GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

MAK SICCAR PROPERTY

for

MOUNT KOBAU MINING LTD.

OSOYOOS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Osoyoos Mining Division

N.T.S. 82E/4E

Latitude 49°06'N Longitude 119°40'W

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and

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May, 1990

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SUMMARY

The Mak Siccar property of Mount Kobau Mining Ltd. hosts gold bearing quartz veins (values to 6.957 oz/t Au) developed within easterly trending, moderate to steep dipping shear/alteration zones (values to 2910 ppb Au). These altered structures cut Kobau Group metavolcanics and Jurassic-Cretaceous intrusives. Similarities exist between the Mak Siccar style of mineralization and that associated with the Fairview Camp, which has produced over 500,000 tons grading 0.122 oz/t Au and 1.415 oz/t Ag. Oliver Gold Corporation and Highland Valley Resources have conducted aggressive exploration programs in this camp.

The 1990 orientation surveys have indicated that significant gold values are associated with the Manery Creek structure marginal to the metavolcanic - intrusive contact. Good potential exists for extending the gold bearing zones along strike and for locating other precious metal structures elsewhere on the property.

Results of the soil geochemical/geophysical surveys suggest close spaced soil/talus sampling coupled with magnetometer and to a lesser degree VLF/EM techniques may be useful in tracing and/or detecting mineralized zones. Reconnaissance and detailed mapping and sampling will also be necessary in order to gain an understanding of the structural controls on the mineralization. Trenching, drilling and possibly underground sampling will be required in order to ascertain the dimensions, grade and continuity of mineralized zones.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mount Kobau Mining Ltd., Azimuth Geological Incorporated conducted orientation geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys on the Mak Siccar property.

The claims are located to the northwest of Osoyoos, south-central British Columbia (Figure 1), an area noted for high grade precious metal veins developed within late Paleozoic - early Mesozoic greenstone assemblages cut by Jurassic to Cretaceous intrusives. Past producers in the area include the Lakeview-Dividend Mine, the Fairview camps and the Dankoe Mine. Several other precious metal bearing shear/vein systems have received minor attention.

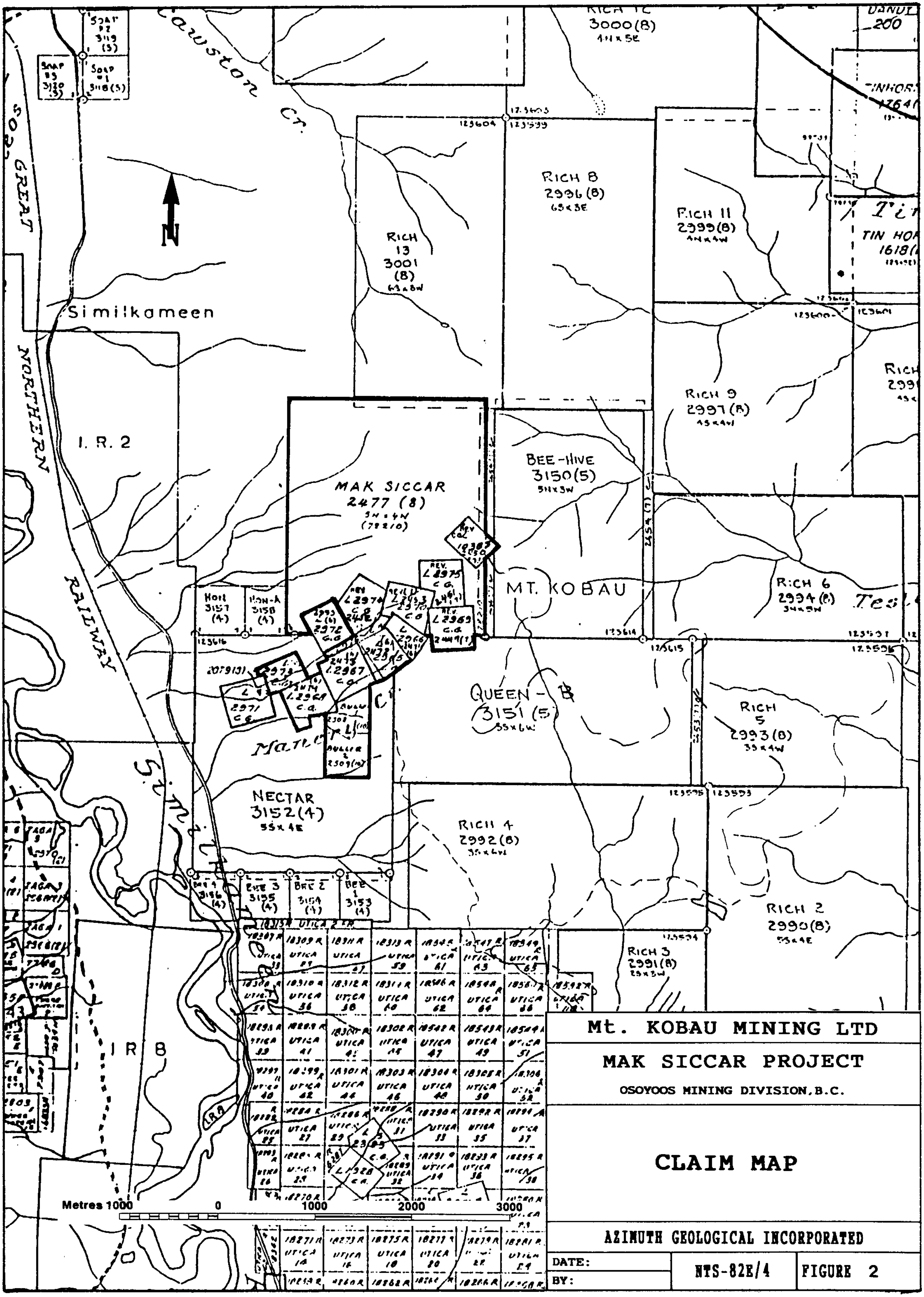
The current program was designed to test the effectiveness of various geochemical and geophysical techniques for detecting and tracing known and unknown zones of precious metal mineralization. The report is based upon the results of these surveys and upon previously collected technical data.

Property

The Mak Siccar property consists of one 20 unit mineral claim and twelve reverted Crown-grants (Figure 2). One of these Crown-grants, the Buller (L. 2965) includes the Eclipse Fraction (L. 2976). These are summarized in Table 1. Mount Kobau Mining Ltd. has 100% beneficial interest in all of the claim units listed in Table 1.

0 100 200 300 km

Mt. KOBAU MINING LTD			
AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED			
LOCATION MAP			
DATE 1989.	SCALE 1: 7 500 000	NTS	DRWG NO. 1



Mt. KOBAU MINING LTD
MAK SICCAR PROJECT
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B.C.
CLAIM MAP
AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED
DATE:
BY:
NTS-82E/4
FIGURE 2
Metres 1000
0
1000
2000
3000
N
Similkameen
I. R. 2
I R 8
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
MAK SICCAR
2477 (8)
RICH 13
3001
(8)
RICH 8
2996 (8)
RICH 11
2999 (8)
RICH 9
2997 (8)
BEE-HIVE
3150 (5)
MT. KOBAU
RICH 6
2994 (8)
QUEEN - B
3151 (5)
RICH 5
2993 (8)
NECTAR
3152 (4)
RICH 4
2992 (8)
RICH 2
2990 (8)
RICH 3
2991 (8)
3000 (8)
TIN HOR

TABLE 1

Claim	Record #	Units	Expiry[1]
Iowa (L.2973)	2428	13.31 ha.	May 29, 1991
Crown (L.2969)	2449	20.90 ha.	July 4, 1991
Apex (L.1038)	2450	15.18 ha.	July 4, 1991
French (L.2975)	2451	18.52 ha.	July 4, 1991
Ellen (L.2974)	2452	20.03 ha.	July 4, 1991
Otter (L.2970)	2453	17.35 ha.	July 4, 1991
Bobbs (L.2966)	2471	10.77 ha.	June 25, 1991
Buller (L.2965)	2472	14.60 ha.	June 25, 1991
Eclipse Fr. (L.2976)	2472	5.33 ha.	June 25, 1991
Kitchener (L.2967)	2473	20.90 ha.	June 25, 1991
Strathcona (L. 2968)	2474	47.08 ha.	June 25, 1991
Mak Siccar	2477	20 units	Aug. 15, 1991
Buller 1	2508	1 unit	Oct. 9, 1991
Buller 2	2509	1 unit	Oct. 9, 1991

1) Assuming acceptance of current work.

Location, Access and Physiography

The Mak Siccar property is located in the Osoyoos Mining Division, approximately 18km northwest of Osoyoos, B.C. and 15km southeast of Keremeos, B.C. (Figure 1). Mount Kobau, the formerly proposed site of an astronomical observatory, lies along the eastern margin of the Mak Siccar 20 unit mineral claim.

