PROSPECTING AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

SPIDER CLAIM GROUP

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

NTS 92/PW

Lat. 51 33' N Long. 120 23'W

Author P.S. Watt, Prospector

Date: April 11, 1999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The Spider property is located in south central British Columbia neat Little Fort and consists of five contiguous two post claims in the Kamloops mining division.

Geologically the property area is in a strongly faulted part of the Quesnel Trough with Triassic to Juarassic age volcanic and sedimentry rocks intruded by numrous diorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, and miner pyroxenite, gabbro, and syenite stocks.

Previous exploration in the property area by several companies targeted skarn-replacement (Au-base metals), porphyry (Cu-Mo) and structurally controlled vein/alteration zone (Au-Ag). This work outlined numerous targets many of which received very little testing. The PGR group to the north west indicated potential for precious and base metal skarns and replacements. In 1997-98 Tolko Industries developed several kilometers of new logging roads north west of Deer Lake. North of the Spider claim group targeted polymetallic veins,vein stock work , auriferous alteration zones and possible porphyry style mineralization. New logging roads in thease areas and to the north and east exposed new mineralized alteration zones

Previous exploration north and north west on the PGR group by the owners between 1990 and 1997 largely confirmed these potential target types. A new showing was discovered near Silver lake featuring a quartz vein zone with Au,Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, and Zn (Au from 4.66 gt, to 62.80 gt). Quartz carbonate vein float over a

wide area returned many qold values over 1 gt with highs of 28.14 gt and 35.60 gt with silver high up to 1456.0 gt Ag.

In December of 1997 Tolko Industries constucted a new logging road from north of the cross over road to the north end of spider lake east of Deer lake. This road intersected several quartz-carbonate alteration zones, and small lenses of masive sulphide-pyrite minor chalcopyrite hosted mainly in pyroxene lapilli tuff-agglomerate and related coares pyroclastics. Thease new showings focust my atention on the extention of the Silver lake showing and called for staking of the Spider claims, and was later prospected in May 1998.

Prospecting on the property was done in late May early June and traverses were mainly along roads and within the core of the property. Outcrop is very sparse and sporadic throughout property and area and was geologicly mapped

1.0 INTRODUCTION

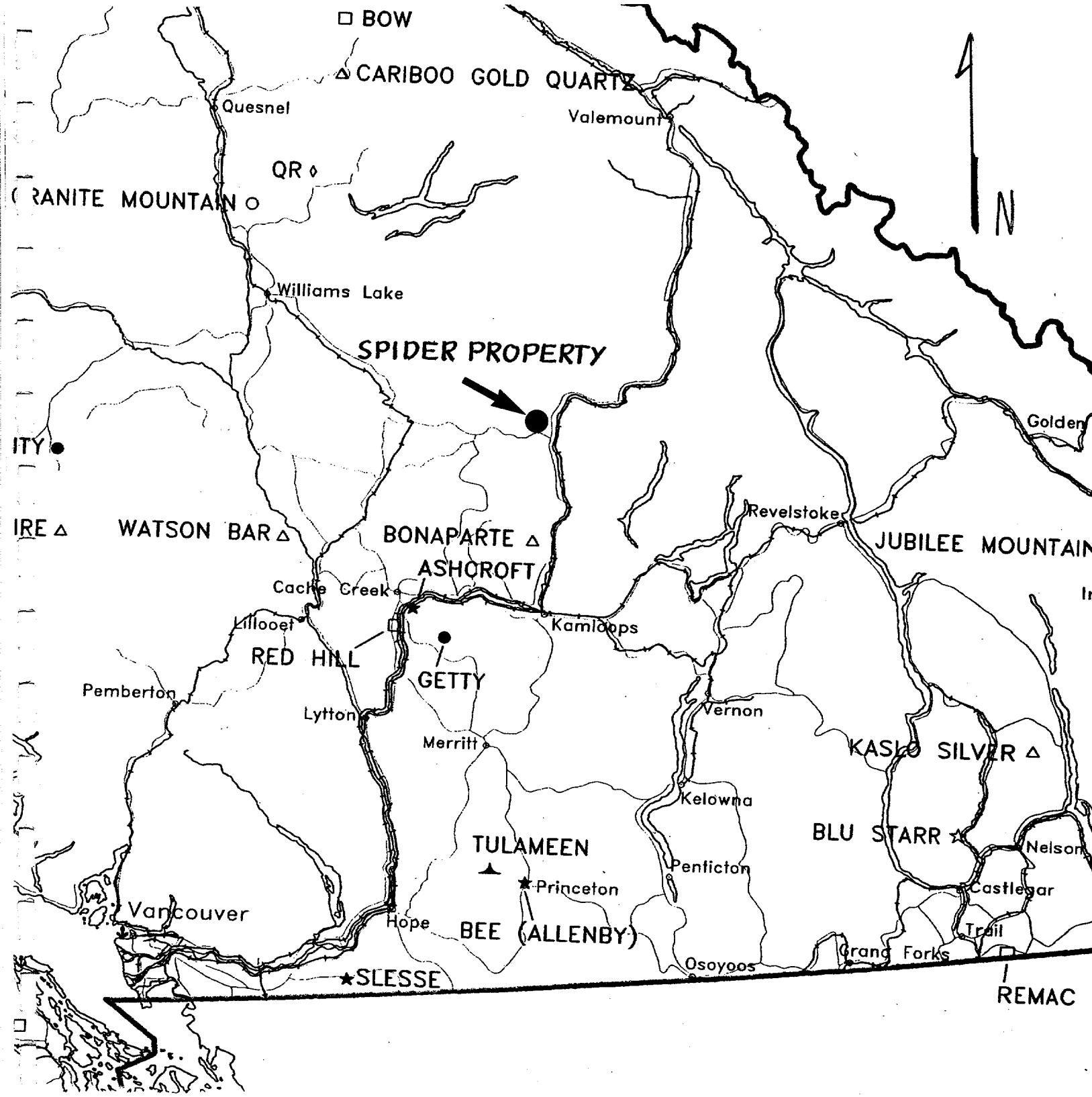
The claims are held by Paul watt and were staked in late January 1998 when road constuction started.

