SELF POTENTIAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

ON THE

HEN CLAIM GROUP

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

93F15

(Latitude 53°56', Longitude 124°49')

OWNER AND OPERATOR

G. W. Kurz

Fraser Lake, BC

Author: G. D. Bysouth

Submitted: November, 1996

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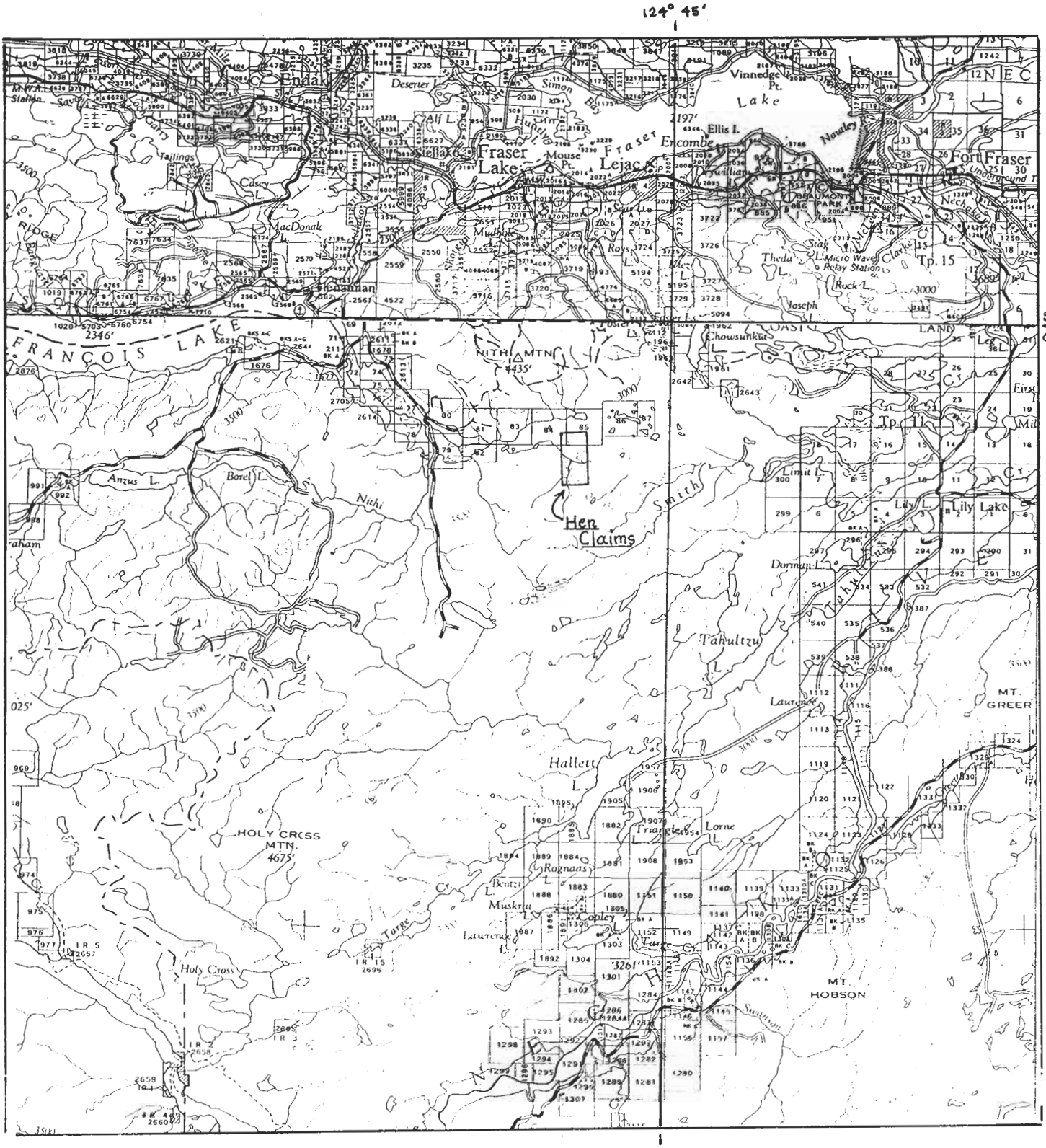


FIGURE 1

HEN CLAIMS OMINECA M.D.