Access is facilitated by a series of ranching roads from highway 3 and from the Mount Kobau summit road which exits highway 3 at Richter Summit, 13 km west of Osoyoos. Access from Highway 3 via the Elkink ranch can be obtained with permission from the owner, A. Elkink. A pack trail, exiting Highway 3 at the Similkameen vineyards 16km south of Keremeos, was previously used to service the adits developed along the main showing on the Buller claim.

Elevations on the property range from 700m to 1874m atop Mount Kobau. Much of the claim group is dominated by gently rolling ranchland; however the western portion of the property defines a steep west facing slope cut by east-west trending ravines that funnel seasonal runoff into the Similkameen watershed. The main showings and adits are located along Manery Creek, one of the more pronounced ravines.

Vegetation is sparse and is dominated by open pine forests and grasslands with sagebrush. Water is not abundant, as most creeks flow only during spring runoff. Several small lakes lie within the property boundaries, but local ranchers rely upon these water supplies throughout the summer and fall. This would limit the availability of water for drilling or for underground development. It may be necessary and expensive to use water-trucks for more advanced exploration programs.

HISTORY

Crown granted mineral claims were originally staked between 1900 and 1904. The 1905 Ministry of Mines Annual Report is the first written documentation of work conducted on the property. At this time the Eclipse Mining and Milling Company sunk an 80' winze on the Buller claim, which returned good grade ore for almost the entire length. On the Apex claim a 25' tunnel encountered a 4'-5' wide solid body of mineralized quartz with good gold values. Work continued until 1927, during which time 10 tons of very rich ore were shipped.

The Tiger Gold Syndicate worked the claims until 1933. Mak Siccar Gold Mines Ltd. held the ground from 1933 to 1939, during which time a 200 ton shipment of ore reportedly returned 128 oz gold and 63 oz silver.

In 1933, work was concentrated on the Buller claim (present site of the Upper and Lower adits?). At the entrance to the No. 2 level (4100' level - Middle Adit?), a 1' wide sample taken on the footwall side of a 4' quartz lead reportedly returned 8.4 oz/t Au and 4.8 oz/t Ag. In addition, a crosscut driven to the west cut a narrow stringer zone which assayed 4.70 oz/t Au and carried 15.7% Cu. A 4.5' wide ore shoot in the No. 1 level (4200' level - Upper Adit?) gave assays of 1.66 oz/t Au and 0.84 oz/t Ag and in 1934 it was reported that a 2 ton shipment from this shoot returned 1.83 oz/t Au and 1 oz/t Ag.

In 1933-1934 the 3750' level adit (Lower Adit) was driven 700'. In 1934-1935 drifting continued on the 3750' level and 3700' sub-level. A raise was driven up 112' from the 3750' level and a winze was sunk to connect the 3750' level with the 3700' level.

A cross sectional sketch drawn by a J. Krupa (1931-1939?) depicted the 3700' sub-level as an adit coming to surface with dump material evident at its portal. This adit may currently be buried by the 3750' level dump, although a small dump exists 70 meters northwest of the Lower Adit. The sketch also depicts a small cut above the Upper Adit, which reportedly returned 4.70 oz/t Au. An arrow points to the Apex "Glory Hole" as being an undetermined distance above the upper cut.

Between 1950 and 1986, the area was designated a military reserve and plans were in effect to construct an observatory atop Mount Kobau. These plans were cancelled when the observatory site was changed to Hawaii. The area was re-opened for staking in 1986.

In 1986, Shangri-La Minerals Limited (Di Spirito et al., 1987) conducted wide spaced geophysical and geochemical surveys and completed limited geological mapping on behalf of Chelik Resources Inc. Further work was recommended from these surveys.

In 1990 the property was acquired by Mount Kobau Mining Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Mak Siccar property lies within the Intermontane tectonic belt (Armstrong, 1988) and is underlain by polydeformed, regionally metamorphosed rocks of the Kobau Group and by Jurassic to Mid Cretaceous intrusives. The Kobau Group is areally restricted by the Similkameen River on the west and by the Okanagan fault on the east.

The metasedimentary and metavolcanic package that forms the Kobau Group may be roughly time-equivalent to the Permo-Carboniferous Anarchist Group located to the east of the Okanagan Fault (Okulitch, 1969 and 1973) and to the Kruger Schists immediately west of the town of Osoyoos, British Columbia (Cockfield, 1935, Little, 1961 and Meyers, 1988). Intrusives are diorite to granodiorite in composition and have been dated (White et al., 1968 and Sinclair et al., 1984) as Jurassic to Cretaceous in age.

Precious metal mineralization has been documented throughout the Kobau Group. Of particular note are the Fairview Camp, Lakeview-Dividend Mine and Dankoe Mine.

The Fairview Camp hosts three major deposits, the Fairview, the Stemwinder and the Morning Star, all lying along a 3km northwest trending shear/quartz vein system (Meyers, 1988). Gold and silver mineralization occurs in a deformed system of milky grey and white sulphide-bearing quartz veins. Sulphides include pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The veins are generally conformable with penetrative fabrics developed in the Kobau Group and display evidence of early ductile and late brittle deformation. Major segments of the vein system have been dissected and juxtaposed by faulting. Ore-bearing quartz veins may also have been tectonically thickened by folding. The three deposits have produced over 520,000 tons of ore averaging 0.122 oz/t Au and 1.415 oz/t Ag. Since 1986, Oliver Gold Corporation and Highland Valley Resources have independently carried out aggressive exploration programs on the Fairview and Stemwinder mines.

The Lakeview-Dividend Mine is a Cu-Au skarn that was worked in the early 1900's and in the 1930's (Carpenter and Crowe, 1988). Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite locally replacing a northwest trending altered limestone lens within the Kruger Schists. The mine reportedly produced over 99,000 tons of ore averaging 0.19 oz/t Au.

The Dankoe (Horn Silver) Mine consists of flat-lying quartz veins oriented east-west, sub-parallel to shearing. These veins cut Kruger intrusives and host pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite and lesser native silver, argentite, pyrargyrite and silver halides. Intermittent operation between 1915 and 1984 produced 430,000 tons of ore averaging 0.023 oz/t Au and 8.63 oz/t Ag.

WORK PROGRAM

The 1990 work program on the Mak Siccar property consisted of orientation geophysical and geochemical surveys and limited geological mapping conducted between April 24, 1990 and May 10, 1990. A total of 1695m of grid and 475m of base line were established over the Manery Creek precious metal bearing shear/vein system. Magnetometer and VLF/EM surveys were conducted along these lines. A total of 41 soil/talus samples and 16 rock samples were collected.

A geophysical and geochemical program was conducted in 1988 across this same structure (Di Spirito, 1988). After a review of this work however, it was felt that most of the data was inconclusive, possibly because the various surveys were too widely spaced (25 x 50m) to define the existing targets. In tracing narrow (<10m) shear/vein systems, closely spaced (5-12.5m) readings are required.

The mineralization developed along Manery Creek was selected for these orientation surveys because the shear/quartz vein system is well defined in 3 adits at various elevations. Results of a close spaced survey over this zone would hopefully generate geophysical and geochemical signatures that would aid in following known shear/vein systems and in detecting as yet undiscovered zones.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Manery Creek valley hosts Kobau Group greenstones and Jurassic - Cretaceous intrusives. The greenstones predominate at the higher elevations (above the Middle Adit) while the intrusives occupy the lower portion of the ravine (Figure 3). It has not been documented as to whether the distribution of the metavolcanics reflects a roof pendant or simply an irregular contact relationship with the surrounding intrusives.

The Kobau greenstones comprise andesitic volcanics and well bedded tuffs metamorphosed to greenschist facies. Chlorite is ubiquitous, but increases marginal to the main shear/vein system where chlorite-sericite schists are locally developed.

Diorite and lesser quartz-diorite are the most common intrusive rocks. More felsic compositions (aplite) have been noted in dykes cutting the Kobau Group greenstones.

The Manery Creek valley is a steeply incised east-northeast trending valley and has been interpreted to represent the surface expression of an underlying shear system. Structural measurements of veins and shear zones suggest the system may have a more northeasterly (30^{o} - 45^{o}) orientation than previously suspected.

Veins are often developed sub-parallel to the regional foliation within the Kobau greenstones and to the shear foliation in the intrusives. Other cross-cutting orientations have also been noted. Tight folds developed within the Kobau tuffs display a moderate northwest plunge. This linear feature may be significant with respect to any plunge control to the mineralized zones. More detailed mapping is required.

The shear/vein system cuts both the intrusives and volcanics. Previous sampling appears to illustrate that the most significant gold values occur marginal to the intrusive/volcanic contact (Middle and Upper Adits). Rock sampling conducted during the current survey also reflects this contact relationship. Values as high as 6.957 oz/t Au (90MS-004 - location on Figure 3) were obtained from quartz veins cutting the greenstones immediately above the Upper Adit (Table 2). Sheared volcanics in this area returned up to 2910 ppb Au (90MS-002). Significant values were returned from the area of the Lower Adit (90MS-012 - 3540 ppb Au), but this sample is associated with a sliver of volcanics within the intrusives.

