

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE
MAID OF ERIN CLAIM GROUP
ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA
VLF-EM SURVEY

Trail Creek Mining Division
NTS: 82 F/4 W
Longitude: 117 47' 00"
Latitude: 49 03' 40"

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FILMED

Owners: Bryndon Ventures Inc.
Suite 300 - 837 Homer St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2W2

Antelope Resources Inc.
Box 562
Rossland, B.C. V0G 1Y0

Stan Endersley
1124 Lee St.
White Rock, B.C. V4B 4P4

Operator: Antelope Resources Inc.

Author: Dan M. Wehrle, Geologist
September 3, 1993

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INTRODUCTION

The VLF-EM data described in this report is being presented as assessment work for the following claims in the Maid of Erin claim group:

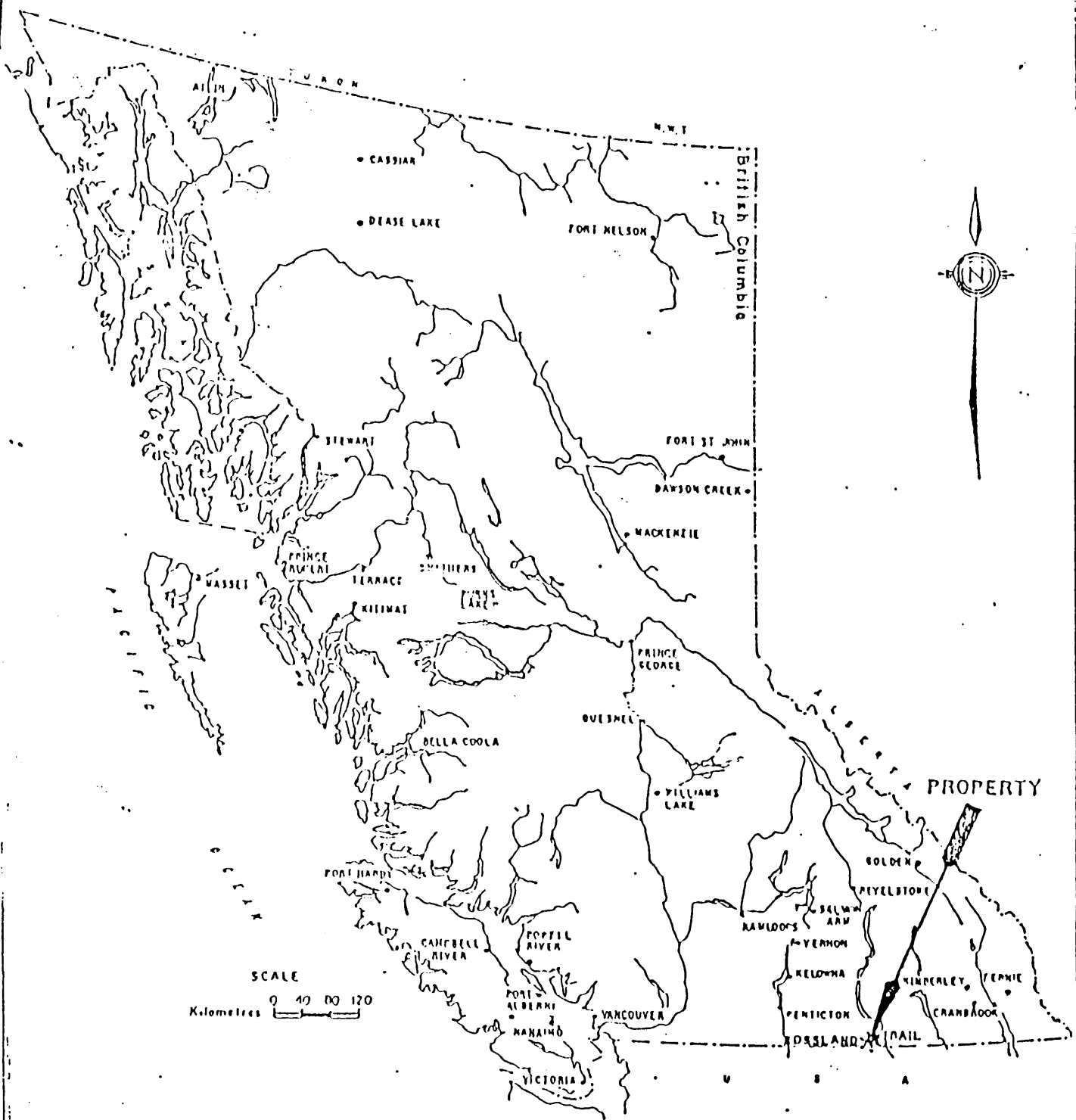
<u>Claim</u>	<u>Title No.</u>
Jero 2	257538
Jero 3	257555
Jero 4	257556

