PROSPECTING REPORT ON A

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

ON THE

LEGACY CLAIM GROUP

GOLDEN MINING DIVISION
NTS MAP 82K/16W
LATITUDE 51 54' 30"
LONGTITUDE 116 28' 0"

OWNERS/OPERATORS
ARTHUR G. LOUIE/VAL WINSER

JULY 1997

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Legacy #1-16 Mineral Claims are located on Jubilee Mountain, (with the Spillimacheen River to the West and the Columbia River to the East) and the claims adjoin the Silver Giant Mine aproximately 1 kilometer to the West. The Legacy Claim Group covers the old Silver Giant Open Pit Mine and main adit.

It was in the fall of 1992 while at the Government Office I discovered that all the Crown Grants on Jubilee Mountain were reverted back to the Crown. I soon began prospecting and staking claims in this area. Prospecting has uncovered numerous showings and many hours of hand work has been done since my staking to maintain these Claims in good standing.

The showings east of the Silver Giant Open Pit Mine are barite pods; some barite has disseminated Pb throughout and others are quite pure Barite with a high brightness of 93.2 to 93.5. There are showings with veins up to 2 meters wide.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Legacy property, consisting of 16 mineral claims is located on Jubilee Mountain, (Latitude 51 degrees 54' 30", Longtitude 116 degrees 28' 0") by way of leaving Highway 93/95 at Spillimacheen on to Giant Mine Road and travelling for 4.6 kilometers. You then turn onto Jubilee Mountain Forest Service Road and travel for 6.1 kilometers; then a left turn onto a short logging road of 2.5 kilometers. Once at the end of this road, you are very near to the "centre" of the Legacy Mineral Claim Group.

840,000T @ 3.5% Pb, 0.4% Zn, 23 Gm/t Ag.

MINFILE NUMBER: 082KNE018 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 082K16 Pb1

NAME(S): SILVER GIANT, SILVER GIANT MINE, GIANT MASCOT

STATUS: Past Producer Underground MINING DIVISION: Golden
NTS MAP: 082K16W UTM ZONE: 11
LATITUDE: 50 55 52 NORTHING: 5642085
LONGITUDE: 116 29 03 EASTING: 536245
ELEVATION: 0951 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Mine complex and portals, 750 metres north of the Spillimacheen River on the western slopes of Jubilee Mountain, 9 kilometres west of the village of Spillimacheen and the Columbia River (Property File - Plan maps).

COMMODITIES:	Lead	Zinc	Silver	Copper	Barite
	Antimony	Cadmium			
MINERALS					
SIGNIFICANT:	Galena	Sphalerite	Barite	Pyrite	Chalcopyrite
	Bornite				
ASSOCIATED:	Barite	Silica	Carbonate		
ALTERATION:	Silica				
ALTERATION TYPE:	Silicific'n				
MINERALIZATION AGE:	Unknown				
DEPOSIT					
CHARACTER:	Disseminated	Massive			
CLASSIFICATION:	Replacement	Sedimentary	Industrial Min.		
SHAPE:	Tabular				
MODIFIER:	Folded	Faulted			

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Sedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Cambrian	Undefined Group	Jubilee	
Cambrian-Ordovician	McKay	Undefined Formation	

LITHOLOGY: Limestone
Slate

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Omineca PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Purcell Mountains
TERRANE: Ancestral North America

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The region includes strata from the Purcell and Windermere supergroups, overlain by a Paleozoic platformal carbonate succession. The structure of the area is dominated by the Mount Forster-Steamboat fault, one of a series of Mesozoic thrust faults, and it carries folded Middle and Upper Proterozoic strata over folded Upper Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata.

In the Silver Giant occurrence area, the Middle-Upper Cambrian Jubilee Formation consists of a massive dolomite-limestone unit unconformably overlying the Lower Cambrian Cranbrook Formation and Hadrynian Horsethief Creek Group. The Cranbrook Formation consists of thick-bedded mature quartzites and quartz grits; the Horsethief Creek Group comprises a series of interbedded thinly laminated, grey shales, massive thick-bedded grits, medium to thick-bedded, white and brown quartzites, and grey, black, and buff-weathering limestones and dolomites. The Upper Cambrian to Middle Ordovician McKay Group conformably overlies the Jubilee Formation and consists of recessively weathering shales, thin sandstones and dolomitic biowackestones. Base metal mineralization occurs within the Jubilee Formation in solution breccias beneath the Devonian and Ordovician unconformities.

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

At the Silver Giant mine, mineralization occurs in limestone of the Jubilee Formation close to its contact with slates of the McKay Group. The orebodies occur on the crest of an overturned anticline that has been subsequently folded and faulted. At the mine the main ore zone occupies the nose of the overturned anticline. The structure has a limestone core surrounded by slate. The plunge of the nose is westerly, and underground development has shown it to vary from 45 degrees near the surface to flat-lying on the No. 8 level. A large regional thrust fault has been mapped 400 metres to the west and in the underground workings.

