

REPORT ON MINERAL LEASE 94,  
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
49° 25', 121° 05'  
(92H-6E)

FOR

SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.



By R. H. JANES, P.Eng.

December 18, 1985

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**17,175**

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## SUMMARY

The Summit Camp is characterized by several roughly east-west trending fault systems which are locally and variably mineralized with silver, zinc, lead and iron sulphides, quartz and carbonates. Treasure Mountain hosts several small (30m. x 0.5m. x ?) well mineralized "shoots" which were mostly high graded. A larger potential oreshoot is believed to have been found this year.

Previous exploration on Mineral Lease 94 indicates the presence of three mineralized fault systems. Current work has uncovered a potential ore shoot. Detailed surface exploration of these fault systems employing VLF surveys and trenching to search for the possible occurrence of additional potential oreshoots is merited. A two phased exploration program is recommended. The first phase of \$100,000 includes detailed surface exploration and diamond drilling of the potential ore shoot. The second phase of \$110,000 is for diamond drilling of any additional potential ore shoots found.

## INTRODUCTION

Peter N. Wrede, President of Silver Saddle Mines Ltd., requested Janes to examine and report on Mineral Lease 94 and surrounding ground. Janes visited the lease and area for three days, 17 to 19 October, 1985. Hilding J. Rodstrom acted as guide. Rain fell most of the time. One day was spent logging core in Vancouver.

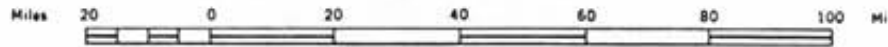
The lease is located 26 kilometres east northeast of Hope in the Hozameen Range of the Cascade Mountains. Elevation is between 4,400 and 5,200 feet. Access is via an all-weather forestry road running between the Coquihalla Highway and Highway 3\* in Manning Park and a good prospect road 1.1 kilometres long. The nearest settlement by road is Tulameen, 36 kilometres west, via the forestry road and the Tulameen River road.

Topography is rugged, the result of alpine glaciation. Overburden is extensive in the valleys. Creeks and small lakes are frequent. Annual precipitation is 200 cms. or more, at least a third of which is snow. Field work can be conducted from June to October inclusive. Timber-line is between 5,500 and 6,000 feet in elevation.

\* The road connection to Highway 3 is not yet established.

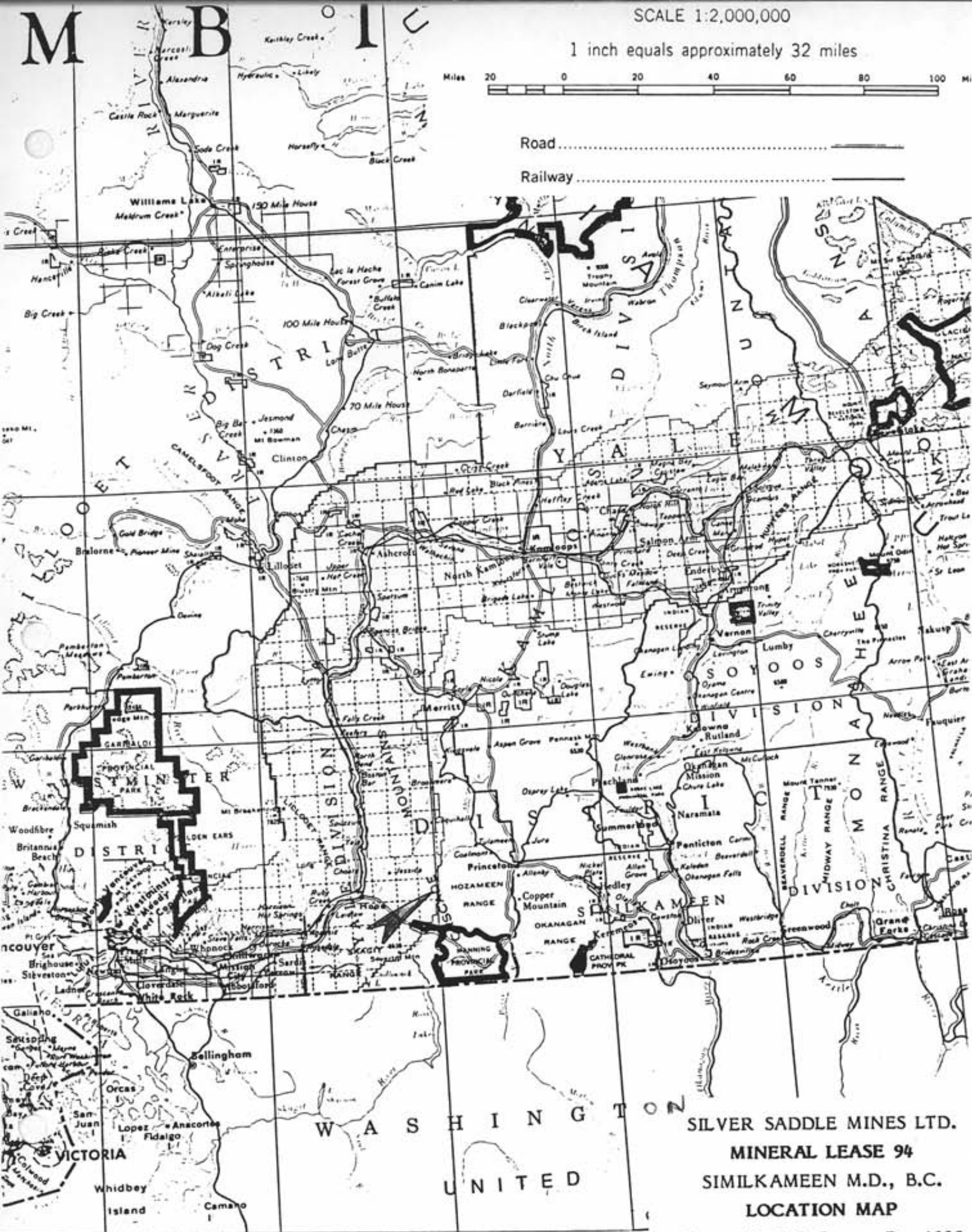
SCALE 1:2,000,000

1 inch equals approximately 32 miles



Road .....

Railway .....



SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.  
 MINERAL LEASE 94  
 SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.  
 LOCATION MAP

Figure 1 R.J. Janes Dec.1985

123°

122°

121°

120°

## CONCLUSIONS

Fault structures hosting mineralization in the Summit Camp are extensive. The Treasure Mountain Fault is traceable laterally for 2,700 metres and vertically for 300 metres. The Bluebell Fault is traceable laterally for 1,000 metres and vertically for 300 metres. Ore shoots found to date are confined to Treasure Mountain except for the sulphide vein recently exposed by Silver Saddle Mines Ltd. on Mineral Lease 94. Government reports suggest that the biggest oreshoots are about 30 metres long by half a metre wide, dip or plunge dimension is unknown. Grade of these shoots is believed to have varied between 10 to 25 ozs. Ag per ton (340 to 860 grams Ag per tonne), 5-10% Pb and 5-10% Zn.

Application of up-to-date exploration methods has led to the discovery of new veins. Foremost of these methods is VLF-EM. It is inexpensive and when done in detail can provide an exact "on the spot" location of conductors. Also it is not so susceptible to masking by overburden as is soil geochemistry.

Mineralization found to date merits continued exploration of Mineral Lease 94. Specifically, continued drilling of the Lower Showing sulphide vein and exploration of the three vein systems for the presence of potential oreshoots is warranted.

The Lower Showing is close to the property boundary. Consequently acquisition of ground in this area is a priority.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

A two phased programme is recommended. The size of the second phase is dependent on the discovery of additional potential ore shoots.

### Phase I

- a. Obtain option on the Amberty and Southern No. 8 1978 Fraction mineral claims.
- b. Run detailed VLF survey over conductors located by MPH Consulting. Survey lines to be not more than 25 metres apart and selected for ease of trenching.
- c. Where practical each conductor location should be trenched as ore shoots are short. Where a potential ore shoot is indicated the vein to be stripped and sampled at intervals of one and a half metres.
- d. Drill Lower Showing sulphide vein on regular pattern to determine extent and approximate grade, consider intersections at no more than 15 metres apart in plane of vein.

### Phase II

- e. Drill additional potential ore shoots as found by stripping.
- f. Consider open pitting and high-grading of ore shoots to provide working capital.

Phase I, Budget

VLF survey, operator and instrument	\$ 3,000
Trenching with crawler mounted back-hoe and building access roads.	7,000
Stripping, Lower Showing sulphide vein plus say 2 potential ore shoots	3,000
Analyses	2,500
Engineering	5,000
Crew: prospector and assistant, 8 weeks	12,000
Transport, 8 weeks	5,500
Diamond drilling, Lower Showing, 300 metres NX core @ \$100/m.	30,000
Camp costs, 8 weeks	8,500
Administration and office	<u>15,500</u>
TOTAL	\$ 92,000
Say	<u>\$100,000</u>

Phase II, Budget

Diamond drilling two potential ore shoots, 600 metres NX core @ \$100/m.	\$ 60,000
Analyses	1,000
Engineering	7,000
Drill roads	4,000
Transport, 6 weeks	4,000
Crew: prospector and assistant, 6 weeks	9,000
Camp costs, 6 weeks	6,500
Administration and Office	<u>18,500</u>
TOTAL	\$110,000



### PROPERTY

Relevant property data is listed in Table I. It covers Mining Lease 94 and surrounding claims. P. Wrede advises that negotiations are in progress to obtain an option on some of the surrounding ground.

### HISTORY AND WORK DONE

In 1894 Chas. Connelly staked the first claim of the Summit Camp, the Eureka, on Treasure Mountain. Fred Sutter in 1895 discovered mineralized outcrops to the west on what is now Mining Lease 94 and with John Amberty in the following year staked the Vigo, Lulu, Sutter and Skyline claims for people of Terre Haute, Indiana. A. Jensen staked the Silver Chief on Treasure Mountain in 1906.