In 1998 a three day detailed prospecting geologic mapping survey was conducted on the property by myself Paul Watt owner. The total cost of the program was $1000.00 and was financed by the property owner and co-owner Ron Wells. This report documents all geological units found on the property with rock-outcrop discriptions. No rocks were analized due to lack of funds and will remain in storage.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Spider claim group is located 22 kilometres northwest of Little Fort, British Columbia, Latitude 51 33'N and Longitude 120 23'W The property area lies in the northwestern part of NTS map sheet 92P/9W. Deer Lake lies west of the property. Access from Little Fort on the Jasper Highway (No.5) is west on highway 24 for 19 kilometres then north on the Deer Lake logging road for 4 kilometres then les than 1 kilometre on the cross over road to a new logging road north to property.

1.2 TOPOGGRAPHT AND VEGETATION



SCALE 1:1500,000

FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP

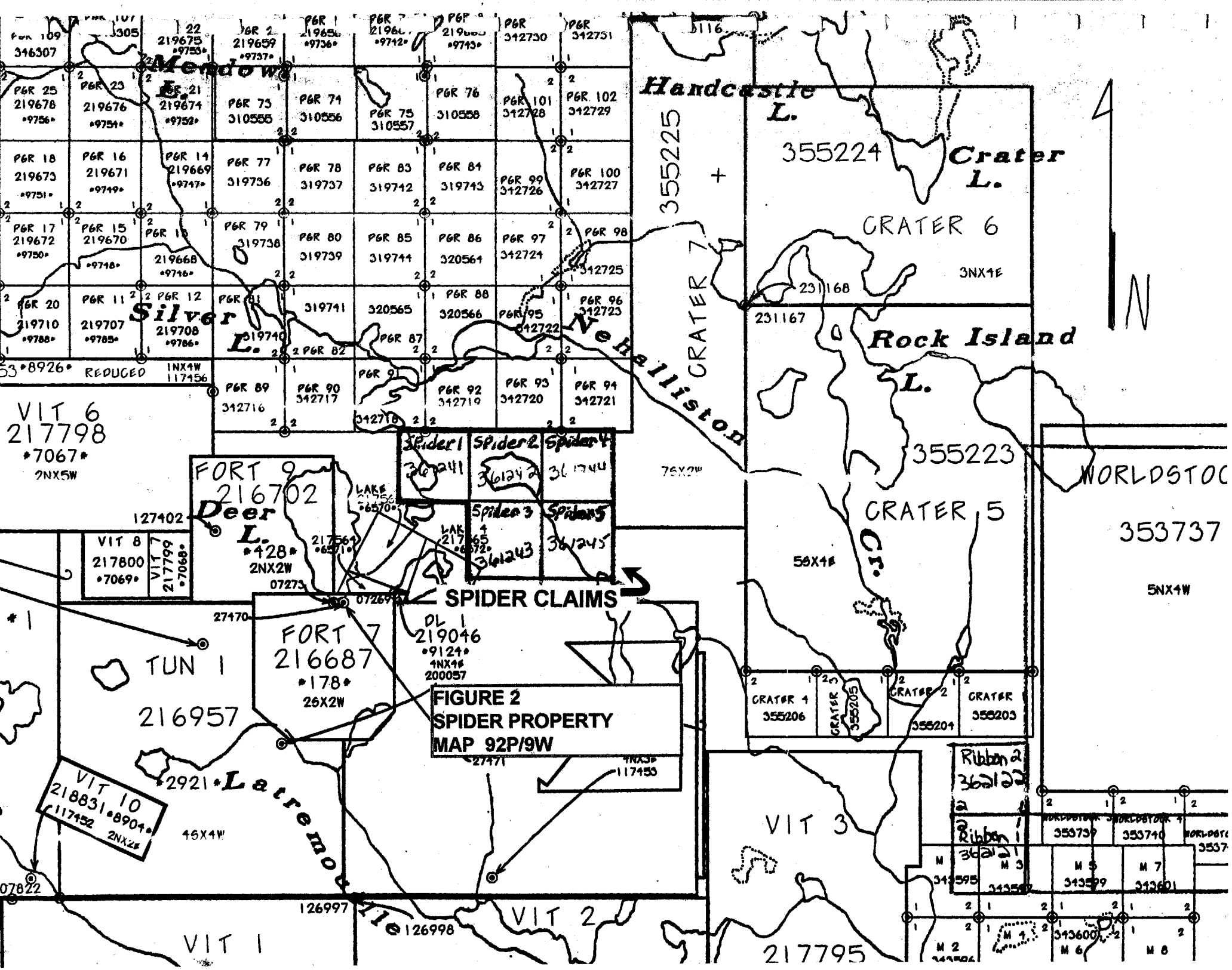
The property lies within a gently undulating upland region with numerous lakes. Elevations are 1350 to 1395 Metre range. Fairly thick stands of spruce, fir and pine, balsa occur around the lakes in the area. New logging activaty in on the property will take place late 1999-2000.

The Spider claim group consists of 5 contiguous 2 post claims that cover an area of approximately 125 hectares. All the claims lie within the Kamloops Mining Division and have myself Paul Watt of Vernon as the registered owner and Ron Wells of Kamloops also has an interest as (co-owner) to the property.

The claims are in an area of the old Silver 1 claim that covered fractions of the Fort and Lake claims. The Silver 1 claim was held by SMDC and than CAMECO.