The various mineralized zones are barite-sulphide replacements with varying amounts of silica. They occur beneath the slate at its contact with the limestone along the nose of the fold and along the west limb. Some barren masses of barite also occur in the limestone beneath the contact; these are interpreted as the roots of the orebodies.

Mineralogy consists of predominantly fine-grained galena with lesser amounts of sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. Locally, small amounts of a grey copper-arsenic mineral also occur. The barite is most commonly white. It varies from very fine grained to coarse bladed crystal aggregates. The fine-grained barite is either massive or foliated and commonly contains sulphides and argillaceous material. Both fine and medium-grained carbonate occurs interstitial to the barite. Some chert may also be present. Locally, there is the suggestion of brecciation.

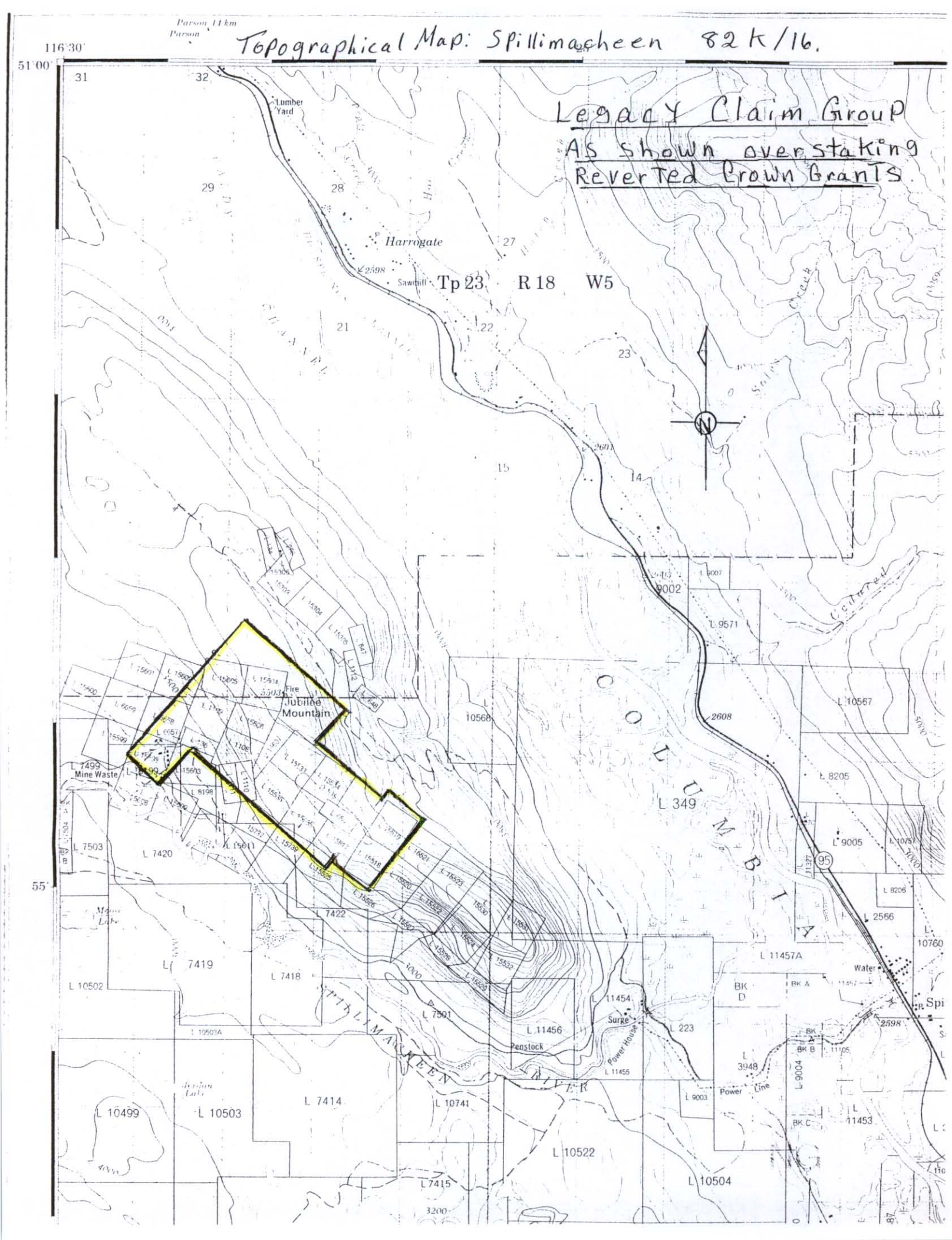
The Silver Giant discovery dates back to 1883 and was a producer of lead, zinc, silver, copper, antimony and cadmium during the period 1947 to 1957. In 1959 Baroid of Canada Limited entered into an agreement to produce barite from the property. Production in excess of 239,000 tonnes of barite came from underground and open pit operations and reconcentration of the mill tailings. Although continuous production ceased in 1976, there has been some minor intermittent production in more recent years (Butrenchuk, S.B.B., 1988).

