District 0	Geologist, N	lelson			C	off (Confidentia	1: 89.11.30
ASSESSMENT	REPORT 180)79 M	INING D	IVISIO	N: Verr	non		
PROPERTY:	Snow			110 1				
LOCATION:	LAT 5 UTM 1 NTS 0	0 08 00 1 5554045 82L01w	LONG 407089	118 1	8 00			
CLAIM(S):	Snow II	I						
OPERATOR (S	5): Ocean C	rystal Res.						
AUTHOR(S):	Caltagi	rone, A.T.						
REPORT YEA	AR: 1988, 2	28 Pages						
COMMODITIE	S	-						
SEARCHED B	'OR: Gold,Si	lver						
GEOLOGICAI	J							
SUMMARY:	Predom	ninant rock	unit is	the U	pper Tı	rias	sic Sicamou	s Formation
	of the Sloc	can Group, w	hich co	nsists	ofmas	ssiv	e siltstone	and
	volcanicall	y derived s	andston	.e/grey	wacke.	In	tercalated	with the
	sedimentary	rocks are	discont	inuous	intern	media	ate to mati	c volcanic
	members. L	Little sulph	ide min	eraliz	ation.			
KEYWORDS:	Triassi	lc,Slocan Gr	oup,Sic	amous	Formati	ion,	Siltstone	
	Sandsto	one-greywack	e,Volca	nic				
WORK								
DONE:	Geochemical	L , .						
	SAMP 65	<pre>sample(s) ;</pre>	AU,AG					
-	SOIL 47	<pre>sample(s) ;</pre>	AU,AG,A	S				

ACTION: Date received report Phone: (6) back from amendments 23 p.	604) 684-2361
FILE NO: ASSESSME	ENT REPORT SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED
or SNOW P	PROPERTY NUV J U TOMAN M.R. #\$ VANCOUVER, B.C.
VERNON and SLOCA	AN MINING DIVISIONS
BRITISH	COLUMBIA LOG NO: 1206 RD. ACTION:
Latitude Longitude	25 p.
NTS 8	1 HILE NO: 82 L/1W
Owner:	F. Marshall Smith 6580 Mayflower Drive Richmond, BC V7C 3X6
Operator:	Ocean Crystal Resources Ltd. 440-625 Howe Street Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6
Consultant:	Searchlight Resources Inc. 218-744 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC V6C 1A5
Author	AT Coltogizono P.So

CHUCCHLERANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT



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INTRODUCTION

The Snow property consists of three modified grid mineral claims, comprising 48 units, situated within the Monashee Mountains. The property is approximately 115 kilometres by road east-southeast of Vernon, B.C. The property was originally staked by Golden Porphyrite Ltd. in 1983 after anomalous heavy mineral sediment samples were obtained from the property. In November, 1985 this area was restaked as the Snow 1-4. The area was abandoned and restaked in April, 1987, as the Snow 1-3, to include fractions that had come open subsequent to the original staking. The claims were again staked in July, 1988 as the Snow I-III.

In September, 1988, the Snow property was the subject of further investigation in a continuing attempt to locate the source of the placer gold and anomalous gold values obtained in soil samples.

This report is based upon data collected in the field in 1988 and information supplied by the previous owners of the property.

Location and Access

The Snow property is situated in south central British Columbia, immediately northeast of Keefer Lake, straddling the Slocan and Vernon Mining Divisions. The property can be located on the Eureka Mountain topographic map sheet (82L/1W), and is centered near 50°08' N latitude and 118°18' W longitude, approximately 100 kilometres by road east-southeast of Vernon, B.C. (Figure 1).

Access to the property can be obtained from Vernon, on Highway 6, via Lumby to Monashee Summit, a distance of 84 kilometres. From there, the well-maintained Keefer Lake Forest Service Road can be followed northeastwards for 13.5 kilometres to the Holmes Lake Road, which is followed for 3 kilometres to the western boundary of the property. Various logging roads provide access within the claim boundaries.

