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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

^{#1}
SKARN MINERAL CLAIM

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

LAT. 49° 35'

LONG. 120° 55'

NTS 92H/10W

BY

T.E. LISLE AND ASSOCIATES LTD

T.E. LISLE, P. ENG..

MAY 28, 1990

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,053

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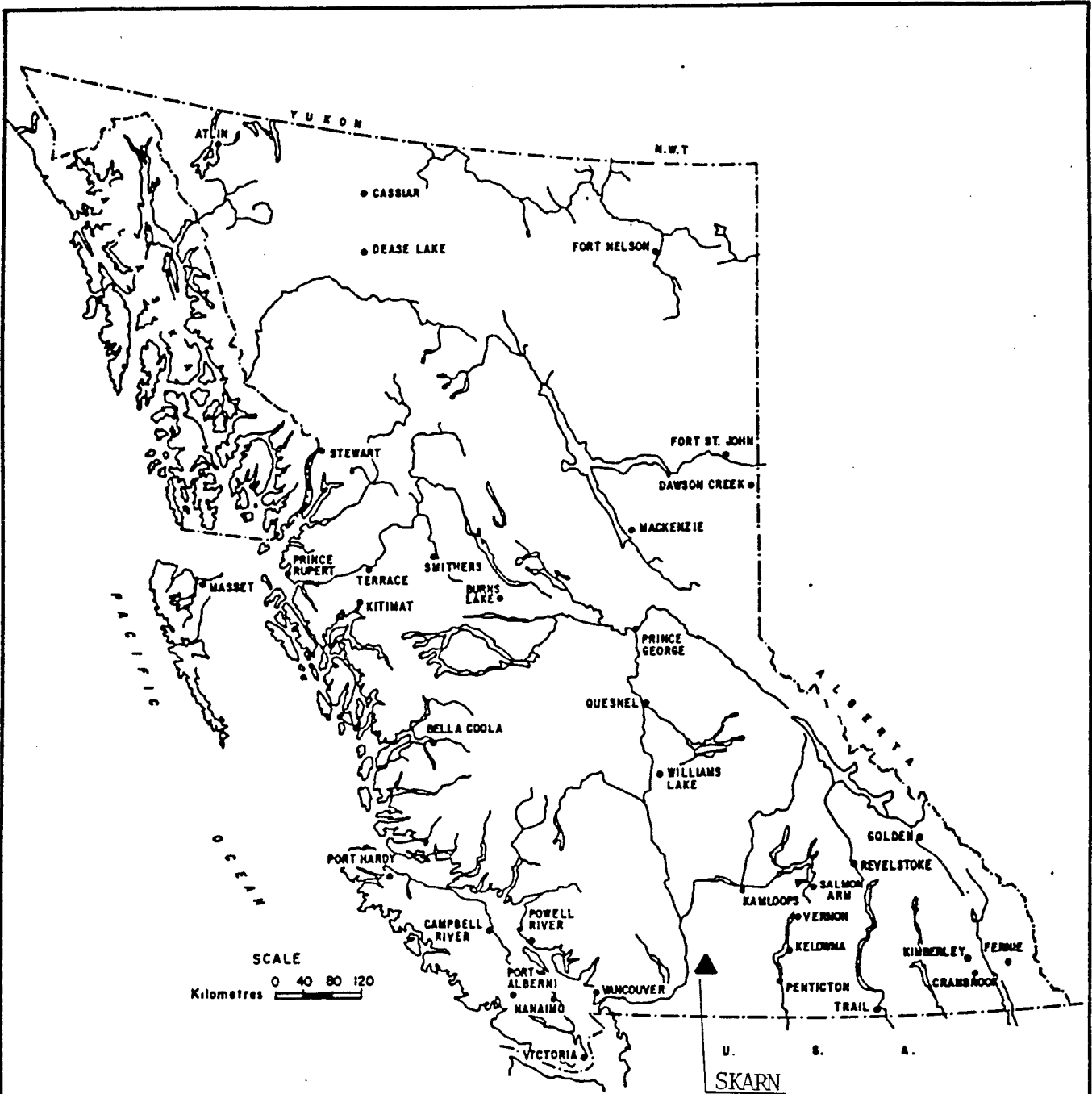
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LOCATION MAP

SKARN MINERAL CLAIM
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION.

