GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

THE GOLDEN AGE PROPERTY

Minfile 082FSW185

NTI. 082F6 Au8

consisting of the

GOLDEN AGE AND GOLDEN AGE #2 MINERAL CLAIMS

NELSON MINING DIVISION
NTS 82F/6E

Latitude 49° 23' N

Longitude 117° 13'W

OWNER OF CLAIMS: John B. Lepinski

REPORT COMMISSIONED BY: MYLAN VENTURES LTD.
1000 Austin Avenue.
Coquitlam, B.C.
V3K 3P3.

CONSULTANTS: Gower, Thompson & Associates Ltd.
#201 - 615 8th Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3M 3S3

AUTHOR: Stephen C. Gower, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

DATE: June 30, 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF TABLES.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

WAGES.	
Stephen Gower, Geologist. March 21 to 30. 10 days @$300/day	
Elaine Thompson, Blaster-Prospector. March 21-30. 10 days @ $150/day	
Total wages.	$4500.00
TRAVEL. Vancouver to Nelson return, airfare.	$440.00
VEHICLE. 10 days at $60.00/day	$600.00
SUPPORT. 10 days at $100/day, 2 persons.	$1000.00
CUTTING ROCKS. 7 hours at 30.00/hour.	$210.00
DRAFTING. 6 hours at $30.00/hour.	$180.00
REPORT WRITING.	$350.00
REPORT PREPARATION.	$50.00
TOTAL COSTS.	$7330.00
Amount claimed for Assessment purposes.	$6270.50

SUMMARY

The Golden Age property is situated near the northern boundary of the Ymir lode gold camp of British Columbia. The property is located approximately 13 kilometres south of Nelson, just to the north of Highway #6.

This report discusses the surface geological mapping and the lithological study of sectioned rocks carried out by Gower, Thompson & Associates Ltd. in 1992. Recommendations for further exploration on the property based on this work and on previous surveys is included in this report. Petrographic examination of the samples and geochemical analysis is planned as part of a continuing study of the property.

The Golden Age property hosts numerous lenses of gold and silver mineralization contained in a series of Lapilli tuffs and tuffaceous siltstones of the upper Elise formation. The siltstones are a relatively rare occurrence in the Elise formation and appear to have formed in small lakes on the origional lava surface. The belt of mineralized rocks containing the Golden Age deposit extends northward from the upper Euphrades workings at elevation 4750 feet above sea level to at least the 4400 foot elevation on the stopes above the main adit of the Golden Age.

The siltstones shatter easily compared to the fairly massive tuffaceous units and tend to have formed a good host for mineral deposits.

Preliminary metallurgical testing carried out in 1972 by the Mines Branch indicated that approximately 40% of the gold and silver occurs as locked particles with pyrite. Current technology is in place which can deal with this refractory ore without roasting and cyanidation.

Surveys by previous operators have revealed the existence of numerous gold in soil anomalies that have not been tested by underground exploration or drilling. (see figure 4).

A three stage budget is recommended to explore the property. Stage I work program expenditures total $75,000. Stage II expenditures total $165,000; stage III expenditures total $280,000. A recommendation from a qualified geologist or engineer is required to proceed from one stage to the next.

CONCLUSIONS

The Golden Age property is situated near the north end of the Ymir gold camp in a well respected area of former producers of gold and silver. The property was discovered in 1920 at a time when attention was being focused away from the Ymir district and shifting to other gold camps. The Golden Age Property has shipped small tonnages of ore from exploration workings, however due to mineralogical problems the full potential of the property has never been explored. The potential of the property to host addition pods and lenses of sulphide mineralizatin appears to be most favorable in the Tuffaceous siltstones which trend north to northwest across the property.

The property is well located relative to infrastructure, a stable labour force, access and electrical power. Surface workings consisting of an upper and lower adit have exposed a number of small lenses of gold and silver mineralization which appear to be hosted in a major northwest trending system. This mineralized system is open along strike both to the north and south and has not been explored to depth.

