[ARIS11A] ***ARIS Summary Report***

Regional Geologist, Cranbrook **Date Approved:** 1999.04.28 **Off Confidential:** 1999.11.10

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 25843 **Mining Division(s):** Fort Steele

Property Name: Shadow

Location:

NAD 27	**Latitude:**	49 24 00	**Longitude:**	116 02 00	**UTM:**	11	5472154	570138
NAD 83	**Latitude:**	49 24 00	**Longitude:**	116 02 04	**UTM:**	11	5472372	570055
NTS:	082F08E							

Camp:

Claim(s): Shadow 1-6

Operator(s): Ryley, James K., Thompson, Michael J.
Author(s): Ryley, James K.

Report Year: 1999

No. of Pages: 39 Pages

Commodities Searched For: Gold, Lead, Zinc

General Work Categories: PROS

Work Done: Prospecting
PROS Prospecting (900.0 ha;)

Keywords: Aldridge Formation, Creston Formation, Helikian, Quartzites

Statement Nos.: 3127319

MINFILE Nos.:

Related Reports:

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE

ON THE

SHADOW 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 CLAIMS

MINING DIVISION: FORT STEELE
NTS: 82 F/8E
LATITUDE: 49 DEGREES, 24 MINUTES
LONGITUDE: 116 DEGREES, 02 MINUTES

CLAIM OWNER: MICHAEL J. THOMPSON
OPERATOR: JAMES K. RYLEY AND MICHAEL J. THOMPSON

REPORT AUTHOR: JAMES K. RYLEY, BA GEOL.

DATE OF SUBMITTAL: FEBRUARY 11, 1999

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FIGURES **BETWEEN PAGES**

APPENDICES

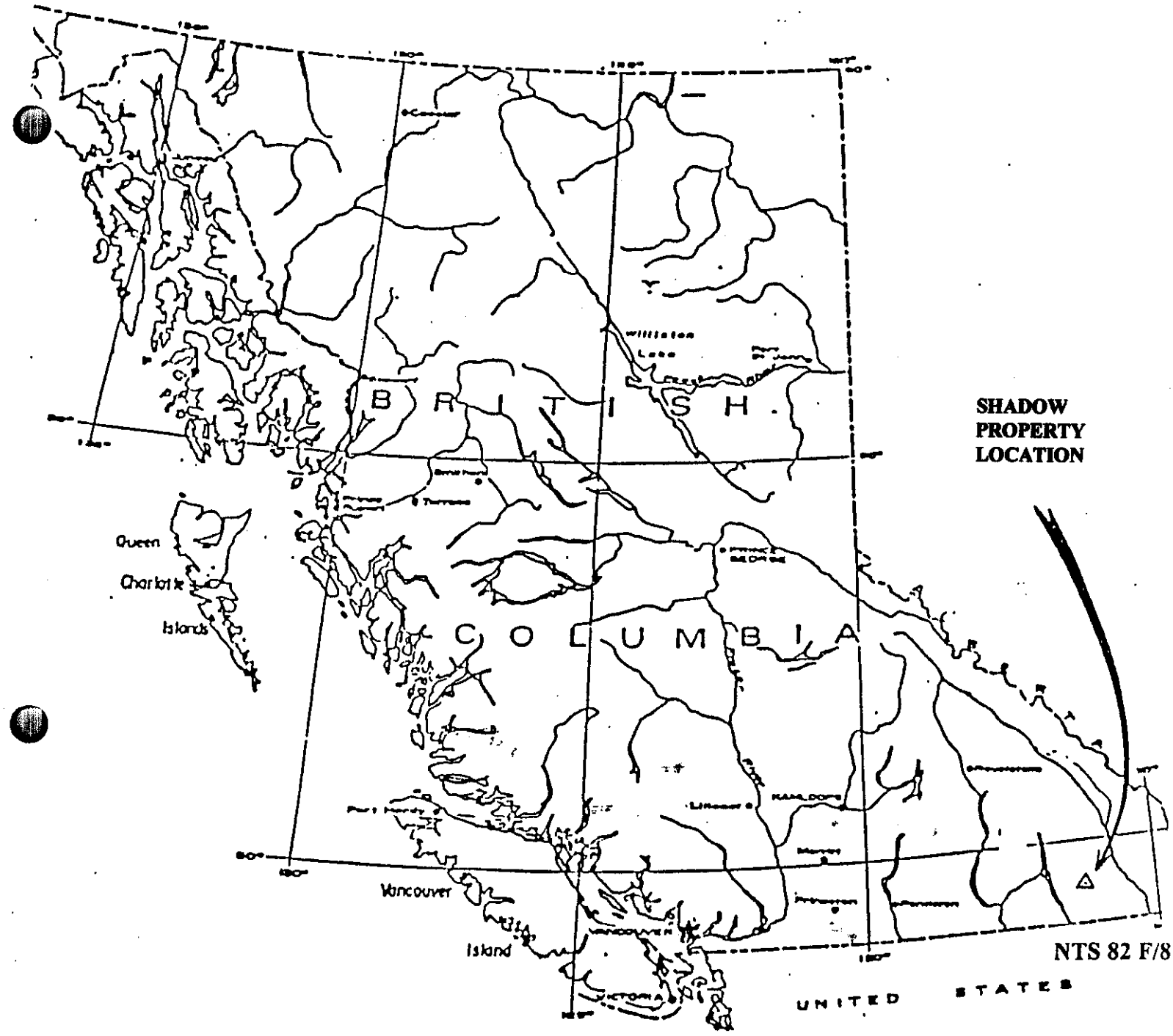
INTRODUCTION

The Shadow claims are located in southeastern British Columbia, Canada, approximately 25 kilometres southwest of the city of Cranbrook. This thirty-six unit claim block lies within the Moyie Range of the Purcell mountains at an elevation range of 1400 to 2100 metres. The lowermost vegetation consists of moderately dense growth of lodgpole pine, fir, aspen and birch while the higher elevations contain economic stands of mature spruce, balsam and lesser larch. Deciduous growth is sparse, marked by occasional thickets of alder and willow which typically occur along the creeks and steeper hillsides. Topographical relief is moderate to locally strong, the latter developed within portions of the western half of the property.

Access to the claims is south from Cranbrook along highway 3/95 for fourteen kilometres to the Lumberton secondary road junction. The Lumberton road is travelled nine kilometres to the Moyie road junction. On the Moyie road travel is southwest approximately thirteen kilometres to the North Moyie junction. The North Moyie creek is crossed approximately one and a half kilometres north of this junction. From the creek, a seasonal logging road rises in elevation over 4.8 kilometres to the south boundary of the Shadow 2 claim block. Access is restricted to the months of May through to October owing to persistent snowfall during the winter months.

The Shadow claims consist of the Shadow 1 and 2 (two four post claim blocks) and the Shadow 3,4,5, and 6 (four two post claims). The total land consideration is thirty-six units, thirty-two contained within the Shadow 1 and 2 claims, tenure numbers 360552, and 360553, respectively. Tenure numbers 360766-360769 inclusive denote the Shadow 3-6 claims. The claims are owned 100 % by Michael J. Thompson. Operating costs are shared jointly between Michael J. Thompson and the author.

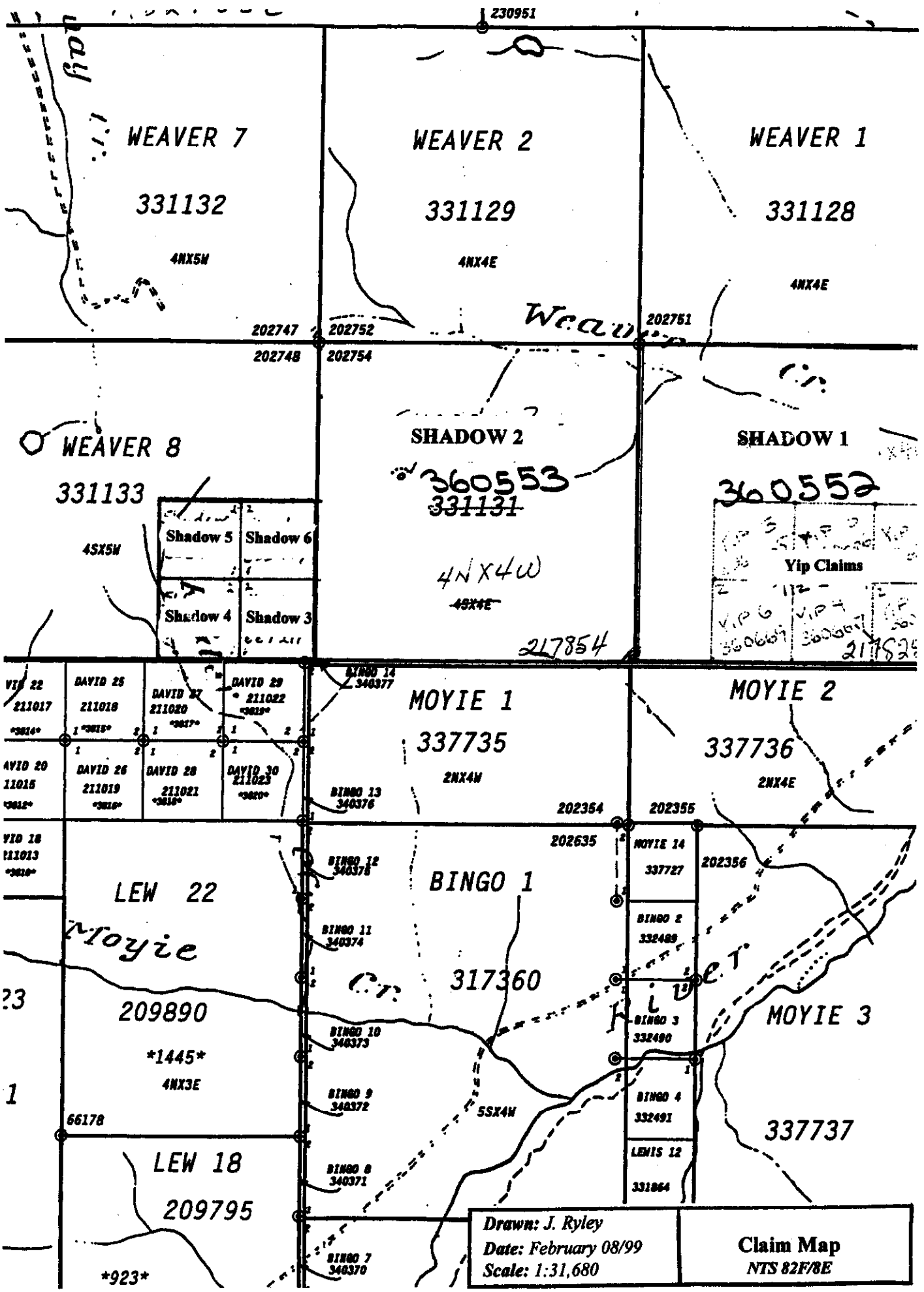
The Shadow 1 and 2 claims respectively replace the Weaver 3 and 4 claims. The Shadow 3,4,5, and 6 occupy the southeastern corner of the Weaver 8 claim block. The Weaver claims were staked by James Kennelly in the spring of 1981 after excavation for logging roads exposed extensive quartz veins and zones of alteration. Subsequent work by various contractors (Klewchuk/Banting; 1984/89, Morris; 1987, Banting/Ryley; 1990, Banting; 1991, Termuende; 1995) identified a structurally controlled gold-bearing system hosted within extensive quartz veins and related shear zones.



