BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1994/95
REPORT #:	PAP 94-36
NAME:	ARTHUR TURNER

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

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PROSPECTORS PROGRAM MEMPR

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area
- Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17
- 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 ARTHUR TERRY TURNER Reference Number 94-95-P114

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A.) RATCHFORD CREEK Minfile No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 82 M 7 Lat 51° 22' N Long 118° 44' W

Description of Location and Access APPROXIMATELY 54 Km N.W. OF REVELSTOKE, ACCESS VIA PERRY RIVER LOGGING ROAD FROM CRAIGELLACHIE, A DISTANCE OF 50 Km.

Main Commodities Searched For BASE METALS (COPPER, LEAD, ZINC) PRECIOUS METALS (SILVER)

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area COTTONBELT STRATIFORM LEAD-ZINC DEPOSIT, MOUNT GRACE CARBONATITE

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 20 SQUARE KILOMETERS
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) ≈ 100 HECTARES / 1:30,000
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 3 ROCK, 3 SOIL, 8 SILT
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 (if any)

Commodities Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag Claim Name RATCH 1, 2

Location (show on map) Lat 51° 22' N Long 118° 44' W Elevation 750m ASL

Best assay/sample type ROCK SAMPLES NUMBERS // 94RTR-18 7.1g/t Ag, 94RTR 17 - 78.4 g/t Ag, 0.08 Cu, 5.4% Pb; 0.07% Zn // 0.41% Pb, 5.56% Zn

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

Visible galena and sphalerite, both disseminated and remobilized along fractures within a siliceous horizon (<1 m thick) which is enclosed within a carbonate unit in the Monashee Complex.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Technical Report
for
Ratchford Creek Area, B.C.
NTS 82M 7

A. T. Turner, P. Geol.
January 5, 1995

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1. Introduction

This report documents the reconnaissance exploration program carried out over the Ratchford Creek area northwest of Revelstoke during August 1994. This project represents one of three areas selected for field studies under the 1994 British Columbia Prospectors Assistance Program.

The exploration target was stratabound lead - zinc deposits similar to the Cottonbelt deposit, which is situated immediately north of the project area within the same stratigraphic succession of the Monashee Complex.

2. Location and Access

The Ratchford Creek area is situated approximately 54 kilometers northwest of Revelstoke within NTS 82M7 (See Figure 1). Access to the area from Revelstoke is via the Trans Canada Highway west to the community of Craigallachie and then north for 50 kilometers along the Perry River logging road. A network of subsiduary logging roads were only accessible by foot due to road bed conditions, numerous tree windfalls and a structurally unsafe bridge over Myoff Creek.

3. Physiography

In sharp contrast to the gentle subalpine topography above treeline north and south of the Ratchford Creek valley, the exploration area is characterized by rugged steep slopes with deeply incised creeks and heavy timber cover. Rock exposure was mainly limited to road cuts, timber harvested areas and creek beds. Local topographic relief is in excess of 1300 meters.

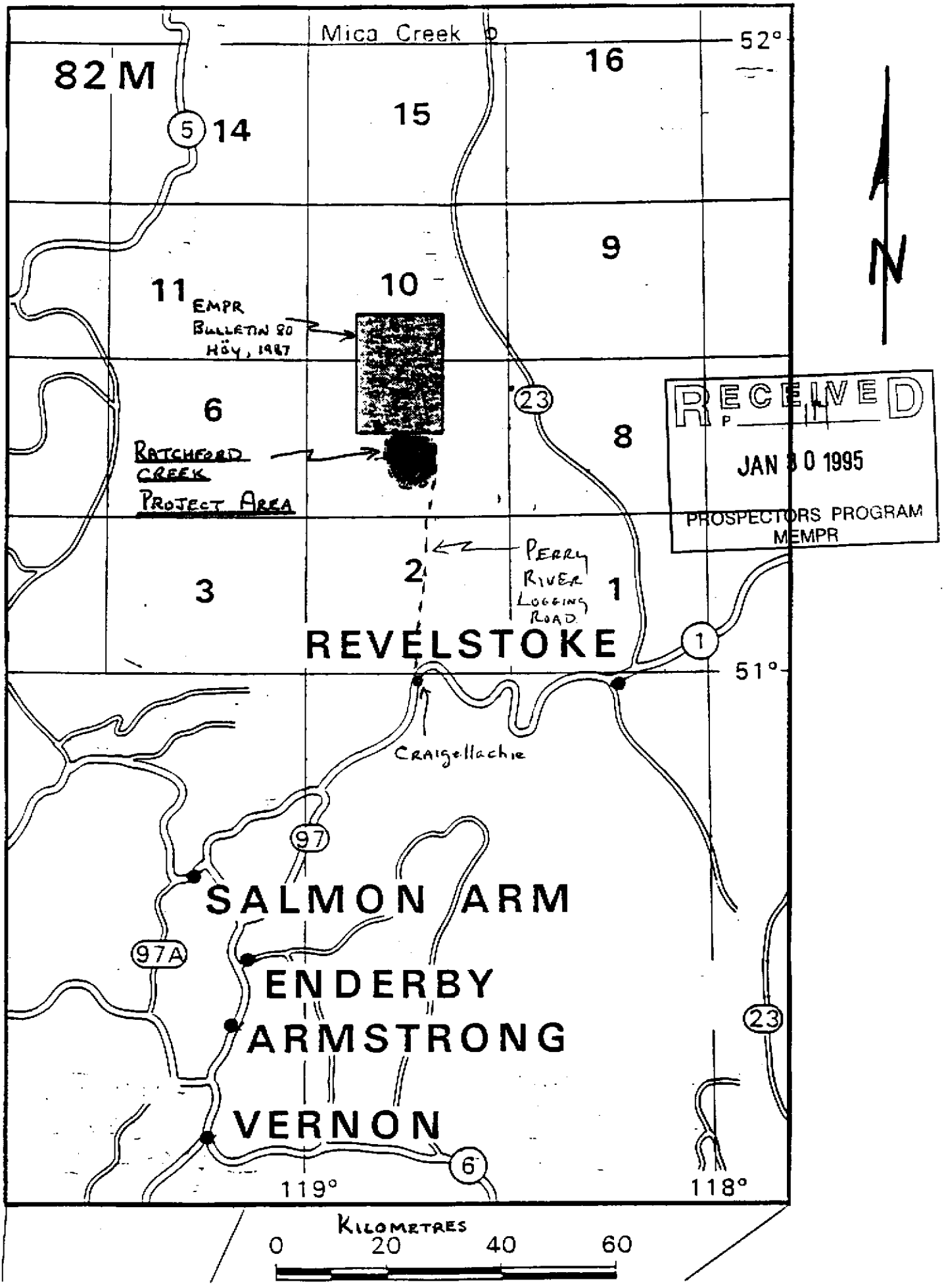
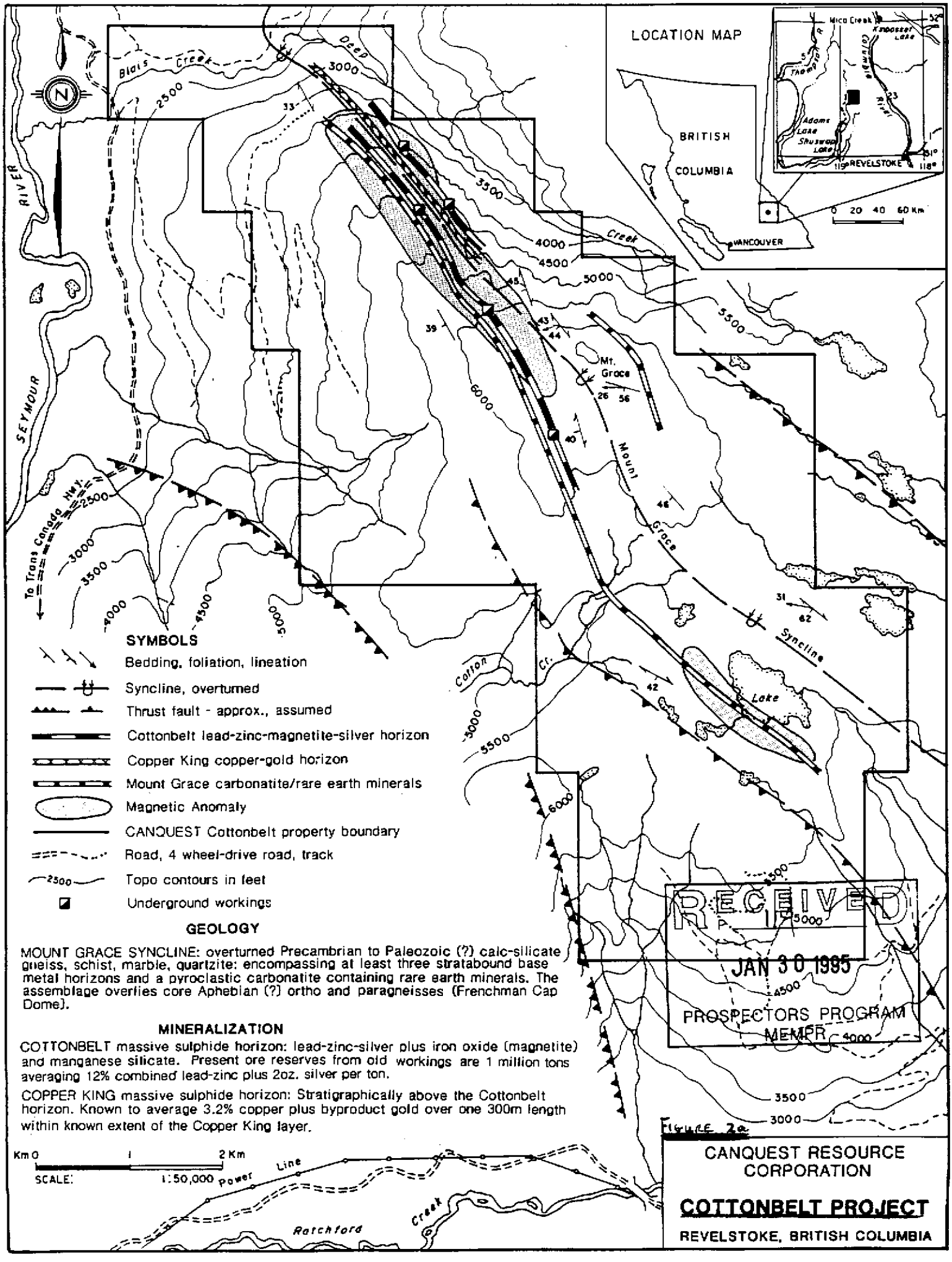


FIGURE 1 GENERAL LOCATION MAP

4. Claim Status

CanQuest Resource Corporation currently holds title to seven Crown granted claims and 48 mineral claims comprised of 275 units covering the Cottonbelt stratabound lead - zinc - silver deposits at the northern edge of the exploration area (See Figure 2a).

Two claims, Ratch 1 and 2, were staked by the writer just south of Ratchford Creek on August 4, 1994 under Free Miner Certificate 127389 (See Figure 2b). The claim record applications are included in Appendix I. Exploration costs totalling $200 must be expended by August 8, 1995 to maintain these claims in good standing.


LOCATION MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER
REVELSTOKE
Mica Creek
Kinbasket Lake
Columbia River
Adams Lake
Shuswap Lake
0 20 40 60 Km
Blais Creek
Deep Creek
SEYMOUR RIVER
To Trans Canada Hwy.
Mt. Grace
Mount Grace
Syncline
Lake
Colton Cr.
SYMBOLS
Bedding, foliation, lineation
Syncline, overturned
Thrust fault - approx., assumed
Cottonbelt lead-zinc-magnetite-silver horizon
Copper King copper-gold horizon
Mount Grace carbonatite/rare earth minerals
Magnetic Anomaly
CANQUEST Cottonbelt property boundary
Road, 4 wheel-drive road, track
Topo contours in feet
Underground workings
GEOLOGY
MOUNT GRACE SYNCLINE: overturned Precambrian to Paleozoic (?) calc-silicate gneiss, schist, marble, quartzite: encompassing at least three stratabound base metal horizons and a pyroclastic carbonatite containing rare earth minerals. The assemblage overlies core Aphebian (?) ortho and paragneisses (Frenchman Cap Dome).
MINERALIZATION
COTTONBELT massive sulphide horizon: lead-zinc-silver plus iron oxide (magnetite) and manganese silicate. Present ore reserves from old workings are 1 million tons averaging 12% combined lead-zinc plus 2oz. silver per ton.
COPPER KING massive sulphide horizon: Stratigraphically above the Cottonbelt horizon. Known to average 3.2% copper plus byproduct gold over one 300m length within known extent of the Copper King layer.
Km 0 1 2 Km
SCALE: 1:50,000
Power Line
Ratchford Creek
RECEIVED
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MEMPR
Figure 2a
CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION
COTTONBELT PROJECT
REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

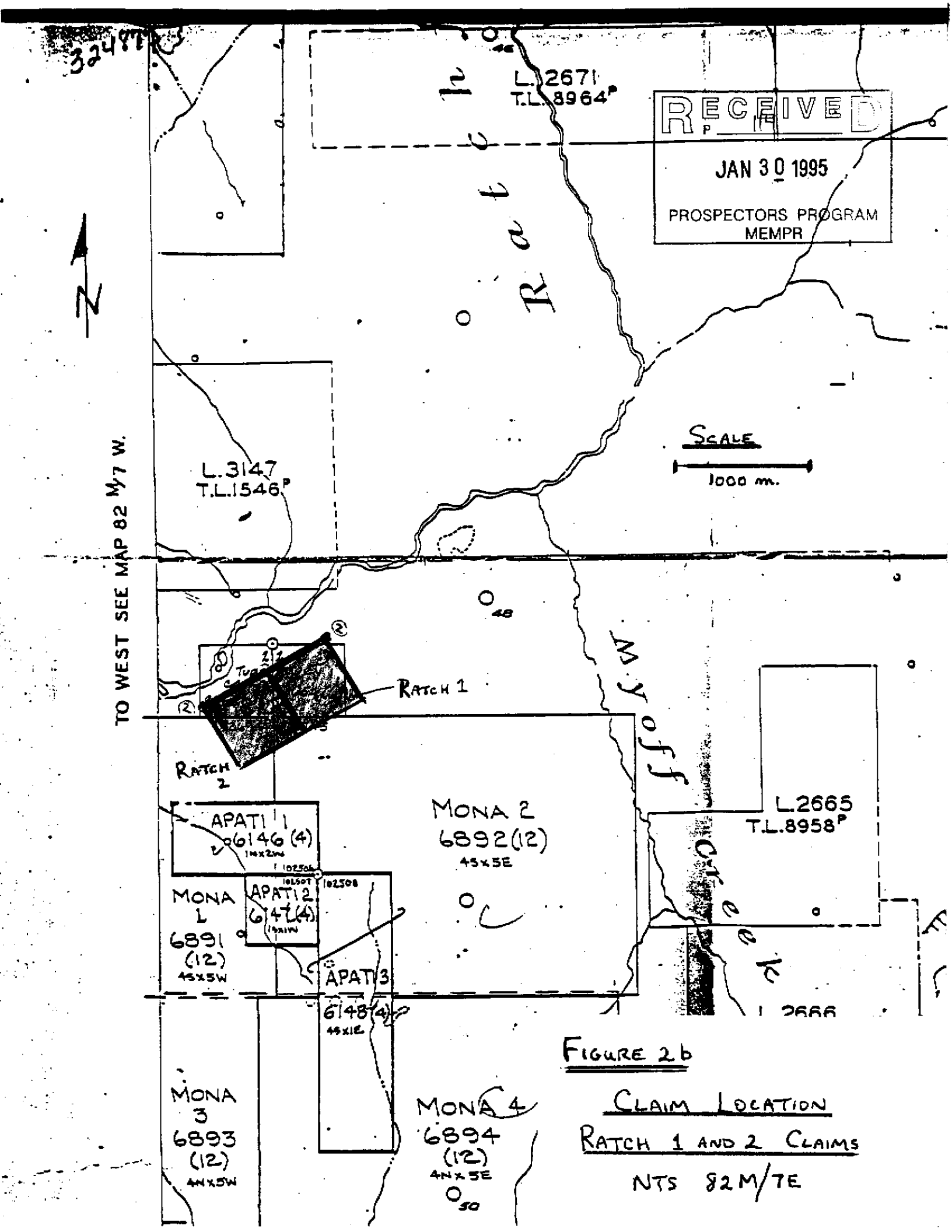


FIGURE 2b

CLAIM LOCATION

RATCH 1 AND 2 CLAIMS

NTS 82M/7E

5. Regional Geology and Structure (See Figure 3)

The geology of the Ratchford Creek area is well documented in EMPR Bulletin 80 (Hoy, 1987) and consists of an autochthonous sequence of quartizite, marble, pelitic schist and calcareous gneiss of Aphebian to Lower Paleozoic age. This succession has been isoclinally folded to form the southwest plunging Mount Grace syncline. Both the basal quartzite and a younger marble unit represent prominent marker horizons in the area. This sequence unconformably overlies the core gneiss complex of the Frenchman Cap Dome and is overlain by a Proterozoic to Middle Mesozoic metasedimentary package separated by a major west dipping thrust fault, referred to as the Monashee Décollement.

