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G. SALAZAR S. & ASSOCIATES LTD.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

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REPORT

04/86

ON

THE OGG CLAIMS (Gold)

PREPARED FOR

ROY W. ROBINSON

BY G. SALAZAR S., P. Eng (B.C.)

MINING DIVISION: NELSON

PROVINCE: BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS: 82 F/6W

LONGITUDE: 117°22'W

LATITUDE: 49°22'N

ELEVATION: 1524.0 2256.0 meters above sea level

DATE: January 22, 1985

FILMED

G. Salazar S., P. Eng. (B.C.)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,280

PART
1 OF 2.

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(i)

SUMMARY

Roy W. Robinson commissioned the writer to design, implement and supervise a preliminary exploration program to evaluate the mineral potential of the Ogg claims. This group of claims is located in the Copper Mountain Lookout area, about 13.0 km. southwest of Nelson, B.C.

The implemented program included prospecting for a tetrahedrite showing reported to occur in the vicinity of the Rhea vein trench exposures ("Tetrahedrite/Extension"Vein), laying out a total of 9,32 km. of gridded line over the Rhea/Tetrahedrite vein, running a magnetometer survey over portions of the said grid, and commissioning Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. to carry out a helicopter-borne magnetic-VLF survey over the Ogg and nearby Great Western group of claims. Orthoshop Surveys of Calgary, Alberta, was also commissioned to produce a topographic contour map at a scale of 1:5,000 from existing aerophotos.

The Tetrahedrite-Extension vein workings referred to by the district's mining engineer in his 1930 report was re-discovered through prospecting, sampled and surveyed. These results are included in Figure N^o 4.1 and 4.2. The best assay found in this area comes from specimens grabbed from its "highgrade pile" which returned 289.88 (o/ton) silver and 2.48% copper. Sampling of the face confirmed the values included in 1930. Our sample N^o 5 and 6, which are chips across 0.28 m. and 0.25m., respectively, assay 0.048 and 0.002 (o/ton) gold and 46.26 and 15.40 (o/ton) silver, respectively (See Figure N^o 4.1).

The ground magnetometer survey carried out over the Rhea-Extension grid shows that the Rhea-vein mineralization is associated with a zone of high magnetic susceptibility, which was, unfortunately, not detected with the airborne survey.

The helicopter borne magnetic-VLF survey carried out by Western Geophysical Aero Data confirmed the presence of the zone of low magnetic susceptibility adjacent to the 200ppb gold contourline present at the Great Western Group property and defined a number of targets to followup at the Ogg Group property. Interpretation of the magnetic response over the southern Ogg claims suggests that the geology in this area is different from that suggested by Little (1982) and Mulligan (1949). The most affected area coincides with the area of strong hydrothermal alteration with associated arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization.

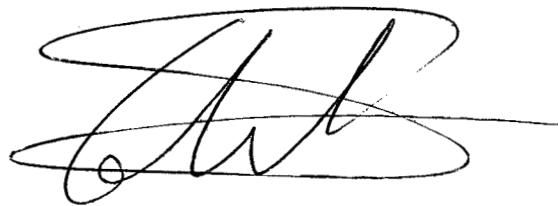
(ii)

SUMMARY: continued;

observed to the northwest of the LCP for Claims Ogg 2 and 7, and appear to be on trend with Amoco's weak gold anomaly. A number of targets are outlined and recommended for followup work.

A flexible, several itemed program is designed and recommended. Its initial stage (\$125,000.-) includes continuing the gridded work started this fall, with special emphasis on soil geochemistry, geological mapping and magnetic surveying. It is outlined in Figure N-7. Followup work comprising induced polarization (\$25,000.-) over limited areas in the grid and two stages of diamond drilling totalling \$ 85,000.- and \$ \$80,000, respectively are recommended.

The Great Western Group of claims should be acquired. A three stage program, comprising re-sampling of anomalous outcrops, trenching and follow-up drilling; and budgeted to cost \$ 10,000.-, \$30,000.-, and \$ 150,000.-, respectively are also recommended.



January 22, 1985

G. Salazar S., P. Eng. (B.C.)

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INTRODUCTION:

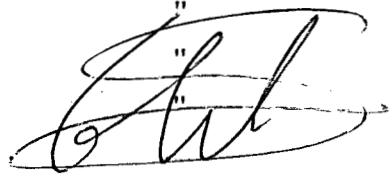
This report is prepared at the request of Mr. Roy W. Robinson, Director and principal shareholder of Lindex Explorations Ltd., a Vancouver, British Columbia, based company.

The writer visited the property several times commencing on October 9th, 1984, while implementing and supervising the work subject of this report.

1.0: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: The following table (N^o 1) encompasses all pertinent title information.

TABLE N^o 1
LIST OF CLAIMS - OGG GROUP

Claim Name	Record N ^o	N- of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
Ogg 1	3696(5)	12	May 8/84	May /86	Ogg Resources Ltd.
Ogg 2	3339(7)	6	July 19/83	July /85	"
Ogg 3	2623(5)	3	May 6/82	May /86	"
Ogg 4	2732(9)	4	Sept 2/82	Sept/85	"
Ogg 5	2733(9)	9	Sept 2/82	Sept/85	"
Ogg 6	2703(7)	6	July 23/82	July/85	"
Ogg 7	3340(7)	6	July 19/83	July/85	"
Total Units:		46			

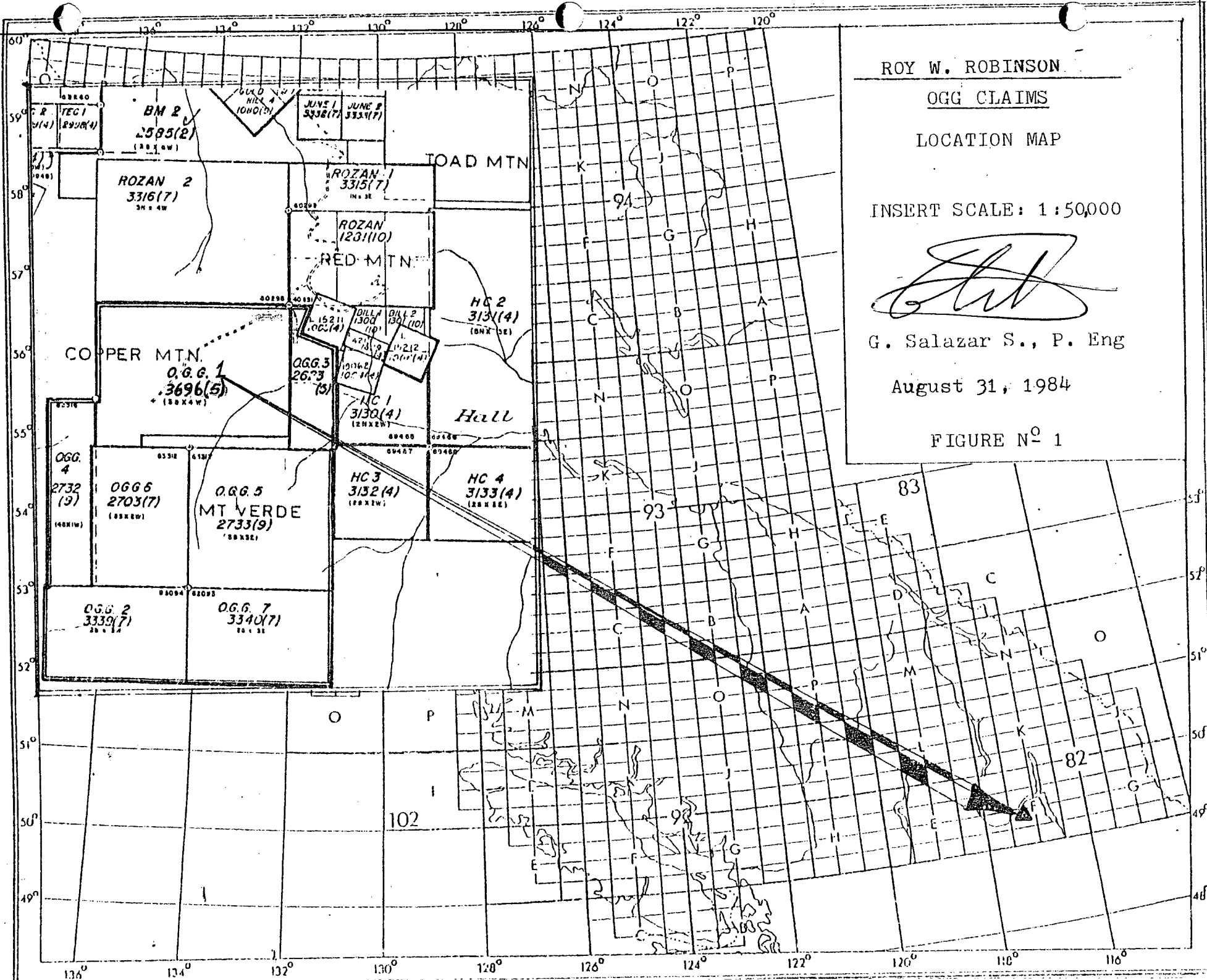


Roy W. Robinson has optioned these properties from Ogg Resources Ltd. according to an agreement between the parties dated August 30, 1984 and effective August 1, 1984.