Accommodation is available in Lumby, approximately 45 kilometres west-northwest of the property. However, the closest town served daily by a commercial airline from Vancouver and capable of providing equipment, supplies and other exploration services is Vernon, situated at the junction of Highways 97 and 6.



Physiography and Vegetation

The Snow property lies within the Monashee Mountain physiographic region. The property and surrounding terrain are characterized by U-shaped valleys with moderately steep slopes rising out of Keefer and Holmes Lakes. These slopes rapidly become steeper northwards and form distinct ridges to the northeast. Elevations rise from 1,370 metres (4,500 feet) at the southern end of the property, to 1,920 metres (6,300 feet) at the northern end of the property, with slopes averaging approximately 20 degrees.

The property is drained by several unnamed creeks that empty southwestwards into Holmes and Keefer Lakes, southeastwards into Barnes Creek and northwards into Railroad Creek.

Vegetation consists of dense underbrush with uniformly distributed, mature stands of cedar, fir, spruce and birch. Some logging has occurred in the area. Alder, willow, and rhododendron predominate in valley bottoms and logged areas, particularly throughout much of the Snow III claim. The ridge crests to the northeast are relatively free of vegetation and have little soil cover.

Claim Information

The Snow property consists of the following modified grid mineral claims, comprising 48 units (Figure 2):

Claim	Units	Record Number	Record Date
Snow I	16	2829	11 July, 1988
Snow II	20	2830	11 July, 1988
Snow III	12	2831	11 July, 1988

The Snow claims are presently owned by F. Marshall Smith of 6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia.



History

Exploration in this area started as early as the 1870's, with the discovery of placer gold in Cherry Creek, 20 kilometres northwest of the property. Placer operations were established as early as 1876, with the majority of placer mining being carried out between the years 1874 and 1895. The Cherry Creek placer deposits have yielded more gold than any other placers in the area. Jones (1959) reported a total production of 159,047 grams (5,210 ounces) of placer gold from this creek.

Continued placer activity resulted in new discoveries on Barnes, Holding, Monashee and Eureka Creeks, southeast of the original discoveries on Cherry Creek and west and south of the Snow property. Placer operations on Barnes and Monashee Creeks have extracted several hundred ounces of gold. Placer gold has also been recovered from the Kettle River to the west and from McIntyre Creek, near its confluence with the Kettle River, 16 kilometres southwest of the Snow property. In total, recorded gold production from creeks in the Monashee Mountain area has exceeded 188,080 grams (6,047 ounces) up to 1950. Sporadic work has continued since.

Much work has been performed to the northwest of the Snow property on Monashee and Yeoward Mountains and on Silver Bell Creek. Gold prospects explored in the area of the property included:

The Monashee Mine, ten kilometres west-southwest of the property, and St. Paul Mine, eight kilometres west of the property, which together produced a total of 17,046 grams of gold and 163,322 grams of silver.

The Paladora-Ballarat Mine, eight kilometres southwest of the Snow property, with a recorded production between 1935 and 1938 of 2053 grams (66 ounces) of gold and 12783 grams (411 ounces) of silver, with values in copper, lead and zinc from 110 tons of ore.

The Fox claims, five kilometres west of the property, covering the headwaters of Yeoward Creek.

The Dona group of claims, four kilometres west of the property, between the Kettle River and Yeoward Creek.

The Keefer Lake Properties, from which numerous geochemical samples anomalous in both silver and gold were collected.

Between 1983 and 1984, Golden Porphyrite Ltd. staked the Railroad and Crystal 2 claims. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling was subsequently undertaken, the latter resulting in some significant gold (+/- silver) values being obtained from several of the property's drainages. In November, 1985, the Keefer and Crystal 2 claims were restaked as the Snow 1-4 claims for Golden Porphyrite. The Snow claims were abandoned and restaked in April, 1987. In June, 1988, the Snow 1-3 were restaked and claimed by Clive Ashworth of Ashworth Exploration Ltd. for F.Marshall Smith as the Snow I-III.

