

P R O S P E C T I N G R E P O R T
O N

- Silver Basin Mineral Claim
- Triune Mineral Claims # (1) & (2)
- Triune # 3 & # 4 Mineral Claims
- Triune # 5; 6; & 7 Mineral Claims
- Free Coinage Crown Grant
- Morning Star Crown Grant
- Copper Glance Crown Grant
- Helco Mineral Claim
- Helco Fractional Mineral Claim
- King # 1 Mineral Claim

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION - N.T.S. 82K/11W
(Lardeau District)

50° 37' N. Lat.
117° 27' W. Lon.

FOR

JOHN M. ALSTON
(in trust)

7324

AND

AMERICAN CHROMIUM LIMITED
(Operator)

BY

ACE R. PARKER, P.ENG.
CONSULTING ENGINEER

DATED

JUNE 1, 1979

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PREFACE

This report presents a preliminary evaluation of the geologic and economic potential of certain mineral claims situated in the "Triune Mountain Area" - Lardeau Mining District of Southeast British Columbia, Canada and is presented herewith to the governing bodies of British Columbia as assessment work.

Field work conducted during the months of June, July, and October, 1978 provided the basis of this report and this author has concluded that an exploration program is justified to further assess the economic potential of the property.

Approximately 4000 acres of land was examined and prospected by this author while assisted by Mr. E. Denny, and Mr. A. Morvay - all prerequisite to preparing this report. The more precipitous locations were reached by helicopter which proved to be vital in moving expediently about the area. Throughout the entire program only standard engineering and geologic techniques and tools were used; assaying was done by commercial assayers. With all due respect to report specifications required by Government, map scales were selected to comply with maximum map size, - thirty six by forty eight inches.

SUMMARY

The "Triune Project" involves mineral exploration of a contiguous group of mineral claims, which cover approximately 3,000 acres of land located along the northeastern flank of Silver Cup Ridge and Triune Mountain, situated 45 airmiles southeast of Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada. Sixty percent of the property is covered by overburden, and timber, and the topography is rather rugged above the 6,000 foot elevation where snow largely remains until August each year. (See Geology and Property Map - DWG #79 T-2, this report)

The property lies in the area of Southern British Columbia known geologically as the Kootenay Arc. In the vicinity of the property this major structure has involved a series of Paleozoic sedimentary, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks, known as the Lardeau Group, which have been poly-deformed and folded into large northwest-southeast striking anticlinal and synclinal structures, and intermittently mineralized with gold, silver, lead, and zinc, over an area approximately 30 miles long and 3 miles wide - known as the central mineral belt.

The Triune Mountain area first attracted attention for its mineralization in the late 1800's, at a time when logistical problems were extreme and exploration entailed little more than crude prospecting and digging on outcrops; nevertheless, two mines were found at that time immediately adjacent to the current property.

These former mines produced approximately 1.5 million ounces of silver and 5,000 ounces of gold along with appreciable amounts of lead from a relatively small tonnage of ore. Ore shoots had a maximum width of 10 feet and had a large height to length ratio (5:1 to 10:1), and a high silver to lead ratio (2:1 to 10:1). An ore shoot in the Silver Cup Mine immediately adjacent to company property, was exploited to a depth of 1,200 feet below surface and remains open at this elevation.

Recent field work reveals that two generally parallel mineralized zones or belts, common to the former mines, extend across the current property and contain unexplored deposits of gold, silver, lead, and zinc mineralization. Old adits, drifts, and test pits located in these zones above timber line expose undeveloped economic-grade gold, silver, lead and zinc mineralization localized in quartz-carbonate fissure veins, and replacement zones, associated with faulting, folding, and stratigraphy.

Undeveloped ore shoots with tenors of approximately \$500 per ton are indicated within vein systems contained in both of these parallel mineralized zones and there are indications that additional ore shoots may be present. One such ore shoot was observed on the Silver Basin Claim along the left limit of North Brown Creek in the southern portion of the property. Sufficient work has been done on this body by early miners to

indicate a gross potential of 1.34 million dollars worth of gold, silver, lead, and zinc at current metal prices. This deposit remains open at depth, and is probably typical of one type of deposit that modern exploration may reveal on the property.

Both cobalt and nickel mineralization - disseminated in serpentine - was found on the property during examinations for this report, and represents an entirely different type of mineralization, possibly never previously recognized in the area.

It is concluded from existing geologic and economic evidence that the property presents a definite potential for developing significant tonnages of economic grade silver, lead and zinc mineralization in conjunction with appreciable amounts of gold on the known mineralized structures and, in addition, for finding new ore deposits - both fissure veins and replacement deposits of base and precious metals. The significance of cobalt mineralization remains unknown at this time but justifies investigation.

Consequently, it is recommended that the property be systematically explored and developed beginning with an efficient surface exploration program utilizing modern technology to outline known mineral deposits and detect any others that may lie within 250 feet of surface. A minimum expenditure of \$100,000 is recommended for the property during 1979.

INTRODUCTION

History and Development

Mining activity began in the Revelstoke Area and in the general area of the property in the late 1800's despite severe restrictions in transportation and communications. Most heavy freight was moved during summer months by barge and steamboats operating on inland lakes and rivers while horse-drawn wagons, pack horses, and hardy backpackers provided local transportation.

Government Records indicate that prior to 1920, the Silver Cup and Triune mines which are located adjacent to this property, collectively produced in excess of 1.5 million ounces of silver from a meager 23,000 tons of ore contained in two separate vein structures, one of which has been traced southeast from the old Triune mine into what is shown in B.C. Government records as the Chance workings - currently within the American Chromium property.

The Triune mine contributed approximately 700 tons of silver lead ore from this vein system. Mine workings were situated at and above the 7200 foot elevation on the northern flank of Triune Mountain - at a precipitous location above timberline and 2500 feet north-northwest of the boundary of American Chromium's property.

The ore consisted essentially of fine grained, massive and normally banded argentiferous galena in a quartz-carbonate gangue, and was produced by crude mining methods - including both "man-handling" and "rawhiding". Triune ore contained considerable amounts of both silver and lead, along with appreciable amounts of gold, all associated with minor zinc, - which was deliberately wasted by handcobbing because of smelter penalties. Early shipments of this ore graded in excess of 200 ounces of silver per ton according to Government records.

Unfortunately the Triune Mine received only sporadic attention for many years, largely because of severe access problems and disputes between mining companies and individual claim owners. Similarly, systematic development of the Silver Cup mine ceased largely because its main ore body passed directly into American Chromium's Free Coinage claim and the respective owners never agreed on common terms.

In later years mining costs increased, mine plant and underground workings deteriorated, and metal prices fluctuated, before, during, and after two world wars. Most recently, an attempt was made to develop the Old Silver Cup Mine, but the operation appears to have been mismanaged and failed.

Owners of a few individual claims situated along the mineralized zones common to these old mines and company property especially those claims along North Brown Creek, faithfully but spasmodically continued development of their properties. The operators made small shipments of crude ore to the smelters but they never really had a chance because they were located beyond the main access routes and also outside the limits of Government geological mapping, and the fractured ownership discouraged attention from the mining industry. Now the situation has entirely changed, economically and technically, and logistically - largely because of improved access provided by the logging industry.

The British Columbia Government has recently completed geologic mapping in the area and has completed a major geochemical survey of portions of southeastern B.C. including the area of the current property. The survey shows moderately anomalous results from both North Brown and Triune Creeks, which drain the property of American Chromium.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

"Triune Project Property" consists of two Crown Granted mineral claims; and twelve claims held by right of location, all contiguous, and totalling approximately 3,000 acres of land. The following statistics define the property as it appears on B.C. Government records:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NUMBER</u>
Silver Basin Mineral Claim	368
Triune Mineral Claims #1 and #2	395 and 510
Triune #3 and #4 Mineral Claims	538 and 539
Triune #5, #6, and #7 Mineral Claims	545, 546, and 547
Free Coinage Crown Grant	Lot #1588
Morning Star Crown Grant	Lot #4574
Copper Glance Mineral Claim	D#6828
Helco Fractional Mineral Claim	509
Helco Mineral Claim	D6829
King #1 Mineral Claim	11073G

These claims are recorded in the British Columbia Government offices at Nelson, Revelstoke and Vernon, B.C. under the name of John M. Alston, in trust.