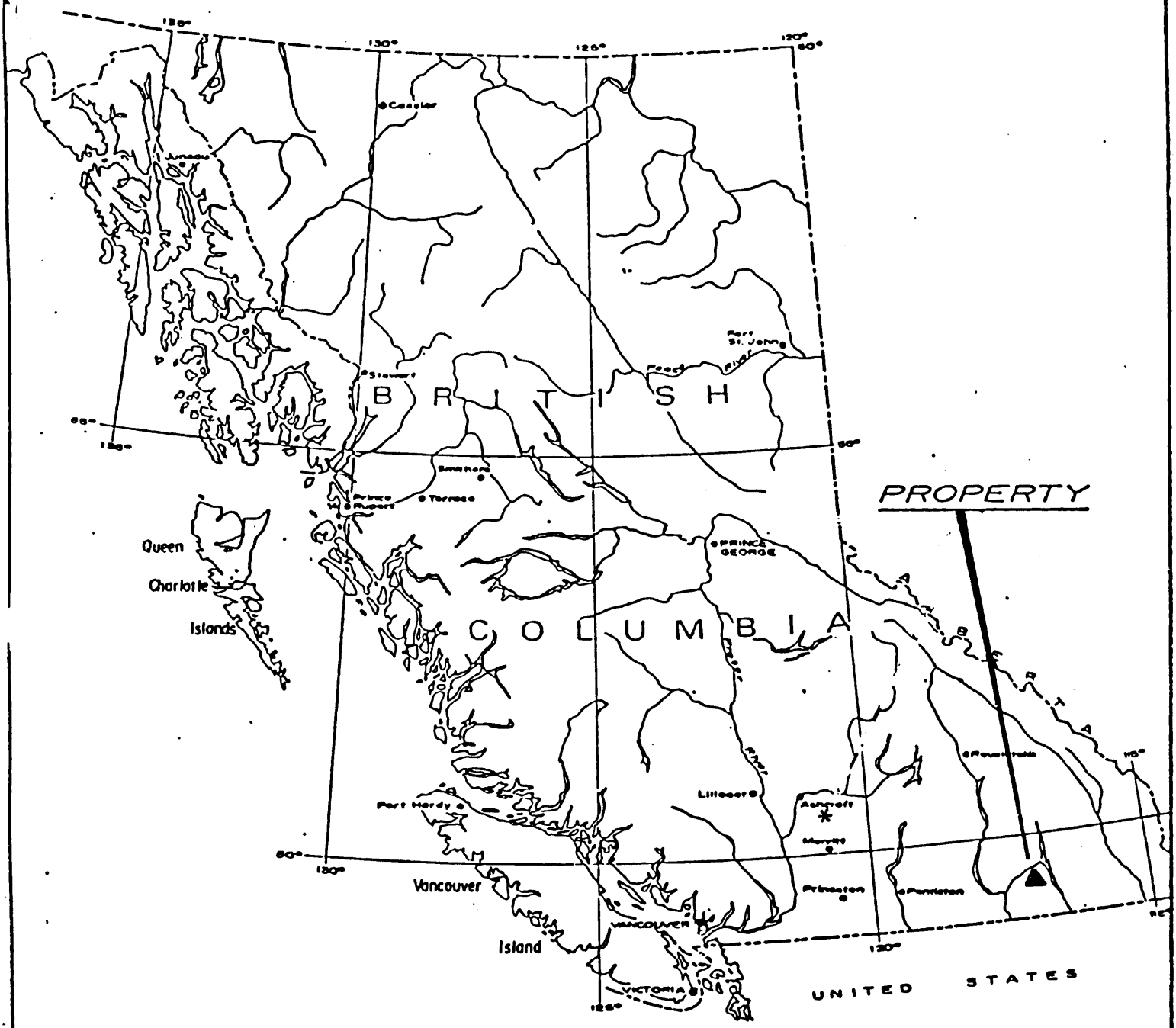
Gold in soil values indicate the existance of addition sulphide mineralization on the property either hosted in fairly narrow shear zones or as wider zones of replacement mineralization in favourable volcanic or sedimentary units.

Current technology exists such as the REDOX PROCESS which can economically treat refractory type gold-silver ores without smelting. This should overcome the metallurgical problems encountered on the property during the early 1970's. Addition tonnages of mineralization would have to be discovered to justify the cost of building a Redox Plant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A three stage program is recommended for the Golden Age Property. Stage I and II would focus on backhoe trenching of the previously discovered gold in soil anomalies to expose the source material. Mapping and sampling of the new trenches would be required. Geophysical surveys consisting of magnetics, electromagnetics and resistivity should be run to assist in the locating of these trenches. The portal of the main drift has collapsed and requires retimbering. A large block of loose rock above the portal needs to be removed before construction can begin. The upper stope which is raised from the main drift (Virginia stope) requires reladdering to provide access for mapping and sampling. Preliminary metallurgical testing should be carried out on samples from surface and underground to determine the gold and silver recovery ultilizing the REDOX PROCESS.

Stage III would consist of diamond drilling from surface and underground to explore targets discovered in Stage I and II and identified from analyses of previous data. A more comprehensive metallurgical testing would be required on composite samples of drill core.



