GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE

TRIM AND TRIM 5 CLAIM GROUPS

FOR ASSESSMENT WORK PROGRAM 1991-1992

ASSESSMENT REPORT #

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION
NTS 82 M8
LATITUDE 51^0 22'NORTH
LONGITUDE 118^0 14'EAST

FOR

GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

212A-1940 LONSDALE AVENUE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
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BY

CHRIS BASIL
COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD
JUNE, 1992

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SUMMARY

The Trim Group of mineral claims are located 58 kilometres north of Revelstoke, B.C., on the east side of Columbia Lake, in the Selkirk Mountains.

The property is dominantly underlain by Lower Paleozoic rocks comprised of chloritic, graphitic garnet-quartz-biotite-muscovite schists, limestone, dolomite, chloritic hornblende gneiss, and quartzite. The grade of regional metamorphism appears to be upper greenschist-lower amphibolite facies in this location.

The rocks are isoclinally folded with the gently northward plunging Standard Antiform (antiformal synform) axis trending $350^0\backslash 30\text{-}60^0$E from the north end of the property to Kelly Creek; at this location it bends eastward down Kelly Creek, trending 290^0 and dipping steeply eastward. Parasitic "S", "Z" and chevron folding is common.

Mineralization within the Trim Group consists of statabound polymetallic sulphide occurrences with gold and silver values. Two previously undocumented sulphide showings were discovered during the 1990-91 assessment program. The 1992 program included the sampling of two old workings returning high copper and significant gold values (DR-4 2.92% Cu, 1151 ppb Au).

The Genie-Em survey delineated a number of conductive anomalies that need to be closely correlated to local geology and geochemical data in the following exploration program.

The work programs to date suggest that stratigraphy and mineralization on the Trim Group is similar to deformed, metamorphosed stratabound sulphide deposits of a Beshi type. Further work on the property should focus on tracing the new showings, and their host rocks, along strike and down dip. Other copper-zinc or zinc-lead dominant sulphide zones with gold/silver values should also be sought in places where there is structural thickening of the sulphide horizons.

INTRODUCTION

The Trim and Trim 5 Groups are comprised of 132 units located 58 kilometres north of Revelstoke, B.C., in the Selkirk Mountains on the east side of Columbia Lake.

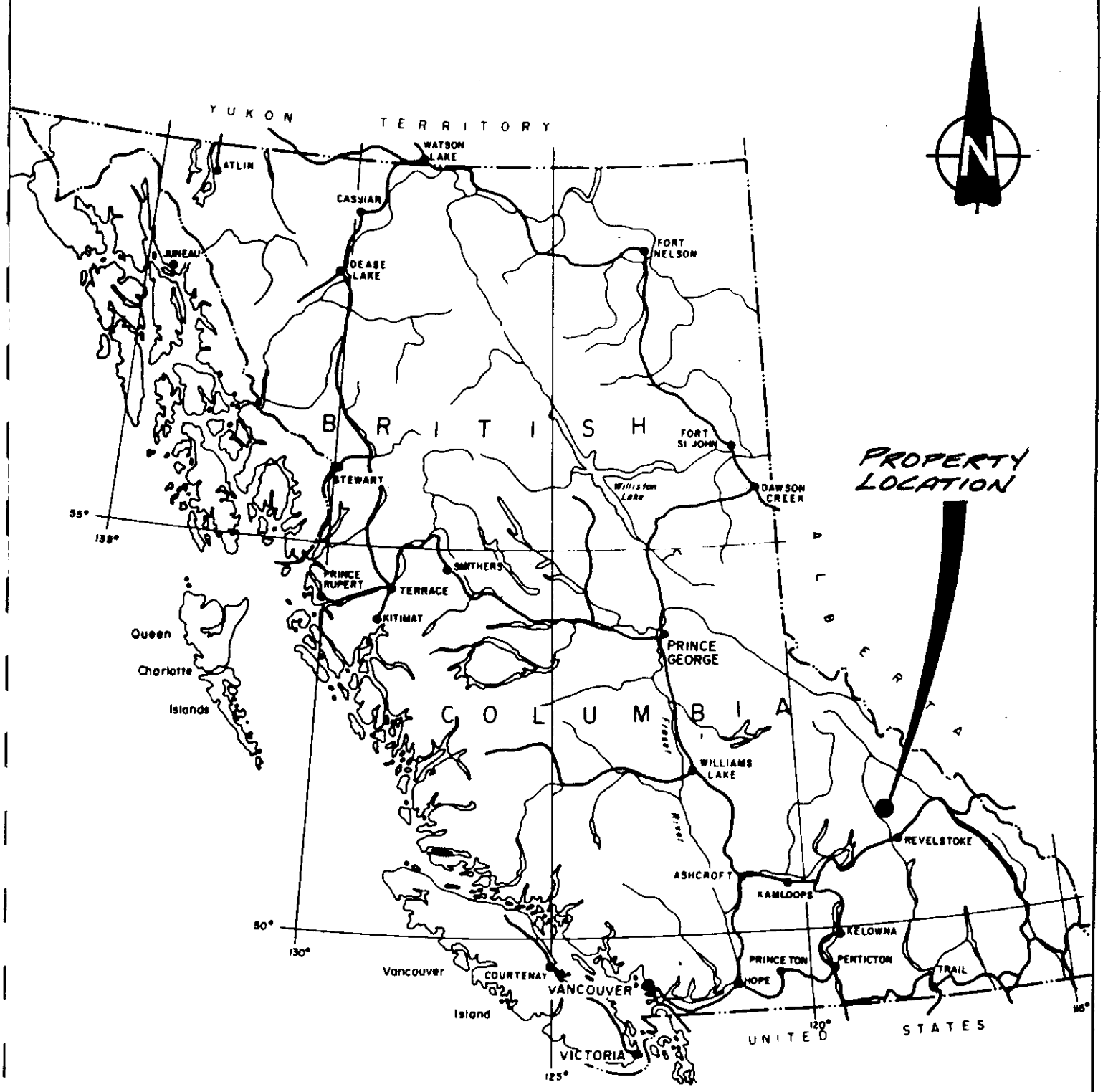
During the spring of 1992, a program of Genie-Em and magnetometer surveys and sampling was conducted on the Trim and Trim 5 Groups of mineral claims. Due to the snow conditions at the time, outcrop was generally limited to the steeper south facing ridges and where avalanches had slid along the ground surface. A total of 14.8 kms of grid was established with compass, hipchain and pickets to facilitate 14.3 kms of Genie-Em and 14.0 kms of magnetometer surveys. Several anomalous geophysical features were delineated by the surveys. As well, 4 rock samples were collected from old workings on the property, (figure 6).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Trim Group is located in the Revelstoke Mining Division, 58 kilometres north of Revelstoke, B.C. (Figure 1). The claims cover the headwaters and tributaries of Kelly Creek, Pass Creek and Standard Creek (Figure 2). Highway 23, the Big Bend highway, is 8 kilometres west of the property. Trails to the property include one from Keystone to the north and from Carnes Creek up Kelly Creek to the south. Currently the best method of access is via helicopter from Revelstoke, with Highway 23 acting as a good staging ground for moving equipment and supplies into the property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Trim claims cover a rugged portion of the western belt of the Selkirk Mountains with elevations from 1,100 to 2,460 metres (Pass Peak). The high north facing slopes often hold pocket glaciers and snowpack. Treeline is approximately 1,524 metres elevation. A mature forest of cedar, hemlock and fir cover the lower valleys and avalanche paths are filled with slide alder, berry bushes, stinging nettles and devils club. The climate is temperate, with over 300 cm of precipitation annually; much of this occurs as snow which arrives by November and remains until late June. Temperatures range from 16 to 30 ^{0}C during the summer.



GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

TRIM PROPERTY LOCATION PLAN

DR. BY: C.B.	NTS: 82M/8
DATE: JUNE '92	FIGURE: 1

CLAIM INFORMATION

TABLE 1

TRIM GROUP

Mineral claim	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date*	Owner
Trim 1	18	May 11,1988	May 11, 1993	Goldfinger Explorations
Trim 2	18	May 11,1988	May 11, 1993	"
Trim 3	18	May 11,1988	May 11, 1993	"
Trim 4	20	May 11,1988	May 11, 1993	"

Trim Group 74 units (2,590 acres)

TRIM 5 GROUP

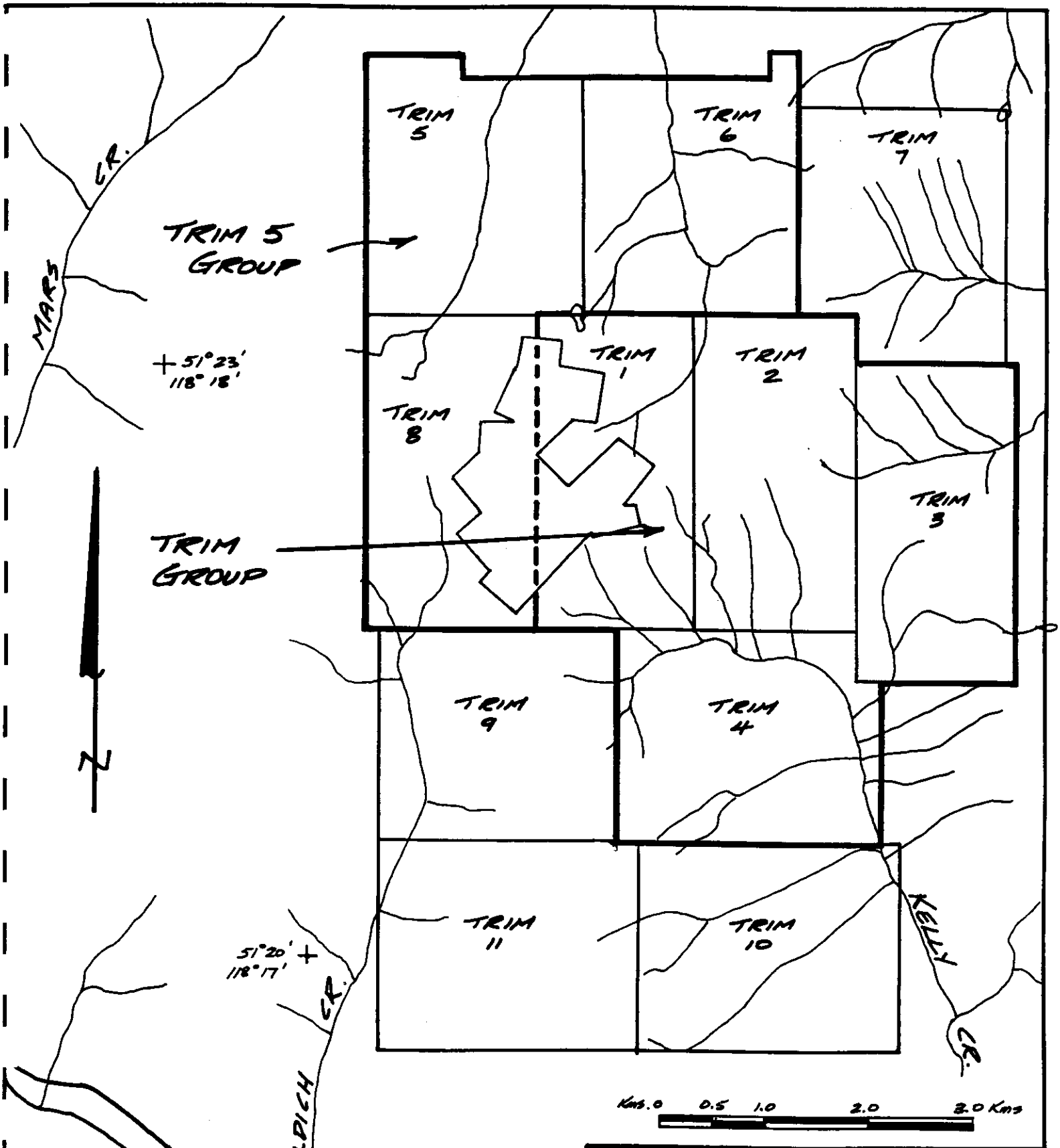
Trim 5	20	April 30,1991	April 30, 1993	"
Trim 6	20	April 30,1991	April 30, 1993	"
Trim 8	18	May 1,1991	May 1, 1993	"