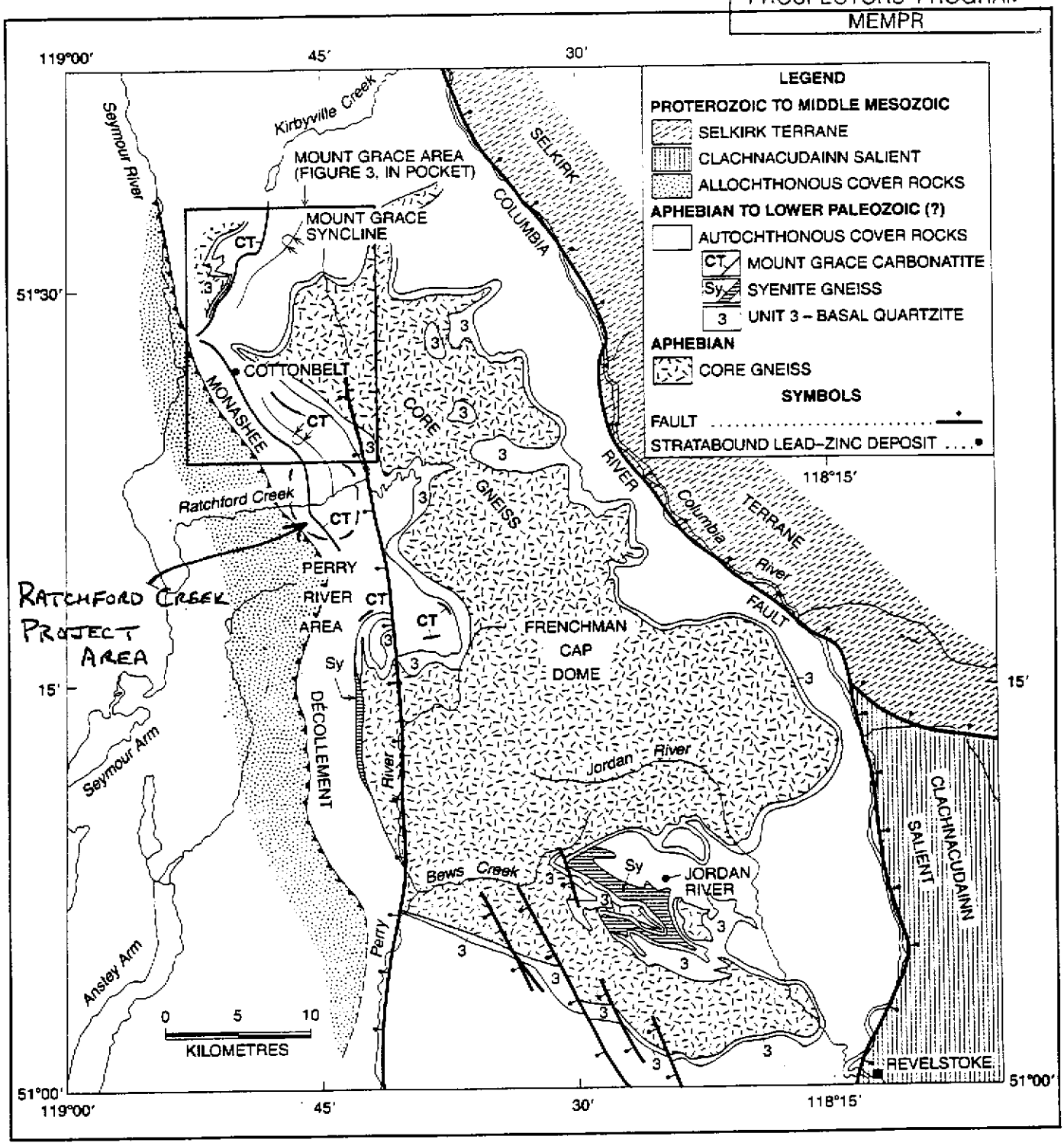


FIGURE 3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE (AFTER Höy, 1987)

6. Previous Exploration

The most concentrated exploration effort has been for strata-bound lead - zinc - silver deposits in the Mount Grace area. This mineralization is generally associated with magnetite and occurs within a calcareous schist, calc-silicate gneiss and impure marble sequence. The largest deposit, known as the Cottonbelt, has been traced along the upper western limb of the Mount Grace syncline for a distance of 2.5 kilometers with an average thickness of about 1.5 metres. Estimated geological reserves are 725,000 tonnes grading 6% lead, 5% zinc and 50 grams per tonne silver. This deposit is currently owned by CanQuest Resource Corporation and has been recently optioned to Bethlehem Resources and Goldnev Resources, the joint owners of the Goldstream mine north of Revelstoke (Northern Miner, 1995).

Although previous exploration has been carried out over the intrusive Ren carbonatite and the extrusive Mount Grace carbonatite for niobium and rare earth elements, these areas are currently unstaked.

7. The 1994 Exploration Program

The 1994 program consisted of reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and claim staking. A total of nine days were completed in the field as part of the eligible activites allowed under the Prospectors Assistance Program.

Base maps utilized during the program included the Ratchford Creek 1:50,000 scale topographic map (NTS 82M/7), the 1:25,000 scale Geological Map of the Mount Grace - Blais Creek Area (Hoy, 1987) and the 1:30,000 scale Forest Cover Map Series obtained from Evans Forest Products in Craigallachie. Stream sediment geochemical data was also examined from the 1991 GSC Open File 2368 release covering Seymour Arm (NTS 82M).

Prospecting and mapping was concentrated along subsidiary logging roads, logged clearcut areas and numerous drainages. Representative rock samples were collected from numerous outcrops to assist in correlating the stratigraphy with the mapped units defined by Hoy in the well exposed lithologic succession above the timberline. Both prospecting traverses and sample locations are shown on Figure 4a. Rock samples are summarized in Appendix II. Stream sediment and soil samples were collected from specific locations to further evaluate the mineral potential of the area. The sample designation system used was 94 (year), R (project name), T (collector's surname), R, S, L, (Rock, silt or soil sample) followed by a number. All sample locations were identified in the field by a number on flagging tape for relocation purposes.

Selected mineralized rock, stream sediment and soil samples were shipped to Eco-Tech Laboratories in Kamloops for analytical studies. The lead and zinc results are shown on Figures 4b and 5 and all analytical certificates are included in Appendix III.

The exploration program was briefly interupted due to the Ratchford Creek forest fire in the vicinity of the Ren Carbonatite. (See Photograph in Appendix IV).

Outcrop Geology (See Figure 4a)

Legend

Gneiss

Schist

Marble

Quartzite

Carbonatite

ONLY COLORS SHOWN ON MAPS

Outcrop

Geological contact, interpreted

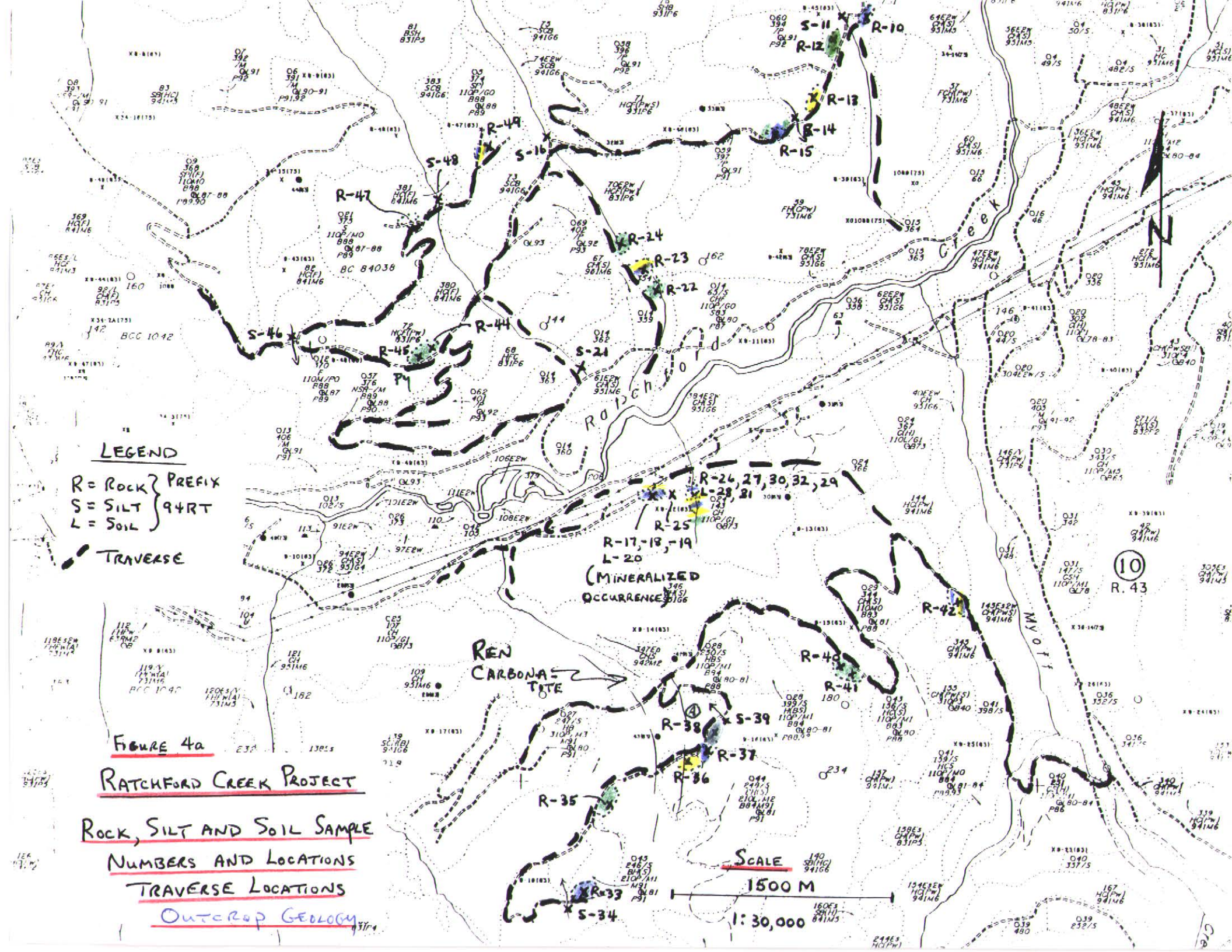


Figure 4a

Ratchford Creek Project

Rock, Silt and Soil Sample Numbers and Locations
Traverse Locations
Outcrop Geology

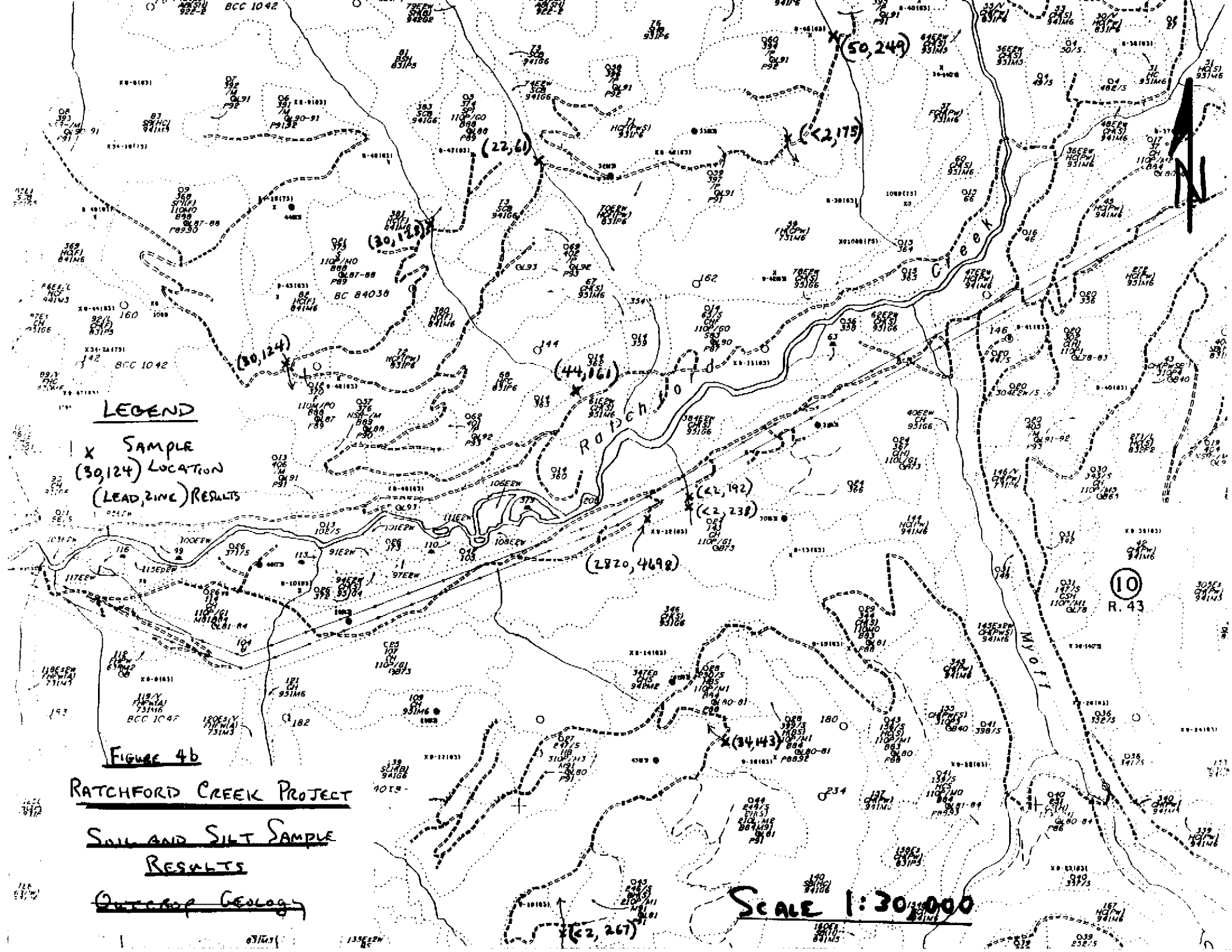


Figure 4b

Ratchford Creek Project

Soil and Silt Sample Results

Outcrop Geology

8. The 1994 Exploration Results

Geological mapping and prospecting defined the southward extension of the marble, quartizite, calc-silicate and micaceous gneiss/schist succession defined by Hoy to the north.

Relatively poor exposure in the Ratchford Creek valley makes correlation difficult. Every attempt was made to trace out and prospect for the marble unit to determine the stratigraphic location for possible exposures of the prospective lead - zinc horizons within the synclinal structure. The mineralized showing on the Ratch claims is interpreted to occur within the syncline, possibly closer to the western limb.

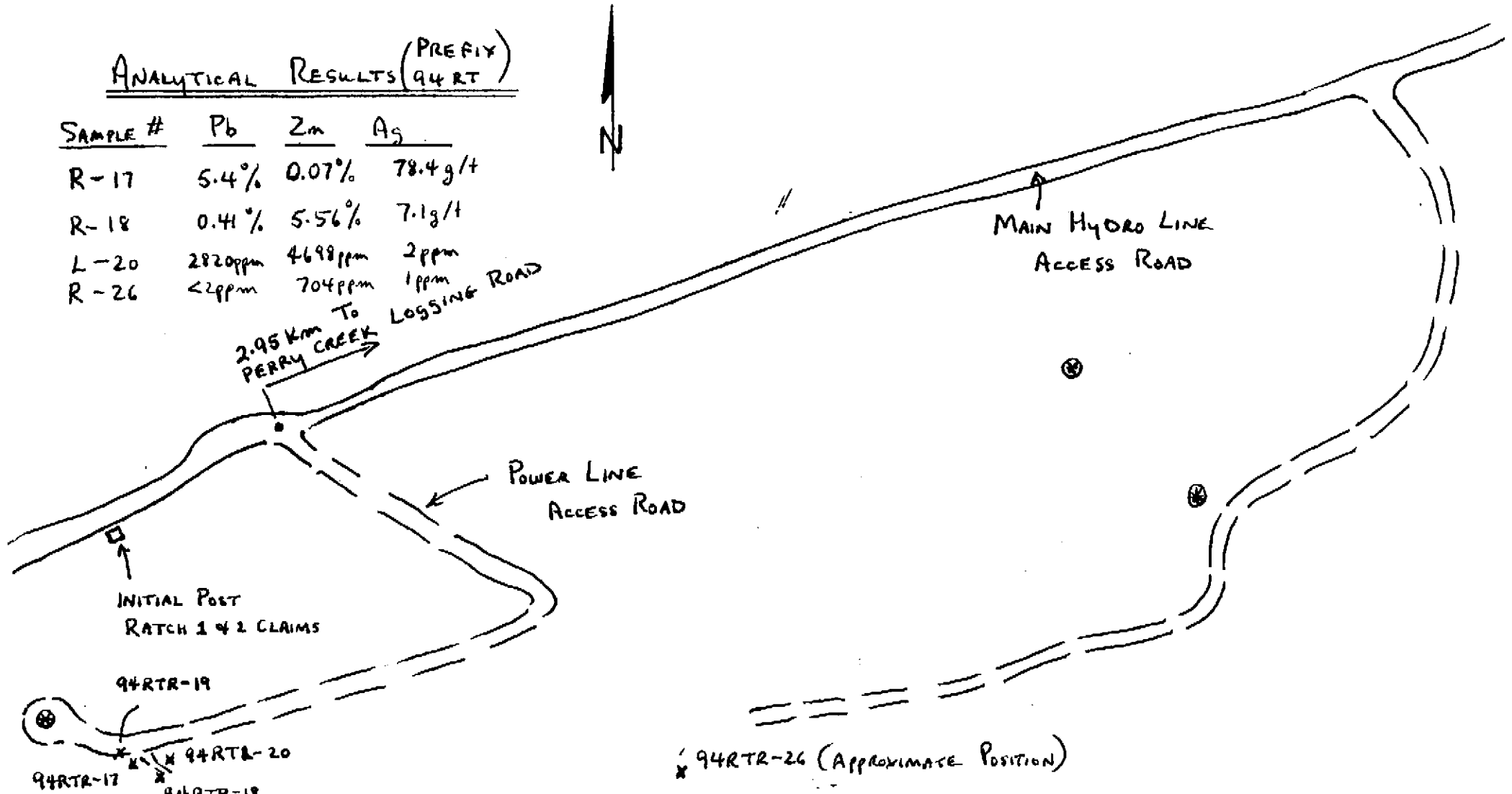
Two rock samples (94 RTR - 17 and -18) were collected from the mineralized showing on the Ratch 1 and 2 claims (See Figure 5). Visible galena, sphalerite and minor pyrite and chalcopyrite were observed disseminated and remobilized along tension fractures within the unit. The host rock is fine grained Siliceous Rock, medium grey in colour, less than one meter thick and is enclosed within a cream colored carbonate unit. This unit appears to strike 150 degrees and dips 60 - 68 degrees west. The two mineralized samples were collected about 15 meters apart and analyses are as follows:

Sample #	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
94 RTR - 17	2.29	0.08	5.40	0.07
94 RTR - 18	0.21	0.08	0.41	5.56

Rock sample RTR - 17 was selected for whole rock analysis and compared to sample CB4-2 from the Cottonbelt deposit which assayed 7.8% Pb, 0.87% Zn and 0.02% Cu (Hoy, 1987).

Analytical Results (Prefix 94RT)

Sample #	Pb	Zn	Ag
R-17	5.4%	0.07%	78.4 g/t
R-18	0.41%	5.56%	7.1 g/t
L-20	2820ppm	4698ppm	2ppm
R-26	<2ppm	704ppm	1ppm



Legend

- ▫ Claim Post
- ⊗ Power Line Tower
- x Sample Location
  - L = Soil
  - R = Rock

100m

Scale

Figure 5

Ratchford Creek Project Area, B.C.

Lead-Zinc Occurrence

Ratch 1 & 2 Claims

NTS 82M 7/6

Sample #	SiO_2	CaO	Fe_2O_3	Al_2O_3	MnO	MgO
94 RTR-17	67.50	0.38	9.95	10.21	0.02	1.48
CB4-2	31.62	1.22	18.72	2.81	7.98	4.91

A similar sequence is exposed in a small drainage approximately 250 meters along strike to the southeast. Weakly disseminated and fracture controlled sulphide mineralization was observed in a grey quartzite (94 RTR - 26) which analyzed 704 ppm zinc and 80 ppm copper but low lead (<2ppm) and silver (1.0 ppm) values.

Three soil samples were collected from the Ratch claims. Sample 94 RTL -20 was taken immediately below mineralized rock sample 94 RTR -17 and displayed highly anomalous lead (2820 ppm), zinc (4698 ppm), arsenic (335 ppm), barium (1445 ppm) and manganese (2982 ppm). Two other soil samples (94 RTL - 28 and - 31) were collected below carbonate horizons exposed in the small drainage 250 meters to the southwest EAST which was projected to be the strike extension of the mineralized zone. Results are considered to represent only background values for this area.

A total of eight stream sediment samples were collected from tributaries of Ratchford Creek along the north and south facing slopes in the area. The range for base metal analytical results are compared to the 1991 B.C. RGS survey results in this area and are shown below.