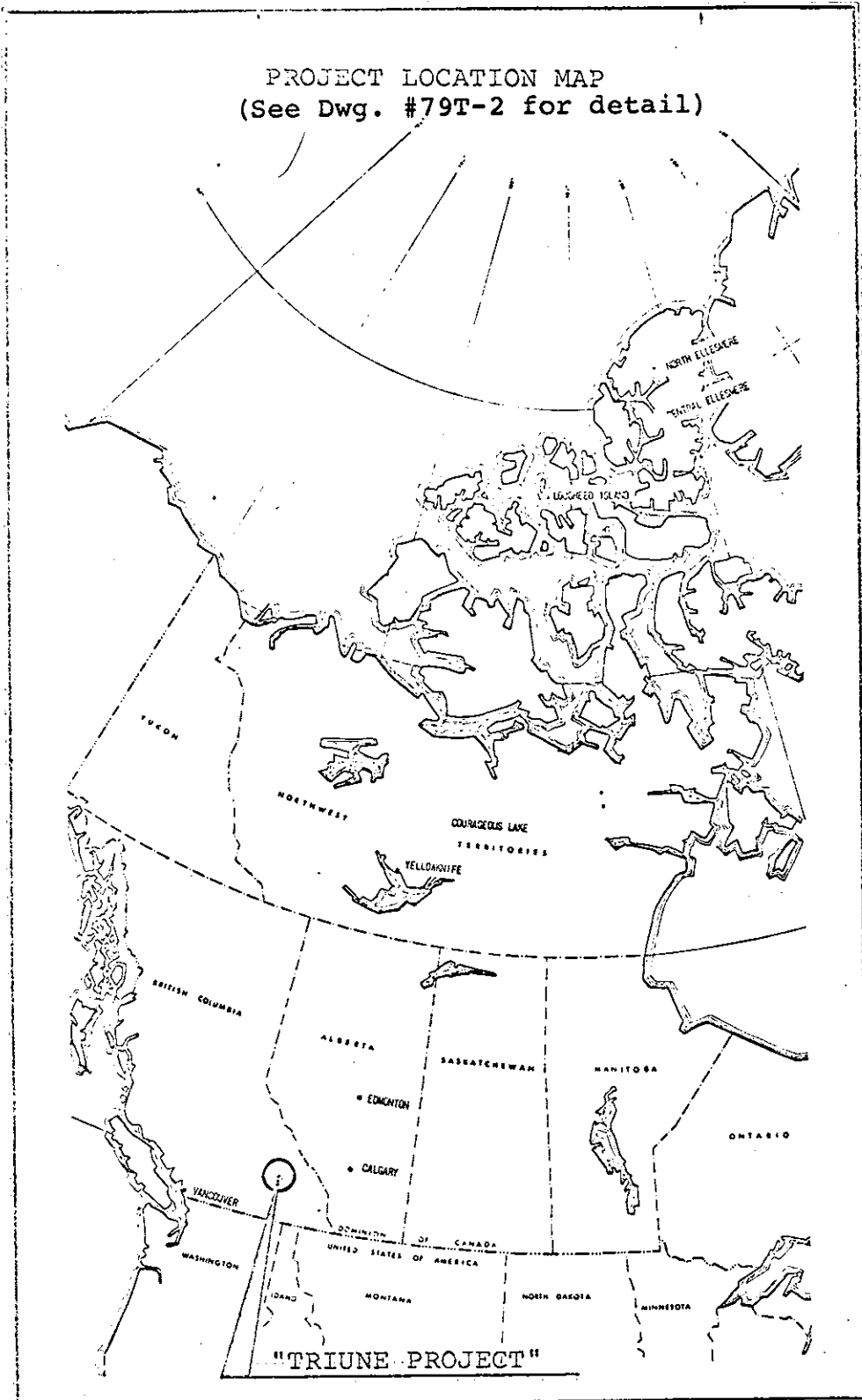
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Triune Project Property (50°37' N. Lat, 117°22' W. Long) lies along the northeastern flanks of Triune Mountain and Silver Cup Ridge in the Duncan Range east of the Hamlet of Trout Lake, 80 air miles north of Nelson, and 45 miles south-east of Revelstoke, B.C.

Fifty-one miles of all-weather road, including a ferry crossing at Upper Arrow Lake, connects the property to Revelstoke, B.C. which is on the mainline of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Fifteen miles of bush road, partially upgraded by loggers, leads up the Lardeau River through the old site of Ferguson, B.C. and connects Trout Lake with the Property.

PROJECT LOCATION MAP
(See Dwg. #79T-2 for detail)



American Chromium Limited

Calgary, Alberta

June 1, 1979

DWG. # 79 T-1

TECHNICAL DATA

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

The "Triune Project" covers a small portion of the large topographically rugged, and geologically complex Kootenay Arc of Southeastern B.C., which includes Batholithic masses of igneous rocks in conjunction with volcanic, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, collectively reaching from the "Big Bend" in the Columbia river north of Revelstoke, B.C. approximately 200 miles southeast across the Canada - U.S. border. These rocks, except for the large batholithic bodies, have been folded into large anticlinal and synclinal structures which generally trend northwest-southeast and have been transected by numerous faults and lineaments.

In the region of the Arc covered by the current property, mineralization is relatively prolific and occurs intermittently over an area approximately 30 miles long and 3 miles wide in what has been historically termed the Central Mineral Belt. Mineral control within this belt appears to be related to a multitude of factors, often concealed, but including northwest - southeast trending fold axis, stratigraphy, granitic contacts and especially areas that have been subjected to faulting with resulting "low pressure" areas arising from stress relief of tension forces in the arc.

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The property covers a portion of the arc where topography is often precipitous as around Triune Peak which rises 8,625 feet high and where alpine-type geologic exposures dominate the landscape and allow examination of most outcrops for approximately two months each year. Areas below the 6,000 foot elevations are covered by overburden and thick stands of timber which retain the scars of snowslides.

The geologic formations in this area include limestone, quartzite, grit, phyllite, schist, pyroclastic and flow rocks of the Lardeau formation which are believed to be of Paleozoic age. These rocks have been poly-deformed and folded. The resultant fold axes, bedding planes, and most shears, strike northwest - southeast. Generally the drainage pattern reflects underlying structural conditions on the property.

The major folds are composites of smaller folds but the original stratigraphy has been distorted by obscure strike faults or shears in combination with isoclinal folding and subsequent flowage. Thus, competent units in an incompetent sequence are normally broken into fragmental lenses, and or intruded along cleavage planes by micaceous material resulting from adjacent incompetent units. Locally these rocks exist as the upturned limb of a major syncline which strikes northwest - southeast along the entire length of the property. Between Triune and North Brown Creeks these rocks have been intensely altered at surface by both carbonation and silicifi-

cation processes which appear to be related to a local diorite intrusive, or small satellite bodies related to this igneous mass. The intrusive rocks usually appear in hand specimen to be diorites, or possibly norites and are medium to fine grained and relatively fresh. The intrusive appears to extend the entire length of the property, probably having been intruded as a long tabular dike or sill-like bodies into the Lardeau formation along zones of structural weakness such as axes limbs of folds, or along fracture zones and lineaments related to gross arcuate stresses. They are best exposed in the bottom of Brown Creek, North Brown Creek, Triune Creek; and in the workings adjacent to the Old Silver Cup Mine at the north end of the property.

The intrusive body appears to average approximately 250 feet wide except in the cirque at the head of Triune Creek where the body is considerably wider and possibly represents the core of the intrusive. The intrusive body is possibly part of an injection series that has evolved from magmatic differentiation and has probably contributed the base and precious metal mineralization to the area. Unfortunately the precise age and zonal arrangement of mineralization is unknown at this time.

Zones of beige-brown to tan colored calc-silica rock,

often in excess of 100 feet wide at surface, containing mottled green-stained and chrome-rich partings and inclusions of Mariposite, border the intrusive rocks along both their southwestern and northeastern flank, but particularly along their northeast flank at the head of Triune Creek, and in the area between Triune Creek and North Brown Creek.

These calc-silica rocks are associated with most known mineralization in several areas of the property and along both flanks of the intrusive. In these contact areas mineralization usually occurs as steeply dipping fissure fillings, multi-directional fracture fillings and random inclusions of iron, lead, and zinc sulfides with interstitial gold and silver values.