Trim 5 Group 58 units (2030 acres)

* pending Assessment approval

History

The Standard Mountain area was staked in 1896 and developed by the Boston and B.C. Copper Mining and Development Company from 1900 to 1906 (Ministry of Mines Annual Reports, 1898-1921). They drove 700 metres of drifts, crosscuts and raises on five levels. During 1964 to 1968, Westairs Mining Ltd. performed prospecting and mapping over a large area. They drilled several holes on the #2 Zone, as defined by Noranda in 1976 (Hughes,1976). During August and September of 1976, Noranda Explorations Ltd. conducted C.E.M. and soil geochemical programs over the Standard Basin area, east of Standard Peak. The soil geochemical program outlined numerous copper and zinc zones above 100 PPM parallel to a limestone unit and along strike to the known sulphide horizons. This was followed by diamond drilling nine holes totalling 888.9 metres concentrating on the known copper-zinc horizons within the Standard Mountain Crown Grants, and ground currently covered by the Trim Group. Goldfinger Explorations Inc. performed a property stream geochemistry survey in 1989 where a heavy mineral sample returned 3,130 PPb gold from Kelly Creek, and 560 PPb gold from one of its tributaries. In 1990, a short VLF survey over the headwaters of Kelly Creek outlined one definite and several possible conductors through thick overburden. This report describes the 1992 program of geophysics and sampling.



GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

TRIM PROPERTY CLAIM MAP

NTS: 82M/8	SCALE: 1:50,000
DATE: JUNE '92	FIGURE: 2

TABLE 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION(modified after Hoy, 1979)

Age	Group	Lithology
Mesozoic-Paleozoic		Intrusive Rocks Granite Porphyry Quartz monzonite
Lower Paleozoic	Lardeau Group	Carbonate-phyllite: dolomite, limestone, dark calcareous phyllite
		Metavolcanic: -quartz-chlorite phyllite, -massive chloritic phyllite -Calcareous phyllite, dolomite
	(Badshot?)	-dolomite, limestone
	(Mohican?)	-calcareous graphite phyllite, sericite phyllite, dolomite, limestone, chlorite phyllite
		Calc-silicate gneiss: -calc silicate gneiss, calcareous schist, hornblende gneiss, amphibolite
	(Hamill Group ?)	Quartzite schist: -quartzite, quartz-sericite schist, minor limestone
Lower Paleozoic--Upper Proterozoic	Horsethief Creek	Pelitic, graphitic schist Phyllite, greenstone dolomite, limestone

The rocks vary in textures and composition sedimentary facies and metamorphism grades from chlorite-muscovite-quartz greenschist to biotite-almandine-hornblende amphibolite facies.

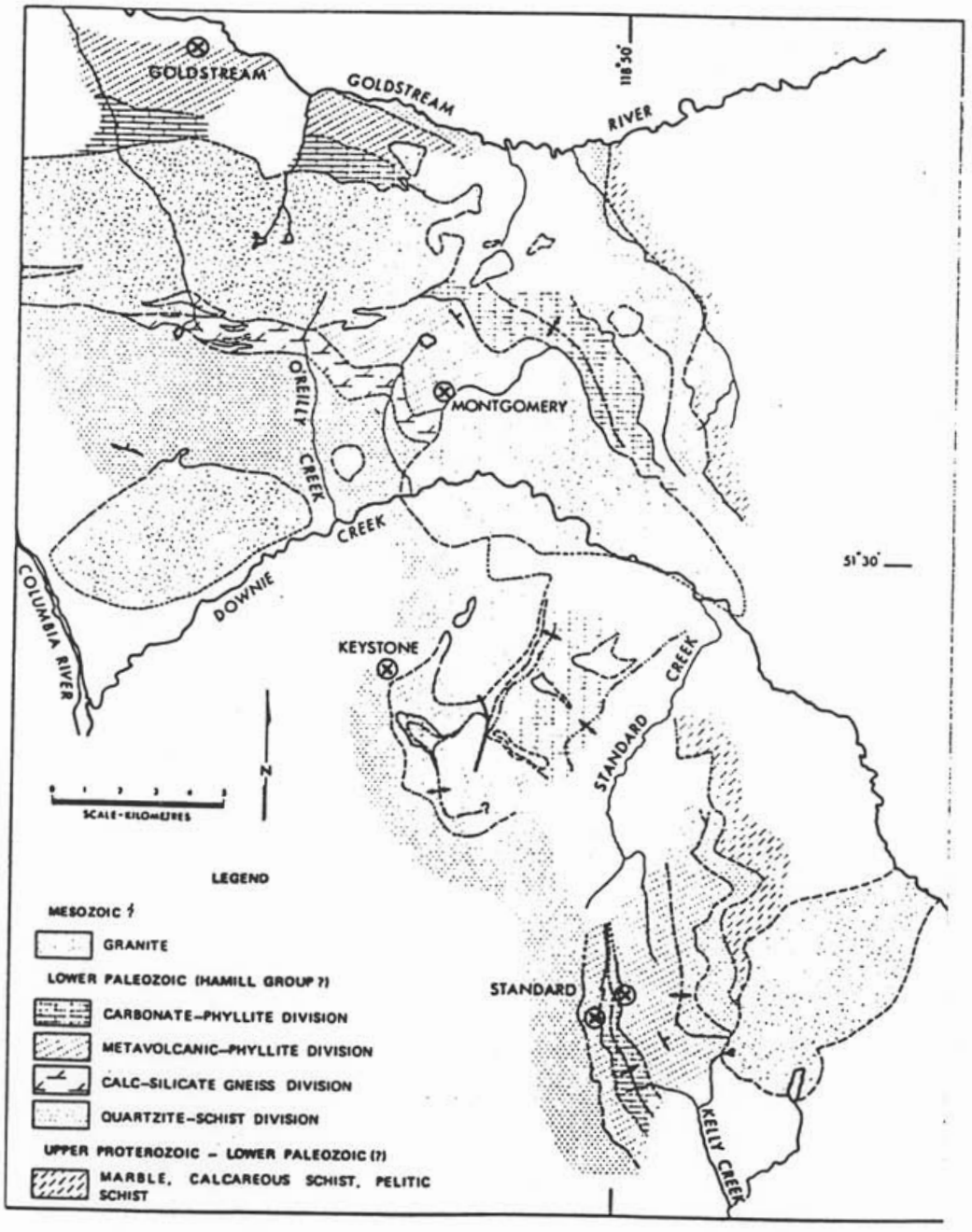
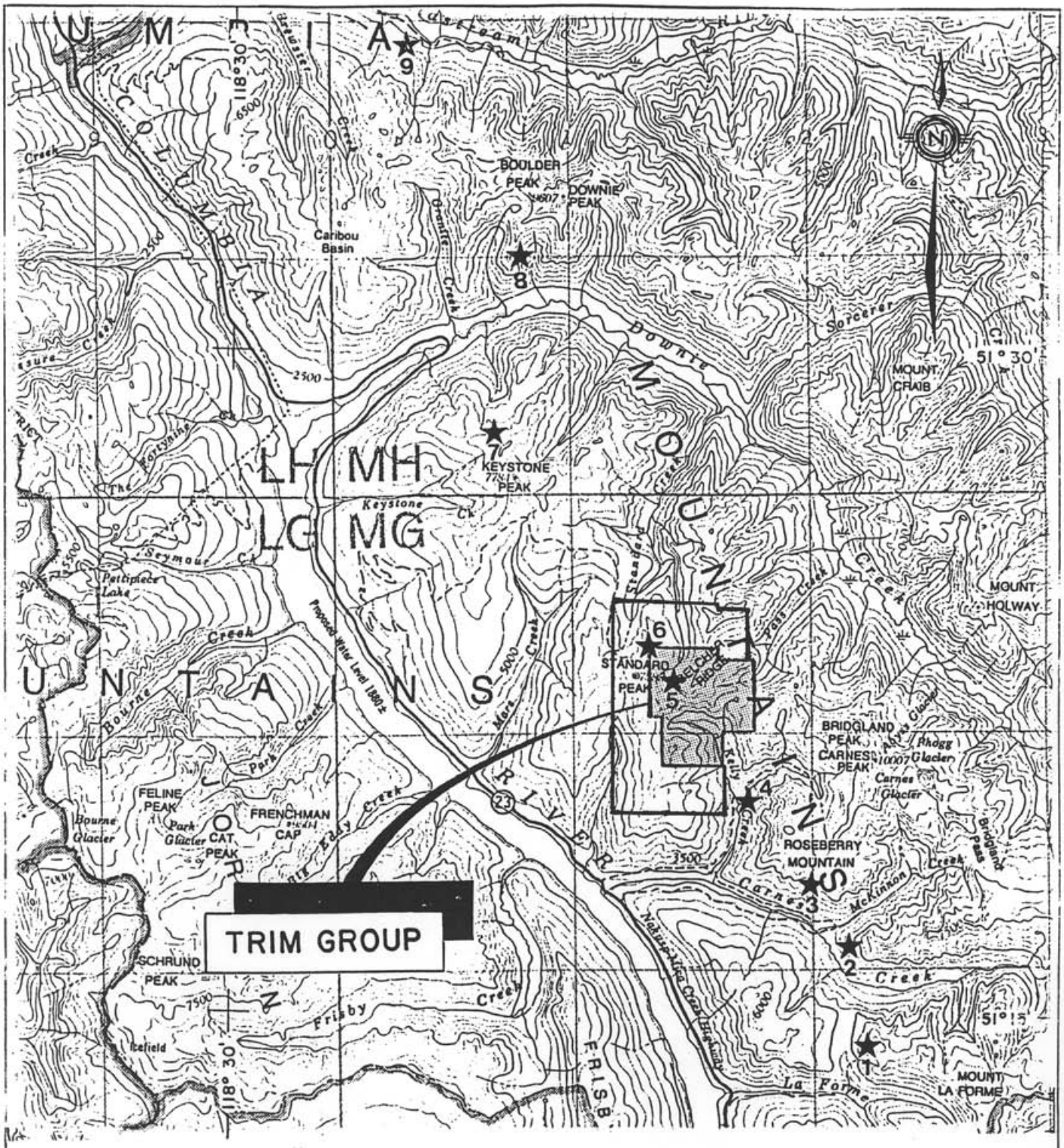


