

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Victoria

Off Confidential: 92.03.25

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21424

MINING DIVISION: Alberni

PROPERTY: Ni
LOCATION: LAT 48 52 58 LONG 124 41 12
UTM 10 5415577 376342
NTS 092C15E

CAMP: 023 Sarita - Gordon River Area

CLAIM(S): Ni 1
OPERATOR(S): Lucky 7 Ex.
AUTHOR(S): Morrison, M.S.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 29 Pages

COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Lead, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Gold

KEYWORDS: Jurassic, Bonanza Group, Flows, Tuffs, Limestones, Mudstones
Shear zones, Silicification, Pyrite, Galena, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite

WORK

DONE: Geophysical
MAGG 3.0 km

RELATED

REPORTS: 13706
MINFILE: 092C 119

GEOPHYSICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

NI #1-3 MINERAL CLAIMS

LITTLE NITINAT RIVER AREA

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

for

Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd.
201-1579 Sutherland Street
Kelowna, B.C.
V1Y 5Y5

by

MURRAY MORRISON, B.Sc.

Claims: Ni #1-3 Mineral Claims (33 units).

Location: The Ni property is situated on Little Nitinat River, 7 km north of the north end of Nitinat Lake, and 43 km south of Port Alberni, B.C.

Lat. 45°54'; Long. 124°43';
N.T.S. 92-C-15E.

Owner: Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd.

Operator: Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd.

Date Started: March 21, 1991

Date Completed: March 24, 1991

Kelowna, B.C.

June 15, 1991

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

Continued

21,424

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SUMMARY

The Ni Claim Group, comprised of three mineral claims (33 units), straddles the Little Nitinat River 43 km south of Port Alberni, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The property is held under an option agreement by Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C..

The property is underlain by a thick sequence of interlayered volcanic flows and tuffs with minor intercalated limestones and mudstones. The volcanics range from mafic to intermediate and they are believed to make up a part of the Early Jurassic Bonanza Group. The rocks strike southeasterly across the property and dip steeply northeast or southwest.

Shear zones and joints have been injected with pyrite at several widely spaced sites across the property. Galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization sometimes accompanies the pyrite, and low silver and gold values are associated with the base metal mineralization locally.

The property has been explored by several operators over a 24 year period. Both senior (Falconbridge; Hudson and Lear, 1985) and junior (Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd; Sampson, 1987) exploration companies have conducted geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys over the property. Two mineralized zones, the Camp Showing and the Copper Showing, have been prospected in detail. The Camp Showing has been drilled with three diamond drill holes (1979 & 1980). The best mineral intersection returned was from drill hole 79-2 which yielded 1.3 metres of 0.038 oz/T gold, 2.76 oz/T silver, 0.17% copper, 6.68% lead and 6.61% zinc.

A strong fault zone with associated silicification and pyritization is exposed in a large road cut west of the Little Nitinat River near the centre of the Ni 1 mineral claim.

Continued . . .

SUMMARY - Continued

It is believed that the zone, called the "Road Cut Fault Zone" in this report, could represent an Upper Level (halo) of an epithermal system that could host a base-and-precious-metal-bearing quartz stockwork at some moderate depth.

The magnetometer survey conducted in March, 1991, yielded some data that suggests that the Road Cut Fault Zone may correlate with the shearing and mineralization at the Camp Showing. Geochemical data collected by both Falconbridge and Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. suggests that the Road Cut Fault Zone may also extend 500 metres westerly. In all, the Road Cut Fault Zone may have a strike length of 1 kilometre.

A recommendation has been made to drill test the Road Cut Fault Zone to a depth of at least 100 metres from a site on the logging road. A second recommendation has been made to drill the Camp Showing east of the main haulage logging road.

LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.

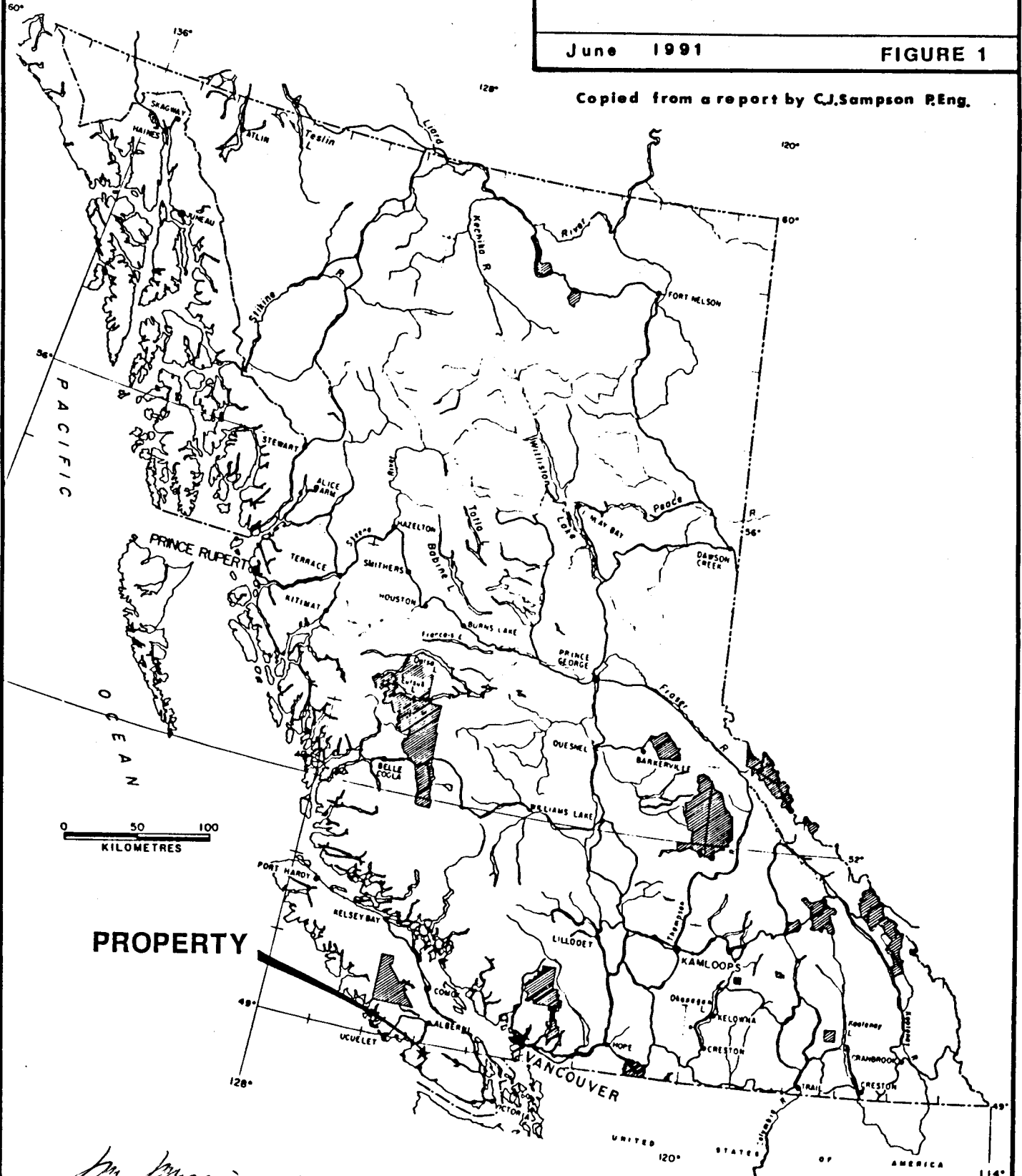
**NI CLAIMS
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NTS:92C/15**