Sampler	Cu (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Turner	9-25	<2-50	61-267
GRS (1991)	13-39	1-9	36-105

It is noteworthy that both the highest lead and zinc values (Samples 94 RTS - 11 and - 34 respectively) occur in close proximity to carbonate units which may represent marker horizons adjacent to known calcareous gneiss which hosts the Cottonbelt deposits.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

As a result of the 1994 exploration program, it is concluded that:

-- the mineralized showing on the Ratch claim appears to be of little economic interest
-- the style of mineralization is significantly different from the typical Cottonbelt deposit
-- no significant mineralized deposits are exposed in the prospect area.

It is recommended that:

-- limited followup of the two highest stream sediment geochemical anomalies
-- future exploration should be concentrated south of the project area

10. References

a) CanQuest Resource Corporation, Corporate Profile, 1994

b) Hoy, Trygve, Geology of the Cottonbelt Lead-Zinc-Magnetite Layer, Carbonatites and Alkalic Rocks in the Mount Grace Area, Frenchman Cap Dome, Southeastern British Columbia, EMPR Bulletin 80, 1987

c) Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Survey Branch, B.C. Regional Geochemical Survey, GSC Open File 2358, NTS 82M Seymour Arm, 1991

Appendix II

Rock Sample Descriptions

Rock Sample Descriptions (See Map 4a)

Ratchford Creek, Project, B. C.

Sample Number (Prefix 94RT)	Description
R - 10	Marble, 5 M thick, strike 155° dip 40°w, interbedded with gneiss, schist and thin bedded quartzite.
R - 12	Rusty biotite feldspar gneiss and schist, very soft and micaceous
R - 13	Massive to thick bedded quartzite str. 150°dip 50°W, blocky
R - 15	carbonate horizon, granular, 2.5 m wide, strike 190° dip 50°W, enclosed in rusty gneiss
R - 17,18	Mineralized showing on Ratch Claims, disseminated and fracture controlled galena, sphalerite and minor pyrite and cholcopyrite in medium grey, find grained siliceous rock. Brecciated

Sample Number (Prefix 94RT)	Description
R - 19	Large boulder, approximately one meter in length similar to R-17 and -18
R - 22	Banded gneiss, foliation strike 150° dip 38°W
R - 23	Calc silicate unit, folded, about 3 meters in width
R - 24	Massive cliff of find grained gneiss at least 6 m wide
R - 26	Quartzite, minor sulphides both disseminated and fracture controlled
R - 27	Upper Carbonate unit exposed in intermittant stream, less than 1 m thick
R - 29	buff marble unit, 2 m thick
R - 30	1 meter thick carbonate unit
R - 32	Massive, well exposed interbedded gneiss and schist foliation strike 144° dip 40° W
R - 33	Carbonate unit overlying mica schist and micaeous quartzite

Sample Number (Prefix 94RT)	Description
R - 35	grey, fine banded gneiss
R - 36	Major quartzite unit, strike 140° dip 52° W
R - 37	Narrow cream carbonate < 3 m wide, massive, buff colored on weathered surface
R - 38	Rusty biotite gneiss adjacent to carbonate, Ren Carbonatite
R - 40	Grey, speckled, calcareous fine grained metasediment
R - 41	Dark grey, rusty, find grained biotite gneiss
R - 42	White massive calc silicate
R - 44	garnetiferous gneiss (maybe staurolite), large rusty pink porphyroblasts
R - 45	Rusty gneissis outcrop, minor magnetite and sulphides
R - 47	Mafic dyke with gneiss inclusions, minor sulphides, weakly magnetic strike 160 degrees, < 1 meter.
R - 49	thin bedded calc - silicate, str. 150°, dip 35° N

Appendix III

Analytical Costs and Results

Eco-Tech
LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 94-590 REVISED

TERRY TURNER
Box 201
Riondel, BC
V0B 2B0

21-Sep-94

3 Rock samples received Aug 15,1994

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1	94RTR-17	78.4	2.29	0.08	5.40	0.07
2	94RTR-18	7.1	0.21	0.08	0.41	5.56

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

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK590

TERRY TURNER
Box 201
Riondel, BC
V0B 2B0

9-Sep-94

3 Rock samples received Aug 15,1994

Values expressed in percent

ET #.	Tag #	BaO	P205	SiO2	MnO	Fe203	MgO	Al203	CaO	TiO2	Na2O	K20	L.O.I.
1	94-RTR-17	2.78	0.07	67.50	0.02	9.95	1.46	10.21	0.38	0.19	0.26	3.76	3.42
QC/DATA:													
Repeat:													
1	94-RTR-17	2.76	0.10	68.23	0.03	9.78	0.46	10.25	0.43	0.24	0.25	4.10	3.36
STANDARDS:													
SY2		0.01	0.39	62.58	0.30	5.78	2.67	11.26	7.37	0.09	4.10	4.02	1.84
MRG1		0.01	0.05	42.47	0.16	16.84	12.05	7.89	13.87	3.63	0.62	0.14	2.40

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

df/wr613

XLS/KMISC#6

27-Aug-94

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B C.
V2C 2J3

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

TERRY TURNER ETK 94-591
Box 201
Riondel, BC
V0B 2B0

11 SOIL/SILT samples received Aug 15,1994

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	94RTL-20	2.0	> 15	335	1445	5	3.01	14	44	63	124	8.22	30	1.35	2982	<1	0.11	79	1340	2820	10	<20	185	0.23	<10	89	<10	39	4698
2	94RTL-28	<.2	> 15	<5	450	10	2.17	1	29	71	50	5.22	20	2.02	1058	<1	0.08	57	510	<2	10	<20	182	0.27	<10	77	<10	26	238
3	94RTL-31	<.2	> 15	<5	355	10	1.56	2	21	62	42	3.78	30	1.20	1006	<1	0.03	42	1010	<2	10	<20	118	0.21	<10	62	<10	32	192
4	94RTS-11	<.2	3.13	<5	870	10	0.98	<1	18	37	23	3.29	<10	0.69	440	<1	0.02	46	800	50	<5	<20	56	0.13	<10	104	<10	9	249
5	94RTS-14	<.2	> 15	<5	180	10	0.69	<1	23	52	24	3.90	<10	1.00	668	<1	0.03	48	<10	<2	5	<20	109	0.21	<10	44	<10	12	175
6	94RTS-16	<.2	1.32	<5	95	<5	0.29	<1	10	24	9	1.83	<10	0.52	220	<1	0.02	17	290	22	5	<20	14	0.12	<10	24	<10	6	61
7	94RTS-21	<.2	3.28	<5	380	20	0.51	<1	27	80	25	4.83	10	1.76	569	<1	0.02	38	670	44	15	<20	86	0.37	<10	70	<10	18	161
8	94RTS-34	<.2	> 15	<5	375	10	1.81	1	21	65	19	3.06	<10	1.86	497	<1	0.1	43	<10	<2	15	<20	133	0.23	<10	56	<10	13	267
9	94RTS-39	<.2	2.01	<5	250	<5	3.66	<1	19	44	15	3.77	120	1.52	901	<1	0.03	26	10000	34	5	<20	545	0.11	<10	49	<10	22	143
10	94RTS-46	<.2	2.10	<5	150	10	0.64	<1	15	33	14	2.53	<10	0.94	399	<1	0.02	20	790	30	5	<20	46	0.19	<10	37	<10	12	124
11	94RTS-48	<.2	2.00	<5	120	10	0.38	<1	17	42	14	2.98	<10	0.91	368	<1	0.02	20	510	30	10	<20	14	0.22	<10	44	<10	13	128
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	94RTL-20	1.6	> 15	315	1475	5	3.00	14	43	63	127	8.23	30	1.42	2977	<1	0.12	81	1280	2606	<5	<20	188	0.24	<10	80	<10	39	4687
Standard:		1.2	1.95	70	170	<5	2.09	1	24	72	80	4.40	<10	0.97	756	<1	0.02	26	720	26	5	<20	62	0.15	<10	86	<10	10	72

df 611
XLS/Kmisc5

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

1-Sep-94

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 2J3

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

TERRY TURNER ETK590
Box 201
Riondel, BC
V0B 2B0

3 Rock samples received Aug 15,1994

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	Tl %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
3	84RTR-26	1.0	> 15	<5	115	<5	5.85	2	16	117	80	4.68	<10	0.72	308	6	0.20	49	<10	<2	<5	<20	240	0.08	<10	89	<10	5	704

dv588

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

Appendix IV

Photographs

Appendix V

Northern Miner Articles

THE NORTHERN MINER
FEB. 21, 1994

CanQuest builds B.C. portfolio

by Vivian Danielson

VANCOUVER — Despite, or perhaps because of, the exodus of numerous companies to offshore destinations, some British Columbia-based juniors have opted to stay put.

Consider **CanQuest Resource**, which is planning a public offering this spring, with a view to begin exploring four properties in the southern part of the province.

"We believe in this province," directors John Bissett and Ian Semple told *The Northern Miner*. "We think the best time to acquire projects is at the bottom of the cycle."

Prominent in CanQuest's portfolio is Cottonbelt, a stratiform, lead-zinc-silver-copper-gold project at the drilling stage. Situated near Revelstoke, the claims encompass more than 12 km of a tightly folded regional syncline. Previous work outlined a geological reserve of 725,000 tonnes of 11% combined lead-zinc and 1.6 oz. silver per tonne. The deposit is within limited and shallow workings along a small segment of the western limb of the syncline.

CanQuest's management believes the project resembles the major Broken Hill deposit in Australia, with respect to geological age, tectonic setting, metamorphic environment, mineral assemblage and surface trace.

Drilling will be carried out this year, following structural definition, geophysics and prospecting. The company will be testing the theory that the metallic sulphide beds may be enriched in the main keel area of the syncline, or along drag-fold planes on the fold limbs.

Meanwhile, at the Microgold property, near Kamloops, an epithermal gold system is the focus of ongoing exploration. This year, the known areas of epithermal mineralization will be expanded and deeper "bonanza"-style zones will be sought.

At the Magnolia project, on Texada Island, the focus is on both skarn copper-gold and high-grade gold mineralization. Several anomalies have been identified and targets for drilling will likely be outlined this year.

CanQuest also has an option to buy the OK porphyry copper-molybdenum project, near Powell River. The previously explored property hosts a geological resource estimated at more than 150 million tonnes of 0.39% copper and 0.024% molybdenum per tonne, using a 0.3% copper-equivalent cutoff. Work will be restricted to maintaining the claims until a lawsuit by a former option-holder is resolved.

THE NORTHERN MINER
JANUARY 2, 1995

Cottonbelt interests Bethlehem, Goldnev

VANCOUVER — The joint owners of the Goldstream mine can earn a half interest in the Cottonbelt massive sulphide property of **CanQuest Resource** (CDN). Both properties are in British Columbia's Revelstoke district.

Bethlehem Resources (TSE) and **Goldnev Resources** (VSE) can acquire the interest by completing a bankable feasibility study, financing the project to production and refunding half of the costs incurred by CanQuest prior to the exercise of the option.

Previous work outlined a geological reserve estimated at 725,000 tonnes grading 11% combined lead-zinc and 1.6 oz. silver per tonne.

The partners will advance CanQuest $250,000 so that delineation drilling on Cottonbelt can get under way.

CanQuest is making a $1.6-million public offering of 1.5 million flow-through units and 1.5 million non-flow-through units.

PHOTO 3 LOOKING NORTH AT MARBLE MARKER HORIZON, WESTERN LIMB OF SYNCLINE.

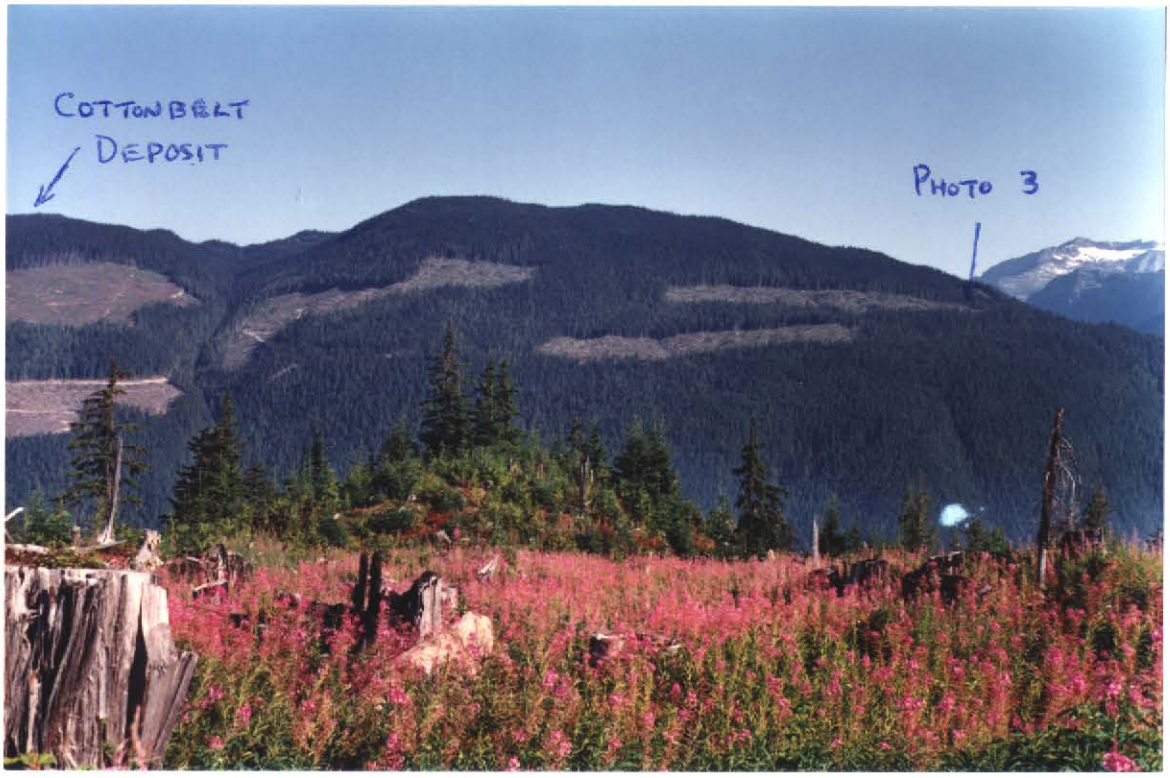


PHOTO 4 LOOKING AT NORTH RATCHFORD RIDGE LOGGED CLEARCUTS PROVIDE ROCK EXPOSURE IN HEAVILY TIMBERED AREA.

Received Jan 30/95

PHOTO 1 LOOKING SOUTH AT Pb-Zn-Ag SHOWING ⊗ RATCHFORD CREEK IN FOREGROUND

PHOTO 2. Pb-Zn-Ag SHOWING. MINERALIZATION IS DISSEMINATED AND ALONG TENSION FRACTURES IN SILICEOUS UNIT ENCLOSED BY CARBONATE.

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, section 15, 16 and 17
* 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 ARTHUR TERRY TURNER Reference Number 94-95-P114

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A.) TROUT LAKE Minfile No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 82K11 Lat 50°33'N Long 117°27'W

Description of Location and Access Highway 31 north of Kaslo on Kootenay Lake to Trout Lake, Logging roads along southwest side of Trout Lake from Gerard campsite in south and community of Trout Lake in north.

Main Commodities Searched For Base metals (copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc) and precious metals (gold and silver).

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Gold occurrence reported in quartz veins along Abrahamson Creek at turn of 4th century. Trout Lake molybdenum deposit occurs immediately to the north of area.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 18 square kilometers.
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) —
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) Rock (18 samples) Stream sediment (6 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 (if any)

Commodities NONE. Claim Name _____

Location (show on map) Lat _____ Long _____ Elevation _____

Best assay/sample type _____

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

Minor pyrite and malachite in quartz veins

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Technical Report

for

Trout Lake Area

NTS 82 K 11

A. T. Turner, P. Geol.

January 9, 1995

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location and Access
3. Physiography
4. Claim Status
5. Regional Geology and Structure
6. Previous Exploration
7. The 1994 Exploration Program
8. The 1994 Exploration Results
9. Conclusions and Recommendations
10. References

Appendix

I Rock Sample Descriptions
II Analytical Costs and Results
III Photographs

List of Figures

1. General Location Map

2. Regional Geology

3. Silt Sample and Traverse Locations, Outcrop Geology

4. Rock Sample and Traverse Locations, Outcrop Geology (West Block)

5. Rock Sample and Traverse Locations, Outcrop Geology (East Block)

1. Introduction

The following report has been prepared to fulfill a requirement under the 1994 British Columbia Prospectors Assistance Program (Reference number 94 - 95 - P114). This project represents one of three exploration areas selected for field studies in southeastern B.C. under the program.

The release of the West Kootenay - Boundary Land Use Plan by the Commission of Resources and Environment (C.O.R.E.) in October, 1994 has greatly impacted on future mineral exploration in the area. The southern half of the exploration area has been incorporated into the proposed protected White Grizzly Wilderness area where resource extraction is not possible. Both prior to and during the program, the writer was unaware that this area would be designated "proposed protected".

2. Location and Access (See Figure 1)

The Trout Lake project area covers almost 18 square kilometers in the south central portion of the northwest quadrant of NTS 82K. The community of Trout Lake is situated at the northern edge of the project area where accomodation and meals are available.

Road access is provided by highway 31 north from Kaslo or from the northwest (Revelstoke) and southwest (Nakusp) along Highway 23 to the Highway 31 junction near Galena Bay ferry terminal on Upper Arrow Lake. A network of logging roads extend along the southwestern side of Trout Lake from the north and south although they do not join due to the Lew Creek ecological reserve located about halfway along the lake.

