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GEOPHYSICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

LONDON CLAIM GROUP
KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

by

MURRAY S. MORRISON, B.Sc.

CLAIMS: London 2 - 5 mineral claims (9 units)
LOCATION: The London property is situated at Pat Lake, 2km south of Kamloops Lake, 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C.
Lat. 50°44'; Long. 120°44';
N.T.S. 92-I-10E & W.

OWNER: F. Hunt

OPERATOR: F. Hunt

DATE STARTED: March 25, 1992

DATE COMPLETED: March 28, 1992

**ECOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,438

Kelowna, B.C.

June 1, 1992

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SUMMARY

The London property, centred over Pat Lake, 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, or 25 km west of Kamloops, B.C., hosts at least two small antimony-bearing, silica replacement zones in Upper Triassic Nicola Group metasediments. The replacement zones are thought to represent the upper (low temperature) horizons of fault-controlled epithermal systems that could contain precious metal values at depth.

The property was first staked by Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. in 1982 as the Sprout 3 mineral claim. Newmont crews re-discovered the old Pat Lake stibnite occurrence, but lost interest in the showing following low precious metal assay results. The London 2 mineral claim was subsequently staked to cover the Pat Lake stibnite occurrence in 1988, and the London 3-5 mineral claims were added to the property in 1990.

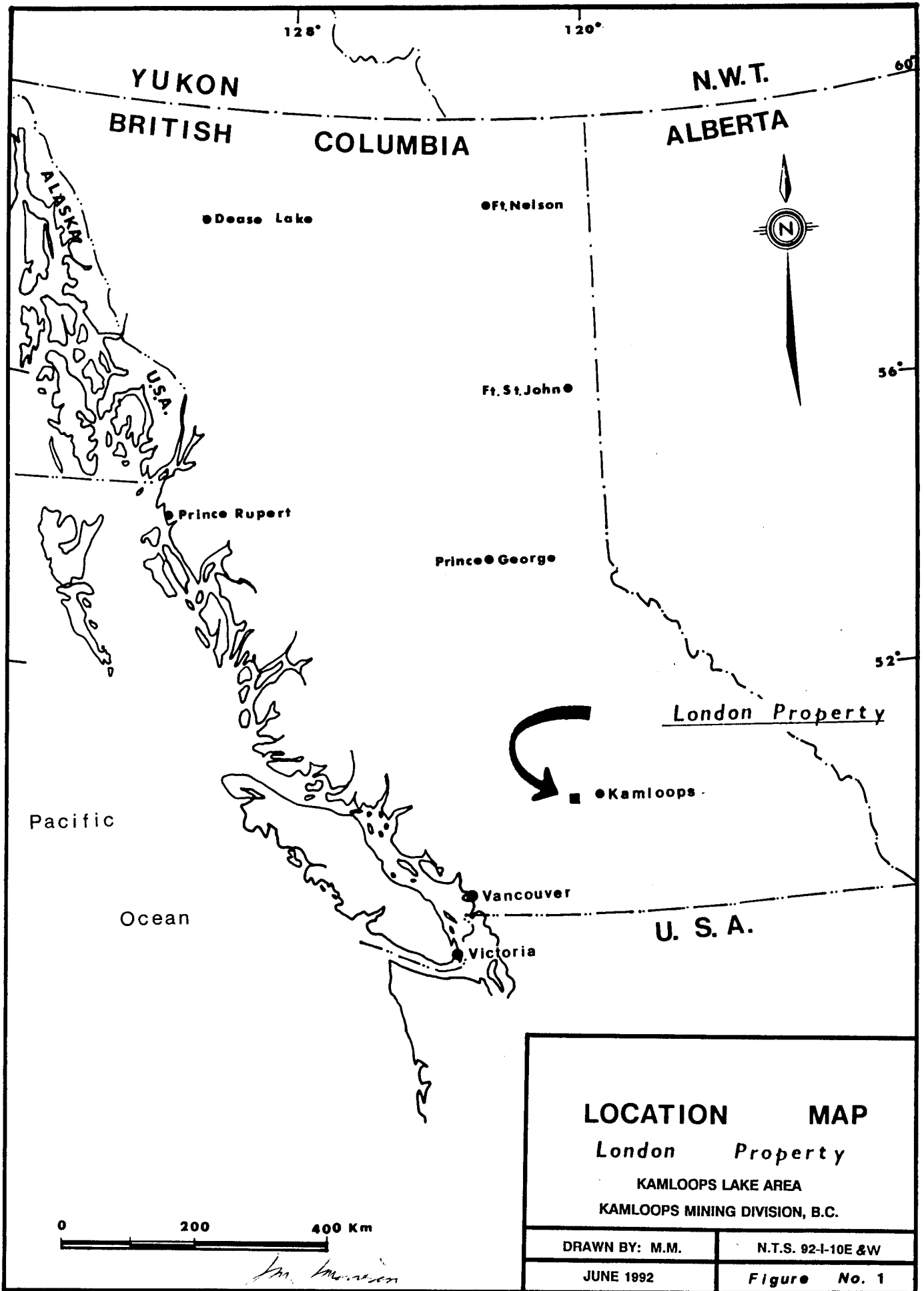
A limited soil geochemical survey was conducted over the southwestern corner of the London 2 mineral claim in 1989. During 1991 and this year (1992) a ground magnetometer survey (12.5 by 100 metre grid) was conducted over the London 3-5 mineral claims and southwest corner of the London 2 mineral claim.