LOCATION MAP

June 1991

FIGURE 1

Copied from a report by C.J. Sampson P.Eng.



INTRODUCTION

This report, written for government assessment work requirements, discusses the results of a ground magnetometer survey conducted over portions of the Ni 1 mineral claim by the writer with the assistance of C. Brett during March 1991.

The Ni Claim Group is comprised of three mineral claims (33 units) which straddle the Little Nitinat River, 43 km south of Port Alberni, B.C.

The Ni Claim Group is under option to Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C. from Ron Bilquist and Leslie Allen of Gabriola, B.C. and Samuel Craig of Tofino, B.C. This year's survey was financed by Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd.

The Ni mineral claims cover a sequence of steep-dipping Early Jurassic Bonanza Group mafic and intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs that strike southeasterly across the property. The volcanics are locally highly faulted, silicified and pyritized, and in places mineralized with base metals carrying precious metal values.

The property has been subjected to geochemical (soil and rock) geophysical (VLF-EM) and geological surveys by junior and senior (Falconbridge) exploration companies over a 24-year period.

This year's (1991) magnetometer survey data is presented on Figures 5-7 accompanying this report.

This writer has drawn heavily on the work of previous explorationists on the property. In particular, a company report for Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. by C.J. Sampson, dated October, 1987 has been reproduced, in part, for this report. Figures 1-4 have been reproduced from the Sampson report along with several paragraphs from the History, Alteration, and Mineralization titles of the October, 1987 report. The Regional Geology which was copied by C.J. Sampson from a Falconbridge report by Shelley Lear has also been reproduced for this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ni property is situated on the Little Nitinat River, 43 km south of Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C., and 7 km north of the north end of Nitinat Lake. The property is located 19 km west of Lake Cowichan at 48°54' latitude and 124°43' longitude on N.T.S. Map 92-C-15E.

The property is located one hour's driving time from Port Alberni and is reached via paved and gravel logging roads running south from Port Alberni to the Franklin Logging Camp and hence 15 km south. The property can, alternatively be reached by logging roads west from Lake Cowichan to Nitinat River and then via the road running parallel the Little Nitinat River.

