

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
ENTERPRISE AND ENTERPRISE 2
MINERAL CLAIMS
ENTERPRISE GROUP
(STUMP LAKE - PLANET MINING CAMP)
NICOLA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

J.E.L. (LEO) LINDINGER. P.Geo.

August 6, 1999

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

25,968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION	2
PROPERTY	3
HISTORY	3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	3
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
1999 WORK PROGRAM	6
RESULTS	6
Lithology	6
Structure	8
Alteration and Mineralization	8
CONCLUSIONS	9
EXPENDITURES	9
RECOMMENDATIONS	10
SELECTED REFERENCES	11
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	12
LIST OF FIGURES	
FIGURE 1 - LOCATION MAP	after page 2
FIGURE 2 - CLAIM MAP	2
FIGURE 3 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY	4
FIGURE 4 - PROPERTY GEOLOGY	5
FIGURE 5 - GEOLOGICAL PLAN OF PART OF THE ENTERPRISE PROPERTY	8

SUMMARY

A geological mapping program was carried out on the Enterprise and Enterprise 2 mineral claims, Enterprise Group, which now covers part of the Stump Lake Mining Camp. The Enterprise and Enterprise 2 claims cover the eastern parts of the Stump lake mining camp.

The Stump Lake area has recorded exploration for precious metals dating back to 1882. Exploration and mining efforts to 1945 resulted in the production of 77,605 tons of ore grading 0.109 o/t gold, 3.26 o/t silver, 1.42% lead, 0.24% zinc, and 0.026% copper, yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 2,206,555 pounds of lead, 367,869 pounds of zinc, and 40,822 pounds of copper. Exploration efforts to day have been focussed on producing additional high grade silver-gold reserves. Known resources in the remaining crown pillars and some undeveloped veins exist.

The Stump Lake area is located within the Intermontane Superterrane and underlain predominantly by island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Nicola Group portion of the Quesnel Terrane.

The oldest rocks exposed on the Enterprise property are mid to late Triassic metasediments of the Eastern Sedimentary facies, and Eastern Volcanic facies mafic to intermediate tuffs of the Nicola Group.

These rocks have been folded and faulted into steeply west dipping tectonic slices. In the Stump Lake area Nicola Volcanics of the Eastern Group host Cretaceous? or Tertiary aged mineralized quartz carbonate veins.

The completed mapping program was located east of the area of most work, but which in staking was noted to have several old pits and trenches in altered and hopefully mineralized areas. There is no evidence that this area was subjected to recent mapping and sampling.

Results of this program reveal that high level intrusive rocks of unknown age have hornfelsed and pyritized the surrounding intermediate tuffaceous volcanics. Quartz-carbonate +/- pyrite veins occupy late stage north and west trending structures. The veining is accompanied by ankerite, and clay alteration that has bleached and softened the host rock to a tan colour. The extent of the visible veining and mineralization is weak. The structures hosting the veining however strike into overburden covered areas. Elsewhere on the property potentially economic mineralization exists in the crown pillars of the old mine workings, and that undiscovered veins underlie till covered areas hosting angular mineralized float.

Further work elsewhere on the property is recommended. In the areas of known mineralization further mapping, sampling and trenching is recommended. elsewhere further mapping and prospecting is recommended. A phase 1 \$50,000.00 is proposed, followed by a \$150,000 phase 2 program of trenching, sampling and drilling.

