

Searchlight Resources Inc.

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LOG NO: 0603	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

HEAVY MINERAL SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

on the

SOLSTICE PROPERTY

(SOL 1 - 16 Claims)

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude 55° 40' N

Longitude 125° 33' W

NTS: 93 N/12E & 11W

SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED
JUL 26 1988
M.R. # \$
VANCOUVER, B.C.

FILED

Owners: S. R. Ford,
S. F. Coombes &
David M. Nelles

Operator: Brown-Ford Syndicate
530-355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2G8

Consultants: Searchlight Resources Inc.
218-744 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 1A5

by

David M. Nelles, B.Sc.

July 14, 1988

17,623

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The Solstice property consists of 16 modified grid mineral claims, comprising 290 units, situated in the Vital Range at the southern end of the Omineca Mountains. The area encompassed by the claims was originally the focus of a regional heavy mineral sediment geochemistry/geology programme carried out in 1983 and 1984. This programme successfully outlined numerous creeks from which samples containing anomalous concentrations of gold and silver were obtained. The original four claims (SOL 1-4) were located in June, 1986 to include the drainages from which the best anomalies were obtained. Twelve additional claims were staked in June, 1988 to fully encompass the ancillary anomalies. Portions of this area recently underwent preliminary assessment, the results of which form the basis of this report.

Location and Access

The SOL claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division, near 55° 40' north latitude, 125° 33' west longitude and can be found on NTS map sheet 93 N/12E and 11W (Figure 1). The property is situated east of Takla Lake in the Vital Range and lies approximately 260 km northwest of Prince George, British Columbia.

Access to the property can be gained from Prince George by traveling north to McLeod Lake on Highway 97, then northeast on the Omineca Access Road to Manson Creek. From Manson Creek, an unimproved dirt road providing access to Takla Landing is followed for a distance of 78 km to Silver Creek. From here, a four wheel drive road provides access to Kenny Creek and the eastern boundary of the property, approximately 20 kilometers to the north.

Accommodation is available at Takla Landing and Tsayta Lake, southwest and south of the property respectively. Several seasonally occupied cabins along the Silver Creek road could also provide accommodation to small crews. Helicopter transport is usually available in the summer months from Takla Landing and Rainbow Lodge on Takla Lake or from Tsayta Lake.

The closest full service town to the property is Smithers, situated on the Yellowhead Highway, approximately 145 kilometers southwest of the property. Helicopter flight time from Smithers is approximately 45 minutes.



BROWN-FORD SYNDICATE

SOLSTICE PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.

LOCATION MAP

SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.

DATE:
JULY, 1988

SCALE:
1:8,000,000

FIGURE No.
1

Physiography and Vegetation

The property is located within the Vital Range at the southern end of the Omineca Mountains. The claims are divided by an east-northeast trending valley which is drained by Kenny Creek. The claims north of this broad feature encompass a west trending ridge separating Vital and Kelly Creeks. The claims south of the valley encompass east facing slopes draining into Silver Creek, another major structural feature in the district. Relief within the claims varies from 935 meters on Silver Creek to over 1850 meters in the northwest corner of the property. Topography within the claims is characterized by often sharp ridges and relatively youthful creeks.

The SOL claims encompass the headwaters of three placer gold producing drainages: Kelly Creek which flows south into Byrnes Lake, Vital Creek which flows northeast into Silver Creek and Kenny Creek which drains the lake chain and is presently being worked. Several smaller creeks also drain the property to the south and east.

The majority of the property lies within the Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir biogeoclimatic zone which is characterized by high precipitation and severe winters with moderate snow cover. Vegetation indigenous to the area includes Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, lodgepole pine, white spruce and white bark pine. Mature and often dense stands of timber are common on the valley slopes but tend to thin around the 1600 metre elevation. Stunted scrub fir and grasses are present in the alpine regions of the property.

