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VANCOUVER, B.C.

PROGRESS REPORT

on

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYING

on the

SUMMIT/OLDTIMER PROPERTY, YMIR, B.C.

NELSON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS M82F/6E

LAT 49 21

LONG 117 08 W

for

Stan A. Endersby,  
1124 Lee Street,  
White Rock, B. C.

by

S. A. Endersby, P. Eng., (B.C.)

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

January 20, 1999.

White Rock, B. C.

25,834

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## INTRODUCTION

The Summit/Oldtimer property presently consists of 36 claims totalling 60 units, mostly on the south side of Clearwater Creek about 10 kilometers northeast of Ymir, B. C. The claims are situated in the northeastern part of the Ymir gold camp and straddle a complex contact zone between granodiorite of the Nelson Plutonic Series and Ymir Group Metasediments.

The Ymir camp has a significant history of gold production from sulphide enriched quartz filled fissure veins, especially where these veins transect rocks of the Nelson intrusive, or where they intersect northeast trending fault systems and dikes.

The main interest in the Summit/Oldtimer property arises from the very strong northeasterly trending Summit vein which cuts the northerly striking rocks of the Ymir group. It also appears that the Summit vein may be the same or a closely paralleling structure to that of the Pathfinder and Oldtimer veins to the northeast. If one includes the Elise vein, which is parallel and 100 to 200 metres south of the most westerly indication of the Summit vein, the total length of the vein structures is at least 3 kilometres. One or more granitic tongues and silicified fault zones striking the same as the rocks of the Ymir group cut this Summit vein structure, which is a situation similar to what occurs with the more important ore deposits of the Ymir camp. The areas where the Summit vein intersects these other structures are not exposed, but are prime exploration targets.

This report describes the progress of VLF-EM surveying and mapping work done on the property during 1998 to follow up and enlarge on work done in previous years.

Previous work in the Summit area was concentrated where the northeasterly striking Summit vein is projected to intersect a granitic tongue and a mineralized shear zone. These latter two structures generally parallel the northerly strike of the Ymir group sediments. The Summit vein is about 3 to 4 meters wide and well defined where it is exposed a short distance to the southwest of these structures. It strikes about 65 to 70 degrees, dips about 70 degrees to the northwest, and should intersect the other structures (See Figure 6 in pocket). It is not exposed at the point where it would be projected to intersect the other structures but seems to be evidenced by a pronounced benchlike feature along the hillside which continues a considerable distance to the southwest where it is clearly associated with the vein.

The Summit vein shows a distinct VLF and SP response along its strike in the approximate 150 meter distance southwest of the mineralized shear zone, whereas farther to the southwest where the vein is exposed but not significantly mineralized there is not much response to either the VLF or the SP. Also the mineralized shear zone shows a very clear and pronounced VLF and SP response in the sections where it was checked. The granitic tongue, which lies about 75 meters west of the shear zone and parallels it, does not show a strong response.

The Oldtimer vein where exposed lies about two kilometers northeast of the exposed parts of the Summit vein and strikes and dips in the same general direction. Old work done on the Oldtimer vein, including old trenching and an old adit, showed a length of about 150 meters that the vein could be followed southwesterly along strike before the overburden became too deep. More recent work done in 1995, including VLF-EM and self-potential surveying, indicated a response for at least another 100 meters along strike to the southeast. Some soil sampling was also done which while not very distinct did show some increase in silver and zinc values along the projected extension. Previous assay results in the section of the vein where older work had been done showed good gold values over a width of one or two meters in several diamond drill holes and in the cuts and old adit, although considerable more work is required to determine the extent of the values.

The work done in 1998 was directed mostly to trying to determine whether there were any other northerly striking granitic tongues or mineralized shear zones which would intersect the Summit-Pathfinder-Oldtimer vein structures, and whether any other northeasterly trending vein structures might show up. The mineralized shear zone which extends northerly through the Editor Fraction and intersects the projected vein structure shows an easily traceable VLF-EM and SP response and is quite anomalous in gold. It was anticipated that any similar structures paralleling it could be followed under the extensive overburden and be projected to intersect the projected vein structure. The VLF-EM lines which were run showed some strong responses and crossovers at several places. More fill-in lines will be run in the coming year to allow the conductors to be plotted and projected more accurately.

#### LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are situated about 10 kilometers northeast of Ymir, B. C. and about 25 kilometers southeast of Nelson. Access to the property is via logging road up Clearwater creek from the Salmo-Nelson highway, or via Wildhorse creek and Huckleberry creek from Ymir to the southwest part of the property. The claims can be reached by four wheel drive vehicle.

The property lies at elevations ranging from 1200 to 1700 metres. It is moderately steep and is timbered with cedar, hemlock, fir, larch and in some places thick underbrush.

# LOCATION MAP

SCALE 200 0 200 MILES  
100 0 100 KILOMETERS

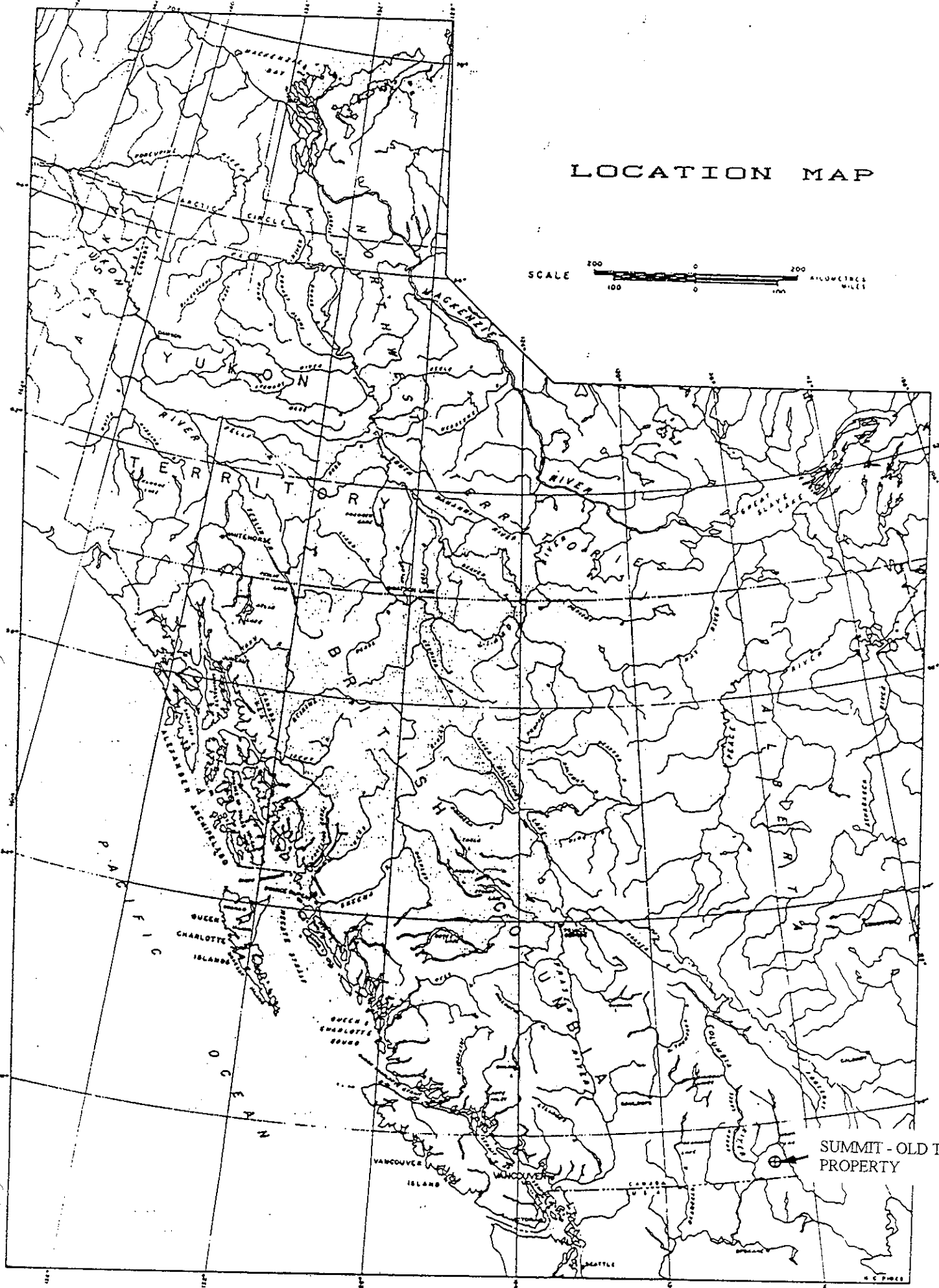
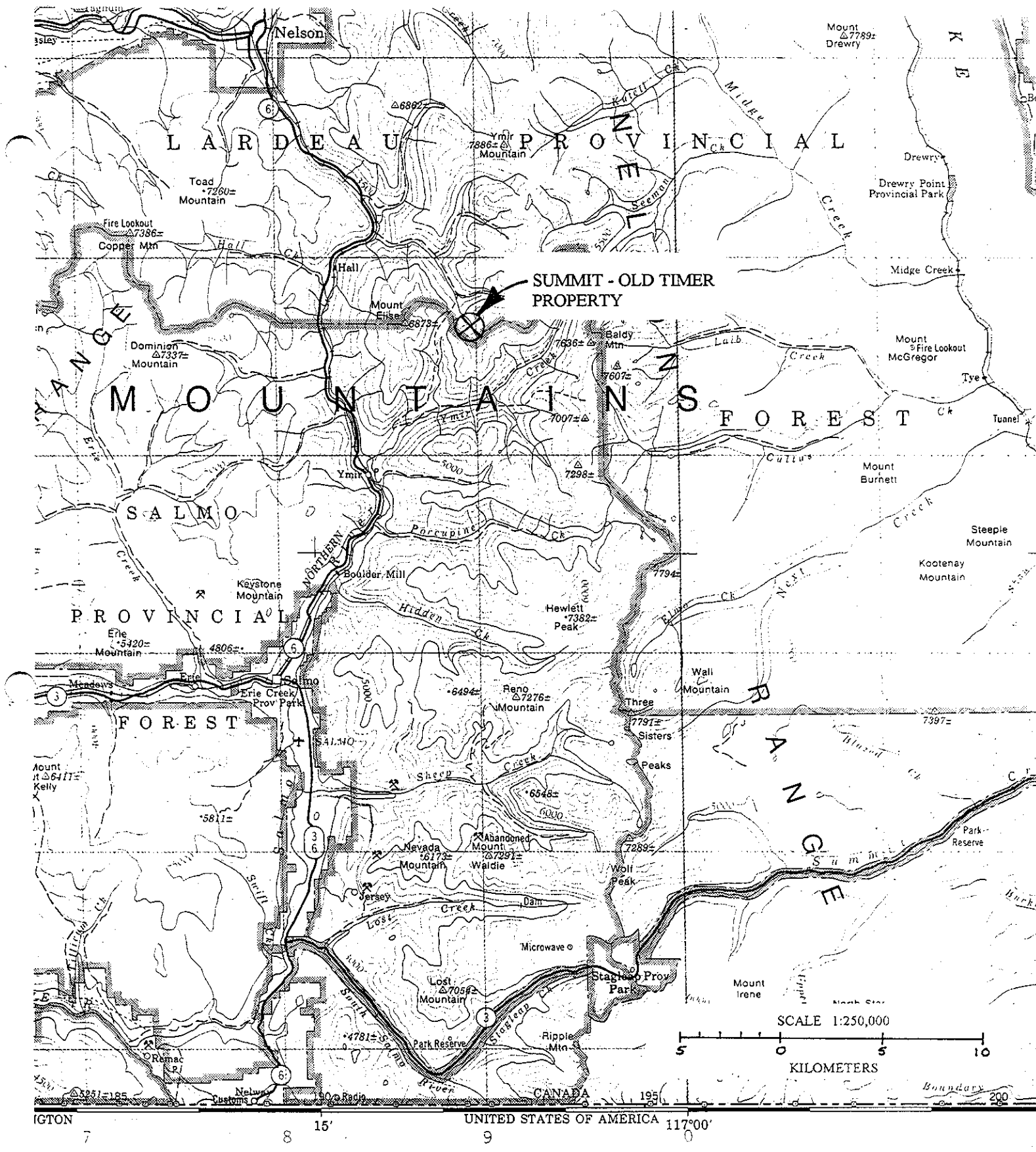