INTRODUCTION

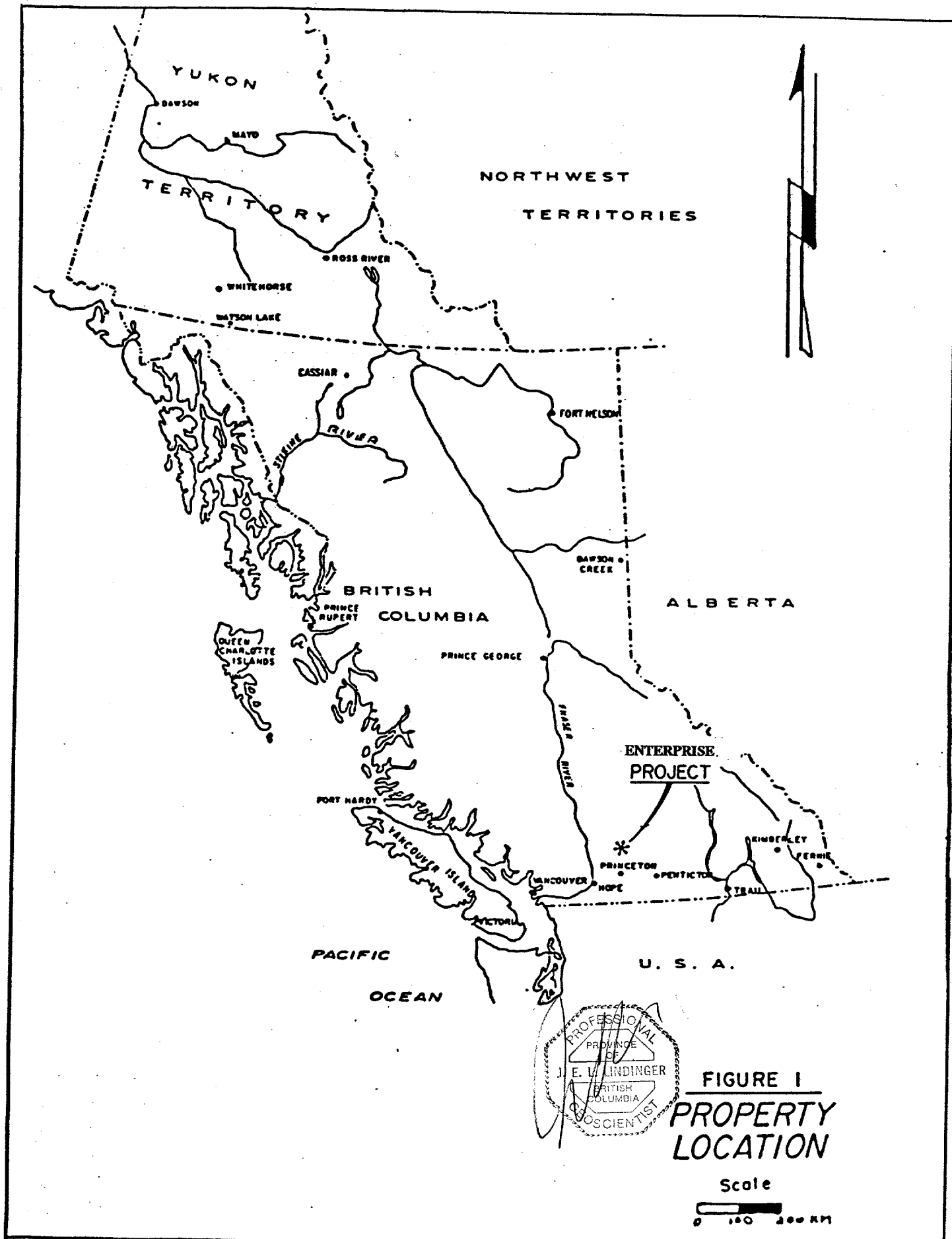
This report documents a geological mapping and rock sampling program undertaken on May 30, 1999 on the Enterprise and Enterprise 2 Mineral claims, discusses the results, with conclusions and recommendations.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located southeast of Stump Lake and east and north of Hwy 5a on NTS map sheet 92I/08W. They are centered at 50 deg 20.5 minutes north and 120 degrees 23.5 minutes west. They occur on east of the Planet mine road, a local paved road that accesses the east side of Stump Lake. Numerous other bush roads crisscross the entire property. All areas of the claims can be accessed by a less than 15 minute walk from these roads.

CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The property lies in the semi-arid Intermontane climatic zone. Rainfall is usually less than 50 cm per year, and temperatures range from - 30 to +25 degrees centigrade. Vegetation is tall grass prairie with occasional groves of ponderosa pine, interior fir and groves of poplar. Topography is locally steep with up to 100 meter high hills bounded by up to 20 meter high cliffs. Stump Lake at an elevation of 2475 meters is bounds the northwest side of the property. The highest point is along the east side of the Enterprise claim which is 200 meters above Stump Lake.



PROPERTY

The claims which the work was completed are part of the Enterprise Group, event # 3133929. The work this program document has been filed under Event# 3133930.