The magnetic data has confirmed the presence of a sizeable felsic intrusion located near the southeast corner of Pat Lake. A south-southeast striking structure that has been named the "London Fault" has also been inferred from a study of the magnetic data. The data further indicates that felsic intrusions may align with the fault. The magnetic data, therefore, indirectly suggests that both the Pat Lake and London Fault stibnite occurrences on the property are related to events associated with Late Cretaceous(?) or Early Tertiary(?) felsic intrusions. A similar stibnite-bearing silicified replacement zone at the "Newmont Showing", located 2 km southeast of the London property, yields average values of 3.2 g/tonne gold and 65 g/tonne silver.

Continued . . .

SUMMARY - Continued

A two-phase exploration program, consisting of Backhoe Trenching and Reverse Circulation Percussion Drilling, is recommended to test the London Fault structure for precious metal values.



INTRODUCTION

This report, written for government assessment work requirements, discusses the results of a ground magnetometer survey conducted over portions of the London 2, 3&5 mineral claims by the writer during March, 1992.

The London Claim Group, comprised of 4 mineral claims (9 units), all owned by F. Hunt of Kelowna, B.C., covers ground in the immediate vicinity of Pat Lake, a small fishing lake located 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, 25 km west of Kamloops, B.C.

Several small carbonate/silica replacement zones occur within volcanic derived metasediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which underlie much of the property. At least two silica replacement zones contain stibnite mineralization in amounts of up to 10% over four square metres.

Although the property has not been mapped geologically it is believed that the silicification and stibnite mineralization are related to quartz-eye porphyry felsic intrusives that have been seen to intrude the metasediments at scattered locations across the property. It is considered that the stibnite occurrences may represent the upper (low temperature) mineralization of epithermal vein systems that could host precious metals at depth.

This year's (1992) ground magnetometer survey was conducted south of a survey conducted in 1991, and completes the magnetic coverage over the London 3-5 mineral claims at a grid spacing of 12.5 by 100 metres.

The 1991 & 92 surveys were conducted in an attempt to identify felsic intrusives or related replacement zones on a property that is known to be generally underlain with basaltic and andesitic volcanoclastic sediments. The felsic intrusives and mafic sediments were expected to yield highly contrasting magnetic characteristics.

Continued . . .

INTRODUCTION - Continued

The magnetic values obtained during this year's survey have been added to Map L-91-1 which was submitted with the 1991 Assessment Report. The new values have been contoured and the revised map, L-92-1, accompanies this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The London property is located at Pat Lake, 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, or 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C. (Lat. 50°44'; Long. 120°44'; N.T.S. Map 92-IOE&W). Access to the property is via the Pat Lake Road which leaves the Trans Canada Highway 32 km west of Kamloops as illustrated on Figure 2. An old logging road gives access to the portion of the property south of Pat Lake.