Up to 1987, a total of 16 heavy mineral sediment, 27 soil and 21 rock geochemical samples have been taken from the area now covered by the Snow I-III claims.

Summary of Work in 1988

The 1988 program for the Snow property was carried out between September 25 and September 28, 1988 and November 7 and November 8, 1988 and consisted of the following assessment work:

Type of work	Area covered
Geological Mapping	Mapping at a scale of 1:5000 of the central area of Snow III.
Soil Geochemistry	47 soil samples collected in the central area of Snow III.
Lithogeochemistry	9 rock chip samples collected in the central area of Snow III.



GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Keefer Lake area is located in the southeast corner of the Thompson-Shuswap-Okanagan geology map sheet (1:250,000) by Okulitch (1978). According to Open File Map 637, the region is underlain by a central, northwesterly trending belt of rocks belonging to the Carboniferous and Permian Thompson Assemblage, which is flanked by Jurassic intrusives along the south and Triassic Nicola and Slocan Group rocks to the north. Tertiary plateau basalts cap portions of the intrusive rocks and the intrusive/Thompson Assemblage contact to the south (Figure 8).

R.J. Beaty (1983) described the area as lying within the Omineca Crystalline Belt geological province. Through this belt, a prominent northwest trending slice of Late Paleozoic to Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks known as the Thompson Assemblage extends between high grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex to the northeast and Mesozoic plutonic and metamorphic rocks to the southwest.

Beaty, in a report on the Peak-Reka-Hold claim south of the Snow property, suggests that:

"Most lithologies strike and are foliated along a northwesterly direction. The area has undergone multiple phases of metamorphism and deformation. Gentle to isoclinal folding has been reported in Thompson Assemblage and Slocan Group rocks, and numerous block faults paralleling regional strikes are inferred to exist. Metamorphism is generally low grade and is due to the major Columbian orogeny of Jurassic-Cretaceous time. Across the volcanic-sedimentary sequence, rocks generally become younger from southwest to northeast."



The Thompson assemblage is subdivided into three units each containing rocks of somewhat similar lithology but in different proportions:

The lowermost unit is predominantly argillaceous sediments.

The middle unit consists of volcaniclastic rock, argillite, quartzite and limestone. Some of the volcanic rocks in the middle division is lighter colored and coarser grained than the predominant volcanics, which are fine-grained grey andesites. Some of the volcanic rocks contain argillite fragments which have broken from the lava conduit or have been rolled into the lava by the advancing front. Minerals in the altered volcanics include carbonate, zoisite, sericite, albite, quartz and calcite. Zoisite and sericite occur as thick swarms of tiny grains in the plagioclase, but albite, quartz and calcite are mostly restricted to the surrounding groundmass.

The upper unit consists of limestone, quartzite, argillite and volcanic rock.

The Sicamous Formation of the Slocan Group, north of the Thompson Assemblage, comprises argillaceous sediments, calcareous pelite, minor conglomerate, limestone, greenstone and paragneiss. Fine-grained quartzite interbedded with slate are commonly calcareous and weathers to rusty brown.

The Nicola Group, which occurs sporadically throughout the Slocan Group and parallels the Thompson assemblage along its northern boundary, consists predominantly of andesitic and basaltic lavas with tuff, greenstone, limestone and sericite schist. The lavas are locally epidotized and silicified. Green tuff, green-grey argillaceous tuff and black slate are locally intercalated with the lavas.

In vertical succession, the oldest rocks in the area are quartzites, marbles and schists of the Proterozoic and Paleozoic Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, unconformably overlain by fine-grained clastics, marbles and greenstones of the Upper Paleozoic Thompson Assemblage. These, in turn, are unconformably overlain by fine-grained clastics, andesites, marbles and sericite schists of the Upper Triassic Slocan and Nicola Groups. Granodiorites of the Jurassic Nelson and Valhalla batholiths intrude all the above (Butrenchuk, 1984).

Structurally, the Shuswap rocks have undergone multiphase folding. The Thompson Assemblage has seen at least two phases of folding and rocks belonging to the Slocan and Nicola Groups have experienced two probable phases of folding. Faulting occurs throughout the area, but no significant offsets have been observed (Butrenchuk, 1984).

