent of the program was completed and encouraging results were obtained. It became evident early on that the original scope of the project was too broad and involved, given the financial and time constraints. It was determined that the most beneficial prospecting activities would revolve around the location of known mineral showings and the location of continuations and paralell mineralization. This procedure would guarantee maximum ground coverage over the project area, and provide targets for more detailed study during the 1999 field season. To this end 5 broad areas were chosen and prospected using traditional grassroots prospecting methods. Initially the program was to begin in June, however large amounts of snow still in place at the project area, elev. 7000+ ft. caused a delay. Work constraints again delayed the program until a start was made the third week of August.

Phase One

It was determined that staking of mineral claims would be delayed until the end of the prospecting program to cover only areas meriting furthur exploration thus concentrating finances and manpower in a favorable setting. The five areas were prospected on foot using elevation traverses. These five areas are shown on the air photo also in this report. The prospect areas are fairly remote requiring approximatly three hours hiking/climbing time from the nearest vehicle access. Five different access routes were followed to reach the prospect area with varried gradient and forest cover. The easiest being the old original pack trail

via the Kianuko/Sanka pass area, however this route also proved to be the longest, approx. 12 km. and therefor was not used due to time and weather constraints. #1 was the first area prospected and also proved the best. It is located south of White Grouse mountain and on the east side of the main ridge. Several old (circa 1895) pits and shafts explored a quartz lead of 4 to 6 feet in width and traced for 150 meters north and south where it becomes covered with talus. Samples of vein material were taken and stored for assay. The main economical mineral present is copper, with numerous good examples of malachite and azurite present. Pyrhotite, galena, and pyrite occur deceminated within the vein, and to a lesser extent arsenopyrite, and scheelite are visible. In one select sample obtained in the west wall of an old shaft small particles of visible gold were noted in a well ▪ weathered piece of quartz stained with limonite. As noted earlier, this vein is traceable for approximatly 150 meters north/south and disappears into talus on both ends, 1999 field work will extend these zones north and south utilizing VLF-EM survey.

Area #2 was reported to contain two old addits driven on two quartz veins that were possible continuations of the vein found in area #1. Several days traverse prospecting in the basin failed to show any sign of these addits. Although the remains of an old camp were found in the general area, no sign of the addits could be found. MYThere is evidence of fairly recent rock slide activity inthe area and it is possible that the addits that were driven at the base of a talus slope could have been covered by subsequent movement. 1999 field work will include some time designated to this basin to once again try to locate these two addits or their corresponding veins. Rope work and rappelling will be required to examine geology above the talus.

Area#3 is located south of White Grouse mountain and west of the main southern ridge. This area was traversed many times as it is the most direct access route from the nearest road to the prospect areas east. No old workings were encountered here. The geology appears to be mainly Kitchener formation with very few outcrops due to ground cover and overburden. I do not forsee any activity in this area during the 1999 field season other than traversing in while accessing Area #1

Area #4 lies south of White Grouse mountain and east of the main south ridge. It is a southerly extension of the same structure that occurs in Area #1. Several days were spent prospecting in the vicinity of a dry pond located near the southern edge of the air photo. In this vicinity a shear zone was discovered approximatly 6-8feet wide but only traced for 35 meters. There was no visible mineralization found, but at the southern extent of the shear many small ganitic angular rocks were found, suggesting close prox - imity to the Nelson batholith. 1999 field work in this area will incleude surface hand trenching to establish the extent of this shear, and hopefully the actual contact point with the granites. If the overburden proves to deep, VLF-EM will be used to delineate this shear.

Area #5 lies almost due west of the peak of White Grouse mountain. It is a small alpine cirque basin that is a northerly extension of the structures found in areas #land#2 On the southern wall of this basin a series of 5 pits were found tracing a quartz vein of 4 to 5 foot wide and 185 feet long . The appearence of this vein is identicle to the one found in Area #1, however the only mineral present was a 5 to six in section in the middle of the quartz that was almost pure pyrhotite. Some haematite blebs were noticed in the west XXXX side of the cut in what appeared to be Kitchener formation. Samples were collected here for later assay. For 1999 furthur prospecting will be done in this area.