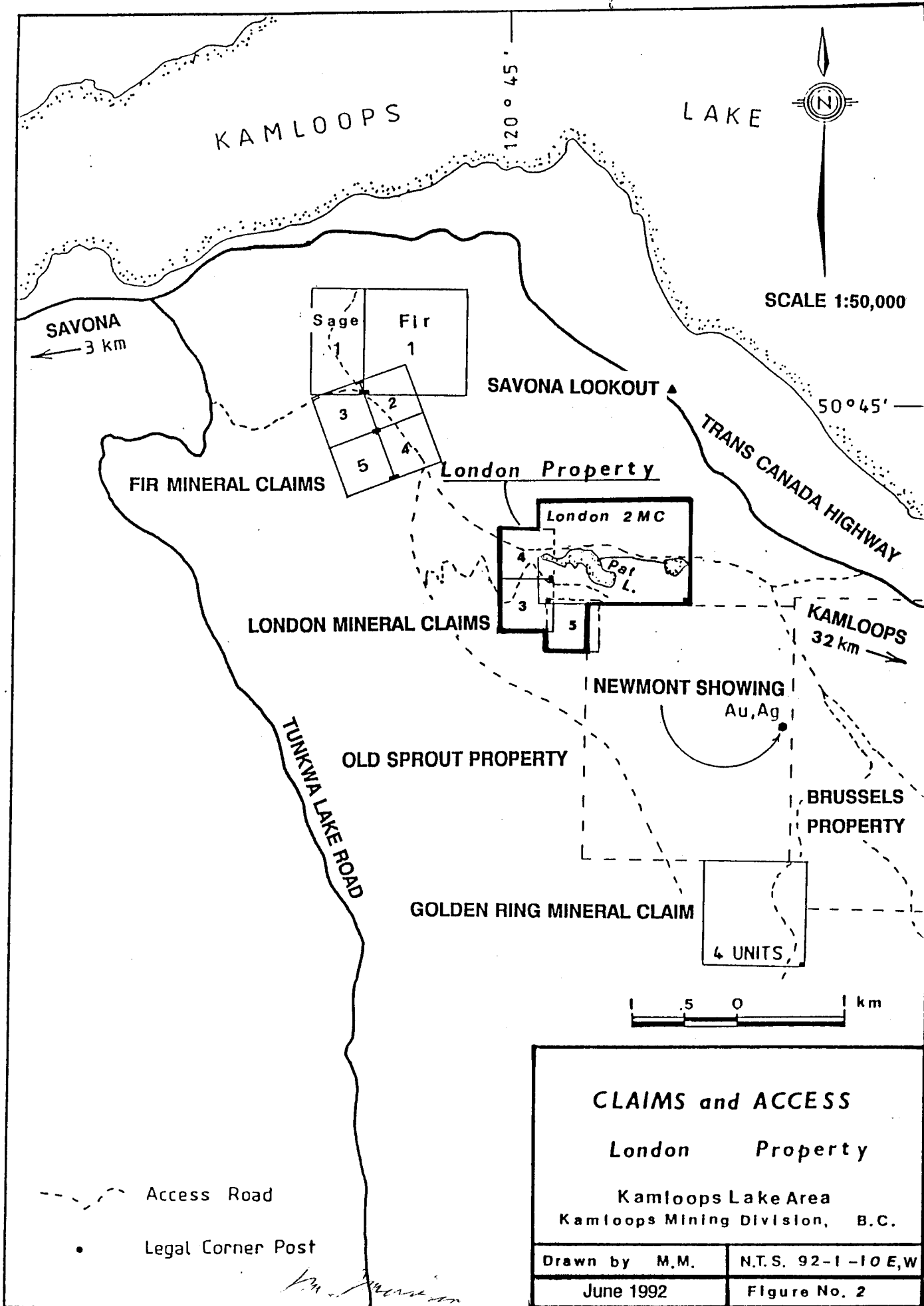
PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The London property overlies a shallow valley occupied with two small lakes - the largest of which is Pat Lake (800 m in length). The valley at the 600 metre elevation lies just 2 km south of Kamloops Lake (350 metre elevation).

A light forest of Ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir covers the slopes of the main valley. Sagebrush is widespread across the property.

Low ridges and hummocks with exposed bedrock are common, while drift cover is generally light over the property.

The property falls within the desert climate typical of the lower elevation benches surrounding Kamloops Lake. Precipitation equals less than 30 cm annually and includes an average winter snow pack of 20 cm. The snow-cover lasts only from late November until early March.



CLAIMS and ACCESS

London Property

Kamloops Lake Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

Drawn by M.M.	N.T.S. 92-1-10E,W
June 1992	Figure No. 2

CLAIM STATUS

The London 2-5 mineral claims, making up the London Claim Group, are 100% owned by Mrs. F. Hunt of Kelowna, B.C.. Particulars on the mineral claims, located within the Kamloops Mining Division are given in the table below:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DATE OF RECORD</u>	<u>TENURE NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY * DATE</u>
London 2	6	Aug 3/88	218124	Aug 3/94
London 3	1	May 7/90	219210	May 7/94
London 4	1	May 7/90	219211	May 7/94
London 5	1	May 7/90	219212	May 7/93

* (New Expiry Date based on the acceptance of this report for Assessment Work Credits).

HISTORY

The London 2 mineral claim covers ground formerly covered by the Sprout 3 mineral claim owned by Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd. During 1982 & 1983 crews of Newmont conducted reconnaissance geological mapping and widely spaced (25x100m) geochemical soil surveys over the Sprout 3 mineral claim. During the course of their work the crews rediscovered the Pat Lake stibnite occurrence in open sagebrush country just 50 metres from the shoreline of Pat Lake. Several years ago the showing had been exposed by shallow blasting over an area of 2 metres square by "the oldtimers". Newmont lost interest in the showing, and in the property generally, following negative gold assays from the stibnite mineralization. The London 2 mineral claim was subsequently staked in 1988 to cover the old stibnite showing.

