ASSESSMENT REPORT

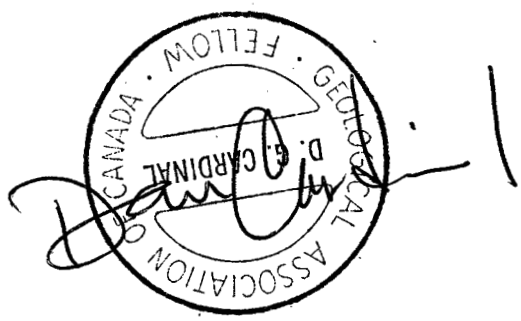
Geology and Talc Mineralization

on the

RAWHIDE GROUP
Rawhide 1, 2, 3 & 4)

Kamloops Mining Division
Lat. 50° ~~10'~~ 49'36" N; Long. 120° ~~50'~~ 09'24" W
N.T.S. 92I/4W

(Field work May 15 to July 15, 1987)



Report by:

Mr. D. G. Cardinal, P. Geol.
Hope, B. C.
October 30, 1987

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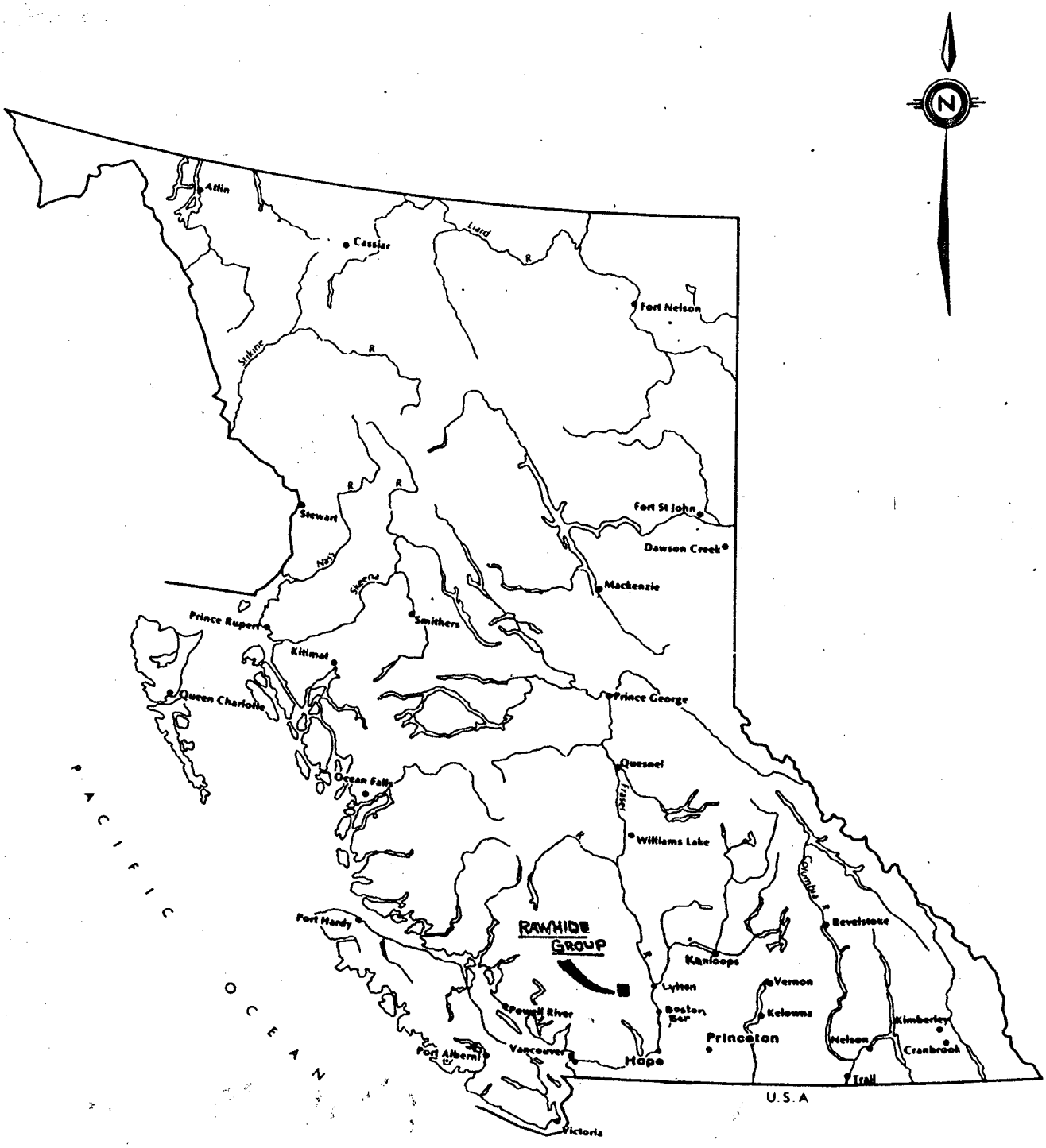
A. INTRODUCTION