Metamorphic grade varies from amphibolite facies for Shuswap rocks, mid to lower greenschist facies for Thompson Assemblage rocks, to mid to upper greenschist facies for Slocan and Nicola Group rocks (Butrenchuk, 1984).

Property Geology

Exploration within the claims in 1984 determined that massive siltstone and volcanically derived sandstone/greywacke belonging to the Upper Triassic Sicamous Formation of the Slocan Group predominates in the northern part of the property. Intercalated with the sedimentary rocks are discontinuous intermediate to mafic volcanic members.

Exploration of the southeastern part of the property revealed blocks of recrystallized limestone and massive siltstone with small pyrite cubes. Further south, sparse outcrops revealed grey-green tuff, green andesite and quartz diorite with no visible sulphide mineralization.

GEOCHEMISTRY

During the course of mapping and sampling, a total of 47 soil samples and nine rock chip samples were collected and shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. Soil samples were collected from the B horizon with a mattock and placed in wet strength kraft bags. In this area, soil from the B horizon was generally silty red-brown and well developed, lying between 0.1 and 0.4 metres beneath the surface. Rocks were collected using a rock hammer and placed in plastic bags for shipment. A description of these samples appears in Appendix B.

Rock chip samples were crushed through multiple stages, riffle split and pulverized to approximately -150 mesh and geochemically analyzed for gold. Four samples were also analyzed for silver. The soil samples were dried and pulverized to approximately -150 mesh and analyzed for gold. Select samples were also analyzed for silver and arsenic.

Gold analysis required ten gram subsamples to be fused with ten milligrams of gold free silver metal. The fusion was then cupelled and the remaining 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 techniques with a five parts per billion limit.

Samples tested for silver were digested in nitric aqua regia for approximately two hours. The sample was then cooled and made up to 25 ml with distilled water. The solution was then mixed and the solids allowed to settle. Silver concentration was then determined using corrected atomic absorption techniques with a detection limit of 0.2 parts per million.

For arsenic, one gram portions of the samples were digested in acid for approximately two hours. The digested solution was then diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digest was acidified, reduced with KI and mixed. A portion of the reduced solution was converted to arsine with NaBH4 and the arsenic content determined using flameless atomic absorption with a detection limit of one part per million. Sample locations with results and geology are plotted on Figure 7. Assay results appear in Appendix A.



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RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Heavy mineral sediment sampling in the past has revealed the presence of anomalous gold and silver values in creeks draining the Snow property.

The highest gold values obtained from the soil samples collected in 1988 were 310 ppb (0.310 grams per tonne) and 235 ppb (0.235 grams per tonne). The corresponding arsenic values were 780 ppm (grams per tonne) and 420 ppm (grams per tonne). Generally, while the higher values of gold in the soils appears to coincide with higher values of arsenic, they do not do so in all cases. Neither does there appear to be a direct correlation between the gold values and the type or color of soil, although very generally the rusty colored soils have had the better values of gold. Only one silver value exceeded 1 part per million, which is considered only marginally anomalous.

Although the rock samples did not return promising gold values, the soil samples do indicate some potential for a proximal source of gold (+/- silver).

The gold is thought to be entering the creeks from a source within the 6,300 foot (1,920 metre) mountain situated in the south central part of the Snow II claim.

The rock source has not yet been determined. Further sampling is therefore required, particularly in areas of arsenic anomalies.

As encouraging results have been obtained from heavy mineral samples taken from property's creeks, additional exploration is warranted to locate the source of the gold.

Initially, exploration should consist of continued heavy mineral sediment sampling. Geological mapping and rock sampling should also be performed in creek beds and along valley slopes at this time, particularly in areas of gold, silver and arsenic anomalies. Favorable targets revealed by this mapping and sampling should eventually be trenched and sampled.

It should be kept in mind that mineralization in the surrounding area appears to be associated with intrusive/extrusive porphyritic diorites within the sedimentary-volcanic formation.