The VLF-EM survey, covering 20 kilometers, was conducted from May 23, 1993 to June 5, 1993 over the Jero 3 claim of the Maid of Erin claim group.

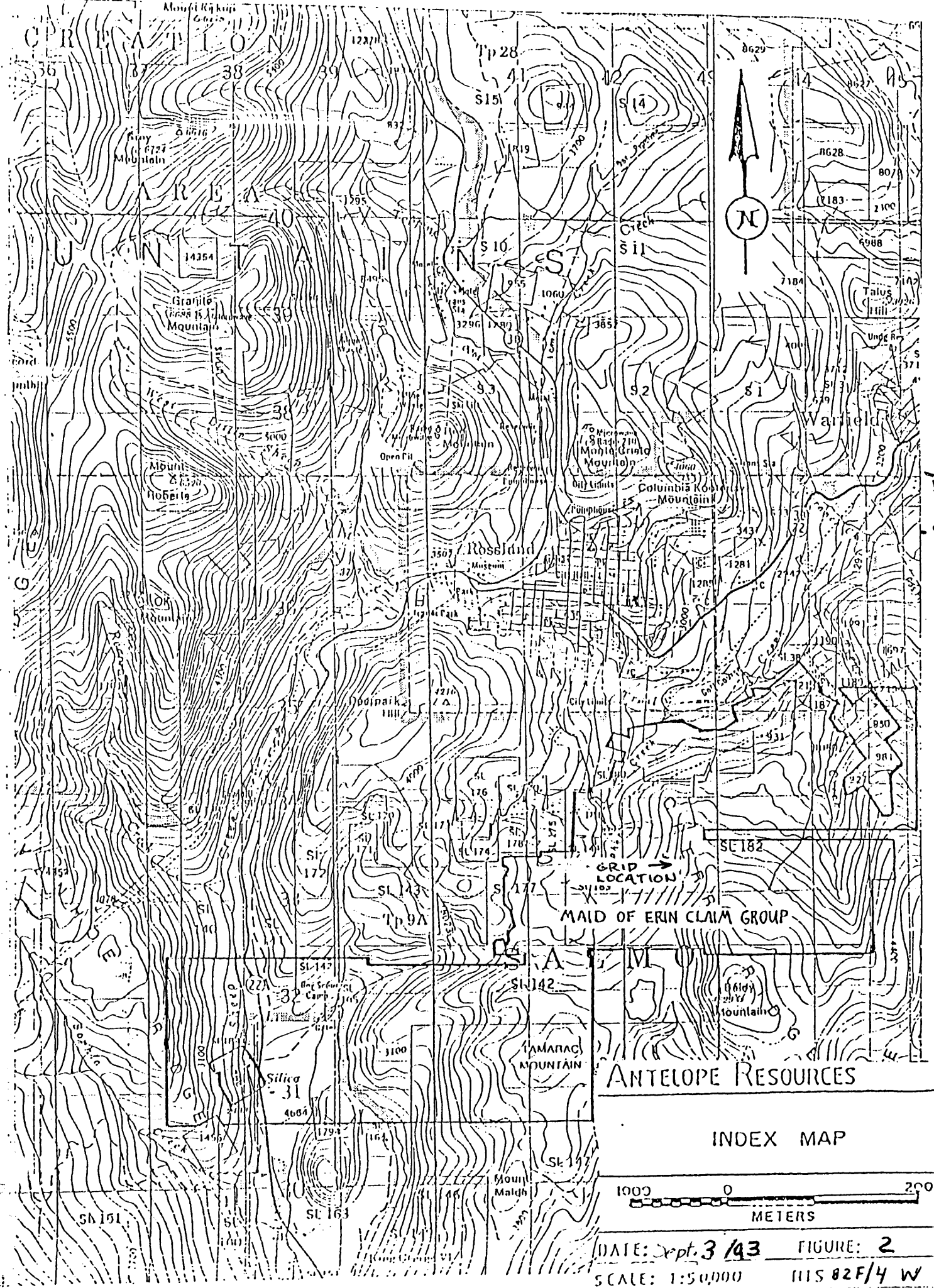
This survey forms part of an on-going exploration program whose goal is to locate and define economic concentrations of mineral bearing sulfides along shear zones marginal to the monzonite intrusion which underlies the City of Rossland, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Maid of Erin claim group is located immediately south and southeast of the city of Rossland, B.C. (Figure 1 and 2). Rossland is located approximately 6 kilometers south-westerly from the City of Trail, B.C. and about 7 kilometers north of the United States border.



