GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORTS

NOV 18 1995

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

SAR GOLD MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECT NELSON MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82F/3W

FOR

W.R. HOWARD AND ROSSMIN EXPLORATIONS LTD

302, 608-7th Street SW Calgary, Alberta T2P 1Z2

BY

R.C. WELLS P.GEO, F.G.A.C. KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

910 Heatherton Court Kamloops, B.C.



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSUBMENT REPORT

November 1, 1996





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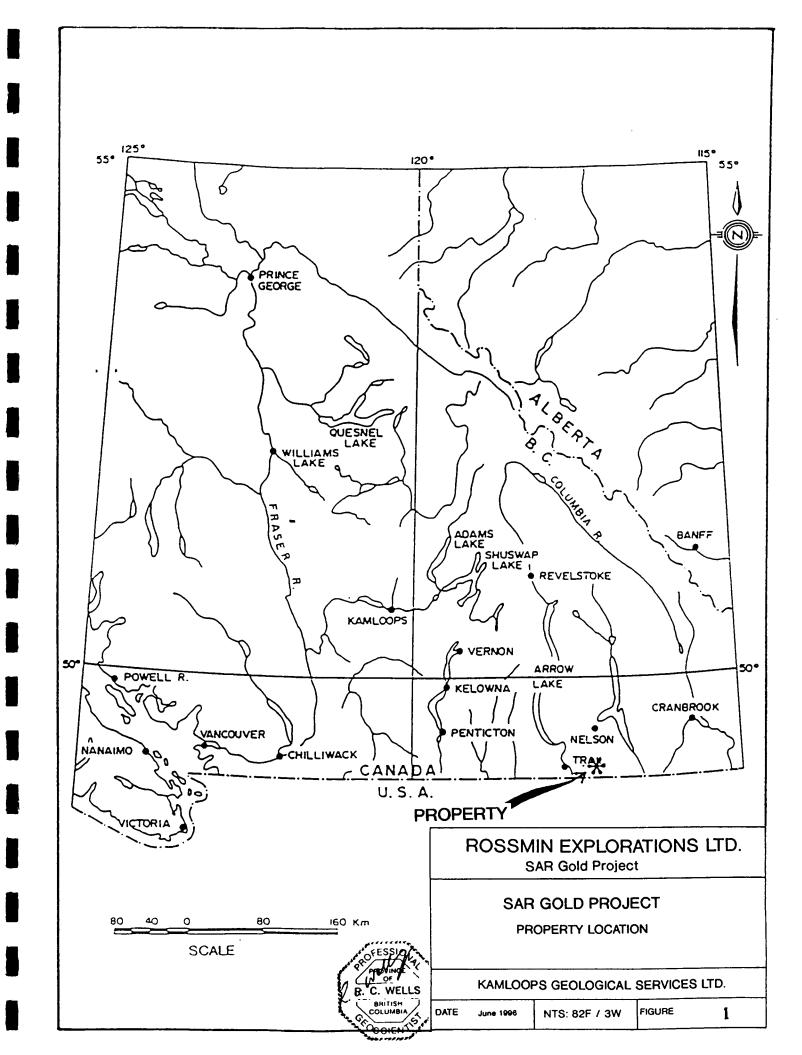
SUMMARY

The 69 unit SAR property is centred on Hellroaring Creek 5 kilometres to the south of Salmo in the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia. Mr. W.R. Howard, the property owner and Rossmin Explorations Ltd. both of Calgary, Alberta are presently exploring the property for intrusive and shear related gold targets.

The property covers a section of the well mineralized Rossland Group (Lower Jurassic age) volcanic-sedimentary belt at the eastern edge of the Quesnel Terrane. An alkaline porphyry related copper-gold deposit(s) was discovered on the adjacent Katie property in the late 1980's (one kilometre to the west of common boundary). Vein and shear related gold showings occur on the Katie 'diorite trend' southwest of SAR on the Gus and Swift claims. Much of the SAR property is underlain by Rossland Group Elise volcanic, Hall Sedimentary and possible coeval intrusive rocks. These have been folded into a tight northeast trending syncline with the Hellroaring Creek shear-alteration zone along its axis.

The property has received very limited previous exploration. Recent regional geochemical exploration in the area has identified strongly anomalous gold values within the Hellroaring Creek drainage basin on the property by Corona (Gaunt 1989) and Noranda (Kemp 1992). Airborne geophysical data (Gaunt 1989) in particular magnetics suggest that intrusives from the diorite trend extend northeast along Hellroaring Creek onto the property.

Recent road building activities along Hellroaring Creek has exposed strongly deformed and altered Elise volcanics and intrusives at the Claire and Lycee cuts. These and other geological features on the property were examined in June 1996 by the author. The property has good potential for intrusive and shear related gold targets. A two stage mineral exploration program is recommended to test this potential.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is a short geological assessment report on the SAR gold property (the property) located in the Nelson Mining Division a few kilometres south of Salmo, B.C. A three day geological field examination of the property was made by the author during June 1996 at the request and in the company of the owner, Mr. W.R. Howard of Calgary, Alberta.

The Katie alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposit (Cathro et al 1993, Wells 1994, Naciuk and Hawkins 1995) lies one kilometre to the west of the property on the adjacent Katie 1 to 6 claims. Mr. Howard and Rossmin Explorations Ltd of Calgary are currently exploring the SAR property for a variety of gold target types in particular intrusive related deposits.