The RAWHIDE GROUP is situated in the Coastal Mountain Ranges approximately 20 air-km southwest of Lytton, B.C. An old horse pack trail which originally started from the mouth of Kwoiek Creek can still be observed along the alpine areas leading to the showings. The trail was established by the early gold seekers exploring this area. The claims were staked in August, 1984 and are presently held by the owner-writer of this report.

The general bedrock geology consists of argillites, phyllites, and minor greenstone schist in fault contact with serpentinized ultramafic. Talc mineralization is hosted in, and adjacent to the serpentine. Geological and mapping surveys were conducted over the serpentine and talc zones. The surveys were orientated toward defining the extent of the talc mineralization on the property and the quality or grade of the talc. The work conducted on the property and herein outlined is submitted for assessment work credits.



RAWHIDE CLAIM GROUP

Figure 1.

– Location map

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Rawhide Group of mineral claims is located 20 air kilometers southwest of Lytton, British Columbia. The claims straddle a ridge between North Kwoiek Creek and Kwoiek Creek in the Coast Mountains.

The topography consists of rugged peaks and steep valleys. The tree line is approximately 2000 meters; above which alpine meadows are found.

Access to the area is via ferry at Lytton or North Bend and then by well-maintained access roads to the mouth of Kwoiek Creek. Good summer logging roads cut through the southern and northern portion of the claims.

The main gold workings are situated at about 2200 meter elevation and are presently accessible only by helicopter.

C. CLAIM INFORMATION

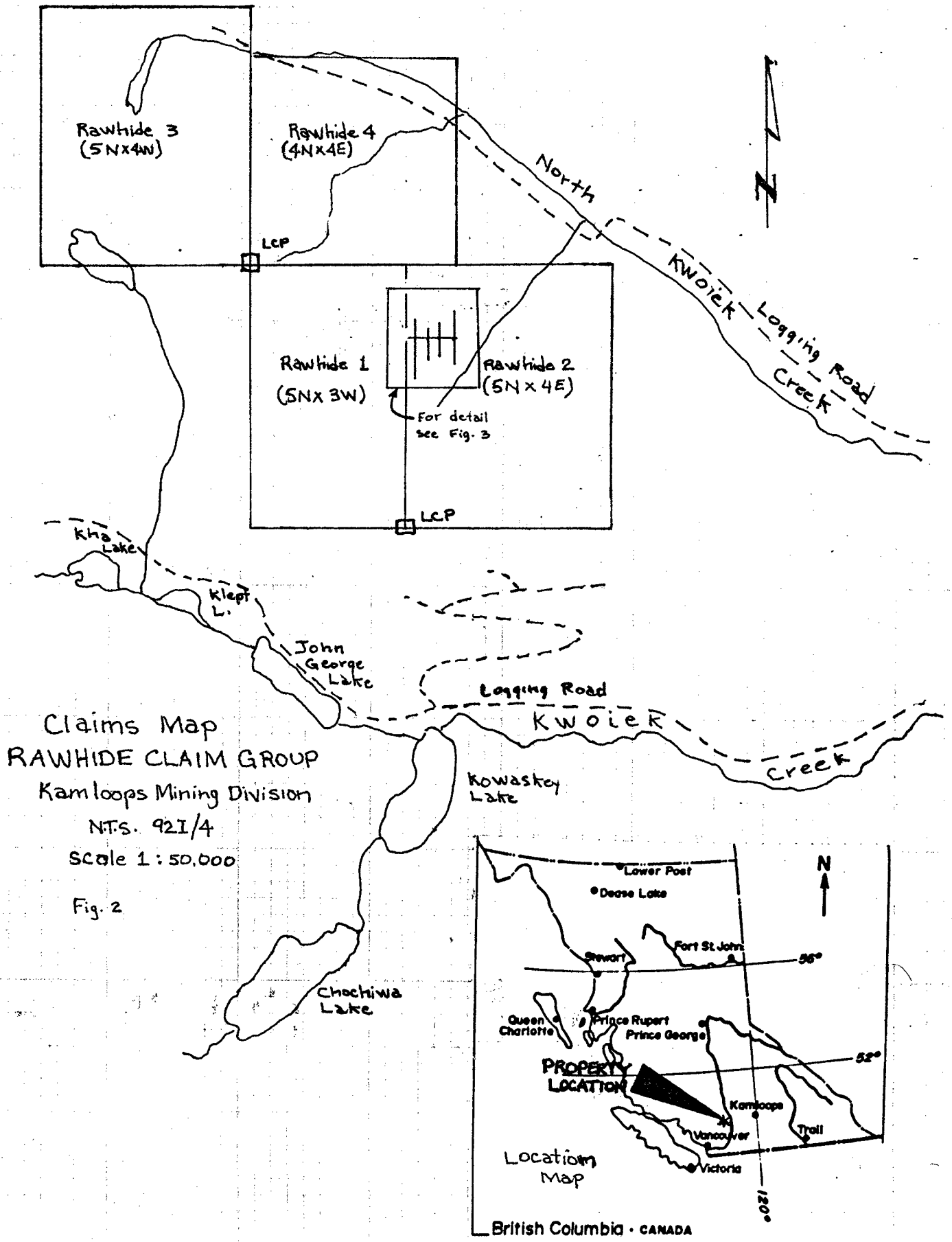
The claims are presently held by the writer and are located in the Kamloops Mining Division and were recorded at the Vancouver Sub-Recorder's office.