Property and Ownership

The Solstice property (Figure 2) comprises 16 modified grid mineral claims, comprising 290 units which have, for assessment purposes, been grouped as follows:

Kelly Group

Claim Name	Units	Record Number	Expiry Date
Sol 1	16	7650	25 June 89
Sol 2	16	7651	25 June 89
Sol 3	16	7652	25 June 89
Sol 4	16	7653	25 June 89
Sol 8	20	115440 ⁺	13 July 89

Alice Group

Claim Name	Units	Tag ⁺ Number	Expiry Date
Sol 5	16	115437	13 July 89
Sol 6	20	115438	13 July 89
Sol 7	20	115439	13 July 89

Vital Group

Claim Name	Units	Tag ⁺ Number	Expiry Date
Sol 9	20	115441	13 July 89
Sol 10	20	115442	13 July 89
Sol 11	20	115443	13 July 89
Sol 12	20	115444	13 July 89

Silver Group

Claim Name	Units	Tag ⁺ Number	Expiry Date
Sol 13	20	115445	13 July 89
Sol 14	10	115446	13 July 89
Sol 15	20	115447	13 July 89
Sol 16	20	115448	13 July 89

* When the work detailed in this report is accepted.

+ Tag numbers have been supplied until record numbers are available.

The SOL 1 and 2 claims are currently registered in the name of Mr. David M. Nelles of Richmond, B.C., while the SOL 3 and 4 are registered in the name of Mr. S. F. Coombes of Vancouver, B.C. A Bill of Sale transferring these claims to Mr. S. R. Ford of Delta, B.C. has been executed, but not filed with the Mining Recorder. The SOL 5 - 16 claims were staked in the name of Mr Ford, authorized signatory for the Brown-Ford Syndicate. All of these claims are the subject of an option agreement with Golden Porphyrite Ltd of Vancouver, B.C. whereby the Brown-Ford Syndicate can earn a 100% interest in the property.

History and Previous Work

Exploration in this area dates back to the mid-19th Century with the discovery of placer gold in the Vital Range. The first placer gold was recovered from Vital Creek in 1869. This creek was worked for some years, first by drift diggings and later by ground sluicing and hydraulicking. Between 1922 and 1934, the creek was developed by means of a 285 meter adit driven along the bedrock-overburden contact. In 1935 Northern Ventures Limited acquired many of the claims on the creek and decided to abandon drift mining in favour of hydraulicking. Hydraulic operations commenced in 1936 but were subsequently abandoned as a result of a lack of dumping facilities. A shaft, 27 meters deep, was then sunk to bedrock. The company withdrew from the area a year or so later without any reported production (Armstrong, 1949). Production from Vital Creek to 1950 is, however, reported to have totaled 4,602 ounces of gold, the majority as coarse flakes (Holland 1950).

Kelly Creek has had an intermittent history of placer mining since the discovery of gold in 1931 at a point 2.4 kilometers above its confluence with Kenny Creek (Armstrong, 1949). A half ounce nugget is reported to have been recovered from the drainage in the early 1930's (Lay, 1933). Although extensive work appears to have occurred along Kelly Creek, records of placer gold production are not available.

In 1983, the area now encompassed by the Solstice property was staked as the Jo claims by Golden Porphyrite Ltd on behalf of Ark La Tex Petroleum Corporation. The claims were subsequently held by three related companies: Fable Lake Mines Ltd., Silver Creek Mines Ltd. and Mount Grant Mines Ltd., who funded a program of geological exploration in a number of phases in 1983 and 1984. This exploration consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and soil, lithochemical and heavy mineral sediment sampling. Although numerous significant geochemical anomalies were defined as a result of this work, the claims were allowed to lapse in 1986.

The SOL 1 - 4 claims were staked in June, 1986 to encompass the drainages from which some of the best anomalies were obtained. A follow-up program of heavy mineral sediment geochemistry was conducted on the tributaries to these creeks in 1987. Several additional anomalies were defined as a result of this program, although the source of the coarse gold in Kelly Creek was not precisely defined.