Scale: 1:125,000

5 0 5 10 Miles

5 0 5 10 Kilometers

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Hen Mineral Claim Group is a copper-molybdenum prospect located in the Nithi Valley area about 14.5 km (9 miles) south of Fraser Lake, BC. Access to the property is provided by all weather logging roads from either Fraser Lake townsite or Highway 16 near Lejac.

The Hen claims cover part of an older property known as the Gel claims which was held by Amax Exploration Inc. in the late 1960s. An I.P. survey carried out in 1967 by McPhar Geophysics for Amax outlined a large low grade I.P. anomaly within the property. This anomaly and associated geochemical soil anomalies are the chief focus of exploration activity on the present Hen claims.

The objective of the 1996 Self Potential Survey was to test parts of the McPhar I.P. anomaly for near surface sulfide mineralization in order to locate shallow trenching targets. A total of 2500 line-meters of survey was completed during the period August 14-17, 1996. Most of the work was in a clear-cut area, overgrown with thick patches of willow, alder and second-growth which made traversing difficult.

2.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The Hen claims are located along the south side of Nithi Valley (Figure 2). Relief within the claim block ranges from about 790 m. near the base of the valley to about 1066 m. near the southern claim boundary. The Self Potential survey was confined to a gently sloping hillside between elevations of 945 m. and 1036 m. Numerous seepages, swampy areas and small sluggish streams indicate that the general area in and around the claim block is poorly drained.

A rocky till consisting of angular to subangular rock fragments in a silty matrix covers most of the hillslopes. Outwash sand and gravels fill the valley bottom to about the 840 m. elevation and form a distinctive glacial kettle topography. Within the survey area no natural outcrops were noted; however, the occurrence of rock exposure in some shallow bulldozer cuts and the abundance of angular locally-derived float suggest the overburden cover is relatively shallow, possibly in the order of 1.0 to 4.0 m.