The adits along Manery Creek extend over a vertical distance of 150m and a horizontal distance of 230m. It is yet to be determined if all the adits are developed along the same vein/shear. The Manery Creek valley has an overall orientation of 060°, while individual veins and shears have a more northeasterly trend (030°). This could be indicative of the existence of three or more shear/vein systems developed in a en-echelon fashion along the Manery Creek structure.

Only the Upper Adit was entered, due to caving and unsafe conditions in the Middle and Lower Adits, however outcrops in the immediate area of all the adits were examined. Detailed sampling and mapping of any of the adits was not attempted.

At the Upper Adit portal two significant quartz veins are developed within a chlorite +/- pyrite schist (returned 810 ppb Au - 90UA-001). The vein on the immediate northwest side of the portal is up to 1.0m in thickness, but is lensoidal in nature. It has an overall orientation of 172°/35°W. A larger vein (to 1.5m) occurs above and to the southeast of the portal and trends 035°/44°E. Smaller veins inside the portal entrance are oriented 100°/45°S (sample 90UA-002 returned 9060 ppb Au). This vein is cut by a 10cm gouge/breccia zone at 230°/75°NW. Up to 20cm of normal displacement was noted along this zone.

The main shear within the Upper Adit is oriented 210°/65°NW. Lensoidal quartz veins are developed within a strong shear/gouge zone cutting metavolcanics. One grab sample reportedly returned 13800 ppb Au (Di Spirito _et al._, 1988).

This shear is not readily identifiable on surface. A carbonate altered shear with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite located above the Upper Adit portal may reflect the surface expression of this structure. This shear returned 2910 ppb Au (90MS-002) and chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein material from nearby returned 6.957 oz/t Au (90MS-004) and 5110 ppb Au (90MS-001).

Table 2

Rock Sample Descriptions

Sample	Location	Description	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Ag ppm
90UA-001	Upper Adit	chlorite schist cut by thin (1-2mm) pyrite stringers; epidote, quartz and minor carbonate veining, pyrite to 3%	810	77	0.4
90UA-002	Upper Adit	0.5m wide, crudely banded quartz vein, 1% crystalline pyrite in patches, minor chlorite	9060	116	1.8
90LA-001	Lower Adit	quartz vein ($222^{O}/77^{O}$NW) with chloritic seams and patches of pyrite to 1-2%	490	8	0.3
90MS-001	L3+00E 0+15N	irregular quartz vein trending 020^{O}/ steep, varies from 20cm to 1m+ in width, carbonate seams and lenses, lesser chlorite and sericite locally associated with sporadic chalcopyrite stringers, malachite staining	5110	22728	9.9
90MS-002	L3+00E 0+07N	composite grab, bull white quartz veining and carbonate veining in a chlorite, carbonate altered shear, fine to medium grained pyrite as disseminations to 1%	2910	154	1.5

Sample	Location	Description	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Ag ppm
90MS-003	L2+90E 0+45S	chloritized and sericitized diorite, 1-2% disseminated pyrite, minor quartz veining	9	106	0.1
90MS-004	L2+80E 0+15N	quartz vein with minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite (?), same vein system as 90MS-001 (?) but 10m to the south	231500 6.957 oz/t (metallics)	282	86.4
90MS-005	L2+50E 0+05N	rust weathering, bull quartz vein limonitic fractures, chloritic lenses with up to 1% disseminated pyrite	1780	142	1.4
90MS-006	L2+50E 0+05N	as above with chloritized volcanics	2510	48	1.5
90MS-007	L2+25E 0+10N (Middle Adit)	1.1m chip, sheared intrusive with minor quartz veining, minor sericite	230	21	0.4
90MS-008	L0+50E 0+80N	quartz float near buried adit (?), rust weathering, disseminated pyrite to 5% often associated with chloritic patches	4360	1773	2.9
90MS-009	L0+50E 0+80N	quartz float near buried adit (?), rust weathering, vuggy quartz vein material, no visible sulphides, minor sericite	590	30	0.2

Sample	Location	Description	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Ag ppm
90MS-010	L0+60E 0+90N	20cm vuggy quartz vein, rust weathering, orientation 033°/63°E, pods with up to 1% pyrite	210	32	0.2
90MS-011	L0+60E 0+90N	argillically altered intrusive along footwall of vein (90MS-010), minor epidote, no visible sulphide	26	34	0.2
90MS-012	L0+75E 0+20N	bull white quartz vein within rusty volcanics, local pyrite in pods marginal to volcanic contact	3540	17	1.6
90MS-013	L2+90E 0+10N	float, bull white quartz vein with malachite staining and chalcopyrite patches to 1-2%	0.083 oz/t Au (metallics)		

The Middle Adit was driven along a 1.1m+ thick shear trending 200°/63°W. A 1 - 2m bull quartz vein is developed on the hangingwall side of this shear. Chip sampling (90MS-007) across this structure returned only 230 ppb Au. Gossanous quartz veining cutting volcanics above the Middle Adit portal returned 1780 ppb Au and 2510 ppb Au (samples 90MS-005 and 006).

The Lower Adit hosts quartz veins within intrusive. The vein exposed at the portal is oriented 222°/77°NW and returned 490 ppb Au (90LA-001). A rusty weathering pyrite-bearing quartz vein within volcanics, located above the Lower Adit portal, yielded 3540 ppb Au (90MS-012).

A small dump was located 70m northwest of the Lower Adit portal. Some timbers were noted but no adit or shaft was discovered. Rusty quartz material collected from this dump returned 4360 ppb Au (90MS-008) and 590 ppb Au (90MS-009). Approximately 15m north of this dump a small cut reveals a southeast dipping (033°/63°SE), 20cm quartz vein cutting intrusive. A thin (1-5cm) zone of argillic alteration was noted along the footwall side of the vein. The vein and the alteration zone returned only low gold values (210 and 26 ppb Au respectively - samples 90MS-010 and 011).

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

In the areas of the Upper, Middle and Lower Adits a total of 41 soil/talus samples were collected every 5m to test the geochemical response across narrow shear/vein structures. Dump material was avoided. Soils were collected from the B horizon or, where this was not possible, talus fines were obtained. All samples were taken from a depth of 15cm to 35cm.

Results of this survey (Figure 4) suggest that both soils and talus material yield highly anomalous results in gold and copper. Spotty silver and arsenic values were noted (see Appendix 111) but these elements were not plotted. Values as high as 4930 ppb Au and 4990 ppb Au were obtained immediately above the Upper and Middle adits respectively. A 2980 ppb Au value was obtained from soils collected immediately above the Lower Adit. Samples collected marginal to these high values were also strongly elevated.

A test line above the dump material located 70m north of the Lower Adit returned only one highly elevated value (420 ppb Au). All samples collected along this test line were anomalous, but the values are an order of magnitude less than the anomalies associated with the main adits.

The results of this survey suggest that this technique would be useful in defining and tracing mineralized structures elsewhere on the property. The width of the anomalous areas also suggests a wider spacing (10 -12.5m) may be sufficient to test for these zones.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Magnetometer Survey

Total magnetic field readings were taken at five meter intervals along the established survey lines. The survey was conducted using a Geometrics G-816 proton magnetometer with a reported accuracy of +/- 1 gamma. Readings were later corrected for diurnal drift, which was tracked by taking repeated readings at a designated "base" station. Maximum recorded daily variation was in the order of 35 gammas.

Magnetic relief over the surveyed area varies from 55,950 gammas to 57,657 gammas (Figure 5). Contoured magnetic data can be divided into two contrasting regions. One region covering the southwest end of the Grid (Lines 0+25E to 1+00E) and the central portion of the northeast end of the grid (Lines 2+00E to 3+00E) is characterized by almost flat magnetic relief with only gradual variations between 56,314 and 56,798 gammas. Comparison with geology (Figure 3) indicates this region of low relief is underlain by diorite/quartz diorite.

The second region is located at the southeast and northwest ends of Lines 2+00E to 3+00E and is characterized by higher relief (56,156 to 57,657 gammas) and by rapid variation in magnetic intensity. This second region appears to be underlain by schistose, metavolcanic rocks.

It was hoped that the detailed magnetic survey would aid in tracing structures associated with mineralized zones. Because of the low magnetic relief associated with the diorite, no structures can be discerned within the intrusive. A weak magnetic low trends north from the Upper Adit and may reflect a structure in this area.

VLF/EM Survey

A detailed VLF/EM survey was conducted over the established grid to evaluate the usefulness of the VLF/EM technique for locating and/or tracing structures. This technique measures secondary electromagnetic fields produced from conductive bodies such as massive sulphides or water saturated, clay-rich shear zones, when subjected to powerful very low frequency radio signals.

Dip angle and quadrature readings were taken at 10m intervals using a Geonics EM-16 instrument. The Seattle VLF transmitter was used because of its orientation approximately along strike (225^{o}) from the presumed northeast trending structures.