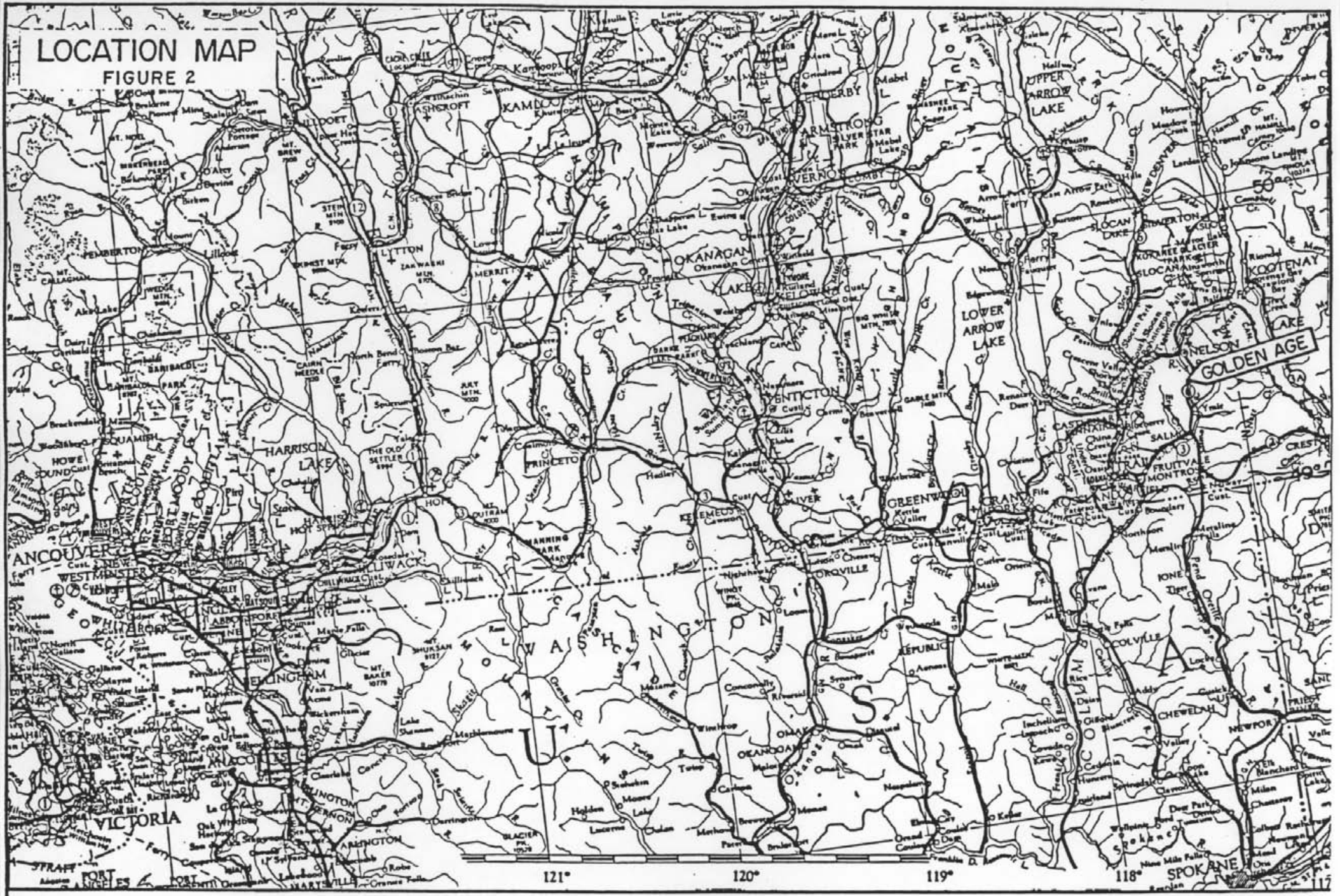
LOCATION MAP

SCALE
1" = 136 Miles

FIG. 1

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2



GOLDEN AGE MINE PROJECT
NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NELSON MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 82 F/6 E

ABOVE MAP EXTRACTED FROM DEPT. OF LANDS, FORESTS & WATER RESOURCES MAP No 1.

0 20 40 60 80 100 km 1:1,500,000

0 20 40 MILES 1" = 30 mi.

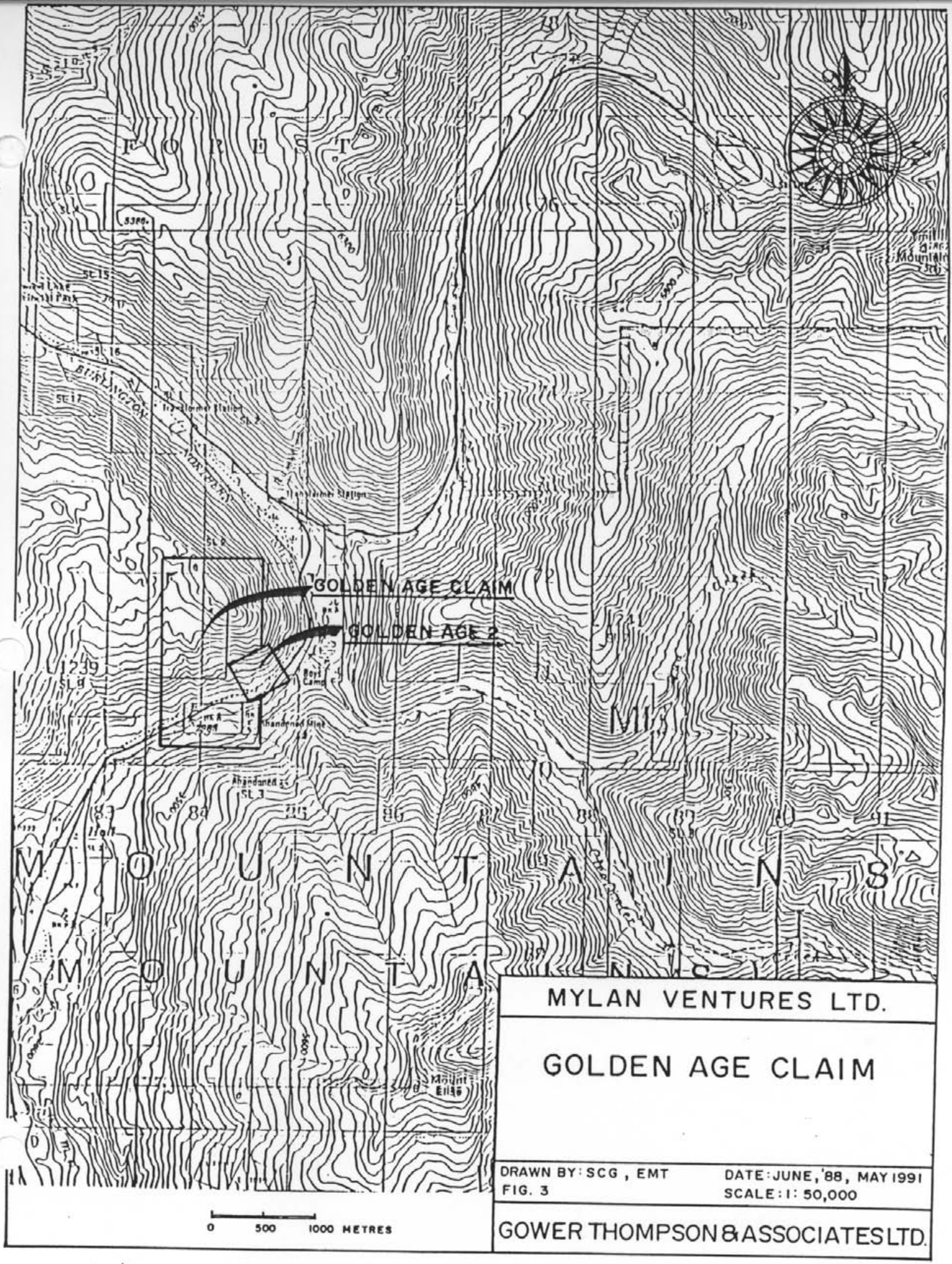
TERMS OF REFERENCE

Gower, Thompson & Associates Ltd. were retained by Mylan Resources Ltd. to conduct geological mapping of the Golden Age property. Detailed mapping and sampling of the main drift had been carried out by Gower and Thompson in 1988. Specimens taken from underground in 1988 were utilized in this report. Access to the main drift was not possible in 1992 because of the unsafe conditions at the portal. Reports by Roberts Mines Ltd., Espina Copper Developments Ltd. and Oscar Resources Ltd. were utilized in this compilation.