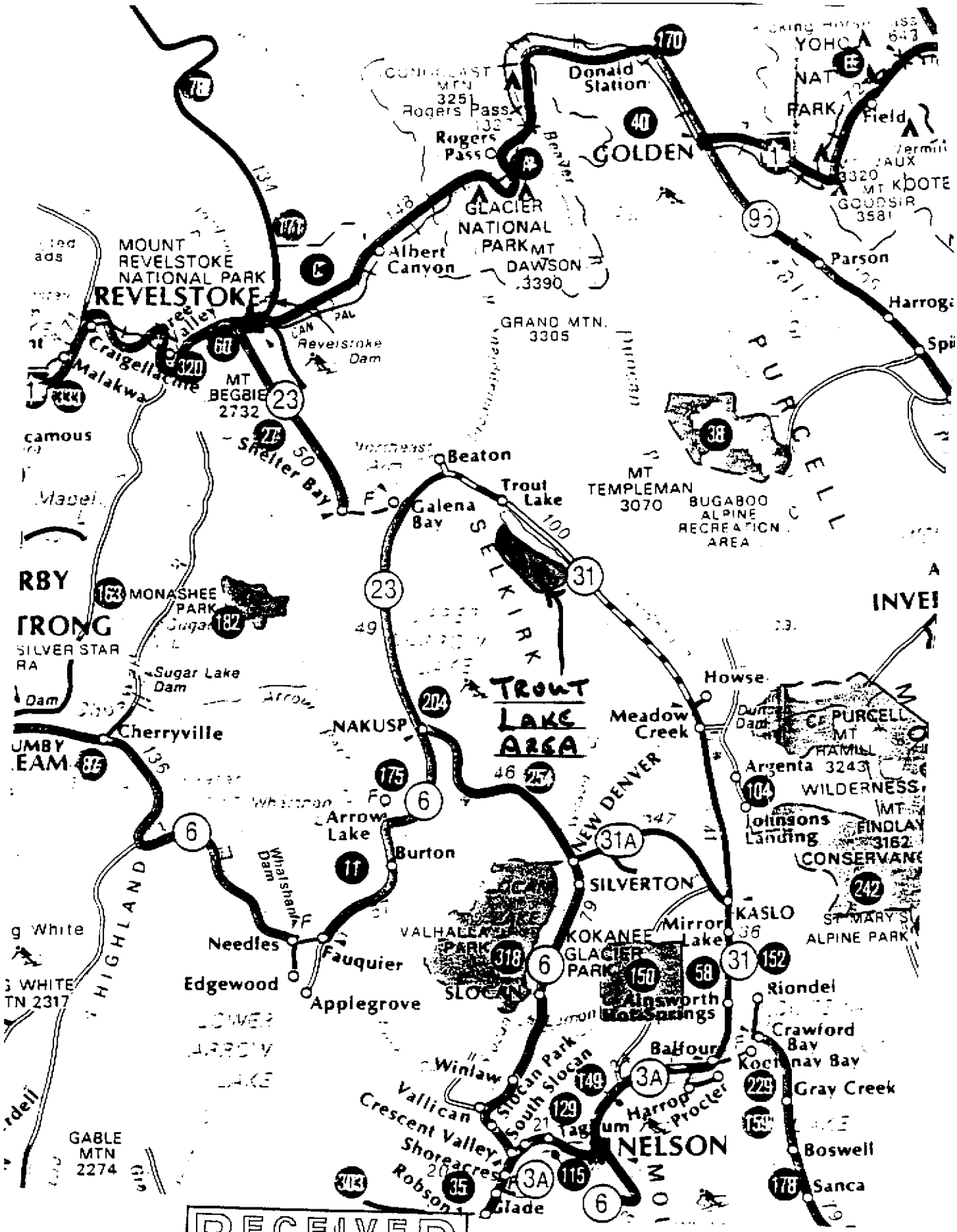


FIGURE 1
GENERAL LOCATION MAP
TROUT LAKE AREA

3. Physiography

The area was heavily timbered until extensive harvesting in the 1980's produced massive clearcuts over a significant portion of the lower elevation landscape. In places, especially along Asher Creek, the topography is extremely rugged with a local relief in excess of 1200 meters.

Rock exposure is variable depending upon topography. Outcrops were more commonly recognized in timber harvested areas, along logging access roads, in deeply incised creeks and in areas of extreme topographic relief.

4. Claim Status

There are currently no mineral claims held in this area.

5. Regional Geology and Structure (See Figure 2)

Regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Read, 1976) indicates the dominant lithology on the southwest side of Trout Lake is underlain by Milford Group grey and brown phyllite and meta-sandstone of Mississippian to Pennsylvanian age. This succession unconformably overlies lower to middle Paleozoic Lardeau Group phyllites, argillites, limestones and minor greenstones. The above lithologies are intruded by the Jurassic quartz monzonite Mount Haddow Stock.

The stratigraphic units are complexly folded, faulted with a dominant northwesterly structural trend.

6. Previous Exploration

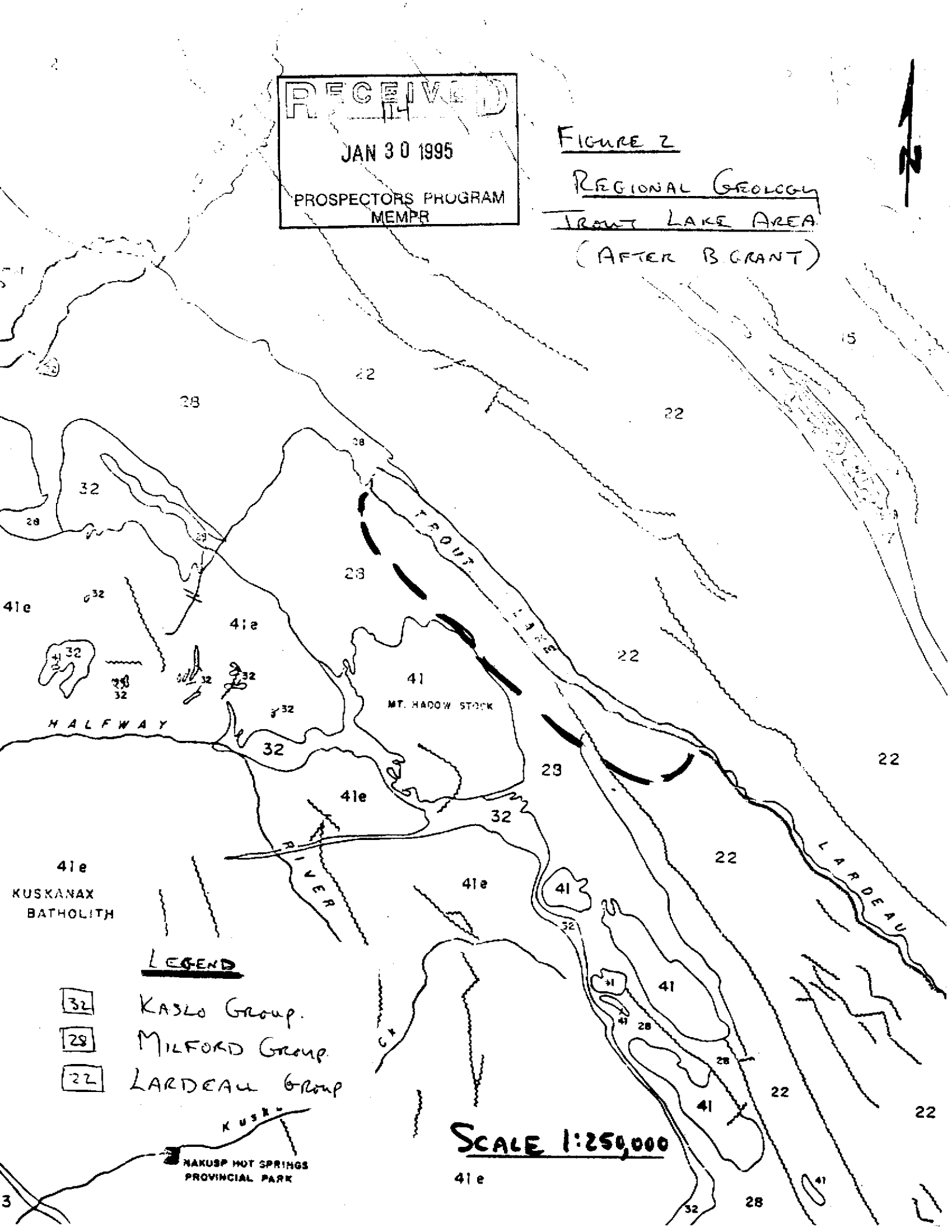
The northern half of the project area was almost entirely staked in 1980 after the discovery of the Trout Lake molybdenum deposit. Extensive exploration was carried out by Newmont, Cominco and Pan Ocean Oil. Assessment reports detailing this work is referenced in section 10. Most of the exploration was conducted above treeline where outcrop is extensive.

FIGURE 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

TROUT LAKE AREA

(AFTER B. GRANT)



7. The 1994 Exploration Program

The 1994 program consisted of reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, silt and rock geochemical studies over an 18 square kilometer area. A total of eleven eligible days were applied to the Prospectors Assistance program requirements during the period August 14 to September 25.

Base maps used during the program included the 1:100,000 scale Beaton topographic map sheet (enlarged), 1:50,000 scale Trout Lake topographic map sheet, 1:20,000 Forest Cover series maps obtained from the Kootenay Lake Forest District in Nelson (south half) and Pope and Talbot Logging in Nakusp (north half). In addition, regional geochemical data was examined in GSC Open File 2356 and geological information was reviewed from GSC Open File 432 compiled by P. B. Read.

A total of 18 rock samples and 6 stream sediment samples were shipped to Eco - Tech Laboratories in Kamloops. Samples were designated with the prefix 94 (year), T (Trout Lake project), T (Turner), R (rock sample), S (stream sediment) followed by a number. The sample location in the field was marked with the corresponding number on a piece of flagging tape for relocation purposes.

8. The 1994 Exploration Results

Prospecting was carried out along all logging roads, clear cuts and major drainages where the majority of outcrops were encountered. Representative samples from more than 40 outcrops were collected and 18 samples were selected for multi element analyses. The location of the analyzed samples are shown on Figures 3 - 5. These samples are described in Appendix I and the results are included in Appendix II. With the exception of malachite and chalcopyrite in Sample R - 86 which assayed 290 ppm Cu, the only other sulphide observed was pyrite. Since a gold occurrence in quartz veins was reported on Abrahamson Creek in historical records, many of the quartz veins encountered were analyzed for gold. These results were disappointing with a range of < 5. to 20 ppb Au. A rusty colored quartzite just north of Abrahamson Creek displayed anomalous lead (330 ppm) and zinc (164 ppm). Otherwise, the rock geochemistry results were largely disappointing.

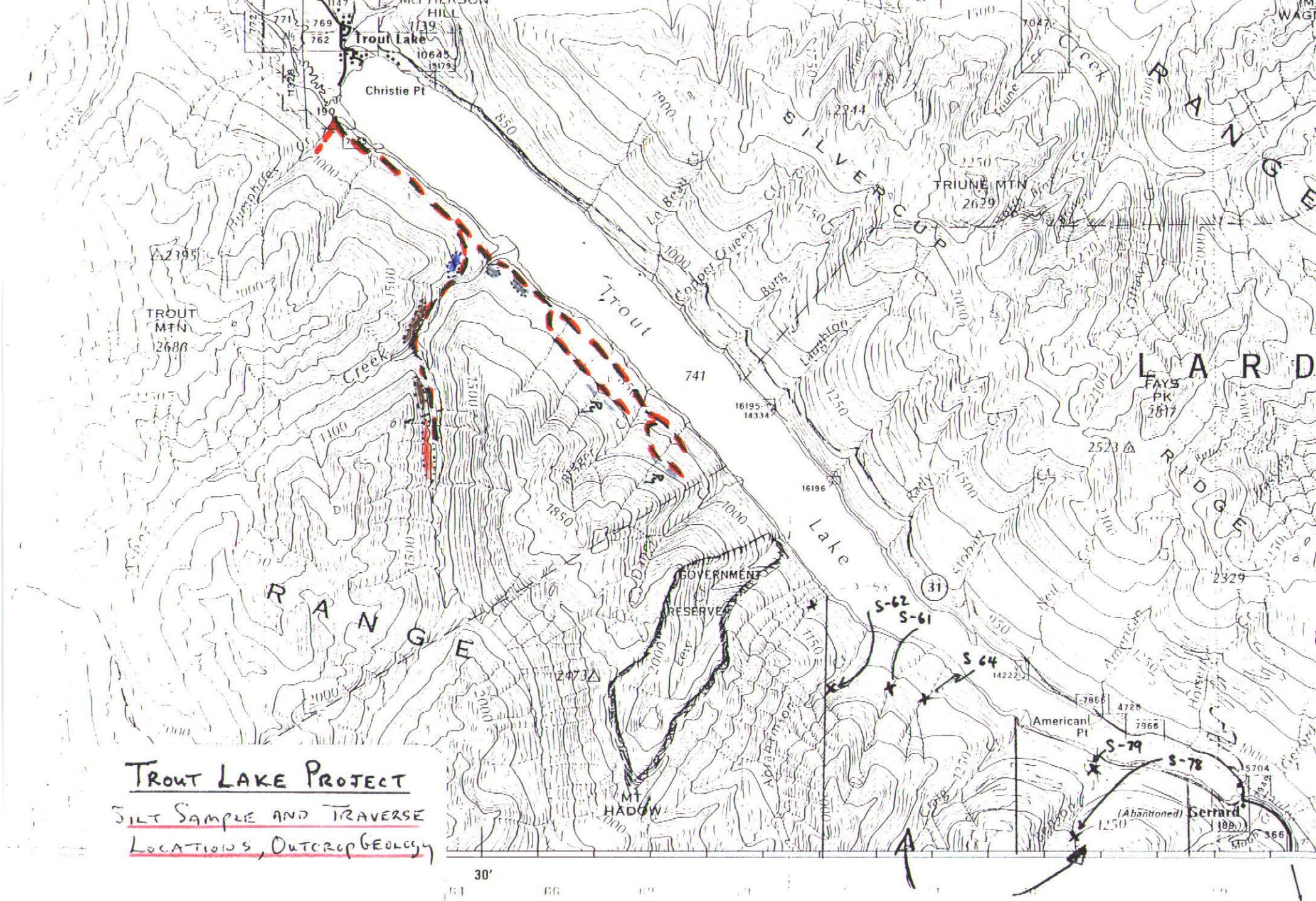
Six stream sediment samples collected from selected drainages showed only background ranges for copper (20 - 57 ppm), molybdenum (< 1 to 4 ppm), lead (10 - 18 ppm) and zinc (120 - 176 ppm).

An examination of the lithologies during reconnaissance prospecting revealed a monotonous sequence of metamorphosed shales, siltstones and sandstones with minor interbedded grey limestones. These units are considered to be representative of the Milford Group succession mapped by P. B. Read in Open File 432. Only one volcanic boulder, thought to be a quartz eye rhyolite, was found on a logging road between Benson and Craig Creeks.

Geology of Trout Lake Project Area (See Maps 3-5)

Legend

Q.V.	quartz veins
py	pyrite
cpy, mal.	chalcopyrite, malachite
vol.	volcanic boulder (quartz eye rhyolite)
	outcrop
	traverse
	intrusive (Mount Haddow Stock)
Milford Group	limestone
	shale, slate
	siltstone, metasiltstone
	sandstone, metasandstone
X	Silt Sample Location
•	Rock Sample Location



TROUT LAKE PROJECT

SILT SAMPLE AND TRAVERSE LOCATIONS, OUTCROP GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:100,000

FOR ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

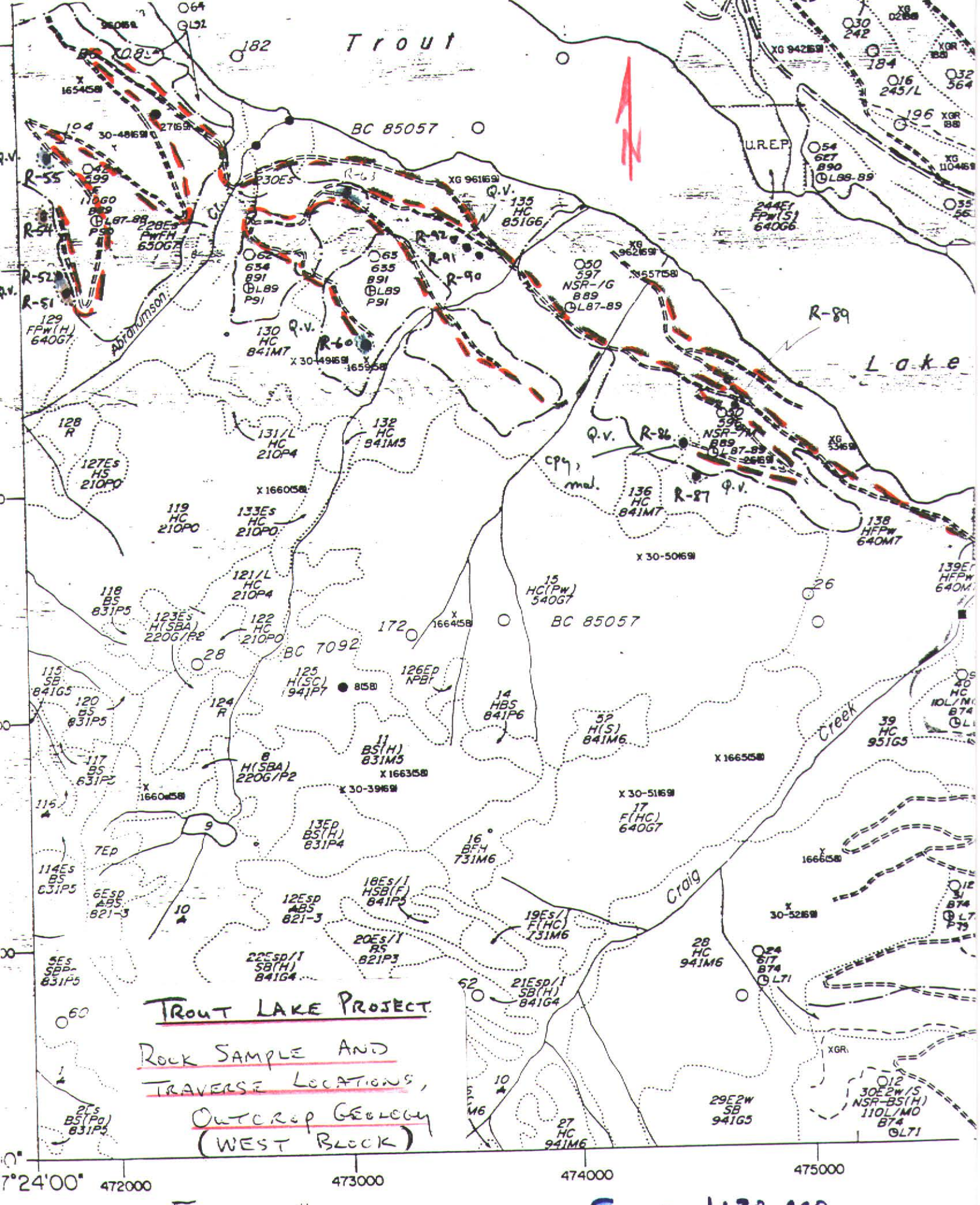
To Howser

FIGURE 3

BEATON

SEE Figures 3 and 4

X SILT SAMPLE LOCATIONS



TROUT LAKE PROJECT

ROCK SAMPLE AND TRAVERSE LOCATIONS, OUTCROP GEOLOGY (WEST BLOCK)

FIGURE 4

SCALE 1:20,000

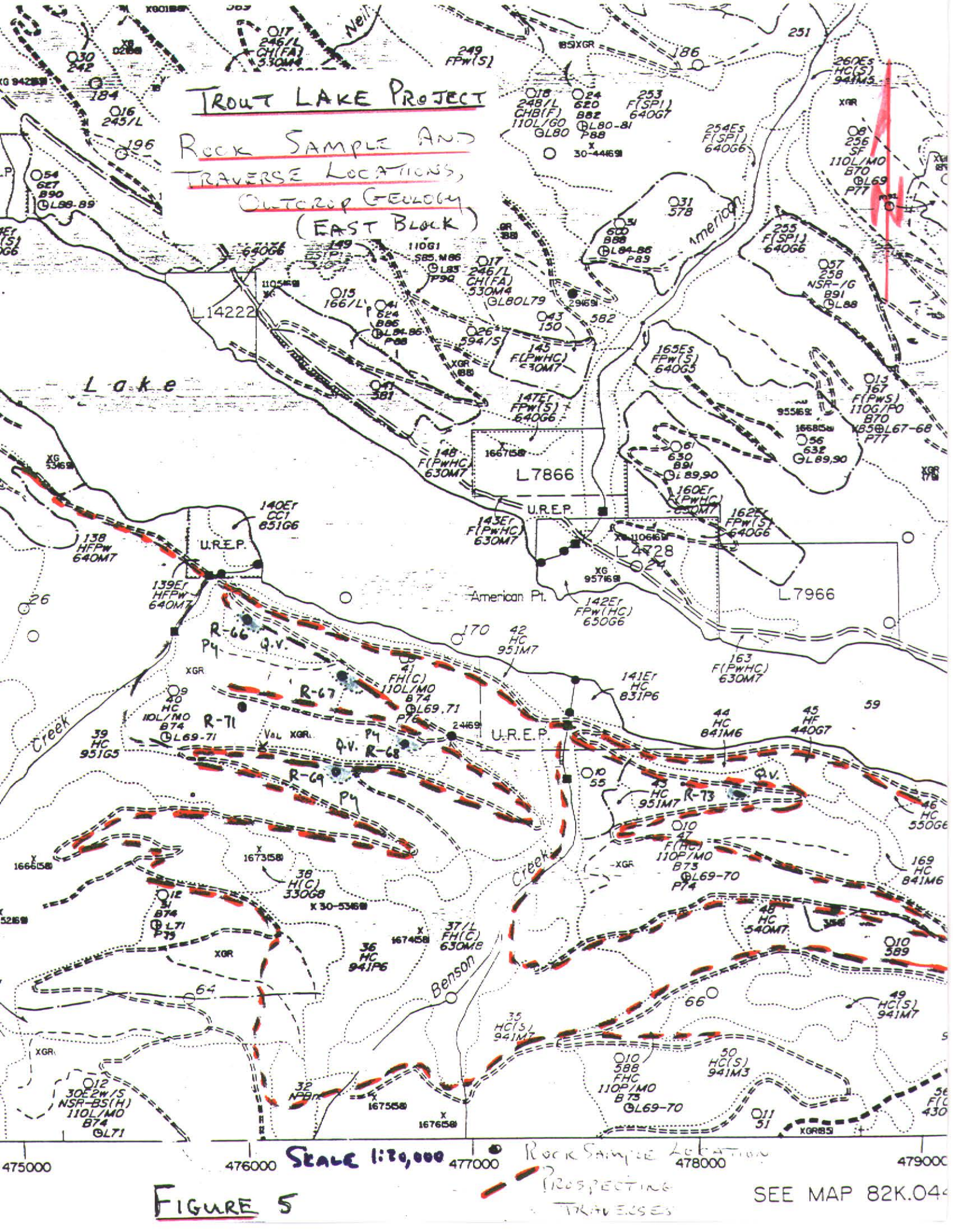

TROUT LAKE PROJECT
ROCK SAMPLE AND TRAVERSE LOCATIONS, OUTCROP GEOLOGY (EAST BLOCK)
L14222
L7866
L4728
L7966
U.R.E.P.
American Pt.
Lake
Creek
Benson
R-66 Q.V.
R-67
R-71
R-68
R-69
R-73
475000
476000
477000
478000
479000
SCALE 1:20,000
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
PROSPECTING TRAVERSES
SEE MAP 82K.04

FIGURE 5

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling produced disappointing results. The southern half of the project area is included in the proposed protected White Grizzly area where resource extraction is not allowed.