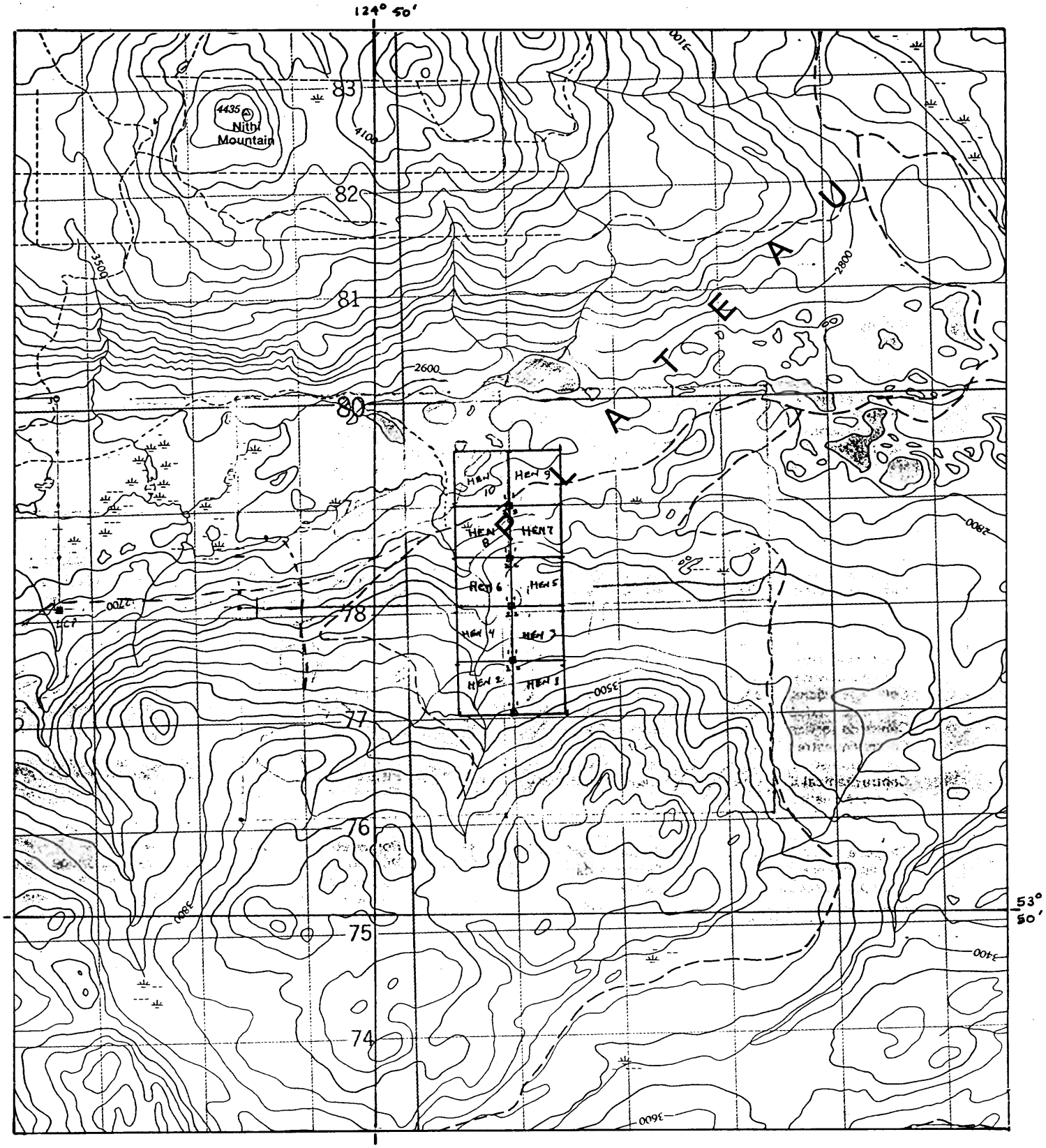


FIGURE 2

CLAIM LOCATION

HEN CLAIMS OMINECA M.D.

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

3.0 GEOLOGY

The Hen claims are underlain by plutonic rocks of the Upper Jurassic Francois Lake Intrusions. A few outcrops of Casey Alaskite occur in the southern and central parts of the property and quartz diorite is well exposed along the high ridge south of the claims. The contact between the two units is considered to lie along the southeastern edge of the property. Outcrops of Nithi Quartz Monzonite occur to the west; this contact may lie within or near the western boundary of the property.

Disseminated pyrite and chloritic veinlets, carrying pyrite and sparse chalcopyrite, were noted in dioritic rocks south of the claims. Quartz veins mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite or molybdenite were noted in both Casey Alaskite and Nithi Quartz Monzonite float fragments scattered throughout the survey area.

4.0 MINERAL CLAIMS

The location of the Hen Group is shown in Figure 2. The property consists of 10 two-post claims, staked August 24, 1995. Tenure numbers are 339693 to 339702 for the claims numbered Hen 1 to Hen 10. All claims are owned by G. W. Kurz of Fraser Lake, BC.

5.0 SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY

5.1 THE SELF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Electrically conductive bodies of sulfide mineralization or graphite that lie well above and below the water table commonly display large spontaneous ground potentials significantly above background levels. Common amplitudes for sulfide mineralization range between 100 to 300 millivolts and may extend up to one volt for graphite bodies. However, over areas of near surface water table conditions, or over areas of thick clay cover, the spontaneous potential, or self potential effect is considerably muted and may not be easily differentiated from normal background potentials, which can reach amplitudes of 100 millivolts. Unlike other geophysical

methods, the self potential method is particularly sensitive to near surface conductors and can often be used to define trenching targets; this, and its low cost, makes the self potential method ideal for prospecting applications.

5.2 EQUIPMENT AND FIELD PROCEDURE

The self potential equipment used in this survey consisted of two nonpolarizing electrodes, a reel of wire, and a multimeter. The electrodes were essentially pots fitted with a base of unglazed porcelain and filled with saturated copper sulfate solution. Rubber plugs were used to hold a copper rod in contact with the solution and form a leak-proof top. About 300 m of No. 18 stranded copper wire was used on a large reel fitted with a commutator. A LCD Micronta Digital Multimeter, having a 10 mega ohm impedance, was attached to the reel in a protective compartment.

Field methods followed standard procedures except the wire was anchored at the base station and the multimeter moved forward along the line with the reel. This allowed the operator to observe each station along the line at the time readings were taken and make necessary adjustments if necessary. Stations were established at 25 m intervals along all lines. Control was by hip chain and compass. In all stations an attempt was made to establish stable ground contact by digging through the humus and roots to damp soil, usually at the B-horizon. The S. P. system was connected so that the forward pot would be positive and any mineralizing potentials encountered would be negative. Pot differences were checked at regular intervals.