TABLE 1.4 SPIDER PROPERTY, CLAIM INFORMATION

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Number	Map Number	Work Recorded To	Status	Mining Division	Units	Tag Number
361241	SPIDER 1	128402 100%	092P09W	20010115	Good Standing 20010115	8 Kamloops	1	674514M
361242	SPIDER 2	128402 100%	092P09W	20010115	Good Standing 20010115	8 Kamloops	1	674516M
361243	SPIDER 3	128402 100%	092P09W	20010115	Good Standing 20010115	8 Kamloops	1	674515M
361244	SPIDER 4	128402 100%	092P09W	20010115	Good Standing 20010115	8 Kamloops	1	674517M
361245	SPIDER 5	128402 100%	092P09W	20010115	Good Standing 20010115	8 Kamloops	1	674518M


Meadow L.
Handcastle L.
Crater L.
Silver L.
Nellie Lake
Rock Island L.
Deer L.
Cr.
Laremouth
SPIDER CLAIMS
FIGURE 2
SPIDER PROPERTY
MAP 92P/9W
CRATER 6
CRATER 5
CRATER 7
CRATER 4
CRATER 3
CRATER 2
CRATER 1
FORT 9
216702
FORT 7
216687
TUN 1
216957
VIT 6
217798
VIT 8
217800
VIT 7
217799
VIT 10
218831
VIT 3
VIT 2
VIT 1
217795
DL 1
219046
Spider 1
Spider 2
Spider 3
Spider 4
Spider 5
Ribbon 1
Ribbon 2
355224
355225
355223
353737
355206
355205
355204
355203
231168
231167
127402
27470
27471
126997
126998
07822
07273
N

1.5 EXPLORATION HISTORY

The geology of the property area is highly favourable for a wide range of mineral deposits. This is strongly reflected by its long histrory of exploration in the area and types of targets:

1. Before 1960 exploration was largely for base and precious metal, skarn/replacement deposits like deer Lake, hosted by limy units at the margins of dioritic intrusive rock.

2. 1960 to 1975 - largely for Cu-Mo porphyry deposites mainly by Anaconda and Imperial oil.

3. 1975 to 1985- Alkalic Cu-Au porphyry deposits were the main targe with auriferous structurally controlled alteration zones a distant second. SMDC Mining, BP-Selco and Lornex.

4. 1987 to 1989 - Structurally controlled auriferous alteration zones and viens by Rat Resources Ltd.

5. 1994 - Structurally controlled auriferous alteration zones and viens by Paul Watt and prospectors grant.

6. 1995 - Structurally controlled and porphyry auriferous alteration zones and viens by Cambridge minerals.

7. 1996 - Structurally controlled and porphyry auriferous alteration zones and viens by Cambridge minerals.

8. 1997 - to pressent Structurally controlled and porphyry auriferous zones and viens by Christipher James Gold Corp.

TABLE 1.6 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION IN THE DEER AND SILVER LAKE AREA (1965-1997

COMPANY	PERIOD	GRID	GEOL	SOIL GEOCH	MAG	EM	IP	OTHER	TRENCH	PDH	DDH	AREA OR ZONE	TARGET STYLE	
ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS	1965-68-72	X	XL	X Cu, Pb, Mo, Zn, Ag	X		X		X			Mainly TaHoola 4 11, 9, 12 Silver 1, 2	Porphyry Cu-Mo	
											X	PGR	X	X
IMPERIAL OIL LTD	1972-73	X	X	X Cu, Pb, Mo, Zn, Ag								PGR	X	X
												Frendly Lake	X	X
BARRIER REEF RES.	1972-73	X	X	X Cu, Pb, Mo, Zn, Ag	X	X	X					S and SW of Deer Lake	Porphyry, Skarns	
SMD MINING CO. LTD	1981-82	X	X	Multi-Element	X	X	X	Litho-Geo	X Numerous			PGR, Medow Lake, NW of Rock Inland Lake.	Porphyry, (alk) Cu-Au	
LORNEX MI-NING CORP LTD	1983-									X 33holes 5 zones		PGR Property 10 holes, Meadow Lake zone (2)	Porphyry, (alk) Cu-Au	
BP SELCO RES LTD	1984-86	X	X	Multi-Element			X	Litho-Geo	31 Trenches var, zones			PGR Silver 1, 2 HC	Porphyry, (alk) Alteration/Vein	
RAT RES.	1988-89	X	X	Multi-Element					3 Trenches			PGR	Alteration/Vien hosted Au, Ag, Cu Pb, Zn	
P. WATT R. WELLS	1991-		X	Multi-Element Rock				Petrograph				PGR	Alteration/Vien Skarn, Porphyry	
P. WATT R. WELLS	1992-		X	Multi-Element Rock				Prospect				PGR	Alteration/Vein Skarn, Porphyry	
P. WATT R. WELLS	1993-		X	Multi-Element Rock				Prospect				PGR	Alteration/Vein Skarn, Porphyry	

TABLE SUMMARY

COMPANY	PERIOD	GRID	GEOL	SOIL GEOCH	MAG	EM	IP	OTHER	TRENCH	PDH	DDH	AREA OR ZONE	TARGET STYLE
P. WATT R. WELLS	1994-	X	X	Multi-Element Rock/soil				Prospect				PGR	Alteration/Vein Skarn, Porphyry
CAMBRIDGE MINERALS	1995-		X						X 7 Trenches			Silver Lake	Alteration/Vein
CAMBRIDGE MINERALS	1996-	X	X	Multi-Element Rock/core						X 11 Holes	X 7 Holes	Silver Lake	Alteration/Vein

SUMMARY AND EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SILVER LAKE AREA
(1981 - 1996)