Recent road building and upgrading during logging activities has produced numerous new rock exposures on the property north of Hellroaring Creek. This report documents geological activities by the author during the June examination in particular mapping and sampling of the 'Lycee' and 'Claire' road cuts. Limited follow up technical studies were conducted on samples collected during the fieldwork. Rossmin Explorations financed the property examination and report. The total cost of the program was \$3956.16 of which \$3300 is being applied to the SAR1 to 7 claims for assessment work credit.

1.2 Location and Access

The SAR property is located 5 kilometres to the south of Salmo in southern British Columbia on the west half of NTS map sheet 82F/3W (Figures 1 and 2).

Access to the property from Salmo is by Highway 3 south for 2.4 kilometres then west along the gravel Hellroaring Creek logging road for a kilometre. The logging road passes through

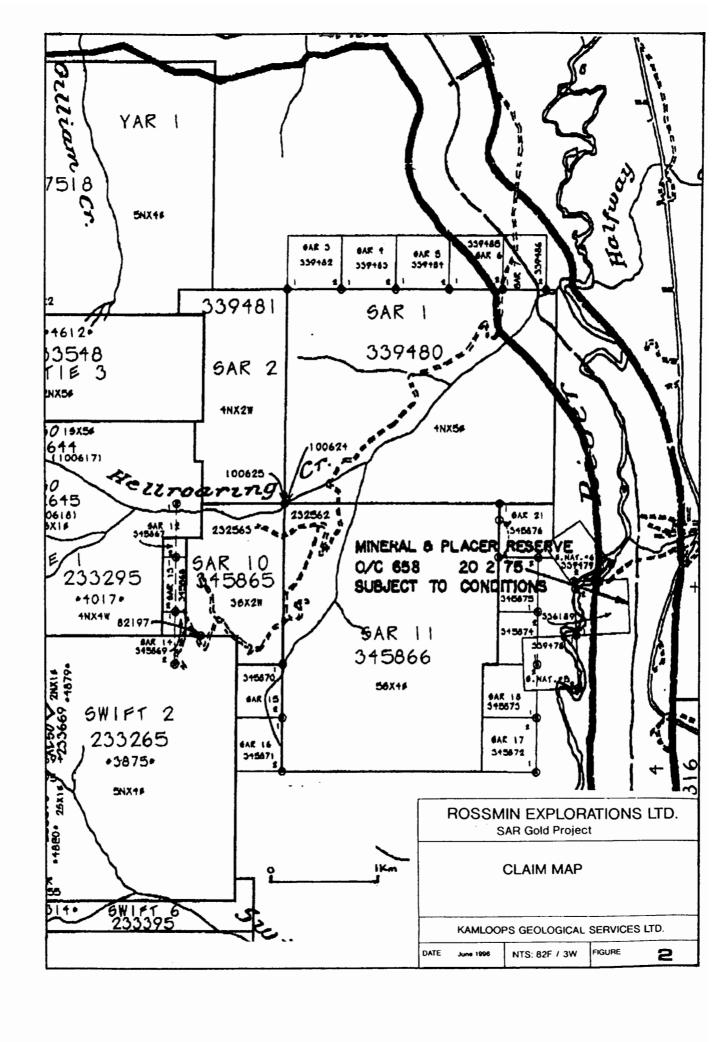


TABLE 1: SAR PROPERTY, CLAIM INFORMATION

Claim Name	Units	Tenure No.	Recorded Date	Current Expiry Date
SAR I	20	339480	Aug. 23, 1995	Aug. 23, 1997
SAR 2	8	339481	Aug. 23, 1995	٠.
SAR 3	1	339482	Aug. 21, 1995	Aug. 21, 1997
SAR 4	1	339483	Aug. 21, 1995	٠.
SAR 5	1	339484	Aug. 21, 1995	٤.
SAR 6	1	339485	Aug. 21, 1995	٤٥
SAR 7	1	339486	Aug. 21, 1995	44
SAR 8				
SAR 9				
SAR 10	6	345865	May 6, 1996	Work to be filed
SAR 11	20	345866	May 6, 1996	
SAR 12	1	345867	May 4, 1996	44
SAR 13	1	345868	May 4, 1996	44
SAR 14	1	345869	May 4, 1996	
SAR 15	1	345870	May 5, 1996	
SAR 16	1	345871	May 5, 1996	46
SAR 17	1	345872	May 6, 1996	٠.
SAR 18	1	345873	May 6, 1996	
SAR 19	1	345874	May 6, 1996	44
SAR 20	1	345875	May 6, 1996	
SAR 21	1	345876	May 6, 1996	

the central parts of the claim group on the north side of Hellroaring Creek. A network of logging roads and trails yield good access to much of the northern half of the property. Access to the southern area is largely by foot.

1.2 Property and Ownership

The SAR gold property is located in Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia and consists of 19 contiguous mineral claims with a total of 69 units (approximately 1700 hectares, some overlaps). Details concerning the individual claims are available in Table 1 and Figure 2. Mr. W.R. Howard of Calgary is the recorded owner for all 19 claims. Rossmin Exploration Ltd also of Calgary financed the field examination and report.