<p>ANTELOPE RESOURCES</p>	
<p>ROSSLAND PROPERTY TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION, B. C.</p>	
<p>PROPERTY LOCATION MAP PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA</p>	
<p>SCALE:</p>	
<p>DATE: <i>Sept. 3/93</i></p>	<p>FIGURE: 1</p>



49° 05'

ANTELOPE RESOURCES

INDEX MAP



DATE: Sept. 3 /43 FIGURE: 2
 SCALE: 1:50,000 T1S 82F/4 W

117° 45'

Geographic coordinates of the approximate center of the Maid of Erin claim group are longitude 117 47' 00" W; latitude 49 03' 40" N on N.T.S. Map Sheet 82 F/4 W.

Rossland and vicinity is served by major provincial highways and by Castlegar airport located 26 kilometers north of Trail, B.C. Access to the property is good along many 4-wheel drive logging, power-line and hunting roads. The VLF grid lies approximately 1.0 kilometer south of the City of Rossland and 6 kilometers north of the Canada/U.S.A. border.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Relief on the Maid of Erin claim group is approximately 500 meters with moderate to locally steep slopes. An existing system of gravel and 4-wheel drive roads provide good access to much of the property and the remainder could be reached by bulldozer.

The region has been affected by continental glaciation. Two ice directions have been recorded with the final advance being south to southwest. The Maid of Erin claim group is almost totally blanketed by a thin cover of glacial till on the order of 3 to 8 meters in thickness. Consequently, outcrop is limited.

The property is moderately treed with some locally dense bushy areas. Interior Douglas fir and Lodgepole pine with localized stands of cedar are predominate forest cover. Numerous stands of poplar and birch occur in the lower elevations and along drainages. As a result of virtual clear-cut logging in the early 1900's, few stands of merchantable timber occur. Most surface rights within the claim group are privately owned.

TABLE 1
MAID OF ERIN CLAIM GROUP

<u>Crown Granted Mineral Claim</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>
Celtic Queen	987
Robert E. Lee	1292
Maid of Erin	1293
Gopher	1050
Olla Podrida	799
Red Eagle	1615
Alfe	1506
Little Jack Fr.	1080
Venus	1213

<u>Reverted Crown Granted Mineral Claim</u>	<u>Title No.</u>
Antelope #41 Fr.	257772
Antelope #42 Fr.	257773

<u>Modified Grid Mineral Claim</u>	
Jero 2	257238
Jero 3	257555
Jero 4	257556
Jero 10	257615
Jero 11	257616
Golf	315644

Although snow covered for upwards of four months per year, the property is accessible year round, allowing all but surface geological mapping to be conducted.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Maid of Erin claim group consists of 18 contiguous claims located immediately south and southeast of the City of Rossland (Figure 2 and 3). Of these, 9 are Crown Granted Mineral Claims, one is a Reverted Crown Granted Mineral Claim, 2 are Fractional Mineral Claims, 6 are Modified Grid Mineral Claims (Table 1).