FIGURE - I

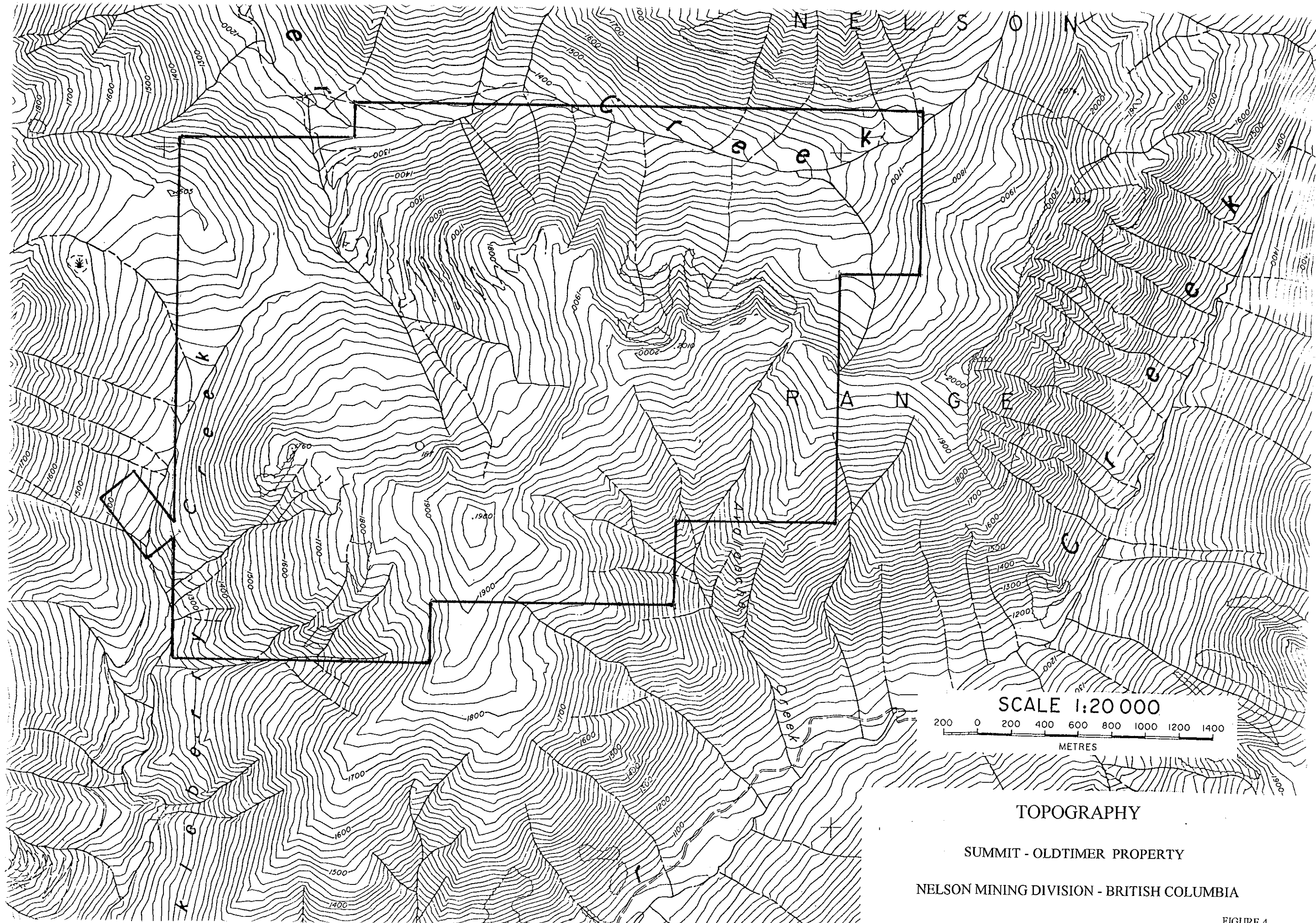


**ACCESS MAP**

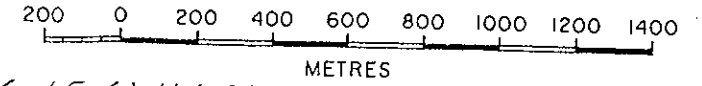
**SUMMIT - OLD TIMER PROPERTY**

**NELSON MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUMBIA**





SCALE 1:20 000



TOPOGRAPHY

SUMMIT - OLDTIMER PROPERTY

NELSON MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM DATA

The property consists of the following claims. (Figure 3)

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Title No.</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Ema	233134	1	June 6
Elise	233135	1	June 6
OT 1	234158	1	May 23
OT 2	234159	1	May 23
OT 3	234164	1	May 23
OT 4	234160	1	May 23
OT 5	234161	1	May 23
OT 6	234165	1	May 23
OT 7	234162	1	May 23
OT 8	234163	1	May 23
OT 9	234166	1	May 23
Trail 2	235113	1	September 27
Trail 3	235114	1	September 27
Trail 4	235115	1	September 27
Trail 5	235116	1	September 27
Trail 6	235117	1	September 27
Trail 7	235118	1	September 27
Trail 8	235119	1	September 27
Trail 9	235120	1	September 27
Trail 11	235122	1	September 28
Trail 12	235123	1	September 28
Lady 2	302687	9	July 28
Lady 3	304199	9	September 16
Ext 1	312520	1	August 15
Ext 2	312521	1	August 15
Ext 3	312522	1	August 15
Ext 4	312523	1	August 15
Ext 5	312524	1	August 15
Ext 6	312525	1	August 15
Editor Fr.	326887	1	June 11
Spruce 1	352249	9	October 11
Spruce 2	352250	1	October 11
Spruce 3	352251	1	October 11
Spruce 4	352252	1	October 11
Spruce 5	357409	1	June 27
Spruce 6	357410	1	June 27
	Total units	60	

## HISTORY

The Ymir district has had a successful mining history, with several significant producers such as the Yankee Girl, Wilcox, Dundee, and Ymir mines. The Ymir Creek area first attracted the attention of early placer miners in 1885, and became accessible with the completion of the Nelson and Fort Shepherd Railway in 1893. The first claims were staked in 1895. During the early 1900's prospectors identified widespread gold mineralization and a number of mines were put into production.