Figure 3. Regional geology, Goldstream area. (Höy 1979)



1 MASTODON (TECH CORP.)
2 J. and L. (EQUINOX RES. INC.)
3 ROSEBERRY (EQUINOX RES. INC.)
4 A. and E. (EQUINOX RES. INC.)
5 STANDARD (GOLDFINGER)
6 STANDARD C.G.'s (G.H.RAYNER)
7 KEYSTONE (GOLDNEV/BETHLEHEM)
8 MONTGOMERY (GOLDNEV/BETHLEHEM)
9 GOLDSTREAM (GOLDNEV/BETHLEHEM)

GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

TRIM GROUP

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION, B.C.

REGIONAL SHOWINGS AND DEPOSITS

N.T.S. 82M/8	SCALE: 1:250,000	FIG.
DATE: JUNE 19, 1992	DRAWN: D.B. /dw	4

Structure(After Hoy,1979)

Phase 1- inversion of stratigraphy (Nappe).
Phase 2- Tight to isoclinal folding with east dipping axial planes and variably plunging fold axes; folding is recumbent in some areas.
Phase 3- Less intense northeast/vertical trending fold axes and tear faulting resulting in moderate-strong chevron and parasitic folding.

Proposed environment of deposition

1) Restricted back arc basin south of Goldstream, near or within a large platform,

2) Rift faulting, graben development, and widespread sulphide mineralization- distal concentrations from acidic volcanism,

3) (Uplift?), continued localized mineralization contemporaneous with extrusion of basaltic magma due to deep seated rift faulting

4) Scarp related deepening of basin and thickening and coarsening of sedimentary rocks.

Regional mineralization types

1) Copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, cadmium, arsenic strataform/stratabound + vein
2) Quartz veins with copper, lead, zinc, and gold;
3) contact metasomatic (skarn).
4) placer gold

Nine showings and mineral deposits are situated within 30 kilometres of the Trim Group (Figure 4). Many have geological characteristics similar to the Standard area. The prospects include, from north to south, the Goldstream, Montgomery, Keystone, Standard, Roseberry, J.@ L., and Mastodon mineral deposits.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Trim Group lithology may be stratigraphically correlated with the J@L property to the southeast and the Goldstream property to the north. The mappable lithology from the Trim Group is summarized in Table 3. Several phases of folding, and similarities between rock divisions have complicated stratigraphic relationships in this area.

TABLE 3
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mesozoic-Paleozoic
Intrusive Rocks

Granite porphyry

Upper Cambrian
Metavolcanic-sedimentary Group
(+/- Sulphide deposition)

Lardeau Group

i) Calcareous graphitic schist, chloritic-sericitic schist, minor dolomite, limestone.

ii) Massive, dark green chlorite schist, chlorite-biotite-quartz-garnet augen schist, chloritic amphibolite.

Lower Cambrian
Metasedimentary Group
(+ Sulphide deposition)

+/- Badshot Formation:	Dolomite, limestone.
Mohican Formation:	Graphite(+/- chlorite) quartz-carbonate-mica schist, minor limestone.
Hamill Group:	Quartzite, quartzose schist, limestone, calcareous quartz-sericite-pyrite schist.

Upper Proterozoic
Metasedimentary Group

Horsethief Creek Group:	Pelitic schist, calcareous phyllite, minor psammite, greenstone.

METAMORPHISM

Regional metamorphism of upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies is noted. The mafic volcanic rocks are massive, highly chloritic phyllites and schists. Hornblende (amphibolite) gneiss occurs in the Standard Basin area (Payne, 1976). Calc-silicates in the form of 1-2mm almandine garnets are typically found within garnet-mica schists.

STRUCTURE

Periods of deformation are apparent. There are four or five possible fold axes trending northwards and dipping moderately to the east. The Standard Antiform is traceable from the north end of the Trim property to Kelly Creek, and its' axis trends $35^0/45^0$ east, with a gentle northward plunge. Schistosity measured at Kelly creek near the core of the Antiform axis, however, indicated a strike of 290^0 and dip of about 75^0 NE. Schistosity measured along a ridge at 1,670 metres elevation on Trim 4 indicated structures were trending $100^0/50\text{-}70^0$NE; west and southeast of this point, schistosity measurements are approximately $300^0/36\text{-}42^0$ NE.

Mapping along Belcher Ridge has confirmed the general structures and rock units as mapped by T. Hoy with the addition of several possible fold axes (Figures 5).

Local variations in structures are evident throughout the property, and include parasitic "S", "Z" and chevron folding and ductile-plastic deformation of sulphides and talcose rocks.

MINERALIZATION

Zones of sulphide mineralization have been located within two general rock units:

1.) Graphitic, chloritic, calcareous mica schist/ chloritic amphibolite.

2.) Chloritic, calcareous and graphitic quartz-muscovite-(sericite) schist.

Limestone lenses are common in proximity to the sulphides.

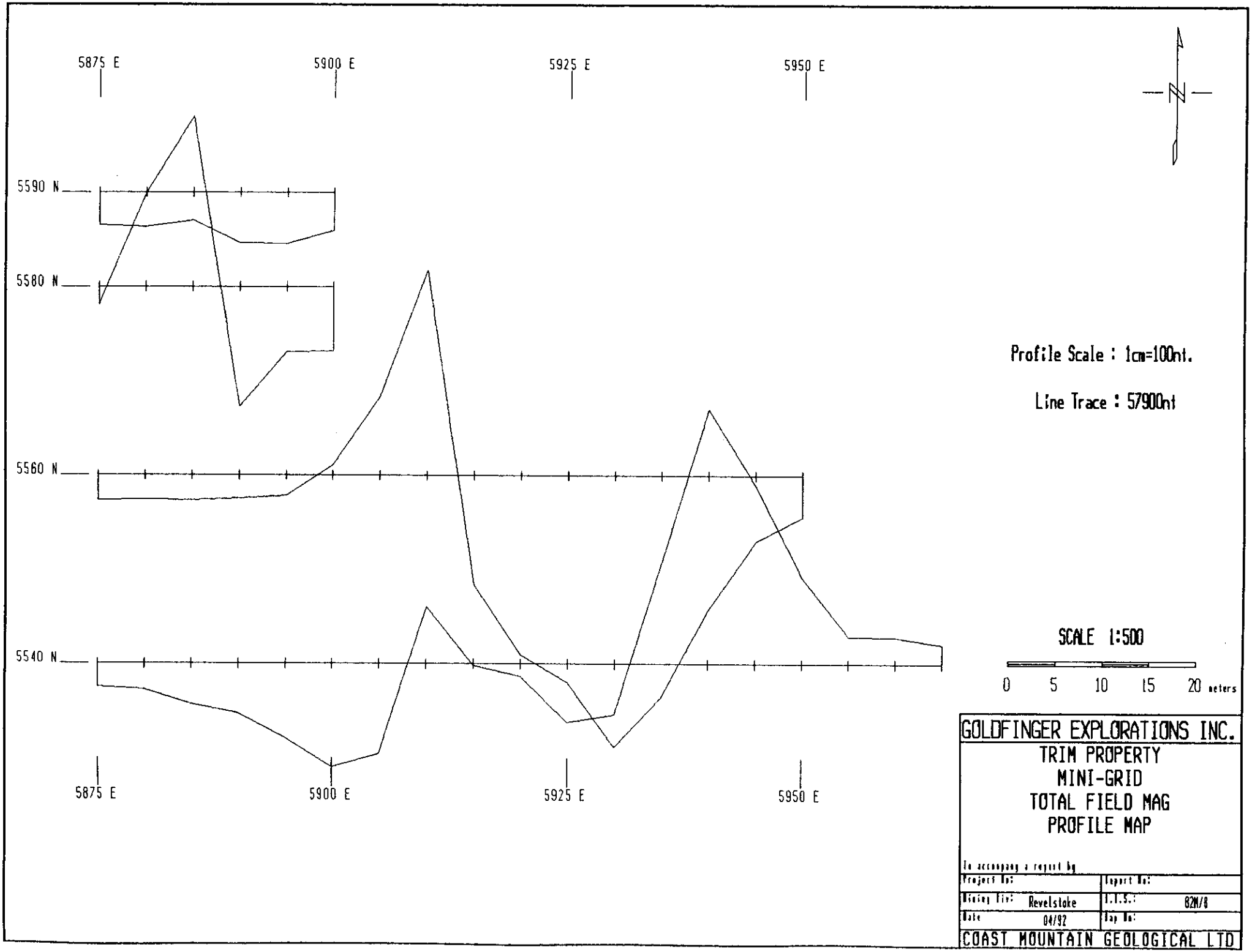
Each of these rock units vary to some degree with progressive (or regressive) sedimentary facies changes apparent in most units. The known sulphide mineralization within these units also vary from pyrite-pyrrhotite(+/-copper-zinc) to arsenopyrite(+/-gold/silver) dominant. Zinc and lead dominant zones are located to the southeast (A.@ E., Yellowjacket, Mastodon; Wright, Weicker,1989) and north-northwest (Keystone) of the Trim Group. Pyrite-pyrrhotite-copper-zinc zones are also located at Goldstream and J@L properties. Sulphide banding is evident in many samples, although remobilization has destroyed much of the primary structures. Small (1-2mm) pyrite rosettes (porphyroblasts?) are disseminated within the sulphide matrix.