The property has no buildings or equipment on site however, approximately 400 metres of drifting has been advanced in underground workings on the main level.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Latitude 49° 23"N, Longitude 117° 13'W) (Figure 1 & 2).

The Golden Age property is located 13 kilometres south of Nelson, B.C. Access to the property is via Highway #6 from Nelson. The claims are situated on an east facing moderately steep mountain slope. Outcrop is common along the highway exposed in the road cuts. North of the highway overburden is common, however prominent bluffs are developed on the steep slopes. Detailed examination also revealed localized outcrops on the property. The property is well situated with regard to power, infrastructure and a stable work force skilled in underground mining.



MYLAN VENTURES LTD.

GOLDEN AGE CLAIM

DRAWN BY: SCG , EMT
FIG. 3

DATE: JUNE, '88, MAY 1991
SCALE: 1: 50,000

GOWER THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

CLAIM STATUS (Figure 3)

The Golden Age property consists of a four-post claim (Golden Age) totalling eight units, and a two-post claim (Golden Age #2). These claims are contiguous and have been grouped ("Golden Age" Group, No. 2404, August 31, 1977).

TABLE 1 Claim Data.

Name	Units	Record No.	Month	Anniversary Year
Golden Age	8	441	April 4,	1992
Golden Age #2	1	15715	November 2,	1998

The property is under option to Mylan Ventures Ltd. Ownership of the property is held by John B. Lepinski.

The Legal Corner Post for the golden Age was examined in 1988 and was found to be consistent with the claim form. The Golden Age #2 post was examined in 1992 and found to consistant with the claim form. The legality of these claims is the responsibility of the owner.

HISTORY

The history of the property is fairly well documented. The initial discovery occurred in 1922 after prospectors traced gold bearing rock float to its source on the hillside above the Salmo River. Several short adits were driven from surface on the mineralized shear zones and in 1923, the Golden Age Company was formed. A stamp mill was constructed in 1928; however, it was destroyed by fire in 1929. In 1941, the property was acquired by Trimetals Mining Corp. who carried out exploration programs consisting of drifting and limited diamond drilling from underground and constructed a small mining plant. From 1941 to 1942, the shear zones were explored by three drifts and a total of 20 tons of high grade gold ore was mined primarily for test purposes. The property was inactive until 1970 when it was acquired by Roberts Mines Ltd. During the period 1970-1973, the main drift was opened up for further exploration and geological and geophysical surveys were carried out on surface. Rebabilitation of the upper drift was abandoned because of bad air. In 1973, the main drift was advanced a further 150 metres and 88-ton shipment of unsorted muck was sent to the Trail Smelter for testing.

The first serious Metallurgical testing was carried out by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources from May 1972 to February of 1973. This work indicated that about 40% of the gold and silver was tied up with sulphides (refractory ore) and would require extraction by roasting and cyanidation. Metallurgical technology has now advanced to a point where refractory ores can be treated without roasting.

During the decline in exploration which occurred in B.C. in the early 1970's the claims were allowed to lapse. The property was subsequently staked by John Lepinski in November, 1974. No work was carried out on the property until it was optioned by Espina Copper Developments in 1977. At this time a large geochemical grid was run covering the majority of the property and soil samples were procured which were analyzed for gold. A fairly small geophysical grid was run over the south portion of the main adit which provided data on the magnetic and self-potential response of the mineral zone. Large geochemical gold in soil anomalies discovered in this survey were not followed up at this time. The option by Espina Copper Developments was allowed to lapse apparently due primarily to the refractory nature of the ore.

In 1984, the property was optioned from John Lepinski by Oscar Resources Ltd., who carried out bulldozer trenching to satisfy assessment requirements. Although the gold in soil anomalies were enhanced by additional close spaced soil sampling, this trenching was unsuccessful in exposing shear zones due to the depth of overburden. Oscar Resources Ltd. subsequently dropped their option.

An examination of the property in 1988 was carried out by Gower, Thompson & Associates Ltd. for John Lepinski. This consisted of detailed underground mapping and sampling of the main drift and a compilation of all data available on the property. A complete review of all available data was carried out in 1992 for this report.

GEOLOGY - ROCK DESCRIPTIONS (Figure 4).

The following sequence is taken from Open File 1989-11 by Hoy and Andrew.

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC AGE.

ROSSLAND GROUP

Je - Elise Formation: Mafic to Intermediate flows, Tuffs, Epiclastic Deposits and Subvolcanic Intrusions.

Upper Elise Formation.

intrusive unit,

Je 11. Plagioclase Porphyry, including the Silver King Intrusion,

clastic units,

Je 10. Tuffaceous Conglomerate: differentiated on the basis of clast compositions.

Je 9. Tuffaceous siltstone, Sandstone, Argillaceous siltstone.

flow unit,

Je 8. Plagioclase Porphyritic Flows,

pyroclastic units,

Je 7. Plagioclase Augite Lapilli Tuff,

Je 6. Plagioclase Augite Crystal Tuff,

Je 5. Mafic Ash Tuff,

flow units,

Je 4. Medium Grained Augite Porphyry Flow Breccia,

Je 3. Medium Grained Augite Porphyry Flows,

lower Elise Formation

Je 2. Coarse Grained Augite Porphyry Flow Breccia,

Je 1. Coarse Grained Augite Porphyry Flows,

The term Rossland Volcanic Group was defined by McConnel and Brock in 1904. The lower part of this group was subsequently designated the Elise formation after Mt. Elise where the rock units are particularly well exposed. The majority of the Elise formation consists of a lower succession of andesitic to basaltic flows and flow breccias. The upper portions of the formation consists of pyroclastic and minor epiclastic rocks.

The Golden Age property is underlain by rocks which form a small portion of the homoclinal panel (a region of broadly uniform dip) on the West facing limb of the Hall Creek syncline. The core of the syncline is occupied by Hall formation sediments.