The deposit is considered depleted (Z.D. Hora, personal communication, 1991).

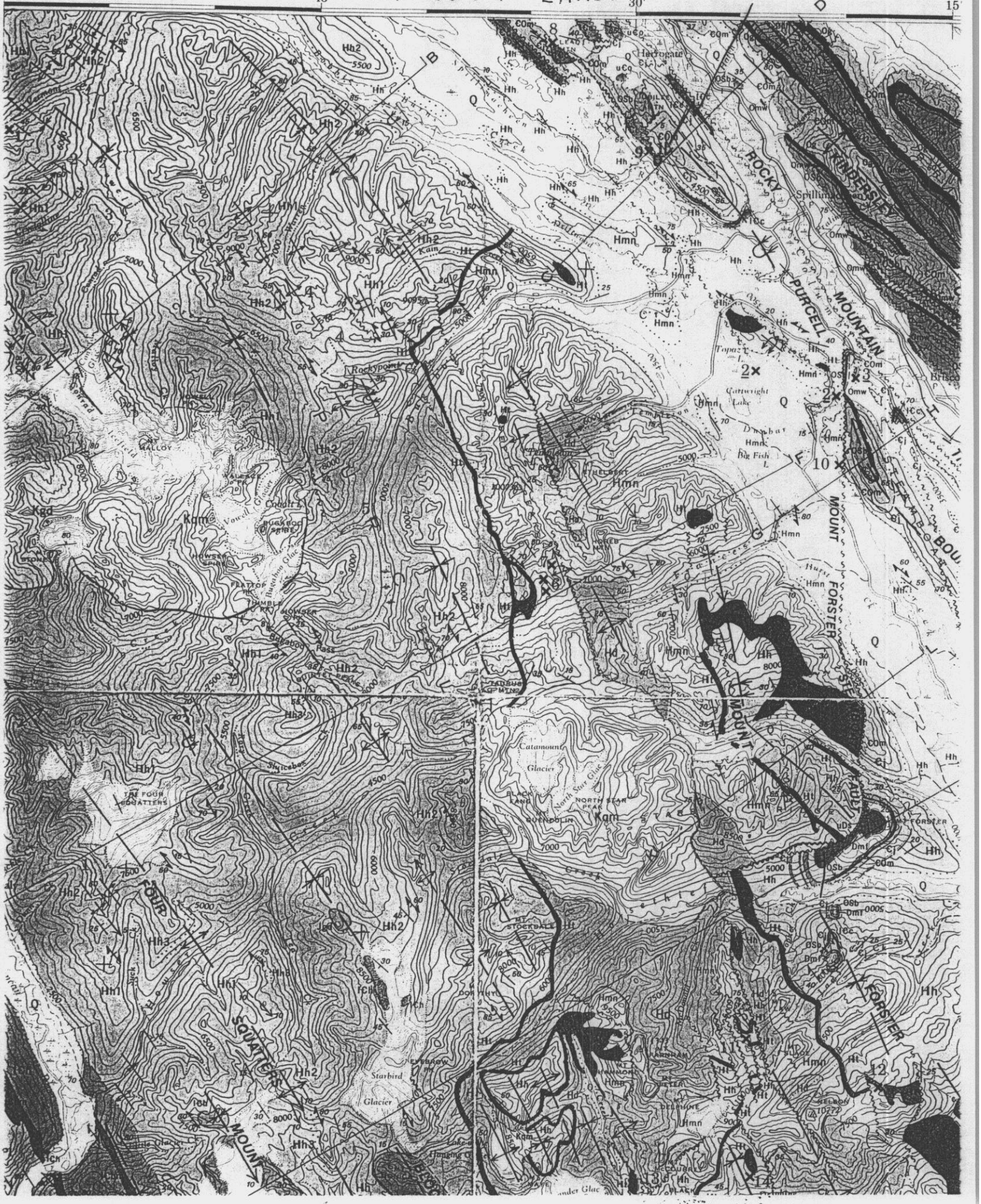
BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR MAP 62; 65, 1989
EMPR ASS RPT 9, 35, 38, 39
EMPR AR 1888-308,309; 1889-286,287; 1890-374; 1891-569; 1895-672; 1898-1044,1045; 1899-594; 1905-J143; 1906-H134; 1907-L89; 1908-J88,J246; 1909-J97-J99; 1910-K92; 1916-K188,K516; 1917-F176; 1918-K184; 1920-N109; 1923-A195-A197; 1925-A221; 1926-A237; 1927-C261-C263; 1928-C275; 1929-C290; 1930-A232; 1947-A176,A203; 1948-A152; 1949-A200-A204; 1950-A157; 1951-A40,A191; 1952-A43,A203,A204; 1953-A45,A154,A155,A275,A276; 1954-A49,A147-A150; 1955-A48,72,73; 1956-A49,111,112; 1957-A45,65; 1958-85; 1959-151,152; 1960-135; 1961-141; 1962-147; 1963-138; 1964-181; 1965-259; 1966-261; 1967-300; 1968-296
EMPR GEM 1969-383; 1970-489; 1971-454; 1972-579; 1973-538,539; 1974-372
EMPR PF (Parker, J.L. (1929, 1930): Notes on the Giant Vein Developments, Report on Mining Operations-Giant Mine B.C.; Various memoranda and notes; White, R.J. (1924): Report on the Giant Property; Kursell, H.A. (1927): Report on the Giant Mine; Plan map, sections and longitudinal section of drill holes, plan showing ore shoots, plans of mine workings, claim location map, assay plan; photograph)
EMPR INF CIRC 1984-1, p. 33; 1985-1, p. 44; 1986-1, p. 67; 1987-1, p. 75
GSC MEM 369, p. 115
GSC MAP 12-1957; 1326A
GSC OF 481
GSC SUM RPT 1925 Part A, p. 228; 1926 Part A, p. 55; 1932 Part AII, pp. 173-176
GSC P 91-1A, pp. 27-31