The information included on Table N^o 1 was verified at the Nelson Gold Commissioner's office on August 20th, 1984. G. Salazar S. & Associates Ltd. filed an assessment report with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources on October 21, 1984 by virtue of which the expiry dates for Claims Ogg 1 and 3 was postponed to May, 1986. This extension is subject to the proper authorities approval of the said report.

2.0: LOCATION: At the headwaters of Hall, Fortynine Mile and Erie Creeks, approximately 13.0 km. southwest of Nelson, B.C. (Fig. N^o 1)

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ROY W. ROBINSON

OGG CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

INSERT SCALE: 1:50,000

G. Salazar S., P. Eng

August 31, 1984

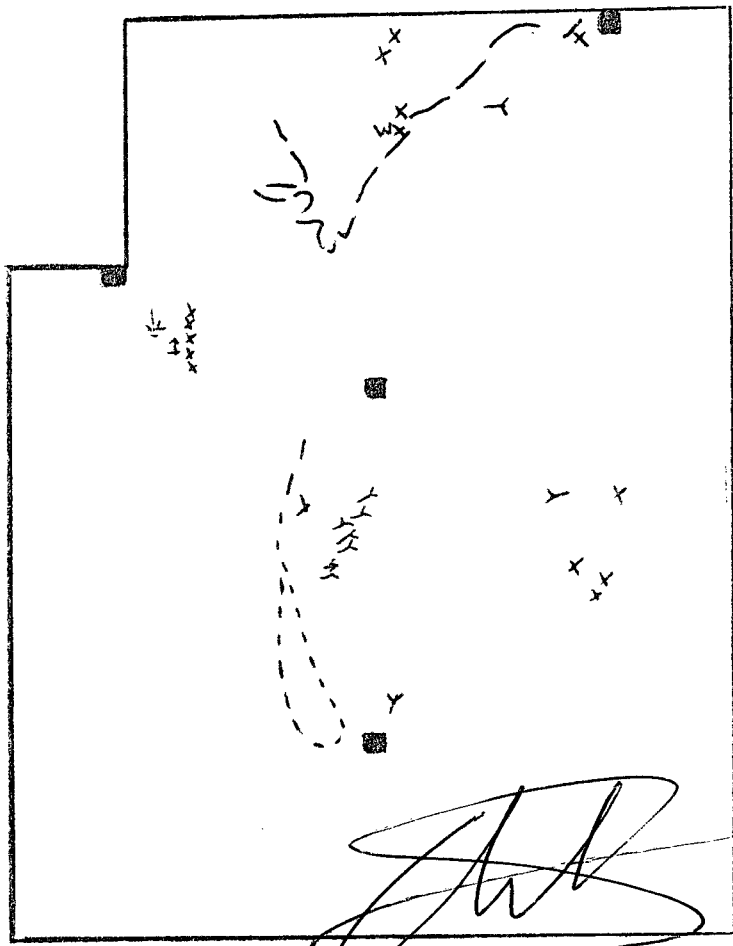
FIGURE N^o 1

117° 20 W

49° 25 N

LEGEND

- ↑ Cabin
- x Pits & Trenches
(w) = winze
- Y Adit
- Legal Corner Post of Claim.
- ↘ Glacial Striations
- - - Traverse-Sept. 24/83



ROY W. ROBINSON

OGG CLAIMS

LOCATION OF PITS,
ADITS AND VEINS

Scale: 2 in. = 1 Mile

G. Salazar S., P.Eng.

August 31, 1984

- 3.0: ACCESS: Airline services to the town of Castlegar from Vancouver and Calgary is provided by Pacific Western Airlines, and Time Air, respectively. The town of Nelson is one hour's drive eastward along highway 6/3A from Castlegar. The community of Blewett is about 15 minutes drive west of Nelson along the same highway. More specifically, Blewett is on the south side of the West Arm of Kootenay Lake, immediately west of Taghum Bridge which spans it. A Fire Lookout, located at Copper Mountain and within the Ogg claims is serviced by a 2 x 4 road following Forty-nine Mile Creek that starts at Blewett. When the road is dry, it takes one hour's drive from Nelson to reach the centre of the Ogg claim. Alternatively, helicopter services are available at Castlegar and Nelson.
- 4.0: PREVIOUS EXPLORTATION: Erie, Hall and Fortynine Mile Creeks have been the site of placer mining operations since before the turn of the century. The Second Relief Mine, located approximately 8.0 km. south of the claim group along Erie Creek is the largest producer in the vicinity, with total reported production of 228,250 tons containing 0.44 troy ounces per short ton (o/t) gold, 0.12 o/t silver and minor base metals credits. The Golden Eagle, T.S. and Sun Fraction properties, located immediately to the north-east of the Ogg claims and on the south slopes of Red Mountain, have a reported past production of 115 tons carrying 1.11 o/t gold, 1.23 o/t silver, 1.94% lead and 1.04% zinc and are presently the subject of a public underwriting being arranged by Patrick Resources Ltd.

Within the Ogg claims, earliest known work was carried out on the Davenport and Moline claims before 1920. These claims protected showings in the headwaters of Hall Creek. The most recent work was carried out by Amoco Canada Ltd., who protected the southern half of the Ogg property with its Murray claim. Assessment Report N^o 8495 covers Amoco's soil geochemical survey over a portion of Mount Verde. Two grid systems, one showing molybdenum, copper, lead and zinc and other showing gold in addition to the previous four but of smaller areal extent, are reported. Amoco apparently let the claims lapse immediately after their Vancouver Office was shut down.

Much evidence of old workings is observed throughout the property, which is summarized and high-lighted with best available assay results from west to east as follows.

4.0: PREVIOUS EXPLORATION: continued;

Remains of a cabin near a spring was found in the southwest corner of the Ogg claim. The district's mining engineer that wrote the report of activities for the area for 1930 (B.C.D.M., p. A269) makes references to "...a short length of oxidized and honey-combed quartz, 12 to 24 inches wide, mineralized with stringers, up to 9 inches wide, of grey copper ore..." which assayed " 89.0 o/t silver and 2.4% copper" across 9 inches in a "shallow shaft", "...some distance southwesterly from the cabin." This vein was found during our October 9th, 1984 visit and may be an extension of the Rhea vein (see Discussion).

The Rhea vein (See Fig. N^o-3), located immediately east of the cabin and slightly upslope from the spring, trends at an azimuth of 360° degrees and has been explored over a strike length of 390.0 m. with hand trenches and pits. Three chip samples were collected across 0.41 m. of ribboned quartz trending at an azimuth of 47° and dipping at 76° SE. The first sample assayed 60.0 o/t silver, the latter two samples assayed 6.6 ppm. (By Noranda, #6a) and 0.5 o/t (the writer). The discrepancy is not explained. The Ogg vein parallels the Rhea and outcrops to the north and east of it. It is not known whether the two parallel each other or are displaced equivalents. A float sample picked by Noranda while evaluating the property in 1982 along the access road and in the approximate area into which the trace of the vein projects assayed 90,000 ppb gold. None of the samples collected from outcrops or trenches immediately to the north produced significant assay results.

A northeasterly trending arsenopyrite bearing quartz vein (zone?) has been tested with seven shallow adits over a vertical height of 150.0 - 180.0 m. which varied in width from 2.5 to 10.0 m.. No samples have been collected from here.

An adit located immediately north of the LCP for claims Ogg # 2 and 7 carry unchecked results reported to range from 0.05 to 0.82 o/t gold. Other trenches and adits near the top of Mt. Verde have not been investigated as yet.

5.0: WORK DONE IN 1984:

5.1: The Tetrahedrite Vein was found while prospecting the area to the southwest of the cabin. The old workings were sampled and a hand held compass and hip chain survey was carried out. (Fig. N^o 4.1 and 4.2).

5.2: A grid of parallel lines trending 130° azimuth and 30 m. apart was laid out over the Rhea and Tetrahedrite veins area. This grid was cut in the snow, on November 11 - 17, 1984. The baseline is 1110 m. long, with a 600 m. extension on its south end. At present, lines 102+10N and 91+00N are the northern and southern-most lines on the grid, all of which were initially cut to a 200 m. length, where possible. The area between L 91+30N and L 92+20N goes over the cliffs in which the Tetrahedrite vein workings were located earlier in the fall. These lines were cut only where it was considered safe to do so. Lines 93+40N to 96+40N were extended a further 50 m. east. The total line length cut to date is 9,320. m.

5.3: Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. of Richmond, B.C. was commissioned to fly a helicopter borne magnetic-VLF (Very Low Frequency) survey over the entire property. This was carried out on December 19, 1984. The results from this study are included under separate cover.