The first work of consequence was done on the Silver Chief group by the Treasure Mountain Mining Company formed in 1909 or 1910 by W. Dornberg. Some 775 feet of crosscuts (two) and 395 of drifts were completed by about 1912. Several of the veins to the west including those on the Morning Star and Blue Bell claims had been explored by trenching and short adits e.g. the upper adit (adit A, Figures 5 and 6) on the Bluebell vein. Development work ceased during the Great War. Dornberg instigated a revival of interest with the Mary E. Mining Company which in 1926 was taken over by Julian Merger Mines, Incorporated of Los Angeles which controlled Cascade Consolidated Silver Mining Company (Mary E. Mining Company) and Blue Bell Silver Mine (Capital Mining Company). These companies continued underground development at Treasure Mountain (restaked as the Cascade group) and set up machinery at the Bluebell adit. During 1927 on Treasure Mountain at about 1,000 feet below vein outcrop a crosscut was begun and driven 1,258 feet to the veins, 300 feet of crosscuts explored the veins. Results were disappointing. On the Blue Bell claim a crosscut and drift totalling 379 feet explored the Bluebell vein (adit D, Figures 5 and 6). Results here were also disappointing and Julian Merger Mines suspended work. At this time reports were made on mineralized veins being explored on the Nickel Plate, Queen Bess and Morning Star claims, all within the immediate area of the present mining lease. Some 196 feet of tunneling





TABLE I CLAIM DETAIL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>DATE OF LEASE OR RECORD</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>	<u>AREA (HECTARES)</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>
Mineral Lease 94 (Lot 130, Summit No. 2 M.C. and Lot 132, Blue Bell M.C.)	- 23 20	12 Jan. 1971	Rental paid up to 12 Jan. 1986	28.46	Silver Saddle Mines Ltd.
Lot 94, Skyline	738(9)	27 Sept. 1979	27 Sept. 1990	18.02	Unicorn Resources Ltd.
Lot 93, Sutter	737(9)	27 Sept. 1979	27 Sept. 1990	20.92	Unicorn Resources Ltd.
Amberty	1671(7)	9 July 1971	9 July 1990	~ 75	Unicorn Resources Ltd. and/or Tarbo Resources Ltd.
Southern No. 8 1978 Fraction	461(10)	12 Oct. 1978	12 Oct. 1989	?	Arthur D. Thomas, Princeton
Sky	1128(8)	18 Aug. 1980	18 Aug. 1990	~ 175	Unicorn Resources Ltd.
Spike	1215(10)	27 Oct. 1980	12 Oct. 1990	~ 175	Unicorn Resources Ltd.
Argentum	2562(11)	5 Nov. 1984		~ 437.5	Silver Saddle Mines Ltd.
Queen Bess 2	2654(6)	10 June 1985	10 June 1986	500	Dan Cardinal, Hope

Note: ~ = approximately

was reported on the Morning Star. In 1928 A. Jensen formed Summit Camp Mines Ltd. to further develop the Queen Bess claim. A crosscut 150 feet long (adit C (?), Figures 5 and 6 was driven). In 1929 Silver King Mines Ltd. acquired claims held by Dornberg, C. Julian and associated companies. Underground development and stoping was done and three car-loads of sorted ore were shipped to the Trail smelter. Summit Camp Mines Ltd. drove 237 feet of crosscut and drifts following a vein on the Queen Bess claim, situated west of the Blue Bell claim and restaked at a later date as the Rook Eleven claim. This is known as the Hall's or Tula prospect. At some time in the 1920's diamond drilling was done on the Blue Bell claim in an effort to trace the Treasure Mountain Fault. Results were inconclusive. Silver King Mining Co. erected a small mill using Wilfley tables in 1930, essentially to eliminate sphalerite from the concentrates. Flotation cells were introduced in 1931 and a ball mill in 1932. About 130 tons of lead concentrates were shipped in 1932.

Activities decreased from 1932 to 1950 when Silver Hill Mines Ltd. optioned the Silver Chief and Eureka claim groups and did a limited amount of work. This company erected a 50 ton per day mill near the portal of the lowest adit on the Silver Chief claims. Underground development work was commenced and continued during 1955 and 1956. The mill started up in December 1956. There was no production in 1957 and the mill was removed. In 1970 Copper Range Exploration Company, Inc. conducted an extensive appraisal including underground mapping and sampling of the Treasure Mountain properties.

P. Wrede acquired Mineral Lease 94 in 1971. In 1983 Unicorn Resources Ltd. conducted an exploration program on the western sector of the Summit Camp which included Mineral Lease 94 on option. This program included establishment of a grid with flagged lines at 50 metre intervals (22 kilometres of line), geochemical soil sampling at 20 metre intervals and magnetic and VLF surveys with stations at 10 metre intervals. Geological mapping and some trenching was done. Eight diamond drill holes totalling 1,641 feet of BQ wireline were completed. Unicorn did not continue work and relinquished the option on the lease in 1984.

Silver Saddle Mines Ltd. commenced work on the lease in 1984 carrying out prospecting, stripping, bulk sampling, road construction and engineering studies for an expenditure of \$75,000\*. Work continued in 1985, with an expenditure of \$45,000\* on diamond drilling, stripping, prospecting, road building and engineering studies.

Production from the area is as follows:-

<u>Property</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver ozs.</u>	<u>Lead llbs.</u>	<u>Zinc llbs.</u>
**Silver Chief	?	Nil	39,558	379,532	88,455
**Eureka	43	Nil	873	12,825	13,624
***Mining Lease 94	42.25	30	180	1,850	6,930

Note: Production from ML94 is a bulk sample by SSML, figure for metals are approximate.

### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Summit camp straddles the north northwest trending Pasayton Fault, a strike slip structure which forms the contact between two terranes each separately accreted on to the North American continent during Mesozoic time. The Quesnellia terrane is to the east of the fault. To the west and thrust against it is the Methow-Tyaughton terrane. Lying unconformably upon the Quesnellia terrane and deposited after accretion is the Pasayten Formation of Lower Cretaceous age composed of some 2,500 metres of sandstone, conglomerate and pelite. Quartz diorite of Lower Cretaceous or older age intrudes these sediments. Volcanics of the Tertiary Coquihalla Group, some 1,200 metres thick, overlies the Pasayten Formation and the Pasayten Fault. Here the Methow-Tyaughton terrane comprises the Lower to Middle Jurassic Ladner Group, some 1,800 metres of pelite and volcanic sandstone, conformably overlain by the Upper Jurassic Dewdney Creek Group, some 3,350 metres of volcanic sandstone and pelite. Coarse grained massive granite and granodiorite of the Mid-Tertiary Needle Peak Pluton and apophyses intrude the latter groups. This intrusive and the Coquihalla Group may be part of the same igneous event.

\* as advised by P. Wrede

\*\* J. M. Black, BCMM, Ann. Rept. 1952

\*\*\* From Analysis Certificate 10 10281, dated 28 Sep.'84, Cominco, on shipment of 12.56 tons from Silver Saddle Mines Ltd.

LEGEND

- CEENOZOIC**
- QUATERNARY**  
**PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**  
 25 Glacial, glaciofluvial and fluvial gravel, sand and clay, talus and slope-weak deposits
- TERTIARY**  
**MIOCENE AND EARLIER**  
 24 Granodiorite, quartz diorite
- COQUINHALLA GROUP**  
 23 Basalt, rhyolite, tuff, agglomerate, diorite
- 22 SKAGIT FORMATION: andesite, tuff, agglomerate
- CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY**  
**Eocene AND PALEOCENE OR UPPERMOST CRETACEOUS**  
 21 Conglomerate, sandstone
- EARLY TERTIARY AND/OR LATE CRETACEOUS**  
 20 Foliated granodiorite, quartz diorite
- CRETACEOUS**  
**UPPER CRETACEOUS OR(?) OLDER**  
 19 Quartz diorite
- LOWER CRETACEOUS**  
**KINGSVALE GROUP**  
 18 Basalt, andesite, agglomerate, tuff
- PASAYTEN GROUP**  
 17 Sandstone, conglomerate, pelite
- JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP**  
 16a, sandstone, pelite and conglomerate; 16b, sandstone, minor conglomerate
- 15 BROKENBACK HILL FORMATION: tuff, agglomerate, sandstone, pelite
- 14 PENINSULA FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate
- JURASSIC AND/OR LOWER CRETACEOUS**  
 13 Foliated granodiorite
- JURASSIC**  
**UPPER JURASSIC**  
**DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP**  
 12 12a, sandstone, pelite; 12b, tuff, pelite
- 11 AGASSIZ PRAIRIE FORMATION: pelite, minor sandstone, tuff, limestone
- 10 KENT FORMATION: conglomerate
- MIDDLE JURASSIC**  
 9 BILLHOOK CREEK FORMATION: tuff, sandstone
- 8 MYSTERIOUS CREEK FORMATION: pelite
- 7 ECHO ISLAND FORMATION: tuff, minor agglomerate, sandstone, pelite
- 6 HARRISON LAKE FORMATION: intermediate to acidic flow and pyroclastic rock
- LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC**  
**LADNER GROUP**  
 5 Pelite, volcanic sandstone
- TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC**  
**UPPER TRIASSIC, LOWER AND UPPER JURASSIC**  
 4 CULTUS FORMATION: pelite, sandstone
- TRIASSIC**  
**UPPER TRIASSIC**  
**NICOLA GROUP**  
 3 Porphyritic andesite and basalt

- PALAEZOIC**
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN**  
**CHILLWACK GROUP**  
 2 2, basic volcanic rocks and pelites; 2a, pelite, siltstone, sandstone; 2b, Lower Pennsylvanian limestone; 2c, pelite, sandstone, conglomerate; 2d, Lower Permian limestone; 2e, basic volcanic flows, intermediate to acidic tuff and agglomerate
- DEVONIAN(?) CARBONIFEROUS(?) AND PERMIAN(?)**  
**HOZAMEEN GROUP**  
 1 1, pelite, chert, basic volcanic rock, minor limestone; 1a, chert, basic volcanic rock; 1b, basic volcanic rock; 1c, chert, pelite; 1d, basic volcanic rock, chert, pelite; 1e, limestone
- ULTRAMAFIC ROCK**  
 A Aa, serpentinite, serpenitized peridotite; includes some Upper Palaeozoic volcanic rocks in broad belt northeast of Hope; Ab, pyroxenite; Ac, hornblende
- SCHIST, AMPHIBOLITE AND PHYLLITE**  
 B Ba, graphite and quartzose phyllite; Bb, schist, amphibolite; Bc, migmatitic equivalent of Bb; Bd, amphibolite, hornblende, quartz diorite; in southwestern part of map-area between Welch Peak and Slocan Mountain these rocks are complexly imbricated with Upper Palaeozoic rocks and the area shown as Bd includes both
- C GNEISS

- Geological boundary (defined - approximate, assumed) . . . . .
- Budding (horizontal, inclined, vertical) . . . . .
- Schistosity, gneissosity, foliation in granitic rocks (inclined, vertical) . . . . .
- Zone of imbricated Palaeozoic and Mesozoic rocks . . . . .
- Fault (defined or approximate, assumed) . . . . .
- Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side) . . . . .
- Thrust fault (arrows on upper plate; defined or approximate, assumed) . . . . .
- Antiform . . . . .
- Synform . . . . .
- Antiform or synform (arrow indicates plunge) . . . . .
- Fossil locality . . . . .
- Locality where age has been determined in millions of years
- Determination by Geological Survey of Canada . . . . .
- Determination by University of British Columbia . . . . .
- Determination by Bradsgaard, Folinsbee, Lipson, 1961 . . . . .
- Mineral occurrence (number refers to property listed in text) . . . . .