Gold-bearing arsenopyrite zones are found within quartzose-graphitic-sericitic schists at or near a contact with limestone (J@L main zone, Roseberry, Trim 4, Trim 1,); structural and stratigraphic studies suggest that these deposits and showings are within a similar host rock sequence that extends for over 13 kilometres. To date, gold and silver content of the sulphide zones vary from trace levels to a maximum of around 1 oz/t gold. The Standard Mine has reported values of 0.320 oz/t gold with the chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite ore (Min. Mines, 1905).

Sample 92DR-3, taken from an old open cut dump of quartz rich chlorite schist with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite contained 1.64% copper, 1427 ppb gold, 18.3 ppm silver and 1012 ppm zinc.

Approximately 200 metres to the east sample 92DR-4, also from an old trench site, contained 2.92% copper, 1151 ppb gold, 33.3 ppm silver and 2884 ppm zinc (figure 6).

Within the Crown Grants and Trim 1 claim, variable amounts of pyrite with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite in a 4:3:<1 ratio, occurs in a predominantly meta-sedimentary sequence of pelitic greywacke (graphitic +/-chlorite calcareous mica schist) and interbedded limestone lying in contact with various types of amphibolite (Payne,1976). This zone lies along the east limb of the Standard antiform, and has been traced on surface for 1,200 metres, with widths of 0.1 to 3.0 metres. A total of seven drill holes were completed by Westairs and Noranda. These holes traced the zone down dip and along strike for about 130 metres and 200 metres, respectively. SB-1 intersected 3.2 metres containing 1.85% copper and 1% zinc (gold not assayed). Noranda drill hole NS-7 intersected 1.3 metres containing 1.76% copper, 0.24% zinc, and 0.013 oz/t gold. Noranda's surface geochemistry survey indicates copper and zinc values above 100 PPM occur in zones trending northward along the contacts with a limestone unit, and parallel to it.


5875 E
5900 E
5925 E
5950 E
5590 N
5580 N
5560 N
5540 N
5875 E
5900 E
5925 E
5950 E
Profile Scale : 1cm=100nt.
Line Trace : 57900nt
SCALE 1:500
0 5 10 15 20 meters
GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.
TRIM PROPERTY
MINI-GRID
TOTAL FIELD MAG
PROFILE MAP
To accompany a report by
Project No:
Report No:
Mining Div: Revelstoke
N.T.S.: 82M/8
Date 04/92
Map No:
COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD

GEOPHYSICS

A magnetometer and Genie-Em survey were undertaken on the Trim claims to test and demonstrate their effectiveness in delineating lithological boundaries and mineralized zones. A Geonics G816 proton procession magnetometer, with the sensor mounted on a 1.2 metre staff, was utilized for the survey. A baseline looping method was employed to determine and correct for diurnal variations. Readings were collected at 25 metre station intervals along the lines, and were shortened to 12.5 metre intervals over anomalous zones, (figures 7, 8). A "minigrid", between lines 55N and 56N, tested a mineralized open cut with 5 metre station intervals, (figure 9). This delineated very local mag highs over the showing and demonstrates the necessity for sufficiently tight station spacing on the Trim property.

A Scintrex Genie HLEM moving source system was used to test for conductive zones. The survey was performed with a Tx-Rx separation of 50 metres. Three frequencies were measured at each station; 337, 1012 and 3037 hz, with a base frequency of 112 hz, (figure 10). Lines 59N and 58N were repeated with a Tx-Rx separation of 75 metres to the conductive anomalies at greater depth, (figures 11, 12).

Geophysical interpretation of the survey data was provided by Syd Visser of SJ Geophysics and is contained in full in appendix B.

DISCUSSION

The Trim Group is underlain by a series of metavolcanic-sedimentary rocks similar in many respects to both the Goldstream mine to the north an the J@L property to the south. The gold-bearing arsenopyrite zones in the vicinity of Kelly Creek, have similar host rocks and mineralogical composition (including trace elements) to the J@L Main Zone. The sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite zones on Standard Mountain have been said to be similar in nature and origin of development to both the Goldstream deposit and those of Ducktown, Tennessee (Payne, 1976). Drilling by Noranda in 1976 on the #2 zone suggested a northward plunge to the mineralization and concluded with a proposal to drill further down dip to the north. The Goldstream mine sulphide zone has been traced for over 1000 metres downplunge (Bottomer, L., 1990).

Remobilization of sulphide zones into the hinge zones appears to be evident. Limestone contacts with chloritic or quartzose horizons appears to be conducive to the original development of sulphide lenses, with remobilization and concentration of sulphides into axial planes of perhaps the last two major folding events.

As the deposition of sulphide minerals took place, it appears that both stratigraphically lateral and vertical zonation with respect to base metal and precious metal values ocurred. Therefore in a specific mineralized horizon, the precious/base metal content may increase or decrease in a particular direction. It is possible that similar base metal dominant (zinc-lead) zones exist within the Trim Group as are found on the Keystone, J@L and the Mastodon properties. The zinc soil anomalies located near the headwaters of Standard Creek and northwards are an indication of this type of mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS

Several stratabound sulphide zones occur within the Trim Group. The nature of mineralization and stratigraphic position of the sulphide zones are different, suggesting both stratigraphically lateral and vertical metal zonation. Current information suggests gold bearing arsenopyrite dominant zones occur within Lower Cambrian calcareous quartz-mica schists, and quartzite of the Hamill Group, and sphalerite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite(+ gold/silver) zones occur within chloritic metavolcanic rocks of the upper Cambrian Lardeau Group. Proximity to, or direct contact with limestone is common in both cases.

Several phases of deformation are evident in the region. Isoclinal folds trend north with east dipping axial planes, and contain parasitic folding on limbs. These folds may also be folded again by more open, northeast trending folds with vertical axes. Sulphide concentration within axial planes occurs on the Trim property.

Several anomalous targets were generated by the geophysical surveys that need to be followed up in a summer-fall program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommended method of exploration on the Trim Claims includes soil geochemistry, rock geochemistry, Magnetometer and multi channel deep E-M geophysics, geological mapping, surface trenching and drilling. There are several potential massive sulphide-bearing horizons, and attention to structures and mineralogical trends will help to understand their relationship, locate new showings and define favorable locations of blind targets.

A two phase program is recommended. The first phase should be to outline known sulphide zones, and others that may be present, using geochemistry, geophysics, and mapping. Favorable areas should then be trenched. A second phase program of 1,500 metres of diamond drilling should then test the significant zones outlined.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

C. Basil: Geophysical Technician/Project Manager 8 days @ $260/day		2080.00
D. Ridley: Geophysical Technician/Prospector 8 days @ $235/day		1840.00
A. Molnar: Geophysical Technician/Prospector 8 days @ $235/day		1840.00
Mob/Demob		1730.00
Vehicle Rental: 8 days @ $35/day		280.00
195 kms @ $0.35/km		68.25
Genie HLEM Rental: 7 days @ 175/day		1225.00
Magnetometer Rental: 7 days @ 25/day		175.00
Helicopter: 8.1hrs @ $750/hr		6075.00
Survey Supplies		300.00
Room and Board: 24 mandays @ $70/manday		1680.00
Rock Samples: ICP and Cu Assays, 4 @ $25		100.00
Report, Drafting, Reproductions		1100.00
Geophysical Consulting		650.00
	Subtotal	19,143.25
	10% Management	1,914.33
	Subtotal	21,057.58
	7% GST	1,474.03
	TOTAL	**$22,531.61**

TRIM GROUP TOTAL EXPENDITURES: $16,031.61
TRIM 5 GROUP TOTAL EXPENDITURES: $6,500.00

1992 PROPOSED BUDGET
PHASE 1

For a program of geochemistry, geophysics and mapping/sampling:

Personel: 2 geologists	$ 7,750.00
1 technologist	$ 3,000.00
1 geophysiscs+equipment	$ 5,000.00
Supervision	$ 4,000.00
Preparation/correspondence	$ 2,000.00
Mob/demob	$ 2,500.00
Room and Board	$ 2,000.00
Helicopter	$14,500.00
Supplies	$ 2,000.00
Rentals	$ 500.00
Communications	$ 150.00
Assays	$ 8,000.00
Report	$ 4,000.00
Misc.	$ 2,000.00
Contingency @10%	$ 5,740.00
subtotal:	$63,140.00
Total direct costs:	$63,140.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, CHRISTOPHER BASIL, of 16-1609 Harwood Street, Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

I am presently employed by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. of Vancouver, as Vice President and Project Manager.

I have completed 2.5 years of a physics major at the University of Vermont and McGill University, Montreal.

I have successfully completed 204 hours of instruction in Advanced Prospecting through Malaspina College.

I have been active, full time, in my profession managing exploration programs, conducting geophysical surveys and interpreting the results for 14 years in Canada, U.S. and Australia.

I am a member of the Britsh Columbia Geophysical Society.

I personally conducted and managed the geophysical programs discussed in this report.

I have no interest in the subject properties or in Goldfinger Explorations, nor do I expect to recieve any.

Dated at Vancouver, this 14th day of July, 1992.

Christopher Basil

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APPENDIX A

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

AND ASSAYS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

92DR-1 55+85N/58+95E; Quartz-rich dump material with up to 5% pyrite; minor chalcopyrite-sphalerite?

92DR-2 same open cut dump as DR-1; massive pyrrhotite with up to 5% chalcopyrite in chlorite schist

92DR-3 location as above; pyrite, also 3-5% chalcopyrite

92DR-4 55+40N/61+35E; old trench; chalcopyrite and pyrite, massive sulphide. This trench appears to be more copper rich.

PROSPECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

N.B. Portions of showing DR-1,2,3 contain native copper and bornite probable due to copper enrichment due to weathering. The chlorite (serpentinite?) schist may represent footwall of the sulphide pod. This was found downslope (assumed to underlie the massive sulphide). Exposure is very poor due to snow cover. The chlorite-serpentenite-schist is magnetic and shows a good mag signature. If it is footwall alteration, it may be possible to trace the extent with a "tight" mag survey.