Interpretation by numerous geologists indicates that the presence of lava flows and breccias, tuffs and minor shale beds is due to extensive volcanic activity in a marine environment. Frebold (1959) suggests that the presence of corals and coquina beds immediately below the Rossland formation indicates a near shore marine environment. He further points out that the ammonites in the shale beds in the Rossland shales are believed to have been deposited in a marine environment, far offshore. These facts lead Frebold to conclude that deposition of the formation occurred in an volcanogenic island arc environment.

The dating of ammonite fossils places the age of the Rossland formation as late lower Jurassic.

The andesitic volcanics on the property are commonly carbonatized and silicified and often exhibit pillow structures and amygdules. They are well fractured, faulted and sheared.

The augite porphyry consists of a medium to coarse grained greenish intrusive rock containing augite phenocrysts up to 2-3 mm in length. Lamprophyre dykes cut both rock units and vary in thickness from 5 mm to greater than 3 metres. Nelson plutonic rocks consisting of porphyritic syenite and quartz diorite outcrop to the west of the property.

The sulphide zones are generally spacially related to fine grained dark green mafic dykes. These dykes are composed of phenocrysts of augite in a groundmass of augite and feldspar. These dykes are generally accompanied by well developed shear zones, although they themselves are unsheared.

STRUCTURE

The Golden Age vein system explored in the main adit is located along a zone of strong shearing that strikes generally North 40° West and dips 70° West. In addition to the adit fault, three major northwest trending faults were observed which traverse the road cut approximately 150 metres west of the main adit. Fault gouge is common the structures, and the attitude of the minor faults is variable. Some of the faults are obviously post mineral and have offset the mineralization.

The sulphide mineralization is hosted in a series of shear zones sometimes associated with veins, pods or stringers of quartz. The dimensions of the mineral zones as explored by the adits are up to one meter wide and up to 30 meters in length. The higher grade mineralized zones are often associated with the arcuate sections of the shear zones. The possibility of discovering additional disseminated mineralization in the porous sediments is considered good.

ROCK SPECIMEN DESCRIPTIONS

Sample #	Rock Type	Sample Notes
01	Vein	Quartz vein, Rounded quartz fragments in silicious margin (Boudinage).
02	Siltstone	Silicified, Pyritized, Crosscutting veinlet of quartz and sericite. Hanging Wall Zone.
03	Siltstone	Chloritized, Vuggy, Quartz Crystals.
04	Lapilli Tuff	Approximately 15% Plagioclase Crystals. Lapilli and Bomb sized Fragments.
05	Reworked Crystal Tuff	Silicified, Epidotized and Sericitized, cut by numerous veinlets.
06	Reworked Crystal Tuff	Much fresher than specimen 05.
07	Lapilli Tuff	Most fragments 1 to 2 mm in size.
08	Lapilli Tuff	Augite and Plagioclase fragments. Grading.
09	Lapilli Tuff	Similar to 08.
10	Lapilli Tuff	Mostly fine grained, very few fragments larger than 1 mm.
11	Lapilli Tuff	Similar to 10.
12	Lapilli Tuff	Plagioclase and Augite fragments mostly about 1 mm. in size.
13	Quartz Veinlets	Contains fragments of tuff.
14	Lapilli Tuff	Plagioclase and Augite fragments. 1 to 2 mm.
15	Lapilli Tuff	Silicified, pyritic, veinlets of quartz and sericite. Located near surface trace of vein.
16	Lapilli Tuff	Strongly silicified, plagioclase altered to sericite, pyritic, hemititic.
17	Lapilli Tuff	Pyrite occurs partially replacing plagioclase fragments, some silicification of ash.

18	Tuffaceous siltstone	Micro veinlets of sericite and quartz. Chloritization of groundmass.
19	Conglomerate.	Large clasts of Augite porpyry.
20	Tuffaceous conglomerate	Some grading evident. Augite groundmass.
21	Sandstone	Deformed bedding.
22	Tuffaceous siltstone	Lithified ash, flattened Augite fragments.
23	Lithic crystal tuff	Determination uncertain.
24	Volcanic sandstone	Mixture of semi-rounded quartz grains and volcanic material.
25	Tuffaceous siltstone	Graded ash fall. Well developed banding.
26	Fragmental Quartz chlorite vein. Approximately 5 cm. in thickness.	
27	Sandstone	Approaching Quartzite.
28	Augite porphyry	Augite phenocrysts average 2-3 mm in size.

UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT

Underground exploration on the property consists of three adits. The lowest adit was located about 15 meters below the present highway and was destroyed by the construction of the new road. The working reportedly consisted of a 40 meter drift which followed two small dykes on a strike of 315 degrees. A narrow band of sulphides followed one of the dykes on its western side. Other small lenses of sulphides were discovered along the zone.

The remains of the portal for the main adit is situated at highway level on a small loop of old road just to the north of the new highway. The drift is not currently safely accessible and requires removal of overhanging loose rock and underlying collapsed debris. This working has followed a series of northwest trending shear zones and related sulphide lenses for a distance of approximately 400 meters. The drift meanders across the strata following shear zones at random. Three short crosscuts are located approximately 110, 200 and 290 meters from the portal, but have failed to intersect any mineralization. A total of ten holes have been drilled from underground. Five of these are drilled on the west side of the drift and total 451 meters, and five holes aggregating 157 meters have been drilled from the east side. From an examination of surface geology it appears the drilling should have been directed to testing the zone of altered, brittle siltstones to the east of the drift.

The upper adit is located approximately 30 meters above the main drift. It apparently was located on the same zone as was encountered in the main drift near the portal. A dyke outcrops at the portal of the upper drift similar in appearance to the dyke followed by the main drift. The upper adit reportedly follows a northwest striking shear zone and related quartz vein for a distance of 52 meters. About 28 meters from the portal a small stope explores a swarm of narrow veins mineralized with chalcopyrite and galena. Precious metal values are not known.

UNDERGROUND SAMPLING - PREVIOUS SURVEYS (1971, 1972)

The following table lists sample notes and assay data by previous operators.

TABLE 2 Sample Data.