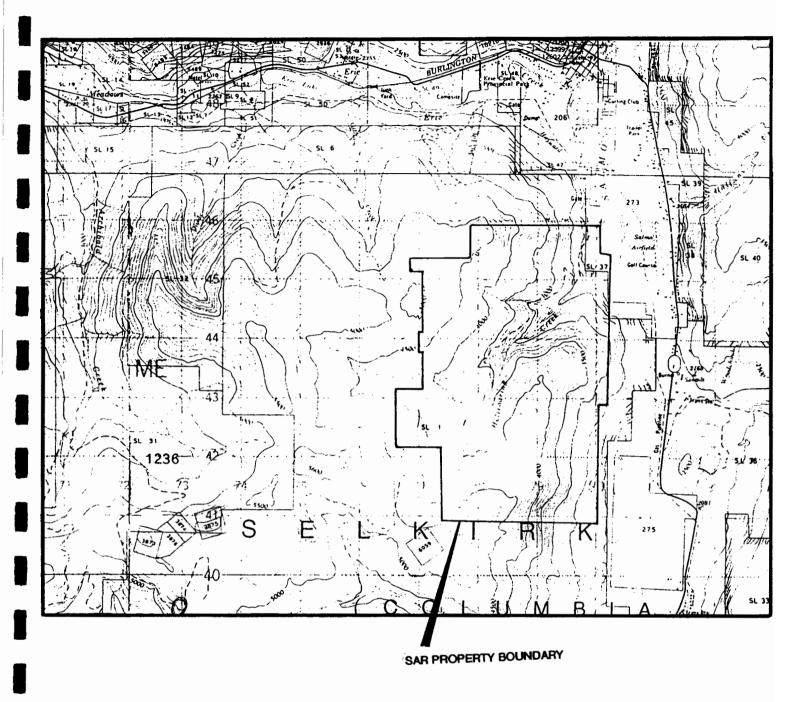
1.3 Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The property covers a large part of the Hellroaring Creek drainage basin. Steep wooded slopes predominate with thick mature growth timber. Elevations range from 760 metres at creek level in the east to 1350 metres on the high ground to the north and south (Figure 3).

Climate in the area is generally mild, summers are warm and dry, winters are cool with snow. Snow accumulations of a metre or more can be expected between late October and March especially on the higher ground.

1.4 Exploration History

The property area west of the Salmo River and east of Archibald Creek (Figure 4) received very limited and patchy exploration prior to the 1980's. Since the early 1980's the Rossland Group which underlies most of the area has been explored for a variety of gold and base metal targets. In the late 1980's both Corona (Gaunt 1989) and Falconbridge Ltd. (von Fersen et. al) explored for shear hosted gold and volcanogenic massive sulfide targets to the west of SAR.



PROPERTY LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

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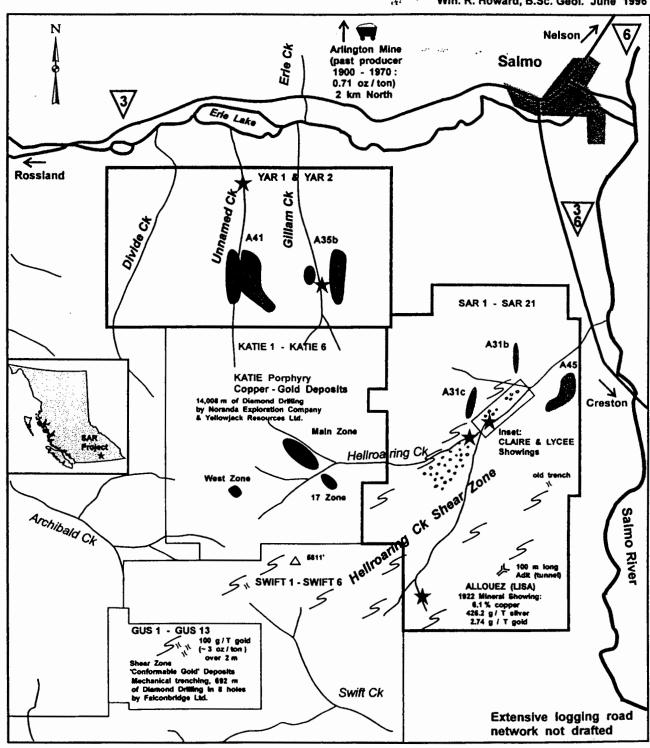
DATE June 1996 NTS: 82F / 3W FIGURE 3

ROSSMIN EXPLORATIONS LTD. SAR Gold Exploration Project Salmo, West Kootenays, B.C. SAR and YAR Mineral Claims

Nelson Mining Division Part of NTS 82F 03W

Anomaly / Claim Map

Wm. R. Howard, B.Sc. Geol. June 1996



Legend 🛨 Gold Anomaly In Stream Sediment Heavy Mineral Concentrate

Sericite - Carbonate - Chlorite - Pyrite Altered Rock

EM Conductor from Airborne Geophysics

- Rossmin Claim Blocks

S Hellroaring Ck Shear Zone

Scale

1500 m

Katie was recognized as a porphyry style Cu-Au deposit during exploration by Noranda Exploration (Salmo Joint Venture) in 1990. During the main phase of porphyry exploration on Katie between 1989 and 1992 over \$2 million was expended on the property including over 14 kilometres of diamond drilling. The Swift, Gus and Katie properties continue to be explored for porphyry, porphyry related and shear hosted gold and copper targets.

In the southern ridge area on the property there is a documented gold, silver and copper showing called the Allouez which is hosted by Elise Volcanics (MINFILE 82FSW. 283). The old workings, dating back to the early 1900's consist of a 100 metre long tunnel with a deep trench seventy metres above. One or more shear zones within the volcanics contained visible copper mineralization and quartz veins. A sample from the trench (1922 RMM) graded 0.08 oz /t Au, 12.4 oz/t Ag and 6.1% Cu. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. conducted a small geological and geochemical program on the LISA 1 to 4 (Epp 1992). This program focused on the Allouez workings and involved underground sampling, mapping and a very small soil grid. Channel sampling from a southwest trending shear zone and quartz-carbonate vein in the tunnel yielded low gold (to 0.078 g/t) silver (to 11.6 g/t) and copper (to 0.20%) values. No further work was completed in this area.