Topographical Map: Spillimacheen 82 K/16.



GEOLOGY MAP 1326A LARDEAU Legacy



PALEOZOIC

BRISCO RANGE

DEVONIAN
MIDDLE DEVONIAN

HARROGATE FORMATION: nodular grey limestone and grey calcareous shale

DEVONIAN

CEDARED FORMATION: red quartz sandstone, quartz-bearing limestone; dolomite and quartzite

CEDARED and HARROGATE FORMATIONS: undivided

DEVONIAN
UPPER DEVONIAN

STARBIRD FORMATION: grey limestone and gritty limestone

DEVONIAN

Dmf

MOUNT FORSTER FORMATION: bright red and green argillite; brown weathering limestone

PRE-M

Pl

EASTERN PURCELL, BRISCO, AND VERMILION RANGES

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

OSb

BEAVERFOOT FORMATION: massive, light grey weathering dolomite and dolomitic limestone

ORDOVICIAN

Omw

MOUNT WILSON (WONAH) QUARTZITE: white orthoquartzite; brown weathering, crumbly quartz sandstone

Og

GLENOGLE SHALES: black, fissile shale; brown argillaceous sandstone

CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

McKAY GROUP

€Om

Blue-grey limestone, argillaceous limestone, dark shale; intraformational limestone conglomerate

CAMBRIAN
UPPER CAMBRIAN

'OLENUS' STRATA: blue-grey limestone and grey shale

MIDDLE AND/OR UPPER CAMBRIAN

€j

JUBILEE (OTTERTAIL) FORMATION: thinly laminated and massive dolomite; in Vermilion Range massive limestone and dolomitic limestone

MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

CHANCELLOR GROUP

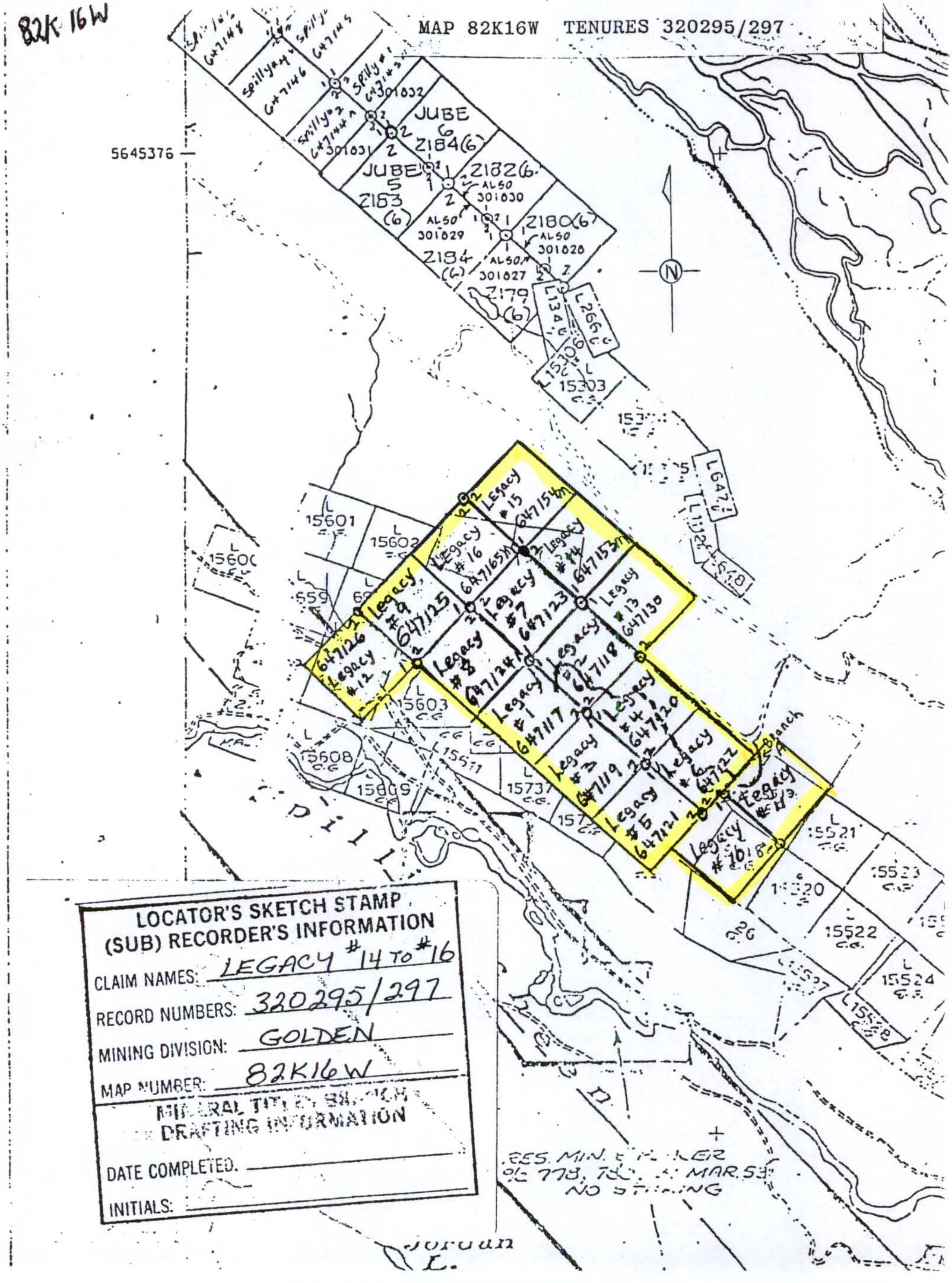
m€ch

Reddish brown and grey shale, grey limestone

LOWER CAMBRIAN

82K 16W

MAP 82K16W TENURES 320295/297



LOCATOR'S SKETCH STAMP
(SUB) RECORDER'S INFORMATION

CLAIM NAMES: LEGACY #14 TO #16

RECORD NUMBERS: 320295/297

MINING DIVISION: GOLDEN

MAP NUMBER: 82K16W

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH
DRAFTING INFORMATION

DATE COMPLETED. ____________

INITIALS: ____________

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

It was the intention to do a magnatometer survey as a tool for propspecting to see if this method could be of assistance in determining whether the Silver Giant Mine ore body continued to the east and perhaps passed underneath the magnotometer survey grid. The Silver Giant Mine open pit is only 1000 meters to the west from the C station and Legacy initial post #1, #2, #7, and #8 (as shown on the included Mag Survey Grid).

There are are several showings within the Mag Survey Grid. Some are: Pb, ZN, Ba, Barite pods and breccias with Barite pods.

The Mag Survey Grid for 1997 covers 1620 meters. The readings from the magnotometer are plotted on the grid. They would indicate that the high readings could be base metals and the lows possibly, barite bodies.