During 1989 a small (58 sample) soil geochemical survey was conducted over the southwestern corner of the London 2 mineral claim by the writer. The survey covered the Pat Lake stibnite showing and involved the ICP testing of samples for 30 elements, plus mercury analysis by flameless Atomic Absorbtion (Morrison, 1991).

Continued . . .

HISTORY Continued

In 1990, the London 3-5, 2-post, mineral claims were staked to adjoin the southwest corner of the London 2 mineral claim.

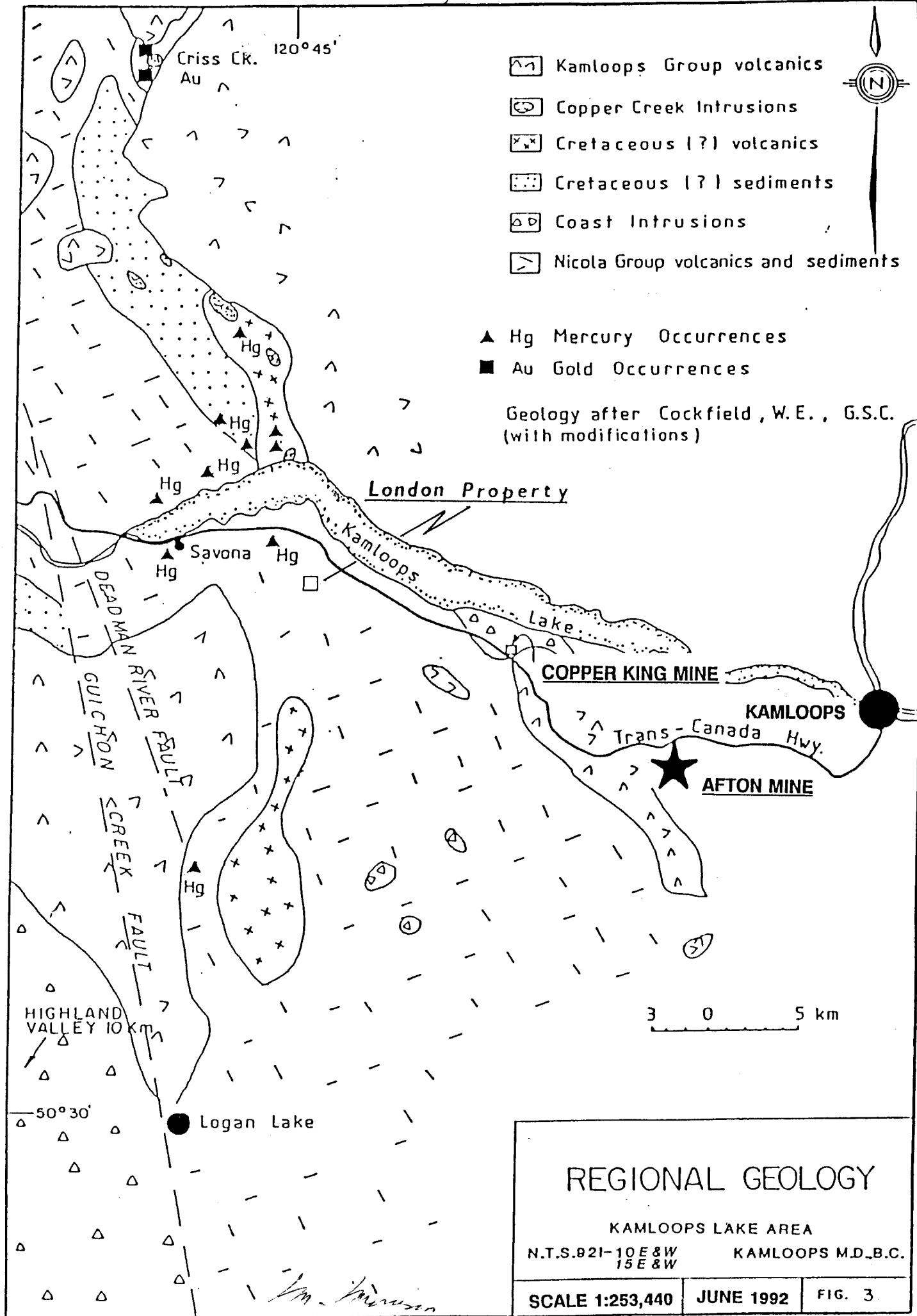
A ground magnetometer survey was conducted over the London 4 and portions of the London 2 & 3 mineral claims in 1991 (Morrison, 1991).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The regional geology of the Savona area is outlined on Figure 3 accompanying this report. The Savona Mercury Belt shows up as a series of mercury prospects that occur within Upper Triassic Nicola Group or Cretaceous (?) metavolcanics and metasediments in close proximity to Copper Creek Intrusions. The mercury showings are often associated with replacement zones within faulted country rock. The mercury content at the Savona mercury prospects is generally much less than 0.1% and non-economic, but the mercury is an indicator of strong epithermal systems.

