

NAME OF PROPERTY

CITY OF PARIS, LEXINGTON

OBJECT LOCATED—City of Paris - Lincoln claim boundary.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 100. Lat. 49°00'30" Long. 118°36'30"

Mining Division Greenwood District Similkameen

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The McCarren Creek, Goosmus Creek area is underlain by a southeasterly striking 1-mile-wide belt of Paleozoic(?) gneiss and schist bounded both north and south by zones of Paleozoic or Early Mesozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary beds. These rocks are cut by a wide variety of igneous intrusions, including a porphyritic quartz feldspar stock and a few large serpentine and gabbro dyke-like bodies. Also, dykes and irregular-shaped diorite intrusions are found throughout the area cutting many of the units. The youngest rocks consist of a few pulaskite and basalt dykes and a small outlier of Tertiary conglomerate.

An elongated quartz porphyry intrusion cropping out along the course of Goosmus Creek appears to be an easterly extension of the quartz feldspar stock.

The acid igneous rocks are intruded by a large Cretaceous(?) serpentine dyke-like body which extends northwest from south of see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Gold, silver, lead, zinc.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The City of Paris claim is located at the 4,500 foot elevation on the east side of Goosmus Creek, 6 miles south-southeast of Greenwood. The area was known in the late 1800's as the "Central Camp".

The Lincoln (Lot 621) and City of Paris (Lot 622) claims were under exploration and development in 1892 by means of several shafts and underground drifting. The Lincoln claim was held at that time by Messrs. White and Palmerston. Both claims were Crown-granted in 1895 to J. Stevens.

The City of Paris Gold Mining Company, Limited, of Spokane, Washington, acquired the City of Paris, Lincoln, and No. 4 claims in 1898 and began major underground development. Within a year a crosscut tunnel 850 feet long was driven northeast, intersecting the southeasterly trending vein system at a depth of approximately 300 feet below surface exposure. A drift was run about 600 feet to the northwest from this crosscut tunnel connecting with the City of Paris shaft; a second drift was extended 300 feet to the southeast toward the area under the Lincoln shaft. After a year of production, in 1900, the mine closed. The workings at that time comprised 370 feet of sinking, 5,184 feet of drifts and crosscuts, and 700 feet of raising.

The Lexington (Lot 645), City of Denver (Lot 1161) and adjacent claims were under development by The Majestic Gold Mining Company, Limited, in 1899. A 250 foot adit was driven on a pyrite-chalcopyrite vein on the Lexington claim, 2,000 feet northwest of the City of Paris adit. The company charter was surrendered in 1914. These Crown-grants were acquired by Clement Vacher and associates, of Kelowna, in 1922. Underground work by Majestic to 1901 totalled 1,178'.

The principal owner of the City of Paris claim in the 1930's was Miss Margaret Johnson, of Los Angeles. A lease on the claim was held by H.M. Brinkman and Celius Nelson, of Grand Forks, from 1937 until 1940. Small ore shipments were reported in 1937 and 1938.

King Midas Mines Ltd. in 1962 consolidated many of the old Crown-grants and carried out a reconnaissance geo-chemical survey. A short northwesterly trending adit was driven at this time near the base of the Lincoln shaft, see Card 2

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

the International Boundary to McCarren Creek, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The City of Paris mine is on a vein system near the south contact of the serpentine intrusion. The vein system consists of two somewhat discontinuous subparallel veins developed along the margins of a narrow serpentine dyke-like protuberance, an off-shoot flanking the main serpentine intrusion. The system is exposed at intervals over a length of roughly 1,500 feet, showing a variable strike ranging between 140 and 170 degrees, with an over-all dip of about 55 degrees northeast.

The City of Paris vein which follows the northeast side of the serpentine "dyke" appears to have been the source of much of the ore.

The Lincoln vein is exposed on the south side of the serpentine dyke and appears to be the vein followed by the main north-west drift on the bottom level of the mine. In general the metal values are sporadic, some of the best assay results being obtained from the Lincoln shaft and portal area.

Subsequent exploration was focused on the widespread, low-grade copper mineralization associated with the quartz porphyry intrusion in the City of Paris area. This mineralization is contained roughly within a 3,000-foot-long, 1,000-foot-wide segment of the quartz porphyry exposed between the main serpentine intrusion and a somewhat smaller serpentine body near Goosmus Creek. The principal mode of occurrence of the main minerals, pyrite and chalcopyrite, is in fractures and disseminations and to less extent in quartz stockworks.

High copper values have been detected locally in the serpentine adjacent to the quartz porphyry intrusion. For example, the serpentine body exposed immediately west of the Lexington portal in Goosmus Creek contains pyrite and chalcopyrite impregnations in shears. Assays on four samples taken across a 100-foot width show a range from 0.36 to 0.76 per cent copper.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

yielding a few tons of argentiferous ore. The company charter was surrendered in 1966.

Lexington Mines Ltd. in 1968 acquired the Lexington, City of Paris, Lincoln, and others totalling 13 Crown-grants, and 13 other reverted Crown-grants as Mineral Leases, and the Lex 1-68 located claims. Work during the period 1968-1971 included geological mapping, silt and soil geochemical surveys, induced potential and magnetometer surveys, more than 8,000 feet of bulldozer trenching, and 18,529 feet of diamond drilling in 33 holes.