INDEX MAP

SCALE

Km. 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 Km.


230951
WEAVER 7
331132
4NX5W
WEAVER 2
331129
4NX4E
WEAVER 1
331128
4NX4E
202747
202748
202752
202754
202751
WEAVER 8
331133
4SX5W
Shadow 5
Shadow 6
Shadow 4
Shadow 3
SHADOW 2
360553
331131
4NX4W
4SX4E
217854
SHADOW 1
360552
Yip Claims
MOYIE 1
337735
2NX4W
MOYIE 2
337736
2NX4E
202354
202355
202635
202356
LEW 22
Moyie
209890
1445
4NX3E
66178
LEW 18
209795
923
BINGO 1
317360
5SX4W
MOYIE 3
337737
Drawn: J. Ryley
Date: February 08/99
Scale: 1:31,680
Claim Map
NTS 82F/8E

In addition, veins of massive galena (up to .60 metres in width) were discovered in two locales. This work utilized VLF-EM and magnetometer geophysical surveys, prospecting and geological mapping, trenching, and heavy mineral, soil and rock geochemistry.
The property hosts four areas of focus, the Hill Vein, the MC2 shear zone, the Galena vein and the Discovery vein. Reconnaissance mapping and sampling has identified additional prospective areas.

The Shadow claims were staked for both gold and base metal potential. Immediately southwest of the Shadow the David property hosts approximately 96,000 tonnes grading 13.08 grams/tonne defined within a northeast trending shear zone. Anomalous to economic grade gold mineralization occurs at the interface of Middle Proterozoic gabbroic sills and Middle Aldridge siltstones and quartzites. The Shadow hosts a disproportionately large number of gabbroic sills which contain a number of thick, extensive auriferous quartz veins identified by previous work.
The base metal interest is supported by proximity to tourmaline and albite alteration and sedimentary fragmentals. These occurences lie to the southwest on the Moyie 1, Bingo 1, and Lew 22 claims. In addition, the presence of a series of massive galena veins on the Weaver claims enhanced the modeling concept for Sullivan style stratiform lead-zinc mineralization within the Aldridge formation.
Owing to previous extensive work committed to gold exploration and the shift in focus to a base metal interest, the 1998 program was reconnaissance in nature. The purpose was to define the structural trend, determine stratigraphic position through the collection of markers, and prospect for indicators of sedimentary exhalative and hydrothermal activity. Regional mapping by the British Columbia Geological Survey (Brown, 1997) served as a preliminary information base.
The 1998 program was successful in delineating stratigraphy peripheral to previous work, establishing stratigraphic position through the collection of markers, and detailing the structural framework within the claim block.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

This area of southeastern British Columbia regionally constitutes a structural assemblage on the western edge of the Rocky Mountain trench known as the Purcell anticlinorium. Predominantly fine-grained clastic rocks of the Precambrian Purcell Supergroup comprise the core of this tectono-stratigraphic division of the Cordilleran orogen.

The basal Middle Proterozoic members consist of the lower, middle, and upper Aldridge and Creston formations which are a thick succession of argillites, siltstones, sandstones, and quartzites. These are overlain by interbedded argillaceous and carbonate strata of the Kitchener-Siyeh formation. Relatively absent throughout much of the Purcell mountains but occuring on the south eastern edge are the overlying Purcell lavas. The remainder of the Purcell Supergroup is comprised of strata similar to that of the Kitchener-Siyeh formation with the carbonate units commonly containing stromatolitic dolomites. The upper Middle Proterozoic is marked by the Moyie Intrusions, a series of metadiorite to metagabbro sills and lesser dykes which spatially intrude the Aldridge, Creston, and Kitchener formations.
The Shadow group of claims lie within the Purcell anticlinorium which is situated between the Rocky Mountain Foreland and Thrust belt to the east and the Kootenay Arc to the west. The area has a north-northeast structural grain characterized by moderate to steep west dipping normal and reverse faults. Transverse easterly faults are few, spatially expressed as southeast drainages (Weaver creek). A number of northeast normal faults occur on the property, one of which juxtaposes Middle Aldridge with Lower Creston.

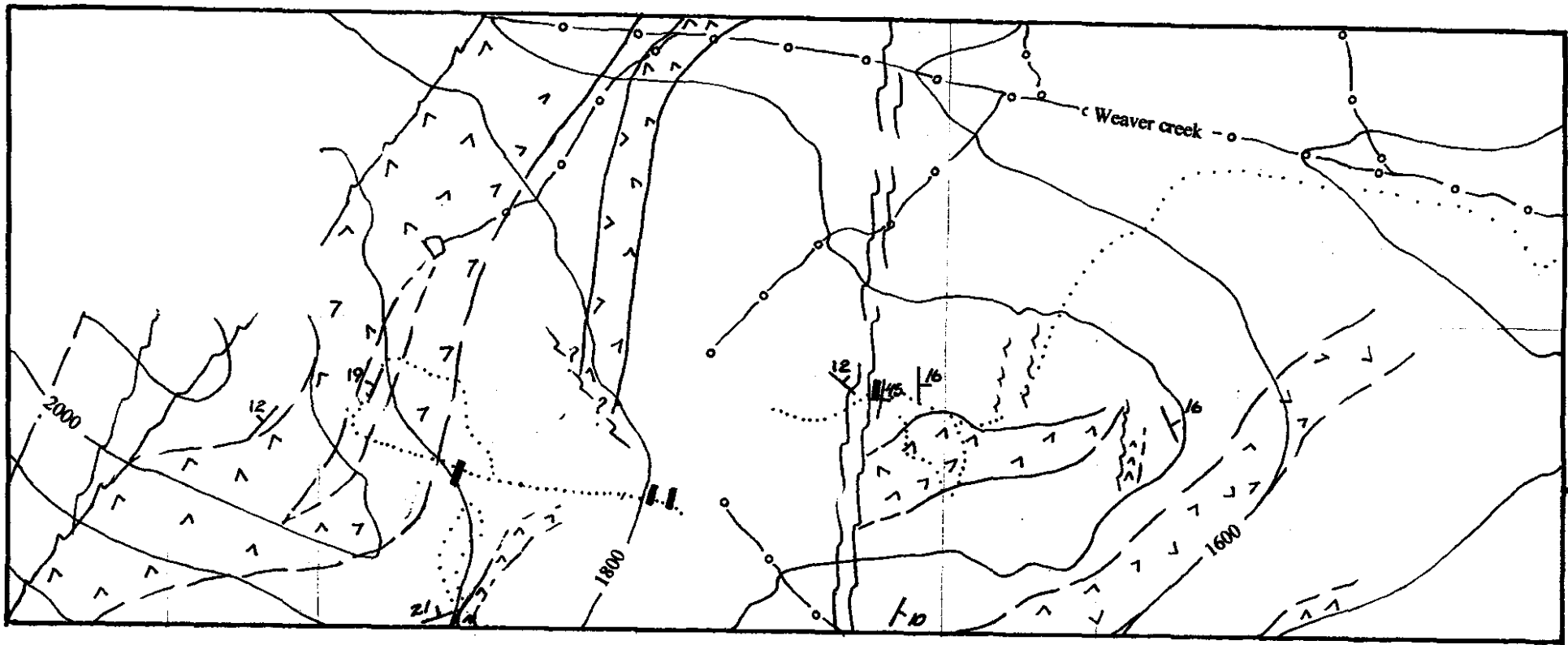
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

[redacted]

The Shadow is underlain by Precambrian Middle Proterozoic sedimentary strata that in general strikes northerly with moderate easterly and westerly dips. This fine-grained clastic assemblage occurs from east to west predominantly as the middle Aldridge formation, with a thin wedge of the lower Creston formation on the extreme western edge. Mapping revealed a shift in lithologies as initially documented by the British Columbia Geological Survey. The thickest gabbroic sill displayed bifurcation enveloping middle Aldridge metasediments and discontinuity occurred with an adjacent sill. Elsewhere the gabbro thickened and increased in strike length. Marker identification helped to establish stratigraphic position.

[redacted]

Middle Aldridge
This member occupies the vast majority of the claim block. The Middle Aldridge is an extensive section of medium grey, medium bedded siltstones with occasional thin interbeds of dark grey to black argillite and typically moderatey thick bedded impure quartzites. The succession of metasediments are marked in general as turbidite deposits.



LEGEND

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed).....

Bedding, tops known.....

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed).....

SYMBOLS

Purcell Supergroup
MiddleProterozoic

Pc1 Lower Creston
Pa1 Middle Aldridge
Moyie Intrusives
Marker locations
.... Traverse route
Creek
Claim boundary

***Drawn:** J. Ryley* ***Date:** February 08/99* ***Scale:** 1:20,000*	**The Shadow Claims** **Property Geology and Traverse Map** **NTS 82F/8E**

These are defined by a complete or incomplete fining upward Bouma facies sequence. The base is typically a medium to coarse grain, moderately thick bedded, quartz wacke which fines upward to quartzitic and argillaceous wackes with low-angle cross stratification sets and disruptive textures. These sequences often terminate owing to periods of quiescence or renewed turbidite activity. The former can culminate in the deposition of carbonaceous, monolithologic planar laminae which extend over considerable distances. These are known locally as marker beds and are used for stratigraphic control. The Shadow group of claims contain three and possibly five marker horizons, one of which has been identified.This marker identification infers that the thickness of the Middle Aldridge (to the Lower Aldridge contact) is a minimum of 1000 metres and upwards to 1600 metres. The stratigraphy is variably thickened by numerous gabbroic sills which have created epigenetic textures owing to synsedimentary intrusion. These are characterized by disharmonic clastic dykes, undulatory strata, and load structures proximal and immediate to the contacts.

Lower Creston

This lower most division contains primary structures that are representative of a shallow water facies. Regionally they include small scale cross bedding sets and asymmetrical ripple marks. Epigenetic clastic dikes were not uncommon as well. In addition to depositional features, the lower Creston differs from the Middle Aldridge formation in colour as well. This contrast is seen in light to medium grey to green, thin to medium (20 cm) thick beds of siltstone and fine-grained sandstone. Common to both but far less in abundance in the lower Creston, are thin laminae with disseminations of pyrrhotite. This significant decrease in iron sulfide renders a consistency to the Creston formation.

Moyie Intrusions

The Shadow property hosts a number of these Middle Proterozoic gabbroic intrusives. They occupy approximately twenty-five percent of the claim block in the form of concordant and discordant sills. The westernmost sill has an estimated thickness of 165 metres and appears to lie concordant to stratigraphy. Sills to the east lessen in thickness, averaging 30-50 metres and progressively discordant eastward. On a regional scale, they flank the trend of the Aldridge basin axis with local offset generated by mid-Proterozoic growth faults. This characteristic is retained within the Shadow group, as discussed under *Structure*.