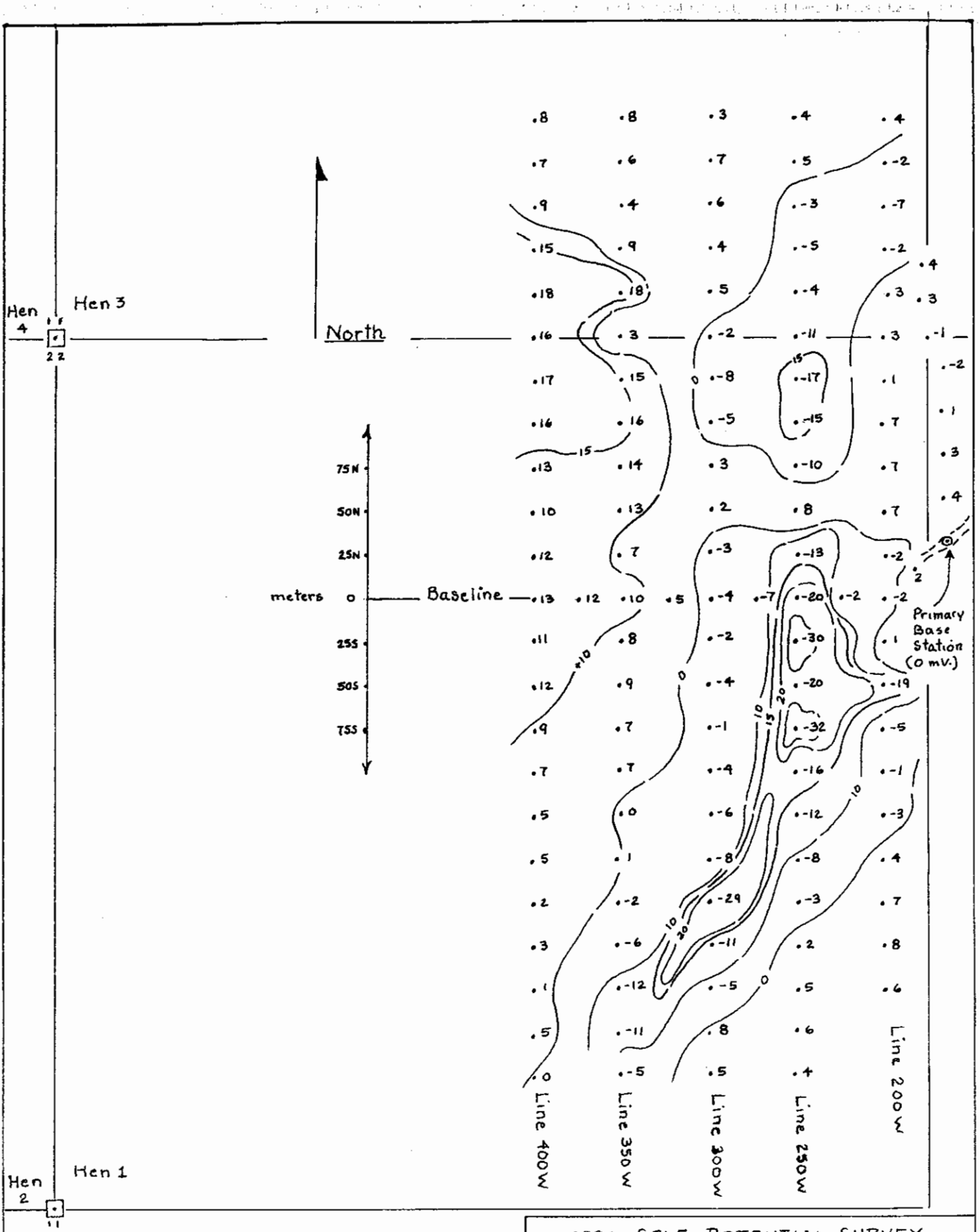
In this survey, a baseline reel of wire was used which was connected to the primary base pot and moved along the baseline. A second reel of wire was connected to the baseline reel at each grid line so that all readings made along the line were directly relative to the primary base pot. This eliminated the need to correct the readings from secondary base stations normally set up on each line.