It is recommended that no furthur exploration be carried out in this area.

10. References

a) Assessment Reports

Number	Company	Property
7195	Newmont	Big
9141	Cominco	Hum
3804	Pan Ocean	VMS
7889	Newmont	Ash and TL

b) GSC Open File 432, Compilation of the Geology of Lardeau Area - West Half by P. B. Read

c) GSC Open File 2356, B.C. Regional Geochemical Survey 31 of Lardeau 82K/NW

d) Grant, B. Compilation of the Geology of Southeastern British Columbia

Appendix I

Rock Sample Descriptions

Appendix I

Rock Sample Descriptions
(Prefix 94TT)

R - 51	Light cream to pink, rusty colored quartzite (?), folded, forms prominent 166° trending ridge above clearcut
R - 52	black slate with 10 cm wide quartz veins, minor disseminated pyrite
R - 54	barren quartz vein, up to 12 cm wide, no visible mineralization
R - 55	minor pyrite in quartz veins in black shaley host rock
R - 60	blocky to slatey, grey meta-siltstone with white quartz veins, strike 138° dip 70° W
R - 63	limy siltstone, pyrite cubes, interbedded slates
R - 66	quartz vein in a grey phyllite, minor pyrite
R - 67	rusty metasedimentary rock with cross-cutting quartz vein, disseminated pyrite cubes

R - 68	large angular quartz vein with abundant pyrite cubes within a chloritized phyllite
R - 69	rusty orange limy phyllite with abundant pyrite
R - 71	rusty quartz vein in phyllite
R - 73	rusty quartz - carbonate vein, trace of sulphides
R - 86	boulder in log landing with malachite and chalcopyrite, mainly quartz
R - 87	large angular quartz boulder, rusty spots, fractured
R - 90	quartz vein with trace sulphides
R - 91	large quartz boulder with sulphides in small veinlets
R - 92	rusty quartz with pyrite cubes

Appendix II

Analytical Costs and Results

Eco-Tech
LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK649

TERRY TURNER
BOX 201
RIONDEL, B.C.
V0B 2B0

8-Sep-94

6 SILT samples received August 24,1994
PROJECT #: TROUT LAKE PROJECT AREA
P.A.P. Reference No. 94-95-P114

ET #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1	TTS- 58	10	0.6	<5	26	4	16	131
2	TTS- 61	20	0.4	<5	40	<1	18	153
3	TTS- 62	15	0.8	<5	20	2	14	176
4	TTS- 64	5	0.4	<5	20	1	10	162
5	TTS- 78	<5	<.2	<5	42	<1	10	110
6	TTS- 79	15	<.2	15	57	<1	16	121

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

XLS/Kmisc#6
df/649

TERRY TURNER ETK648

Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd.

QC/DATA:

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
Repeat: 1 TTR- 51	2.2	0.32	110	6	<5	0.15	2	5	435	87	1.87	<10	0.18	180	32	0.01	17	140	334	<5	220	6	0.01	<10	10	<10	<1	165
Standard :	1.4	1.85	65	170	<5	1.75	1	19	63	68	4.10	<10	0.95	665	<1	0.02	25	620	20	15	<20	65	0.12	<10	82	<10	11	75

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

d/649

XLS/Kmisc#5

7-Sep-94

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 2J3

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

TERRY TURNER ETK648
BOX 201
RIONDEL, B.C.
V0B 2B0

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

18 ROCK samples received August 24,1994

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	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	TTR- 51	10	2.4	0.31	110	8	<5	0.15	2	5	436	86	1.86	<10	0.18	196	31	0.01	17	140	330	<5	240	9	0.01	<10	10	<10	<1	164
2	TTR- 52	<5	0.4	0.09	50	6	<5	0.11	<1	2	231	22	0.53	<10	0.06	73	14	<.01	8	60	130	<5	140	4	<.01	<10	3	<10	<1	76
3	TTR- 54	<5	0.2	0.04	30	6	<5	0.03	<1	2	288	16	0.52	<10	0.02	121	20	<.01	11	40	86	<5	180	1	<.01	<10	2	<10	<1	77
4	TTR- 55	<5	0.4	0.11	15	8	<5	0.04	<1	2	302	13	0.65	<10	0.09	64	18	<.01	12	110	62	<5	180	2	<.01	<10	3	<10	<1	52
5	TTR- 60	20	0.4	0.13	10	8	<5	0.05	<1	3	264	35	1.33	<10	0.01	428	19	0.03	22	240	38	<5	140	3	<.01	<10	1	<10	<1	47
6	TTR- 63	15	< 2	1.42	<5	6	5	0.23	1	18	82	49	2.91	<10	1.44	383	20	0.01	31	780	44	10	<20	7	0.10	<10	54	<10	6	57
7	TTR- 66	15	0.2	0.06	10	4	<5	0.02	<1	4	345	11	0.72	<10	0.03	222	24	<.01	11	50	78	<5	200	1	<.01	<10	3	<10	<1	57
8	TTR- 67	<5	0.2	0.08	5	4	<5	0.33	<1	4	193	12	1.51	<10	<.01	614	11	0.02	9	70	134	<5	100	4	<.01	<10	2	<10	<1	81
9	TTR- 68	15	< 2	0.02	5	6	<5	0.07	<1	3	321	11	0.73	<10	<.01	278	22	<.01	7	150	38	<5	180	7	<.01	<10	2	<10	<1	37
10	TTR- 69	20	< 2	2.53	<5	6	15	11.00	1	49	228	75	13.40	<10	2.78	1442	<1	<.01	175	1430	36	10	<20	366	0.05	<10	125	<10	6	145
11	TTR- 71	15	0.2	0.32	5	10	10	0.63	<1	16	267	14	5.90	<10	0.20	641	13	< 01	52	160	10	<5	40	20	0.01	<10	15	<10	<1	88
12	TTR- 73	15	< 2	0.24	30	12	<5	2.84	<1	8	176	18	2.20	<10	0.32	1334	7	0.03	39	430	38	<5	40	102	<.01	<10	6	<10	3	32
13	TTR- 86	5	0.6	0.03	30	6	<5	0.09	<1	4	366	290	0.72	<10	< 01	149	22	<.01	11	90	28	15	220	2	<.01	<10	2	<10	<1	59
14	TTR- 87	15	< 2	0.10	<5	12	<5	0.40	<1	3	265	50	1.56	<10	0.05	205	18	0.01	14	500	14	<5	140	14	< 01	<10	3	<10	1	26
15	TTR- 89	10	3.0	0.01	55	6	<5	0.02	<1	1	284	55	0.45	<10	<.01	38	16	< 01	4	20	32	130	180	<1	<.01	<10	1	<10	1	31
16	TTR- 90	10	< 2	0.47	<5	6	<5	7.18	<1	3	302	10	1.48	<10	0.52	882	21	< 01	10	360	16	10	120	273	<.01	<10	6	<10	6	32
17	TTR- 91	5	0.6	0.16	<5	6	<5	> 15	1	3	250	20	1.11	<10	0.36	1128	15	0.01	6	350	70	10	100	530	<.01	<10	3	<10	16	50
18	TTR- 92	5	< 2	0.09	20	4	<5	0.27	<1	3	288	6	0.99	<10	0.03	150	20	< 01	6	50	18	<5	160	10	<.01	<10	2	<10	<1	18

Appendix III

Photographs

Rec Jan 3, 195
F114

PHOTO 1 TROUT LAKE : LOOKING WEST AT ABRAHAMSON CREEK. LARGE CLEAR CUTS NOW INCLUDED IN PROPOSED PROTECTED (MYTHICAL) WHITE GRIZZLY AREA

PHOTO 2. STEEPLY DIPPING BLACK SHALES EXPOSED NEAR MOUTH OF ASHER CREEK NEAR NORTH END OF TROUT LAKE

PHOTO 3. FOLDED GREY AND BROWN PHYLLITES AND META SILTSTONES NORTH OF ABRAHAMSON CREEK

PHOTO 4 BUFF WEATHERING, GREY LIMESTONE WITH CALCITE STRINGERS

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, section 15, 16 and 17
- 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 ARTHUR TERRY TURNER Reference Number 94-95-P 114

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A.) KOOTENAY LAKE Minfile No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 82 F 15 Lat 116°45'W Long 49°52'N

Description of Location and Access 60 kilometres northeast of Nelson, access by Highway 3A from Kootenay Bay between Creston and Nelson, 14 kilometres north to Riondel and then north along Kootenay Lake via the Powder Cluke transportation route (for 22 kilometres).

Main Commodities Searched For Lead, Zinc, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum.

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Blue Bell Mine at Riondel just south of project area, several small molybdenite occurrences, Leviathan Lake gold occurrence on Campbell Creek.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 150 square kilometres (reconnaissance)
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) —
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 3 soil, 6 rock
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 (if any)

Commodities Copper, Silver Claim Name Red Bed, Copper, GRC.

Location (show on map) Lat 116°47'W Long 49°53'N Elevation 1050 m

Best assay/sample type Rock 0.41% Cu, 0.13 oz/ton Ag.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

Disseminated and fracture controlled copper mineralization occurs in Paleozoic Hamill Group micaceous quartzite. Also anomalous silver values in the quartzite. Previous work by Cominco in 1974 indicated both soil geochemical and I.P. anomalies.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Technical Report

for

Kootenay Lake Area

NTS 82F 15

A. T. Turner, P. Geol.

January 11, 1995

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location and Access
3. Physiography
4. Claim Status
5. Regional Geology and Structure
6. Previous Exploration
7. The 1994 Exploration Program
8. The 1994 Exploration Results
9. Conclusions and Recommendations
10. References

Appendix

I Claim Affidavits, Copper 1 and 2, Red Bed 1 - 4 and GRC claims

II Analytical Costs and Results

III Photographs

IV Preliminary Report on the Bernard Creek Property, Slocan Mining Division, Riondel, British Columbia, NTS 82F/15W

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4. Traverse Locations and Interpreted Geology, Bernard - Powder Creek Area

5. Traverse Locations and Interpreted Geology, Loki Creek Area

1. Introduction

The following report summarizes a reconnaissance prospecting program completed north of Riondel and east of Kootenay Lake in southeastern British Columbia. Ground traverses were carried out along major drainages within an area of approximately 150 square kilometers. This project comprises one of three exploration areas selected under the 1994 British Columbia Prospectors Assistance Program.

The West Kootenay - Boundary Land Use Plan released by the Commission on Resources and Environment (C.O.R.E.) in October 1994 has designated the Campbell Creek watershed area as "Special Management" and the remainder of the area as "Integrated". It is the writer's understanding that both land designations allow resource extraction although Special Management identifies areas where "enhanced levels of management are required to address sensitive values." Many mining industry representives feel that Special Management areas are "parks in waiting" and mining company investment is these areas is currently considered "high risk".

2. Location and Access (See Figure 1)

The project area is situated about 60 kilometers northeast of Nelson within NTS 82F/15W. Geographically the area is bounded by Kootenay Lake to the west, Loki Creek to the south, Clute Creek to the north and the height of land separating the Kootenay Lake - St. Mary River drainage to the east.

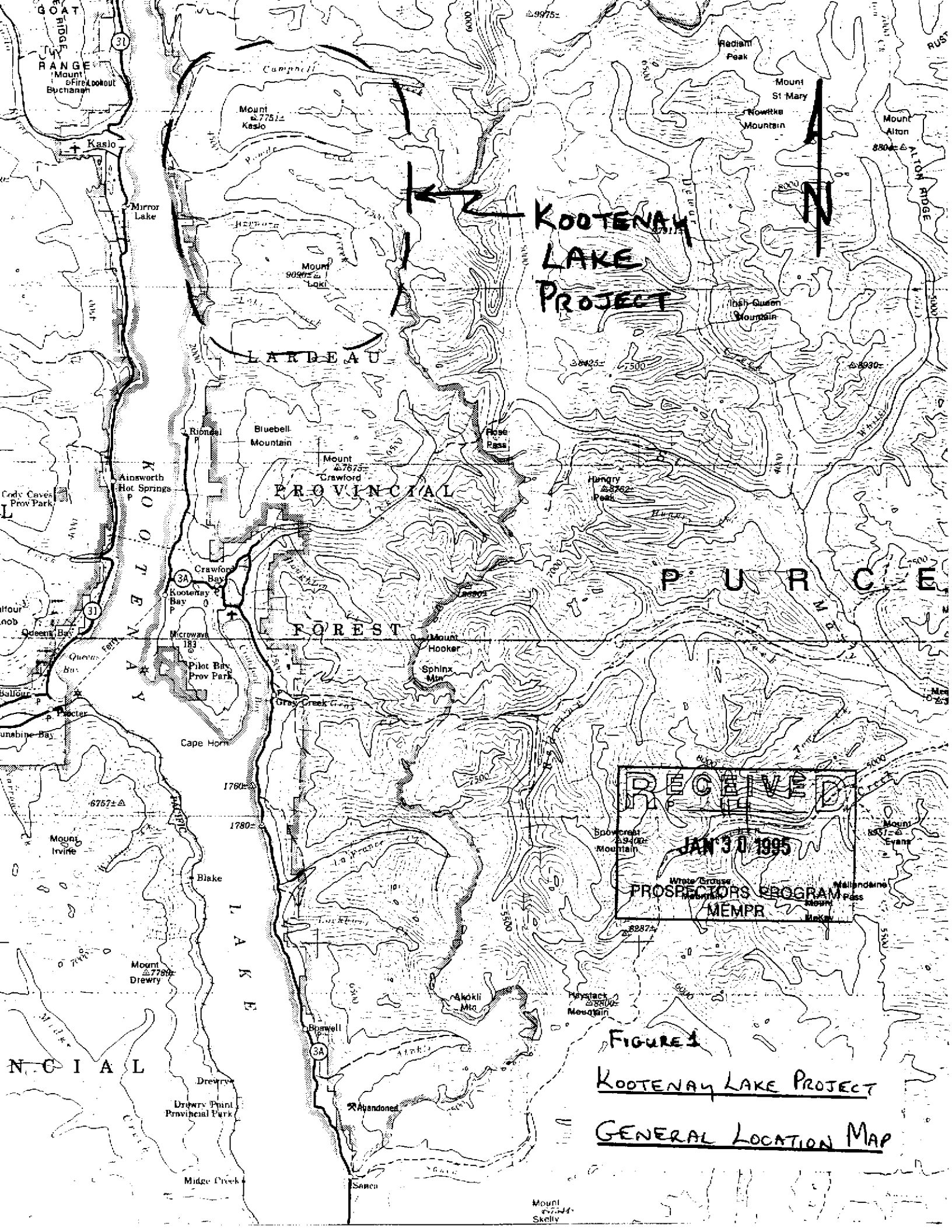


FIGURE 1

KOOTENAY LAKE PROJECT

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

Access to the area is via Highway 3A from Kootenay Bay between Creston and Nelson, north for 14 miles of paved road to Riondel. A gravel forestry road extends northward from Riondel along the east shore of Kootenay Lake for about 22 kilometers to Campbell Creek. At the time exploration was being conducted in this area, a bridge was under construction across Campbell Creek by Wynndel Box and Lumber to access timber as far north as Clute Creek. A network of poorly maintained logging roads provide limited access up Powder and Bernard Creeks.