Quartz veining seems to cut through all portions of the sulphide pod. They are similarly mineralized. A good portion of the mineralization is nonmagnetic, although the massive portions are quite magnetic.

The mineralized zone trends approximately 150 degrees and dips moderately to the northeast.

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
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V7P 2R5
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BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 22-MAY-92

REPORT: V92-00432.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: TRIM92-1 PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM
R2 92-DR-1		128	14.9	10250	11	798	10	39	132	<1.0	<5	116
R2 92-DR-2		57	16.4	13404	<2	1524	15	148	567	<1.0	<5	128
R2 92-DR-3		1427	18.3	14051	<2	1012	13	55	571	<1.0	<5	158
R2 92-DR-4		1151	33.3	>20000	80	2884	12	29	144	<1.0	846	143

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V92-00432.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE PRINTED: 22-MAY-92

PROJECT: TRIM92-1 PAGE 18

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sb PPM	Hg PPM	Fe PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM
R2 92-DR-1		<5	0.174	>10.00	1235	87	5	114	54	49	<20	<1
R2 92-DR-2		<5	0.415	>10.00	450	119	<2	45	51	55	<20	<1
R2 92-DR-3		<5	0.273	>10.00	614	109	3	68	136	52	<20	<1
R2 92-DR-4		<5	0.828	>10.00	403	105	5	128	114	53	<20	3

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 22-MAY-92

REPORT: V92-00432.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: TRIM92-1 PAGE 1C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM
R2 92-DR-1		1.22	1.56	>10.00	0.03	<0.01	177	<1
R2 92-DR-2		0.82	0.52	0.70	<0.01	<0.01	33	4
R2 92-DR-3		>10.00	1.18	1.32	0.02	<0.01	67	6
R2 92-DR-4		>10.00	1.32	0.25	0.02	<0.01	11	6

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DATE PRINTED: 22-MAY-92

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PROJECT: TRIM92-1 PAGE 3A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM
92-DR-3		1427	18.3	14051	<2	1012	13	55	571	<1.0	<5	158
Duplicate		1467	19.3	14368	<2	1171	12	57	594	<1.0	<5	161

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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

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REPORT: V92-00432.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: TRIM92-1 PAGE 3B

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sb PPM	Hg PPM	Fe PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM
92-DR-3		<5	0.273	>10.00	614	109	3	68	136	52	<20	<1
Duplicate		<5	0.298	>10.00	629	116	3	70	140	59	<20	<1

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 22-MAY-92

REPORT: V92-00432.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: TRIM92-1 PAGE 3C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM
92-DR-3		>10.00	1.18	1.32	0.02	<0.01	67	6
Duplicate		>10.00	1.22	1.37	0.02	<0.01	68	6

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Certificate of Analysis

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 29-MAY-92

REPORT: V92-00432.6 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: TRIM92-1 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PCT
R2 92-DR-1		1.12
R2 92-DR-2		1.61
R2 92-DR-3		1.64
R2 92-DR-4		2.92

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX B

GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

GENIE-EM AND MAGNETOMETER

SURVEY

ON THE

TRIM PROPERTY

FOR

GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

SURVEY BY

COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

REVELSTOKE M.D., B.C. N.T.S. 82M/8

July 1992

Report By
Syd Visser
SJ Geophysics Ltd.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The following is a discussion of the of the geophysical data, in plotted format, presented to SJ Geophysics Ltd. by Chris Basil, Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. The Geophysical data consisted of GENIE-EM and magnetometer data collected by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. over a small portion of the Trim Property. The Trim Property is located 58 Km north of Revelstoke, B.C. on the east side of the Columbia lake, in the Selkerk Mountains.

DATA PRESENTATION

Plate G1 Genie & Magnetometer Survey Compilation Map

DISCUSSION

The GENIE-EM data, presented by Coast Mountain Geological Ltd., consisted of three frequency ratios (3037/112, 1012/112 and 337/112) surveyed with a horizontal coil configuration at a 50M coil separation (data was considered to noisy at 100M coil separation). Two lines, 5800N and 5900N, were surveyed with a 75M coil separation. Because of logistical problems and time constraints reading were only taken every 25m along the lines for the majority of the survey. The depth penetration of a HLEM survey is generally considered to be approx., 50% of the coil separation depending on the noise level therefore a 50M coil separation can easily miss conductors in areas of deep overburden, extensive frost heaving or weathering. Because of

a number of closely spaced conductors 50M coil separation is useful in separation of the anomalies but having only two data points in a 50m coil separation makes dip, location and conductivity calculations nearly impossible.

The GENIE survey indicates a number of weak to fairly strong (1 to 10mhos) conductors throughout the survey area as shown on the compilation map Plate G1. Anomaly G1 is a fairly strong anomaly which appears to be the western edge of a conductive rock unit (possibly graphitic) or a very shallow (relative to topography) easterly dipping conductor. The survey did not extend enough to the east to determine the location of the eastern edge of this conductive zone. There are a number of weaker anomalies (G1a and G1b) within this conductive zone which could be due to separate conductive layers or due to faulting within the zone. The anomaly G1c is likely an extension of anomaly G1.

The magnetic response is very uniform in the above region suggesting the there is little magnetite and or pyrrhotite associated with these conductors and conductive zone. This uniform magnetic response is typical of sedimentary rocks.

The anomaly G2 appears to be two medium to good semi-parallel anomalies with very little strike length. It is difficult to say if these anomalies are directly related to the nearby magnetic anomalies. If the two anomalies are due to the western and eastern edges of a flat lying conductor then the magnetic anomaly would be related and likely due to a combination of pyrrhotite and magnetite. This anomaly should definitely be investigated further for sulfide mineralization. There is some indication that this anomaly extends further to the east but that the depth to top of the conductor quickly reached the depth limitation of the survey.

The anomaly G3 appears to be a relatively weak conductive zone that is shallow on lines 5500N to lines 5700N and then deepens and possible becomes less conductive to the north. It is very similar to anomaly G1 except that it

appears to be slightly less conductive (although this is a problem with the GENIE normalization since a lower amplitude may mean more conductive). There is no distinctive eastern edge to this conductive zone therefore it is assumed to be due to a shallow easterly dipping conductive layer. There is a significant magnetic response on both the eastern and western side of this anomaly. The cause and significance of these magnetic anomalies are not clear and should be discussed in detail with the project geologist. As is indicated by the Mini grid surveyed with the magnetometer between line 5500N and 6000N and 5875E and 5975E, the magnetic anomalies can be very local in nature typical of volcanic rocks.

The GENIE survey indicated that there are a number of near surface conductors of which most such as G1 and G3 are likely regional and therefore likely due to graphitic rocks. If this is the case than using geophysical techniques to search for better deep conductors becomes difficult. It is therefore essential to use very accurate grids and EM techniques such as MAX-MIN (up to depth of 75M) or UTEM (>100M) which give the ability to measure the inphase component of low frequencies or measure the late time accurately to separate the weak regional effects from local good conductors.

All the conductors especially to shorter strike length conductors G1a, G1b and G2 should be investigated for possible mineralization.

CONCLUSION

The GENIE-EM survey indicated two regional conductors which are likely due to graphitic rocks. These regional conductors along with the short strike length conductors should be correlated closely to the local geology and geochemical data to evaluate the possibility of mineralization. The magnetic data indicated a uniform magnetic response on the eastern part of the grid suggesting sedimentary rock. The western part of the grid was magnetically more active. There appeared to be no direct correlation between the magnetic and EM data with the exception of the small anomaly near the central part of the grid. Because of the regional weak EM conductors it is very important to collect very good low frequency or late time EM data in the search of any deeper targets.

Syd Visser F.G.A.C.
Geophysicist

SJ Geophysics Ltd.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Syd J. Visser, of 11762 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that,

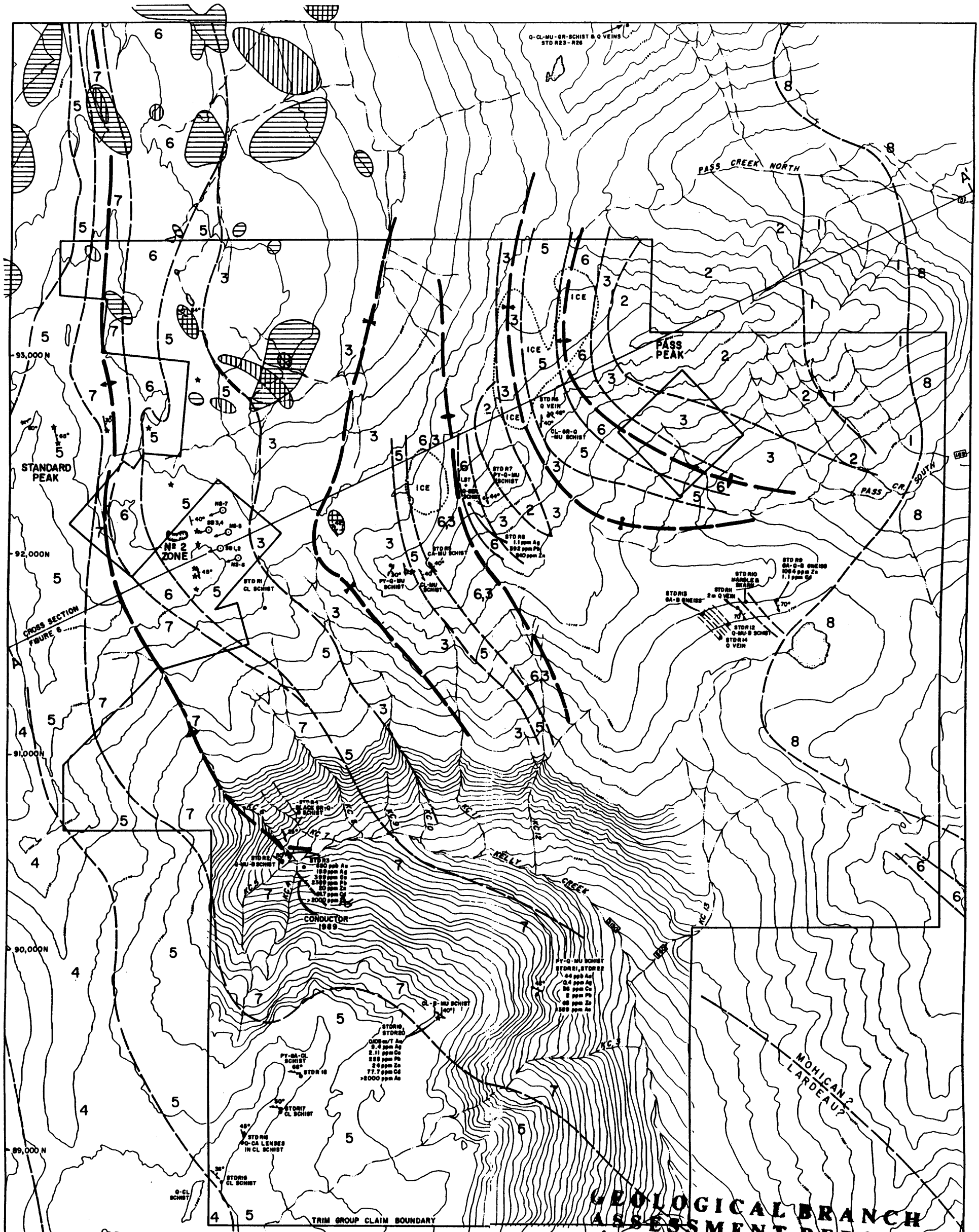
1) I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree in Geology and Geophysics.