The Lily May claim was first recorded in the district after gold and silver were found there in 1887-1889. This was followed by the discovery and development of the Le Roi, Center Star, War Eagle and other famous mines in the Rossland camp some 2 kilometers to the northwest which produced over 3,000,000 ounces of gold and an equal amount of silver until their closure in 1928.

Between 1889 and 1938, the Crown Granted Mineral Claims of this group were staked by different owners and a limited amount of development and production were effected. In 1947, Rossland Mines Ltd. assembled a land package including this group and, until 1956, carried out exploration and underground development work leading to calculation of ore reserves, a mill feasibility study and production of 1077 tons of Pb-Zn-Ag ore from the Bluebird-Mayflower zone.

Between 1962 and 1967 ground electromagnetic, magnetometer, potentiometer land soil surveys of selected claims under various option agreements, including Noranda Inc. and Northwood Mining Ltd., were carried out. Between 1972 and 1980 part of this group was leased by Ross Island Mining Co. Ltd. (previously Rossland Mines Ltd.) to Standonray Mines who produced 6450 tons of Pb-Zn-Ag ore from the Bluebird zone.

In the period from 1981 through 1986 Bryndon Ventures Inc. (previously Ross Island Mining Co. Ltd.) updated the ore reserve calculations of the Bluebird-Mayflower zone and carried out surface geophysical surveys, trenching and 631 meters of diamond drilling along the Gopher-Homestake, Bluebird-Mayflower and North shear zones.

In 1987 this group, along with other claims, was optioned by Bryndon Ventures Inc. to Antelope Resources Inc. culminating in a joint venture agreement between these two parties with Antelope as operator to carry out exploration in the Rossland area. Additional surface geophysical surveys (VLF-EM, magnetometer, Pulse EM and IP/resistivity) were carried out followed by 6,641.3 meters of diamond drilling.

In the fall of 1990, Antelope optioned the Jero 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 claims from Gunsteel Resources Inc. and formed the Maid of Erin claim group. At approximately the same time, the partners Antelope/Bryndon initiated a diamond drill program.

The Maid of Erin claim group is jointly owned by Bryndon Ventures Inc., Antelope Resources Inc. and Gunsteel Resources Inc. under the terms of option agreements between these parties.

Antelope Resources Inc. is the operator and Vangold Resources provided the financing.

OBJECTIVE OF PRESENT WORK

Numerous workings and extensive exploration on the core claims of the Maid of Erin group show an east - west mineralized vein system traversing the ground. A VLF-EM geophysical program was designed to test for any anomalous extensions of this vein system southeast onto the Jero 3 claim area.

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

A VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. was used for the VLF electromagnetic survey. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM). The source of the primary field used was the U.S. Navy submarine transmitter at Seattle, Washington which transmits at a frequency of 18.6 KHz.

In electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulfide body is within the magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn produces a secondary magnetic field which can be detected at surface through deviations of the normal VLF field.

VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kilocycles/second. Relative to frequencies generally used in

geophysical exploration, this is actually very high. Consequently, the high frequency of the VLF-EM method results in numerous anomalies from lower conductive sources such as swamp edges, creeks, topographic highs, electrolyte-filling faults or shear zones, and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulfide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. On the other hand, the tendency for VLF to respond to poor conductors has aided in mapping faults and rock contacts as well as picking up sulfide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization.

VLF data may have anomalies, and it would be nearly impossible to differentiate between those that are geologically significant and those that are not. Thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

PROCEDURE

Dip angle readings were taken at 20 meter intervals along grid line 100W to line 1800W. Readings were always made with the instrument pointed away from the 18.6 KHz transmitter station at Seattle, Washington.

Due to the proximity of the City of Rossland, local cultural effects such as powerlines and fences hampered the survey and meaningful readings could not be taken in those areas.