CLAIM	RECORD NUMBER	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
Stumpy 7	336727	1	June 12, 2000*
Stumpy 9	336729	1	June 12, 2000*
G10	351080	1	September 30, 1999
G20	351781	1	October 2, 1999
G54	362594	1	May 9, 2000*
G56	362596	1	May 9, 2000*
G57	363032	1	May 17, 2000*
G58	363033	1	May 17, 2000*
Dore 11	367603	1	January 9, 2000
Dore 12	367604	1	January 9, 2000
Dore 13	367605	1	January 9, 2000
Dore 14	367790	1	February 10, 2000
Dore 15	367791	1	February 10, 2000
Dore 17	367793	1	February 10, 2000
Dore 18	367794	1	February 10, 2000
Enterprise	368281	20	March 13, 2000
Enterprise 2	368282	6	March 13, 2000
Tubal Cain	368283	1	March 31, 2000
Dore 19	368284	1	March 13, 2000

* upon approval of the work for assessment purposes that this report documents.

The Claims have been grouped into the Enterprise Group, Event# 3133929.

HISTORY

The Stump Lake area has recorded exploration for precious metals dating back to 1882. Exploration and mining efforts to 1945 resulted in the production of 77,605 tons of ore grading 0.109 o/t gold, 3.26 o/t silver, 1.42% lead, 0.24% zinc, and 0.026% copper, yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 2,206,555 pounds of lead, 367,869 pounds of zinc, and 40,822 pounds of copper.