Precious metals and base metals have been found within chalcody and quartz veins associated with the replacement zones which are believed to represent strong Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary epithermal systems. Gold has been found at Criss Creek as illustrated on Figure 3.

In 1982 Newmont Exploration of Vancouver discovered a silicified shear zone carrying pyrite, galena, and stibnite, with values in gold and silver, associated with a carbonate replacement zone within Nicola Group metasediments. The showing, titled the "Newmont Showing", on Figure 2 is located just 2 km southeast of the London property.



PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The London property has never been mapped in detail, but the writer has mapped the geology 1 to 2 km to the west and 2 to 4 km to the east and it is expected that the geology of the London property is similar. In general the region is underlain by meta-sediments of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which on the London property strike slightly west of north and dip steeply NE or SW.

The Nicola Group rocks are often cut by late faulting, and replacement of the rocks by carbonate (ankerite/dolomite) and/or silica occurs within fault zones. Quartz-eye-porphyry felsic intrusives of Late Cretaceous(?), or Early Tertiary(?) age are known to intrude the Nicola Group rocks on the London property, and are known to have a close association with replacement zones mapped by the writer on neighbouring properties (Morrison, 1991).

Two zones of strong silicification with associated stibnite mineralization occur on the London property. The Pat Lake stibnite occurrence at grid 12+50N, 4+00E is a 2.5 m wide highly silicified, brecciated, shear zone (070/88NW) that has been exposed for 3 m along strike by hand-trenching. The shear cuts andesitic derived metasediments of the Nicola Group. Stibnite mineralization equals 1-2% throughout the shear zone.

The second stibnite showing at grid 11+28N, 0+75W is represented by large (30 cm) angular pieces of float comprised of highly silicified rock containing 2 to 10% stibnite. The rock looks much like that at the Pat Lake showing. The rock is believed to represent a local occurrence that could be easily examined by trenching.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 1992

Grid

A grid consisting of a north-south "0" Baseline and a series of east-west grid lines was expanded from the 1991 grid to cover the London 3 & 5 mineral claims and the southern border of the London 2 mineral claim as illustrated on Map L-92-1. Stations were marked at each 25 metre measure along the flagged grid lines spaced 100 metres apart. A Topolite belt chain and a Silva Ranger compass were used to establish the 400 metres of new Baseline and 3.4 km of new grid line. The grid was laid-out in conjunction with the ground magnetometer survey.

Program

A Scintrex MF-2 Portable Fluxgate Magnetometer was used to survey the property. The magnetometer with a resolution of 5 gammas was considered suitable for the survey.

Baseline station values were established by making a double traverse along the baseline on a day of slight diurnal variation. The baseline stations were then corrected for diurnal variations, and the corrected values were used during the survey.

Looped traverses were made along pairs of grid lines, starting and ending at baseline stations (usually within 2 to 3 hours), and corrections were made to all values for diurnal variations. During this year's survey, intermediate readings were taken midway between all flagged grid stations in addition to the grid station readings to increase the detail of the survey. All of the corrected readings are plotted on the contoured magnetometer map, L-92-1, accompanying this report. A constant value of 50,000 gammas has been subtracted from all of the values on the map for ease of plotting and clarity.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 1992 - Continued

Results

Note: The following discussion refers to the magnetic values plotted on Map L-92-1. As mentioned earlier, a constant value of 50,000 gammas has been subtracted from all field readings for easier plotting on the map.

The geology of the London Claim Group has never been mapped in detail, but some geological notes were made during the course of the 1991 & 92 magnetometer surveys, and these notes, used in conjunction with the survey data illustrated on Map L-92-1, allow for some interpretation of the property geology as will be pointed out in the following paragraphs.

First of all, the magnetic "texture" of Map L-92-1 suggests that the Nicola Group metasediments underlying the London property strike at 170 to 180 degrees - an observation in agreement with the geology studied to date. Specifically, a series of volcanoclastic conglomerate ridges that are known to cross the property from north to south show up clearly on Map L-92-1 as belts of high magnetic relief (-1600 to +3000 gammas) with complex contour patterns. Three such belts crossing the property will be described in order from west to east.