Lower Creston/Middle Aldridge

A district wide fault, the *Old Baldy*, passes through the lower Creston formation on the western most edge of the Shadow 2,4, and 5 claims.

The trend is oblique to bedding at approximately forty degrees east of north. It is a high angle fault at between 65 to 75 degrees west. The juxtaposition of stratigraphy was generated through to middle Creston time, inferred from the continuity of transitional middle Creston stratigraphy on either side of the fault three kilometres to the north. Sub-vertical slickensides on quartz veining indicate post-hydrothermal tectonism or movement penecontemporaneous with fluid migration. This is accompanied by localized undulatory strata, recumbent folding and cleavage normal to bedding coincident with fault trend and rake at that locale.

Middle Aldridge

The Shadow claims west of Shadow 1 represent the northern limit of a broad, open anticline. Opposing attitudes form the north trending axis south of the Shadow 2 claim. The flexure is broadened northward with the asymmetrical western limb truncated by the Old Baldy fault. The eastern limb is dissected by two right-lateral parallel trending faults with indeterminate vertical displacement. Identification of markers collected west of the faults will provide a sense of displacement. The lateral movement is defined by the offset of the westernmost sill to the north of the claim group.

Bedding attitudes beyond twenty degrees occur locally immediately east of these faults and assume gentle dips eastward. The stratigraphy assumes a northeast strike north of the Shadow 1, influenced by transverse faulting (Weaver creek) or transitional response to regional tectonism. Extensive overburden overlying the Weaver creek drainage prevents field based structural interpretation.

Observed mineralization consists mainly of the oxides magnetite, hematite, and limonite with lesser sulphides pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and rare malachite. The oxides and the chalcopyrite/malachite are related to vein development, occurring within dilatant zones and shear zones. This was observed in past workings, solitary quartz veins and those associated with gabbro sills. Pyrite is often coarse as euhedral crystals or ferrous gouge owing to post-emplacement shearing. Pyrrhotite is a common syngenetic sulphide variably concentrated in argillaceous beds, lesser within the shear zones.

Alteration consists of low grade chlorite and mica associated with schistosity proximal to faulting. This is often accompanied by localized phyllite development. More pervasive owing to sill density is the biotite-sericite and lesser chlorite alteration at the gabbro/sediment contacts. This is variably accompanied by acicular tourmaline needle development, a product of the transport and assimilation of alumina derived from the feldspathic mafic mineralogy.

Dissolution vugs of iron oxide and black dendritic manganese staining are common within the quartz veins associated with the gabbro intrusives and shear zones, observations well documented within Appendix IV, Prospector Notes and Traverse Maps.

DISCUSSION

The Shadow group of claims represent opportunities for both gold and base metal exploitation.

Previous work has identified a number of gold-bearing veins and low grade shear zones which require further physical work to define. Proximity to surface offers consideration to selective mining should an economic grade resource be outlined. Work to date requires review for development of an exploration program, in particular the Hill Vein area. This area of trenching is dissected by a prominent north trending high angle fault which may have played a role in felsic fluid migration. Elsewhere, and in proximity, there are a number of topographical depressions that occupy a similar trend. These should be evaluated by geochemical sampling and trenching should results warrant.

The presence of north trending faults, which appear to be Middle Proterozoic transverse faults, within an area high in gabbro sill density offers a structural setting favourable for sedimentary exhalative activity. Continued exploration should be designed to prospect for alteration types such as those found on the Lew, Moyie, and Bingo claims. Owing to the considerable depth of the Lower/Middle Aldridge contact a geochemical soil sampling utilizing the enzyme leach method is proposed.

Identification of markers collected to date will enhance a structural understanding of the claim group.

APPENDIX I

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Property Visits	***Individual***	***Rate/Day***	***Truck Use***	***Amount***
May 10,16	M. Thompson	$ 175.00	$75.00	$ 500.00
June 07		$ 175.00	$75.00	$ 250.00
August 30		$ 175.00	$75.00	$ 250.00
September 19, 26		$ 175.00	$75.00	$ 425.00
October 04, 10, 11		$ 175.00	$75.00	$ 750.00
May 10	Henny Hansen	$ 150.00		$ 150.00
Sept 19	J. Ryley	$ 275.00	$75.00	$ 350.00
Oct 23		$ 275.00	$75.00	$ 350.00
Nov 06		$ 275.00	$75.00	$ 350.00
			Sub-total	**$ 3375.00**

Report Preparation

M. Thompson
report writing, June 09, Oct 07; 2 x .5 days @ $ 180.00/day $ 180.00

J. Ryley
report writing, technical compilation, drafting,
February 05, 08, 09; 3 days @ 275.00/day $ 825.00

Sub-total **$ 1005.00**

Total **$ 4380.00**

Assessment credit being applied is $ 3600.00

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, James Kendall Ryley, resident of British Columbia, Canada, and currently residing at, 1504-12th Avenue South, Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify that:

1. I obtained a Bachelor of Arts, Professional Emphasis, in Geology from the University of Montana in 1989.

2. I obtained an Associate Degree in Petroleum Geology from the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in 1981.

3. I have practiced my profession as a geological technologist and geologist in the areas of petroleum, industrial, base and precious metal exploration for over a period of twelve years.

4. I personally performed the geological mapping and collection of markers on the Shadow group of claims. Michael J. Thompson prospected and collected personal samples as well.

5. I have authored a number of professional reports under the employ of junior and major mining companies in contract and salaried positions.

6. My interest in the Shadow group of claims is limited to a a cost sharing agreement between Michael J. Thompson and myself.

James K. Ryley, BA Geol.

Dated February 10, 1999

APPENDIX III

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

Banting, R.T.: Geophysical Report on the Weaver Property, NTS 82 F/8E, 1992.

Bapty, Michael J.: Geological and Geophysical Report on the David Property for Dragoon Resources Ltd. and South Kootenay Goldfields Ltd. by Bapty Research Ltd., NTS 82 F8/E, 1991.

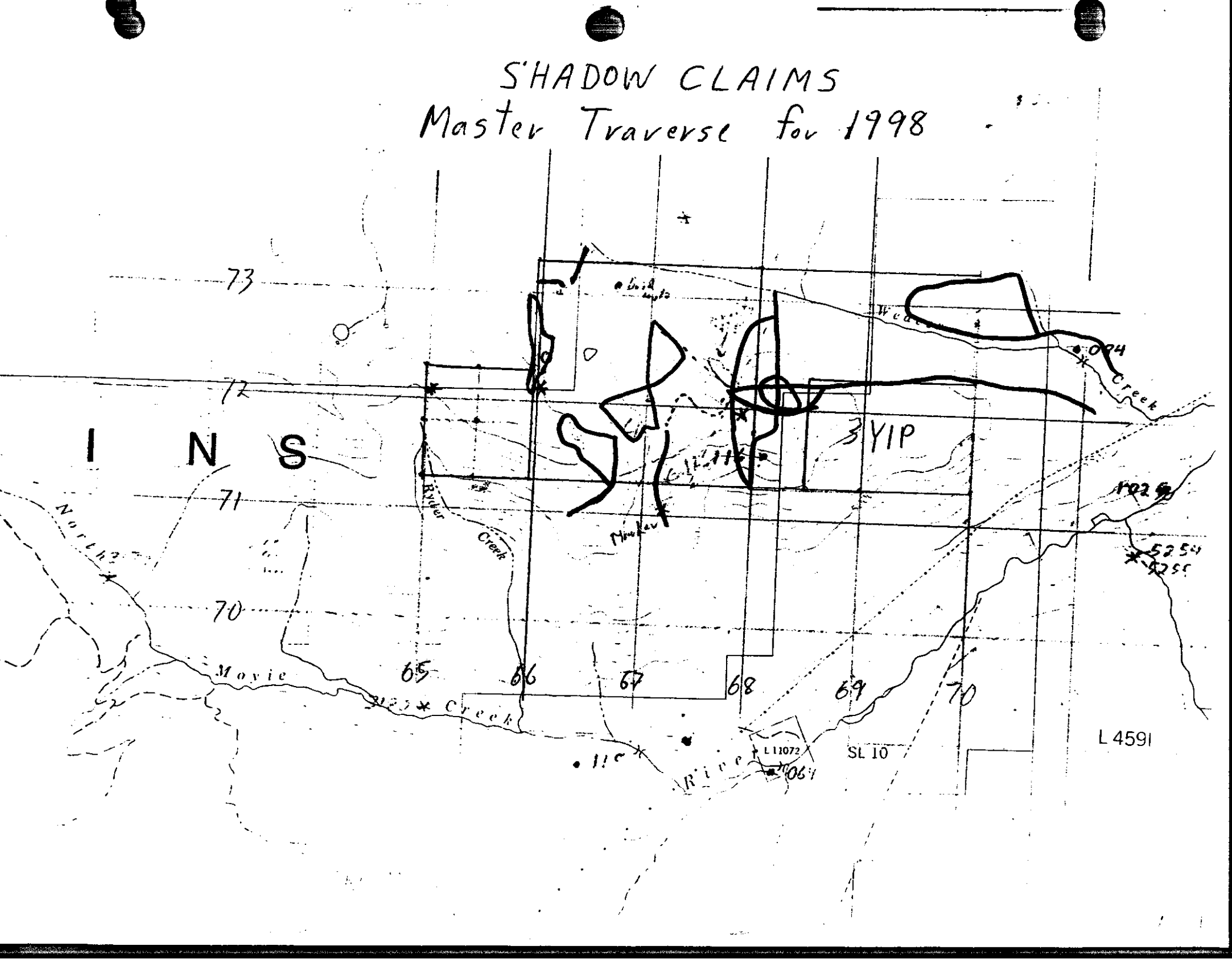
Brown, et al: Geological Compilation of Grassy Mountain (East Half) and Moyie Lake (West Half) Map Areas, Southeastern British Columbia, NTS 82F8/E, 82G5/W, Geoscience Map 1998-3.

Hoy, Trygve: The Purcell Supergroup in Southeastern British Columbia: Sedimentation, Tectonics and Stratiform Lead-Zinc Deposits., pp 128-147, from; Precambrian Sulphide Deposits, H.S. Robinson Memorial Volume, Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper, 1982.

Reesor, J.E.: Grassy Mountain Map Area, Kootenay Land District, Scale 1:50,000, Open File # 820, Geological Survey of Canada, 1981.

