ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Nelson — Off Confidential: 94.12.21

ASSESSMENT REPORT 23197 — MINING DIVISION: Slocan

PROPERTY: Victoria
LOCATION: LAT 49 58 50 LONG 117 13 40
UTM 11 5536274 483668
NTS 082F14E

CAMP: 006 Slocan Camp

CLAIM(S): Belt,Victoria 6,St. Charles,Galt,Marie Fr
OPERATOR(S): Sookochoff, L. Koblanski, E.A.
AUTHOR(S): Sookochoff, L.
REPORT YEAR: 1993, 17 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Silver,Lead,Zinc
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Slocan Group,Quartzites,Pellites,Galena
WORK
DONE: Prospecting
PROS 50.0 ha
MINFILE: 082FNW040

GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

VICTORIA CLAIM GROUP

Slocan Mining Division

NTS 82F/14E

December 06, 1993
Vancouver, B.C.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

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Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report

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Introduction

This geological and geophysical report on the Victoria Claim Group, hereinafter referred to as the subject property, is based on a limited field program completed in August, 1993. The purpose of the program was to detail specific areas that were delineated as anomalous by previous exploratory surveys to locate potentially economic mineral zones.

The report was prepared as part of the assessment work requirements to work the writer completed on the subject property during the period of August 26, 1993 to August 29, 1993.

Summary

The subject property is comprised of five reverted crown grants located within one of the former major production areas of silver-lead-zinc ores. The Silvana Mine derived silver ore primarily from the Ruth-Hope Lode which extends some 1,500 metres southwesterly from near Sandon. Operations at the Silvana project were recently suspended.

The subject property is located within one kilometre north of the Silvana project and covers ground from which 20 tons of ore was shipped in 1898 with two tons reportedly shipped in 1911.

The subject property reportedly cover two lodes; each of which is opened up by three adits. In previous exploration a selected grab sample from a dump of the Victoria workings reportedly returned an assay of up to 60.10 oz silver per ton. A grab sample from a one metre wide vein exposed at the portal reportedly returned an assay of 11.30 oz Ag/ton and 0.376 oz Au/ton.

In a 1983 exploration program of the subject property, four anomalous soil geochemical zones were delineated in which a soil sample from one of the zones, "D", returned an ICP value of 118.8 ppm Ag.

The 1993 exploration program results indicated that: one of the three geochemical anomalies was determined as valid whereas the other two are in all probability, contaminated from early exploration; the VLF-EM geophysical survey indicated a conductor correlating with the Victoria workings; anomalous values of arsenic are associated with the elevated lead-zinc-silver values of the Victoria mineral zone; anomalous arsenic rock geochemical values were obtained from a pelite exposed in a railroad cut indicating a potential mineral zone 100 metre northeast of Anomaly D and 50 metres southwest of an open ended soil anomaly at Line 1+50N 2+60W.

Property

The subject property is comprised of five contiguous reverted crown granted mineral claims situated adjacent to and north of Sandon B.C. Particulars of the claims are as follows.

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Lot No.	Expiry Date*
Belt	255476	464	August 29, 1996
Victoria No. 6	255477	465	August 29, 1996
St. Charles	255478	466	August 29, 1996
Galt	255479	467	August 29, 1996
Marie Fr.	255480	468	August 29, 1996

* Upon the approval of two years assessment work applied August 30, 1993 and one years assessment work applied December 21, 1993 for which this report forms a part thereof.