MAY, 1990

FIGURE 1

INTRODUCTION

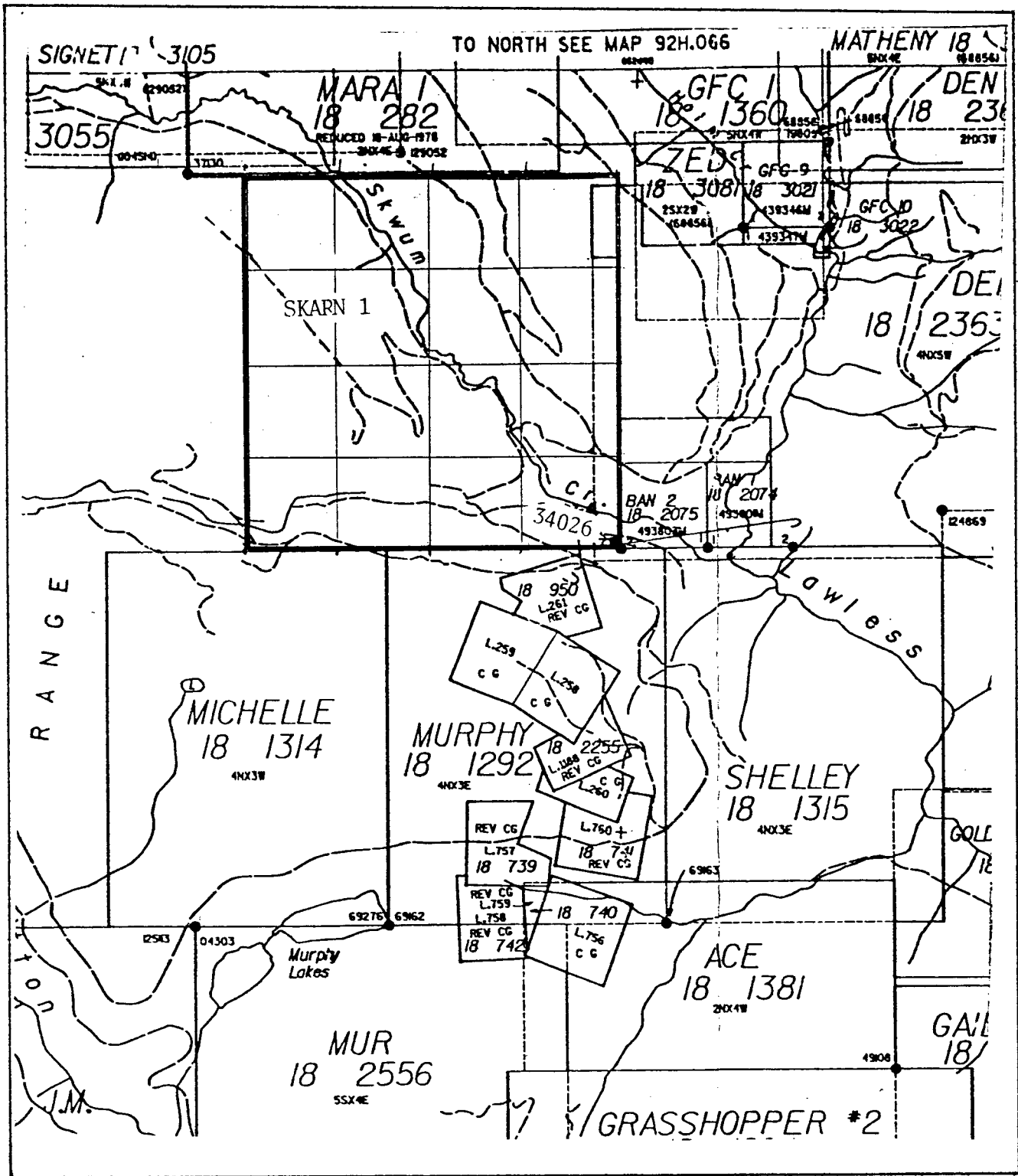
Mineral deposits in the Tulameen area of southwest British Columbia are reported to occur in the Tulameen Ultramafic Complex and contain gold, silver and platinum group elements; or they occur in the adjacent Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks and contain gold, silver, copper lead and zinc.