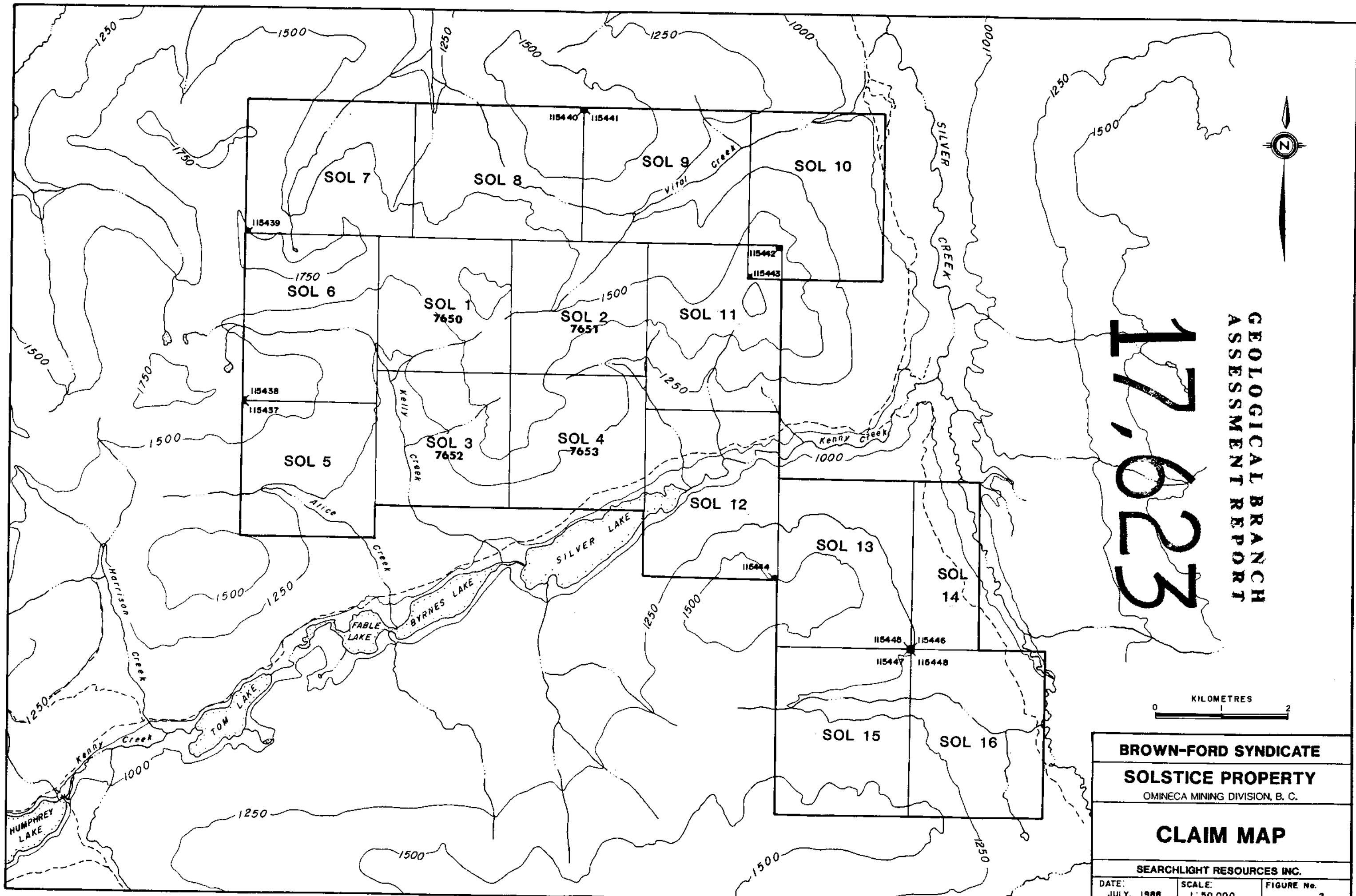
In June, 1988, in conjunction with the program detailed in this report, an additional 12 claims (SOL 5 - 16; 226 units) were staked around the original SOL 1 - 4 claims (Figure 2). These claims were located to fully encompass the areas drained by the creeks where previous heavy mineral geochemical anomalies were obtained.