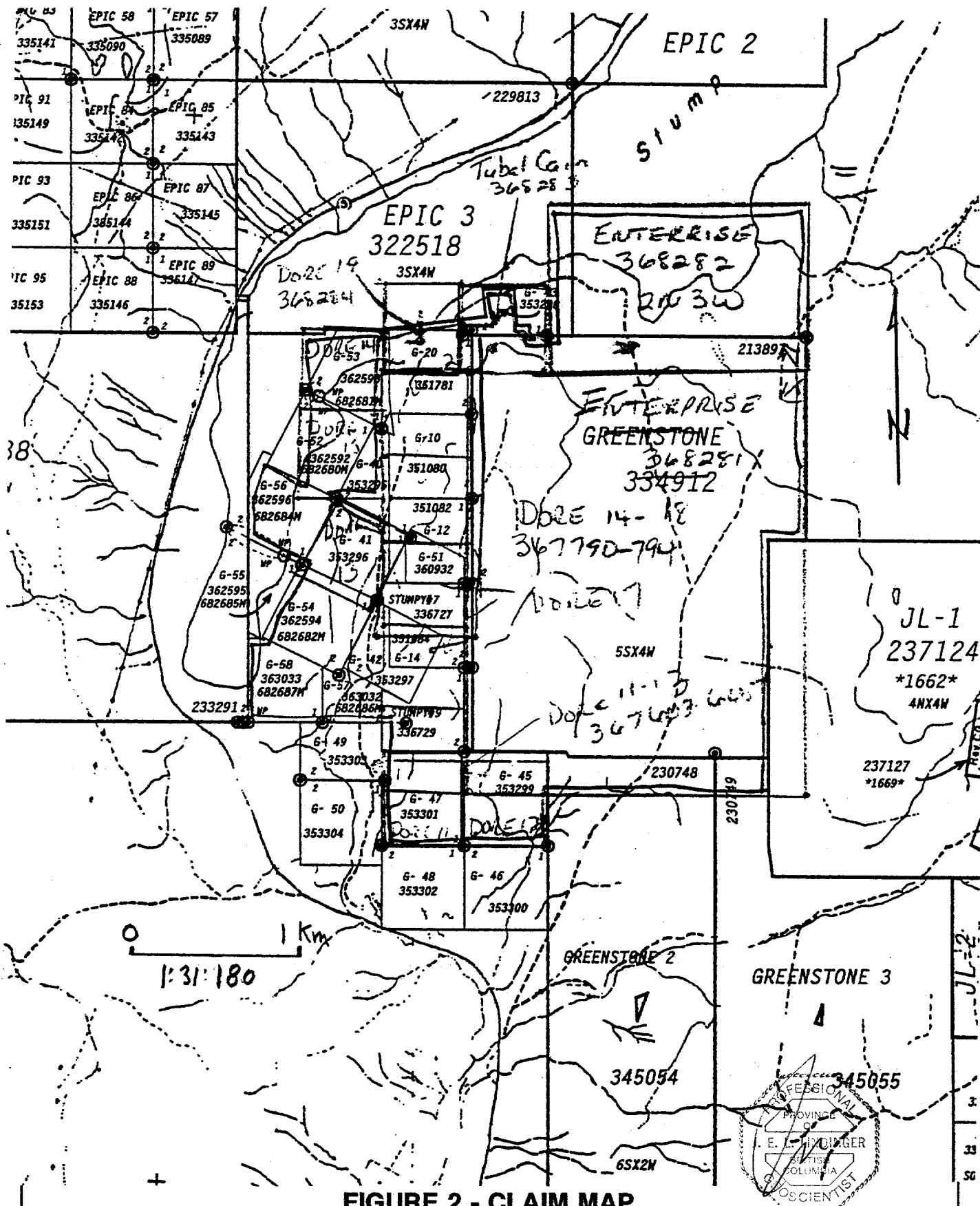


FIGURE 2 - CLAIM MAP
ENTERPRISE PROPERTY STUMP LAKE AREA - NTS 921/08W
50° 20.5' N, 120° 23.5' W.

Exploration efforts subsequent to 1945 tended to be preliminary surface work programs consisting of grid preparation, ground geophysics, geological mapping, and soil and rock sampling. Followup programs included bulldozer trenching, and diamond drilling. The results of these programs were that insufficient new reserves capable of supporting a profitable underground operation were found.

The property was acquired by the current owner from 1995 to 1999 by staking areas underlain by reverted crown grants, as well as intervening and surrounding open ground. The current property covers over 8 square kilometres, and contains over 9 documented Minfile occurrences, as well as numerous other showings and occurrences.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Stump Lake area is located within the Intermontane Super-terrane and underlain predominantly by rocks of the Quesnel Terrane island arc volcanics, derived sediments and intrusives of the Nicola Group. The oldest common lithologies in the area are middle to late Triassic aged greywackes, argillites, limestones and alkalic tuffs of the eastern 'sedimentary belt'. These are overlain to the west by latest Triassic alkalic flows and related breccias of the eastern volcanic belt (Moore, et. al., 1990, page 5-6).

These island arc rocks were obducted against western North America during the mid Jurassic. The rocks in this area were subjected to a dextral transpressive tectonic regime resulting in northeast directed folding, shearing and southeast striking southwest dipping thrust faulting.

Erosion from the mid Jurassic to the early Tertiary exhumed the Nicola rocks to the level where collision generated ductile deformation fabrics were locally exposed.

Cretaceous tectonic activity was thought to be compressive and possibly hosted some felsic intrusive activity found in the southern part of the property. Silver, gold, lead zinc copper mineralization hosted in quartz veins within northerly striking steeply dipping reverse? faults characterize the Stump Lake camp.