DETAILED COST STATEMENT

Snow I-III (48 units) Assessment Program (25-28 September, 1988 and 7-8 November, 1988).

Mobilization/Demobilization

A. Caltagirone: 1.0 days (Sept.19 & Sept.28) @ \$157.50/day	\$157.50
A. Caltagirone: 0.5 days (Sept.28) @ \$195.00/day	\$97.50
Truck Rental: 0.5 days (Sept.28) @ \$60.00/day	\$30.00
S. Coombes: 0.5 days (Sept.28) @ \$262.50/day	\$131.25
S. Coombes: 0.2 days (Sept. 19) @ \$225.00/day	\$45.00
Truck Rental: 0.5 day (Sept.28) @ \$60.00/day	\$30.00
Mileage: 481 km @ \$0.20/km (Sept.28)	\$96.20
Fuel, oil, parking (Sept.28):	\$98.40
Subtotal.	

\$685.85

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Field

A. Caltagirone 3.5 days (Sept.25-28) @ 195.00/day	\$682.50	
Room: 5 days (Sept.24-28) @ \$28.51/day	\$142.55	
S. Coombes 1 day (Sept.25) @ \$262.50/day	\$262.50	
Room: 1 days (Sept.25) @ \$28.51/day	\$28.51	
H. Macfarlane 1.5 days (Nov.7-8) @ \$262.50/day	\$393.75	
Room: 1.5 days (Nov.7-8) @ \$28.51/day	\$42.77	
Board: (Sept.25-28, Nov.7-8)	\$165.31	
Truck rental 3.5 days (Sept.25-28) @ \$60.00/day	\$210.00	
Mileage 570 km (Sept.25-28) @ \$0.20/km	\$114.00	
Fuel and oil (Sept.25-28)	\$118.80	
Truck rental 1.5 days (Nov.7-8) @ \$60.00/day	\$90.00	
Mileage 280 km (Nov.7-8) @ \$0.20/km	\$56.00	
Fuel (Nov.7-8)	,\$48.00	
Sample Analysis: 28 soil samples (Au,Ag,As)@ \$17.79/sample	\$498.12	
4 rock samples (Au,Ag)@ \$15.90/sample	,\$63.60	
19 soil samples (Au) @ \$12.30/sample	\$233.70	
5 rock samples (Au) @ \$12.90/sample	\$64.50	
Supplies	\$20.00	
Equipment Rental:		
Packs, compasses, tools, etc.	\$45.00	
Subtotal	••••••	\$3279.61

Office

Total	\$4969.87
Subtotal	\$1004.41
Computer and copying\$170.00	
Drafting and maps	
Report Preparation: 4.1 days @ 157.50\$645.75	

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, A.T. Caltagirone, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist, resident in Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate in geophysics of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc., 1987.

3. I personally supervised the program detailed in this report.

4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Ocean Crystal Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.

etan une A.T. Caltagirone, B.Sc.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 30th day of November, 1988.

11

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APPENDIX A: SAMPLE RESULTS



Chemex Labs

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

SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC. т

218 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1A5 Project : GP Comments:

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Chemex Labs Ltd

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER. BRITISH COLUMBIA. CANADA V7J-1CI

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.

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Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers 212 BROOKSBANK AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLLIMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8827636

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APPENDIX A: ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

AR-1	Light to medium green andesitic tuff/flow with quartz stringers
AR-2	Light to medium grey-green andesite with quartz/calcite veinlets.
AR-3	Black, fine grained andesite with quartz/plagioclase phenocrysts.
AR-4	Grey-black massive siltstone with cubic pyrite.
88SN 150-1300	Green andesitic flow, massive, vuggy, minor pyrrhotite.
88SN 150-1400	Grey-green andesite, massive, minor pyrrhotite.
88SN 150-1450	Green andesitic lava, massive, vuggy, minor pyrrhotite.
ROX 000S 1350E	Green andesite.
ROX 150S 1450E	Green andesitic flow.

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