Two zones of these calc-silica rocks are exposed along North Brown Creek and cross the southwest portion of the property, strike northwest - southeast, and contain vein structures mineralized essentially with silver, lead, zinc and gold associated with a quartz-carbonate gangue. Vein walls in the better exposed workings are clean and carry water along with encrustations of metal salts - deposited on the foot walls of the veins.

The old IXL - Morning Star Diggings along North Brown Creek present the best example of this type of occurrence in the "Eastern Zone". Old adits, drifts and prospect pits expose a steeply dipping vein zone (average; 70° East) between elevations

of 6,920 feet and 7,750 feet. Mineralization consists of fine grained and banded auriferous pyrite, argentiferous galena, sphalerite, and to a lesser extent, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and native gold. The vein strikes N45°W and has a relatively uniform width of approximately one and one half feet with clean walls where exposed in a short drift at the 6,920 foot elevation.

Past operators made a seven ton test shipment of this ore to the smelter which according to Government records assayed as follows:

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.14 oz/ton	55 oz/ton	27%	3% (?)	Possibly sorted (?)

Other investigators including this author have sampled this zone in the various IXL workings and have reported the following assays:

<u>Gold</u> oz/ton	<u>Silver</u> oz/ton	<u>Lead</u> %	<u>Zinc</u> %	<u>Width</u> feet	<u>Remarks & Sample No.-("T")</u>
0.6	107.8	(?)	(?)	0.3	Character sample at the 7750' elev taken by B.C. Gov't engineers
0.25	137.4	44.6	(?)	0.5	Character sample at the 7765' elev taken by B.C. Gov't engineers
0.2	24.8	9.5	(?)	0.5	Character sample at the 7120' elev taken by B.C. Gov't engineers
0.72	28.6	21.5	(?)	1.0	Channel sample at the 7050' elevation taken by E. Denny
1.26	28.8	18.0	3.1	1.5	Channel sample at the 7050' elevation taken by author (1978 Loring Labs)(T3
1.46	12.0	(?)	(?)	1.5	"Face Sample" at the 6920' elevation taken by B.C. Gov't engineers
0.7	10.3	(?)	(?)	0.5	"Face Sample-Fault Gouge" at the 6920' elev taken by B.C. Gov't eng.

Continued chart

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Remarks & Sample No. - ("T")</u>
0.34	20.10	9.96	3.51	1.5	Channel sample located 50' south of face at 6920' elev taken by author (1978 Loring Labs) (T-5)
1.06	9.78	5.62	3.15	1.0	Channel sample of barren-appearing fault gouge taken at drift face at the 6920' elev and taken by author (1978) possibly indicating post-mineral faulting or a later phase of mineralization. (T-6)

This zone continues southeast across North Brown Creek where an eleven ton test shipment from a 1.5 foot wide ore shoot exposed for 30 feet along a short drift assayed as follows according to B.C. Government Records:

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0.27 oz/ton	72 oz/ton	17.5%	2.5%	Ore possibly sorted (?)

Similar mineralization exists in the "Western Zone" which, along North Brown Creek near the south edge of the property, lies approximately 300 feet west of and parallel to the Eastern Zone, and appears to follow the southwestern margin of the Triune Mountain intrusive. Although the zone is largely concealed by overburden, the zone represents the extension of the productive zone in the old Triune Mine and is exposed on the south shoulder of Triune Mountain before it passes into the current property where the old Chance Diggings reveal the type of mineral deposits that may be expected in this zone. An ore shoot approximately forty feet long and two feet wide is exposed in the Chance workings and has the following average assay values.

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
0.15 oz/ton	145.1 oz/ton	16.5%	(?)	These diggings are at the 7550 & 7600' elev and records are scarce

This western zone continues southeast across North Brown Creek where the old Cronwell workings, situated outside the current property is reported to contain similar mineralization.

Generally field exposures and spectrographic analysis suggests that the calc-silica rock is not a simple product of alteration and is probably associated with magmatic differentiation and stopping at depth, serving both as source and host of some of the mineralization contained in fissure veins, segregation veins, and some zones of disseminated silver lead mineralization. It is uncertain whether the mineralized fissures exist within the igneous rocks because of the lack of field exposures, structural information, and the precise age and probable zonal arrangement of the mineralization.

Near the south end of the property, especially along North Brown Creek, irregular but generally tabular shaped bodies of greenish-black serpentine are in contact with the intrusive rocks. The serpentine is polydeformed and contains interesting amounts of disseminated cobalt and nickel mineralization along with minor amounts of partially formed chrysotile asbestos developed as both cross and slip fibers.

Some of the altered, carbonatized and silicified argillites, carry interesting amounts of mineralization. A sample of this material taken at the switch back in the road between the mouth of Triune Creek and Triune bas assayed as follows:

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Zinc</u>	<u>Remarks & Sample No.</u> - ("T")
0.04 oz/ton	.74 oz/ton	0.28%	0.08%	Character Sample (T-13)



can test ltd.

-18A-

To: Loring Laboratories Ltd.

1650 PANDORA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6 • TELEPHONE 254-7278

Telex 04-54210

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

629 Beaverdam Road

Calgary, Alberta

File No. 6589 C

Date July 31, 1978

P.O.# 1474

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analysis made on _____ samples submitted.

		1	2	3	4	5	Sample Identification	FILE # 15501	
Aluminum	Al	5.	1.	0.5	1.	6.	Sample 1: T - 1		
Antimony	Sb	ND	TRACE	TRACE	ND	ND			
Arsenic	As	0.03	0.08	0.1	TRACE	TRACE			Sample 2: T - 3
Barium	Ba	0.1	0.001	0.01	0.04	0.04			
Beryllium	Be	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			Sample 3: T - 4
Bismuth	Bi	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Sample 4: T - 7		
Boron	B	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003			
Cadmium	Cd	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Sample 5: T - 8		
Calcium	Ca	1.	0.3	0.3	0.1	MAJOR			
Chromium	Cr	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02			
Cobalt	Co	ND	0.001	0.001	ND	0.001	<p>Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.</p> <p>Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.</p> <p>Silicon, aluminum, magnesium, calcium and iron are normal components of complex silicates.</p> <p>MATRIX - Major constituent MAJOR - Above normal spectrographic range TRACE - Detected but minor amounts N.D. - Not detected * - Suggest assay (above 0.3%)</p>		
Copper	Cu	0.03	0.1	0.08	0.01	0.004			
Gallium	Ga	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
Gold	Au	TRACE	TRACE	NOTE	TRACE	TRACE			
Iron	Fe	3.	5.	5.	1.	4.			
Lead	Pb	*	**	*	0.1	0.1			
Magnesium	Mg	1.	0.1	0.5	0.5	MAJOR			
Manganese	Mn	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.5			
Molybdenum	Mo	TRACE	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001			
Niobium	Nb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
Nickel	Ni	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.004	<p>All results expressed as PERCENT</p> <p>Note: Pulp retained one week.</p> <p>ALL REPORTS ARE THE CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CLIENTS. PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS, CONCLUSION OR EXTRACTS FROM OR REGARDING OUR REPORTS IS NOT PERMITTED WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL. ANY LIABILITY ATTACHED THERETO IS LIMITED TO THE FEE CHARGED.</p>		
Potassium	K	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE			
Silicon	Si	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX			
Silver	Ag	0.08	*	*	0.004	0.005			
Sodium	Na	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	2.			
Strontium	Sr	0.01	0.008	TRACE	TRACE	0.1			
Tantalum	Ta	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
Thorium	Th	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
Tin	Sn	0.03	0.02	0.03	ND	ND			
Titanium	Ti	0.6	0.07	0.06	0.1	0.7			
Tungsten	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<p>CAN TEST LTD.</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Spectroscopist</p>		
Uranium	U	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
Vanadium	V	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003			
Zinc	Zn	*	**	**	*	0.1			



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-185-

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SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Telex 04-54210

629 Beaverdam Rd.

Calgary, Alberta

File No.

Date

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analysis made on _____ samples submitted.