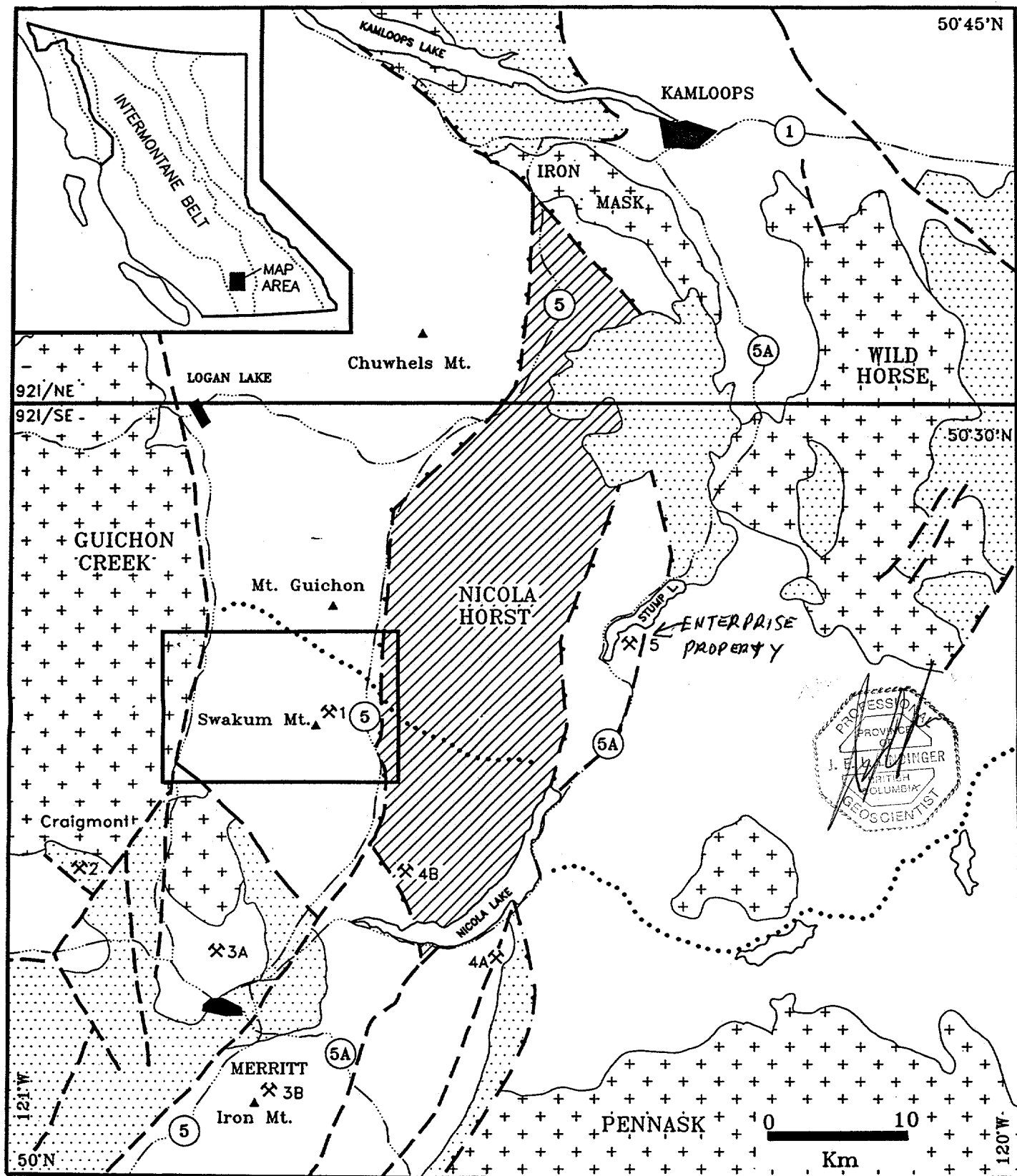


Figure 1: Locality map of the study area. Nicola Group rocks (and minor pre-Nicola rocks in the NE) unpatterned; crosses: Triassic-Jurassic plutons; dots: post-Nicola stratified rocks. Swakum Mt. map area (Figure 4) is outlined. Cross-hammer symbols denote concentrations of mineral occurrences: Swakum Mt. (1); Craigmont (2); Merritt (3A); Iron Mt. (3B); Quilchena (4A); south Nicola (4B); Stump Lake (5).

FIGURE 3 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY
From Moore et. al. 1990

A potassium argon date was taken by Ministry of Mines staff from sericitic altered rock adjacent to a vein which returned a date of about 73.2 million years (late Cretaceous) (Moore, et. al. p. 23).

Early Tertiary dextral transtensional activity generated 'basin and range' block faults which truncated and reactivated earlier structures forming numerous variably shaped fault bound basins (Moore, et. al. 1990, page 6).

Locally thick Kamloops Group deltaic and lacustrine sediments were deposited into these structural basins. These sediments, and the older lithologies were overlain by subaerial bimodal rhyolitic to basaltic volcanic deposits and related shallow level intrusions. One such center north, of Stump lake deposited accumulations of rhyolite and basalt, with minor andesite flows, tuffs and breccias. Related intrusive activity may have generated locally extensive hydrothermal alteration.

Pleistocene to Recent accumulations of consolidated and unconsolidated glacial, interglacial and post glacial sediments cover large expanses of the area.