APPENDIX IV

PROSPECTOR NOTES AND TRAVERSE MAPS


SHADOW CLAIMS
Master Traverse for 1998
INS
73
72
71
70
65
66
67
68
69
70
3YIP
Creek
Movie
Creek
River
L 11072
SL 10
L 4591

SHADOW CLAIMS

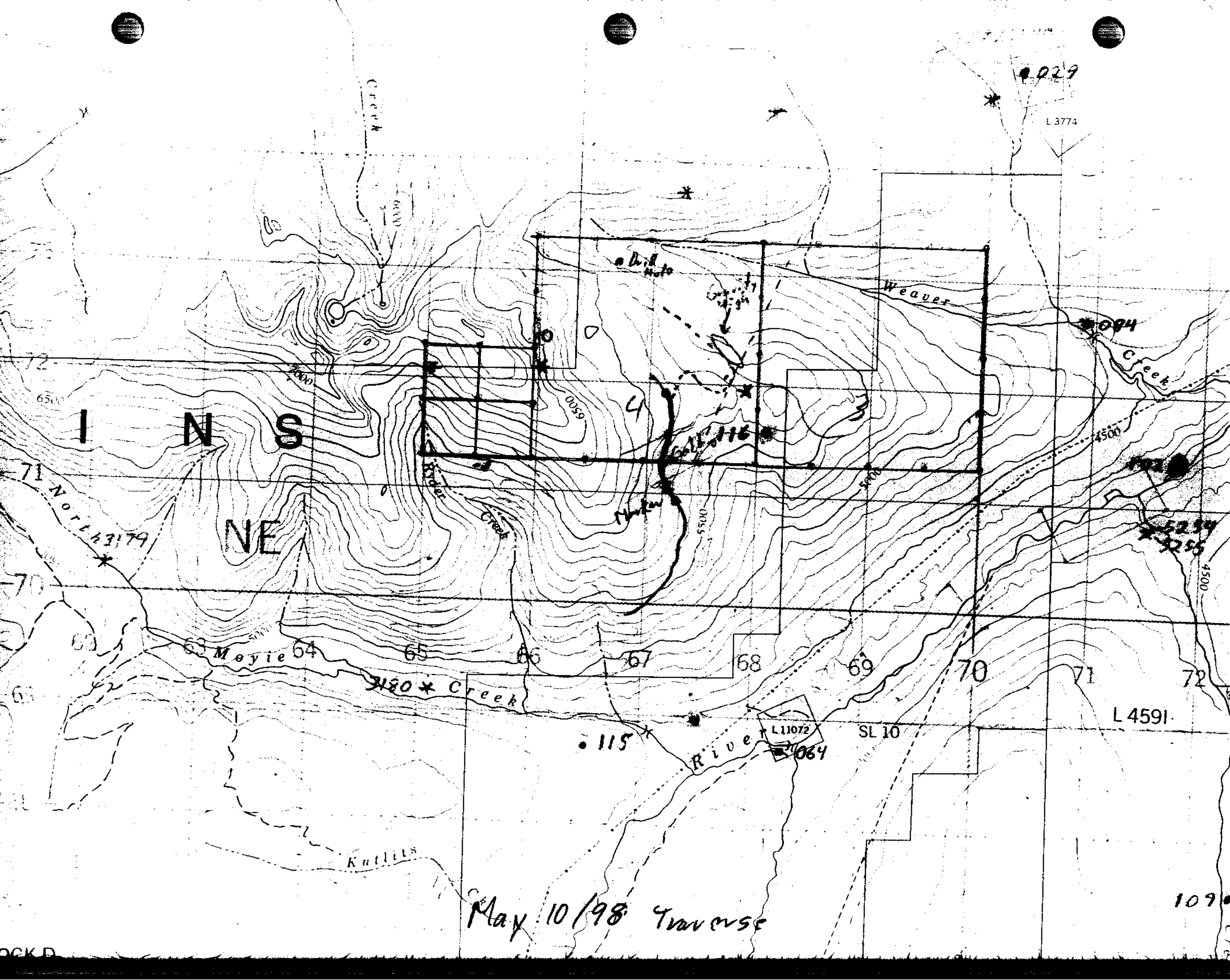
MAY. 10, 1998 TRAVERSE

Henny Hansen and myself, Mike Thompson, conducted a short traverse due to snow conditions that were encountered. We parked the truck at UTM 567205E 5470990N and started walking up the road and across a new landing that revealed some bedrock with a marker. Took a sample and called it S-1. This was found at UTM 567200E 5471038N.

Continuing north along road we came across gabbro within 30 meters of marker location and this gabbro continued to UTM 567205E 5471575N and from here Middle Aldridge float with no bedrock to UTM 567200E 5471900N at which point we discontinued traverse due to snow cover on ground and returned to truck. Estimate another three weeks before this area can be accessed properly.

SAMPLES

S-1	UTM 567200E 5471038N	Marker found in outcrop revealed on new landing.



Creek
L 3774
.029
Drill hole
Weaver
Creek
.094
I N S
NE
72
71
70
North 3179
Ryder
Creek
116
4500
5000
5500
6500
4
3
5239
5255
Moyie
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
3180 Creek
River
L 11072
SL 10
L 4591
.115
064
Kutlits
109
May 10/98 Traverse

SHADOW CLAIMS

MAY. 16, 1998 TRAVERSE

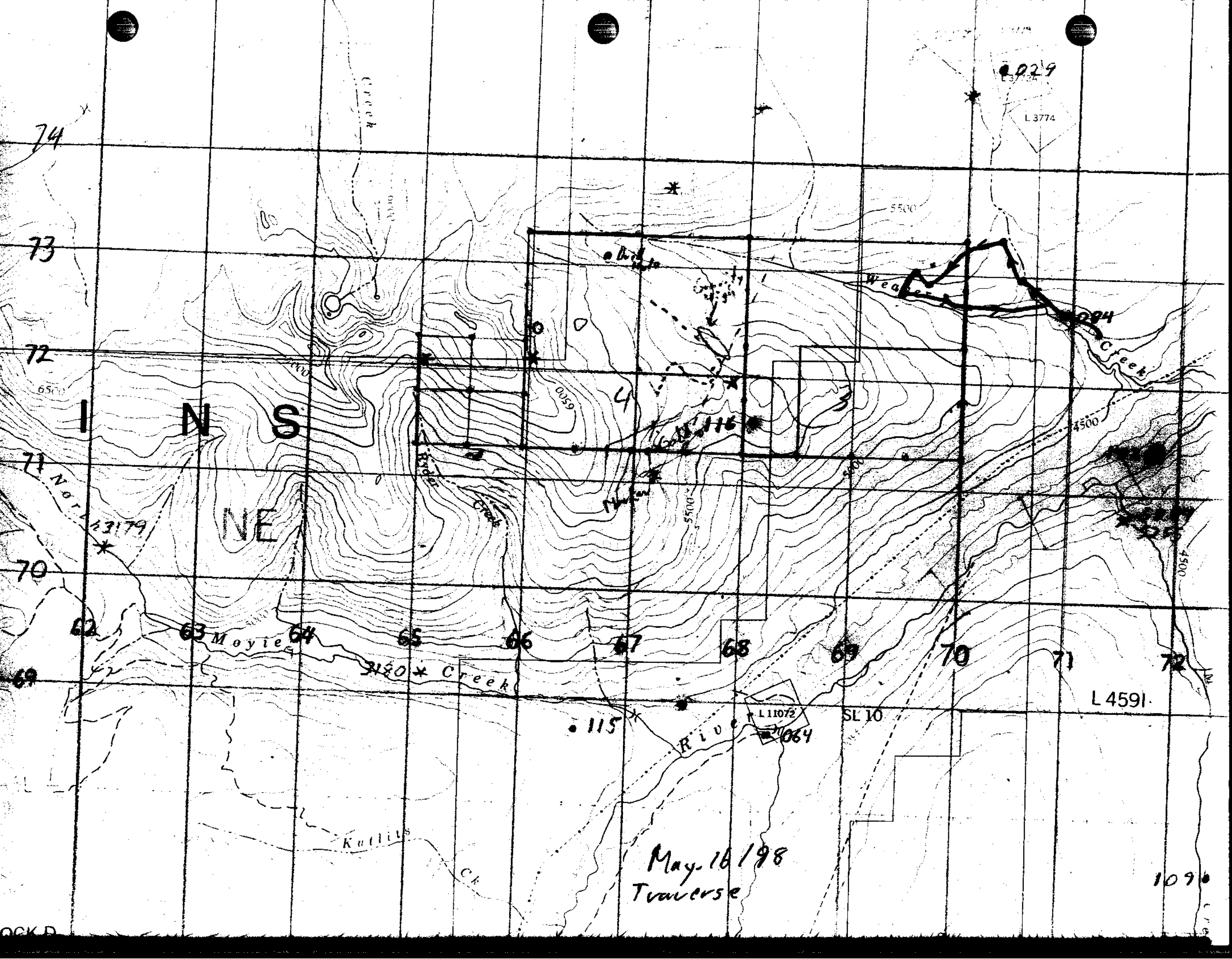
Parked along Main Moyie road at UTM 571224E 5472473N and hiked along an old logging road that goes up Weaver Cr. and then a tributary going north to Prospector's Dream claims. First 300 meters of traverse I encountered Middle Aldridge float and then gabbro float predominated to Point 2 UTM 570299E 5473384N. Just a 100 meters south of Point 2 I found some rough edged quartz float that was heavily pyritized which probably has come from Prospectors Dream claim.

From Point 2 I headed east and soon came across an old logging road that was overgrown with alders and also encountered Shadow east claim boundary. I followed this west and was encountering mostly Middle Aldridge float and a little gabbro float also. At Point 3, UTM 569695E 5472855N there was quite a bit of float and it appeared to be almost a talus slope but no outcrop was visible. The rocks are rough edged and rusty Middle Aldridge and possible marker was also found. I went upslope and found what could be outcrop of gabbro at UTM 569563E 5473037N. This possible outcrop measured 6.5 meters by 2 meters and was aligned east/west.

Continued west to Point 5 UTM 569440E 5472670N there is a road that continues up north side of Weaver that I will continue a traverse on another day. But today I headed down Weaver Creek north side checking float in creek and along banks looking for bedrock but not finding any. This area covered by this traverse today had a lot of overburden.

SAMPLES

S-1	UTM 569695E 5472855N	This was rough edged float of rusty Middle Aldridge that upon breaking had a strong sulphur smell. Also there was a possible marker located at this location.



74
73
72
71
70
69
I N S
NE
North
3179
Creek
5500
6500
4500
Weaver Creek
029
L 3774
084
116
4
3
Moyie Creek
3120
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
L 4591
L 11072
SL 10
115
064
River
Kutlits Ck
May 16/98
Traverse

SHADOW CLAIMS

JUNE. 7, 1998 TRAVERSE

I parked the truck on the Main Moyie road just past Weaver creek bridge at UTM 571038E 5472119N. I began the traverse from here on the old road on south side of Weaver creek. At UTM 570805E 5472333N there was some rough edged float along road of Middle Aldridge greywacke with biotite flakes scattered within, sample S-2. Continuing along this road west at UTM 569977E 5472320N I found some rough edged float of gabbro with about 1% of it composed of chalcopyrite, sample S-3.