The westernmost belt of complex magnetics, on the west side of the London 4 mineral claim, is coincident with bluffs made up of volcanoclastic conglomerate comprised of basaltic clasts predominantly. The -1640 and -870 gamma "lows" adjacent +1500 gamma "high" on grid lines 15N and 16N, respectively, may simply represent the dipole magnetics of the highly magnetic basaltic derived bedrock.

A second broad belt of complex magnetics crosses the property

Continued . . .

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 1992 - Continued

Results - Continued

subparallel to the western boundary of the London 2 mineral claim. This belt is coincident with a ridge known to be made up of volcanoclastic conglomerate comprised of andesitic clasts predominantly.

A third belt of greater than 1500 gammas crosses the property from north to south parallel the eastern boundary of the London 5 mineral claim. This magnetic "high" correlates with a second ridge that is believed to be made up of conglomerates comprised of andesitic clasts predominantly.

Lying between the second and third ridges just described is a broad, 450 metre wide, zone of low magnetic values (less than 1000 gammas) and low magnetic relief. The eastern three-fourths of the broad zone is believed to be underlain with volcanoclastic conglomerates comprised of trachyandesitic clasts predominantly, while the western one-quarter of the belt (near the eastern boundaries of the London 3 & 4 mineral claims) is thought to be underlain with siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate beds of mixed clasts.

A series of linear magnetic lows (-10 to -460 gammas), crosses the property subparallel to the eastern borders of the London 3 & 4 mineral claims from L17N, 1+50W to L7N, 0+75W. This series of lows parallels the assumed strike of the Nicola Group metasediments and occurs along the western edge of the broad magnetic low described above. It is believed that this series of magnetic lows could represent a fault structure (called the London Fault in this report) that could be injected with magnetite-deficient felsic intrusions.

A magnetic low (less than 0 gammas) occurring on grid line 11N, south of the southeast corner of Pat Lake, coincides with an outcrop of quartz-eye felsic intrusive.

Continued . . .

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY - 1992 - Continued

Results - Continued

Scattered magnetic lows at L14N, 0+25E; L10N, 4+75W; L8N, 0+75E and L7N, 3+25E are coincident with areas of deep till cover and are not considered to be of any geological significance.

Discussion

It is the coincidence of the magnetic low with the felsic intrusion on grid line 11N near Pat Lake that lends support to the premise that felsic intrusions may have invaded the London Fault structure which is also coincident with a series of magnetic lows. The silicified stibnite angular float at grid 11+28N, 0+75W, which lies on the trace of the inferred fault, reinforces the premise.

As mentioned under earlier titles (see Introduction, Regional Geology, and Property Geology) the two zones of stibnite mineralization that occur on the property are believed to represent the upper (low temperature) horizons of epithermal systems that could host precious metal values at depth.

Data from the magnetometer surveys indicates that each stibnite occurrence may be closely associated with the intrusion of nearby Late Cretaceous(?) or Early Tertiary(?) felsic intrusions.

The stibnite occurrence at grid 11+28N, 0+75W is worthy of further study in that it coincides with the trace of the inferred London Fault which is believed to cross the property for at least one kilometre. The London Fault, therefore, represents a sizeable target for precious metal exploration.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1991 & 92 ground magnetometer surveys conducted over the southwestern corner of the London property have proved effective in outlining the major components of the Nicola Group metasediments underlying much of the property. The surveys have also delineated at least one felsic intrusive located near the southeast corner of Pat Lake.

A fault (the London Fault), crossing the middle of the London property from northwest to southeast, has also been inferred from a study of the magnetic data. It is suggested that felsic intrusive dykes may have intruded this fault structure.

The Pat Lake stibnite occurrence at grid 12+50N, 4+00E is thought to be genetically related to the Pat Lake felsic intrusive. Similarly, the stibnite occurrence at grid 11+28N, 0+75W is thought to be related to felsic dykes that are assumed to have intruded the London Fault Zone.

In theory, the stibnite mineralization at grid 11+28N, 0+75W could represent the upper horizon of a sizeable precious metal-bearing epithermal system that is associated with the London Fault which crosses the property for at least one kilometre. Therefore, the London Fault is a priority target for a two-phase exploration program that should consist of trenching and drilling.

A Backhoe could be used to examine bedrock geology northwest and southeast of the grid 11+28N, 0+75W stibnite occurrence along the trace of the inferred London Fault. The program should be designed to locate the source of the angular float and to find evidence of the London Fault structure.

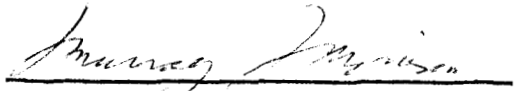
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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - Continued

Contingent upon favourable results from the Phase I program, a Phase II exploration program should involve the testing of the London Fault Zone along strike in the vicinity of the stibnite occurrence to a depth of at least 60 metres. A Reverse Circulation Percussion Drill could be used to drill a series of inclined drill holes into the fault structure.