The Skarn mineral claim is in the western section of the Tulameen district in an area underlain by felsic intrusive rocks and Nicola Group rocks. Mineral occurrences in the Laws Camp area immediately to the south of the claim include gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in skarned limestone of the Nicola Group. Recent publications indicate that the skarn mineralization also contains appreciable Platinum.

Considerable geotechnical work has been completed in the Skarn claim area however the geology of the mineral occurrences is poorly understood. The author staked the Skarn mineral claim in 1989 with the view to re-evaluating the economic potential. As a first step, a reconnaissance geological program was undertaken in May, 1990. The results of this work are discussed in this report and compiled onto a 1:5,000 scale map accompanying the report.

PROPERTY

The property comprises the 16 unit Skarn^{#1} mineral claim staked and recorded in the Similkameen Mining Division. The claim's record is 3370 and the anniversary is June 1, 1990.



CLAIM MAP

SKARN MINERAL CLAIM.

MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE 92H.056

MAY/90

FIGURE 2

LOCATION AND ACCESS

2

The Skarn claim is located in the Skwum Creek valley approximately 11 air kilometres northwest of the village of Tulameen in southwest British Columbia. Latitude 49 35'N; Longitude 120 55"W; NTS 92H/10W.

The terrain is moderate and elevations range from about 1,220 to 1,675 metres above sea level. Much of the area has been clear-cut logged, and a network of logging roads provide either pedestrian or four-wheel drive access.

Approximately 40 kilometres of all weather road connects the Coquihalla highway to Tulameen. Access to the property is either by the Lawless Creek road running about 19 kilometres northwest from Tulameen to Skwum Creek or, from a point on the Coquihalla Highway about five km. north of the toll booth and running southeasterly to Skwum Creek a similar distance.

HISTORY

Up to 1979, approximately 38,000 ounces of placer gold are reported to have been recovered from the Tulameen River and it's tributaries. It is unknown how much of the gold originated from the Skwum Creek area, however, small scale placer mining equipment remains at Skwum Creek near it's confluence with Lawless Creek.

In 1916, 20 tons of ore containing 29 ounces of gold, 466 ounces of silver and 868 pounds of copper were shipped from the St George claim in Laws camp. This prospect is part of a large mineralized area immediately south of the Skarn claim that has been subjected to intermittent exploration since that time.

In 1973, Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. carried out geological and geochemical surveys, and drilled two holes on a copper mineralized quartz vein stockwork related to porphyry intrusions to the north of the Skarn Claim. In the same year, El Paso Minerals carried out a limited geological survey, and a geochemical survey for Mo. Cu. Zn. and Ag on part of the ground now covered by the Skarn Claim.

In 1981, JMT services drilled 5 percussion holes in the Skwum Creek valley in an area believed to be immediately east of the Skarn Claim. Three of the five holes reached bedrock and revealed sericitic and clay altered quartz monzonite mineralized with 2% to 5% pyrite.

WORK PROGRAM

Between May 16 and 20, 1990, the author assisted by D.J. Lisle made geological traverses along claim boundaries of the Skarn claim. Intermediate lines were also run north from the south claim boundary at 1000 W for 1 Km.; and at 1500 W for 0.80Km. These lines were flagged and marked at 50 metre intervals. Extended traverses at the higher elevations particularly on the north facing slopes were not completed due to snow conditions.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Tulameen area is near the western margin of Quesnellia Terrane and is underlain mainly by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the upper Triassic Nicola Group. To the southwest, the terrane is bounded by the Eagle Granodiorite, an early to mid Cretaceous unit of the Mount Lytton Batholith.