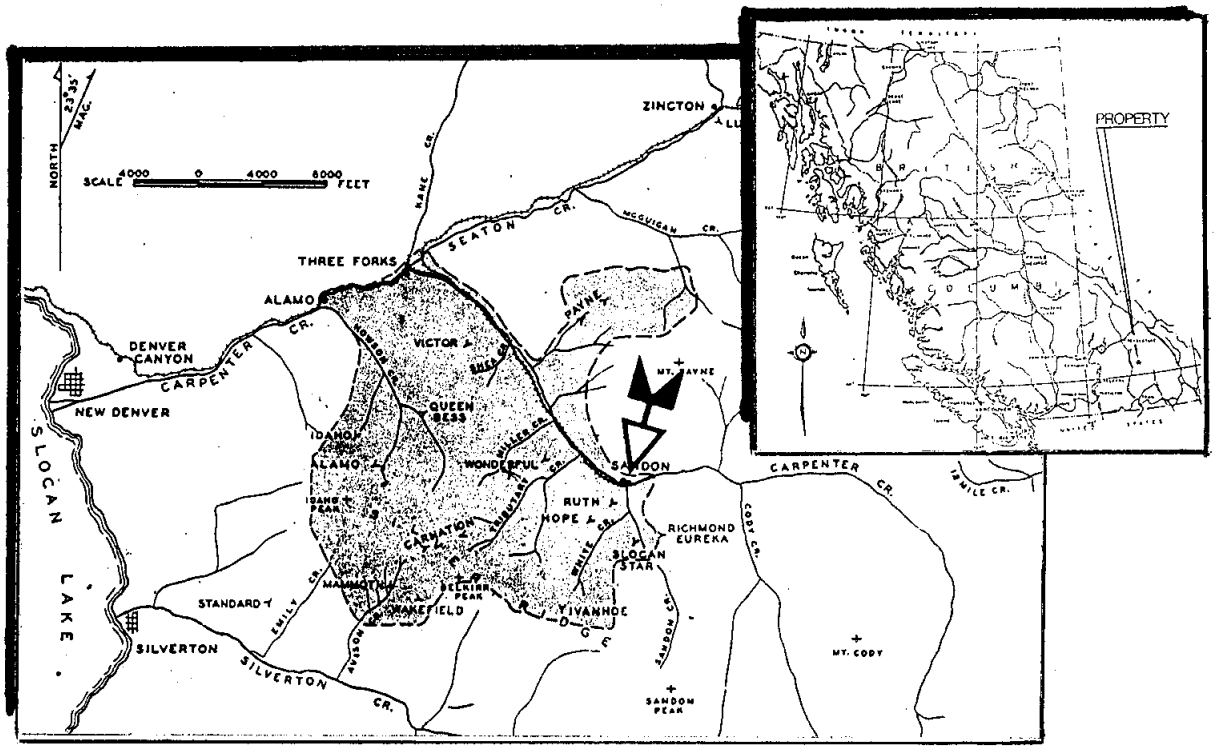

Figure 1. Location Map : Victoria Claim Group.

Location, Physiography and Access

The subject property is located adjacent and north of Sandon B.C. and Carpenter Creek and on the south facing slopes of Mount Payne. The former producing Silvana mine is within one km south of the subject property with the concentrator located at Sandon. The Hallmac property is within one kilometre to the north.