COMPILATION OF DATA

The VLF-EM field results were reduced for plotting by applying the Fraser-filter. This is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Thus, noisy, non-contourable data are transformed into a less noisy, contourable form. Another advantage is that a conductor that does not show up as a crossover on the unfiltered data will quite often show up as a peak on the filtered data. The original field data is recorded on Figure 4 (map pocket). The filtered data was plotted at reading station midpoints and the positive values contoured at 5 degree intervals beginning at zero (Figure 5, map pocket).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A moderately continuous east-west trend is evident for the anomalies, roughly paralleling the trend of known mineralized structures. The grid shows these moderately continuous anomalies, some averaging 200 meters wide and over 600 meters in strike length.

The conductive trend is open both to the east and west of the grid. This suggests that the known mineralized vein system on the core claims of the Maid of Erin group, extends southeast onto and through the Jero 3 area. The regular pattern of the anomalies suggests that similar trends lie to the north and south of the grid.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF-EM responded well to the known mineralized trends of the area. Extension of the mineralized vein system present at the core of the Maid of Erin claim group southeast onto the Jero 3 area seems likely. It is quite possible that these conductive trends represent areas of increased sulfide content in the host Rosslund volcanics.

In addition, there are areas of increased conductivity along the main trends. These anomalous areas could be further tested by back hoe trenching, followed up by rock geochemical sampling.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Consolidated Cost Statement:

Labour:

Dan Wehrle - Geologist

- 14 days field labour @ \$250.00/day	\$3500.00
- 3 days report writing @ \$250.00/day	750.00

Expenses:

- 15 days 4 x 4 Truck rental @ \$50.00/day	\$ 750.00
- VLF rental	<u>600.00</u>

TOTAL	\$5600.00
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REFERENCES

- Drysdale, C.W., 1915, Geology and Ore Deposits of Rossland, B.C.; G.S.C. Memoir 77.
- Fyles, J.T., 1984, Geological Setting of the Rossland Mining Camp; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Pet. Res., Bull. 74.
- Hodges, L.K., 1987, Mining in the Pacific Northwest; The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATION'S

I, Dan M. Wehrle, of the City of Rossland, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 1619 Spokane Street, Box 562, Rossland, B.C, V0G 1Y0.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan (1985) in Geology, B.Sc. Honors.
3. I have been employed with various companies as an exploration assistant/geologist since 1979.
4. This report is based on an analysis of work supervised by myself.
5. I have not received, nor expect to receive, any interest direct or indirect, in the properties mentioned in this report.



Dan M. Wehrle, Geologist

September 3, 1993
Rossland, British Columbia

MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE

MAP 082F04W

U.T.M. ZONE II

LAST MAP UPDATE: 1993 FEB 08

Figure 3

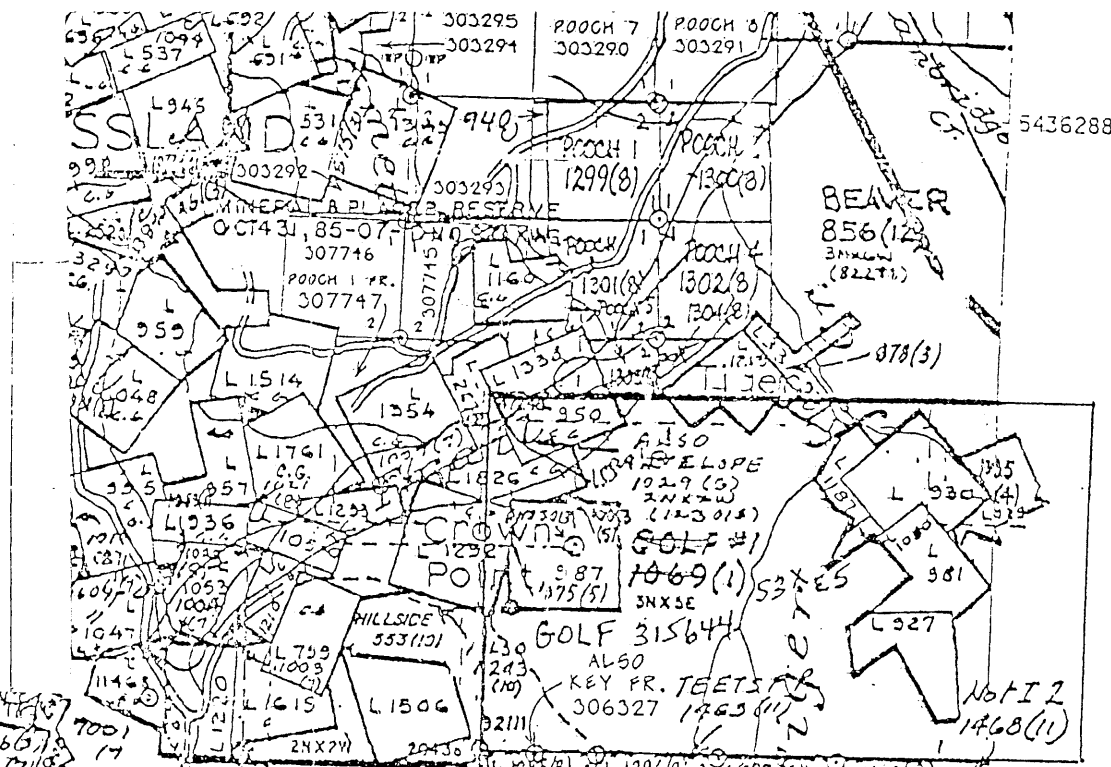
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METRES