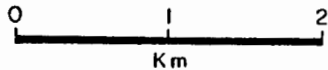
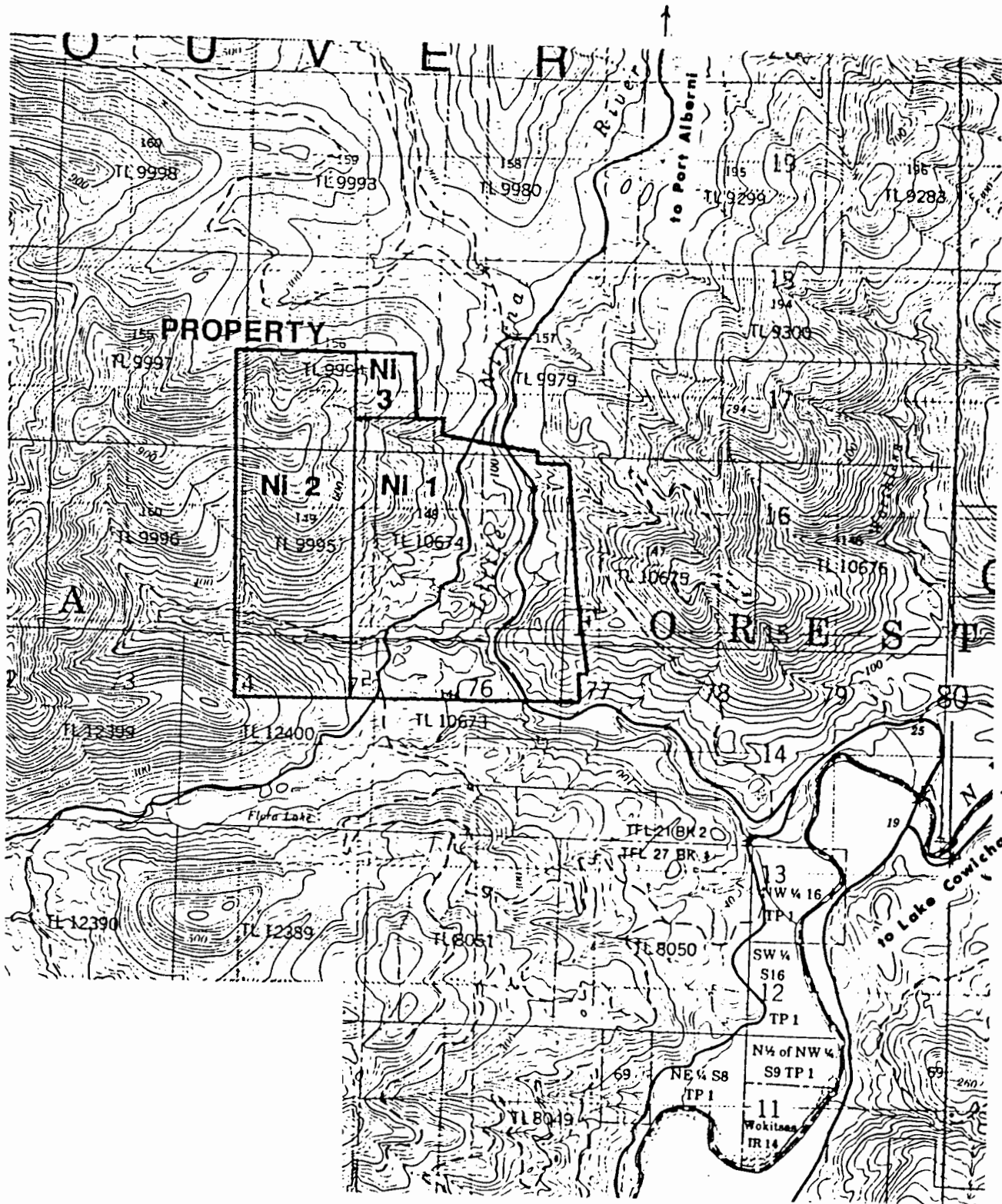
Logging roads, old and recent, give access to most regions on the property. Some require a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The Ni Claim Group straddles the narrow valley of the Little Nitinat River. Elevations range from 80 m at the river to 760 m above sea level on the northwestern corner of the property. Heavily forested slopes rise moderately from the eastern side of the river and more steeply from the western side. Some of the forest is mature hemlock and cedar, but much of it is comprised of a thick second growth of hemlock, cedar, fir and alder.

Outcroppings are generally restricted to logging road cuts where a shallow cover of colluvium and till has been bulldozed away. However, local areas of deep till do occur on the property.

Continued . . .



LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.

Ni CLAIMS

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 92C/15

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Copied from a report by C.J. Sampson P.Eng.

June 1991

FIGURE: 2

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE - Continued

The climate in the area is typical of that at low elevations on the western side of Vancouver Island with mild rainy winters and very little snowfall. The summers are moderate.

CLAIM STATUS

The Ni Claim Group is comprised of 3 mineral claims (33 units) situated in the Port Alberni Mining Division. Particulars on the claims are listed in the following table:

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Ni 1	2184	20	May 23/84	May 23/92
Ni 2	3175	12	Apr 6/87	Apr 6/92
Ni 3	3176	1	Apr 6/87	Apr 6/92

The property is held by Lucky 7 Exploration under an option agreement with the original owners, dated August 15, 1987. The original owners are:

Ron Bilquist, Gabriola, B.C.	37½% interest
Leslie Allen, Gabriola, B.C.	37½% interest
Samuel Craig, Tofino, B.C.	25% interest

HISTORY

The following property history is reproduced from a report written for Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. by C.J. Sampson, P.Eng.

Mineralization was first reported from the area in the 1916 B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report. A short adit located near the Camp Showing on the Nitinat main haulage road is believed to have been driven at that time.

Continued . . .

HISTORY - Continued

"During 1966-68, Belvedere Mines Limited carried out programs of geochemical soil sampling and some geophysical surveys.

Further geochemical surveys were done by Noranda Mines in 1972-1973. These located several zinc and silver geochemical anomalies mostly to the west of the Little Nitinat River. The copper geochemistry showed only occasional high values however. In December 1978 and January 1979, samples submitted by Envoy Resources Limited showed good values for gold, silver, zinc and lead. These values were subsequently reproduced by John Poloni when examining the property October 16, 1979. During November, December 1979 Summit Pass Mining Corporation drilled two holes, 79-1 and 79-2, on the Camp zone. In January 1980, they drilled a further hole 80-1 on this zone and a fourth hole, 80-2, was drilled to investigate an area further to the north along the Nitinat main haulage logging road.

In 1984, Falconbridge optioned the property. They ran a 150 metre spaced line grid across the Ni 1 claim (31.5/km total) and mapped as many of the outcroppings and road cuts as possible. Chip samples were taken from mineralized areas and VLF-EM and geochemical soil surveys were run along the grid lines. Soil samples were taken at 50 metre intervals over the entire grid area. A follow-up grid, of intermediate lines in the north-west quadrant, was sampled at 25 metre spacing. A suite of 9 polished thin sections were analyzed by Vancouver Petrographics. The geochemical soil sampling outlined an area of anomalous zinc, lead and silver values in the north-west quadrant of the grid area.

In 1985, Falconbridge did further work concentrated in the north-west quadrant of the 1984 grid and staked the Ni 2 and Ni 3 claims to the north and west of the Ni 1. The work located several small sphalerite lenses, occurring in altered dacite volcanics. These assayed up to 8.45% Zn and 7.31 oz/ton Ag.