The region recommended for both exploration programs is very accessible.

June 1, 1992
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

REFERENCES

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- 1986: Percussion Drilling Assessment Report, Brussels Group of Mineral Claims, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.**
- 1986: Geological Assessment Report, Mustang Group of Mineral Claims, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.**
- 1989: Geochemical Assessment Report, London 2 Mineral Claim, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.**
- 1991: Geological Assessment Report, Golden Lime 1&2 Mineral Claims, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.**
- 1991: Geological Assessment Report, Brussels Claim Group, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.**
- 1991: Geophysical Assessment Report, London Claim Group, Kamloops Lake Area, Kamloops Mining Division.**

Turner, J.A.

- 1984& Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, geologist,
- 1985 (personal communication).

* G.S.C. = Geological Survey of Canada

** Assessment Reports filed with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of British Columbia.

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-two years.
3. During the past twenty-two years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.
4. I have conducted several geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys on mineral properties in Southern British Columbia during the past twenty-two years.
5. I conducted the magnetometer survey outlined in this report.

June 1, 1992.
Kelowna, B.C.



Murray Morrison - B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - ON THE LONDON CLAIM GROUP

Statement of Expenditures in connection with a Magnetometer Survey carried out on the London Claim Group, located 2 km south of Kamloops Lake, 35 km west of Kamloops, B.C. (N.T.S. Maps 92-I-10E&W) for the year 1992.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY (3.4 Km)


M. Morrison, geologist	3 days @ \$250.00/day	\$ 750.
Truck, 4x4 (including gaso- line and insurance)	3 days @ \$ 75.00/day	225.
Meals and Lodging	3 days @ \$ 60.00/day	180.
Flagging and belt chain thread		10.
Magnetometer rental	3 days @ \$ 25.00/day	75.
	sub-total	\$ 1240.