5.3 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

A plan of the results with station locations is provided in Figure 3. Profiles are shown in Figure 4. All readings are relative to a primary base station which has been set at zero millivolts.

A north trending self potential anomaly has been outlined which shows up as a series of large negative readings along Line 250W and across the southern ends of Lines 300W and 350W. The anomaly is enhanced by a contrasting positive high zone measured along Lines 350W and 400W which also trends northerly. The overall direction and extent of the anomaly is best illustrated by the contoured plan in Figure 3, with the -10 mV contour taken as a threshold value. In retrospect, the grid lines should have been oriented in an east-west direction for full anomaly definition. Only the baseline profile shown in Figure 4 provides a meaningful cross-sectional view of the anomaly.

As presently outlined, the maximum amplitude of the anomaly is between 30 and 40 mV. This is well within the range of normal background variations and therefore cannot be interpreted as a definite expression of sulfide mineralization. However, the distribution of all readings show a distinct northerly control which would not normally be expected in random background variations. The large negative readings found along Line 250W and on the southern end of Line 300W are therefore considered to be possible expressions of bedrock sulfide mineralization and further work is required for further definition. The 1967 I.P. survey suggests the survey area is underlain by weakly concentrated sulfide mineralization. Self potential negatives obtained in this survey may be caused where this mineralization is of higher concentration or lies close to the surface. In the latter case, the shape of the anomaly may be a function of subsurface bedrock topography.



1996 SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY
HEN CLAIMS OMINECA M.D.

CONTOURED PLAN

(all readings are in millivolts)