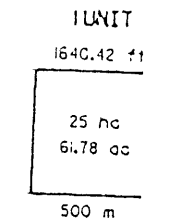
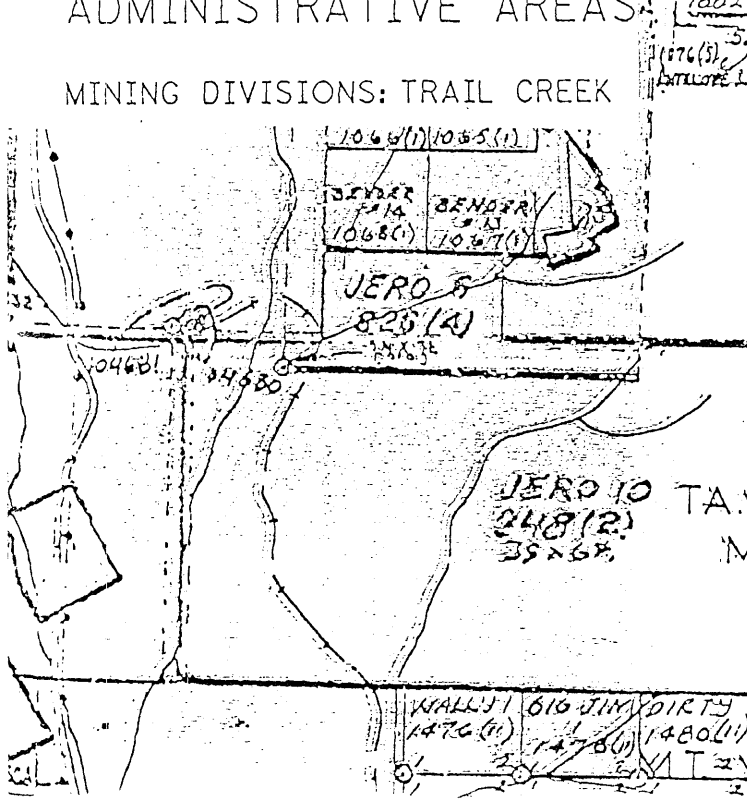
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