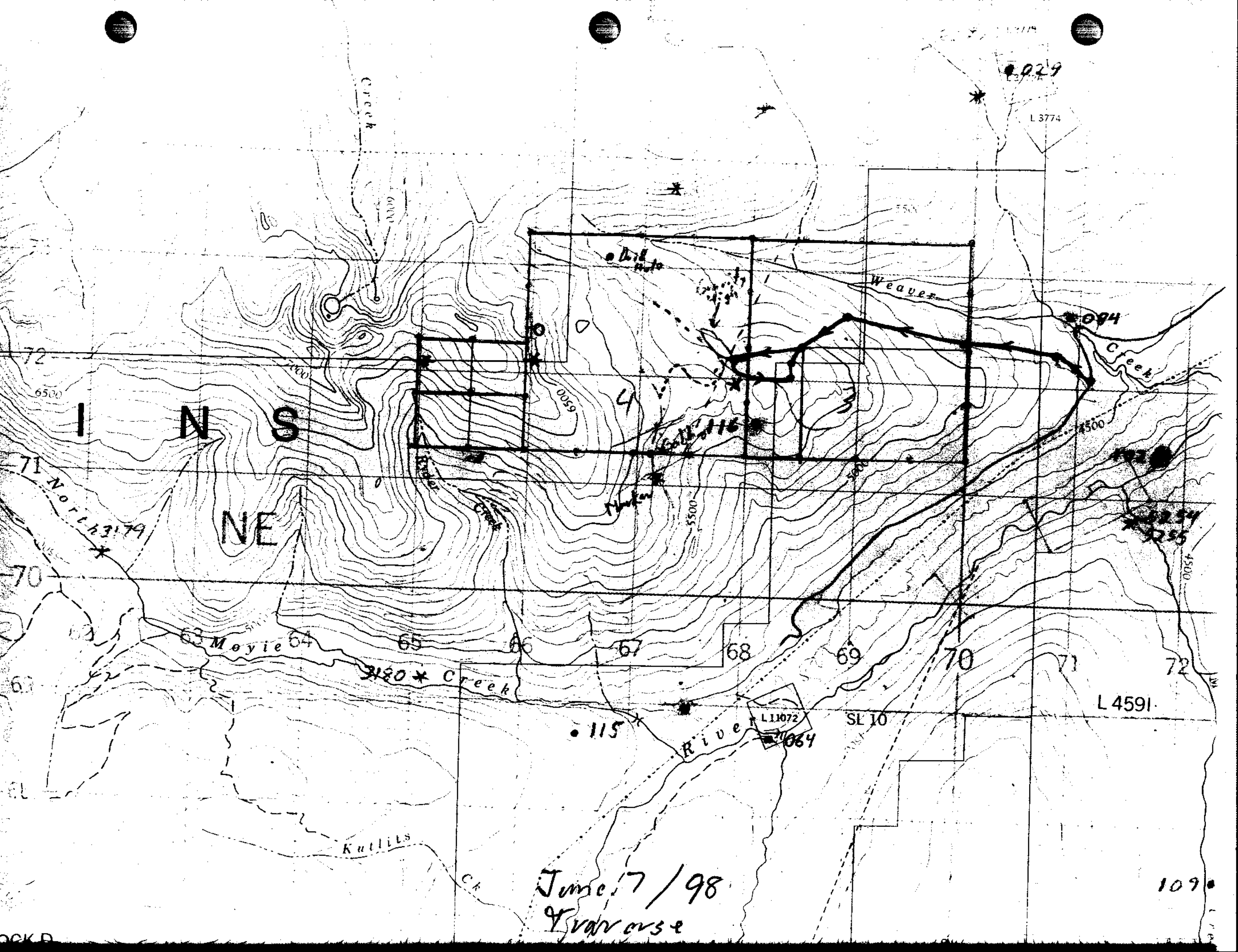
Continuing west on old road I found a rusty rough edged piece of float that has chlorite alteration but is difficult to say what rusty part of rock could be composed of. A guess is gabbro with very high iron content. This rock was found at UTM 568883E 5472588N, sample S-4. I did not observe any outcrops along road till I arrived at area where they have trenched, UTM 567840E 5472197N, where there is a quartz vein in altered rock of middle aldridge with pyrite within the quartz.

New logging road built during fall of 1997 goes through this area going east on ridge. Observed gabbro and then Middle Aldridge to end of road at UTM 568415E 5472011N. They have not logged yet in this area. The outcroppings they have exposed show bits and pieces of marker but none big enough to identify and haven't looked close enough to figure where they were broke off. Of interest last year on reconnaisance of area there is another road that branches off the new one and there was marker observed along there. Because of time constrictions due to failing light I will want to check out end of new logging road again as there is a small gulley going north/south with outcroppings of Middle Aldridge with some biotite alteration which I feel may indicate a fault.

I continued traverse north and there was an outcropping of gabbro, 15meters by 30 meters, of fine to meduim grained. This outcrop was located on the north side of a small swamp about the same size of outcrop. This outcrop was located at UTM 568411E 5472201N. Continued traverse north to old road and back to truck. This traverse confirms what was already found on north side of Weaver creek traverse where on the lower reaches and near the creek there is no outcrops but when you get higher up you start encountering some outcrops.

SAMPLES

S-2	UTM 570805E 5472333N	Rough edged float of greywacke with some biotite flakes scattered within.
S-3	UTM 569977E 5472320N	Rough edged float of gabbro with about a 1% of pyrite within it.
S-4	UTM 568883E 5472588N	Rough edged float, rusty, with chlorite alteration. mineral could be altered gabbro with high iron content.



Creek
I N S
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72
71
70
North
3179
Moyie
3120
Creek
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
Weaver
Creek
094
029
L 3774
116
115
064
L 11072
SL 10
L 4591
River
Kutlits
Ck
109
6500
7000
6500
5500
5000
4500
June 7/98
Traverse

SHADOW CLAIMS

AUGUST. 30, 1998 TRAVERSE

First area checked was a well defined gully that strikes 10 degrees northeast at UTM 567886E 5471866N. This gully is south of logging road and strikes southwest for 200 metres. Twenty metres south of road and on east side of gully there is a "marker". Took a sample and called it SH-1. The strike of the rock where marker was located is 10 degrees northeast and it dips 45 degrees southeast. Farther along east side of gully at UTM 567886E 5471830N gabbro outcrops just below Middle Aldridge. For 10 metres above and 10 metres north of contact with gabbro the Middle Aldridge has large biotite hornfels. The gabbro is here is medium grained with a few thin quartz veins running through it of which one had epidote and hematite also. Came back up west side of gully going north and found a few barren milky white quartz veins in gabbro. Towards the north end of gully I was back in Middle Aldridge.

There is a new logging cut block on the eastern central side of Shadow 1. I parked truck at UTM 568415E 5472011N and began second traverse along a skid trail encountering Middle Aldridge sediments in outcrop. At UTM 568374E 5472166N there was gabbro outcropping.

At UTM 568273E 5472290N there is a straight ledge of Middle Aldridge sediments that strikes 190 degrees southwest and is 5 metres high where it flattens out. This Middle Aldridge outcrop strikes 10 degrees northeast and dips 10 degrees southeast. There is clastic dyke activity within the Middle Aldridge outcrop here. This ledge goes 35 metres southwest and then abruptly comes to another ledge that strikes west for 60 metres to another linear depression that again strikes 190 degrees southwest across logging cutblock into the forest.

From this area to UTM 568055E 5472200N it has been a few small outcrops of gabbro and gabbro float. This brought me to the northwest corner of logging cut, from here I headed southeast back to truck still encountering nothing but gabbro float.

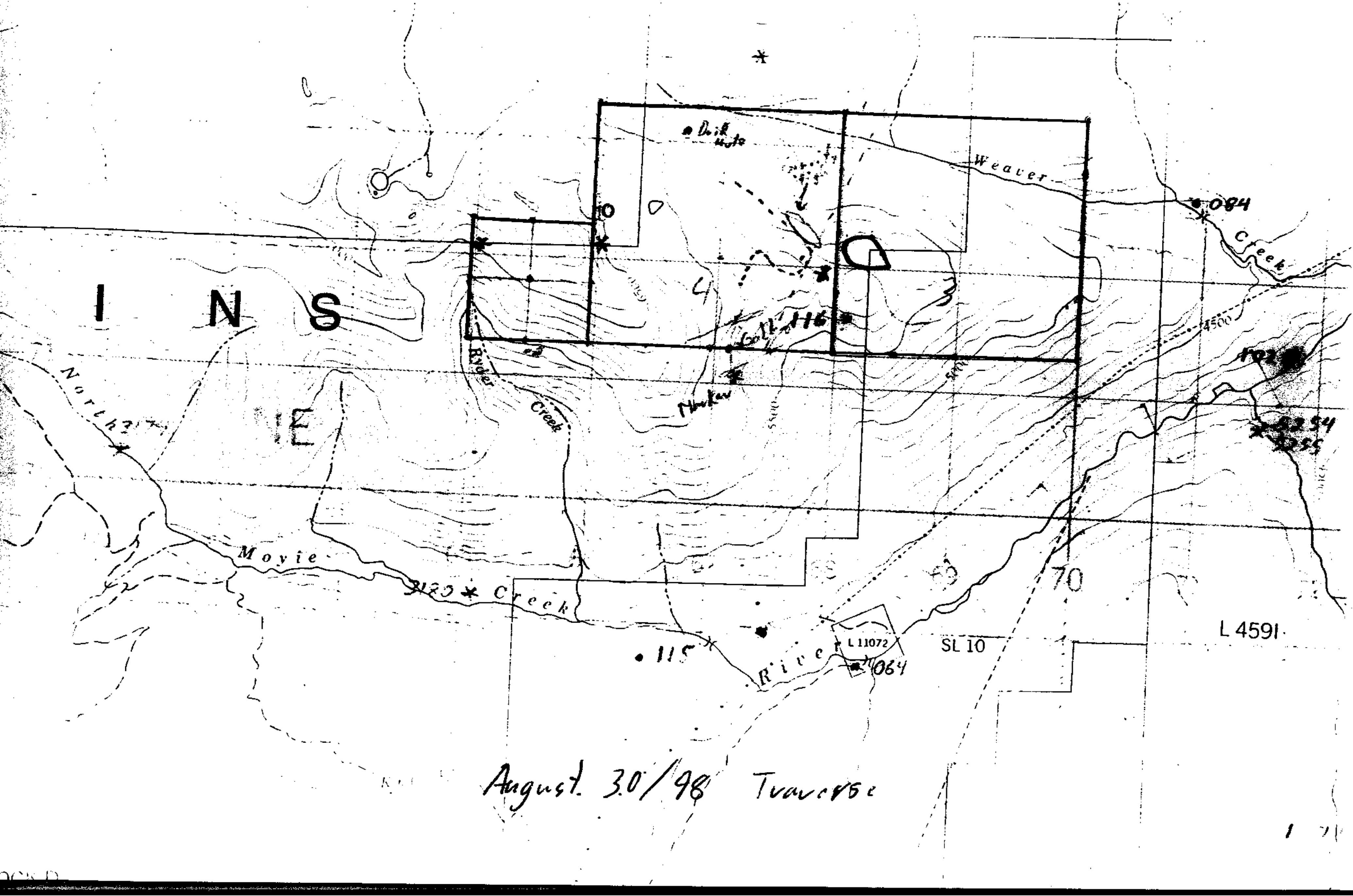
Stopped on the way home at area where they had trenched, UTM 567746E 5471867N, and found sample SH-4 which had pyrite and possibly chalcopyrite within quartz.

It appears that the gabbro sill in this area of the logging cutblock has a slight dip to the east and runs straight through from the south side of mountain to the north side of this mountain with a 5 to 25 metre cover of Middle Aldridge sediments overlying it. This observation is based on outcrops found and drill results from the Weaver assessment reports.