The Granby Mining Company Limited held an option on the property in 1972 and carried out 6,620 feet of percussion drilling in 34 holes.

By a January 8, 1974 agreement Lexington granted to Aalenian Resources Ltd. an option to earn a 75% interest in the property. Work by Aalenian during 1974 included geophysical and geochemical surveys, 328 metres of diamond drilling in 4 holes, and 905 metres of percussion drilling in 12 holes. Aalenian subsequently abandoned the option agreement. Lexington Mines Ltd. in Nov. 1975 changed its name to Kent Energy Corp.

Grenoble Energy Limited in mid 1979 optioned the property through agreements with Ralph Sostad and Wendy Hynson; the Hyson agreement was subject to earlier agreements with the registered owners of the claims, namely Kent Energy Ltd., M.F. Johnson and the R.C. Church, P. Casorso, E. Sperling, and Notre Dame des Mines Ltd.

R.W. Phendler in a report dated July 20, 1979 listed reserves as drill indicated probable:

open pit	- 113,340 tons at .064 oz/t Au, 0.92% Cu
underground	- 503,670 tons at 0.195 oz/t Au, 1.25% Cu
Total	- 616,670 tons at 0.171 oz/t Au, 1.19% Cu

(in Grenoble Energy Limited Statement of Material Facts, Sept. 18, 1980). Work by Grenoble during 1980 included driving a new 600' main adit, 112' of raising, 80' of sub-drift, and 3,485' of diamond drilling.

Teck Corporation in March 1981 optioned a 60% interest in the Grenoble option agreement. Work by Teck in 1981-82 included 13,086' of diamond drilling (*see over).

In 1983 R. Sostad and associates, part owners of the property, acquired control of Canadian Pawnee Oil Corpor-

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

ation; their interests were transferred to the company by an August 1984 agreement and the company subsequently acquired the part interests of the other owners.

* In 1981-83 Teck drilled 14,680' in 23 holes; the option was subsequently given up.

Canadian Pawnee in 1986 carried out geophysical and geochemical surveys over 50 line km. Diamond drilling totalled 1,947' in 7 holes, 3 on the mineralized zone and 4 on geochemical expressions elsewhere on the property. Further drilling in 1987 under an option agreement with Etruscan Enterprises Ltd totalled in 7 holes. Reserves were reported as indicated 321,000 tons at 0.2067 oz/t Au, 1.2067% Cu (George Cross News Letter Jan. 4, 1988). Candol Developments Ltd optioned the property from Canadian Pawnee in 1988. Diamond drilling in early 1988 on the Main, Vacher, and Golden Cache zones totalled 9,121 feet in 17 holes.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Production from the City of Paris for the period 1900-1940 totals 2,124 tons. From this ore 856 ounces of gold, 4,480 ounces of silver, 133,137 pounds of copper, 1,293 pounds of lead, and 285 pounds of zinc were recovered.

Production by King Midas Mines Ltd. in 1962-63 from the Lincoln claim totalled 9 tons. From this ore 2 ounces of gold, 371 ounces of silver, 822 pounds of lead, and 47 pounds of zinc were recovered.

MAP REFERENCES

#Geology of the City of Paris Area, Sc. 1":200 ft., Fig. 65 - accomp. Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1970.

Geology of the McCarren Creek, Goosmus Creek Area, Sc. 1":2,500 ft., Fig. 62 - accomp. Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1970.

Map 6-1957, Kettle River, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

*Map 82 E/2, Greenwood, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

Geology of the Lexington Portal Area, Sc. 1":100 ft., Fig. 49 - accomp. Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1971.

Map 8497 G, Greenwood, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

REFERENCES

+Church, B.N.; Lexington; Geology, Exploration, and Mining: 1970, pp. 413-425, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 308; 1971, p. 376; 1972, p. 35; 1975, p. E13.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1892, p. 544; 1894, p. 757; 1896, p. 562; 1897, p. 584; 1898, p. 1125; 1899, pp. 753, 754; 1900, p. 869; 1901, pp. 1062, 1229; 1905, p. 254; 1922, p. 177; 1937, p. D 31; 1938, p. D 37; 1962, p. 69; 1963, p. A 47.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Lexington Mines Ltd."; "Aalenian Resources Ltd."; "Grenoble Energy Limited"; "Canadian Pawnee Oil Corporation".

Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 15, p. 39, 1976.

Phendler, R.W.; Report on the Lexington Copper-Gold Property, July 20, 1979 - in Grenoble Energy Limited Statement of Material Facts, Sept. 18, 1980.

Exploration in British Columbia; British Columbia Dept. of Mines; 1980, p. 20; 1983, p. 13.

George Cross News Letter: 1986, No. 159; 1987, No. 11, 26, 32; 1988, No. 1, 24, 65.

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Phendler, R.W.; Summary Report on the Lexington Property, 10/06/88, in Etruscan Resources Ltd Statement of Material Facts, 06/02/87.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR	DMacR	JL	DMacR	DMacR	DMacR
Date	10-74	9-78	02-82	12-82	12-85	02-87	03-88