Continued . . .

HISTORY - Continued

"In the summer of 1987, Lucky Seven personnel ran a 1.6 km 300° bearing base line across the central and north-western part of the claim group and then ran 030° bearing cross lines across an area which included that part of the property which had been explored in detail by Falconbridge. The 75 metre spaced cross lines were soil sampled at 25 m intervals. These soil samples were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. In addition, a few lines were run with VLF-EM. Due to the very hot, dry summer in 1987 the Department of Forestry closed the brush and Lucky Seven were required to leave the area before completing their originally planned program. The geochemical soil sampling successfully reproduced and defined the anomalies that had been located by the earlier Falconbridge surveys."

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is illustrated on a geological sketch map of Vancouver Island (from Muller, 1981) which has been reproduced as Figure 4 with this report. The following description of the geology of the district is taken from a company report by C.J. Sampson which in turn was reproduced from a Falconbridge Summary Report on the Nitinal claims by Shelley Lear, February, 1986.














"The oldest rocks of Vancouver Island are the Paleozoic Sicker Group consisting of a lower volcanic and an upper sedimentary unit. The Sicker Group averages 4,400 m in thickness; the lower 300 m consists of pillowed and agglomerate basalts, pyroclastics, argillite and chert. The upper 1400 m of sediments includes some limestone. Folding and metamorphosis has produced chlorite-actinolite and chlorite-sericite schists. Structures are mainly overturned and isoclinal folds indicate two or more phases of tectonism (Muller, 1981).

Continued . . .

Geological sketch map of Vancouver Island.



LEGEND

	CARMANAH GROUP	MIDDLE TERTIARY
	CATFACE INTRUSIONS	EARLY TO MIDDLE TERTIARY
	MECHOSIN VOLCANICS	EARLY TERTIARY
	NANAIMO GROUP	LATE CRETACEOUS
	QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP KYUQUOT GROUP	LATE JURASSIC TO
	LEECH RIVER FORMATION PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX	EARLY CRETACEOUS
	ISLAND INTRUSIONS	EARLY AND (?) MIDDLE JURASSIC
	BONANZA GROUP	EARLY JURASSIC
	VANCOUVER GROUP	
	PARSON BAY FORMATION QUAISINO FORMATION	LATE AND (?) MIDDLE TRIASSIC
	KARMUTSEN FORMATION	
	SICKER GROUP	PALEOZOIC
	METAMORPHIC COMPLEXES	JURASSIC AND OLDER



LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.

Ni CLAIMS

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS:92C/15

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP OF
VANCOUVER ISLAND

C.J.SAMPSON, P.Eng.

DATE: June 1991

FIGURE: 4

C.J. Sampson

Copied from a report by C.J.Sampson P.Eng.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY - Continued

"The Vancouver Group of late to middle Triassic age dominates the island's lithologies and averages 6,100 m in thickness (Muller, 1980). The group is composed of Karmutsen Formation volcanics, capped by Quatsino Formation limestone and Parson Bay Formation calcareous sediments.

The Karmutsen Formation consists of tholeiitic ocean floor pillow lavas, massive flows, breccias and tuffs with minor layers of limestone and other sediments in the upper 1,100 m. In central Vancouver Island this formation reaches a thickness of 6000 m while in the southwest region the estimated thickness is between 1000 and 2000 metres (Muller, 1976). Large scale northerly and westerly trending block faulting is common. Burial metamorphism has reached prehnite-pumpellyite grade (Kuniyoshi, 1971).

Quatsino Formation overlies the Karmutsen and consists of mainly massive, fairly pure, flat lying limestone of upper Triassic Age.

The early Jurassic Bonanza Group (Muller, 1977) is described as having a varied and heterogenous lithology. The lavas range in composition from basaltic andesites which are commonly amygdaloidal, to rhyodacites. Interbedded with these flows are maroon and green coloured tuffs, breccias and several intercalated marine sediments. Regional metamorphism has reached zeolite grade.

Island intrusions form NW trending regions in the southwest part of Vancouver Island. These intrusions are mainly quartz diorite and granodiorite and post date the Bonanza volcanics."

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Comment

The property geology has been described in some detail in a report written for Lucky 7 Exploration by C.J. Sampson (October, 1987) and the reader is referred to that report for detail.

Summary

The property is underlain by a thick sequence of interlayered volcanic flows and tuffs with minor intercalated limestones and mudstones. The volcanics range from mafic to intermediate and they are believed to make up a part of the Early Jurassic Bonanza Group. The Bonanza rocks strike 110 to 135 degrees and dip from 80 degrees southwest to 80 degrees northeast across the property.

Narrow shear zones, commonly in-filled with pyrite and sometimes with galena and sphalerite, occur at scattered locations throughout the Bonanza Group of rocks on the property. At least one strong fault zone with associated silicification and pyritization crosses the centre of the Ni 1 mineral claim. Chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite mineralization is associated with the fault zone at one locality and is inferred (from soil geochemical surveys) to occur at other localities. Precious metal values have been obtained from base metal samples collected from the property.

Alteration

Note: Copied from a C.J. Sampson 1987 report (with some deletions):

"The volcanic and sedimentary units underlying the Ni Claims have undergone a regional low grade greenschist facies metamorphism. An argillic alteration assemblage is superimposed

Continued . . .

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - Continued

Alteration - Continued

locally on the regional alteration. It is most pronounced in the dacites of the central map regions and to a lesser extent occurs in the mafic volcanics. Subsequent calcite alteration affects all the units. Intense silicification of intermediate volcanics is associated with major faulting."