The first recent exploration program recorded in the claim area was by Arginel Resources Ltd (Santos 1986) on the GINNY group. A reconnaissance geochemical program was conducted on 500 metres spaced east-west soil lines in the eastern part of the (present) SAR property. Some stream silts and rock samples were also taken. The soil survey indicated a weak 1 to 2 ppm, kilometre scale north trending silver anomaly.

A large Elise claim group held by Corona Corporation (1988 to 1994 approx.) covered much of the western half of NTS sheet 82F03. In 1988 a helicopter-borne electromagnetic and VLF-EM survey was conducted by Aerodat over this property (Gaunt 1989). Limited geological and geochemical surveys followed this survey mainly in the area south of Swift and Gus (Figure 4). Corona's ELISE 55, 56, 57 and 58 (and K. Murray's LISA Group) covered the SAR area

during this period. The airborne survey outlined numerous EM conductors on the property.

Most, but not all were along the north east trending Hall sedimentary sequence. There was no recorded follow-up on these by Corona.

Corona (Gaunt 1989) conducted stream geochemical surveys (heavy mineral concentrates) throughout the area including Hellroaring Creek in 1989. This survey produced some strongly anomalous gold values from both forks of Hellroaring Creek. The southern fork has its headwaters on the Swift claims and the Allouez area (Figure 4), the western fork originates in the Katie deposit area. Again there is no recorded follow-up on these anomalies. Reconnaissance work by Howard in 1993 identified strong alteration in sparse outcrops along the Hellroaring Creek logging road. Road upgrading in 1995 explosed more altered rock and prompted the staking of the SAR 1 and 2 mineral claims by Howard.

1.5 Regional Geology

The Salmo area lies within a northerly trending arcuate belt of volcanics and sediments making up the Rossland Group (Lower Jurassic) at the eastern edge of the Quesnel Terrane (Figure 5). To the north, east and west these rocks are in contact with the late Jurassic Nelson batholith. To the south the Rossland Group is juxtaposed against Paleozoic rocks of the Kootenay Terrane by the west dipping Waneta thrust fault. The Rossland Group comprises a basal succession of clastic sediments of the Archibald Formation, a generally thick package of volcanic and epiclastic rocks of the Elise Formation, and overlying fine grained clastic rocks of the Hall Formation. In the Nelson-Salmo section of the belt a variety of intrusions are present varying in age and composition. These include a suite of synvolcanic intrusions (including Katie monzodiorites), syncollisional early to middle Jurassic plutons, Middle Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic intrusions (Nelson, Wallack etc), Middle Eocene Coryell intrusions and numerous felsic to mafic dykes. A wide variety of deposit types are recognized in the Rossland belt. Of great significance is the recognition of intrusive related base and precious metal systems in the Nelson-Salmo section over the last ten years. Just south of Salmo the Katie copper gold porphyry system

was not identified until the late 1980's. It lies within a northerly trending zone of intrusions (diorite trend) hosted by Elise Formation volcanics. Porphyry, disseminated and vein styles of copper-gold mineralization have been identified along the diorite trend, peripheral skarn zones in limey volcaniclastics are possible. In the late 1980's this area was also explored for VMS precious-base metal deposits independently by Falconbridge Ltd. and Corona.

1.6 Property Geology

No geological mapping has been completed to date over the present property area by exploration companies. According to 1:20,000 scale mapping by Hoy and Andrew (1990) the property is underlain by north to northeast trending Rossland Group (Lower Jurassic age) Elise Formation volcanic, volcaniclastic rocks and Hall Formation clastic sediments, predominantly argillites and siltstones. These have been folded into a tight upright to overturned syncline with a northeast trending axial trace located close to the Hellroaring Creek logging road. The Hellroaring Creek Shear Zone (Figure 4) basically lies along this axial trace and features intense carbonate-sericite-silica alteration.

A geological, geochemical and geophysical compilation of exploration data for the area (Naciuk and Hawkins 1995) has the eastern edge of the favourable north trending 'Katie Diorite Trend' within the western claims of the SAR property. This 'diorite trend' appears to have been interpreted largely from airborne magnetic data, (Katie diorites are magnetic).

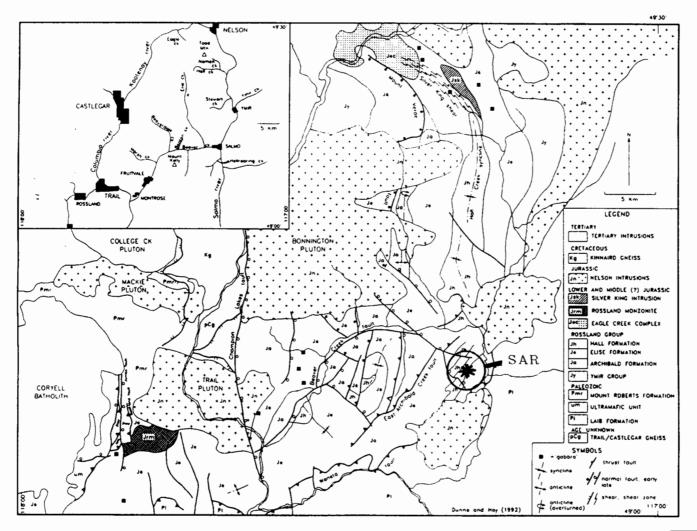


Figure 1-1-1. Distribution of Early and Middle Jurassic intrusions and main geologic and physiographic features of the Trail map area (082F/SW), 'Gabbro' intrusions are located by small squares.