The original Summit claim was staked on July 8, 1896 by Chas. W. Anderson, John Lindblad, and John Bergman. It covered the Summit vein. A crosscut tunnel was driven about 160 feet to the vein, which was then drifted on for another 160 feet northeasterly. It's width is about 3 meters at the face, and another short edit above the other one, as well as some surface outcroppings show similar widths. The claim was forfeited to the crown on November 5, 1907. Some prospecting, soil sampling and mapping has been done intermittently over the last 20 years by Nugget Mines Ltd. and the author, in an attempt to find where the Summit vein might intersect any granitic tongues prevalent in the Ymir Camp.

The original Old Timer claim was located on July 26, 1909 by R.R. Shrum, E.M. Peters and Chas. Desrosiers. The old workings consisted of a tunnel which drifted on the vein for 160 feet, and a prospect shaft about 300 feet northeast of the tunnel. These old workings have been obliterated by some trenching done several years ago, although the tunnel opening could presumably be found and opened.

A logging road was constructed into the area by Atco Lumber in 1992 and this road exposed a granitic tongue and a mineralized shear zone which would intersect the northeasterly projection of the Summit vein. The area where these features would intersect is not presently exposed although it is one of the main targets of interest. The logging road continues on to where it is within about 500 meters of the Old Timer workings and would also provide very good access to that part of the property.

## GEOLOGY

The Ymir camp is situated on the western flank of the Kootenay Arc, which is a curving structural belt of highly deformed early Paleozoic sediments flanked by the Mesozoic Nelson Plutonic belt on the west, and underlying late PreCambrian quartzites and argillites to the east, extending from the Revelstoke area south into the United States. This miogeosynclinal suite is locally intruded by acidic phases of the Nelson Pluton.

The Ymir area is underlain by Permian to Lower Jurassic argillite, slates, and phyllites of the Ymir Group intruded by dikes and tongues of the Upper Jurassic/Lower Cretaceous Nelson Intrusive. The Ymir Group rocks trend north to north-east, and to north-west and are complexly folded, metamorphosed argillites, siltstones, grits, impure limestones, minor chert, feldspathic wacke, with limy siltstone near the top. (Andrew & Hoy, 1988).

LEGEND

- CENOZOIC**
- TERTIARY**
    - 12. CORYELL PLUTONIC ROCKS: basic syenite; minor pulaskite
    - 13. MCGREGOR INTRUSIONS: shonkinite
  - CRETACEOUS (?)**
    - LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)
    - 11. NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS: mainly granite; minor granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite
  - MESOZOIC**
    - JURASSIC**
      - LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
      - HALL FORMATION: argillite and siltstone
    - LOWER JURASSIC**
      - 9. ELISE FORMATION: andesite and basalt flows and flow breccia, agglomerate, augite porphyry; 9a, tuff, siltstone, and argillite
    - TRIASSIC (?) AND JURASSIC (?)**
      - LOWER JURASSIC (?) AND OLDER
      - YMIK GROUP
      - Argillite, slate, argillaceous quartzite; minor limestone and shale; 8a lava

**PALAEZOIC**

    - ORDOVICIAN**
      - LOWER AND (?) MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN
      - 6. ACTIVE FORMATION: black argillite, slate, quartzite; 6a, grey limestone
    - CAMBRIAN**
      - MIDDLE CAMBRIAN
      - NELWAY FORMATION: black limestone, calcareous argillite, slate, and phyllite
      - LOWER CAMBRIAN
      - LAIB FORMATION: phyllite, argillite, schist, micaceous quartzite; minor limestone; 4a, limestone and dolomite; minor schist
      - 3. RENO FORMATION: argillaceous quartzite, argillite, micaceous schist
      - 2. QUARTZITE RANGE FORMATION: white, green, and pinkish quartzite; minor schist; 2a, argillaceous, micaceous quartzite
    - PRECAMBRIAN**
      - WINDERMERE (?)
      - THREE SISTERS FORMATION: green and grey gneiss and quartzite; minor schist and limestone; 1a, conglomerate
      - 7. LOWER CAMBRIAN AND (?) LATER: Quartzite, schist, argillite, slate, limestone; minor igneous members; 7a, white and grey quartzite, 7b, black phyllite and schist

- Heavily drift-covered area
- Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical, overturned)
- Bedding, tops unknown (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity (inclined, vertical)
- Gneissosity, stratiform foliation (inclined, vertical)
- Lamination
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Thrust fault (defined, assumed)
- Fossil locality
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Glacial striae
- Mine

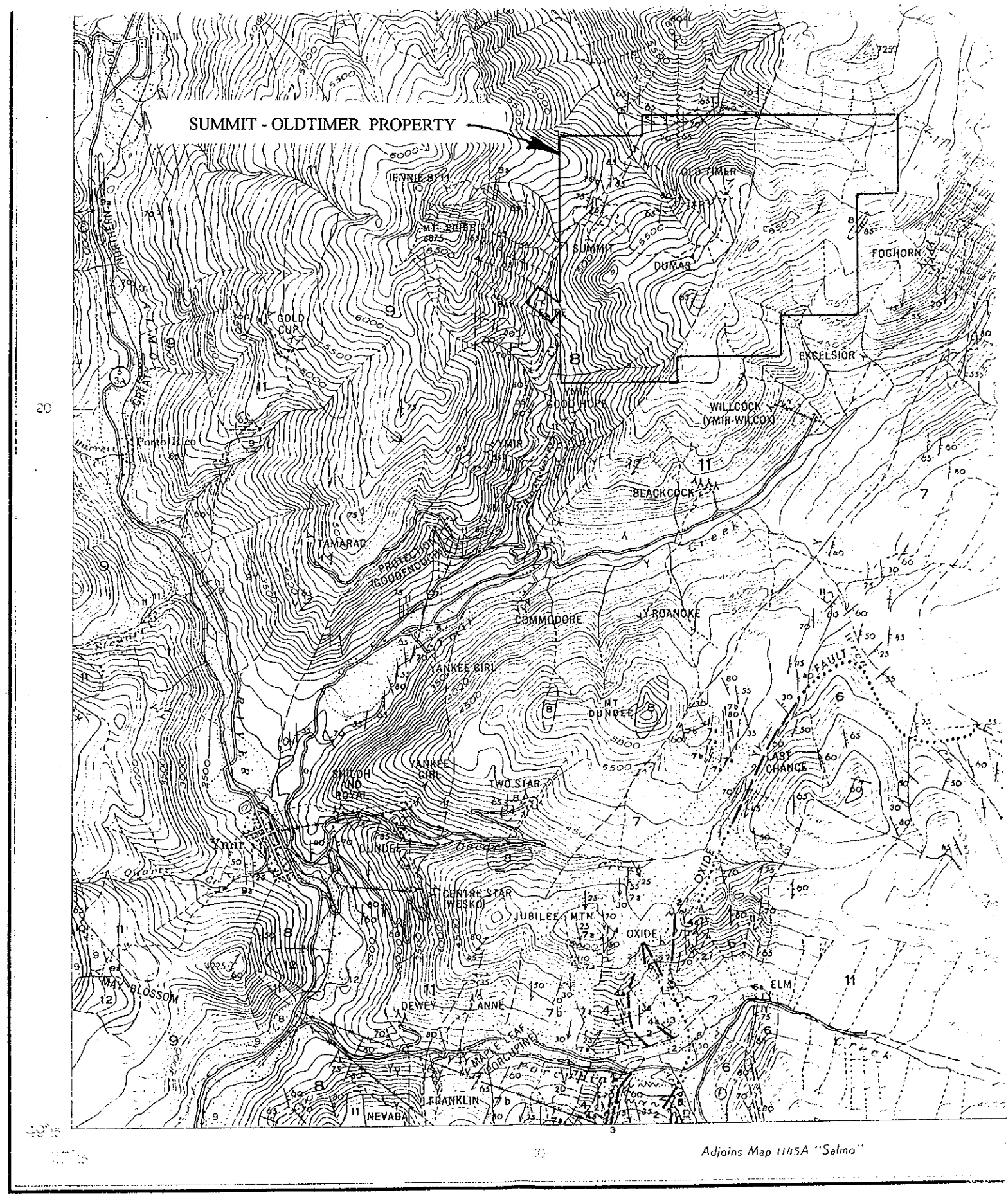
Geology by H.W. Little, 1947, and A.L. McAllister, 1948, with modifications based on field work by J.T. Fyles and C.G. Hewlett, British Columbia Department of Mines

Descriptive notes by H.W. Little

Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1963

- Main highway
- Other roads
- Logging roads
- Trail
- Railway
- Aerial tramway
- Power transmission line

Scale: One Inch to One Mile =  $\frac{1}{63,360}$  Miles



PUBLISHED, 1964  
COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

GEOLOGY  
**YMIK**  
(Nelson, East Half)

MAP 1144A

Ore deposits in the Ymir camp occur in sulphide enriched, quartz filled, fissure veins. Ore shoots are commonly associated with changes in host rock types, and/or with intersections of quartz veins with faults or dikes. The most productive ore shoots to date have been found at, or adjacent to, intrusive contacts.

In his GSC Memoir 191, "Lode Gold Deposits of the Ymir-Nelson Map Area", Cockfield noted that the most productive veins have been those with strikes varying from N60E to East, with 50-70 NW dips, while veins in fault structure striking N30-50 E have not been productive. In general, veins which parallel the strike of the formations are of lesser importance.