Survey Type	Date	Company	Area	Highlights
Grid	1981-82	SMDC	PGR 1-95	
Mag/VLF	1981-82	SMDC	PGR 1-77	VLF strong NW,NS
Rock geochem	1981-82	SMDC	PGR 1-95	87 Rock, Au,Ag,As,Cu,Mo,Pb, Zn,Co,Sb,Ni
Soil	1981-82	SMDC	PGR 1-95	1608 Soils, Au, ICP,10-6060 ppb Au
PDH drilling	1983-	Lornex	PGR 1-4	15 PDH holes PDH 1, 31.5 metres of 280 ppb Au, 4.78g/tAg PDH 2, 56.0 metres 15-70 ppb Au PDH 6A, up to 150 ppb Au PDH 9, 27 metres 180 ppb Au, 2.4g/t Ag PDH 10, 6.0 metres 150 ppb Au
Geology	1984-85	B.P. Selco	PGR 1-105	Mapping 45% of PGR, Lithogeochem
Soil	1984-85	B.P. Selco	PGR 1-105 Silver 1	466 samples Au, ICP/ 88 of 25-50 ppb Au 72 of 50-100 ppb Au 43 of 100-300 ppb Au 11 of 300-6260 ppb Au Local high 300x700 metre anomaly of Au, Ag, As,Cu,Mo, Pb,Zn, 1of 3 anomalies
65.8 kilometres grid	1984-85	B.P. Selco	PGR 1-105	IP use only (PFE up to 40, metal factor to 60)
Trenching	1985-	B.P. Selco	PGR 102	Trench # 1, 210 ppb Au, 2.25 g/t Ag, 997ppm Cu over 24 metres
			PGR 87	Trench # 4, 1.69 g/t Au, 10.2 g/t Ag, 0.273%Pb, 449 ppm Zn
			PGR 97	Trench # 5, 1.8 g/t Au, 23.3 g/t Ag, 0.465% Cu, 102 ppm Mo over 2.0 metres Adjacent 2.0 metres ran 80-440 ppb Au, 171-2041 ppm Cu, Shear zone 40-50% sulfides
Soil	1987-	Lancer Resources	PGR 8-106	1070 Soil samples 46 of 50-100 ppb Au 20 of 100-300 ppb Au 10 of 300-1268 ppb Au 2.0-38.4 g/t Ag, 125-1201 ppm Cu 28-16'603 ppm Zn
DDH	1987-	Lancer Resources	PGR 8-106	8 Diamond drill holes covering anomalies
				88-2 (42-57 metres) averaged 222 ppb Au (35.4-41.2 metres) 3029 ppm Zn (43-44 metres) 1565 ppb Au
				88-3 (17-19 metres) 280 ppb Au
				88-4 (31.3-39.4) 779 ppb Au, 8.1 metres (31.3-39.4) 1775 ppm Cu, 8.1 metres (33.4-34.4) 1386 ppb Au 1.0 metres (38.4-39.4) 1895 ppb Au 1.0 metre (52.0-52.7) 1390 ppb Au 0.7 metre
				88-5 (38.0-45.0) 290 ppb Au 7.0 metres (54.7-56.55) 1730 ppb Au 1.85 metres
				88-6 (62.35-64.0) 290 ppb Au 1.65 metres 3621 ppm Cu, generally range 400-1500 ppm Cu over lenth of hole.
				88-8 (78.66-78.79) 2860 ppb Au 0.13 metre
Soil	1988-	Rat Resources	PGR-Crater	Three soil grids comprising of 464 samples HC GRID 1, 111 soils

				18 of 30-50 ppb Au, 4 of 50-100 ppb Au 9 of 100-5630 ppb Au
				GRID 2, 139 soils 32 of 30-50 ppb Au, 6 of 50-100 ppb Au 4 of 100-230 ppb Au
				GRID 3, 214 soils 9 of 30-50 ppb Au 4 of 50-100 ppb Au 2 of 100-225 ppb Au
DDH	1988-	Rat Resources	PGR 1-4	456.95 metres of NQ drilling of 4 holes to test soil geochem and IP/VLF, mag low. 88-4 (74.39-79.0) 620 ppb Au 4.61 metres 88-5 (84.86-85.80) 1070 ppb Au 0.94 metre 39.8 g/t Ag, 0.20% Zn, 0.16% Pb 88-6 (15.0-18.0) 510 ppb Au 3.0 metre 88-7 (11.1-14.2) 4293 ppb Au 3.10 metres
Trenching	1989-	Rat Resources	PGR 74	Three trenches excavated, Tr-A,Tr-B, Tr-C Trench A, 25 metres long (1.3 metre) 2050 ppb Au, 17.85 g/t Ag (1.04 metre) 1465 ppb Au, 28.35 g/t Ag (0.55 metre) 2700 ppb Au, 61.0 g/t Ag (1.57 metre) 834 ppb Au, 3.0 g/t Ag (1.20 metre) 1620 ppb Au, 48.6 g/t Ag (0.33 metre) 3440 ppb Au, 89.5 g/t Ag Trench B week Trench C week
Geo/Pros	1991-	R. Wells	PGR 1-106	Twelve samples petrographic descriptions
Prospecting	1992-	P. Watt	PGR 1-88	Prospecting with 15 Rock samples collected 5 out of 15 were 1.03-2.42 g/t Au, 73.2-283.7 g/t Ag, 1.26% Pb, 1.16% Cu
Geochemical	1993-	P. Watt	PGR 1-88	Prospecting with 35 rock samples collected 16 out of 35 were 1.03-28.14 g/t Au, and up to 178.0 g/t Ag, 1.42% Pb, .353% Cu, .4% Mo, 4.67% Zn.
Pros/Soil	1994-	P. Watt	PGR 1-106	Prospecting with 65 rock samples collected 22 out of 65 were 1.01-36.60 g/t Au, 18 out of 66 were 30.0 g/t Ag 3 samples 1054- 10'000 ppm Cu 4 samples 1015-4264 ppm Mo 5 samples 1134-10'000 ppm Pb 8 samples 300-1075 ppm Sb 6 samples 1562-7844 ppm Zn
Soils	1994-	P. Watt	PGR 79-83	Small grid and traverse line totaling 116 (38 out of 116) 30-50 ppb Au (19 out of 116) 50-100 ppb Au (9 out of 116) 100-500 ppb Au (23 out of 116) 50-220 ppm As (14 out of 116) 150- 531 ppm Cu
Trenching	1995-	Cambridge Minerals	PGR 1-106	Five trenches excavated over discovery zone north of Silver Lake area and road side, high soil geochem. Trench # 1, 40 metres
				1.2 m Au g/t, Ag g/t, Cu %. Mo %, Zn %, 0.6m 6.24 60.0 .152 .603 >5.0