ROSSMIN EXPLORATIONS LTD. SAR Gold Project													
REGIONAL GEOLOGY													
	KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD												
DATE	June 1996	NTS: 82F / 3W	FIGURE 5										

2.0 FIELD EXAMINATION JUNE 1996

Between June 19 and 21, 1996 the author spent three days consulting on the SAR gold project at the request of Mr. W.R. Howard (the owner). The object was to:

- 1) Examine the Claire and Lycee cuts on the Hellroaring Creek logging road
- 2) Examine the general geological setting and other outcrops along new logging roads
- 3) Examine public domain geophysical data for the area.

During this examination the author was assisted by Mr. Howard. Later in June two days were spent on technical studies related to the fieldwork. All of the main geological observations are documented in this report.

2.1 The Claire and Lycee Road Cuts

The Claire and Lycee road cuts expose two sections of bedrock along the Hellroaring Creek logging road (Figure 4). They are approximately 250 metres apart with thick till cover and no exposure between. Surprisingly little bedrock is exposed naturally along the steep east facing valley slopes in this area. Both exposures are relatively new and products of 1995 road upgrading. They were not present during geological mapping (pre 1990) by Hoy and Andrew. A significant northeast trending shear zone (Hellroaring Creek shear zone) was interpreted by this mapping, based on local structural data and alteration. Hoy and Andrew (1990) mapped small exposures of intense carbonate-sericite-silica alteration in Elise Formation (Je 4) volcanic flows along the shear zone northeast and southwest of the Claire and Lycee.

Both road cuts were mapped in detail at 1:500 scale with emphasis on primary lithologies, structure, alteration and any mineralization. Locally intense fracturing, alteration and weathering made protolith identification difficult. Some follow up studies were required on representative

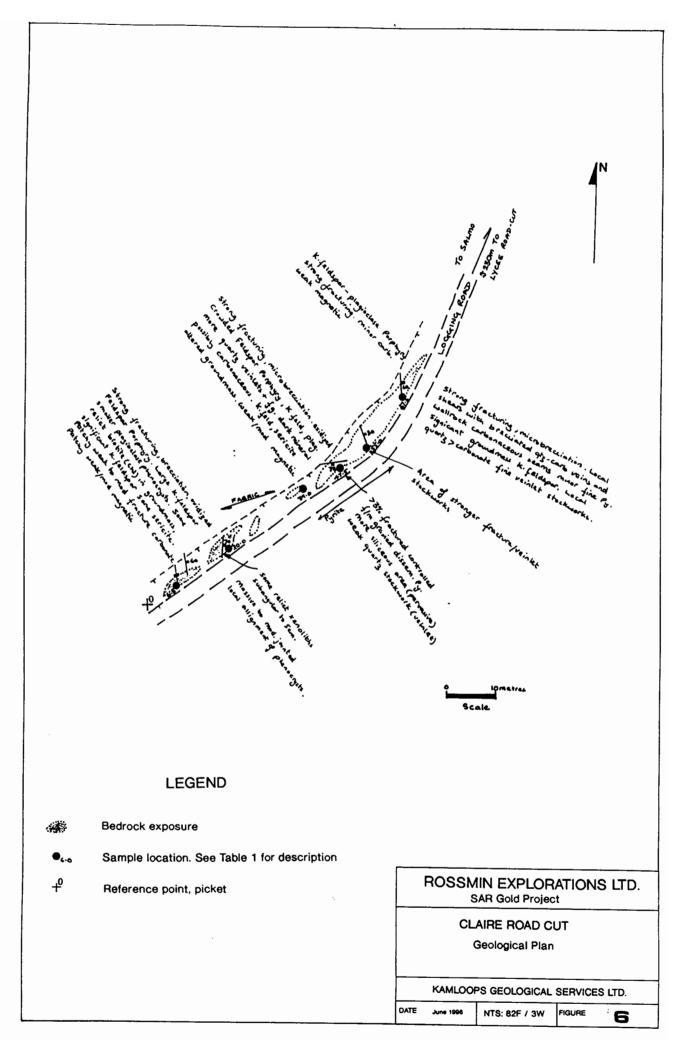
samples involving rock sawing, etching and staining (K.feldspar) of slabs. Five samples were selected for geochemical gold and ICP multi-element and one sample for ICP whole rock analysis. Geological plans with sample locations, tables with sample descriptions and geochemical analyses for Claire and Lycee are located in Appendix 2.

Claire Road Cut (Figure 6)

The Claire road-cut is 75 metres long and appears to lie entirely within a white to grey coloured coarse feldspar porphyritic intrusive unit. Intense fracturing, alteration and weathering masks primary textures to varying degrees. Phenocryst phases include K. feldspar as pinkish tabular to broken megacrysts commonly greater than 1cm long and finer 0.4 to 1cm white to clear tabular plagioclase. The proportions of these are quite variable, the groundmass is generally altered with fine K.feldspar, sericite, carbonate, local quartz (silicification), a dark mineral (hornblende?) and possibly fine fracture controlled carbon. Examination of less altered samples combined with a single whole rock analysis (Appendix 2) suggest a probable monzonite protolith.

Intense brittle fracturing and local shearing are consistent with a strong deformation zone (brittle-ductile). A northeast trending fabric involving mineral alignment is also evident. Some of the shears contain imbricated and rotated quartz > carbonate veins enveloped in carbonaceous schist with carbonate. The fabrics appear mylonitic.

Alteration involves weak to moderate carbonatization and local sericitization possibly overprinting earlier pervasive potassic alteration (K.feldspar). A 10 metre wide zone of silicified intrusive with quartz-carbonate-pyrite vein stockwork occurs in the central area. Two samples from here at 47.5m and 55.0m did not return any elevated gold or base metal values.



