GEOLOGICAL REPORT

for the

WILDHORSE CLAIM GROUP

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, BC

NTS 82G/12E

Latitude 49°44'N. Longitude 115°38'W.

Prepared by

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V1C 4H4

October 5th, 1999

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SUMMARY

This report is based on historical data related to the area of the **Wildhorse Claim Group**, as well as work carried out during the 1998 field season by the author and personnel employed by Kennecott Canada Exploration Ltd.

The purpose of this report is to describe work carried out during the 1998 season, particularly in an area of copper enrichment within quartzitic sediments of the preCambrian Creston Formation, within the drainage identified as Copper Creek.

A total of 10 rock chip and representative samples were taken during a one-day inspection of the property by Kennecott personnel on October 14th, 1998.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an evaluation and discussion of results obtained from assessment work conducted on the Wildhorse Claim Group located in the Fort Steele Mining Division, southeastern B.C. (Fig 1).

The Wildhorse Claim Group overlays the Creston and Aldridge Formations of the Belt Purcell Supergroup, which hosts the Sullivan deposit. The Kootenay King Mine, located 3 km northwest of the Wildhorse Claim Group boundary, is also a stratiform massive sulphide deposit, and is hosted by Aldridge Formation sediments, as is the Sullivan. A new showing found during the 1996 field season within the Creston quartzites shows a strong similarity with mineralization associated with the Spar Lake Cu-Ag deposit. Located in Troy, Montana the 64 million ton deposit is hosted by the Creston Group- equivalent Revett Quartzite.

The Wildhorse claims are located on the east side of the Wildhorse River, an historic placer-gold producing area, which in the late 1800's saw over 1,000,000 ounces of gold extracted from its gravels. The location of the claims coincide with the furthest reported upstream placer gold occurrences. Placer mining is presently being conducted along the river by various operators.

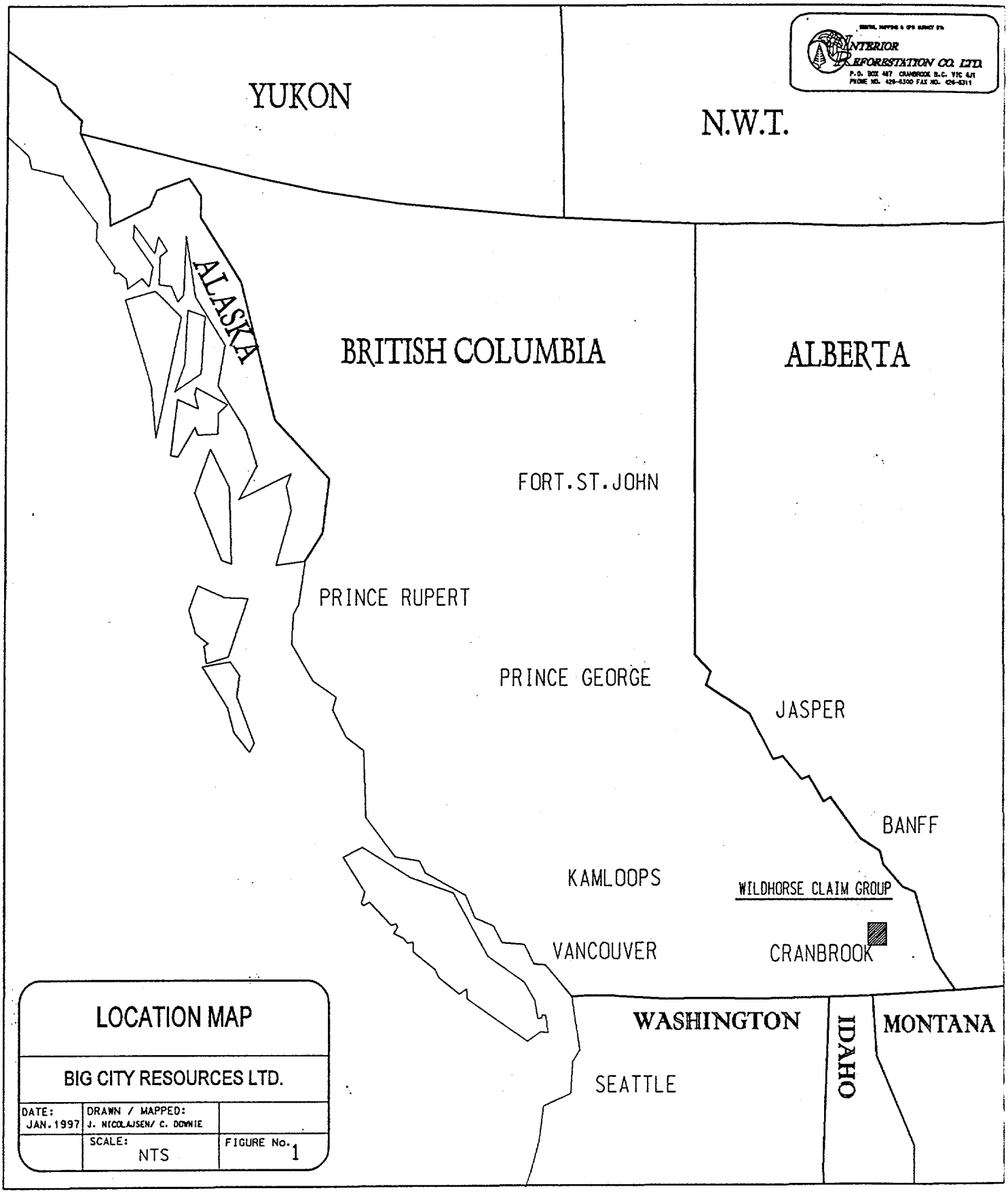
PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND TENURE