Trenching	1995-	Cambridge Minerals	PGR 1-106	1.2 m Au g/t, Ag g/t, Cu %, Mo %, Zn %, 0.8 m 8.50 100.0 .022 .521 .203 0.8 m 4.66 77.0 .158 .762 3.88 0.5 m 62.80 183.0 .087 .036 .804 0.4 m 13.70 51.0 .098 .006 .184 0.4 m 4.87 105.0 .038 .627 .086
				Trench # 5, 9 metres 1.2 m Au g/t, Ag g/t, Cu %, Mo %, Zn %, 2.0 m 0.34 3.0 .015 .003 .125 0.7 m 7.95 37.0 .063 .046 .772 2.9 m 0.07 1.0 .011 .005 .011 1.5 m 1.78 11.0 .024 .046 .063 Float 5.83 134.0 .090 .067 >5.0
DDH	1996-	Cambridge Minerals	PGR 1-106	PDH 11 holes (986.1m), DDH 7 holes (381.7m) PDH metres Au g/t, Ag g/t, Cu%, Pb%, Zn% 01 18.3 .309 , 04 6.1 .10 3.6 .011 .240 .156 06 15.3 .197 ,

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

28 — Till, gravel, alluvium.

TERTIARY

MIOCENE AND/OR PLIOCENE

25 — Plateau lava, olivine basalt.

EOCENE AND OLIGOCENE KAMLOOPS GROUP

22 — SKULL HILL FORMATION: Dacite, trachyte, basalt, andesite, rhyolite.

CRETACEOUS

RAFT AND BALDY BATHOLITHS

20 — Biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; minor pegmatite.
20b – aplite, leuco quartz monzonite and granite.

JURASSIC

SINEMURIAN TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

16 — Porphyritic augite andesite breccia and conglomerate.

15 — Andesite arenite, siltstone, grit, breccia and tuff.

TRIASSIC OR JURASSIC

THUYA AND TAKOMKANE BATHOLITHS

14 — Hornblende biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, monzonite, gabbro, hornblendite.

13a — Syenite and monzonite.

TRIASSIC

NICOLA GROUP

11 — Augite andesite flows and breccia, tuff, argillite, greywacke, limestone.

10 — Shale, argillite, phyllite, siltstone, limestone.

PERMIAN

4 — Basic volcanic flows, tuff, chert, limestone, argillite.

PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN

3 — Volcanic arenite, greenstone, argillite, phyllite, minor quartz mica schist, limestone, basaltic and andesitic flows, amphibolite, conglomerate and breccia.

MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR LATER

SLIDE MOUNTAIN GROUP

2 — FENNELL FORMATION: Pillow lava flows, greenstone, argillite, chert, minor amphibolite, limestone and breccia.

WINDERMERE OR CAMBRIAN AND LATER

KAZA OR CARIBOO GROUP

1 — Feldspathic quartz mica schist, quartzite, phyllite, marble, greenstone, amphibolite.