Near Tulameen, the Nicola Group is intruded by middle Jurassic ? ultramafic rocks of the Tulameen complex. The Tulameen complex comprises a number of crudely concentric phases from a core of dunite to outer layers of gabbro and syenodiorite. The complex trends north northwest with a regional foliation parallel to the granodiorite contact, and is of considerable economic interest due to contained platinum and related precious metal mineralization.

Between the Tulameen River and Skwum Creek, the ultramafic complex is truncated by northeasterly trending faults. These structures are likely younger as they appear to also displace the Eagle Granodiorite to the northeast.

Nicola Group rocks in the area are reported to include black, thinly laminated argillite; green and brown tuffaceous siltstone; lapilli tuff; dark grey-green aphyric to plagioclase phyric pyroxene andesite and hornblende dacite flows; rare aphanitic rhyolite; chert, chert breccia and dark grey limestone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping has identified several distinct geologic units within the claims. These are briefly described as follows.

1) ANDESITE-DACITE

Flows of andesitic ? to dacitic composition appear to be widespread in the eastern sections of the claim. The rocks show a wide variation in colour from pale grey to dark grey-green.

Near the northeast section of the claims outcrops of hornblende dacite are evident. Near the claims southerly boundary the rocks are commonly dark grey-green, highly foliated and locally chloritic and retain a crude dioritic texture. Outcrops in places appear to be tuffaceous and may contain 1% to 2% pyrite. Near certain intrusions they may be highly pyritized and altered by quartz, epidote and chlorite.

2) TUFF

Thin bedded andesitic ? tuff occurs along the southeast claim boundary and may in part be intercalated with flow units. The bedding trends northwest and dips from 20 to 30 degrees to the southwest. Near the southeast corner of the claims, the tuffs are limonitic and contain 3% to 4% fracture controlled pyrite.

3 LIMESTONE

A poorly defined limestone unit is present near the south boundary of the claim some 1100 to 1300 metres west of the claim's Legal Corner Post. The limestone is medium-grained and locally dolomitic. It is commonly pale grey but varies to pink and in places is well banded with dark greenish grey layers. The apparent trend of the unit is north northwest. Skarn is locally developed and the limestone is in places mineralized with 1% to 2% pyrite.

A) ULTRAMAFICS

Clinopyroxene-rich shoshonitic lavas related to upper Triassic subduction are reported to be present in the Nicola Group rocks. These rocks are possibly comagmatic with the ultramafic and alkalic mafic rocks of the Tulameen complex.

Near 1400W on the south claim line, narrow (+ 1.0 metre) ultramafic dykes ? are present in the Eagle Granodiorite and are highly sheared and foliated trending north northwest. Similar rocks form a poorly defined zone near 750N from 1000W to 1200W. In less sheared sections of this zone, coarse pyroxene crystals up to 1 cm. in diameter locally comprise 5% of the rock, and are set in a crystalline matrix of chloritic pyroxene, mica and hornblende (?).

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

4) GRANITE

A small 10x20 metre zone of fine-grained graphic textured granite is exposed in a road cut near 800N-1225W. The intrusion is buff to pink coloured, possibly altered by secondary potash feldspar, and contains about 25% quartz and minor coarse muscovite. The intrusion is marked by quartz veining and traces of pyrite.

Two types of feldspar porphyry are present within the claims.

5A) FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

A large zone of feldspar porphyry is exposed in a road cut near 1000N and 1000W. The rock contains 10% to 15% orthoclase ? crystals 1 to 5 mm in diameter in a grey siliceous matrix that contains fine hornblende and augite and very fine grained magnetite and traces of pyrite. It is possible that this unit is similar to coarse grained porphyritic flows with sub trachytic textures that are also reported to be present in the Nicola Group rocks.

5B) FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

Feldspar Porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry occur in a highly gossaned area near the south claim boundary about 700 metres west of the claim's legal corner post. The porphyry contains up to 10% (2-4mm) feldspar crystals, 1% to 3% quartz eyes, 2% to 5% chloritized biotite and hornblende, and 3% to +5% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and magnetite. The porphyry and the adjacent rocks are locally marked by very strong quartz veining.