"The argillic alteration zones are easily recognized by their powdery bleached appearance, often with a pastel yellow hue to the fresh surface. The feldspars have been completely altered to kaolinite, sericite, illite and montmorillonite. Sericite also forms grains surrounded phenocrysts and indistinct streaky patches. Subrounded pyrite grains are disseminated throughout the altered zones within the kaolinite and sericite."

Mineralization

Comment

The two principal showings on the property explored by previous exploration programs are the Camp and Copper Showings lying adjacent the Nitinat Main haulage logging road on the eastern side of the Little Nitinat River. Both showings have been partially covered by road building activities and are presently poorly exposed.

Camp Showing

"At the Camp zone, mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and possibly marcasite in an iron stained fractured, sheared partly porphyritic volcanic which strikes S35°E and dips southwest. Assay data shows the presence of gold and silver. A chip sample taken by Poloni across 2.13 metres assayed 0.050 oz/t Au, 4.86 oz/t Ag, 0.22% Cu, 7.22% Pb and 10.90% Zn" (Sampson, 1987).

Continued . . .

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - Continued

Mineralization - Continued

Camp Showing - Continued

As reported earlier (see History), the Camp showing was drilled with three diamond drill holes to depths of 121.3 metres (at -45 degrees). The best intercept occurred in DDH#79-2 from 32.2 m to 33.5 m. The 1.3 m sample assayed 0.038 oz/T gold, 2.76 oz/T silver, 0.17% copper, 6.87% lead and 6.61% zinc.

Copper Showing

The Copper showing consists of chalcopyrite fracture filling in porphyritic mafic volcanic flow rock immediately adjacent the road at grid 0+45N, 5+80E. Assay data from samples taken by Poloni, Western Mines, etc. shows appreciable copper and silver values -- 0.051 oz/t Au, 6.12 oz/t Ag, 5.01% Cu, 0.16% Pb, and 0.57% Zn.

Although veinlets of chalcopyrite in the road cut are seldom over 1 cm wide float of massive chalcopyrite and pyrite up to 15 cm thick occurs in material pushed up by road building on the west side of the road indicating that larger veins may lie beneath the road bed.

No drilling has been done at the copper showing.

Road Cut Fault Zone

Highly faulted and argillic altered dacite is exposed in a large road cut on the logging road west of Little Nitinat River near the centre of the Ni 1 mineral claim. The zone, between grid stations J and P on Figure 5, has been named the "Road Cut Fault Zone" throughout this report.

Continued . . .

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - Continued

Mineralization - Continued

Road Cut Fault Zone - Continued

The zone measures 75 metres wide along the road cut and consists of highly fractured, silicified and pyritized dacite that is cut by several distinct easterly-striking fault surfaces that dip steeply northeast. Some low angle faults also cut the zone at 15/30 NW. The degree of silicification and pyritization is directly proportional to the intensity of faulting. Pyrite occurs in lenses up to 15 cm wide adjacent fault surfaces, and extends outwards from fault planes, dropping from 5% to 2% over tens of metres. The most intense silicification (80% replacement) occurs adjacent a fault at grid station L on Figure 5.

Copper, lead, zinc and silver values in soil are anomalous over the zone and extend 500 metres up the mountain to the northwest. However, assay values from the Road Cut Fault Zone have been reported as low, and the zone has never been drilled.

It is possible that the silicification and pyritization represent the upper horizon of an epithermal system that could host precious-metal-bearing base metals at depth. The Road Cut Fault Zone is approximately 80 metres higher in elevation than the Camp Zone where, as noted earlier, precious metal values are associated with base metal mineralization.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 1991

A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over portions of the Ni 1 mineral claim in an attempt to magnetically correlate the silicified/pyritized Road Cut Fault Zone at grid stations J to P, west of Little Nitinat River, with the Camp Showing east of the river. It was hoped that the sequence of Bonanza Group volcanic flows and tuffs would yield some characteristics that would permit easy correlation across the river.

A magnetic profile was carried out west of the river using stations measured out along the logging road at 25 metre intervals. Magnetic readings were also made at intermediate stations to provide more detail to the survey. The experimental profile included the silicified/pyritized Road Cut Fault Zone.

East of the river a series of 4 flagged grid lines were measured out across the property immediately east of the Camp Showing as illustrated on Figure 6. Magnetic readings were taken at all 25 metre grid stations, and also at points midway between stations to increase the detail of the survey. Base stations were established along the logging road and all magnetometer traverses were tied-in to base stations and corrected for diurnal variation.

The grid lines were established with a Silva Ranger compass and a Topoline Belt chain. A Scintrex MF-2 Portable Fluxgate Magnetometer was used for the survey.

The diurnally corrected magnetic values are plotted and contoured on Figure 6. The magnetic values collected east of Little Nitinat River are also presented in profile form on Figure 7, while those noted along the road traverse west of the river are displayed in profile form on Figure 5. Figure 5 also illustrates the geology mapped along road cuts during the magnetometer survey.