5.4: A topographic contour map at a scale of 1:5000 was produced by Orthoshop of Calgary, Alberta, from existing aerial photographs. This map (Fig. N^o 5) covers approximately 2,480.- has. (6,200 acres).

5.5: An attempt to run a ground VLF - magnetometer survey over the cut grid was foiled by an unusually strong snow-storm system that shut southeast British Columbia down between December 6th and 9th, 1984.

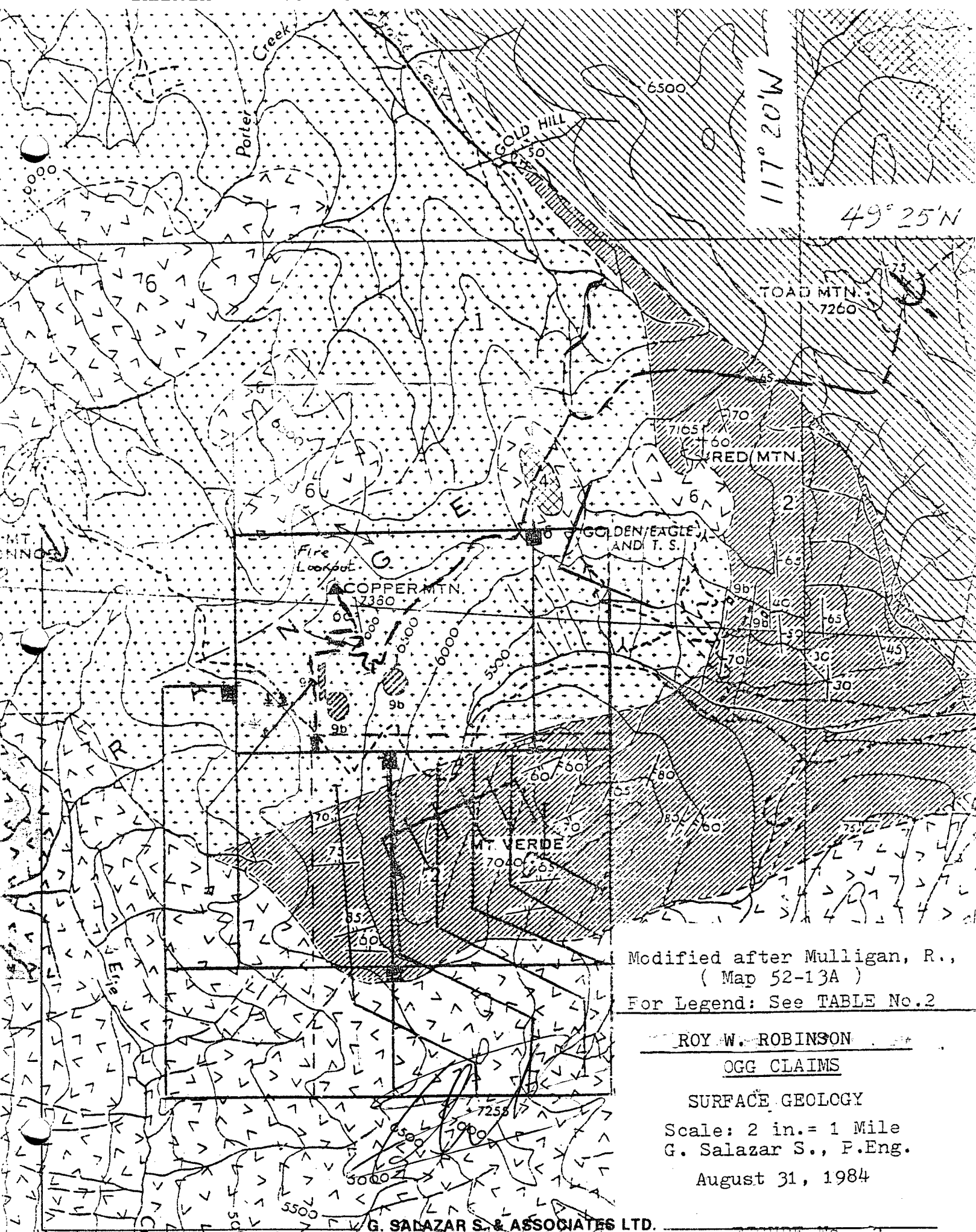
5.6.: A ground magnetometer survey covering that portion of the Rhea Grid outlined by L100+00N, the baseline, L93+10N and the eastern edge of the grid lines was run on December 19th, 1984. A base magnetometer was set up at Nelson, near the Okanagan Helicopters' hanger. Readings at the base were taken every five minutes while the ground survey was in progress and every 20 seconds while the airborne survey was in progress. Both instruments used were Geometrics G816 protonmagnetometers with a one gamma accuracy. The sensor for the base magnetometer was fitted to a 3.05 m. long pole while the sensor for the field magnetometer was carried on a 2.13 m. pole.

6.0: GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION: Figure N^o-2 shows the regional geology of the area protected by the Ogg claims as recorded by R. Mulligan (GSC Paper 52-13 Bonnington Map Area - B.C.) Little (1960 and 1982) confirmed the areal distribution of the units as mapped by Mulligan but re-interpreted their chronological distribution. According to Little, Mulligan's Unit N^o- 2 or Hall Formation belongs to the older Ymir Group of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks while his Units N^o-1 and 3 are equivalents and belong to the relatively younger Elise Formation, all belonging to the Rossland Group of rocks. The southern third of the property is occupied by medium grained equigranular granodiorite of the Nelson Plutonic Complex. Apophyses and dykes of similar composition and age intrude the volcanic - sedimentary package.

The Hall Creek area is long known as a gold camp with gold-zinc mineralization being related to lamprophyre dykes of which at least two occur on the property. One was apparently investigated by Amoco. A felsic tuff unit containing 15% pyrite occurs in the Mt. Verde area and was within argillites was observed just north of the adit. A similar rhyolitic tuff unit of comparable age is spatially related to the ore zone(s) at the Arlington and Keystone Mines located north of Salmo and 15.0 km. to the south of Copper Mountain Look-out. The Arlington Mine, active between 1900 and 1970, produced 285,000 tons of 0.34 o/t gold. The adjacent Keystone Mine, in turn, produced 1466 tons of 1.5 o/t gold and 3.14 o/t silver between 1901 and 1936, and 200 tons assaying 1.0 o/t gold in 1979 - 1981.

A strong hydrothermal alteration system was observed along the traverse shown on Fig. N^o- 3. Here, the argillites form a brownish biotite hornfels and, locally show sericitic alteration; fragmental volcanics are, as well, variably altered to chlorite-epidote-calcite, and are intruded by at least three very basic intrusives (Lamprophyres), one with quartz eyes up to 1.0 cm. in diameter. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor arsenopyrite, introduced as veinlets and stockworks of unknown dimension into the sedimentary-volcanic package trend east - to- northeasterly.

7.0: GEOCHEMISTRY: Approximately one third of the samples collected and reported by Amoco Canada show gold analyses. Contouring at 10, 15, 20, and 30 ppb of this data is shown on Fig. N^o- 6. Highest value reported are 30 and 45 ppb, threshold is 10 ppb. The weakly anomalous trends thus defined are interpreted to indicate



Modified after Mulligan, R.,
 (Map 52-13A)
 For Legend: See TABLE No.2

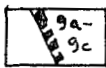
ROY W. ROBINSON
OGG CLAIMS

SURFACE GEOLOGY
 Scale: 2 in. = 1 Mile
 G. Salazar S., P.Eng.
 August 31, 1984

TABLE N^o 2

Bonnington Map Area (Prel. Map. 52 - 13A by R. Mulligan,
1949; Scale 1 in.= 0.5 Miles)

Cretaceous or Tertiary



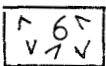
9a: feldspar-Q-augite porphyry dykes; 9b: aplite dykes; 9c: lamprophyre & diabase dykes.



Pegmatite stock; age relation to other intrusions not known.

Cretaceous

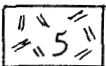
Nelson Intrusions:



Granodiorite, granite, diorite; 6a: dioritic P, satellite bodies.



Monzonite chonoliths, age.....



Silver King Porphyry; quartz diorite.

Jurassic or Cretaceous



Beaver Mtn. Formation (<> Rossland Formation) augite andesite and basalt porphyry flows, breccia, agglomerate, minor conglomerate, argillite, limestone.

Jurassic and (?) Cretaceous

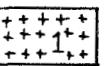


Hall Formation (<> YMIR GROUP) Siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate, argillite, quartz-biotite schist, quartzite, minor flows and pyroclastics rocks; 2a, limestone.



Elise & Beaver Mtn. Formations Undivided, Hall formation unrecognizable or absent.