SAMPLES

SH-1	UTM 567886E 5471866N	Well defined "marker" on east side of gully.
SH-4	UTM 567746E 5471867N	Quartz with pyrite and possibly chalcopyrite from one of the many trenches in the area.

Shadow Claims



August 30/98 Traverse

SHADOW CLAIMS

SEPT. 19, 1998 TRAVERSE

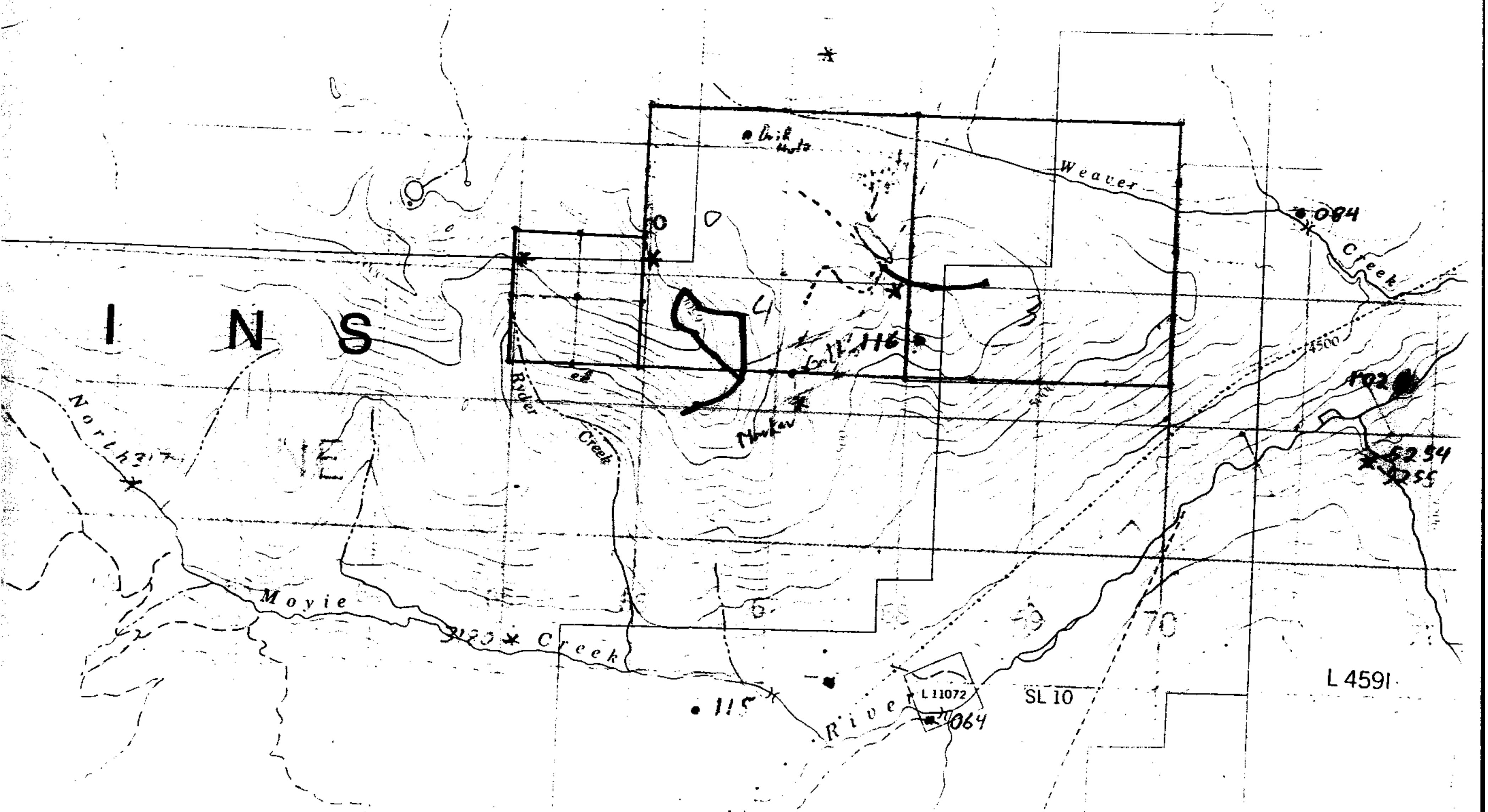
The first area traversed by Jim Ryley and myself, Mike Thompson, was accessed by driving up Ryder Creek to new logging cutblock where we parked truck at UTM 566499E 5471367N. Claim boundary was just north of truck at UTM 566499E 5471460N. There was some quartz float as we headed northwest of truck. At UTM 566366E 5471592N there was an small outcrop of Middle Aldridge sediments. We encountered mostly Middle Aldridge float to UTM 566280E 5471614N where there appeared to be suboutcrop of gabbro.

At UTM 566293E 5471899N we started to head southeast encountering mostly Middle Aldridge float. Took a reading at UTM 566381E 5471743N still finding mostly Middle Aldridge float. Rough edged Middle Aldridge float along north edge of new logging cut skid trail at UTM 566700E 5471445N which looks like outcrop may be close to the surface. At UTM 566500E 5471250N was a 15 metre high by 30 metre long outcrop of gabbro. Along road at UTM 566570E 5470934N there is a contact outcrop of Middle Aldridge sediments and gabbro. The contact appears to have a bearing of 250 degrees southwest with the gabbro on the east side and Middle Aldridge on the west.

The second area traversed was in the area around the Shadow 1 and Shadow 2 claim boundary. There is an old logging road that heads south for 100 meters and then east off of the new logging road. At UTM 568220E 5471994N there is a gully that strikes 190 degrees southwest for 40 metres. At top of gully is a thin cover of Middle Aldridge sediments showing clastic dyke activity with gabbro below that. Gully is about 10 to 15 metres deep and rock appears to dip 10 degrees east.

Continued east to UTM 568551E 5472034N and there is another gully that strikes 190 degrees southwest for about 50 metres. There is gabbro on east side with altered Middle Aldridge on west side with biotite hornfels. There appears to be some vertical displacement here. At bottom of gully there is rusty altered gabbro. Also there is a quartz vein in bottom of gully that is somewhat altered but could not see any mineralization. Went back to UTM 567765E 5472177N where marker was found on August 30, 1998 and collected a few more samples.

Shadow Claims



Sept. 19/98 Traverse

SHADOW CLAIMS

SEPT. 26, 1998 TRAVERSE

This traverse was started at UTM 567765E 5472127N 10 meters east of gully. The Middle Aldridge sediments show signs of clastic dyke activity. At UTM 567762E 5471800N is the actual bottom end of this gully. There is coarse grained gabbro here. There is also a 30 centimeter barren clear to light white quartz vein also. At UTM 567900E 5471400N I came to south claim line about 25 meters west of LCP for Shadow 2. Since I left the gully area there has been no outcrops but the float has predominately been gabbro with some Middle Aldridge float near the south boundary.

From LCP I went north along claim line to UTM 567915E 5471471N where I found a 1.5 meter * 1.5 meter rough edged boulder of reddish quartz float but it did not have any mineralization. Since leaving LCP and up to this point it has been predominately Middle Aldridge float. Twenty meters north of here I started encountering predominately gabbro float and the same as I started heading northeast to UTM 567961E 5471755N GPS reading.

Continuing east I came across an outcrop 50 meters wide and 10 meters high of Middle Aldridge sediment which appear to have a 6 degree dip east and 6 degree northeast strike. This rock has clastic dykes within it and has gabbro outcrop over top of it which extends 50 meters higher up the slope before being covered by overburden. There is a large amount of quartz float extending to the northwest corner of this outcrop that is reddish/brown in color with chalcopyrite, malachite, hematite and possibly galena that has been oxidized. Quartz boulders are up to 1 meter across and rough edged. There is a slight depression in this northwest corner that strikes 356 degrees which is probably where the quartz is originating underneath the overburden there as quartz float disappears soon after going up depression a bit. Went east across top end of this outcrop for 100 meters and found a quartz vein striking north that was whitish/clear in color but had no mineralization. This is not the same type of quartz as was found on west side of outcrop. Continued east across outcrop to lower southeast corner where there was Middle Aldridge sediments outcropping, then went along east edge of outcrop going north and was in gabbro outcrops again.

UTM
568057 E
5471729 N

Headed north from large outcrop finding gabbro float to UTM 568220E 5471994N which is one of the gullys that we found on Sept. 19, 1998 traverse which consisted of gabbro in gully and thin cover of Middle Aldridge sediments over top. From here I followed a linear depression to UTM 568267E 5472152N which is on new logging road. There was a few small outcrops along this depression of Middle Aldridge sediments.

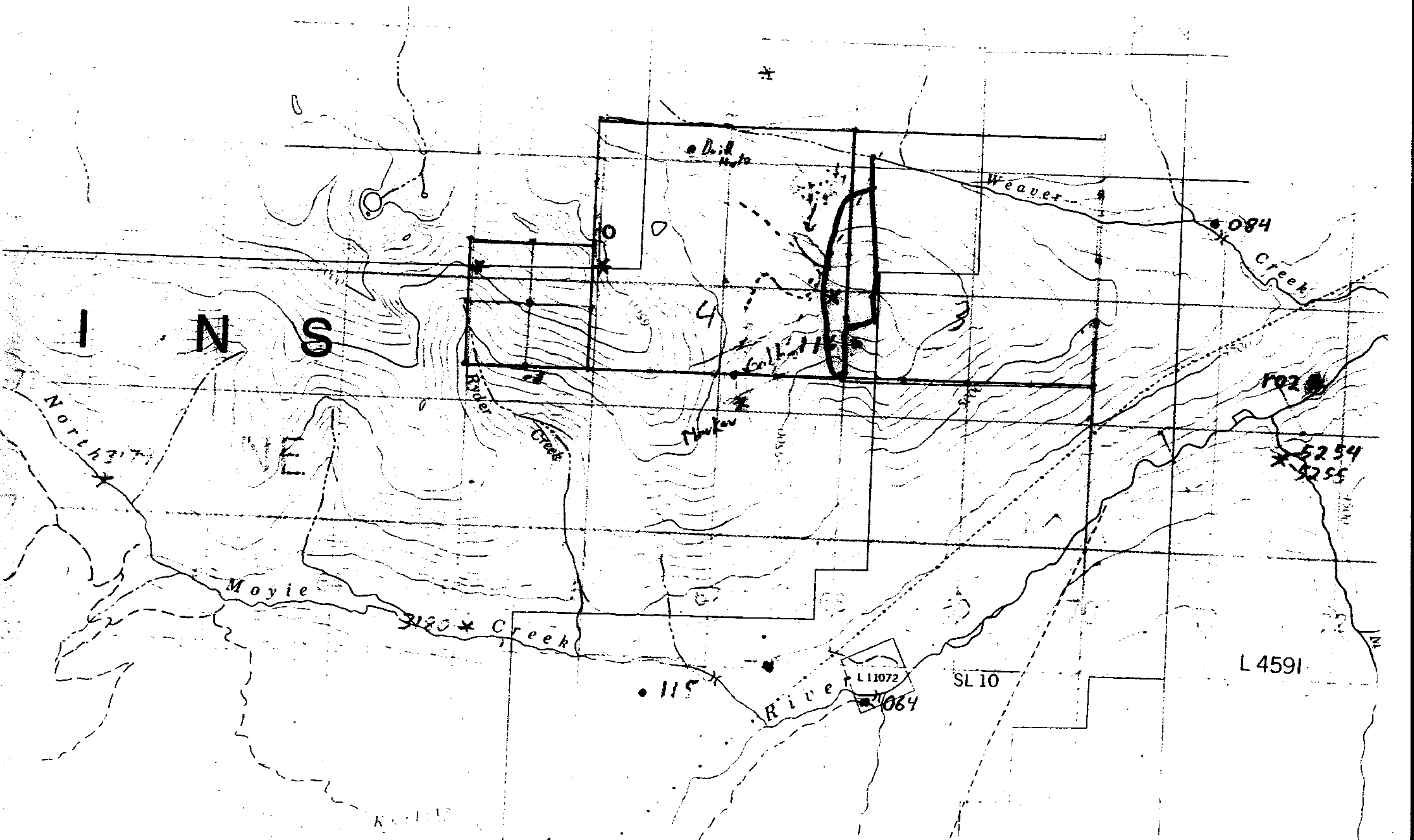
SHADOW CLAIMS

SEPT. 26, 1998 TRAVERSE

From logging cutblock down north side of mountain was overburden, thick alders and gabbro float. I came out on old logging road at UTM 568180E 5472807N. I went down this road going 10 degrees northeast towards Weaver Creek encountering predominately gabbro float. Did not find any outcrops along the way as the overburden is probably fairly deep down in this area with such a gentle slope.