Pertinent data is as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	No. Units	Expiry Date
Rawhide 1-4	5849-5852	71	Aug. 28, 1988

D. PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The claims are situated in the Pacific Coast Range Mountains and cover elevations ranging between 2100 m to 1500 m A.S.L. The area consists of open alpine vegetation with sparse pine and small balsam growth and resembles plateau-like environment.


Rawhide 3
(5N x 4W)
Rawhide 4
(4N x 4E)
North
Kwoiek Logging Road
Creek
LCP
Antimony
+
Mountain
Rawhide 1
(5N x 3W)
Rawhide 2
(5N x 4E)
For detail
see Fig. 3
LCP
Kha Lake
Klepti L.
John George Lake
Logging Road
Kwoiek
Creek
Kowaskey Lake
Chochiwa Lake
Claims Map
RAWHIDE CLAIM GROUP
Kamloops Mining Division
N.T.S. 92I/4
Scale 1 : 50,000
Fig. 2
Lower Post
Dease Lake
Fort St John
Stewart
56°
Queen Charlotte
Prince Rupert
Prince George
52°
PROPERTY LOCATION
Kamloops
Vancouver
Trail
Victoria
120°
Location Map
British Columbia · CANADA

D. Physiography and Climate (Continued)

Most areas of the property are normally free of snow by early June and conducive to surface exploration until early October. During mid-summer, temperatures reach +25° C. and by late August a light early morning frost can be expected.

E. BRIEF HISTORY

The Rawhide Claim cover several old gold and silver workings which were first documented in 1929 by the B. C. Minister of Mines. It is reported that during this period a 40 ft. (13m) adit and numerous open-cuts had been completed. Since this time little to no physical work has been carried out. In the 1960's an attempt was made to drill part of the mineralized zone but an unfortunate helicopter accident abruptly terminated the project.

In 1977 the ground was restaked by a prospector from Surrey, B.C., Mr. G. Beyko, and subsequently transferred to Aquarius Resources Ltd. Between 1977 to 1982 Aquarius and a joint venture group from Calgary conducted extensive exploration surveys including geological and geochemical. During this period an anomalous zone was delineated and extended southwards. In 1982 the project was curtailed due to lack of funds; the claims were kept in good standing until August of 1984 at which time the claims were dropped and the ground came open to staking.

The ground was then staked in the same month (1984) by the present owners, approved by the Kamloops Gold Commissioner's office, with clear title and no contraventions. Reconnaissance work has systematically been carried out as of 1985 to date by the present owners. This season

E. Brief History (Continued)

(1987) reconnaissance sampling, geological surveys have been conducted and herein outlined for assessment work credits.