Geological compilation by J. W. H. Monger, 1969

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1969

Magnetic declination 1969 varies from 22° 22' easterly at centre of west edge to 22° 22' easterly at centre of east edge. Mean annual change, decreasing 2.9'

Base-map at the same scale compiled and drawn by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1957

Elevations in feet above mean sea-level

MAP 12-1969

PAPER 69-47

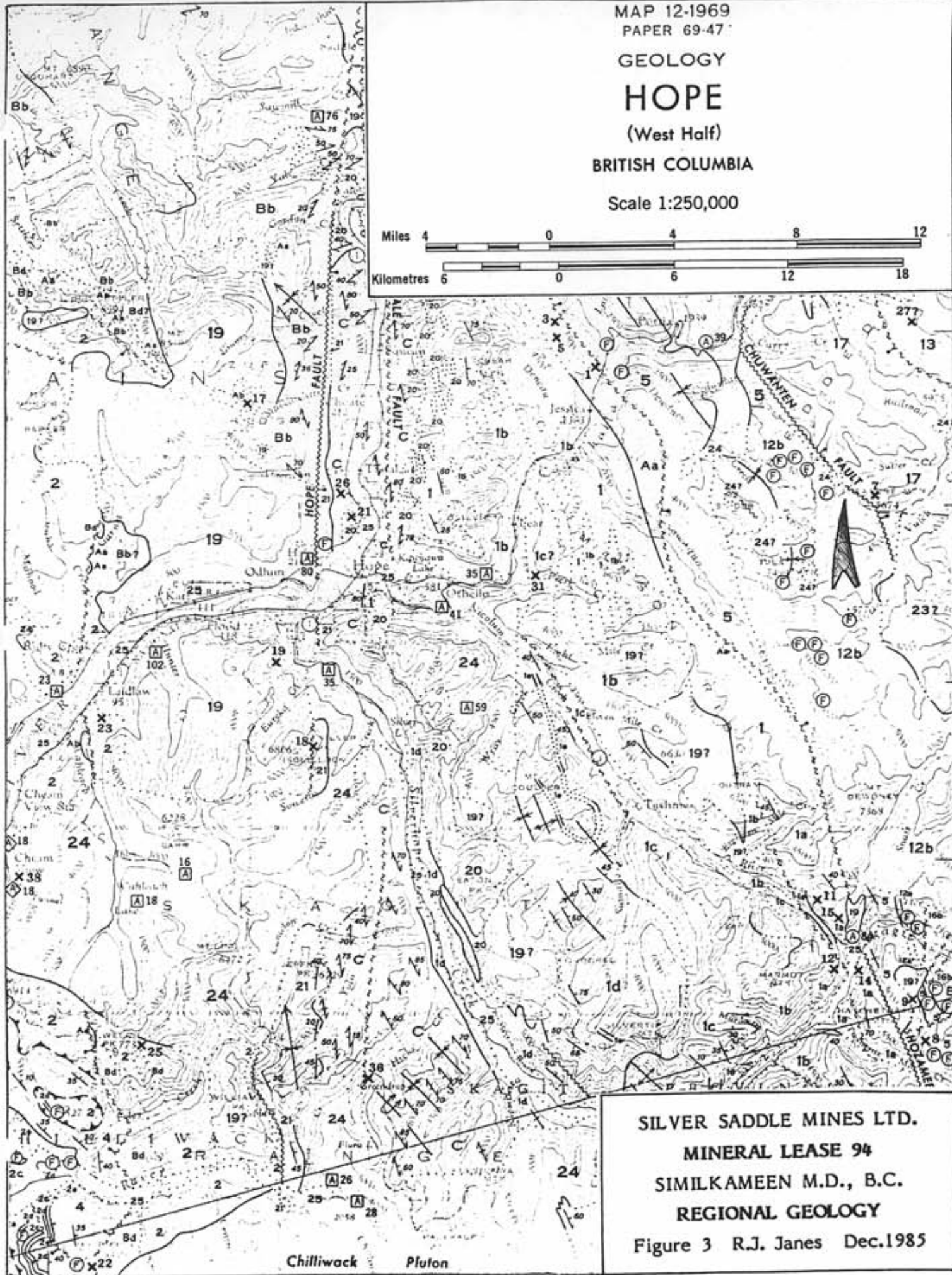
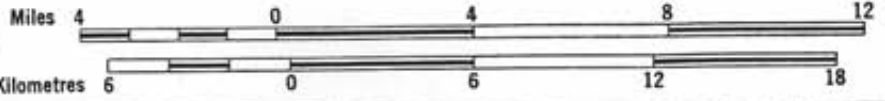
GEOLOGY

HOPE

(West Half)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:250,000



SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.  
MINERAL LEASE 94  
SIMILKAMEEN M.D., B.C.  
REGIONAL GEOLOGY  
Figure 3 R.J. Janes Dec.1985

TABLE II  
HISTORY OF EVENTS IN SUMMIT CAMP AREA

<u>AGE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
Pleistocene	Glaciation, Cordilleran ice sheet. Small scale faulting offsetting vein systems. Sulphide - quartz - carbonate mineralization along reactivated faults.
Miocene or earlier	Intrusion of Needle Peak granodiorite pluton and extrusion of Coquihalla Group volcanics. Intrusion of feldspar dykes along ENE-WSW to E-W striking faults.
Eocene	Development of ENE-WSW to E-W striking faults, may be related to Fraser River Wrench Fault System. Dislocates Pasayten Fault System.
Middle Cretaceous	Transportation of western terranes, including Quesnellia, north on Kula plate to approximate present position. Coincident major strike slip faulting. Folding and development of slaty cleavage. Accretion of Methow-Tyauhton terrane, which includes Dewdney Creek Group, onto Quesnellia terrane of North American land mass. Development of Pasayten Fault.
Lower Cretaceous	Deposition of Pasayten Formation on Quesnellia terrane.
Lower Cretaceous or older	Intrusion of Eagle granodiorite, member of Mount Lytton Complex, into Quesnellia terrane.
Age ?	Intrusion of diorite bodies into Dewdney Creek Group.
Upper Jurassic	Deposition of Dewdney Creek Group on land mass to south and west (?) and separate from North American land mass.

Two other mining camps lie within five miles of the Summit Camp. To the northwest are the Emancipation, Morning Star and other prospects, part of the Coquihalla Camp. To the north several occurrences are situated near the head of Jim Kelly Creek. These consist of quartz veins in schistose rocks. Small amounts of sulphides occur with values in gold and silver.

#### GEOLOGY OF MINERAL LEASE 94 AND SURROUNDING AREA

The Summit Camp was first mapped by C. E. Cairnes in 1922. Additional mapping was done by J. M. Black in 1952. Detailed mapping of the lease area was done by MPH Consulting Limited for Unicorn Resources Ltd. in 1983. The following is based largely on the above data. A historical geology table is presented.

Mineral Lease 94 is located in the western sector of the Summit Camp. For convenience the Pasayten Fault is taken as the dividing line between east and west.

The Dewdney Creek Group underlies the western sector. It comprises a variety of light grey weathering volcanic sediments including tuff, breccia and agglomerate which amount to approximately 75 per cent of the group. Beds are generally up to one metre thick. Fragments range in size from a fraction of a centimetre to a decimetre. Most are angular but the larger ones tend to be rounded. The fragments are fine grained and volcanic in origin. Argillite and conglomerate are interbedded with the volcanic sediments. The argillite is generally dark grey weathering to a light grey. It is thin bedded, many beds are less than one-quarter of a centimetre thick. Soft sediment structures are common. Conglomerates are present mainly in the eastern part of the formation. Most are greenish. These comprise rounded and subangular pebbles and cobbles in a tuffaceous matrix. Pebbles and cobbles consist mostly of tuffs, flows and fine grained intrusives. Disseminated pyrite is present throughout the formation.



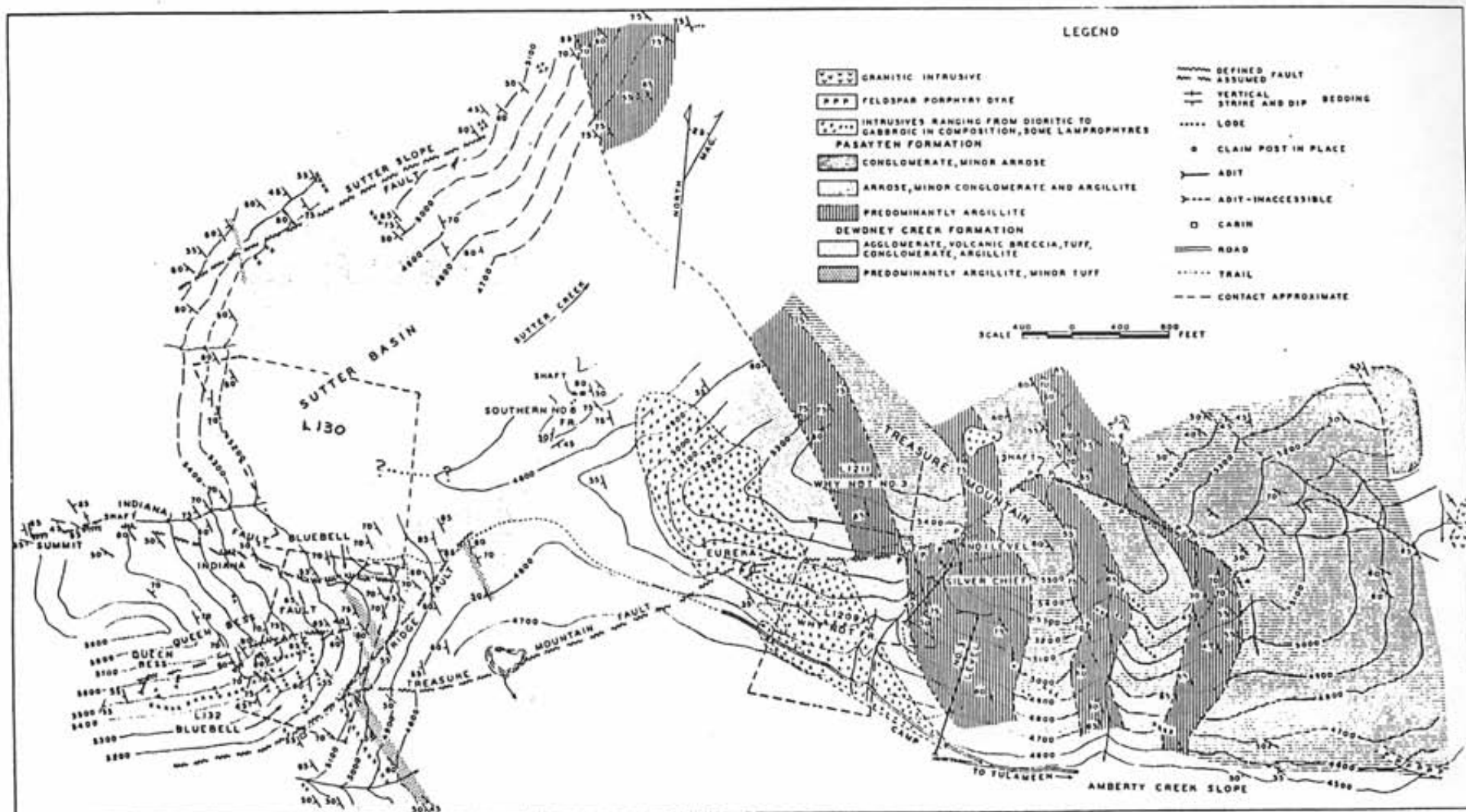


Figure 4 - GEOLOGY OF SUMMIT CAMP  
 From BCMM, Ann.Rept., 1952, by J.M.Black  
 Approximate boundaries of Mineral Lease 94 outlined

Diorite sills and dykes intrude the Dewdney Creek Group. These are generally altered and show development of chlorite and carbonate. The largest body, a sill, occurs just west of the Pasayten Fault, underlying the Why Not Fr. (Lot 1209) and Eureka (Lot 1210) claims.