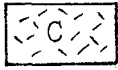
Jurassic and (?) Jurassic



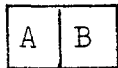
Elise Formation (<> Rossland Formation) Andesite, augite andesite and basalt porphyry flows, breccia agglomerate, minor tuffs and sedimentary rocks.

TABLE N^o 2: continued;

Bonnington Complex



Syenite, age relation to Nelson
not known; in part, gradational,
in part intrusive into A.



Pre-Nelson in age

A. Pseudodiorite
B. Pyroxene-hornblende-biotite
rock.

7.0: GEOCHEMISTRY: continued

the presence of a weakly anomalous gold trend which is elongated perpendicular to the direction of latest glaciation (Little), parallel to the zone of quartz veining spatially related to the hydrothermal alteration system reported above and underlain by argillites and greywackes of the Ymir Group sedimentary package. Anomalous zinc values are also found coincident with the gold trend. The lack of gold data in the geochemical lines covering the extension of this anomalous trend into the area of strong hydrothermal alteration is unfortunate. It should be a high priority in any exploration program to fill in this gap.

Moderately strong zinc values are reported along the three easternmost lines across the Ymir/Nelson Batholith contact which is 300 to 400 m. wide. Lack of gold analyses makes it difficult to evaluate its economic importance.

The proven presence of gold, its historical association to zinc mineralization elsewhere in the camp and its possible association to arsenopyrite makes gold, zinc, and arsenic the three high priority elements for any future geochemical program. Molybdenum and tungsten are two other elements which should also be considered since they are present at numerous showings and prospects in the area.

8.0: RESULTS OF 1984 PROGRAM:

8.1: RHEA VEIN PROSPECTING: A total of 13 rock samples were collected from the Rhea and Tetrahedrite/Extension veins. Sample results are shown in Appendix N-6 and plotted on Figures N- 4.1 and 4.2. Assaying was carried out by Loring Laboratories Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, following conventional assay methods. Gold and silver assays were done by the Fire Assay method.

The Rhea vein is a strong vertical shear trending at 40 - 47° azimuth, which swells to 1.5 m. and narrows down to 0.15 m. Approximately a 300.0 m. long section of its trace has been investigated by trenches and pits in the area near the spring. In this area, the vein is represented by a 0.40 - 0.60 m. wide massive white quartz occupying its west wall adjacent to an equal width of white quartz that is strongly sheared and oxidized. Samples 3339B and 3342 B, collected from Trenches B and C respectively, were taken from this zone. The low grade silver values found correlate with those reported earlier from samples collected by the writer and by Noranda and are in conflict with the

117° 20 W

49° 25 N

LEGEND

Gold Contours @
10, 15, 20 & 30 ppb.

■ Legal Corner
Post of Claim

↘ Glacial Striation

After Amoco Canada,
Assess Rep. # 8495

ROY W. ROBINSON

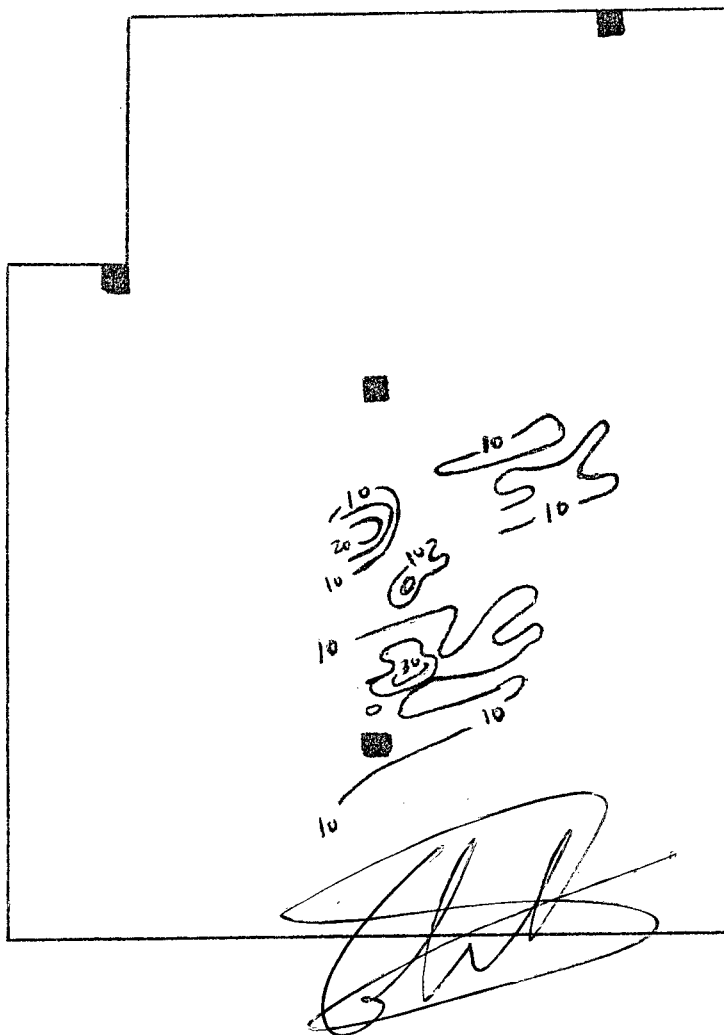
OGG CLAIMS

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: GOLD

Scale: 2 in. = 1 Mile

G. SALAZAR S., P.Eng.

August 31, 1984



8.0: RESULTS OF 1984 PROGRAM: continued;

8.1: RHEA VEIN PROSPECTING: continued;

first collected sample, which assayed 60.0 o/ton silver.

The Extension or Tetrahedrite vein, in turn, also trends 40 - 50° Azimuth and carries a similar mineral assemblage within its walls. A major difference, though, is that this vein has a fairly consistent 40 - 50° east dip along the almost 50.0 m. long exposure. The difference in economic values found in samples N- 1 and 2, on the one hand, and Samples N- 3,5, and 6 on the other, confirms that the zones of economic value in this vein will form ore shoots, presently of unknown dimensions and plunge, which appear to coincide with the wider sections of the vein. A drilling program aimed at checking out the continuity of the mineralization found in Samples N- 5 and 6, which assayed 0.048 and 0.002 gold (o/ton), 46.26 and 15.40 silver (o/ton) and minor copper, lead and zinc, respectively and the highgrade grab sample (N-3) taken from the dump, which carried 289.88 (o/ton) silver, 2.48% copper and minor lead and zinc values is designed.

8.2: RHEA GRID MAGNETOMETER SURVEY: The ground magnetometer survey over the Rhea-Tetrahedrite grid is shown on Fig. 4.3. For drafting and reading simplicity only, 57,000 gammas have been subtracted from each reading after they were corrected for diurnal and instrument variations. The magnetic diurnal variation, as described in 5.6, was measured at the Okanagan Helicopter's Hanger in Nelson. Table N-3 shows the magnetic diurnal variation as calculated from the field data.

The ground magnetometer survey shows a well defined zone of high magnetic susceptibility roughly coincident with the set of parallel trenches dug across the Rhea vein. It is unfortunate that the heavy snow cover at the time the grid was placed did not allow us to accurately locate these trenches with respect to the grid and confirm this more accurately. This zone of high magnetic susceptibility is truncated south of L96+40N, where total field magnetic readings are a minimum of 7-800 gammas lower. A subdued magnetic susceptibility high is observed on L93+20N, which is the southernmost line done, which may be the beginning of a similar magnetic anomaly over the Tetrahedrite/Extension vein.

8.3: AIRBORNE MAGNETIC-VLF SURVEY : The airborne magnetic-VLF survey carried out by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. is described in detail by E. Trent Pezzot under separate cover. The survey totaled

TABLE N^o 3
OGG PROPERTY
MAGNETIC DIURNAL VARIATION
for December 19, 1984
at NELSON, B.C.

TIME			TIME		
FROM	TO	MAGNETIC VARIATIONS	FROM	TO	MAGNETIC VARIATIONS
0825	0835	-1	1145	1153	-4
0835	0840	-1	1153	1157	-4
0840	0845	-2	1157	1204	-2
0845	0855	-2	1204	1207	-2
0900	0905	-3	1207	1209	-2
0905	0910	-2	1209	1214	-2
0910	0915	-2	1214	1220	-2
0915	0920	-3	1220	1222	-3
0920	0930	-4	1222	1227	-4
0930	0935	-3	1227	1237	-3
0935	0940	-3	1237	1245	0
0940	1005	-1	1245	1246	0
1005	1010	-4	1246	1251	0
1010	1047	-3	1251	1257	+2
1047	1050	-5	1257	1305	+3
1050	1055	-4	1305	1320	+5
1055	1058	-5	1320	1330	+5
1058	1102	-4	1330	1335	+6
1102	1109	-4	1335	1345	+3
1109	1115	-3	1345	1355	+3
1115	1127	-5	1355	1400	+3
1127	1135	-5	1400	1405	+3
1135	1139	-6	1405	1420	+6
1139	1142	-4	1420	1440	+3
1142	1145	-5	1440	1559	+8

EXPLANATION: The average reading at the base station read between 1305 and 1320 hours was five gammas higher than the initial reading, taken at 0800 hours.