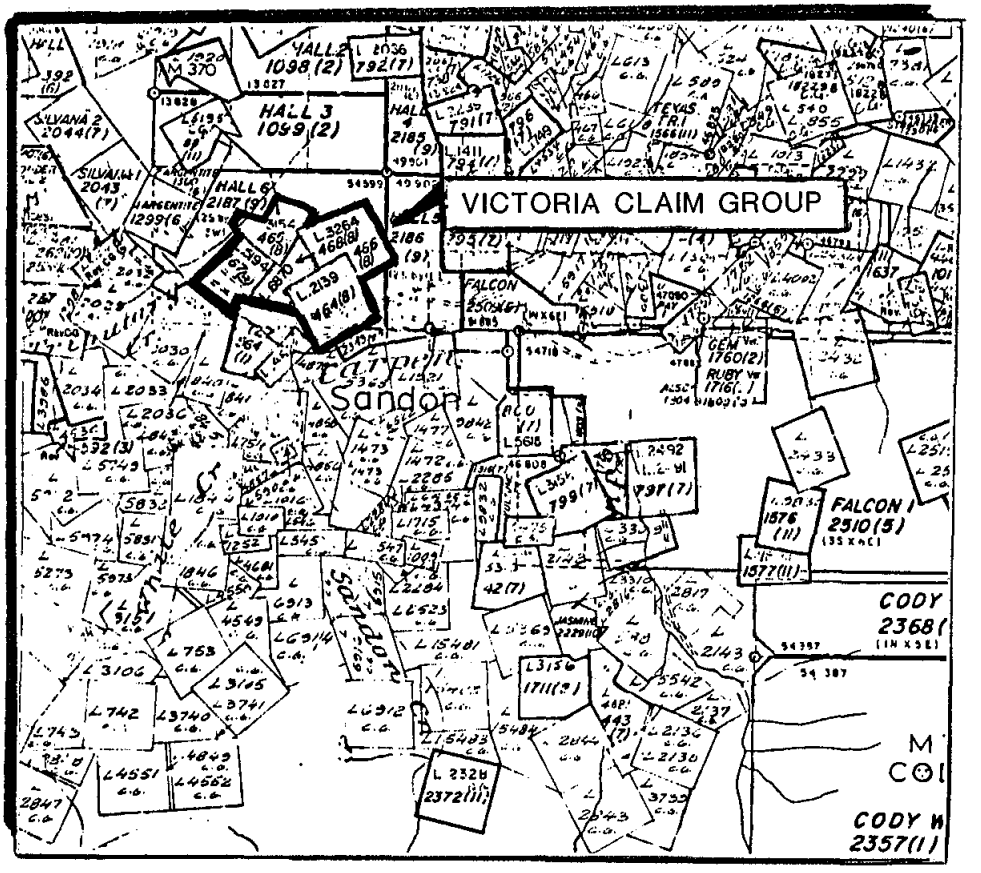

Figure 2. Claim and Index Map showing the Victoria Claim Group

Claim Map: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Map 82F14E

Steep forested slopes prevail on the subject property with elevations of up to 1,650 metres in the north on the sloes of Mount Payne from 1,050 metres in the south along the Carpenter Creek valley.

Access to the southern portion of the subject property is provided by the gravelled secondary road from the paved Highway 31A at Three Forks to Sandon and an old trackless railroad bed sub paralleling the main road up to 200 metres to the north. Access to the old workings is by original trails.

Climate

The Sandon area is within a relatively heavy snowfall belt in that the subject property may be snow free for only seven months of the year. The six km paved Highway 31A portion east from New Denver to the Three Forks junction and the gravelled portion for six km southward to Sandon is maintained year round, providing year - round access to the subject property.

Transportation and Supplies

The highway from Three Forks to Trail, a distance of 125 kilometres is paved and maintained throughout the year. Most supplies could be purchased in New Denver or Trail. Castlegar, 32 kilometres north of Trail is served daily by commercial airline from Vancouver.

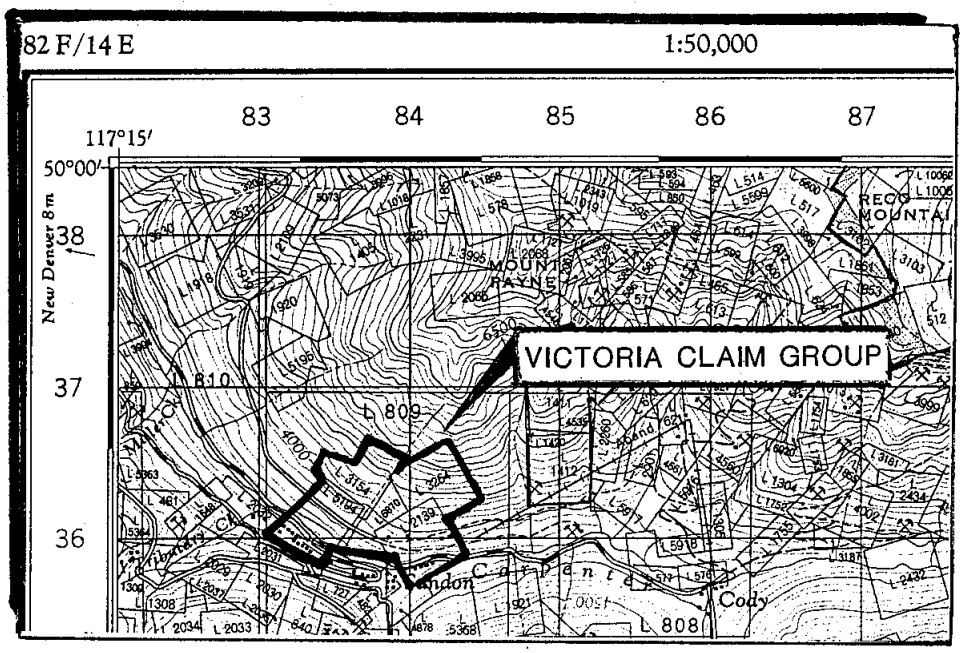

Figure 3. Victoria Claim Group: showing topography.