Cockfield felt that the NE trending structures were fault systems possibly related to regional movements, and that mineral values vary more with the type of fracture they occupy than with the strike. He noted that ore shoots are commonly found where veins intersect granite, and may have one or both walls of intrusive material. In places, the productive part of some veins are near vein intersections with NE trending faults. Commonly, the ore shoots plunge to the East toward the main intrusive mass.

Meyer, 1985, states that the most important ore shoots in the camp are found in NE-SW, or E-W trending quartz veins, generally cross-cutting the sediments, and having steep northwesterly, (or northerly) dips. They are variably mineralized with auriferous pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

Drysdale, (1917), described L and T shaped mineralized zones up to 5 metres in width occurring where quartz veins abut sediment/granitic contacts. Such occurrences could have significant tonnage potential, and constitute a primary target of exploration.

#### METHOD AND INSTRUMENTATION

1) Some compass and chain traversing and reconnaissance was done to add more detail to the base map. (Figure 6 in Pocket).

2) The VLF-EM readings were taken using a Geonics EM-16 instrument manufactured by Geonics Limited. The instrument measures the in-phase and quad-phase of a vertical magnetic field as a percentage of the horizontal primary field. The instrument has a resolution of 1%.

The VLF-EM method utilizes an electromagnetic field transmitted from radio stations in the 12 to 24 kilohertz range (long range submarine communication signal). The magnetic field transmitted from the station will be horizontal. Conductive bodies (such as the presence of massive sulphides or fault structures) in the earth's crust, will create a secondary magnetic field. By measuring various parameters of the vertical component of the secondary field, conductive zones can be located and to a degree, evaluated.

A total of 4.7 kilometres of VLF-EM line was run with readings taken at 10 metre and 15 metre intervals. The transmitting stations used were Seattle, Washington (24.8 kilohertz), Hawaii (23.4 kilohertz), and Cutler, Maine (17.8 Kilohertz).

The approximate directions from this location to the transmitting stations are Seattle and Hawaii = 240 degrees and Cutler = 78 degrees.

A total of 58 soil samples were taken (See Figure 7) at 5 and 10 metre intervals along Lines K20 and K21 and analysed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu.

## RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Line K16 (See Fig.8) was run in an east-west direction to cut across the granitic tongue and silicified shear zone which parallels the rocks of the Ymir group and which intersects the Summit vein (not exposed) about 400 metres to the south. There is a very strong crossover where the line crosses the silicified zone at about 100W to 150W. The granite tongue itself at about 200W does not give a strong response. A similar strong response was previously encountered where the shear zone intersects the Summit vein, where there seemed to be some offsetting of the response, which could be due to mineralization along the vein and/or some movement along the vein. In similar situations farther south in the Ymir camp, the north or hanging wall of the northeasterly striking veins has generally been displaced eastward with respect to the south or footwall. Nothing further was evident along Line K16 as far as 375E.

About two thirds of the soil samples (See Fig.7) along Lines K20 and K21 were moderately anomalous in gold but the values were not clear enough to pinpoint a westward extension of the Pathfinder vein.

At the very north end of Line K21 (See Fig.13) there is a deep gully which slopes southwesterly up the hill and which could indicate the trace of the Summit vein. Also it is more on strike with the northeasterly projection of the Summit vein than with the Pathfinder vein, and about 200 metres west on the north sloping hillside there is a benchlike feature striking about 70 degrees, typical of the strike of the Summit vein. The VLF reading at the north end of the line seemed to be coming to a crossover had the line been continued, and gold values were anomalous. It is possible that this gully is the surface trace of the main Summit vein and the Pathfinder vein may be a parallel structure about 150 meters to the southeast. This will be checked in the coming season. A note on an old 1934 vintage map shows a piece of float assaying \$80/ton in gold was picked up near here.

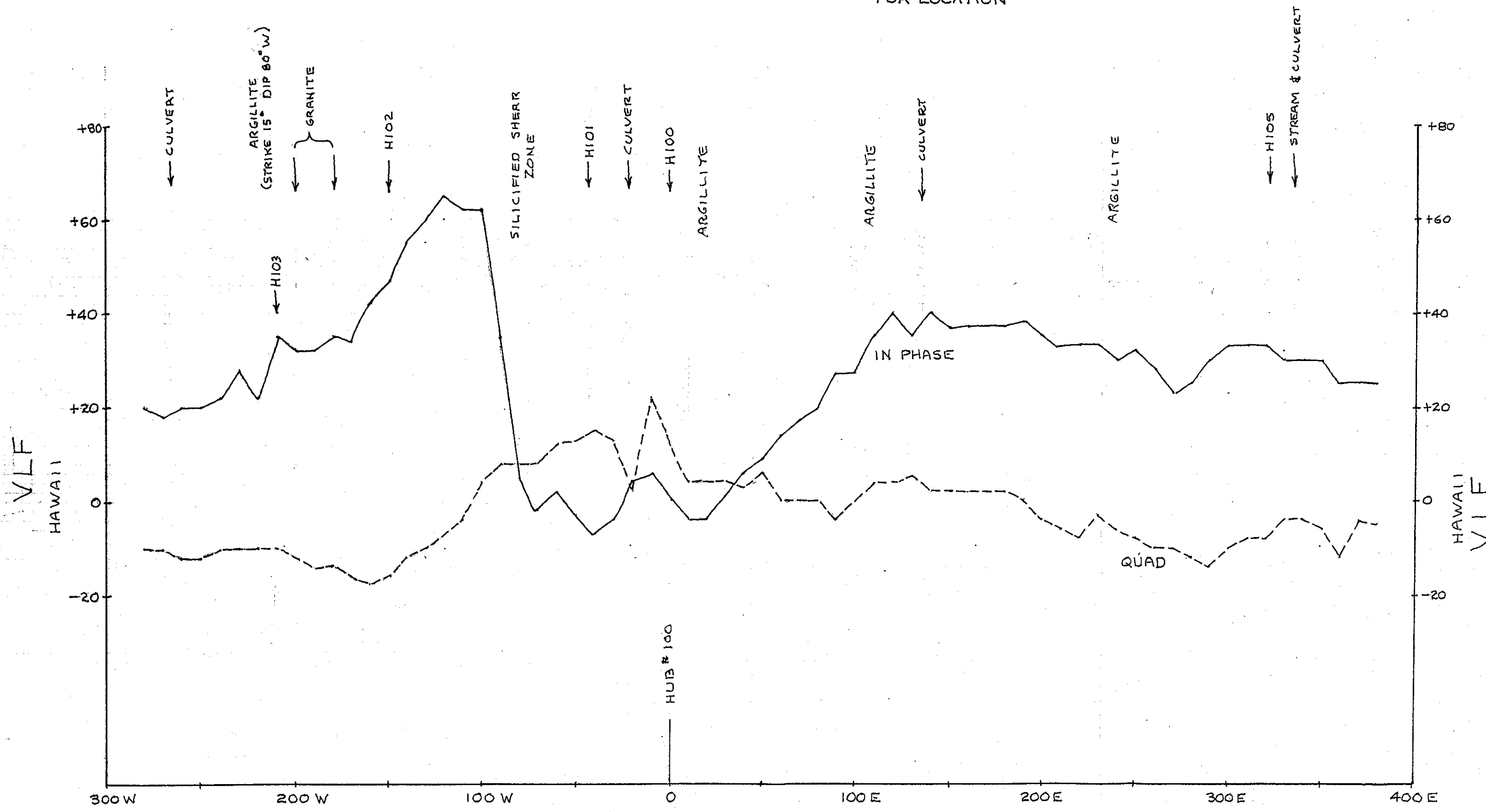
There is a significant VLF response at about distance 0M on Line K19 (see Fig. 11). Quite a bit of rusty fractured siliceous material was also noted in the adjacent road out. This could be another mineralized shear zone like the one that crosses Line K16 and the Editor Fraction.

There is a significant VLF response on Line K18 (See Fig.10)

at about 400W, but it does not show up on the east end of Line K19, so it does not seem to be a continuous north south conductor. The southerly corner of the road at about 400W may be just catching a northeasterly trending structure, which seemed to be indicated just southwest on VLF Lines done in 1997. Also about 300 metres to the northeast along what would be a typical vein strike we were picking up a near crossover (not plotted).

These seem to be a number of strong VLF responses in a number of places which are not lining up with the strike of the country rock. There seems to be some indication of perhaps 4 or 5 parallel northeasterly trending structures in the areas where VLF has been done. Most of the area is overburden covered and exposures are limited. More detailed work is required to better define these apparent structures and provide targets for diamond drilling and limited stripping.