At Weaver Creek, UTM 568194E 5473209N, there is a old road on north side of creek that goes east down the creek and west up the creek. At this point it was getting dark so I returned to the truck.

Shadow Claims



Sept. 26/98 Traverse

SHADOW CLAIMS

OCT. 4, 1998 TRAVERSE

This traverse was conducted around the central part of Shadow 2. I parked the truck 10 meters west of the road at UTM 567041E 5472144N. About 5 meters east of truck close to road is what appears to be suboutcrop of Middle Aldridge sediments. Continued east across road and down skid trail on the edge of an old logging cutblock. Along the way I was finding predominately Middle Aldridge float till I came to the lower road at UTM 567352E 5472508N. I went northwest along this road and started encountering predominately gabbro float, there was some rough edged quartz float with well defined clear crystals, rock crystal.

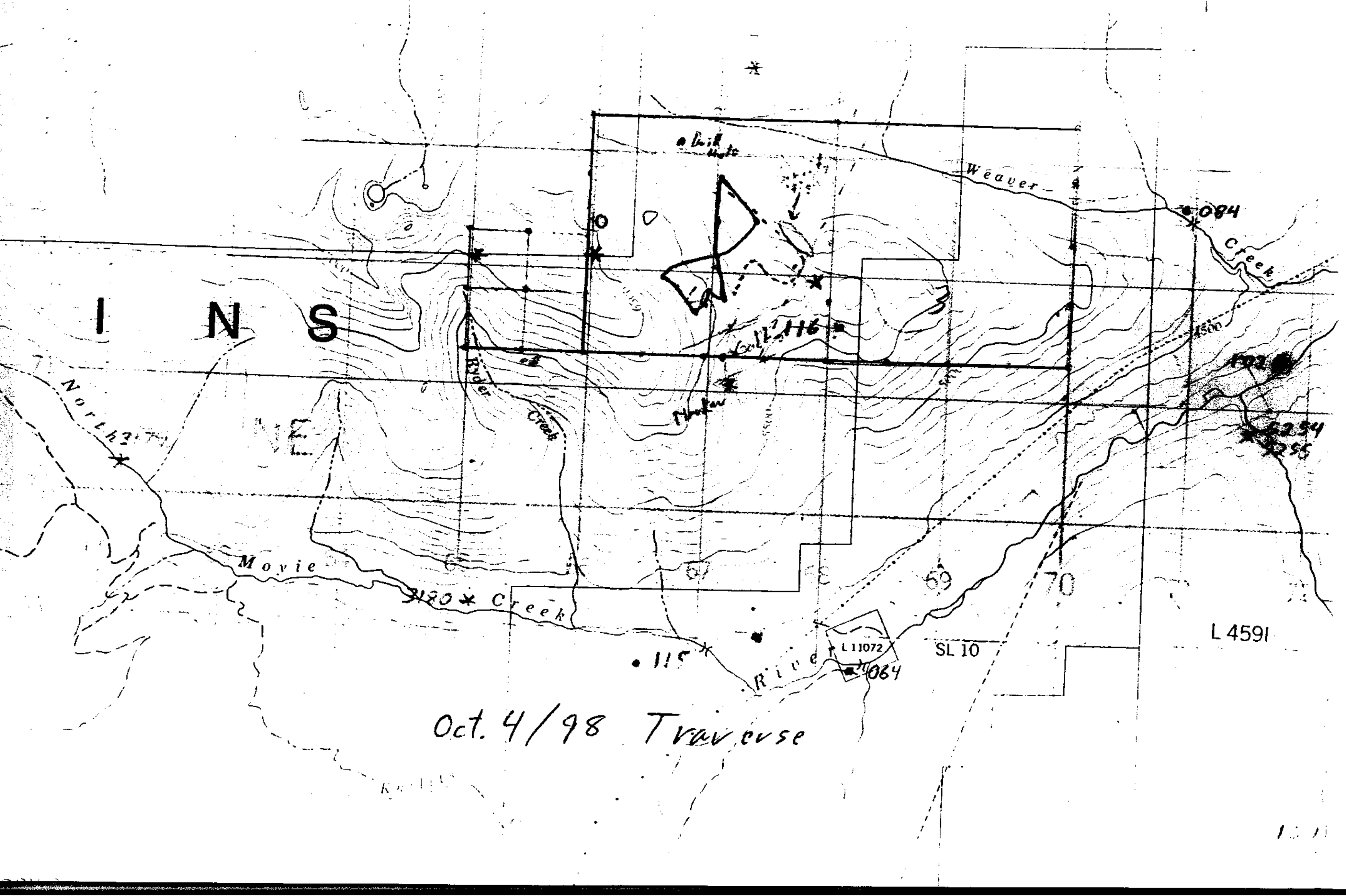
At UTM 567023E 5472876N I started west for 150 meters and then south along road leading back to truck. Encountered predominately gabbro float along the way. At UTM 566956E 5472485N along west side of road there was some rough edged quartz float with pyrite and hematite in it. About 30 meters north of truck I started to see predominately Middle Aldridge sediments.

For the second traverse I went west from truck location, UTM 567041E 5472144N, encountering Middle Aldridge float for 100 meters and then gabbro float to an outcrop of gabbro at UTM 566569E 5471963N. This outcrop was 10 meters wide, east/west, and 20 meters long, north/south. Went west 10 meters from this outcrop and there is a talus slope of predominately Middle Aldridge sediments with clastic dyke activity evident. There is no sign of outcrop above the talus slope but I believe that it is close due to the angular shape of boulders. This talus slope was 70 meters north/south and 40 meters east/west up the slope.

From here I headed south along a skid trail along west side of old logging cut. Along the way I was encountering predominately gabbro and at UTM 566677E 5471855N there was some rough edged float that was 90 percent hematite in a altered gabbro. Continued seeing gabbro float to UTM 566848E 5471654N.

Continued seeing gabbro float to UTM 566931E 5471717N where there was a small outcrop of fine grained gabbro. The outcrop was 10 meters, east/west, and 20 meters north/south. Continued finding gabbro float and then close to UTM 566991E 5471844N there was rough edged Middle Aldridge sediments float but I believe that outcrop is probably close. Continued seeing Middle Aldridge float to UTM 567131E 5471739N and all the way back to truck. About 40 meters south of truck on west side of road the Middle Aldridge float was extremely rusty on the exterior but was slightly pyritic within a argillite.

Shadow Claims



Oct. 4/98 Traverse

SHADOW CLAIMS

OCTOBER, 10, 1998 TRAVERSE

This traverse was conducted in the northwest corner of Shadow 2. The first area looked at was what previous owners called the MC 2 Shear zone. I parked truck at UTM 566186E 5473146N and beside truck was outcropping showing the signs of shearing and faulting. Throughout this outcropping is small quartz veins within the chlorite shist with near vertical dip. The rock within this outcropping is quite rusty in appearance.

Eighteen meters and 107 degrees east of truck is a trench that according to AR 20013 was called T-89-12. This trench strikes 164 degrees south for 10 meters and then strikes 214 degrees south-west for 10 meters. The rock is rusty chloritic shist with disseminated pyrite within small quartz veins. Some of the rock has manganese staining, some signs of slickenslide and it appears to have near vertical dip. Took sample and called SH-6. This confirms with AR 20013 description of rock within the trench and also they took a sample called 89814 that assayed at .192 oz./ton.

Forty meters west of truck on south side of road is a trench 25 meters long and trends 214 degrees southwest . In AR 20013 this is referred to as TR-89-9. The rock within this trench is rusty chloritic shist, with some manganese staining and a small amount of quartz veining. It has a near vertical dip and crosses another trench to the south which trends east/west.

This trench is referred to as TR-89-10 in AR 20013. This trench trends 130 degrees southeast for 45 meters. Chlorite and sericite shist was observed with small quartz veins. There was some manganese staining. The rock is near vertical to west dipping. At far southeast end of this trench it shows less signs of shearing and more of Middle Aldridge sediments that are altered with biotite. There was a small 5 cm. quartz vein with pyrite and galena within it. Called this sample SH-7. Previous owners took a sample called 89802 that had anomalous Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag, in addition ,this sample had a 0.37 oz./ton at the same location as SH-7.

Eighty meters west of truck on south side of road is a 60 cm. wide quartz vein that trends 160 degrees which is heavily pyritized in spots. This was sampled by previous owners and was called sample 7246 which assayed at 0.192 oz./ton. Took a GPS reading west of here on road on the western boundary of Shadow 2 claim line and is as follows UTM 565887E 5473217N.

Drove to top end of logging cutblock and at UTM 565844E 5472994N I parked the truck. Walked 35 meters east of truck and walked across western claim boundary of the Shadow 2 claim. Continuing southeast I came to an 20 meter by 30 meter outcropping of gabbro at UTM 566012E 5472442N. Continuing along it becomes very steep and there is a lot of outcrops. At UTM 566115E 5472470N there is a 30 cm. barren quartz vein within gabbro. At UTM 566069E 5472438N there is a 1 meter wide barren quartz vein striking 268 degrees for 10 meters within gabbro. At UTM 566095E 5472310N there is still gabbro outcrop.