Dip angle readings and contoured, Fraser-filtered data are plotted on Figure 6. No strong conductors are evident. A weak to moderate anomaly trending north-south from L3+00E 0+25S to L2+75E 0+55S appears to be spatially associated with the diorite - metavolcanic contact (Figure 3). Weak, erratic anomalies overlying greenstone on the northwest side of the baseline have no obvious source, but may be due to contrasting lithologies or to topographic effects.

Known shears, visible for example in the Upper Adit, do not appear to be conductive and therefore, cannot be recognized by VLF/EM techniques. The non-conductive nature of this and other structures may be due largely to the extremely low groundwater table in this area.

CONCLUSIONS

High grade gold mineralization is associated with quartz veining and shear/alteration zones developed along Manery Creek. Gold values are erratic and quartz veins are discontinuous, but the main shear exposed within the Upper Adit persists along the length of the adit (40m+). Grab samples from quartz veins have returned values to 6.957 oz/t Au. Limited sampling of the shear zones suggest they may also carry significant gold values (to 2910 ppb Au).

The structural controls on the mineralization are not well understood. The Manery Creek valley trends 060°, while individual shears and quartz veins trend more northeasterly (030° - 045°), possibly reflecting an en-echelon series of veins/shears developed along the more regional (?) Manery Creek Structure.

The highest grade gold values are spatially associated with the metavolcanic/intrusive contact, even though the shear cuts both rock units. This may be an important guide for future exploration.

Orientation soil geochemical and geophysical surveys suggest these techniques may be of varying usefulness in tracing and exploring for mineralized structures. Soil/talus sampling returned highly anomalous Au and associated Cu values in the vicinity of the existing adits. The width and strength of the signatures suggest a 10 to 12.5m sample spacing would be useful in delineating existing structures and exploring for other mineralized zones. The magnetometer survey may be of limited use in defining and tracing structures as a weak magnetic low in the vicinity of the Upper Adit appears coincident with an observed structure. The survey also appears useful for defining the important intrusive/metavolcanic contact. The VLF/EM survey appears to have had limited success, possibly due to the extremely low ground water table causing poor conductivity in the area of the adits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

High grade gold values associated with quartz veins hosted within more extensive gold bearing shear/alteration zones suggest the Mak Siccar property has similarities to the Fairview Camp located 9km to the north. Further work on the property is highly recommended.

The erratic nature of the high grade gold values and a poor understanding of the structural controls on the mineralization indicate detailed geological and structural mapping, combined with detailed sampling of all shears and/or veins, should be undertaken. Reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and sampling throughout the property should be conducted in conjunction with an air photo study to identify other structurally and/or geologically favoured zones. In particular the Manery Creek structure should be evaluated along strike and the Mak Siccar Creek should be examined. A concerted attempt should also be made in locating the Apex "Glory Hole" and workings on or near the I.X.L. Crown-grant.

Soil/talus sampling at 10 - 12.5m spacings should be combined with a close-spaced magnetometer survey to test extensions of the Manery Creek structure and any targets outlined in the reconnaissance mapping program. Although the VLF/EM survey was of limited usefulness in the current program, other mineralized structures may be more responsive to this low cost technique.

After evaluation of the Manery Creek structure, a climbing back-hoe may be useful in exposing and evaluating the lower grade gold bearing shear and associated higher grade veins. This may not be feasible above the Middle Adit due to topographic conditions.

Contingent upon the successful results being obtained in the previously outlined programs, diamond drilling is recommended to test the continuity and grade of the gold bearing structures.

Water will be a problem during most of the year and water trucks may be necessary to carry out certain exploration programs.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Robert M. Cann, of 1260 Silverwood Crescent, North Vancouver, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with offices at 205 - 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am Vice-President and Secretary of Azimuth Geological Incorporated

3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with the following Degrees:

   Bachelor of Science (Honours Geology), 1976
   Master of Science (Geology), 1979

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

5. I am a Fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada.

6. The foregoing report is based upon:

   a) A study of available company and government reports.

   b) My personal knowledge of the area resulting from programmes carried out on the property in April and May, 1990.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1990, in the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia.

Robert M. Cann

CERTIFICATE

I, GREGORY G. CROWE, of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1) I am a consulting geologist with offices at 205 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

2) I hold a degree of Master of Science in Geology from the University of Calgary, November, 1091 and a Bachelor of Science in Geology from Carleton University in Ottawa, June, 1977.

3) I am a member of the Association fo Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

4) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5) I have been employed in my profession for the past 15 years.

6) This report is based upon field surveys conducted by me, between April 24, 1990 and May 10, 1990 and previous operators' technical reports.

Dated on this 18th day of June, 1990 at Vancouver, B.C.

Gregory G. Crowe, M.Sc.,P.Geol.
Consulting Geologist

APPENDIX I

COSTS INCURRED

COSTS INCURRED

G. Crowe (geologist)	8 @ 350/day		$ 2,800.00
R. Cann (geologist/tech)	8 @ 225/day		1,800.00
Meals/Accomodation	18 @ 50/day		900.00
Supplies/Fuel			350.00
Magnetometer/VLF rental	6 @ 60/day		360.00
Truck Rental	9 @ 65/day		585.00
Geochemistry			
Soils	41 @ 8.60/sample		352.60
Rocks	15 @ 10.75/sample		161.25
Rocks	2 @ 19.00/sample		38.00
Drafting/Reproductions			245.00
Report			800.00
		Total	**$ 8,391.85**

APPENDIX II

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Azimuth Geological PROJECT 9002 FILE # 90-1421

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
90LA-001	9	8	5	23	.3	7	14	2584	2.49	3	5	ND	3	340	.2	2	2	16	13.93	.072	2	5	.67	58	.01	2	.85	.01	.07	1	490
90MS-001	24	22728✓	2	64	9.9	15	11	821	4.63	6	5	ND	1	64	1.4	2	3	44	3.19	.003	2	4	1.56	35	.01	5	1.53	.01	.03	1	5110
90MS-002	8	154	5	80	1.5	19	21	1612	4.71	9	5	2	1	148	.5	2	2	93	10.12	.045	2	30	2.24	36	.01	4	2.76	.01	.04	1	2910
90MS-003	3	106	2	84	.1	17	13	798	3.35	6	5	ND	2	27	.2	2	2	23	1.61	.075	7	16	1.29	80	.04	2	1.92	.01	.10	1	9
90MS-004	15	282	8	22	86.4 ✓	12	10	382	6.66	6	5	200	1	18	.2	2	73	12	1.01	.023	2	13	.60	19	.01	7	.53	.01	.03	2	231500
90MS-005	138	142	8	55	1.4	18	18	227	8.00	6	5	2	1	42	.2	2	2	42	.12	.039	2	22	1.42	43	.01	6	1.94	.01	.24	1	1780
90MS-006	20	48	2	55	1.5	18	25	1000	5.48	3	5	3	1	80	.2	2	2	30	3.72	.054	2	13	1.31	31	.01	4	1.29	.01	.09	1	2510
90MS-007	10	21	2	24	.4	9	12	495	2.35	4	5	ND	1	41	.2	2	2	13	1.60	.041	3	8	.77	72	.01	7	1.01	.01	.10	2	230
90MS-008	139	1773	6	30	2.9	25	58	175	7.10	31	5	4	1	14	.2	2	6	33	.40	.014	2	12	.36	29	.01	4	.97	.01	.05	1	4360
90MS-009	20	30	2	5	.2	7	7	107	5.02	19	5	ND	1	6	.2	2	2	10	.06	.031	2	9	.03	63	.01	8	.19	.01	.03	1	590
90MS-010	56	32	3	6	.2	9	4	62	2.40	9	5	ND	1	12	.2	2	2	7	.04	.021	2	7	.05	83	.04	2	.25	.03	.08	1	210
90MS-011	2	34	2	45	.2	4	6	511	4.91	7	5	ND	2	23	.2	3	2	24	.17	.061	3	4	.86	145	.03	4	1.69	.02	.15	2	26
90MS-012	9	17	2	29	1.6	11	18	373	7.45	5	5	3	1	24	.2	2	2	25	.46	.043	2	14	.61	106	.01	5	.91	.01	.07	2	3540
90UA-001	1	77	2	83	.4	33	31	1055	5.77	4	5	ND	1	173	.3	2	2	68	6.37	.053	2	44	2.33	28	.01	3	2.75	.01	.06	1	810
90UA-002	4	116	2	6	1.8	11	5	464	.99	2	5	7	1	43	.3	2	2	7	2.69	.002	2	10	.21	19	.01	2	.23	.01	.01	2	9060
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	57	38	132	7.1	68	30	1035	3.87	44	23	7	37	47	16.8	15	19	56	.50	.087	37	55	.91	175	.09	39	1.89	.06	.14	11	570