8.0: RESULTS OF 1984 PROGRAM: continued;

8.3: AIRBORNE MAGNETIC-VLF SURVEY: continued;

97.0 line kilometers on lines oriented $330^{\circ}/150^{\circ}$ azimuth and spaced at 200 meters intervals. The total field magnetic data in contour form and the Seattle and Annapolis VLF-EM data as profiles are presented in three separate maps. A fourth map summarizes and interprets the data (their Fig. N^o-5) The highlights of this survey are:

8.3.1: Three zones of higher magnetic susceptibility than the signature responses of the Ymir group sediments and the Nelson Batholith located along the contact between these two units prompted Mr. Pezzot to drastically change the geology of the area underlain by Ogg 7, the northern portion of Ogg 2 and the southern portion of Ogg 6. The magnetic response encountered is similar to that recorded over Elise formation volcanics in the Ogg claim. The presence of a window of Elise formation volcanics reported by Little (GSC Map 1571A) near the LCP for claims Ogg 2 and 7 confirms Pezzot's interpretation that these zones of higher magnetic susceptibility are most likely reflecting the presence of unreported volcanics in those areas.

An alternate interpretation, partially suggested by Pezzot, is that this zone of the Ymir Group sediments/Nelson Batholith contact is actually underlain by a more magnetic intrusive facies of the Nelson Batholith or a zone of alteration.

The weak gold anomaly in soils outlined by Amoco (Fig.N^o-6) and described under item 7.0 in this report is located immediately to the north and down drainage from the magnetic high in the vicinity of the LCP for claims Ogg 2 and 7 and to the southeast (and on trend) from the magnetic high located in the vicinity of the southeastern corner of claim Ogg 4. As well, the strong hydrothermal alteration system observed along the traverse shown on Fig. N^o-3 and discussed previously is near the eastern edge of the latter magnetic high.

This area is a high priority exploration target. It is suggested that the Main Grid be established, and that soil geochemistry, magnetic and geological mapping be carried out over the grid.

8.3.2: Line 8 was isolated by Pezzot, who described the data recorded along it as "...extremely noisy, showing large and rapid variations in the magnetic intensity.... it is apparent that these responses resulted from a north-westerly trending fault or contact zone which is interpreted as crossing the property as illustrated....The most definitive of these anomalies is a strong dipole effect located along the border between the OGG 4 and OGG 6 claims."

8.0: RESULTS OF 1984 PROGRAM: continued;

8.3: AIRBORNE MAGNETIC - VLF SURVEY: continued;

8.3.2: continued;

The magnetic high portion of this dipole overlies a topographic high, which may be enhancing it, but the presence of this topographic peak cannot account for the dipole alone. The subdued magnetic susceptibility high observed on L 93+20N of Rhea Grid may also be reflected in this magnetic lineament.

8.3.3: The stocks and plugs of Nelson batholithic age observed in the northern end of the property and around Red Mountain have a well defined signature, which is limited in size. Pezzot recognizes two other such plugs, one near the peak of Mt. Verde and the other along Hall Creek directly north. The former one intrudes Ymir group sediments and is near the eastern limit of Amoco's gold anomaly. The latter intrudes Elise formation volcanics and is located at the apex of a major change in direction of flow along Hall Creek near the upper limits of historical placer mining. A similar target, over a plug recognized by previous workers near the northern boundary of the Ogg claim, is enhanced by the presence of a strong VLF lineament trending ENE that closely follows the height of land from Copper Mountain.

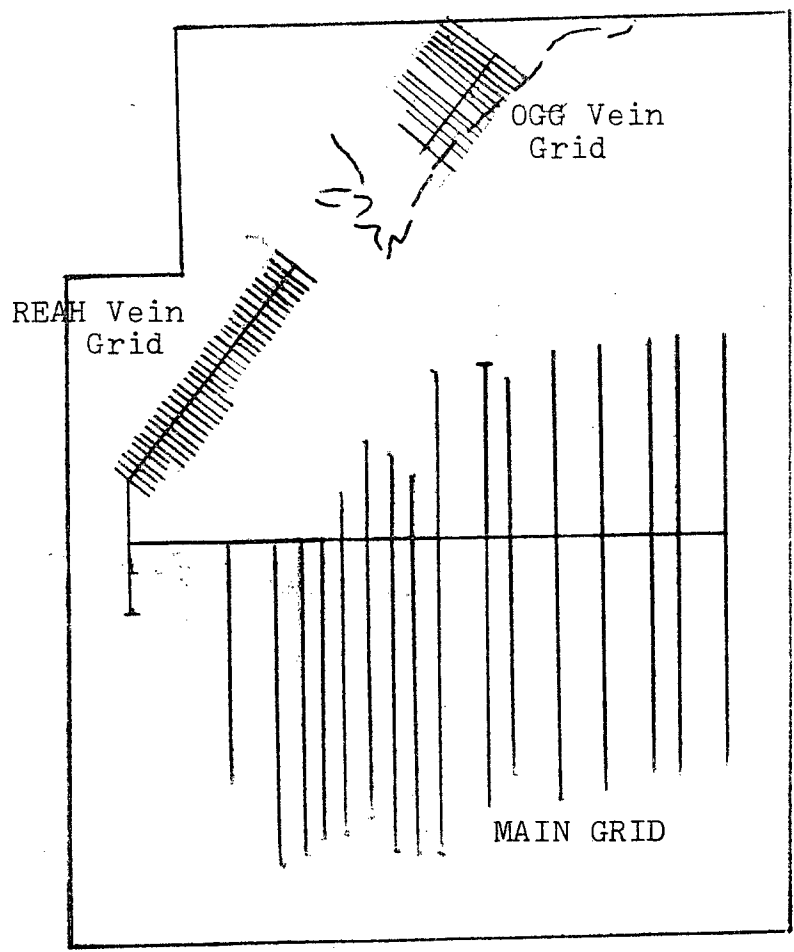
8.3.4: A number of conductivity type responses were recognized with the VLF survey but, for the most part, they coincide with topographic ridges. Pezzot states that "... The nature of the primary VLF-EM signal is such that sharp topographic ridges and valleys often produce false conductivity anomalies, therefore the validity of these responses should not be assumed without supportive evidence.

9.0: RECOMMENDED PROGRAM: A flexible, several item program is recommended, as follows:

9.1: STAGE ONE: PROPERTY: Three soil geochemical grids, covering the hydrothermal alteration system (Main Grid), the Ogg Vein and the Rhea Vein, are recommended, as outlined below and in Figure N- 7.

117° 20 W

49° 25 N



ROY W. ROBINSON

OGG CLAIMS

PROPOSED SOIL
GEOCHEMICAL GRID

Scale: 2 in. = 1 Mile

G. Salazar S. P. Eng.

August 31, 1984

9.0: RECOMMENDED PROGRAM: continued

GRID	MAIN	RHEA VEIN	OGG VEIN	TOTALS
Baseline Length (m):	2500	1110	500	4110
No. of lines:	16	38	14	68
Total Line Length (m):	24,695	9320	5400	39,415
Sample Interval (m):	50	10	10	NA
Line Spacing (m)	50+	30	30	NA
No. Samples:	494	932	540	1,966
Estimated number of mandays:				
Line cutting and soil sampling:	82	50	30	162
Geology-mandays:	10	7	5	22
Magnetometer survey:	15	4	3	22

All soil samples collected should be geochemically analysed for gold (FA/AA), arsenic and zinc. Anomalous samples should be also analysed for tungsten.

9.2: A magnetometer survey should be carried out over all grids.

9.3: All grids should be geologically mapped.

9.4: A induced polarization survey may be considered as a followup to areas of interest in the search for low grade disseminated gold deposits.

9.5: RHEA-TETRAHEDRITE/EXTENSION DRILLING: Cross Sections A-A' and B-B' are included in Fig. N^o 4.2 of this report. The latter section is perpendicular to the plane of the Rhea-Tetrahedrite/Extension vein while Section A-A' is a north-trending section through the mouth of the tunnel that uncovered the tetrahedrite mineralization. It is proposed that the downward extension of the mineral shoot found in the tetrahedrite tunnel be investigated by drilling to be carried out from a drillsite located on the ridge above the tunnel. The exact location of the drillsite will be dependant on how close to the cliffs above the tunnel one can get with a road. The first drill hole should be aimed

9.0: RECOMMENDED PROGRAM: continued

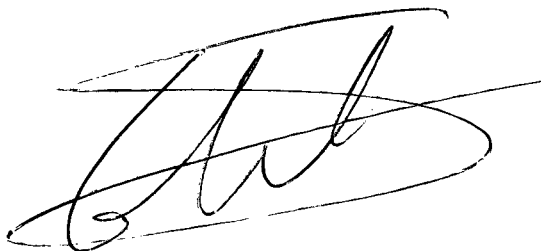
9.5: RHEA-TETRAHEDRITE/EXTENSION DRILLING: continued

at hitting the lode at a distance of 20.0 m. down dip from the tunnel. It is expected that the first hole will be about 150.0 m. long. Three more holes could be drilled from the same site, two of these would be drilled at a 15° angle to the azimuth of the first hole and the same dip, while the third could be drilled at a 15-20° steeper dip and a azimuth to be determined once the previous three holes have outlined the plunge of the oreshoot. This initial drilling stage is summarized as follows:

DDH # 1: 130.0 m. @ 320° Azimuth @ - 40° dip
DDH # 2: 150.0 m. @ 335° Azimuth @ - 40° dip
DDH # 3: 150.0 m. @ 305° Azimuth @ - 40° dip
DDH # 4: 200.0 m. @ - 55° dip and azimuth to be determined.
TOTAL DEPTH: 630.0 m.