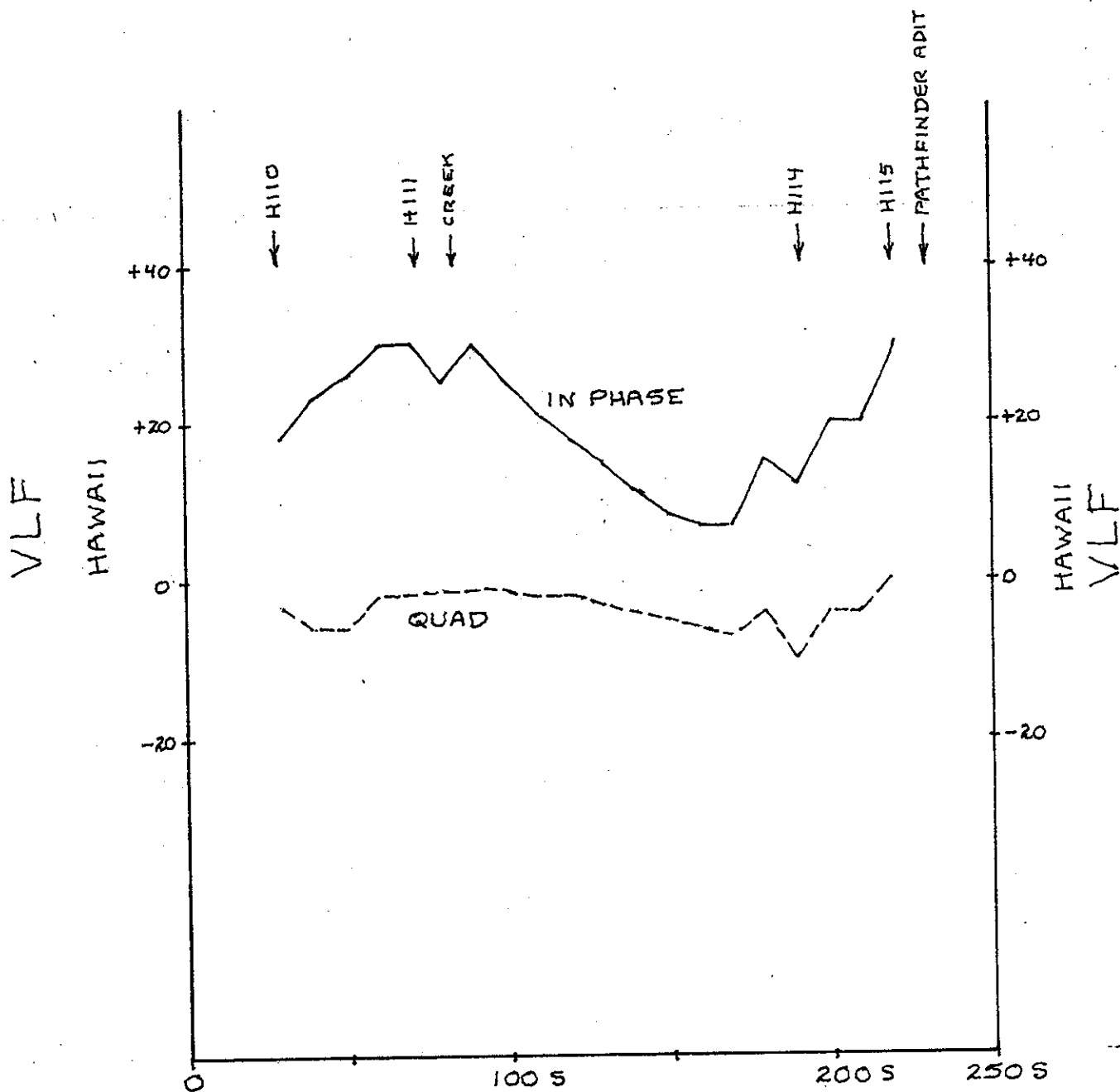
LINE K16 - SEE FIG. 6 FOR LOCATION



VLF-EM PROFILES  
SUMMIT - OLDTIMER PROPERTY

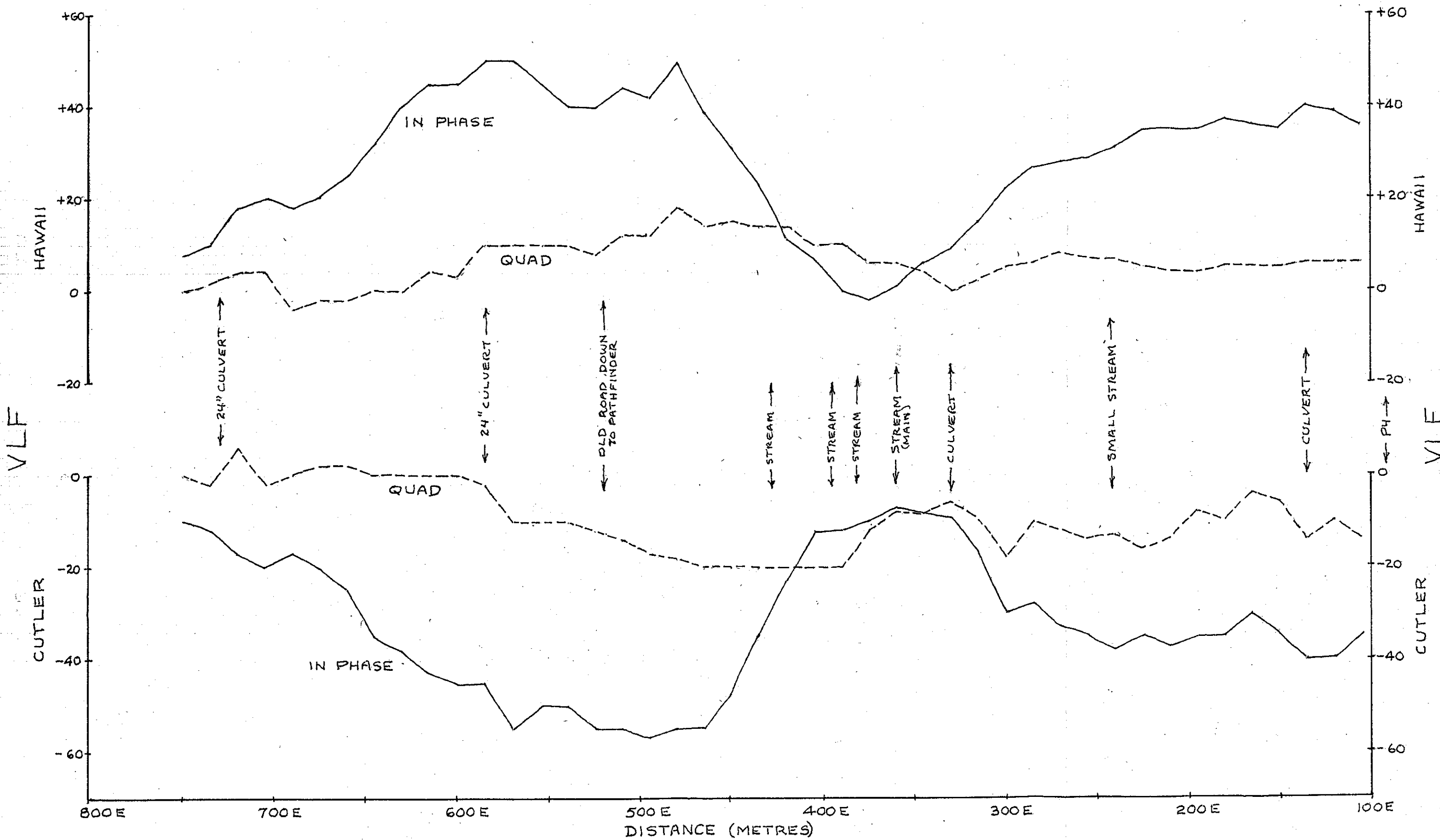
FIGURE 8

LINE K17 - SEE FIG. 6  
FOR LOCATION



DISTANCE (METRES)  
VLF-EM PROFILES  
SUMMIT - OLDTIMER PROPERTY

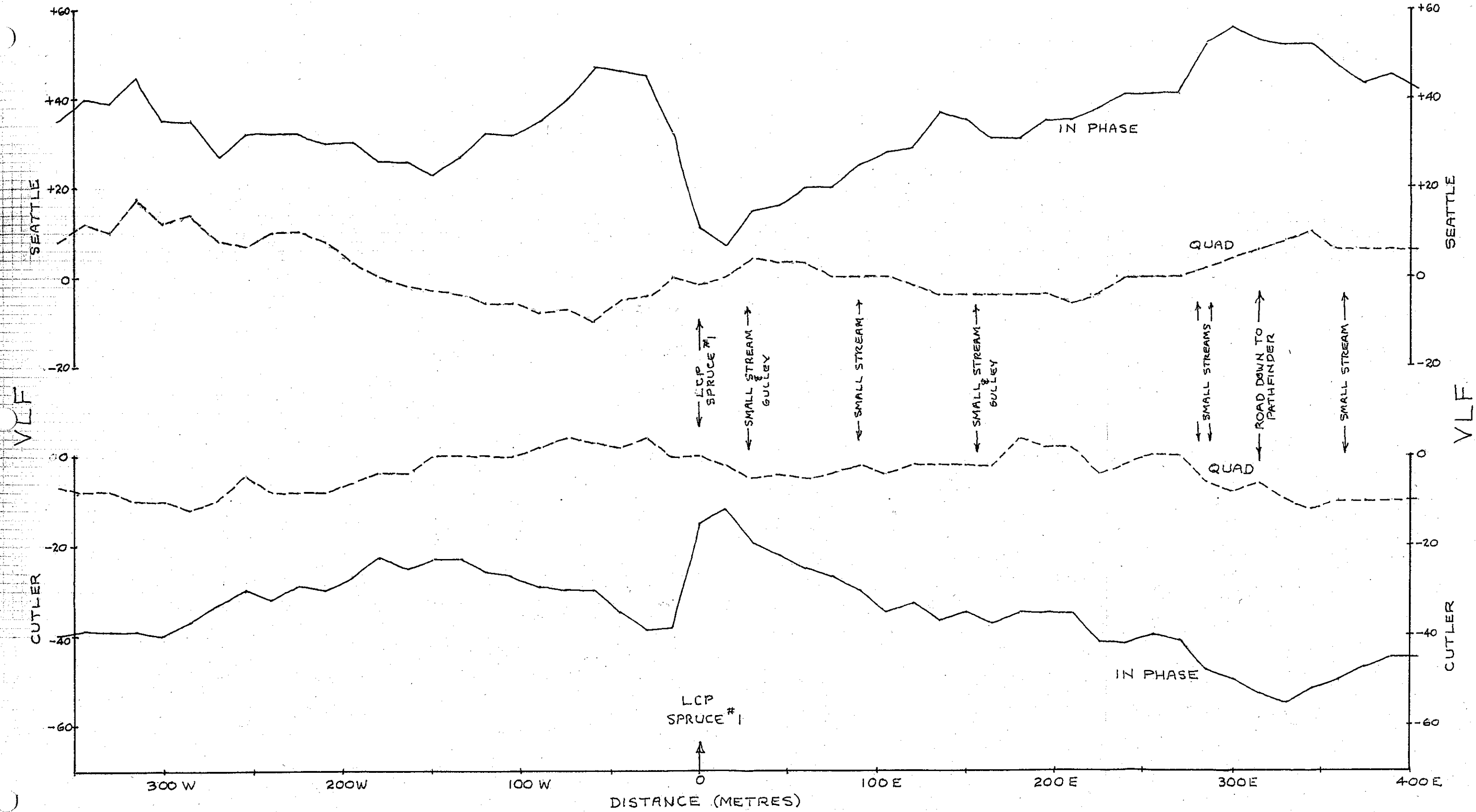
LINE K18 - SEE FIG. 6 FOR LOCATION



VLF-EM PROFILES  
SUMMIT - OLDTIMER PROPERTY

FIGURE 10

LINE K19 - SEE FIG. 6  
FOR LOCATION

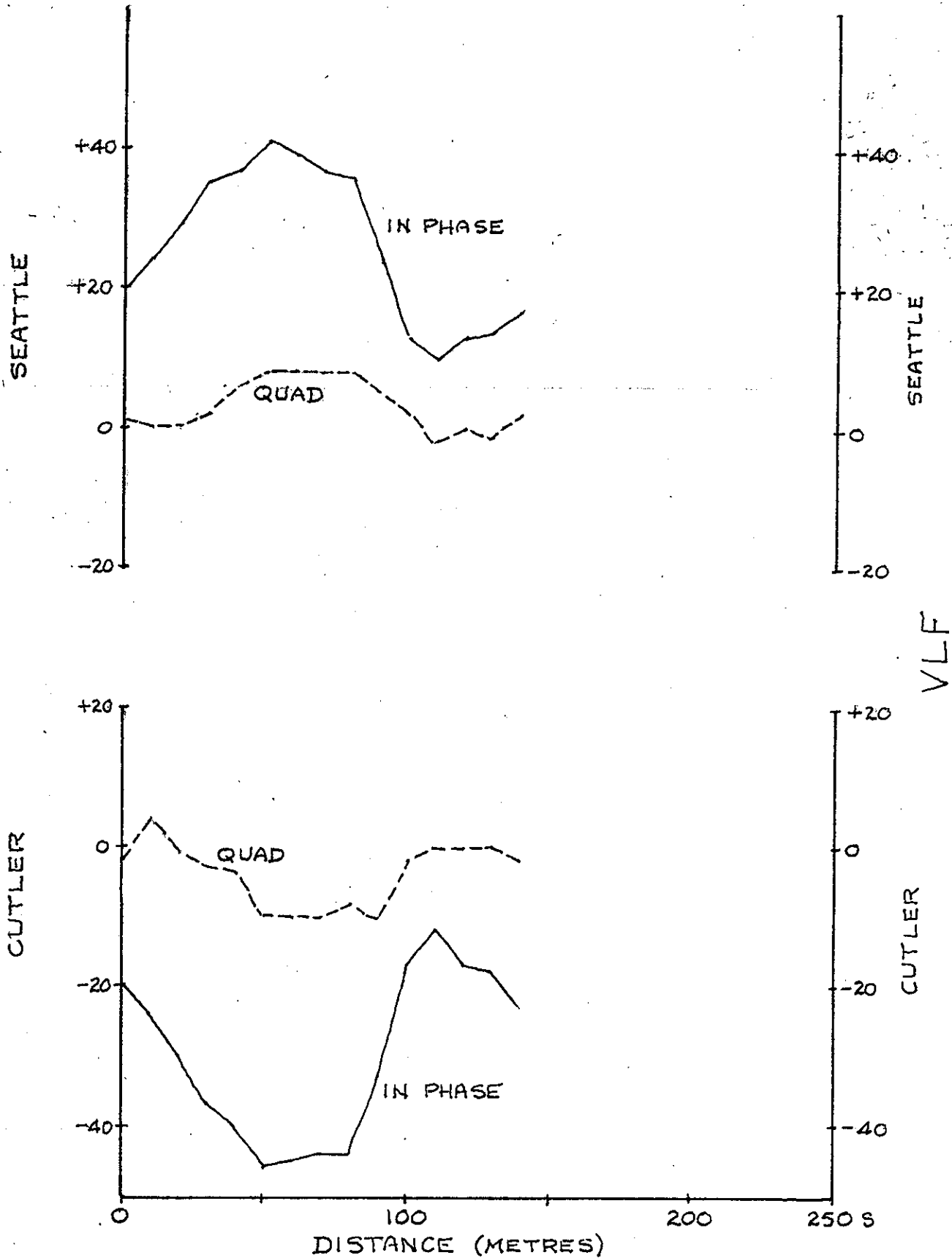


VLF-EM PROFILES  
SUMMIT - OLDTIMER PROPERTY

FIGURE 11

LINE K20 - SEE FIG. 6  
FOR LOCATION

VLF



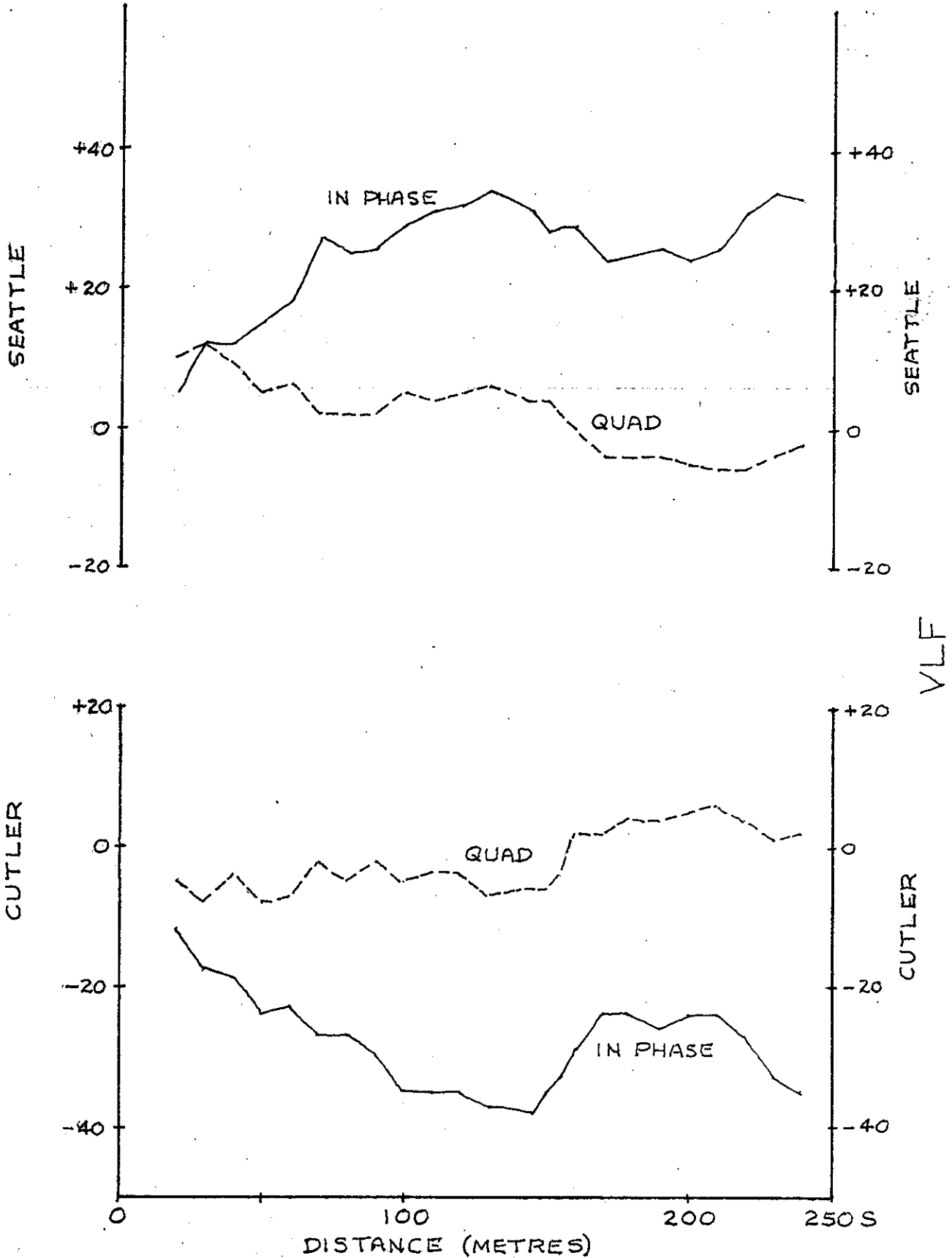
VLF-EM PROFILES

SUMMIT - OLDTIMER PROPERTY

FIGURE 12

LINE K21 - SEE FIG. 6  
FOR LOCATION

VLF



VLF

### VLF-EM PROFILES

SUMMIT - OLDTIMER PROPERTY

FIGURE 13

## REFERENCES

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AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This will certify that VLF-EM surveying, soil sampling, and compass and chain traversing were carried during the period June 16 to September 28, 1998 on the Summit/Oldtimer property near Ymir in the Nelson Mining Division to the value of the following:

Labour - 5 man days @ \$300/day	1500.00
8 man days @ \$200/day	1600.00
Mileage - 1825 km @ 0.35/km	638.75
Soil Sample Analysis (58 samples)	643.80
VLF-EM16 rental (4 days @ \$50/day)	200.00
Materials, flagging, etc.	50.00
Meals & Lodging	455.00
Telephone	40.00
Report preparation	1950.00
	-----
	\$7,077.55
	=====

January 20, 1999.