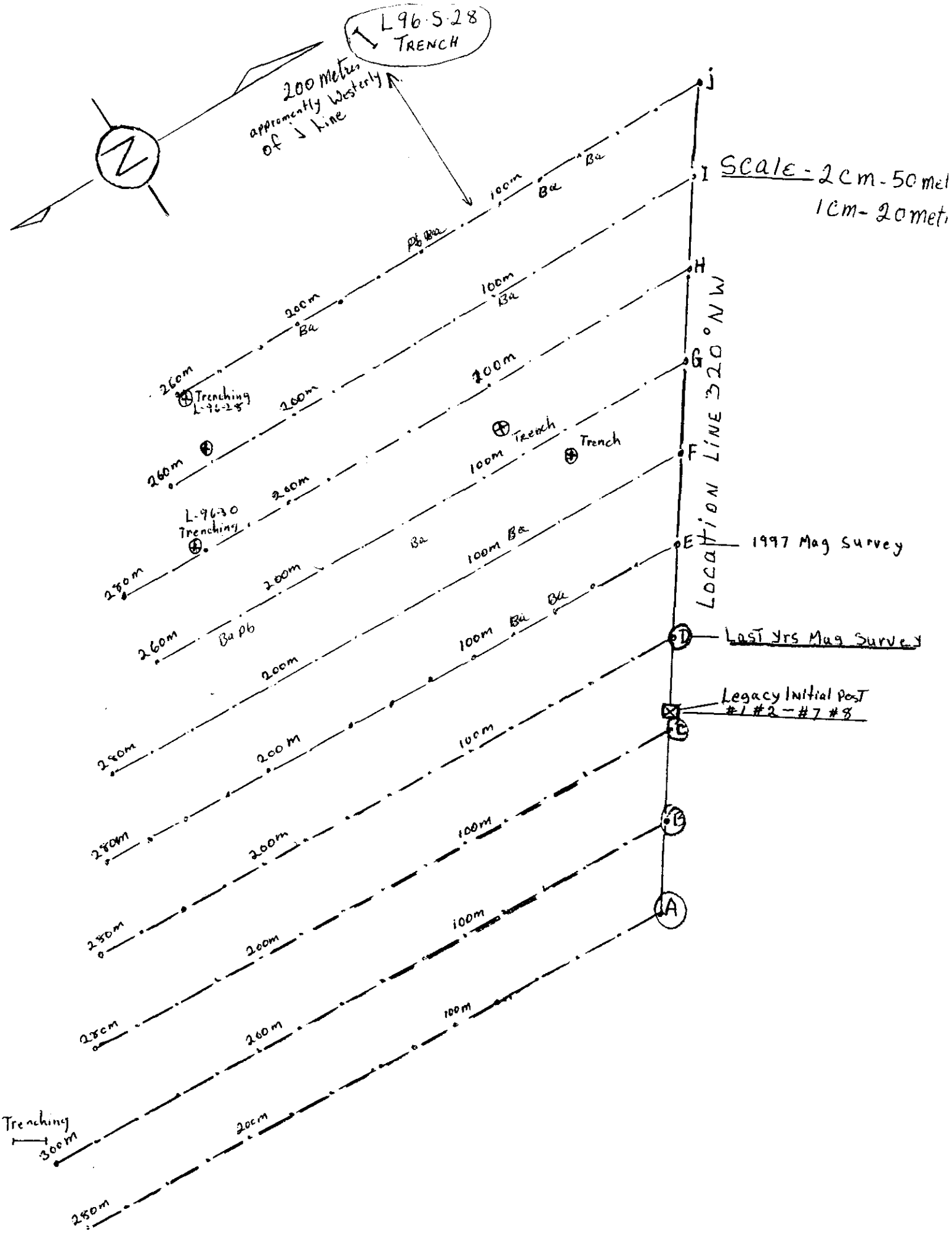
I am including a Mag Survey Grid for 1996 because it adjoins onto the 1997 grid lines.