SHADOW CLAIMS

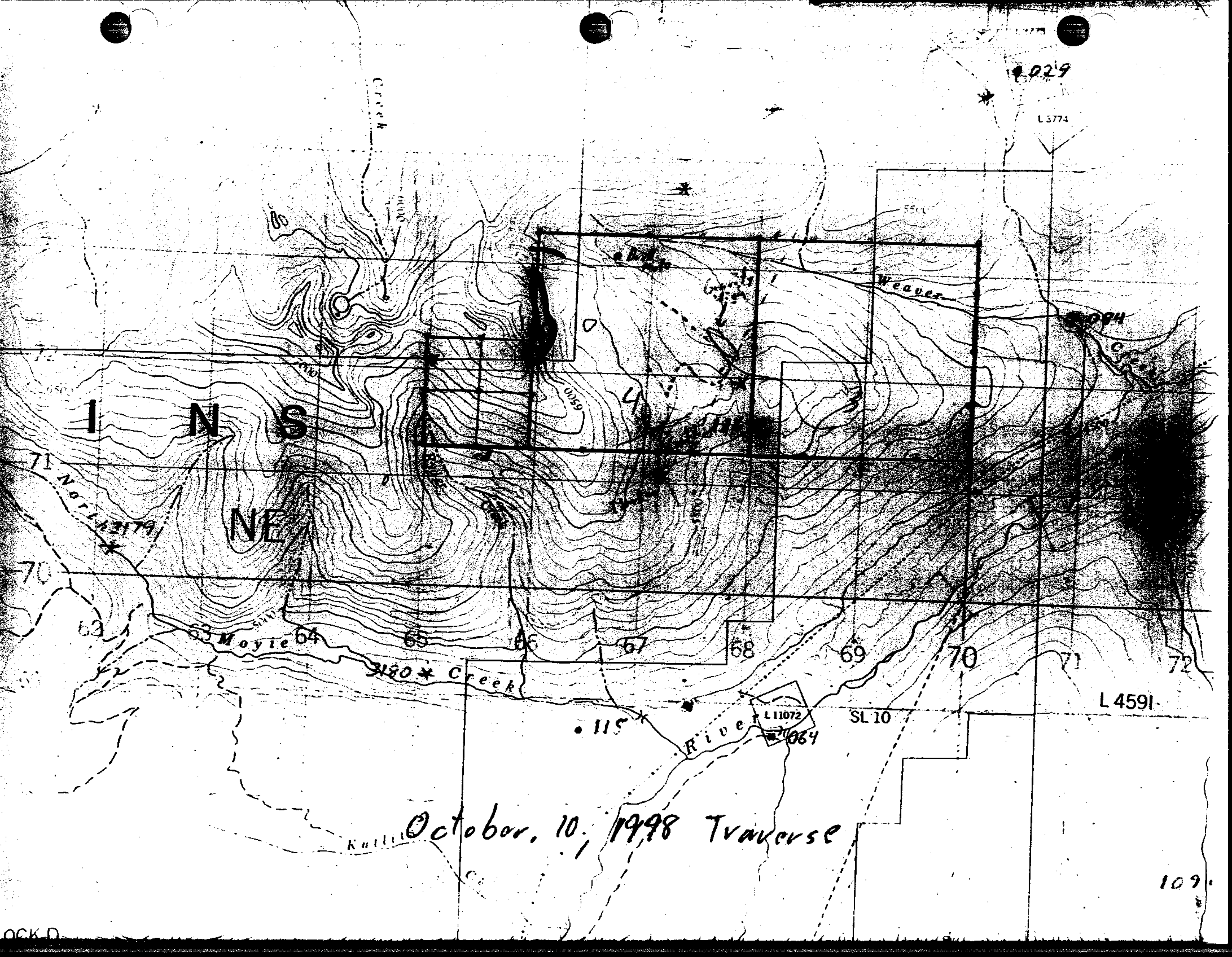
OCTOBER. 10, 1998 TRAVERSE

Took a GPS reading at UTM 565977E 5472203N. There is a 30 cm. rusty quartz vein in gabbro outcrop. There was no visible mineralization. Flagged this with orange flagging. At UTM 565923E 5472144N is the contact between the Aldridge and gabbro with Aldridge to the west and gabbro to the east. Quite rusty the sediments which may indicate that this is Upper Aldridge. The sediments dip 20 degrees north and has a strike of 248 degrees.

At UTM 565944E 5472346N which is right on western claim boundary is an outcrop of what is believed to be Upper Aldridge due to its rusty color.

At UTM 565900E 5472700N is the adit area. This GPS reading is probably off a bit due to only being able to lock into 3 satellites. The adit is just 5 meters east of western claim boundary of Shadow 2. Adit trends 136 degrees for 3 meters and then turns to 180 degrees south for an unknown distance as I was by myself and did not want to take any unneccessary chances. This is a highly oxidized 30 cm. wide quartz vein within gabbro. One hundred meters west of adit is large cliff that is the edge of fault going northeast and is Aldridge sediments, probably Upper Aldridge.

At UTM 565884E 5472898N just 10 meters west of claim boundary is a quartz vein that is 90 cm. wide and quite pyritized. It strikes toward our claim boundary at 48 degrees and is quite rusty. Might want to dig around to see if it is under some of the overburden which is quite shallow. This is on ledge overlooking the bowl down below to the north.



October, 10, 1998 Traverse

109

SHADOW CLAIMS

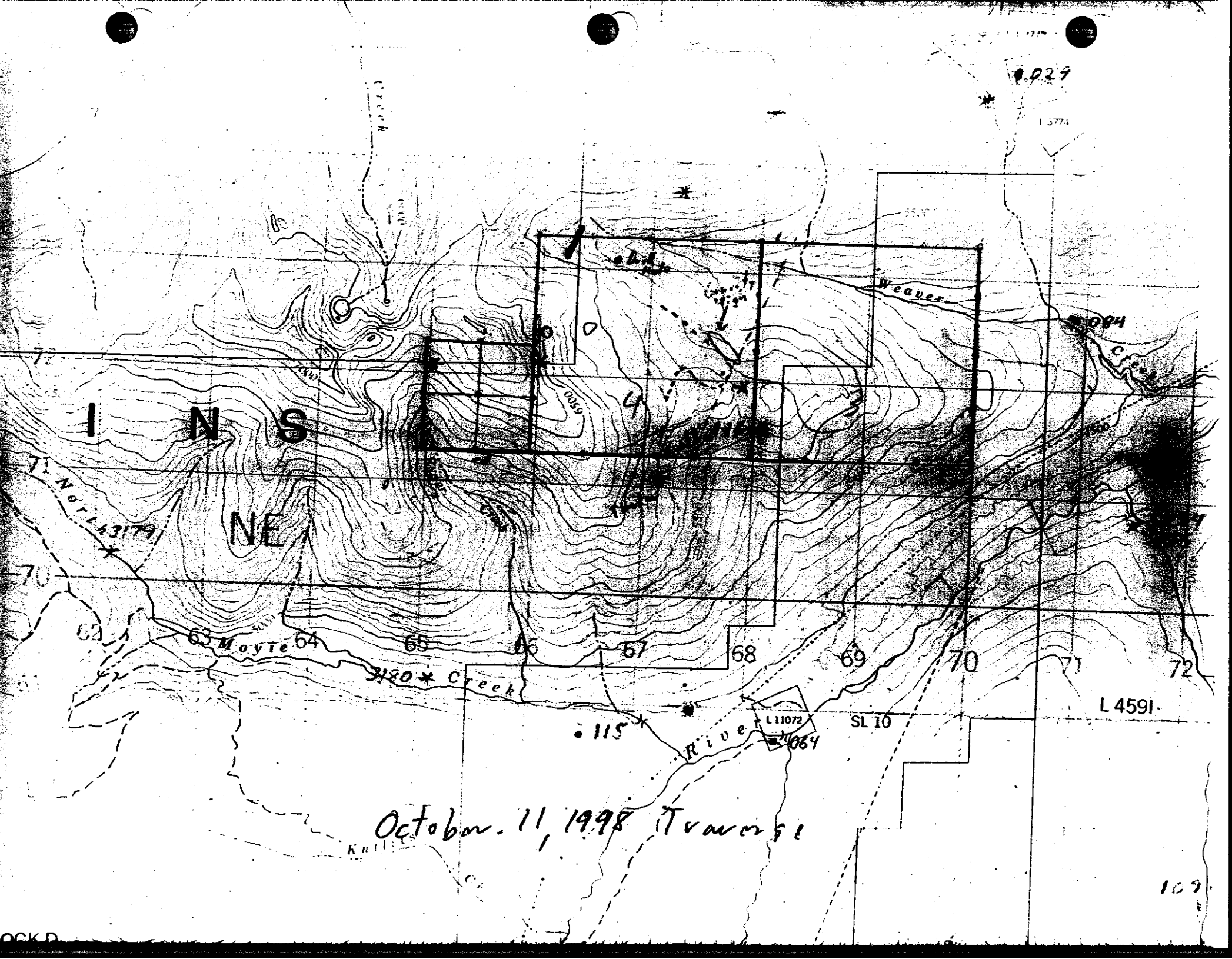
OCTOBER. 11, 1998 TRAVERSE

This traverse was conducted in the northwest area of the Shadow 2 claim. I parked the truck at UTM 566480E 5473500N which is at the base of large talus slope leading up to large outcropping. On the talus slope on south side I found large white barren quartz boulders but as I traveled north along talus slope the quartz became more rusty in color. Towards north side of talus slope I started finding pyrite, chalcopyrite, and malachite in the rusty quartz float.

At this point I headed up into the outcropping above which is gabbro and approximately 75 meters up I found the source of the mineralization found below. There is a large 1 meter thick quartz vein that appears to dip 8 - 10 degrees to the southeast but couldn't determine the strike. This quartz vein is approximately 40 meters long with the southeast part being white barren quartz. As you continue northwest along the quartz vein it becomes more rusty and then begins to have more mineralization in it. The mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite and possibly chalcopyrite. The gabbro in the immediate area of quartz vein contact contains a considerable amount of disseminated pyrite also with some of the gabbro altered to a micaceous consistency of light brown to white mica. Spent a considerable amount of time removing some overburden and chipping away at quartz vein to see if any other minerals may be present. Took a sample and called it SH-10 which is quartz with disseminated pyrite within it. It might be worth sending this sample for assay for gold. Within 1 meter of the northwest end of this quartz vein is a small 2 cm. thick quartz vein that strikes 90 degrees to the large quartz vein below. This vein contains in places 90 percent chalcopyrite with rusty oxidation and quartz taking up the 10 percent remaining. The gabbro that this vein runs through contains malachite staining in the area of the vein. I took a sample of the vein with chalcopyrite and malachite within gabbro and called it SH-11. There is no mention in all the assessment reports for this property of this mineral occurrence and there was no obvious broken rock from previous prospectors on this quartz vein. I marked this with orange flagging spiraling on a tree near the cliff edge, quite easy to see from the road.

Up above about 30 meters higher at UTM 566404E 5473250N is a contact between the Middle Aldridge and gabbro. The Aldridge strikes 255 degrees and dips 26 degrees to the north. Within this contact zone is a 1 meter wide milky white quartz vein that contains no visible mineralization. The Aldridge is very thin here and tapers off rather quickly.

Followed the ridge further up which was gabbro and at UTM 566420E 5473170N there was some very rusty angular gabbro float with a great deal of chalcopyrite within it. There was some very rusty gabbro outcrop within 1.5 meters of this float but did not seem to contain the chalcopyrite seen in float. I believe that the source is very close and possibly right underneath where the float was found as there is a little bit of overburden there. This ridge that I have been following to the southwest is right on the edge of a cliff that is almost straight down for 90 meters facing south with talus below.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