Summary of Work

A total of 22 heavy mineral sediment samples were collected from various tributaries to Vital, Fall and Day Creeks between June 20 and 23, 1988. The following table summarizes from which claim the samples were collected and which claim(s) the creek drains:

Sample #	Extracted from:	Drainage:
SOL-88-01	SOL 2	Vital Creek
SOL-88-02	SOL 2	Vital Creek
SOL-88-03	SOL 2	Vital Creek
SOL-88-04	SOL 8	Vital Creek
SOL-88-05	SOL 8	Vital Creek
SOL-88-06	SOL 8	Fall River
SOL-88-07	SOL 9	Vital Creek
SOL-88-08	SOL 9	Vital Creek
SOL-88-09	SOL 8	Fall River
SOL-88-10	SOL 8	Fall River
SOL-88-11	SOL 8	Fall River
SOL-88-12	SOL 8	Fall River
SOL-88-13	SOL 7	Fall River
SOL-88-14	SOL 8*	Fall River
SOL-88-15	SOL 8*	Fall River
SOL-88-16	SOL 6	Kelly Creek
SOL-88-17	SOL 15	Day Creek
SOL-88-18	SOL 15	Day Creek
SOL-88-19	SOL 15	Day Creek
SOL-88-20	SOL 15	Day Creek
SOL-88-21	SOL 16	Day Creek
SOL-88-22	SOL 16	Day Creek

* Sample taken slightly outside claim boundaries.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

17,623

BROWN-FORD SYNDICATE		
SOLSTICE PROPERTY		
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.		
CLAIM MAP		
SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.		
DATE: JULY, 1988	SCALE: 1:50,000	FIGURE No. 2