Lycee Road Cut (Figure 7)

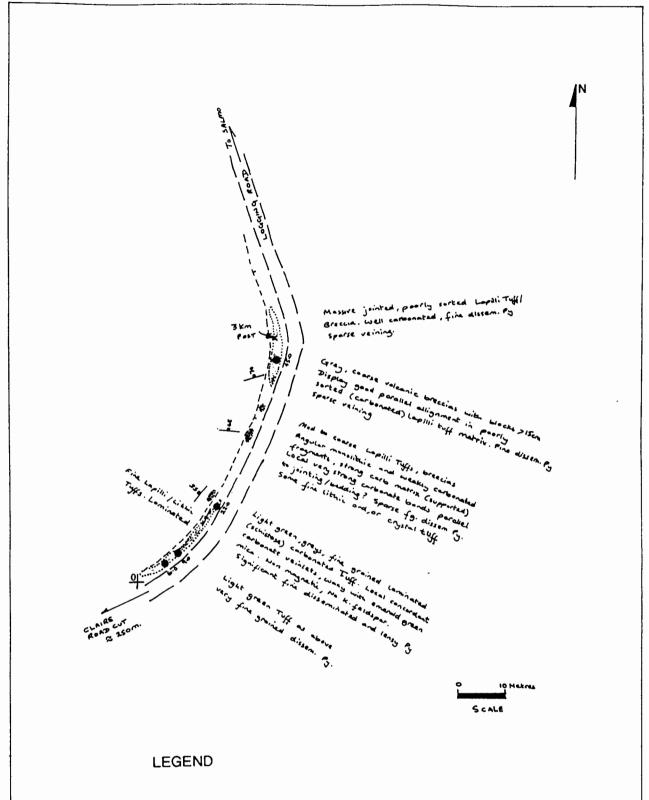
The Lycee road cut is close to 65 metres long and features a sequence of volcaniclastic rocks belonging to the Elise Formation. In the southern area green to grey coloured fine grained and laminated ash to fine lapilli tuffs predominate. These grade northward into carbonate rich lapilli tuffs and crystal tuffs followed by coarse lapilli tuffs and breccias. The lithic fragments in this sequence appear to be largely monolithic, Elise Formation intermediate to mafic volcanics.

Within the finer volcaniclastic sequence the alteration is clearly carbonate-sericite-pyrite, the rocks are commonly waxy locally with a fine emerald green mica (fuchsite-mariposite?). Where weathered these tuffs display a fine lamination which appears to be both foliation and remnant bedding. In the less well exposed central area coarser lapilli tuffs are interbedded with probable crystal tuffs. The former are very strongly carbonated and may represent original limy volcaniclastics, some limestone clasts may be present. North of these, coarse lapilli tuffs contain angular poorly sorted and matrix supported volcanic fragments. The matrix is commonly fine grained and moderately carbonated. One band of monolithic volcanic breccia has well aligned cobble size clasts which clearly suggest northeast strike and 70° northwest dip.

The finer tuff sequence contains significant amounts of fine disseminated pyrite (several percent) with local wispy concordant sulfide trails or weakly discordant sulfide filled fractures. Three samples taken from this sequence at 6.0, 9.0 and 22.0 metres were sent for analyses. Weakly elevated As, Cu, Cr, Ni and Zn values are evident from the analytical results. The coarse volcaniclastic sequence contained minor disseminated pyrite in the matrix. Quartz veining was distinctly rare for most of this road cut.

2.2 Other Field Observations

Several outcrops were examined along the new logging road in the northwestern part of the SAR property near the Katie boundary. In this area massive Elise volcanic flows display fairly



Bedrock exposure

Sample location. See Table 1 for description

+0 Reference point, picket

ROSSMIN EXPLORATIONS LTD. SAR Gold Project

LYCEE ROAD CUT Geological Plan

KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.

TE June 1996 NTS: 82F / 3W

FIGURE

7

regularly spaced northerly trending fractures hosting drusy quartz veins up to 10 centimetres wide but commonly 2 to 5 cm. Some poorly exposed micro diorite dykes were noted with similar trend.

A half day was spent on a traverse in the eastern part of the property on the ridge east of Hellroaring Creek. Numerous outcrops occur along the ridge top but very few occur below on the steep wooded valley slopes. Massive to foliated (northeast strike) Elise mafic volcanic flows display pervasive weak to moderate carbonate-sericite alteration with fine disseminated to fracture controlled pyrite. Locally the pyrite content is greater than 5%. Several large boulders of "Katie type" micro diorite were examined along the ridge top but non was found in bedrock. Time did not permit an examination of the old Allouez workings along the same ridge to the south. This is recorded as shear hosted quartz veins with Au, Ag and copper values. Early sampling (RMM 1922) recorded Au values up to 0.078 opt and 6% Cu. However, exploration by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (Epp 1992) returned much lower values (up to 0.078 g/t Au, 11.6 g/t Ag and 0.2% Cu).

3.0 DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The SAR Property lies at the northeastern edge of the highly prospective diorite trend (on NTS sheet 82F/3W) adjacent and to the east of the Katie alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposit.

Examination of public domain airborne geophysical data (Gaunt 1989, Naciuk and Hawkins 1995) for the area indicates that a northeast trending magnetic ridge follows the Hellroaring shear-zone. This magnetic feature joins the main diorite trend (magnetic high) to the southwest. The only magnetic rocks in the road cuts examined were the strongly deformed feldspar porphyritic monzonites in the Claire. These intrusions have visual and chemical similarities with those on the diorite trend exposed on the Gus property to the southwest. A intrusive appendage from the diorite trend possibly lies along the shear zone. The strong (early?) potassic alteration and silica-pyrite zone at the Claire cut is very interesting suggesting potential for porphyry style alteration zones. Numerous airborne EM. anomalies from the Aerodat survey occur on the property area. Many of these can be related to the sediments of the Hall Formation at the western edge of the shear-zone. Several interpreted northerly trending anomalies (numbers 31 b and c, 42, 45, 47) occur east and west of the Hall trend within Elise volcanics. These clearly require ground follow up.