Sample No.	Width	Location-Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu (%)	Wo_3 (%)
Main Adit						
11106	2 1/2"	Grab sample of vein on surface above portal.	0.06	0.30	0.05	--
11108	18"	315': across sheared zone near 1st stope.	0.10	0.20	0.07	--
11109	29"	316': slight shearing and silicification	tr	tr	0.01	--
11110	24"	400': on foot wall side of 7" dyke.	tr	tr	0.02	--
11111	48"	458': slight shearing silicification.	tr	tr	0.02	--
11112	12"	580": chip sample across back.	0.16	0.30	0.07	--
11113	50"	650': channel sample across shear zone.	0.04	0.80	0.03	--
11114	36"	750': chip sample across back.	0.18	0.20	0.03	--
11115	60"	750': chip sample across back	tr	tr	0.01	--
11116	24"	821': across silicified zone near stope.	0.08	0.10	0.04	--
11117	38"	876': in pillar between 2 stopes.	0.56	1.50	0.80	--
11118	35"	868': in pillar, sheared and folded zone.	0.22	0.60	0.34	--
11119	24"	907': slashed up area in main drift.	0.20	1.30	0.38	--
11120	39"	975': sheared, drag folded silicified zone.	tr	tr	0.01	--
11121	53"	1100': across 3 narrow quartz stringers.	0.02	0.10	0.03	--
11122	48"	1200': slightly sheared silicified zone.	tr	tr	0.02	--
11123	54"	1300': slightly sheared silicified zone.	tr	tr	0.01	--
11124	32"	1400': on foot wall side of narrow dyke.	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.07
11125	27"	1424': fluorescent zone on NE well near face.	0.20	0.80	0.10	0.23

Other Samples

11105	2 1/2"	Vein material in road-cut 602' east of portal.	tr	--	--	--
11126	45"	Upper adit, 85' in from portal.	0.20	0.70	0.09	0.01

Three mineralized shoots have been identifed in the main drift:

1. An upper shoot which passes through the 880 stope.
2. A lower shoot cut in the lower stope and slashed-up area.
3. A shoot which is exposed at the end of the main drift.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS (data from report by: Cochrane, June 26, 1971)

Magnetometer Surveys

A magnetometer survey was carried out using a Scintrex Model MF-2 Fluxgate Magnetometer. Individual readings ranged from a low of minus 260 gammas to a high of 730 gammas. The areas underlain by andesite have a magnetic expression predominantly in the minus 100 to the plus 100 gamma range; the areas underlain by augite porphyry have a response in the plus 100 gamma to 200 gamma range. Lamprophyre dykes exhibit a strong magnetic response at Stations 0+00 on the baseline, 0+00N, 1+150E, and at 8+40E and 14E on the road traverse.

The isomagnetic trends are generally elongated along north-northwest directions parallel to the shear zones and dyke systems. The main shear zone exhibits a neutral magnetic response except in the proximity of magnetic dykes. This neutral response is attributed to the destruction of primary magnetite in the wallrock adjacent to the shear zones.

Self-Potential Surveys (Figure 4)

A self-potential survey was carried out in conjunction with the magnetic survey. Known mineralization cut in the underground workings was observed to give a weak SP response at surface. Significant SP anomalies associated with magnetic low responses were observed both east and west of the known shear zones. These form valid geophysical anomalies warranting trenching.

Electromagnetic Surveys

A Ronka EM-16 unit was utilized to carry out specific traverses. Filtered data provided in-phase "bumps" adjacent to the approximate vein positions. A detailed electromagnetic survey should be useful in outlining shear zones under drift cover.

TRENCHING - OSCAR RESOURCES 1984

Bulldozer trenching was carried out by Oscar Resources in 1984. Three trenches were cut with a D-8H bulldozer moving approximately 82,000 cubic feet of overburden. The trenching attempted to discover the source of weakly anomalous gold in soil values discovered in 1977 surveys. Three separate trenches totalling 1,180 feet were cut. Trench One exposed 78% bedrock. Soil samples were collected every ten feet (3 metres). No significant values were discovered.

Trench Two exposed almost continuous bedrock over a length of 500 feet (152 metres) on the southeast wall. Soil samples were taken over 20-foot (6.1-metre) lengths. Anomalous gold in soil values extend from the northeast end of the trench southwest for a distance of 200 feet (61 metres). This anomaly requires further follow-up.

Trench Three failed to penetrate to bedrock. A gold in soil anomaly occurs in the central portion of the trench. This anomaly also requires follow-up.

Trench One was filled and recontoured. Trench Two was cross-ditched to minimize erosion. Trench Three was sloped to allow drainage. All trenches were seeded.

UNDERGROUND SAMPLING - GOWER, THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES LTD. 1988

The following are sample notes from the Main Drift: Notes on rock type have been changed from 1988 report after sectioning specimens.

AGE-88-001 - Sample across massive quartz lens. Seams of pyrite present paralleling walls. Resample of 11125.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 0.205 oz Au/ton
Icp: 24.6 ppm Ag

AGE-88-002 - Sample of sericitized footwall adjacent to 001. Tuff; banded pyrite, silicious.
Width: 0.1 metres
Assay: 0.016 oz Au/ton
Icp: 10.7 ppm Ag

AGE-88-003 - Representative grab sample. Shear zone cutting Tuff, pyritic.
Width: 0.8 metres
Assay: 0.004 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-004 - Sample across quartz lens along strike from 001. Clumps and bands of sulphides.
Width: 0.4 metres
Assay: 0.102 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-005 - Sample of same quartz lens as 001, 004 including some sheared Tuff as footwall. Abundant pyrite.
Width: 0.4 metres
Assay: 0.135 oz Au/ton
Icp: 10.01 ppm Ag