History

The historic Sandon Area of the Slocan Mining Camp was the centre for production of silver-lead-zinc ores and contributed half the entire output of silver and lead in the Slocan Mining Division. Exploration and mining commenced in the 1890's with the height of the activity lasting into the 1920's. With the oncoming depression period, production gradually subsided in relation to a declining metal market to where only sporadic production was recorded.

The Silvana property was the only substantial continuous producer in the area for many years to its recent suspension of operations. Mining was primarily from the Ruth-Hope lodes with the workings extending from near Sandon some 1,500 metres southwesterly.

The history of the Victoria claim group is reported by in the 1896 Report of the Minister of Mines and refers to workings on the Argo Group which at that time included the Marie Fr., Belt, Louden, and the St. Charles Crown Grants. Reference is made to workings that "...include three short adits driven to explore a lode at the surface..."

In 1917, two tons of ore were shipped from the Victoria Group (Victoria No.6 and Galt) which yielded an average of 30 ounces of silver/ton and 42% Pb.

From 1922, it is reported that "...some 450 feet of underground work has been done and about 5 tons of ore shipped. This ore is stated to have carried an average of 49 per cent lead and 112 ounces of silver to the ton."

In 1983, a geochemical survey was completed on the subject property resulting in the delineation of five anomalies, some of which were attributed to, and possible, contamination.

The 1993 exploration program was directed to the examination of these anomalies and to determine the effectiveness of the VLF-EM geophysical method in detecting the Victoria mineral structure.

Regional Geology

The dominant rocks of the Sandon area are of the Slocan sediments of Triassic age which include argillite, quartzites and limestones and every admixture of these as well as some tuff. They are characteristically nonslaty and have been subjected only locally to thermal metamorphism. There has been only local silicification, particularly of limestone.

The sediments have been invaded by granitic dykes and by small stock like masses closely related to the intrusion of the Nelson batholith. Other intrusive rocks, which are considered to be related to but somewhat younger than the main intrusion of the Nelson batholith, occur as dykes, sills and stock-like bodies and are widespread throughout the whole district.

Most of the intrusives are locally termed porphyries with some classified as a "birds-eye" porphyry. Well developed porphyritic texture however is not characteristic of the dykes and sills. Many intrusive sheets are sill-like and follow the bedding more on strike than on dip.

Structurally, the regional northwesterly trending recumbent Slocan fold is a composite structure of complex asymmetrical and overturned folds which are in part buckled and/or folded. From a central zone of no plunge from the Silverton area, northeasterly to north of Sandon and to Retallack, the plunge is northeasterly to the north and southeasterly to the south.

A northeasterly trending belt of slate designated as the Payne slate belt extends from the vicinity of Cody, two km east of Sandon, across Mount Payne to Three Forks, is interpreted in part as a shear zone along which adjustment took place.

Lodes or structures known to be mineralized include the Payne Lode which crosses the ridge extending northwestward from Mount Payne and dips steeply to the southeast. The lode crosses a variety of rocks which are all somewhat slaty. The slate is best developed on the Carpenter Creek slope.

The Payne mine, on a portion of the Payne Lode, is developed by seven adits to a depth below the outcrop of 442 metres. The main oreshoot averaged 300 metres long with a maximum length of 380 metres. The Lode is reported to have carried a paystreak of 2.5 cm to 2.4 metres of galena and averaging ten to 15 cm. Bands of siderite and sphalerite make up the remainder of the lode filling. Production from the Payne Mine amounted to some five million ounces of silver, 50 million pounds of lead and two million pounds of zinc.