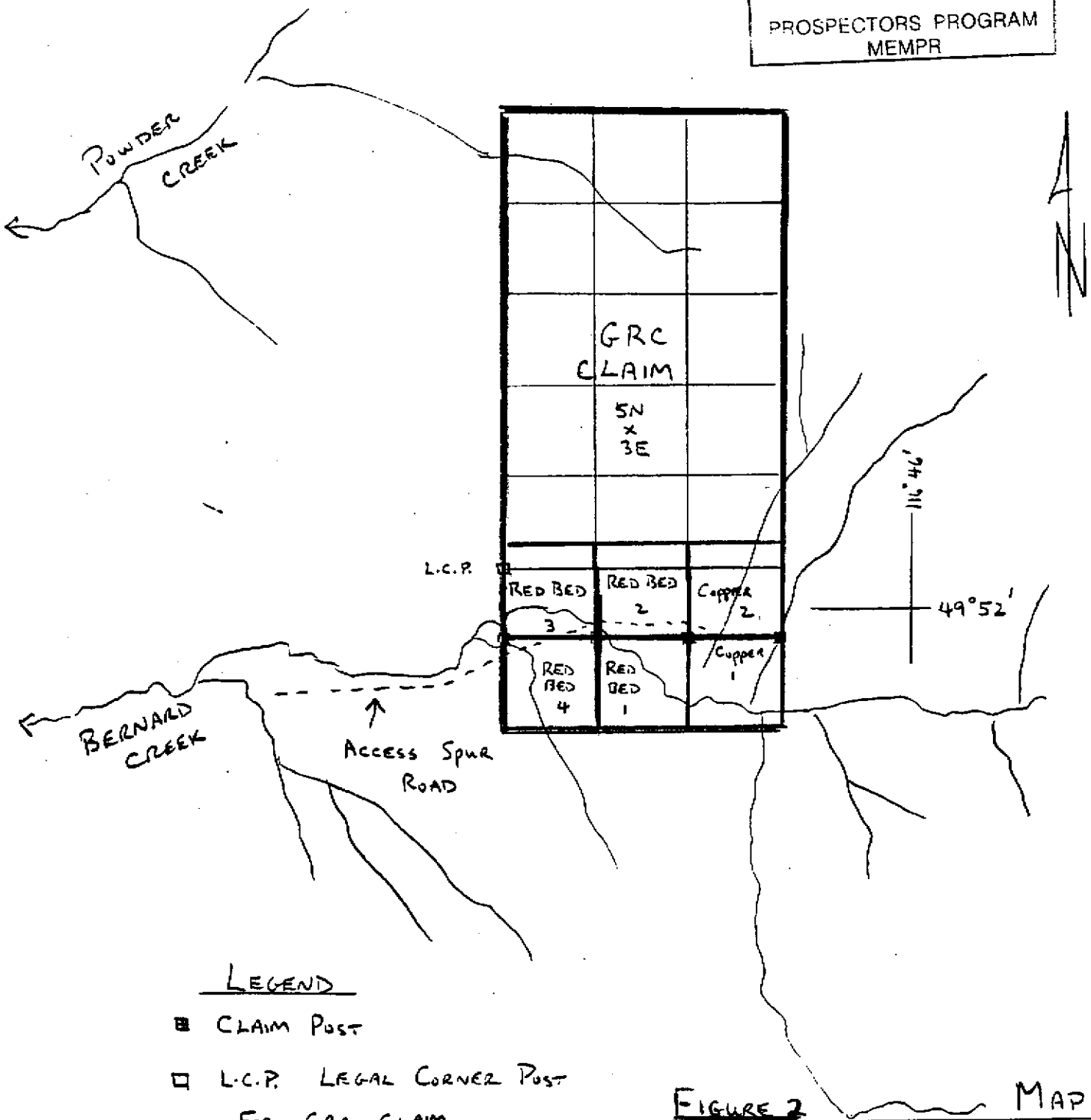
3. Physiography

This project area lies on the western edge of the spectacular Purcell Mountains where Mount Loki, the highest mountain in the area is almost 2800 meters elevation. The watershed areas are generally deeply incised and often separated by razor back ridges. Timberline is about 2300 meters above sea level. Tree cover is extensive to sparse depending on the topographic relief. Timber harvesting is currently being carried out by Wynndel Box and Lumber along low to mid elevation areas adjacent to Kootenay Lake. A few of the major drainages were harvested more than 20 years ago.

4. Claim Status (See Figure 2)

Only two sets of claims are currently valid within the project area. On Campbell Creek, the Leviathan Lake gold occurrence was acquired in early 1994 by E. Draper of Crawford Bay.

The writer staked 21 units on Bernard Creek in October and November, 1994 to cover a copper - silver prospect. Details of the Bernard Creek claims are included in Section 5 of the Preliminary Report in Appendix IV and claim affidavits are included in Appendix I of this report.



LEGEND

- ■ CLAIM POST
- □ L.C.P. LEGAL CORNER POST FOR GRC CLAIM

SCALE 1:31,680

FIGURE 2 MAP 2

BERNARD CREEK PROPERTY
RIONDEL AREA B.C.
CLAIM LOCATIONS
NTS 82F/15W

5. Regional Geology and Structure

The area north of Riondel and east of Kootenay Lake lies within the central part of a northerly trending arcuate structural zone termed the Kootenay Arc. A compilation of the regional geology is provided by GSC Open File 929 (Reesor, J. E., 1983) and an excellent overview of the geology, metamorphism and structure is documented in BCEMPR Bulletin 73 (Hoy, Trygve, 1980). The general geology is dominated by a complexly folded, faulted and metamorphosed Paleozoic succession. From oldest to youngest, this sequence consists of Hamill Group schists and quartzites, Mohican Formation calcareous schists, quartzites and marble, the Badshot Formation marble and Lardeau Group micaceous, calc-silicate and amphibolite gneisses. These units are isoclinally folded in a north - south direction with a pronounced, variable westerly dip. Late Mesozoic quartz monzonite bodies designated the Fry Creek batholith to the north and east and the Shoreline stock to the west intrude the Paleozoic rocks.

6. Previous Exploration

Several major mining companies have carried out exploration programs throughout the area between 1971 and 1980 including Kennco Explorations, Duval International Corporation, Canex Aerial Exploration and Cominco Ltd. The exploration target was mainly replacement lead - zinc deposits in the Badshot Formation carbonates, molybdenite in the intrusive rocks and gold mineralization in shear zones (Leviathan Lake occurrence). The various assessment reports covering the previous exploration have been listed in the References for additional information.

7. The 1994 Exploration Program

The 1994 exploration program consisted almost exclusively reconnaissance prospecting for mineralization (See Figure). Only limited rock and soil sampling was carried out along Bernard Creek. Numerous rock samples were collected for reference and correlation purposes. Claim staking was completed over the copper occurrence on Bernard Creek. A preliminary report was prepared on this property for the optionor, Newen Enterprises Inc. and is included in Appendix IV.

Samples collected for analyses were designated by the prefix 94 (year), K (Kootenay Project), T (collector's surname), R (rock), L (soil) followed by a number. Each sample location was also marked by flagging tape for relocation purposes. Samples were shipped to Eco - Tech Laboratories in Kamloops for analyses. In addition, one sample was assayed at Loring Laboratories in Calgary.

Base maps used during the program include the 1:50,000 scale Kaslo topographic sheet and the 1:20,000 Forest Cover Series maps obtained from Ministry of Forests in Nelson.

8. The 1994 Exploration Results (See Figures 3 - 5)

Traverses were carried out within major watershed areas and/or logging roads. More than 50 rock samples were collected of the various lithologies and documented in the field notes. Only mineralized samples from the Bernard Creek Property were selected for analyses. This information is summerized in Section 11 of Appendix IV (Preliminary Report of the Bernard Creek Property).

GEOLOGY (FROM REESOR, 1983) SEE FIGURES 3-5

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS

Kgr

- Discrete shear zones and strong foliation
- Granite with accessory garnet
- Granite with many inclusions of metasediments
- Extensive pegmatite (and aplite)
- Kgd — Biotite granodiorite
- Kgr_4 — Biotite granite
- Kgr_3 — Biotite leucogranite
- Kgr_2 — Leucocratic granite with biotite and muscovite; Kgr_{2a} – foliated
- Kgr_1 — Biotite granite with megacrysts of Potash Feldspar

JURASSIC(?)

- J(?)gr — Leucogranite sills and lenses (foliated and/or lineated)
- $J(?)gd_3$ — Biotite-hornblende granodiorite with megacrysts of potash feldspar

JURASSIC

- Jgd_2 — Biotite-hornblende (±epidote) granodiorite
- Jgd_1 — Epidote-biotite granodiorite

JURASSIC(?)

- Jub — Ultrabasic, serpentinized peridotite

✕ REPRESENTATIVE ROCK SAMPLES COLLECTED (DESCRIPTIONS IN FIELD BOOK)

PALEOZOIC

CAMBRIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

LARDEAU GROUP (P_I)

P_I — ***INDEX FORMATION:*** undivided

- P_{I_3} — Biotite-quartz-feldspar (± garnet) gneiss; amphibolite
- P_{I_2} — Marble with calc-silicate gneiss; amphibolite and schist layers; micaceous quartzite; $P_{I_{2a}}$ -calcite marble
- P_{I_1} — Hornblende gneiss, amphibolite; cc-calcite marble; $P_{I_{1a}}$ – biotite-muscovite schist and gneiss

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN

ϵbm — ***BADSHOT-MOHICAN FORMATION:*** calcite marble, dolomite; calcareous schist, quartzite

LOWER CAMBRIAN AND HADRYNIAN(?)

ϵh — ***HAMILL GROUP:*** undivided

- ϵh_4 — Dark quartzite; quartz-rich schist
- ϵh_3 — White quartzite; q-white quartzite, but may not be ϵh_3
- ϵh_2 — Muscovite-biotite-chlorite schist, quartzite, siltstone; ϵh_{2a} – epidote-chlorite-amphibolite gneiss (greenstone?); ϵh_{2b} – marble
- ϵh^{1b}_{1a} — Massive white quartzite; micaceous quartzite; Pebbly and feldspathic quartzite; ϵh_{1c} – pebble and cobble conglomerate; ϵh_{1d} – calcitic and dolomitic marble.

Joins 82 K/2

50' 45' 40'

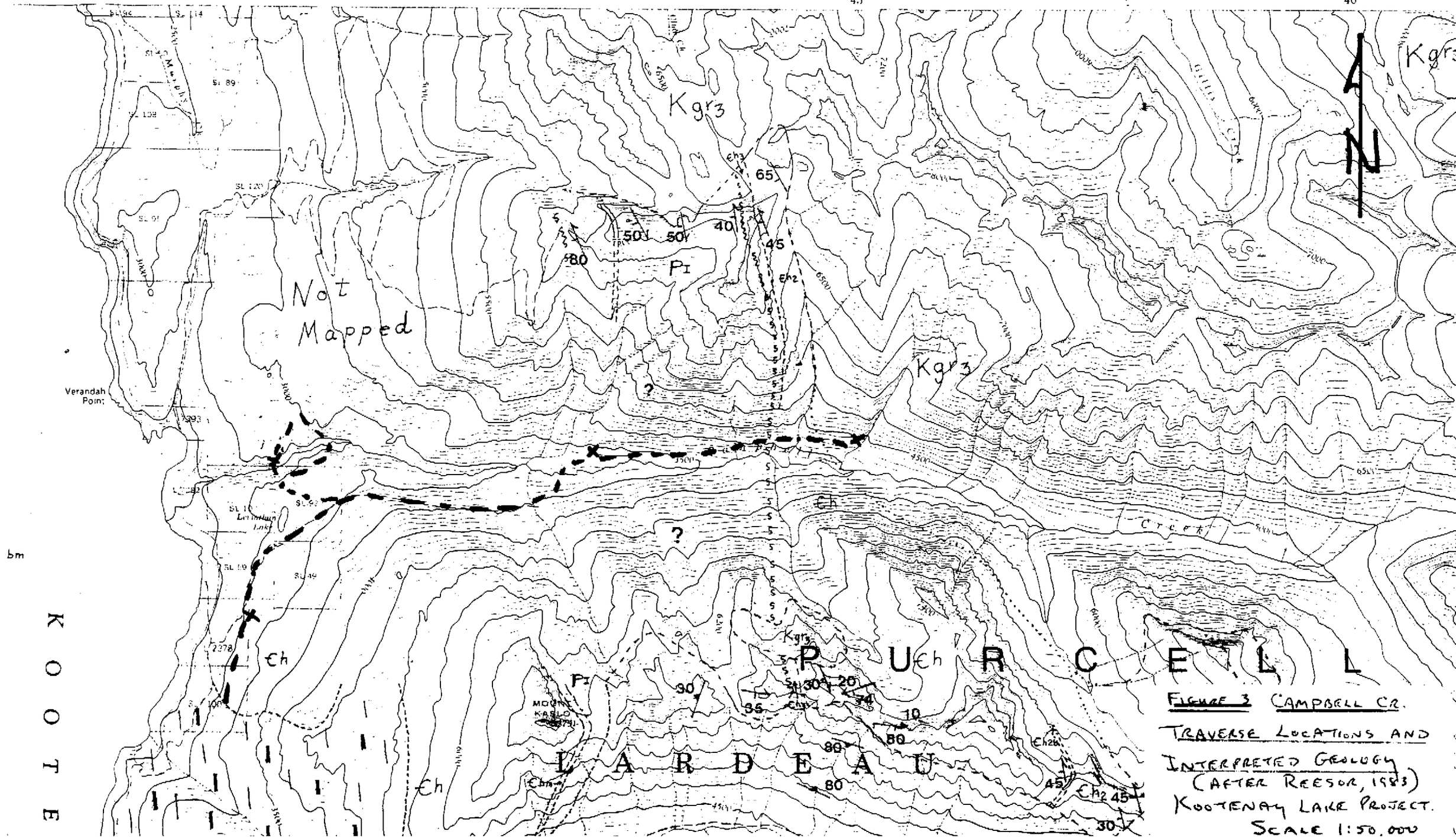


FIGURE 3 CAMPBELL CR. TRAVERSE LOCATIONS AND INTERPRETED GEOLOGY (AFTER REESOR, 1983) KOOTENAY LAKE PROJECT. SCALE 1:50,000

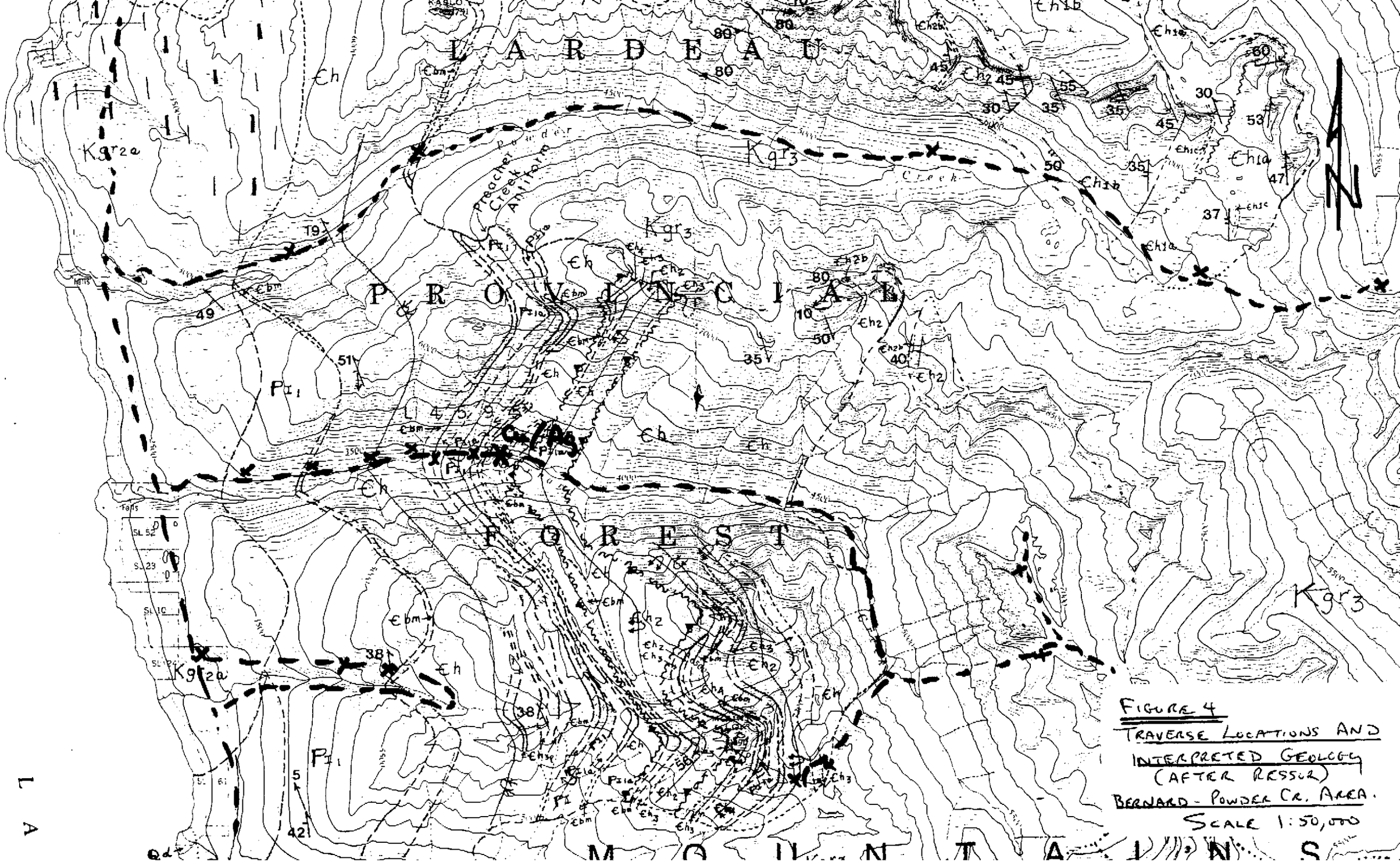


FIGURE 4
TRAVERSE LOCATIONS AND
INTERPRETED GEOLOGY
(AFTER RESSOR)
BERNARD - POWDER CR. AREA.
SCALE 1:50,000

LA

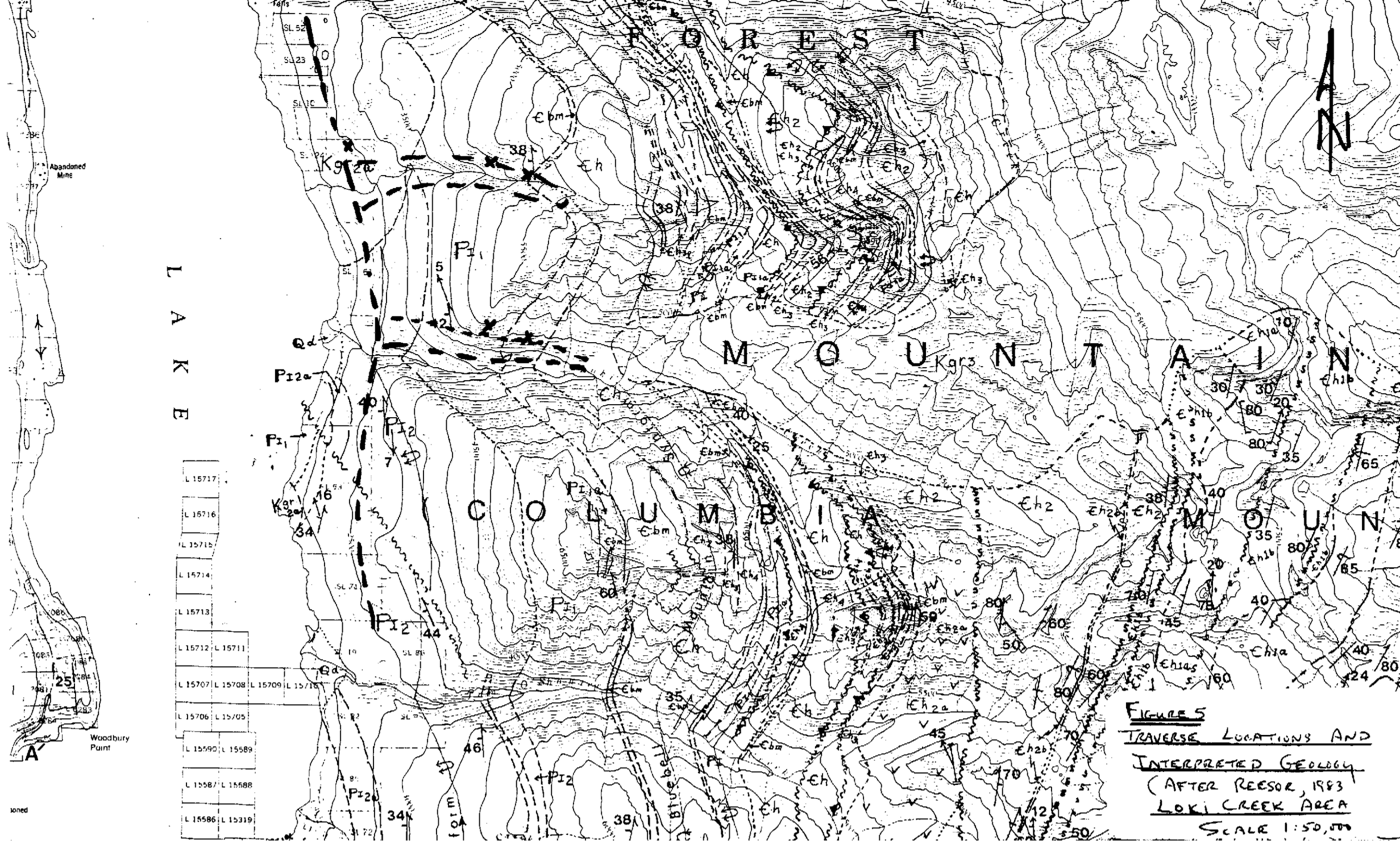


FIGURE 5

TRAVERSE LOCATIONS AND INTERPRETED GEOLOGY (AFTER REESOR, 1983) LOKI CREEK AREA

SCALE 1:50,000

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

As a result of the reconnaissance exploration in the Kootenay Lake project area, it is concluded:

-- the Hamill quartzite may represent a target for stratiform copper - silver deposits similar to Spar Lake in northwestern Montana

-- with the exception of the Bernard Creek copper - silver showing, no significant occurrences were discovered

It is recommended that:

-- the Bernard Creek copper - silver property be further explored by detailed prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and drill testing. Molybdenite occurrences at the northern edge of the property at the Fry Creek batholith/metasedimentary contact should also be prospected. The property may also have potential for replacement lead - zinc deposits and previous coincident lead - zinc geochemical anomalies outlined by Cominco should be investigated in detail.