AGE-88-006 - Sample from swarm of quartz veinlets in Tuff against hanging wall side of shear zone. Pyritic.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 0.053 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-007 - Sample of shear zone in Tuff against hanging wall. Clay gouge, fragmental quartz, ground sulphides.
Width: 0.4 metres
Assay: 0.029 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-008 - Sample of clay gouge, massive quartz and sheared Tuff. Seams of sulphides, predominantly pyrite.
Width: 0.45 metres
Assay: 0.132 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-009 - Sample of quartz vein containing tourmaline in foot-wall Tuff.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 0.005 oz Au/ton
Icp: 17.6 ppm Ag

AGE-88-010 - Sample across highly sheared andesite, sericitized, silicious, sulphides, clay gouge. Against hanging wall side of zone.
Width: 1.0 metres
Assay: 0.075 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-011 - Sample across sheared and contorted siltstone. Silicious matrix, quartz augens, disseminated sulphides.
Width: 1.3 metres
Assay: 0.006 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-012 - Sample across silicified siltstone. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Directly below sample 011.
Width: 0.4 metres
Assay: 0.103 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-013 - Sample across brecciated siltstone, variably silicious.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 0.003 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-014 - Sample across sheared tuff; quartz veinlets; local breccia. Seams of sulphides, chlorite, sericite. Sample approximately 1.5 metres into footwall from 013. It cuts the same shear zone as 012.
Width: 0.6 metres
Assay: 0.114 oz Au/ton
Icp: 12.8 ppm Ag

AGE-88-015 - Sample across silicious shear zone cutting siltstone. Same sulphide zone as 012 and 013. Abundant fragmental sulphides.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 0.734 oz Au/ton
Icp: 163.6 ppm Ag

AGE-88-016 - Sample across sheared tuff cut by quartz stringers. Abundant sulphides. Sample against hanging wall.
Width: 0.25 metres
Assay: 0.07 oz Au/ton
Icp: 13.1 ppm Ag

AGE-88-017 - Sample across quartz vein along shear zone. Abundant sulphides.
Width: 0.5 metres
Assay: 0.116 oz Au/ton
Icp: 15.3 ppm Ag

AGE-88-018 - Sample across seams of massive sulphide, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite. Core of quartz-sericite schist.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 1.193 oz Au/ton
Icp: 94.1 ppm Ag

AGE-88-019 - Sample of quartz rich shear zone against hanging wall. Sample consists of massive quartz, sheared tuff and clay gouge.
Width: 0.5 metres
Assay: 0.100 oz Au/ton
Icp: 16.2 ppm Ag

AGE-88-020 - Sample of massive sulphides; same zone as 018. Some strataform quartz bands.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 0.601 oz Au/ton
Icp: 29.1 ppm Ag

AGE-88-021 - Sample across shear zone against footwall. Sample consists of clay gouge, contorted tuff, quartz stringers.
Width: 1.5 metres
Assay: 0.168 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-022 - Sample across sheared tuff. Massive sulphides, chalcopyrite, pyrite and quartz.
Width: 0.1 metres
Assay: 0.117 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-023 - Sample across shear zone between 022 and footwall. Sheared tuff, quartz stringers and clay gouge.
Width: 1.2 metres
Assay: 0.018 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-024 - Sample across sheared tuff against footwall. Highly contorted, abundant gouge, folded quartz veinlets, sulphides.
Width: 0.4 metres
Assay: 0.036 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-025 - Sample across contorted and sheared tuff. Limonitic gouge. Rounded fragments of tuff.
Width: 0.25 metres
Assay: 0.006 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-026 - Sample across banded siltstone, sheared; against hanging wall. Silicious, pyritic.
Width: 0.8 metres
Assay: 0.061 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-027 - Sample of footwall zone adjacent to 026. Sheared siltstone; clay, sericite.
Width: 0.7 metres
Assay: 0.042 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-028 - Sample across siltstone. Banded quartz parallel to bedding planes (laminated). Minor sulphides seams.
Width: 0.5 metres
Assay: 0.059 oz Au/ton

AGE-88-029 - Sample across same stratigraphy as 028, but 0.6 metres deeper into footwall. Banded siltstone.
Width: 0.2 metres
Assay: 0.064 oz Au/ton
Icp: 16.2 ppm Ag

AGE-88-030 - Grab sample of silicious zone cutting siltstone containing banded sulphides.
Width: 1.5 metres
Assay: 0.011 oz Au/ton

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING (Figure 4) Data from Assessment Reports

A detailed soil sampling program was carried out in 1977 by Espina Copper Developments Ltd. Upper "B" horizon soil samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along cross lines spaced 50 metres apart from an average depth of 20 cm. The samples were screened to minus 80 mesh at Min-En Labs of North Vancouver and analyzed for gold. The grid lines were checked by tie lines and corrected. A total of 874 samples were analyzed for gold with values ranging from less than 5 ppb to a high of 1,950 ppb. Approximately 40% of the values fell into the 5-10 ppb range. Values of from 20-50 ppb gold are classified as weakly anomalous; values from 50-100 ppb are classed as moderately anomalous; values greater then 100 ppb are considered highly anomalous.

A total of 127 samples were classified as weakly to highly anomalous.

The most widespread gold anomaly on the grid is situated in the northeast portion of the grid between lies 7+50 to 10+00 north. This anomaly is generally elongated to the northeast and is up to 125 metres wide by 250 metres long. The area is relatively unexplored and deserves detailed follow-up.

A peak high of 380 ppb gold in soil occurs at 4+50E on line 6+50N which warrants trenching.

An elongated north-south trending gold anomaly occurs between 5+00N and 1+50N, approximately 200 metres west of the main adit zone. This anomaly is 225 metres long by 50 metres wide. It appears to be the geochemical expression of a parallel mineral system to the one explored by the main adit. It may be related to the shear zones and dyke systems exposed 200 metres west of the main portal on the road cuts. An extension of this anomaly, possibly the geochemical expression of a sub-parallel system, occurs between 2+50N and 0+50N. These anomalous zones deserve trenching.

The highest value of 1,950 ppb gold in soil occurs 50 metres east of the main adit zone and requires follow up. The surface outcropping of the north end lode occurrence in the main drift is probably the source of the 305 ppb and 95 ppb anomalies on line 3+50N at 3+25E and 3+50E.