DDH # 4 is definitely a followup depending on the results found in the previous three holes. The dips of the holes are also dependent on actual field conditions.

A third stage of drilling, totally dependent on previous results, is suggested in Section A-A'. This stage involves 225.0 m. in three drill holes.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

11.0: REFERENCES:

- 1.- Amoco Canada Assessment Report #8495.
- 2.- Little, HW (1960) Nelson West Half., B.C.
G.S.C. Mem. (308).
- 3.- (1982): Bonnington Map Area, GSC Map 1517A.
- 4.- Mulligan, R. (1952): Bonnington Map Area
B.C. Prel. Map. Area 52-13A.
- 5.- B.C. Minister of Mines Report of Activities for
1930.
- 6.- Report on the Ogg Claims (Gold). Prepared for
Roy W. Robinson by G. Salazar S. P.Eng (B.C.)
dated August 31, 1984.
- 7.- Assessment report on the Ogg Claims (Gold). Prepared
for Roy W. Robinson by G. Salazar S., P.Eng. (B.C.)
dated November 1, 1984.
- 8.- Geophysical Report on an Airborne VLF-electromagnetometer
and magnetometer survey- Ogg Claim Group- Nelson M.D.,
by E. Trent Pezzot and Glen E. White; Western Geophysical
Aero Data Ltd., dated Jan. 4, 1985

ROY W. ROBINSON
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
OGG CLAIMS
TO JANUARY 22, 1985

1.0: AIRLINE:

1.1: Calgary-Castlegar (Oct.8/84): \$179.30

1.2: Vancouver-Cranbrook (Nov. 14,
1984: 261.35

1.3: Helicopter:

-Nov. 14:\$280.80

-Nov. 15: 421.20

-Nov. 16: 514.80

-Dec. 6: 330.58

-Dec. 19: 239.25

1,786.63
\$ 2,227.28

\$ 2,227.28

2.0: TAXI:

25.--

3.0: ROOM & BOARD:

- October: 8,9,10; November: 2,
11,12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17;
December: 6(2), 7(2),8(2),9(2)
19,20, 21.

Total: 22 mandays @ \$50.--/manday:

1,100.--

4.0: TRUCK RENTAL:

-October 10, November 11-17,
December 6-9, 19-21.

Total: 15 days @ \$ 50.--/day

750.--

5.0 GASOLINE:

427.87

6.0 CONTRACTING:

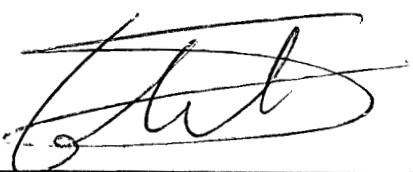
6.1: Interpretex: \$ 600.--

6.2: Orthoshop: 1,950.--

6.3: Western Aero Data: 7,326.25

9,876.25

Sub-Total: (\$ 14,406.40)



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES: continued,

Total brought forward:

\$ 14,406.40

7.0: MISCELLANEOUS:

7.1: Phone:	\$ 331.42
7.2: Typing:	202.62
7.3: Shipping:	62.40
7.4: Filing Fees:	85.--
7.5: Postage:	13.84
7.6: Rental & Supplies:	466.57
7.7: Crew's Meals:	134.26
7.8: Assaying:	<u>250.70</u>

1,546.81

8.0: CONSULTING FEES & SALARIES:

8.1: G. Salazar S., P.Eng. (B.C.)
(Not included in Administration charges)

October: 8(1/2), 9, 10(1/2), 11(1/4),
16(1/2), 17, 18, 19(1/4),
23(1/4);

November: 2(1/4), 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 20(1/3), 21(1/3), 26(1/2);

December: 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 20;

January/85: 2, 4, 9(1/2), 10(1/4), 11,
14, 15, 16, 18(1/2), 19(1/8),
21(1/2);

-28.5 Days @ \$ 350.--/day: \$ 9,975.--

8.2: Linecutters:

Jack Denny: Oct. 9; Nov. 14, 15,
16; Dec. 6, & 18: 6 days:

Eric Denny: Oct. 9: 1 day:

Tony Nijhuis: Nov. 15, 16;

Dec. 6 & 18: 4 days:

Brian Meyers: Nov. 15, 16:

2 days:

Cam Grundstrom: Nov. 2,

1 day;

Charlie Pitman: Nov. 16:

1 day:

15 days @ \$150.--/day

2,250.--

12,225.--

(Sub-total): \$ 28,178.21

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES: continued;

Total brought forward:
\$ 28,178.21

9.0: FINAL REPORT & SUPPLIES:

9.1: Drafting 12 hours @ \$25.-/:	\$ 300.-	
9.2: Maps printing:	116.66	
9.3: Report Printing & Supplies:	100.--	
9.4: Shipping:	30.--	
		<u>546.66</u>
Total:		\$ 28,724.87

10.0: ADMINISTRATION & MISCELLANEOUS:

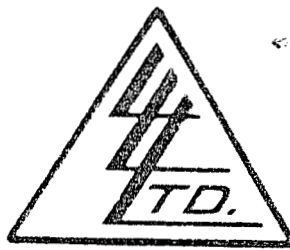
-Subcontracts: \$ 9,876.25 @ 10%:	\$987.62	
-Expenses: 7,023.50 @ 20%:	1404.70	
-Consulting Fees: 9,975.-- @ 0%:	Nil	
-Room & Board: 1,100.-- @ 0%:	Nil	
-Truck Rental: 750.-- @ 0%:	Nil	
	<u>\$28,724.87</u>	<u>\$2392.32</u>
		<u>2,392.32</u>
	<u>Grand Total:</u>	<u>\$ 31,117.19</u>

January 22, 1985



G. Salazar S., P.Eng. (B.C.)

To: G. SALAZAR & ASSOCIATES LTD
 312 Cedarbrae Crescent S.W.,
 Calgary, Alberta T2W 1Y4



File No. 26974
 Date October 19, 1984
 Samples Rock

Certificate of
ASSAY of
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 1

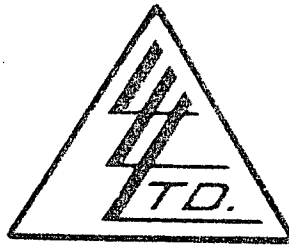
SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn
#3 -	Trace	289.88	2.48	.15	.28
#4	.002	3.50	-	-	-
#5 -	.048	46.26	.02	.78	.04
#6 -	.002	15.40	.28	.04	.03
3337 B	.004	.74	-	-	-
38	.002	1.02	-	-	-
39	Trace	.28	-	-	-
40	.002	.96	.45	-	-
3342	Trace	.06	.26	-	-
#7	0.002	3.76	0.03	0.10	0.04

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
 made in advance.

J. Salazar

To: E. SALAZAR & ASSOCIATES LTD
 312 Cedarbrae Crescent S.W.,
 Calgary, Alberta T2W 1Y4



File No. 26974
 Date October 19, 1984
 Samples Rock Samples

Certificate of
ASSAY of
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 2

SAMPLE No.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Ag	PPB Au
<u>"Geochemical Analysis"</u>				
1	5	19	1.4	-
2			7.6	140
3341B			2.9	75
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
 made in advance.