✓ ASSAY RECOMMENDED

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 8 1990

DATE REPORT MAILED: June 13/90.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Azimuth Geological PROJECT 9002 FILE # 90-1669
205 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver BC V6C 1V5

SAMPLE#	SAMPLE wt. gm	AU-100 oz/t	NATIVE Au mg	AVG. oz/t
90MS-013	1200	.057	1.09	.083

-100 MESH AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

SIGNED BY. C. Leong D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 8 1990
DATE REPORT MAILED: June 14/90

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Azimuth Geological PROJECT 9002 FILE # 90-1421R
205 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver BC

SAMPLE#	SAMPLE wt. gm	AU-100 oz/t	NATIVE Au mg	AVG. oz/t
90MS-004	350	6.942	.18	6.957

-100 MESH AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock Pulp + Reject

SIGNED BY C. Leong D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX III

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Azimuth Geological PROJECT 9002 File # 90-1421 Page 1

205 - 470 Granville St., Vancouver BC V6C 1V5 Submitted by: GREGORY G. CROWE

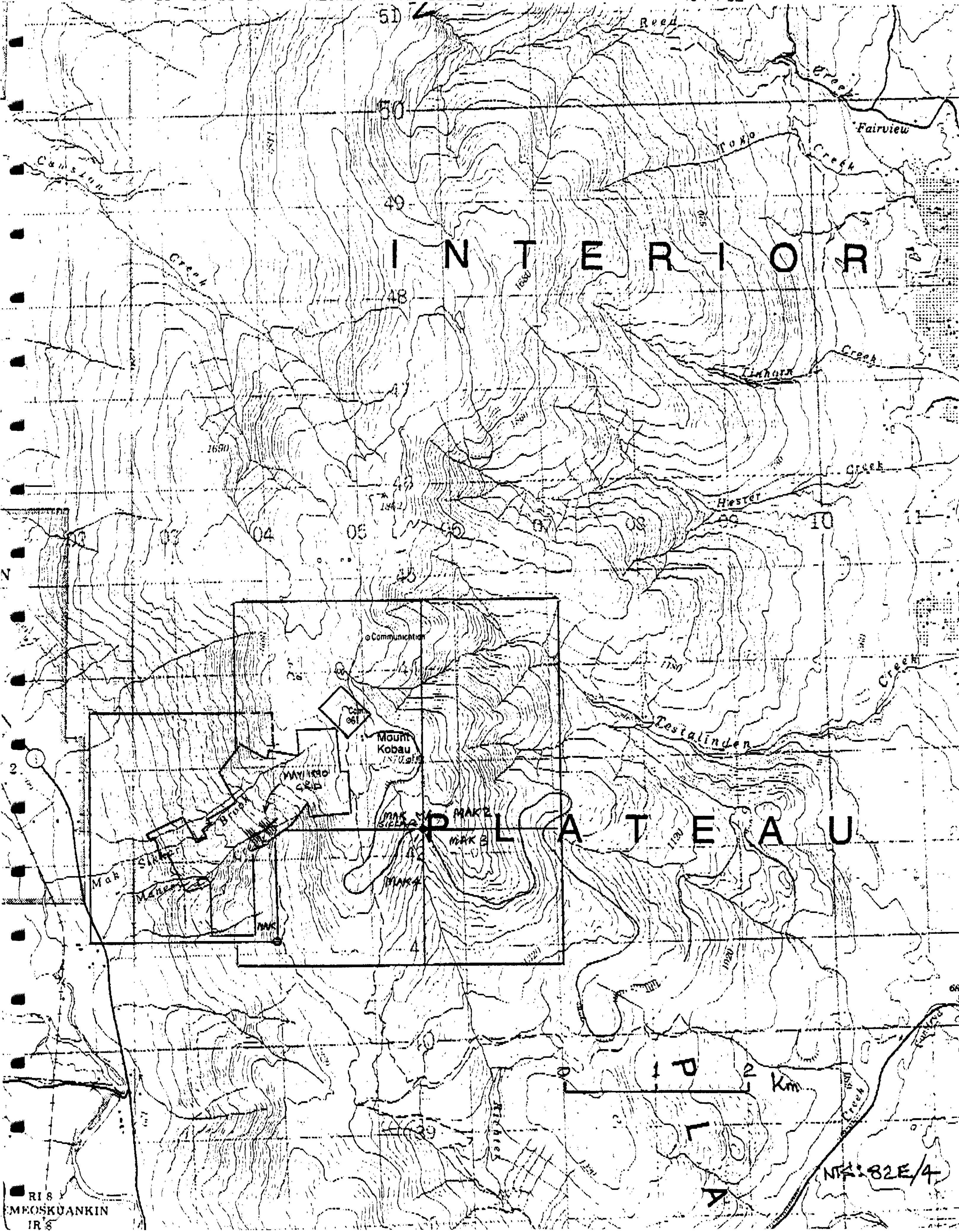
SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
L0+50E 1+00N	1	68	13	157	.2	30	28	3050	3.77	14	5	ND	2	36	.5	2	2	48	.87	.066	12	36	.92	1099	.12	10	2.58	.01	.41	1	70
L0+50E 0+95N	1	53	10	77	.2	19	15	1025	3.87	5	5	ND	2	23	.3	2	2	51	.44	.037	12	26	.99	525	.09	6	2.18	.01	.33	1	58
L0+50E 0+85N	1	71	5	107	.1	62	24	1254	4.92	9	5	ND	2	45	.6	2	2	74	.83	.149	10	81	1.73	295	.15	7	2.44	.01	.45	2	23
L0+50E 0+80N	1	99	8	115	.4	76	28	1078	5.99	8	5	ND	2	33	.8	2	2	102	.81	.096	11	108	2.29	235	.22	5	3.09	.01	.57	1	86
L0+50E 0+75N	1	88	9	119	.1	71	28	1237	5.82	12	5	ND	2	36	1.0	2	2	91	.65	.118	11	100	2.18	257	.20	7	2.92	.01	.55	1	75
L0+50E 0+70N	1	63	7	110	.1	22	17	1747	4.54	3	5	ND	3	46	.3	2	2	46	1.03	.149	12	33	1.34	557	.09	15	2.60	.01	.36	1	98
L0+50E 0+65N	1	44	5	87	.2	16	15	1189	3.77	2	5	ND	2	36	.2	2	2	41	.70	.121	9	23	1.40	189	.09	6	2.37	.01	.21	1	95
L0+50E 0+60N	2	99	5	90	.3	13	16	1356	4.20	3	5	ND	2	36	.4	2	2	38	.86	.105	10	19	1.40	453	.07	5	2.68	.01	.29	1	420
L0+75E 0+45N	1	69	7	107	.2	45	22	1364	4.76	11	5	ND	1	42	.6	2	2	76	.94	.108	9	66	1.55	293	.15	11	2.38	.01	.49	1	230
L0+75E 0+35N	1	163	10	127	.4	56	25	1753	6.00	8	5	ND	3	42	.7	2	2	82	.99	.107	15	84	1.89	552	.18	12	3.65	.01	.77	1	320
L0+75E 0+30N	1	196	8	108	.8	52	24	1557	5.55	12	5	ND	3	80	.8	2	2	86	4.32	.100	13	81	1.88	495	.16	9	3.35	.01	.58	1	640
L0+75E 0+25N	1	174	8	113	.8	52	24	2057	5.79	8	5	ND	3	36	.4	2	2	82	.90	.065	15	76	1.76	533	.18	10	3.44	.01	.58	1	980
L0+75E 0+20N	4	137	10	137	1.3	46	29	2594	5.88	11	5	2	2	46	.5	2	2	71	.88	.122	12	66	1.48	567	.13	10	3.11	.01	.56	1	2980
L2+50E 0+20N	1	232	5	100	.4	47	30	1096	5.55	7	5	ND	2	55	.8	2	2	113	4.07	.050	8	69	2.51	265	.14	7	3.31	.01	.37	1	220
L2+50E 0+15N	11	361	6	101	.6	41	39	1377	6.38	8	5	ND	2	45	1.0	2	2	82	.86	.063	8	55	2.46	185	.12	8	3.36	.01	.29	1	1530
L2+50E 0+10N	4	226	8	110	.8	38	32	1404	6.69	9	5	ND	1	43	1.0	2	3	98	1.61	.089	7	53	3.06	125	.09	10	4.16	.01	.29	1	1320
L2+50E 0+05N	8	342	7	95	.9	59	38	1498	5.87	10	5	ND	1	67	.8	2	2	70	2.27	.100	8	70	2.10	149	.10	5	2.94	.01	.32	1	1230
L2+50E 0+00	49	1184	13	81	4.0	36	73	1739	8.31	40	5	2	1	56	1.5	2	7	54	1.73	.079	4	33	1.81	150	.05	8	2.45	.01	.15	1	4990
L2+50E 0+10S	3	274	6	119	.6	67	30	1754	5.92	8	5	ND	2	49	.8	3	2	79	1.14	.110	13	89	2.06	340	.15	8	3.31	.01	.60	1	1010
L2+50E 0+15S	3	282	5	99	.9	53	24	1365	5.01	7	5	ND	2	67	1.2	2	2	69	4.07	.104	10	77	1.84	311	.11	11	2.85	.01	.48	1	910
L2+75E 0+40N	1	98	7	121	.3	85	28	1210	6.11	14	5	ND	2	64	1.0	2	2	96	2.10	.100	11	113	2.41	190	.21	2	3.14	.01	.53	1	44
L2+75E 0+35N	1	93	5	102	.1	69	26	1059	5.66	10	5	ND	2	30	1.1	2	2	87	.87	.078	11	90	2.01	158	.19	3	2.72	.01	.46	1	65
L2+75E 0+25N	1	140	11	119	.4	56	28	1438	5.77	8	5	ND	1	52	.9	2	2	110	1.89	.095	8	78	2.48	257	.14	15	3.34	.01	.47	1	158
L2+75E 0+20N	1	93	3	108	.3	65	26	1182	5.15	10	5	ND	1	63	1.2	2	2	84	2.02	.118	10	87	2.02	172	.16	8	2.55	.01	.43	1	580
L2+75E 0+15N	1	89	2	109	.3	69	28	1142	5.60	10	5	ND	2	64	1.3	2	6	92	2.31	.111	11	94	2.15	174	.20	2	2.76	.01	.45	1	91
L2+75E 0+00	1	122	9	112	.2	64	28	1346	5.69	7	5	ND	2	36	.9	2	2	88	.80	.072	11	90	2.04	227	.19	9	2.99	.01	.52	1	440
L2+75E 0+05S	1	81	5	111	.1	72	26	1164	5.32	5	5	ND	2	46	.9	2	2	85	1.07	.118	12	95	2.08	219	.18	8	2.67	.01	.43	1	320
L2+75E 0+10S	1	88	9	120	.1	71	26	1263	5.33	6	5	ND	2	51	1.2	2	2	85	1.13	.122	12	96	2.09	255	.18	8	2.72	.01	.41	1	130
L2+75E 0+15S	2	139	4	102	.1	63	27	1157	5.44	4	5	ND	2	29	1.0	2	2	71	.55	.058	11	85	1.86	325	.16	3	2.96	.01	.46	1	17
L3+00E 0+50N	1	105	8	112	.2	73	29	1256	5.81	10	5	ND	2	43	1.1	3	5	96	1.37	.092	10	97	2.19	201	.21	2	2.92	.01	.47	1	55
L3+00E 0+45N	2	94	9	109	.3	71	29	1200	5.47	10	5	ND	2	37	1.5	2	2	86	1.13	.101	11	92	2.05	167	.19	2	2.62	.01	.43	1	41
L3+00E 0+40N	1	73	7	105	.2	73	24	1068	5.27	9	5	ND	2	81	1.5	2	2	83	3.00	.122	11	100	2.15	138	.18	2	2.63	.01	.43	1	21
L3+00E 0+35N	1	87	2	115	.1	79	28	1137	5.87	8	5	ND	2	81	1.5	3	2	95	2.90	.105	12	111	2.37	174	.22	4	3.03	.01	.50	1	23
L3+00E 0+30N	1	80	7	110	.1	68	26	1059	5.30	6	5	ND	1	64	1.0	2	2	85	2.12	.116	11	93	2.07	166	.19	4	2.63	.01	.41	1	125
L3+00E 0+25N	1	123	6	116	.1	64	29	1384	5.89	4	5	ND	2	31	1.4	3	2	95	.61	.055	11	88	2.01	242	.20	7	3.11	.01	.49	1	67
L3+00E 0+20N	1	156	2	96	.4	37	27	1568	5.45	2	5	ND	1	62	1.5	4	7	118	2.60	.103	7	54	2.64	156	.08	8	3.25	.01	.26	1	110
STANDARD C/AU-S	18	57	36	132	6.6	67	31	1028	3.92	36	20	7	37	48	18.0	15	21	57	.50	.085	38	55	.91	172	.09	38	1.94	.06	.14	11	49