A constant value of 50,000 gammas has been subtracted from all of the values on all figures for ease of plotting and clarity.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - DISCUSSION

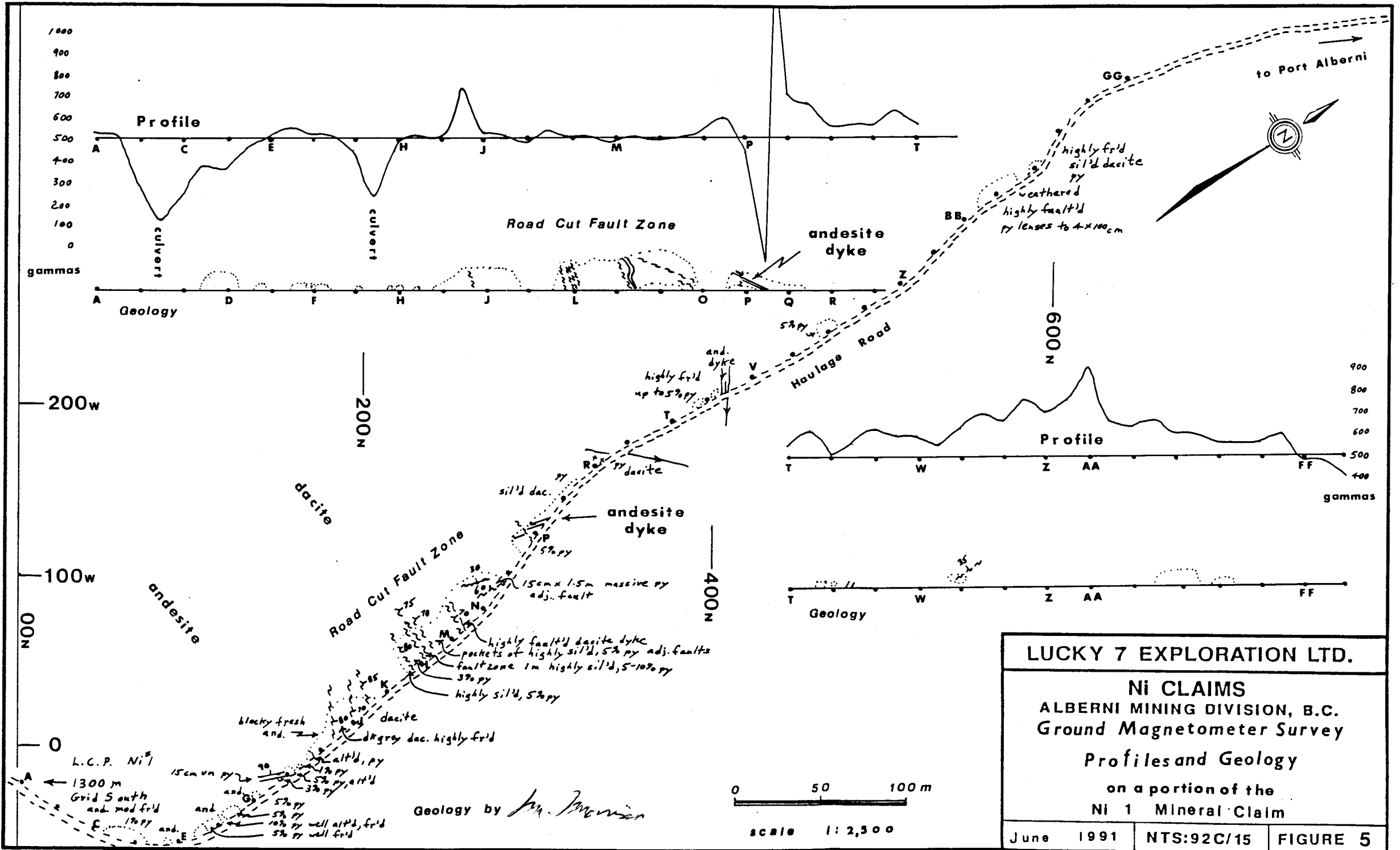
Note: the following discussion refers to the magnetic values plotted on Figures 5-7 and allows for the subtraction of 50,000 gammas from all of the values recorded during the survey.

The magnetic profiles on Figures 5 and 7 demonstrate that the Bonanza Group volcanics within the survey area on the Ni 1 mineral claim display very little magnetic relief. A review of survey notes indicates that most of the spikes and dips of the profiles are related to extraneous objects. For instance, the magnetic "lows" recorded near grid stations C and G along the road traverse (see Figure 5) are coincident with steel culverts under the road. Similarly, the magnetic "dip" on profile 660E (on Figure 7) coincides with some half-buried rails from early railroad logging days. Old rails are scattered throughout the forest and wherever they were spotted a note was made, however, some undetected rails could have caused some spikes on the profiles.

The high spike at the south end of profile 470E coincides with the centre of the logging road. It is possible that iron junk could be buried below the road surface.

The most noteworthy feature of the magnetic profiles is the area of subdued magnetics over the faulted/silicified dacite along the road traverse between grid stations J to O. The area of subdued magnetics is framed by a low magnetic peak representing unaltered dacites on the southwest and by a sharp dipole which coincides with an andesite dyke on the northeast (between grid stations P and Q). Similar subdued magnetics over widths of 100 metres, with magnetic "highs" located immediately to the northeast of the subdued area, are clearly expressed on profiles for lines 450E, 490E and 660E and less clearly expressed on line 600E (see Figure 7). There is, therefore, a magnetic indication that the silicified dacite zone and late andesite dyke may cross the river to the east side.

Continued . . .



LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.

Ni CLAIMS
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C.
Ground Magnetometer Survey
Profiles and Geology
 on a portion of the
 Ni 1 Mineral Claim