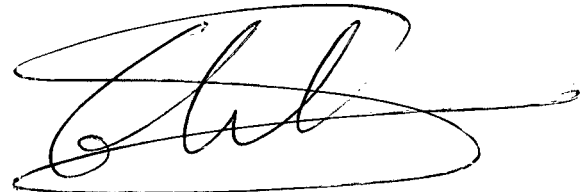
D. Salazar

CERTIFICATION

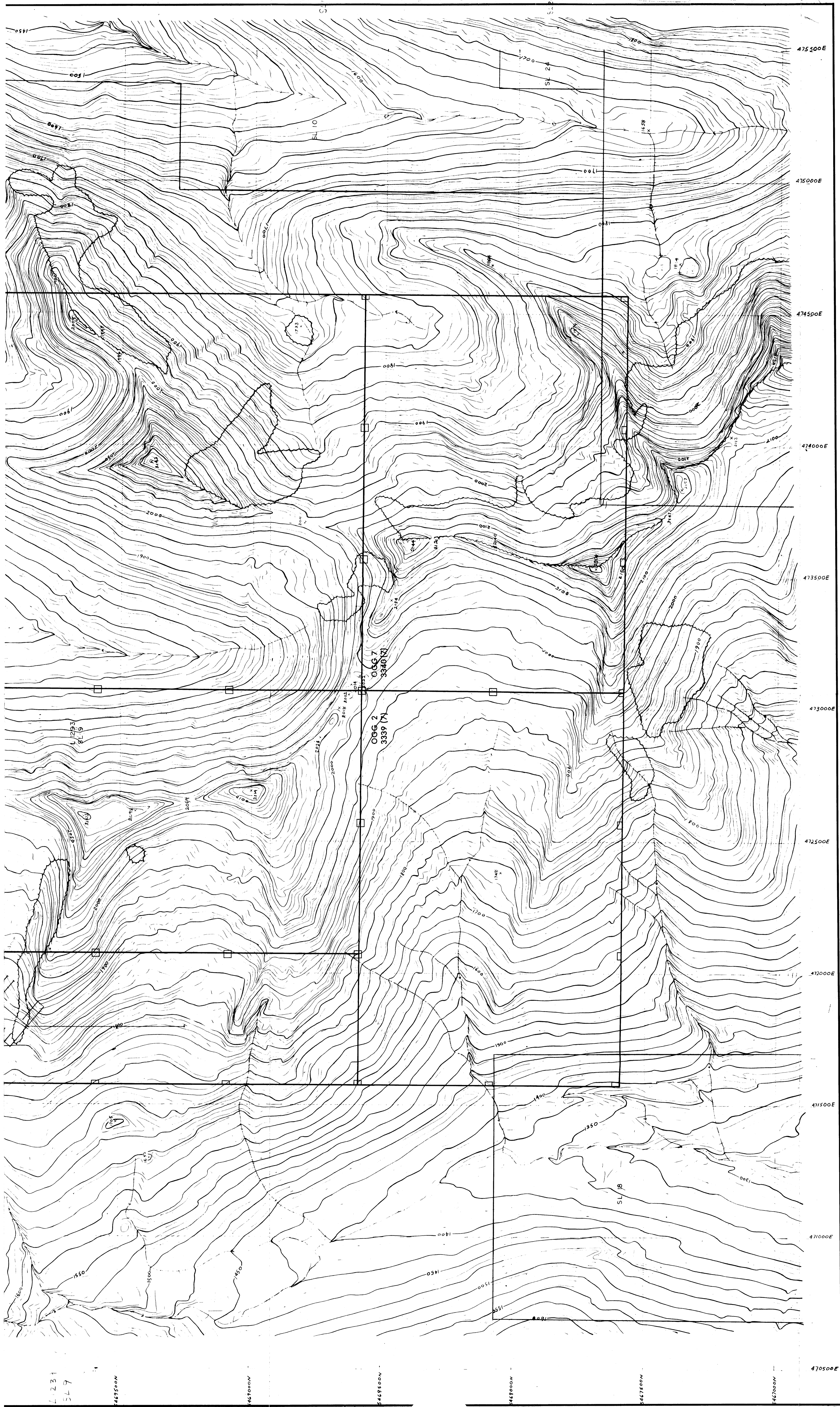
I, Guillermo Salazar S., a consulting geologist with office and residence at 312 Cedarbrae Crescent S.W., Calgary, Alberta, hereby certify:

1. That I attended and graduated from the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria de Lima, Peru with a Bachelor of Science and Engineering Degree in Mining Engineering and Mining Geology in 1967. That I also attended and graduated from Harvard University with a Master of Science Degree in Economic Geology in 1969.
2. That I am a Registered Professional Geologist in the Province of Alberta, and a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia and have in excess of fifteen years experience in the mineral exploration industry.
3. That a personal field inspection of the Ogg Claims Property in September 24, 1983 was made by me, and its legal status at the Nelson Mining Division offices at Nelson, B.C., on August 20, 1984.
4. That I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Mr. Roy W. Robinson and I do not expect to acquire any such interest.
5. That I consent to the use of the accompanying report in a prospectus or information circular issued by Mr. Roy W. Robinson.

Calgary, Alberta
January 22, 1985



Guillermo Salazar S., P.Eng. (B.C.)



4.231
549

469500N

469500N

469500N

469500N

469500N

469500N

470500E

Scale 0 25 50 100 200 300 METERS

ROY W. ROBINSON	
OGG PROPERTY	
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP	
NYS - 827670	GSAIAZAR S. & ASSOCIATES LTD
Scale: 1:2000	THE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS
Mapping by: Onthespot	Surveyors, Calgary
FIG. No. 5	Alberta
	12W 114

Handwritten signature

14,280
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT BRANCH
PART 1 OF 2



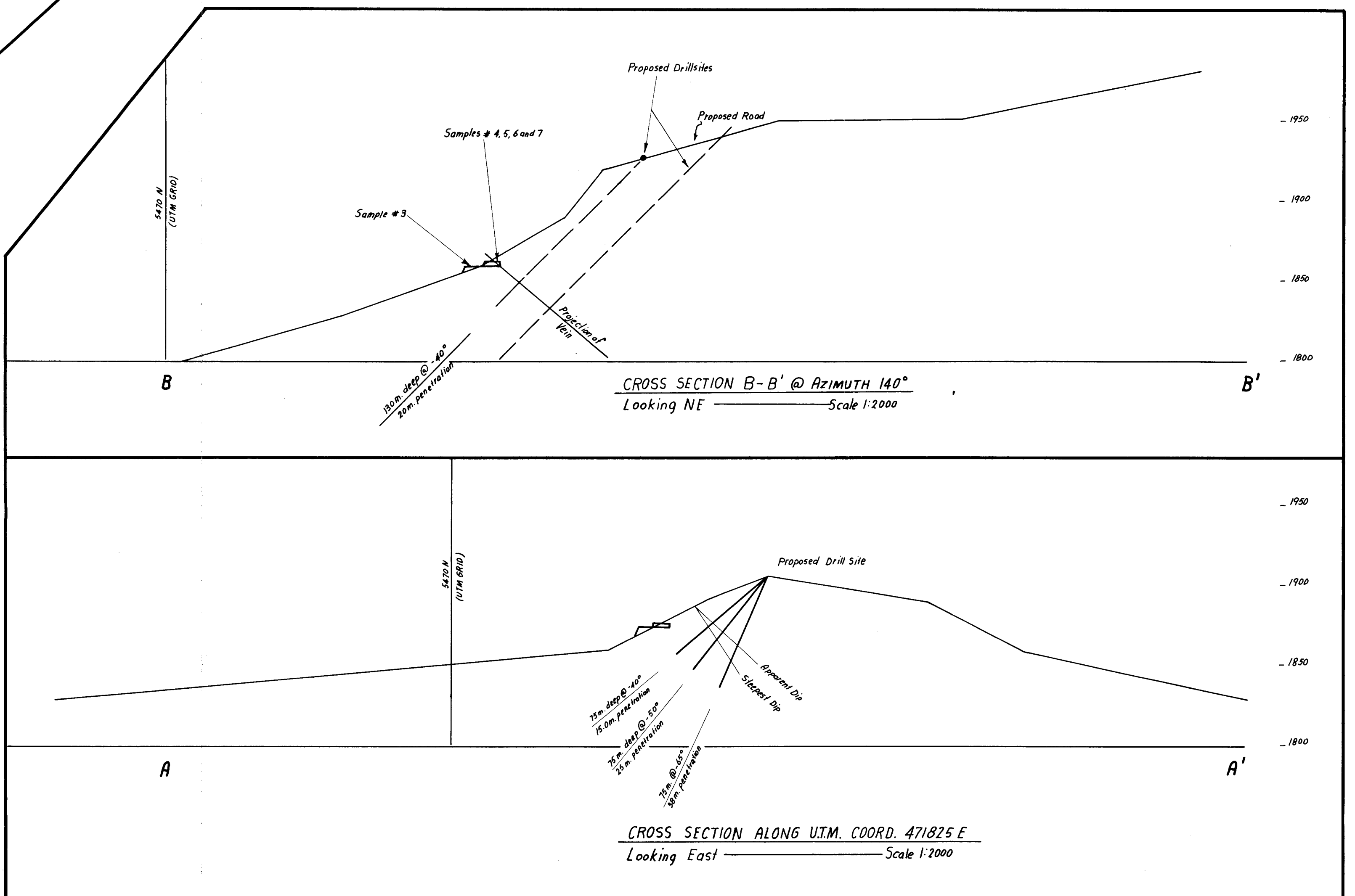
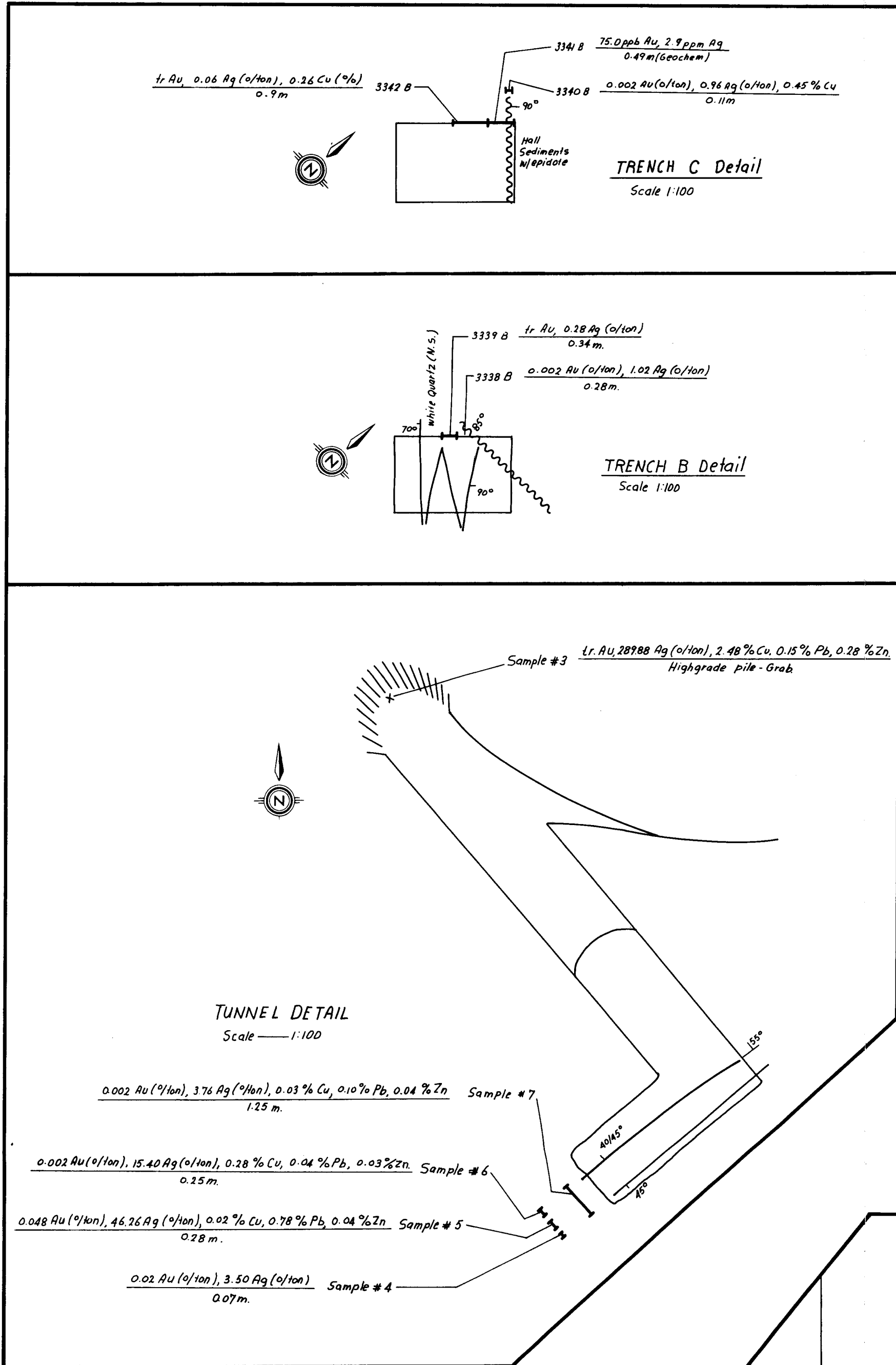
5472500N
5472000N
5471500N
5471000N
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5470000N