The SAR property area has surprisingly little outcrop considering the steep topography. Very limited previous exploration has occurred on the property. Significant (and ongoing) exploration has been conducted on the properties to the west, however it was not until the late 1980's that porphyry style discoveries were made. The Katie deposit was discovered largely by soil geochemistry and significant diamond drilling. The potential for porphyry related deposits and shear hosted gold based on the property's location and geological features is considered good. The VMS potential should not be ruled out at this stage. Significant grass roots exploration is warranted with the initial aim of narrowing down target areas.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two stage mineral exploration program is recommended to evaluate the potential of the SAR Property. Stage 1 costing \$51,700.00 involves initial ground coverage and identification of target areas. Stage 2 costing \$110,000.00 is contingent on Stage 1 results and concentrates on target definition.

STAGE 1

Initial data compilation, allow	\$ 4,000.00
Heavy mineral stream geochemistry	4,000.00
Prospecting and sampling	8,000.00
Geological (recon) mapping	3,000.00
Reference lines (preliminary grid) 20 to 24km	12,000.00
Support costs	10,000.00
Maps, Reports	6,000.00
Sub to	otal 47,000.00
Contingency 10%	4,700.00
Total Cost Stage 1	\$ 51,700.00

STAGE 2

Allow:

20 Irm and		\$15,000.00
30 km grid		,
Soil geochemical survey		20,000.00
Geophysical surveys		40,000.00
Geological mapping and sampling		15,000.00
Support		10,000.00
	Sub total	100,000.00
Contingency 10%		10,000.00
Total Cost Stage 2	9	\$ 110,000.00

5.0 REFERENCES

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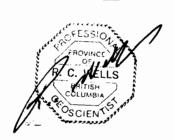
6.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

SAR GOLD PROJECT, SALMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SAR CLAIMS

Consulting Costs. R.C. Wells P.Geo Consulting Geologist

1.	Field Examination June 19 to 21, 1996 with 2 day follow-up studies \$2140.00
2.	Associated Expenses. Truck, fuel, accommodation etc
3.	Analyses. Eco Tech Laboratories, Kamloops, B.C. 124.66
4.	Report. Preparation and Costs. 1000.00 Total \$3956.16



7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ronald C. Wells, of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada
- 2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 3. I am a graduate of the University of Wales, U.K. with a B. Sc. Hons. in Geology (1974), did post graduate (M. Sc.) studies at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario (1976-77) in Economic Geology.
- 4. I am presently employed as Consulting Geologist and President of Kamloops Geological Services Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.
- 5. I have practised continuously as a geologist for the last 18 years throughout Canada, USA and Latin America and have past experience and employment as a geologist in Europe.
- 6. Ten of these years were in the capacity of Regional Geologist for Lacana Mining Corp., then Corona Corporation in both N. Ontario/Quebec and S. British Columbia.
- 7. The author visited the SAR Property June 1996 with W.R. Howard. The author has worked extensively in the Rossland Belt between Nelson and Rossland B.C. over the last 12 years.
- 8. The author was contracted by Rossmin Explorations Ltd. to consult on their property holdings near Nelson B.C. The author has no interest in the properties or holdings of Rossmin and does not expect any.

R.C. Wells, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.



APPENDIX 2

CLAIRE AND LYCEE ROAD CUTS GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL DATA

TABLE 2: SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS, SAR PROPERTY - CLAIRE ROAD CUT

SAMPLE LOCATION METRES	BRIEF SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
6.5	Moderately hard, light greys and greens strongly fractured, weak brecciated coarse feldspar porphyry. Predominantly K. feldspar some remnant seriticized plagioclase. Groundmass is strongly altered with significant K. feldspar and sericite? Hairline oxidized fractures locally with qtz veinlets, significant disseminated black mineral-tourmaline? Minor remnant pyrite. Non magnetic weak veinlet carbonate.
20.0	Moderately hard, light grey and greenish greys. Feldspar porphyry. Large fractured K. feldspars predominate up to 1.5 cm. Finer altered plagioclase to 5mm commonly good tabular forms. Groundmass is fine grained with patchy K. feldspar, sericite. Orthogonal fracture sets-oxidized with some quartz, sparse fine pyrite and carbonate. Patchy weak to moderate magnetic.
39.0	Very similar to above. Strongly fractured K.feldspar phenocrysts to 1cm. Smaller tabular plagioclase to 6mm. Moderately fractured micro brecciated with more quartz veinlets and fine black mineral seams possibly carbonaceous, weak carbonate. Altered groundmass with K.feldspar and sericite, rare pyrite. Patchy weak magnetic.
47.5	Hard, mottled greys. Plagioclase-K.feldspar porphyry. Less fractured tabular phenocrysts of both up to 1cm generally less. Groundmass is fairly siliceous. Some K. feldspar, sericite. Numerous fine quartz veinlets at variable angles up to 3% fine-medium grained pyrite. Local fine black carbonaceous seams. Weak to moderately magnetic throughout.
55.0	Hard, mottled greys, strongly potassic feldspar porphyry. Tabular feldspars generally 5mm to 8cm predominantly K.feldspar, 10% altered plagioclase. Fine grained potassic groundmass. Strong fracturing-microbrecciation throughout with numerous dark coloured veinlets-orthogonal stockworks. 2-3% fracture controlled fine-medium grained pyrite. Weak to moderate magnetic throughout. Sparse carbonate. Another sample has a lensy aphanitic 2cm wide milky quartz-carbonate vein with local concordant K.feldspar lenses. The vein is deformed, locally brecciated and lies within a strongly foliated carbonaceous shear zone with minor disseminated pyrite.
67.0	Similar to above strong microbrecciation of K.feldspar-plagioclase porphyry large remnant tabular patches of pink K.feldspar up to 2cm. Significant fine quartz veinlets, minor carbonate forming stockworks. Local disseminated pyrite. Majority of veinlets have fine black mineral. Non to weak magnetic.