GEOLOGY

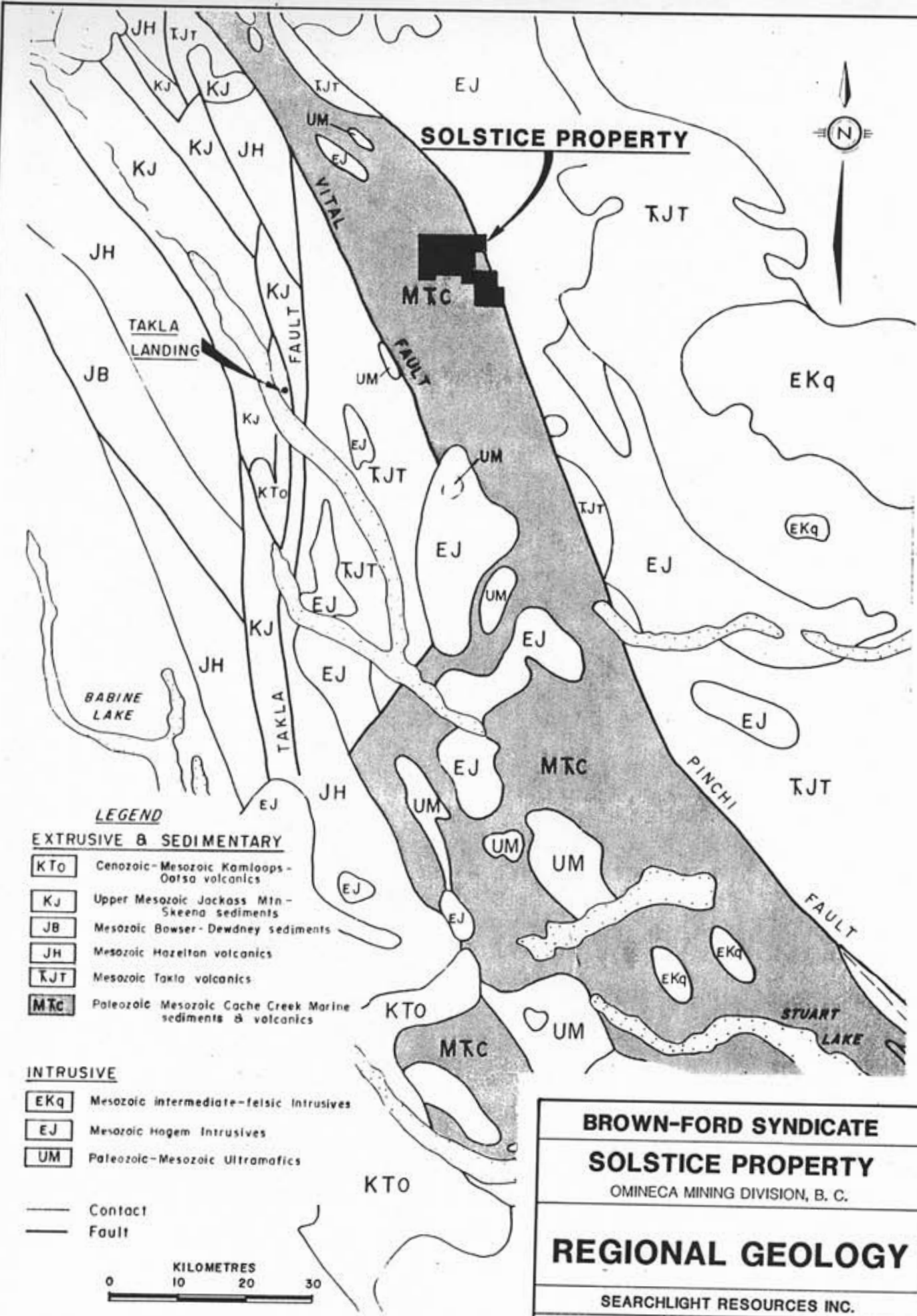
The Vital Range of mountains is underlain by rocks belonging to the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Group, a sedimentary assemblage of highly deformed phyllite, chert and argillite with local, discontinuous bodies of limestone and metavolcanic rocks (Armstrong, 1949 and Paterson, 1974). The property is situated within the Omineca Tectonic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera, just west of the Pinchi Fault. The Jurassic aged Hogem Batholith is situated to the east of this major structural feature (Figure 3).

Within the SOL claims, rocks belonging to the Cache Creek Group include cherty argillite, limestone, phyllite, tuff (locally intercalated with limestone and phyllite) and an intermediate to felsic igneous unit. A stratigraphic sequence for this complex package has not been determined.

These rocks strike north to northwest with a predominantly moderate easterly dip. Bedding and foliation are parallel to sub-parallel, with the latter thought to have developed parallel to north-south fold axes. Folding has resulted in the formation of antiforms and synforms, evident on a regional scale. The phyllite and tuff units are locally isoclinally folded and appear to have behaved incompetently with respect to the more competent limestone units.

The rocks underlying the Solstice property appear to have undergone low-grade regional metamorphism to greenschist facies. This has resulted in the recrystallization of limestone and the alteration of original sediments to argillite, slate and phyllite.

Mineralization observed within the claims consists of pyrite blebs and stringers within the tuff and phyllite units, and as pyrite cubes within the intermediate to felsic igneous unit. Background and sub-anomalous gold values have been obtained from samples of this pyrite mineralization as well as from soil and rock samples taken adjacent to this mineralization. The source of the coarse placer gold recovered in Vital and Kelly Creek has yet to be located, as has the source of the silver, thought to have been derived from arquerite (Ag_{12}Hg), a natural amalgam of mercury with silver.