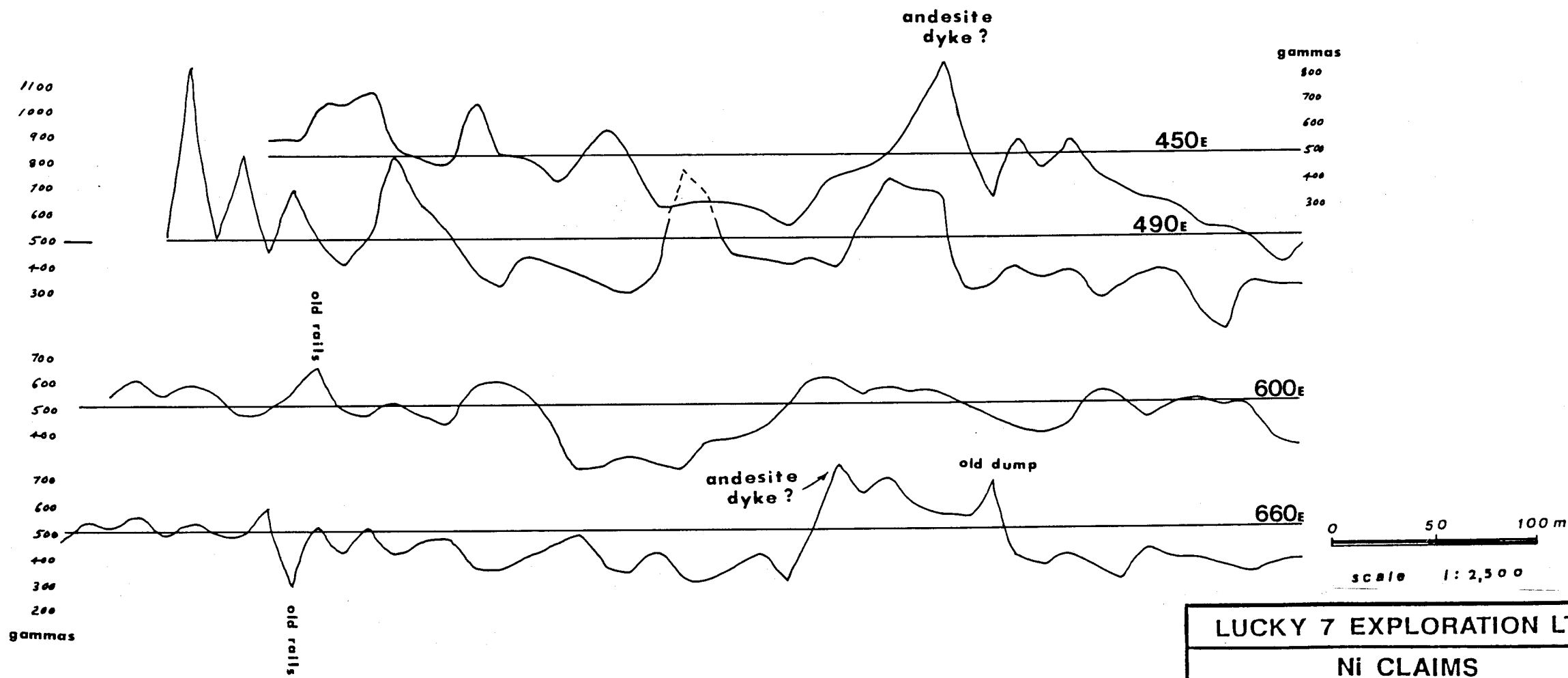
June 1991	NTS:92C/15	FIGURE 5
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000N