After accretion of the Methow-Tyughton terrane, which includes the Dewdney Creek Group, to Quesnellia east northeast-west southwest to east-west striking faults developed. These may be related to the Fraser River Wrench Fault System and are persistent both laterally and vertically. One of these, the Treasure Mountain Fault is traceable on surface for 2,700 metres and vertically on the Silver Chief claim for 300 metres. Width is up to six metres. Feldspar prophyry was intruded along some of the faults. A later igneous event produced sulphide-quartz-carbonate mineralization as fracture fillings and wall rock replacements during reactivation of these faults.

Mineralization consists of one or more stringers or veins, plus vein material in pockets and disseminations in vein walls. Veins branch and split and vary considerably in width and attitude. Individual vein widths rarely exceed several centimetres but do vary up to around half a metre. Vein continuity is generally less than about 30 metres. An aggregate width of mineralized veins, mineralized wall rock, gouge and shattered rock may approach two metres. Sulphides comprise the greater part of the vein material. Iron rich sphalerite and galena are prominent, pyrite and pyrrhotite are less abundant, chalcopyrite, magnetite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and stibnite are sometimes present in minor amounts. Black reports that the silver lead ratio is between two and three ounces of silver to one per cent lead. Cairnes suggests that the silver occurs as argentite contained in the galena. Black reports a cadmium content in sphalerite that shows a cadmium to zinc ratio of about 1 to 100. Gold values are reported to be generally less than 1 g. per tonne.

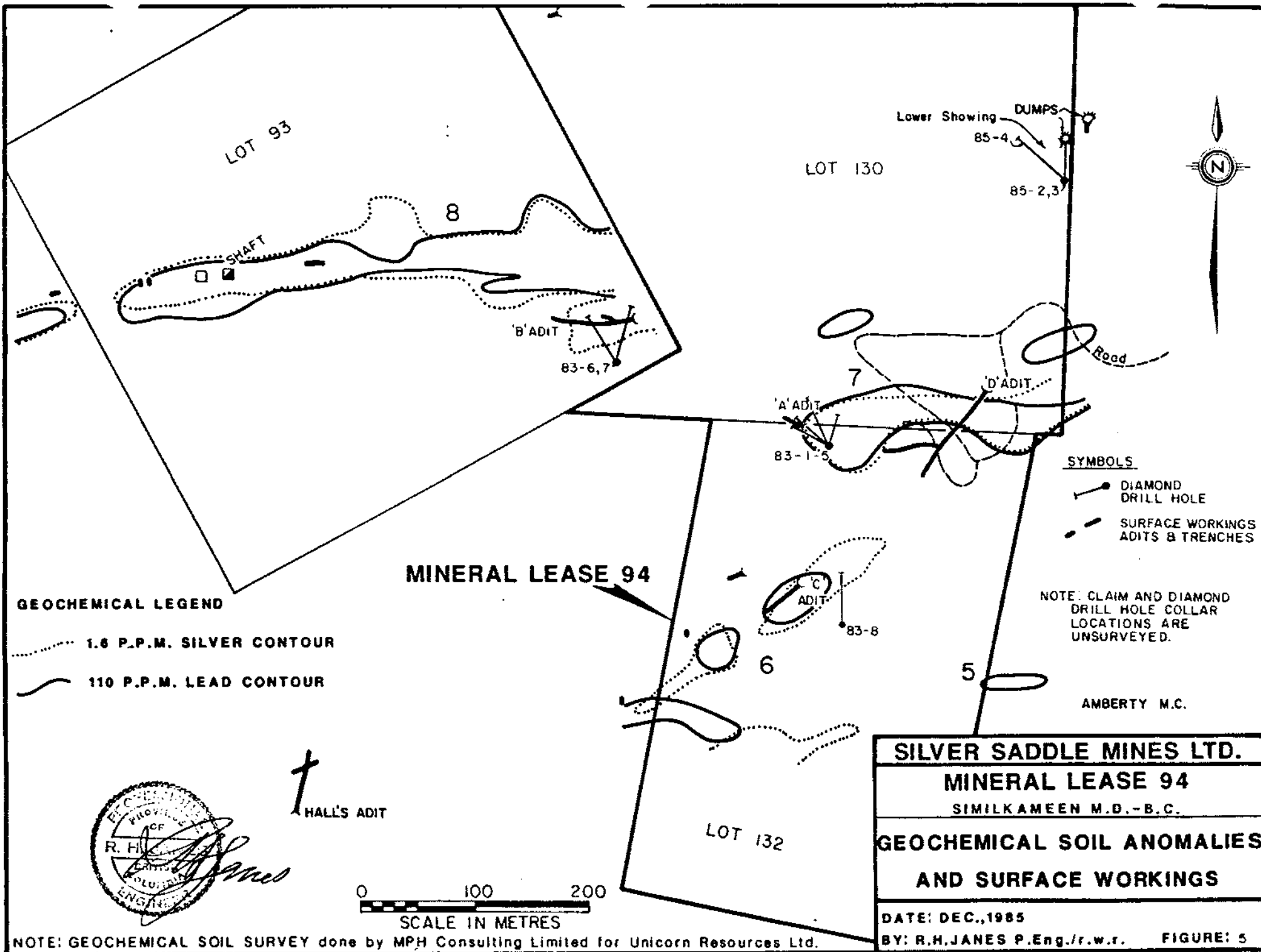
Later faulting caused minor offsetting of the veins. The individual vein systems are considered separately in a following section.

### GEOTECHNICAL SURVEYS

MPH Consulting Limited under contract with Unicorn Resources Ltd. carried out geochemical soil, magnetic and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys on most of Mineral Lease 94, northern half of Lot 93, eastern part of Amberty mineral claim, part of Sky mineral claim and Lots 1213 and 1214.

Soil samples were analysed for lead, zinc and silver using atomic absorption. MPH Consulting states that lead, zinc and silver values in excess of twice threshold are considered definitely anomalous and a minimum for a contouring interval. Soil samples over known and tested showings showed lead and silver responses and low zinc response. Four zones with anomalously high values in lead, silver and zinc were outlined and a fifth high exists along an outside line. These are summarized in Table III.

The application of VLF surveys to locate sulphide mineralization in veins and fault structures is a proved and acceptable method. Transmissions from the station located at Cutler, Maine were measured using a Geonics EM-16 receiver. Data was plotted in profile format showing the in-phase dip angles in percent. Anomalies of less than 10% peak to peak response were ignored unless these received support from anomalies on adjacent lines or from other geotechnical information. Two complex conductor systems were outlined. The system A-B outlines the vein system on which were driven adits A, B and D and to the west correlates with geochemical anomaly Zone 8. The system C-D outlines mineralization followed by the C adit and its form suggests an offset system of several mineralized east northeast striking structures which form an east-west trending zone. Conductor E may represent a separate structure or possibly the north northeast striking Ridge Fault (Black, 1952). A third conductor system, trending east-west, traverses the middle of the eastern section of Lot 130. Old dumps, near the claim boundary, containing galena and iron sulphides and the vein recently exposed at the Lower showing correlate with this conductor. Adit E, Lot 130, may be on a continuation of this vein system which has been offset to the northwest.



LOT 93

LOT 130

LOT 132

**MINERAL LEASE 94**

**GEOCHEMICAL LEGEND**

- 1.6 P.P.M. SILVER CONTOUR
- 110 P.P.M. LEAD CONTOUR

- SYMBOLS**
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
  - SURFACE WORKINGS ADITS & TRENCHES

NOTE: CLAIM AND DIAMOND DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS ARE UNSURVEYED.

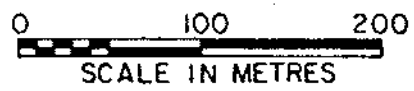
AMBERTY M.C.

**SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.**  
**MINERAL LEASE 94**  
 SIMILKAMEEN M.D.-B.C.  
**GEOCHEMICAL SOIL ANOMALIES**  
**AND SURFACE WORKINGS**

DATE: DEC., 1985  
 BY: R.H. JANES P.Eng./r.w.r. **FIGURE: 5**



HALL'S ADIT



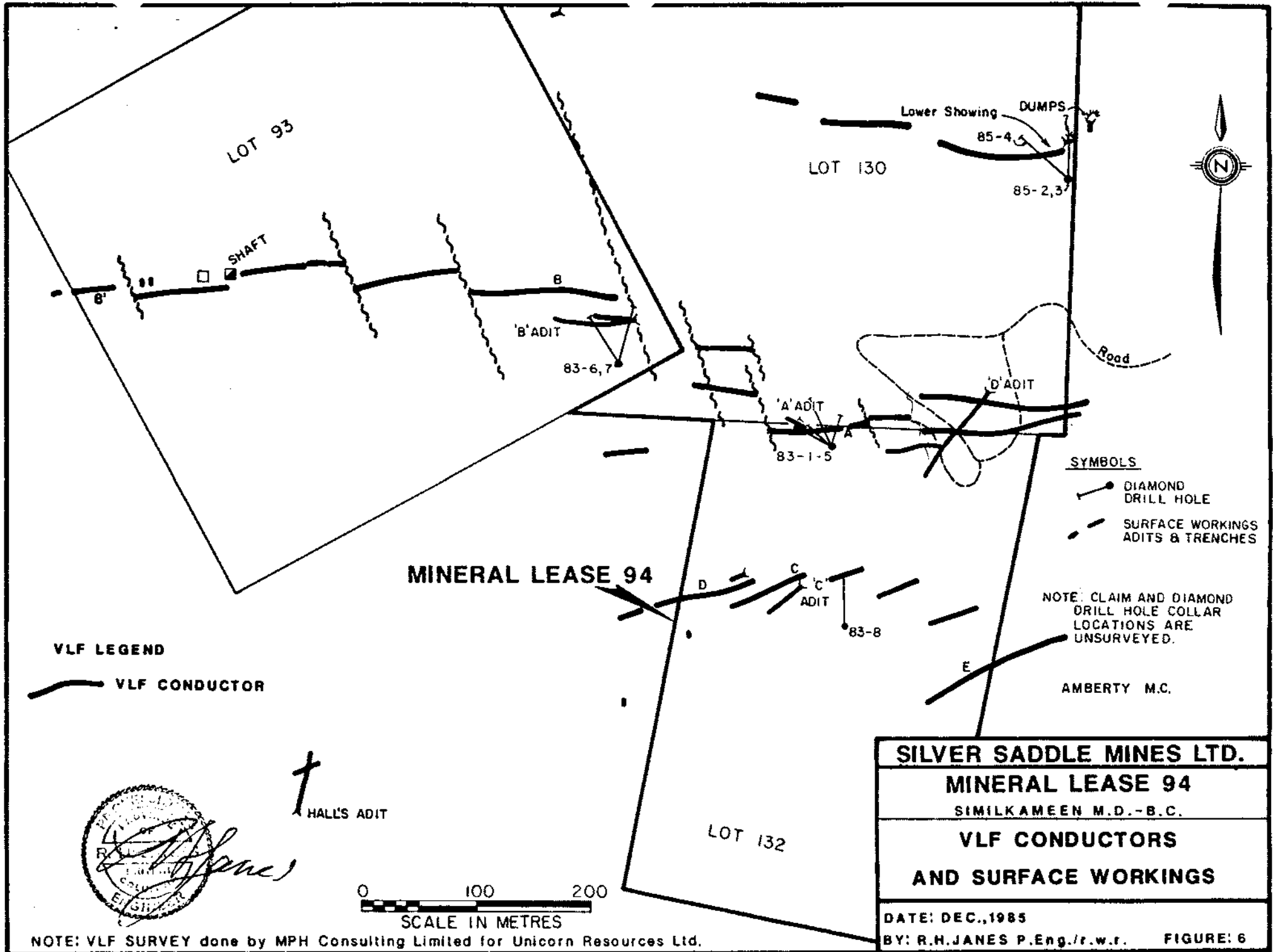
NOTE: GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY done by MPH Consulting Limited for Unicorn Resources Ltd.

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF GEOCHEMICAL SOIL ANOMALIES IN AREA OF MINERAL LEASE 94

<u>ANOMALY NO. (MPH CONSULTING)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Zone 5	8+50W to 9+50W 1+50S to 1+75S	Amberty M.C.	100m. long 25m. wide	In area of extensive overburden. Weak and disjointed pattern.
6	11+00W to 13+50W 0+00 to 2+00S	M.L. 94, Lot 132	250m. long, 25m. wide, open to southwest	Outlines Queen Bess vein system (adit C). Pattern suggests presence of another vein to south
7	9+00W to 11+00W 0+50N to 1+50N	M.L. 94, Lots 132 & 130	200m. long, 100m wide	Outlines Bluebell vein system (adits A, B & D)
8	14+00W to 19+00W 2+00N to 2+50N	Lot 93	500m long, 50m. wide, open to the west	Outlines and extends vein system to east though extension may in part be a drainage affect. A subsidiary zone to the southeast outlines the Indiana vein.
-	13+00W 3+60N to 3+80N	Lot 130	40m. long	Situated at edge of grid. May correlate with conductor to east.

Note: Data from report by MPH Consulting, dated 20 September 1983.



LOT 93

LOT 130

MINERAL LEASE 94

LOT 132

Lower Showing DUMPS

85-4,5  
85-2,3

SHAFT

B

'B' ADIT

83-6,7

'A' ADIT

83-1-5

'D' ADIT

Road

**SYMBOLS**

- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- - - SURFACE WORKINGS ADITS & TRENCHES

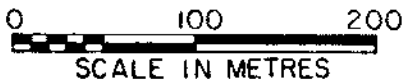
NOTE: CLAIM AND DIAMOND DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATIONS ARE UNSURVEYED.

AMBERTY M.C.

**VLF LEGEND**

— VLF CONDUCTOR

HALL'S ADIT



<b>SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.</b>
<b>MINERAL LEASE 94</b>
SIMILKAMEEN M.D.-B.C.
<b>VLF CONDUCTORS AND SURFACE WORKINGS</b>
DATE: DEC., 1985
BY: R.H. JANES P.Eng./r.w.r. <span style="float: right;">FIGURE: 6</span>

NOTE: VLF SURVEY done by MPH Consulting Limited for Unicorn Resources Ltd.

The weak conductor F, situated to the east on Lot 1214, correlates with the Treasure Mountain Fault.

Geometrics G-816 and Scintrex MP-2 magnetometers were used for a magnetic survey. This showed a uniform background field for the area in the range 57,400 to 57,500 gammas punctuated by linear east-west trending anomalies. A concentration of these occurs in the northern half of Lot 132. Here the anomalies strike northeast-southwest and parallel the strike of outlined conductors. MPH Consulting interprets these anomalies as caused by thin, shallow, subvertical dipping bodies with a variable magnetic mineral content. This is substantiated by the observed presence of pyrrhotite as a vein sulphide.

#### VEIN SYSTEMS

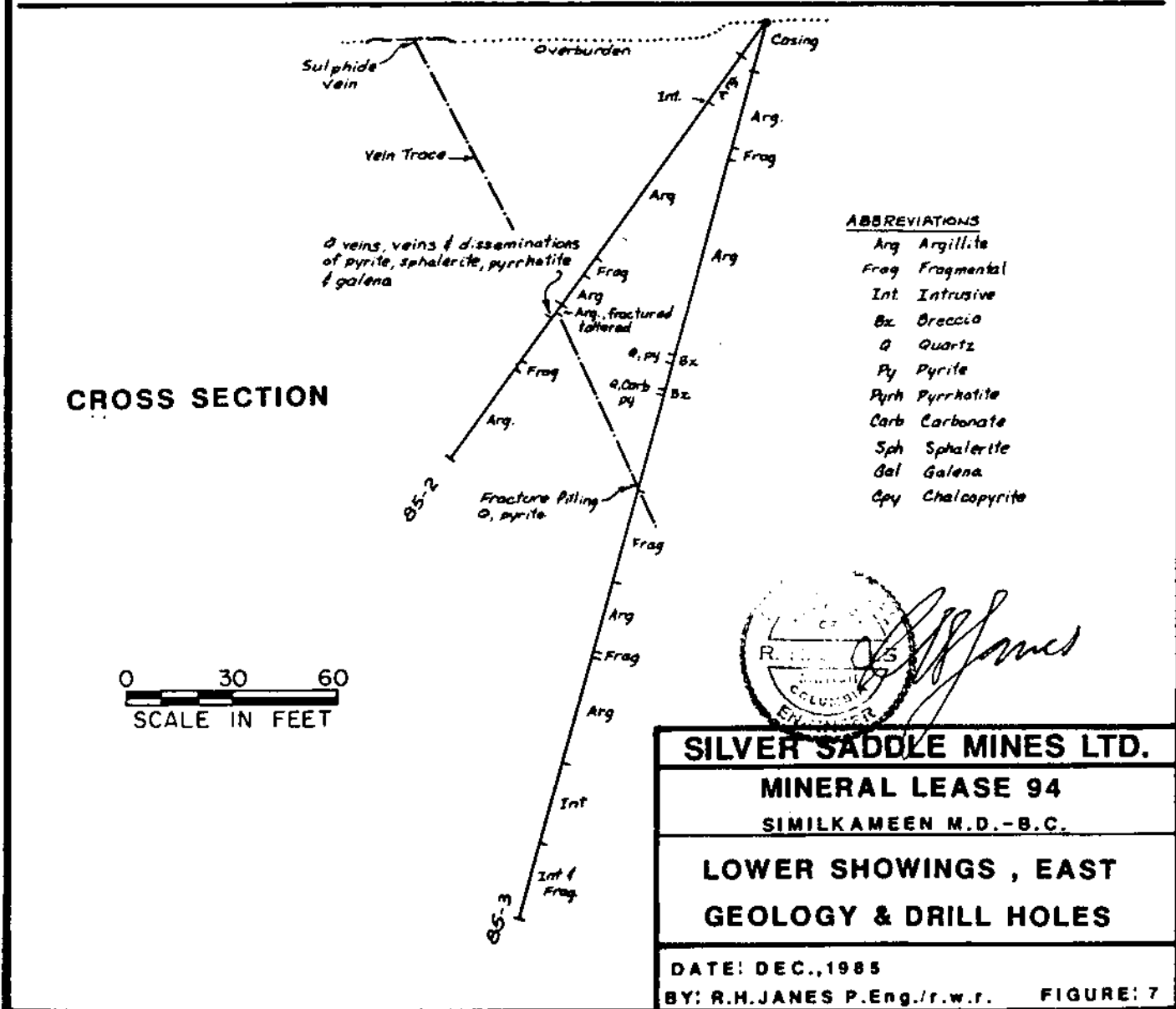
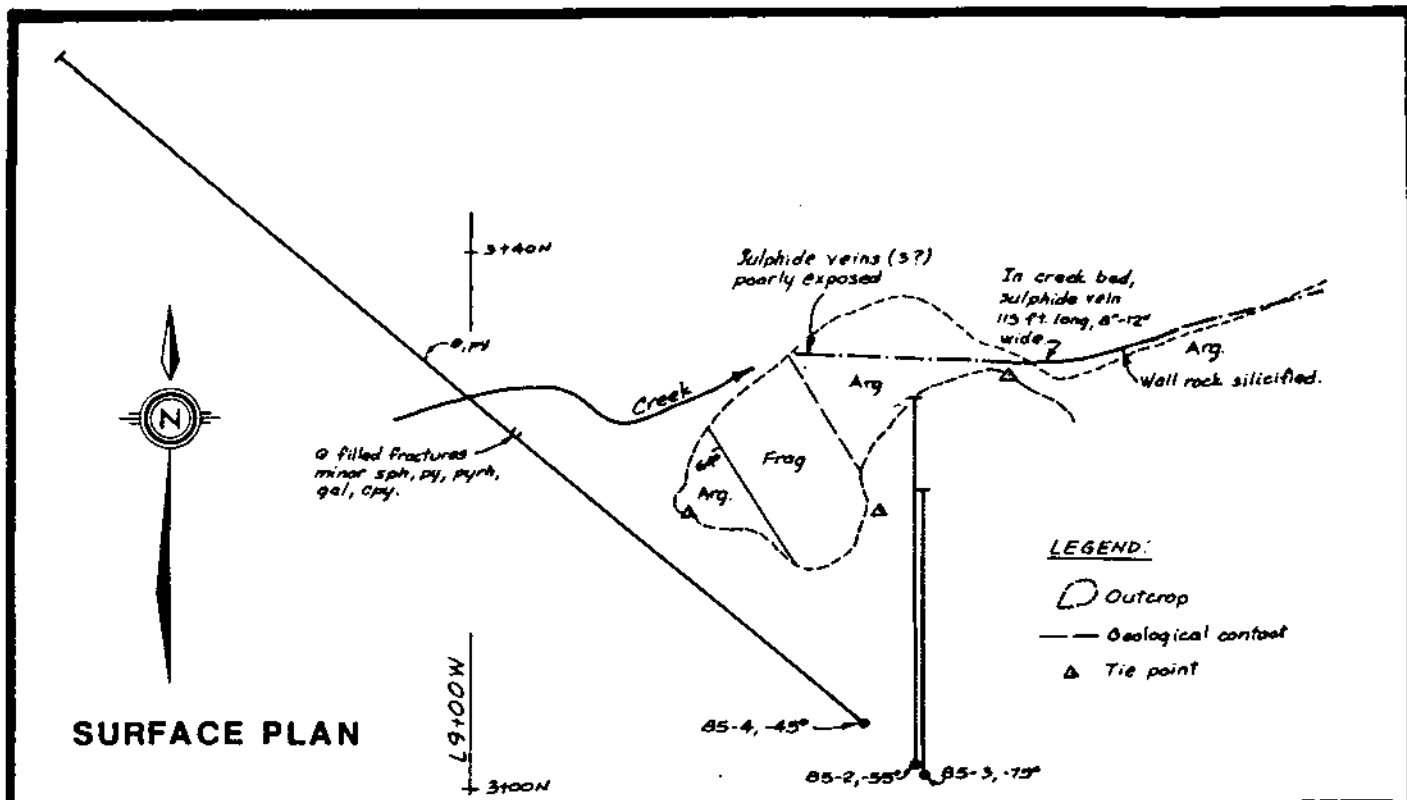
The combined evidence from adits, stripping, geological mapping and geotechnical studies is interpreted to have demonstrated the presence of three vein systems traversing Mineral Lease 94.