F. FIELD WORK PROCEDURES AND OBJECTIVE

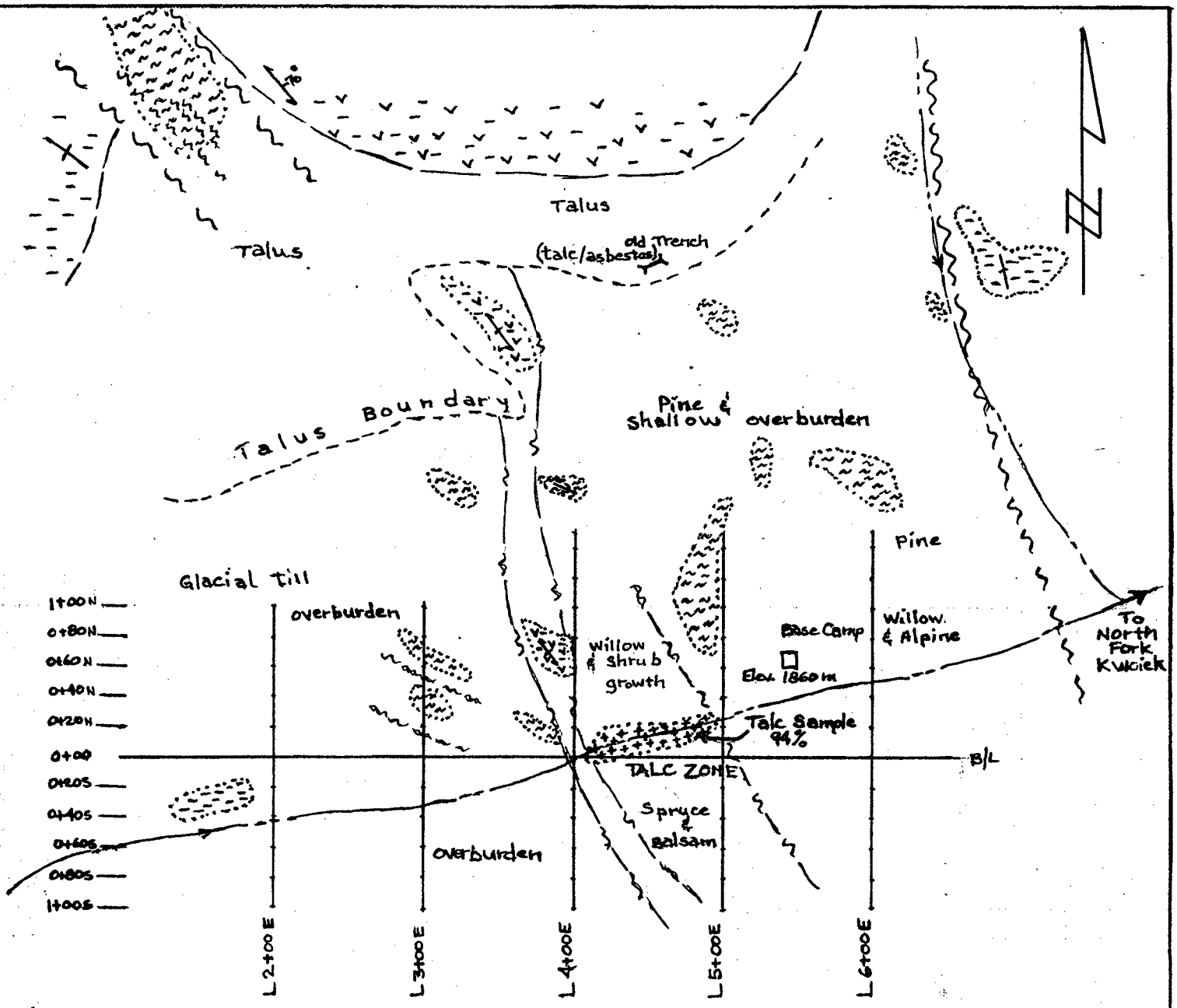
The field procedures consisted of establishing a reconnaissance grid for ground control combined with local geographic features for tie-in points. A baseline was surveyed, blazed, and flagged using hipchain-topoline, brunton compass and altimeter. Cross lines were then established at every 100 metres. All rock outcrops were tied-in into the grid, particularly the talc zone, and outcrops outside the grid were also surveyed into the grid.

The main objective of this work was to attempt to delineate talc mineralization previously encountered by the writer and to initially define the quality of this occurrence by obtaining talc samples for visual examination and chemcial analysis.

G. GEOLOGY AND TALC MINERALIZATION

The bedrock geology underlying the map area is composed of three basic rock types: greenstone schist, phyllite-argillite, and talc. Sixty (60%) to seventy (70%) per cent of the map area contains rock exposure with the remaining masked by alpine vegetation, spruce, pine, and overburden.