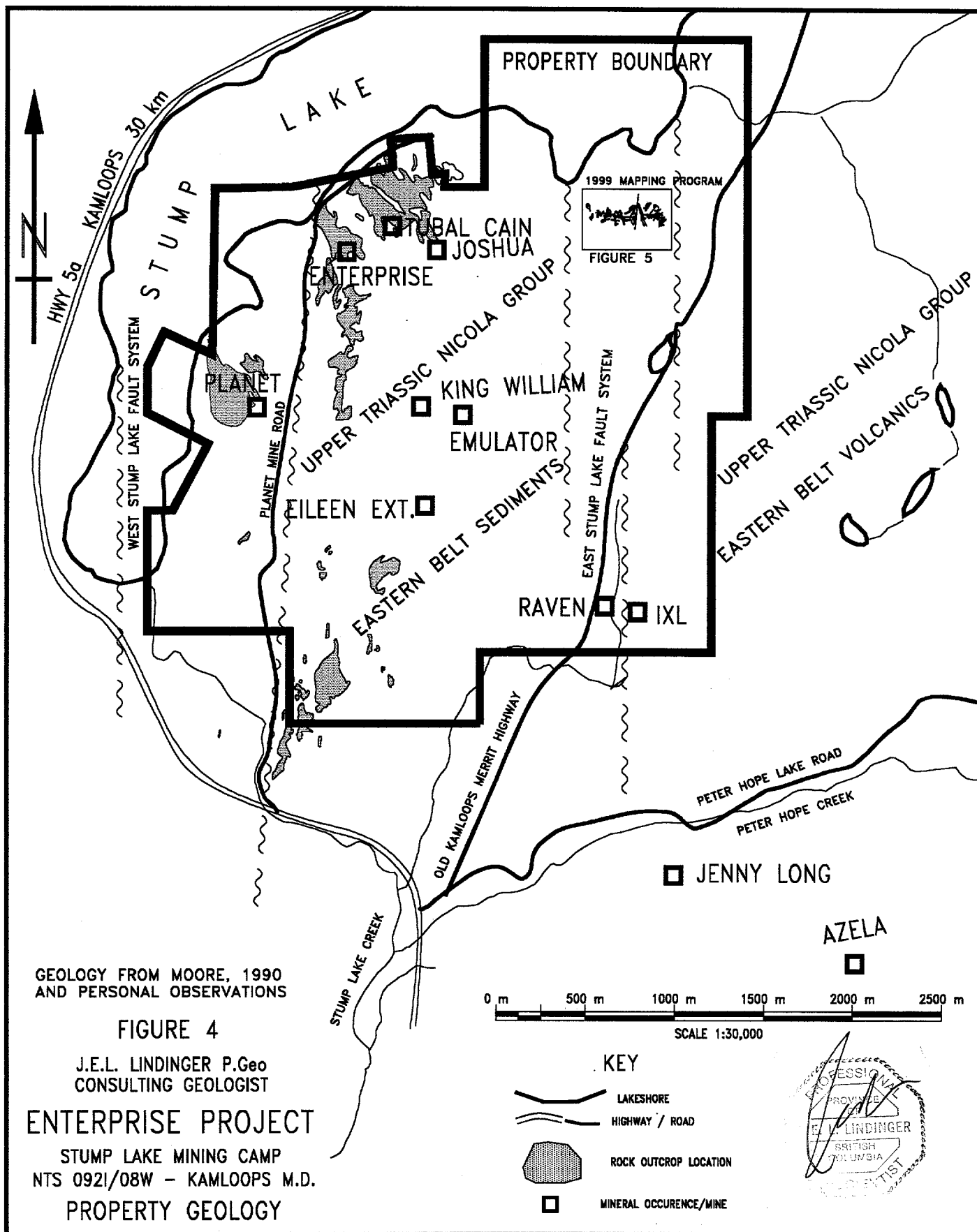
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks exposed on the Enterprise property are mid to late Triassic metasediments of the Eastern Sedimentary facies, and Eastern Volcanic facies mafic tuffs of the Nicola Group.

These rocks have been folded and faulted into steeply west dipping tectonic slices. These rocks in the Stump Lake area host mineralized vein mineralization that is of economic interest. As excerpted from Moore et. al., 1990. pages 22-23;

"...Most of the major veins in the camp are northerly trending, steeply east dipping and less than a metre in average width, although vein widths of 2 or 3 metres have been reported (Dodd, 1887; Thompson, 1917)..." "...They have been followed along strike for up to 500 metres and down dip for 300 meters...."