2) I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.

3) I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968.

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

Syd J. Visser, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Geophysicist



LEGEND

- 8 Granite Porphyry

LARDEAU GROUP

- 7 Dark Calcareous Schist, Minor Dolomite, Minor Chlorite Schist
- 6 Limestone, Marble, Dolomite
- 5 Chloritic Schist
- 4 Quartz-Chlorite Schist
- 3 Quartz-Muscovite-Biotite Schist & Graphite, Chlorite, Carbonate
- 2i Quartzite, Quartz-Sericite Schist, Minor Limestone

HORSETHIEF CREEK GROUP

- 1 Pelitic Schist, Calcareous Phyllite

SYMBOLS

- Cu +100 ppm in soil
- Zn +100 ppm in soil
- Au (ppb) heavy mineral
- Drill Hole
- Antiform
- Synform
- 45° Schistosity/dip
- Massive Sulphide Showing

ABBREVIATIONS

B	Biotite
CA	Carbonate
CL	Chlorite
GA	Garnet
GR	Graphite
MU	Muscovite
Q	Quartzite
SER	Sericite
LST	Limestone
PY	Pyrite

GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

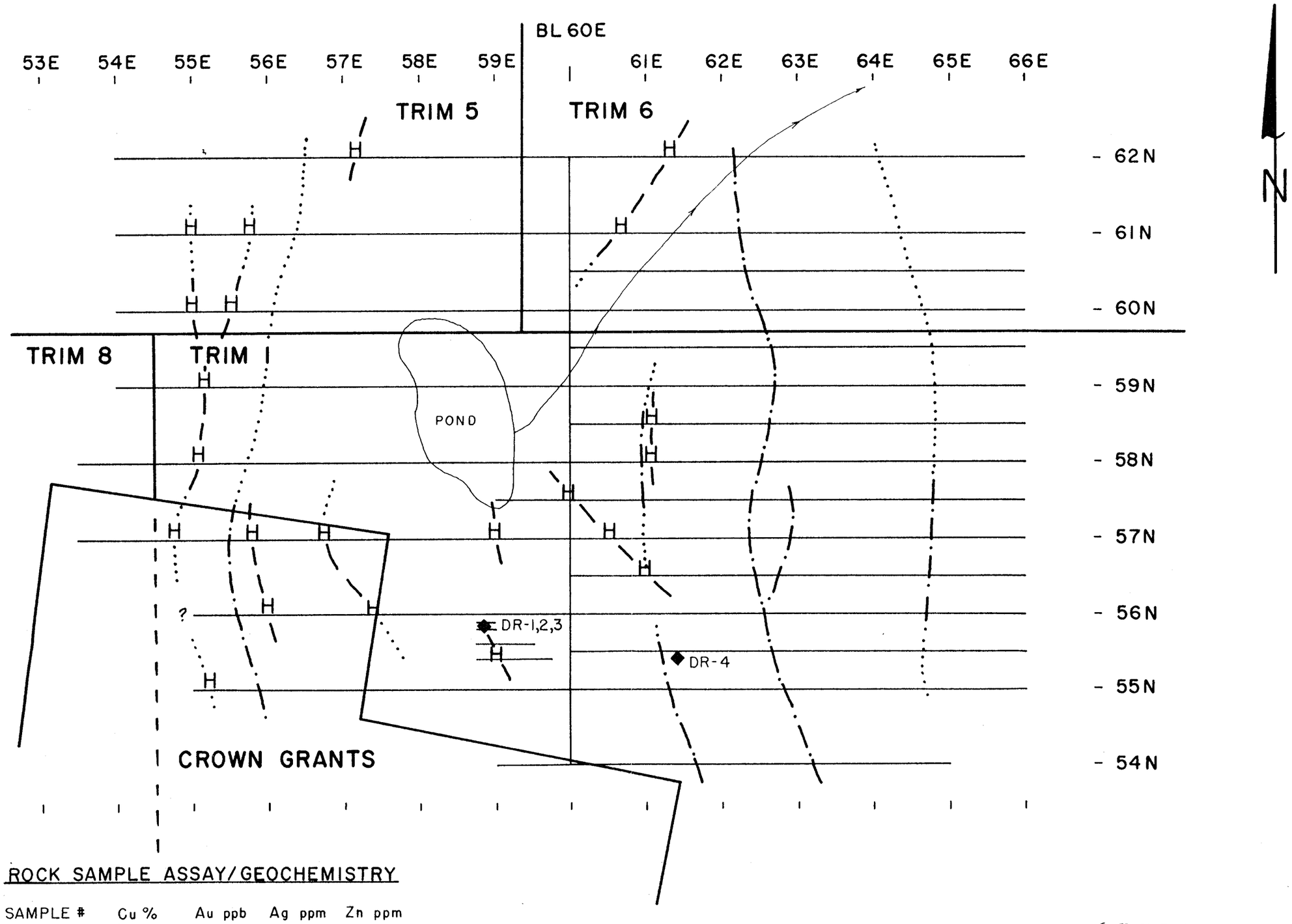
TRIM GROUP

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - COMPILATION

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: D BLANN, P.ENG.

N.T.S. 82M/8	SCALE: 1:	FIG 5
DATE: JUNE 19, 1982	AFTER: HOY, 1979	



ROCK SAMPLE ASSAY/GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE #	Cu %	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Zn ppm
DR-1	1.12	128	14.9	798
DR-2	1.61	57	16.4	1524
DR-3	1.64	1427	18.3	1012
DR-4	2.92	1151	33.3	2884

LEGEND

- ◆ ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- —·—·— MULTI-FREQUENCY EM (GENIE) ANOMALY
- ..... HIGH FREQUENCY EM (GENIE) ANOMALY
- —H— HIGH MAGNETICS TREND

METRES
0 50 100 150 200 300 400 500
SCALE 1:5,000

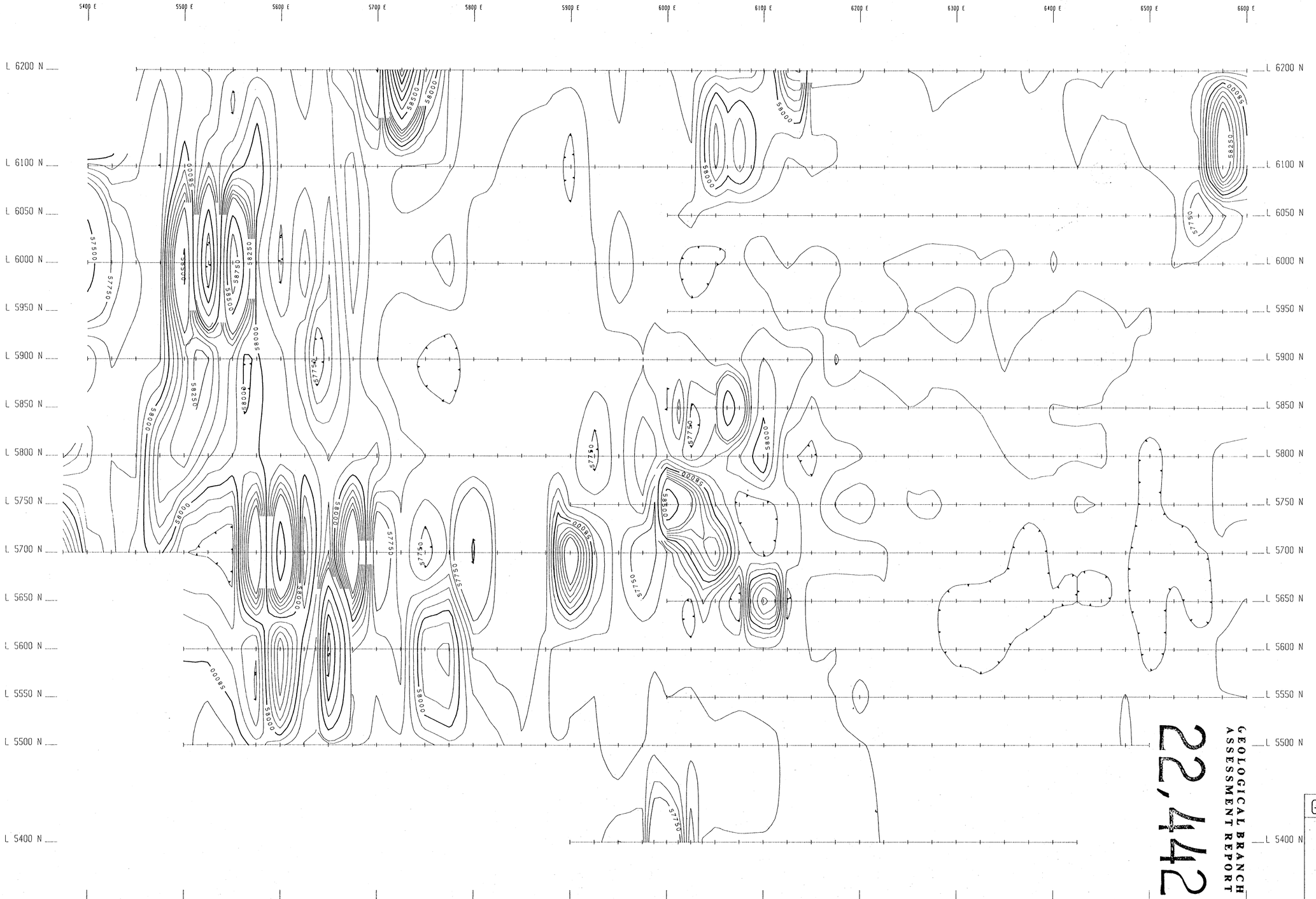
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,442

GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

TRIM PROPERTY
COMPILATION, GRID AND ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

DRAWN BY: CB	SCALE: 1:5,000
DATE: MAY 1992	FIGURE: 6



Contour Interval : 100,500,1000

SCALE 1:2000

0 40 80 120 160 meters

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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REVISIONS

By	Date	Approv.By

GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

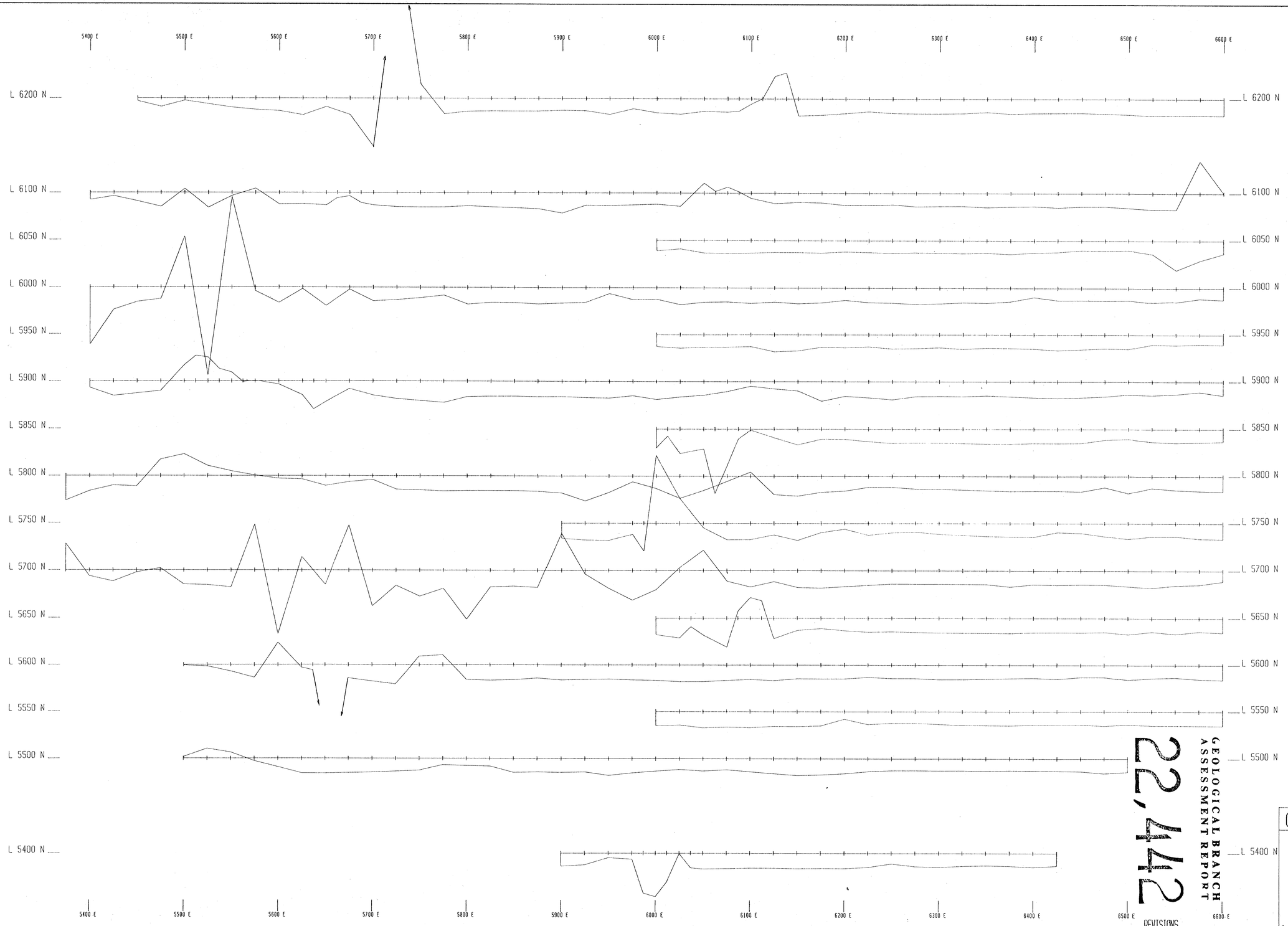
TRIM PROPERTY

PROTON MAG
CONTOUR MAP

To accompany a report by

Project No:	Report No:
Mining Div: Revelstoke	N.T.S.: 82M/8
Date 04/92	Map No: 7

COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.



Profile Scale : 1cm=200nt.

Line Trace : 58000nt

Profiles clipped over 1000nt

SCALE 1:2000

0 40 80 120 160 meters

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,442

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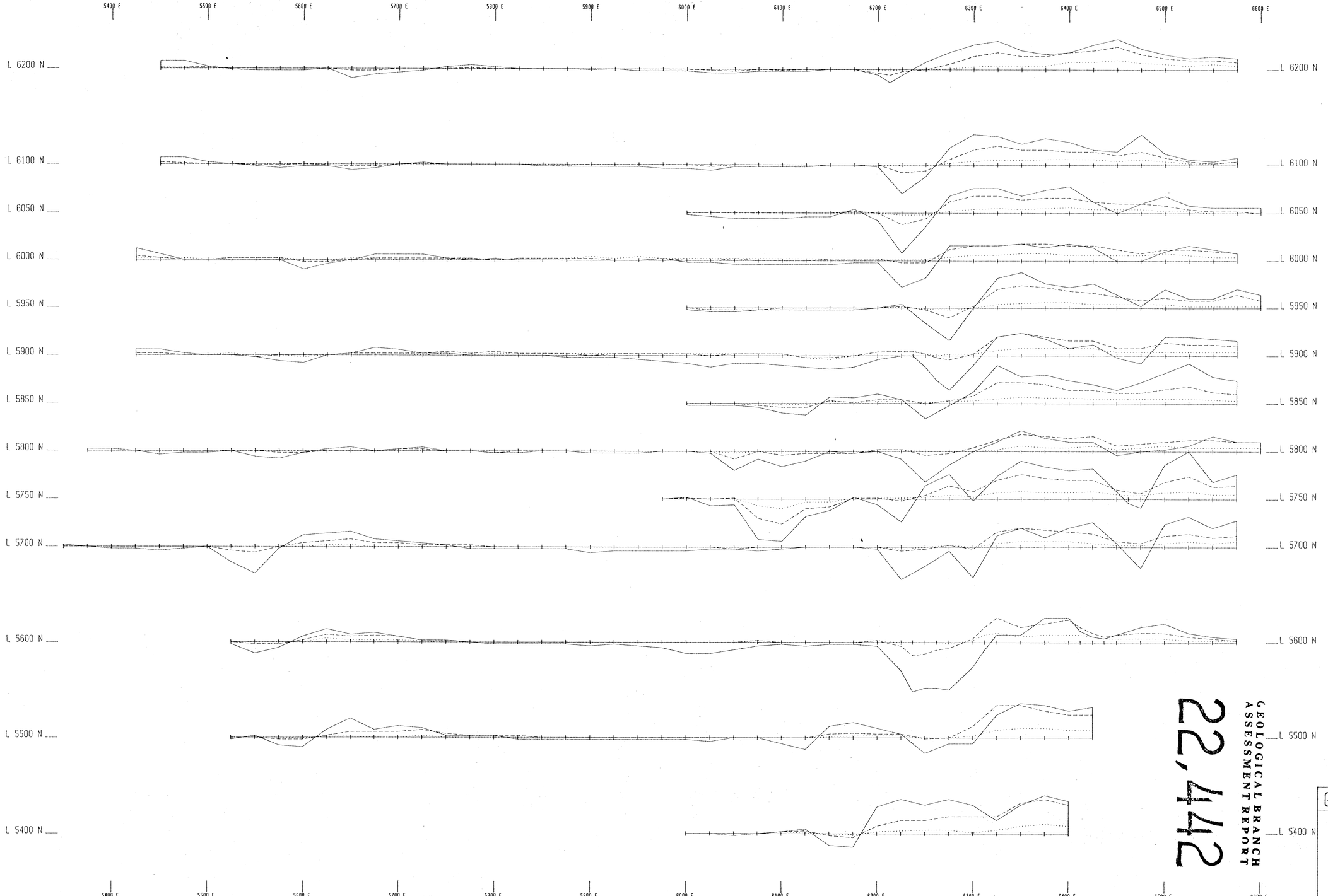
TRIM PROPERTY

PROTON MAG
PROFILE MAP

To accompany a report by

Project No:	Report No:
Mining Div: Revelstoke	N.T.S.: 82M/8
Date 04/92	Map No: 3

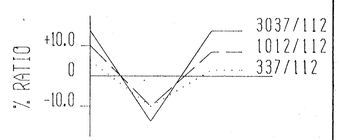
COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.



INSTRUMENT : Tx: Scintrex TM-2

: Rx: SE-88

Tx -> Rx : 50 m.