MINING DIVISIONS: TRAIL CREEK



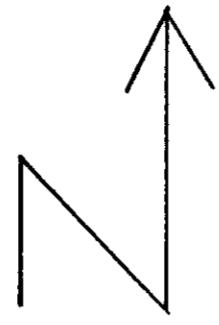
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 SURVEYE
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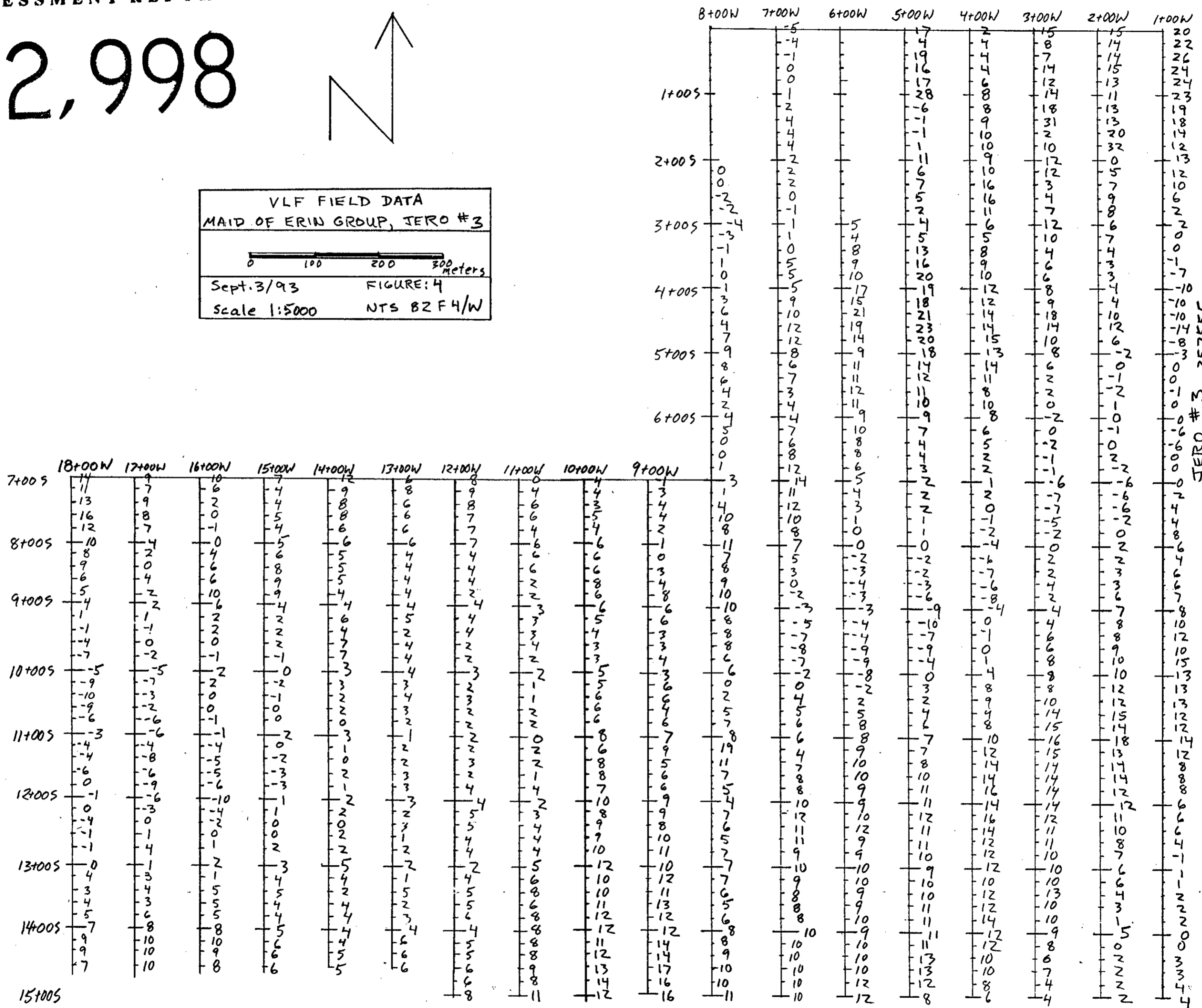
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,998



VLF FIELD DATA
MAID OF ERIN GROUP, JERO #3

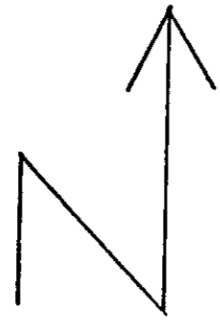
Sept. 3/93 FIGURE: 4
Scale 1:5000 NTS BZF4/W