"...The veins at Stump lake consist of polymetallic quartz-sulphide and quartz-carbonate-sulphide assemblages that are mesothermal to epithermal in character. The most abundant metallic minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite,



galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite, with small amounts of bornite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and native gold. Quartz is massive to weakly banded, milky white with metallic minerals distributed on partings and in crudely developed, sulphide-rich bands of layers parallel to vein walls.

Alteration adjacent to most veins is typically a carbonate-pyrite+/- mica assemblage. Near the Enterprise adit, sericite..." "...and weak chlorite alteration penetrative foliation, apparently associated with localized shears, since this fabric is not widespread in the area. Veins exposed near the Joshua Shaft strike north-northeast and dip about 50° to the east, Alteration here is iron carbonate with abundant green mica. At some localities multiple veins 5 to 10 centimetres wide are oriented parallel to prominent north and northwest trending fracture and joints. Similarly oriented veins with associated iron carbonate and green mica alteration are exposed near the Planet workings.

Early in the development of the camp the Enterprise, No Surrender and King William veins were recognized to be controlled by the same northerly trending structure (Cockfield, 1948). As suggested by Moore (1989), the orientation of these and other veins in the camp is subparallel, or conjugate to prominent fractures and faults, such as the early Tertiary Quilchena fault, which suggests that they formed during, or soon after, regional brittle faulting in an extensional tectonic environment..."

1999 WORK PROGRAM

The 1999 work program consisted of Geological mapping an area common to the Enterprise and Enterprise 2 claims from about 450 to 1000 meters west of the common LCP. The area mapped covered about 15 hectares. Outcrop locations, lithology, alteration and mineralization were documented.

RESULTS

Basic rock types and structures observed were documented along with any alteration or mineralized areas. Please refer to Figure 5 - Geological plan of part of the Enterprise Property.

LITHOLOGY

The following rock types were mapped.

Unit 1 comprise members of the eastern volcanic assemblage of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. In the mapped area intermediate subareal to subaqueous volcanics tuffs and fine grained epiclastic volcanic sediments occur. Intrusive rocks (Unit 2) occur exclusively in the east part of the mapped area. In general the rocks mapped have undergone chlorite to lower greenschist metamorphism.

Unit 1A is a dark green fine grained hornblende and plagioclase porphyritic andesite. Phenocrysts average 2 mm. long. The matrix is dacitic in composition with mostly plagioclase and minor interstitial quartz present. Sometimes up to 2% very fine grained evenly disseminated pyrite occurs. These rocks outcrops exclusively east of a major north trending linear that crosses the base line at 270 east and probably obscures a fault. No primary fabrics were observed.

Unit 1B outcrops west of the major north trending linear at 2+70 east. It is a grey and green evenly to chaotic banded dacitic volcanic mudstone. The unit dips steeply to the northwest, with dips shallowing steadily to the west. The chaotic banding reveals slump and collapse texture suggesting a steep subaqueous depositional environment.

Unit 1C apparently overlies unit 1B to the west and is a pale green to buff aquagene tuff with fine plagioclase fragments in a feldspathic matrix. This unit also dips moderately to the northwest.

Unit 2 is a massive pale grey-green fine grained hornblende porphyry diorite. Hornblende phenocrysts ranging from 1 to rarely 5 mm in size and occurring as irregularly distributed aggregates comprise 15% of the rock. The remainder of the rock is a fine grained feldspathic rock with possibly some interstitial quartz. The hornblende has been altered to chlorite.

Unit 2 intrudes Unit 1A as discontinuous masses and dykes with steep angular contacts that usually trend at about 070 degrees. Chilled margins have been observed.

STRUCTURE.

Bedding contacts where observed strike southwesterly with moderate to steep northwest dips. The topography is dominated by major north trending linears that probably indicate major faults. Secondary structures generally trend northeast with moderate southeast dips and north-north west with steep easterly dips.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

All the exposed lithologies have undergone lower greenschist metamorphism giving the rock a greenish cast due to chloritization of the mafic minerals (mostly hornblende). There are however several structurally controlled hydrothermally altered zones found in the mapped area. These zones are associated with the north-northwest striking steeply east dipping structures and to some degree with easterly trending zones. These alteration zones are characterized by bleaching of the host rock to a pale tan colour due to pervasive ankerite alteration. Shears with this alteration zone often contain a green fuchsitic? mica that weathers to malachite like green. The more intense zones, often occurring at the intersection of the two dominant mineralized trends contain carbonate and quartz breccia veining. These areas are often exposed by old pits with some of the

vein material exposed in the dumps. No significant sulphide mineralization was observed.