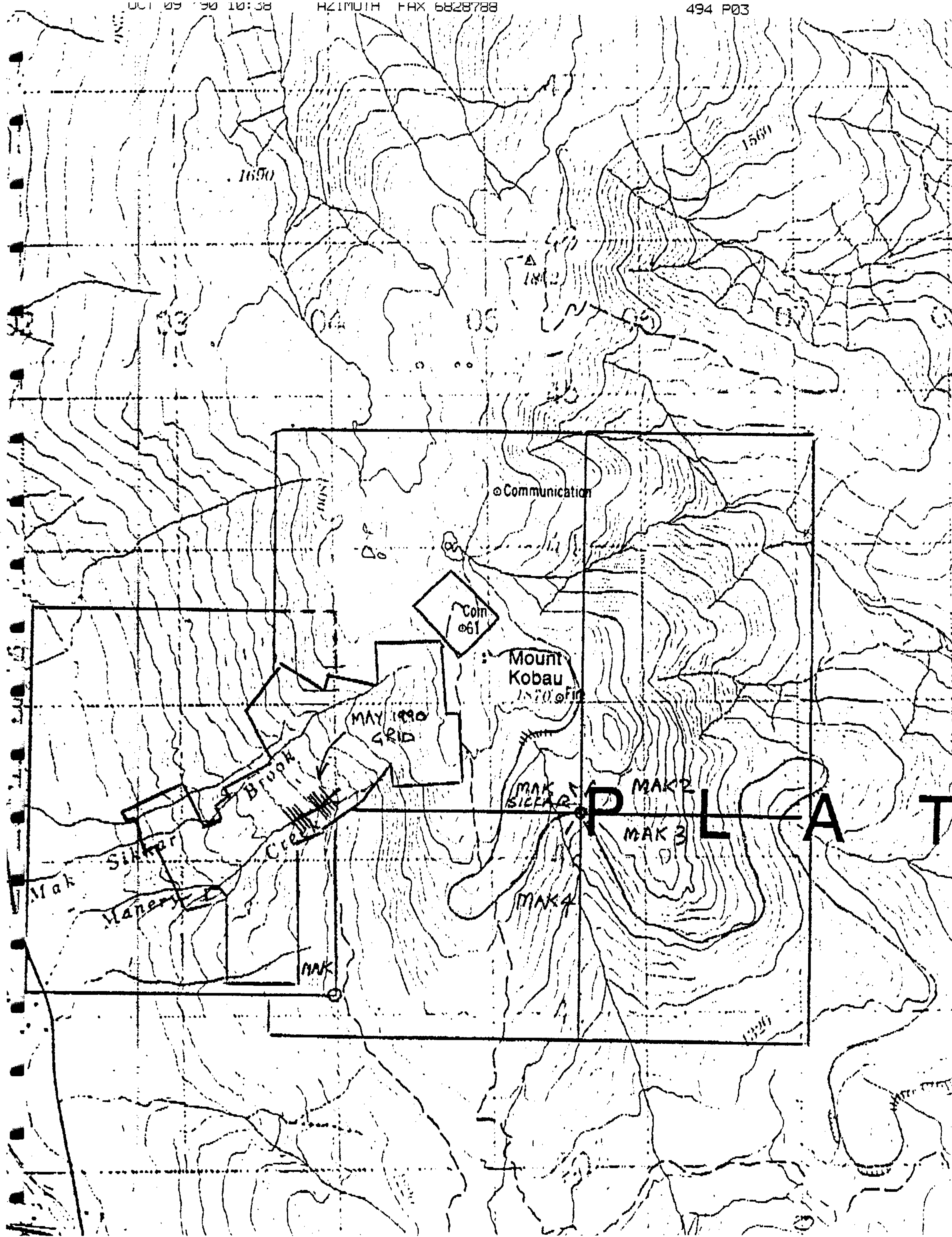
ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-P2 Soil P3 Rock AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 23 1990 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** May 29/90. **SIGNED BY**.......... .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
L3+00E 0+15N	9	812	14	106	2.3	47	32	1888	5.99	15	5	6	2	49	.5	2	2	92	1.38	.080	8	65	2.32	217	.12	11	3.21	.01	.33	1	4930
L3+00E 0+05N	1	200	6	126	.4	57	32	1731	6.14	11	5	ND	2	34	.7	3	2	100	.76	.062	10	78	2.20	294	.15	10	3.45	.01	.45	1	420
L3+00E 0+00	1	132	11	110	.3	70	27	1000	6.08	11	5	ND	2	26	.6	2	2	87	.66	.056	10	98	2.18	166	.17	9	3.29	.01	.46	1	240
L3+00E 0+05S	1	113	9	120	.2	71	28	1487	5.83	13	5	ND	2	39	.6	2	2	81	.81	.088	11	94	2.04	267	.16	7	3.06	.01	.50	1	130
L3+00E 0+10S	1	70	6	98	.2	61	22	1067	4.68	10	5	ND	2	63	.8	2	2	75	2.17	.105	11	83	1.88	197	.17	5	2.38	.01	.36	1	29
STANDARD C/AU-S	17	56	35	132	7.2	67	30	1026	3.96	40	19	7	36	47	17.1	16	23	56	.51	.087	37	56	.93	174	.09	40	1.94	.06	.14	11	49