Property Geology

The subject property predominantly covers the Slocan Group of sediments including quartzite and black pelitic sedimentary beds. Dioritic intrusives occur along the eastern edge of the Victoria No.6 claim. The sediments reportedly strike northwesterly with dips varying from 40° NE to 45° SW. A description of the workings as reported in the 1925 Minister of Mines Report is as follows:

> "The workings include three adits over a vertical range of 155 feet. The uppermost is about 210 feet long. It is driven in blocky granite porphyry and black argillites and follows a mineralized fault fissure striking about north 35 degrees east, dipping from 70 degrees southeast to vertical and containing from 1 to 10 inches of crushed rock and gouge with here and there a little vein mineralization consisting of a mixture of galena, blende, abundant pyrite, and quartz. One small stope 10 feet long and 8 feet high was noted at 50 feet from the portal.
>
> No. 2 adit, 95 feet below No. 1, has been driven for 40 feet north 30 degrees east and follows a mineralized fault fissure, 2 to 30 inches wide, composed of gouge and crushed rock and containing a few small bunches of vein matter carrying ore minerals. The fissure strikes about northeast and dips 45 degrees to 75 degrees southeast. The wall-rock is chiefly broken, black argillites except at the portal where the adit passes through a few feet of quartz porphyry. At 162 feet from the portal the adit meets a cross-slip striking north 50 degrees west and dipping 40 degrees southwest.

From about this point the adit was continued as a crosscut for 42 feet to a point where it meets the hanging-wall of the quartz porphyry dyke; it follows this for a few feet to where another slip striking north 45 degrees southwest was encountered. The adit follows this slip to the face, but no significant mineralization was discovered.

Lacking a survey connecting workings, and traceable outcrops no attempt was made to correlate the vein fissures from one level to another. The mineralization is similar in type to that on a number of properties on the lower northern slope of Carpenter Creek valley on either side of Sandon. Pyrite is an abundant and characteristic mineral. The ore occurs in small pockets or shoots commonly distributed along fissures or shear zones in contact with or close to one or other of the numerous minor intrusions penetrating the Slocan series. The abundance of pyrite suggests that only the lower portions of what may have been a more extensively mineralized zone remain for exploration, the upper portions having been eroded."

1993 Geological Program

The 1993 localized geological program consisted of limited geological mapping and sampling along the rail cut and the selection of mineralized samples from the dumps of three portals.

Five rock samples were taken and submitted for geochemical analysis. The location of the samples is cross referenced with the accompanying map (Figure 4). A description of the samples is as follows.

Sample Number	Description	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
Victoria Workings				
VRP-1	No. 1 dump (Upper dump): massive pyrite in meta pelite	14561	28272	47.0
VRP-2	No. 2 dump (Centre dump): massive pyrite	26718	12041	65.3
VRP-3	No.3 dump (Lower dump): massive pyrite & qtz (As 5345 ppm)	23905	99999	279.1
R 2+80W 2+00N	black pelite from rr cut	49	59 (As 280 ppm)	0.9
RCL-1	Sample of unaltered granodiorite from 2+80W 4+00N	98	183	0.9

1993 Geochemical Program

Soil samples were taken from shallow test pits at sites of previously determined soil anomalous areas. The purpose of this procedure was to determine the validity of the 1983 soil geochemical anomalies; as some were reported as possibly caused by contamination.

Particulars of the test pit sampling is as follows:

Sample No.	Anomaly	Location		Depth cm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm
VDA-1	D	1+10N	3+00W	10	29	1.3
VDA-2	D	1+10N	3+00W	30	42	1.7
VDB-1	D	1+10N	2+00W	10	24	2.1
VDB-2	D	1+10N	2+00W	30	17	2.4
VEC-1	E	2+05N	0+20W	10	48	2.0
VEC-2	E	2+05N	0+20W	25	46	1.5
VSC-1	C	4+50N	2+80W	10	70	4.6
VSC-2	C	4+50N	2+80W	25	67	6.4
VSC-3	C	4+50N	2+85W	15	72	2.2
VSC-4	C	4+50N	2+85W	30	58	3.2

The samples were taken to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver where a 30 element ICP test was completed. The ICP test involved the digestion of .500 grams of the soil sample with 3 ml 3-2-1 HCl-H2O at 95 deg. C for one hour and diluted to 10 ml with water.

The ICP results of the samples were reported by Acme as File # 93-2283.

Analysis of the results suggest Anomaly D and Anomaly E are the result of surface contamination. Anomaly C, in the location of pit samples 1 & 2, is indicated as a valid anomaly based on the comparable silver soil geochem values from the 1983 soil survey to the pit sample soil silver values at a 25 cm depth.