LEGEND

EXTRUSIVE & SEDIMENTARY

- KTo** Cenozoic-Mesozoic Kamloops-Ootsa volcanics
- KJ** Upper Mesozoic Jackass Mt-Skeena sediments
- JB** Mesozoic Bowser-Dewdney sediments
- JH** Mesozoic Hazelton volcanics
- TjT** Mesozoic Taxla volcanics
- MTC** Paleozoic-Mesozoic Cache Creek Marine sediments & volcanics

INTRUSIVE

- EKq** Mesozoic intermediate-felsic intrusives
- EJ** Mesozoic Hagem Intrusives
- UM** Paleozoic-Mesozoic Ultramafics

- Contact
- Fault



BROWN-FORD SYNDICATE		
SOLSTICE PROPERTY		
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.		
DATE: JULY, 1988	SCALE: As Shown	FIGURE No. 3

GEOCHEMISTRY

Previous heavy mineral sediment sampling undertaken in the district successfully delineated several precious metal bearing creeks draining the north-south ridge now encompassed by the SOL 1 - 4 claims, as well as Day Creek, draining the present Silver Group. As access to the creeks draining the northern portions of the SOL claims is limited, a helicopter was utilized to facilitate sampling in this area. Using the locations of the previous anomalies, additional samples were taken at locations which would further isolate the source(s) of the gold.

As part of this preliminary assessment program, a total of 22 heavy mineral sediment samples were extracted using a portable 2" suction dredge (Figure 4). These samples consisted of approximately 5 kg of concentrate derived from between 0.25 - 0.75 cubic meters of alluvial material. This concentrate was placed in plastic bags, labelled and shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. Here, the samples were dried and split into -20+100 and -100 mesh fractions, the +20 fraction being discarded after being carefully examined. A subsample of the -100 fraction was subsequently analyzed for gold, while the +20-100 fraction was retained for future analysis.