OCT 09 '90 10:37 AZIMUTH FAX 6828788 494 P02





1690
1560
1862
04
05
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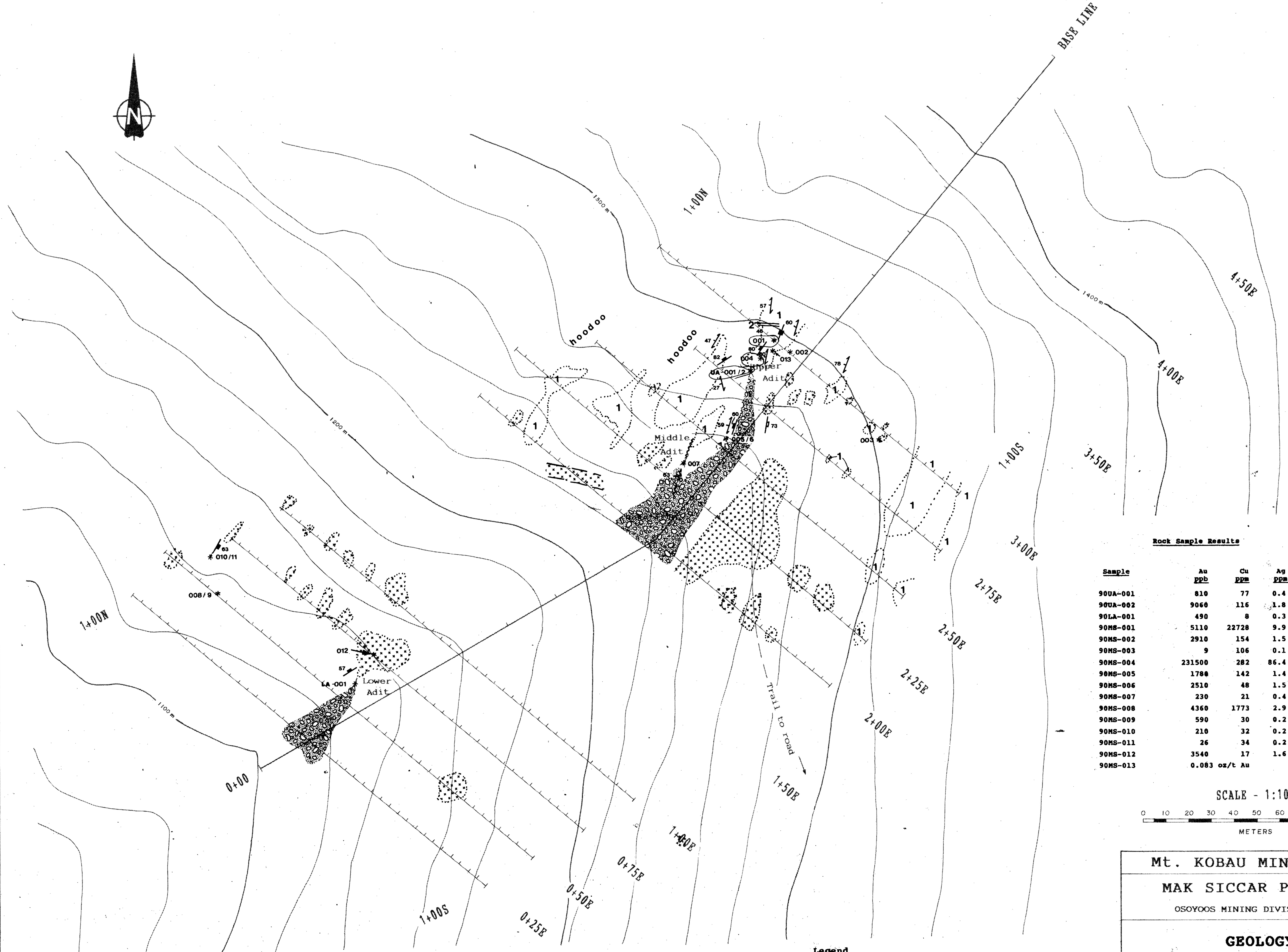
Communication
Coin
61
Mount
Kobau
1870
Fir
MAY 1990
GRID
Brook
Creek
Sikkar
Mak
Manery
MAK
MAK 1
SICKAR
MAK 2
MAK 3
MAK 4
P L A T



Rock Sample Results

Sample	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Ag ppm
90UA-001	810	77	0.4
90UA-002	9060	116	1.8
90LA-001	490	8	0.3
90MS-001	5110	22728	9.9
90MS-002	2910	154	1.5
90MS-003	9	106	0.1
90MS-004	231500	282	86.4
90MS-005	1780	142	1.4
90MS-006	2510	48	1.5
90MS-007	230	21	0.4
90MS-008	4360	1773	2.9
90MS-009	590	30	0.2
90MS-010	210	32	0.2
90MS-011	26	34	0.2
90MS-012	3540	17	1.6
90MS-013	0.083 oz/t Au		

SCALE - 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 80 100

METERS

Legend

2 diorite, quartz diorite

1 metavolcanics

12 * rock sample (prefixed 90MS- unless otherwise noted)

23 foliation

44 joint

45 quartz vein

78 shear

dump material, talus

Mt. KOBAU MINING LTD

MAK SICCAR PROJECT

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

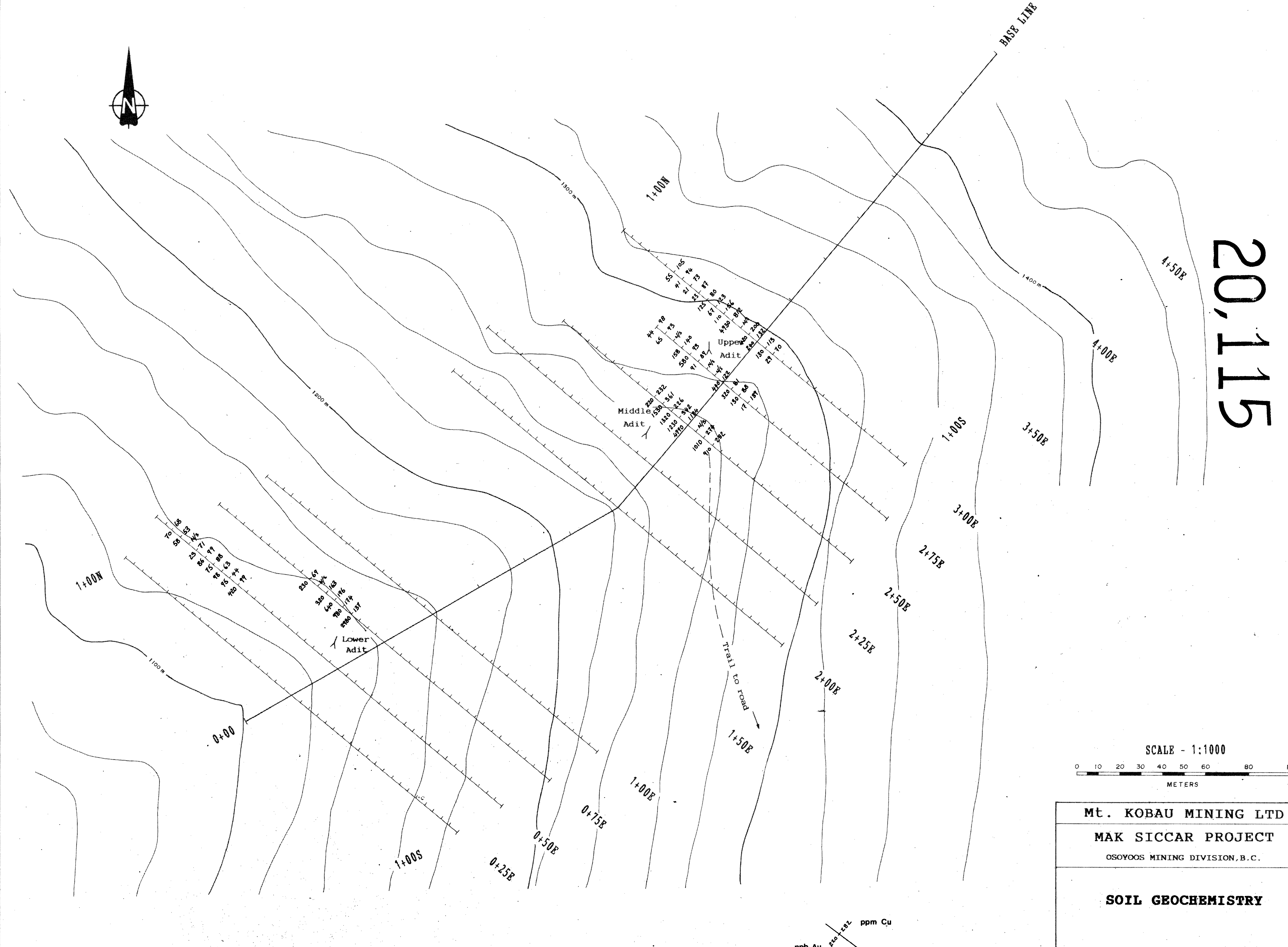
GEOLOGY and ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED

DATE: June, 1990	NTS-82E/4	FIGURE 3
BY:		

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,115



Mt. KOBAU MINING LTD

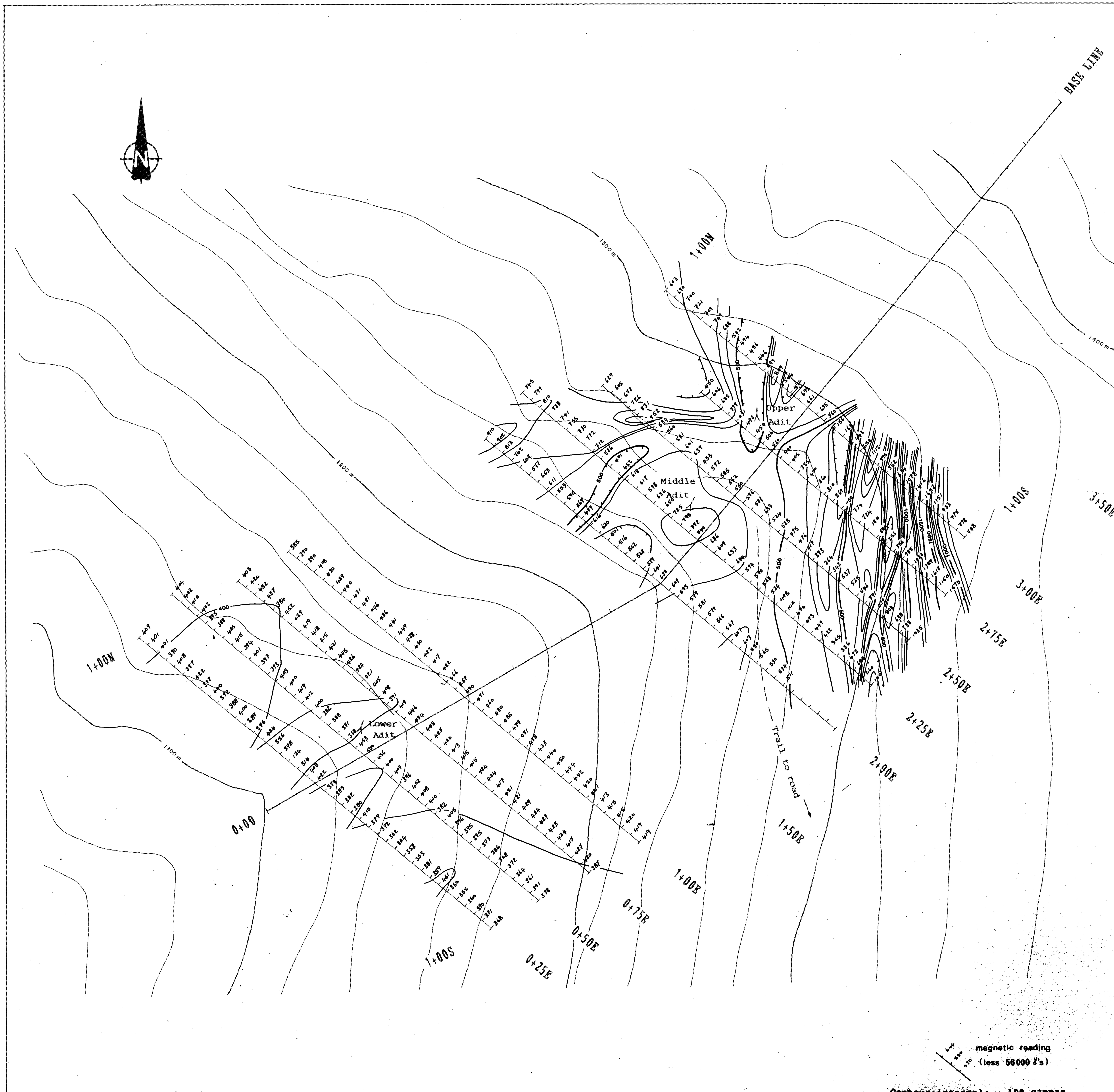
MAK SICCAR PROJECT

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED

DATE: June, 1990 BY:	NTS-82E/4	FIGURE 4



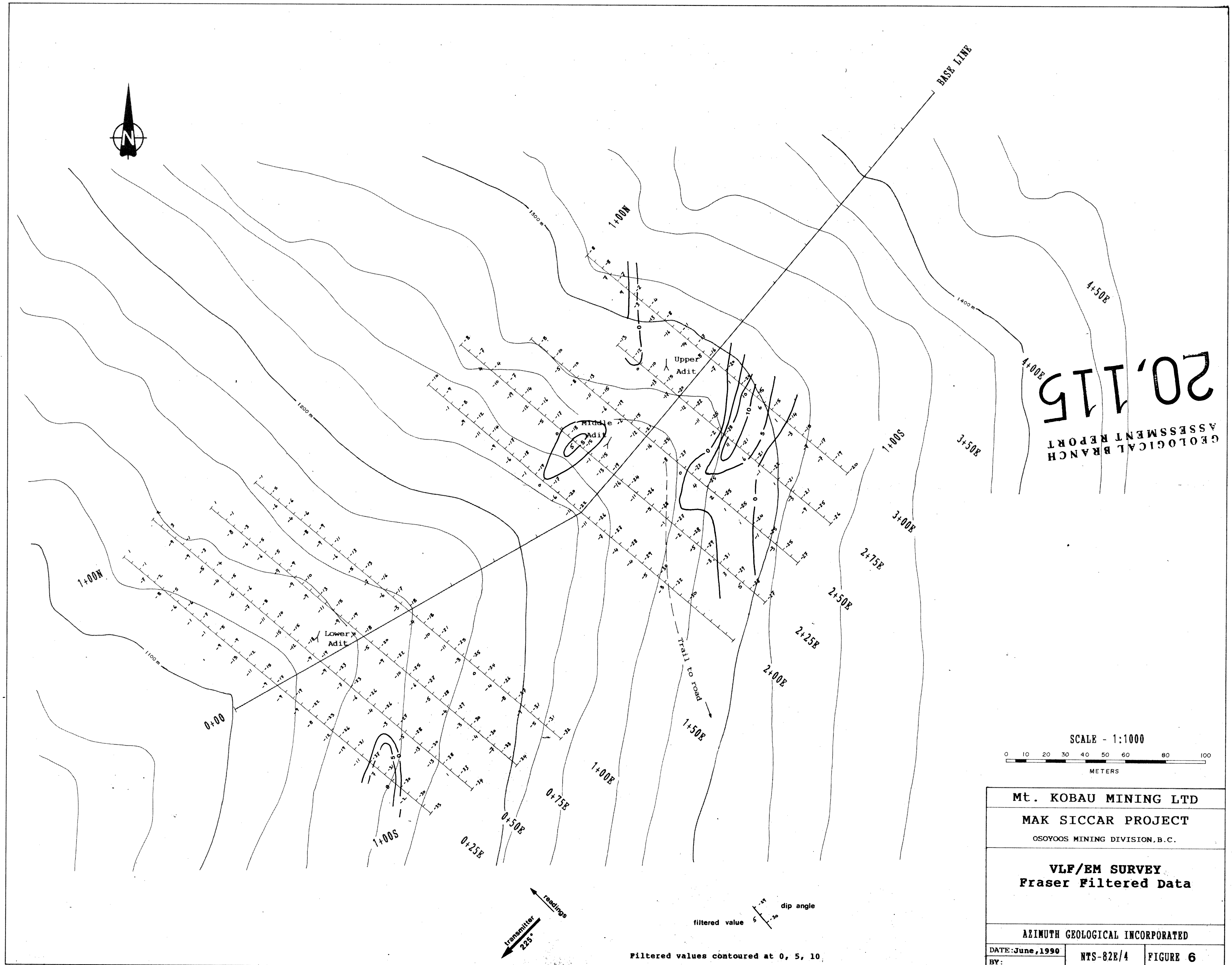
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,115

SCALE - 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 80 100
METERS

Mt. KOBAU MINING LTD		
MAK SICCAR PROJECT		
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY		
AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED		
DATE: June, 1990 BY:	NTS-82E/4	FIGURE 5



Mt. KOBAU MINING LTD

MAK SICCAR PROJECT

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

VLF/EM SURVEY
Fraser Filtered Data

AZIMUTH GEOLOGICAL INCORPORATED

DATE: June, 1990 BY:	NTS-82E/4	FIGURE 6