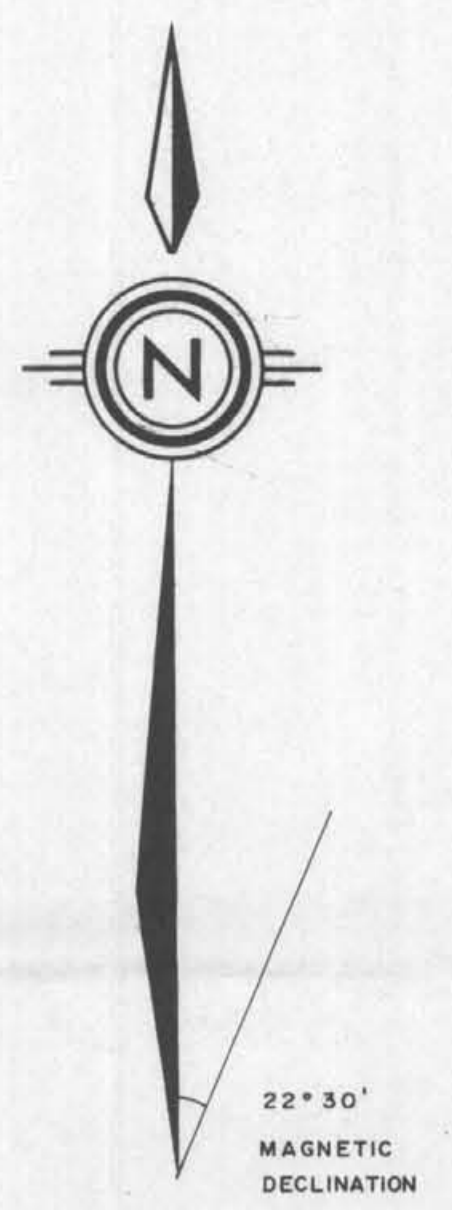
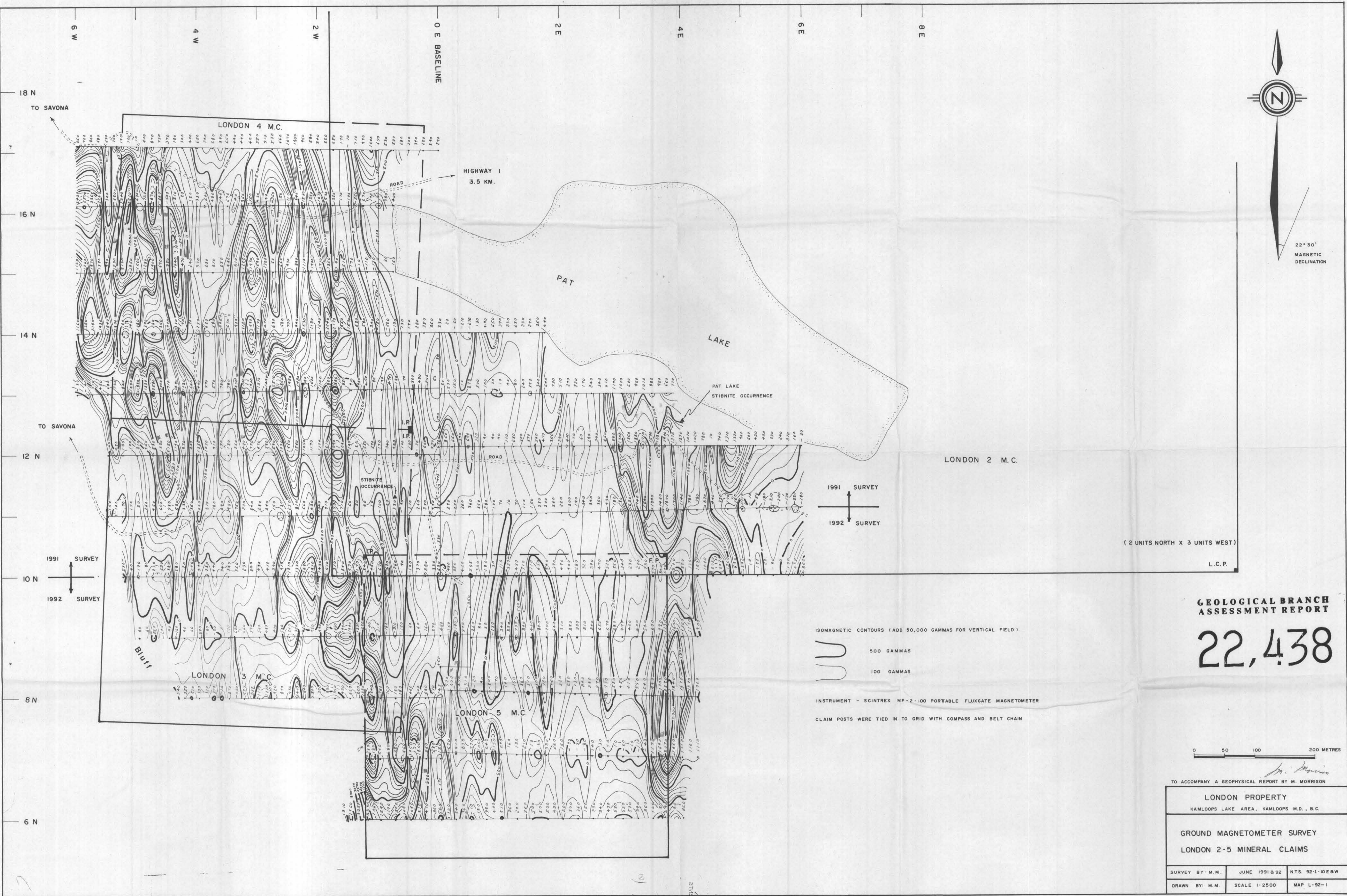
REPORT PREPARATION COSTS

M. Morrison, geologist	1½ days @ \$250.00/day	\$ 375.
(correcting magnetometer readings for diurnal varia- tions; plotting and contouring magnetometer values; analyzing data and writing report).		
Drafting		\$ 32.
Typing		53.
Copying reports		20.
	sub-total	\$ 480.
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 1720.</u>

I hereby certify that the preceding statment is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the magnetometer survey carried out March 25 - 28, 1992.

June 1, 1992


Murray Morrison - Geologist



1991 SURVEY
 1992 SURVEY

(2 UNITS NORTH X 3 UNITS WEST)
 L.C.P.

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

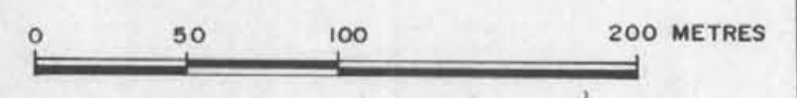
500 GAMMAS
 100 GAMMAS

INSTRUMENT - SCINTREX MF-2-100 PORTABLE FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER

CLAIM POSTS WERE TIED IN TO GRID WITH COMPASS AND BELT CHAIN

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,438



TO ACCOMPANY A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY M. MORRISON

LONDON PROPERTY KAMLOOPS LAKE AREA, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.		
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY LONDON 2-5 MINERAL CLAIMS		
SURVEY BY: M.M.	JUNE 1991 & 92	N.T.S. 92-1-10E&W
DRAWN BY: M.M.	SCALE 1:2500	MAP L-92-1