Other values in the rock samples indicated highly anomalous values of arsenic and cadmium in the dump samples, anomalous values of arsenic in the meta-pelite from the railroad cut and background arsenic values in the granodiorite from the location of Anomaly C.

For complete assay results refer to Appendix I.

1993 Geophysical Survey (VLF-EM)

Two 220 metre long grid lines 40 metres apart were established perpendicular to the mineralized fault-fissure zone and centred by the three adits of the Victoria Workings. The purpose of the survey was to determine the effectiveness of the VLF-EM method in detecting the known host structure and/or mineralization.

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM Receiver, manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Burnaby, was utilized in the survey with the receiver tuned into the Seattle station, broadcasting at a frequency of 18.6 Khz. The VLF-EM readings were taken at 20 metre intervals along the two grid lines. The raw data is plotted on Figure 4.

Particulars of the field readings are as follows:

Station	Line 4+75N Reading	Line 4+25N Reading
0+35E	-2	-6
0+15E	-5	+2
0+05E	-2	+5
0+25E	-2	0
0+45E	0	0
0+65E	-5	-2
0+85E	0	+8
1+05E	0	0
1+25E	-4	+6
1+45E	-4	-2
1+65E	0	-2

The VLF-EM results indicated a conductor along Line 4+25N in close proximity to the mineralized Victoria zone. In addition, a conductor correlating with a topographical northeasterly trending structure was also indicated.

Conclusions

The 1993 exploration program results on the Victoria Claim Group indicated that:

1. Arsenic and cadmium are effective indicator minerals for lead-zinc-silver mineralization.

2. The 1983 soil Anomaly C is confirmed as a valid soil geochemical anomaly.

3. The geophysical VLF-EM method is effective in delineating potential mineral bearing structures.

4. The isolated open ended soil anomaly northeast of Anomaly D and 50 metres southwest of the anomalous rock sample in arsenic from the railroad cut could be an indication of a mineral bearing structure.

Recommendations

It is recommended that additional exploration be completed:

1. On Anomaly C: localized VLF-EM surveys to the northeast and southwest and localized soil sampling to the southwest of the test pits to determine the causative source of the confirmative anomalous soil geochemical values.

2. In the railroad cut area centred at 2+80W 2+00N: localized VLF-EM surveys to the northeast and southwest to locate the potential indicated mineralized zone.

3. On the Victoria zone: additional localized VLF-EM and soil sampling to the southeast to delineate the known zone.

Respectfully submitted,
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

December 06, 1993
Vancouver, B.C.

Bibliography

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Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 1027-510 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8

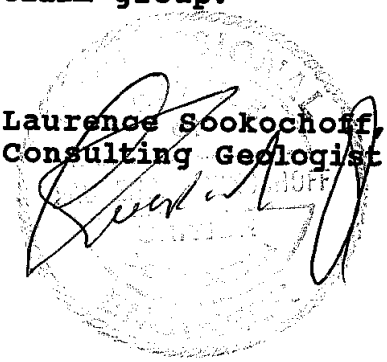
I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past twenty-seven years.

3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. Information for the accompanying report was obtained from sources cited under Bibliography and from work the writer performed on the Victoria claim group.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

December 06, 1993
Vancouver, B.C.

Victoria Claim Group
Statement of Costs

The field work on the Victoria Claim Group was carried out from August 26, 1993 to August 29, 1993 to the value as follows:

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.	
2 days @ $550.	$ 1,100.00
Car rental:	
3 days @ $50.00 plus gas & km	375.00
Room & board:	
3 man days @ $125.00	375.00
Equipment rentals	200.00
Assays	111.01
Report, xerox, printing & compilation	750.00
	$ 2,911.01

Appendix I

Assay Certificates

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Sookochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT VICTORIA File # 93-2283 Page 1