The greenstone schist (volcanic ?) and phyllite-argrillte are steeply dipping and trend northwesterly and are in fault-contact with a



LEGEND:

- Greenstone schist
- Phyllite, Argillite
- Pink-Light Brown Talc & Serpentinized Talc Siliceous-Iron Carbonate Talc Minor Pyrite & Magnetite
- Talc, Light Green, Greenish White Talc Zone
- Foliation, Dip direction & verticle
- Glacial striae, Direction of ice movement
- Strike-Dip of bedding, verticle
- Fault, Fault Contact
- Bedrock outcrop

RAWHIDE CLAIMS

Geology and Talc Mineralization

Kamloops Mining Division
N.T.S. 92I/4

Scale: 1:4,000

0 20 40 60 80 100 200m

Fig. 3

G. Geology and Talc Mineralization (Continued)

large body of talc and serpentinized talc. All structures including the faulted and sheared talc also trend northwesterly. Lenses of greenstone schist were also noted incorporated within serpentinized talc.

The talc body itself, appears to split or divide into two separate areas north of the grid area. One section strikes northwesterly while the other section trends more towards true north.

From preliminary field observations the talc, mineralogically and quality wise appears to grade into three different types. One grade which is considered to be of the poorest quality, consists of lenseid, dark green serpentine and talcose serpentine. This makes up about 10% of the overall talc body. The second grade also believed to be of a marginal quality is the most abundant. Its color ranges between light sandy brown to cream and contains quartz grains, minor magnetite, and iron carbonate (siderite/ankerite) with talc. Visual estimate, this talc would probably analyse approximately between 40% to 60% talc.

The third grade or quality is the most important and outcrops along a small stream between L 4+00E and L 5+00E. The visual characteristics of this talc suggest good to excellent quality. The color is light green to greenish white; very soft with greasy feel and in powdered form is paper white in color and soft texture. A 3 lb. sample collected for whole rock analyses returned a combined grade of 94.48% talc. Currently its present strike length is indetermined but is exposed along the stream for at least 20 m to 60 m. From the surface exposure, the potential exists for this top quality talc to continue with the possibility of having larger volume.

H. CONCLUSION

The objective for conducting surveys on the Rawhide Claim Group served two fold; firstly and more importantly to map and identify potential talc zones on the property; and secondly, to conduct work for the purpose of qualifying for assessment work credits.

The reconnaissance mapping and sampling surveys outlined a large body of serpentinized talc and talcose schist on the property. The talc body appears to vary in quality from poor, such as the serpentine-talc; to marginal or fair, represented by the quartz and iron carbonate; and to good or excellent. The latter contains talc of potential economic value, a sample obtained for analysis returned 94.48% talc.

It would appear from the reconnaissance surveys that the large altered talc-serpentine body is a host to one or possibly more high quality talc deposit(s). Further work is planned for next season (1988) to map and sample this talc zone and to determine its potentials.

I. COST BREAKDOWN

Personnel:	Cost
Geologist, 13 days @ $350/d. May 15 - July 15, 1987	$4 550.00
Prospector/Assistant, 13 days @ $150/d May 15 - July 15, 1987	1 950.00
Transportation:	
Mob. & Demob.	
Helicopter - Jet Ranger, 3 hrs. @ $450/hr.	1 350.00
Truck 4 x 4, rental 5 days, $50/d	250.00
Camp & Materials:	
Food, fuel, chain saw, survey materials	750.00
Analyses:	
Whole Rock Analysis for Talc	50.75
Office:	
Report, typing & copies	1 200.00
TOTAL	$10 100.75

Respectfully submitted,

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. G. CARDINAL
FELLOW

Mr. D. G. Cardinal, P. Geol.

APPENDIX I

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel G. Cardinal of the Municipality of Hope, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I'am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1975) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2. I'am registered as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, (F.G.A.C.); a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, (P.Geol.) and, a member of The Yukon Professional Geoscientists Society.

3. I have been practising my profession for the past eleven years.

4. The findings in this report are from a personal property examination conducted by me on the Rawhide Claim Group between May 15th to July 15th 1987.

5. I'am a professional geologist residing in Hope, B.C., mailing address, P.O. Box 594, Hope, B.C. V0X 1L0.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
D. G. CARDINAL
FELLOW

Mr. D.G. Cardinal, P.Geol.
Consulting Geologist.

APPENDIX II

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Sinclair, A.J. (1974). Selection of threshold values in geochemical data using probability graphs, J. Geochem. Exploration 3: 129-149

APPENDIX III

ANAYLSIS

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Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 127-1279

PROJECT: RAWHIDE PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Al2O3 PCT	CaO PCT	Fe2O3 PCT	FeO PCT	K2O PCT	LOI PCT	MgO PCT	MnO PCT	Na2O PCT	P2O5 PCT	SiO2 PCT
R2 RH-87-1		0.71	0.03	<0.01	5.53	<0.01	4.90	34.33	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	56.16

↓

~4% H_2O

(+ S & C)

MgO	34.33	%
SiO_2	56.16	%
H_2O	~4.0	%
= Talc	~94.48	%