		1	2	3	4	5	Sample Identification	FILE # 15501
Aluminum	Al	1.	1.	7.	0.2	0.4	Sample 1: T - 9	
Antimony	Sb	ND	TRACE	TRACE	ND	ND	Sample 2: T - 10	
Arsenic	As	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.2	0.08	Sample 3: T - 11	
Barium	Ba	0.01	ND	0.4	TRACE	TRACE	Sample 4: T - 12	
Beryllium	Be	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Sample 5: T - 14	
Bismuth	Bi	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Boron	B	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE		
Cadmium	Cd	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Calcium	Ca	MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR	0.5	0.3		
Chromium	Cr	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.03	0.04		
Cobalt	Co	0.07	0.2	0.03	TRACE	TRACE		
Copper	Cu	0.003	0.004	0.008	*	*		
Gallium	Ga	TRACE	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Gold	Au	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE		
Iron	Fe	4.	6.	7.	3.	6.		
Lead	Pb	0.07	0.001	0.003	**	0.3		
Magnesium	Mg	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	2.	0.4		
Manganese	Mn	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.03		
Molybdenum	Mo	TRACE	0.001	0.001	TRACE	0.002		
Niobium	Nb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Nickel	Ni	0.3	0.2	0.08	0.007	0.001		
Potassium	K	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE		
Silicon	Si	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	10.	MATRIX		
Silver	Ag	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	**	*		
Sodium	Na	TRACE	TRACE	0.5	ND	ND		
Strontium	Sr	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.02	TRACE		
Tantalum	Ta	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Thorium	Th	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Tin	Sn	ND	ND	ND	0.02	0.1		
Titanium	Ti	0.05	0.4	2.	0.1	0.2		
Tungsten	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Uranium	U	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Vanadium	V	0.002	0.002	0.02	TRACE	0.001		
Zinc	Zn	0.2	TRACE	0.2	0.5	*		

Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.

Silicon, aluminum, magnesium, calcium and iron are normal components of complex silicates.

- MATRIX - Major constituent
- MAJOR - Above normal spectrographic range
- TRACE - Detected but minor amounts
- N.D. - Not detected
- * - Suggest assay (above 0.3%)

All results expressed as **PERCENT**

Note: Pulp retained one week.

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		1	2	3	4	5	Sample Identification	FILE # 15501
Aluminum	Al	2.	1.	9.	8.	5.	Sample 1: T - 15 Sample 2: T - 16 Sample 3: T - 18 Sample 4: T - 19 Sample 5: T - 20	
Antimony	Sb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Arsenic	As	0.01	0.01	0.01	TRACE	TRACE		
Barium	Ba	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.07	0.09		
Beryllium	Be	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Bismuth	Bi	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<p>Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.</p> <p>Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.</p> <p>Silicon, aluminum, magnesium, calcium and iron are normal components of complex silicates.</p> <p>MATRIX - Major constituent MAJOR - Above normal spectrographic range TRACE - Detected but minor amounts N.D. - Not detected * - Suggest assay (above 0.3%)</p> <p>All results expressed as <u>PERCENT</u></p> <p>Note: Pulps retained one week.</p> <p>ALL REPORTS ARE THE CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CLIENTS. PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS, CONCLUSION OR EXTRACTS FROM OR REGARDING OUR REPORTS IS NOT PERMITTED WITHOUT OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL. ANY LIABILITY ATTACHED THERETO IS LIMITED TO THE FEE CHARGED.</p>	
Boron	B	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE		
Cadmium	Cd	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Calcium	Ca	1.	MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR	2.		
Chromium	Cr	0.3	0.03	0.002	0.04	0.04		
Cobalt	Co	0.2	0.01	TRACE	0.001	TRACE		
Copper	Cu	0.008	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.001		
Gallium	Ga	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Gold	Au	TRACE	NOTE	TRACE	TRACE	NOTE		
Iron	Fe	7.	6.	5.	5.	2.		
Lead	Pb	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.09		
Magnesium	Mg	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MAJOR		
Manganese	Mn	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2		
Molybdenum	Mo	TRACE	0.001	TRACE	0.001	0.002		
Niobium	Nb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Nickel	Ni	0.2	0.03	0.001	0.006	0.004		
Potassium	K	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE		
Silicon	Si	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX		
Silver	Ag	0.001	0.007	TRACE	TRACE	0.001		
Sodium	Na	TRACE	TRACE	3.	3.	1.		
Strontium	Sr	TRACE	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.01		
Tantalum	Ta	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Thorium	Th	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Tin	Sn	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Titanium	Ti	0.2	0.6	1.	0.6	0.4		
Tungsten	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Uranium	U	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Vanadium	V	0.001	0.004	0.005	0.02	0.01		
Zinc	Zn	0.1	0.1	TRACE	0.04	ND		

NOTE: Diffuses line - possible Gold values

CAN TEST LTD.

Spectroscopist



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To: **Loring Laboratories**
 629 Beaverdam Road N.E.
 Calgary, Alberta

1650 PANDORA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6 • TELEPHONE 254-7278
 Telex 04-507737
SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES CERTIFICATE

File No. **6711 C**

Date **Aug. 4/78**
 P.O. # **1477**

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analyses made on samples submitted.

		1	2	3	4	5	Sample Identification
Aluminum	Al	7.	8.	8.	2.	9.	Sample 1: SOIL #1
Antimony	Sb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Arsenic	As	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	0.2	Sample 2: SOIL #2
Barium	Ba	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.3	
Beryllium	Be	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	Sample 3: SOIL #3
Bismuth	Bi	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Sample 4: SOIL #4
Boron	B	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.02	
Cadmium	Cd	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Sample 5: SOIL #5
Calcium	Ca	0.5	2.	2.	0.5	1.	
Chromium	Cr	0.006	0.004	0.003	TRACE	0.01	
Cobalt	Co	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	
Copper	Cu	0.001	0.002	0.002	TRACE	0.01	
Gallium	Ga	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	
Gold	Au	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Iron	Fe	1.5	2.	1.5	1.	2.	
Lead	Pb	0.002	0.001	0.001	TRACE	0.2	
Magnesium	Mg	0.5	1.5	2.	1.	1.5	
Manganese	Mn	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.5	
Molybdenum	Mo	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	0.002	
Niobium	Nb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Nickel	Ni	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.006	
Potassium	K	0.5	1.	0.5	TRACE	1.	
Silicon	Si	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX	
Silver	Ag	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	0.005	
Sodium	Na	1.	2.	2.	TRACE	2.	
Strontium	Sr	0.01	0.02	0.04	TRACE	0.04	
Tantalum	Ta	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Thorium	Th	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Tin	Sn	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Titanium	Ti	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	
Tungsten	W	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Uranium	U	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Vanadium	V	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003	
Zinc	Zn	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE	0.2	

FILE # 15501

Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.

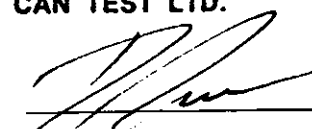
Silicon, aluminum, magnesium, calcium and iron are normal components of complex silicates.

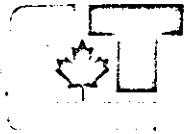
MATRIX - Major constituent
 MAJOR - Above normal spectrographic range
 TRACE - Detected but minor amounts
 N.D. - Not detected
 * - Suggest assay (above 0.3%)

All results expressed as **PERCENT**

Note: Pulps retained one week.

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CAN TEST LTD.

 Spectroscopist



can test ltd.

18E-

1650 PANDORA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6 • TELEPHONE 254-7278

Telex 04-507737

To:

Loring Laboratories

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC

629 Beaverdam Rd. N.E.

ANALYSES CERTIFICATE

Calgary, Alberta

File No.

Date

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analyses made on samples submitted.

		1	2	3	4	5	Sample Identification
Aluminum	Al	6.	5.				Sample 1: SOIL #6
Antimony	Sb	ND	ND				
Arsenic	As	TRACE	TRACE				
Barium	Ba	0.1	0.15				
Beryllium	Be	TRACE	TRACE				
Bismuth	Bi	ND	ND				Sample 2: SOIL #7
Boron	B	0.004	0.004				
Cadmium	Cd	ND	ND				
Calcium	Ca	0.5	0.5				
Chromium	Cr	0.04	0.03				
Cobalt	Co	TRACE	TRACE				Sample 3:
Copper	Cu	0.006	0.005				
Gallium	Ga	TRACE	TRACE				
Gold	Au	ND	ND				
Iron	Fe	3.	3.				
Lead	Pb	TRACE	TRACE				Sample 4:
Magnesium	Mg	2.	2.				
Manganese	Mn	0.2	1.				
Molybdenum	Mo	0.003	0.004				
Niobium	Nb	ND	ND				
Nickel	Ni	0.01	0.02				Sample 5:
Potassium	K	1.	1.				
Silicon	Si	MATRIX	MATRIX				
Silver	Ag	TRACE	TRACE				
Sodium	Na	0.5	TRACE				
Strontium	Sr	0.01	0.01				Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.
Tantalum	Ta	ND	ND				
Thorium	Th	ND	ND				
Tin	Sn	ND	ND				
Titanium	Ti	1.	1.5				
Tungsten	W	ND	ND				Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.
Uranium	U	TRACE	TRACE				
Vanadium	V	0.003	0.003				
Zinc	Zn	TRACE	TRACE				

FILE # 15501

Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.