The Bluebell vein system is intersected by adits A, B (Indiana) and D and has been followed on surface for 1,000 metres. Stripping by Silver Saddle Mines clearly defined veins between lines 10+00 W and 11+50 W. The system has been offset to the north or rotated anticlockwise by a series of north northwest striking faults.

The Queen Bess vein system traverses Lot 132, has been intersected by adit C and farther to the west probably intersected by Hall's (Tula) adit, a possible lateral extent of 750 metres.

A third vein system traverses the middle of Lot 130. It is believed to continue from exposures on the Southern No. 8, 1978 Fraction, through the Lower Showing vein, discovered by Silver Saddle Mines, to adit E on Lot 130.

Black shows the Treasure Mountain Fault traversing the southeast corner of Lot 132. Little exploration work has been done in this area.





**SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.**

**MINERAL LEASE 94**

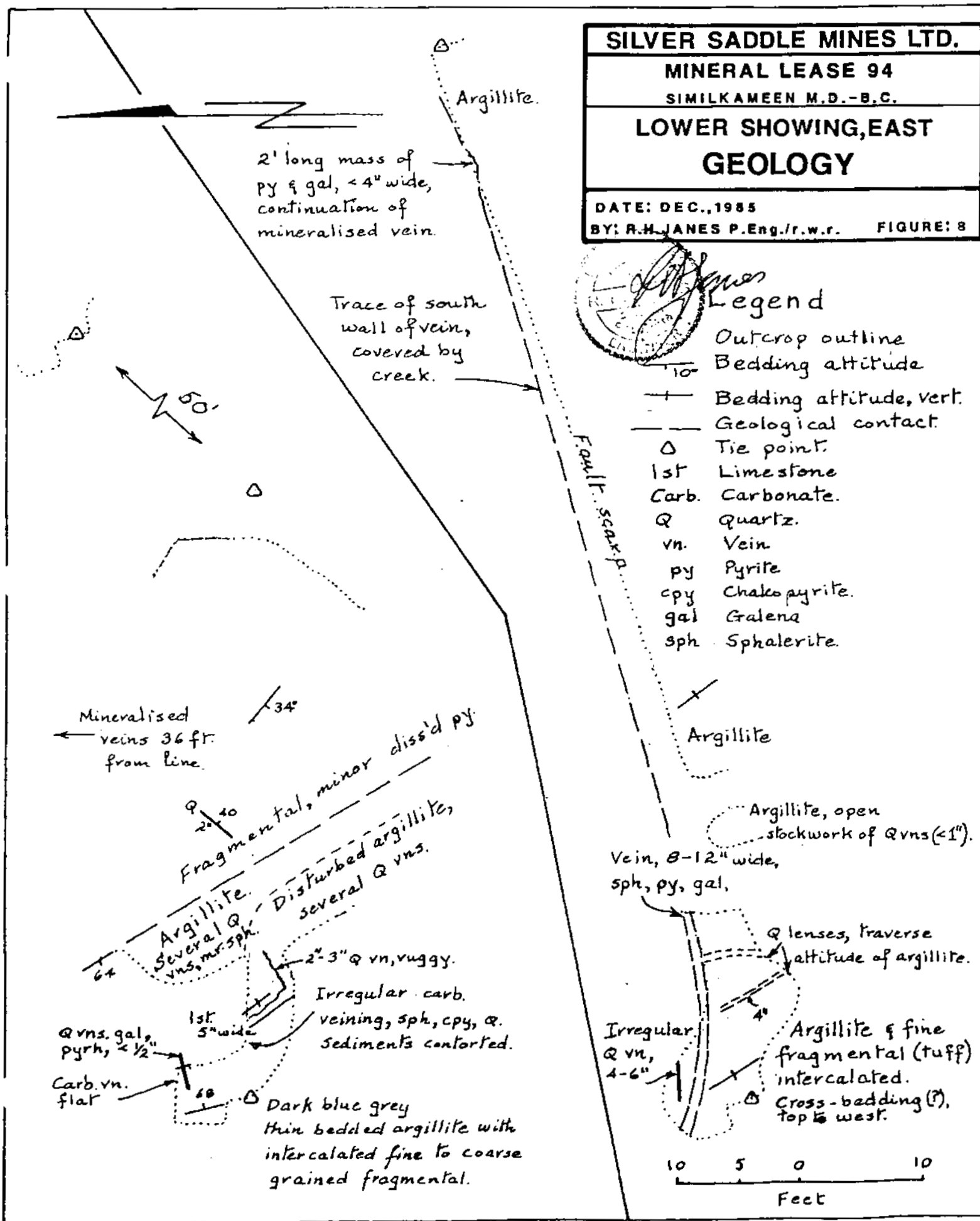
SIMILKAMEEN M.D. - B.C.

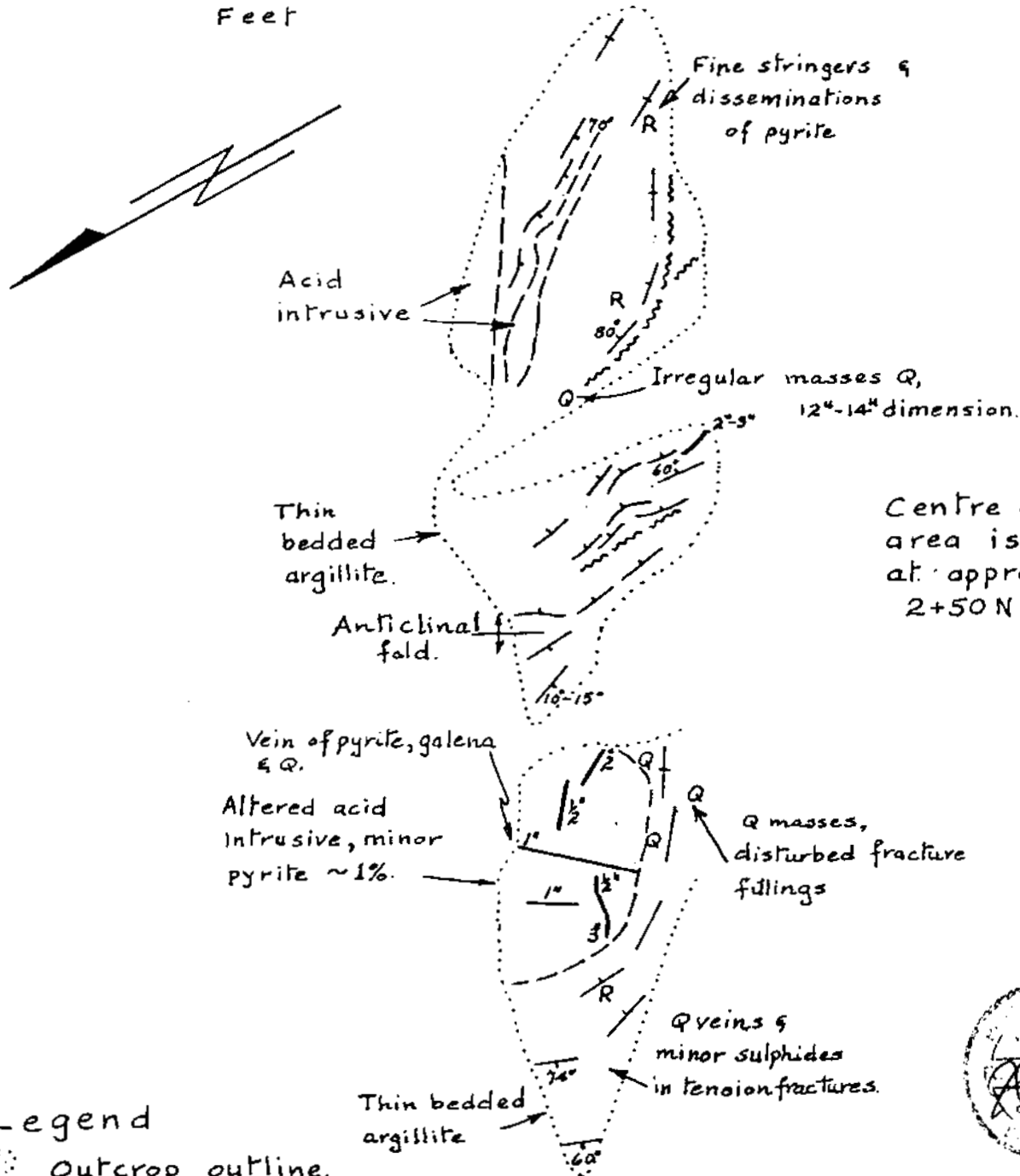
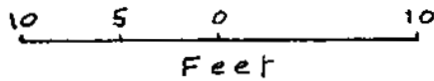
**LOWER SHOWING, EAST  
GEOLOGY**

DATE: DEC., 1985

BY: R.H. JAMES P. Eng./r.w.r.