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 4

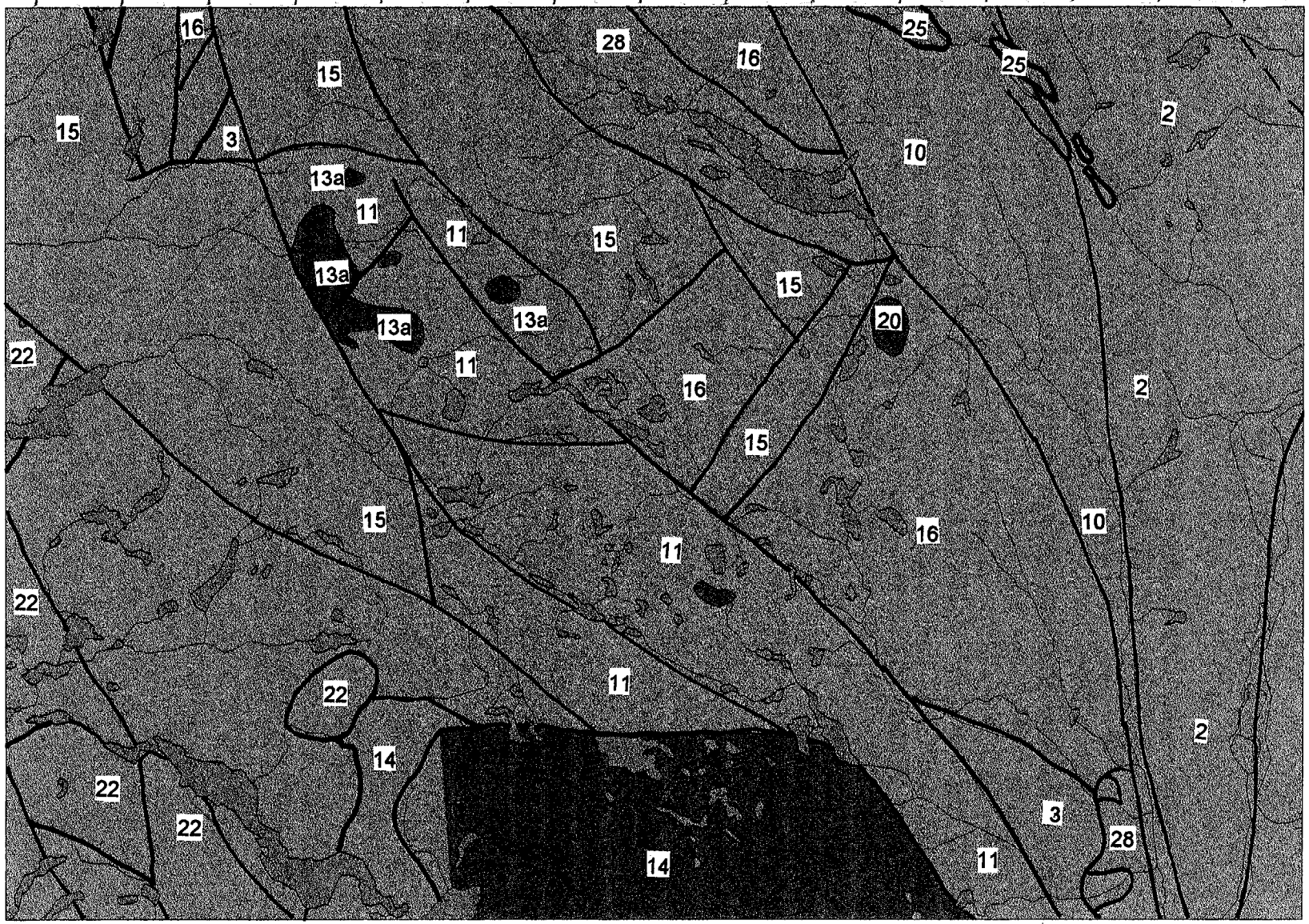
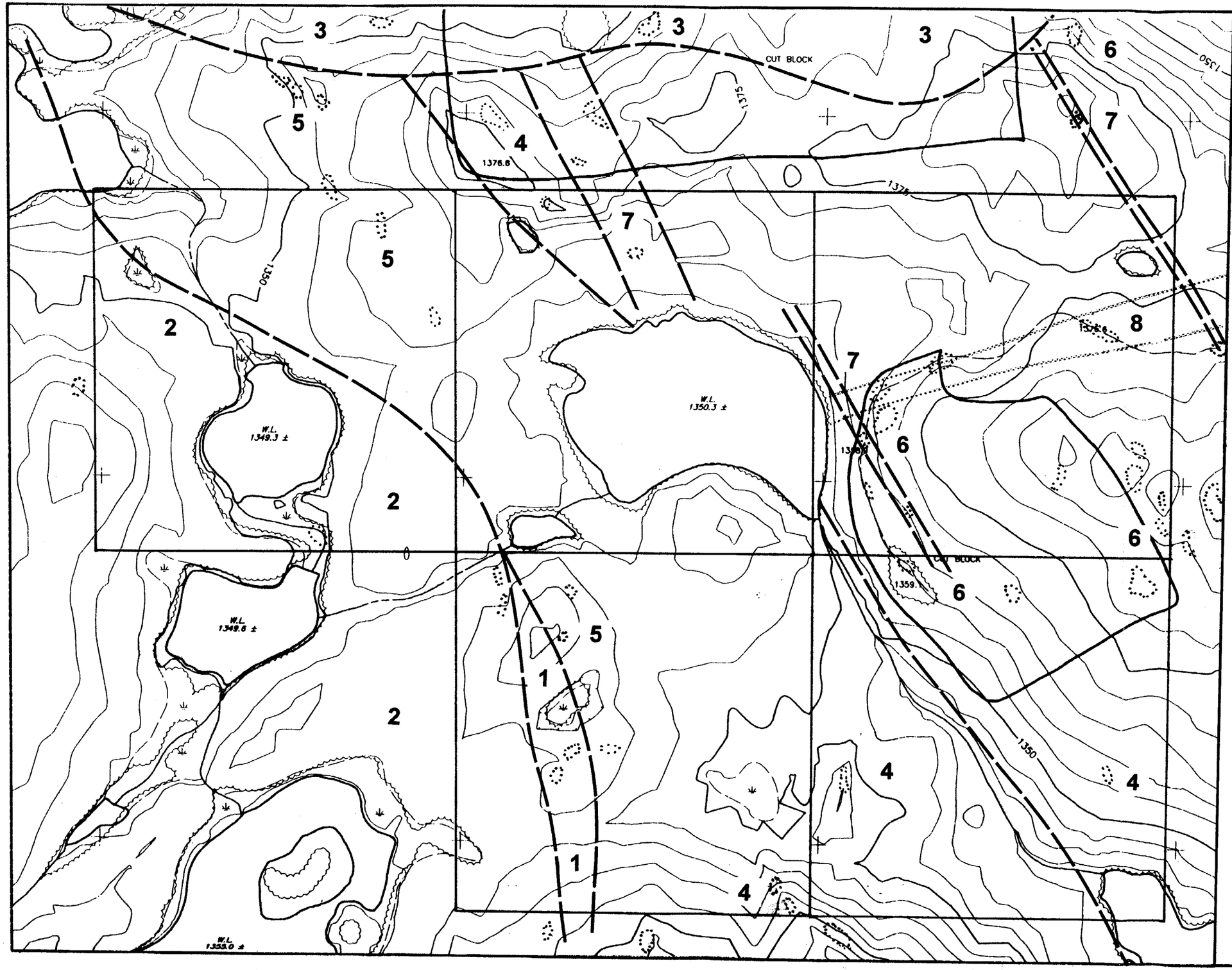


FIGURE 4
REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

SCALE 1: 168,551



LEGEND

1 **JURASSIC INTRUSIVES**
QUARTZ MONZONITE Leucocratic (white to gray to yellow fine to medium grained, composed mainly of plagioclase, quartz, and minor K spar in groundmass. Plagioclase phenocrysts are 1mm in lenth, and are anhedral, glomeratic in character.

2 **HORNBLEND-PLAGIOCLASE PORPHRITIC QUARTZ DIORITE**
Fine to medium-grained, crowded hornblende plagioclase porphyritic rocks probably a high-level intrusive.

3 **MASIVE HORNBLENDE DIORITE. QUARTZ DIORITE BRECCIA**
Hornblende diorite intruding amphibolite, medium green,rusty-weathered rocks that appears to form along or near the contact of a medium grained mafic volcanics. Breccias are extensive over 4 KM in length. Fragments size 3-15 cm. Primary composition suggest hybird diorite. Pyrite is thorough 3-7% entirety of hybird mass, K spar average 5-10% and can exeed up to 30% sporadically.