Silicon, aluminum, magnesium, calcium and iron are normal components of complex silicates.

- MATRIX - Major constituent
- MAJOR - Above normal spectrographic range
- TRACE - Detected but minor amounts
- N.D. - Not detected
- * - Suggest assay (above 0.3%)

All results expressed as PERCENT

Note: Pulps retained one week.

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CAN TEST LTD.

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INTERPRETATIONS

EXPLORATION PHILOSOPHY AND ORE POTENTIAL

Exploration possibilities and the potential for discovering ore deposits on the property are considered by this author to be reasonably promising considering the favourable geology, and known mineral showings - provided that expedient, effective, and particularly practical exploration methods are adapted which will provide a broad picture of the potential and rapidly outline most mineralized zones and anomalous areas of significance at, or near surface. Subsurface work would be the next stage of development.

Geochemical surveys conducted in the area by both B.C. government personnel and this author indicate that geochemistry can be used to detect minor amounts of silver-lead-zinc-mineralization that occurs in outcrops.

The following areas are considered to have the most promising possibilities for the discovery of ore deposits even though they are largely concealed at surface.

- 1 - The extension of the "Eastern Zone" both to the northwest, especially between Triune Creek and North Brown Creek, and to the southeast across North Brown Creek. This zone is 3,750 feet long on the property at surface and contains the former IXL - Morning Star; and Nobel Five vein systems near the southern end of the property - in addition to the Bullwheel vein system in Triune Basin, and possibly those

mineralized structures on the Copper Glance, Helco and King mineral claims. This zone appears to dip steeply to the east and the more important areas probably lie largely on Company property at depth.

- 2 - The extension of the "Western Zone" to the northwest from North Brown Creek to the southeast boundary of the Old Triune Mine property - a distance of approximately 2,300 feet. This zone is known to contain the Chance Vein System where it crosses the property, and the Cromwell workings immediately to the south of company property, all which are probably the southeast extension of the main productive zone of the old Triune Mine.

- 3 - The extension of the formerly productive Silver Cup Vein System into the Free Coinage Claim: Underground workings in the former Silver Cup Mine are reported to have stopped in ore at the north boundary of this claim and it is possible that in this area both the Triune and Silver Cup Veins are part of the same vein system at depth and merge on this claim. The Silver Cup ore body remains open at depth.

- 4 - Areas along the Cup Creek lineament between North Brown Creek and the northern end of the property near Cup Creek - especially "locus areas" where "cross faults" intersect this break, within 3,000 feet of the "Triune Mountain intrusive body", and particularly where these fault systems intersect those formations which are chemically susceptible to mineral deposition.

Possibly equally as important are those areas of serpentine rock along North Brown Creek which contain disseminated cobalt mineralization.

Exploration targets within some of these areas may be expected to have a relatively short strike length, but where mineralization exists, it may extend to considerable depth.

Surface exploration of all of these areas should provide an excellent basis for geological interpretations and a reliable framework for underground exploration and development such as is probably justified at this time on both the "Eastern" and "Western" zone on the Silver Basin, Free Coinage, and probably the King Claim.

Since local topography is rugged and time is of essence due to weather conditions, initial surface exploration should include trenching of the extensions of both the Morning Star - IXL, and Chance vein systems, and those veins that traverse the King and Triune claims - in addition to airborne geophysical surveys of the total property - all in conjunction with "screening" of anomalous zones by employing geologic mapping, ground geophysics and geochemistry - supported by helicopter. Surface diamond drilling could follow this work where justified - with the overall intent being to get underground at low altitude as soon as possible.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

American Chromium Limited's "Triune Property" although largely masked by overburden is known to contain at least two mineralized zones of significance for contained silver, lead, zinc, and gold values, historically localized in, but not limited to, fissure and segregation-type vein structures. These known zones traverse for a cumulative distance of 6,800 feet across the surface of the property and remain largely unexplored to date.

Both zones contain unexplored and undeveloped ore shoots that are exposed in old "diggings" and are valued at approximately \$500 per ton at current metal prices. In the "Eastern Mineralized Zone" a relatively small ore shoot was observed in the old Chance - Morning Star workings on the Silver Basin Claim situated along the left limit of North Brown Creek. This ore shoot is conservatively estimated to contain in excess of 1.34 million gross Canadian dollars worth of base and precious metals at this time. This shoot has an indicated vertical height of 280 feet with geologic and geochemical indications of extensions to depth and along strike. This deposit has an indicated average tenor of 0.82 ounces of gold per ton, 19.2 ounces of silver per ton, 12.9 % lead, and 3.2 % zinc - and is an example of one type of mineral deposit that may be expected to be found by exploration of the property.

Ore shoots in the "Western Mineralized Zone" as indicated in the Chance workings are expected to be considerably higher

in silver but somewhat lower in gold values. The presence of auriferous pyrite surrounding crystals of galena and its occurrence as a separate and possibly singular phase of mineralization presents a most intriguing exploration possibility.

Approximately 1,500 feet of "backs" could probably be developed on each of these zones with adits and exploration drifts without requiring shaft sinking.

It is significant that ore shoots in former mines immediately adjacent to this property extended continuously for 1,200 feet below surface and remain open at depth. This possibility exists on the current property on the Silver Basin Claim (IXL - Morning Star vein system) and especially on the Free Coinage Claim which is immediately adjacent to the main ore body in the old Silver Cup Mine.

It is anticipated that the geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys recommended by this report will reveal several significant coincident anomalous zones worthy of testing. This possibility appears to be quite favourable in areas underlain by those formations that have been highly altered, silicified, and often rendered graphitic such as those "barren-appearing" argillites that assays have shown to be metalliferous. These members may in reality represent alteration zones associated with "blind" mineralization at depth.

In addition, the property includes a significant tonnage

of serpentine, which contains interesting amounts of cobalt and nickel mineralization, with suggestions that the more exotic noble metals may be present on the property. Grab samples of this material have a gross value of approximately \$50.00 per ton at current metal prices according to preliminary assays.

Although all these economic possibilities depend of the results of systematic exploration, both surface and subsurface, for verification it appears that the property warrants the economic risks of investigation.

Thus in view of the many positive geologic and economic parameters that apply to the property, particularly the fact that in the past all mineral discoveries were made without the aid of modern technology, and the fact that 60% of the property is concealed by overburden, it is recommended that a progressive exploration and development program be initiated in the immediate future to test the potential of the property. This program should consist primarily of integrated geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys-both air and ground, in conjunction with trenching and minor diamond drilling of the known mineralized zones, and any significant anomalies revealed by surface exploration.

The intent of the program is to provide a broad, expedient and integrated test of the property at surface by utilizing airborne geophysics, "screened" by geological mapping, geochemistry and ground geophysics - while drill and trench testing of the better surface showings and anomalies. The following table

shows the pertinent items of the proposed program and their estimated costs:

AN INTEGRATED EXPLORATION PROGRAM - ESTIMATED COSTS

Photogeology and base map preparation	\$ 2,000
Airborne Geophysics - combination magnetic and electromagnetic at \$55/line mile	\$ 13,000
Helicopter rental at \$350/hour to support both air and ground surveys	\$ 11,000
Bulldozer rental \$100/hour overall (D-8).	\$ 14,000
Shallow Surface Diamond Drilling - Ax core at \$20/foot	\$ 24,000
Truck rental (4X4).	\$ 1,500
Ground Geophysical Surveys - (EM and Mag)	\$ 2,000
Geochemical Surveys	\$ 3,000
Assaying - soil and rock	\$ 4,000
Engineering, geology and supervision	\$ 5,000
Tool rentals	\$ 2,500
Food and Lodging - by commercial supplier - Trout Lake, B.C.	\$ 6,000
Administration, communications and transportation	\$ 3,000
Contingencies	\$ 9,000
 <u>TOTAL</u>	 <u>\$ 100,000</u>

This program will provide the framework for future exploration and development of the property.