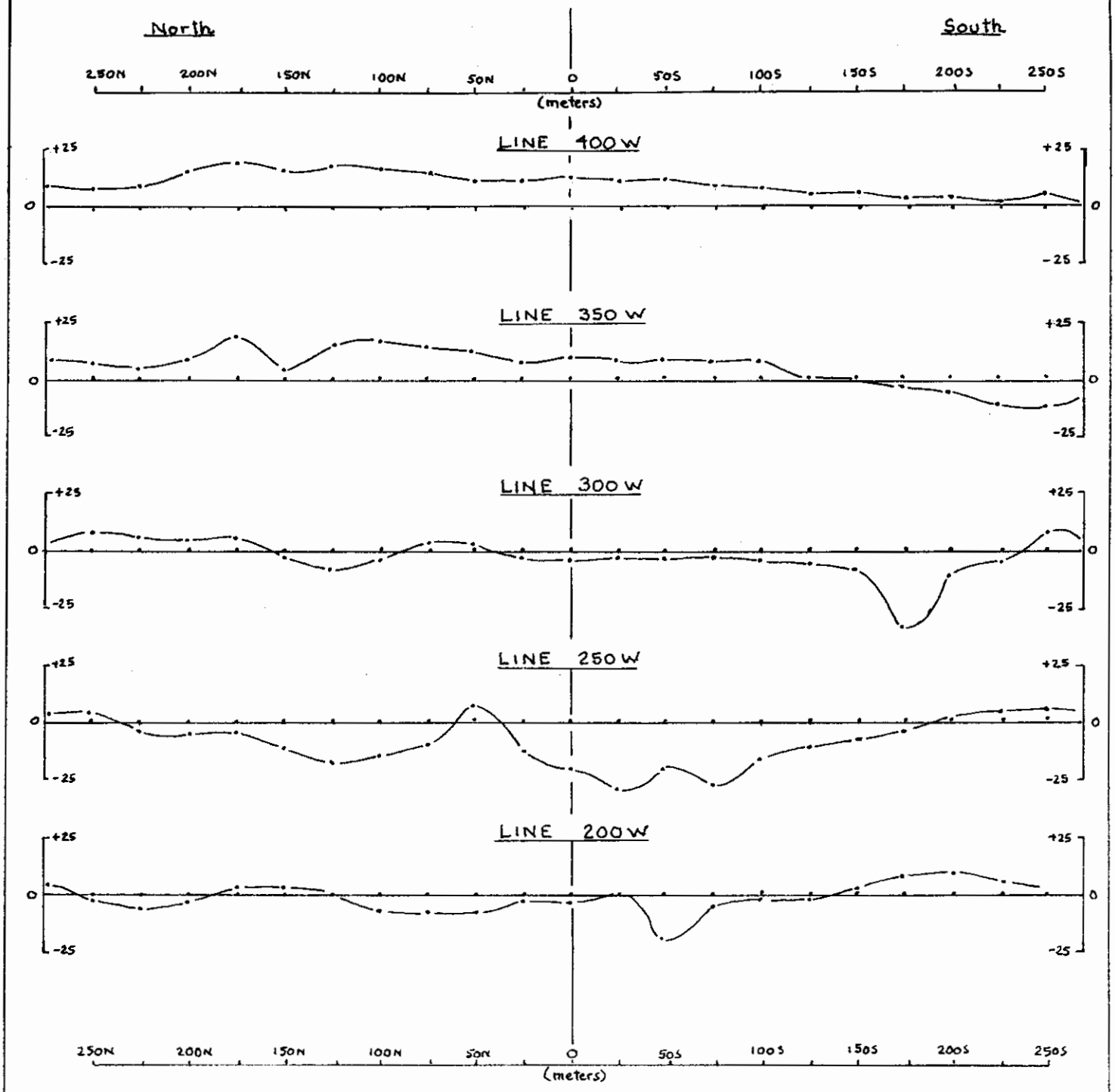
Scale 1:3000

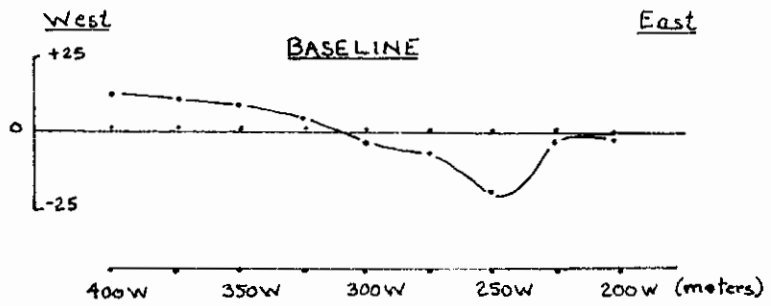
0 50 100 m

Control : chain and compass

G.D.B. Nov 1996

FIGURE 3





1996 SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY
HEN CLAIMS OMINECA MD

PROFILES

(all readings are in millivolts)

Horizontal Scale 1:3000

GDB Nov 1996

FIGURE 4

6.0 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

SELF POTENTIAL SURVEY --- HEN CLAIM GROUP, 1996

1. Field Work

G. D. Bysouth

Aug 14	06 hrs	
Aug 15	10 hrs	
Aug 16	08 hrs	
Total	24 hours @ $30/hr	$720.00

B. D. Bysouth

Aug 14	06 hrs	
Aug 15	10 hrs	
Aug 17	08 hrs	
Total	24 hours @ $14/hr	$ 336.00

2. Report Preparation

G. D. Bysouth — 8 hours @ $30/hr ..... $ 240.00

3. Vehicle Costs

1979 4 X 4 — 3 days @ $25/day ..... $ 75.00

4. Equipment and Supplies ..... $ 25.00

TOTAL COST OF SURVEY $1396.00

GDB.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The self potential anomaly outlined in this survey is not of sufficient strength to be considered a definite expression of underlying sulfide mineralization. It does, however, warrant further testing by a series of self potential lines oriented in an east-west direction, with readings taken at 12.5 m intervals. Some of these lines should extend at least 300 m east and west of the present anomaly to determine if other northerly trending structures are present.

Garry D. Bysouth
Geologist

APPENDIX A

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Shepard, N. and Barker, R.A., 1967. Geochemical Report on the Counts Lake Property; BC Assessment Report No. 1108

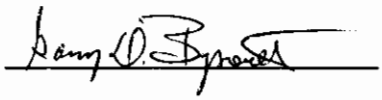
2. Sutherland, M.A. and Hallof, P. G., 1967. Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey, Counts Lake Property; BC Assessment Report No 1107

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Garry D. Bysouth, of Boswell, British Columbia do certify that:

1. I am a geologist
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a BSc in Geology in 1966
3. From 1966 to the present I have been engaged in mining and exploration geology in British Columbia
4. I have used the self potential method in mineral exploration from 1980 to the present
5. I personally was involved in the field work contained in this report and interpreted the results



Garry D. Bysouth

APPENDIX C

FIELD NOTES

Hen Group Aug 14/96 SP Survey

Control:

1 est. "0" base station @ end of driveside rd –
2 trav. up skid rd @ 223° 50 m
3 trav 270° – edge of clearcut ~218m W
– claim line @ 478m
– extend line 550 to open J.P.
4. trav. 0° ~~20m~~ 200m
5. trav. 90° 75m to claim Line
6. Trav 180° 98m to #1 post Hen 3 and 4

7. Return to "0" base station

S.P. Survey

Pot diff. -4 vs -.02

Trav 0-358 along skid rd. - base pot @ base stn.