4 **AUGITE PORPHRYR FLOWS**
Mottled light gray to dark green pyroxene, textures in flows vary from commonly medium to coarse pyroxene crystals.

5 **ANDESITE FLOWS AND INTERBEDDED TUFFS**
Fine to medium grained dark green andesite, extensively chloritized along numerous brittle shears that contain lenses of massive sulfide (pyrite) commonly 10-15 cm thick.

6 **AGGLOMERATE, BRECCIA, AND RELATED COARSE PYROCLASTICS.**

7 **CHERTY SEDIMENTS**
Turbiditic texture, gray, tan, pink, with white streeks, composition is not determinable but appearance is probly albite. Commonly light green well laminated and silicifide. Alteration to fine grained epidote and sericite, plus lesser carbonate and extensive chlorte near margins. Massive sulfide pyrite stockwork, miner cpy within unit.

8 **QUARTZ CARBONATE STOCKWORK VIENS**
Fine-grained, gray, stronly fractured intense pervasive silicifide and hornfelsed volcanics and sedimentary rocks. The extensive network of fractures is mainly quartz-quartz carbonate viens, stringers and along a north east, east west structure. Sulfides are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena. Weathers rusty-limonitic gossen also interstitial chlorite-sericite-calcite and fuchsite.

SPIDER PROPERTY
PROSPECTING
GEOLOGICAL MAP
FIGURE 5
JUNE 1998 1:5000 SCALE

Table gives a summary of previous exploration and results in the PGR and Spider claim area from (1981 to 1996). The Spider claims received insufficient exploration development with the exception of a small soil grid overlying spider 1 claim. Some samples range 50 - 300 ppb Au over a diorite intrusive rocks.

Exploration in the area mainly the PGR consisted of prospecting in (1994) identified a new alteration vein zone on the east side of Silver Lake. Late in (1995) Cambridge Minerals conducted a trenching program on the Silver Lake zone, and then in (1996) drilled several holes distal from the zone and outher areas around the PGR property. This drilling was insufficient, and remains untested as to the oreantation on to the Spider Claims. All results listed on table 5.

1.7 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING Pg13

The Spider property is situated within the Quesnel Trough, a northwesterly trending belt consisting of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks, derived sedimentary rocks and intrusives. The belt is characterized by a volcanic core of the Triassic subaqueous andesites pyroxene porphyritic flows, tuffs and breccias. Interbedded with the volcanics are calcareous argillite, siltstone siliceous cherty sediments and limestone. On the eastern and western margins of the valcanic core is an overlying and flanking sequence of lower Jurassic pyroxene porphyritic volcaniclastic breccias with proximal to distal epiclastic sediments consisting of conglomerate, graywake and argillite. To the extreme east are fine clastic sediments, consisting of a siltstone, shale and argillite assemblage, which appear to form the base of the triassic sequence.

Regional mapping (Figure 0) indicates that the property area is underlain by Nicola Group alkaline volcanic and sedimentary racks inrtuded by numerous comagmatic diorite to syenite and pyroxenite stocks (Preto 1970, and Campbell and tipper, 1971).

The property lies within an area of intense block faulting, formed where the North Thompson fault bifureacates into a multitude of northwesterly trending splays. A number of thease faults have a vertical and northaesterly displacement of (10 to 300 metres).

1.8 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Spider property overlies a portion of the Triassic volcanic core of the Nicola Group, which is flanked on the east by a sequence of interbedded Lower-Jurassic pyroxene porphyritic pyroclasics and distal epiclastic sediments (Figure 5). To the west, a series of smaller dioritic satellite plugs intrude the volcanic and sediment assemblage. Faulting has disrupted the sratigraphy of the area. As to the southwest limonitic sediments are vertical, and to the north of the property cherty sediments attitude are shallow dipping (15) to the south.

Unit 1 QUARTZ ALBITITE MONZONITE

White to gray, yellow fine to medium grained porphyritic rocks characterized by 1-2 mm plagioclase phenocrysts within a fine matrix of quartz grounedmass. Plagioclase phenocrysts are anhedral, glomeratic and compose of (42% of the rock), quartz (15%). Minor K spar within grounedmass (<10%), epidote (5%), chlorite (7%), carbonate (2%). Micro-quartz viens 1-2 mm fill fracture joints as minor stock-works (5%), and sericite along fracture margins and fabric (9%), Pyrite is throughout alond fractures, and disseminated as euhedral crystals (5%). One good subcrop exposure was excavated on a new logging road junction. Orientation of this intrusive rock is not determinable due to shallow trenching. The size appears to be >50 metres width, and extension not known.

Unit 2 HORNBLENDE-PLAGIOCLASE PORPHYRITIC QUARTZ DIORITE

Fine to medium-grained hornblende-plagioclase porphyritic rocks that vary in composition from the southern portion of the property wich appears more like a Pyroxene-granodiorite. This plutonic rock has a mafic look, and having a quartz potassic feldspar groundmass. To the central and northern area is outcrop that was exposed on the new road. These rocks are more high-level and closely related to (Unit 3) as the amphibole and quartz in groundmass increases. This area shows lesser amounts of k-spar in groundmass with the excepion of a boulder of plutonic rock-float that has a strong fabric of intense amphibolite-chlorite texture with a pervasive and (10 cm) vein of K-spar. Epidote is abundant within fracture and joint faces,and within pervasivaly altered rocks near the contact of volcanic rocks. Epidote replaces plagioclase phenocrysts and become relicts.

Pyrite is abundant through most of the rock as both disseminated and fracture anhedral, primarily euhedral pyrite, and very little chalcopyrite. Magnetite is present and variable to the southern area (<3%) in the rock.