JERO #3 257555
JERO #4 257556
JERO #Z 257538

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

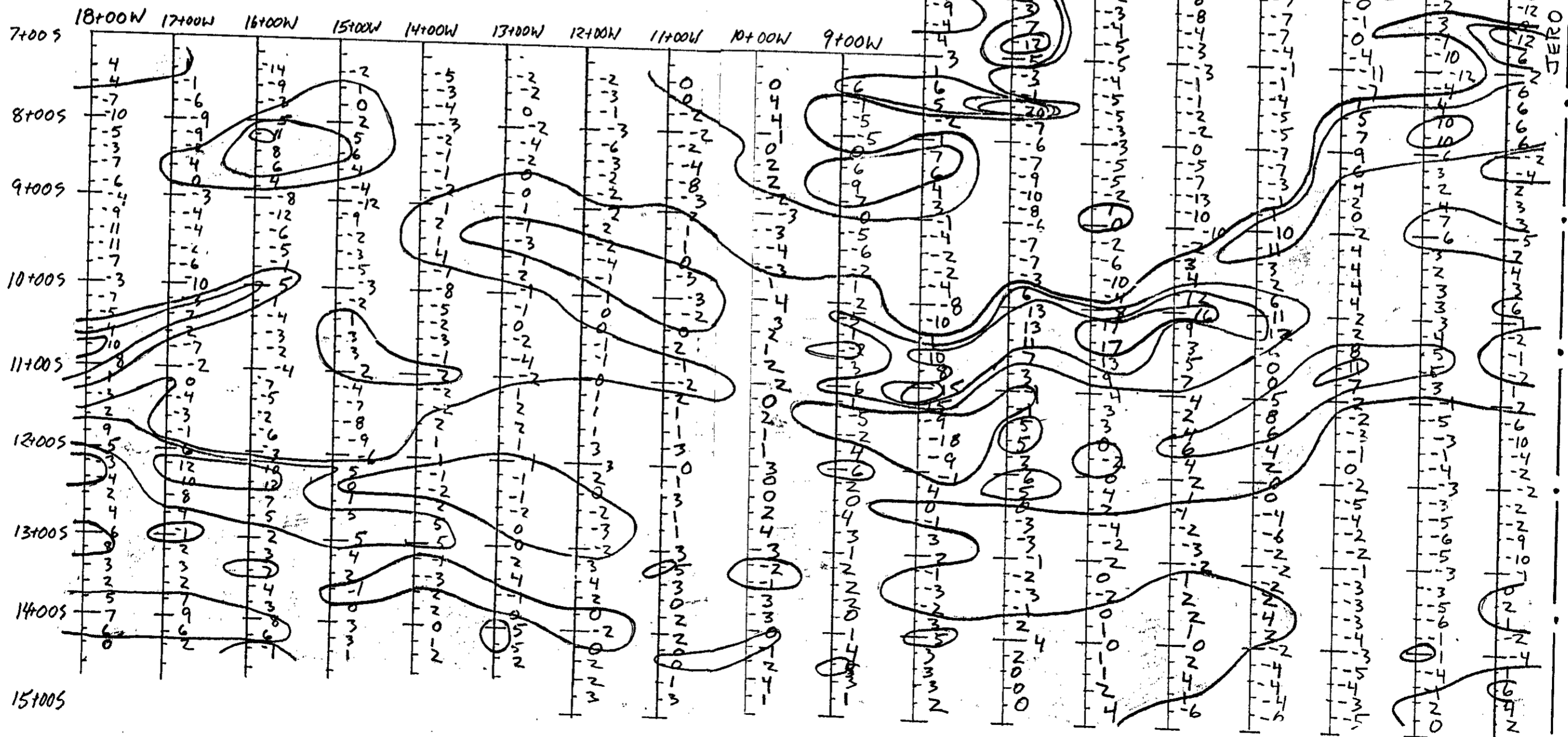
22,998



FRASER FILTERED VLF DATA
MAID OF ERIN GROUP, JERO #3

0 100 200 300 meters

Sept. 3/93 FIGURE: 5
Scale 1:5000 NTS BZF4/W



JERO #3 257555
JERO #2 257538
JERO #4 257556