1027 - 510 W. Hastings St, Vancouver BC V6B 1L8

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
VRP-1	3	555	14561	28272	47.0	13	4	96	11.65	11508	<5	3	2	16	188.6	24	40	3	.05	.012	3	5	.05	12	.01	2	.24	.01	.16	<1
VRP-2	2	152	26718	12041	65.3	22	12	57	16.45	2626	<5	2	<2	6	86.4	33	<2	<2	.01	.001	<2	6	.01	5	<.01	<2	.09	<.01	.09	<1
VRP-3	1	807	23905	99999	279.7	14	7	265	17.58	5345	<5	3	<2	1	703.9	63	3	<2	.01	.001	2	3	.01	4	<.01	<2	.04	<.01	.05	<1
RCL-1	3	59	98	183	.9	53	9	207	3.25	6	<5	<2	3	26	.8	<2	<2	85	.52	.063	7	100	1.25	111	.36	<2	1.30	.10	.95	1
R 2+80W 2+00N	3	21	49	59	.9	8	6	125	4.20	280	<5	<2	23	27	<.2	6	<2	7	.05	.073	64	9	.04	63	.01	<2	.77	.02	.28	<1
RE R 2+80W 2+00N	4	20	45	56	.9	7	6	121	4.11	281	<5	<2	23	26	.2	6	2	6	.05	.071	61	7	.03	60	<.01	<2	.74	.02	.27	<1
STANDARD C	16	58	38	128	6.9	66	31	1040	3.96	37	21	6	37	51	18.1	13	20	56	.51	.086	37	61	.91	184	.09	33	1.88	.06	.14	11