TABLE 3: SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS SAR PROPERTY- LYCEE ROAD CUT

SAMPLE LOCATION METRES	BRIEF SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
6.0	Medium hard, light grey to greenish, fine grained moderate to strongly laminated tuff. Relict elongate 1 to 2cm lapilli. Local emerald green mica. Weak to moderately carbonated, no K.feldspar. Minor fine disseminated pyrite. Non magnetic. Protolith fine lapilli-lithic tuff.
9.0	Mottled light greys-pinkish greys, fine grained tuff. Numerous irregular quartz veins with significant wallrock sulfide (mainly Py) in fine subparallel fractures, also fine disseminated widespread fine emerald green mica. Patchy fine carbonate. Non magnetic, no K.feldspar.
22.0	Very similar to 6.0 m strong lamination, however up to 5% concordant lensy of very fine grained pyrite and other sulfides? Significant very fine grained disseminated pyrite throughout. Non magnetic or K. feldspar.
45.0	Moderately hard light to medium grey monolithic lapilli tuff, breccia. Generally angular fragments of variable size up to 3cm. Variable weak carbonate. Matrix supported. Matrix is fine grained siliceous? Fragments of fine grained to fine porphyritic andesite that takes (weakly) K.feldspar stain. Minor fine disseminated pyrite. Non magnetic.

28-Jun-96

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD. 10041 East Trans Canada Highway KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 6T4

Phone: 604-573-5700 Fax : 604-573-4557 ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 96-503

KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD. 910 HEATHERTON COURT KAMLOOPS, B.C. V1S 1P5

ATTENTION: RON WELLS

No. of samples received: 5 Sample type. Rock PROJECT #: SAR SHIPMENT #: 1

Samples submitted by: Ron Wells

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

) Et #. Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	Р	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	v	w	Y	Zn
1 C 47.5	5	<.2	0.66	<5	45	<5	3.00	<1	6	57	8	2.52	10	0.44	848	3	0.04	4	740	6	₹5	<20	393	0.08	<10	38	<10	4	43
2 C 55	5	<.2	0.23	<5	20	<5	3.33	<1	6	71	10	2.09	<10	0.29	1661	5	0.03	5	710	2	<5	<20	387	0.02	<10	6	<10	3	14
3 L 6.0	5	<.2	0 33	140	85	<5	> 15	<1	35	39	85	5.18	<10	1.56	976	6	0.01	155	790	<2	5	<20	636	<.01	<10	16	<10	1	44
4 L 9.0	5	<.2	0.30	10	65	<5	9.32	<1	22	119	56	4.05	<10	1.65	785	9	0.01	56	800	<2	10	<20	327	<.01	<10	17	<10	2	42
5 L 22	5	0.2	0.37	70	85	<5	> 15	1	31	47	62	7.00	. <10	1.04	1159	10	0.02	114	880	<2	<5	20	383	<.01	<10	21	<10	<1	61
QC/DATA: Resplit: R/S 1 C 47 5	5	<.2	0.64	<5	50	<5	3.05	<1	7	57	10	2.60	10	0.42	872	2	0.03	4	760	8	<5	<20	341	0.08	<10	. 37	<10	4	47
Repeat: 1 C 47 5	5	<.2	0.65	<5	50	<5	3.13	<1	7	59	8	2.62	10	0.43	871	3	0.04	4	760	8	<5	<20	351	0.08	<10	38	<10	4	48
) Standard: GEO'96	150	1 2	1.91	60	160	<5	1.97	<1	21	72	80	4.01	<10	1.01	757	<1	0.02	20	710	18	<5	<20	60	0.15	<10 :	87	<10	4	74

df/497r

XLS/96Kam. Geological

Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B C. Certified Assayer



ASSAYING GEOCHEMISTRY ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY **ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING**

28-Jun-96

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 6T4 Phone (604) 573-5700 Fax (604) 5/3-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 96-503

KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD. 910 HEATHERTON COURT KAMLOOPS, B.C.

V15 1P5

ATTENTION: RON WELLS

No. of samples received: 5 Sample type: Rock PROJECT #: SAR SHIPMENT #: 1

Samples submitted by: Ron Wells

Samples submitted by:

Note: Values expressed in percent

ET#. Tag#	BaO	P205	SIO2	MnO	Fe203	MgO	A1203	CaO	TIO2	Na2O	K20	L.O.I.
1 C 47.5	0.20	0.17	61.39	0.10	4.04	0.95	15.47	3.81	0.44	5.31	3.72	4.40
QC DATA: Repeat:												
1 C 47.5	0.17	0.18	61.74	0.10	4.00	1.04	15.48	3.62	0.46	5.32	3.69	4.21
Standard:												
Mrg-1	0.01	0.10	39.62	0.17	17.51	12.82	8.30	14.58	3.59	0.77	0.15	2.40
Sy-2	0.09	0.46	59.60	0.30	6.20	2.52	11.57	8.64	0.13	4.15	4.51	1.84

df/wr503

XLS/96Kam. Geological

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