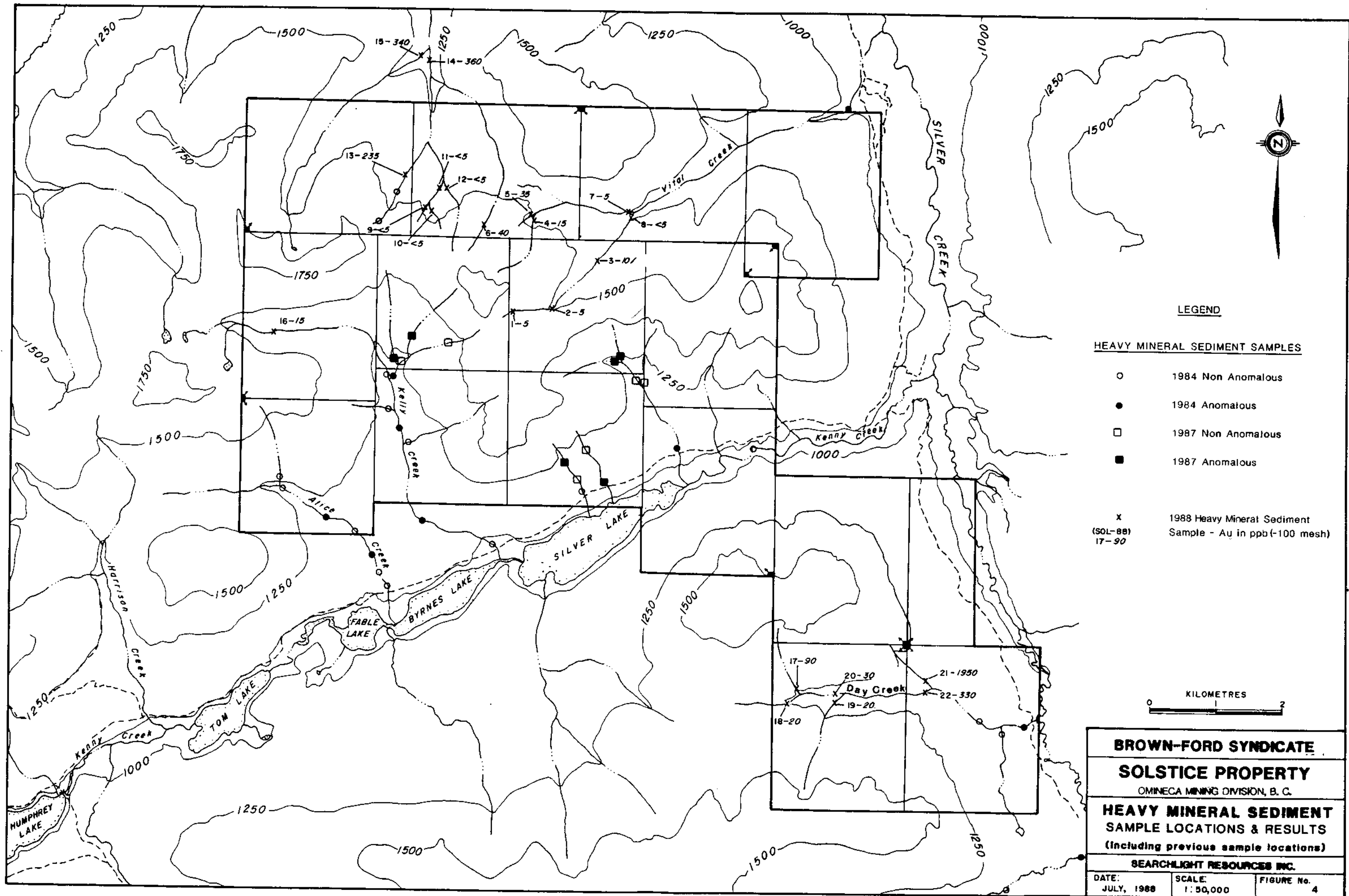
Gold analysis required ten gram subsamples to be fused with 10 mg of gold-free silver metal. The fusion was then cupelled and the resulting silver bead parted with dilute nitric acid and treated with aqua regia. The remaining salts were then dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for gold via atomic absorption spectrometer with a five parts per billion detection limit.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Of the 22 heavy mineral sediment samples extracted from various creeks draining the property, five are considered anomalous (Figure 4). The best anomaly was obtained on a tributary to Day Creek in SOL 16. The -100 mesh fraction of this sample (SOL-88-21) returned 1950 ppb gold, a significant value in this environment. Sample SOL-88-20, taken on Day Creek just above this tributary, was also anomalous, returning 330 ppb gold. As the basin drained by this tributary is relatively small, the source of the gold must be proximal.

The other anomalous samples were all extracted on tributaries to Fall River in the vicinity of SOL 7. These samples (SOL-88-13 to 15) returned values of 235, 360 and 340 ppb gold respectively, and appear to indicate potential in this area. Interestingly, two anomalous samples were previously extracted on creeks draining the other side of the divide.

Results obtained from the rest of the samples are all considered to be in the background range, being less than 100 ppb gold. This would suggest that the source of the gold reported to have been recovered from Vital Creek is below the sites of samples SOL-88-7 and 8. It also appears that the source(s) of the gold in Day Creek lie(s) below the sites of samples SOL-88-19 and 20.



LEGEND

HEAVY MINERAL SEDIMENT SAMPLES

- 1984 Non Anomalous
- 1984 Anomalous
- 1987 Non Anomalous
- 1987 Anomalous
- X 1988 Heavy Mineral Sediment Sample - Au in ppb (-100 mesh)



BROWN-FORD SYNDICATE		
SOLSTICE PROPERTY		
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B. C.		
HEAVY MINERAL SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATIONS & RESULTS (Including previous sample locations)		
SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.		
DATE: JULY, 1988	SCALE: 1:50,000	FIGURE No. 4

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the previously detailed results, the following conclusions can be made:

1. The heavy mineral sediment samples taken as part of the 1988 assessment program successfully delineated two areas, in addition to those previously defined, which warrant additional evaluation.
2. Such an evaluation should begin with the establishment of road access to these areas and include the trenching, detailed geological mapping and sampling of interesting targets uncovered by such access. The area drained by creeks known to carry significant gold in the Kelly basin should be considered a first priority.
3. The upper portions of Vital and Day Creeks do not appear to hold good potential for the location of gold mineralization.
4. Additional detailed geochemistry could be undertaken within the SOL 7 claim to isolate the source of the gold in samples SOL-88-13 to 15.