6) EAGLE GRANODIORITE

The Eagle Granodiorite is a medium to coarse-grained quartz and biotite-rich unit that underlies much of the western claim area. The granodiorite is commonly highly foliated or gneissic along the regional trend, and in places is intruded by narrow aplitic phases

MINERALIZATION

The strongest mineralization noted on the property is near the south claim boundary to the east of the limestone unit. Skarn-type alteration (quartz + epidote + garnet ?) with pyrite and minor chalcopyrite , or strong silicification with the same sulphides may relate to a common source in the porphyry. Skarn-type alteration and mineralization is also evident in and near the limestone however no massive layers of mineralization of the type encountered in the Law's Camp to the south have been noted.

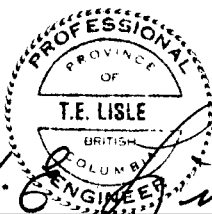
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The presence of altered mineralized quartz monzonite in Skwum Creek east of the Skarn claim, and the association of mineralization to porphyries to the northwest and south of the Skarn claim indicates that much of the mineralization in the area may be related to a large porphyry system developed along the east side of the Eagle Granodiorite.

Excpt for the drilling in Skwum Creek valley, it would appear that much of the exploration focus has been directed to copper mineralization, or secondarily to molybdenum, silver, lead, zinc and gold.

Future exploration of the Skarn claim should initially concentrate on detailed prospecting and mapping of the belt of rocks lying along the east margin of the Eagle Granodiorite. Attempts should be made to correlate previous exploration data to the geology as a basis for further evaluations.

May 28, 1990



T.E. Lisle

 T.E. Lisle, P. Eng.

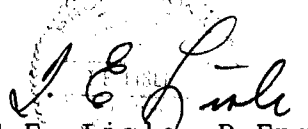
APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Thomas E. Lisle of 145 West Rockland Road, in the District of North Vancouver declare:

- 1) That I am a geologist with residence at the above address.
- 2) That I hold a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of British Columbia, and have practised my profession for over 25 years mainly in British Columbia.
- 3) That I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada, and the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia
- 4) That with the assistance of D.J.Lisle, carried out the work described in this report on the dates stated.