Stan A. Endersby, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, Stan A. Endersby, certify that;

- 1.) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Chemical Engineering (B.A.Sc. 1954). Also I have an M.Sc. 1965.
- 2.) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.
- 3.) This report is based on fieldwork carried out within the period June 16, 1998 to September 28, 1998 on the Summit-Oldtimer property at Ymir, B.C. The work was supervised by myself and I was assisted by K. Bonde, B. Endersby, A. Webb.
- 4.) I have an interest in the claims.

January 20, 1999  
White Rock, B.C.

Stan A. Endersby, P. Eng. (B.C.)

APPENDIX

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,  
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1  
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-8252

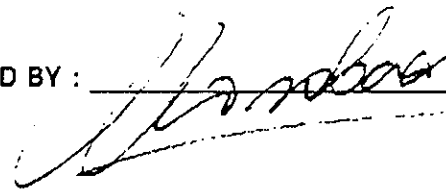
To: Nugget Mines Ltd.  
1124 Lee Street  
White Rock B.C. V4B 4P4  
Project: Sheep Creek  
Type of Analysis: Geochemical

Certificate: 98171  
Invoice: 50928  
Date Entered: 98-10-09  
File Name: NUG98171  
Page No.: 2

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn
S	R 6 + 280S	10	0.2	10	56	70
S	R 6 + 290S	20	0.2	12	40	92
S	R 6 + 300S	10	0.2	12	32	54
S	R 6 + 310S	10	0.2	14	54	86
S	R 6 + 330S	10	0.2	12	46	70
S	R 6 + 340S	10	0.2	18	42	82
S	R 6 + 360S	10	0.2	10	38	60
S	R 6 + 370S	10	0.2	152	56	88
S	R 6 + 380S	10	0.2	12	66	68
S	R 6 + 390S	20	0.2	16	68	82
S	R 6 + 400S	20	0.2	14	52	68
S	R 6 + 410S	15	0.2	14	40	66
S	R 6 + 420S	20	0.2	14	76	86
S	R 6 + 430S	10	0.2	13	40	68
S	R 6 + 440S	15	0.2	16	22	50
S	R 6 + 450S	10	0.2	18	24	66
S	R 6 + 460S	10	0.2	12	28	70
S	R 6 + 470S	10	0.2	13	30	70
S	R 6 + 480S	20	0.2	16	26	72
S	R 6 + 490S	20	0.2	18	24	64
S	R 6 + 500S	25	0.2	16	26	62
S	R 6 + 510S	10	0.2	15	14	64
S	R 6 + 520S	20	0.2	18	20	60
S	R 6 + 530S	10	0.2	18	26	64
S	R 6 + 540S	10	0.2	20	20	64
S	R 6 + 550S	10	0.2	14	22	62
S	R 6 + 560S	10	0.2	18	12	58
S	K20 + 10N	20	4.8	30	12	140
S	K20 + 00	50	0.6	22	28	114
S	K20 + 10S	20	0.4	26	12	70
S	K20 + 20S	10	0.2	30	26	96
S	K20 + 30S	10	0.6	22	12	76
S	K20 + 40S	20	0.8	24	18	80
S	K20 + 50S	20	0.6	24	16	130
S	K20 + 60S	10	0.4	22	12	210
S	K20 + 70S	10	0.6	20	10	256
S	K20 + 80S	30	0.2	30	22	88
S	K20 + 90S	10	0.2	28	15	112
S	K20 + 100S	40	0.2	18	6	64
S	K20 + 110S	40	0.4	20	26	138

SUMMIT-OLDTIMER  
PROPERTY. SEE FIG.7  
FOR LOCATION.

CERTIFIED BY :



APPENDIX

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,  
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1  
Ph:(604)299-8910 Fax:299-8252

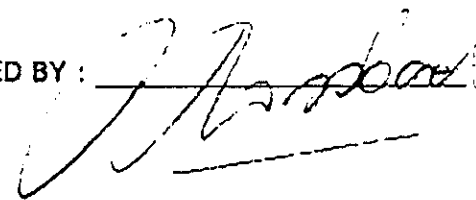
To : Nugget Mines Ltd.  
1124 Lee Street  
White Rock B.C. V4B 4P4  
Project: Sheep Creek  
Type of Analysis: Geochemical

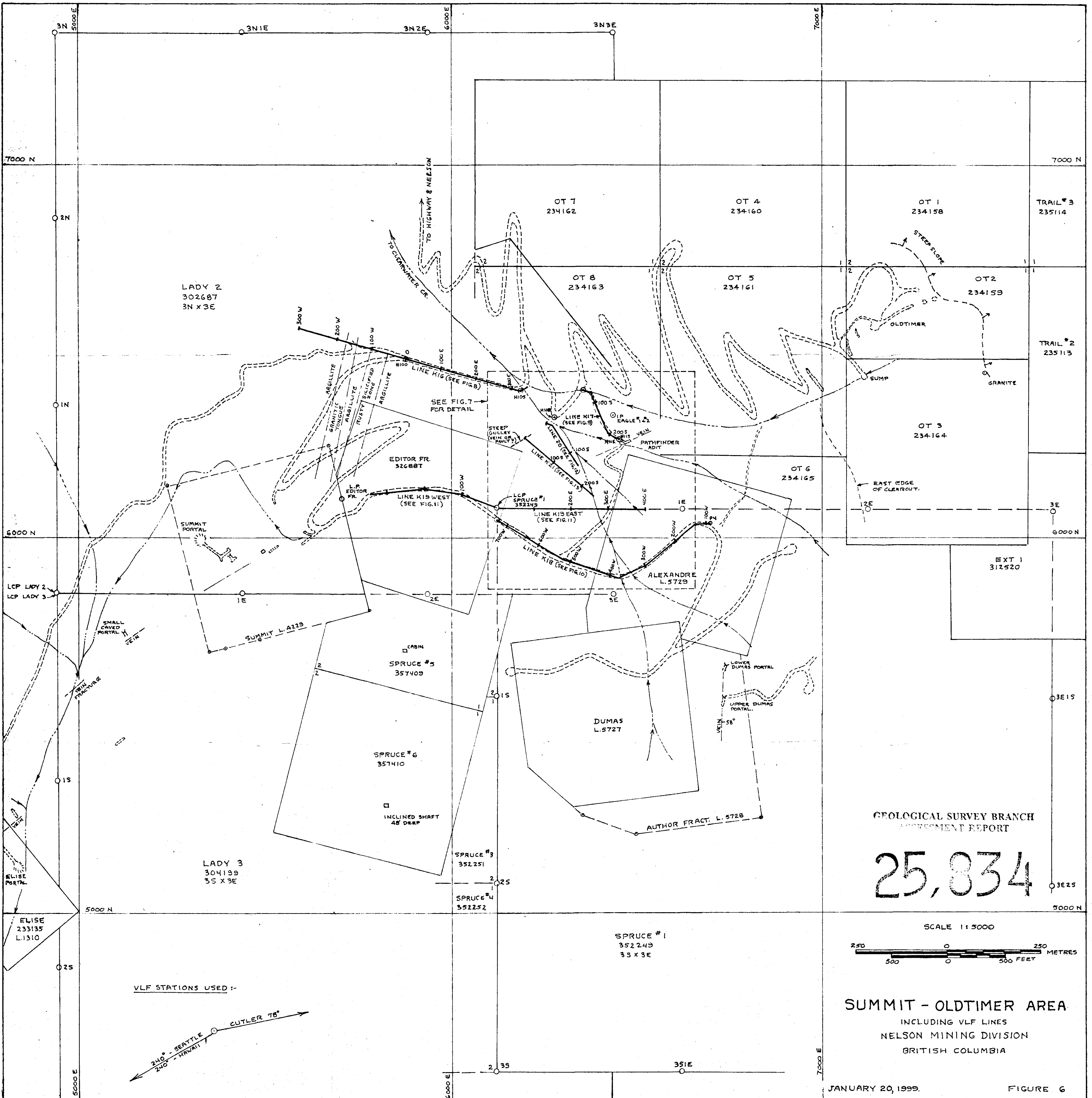
Certificate: 98171  
Invoice: 50928  
Date Entered: 98-10-09  
File Name: NUG98171  
Page No.: 3