-- a limited exploration program north of Campbell Creek should be undertaken during 1995 although a "Special Management" designation requires further definition with regards to resource extraction prior to a final decision.

10. Reference (also see Section 14 in Appendix IV - Preliminary Report on the Bernard Creek Property)

Assessment Reports

Number	Company	Property
3803	Canex Aerial	Welden (Leviathian Lake)
8414	Duval Corporation	Loki
8499	Kennco Explorations	PCW
5240	Cominco	Copa
5241	Cominco	Copa
5688	Cominco	OPZN

Appendix I

Claim Affidavits

Copper 1 and 2, Red Bed 1 - 4 and GRC claims

MAP 82F/15W

1:31,680

N

LOCATOR'S SKETCH STAMP
AND RECORDER'S INFORMATION

CLAIM NAMES: RED BED 1 TO 4

RECORD NUMBERS: 331965/968

MINING DIVISION: SLOCAN

NTS NUMBER: 82F15W

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH
DRAFTING INFORMATION

DATE COMPLETED: _____

INITIALS: _____

552499

RED BED 3 | RED BED 2 | RED BED 4 | RED BED 1

Bernard

Cr.

MT.

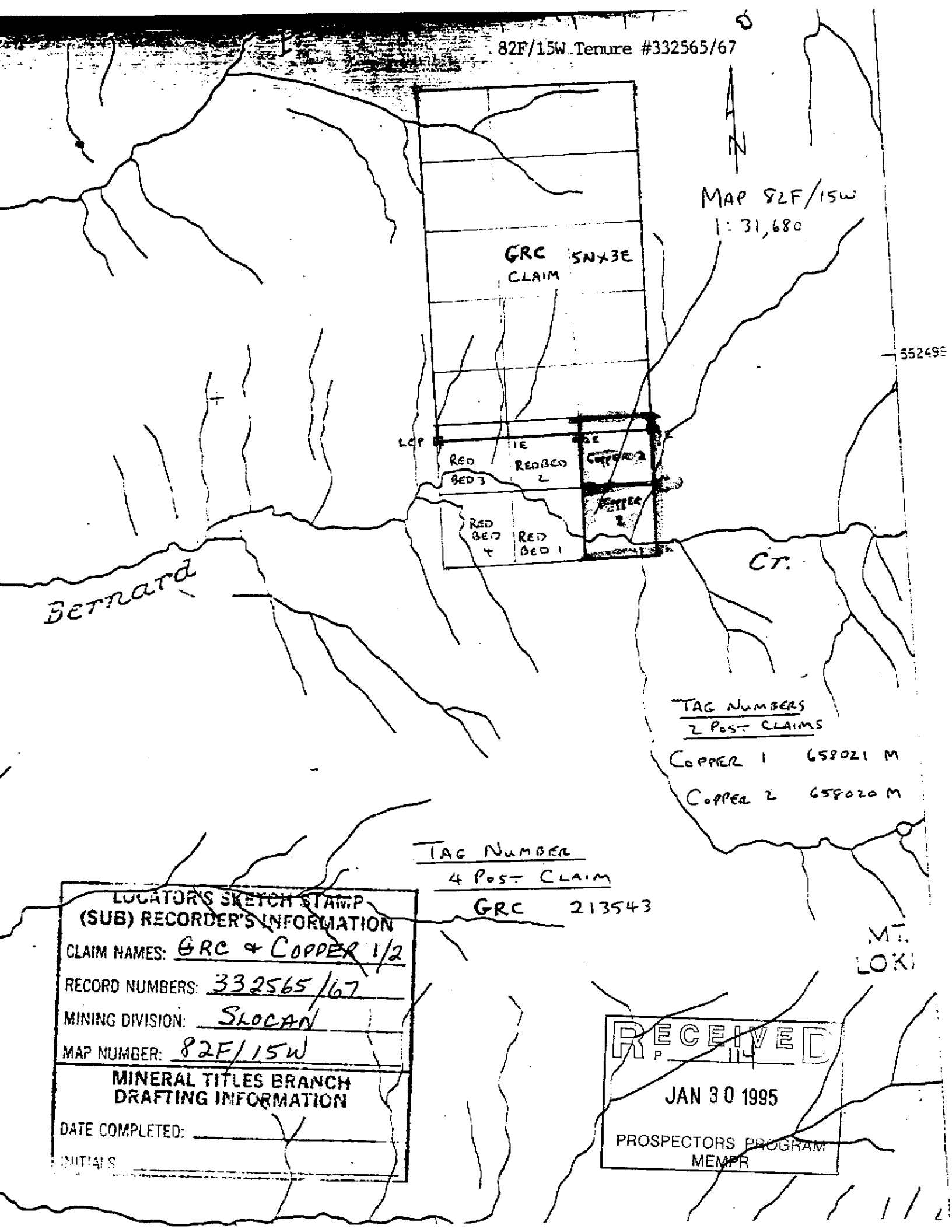
RECEIVED
JAN 30 1995
PROSPECTORS PROGRAM
MEMPR

TAG NUMBERS
2 POST CLAIMS

RED BED 1	628318M
RED BED 2	628319M
RED BED 3	628321M
RED BED 4	628320M

MAP 82F15W TENURES 331965/968

82F/15W Tenure #332565/67



LOCATOR'S SKETCH STAMP
(SUB) RECORDER'S INFORMATION

CLAIM NAMES: GRC & COPPER 1/2

RECORD NUMBERS: 332565/67

MINING DIVISION: SLOCAN

MAP NUMBER: 82F/15W

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH
DRAFTING INFORMATION

DATE COMPLETED: _____

INITIALS: _____

RECEIVED
P 114
JAN 30 1995
PROSPECTORS PROGRAM
MEMPR

Appendix II

Analytical Costs and Results

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK94-858

A. TERRY TURNER
BOX 201
RIONDEL, B.C.
V0B 2B0

October 28, 1994

5 ROCK samples received October 17, 1994

Et #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	As (%)	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Fe (%)	Mo (%)	Mn (%)	Ni (%)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Zn (%)
1	94-KTR-110	4.6	0.134	<.01	<.01	0.23	0.47	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01
2	94-KTR-112	1.8	0.052	<.01	<.01	0.03	2.87	0.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01
3	94-KTR-116	2.8	0.082	<.01	<.01	0.35	0.41	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01
4	94-KTR-117	1.0	0.029	<.01	<.01	0.09	0.32	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01
5	94-KTR-118	0.4	0.012	<.01	<.01	0.01	2.10	<.01	0.02	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01

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

XLS/Kmisc#6

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 94-859

TERRY TURNER
BOX 201
RIONDEL, B.C.
V0B 2B0

October 24, 1994

3 Soil samples received October 17, 1994

Et #.	Tag #	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
1	94-KTL-109	<.2	<5	262	<1	32	213
2	94-KTL-114	0.2	<5	1781	<1	18	73
3	94-KTL-115	<.2	<5	163	<1	10	83

QC/DATA:

Repeat:							
1	94-KTL-109	<.2	<5	258	<1	30	205
Standard		1.2	70	87	<1	22	81

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

XLS/kmisc#6
df/6425

To: MR. TERRY TURNER,
Box 201,
Riondel, B.C.
V0B 2B0

File No. 37027
Date November 18, 1994
Samples Rock

Certificate of Assay
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE NO.	OZ./TON SILVER	% Cu
"Assay Analysis"		
94KTR-200	0.10	0.41

I Hereby Certify that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples....

Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.

Assayer

Appendix III

Photographs

Rec Jan 30/95
P114

PHOTO 1 MOUNT LOKI (9090' ASL) LOOKING WEST FROM BERNARD CREEK PASS AT WEST DIPPING QUARTZITES, LIMESTONE

PHOTO 2 LOOKING NORTHWEST AT BERNARD LAKE UNDERLAIN BY FRY CREEK BATHOLITH

PHOTO 3. INITIAL POST, RED BED 1-4 CLAIMS

PHOTO 4. PROSPECT PIT WITH MALACHITE COATING HAMILL QUARTZITE

Appendix IV

Preliminary Report on the Bernard Creek Property,

Slocan Mining Division,

Riondel, British Columbia, NTS 82F/15W

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

BERNARD CREEK PROPERTY,

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION,

RIONDEL, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82F/15W

December 9th, 1994

A. Terry Turner, P. Geol.

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1. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2. INTRODUCTION

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

5. CLAIM STATUS

6. LAND USE DESIGNATION

7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

8. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

9. MINERALIZATION

10. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

11. THE 1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND RESULTS

12. EXPLORATION TARGET

13. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

14. REFERENCES

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2. Bernard Creek Claim Locations
3. Geological Compilation
4. Geochemical/Geophysical Compilation

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APPENDIX

1. Assay Certificates
2. Photographs

} SEE KOOTENAY LAKE PROJECT REPORT

1-4

1. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During late 1994, a reconnaissance mineral exploration project resulted in the discovery and acquisition of the Bernard Creek copper-silver property, located 13 kilometres north northeast of Riondel in southeastern British Columbia. This project was partially funded by the B.C. Government's Prospector's Assistance Program, which was initiated in March 1994 to provide incentive for individual mineral explorationists.

Disseminated and fracture controlled copper-silver mineralization occurs within the Paleozoic Hamill Group micaceous quartzite in the Kootenay Arc structural zone. The geological setting and mineralization on the property appears analogous to the Spar Lake stratiform copper-silver deposit in northwestern Montana where initial reserves were estimated at 64 million tons grading 0.75% copper and 1.54 oz./ton silver. Although exposure is limited, initial assays from rock samples collected on the property showed maximum values of 0.41% copper and 0.13 oz./ton silver.

The property is subject to an option agreement with Newen Enterprises Inc. of Vancouver.

The following exploration program is recommended as a result of the research, compilation and field studies carried out on the property:

- geological mapping and boulder prospecting over the entire property to identify additional mineral occurrences.

- rock and soil geochemical surveys over selected anomalous areas.

- drill test the defined area of copper mineralization on the southern portion of the property. Geochemical and geophysical anomalies in this area also warrant drill testing.

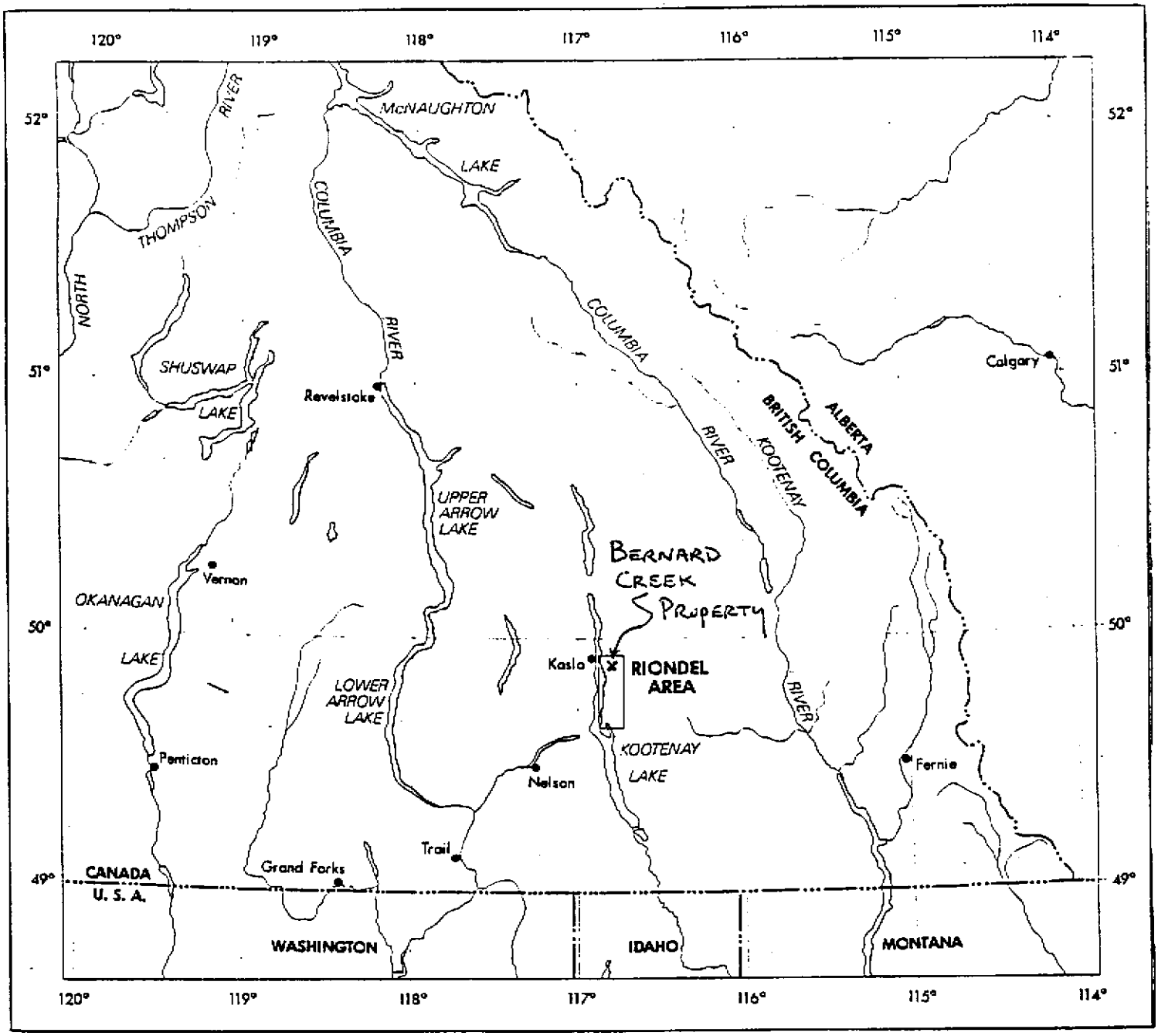
2. INTRODUCTION

During mid-1994, reconnaissance exploration was carried out over three prospective target areas in southern British Columbia under the B.C. Prospector's Assistance Program. Initial research followed by field studies over specific geological environments were conducted within each target area. Field exploration included geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. In the Riondel target area, this strategy resulted in the discovery and subsequent claim acquisition of the Bernard Creek copper-silver property.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS (See Map 1)

The Bernard Creek property is located fifty-six (56) air kilometres northeast of the city of Nelson in the West Kootenay area of southcentral British Columbia. The property is centered on 116 47' west longitude and 49 53' north latitude within NTS 82F/15W. The unincorporated village of Riondel, former site of the Bluebell lead-zinc-silver mine (1895 - 1971) on the east shore of Kootenay Lake, is situated thirteen (13) kilometres to the south southwest.

Access to the area is via Highway 3A from Kootenay Bay between Creston and Nelson, north for fourteen (14) kilometres of paved road to Riondel. A gravel forestry road extends northward from Riondel along the east shore of Kootenay Lake for a distance of ten (10) kilometres to a four-wheel drive spur road which winds eastward up the Bernard Creek valley. This spur road passes through the southern portion of the property at approximately five (5) kilometres from the junction with the main forestry road. A bridge at kilometre 3.5 of the spur road was removed in late 1993 by Ministry of Forests although approaches were constructed on both sides of the creek.



0 100 200

SCALE ~ KILOMETRES

MAP 1

GENERAL LOCATION
BERNARD CREEK
PROPERTY

4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

Bernard Creek occupies a steep-sided east-west trending valley which drains westward into Kootenay Lake. The valley bottom is at an elevation of approximately one thousand and fifty (1,050) meters above sea level with a local relief of one thousand (1000) metres. Vegetaion cover ranges from a partially logged valley bottom and more heavily timbered southfacing steeper slopes to barren rocky ridges. The pronounced topographic relief provides an excellent east-west stratigraphic cross-section of the prominent northerly lithologic trend.