Dated at Calgary,
Alberta, this 26th
day of April, 1979.

Respectfully submitted,



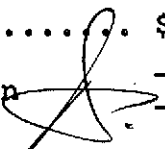
ACE R. PARKER, P. ENG.

COST STATEMENT

("EXPLORATION" COSTS 1978 - ASSESSMENT WORK SUBMISSION)

The following direct costs cover work conducted on the included mineral claims during June, July and October, 1978:

1)	15 June 1978; one day - travelling to project near Trout Lake, B.C. from base at Calgary.....	\$ 100.00
2)	16 and 17 June 1978; two days - examining and prospecting mineral claims.....	\$ 500.00
3)	18 June 1978; one day - travelling from project to base at Calgary.....	\$ 100.00
4)	30 June 1978; one day - travelling by helicopter to project followed by examining and prospecting of mineral claims.....	\$ 200.00
5)	July 1, 2, 3, 1978; three days - examining and prospecting mineral claims with the support of Alpine Helicopters and two geologic assistants Mr. Denny and Mr. Morvay.....	\$ 750.00
6)	4 to 10 October, 1978; 5 field days - examining and prospecting mineral claims as above (NB #1)...	(\$ 1,450.00)
7)	Assays - Loring Laboratories, Calgary, Alberta ...	\$ 2,282.00
8)	Compilations, Maps, and Report (NB #1).....	(\$ 5,000.00)
9)	Logistics, Subsistence and Support for the period shown above:	
	a) Food.....	\$ 305.26
	b) Lodging.....	\$ 153.56
	c) Transportation:	
	i) Ground: 4X4 Truck @ \$50/day and 15¢/mile 658 miles.....	\$ 298.70
	ii) Air-Helicopter (Alpine Helicopters, Calgary).....	\$ 3,627.30
	iii) Field Expenses, Misc Supplies, Services.	\$ 327.73
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON PROJECT.....	\$11,869.55
	NB#1 - Half of costs allotted to this submission	



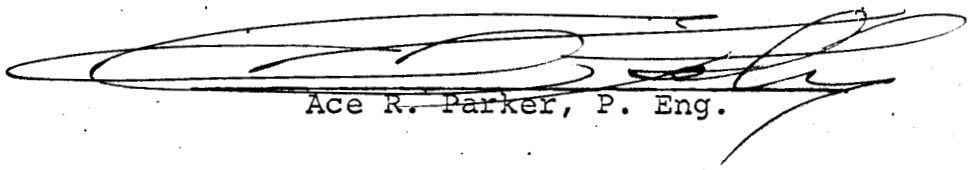
CERTIFICATION

I, Ace R. Parker, of the City of Calgary, Alberta certify and declare that:

- 1 - I am a Consulting Engineer, practicing under the name and style of Ace Parker and Associates, P.O. Box 6940 Station "D", Calgary, Alberta.
- 2 - I am a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering from the College of Earth Science and Mineral Industry -- University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska (1962). I hold a Diploma in Mineralogy from the Mineral Science Institute, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. (1959)
- 3 - I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta. I have been a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers since 1954.
- 4 - I have formally practiced my profession for the past 16 years after working in the Mineral Industry since 1953.
- 5 - I have no direct or indirect interest in American Chromium Limited or in any securities relating to the company or the property described in this report.
- 6 - This Certification is part of the attached **Prospecting Report on the "Triune Project", Revelstoke Mining Division, B.C., prepared for American Chromium Limited, and dated this 1st day of June, 1979.**
- 7 - This report is based on a comprehensive personal study of documents, maps, and reports, both Government and private, relating to the property described herein. The total examination, compilation and presentation has been done by me personally during the months of June, July, and October, 1978, and April 1979.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

June 1st, 1979

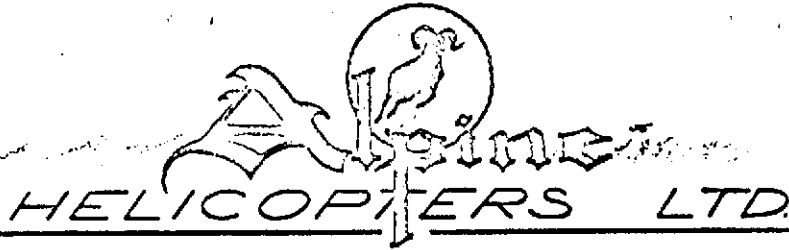


Ace R. Parker, P. Eng.

MAJOR COST RECEIPTS

(Page #28A, & B)

NO 5721



MCCALL FIELD, CALGARY, ALBERTA T2P 2G3 — PHONE 277.0738

INVOICE

TO: Perry River Nickel Mines Ltd. *(TRILINE PROJECT)* Date July 5, 1978
 217 513 8th Avenue S. W.
 CALGARY, Alberta T2P 1G3

Registration	Helicopter Type	Pilot	Customer Order No.	Contract No.	Amount
CF ALS	206 B	Brennard		5479	

to charge for charter flying in the Revelstoke area to Trout lake
 Flight report #966K, 965K, 967K, July 1-3, 1978

10.7 hrs. @ \$315.00 Per hour

fuel: 24 Gallons per hour @ \$1.00 per gallon

TOTAL THIS INVOICE

3,370	50
256	80
<u>3,627</u>	<u>30</u>

JOHN LABORATORIES LTD.
629 BLAVERDAM RD. N.E. CALGARY, ALTA. T2K 4W2

TO PERRY RIVER NICKEL MINES, (TRIUNE PROJECT)

INVOICE N^o 15501

217, 513 - 8th Ave. S.W.

Calgary, Alberta T2P 1G3

DATE July 24, 1978

ATTN: Mr. John Alston

Chip SAMPLES

23	30 Metal Spectros	@	22.00	506.00
23	Gold & Silver	@	8.00	184.00
23	Platinum	@	35.00	805.00
13	Arsenic	@	10.00	130.00
10	Bismuth	@	9.50	95.00
3	Molybdenum	@	6.00	18.00
22	Copper, Lead, Zinc	@	-	339.00
9	Cadmium	@	8.50	76.50
11	Nickel	@	6.50	71.50
			TOTAL	\$ <u>2,225.00</u>

THIS IS YOUR INVOICE

PLEASE PAY THE AMOUNT SHOWN

TERMS — 30 DAYS

REFERENCES

- 1 - British Columbia "Claim Sheet" #M82K/11W
- 2 - British Columbia Minister of Mines Reports (1901 to 1940)
- 3 - British Columbia Minister of Mines Bulletin #45 (1962 - Fyles and Eastwood)
- 4 - Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report (1903 - Dr. Brock)
- 5 - Geological Survey of Canada Memoir #161 (1929 - Walker, Bancroft and Gunning)
- 6 - Geological Survey of Canada Map #235A (Lardeau Area)
- 7 - Geological Survey of Canada Open File Report #432 (1976 - P.B. Read, et al)
- 8 - Geological Survey of Canada and Province of British Columbia, National Geochemical Reconnaissance Maps (1977)
- 9 - Personal Field Observations; Private Reports; and Communications with others - including Eric Denny - Professional Prospector of the Kootenays.

2-11-78
CALGARY, ALTA T2P 1G3

TO HENRY RIVER NICKEL MINES, *(TRINNE PROJECT)*

INVOICE N^o 15680

#217, 5131 - 8th Ave. S.W.