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au	PPM Ag	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn
S	K20 + 120S	20	0.6	16	14	50
S	K20 + 130S	20	0.6	20	16	110
S	K20 + 140S	20	1.0	24	8	66
S	K21 + 20S	20	1.2	34	14	82
S	K21 + 30S	40	1.0	30	14	78
S	K21 + 40S	40	0.4	18	46	92
S	K21 + 45S	10	0.2	20	30	174
S	K21 + 50S	20	0.6	18	14	120
S	K21 + 55S	20	0.4	20	24	92
S	K21 + 60S	20	0.6	28	16	76
S	K21 + 65S	15	0.4	28	8	124
S	K21 + 70S	20	1.2	36	10	96
S	K21 + 75S	15	0.4	28	16	112
S	K21 + 80S	20	0.4	26	12	128
S	K21 + 85S	10	0.6	22	26	104
S	K21 + 90S	20	0.6	22	18	154
S	K21 + 95S	20	0.6	24	18	80
S	K21 + 100S	20	1.0	28	20	58
S	K21 + 105S	30	0.8	26	10	54
S	K21 + 110S	10	1.2	60	16	128
S	K21 + 115S	10	0.4	20	28	84
S	K21 + 120S	20	0.6	24	22	74
S	K21 + 125S	20	0.8	26	14	70
S	K21 + 130S	20	1.0	30	28	76
S	K21 + 135S	20	0.4	28	52	104
S	K21 + 145S	30	1.2	58	12	498
S	K21 + 150S	30	1.2	28	10	62
S	K21 + 155S	20	1.0	26	14	88
S	K21 + 160S	10	0.8	22	18	52
S	K21 + 165S	190	1.8	30	22	64
S	K21 + 170S	20	0.6	26	18	60
S	K21 + 175S	10	0.4	18	18	22
S	K21 + 180S	10	1.4	30	20	84
S	K21 + 185S	20	0.8	24	16	64
S	K21 + 190S	10	1.0	24	20	54
S	K21 + 200S	10	0.4	22	14	32
S	K21 + 210S	20	0.6	22	20	42
S	K21 + 220S	30	2.8	24	20	58
S	K21 + 230S	40	0.2	20	18	110
S	K21 + 240S	40	0.4	20	48	100

SUMMIT-OLDTIMER  
PROPERTY. SEE FIG.7  
FOR LOCATION.

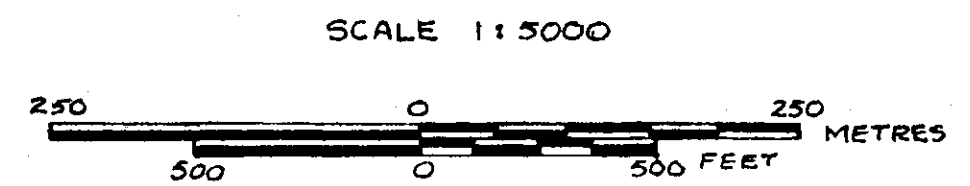
CERTIFIED BY :





GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

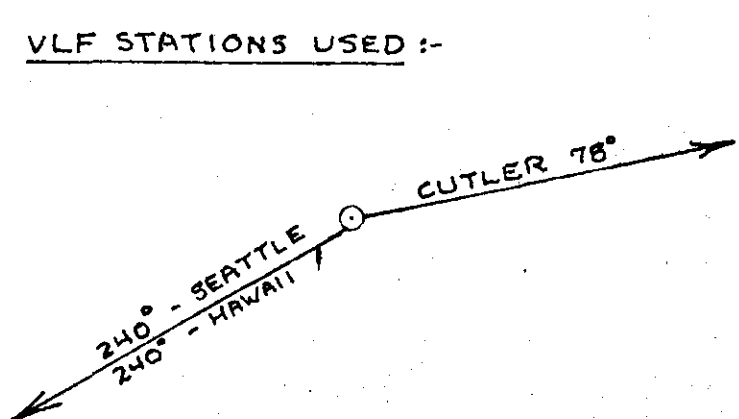
25,834

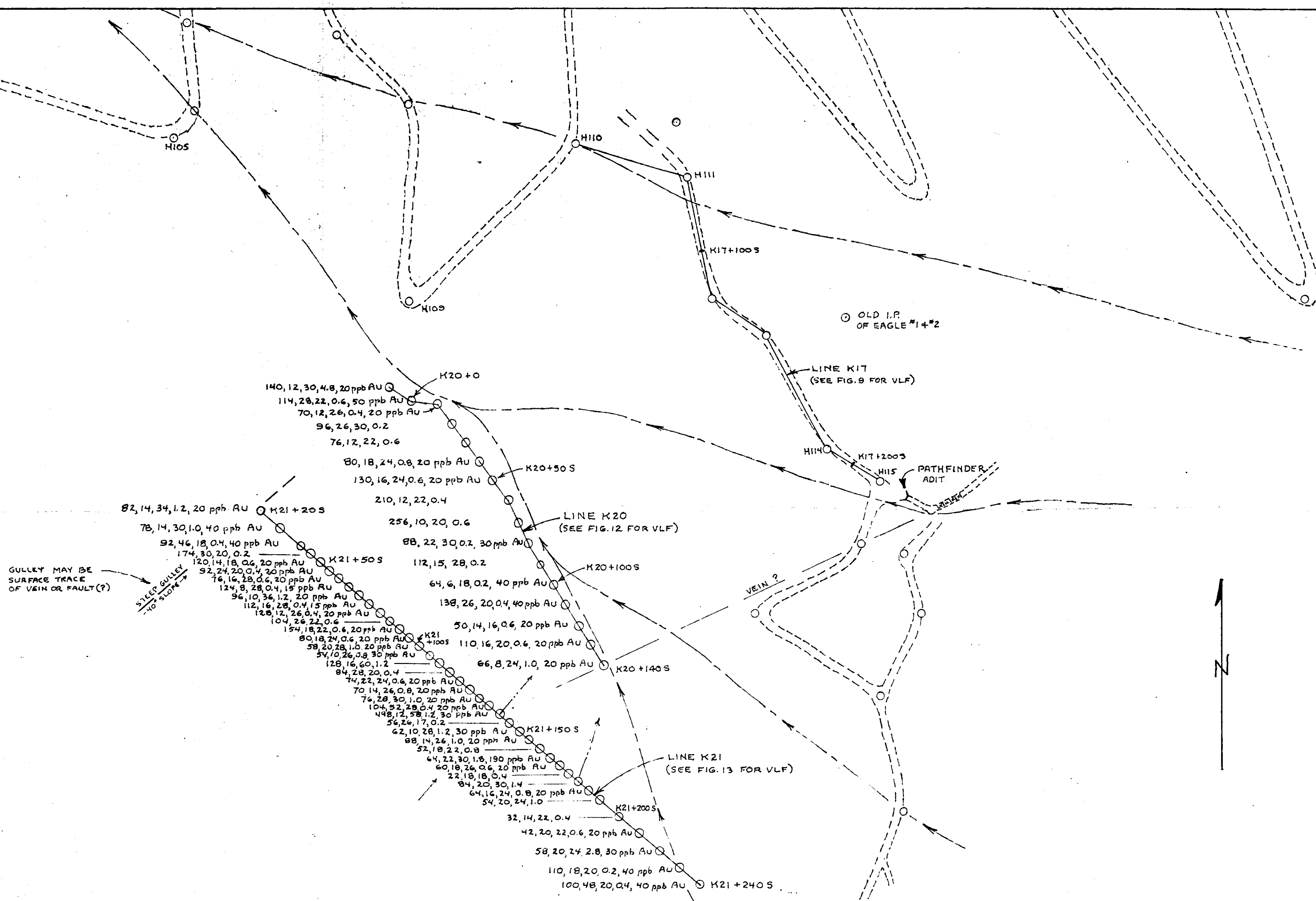


SUMMIT - OLDTIMER AREA  
INCLUDING VLF LINES  
NELSON MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

JANUARY 20, 1999.

FIGURE 6





GULLEY MAY BE SURFACE TRACE OF VEIN OR FAULT (?)

STEEL GULLEY  
40 5000

VEIN 2

PATHFINDER ADIT

OLD I.P. OF EAGLE #14#2



LCP SPRUCE #1  
TENURE NO. 352249

CULVERT

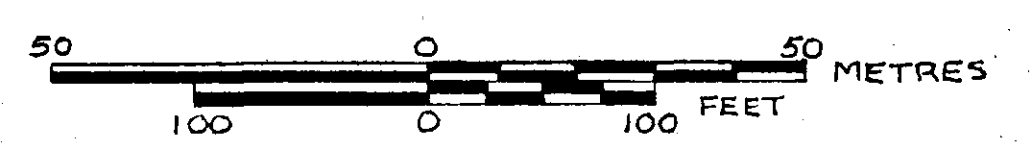
○ SOIL SAMPLE SITE - ppm Zn, ppm Pb, ppm Cu, ppm Ag  
- All AU = 10 ppm UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

- SEE FIG. 6 FOR LOCATION OF THIS MAP.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,834

SCALE 1:1000



SUMMIT-OLDTIMER  
PROPERTY

SOIL SAMPLING

JANUARY 20, 1999.

FIGURE 7