FIGURE: 8

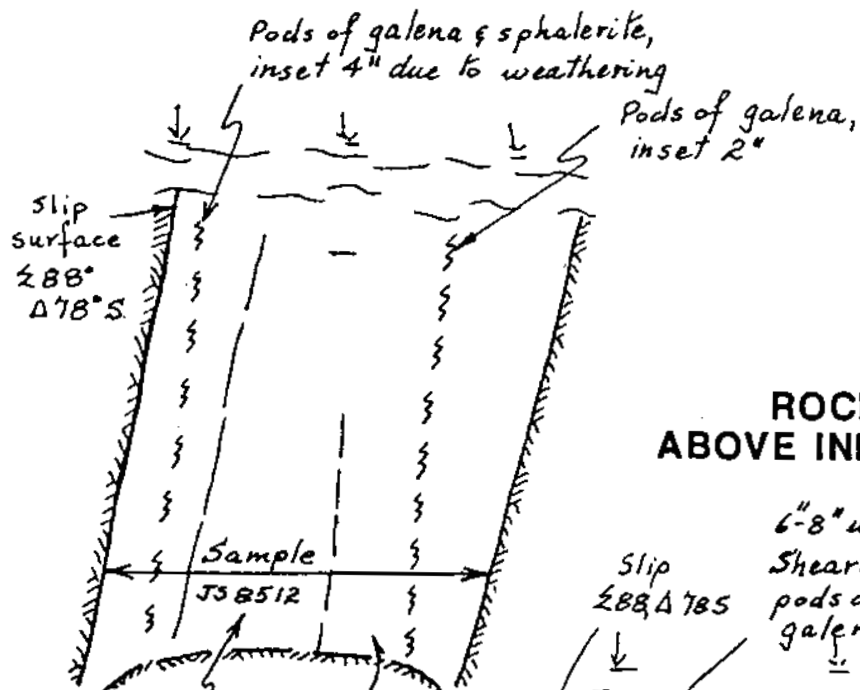




**Legend**

- Outcrop outline.
- Geological contact.
- Bedding attitude with degree of dip.
- Vein and width in inches
- Fault
- Quartz.
- Iron stain.

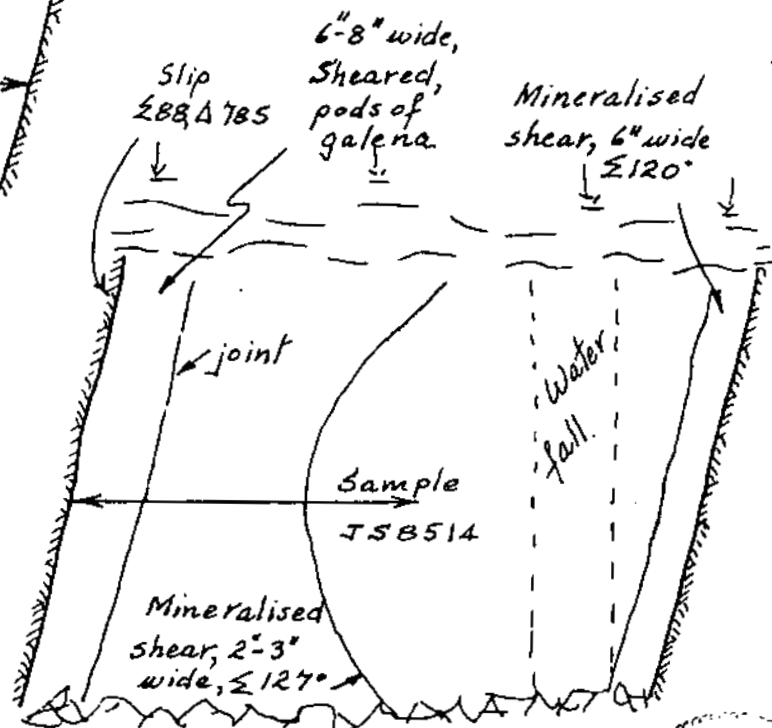
<b>SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.</b>	
<b>MINERAL LEASE 94</b>	
SIMILKAMEEN M.D. - B.C.	
<b>LOWER SHOWING, WEST</b>	
<b>GEOLOGY</b>	
DATE: DEC., 1985	
BY: R.H. JANES P. Eng./r.w.r.	FIGURE: 9



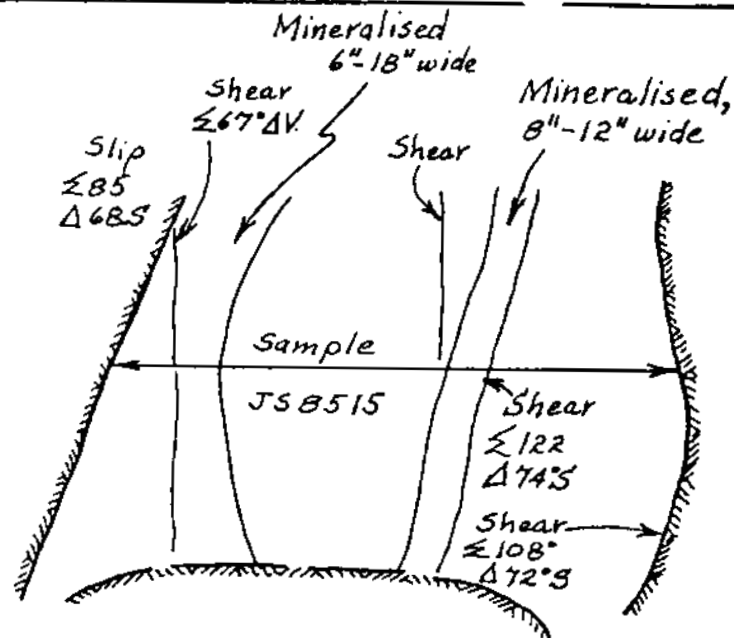
### ROCK CUT ABOVE INDIANA ADIT

6"-12"  
Silicified, massive  
Q veins, sphalerite  
disseminated  
fine grained  
galena & pyrite.

### INDIANA ADIT PORTAL



0 5 10  
Feet.



### BLUE BELL UPPER ADIT PORTAL

Sample no.	Length ft. ins.	Ag ozs/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Au oz/ton
JS 8512	5.0	8.4	5.7	11.3	0.010
JS 8514	8.0	8.4	7.7	3.7	0.005
JS 8515	7.7	5.5	1.0	4.6	0.001

SILVER SADDLE MINES LTD.

MINERAL LEASE 94

SIMILKAMEEN M.D.-B.C.

PORTAL SAMPLE DETAIL

GEOLOGY

DATE: DEC., 1985

BY: R.H. JANES P. Eng./r.w.r.

FIGURE: 10



Assays and vein descriptions are listed in Tables IV, V & VI.

Information on the attitude and size of ore shoots in the Summit Camp is meagre. The Minister of Mines, B.C., Ann. Rpt., 1926 referring to Level 2, Silver Chief working, Treasure Mountain, mentions two ore shoots occurring either side of a porphyry dyke. One is 160 feet long and between 1 and 12 inches wide, the other is 30 feet long, 10 inches wide and extends up dip for at least 25 feet. Black (1952) referring to Level 3 of the same working mentions a footwall ore shoot 120 feet long and about a foot wide. West of this another ore shoot, cut by a raise, extends 100 feet up dip and is 2 feet wide.

Surface exploration work during 1985 on Treasure Mountain by Huldra Silver Inc. is believed to have located ore shoots more extensive than those mentioned.

TABLE IV  
BLUEBELL VEIN SYSTEM

<u>CURRENT CLAIM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>WALL ROCK</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF VEIN SYSTEM (LODE)</u>					
				<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag oz(s)/ton</u>	<u>Pb %</u>	<u>Zn %</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	
Lot 132 (Bluebell)	Stream cut, between upper and lower adits	Black, 1952 P. 131	-	Q vein	1 ft.	1.8	1.1	14.4	-
				Argillite	4 ft.	no sample			
				Q stringer	1 ft.	2.1	0.6	1.7	-
"	Upper adit, el. 5,205 ft.	"	Agglomerate	Followed for 90 ft. Two Q lenses seen, each up to 3 ins. wide and few feet long, some sulphides present, low grade, not sampled.					
"	Intersections east of upper adit (A)	MPH IV Table Sept. '83	Breccia, cong. Cong. arg. Conglomerate "	DH 83-1:	0.5 metre	2.0	1.1	4.7	-
				83-2:	0.5 "	1.1	0.6	7.0	-
				83-4:	0.3 "	0.3	0.2	0.7	-
				83-5:	0.3 "	21.2	4.4	10.7	-
"	Upper adit (A) portal	Janes Oct. '85	Agglomerate		7 ft. 7 ins.	5.5	1.0	4.6	0.001
"	Lower adit (D) el. 4,990 ft.	Black, 1952 P. 131	Argillite	Stripping by SSM suggests that adit passed thru main vein structure and drift followed a parallel subsidiary vein marked by gouge, inch or so wide and sparsely mineralized. Vein mostly 1 in. wide in western section.					
Lot 93 (Sutter)	Indiana adit (B) el. 5,360 ft.	Black, 1952		Lode partly exposed for 100 ft. up slope from portal. Vein system consists of several narrow stringers separated by gouge and bleached pyritised rock. Stringers consist of sulphides and minor carbonate and Q.					
				Portal:	41 ins.	5.8	3.6	7.6	-

TABLE IV (Continued)

CURRENT CLAIM	LOCATION	REFERENCE	WALL ROCK	DESCRIPTION OF VEIN SYSTEM (LODE)					
				Width	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au	
Lot 93 (Sutter) (Cont'd)	Indiana adit (B), el. 5,360 ft.	Black, 1952		Vein system followed for 240 ft. Veins a few ins. wide, in places only gouge filled slips. Sampled isolated sulphide lens (includes pyrrhotite):					
				17 ins.	8.5	4.2	5.3	-	
"	Underneath Indiana adit	MPH Table IV, Sept. '83	Altered dyke	Sample 12 ft. from face:					
				24 ins.	2.6	1.9	5.0	-	
"	Indiana adit portal	Janes Oct. '85	Tuff (?)	DH.83-6	2.5 metres	0.7	0.5	1.2	-
				83-7	0.5 "	0.4	1.4	0.4	-
				and	0.9 "	0.1	1.2	0.2	-
"	Rock cut above Indiana adit	Janes Oct. '85		5 ft.	8.4	5.7	11.3	0.010	
"	Rock cut above Indiana adit	Janes Oct. '85		4.5 ft.	8.4	7.7	3.7	0.005	
"	Shaft el. 5,790 ft.	Black, 1952 P. 133	Agglomerate with tuff & argillite	Vein system 15 ins. wide. Consists of several stringers composed of sulphides & Q. Gouge and wall rock amount to 50%.  Vein system traced west for 500 ft. in open cuts. Composed of vein a few ins. wide or gouge filled fracture.  300 ft. east of shaft are several narrow stringers in zone up to 3 ft. wide.					