DATE August 18, 1978

Calgary, Alberta T2P 1G3

Continuation of File # 15501

ATTN: Mr. John Alston

Chip SAMPLES

3	Tungsten Assays	@ 9.00	27.00
		@	
		@	
		@	
		@	
		@	
		TOTAL \$	27.00

THIS IS YOUR INVOICE

PLEASE PAY THE AMOUNT SHOWN

TERMS — 30 DAYS

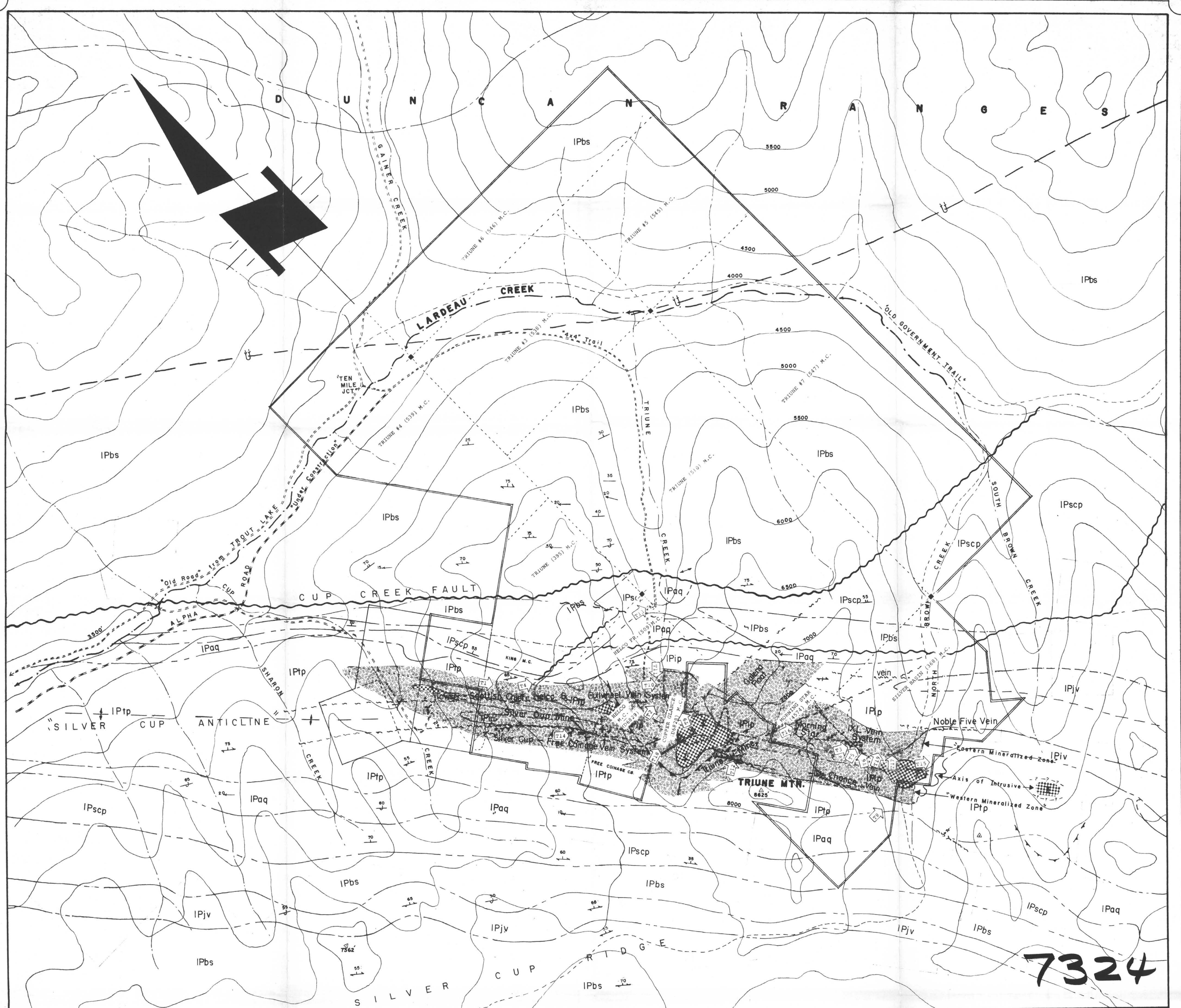
7324.

APPENDIX B

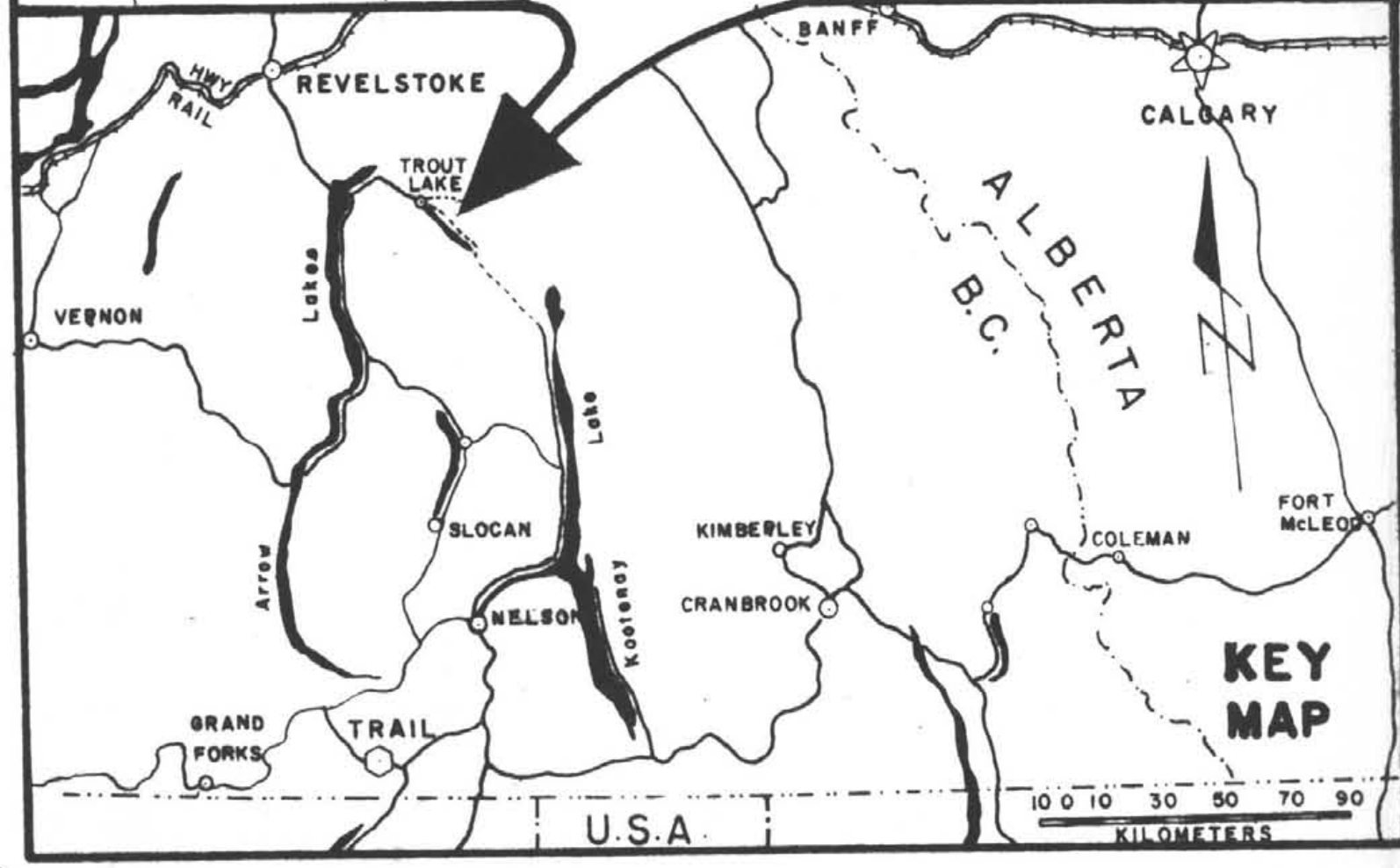
ROCK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1978