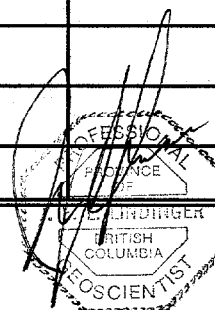
CONCLUSIONS

The geological mapping program did not succeed in locating new significant mineralization. However several structures accompanied by localized alteration and veining with minor mineralization were mapped. These strike into overburden covered areas.

EXPENDITURES

The following expenditures were made in completing the work program and report.

ITEM	RATE	QUANT.	CHARGE
Geological mapping, 1 day	\$ 350.00	1.0	\$ 350.00
Vehicle, 1 day (4x4 with winch)	\$ 55.00	1	\$ 55.00
Supplies and equipment	\$ 50.00	1	\$ 50.00
Report			\$ 180.00
Total			\$ 635.00
PAC account (<30% of \$635 (max \$190.50))			\$ 165.00
Total applied for assessment purposes			\$ 800.00



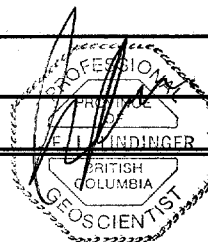
RECOMMENDATIONS

Much of the property has not received recent mapping and prospecting efforts. These areas should be mapped and prospected.

In the areas containing known mineralization elsewhere on the property further work is recommended. Efforts to quantify the remaining near surface ore grade mineralization on the property is required. This can be accomplished by thorough chip sampling and mapping programs accompanied by hand and excavator trenching along the structures. Additional work in the form of ground geophysics is also required. Test drilling of key targets would follow.

The proposed exploration program is outlined below

EXPLORATION ITEM	DETAILS	COST
PROPERTY MAPPING		\$ 4,000
PROPERTY PROSPECTING		\$ 2,500
PROPERTY SAMPLING		\$ 1,000
TRENCHING		\$ 12,000
TRENCH MAPPING		\$ 2,000
TRENCH SAMPLING		\$ 2,000
GEOPHYSICS Ground magnetics, IP		\$ 7,000
DIAMOND DRILLING		\$ 13,000
LOGGING AND SPLITTING		\$ 2,000
CORE SAMPLING		\$ 500
REPORT		\$ 1,500
CONTINGENCY @ 5% OF PROGRAM		\$ 2,500
TOTAL PROGRAM		\$ 51,000



SELECTED REFERENCES

Dawson J.M. 1989; Report on the Second Diamond Drilling Programme on the Mary Reynolds property, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia. BC- EMPR Assessment Report # 18714.

Hannigan P.K. 1984; Assessment on the Stump Lake Project, Nicola Mining Division, Trenching, Drilling, Geophysical, and Geochemical Reports. For Celebrity Energy Corp. and Maurice Mathieu. BC-EMPR Assessment Report # 13152.

Moore J.M. et al. 1990; Nicola Lake Region, Geology and Mineral Deposits. 30 pp. BC-EMPR Open File 1990-2.

Molnar A. 1997; Prospecting Report on the Greenstone Property, Stump Lake Area. Filed for assessment credits April 1997.

Shevchenko G. 1988; Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical surveys on the JL 1, JL 2, KL 1 Mineral Claims and the Mary Reynolds Gold Cup, Robert Dunsmuir Reverted Crown Grants. BC-EMPR Assessment Report # 17163.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J E. L.(Leo) Lindinger, hereby do certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo (1980) and hold a BSc. degree in honours Earth Sciences.

I have been practicing my profession as an exploration and mine geologist continually for the past 20 years.

I am a fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada (1987).

I am a registered member, in good standing as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (1992).

I own in part the mineral property described as the Enterprise Group (former Stump Lake Mining Camp)

I completed the exploration program described in the above report.


J.E.L.(Leo) Lindinger, P.Geo.