TABLE IV (Continued)

<u>CURRENT CLAIM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>WALL ROCK</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF VEIN SYSTEM (LODE)</u>					
				<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Au</u>	
Lot 93 (Shutter)	Trench, 100m. WNW of Indiana adit (B) portal (14+70W, 2+05N)	MPH Drawing 14, July 1983	Volcanic sandstone & argillite	Fault	1.2 metres	16.0	10.6	1.7	0.0
"	Trench, 125m. WNW of Indiana adit (B) portal (15+00W, 2+10N)	"	Volcanic sandstone	Fault	0.2 metres	5.5	4.8	1.7	0.0

Note: Elevations are those given by Black, 1952.

TABLE V  
QUEEN BESS VEIN SYSTEM

<u>CURRENT CLAIM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>WALL ROCK</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF VEIN SYSTEM (LODE)</u>												
Lot 132 (Blue Bell)	Upper adit el. 5,435 ft.	Black, 1952 P. 131	-	Followed for 15 ft. Not mineralized												
"	Lower adit el. 5,250 ft.	"	Argillite	Followed for 125 ft. Not mineralized, about 2 ins. gouge in slip.												
"	East of lower adit	MPH Table IV Sept. '83	Conglomerate	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Width</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Ag</u> ppm</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Pb</u> ppm</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>An</u> ppm</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Au</u> ppb</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DH 83-8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.6 metres</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">52</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1060</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag</u> ppm	<u>Pb</u> ppm	<u>An</u> ppm	<u>Au</u> ppb	DH 83-8	0.6 metres	0.8	52	1060	10
	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag</u> ppm	<u>Pb</u> ppm	<u>An</u> ppm	<u>Au</u> ppb											
DH 83-8	0.6 metres	0.8	52	1060	10											
"	Lower adit	Janes Oct. '85		Adit started on two mineralized shears, 4 ft. apart. Dump material composed of argillite, and altered instrusive (diorite?). Massive pyrrhotite and sphalerite and disseminated pyrite and galena are present.												
Amberty, west of Lot 132	-	Black, 1952	-	Pits show vein 12 ins. wide, in one pit subparallel stringers increase width to 36 ins.												
"	Above Hall's or Tula adit	Black, 1952 P. 132	-	Fault zone 3 ft. wide, several slips and vein 6 ins. wide. Vein carries sulphides, pyrite is abundant in walls of some slips.												
"	Hall's or Tula adit el. 5,530 ft.	"	Argillite & tuff	<p>Followed for 65 ft. Central part 12 ins. wide, consists of vein material and pyritised bedrock. East face of drift:-</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Width</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Ag</u> oz(s)/ton</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Pb</u> %</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Zn</u> %</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Au</u> oz/ton</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 ins.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Toward west lode splits and less well mineralized.</p>		<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag</u> oz(s)/ton	<u>Pb</u> %	<u>Zn</u> %	<u>Au</u> oz/ton		10 ins.	7.6	3.9	15.2	-
	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag</u> oz(s)/ton	<u>Pb</u> %	<u>Zn</u> %	<u>Au</u> oz/ton											
	10 ins.	7.6	3.9	15.2	-											



TABLE VI

<u>CURRENT CLAIM</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>WALL ROCK</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF VEIN SYSTEM (LODE)</u>															
Lot 130	Lower showing 3+30N, 8+59W	Janes	Argillite	Sulphide vein, 8-12 ins. wide, exposed for 115 ft., in flowing creek, not sampled.  Mainly sphalerite, galena and pyrite with minor quartz.															
Lot 130	Lower showing, DH 85-2	Janes	Argillite	Intersection at 80 ft. below surface, Q veins and disseminated sulphides, low grade, not sampled.															
Probably on Lot 130, close to eastern boundary	Dump A 3+30N, 8+80W	MPH, Table VII, Nov. '83	?	Grab sample, high grade galena mineralization.															
"	Dump B, 3+45N, 8+67W	"	?	" " "															
Lot 130	Adit E 4+40N, 14+20W	MPH Table VII, Nov. '83	?	Galena, pyrite ± pyrrhotite, chalcocopyrite in mineralized fault zone, approx. 15 cms. wide, grab sample.  <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Width</u></th> <th><u>Ag</u></th> <th><u>Pb</u></th> <th><u>Zn</u></th> <th><u>Au</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>oz(s)/ton</td> <td>%</td> <td>%</td> <td>oz/ton</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.15m.</td> <td>0.72</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Au</u>		oz(s)/ton	%	%	oz/ton	0.15m.	0.72	0.5	3.7	0.04
<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Au</u>															
	oz(s)/ton	%	%	oz/ton															
0.15m.	0.72	0.5	3.7	0.04															
Southern No. 8, 1978 Fraction	Vein in creek bed el. 4,630 ft.	Black, P. 130 '52	Argillite?	Vein 4-6 ins. wide, strikes 20°, dip steeply eastward, composed of white carbonate, galena and minor sphalerite, chalcocopyrite, quartz and pyrite.  <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>5 ins.</td> <td>99.4</td> <td>50.3</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	5 ins.	99.4	50.3	5.0	-										
5 ins.	99.4	50.3	5.0	-															

REFERENCES

Cairnes, C. E., 1922 Geol. Surv. Can., Summary Report, 1922, Part A, p. 88-107.

Monger, J. W. H., 1969. Geol Sur. Can., Paper 69-47.

Monger, J. W. H., 1985 Geol Surv. Can., Paper 85-1A, p. 349-358.

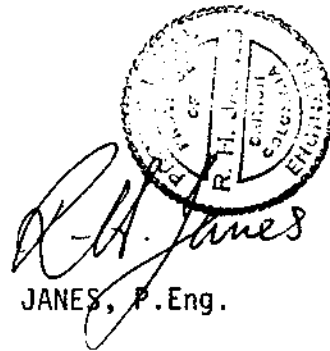
MPH Consulting, 1983 Private reports for Unicorn Resources Ltd., dated September 20 and November 24, 1983.

Minister of Mines, B. C., Ann. Repts. 1899, p.742; 1901, p.899; 1914, p.226-232,245; 1918, p.208; 1920, p.172; 1922, p.180; 1923, p.166; 1924, p.188-189; 1925, p.210-211; 1926, p.233-28; 1927, p.254-255; 1928, p.265-268; 1929, p. 278-279; 1930, p.214-215; 1931, p.129-130; 1932, p.139; 1952, p.119-134; 1953, p.103; 1954, p.111-113; 1955, p.39; 1956, p.71; 1957, p.32; 1970, p.381.

CERTIFICATE

I, Richard H. Janes of Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify:

1. That I am an independent qualified mining geologist with an office at 418 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6B 1P2
2. That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia and Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
3. That I have practised my profession for thirty years.
4. That I have no direct, indirect or contingent interests in Mineral Lease 94 nor in any mineral property within ten kilometres of this lease nor do I have any interest in nor any association with Silver Saddle Mines Ltd.
5. That I spent three days examining the Mineral Lease from 19th to 21st October, 1985.
6. That I hereby consent to the publication of my report entitled "Report on Mining Lease 94, Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia", dated December 18, 1985 in a prospectus or statement of material facts.



The image shows a circular professional seal for a Registered Professional Engineer in British Columbia. The seal contains the text "REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" around the perimeter and "B.C. ENGINEERING" in the center. Overlaid on the seal is a handwritten signature in cursive that reads "R. H. Janes".

R. H. JANES, P.Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.  
December 18, 1985

APPENDIX I

DRILL LOGS,  
HOLES 85-2, -3 and -4



















APPENDIX II

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.  
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6  
PHONE 253-3158      TELEX 04-53124

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 18 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov. 21/85*

### ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS    AU: 10 GRAM REGULAR ASSAY

ASSAYER: *Tom Saundry* DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SILVER SADDLE MINES      FILE # 85-3130

PAGE :

SAMPLE#	Pb %	Zn %	Ag OZ/T	Au OZ/T
JS-8512	5.73	11.30	8.40	.010
JS-8514	7.68	3.73	8.42	.005
JS-8515	1.01	4.64	5.50	.001

# Analysis Certificate

Analytical Services, Trail, B.C.



Yr Mo Dy  
84 09 28

SN87 B40B31 6837 SILVER SADDL LOT #1 PB ORE (2 TRUCK)

H2O	AU	AU(CORR)	AG	AG(CORR)	CU	PB	ZN	S
%	OZ/TON	OZ/TON	OZ/TON	OZ/TON	%	%	%	%
1.8	0.017	0.017	4.25	4.25	0.20	2.2	0.2	17.5

SI02	AL203	FE	CAO	SB	AS	BI
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
26.7	8.1	22.5	0.8	0.01	0.75	0.015

Certificate Number 10 10281 Page 1  
Original END CERTIFICATE

Chief Chemist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Zan" or similar, written over the printed name "Chief Chemist".

*RH James*

R. JANES & ASSOCIATES LTD. Mineral Exploration 4367 - 675 W. Hastings St. Vancouver, B.C. V2B 1N2 Bs (604) 681-0512 Hm (604) 926-0448

December 20, 1985

In Account With:

Silver Saddle Mines Ltd.  
16 - 2971 Qu-Appelle Street  
Victoria, B. C.  
V9A 1V3

Professional fees for field examination of  
Mineral Lease 94, logging core from drill  
holes 1985-2,-3 and -4, preparation of  
report on property and travel time.

Nine days at \$350 per day	\$3,150.00
Report Expenses: Draughting	270.00
Typing and Copying	200.00
Other Expenses as listed:	<u>194.49</u>
	\$3,804.49 ✓
Advance	<u>1,500.00</u>
Account Outstanding	<u>\$2,304.49</u>

Thank you for your patronage,

*RH James*  
R. H. JANES