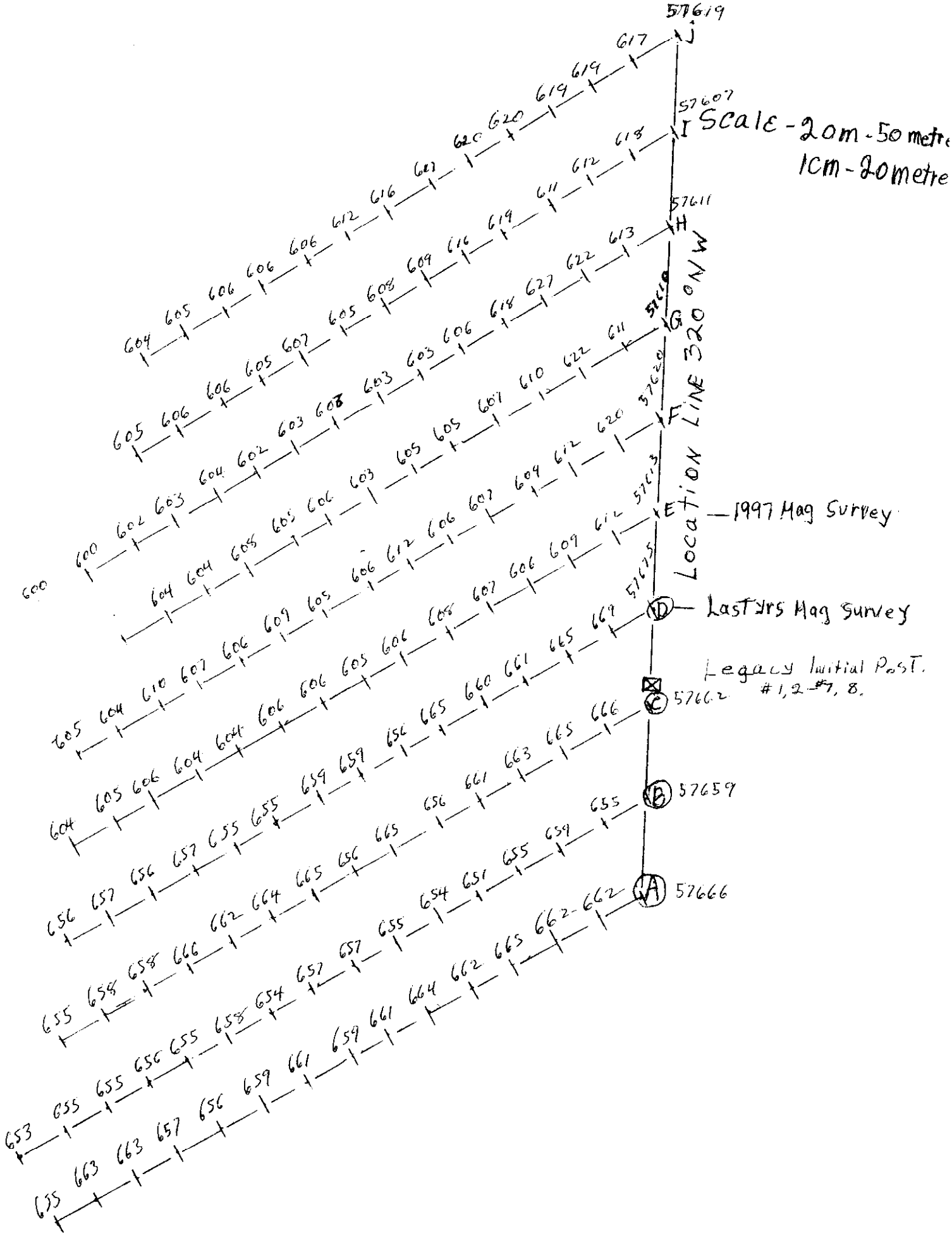
4.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In conclusion I should like to mention that to the west of the Silver Giant Open Pit Mine visible to the eye are showings of breccias with Ba above the Pit. If you follow these showings on strike down into the Open Pit face you can see on the surface a showing, 1.3 meters wide for aproximately 4 meters. The showing ends with Jubilee Dolomites for another 4 meters and then the ore zone continues (at aproximately 8 to 9 meters width) to the bottom of the Open Pit.

It is fair to suggest that the surface showings on the Legacy Claim Group could develop into an ore body similar to that of the Silver Giant Open Pit Mine because this property is on the same ore strike.