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 SOIL Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 2 1993 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 8/93 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
VDA-1	3	37	29	302	1.3	53	17	747	4.46	62	<5	<2	3	31	1.0	<2	<2	35	.14	.083	15	24	.57	154	.10	<2	2.82	.01	.11	1
VDA-2	2	31	42	329	1.7	41	14	1664	3.77	49	<5	<2	3	29	3.1	<2	<2	33	.13	.081	18	22	.38	243	.10	<2	2.64	.01	.09	2
VDB-1	2	30	24	259	2.1	36	11	433	2.79	23	<5	<2	4	26	2.0	2	<2	24	.18	.202	12	13	.20	97	.18	<2	5.96	.02	.05	<1
VDB-2	1	35	17	149	2.4	28	8	222	2.23	11	6	<2	5	20	1.3	<2	<2	21	.12	.156	18	11	.16	65	.20	<2	6.29	.03	.03	<1
RE VDB-2	1	36	13	144	2.4	28	8	215	2.20	14	5	<2	5	20	1.3	<2	<2	21	.12	.156	18	9	.16	65	.20	2	6.34	.03	.03	<1
VEC-1	<1	67	48	289	2.0	48	30	2302	4.45	46	<5	<2	3	65	2.2	<2	<2	27	.35	.116	36	38	.49	383	.05	<2	2.75	.01	.13	1
VEC-2	1	68	46	285	1.5	51	29	1897	4.87	49	<5	<2	3	58	1.9	<2	<2	27	.30	.106	39	38	.54	354	.04	<2	2.73	.01	.12	<1
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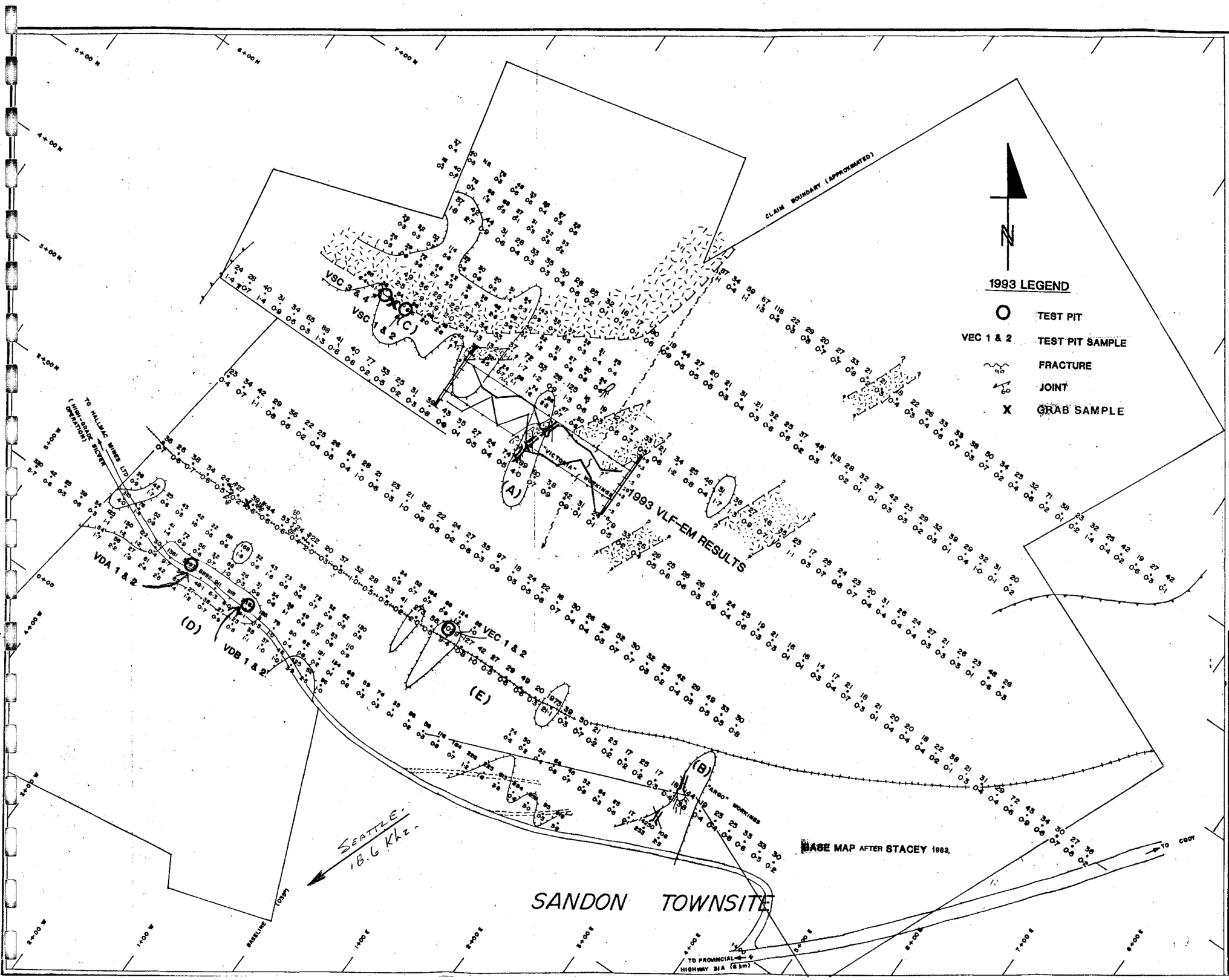
VSC-3	2	13	72	663	2.2	21	6	788	2.28	12	<5	<2	4	45	2.1	<2	<2	23	.21	.034	15	16	.32	229	.08	2	1.92	.01	.08	<1
VSC-4	1	17	58	680	3.2	24	6	426	2.56	18	<5	<2	4	44	1.4	<2	<2	23	.18	.031	15	22	.39	267	.08	<2	2.16	.01	.08	<1
3+40W 1+60N	1	25	37	277	1.0	33	13	3696	3.20	38	<5	<2	2	40	1.8	2	<2	30	.20	.167	10	20	.39	217	.13	<2	2.97	.02	.08	<1
STANDARD C	16	59	38	122	6.6	66	31	1039	3.96	42	19	7	34	52	18.6	14	18	56	.51	.086	38	60	.92	182	.09	33	1.88	.06	.14	11

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.



1983

LEGEND

- ^{34} PPM LEAD (SUPERSCRIPT)
- $_{0.4}$ PPM SILVER (SUBSCRIPT)
- (A) ANOMALY DESIGNATION
- INTRUSIVE IN SEDIMENTS (EXTENT & ORIENTATION UNDETERMINED)
- GRANODIORITE & CONTACT
- GREATER THAN 1·5 PPM SILVER
- ADIT , WORKING
- PRIVATE ROAD
- PROVINCIAL ROAD
- ABANDONED ROAD
- ABANDONED RAIL-GRADE
- BLUFF (BARBS ON DOWNHILL)

0 100 200 METRES

Fig. 4

VICTORIA CLAIM GROUP

SANDON MINING CAMP , B. C.

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 82 F 14

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT DATED DECEMBER 06, 1993.

by LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF, P.ENG.