COST STATEMENT

Mobilization/Demobilization (June 18, 19 & 24, 1988).

Wages:

M. Lautenbacher: 2 days @ \$267	\$534.00
H. Macfarlane: 2 days @ \$262.50	\$525.00
M. Lautenbacher: 1 day @ \$229.50	\$229.50
H. Macfarlane: 1 day @ \$225	\$225.00

Transportation:

Airfares: 2 @ \$340.80	\$681.60
Floatplane charter: 2 trips @ \$372.00	\$744.00
Freight:	\$192.84
Taxi: \$65.35	

Room: 1 day		\$62.21
Board:	<u>\$111.60</u>	
Sub-total		\$3371.10

Field Work (June 20 - 23, 1988).

Wages:

M. Lautenbacher: 3 days @ \$267	\$801.00
H. Macfarlane: 4 days @ \$262.50	\$1050.00

Transportation:

Helicopter: 6.3 hours @ \$741.60	\$4672.08
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Room and Board: 7 man days @ \$66	\$462.00
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Assays: 22 HM for Au @ \$11.28	\$248.16
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Equipment rental:

FM Radios: 2 @ \$80/month	\$40.00
Dredge: 1 week @ \$150	\$150.00
Miscellaneous expendables	<u>\$100.00</u>

Sub-total		\$7523.24
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Office

Report preparation: 6 days @ \$225.00	\$1350.00
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Drafting:	\$474.00
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Computer and copying:	<u>\$300.00</u>
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Sub-total		\$2,124.00
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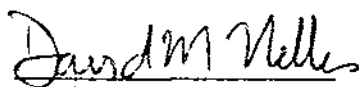
TOTAL		\$13,018.34
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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David M. Nelles , do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with business offices at 218-744 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, and am employed by Golden Porphyrite Ltd.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology (1983). I have practised my profession, continuously, for over five years.
3. This report is based on a four day field program carried out under my direction in the Vital Range in June, 1988.
4. I currently have no interest in the properties or securities involving the Ford-Brown Syndicate, nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1988 at Vancouver, British Columbia


David M. Nelles B.Sc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Armstrong, J.E. 1949: Fort St James Map Area, Cassiar and Coast Districts, B.C. Geological Survey of Canada. Memoir 243.

Holland, S.S. 1950: Placer Gold Production in British Columbia. B.C.D.M. Bulletin 28.

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Appendix A:

Assay Certificates



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: MARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.

218 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

Project: SOLSTICE
Comments:

Page No.
Tot. Pages: 1
Date: 6-JUL-88
Invoice #: I-8817921
P.O. #: NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8817921

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA												
SOL 88-01	202	---	5											
SOL 88-02	202	---	5											
SOL 88-03	202	---	10											
SOL 88-04	202	---	15											
SOL 88-05	202	---	35											
SOL 88-06	202	---	40											
SOL 88-07	202	---	5											
SOL 88-08	202	---	<< 5											
SOL 88-09	202	---	<< 5											
SOL 88-10	202	---	<< 5											
SOL 88-11	202	---	< 5											
SOL 88-12	202	---	< 5											
SOL 88-13	202	---	235											
SOL 88-14	202	---	360											
SOL 88-15	202	---	340											
SOL 88-16	202	---	15											
SOL 88-17	202	---	90											
SOL 88-18	202	---	20											
SOL 88-19	202	---	20											
SOL 88-20	202	---	30											
SOL 88-21	202	---	1950											
SOL 88-22	202	---	330											

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JUL 07 1988
MARCHLIGHT

CERTIFICATION: Hart Bickler