SCALE 1:2000

0 40 80 120 160 meters

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,442

REVISIONS

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GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

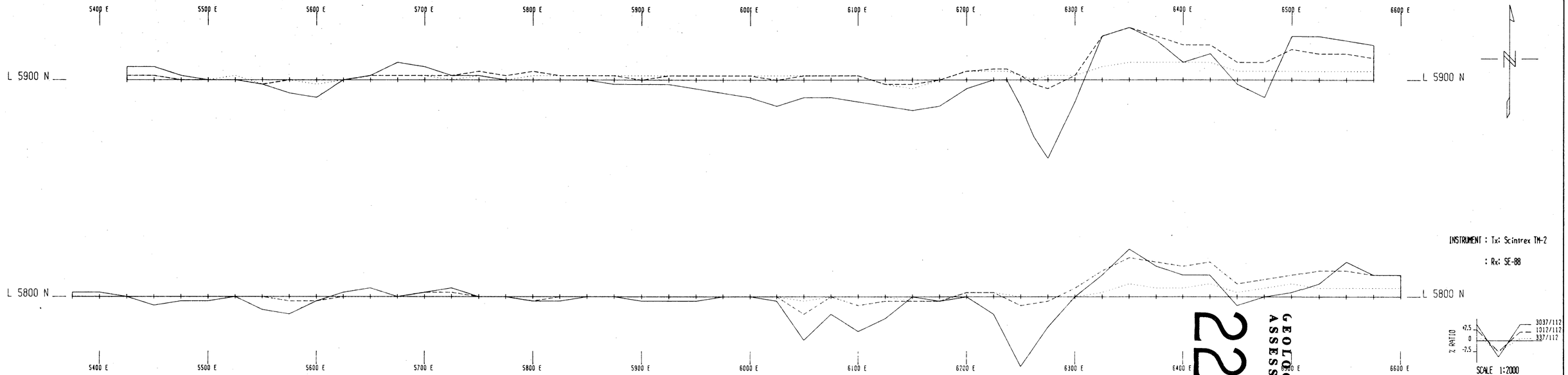
TRIM PROPERTY

GENIE HLEM
PROFILE MAP

To accompany a report by

Project No:	Report No:
Mining Div: Revelstoke	N.T.S.: 82M/8
Date 04/92	Map No: 10

COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.



INSTRUMENT : Tx: Scintrex TM-2

: Rx: SE-88

SCALE 1:2000

0 20 40 60 80 meters

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,442

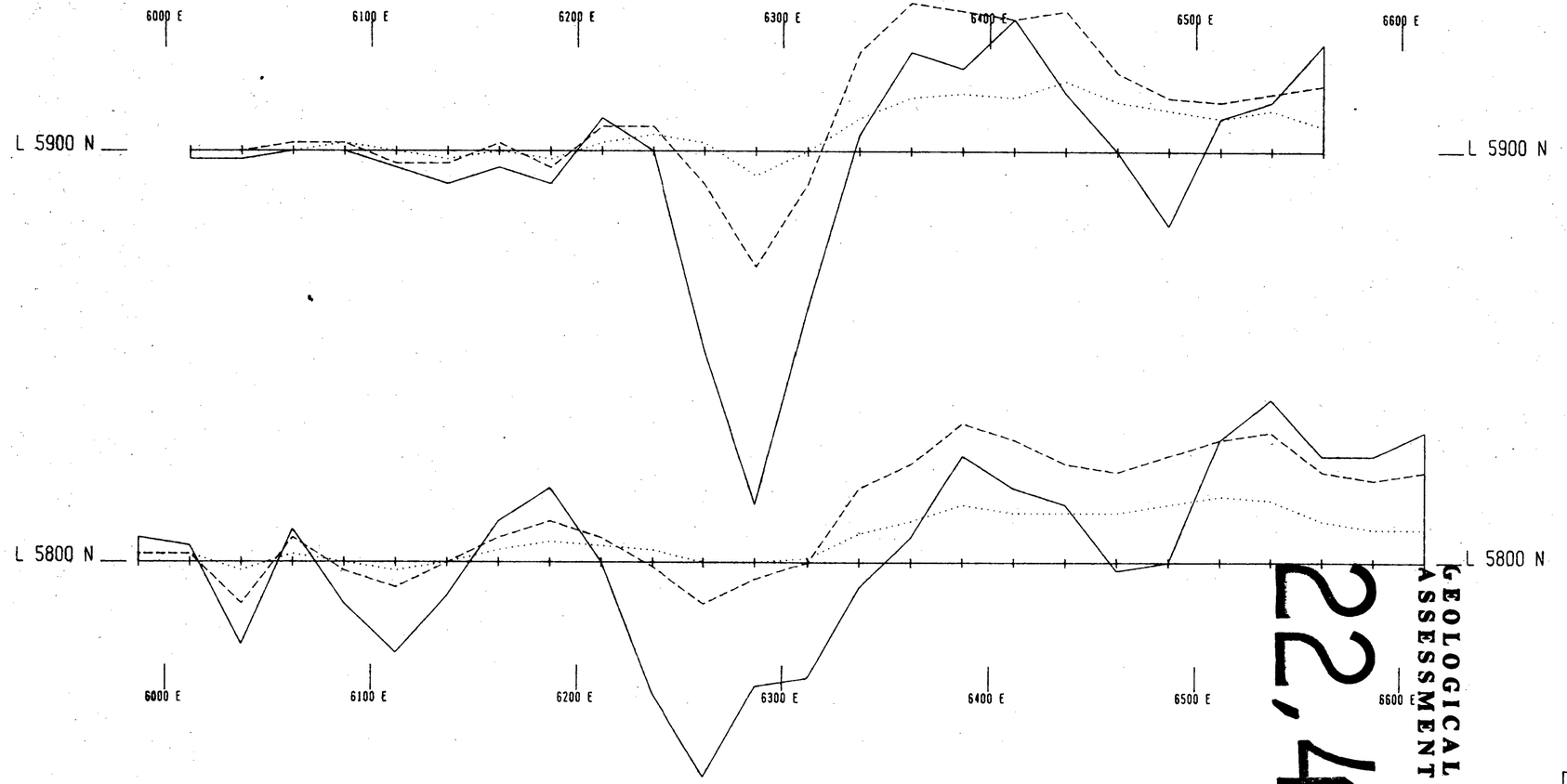
REVISIONS		
By	Date	Approv.By

GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.
TRIM PROPERTY
GENIE HLEM
Tx -> Rx : 50m.
PROFILE MAP

To accompany a report by

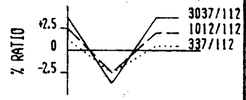
Project No:	Report No:
Mining Div: Revelstoke	N.T.S.: 82G/8
Date 84/87	Dwg No: //

COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.



INSTRUMENT : Tx: Scintrex TM-2

: Rx: SE-88



SCALE 1:2000

0 20 40 60 80 meters

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No.	Revision	Date	Approv. By

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TRIM PROPERTY

GENIE HLEM

Tx -> Rx : 75m.

PROFILE MAP

To accompany a report by

Project No:	Report No:
Mining Div: Revelstoke	N.T.S.: 82M/9
Date 04/92	Dwg No: 12

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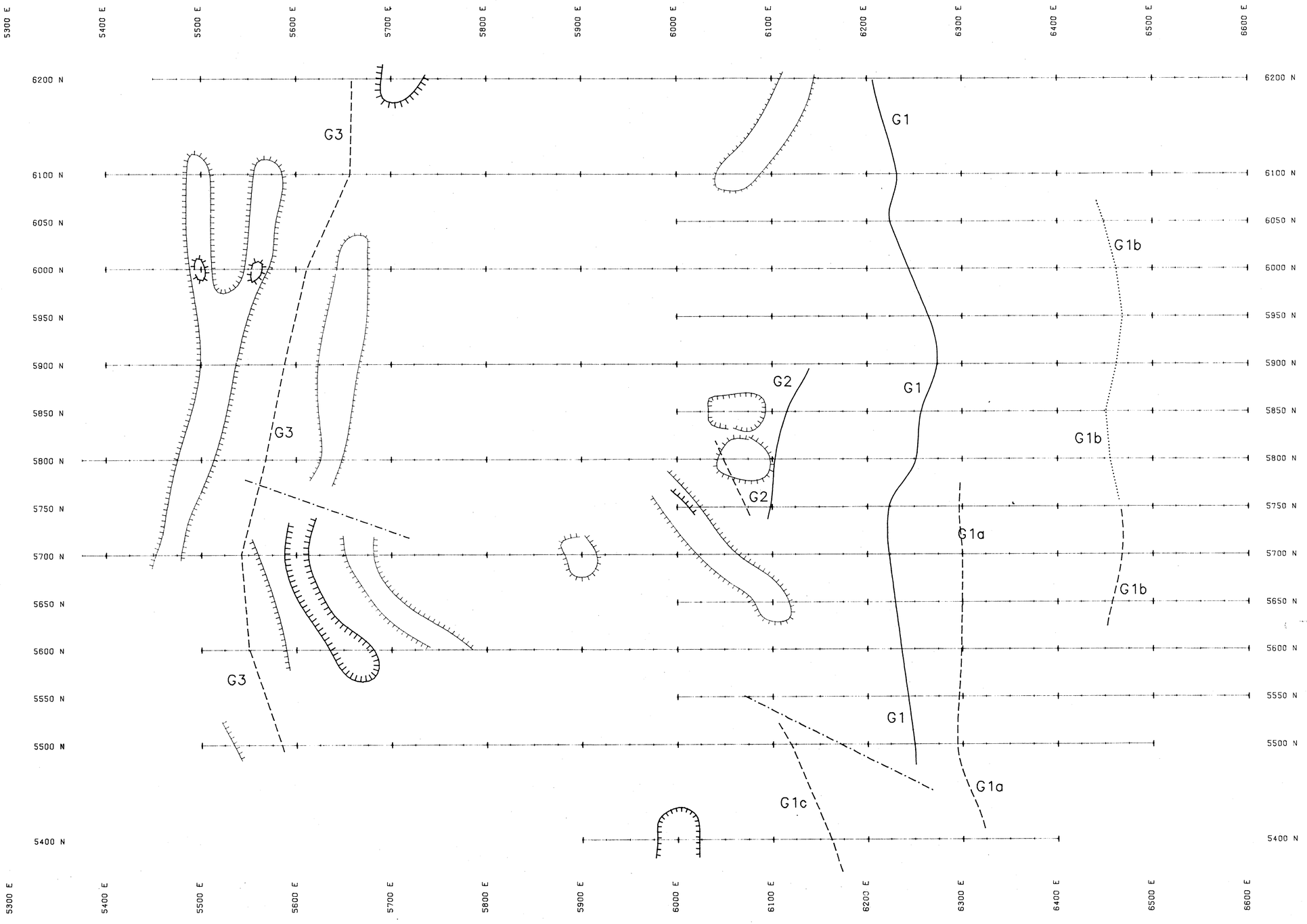

LEGEND

GENIE-EM CONDUCTOR AXIS
- STRONG
- MEDIUM
- WEAK

MAGNETIC ANOMALY WITH LINES POINTING TO LOWS
- STRONG
- MEDIUM
- WEAK

CROSS STRUCTURES
- ASSUMED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,442

TRIM PROPERTY
GOLDFINGER EXPLORATIONS INC.

GENIE & MAGNETOMETER SURVEY COMPILATION MAP

REVELSTOKE M.D. NTS 82M/8

SCALE 1:2000

100 0 100 200 300
METRES

JUNE 1992 PLATE G1

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.