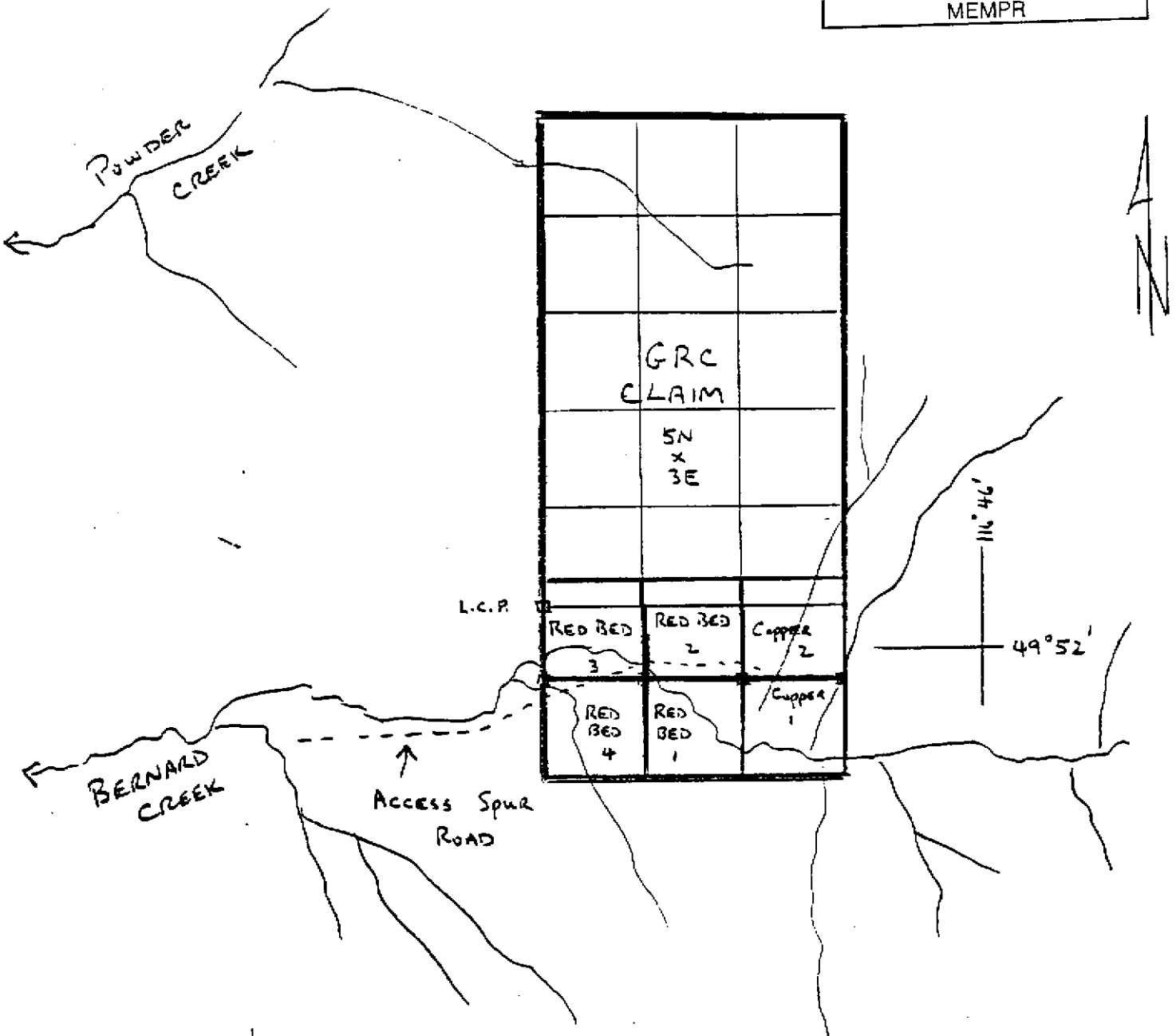
5. CLAIM STATUS (See Map 2)

The property consists of seven claims comprising twenty-one (21) units (525 hectares) which lie within the Slocan Mining Division entirely on Crown Land. All relevant information regarding the status of each claim is shown in Table 1. In order to maintain the property in good standing beyond the expiry date, $100 per unit must be expended. The claims were staked and recorded by Arthur Terry Turner of Box 201, Riondel, B.C., V0B 2B0. The property is subject to an option agreement with Newen Enterprises Inc., 629 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1L8.

TABLE 1 CLAIM INFORMATION, BERNARD CREEK PROPERTY

Claim Name	Tag No.	Tenue No.	Date Staked	Expiry Date	No. of Units
Red Bed 1	628318M	331965	Oct. 13/94	Oct. 13/95	1
Red Bed 2	628319M	331966	Oct. 13/94	Oct. 13/95	1
Red Bed 3	628321M	331967	Oct. 13/94	Oct. 13/95	1
Red Bed 4	628320M	331968	Oct. 13/94	Oct. 13/95	1
Copper 1	658021M	332566	Nov. 10/94	Nov. 10/95	1
Copper 2	658020M	332567	Nov. 10/94	Nov. 10/95	1
GRC	213543	332565	Nov. 12/94	Nov. 12/95	15

* The GRC claim is a 4-post claim extending 3 units east and 5 units north of the legal corner post. All other are two-post claims.



LEGEND

- ■ CLAIM POST
- □ L.C.P. LEGAL CORNER POST FOR GRC CLAIM

SCALE 1:31,680

FIGURE 2 MAP 2

BERNARD CREEK PROPERTY
RIONDEL AREA B.C.
CLAIM LOCATIONS
NTS 82F/15W

6. LAND USE DESIGNATION

On October 31st, 1994, the Commission of Resources and Environment (C.O.R.E.) released the West Kootenay - Boundary land use plan report. The Bernard Creek property lies within the area designated "integrated", which supports multiple resource use such as mining and timber harvesting.

Forest cover maps provided by Ministry of Forests indicate that a substantial portion of the southern part of the property adjacent to Bernard Creek was logged between 1966 and 1968.

A Ministry of Environment representative has indicated that the creek crossing at kilometre 3.5 of the spur road may be subject to restrictions in the early spring and late fall due to spawning rainbow and kokanee salmon in Bernard Creek. In late 1993, Ministry of Forests addressed public concerns over the bridge removal stating that it was "structurally unsafe" but "is committed to reinstating public access to the Bernard Creek valley."

Since the initial two kilometres of the spur road is not gazetted and passes through private land, the landowner, R. Dobson from Creston, should be contacted.

7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area north of Riondel and east of Kootenay Lake lies within the central part of a northerly trending arcuate structural zone termed the Kootenay Arc. A compilation of the regional geology is provided by GSC Open File 929 (Reesor, J.E., 1983) and an excellent overview of the geology, metamorphism and structure is documented in BCEMPR Bulletin 73 (Hoy, Trygve, 1980). The general geology is dominated by a complexly folded, faulted and metamorphosed Paleozoic succession. From oldest to youngest, this sequence consists of Hamill Group schists and quartzites, Mohican Formation calcareous schists, quartzites and marble, the Badshot Formation marble and Lardeau Group micaceous, calc-silicate and amphibolite gneisses. These units are isoclinally folded in a north-south direction with a pronounced, variable westerly dip. Late Mesozoic quartz monzonite bodies designated the Fry Creek batholith to the north and east and the Shoreline stock to the west intrude the Paleozoic rocks.

8. PROPERTY GEOLOGY (See Map 3)

Since the property was discovered and staked in the late autumn, no field mapping was carried out due to time constraints and snow cover. An interpreted geological map is provided in Cominco assessment report 5240 which suggests the claims are underlain by westerly dipping Hamill quartzites which are overlain and intercalated with Badshot Formation limestone and Lardeau Group gneisses. The Fry Creek batholith underlies the northern edge of the GRC claim. The only outcrops observed during reconnaissance prospecting in the Bernard Creek valley consisted of a light buff to cream micaeous quartzites and a dark brown, fine-grained mafic gneiss.

9. MINERALIZATION

Both malachite and chalcopyrite have been identified along fractures and disseminated within the quartzite unit. The best outcrop exposure is within a prospect pit and trench on the Red Bed 1 claim. Finely disseminated pyrrhotite was observed in the dark rusty brown mafic gneiss outcrop.

A review of assessment reports indicates that another copper occurrence was encountered during previous exploration in the area. The location of this occurrence is unknown. Within the Fry Creek granite near the contact with the metasedimentary succession, molybdenite occurrences are reported to have been trenched by prospectors during the late 1960's. These occurrences probably lie near the northern edge of the GRC claim.

LEGEND
(AFTER COMINCO ASSESSMENT REPORTS)

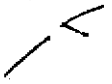
GEOLOGY (SEE MAP 3)

Hamill Group
1. Quartz-mica schist, minor quartzite
2. Quartzite
3. Quartzite, minor quartz-mica schist

Badshot Formation
4. Limestone

Lardeau Group Index Formation
5. Amphibolite
6. Impure Quartz-mica schist

Mineralized Quartzite



Approximate Geological Contacts

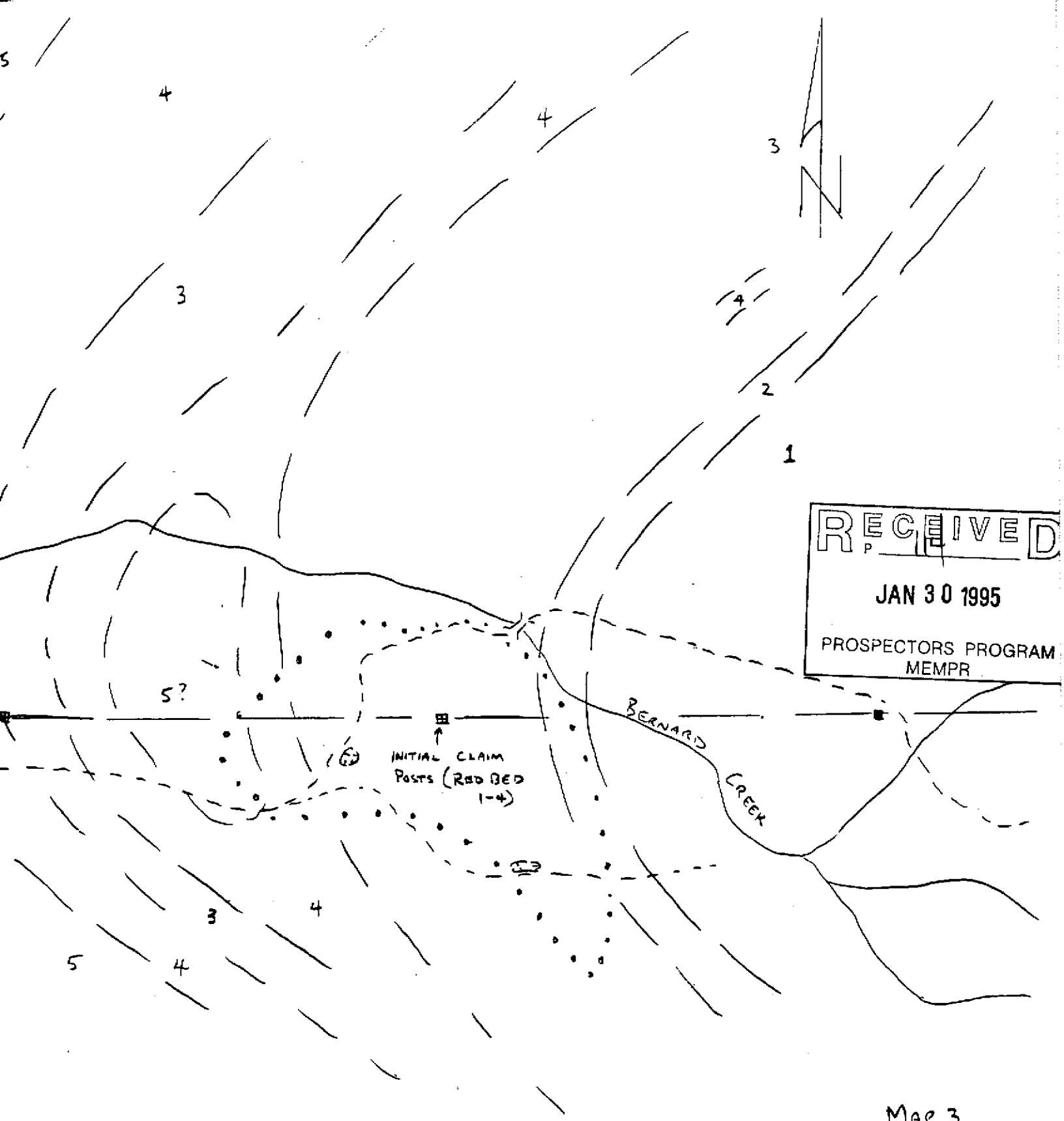
BRIDGE

ROAD OR TRAIL

CREEK

CLAIM POST AND BLAZED CLAIM LINE

PROSPECT PIT OR TRENCH (APPROXIMATE)



MAP 3

BERNARD CREEK PROPERTY
RIONDEL AREA, B.C.
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION

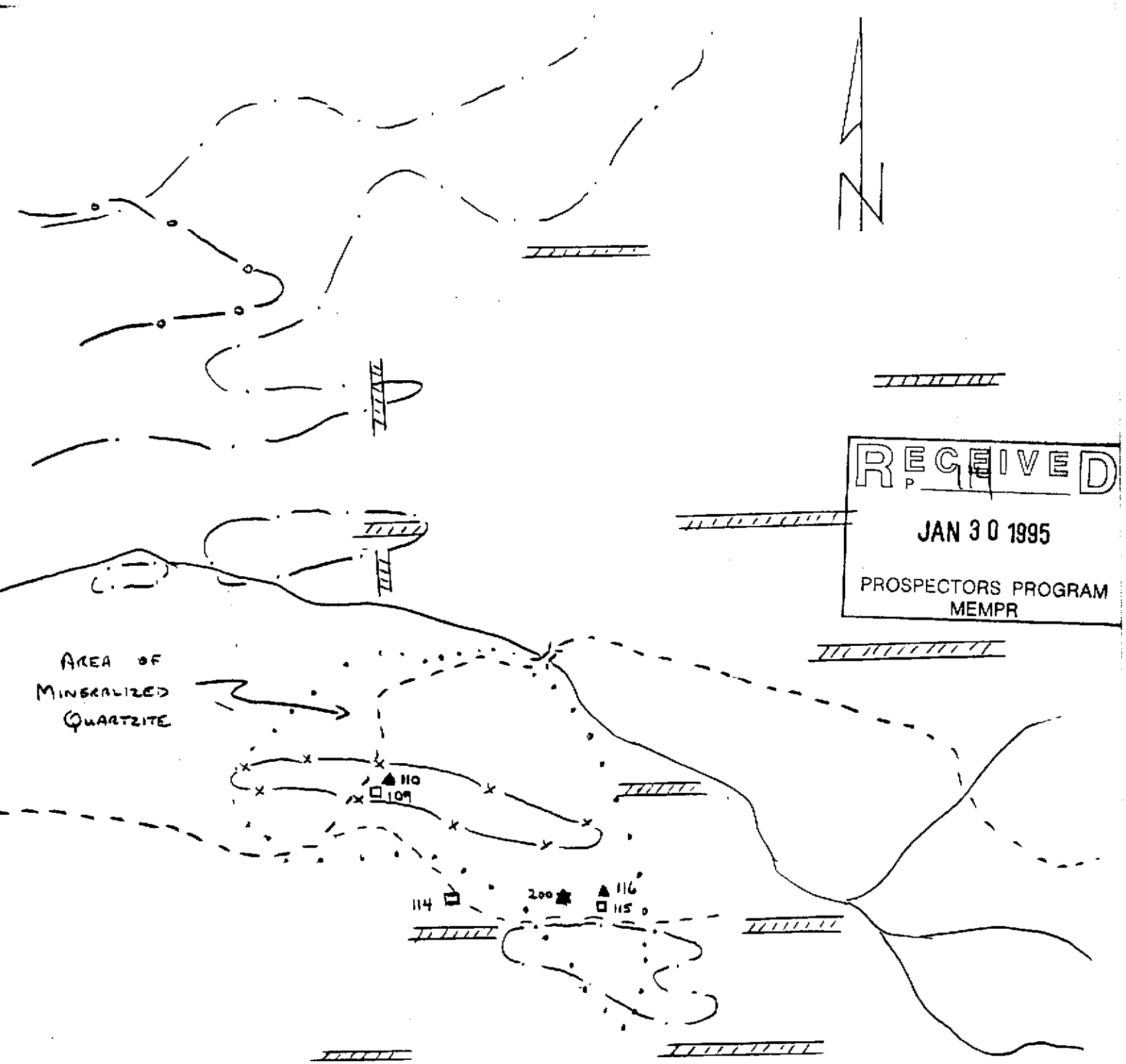
AFTER COMINCO LTD (1974)

10. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION (See Maps 3 and 4)

The area was previously held by Cominco Ltd. in 1974 and consisted of twenty-two (22) claims known as the Copa Property. Details of Cominco's exploration are documented in B.C. assessment reports 5240, 5241 and 5688. The company initially carried out a geochemical survey (467 soils and 16 stream sediment samples) followed by about 7 line kilometres of induced polarization and resistivity surveying. Numerous geochemical (copper, lead, zinc) and geophysical anomalies were defined. Geological mapping and prospecting outlined a 400 metre by 200 metre area of mineralized quartzite just south of Bernard Creek. North of Bernard Creek, anomalous copper-in-soil geochemical results were attributed to another copper occurrence which was reported to be located up slope from the anomaly.

Between 1987 and 1991, the property was held by Nelson prospector Dennis Currie. Although no assessment work was filed, a statement of physical work was recorded at the government agents' office in Kaslo which indicated that two pits and trench were blasted within the mineralized quartzite. Verbal communication with Mr. Currie revealed grades up to 0.8% Cu and 0.5% oz./ton silver from samples collected in this area. Mr. Currie also indicated the presence of tetrahedrite in addition to chalcopyrite and malachite, which may account for the anomalous silver geochemical results in the rock samples.

At the northern end of the property within the Fry Creek granite, an examination of physical work notices has revealed trenching on molybdenite occurrences between 1980 and 1983. The extent of this mineralization is unknown.



LEGEND

- Copper in Soil Anomaly (Threshold = 81 ppm)
- Zinc in Soil Anomaly (Threshold = 155 ppm)
- Lead in Soil Anomaly (Threshold = 57 ppm)
- Geophysical Anomaly (I.P.)

▲ Rock Sample 94 KTR ≤ 110, 116, 200

□ Soil Sample 94 KTR ≤ 109, 114, 115

(See Results in Report) MAP 4

0 — 500' — 1000'

Scale (Feet)

Bernard Creek Property
Riondel Area, B.C.
Geochemical / Geophysical Compilation

After Cominco Ltd (1994)

11. THE 1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND RESULTS

During reconnaissance prospecting in the Bernard Creek area in late-September, 1994, malachite was initially observed in a small pit and later on a small quartzite outcrop approximately two hundred (200) metres to the southeast. Further detailed examination revealed both disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite mineralization. Rock exposure appears to be limited due to glacial overburden. Three mineralized samples were collected for analyses and results are summarized as follows:

Sample #	Cu(%)	Ag(g/t)	Description
94 KTR-110	0.23	4.6	Malachite on rock chips from pit
94 KTR-116	0.35	2.8	Malachite on small outcrop
94 KTR-200	0.41	3.4	Chalcopyrite - finely disseminated and on fractures

A few selected grab samples with greater than five percent sulphides were not assayed but estimated to contain greater than one percent copper.

Three soil samples were collected in the area to assess the feasibility of utilizing geochemistry as a prospecting tool for future exploration.
Results are summarized below:

Sample #	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Description
94 KTL-109	262	<0.2	213	Beside pit and rock sample 94 KTR-110
94 KTL-114	1781	0.2	73	Skid road, minor malachite on quartzite float
94 KTL-115	163	<0.2	83	Located near small outcrop where rock sample 94KTR-116 was collected.

12. EXPLORATION TARGET

Anomalous copper and silver concentrations in the Paleozoic Hamill Group quartzites on the Bernard Creek property are similar to the mineralization and geological setting in the Spar Lake deposit (Troy Mine) in northwestern Montana. At Spar Lake, strata bound copper-silver mineralization consists of disseminated chalcocite and bornite within the Proterozoic Revett Formation interbedded quartzite, siltite and argillite. Initial ore reserves were estimated at 64 million tons containing 1.54 oz./ton silver and 0.75% copper. Spar Lake is typical of stratiform copper-silver deposits of the Western Montana Copper Belt which are thought to be diagenetically formed and related to intracontinental rifting.

13. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bernard Creek property represents an untested copper-silver prospect with a low grade - bulk tonnage potential. The mineralogy and geology is similar to typical stratiform copper deposits such as Spar Lake in northwestern Montana.

It is recommended that systematic followup exploration include geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical surveys and drilling be carried out to test the potential of this property.

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