ASSAYED BY LORING LABORATORIES, CALGARY, ALBERTA

SAMPLE NO.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER	ASSAYED METAL CONTENT								DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE LOCATION BY MAP NUMBER & GRID REFERENCE (Private/Approx.) (See Dwn.# 79T2, herewith for details -(S=surface,U=underground))	
			% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	% Ni	% Cd	% As	% Bi	% MoS2		REMARKS, "PROSPECT NO.", ETC.	GRID LOCATION
T-1	.040	9.60	.06	2.71	1.03	--	.01	.06	.004	--	-- Aggregate Dump Muck - Graphitic sediments, Minor Pyrite, Galena, and Sphalerite (all fine grained)	-- Near the Silver Cup Mine - "King M.C." (S)	78+00N, 2+00E
T-2	Trace	.06	.01	.04	.01	--	--	--	--	--	-- Black slate with yellow and brown encrustations - minor pyrite, possibly remobilized mineralization	-- Helco Mineral Claim (S)	41+00N, 5+00E
T-3	1.260	28.88	.25	18.03	3.10	.01	.02	.14	.004	--	-- Fine to medium grained ore mineralization - PbS, Py, Cp, ZnS, in quartz carbonate gangue (Channel sample across 1.5 ft. of vein)	-- "E705 Prospect"- IXL/Morning Star Vein (U)	7+00S, 5+50E
T-4	.140	18.46	.13	5.20	5.08	--	.03	.28	.003	--	-- Typical ore (Py, PbS, ZnS + SiO ₂ and Calcite) - partially brecciated and graphitic, extreme north end of "Eastern Zone"	-- "King Mineral Claim (S)	69+00N, 4+50E
T-5	.340	20.10	.13	9.96	3.51	--	--	.07	--	--	-- Typical ore (Very minor inclusions of Py, PbS, and ZnS in quartz gangue (Channel Sample across 1.5' of vein/50' from drift face)	-- "E692 Prospect"-Silver Basin M.C. (IXL Vein) (U)	8+50S, 5+00E
T-6	1.060	9.78	.22	5.62	3.15	--	--	--	--	--	-- Barren appearing vein fault breccia - quartz carbonate fragments (Channel sample across 1.0' at drift face)	-- "E692 Prospect"-Silver Basin M.C. (IXL Vein) (U)	8+00S, 5+25E
T-7	.070	.64	.02	.28	.42	--	--	--	--	--	-- Aggregate Dump Muck - (Fine grained graphitic sediments plus traces PbS and Py) extreme south end of "Western Zone"	-- "Miller's Dream" (S)	360+00S, 10+00W
T-8	.010	.18	.01	.04	.04	.01	.005	Trace	.007	--	-- Character sample of beige - brown weathering calc - silica rock from western zone at south end of current property.	-- Silver Basin Mineral Claim (S)	17+00S, 8+00W
T-9	.020	.42	.01	.06	.08	.10	.005	.05	.007	--	-- Same as T-8 except 30% mottled Mariposite (green chrome-mica), minor disseminated sulfides (tetrahedrite & pyrite)"Eastern Zone"	-- Near E657 Prospect-Copper Gance M.C. (S)	33+50N, 5+00E
T-10	.020	.12	.02	.04	.02	.07	Trace	.01	.005	--	-- Sheared, schistose volcanic - probable source of T-9, with tiny brown weathering amygdaloids.	-- Near E657 Prospect-Helco Fractional M.C. (S)	41+50N, 10+00E
T-11	.010	.24	.02	.04	.05	.03	--	--	--	--	-- Fine grained grayish black schistose phyllite with minor disseminated sulfides	-- Near E657 Prospect- Triune(510)M.C. (S)	41+50N, 12+00E
T-12	.160	235.04	.19	62.82	.21	Trace	.01	.23	.003	--	-- Ore, medium to fine grained crystalline galena with minor pyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite - ore is vuggy and manganese stained.	-- Character Sample - Typical Ore, Triune Mine (S)	19+00N, 4+00W
T-13	.040	.74	.01	.28	.08	--	--	.03	--	--	-- Black Basal Slate with rusty amygdaloids along cleavage planes; minor disseminated pyrite throughout ore host.	-- Helco Fractional Mineral Claim (S)	46+00N, 27+00E
T-14	.280	25.16	.32	2.16	5.96	--	.04	.15	.005	--	-- Typical ore, Aggregate of medium to fine grained PbS, ZnS, Py with quartz gangue and inclusions of graphitic slate	-- Typical R.O.M. muck - Silver Cup Mine (S)	58+00N, 6+00W
T-15	.020	.24	.01	.04	.04	.12	--	Trace	.005	--	-- Fine grained greenish black serpentine, polydeformed, with slickensides and minor disseminated metallic minerals (Fe ₃ O ₄ ,Cu,Co,Ni?)	-- Es625 Prospect - Silver Basin M.C. (S)	26+00S, 5+00E
T-16	.020	.32	.01	.12	.05	.02	.005	.01	.010	--	-- Fine grained calc-silica rock (beige-brown) with minor disseminated Pyrite and Galena - ore host at hanging wall	-- "E750 Prospect" - near Silver Basin/Star (S)	7+00N, 7+00E
T-17	.010	.12	.01	Trace	.17	Trace	--	Trace	--	--	-- Fine grained black metamorphosed, schistose sediment (slate?) with fine grained disseminated sulfides (oxides?)	-- Silver Basin Mineral Claim @ 6580'Elev. (S)	17+00S, 5+00E
T-18	.010	.28	.01	--	--	Trace	--	--	--	--	-- Fine grained lamphyre (interclated in sediments) dyke rock - no visible mineral	-- Copper Gance M.C. - "Western Zone" (S)	37+00N, 5+00W
T-19	.010	.06	.01	--	--	.01	--	--	--	--	-- Fine grained contact facies of basic intrusive (Diorite, Gabbro, Norite?) - no visible mineral, immediately west of E692 Prospect	-- Silver Basin M.C. - 800' N. of Cabin (S)	14+00S, 5+00E



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LEGEND & NOTES

<p>LARDEAU GROUP</p> <p>IPbs BROADVIEW FORMATION GREY AND GREEN GRIT, DARK GREY AND GREEN PHYLITE - MINOR VOLCANICS</p> <p>IPjv JOWETT FORMATION MAINLY VOLCANIC ROCKS - PYROCLASTICS ON S.W. LIMB OF ANTICLINE</p> <p>IPscp SHARON CREEK FORMATION DARK GREY TO BLACK SILICEOUS ARBILLITE</p> <p>IPaq AJAX FORMATION MASSIVE GREY QUARTZITE</p> <p>IPip TRIUNE FORMATION GREY TO BLACK SILICEOUS ARBILLITE</p> <p>IPi INDEX FORMATION GREY AND GREEN PHYLITE, LIMESTONE, QUARTZITE & VOLCANIC ROCK</p> <p>IPi ZONE OF EXTENSIVE "CARBONIZATION" CALC-SILICA ROCK, SIDERITE, MARIPOSITE</p> <p>IPi INTRUSIVE DIORITE (?) - MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED</p>	<p>COMPANY PROPERTY BOUNDARY - APPROXIMATE, SHOWING CERTAIN INTERNAL CLAIM BOUNDARIES (1) - TOTAL OWNERSHIP, (2) - PARTIAL OWNERSHIP</p> <p>SURVEY POINTS & TOPOGRAPHIC FORM LINES - ELEVATIONS IN FEET, 800 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL</p> <p>GLACIAL CIRQUE - OUTLINE</p> <p>MINING EXCAVATION - ADIT, INTERNAL SHAFT</p> <p>ROADS & TRAILS - ALL WEATHER GRAVEL; 4x4 TYPE; BUSH TRAIL</p> <p>STREAM DRAINAGE</p> <p>GEOLOGICAL CONTACT - APPROXIMATE</p> <p>FOLIATION - INCLINED; VERTICAL</p> <p>BEDDING - INCLINED; VERTICAL; OVERTURNED</p> <p>JOINTS - INCLINED; VERTICAL</p> <p>SAMPLE LOCATION & NUMBER - SEE TEXT FOR PARTICULARS</p> <p>ANTICLINEAL AXIS - FINKLE CREEK SYNFORM AXIS</p> <p>LEGAL CLAIM POST - PLUNGE OF FOLD</p> <p>FAULT - DEFINED, INFERRED</p> <p>MINERALIZED FIBRE VEIN - SILVER, LEAD, ZINC, COPPER, GOLD</p> <p>GEOLOGY ADAPTED AFTER FYLE & EASTWOOD (1957), WHEELER (1964), READ (1976); OVERBURDEN NOT SHOWN</p>
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ASSESSMENT WORK SUBMISSION - AMERICAN CHROMIUM LIMITED; ET. AL

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL & PROPERTY MAP OF THE TRIUNE PROJECT

TROUT LAKE, LARDEAU MINING DIVISION
REVELSTOKE MINING DISTRICT, B.C.
CANADA N.T.S. 82 K/11W

SCALE: 800 400 0 400 800 1600 2400 FEET
243 122 0 243 426 730 METERS

DATE: May 8, 1979	COMPILED & DRAFTED BY: ACE R. PARKER, P.Eng. Consulting Engineer, Calgary, Alberta	DWG NO. 79 T-2
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