AIR PHOTO SHOWING PROJECT AREA

Claimstaking

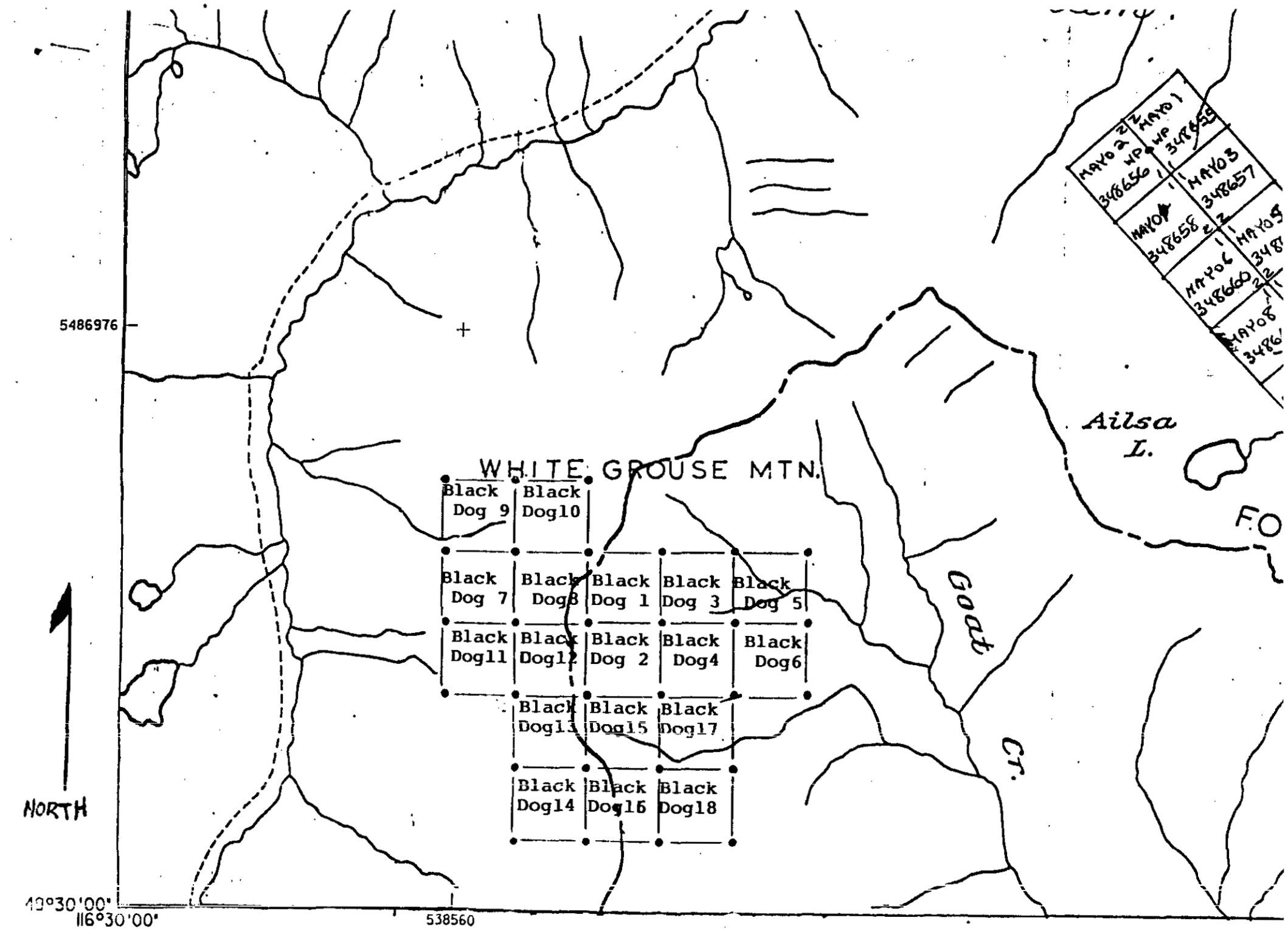
The more time spent in the prospecting areas the clearer to me it became of how large an area we were actually prospecting. I felt that to stake the entire area would be financially prohibitive. As well the market for claim options in this province at the present time is poor. For an individual prospector to carry a large claim block for several years is financially impossible. Therefore I decided to delay claimstaking until all my prospecting traverses had been completed and I had the opportunity to digest the data collected therin. In the end 18 claims were staked this new years and will constitute the basis for my White Grouse mountain project. The 1999 field season will determine whether there are other Black Dog claims staked.

1999 Field Season (tentative)

July 1999 - trip to highlight areas from 1998 program with Mr. Paul Wilton

August 1999 - Vlf-em survey over areas #1 and # 4(approx 20 line kilometers),

- continued prospecting in Areas #2 and#5
- continued prospecting in Area #1 east of main vein .
- establishment of base camp in area #1
- Approximate 30 to 40 day field program.
- Fall 1999 possible option agreement.



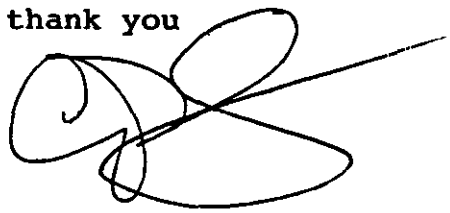
82F 9W

Staking 1999 Prospectors Assistance Program

Conclusion

I believe that the prospecting program carried out on White Grouse mountain during the 1998 field season was a complete sucess. Mineralized ground was located along strike with the major structure of the area. Good access routes to this area were oriented with a view towards establisment of a base camp for the 1999 field season. And best of all, no one was attacked by any of the many grizzly bears that live in this area. My thanks to Mr. Paul Wilton for his help and advice over the years , and I look forward to his Participation during the 1999 field season. Finally thank-you to the prospectors assistance program, without whose involvment this program would have been financially impossible. In closing I hope that our provincial government will continue to fund grassroots prospecting, and encourage the environmentaly safe and technologically strong prospectors and miners of our province. They are an intelligent and professional group and we should be proud of them.

thank you



RESUME

CHRISTOPHER P. SYWULSKY
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Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 6H3
1 250-426-9675

EDUCATION

- Diploma of Applied Arts, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary alberta
- Diploma Grade 12 Senior Metriculation Beausejour Senior School, Beausejour Manitoba (1975)

WORK EXPERIENCE

16 years experience in the mining industry in British Colombia as a contract employee with various mining companies.

7 years experience as a contract forrester with the Ministry of Forests in several districts of B.C.

DRILLING

Operation of Longyear 38 and Hydro-Core diamond drills, BQ,NQ, rod, Smitt winkie portable diamond drill, Atlas Copco Cobra (plugger), air track drill

SURVEYING

Approximatly 250 mineral claims staked. Approx. 2000 line kms of geophysical surveys, (Magnetometer, VLF-EM, Seismic, IP, etc.) Helicopter airborn survey navigation, underground mapping/sampling. Extensive use of topographic,forest cover, geologic, air photo and underground mapping systems.

EQUIPMENT

Operation and maintenence of D4, D6, D8, caterpillar tractors, hydraulic backhoe loaders and excavators, and various diamaond drills and pneumatic power plants.