Unit 3 HORNBLENDE DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE BRECCIA

To the north of the property is an area of diorite breccias of variable characteristics along is strike length of 4 kilometres. This breccia unit appears to be the upper portion of the plutonic rocks that rim the Triassic epiclastic sediments and volcanics and maybe part, or have formed a circumference graben. These diorites appear to have intruded amphibolite rocks close to the intrusive contact in the northwestern area, and to the south is overlaying by Jurassic pyroxene porphyritic flows and aglomerate-conclomerate breccias. Fragments from the intrusive breccia range from a dark to medium green, rusty-weathering medium grained mafic-intermediate rocks. Hornblende phenocrysts are up to 5 mm length, and plagioclase average 2-3 mm diameter with some moderately to extensively replaced by epidote depending on fragment variation. Matrics is a quartz diorite with some degree of chilling at fragment margins. K-spar is quite spotty and seems to be restricted to contact margins and stuctural alteration zones, as one hand sample can exceed (25-30% K-spar) and the next hand sample less the (<10% K-spar. Pervasive K-spar can be extensive through both matrics and matrics supported clasts. Epidote alteration is throughout most of the Unit 3 area north of the claim group as well as stongly oxidized quartz iron-carbonate veining and pervasive silicification permeate disrupted unit. Pyrite is also through and appears to be a little more primary in contact zones of chert horizons. Euhedral pyrite is (2-5%) over all breccia mass with some masive pyrite-sulfide lenses to the north west.

Unit 4, 5 AUGITE PORPHYR FLOWS, ANDESITES, AND INTERBEDDED TUFFS

Pyroxene porphyritic andesite flows make up a large portion of the property and surrounding areas and have a brittle stress point, making these rocks ecceptable for the numerous northwesterly and northeasterly structures. These rocks have a low strain and a progressive development of structures parallel to the northwesterly trend. Pyroxene phenocrysts in the andesite progressively alter to chlorite as the fabric of the rock increases to chlorite-phyllite, to chlorite-schist and sericite locally with small lenses of masive sulfide-pyrite within structures. Carbonate alteration is more abundent in fractures less than (<5%) of the rock. Augite porphyry flows are dark gray-green variably crowded fresh look with less than (1%) pyrite. Near the intrusive contact of (Unit 1), augite andesites are extensively alterad and have a riedel-conjugate shearing and up to (8%) pyrite. These rocks are highly recessive and weather easily.

Unit 6 AGGLOMERATE AND RELATED COARSE PYROCLASTICS

Pyroxene porphyritic pyroclastic breccias and agglomerates overlie the western portion of the property. Thay comprise of corse fragments of up to (20 cm) and have a wide variety of host rocks. Pyroxene andesites (70%), dioritic intrusives (20%), other and sediment rocks make up the rest by (10%).

Unit 7 CHERTY SEDIMENTS

Turbiditic very fine grained gray, tan-white, pink streeks of albitized chert to the north of the claim group flanking the footwall of (Unit 3) intrusive breccia. This unit is not located on the geology map or on the property but has an unusual character with it dipping (15) to the south and having a degree of folding to the east. Massive sulfide breccia and stockwork pyrite was noticed within chert horizon. On the property there is 2 lenses of chert with minor albitized streeks through one. The primary mode is a medium to light green silicieous, well laminated chert with extensive network of fractures and quartz, quartz-carbonate veins, stringers and chlorite.

Unit 8 QUARTZ CARBONATE STOCKWORK ALTERATION Pg16

The central part of the property theres a northeast structure that displaces the northwest lithostrtigraphy trend more to the northeast. This is an Intensely altered structure traceable for eleven hundred metres northeast in to the PGR group. Fine-grained, medium gray, strongly fractured intense pervasive silicification, and hornfelsed volcannic and sediments near the margins. The extensive network of fractures is mainly quartz, quartz-carbonate veins and stringers. Sulfides are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena. Chlorite, sericite-carbonate and fuchsite are throughout and weathers gossenes rusty-limonitic texture.

1.9 CONCLUSION

The 1998 prospecting program outlined on the spider claim goup several areas of alteration and possible mineralization associated with porphyry style, and high-sulfidation epithermal gold along the intrusive contact and chloritic phillites. It was clear that with road construction and shallow ditches excavated late in 1997, exposed several sulfide-pyrite lenses within vary limited outcrop exposure mainly to the road only. This suggests potentail for more zones of sulfide under the till. To the east prospecting has determined a large quartz iron-carbonate zone that strikes northeast from Spider lake eleven hundred metres and is more than thirty metres wide at is highest point.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The prospecting on the property has outlined a favorable highly mineralized area and should further be prospected and sampled with soil sampling and a magnetomater survay. Ten kilometres of grid and more detailed geological mapping is recommended fore a budget of $15000.00 expenditure.

2.1 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

P. Watt Prospecting three days: $200.00 per day X3	$600.00
Truck fuel	$70.26
Maps	$43.17
Food	$50.39
Report	$450.00
Total Cost for 1998	**$1213.82**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFCATIONS

I, Paul Watt of the city of Kamloops, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an active member of the Kamloops geological Group of British Columbia.

2. I have been an active prospector within the Kamloops region since 1987.

3. I have been employed by a number of companies in good standing since 1987.

4. I am currently employed by Teck Exploration LTD. of Kamloops.

5. I have also been self employed as independent contractor as (Trywest Exploration services).
6. Taken several short courses and work shops on Lithogeochemistry, Soil Geochemistry, and Structural Vein systems 1989-1994.
7. Completed UCC geology 2nd year, petrology and petrographic credit cource 1994.

8. I also have taken the Ministry of mines courses Petrology for Prospectors 1990 (Smithers, BC.)
9. Advanced Prospectors Geology Course, Ministry of Mines 1988, (Mesachie Lake, BC.)
10. Introduction to Prospecting and Geology Course 1987, (Kamloops, BC.)

P.S. Watt Prospector,Geological Technician.

Singed and dated in Kamloops, BC. August 11, 1995

Signature Paul Watt