High values of 310 ppb gold on line 4+00N, 4+50E and 380 ppb on line 6+50N, 4+50E should be followed up by prospecting and trenching.

A northeast elongated anomalous gold-in-soil zone occurs between 8+50N to 10+00NB on the west central portion of the grid. A spot high of 695 ppb on line 8+00N, 1+75W is surrounded to the south by moderately anomalous values which trend to line 7+00N. These anomalies warrent trenching.

A localized gold in soil anomaly with a high of 140 ppb occurs between lines 4+50N to 5+50N near the west side of the grid. This area should be resampled in detail.

PROPOSED BUDGET, All costs in Canadian Dollars.

TABLE 3

STAGE I INITIAL EVALUATION.

Road Building	$ 5,000
Geophysical surveys	$ 15,000
Backhoe trenching	$ 15,000
Geological mapping and sampling	$ 15,000
Assaying	$ 5,000
Rehabilitation of main adit	$ 5,000
Transportation and support	$ 10,000
Engineering and report	$ 5000
Subtotal, Stage I	$ 75,000

TABLE 4

STAGE II PREFEASIBILITY.

Road Building to upper gold anomalies	$ 15,000
Follow up Geophysics	$ 10,000
Backhoe trenching	$ 10,000
Mapping and Sampling	$ 10,000
Assaying	$ 5,000
Metallurgy	$ 40,000
Underground Exploration	$ 40,000
Transportation and support	$ 20,000
Engineering and Report	$ 15,000
Subtotal, Stage II	$ 165,000

STAGE III FEASIBILITY DRILLING.

Contingent on successful results in Phase I and Phase II diamond drilling from existing roads and from underground is required totaling 4,000 feet (1,220 metres) at a cost of $50/foot.

Drilling	$ 200,000.00
Metallurgy	$ 80,000.00
Subtotal, Stage III	$ 280,000.00
TOTAL STAGES I,II @ III	$ 520,000.00

The time required to complete stage I and II is estimated to take three months. Stage III will require an additional four months.

CERTIFICATE

I Stephen C. Gower, of 985 Gatensbury Street, Coquitlam, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I have been practising as a Professional Geologist for a period of approximately 22 years for mining exploration and consulting companies.

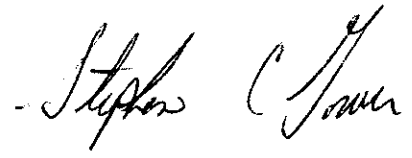
2. I obtained a B.Sc. in Geology from U.B.C. in 1970 and have taken Masters courses in Property Evaluation and Property Exploration.

3. I am a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada.

4. The field work in this report was carried out by Gower, Thompson & Associates Ltd. during the period March 21 to March 30, 1992.

5. A complete review of all available data was carried out in March 1988, April, 1991 and April 1992.

6. I consent to the use of this report in or in connection with a prospectus relating to the raising of funds.



Stephen C. Gower, B.Sc., F.G.A.C. June 30,1992

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Corporate File. Roberts Mines Ltd.

GSC Maps; 51-4A, 1090A, 1091A, 1144A

Geological Field Work; 1990, Paper 1991-2

Minfile Number; 082FSW185

CLAIM BOUNDARY

6+00E

10+00N

3+00E

2+00W

4+00W

B.L.

L.5+00N

L.1+00N

4800

4700

4600

4500

4400

4300

4200

4100

4000

3900

3800

3700

3600

3500

3400

3300

3200

3100

3000

Je 4

Je 6

Je 11

Je 7

Je 3

Je 9

Je 10

Je 2

LAPILLI TUFFS

014 QTZ STRINGERS

015

016

013

012

011

017

018

MAIN ADIT

HIGH GRADE QTZ ZONE

GOLD IN ROCK

09

08

07

06

UPPER ADIT

LOWER ADIT

01 QTZ STRINGERS

02

03 OXIDIZED SCHISTOSE

FINE GRAINED TUFF

SHEAR ZONE 270/80°W

018 CONGLOMERATE AUGITE PORPH

020 SCHISTOSE EPIDOTE, CHLORITE

021 34" EPIDOTE, CHLORITE CHARKLE ZONE

022

023 EPIDOTE, CHLORITE

024 COARSE SEDIMENTS

EPIDOTE, CHLORITE

025 SILICIOUS BANDING

PILLOW LAVA

026 QTZ ALONG SHEAR ZONE

027 QUARTZITE

028

KEY

01 - ROCK SPECIMEN SITE

- SURFACE TRACE OF VEIN

- SELF POTENTIAL ANOMALY SURVEY RESTRICTED TO 100 METRES FROM ROAD

- TALUS FAN

- OUTCROP

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

STRONG
MEDIUM
WEAK
- GOLD IN SOIL ANOMALY

UPPER ELISE FORMATION

Je 11 - PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRY

Je 10 - TUFFACEOUS CONGLOMERATE

Je 9 - TUFFACEOUS SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE

Je 8 - PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRITIC FLOWS

Je 7 - PLAGIOCLASE AUGITE LAPILLI TUFF

Je 6 - PLAGIOCLASE AUGITE CRYSTAL TUFF

Je 5 - MAFIC ASH TUFF

Je 4 - MEDIUM GRAINED AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOW BRECCIA

Je 3 - MEDIUM GRAINED AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOWS

LOWER ELISE FORMATION

Je 2 - COARSE GRAINED AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOW BRECCIA

Je 1 - COARSE GRAINED AUGITE PORPHYRY FLOWS

REGIONAL MAPPING AFTER HOY AND ANDREW

—ALL LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE—

0 25 50 75 100 M.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,410

MYLAN VENTURES LTD.

GOLDEN AGE

COMPILATION MAP

ROCK SPECIMEN SITES

DRAWN BY: E.M.T. S.C.G. DATE: JUNE, 1992
FIG. 4 SCALE: 1:2500

GOWER THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.