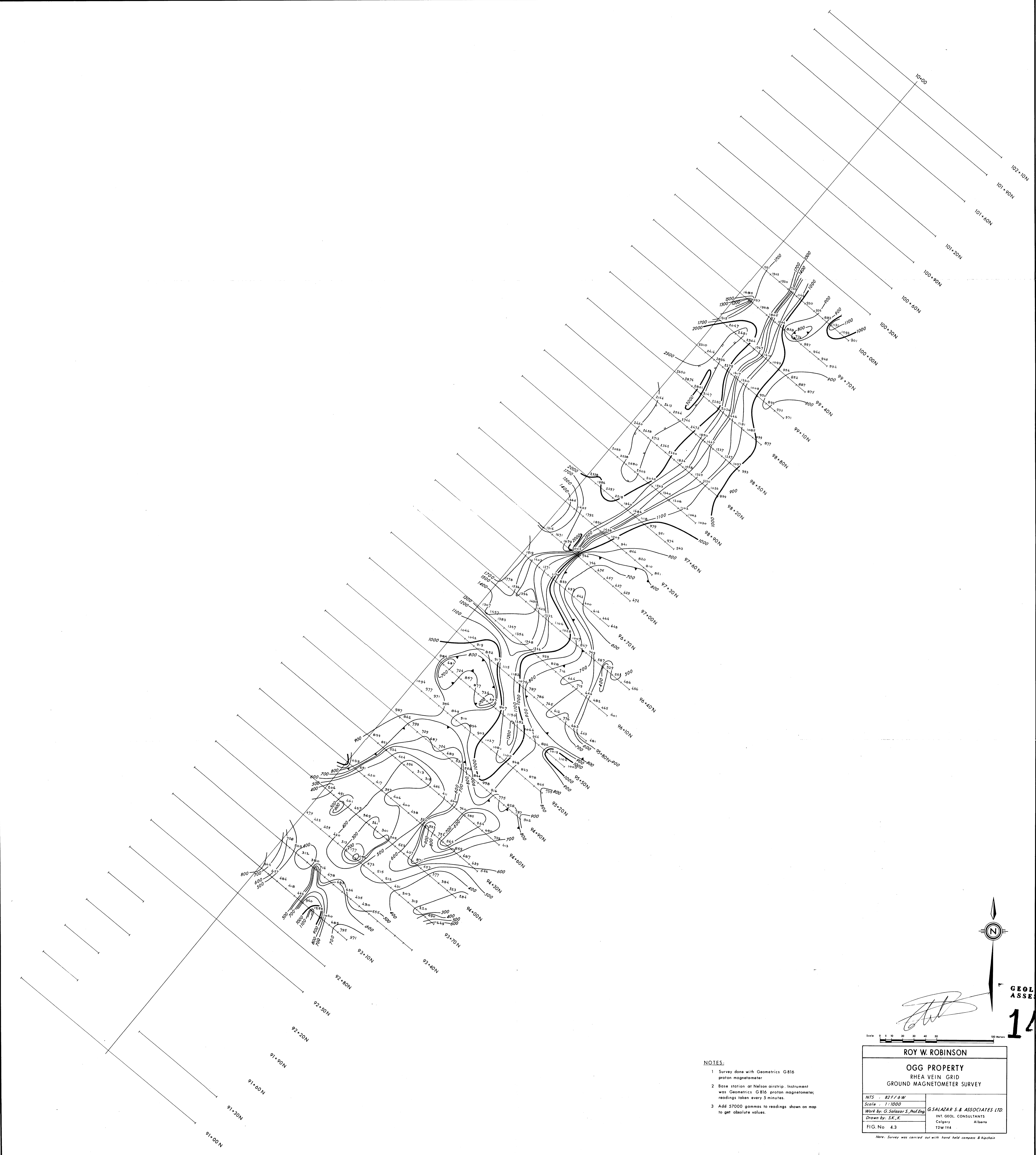
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,280

PART
1 OF 2

ROY W. ROBINSON	
OGG PROPERTY	
RHEA VEIN & EXTENSION DETAIL OF WORKINGS & CROSS SECTIONS	
NTS: 82 F/6W	G.SALAZAR S. & ASSOCIATES LTD. INT. GEOL. CONSULTANTS 312 Cedarbrae Cres. S.W. Calgary T2W 1T4
Scale:	
Work by: G. Salazar S., Prof. Eng.	
Drawn by:	
FIG No.: 4.2	





- NOTES:**
- 1 Survey done with Geometrics G816 proton magnetometer
 - 2 Base station at Nelson airstrip. Instrument was Geometrics G816 proton magnetometer. Readings taken every 5 minutes.
 - 3 Add 57000 gammas to readings shown on map to get absolute values.

ROY W. ROBINSON OGG PROPERTY RHEA VEIN GRID GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
NTS : 82F/6W Scale : 1:1000 Work by: G. Salazar S., Prof. Eng. Drawn by: S.K., K. FIG. No. 4.3	G. SALAZAR S. & ASSOCIATES LTD INT. GEOL. CONSULTANTS Calgary Alberta T2W 1Y4

Note: Survey was carried out with hand held compass & hipshot



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,280

PART
1 OF 2