	MV	Topo
25	4	+5
50	3	↓
75	1	
100	-2	
150	-1	
175	3	
200	4	end of skid rd

Return to base stn – trav. 223°

25SW 2

50SW -2 on line To Hen 3-4 ⟸ est

This point as 0 N (baseline) 200 W

Hen Group Aug 15/96 SP Survey

~~L 200~~ Pot diff +4 vs -3 : ~~Ba~~ note: baseline reel is used with another reel along the each line so that all readings are connected to the "0" base station

L200 W	MV	Topo	Remarks
25 N	-2	-5	
50 N	7	↓	
75 N	7		wet soil or seepage
100 N	7		
~~150~~ 125	1		
~~175~~ 150	3		
~~200~~ 175	-3		
~~250~~ 200	-2		
225	-7		
250	-2		
275 N	4		
	return to baseline		
25S	1	+5	
50S	-19	↓	
75S	-5		
100S	-1		
~~150S~~ 125	-3	~~edge~~	edge clear cut @ ~130m
~~175S~~ 150	4		
~~200S~~ 175	7		
~~225S~~ 200	8		
~~250S~~ 225	6		

Hen Group Aug 15/96 Page 3

Baseline	MV	Topo	Remarks
225W	-2	} ≈ 0	
250W	-20		
Line 250W			
25N	-13	-5-10°	
50N	8	↓	
75N	-10		
100N	-15		
125	-17		
150	-11		
175	-4		
200	-5		
225	-3		
250	5		
275	4		
Return to Baseline			
25S	-30	+5°	
50S	-20	↓	
75S	-32		
100S	-16		
125S	-12		
150S	-8		clear cut edge ≈ 160m S
175S	-3		
200S	2		
225S	5		
250S	6		
275S	4		

Hen Group Aug 15 Page 4

Baseline	MV	Topo	Remarks
275W	-7	} 0	
300W	-4		
Line 300W			
25S	-2	+5°	
50S	-4	↓	
75S	-1		
100S	-4		
125S	-6		
150S	-8		
175S	-29		edge of clearcut ≈ 175 S
200S	-11		
225S	-5		
250S	8		
275S	5		
Line 300W (cont'd)			
Aug 16/96		Pot diff .03 vs -.02	
25N	-3	-5°	
50N	2	↓	
75N	3		
100N	-5		
125N	-8		
150N	-2		
175N	5		
200W	4		
225N	6		
250N	7		
275N	3		

Aug 16/96 Hen Group — Page 5

Baseline	mV	Topo	Remarks
325 W	5	0	
350W	10	0	
L350W			
25N	7	-5	
50N	13	-5	
75N	14	-5	
100N	16	-5	possr. QM step
125N	15	|	
150	3	|	
175	18		
200	9	<5	
225	4	<5	
250	6	-10	E side of trench
275 N	8	-10	along edge of clearcut
return to baseline			
25S	8	+5	
50S	9	↓	
75S	7		
100S	7		
125S	0		
150S	1		
175S	-2		edge of clearcut 195S
200S	-6		
225	-12		
250	-11		
275	-5		

Aug 16/96 Hen Group — Page 6

Baseline	mV	Topo	Remarks
375 W	12	0	
400 W	13	0	@ edge of clear cut
Line 400W			
25N	12	-5°	this line is
50N	10	↓	along the edge
75N	13		of the clearcut and
100N	16		is not accurate
125N	17		due to windfall (
150N	16		bearing and distance
175N	18		variable)
200N	15		
225N	9		
250	7		
275	0		
return to Baseline			
25S	11	+5°	edge of clear cut ca
50S	12	↓	ab
75S	9		
100S	7		
125S	5		
150S	5		
175S	2		
200S	3		
225	1		
250	5		
275S	0		