200N

400N

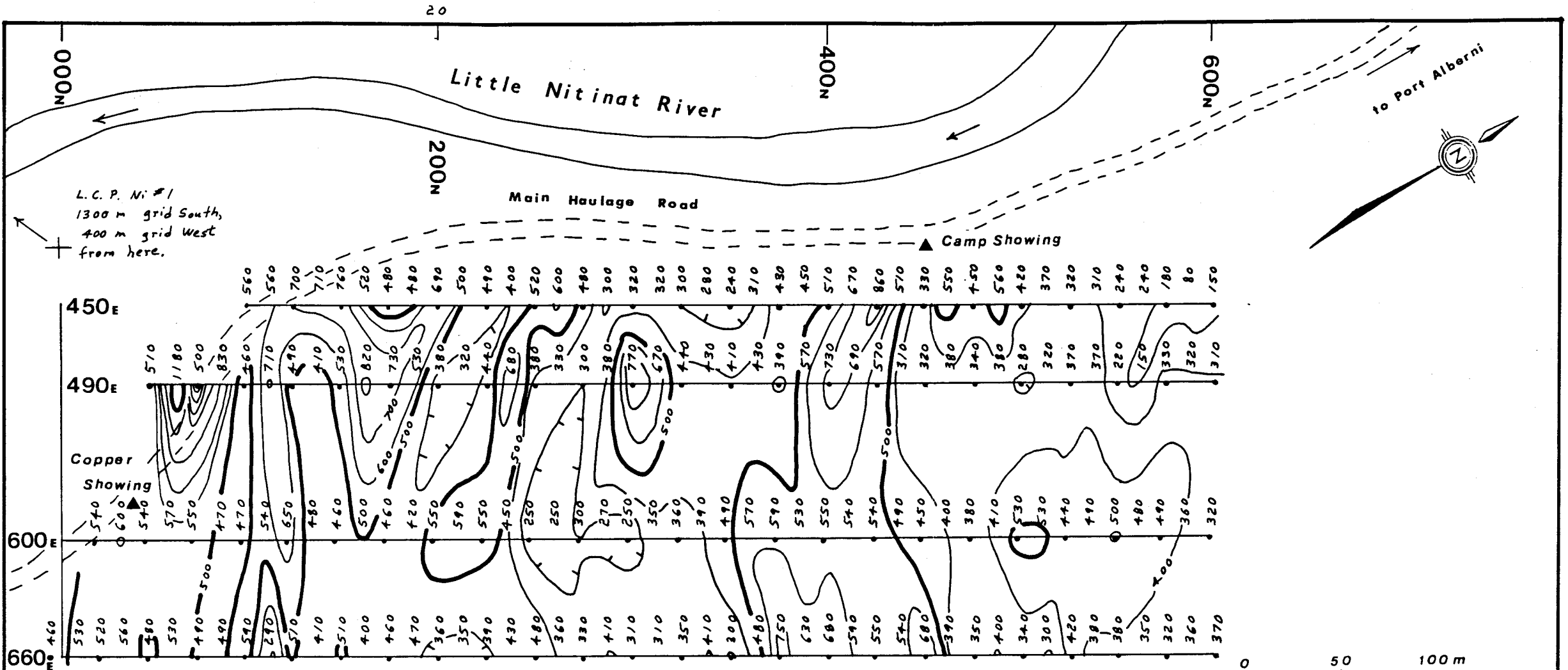
600N



ADD 50,000 GAMMAS FOR VERTICAL FIELD

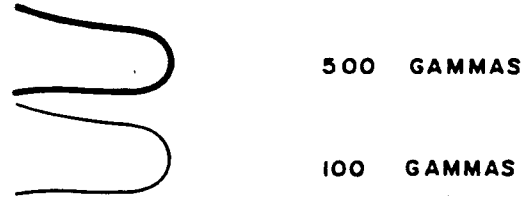
Tom Morrison

LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.		
Ni CLAIMS		
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
<i>Profiles</i>		
Ground Magnetometer Survey		
on a portion of the		
Ni 1 Mineral Claim		
June 1991	NTS:92C/15	FIGURE 7



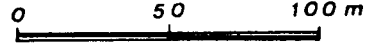
L.C.P. Ni #1
 1300 m grid South,
 400 m grid West
 from here.

ISOMAGNETIC CONTOURS (ADD 50,000 GAMMAS FOR VERTICAL FIELD)



M. Morrison

INSTRUMENT - SCINTREX MF-2-100 PORTABLE FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER



scale 1:2,500

LUCKY 7 EXPLORATION LTD.	
Ni CLAIMS	
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
NTS:92C/15	
Ground Magnetometer Survey on a portion of the	
Ni 1 Mineral Claim	
June 1991	FIGURE 6

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - DISCUSSION - Continued

If allowance is made for a 200 metre left-displacement along a fault parallel the Little Nitinat River then the Road Cut Fault Zone could be correlated with an area immediately southwest of the Camp Showing. The two zones could well be segments of a single fault system, and the base and precious metals found associated with the Camp Showing near the river at the 100 metre elevation could occur at some moderate depth below the pyrite halo of the Road Cut Fault Zone at 180 metres elevation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The March, 1991 experimental magnetic survey over portions of the Ni 1 mineral claim has been successful in providing data that suggests that a highly silicified and pyritized fault zone cutting Bonanza Group dacites west of the Little Nitinat River may correlate with the faulted mineralized volcanics at the Camp Showing east of the river.

If the Road Cut Fault Zone is correlative with the Camp Showing then a strike length of 550 metres is indicated. A further 500 metres of strike length could be projected west of the Road Cut Fault Zone based on anomalous soil geochemistry (Sampson, 1987). The anomalous elements in soil (silver, lead, zinc and copper) west of the Road Cut Fault Zone are equivalent to those found in chip samples from the Camp Showing (see section on mineralization).

This writer believes that there is a potential for finding base and precious metals within a stockwork quartz vein system at some moderate depth below the pyritic halo of the Road Cut Fault Zone (which is known to be 80 metres in elevation higher than the Camp Showing).

Continued . . .

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - Continued

It is recommended that the Road Cut Fault Zone be tested with drilling to depths of at least 100 metres. Further drilling should also be conducted at the Camp Showing east of the Main Haulage Road.

June 15, 1991
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

REFERENCES

HUDSON, K and LEAR, S.

1985: Summary Report, Nitinat Claim PN100, for Falconbridge Ltd.

MULLER, J.E.

1979: Geology of Vancouver Island, G.S.C. Open File 463.

POLONI, J.R.

1980: Report on the Diamond Drill Program 1979-1980, Little Nitinat River Property.

SAMPSON, C.J.

1987: Report on Geology, Geochemical Soil Sampling, VLF-EM Surveys and Exploration Potential, Ni 1-3 Claims, Port Alberni Mining Division, Vancouver Island, British Columbia (Company Report for Lucky 7 Exploration Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C.; published with first company prospectus.)

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Murray Morrison, of the City of Kelowna, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.
2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past twenty-one years.
3. During the past twenty-one years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.
4. I have examined many mineral properties in Southern British Columbia during the past twenty-one years.
5. I conducted the geophysical survey outlined in this report.
6. I do not own any interest in the Ni 1-3 mineral claims.

June 15, 1991

Kelowna, B.C.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Murray Morrison", is written over a horizontal line.

Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE NI 1 MINERAL CLAIM.

Statement of Expenditures in connection with the Ground Magnetometer Survey conducted on the Ni 1 mineral claim, located 43 km south of Port Alberni, B.C. (N.T.S. Map 92-C-15E) for the year 1991.

FIELDWORK - GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY (3.0 km)


M. Morrison, geologist	4 days @ \$250.00/day	\$ 1,000.
C. Brett, assistant	4 days @ \$150.00/day	600.
Truck, 4x4 (incl. gasoline and insurance)	4 days @ \$ 75.00/day	300.
Meals and Lodging (2 men)	4 days @ \$ 75.00/day	300.
Flagging and belt chain thread		12.
Magnetometer rental	3 days @ \$ 25.00/day	75.
	sub-total:	<u>\$ 2,287.</u>

REPORT PREPARATION COSTS

M. Morrison, geologist	2 days @ \$250.00/day	\$ 500.
Drafting		25.
Typing		50.
Copying Reports		20.
	sub-total:	<u>\$ 595.</u>
	<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	<u>\$ 2,882.</u>

I hereby certify that the preceding statement is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the Ground Magnetometer Survey carried out March 21-24, 1991.

June 15, 1991



 Murray Morrison - Geologist