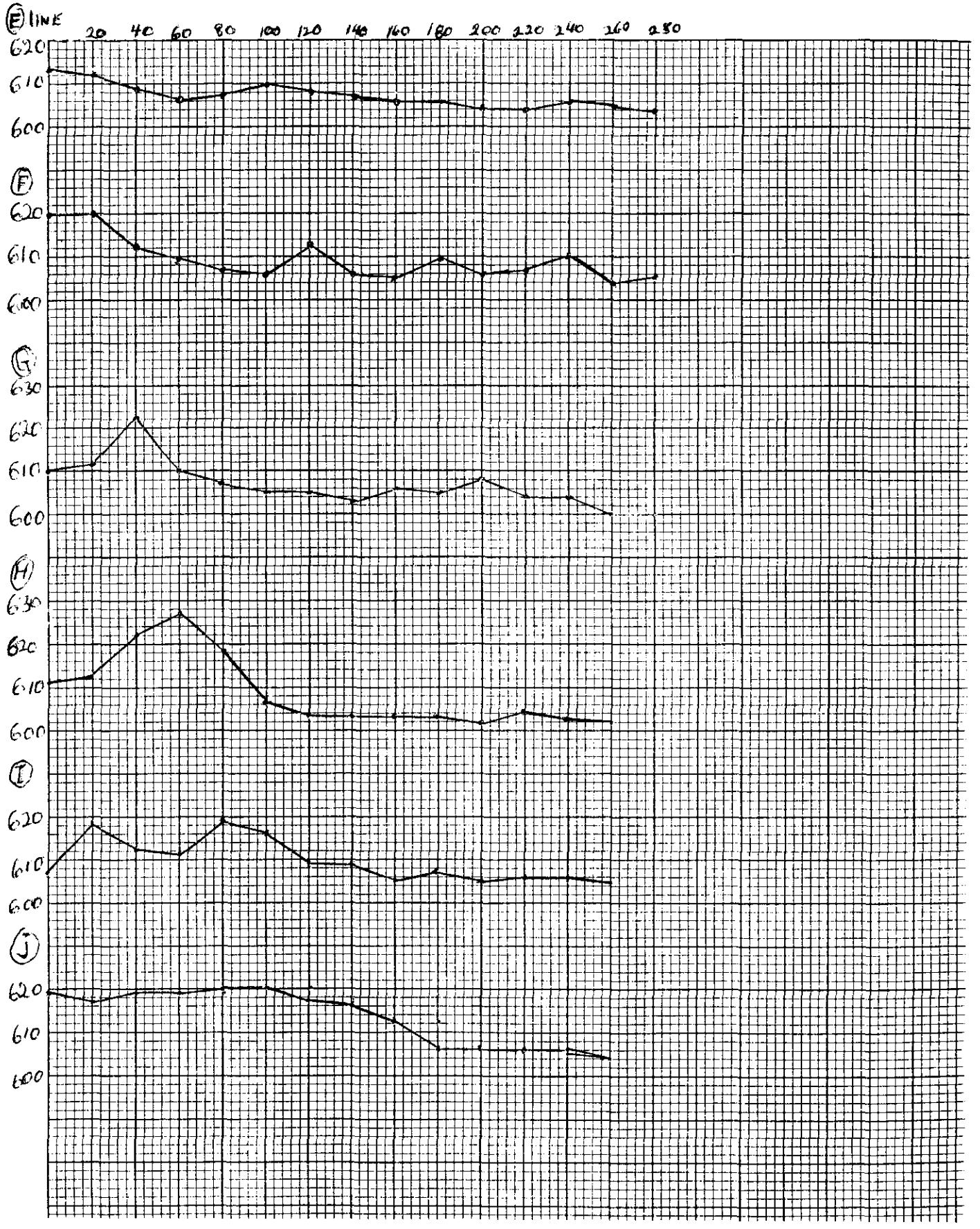
There currently is interest being shown by a mining company in acquiring this property.


L96-S-28 TRENCH
200 metres approximately Westerly of J line
J
I
H
G
F
E
D
C
B
A
Scale - 2cm - 50 met
1cm - 20 met
Location Line 320° NW
1997 Mag Survey
Last Yrs Mag Survey
Legacy Initial Post #1 #2 - #7 #8
Trenching L-96-28
L-96-30 Trenching
Trench
Trench
Ba
Ba Pb
Pb Ba
100m
200m
250m
260m
Trenching
300m


57619
J
57607
I
57611
H
G
F
E
D
C
B
A
Scale - 20m - 50 metre
1cm - 20 metre
Location LINE 320 ONW
— 1997 Mag Survey
— Last 3 yrs Mag Survey
Legacy Initial Post. #1, 2, 7, 8.
57662
57659
57666

1997 MaG SURVEY

K&E 10 X 10 TO ¼ INCH 47 1022
10 X 15 INCHES MADE IN U.S.A.
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



1996 MaG
SURVEY

5.0 COSTS

One G816 proton magnetometer:	3 days @ $150 =	$450.00
One man to trench, prepare lines and operate magnetometer:	6 days @ $145 =	$870.00
One 4X4 pick up truck:	6 days @ $50 =	$300.00
TOTAL COSTS:		**$1,620.00**

I. REFERENCES

COMPANIES:

Jumbo Mines, Yornoc Mining, Agillis Exploration, Kodiak Mines, Westroc Inc., Barwell Mining, Mountain Minerals, Birch Mountain Minerals

GEOLOGISTS:

Steve Butrenchuk, (formerly of Mountain Minerals)
Fred Huss, (Mountain Minerals) Highwood Resources
Graeme Evans, Teck Exploration\
Paul Ransom, Derek Rhodes, Chris Schultze, Doug Anderson - Cominco
Val Pratico, Birch Mountain
Jim Brown, Independent
Glen Brown, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Geology, University of Toronto
Simon Bennett, PHD, England
Alasdaire Pope, PHD, England (Now with Rio Tinto, Chille)

II. COURSES

Seminar on Industrial Minerals and Base Metals, Nelson Chamber of Mines, 1990

Petrology For Prospectors Course, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Nelson, B.C. - April 5 - 12, 1992

III. GENERAL EXPERIENCE

I began prospecting in 1963 (at the age of 19) and have continued consistently since that time. I have worked with many different prospectors and geologists; some for Company and exploration purposes and some for research purposes.

I have had experience in operating a magnetometer since 1987 when I was instructed in it's use by Mr. Jim Brown, a geologist from Calgary, Alta.. I have used a magnetometer for his exploration purposes since that time with competance.