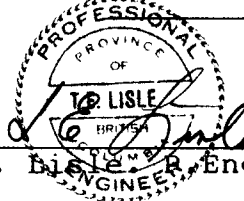
May 28, 1990

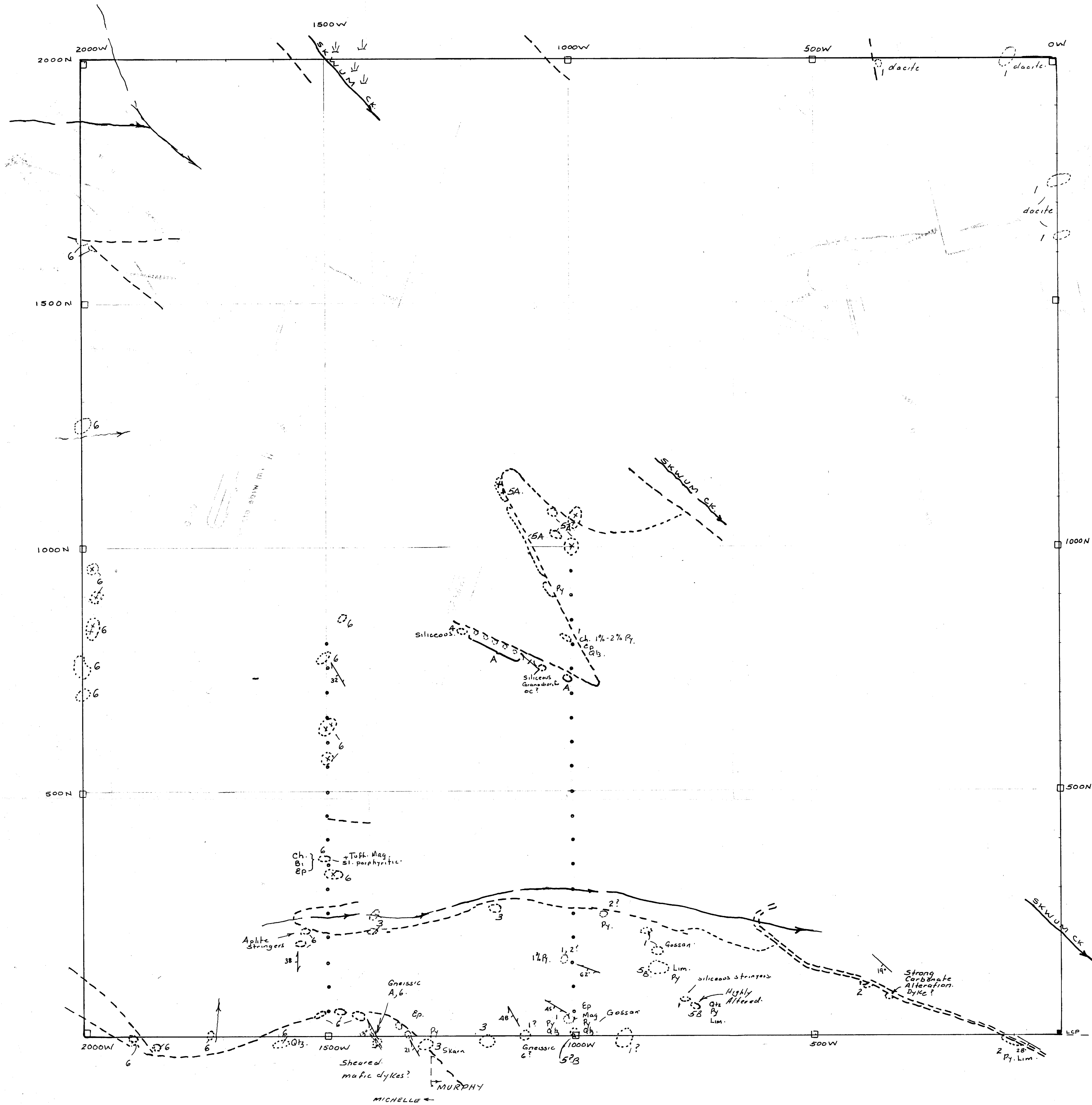

T.E. Lisle, P.Eng.

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Wages:	T.E. Lisle May 16 to 20, 1990	\$1,200.00
	D.J. Lisle, " " " " , "	240.00
Transportation:		
	Truck. 4 at \$50.00	200.00
	Fuel .	96.00
	Highway Toll	10.00
Misc. Supplies:		
	Camp Fuel.	6.35
	Groceries.	83.62
	Field supplies.	25.00
Report and Reproduction.		300.00
		<u>\$2,160.97</u>


T.E. Lisle, Eng.



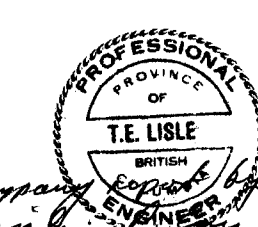
- LEGEND**
- 6 EAGLE GRANODIORITE
 - 5 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY + BIOTITE
 - 4 GRANITE
 - 3 LIMESTONE
 - 2 TUFF
 - 1 ANDESITE, DACITE,
 - A ULTRAMAFICS?
- 20 Bedding.
 20 Foliation.
 20 Shear
- Py. — Pyrite. MAG. — Magnetite.
 Lim. — Limonite. Qtz. — Quartz.
 K. Spar — Potassic Feldspar
 Ep. — Epidote
 Ch. — Chlorite.
 Bi. — Biotite
- ~~~~~ Creek.
 ===== Main Road
 - - - - - Logging Road (condition variable)
 ○ Outcrop.
 ⊗ Angular Float.
 □ Claim Post.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

20,053

T.E. LISLE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
 SKARN CLAIM,
 SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION
 GEOLOGY OUTCROP

Scale 1:5,000 MAY, 1990



In accordance with the
 Professional Engineers Act