The Wildhorse Claim Group consists of 21claims staked in accordance with the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. The claims are located 10km north of Fort Steele in the Fort Steele Mining Division, on NTS mapsheet 82/G12E. (Fig.1 & 2). Claims are owned 100% by Tim J. Termuende of Cranbrook. A tenure summary is provided in Table 1, following.

The claims cover an area of approximately 8 square km. Terrain consists of densely wooded slopes with moderate undergrowth. Outcrop is limited to escarpments, ridges and road cuts. Logging is currently underway within claim boundaries, carried out by Crestbrook Forest Industries of Cranbrook. Access to the property is made from Fort Steele via the Mause Creek - Boulder Creek Forest Service Road, which travels along the east side of the Wildhorse River as far north as the East Fork. Access within the property is provided through a network of public roads and forestry roads, some which are maintained yearly by a local logging company.

The property area is subjected to relatively little precipitation. Pine trees dominate the forest cover, and drainage is restricted to very few watercourses. The property is workable from April through November, with drilling possible year-round.

The property is ideally situated for production. Road access to and within the property is excellent, and rail and power sources are within 25km of the claim group. Due to the presence of the nearby Sullivan Mine, a skilled mining work force is readily available, with support industries well established in both Cranbrook and Kimberley.

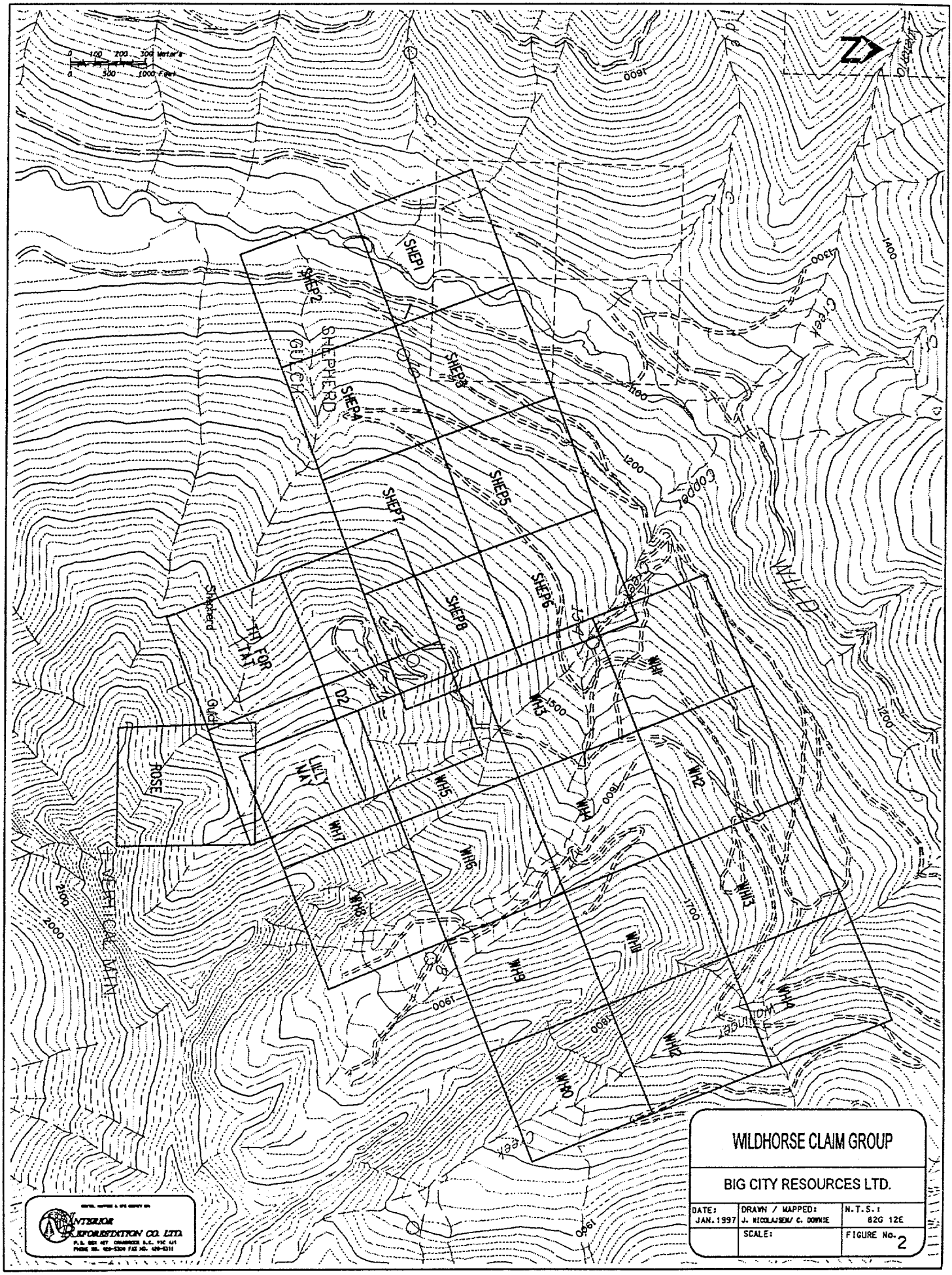


INTERIOR REFORESTATION CO. LTD.
P.O. BOX 487 CRANBROOK B.C. V1C 4J1
PHONE NO. 426-6300 FAX NO. 426-6311

LOCATION MAP

BIG CITY RESOURCES LTD.

DATE: JAN. 1997	DRAWN / MAPPED: J. NICOLAJSEN/ C. DOWNIE	
	SCALE: NTS	FIGURE No. 1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Creek
VERTICAL MTN
ABUNDANCE
WILDHORSE CLAIM GROUP
BIG CITY RESOURCES LTD.
DATE: JAN. 1997
DRAWN / MAPPED: J. NICOLAISEN/ C. DOWNIE
N.T.S.: 82G 12E
SCALE:
FIGURE No. 2
INTERIOR REFORESTATION CO. LTD.

TABLE 1:

WILDHORSE CLAIM GROUP-TENURE SUMMARY

Claim	Units	Tag No.	Title No.	Recording Date	Expiry Date *
Wh 1	1	653733M	346904	May 29,1996	May 29,2000
Wh 2	1	653732M	346905	May 29,1996	May 29,2000
Wh 3	1	653731M	346906	May 29,1996	May 29,2000
Wh 4	1	671590M	346907	May 29,1996	May 29,2000
Wh 5	1	671589M	346908	May 29,1996	May 29,2000
Wh 6	1	671588M	346909	May 29,1996	May 29,2001
Wh 7	1	671587M	346910	May 29,1996	May 29,2000
Wh 8	1	653738M	346911	May 29,1996	May 29,2001
Wh 9	1	673017M	350353	Sept. 3, 1996	May 29, 2001
Wh 10	1	673018M	350354	Sept. 3, 1996	May 29, 2000
Wh 11	1	673019M	350355	Sept. 3, 1996	May 29, 2000
Wh 12	1	673020M	350356	Sept. 3, 1996	May 29, 2000
Wh 13	1	673021M	350357	Sept. 3, 1996	May 29, 2000
Wh 14	1	673022M	350358	Sept. 3, 1996	May 29, 2000
Dardenelle 1	1	662005M	346920	June 16,1996	May 29, 2001
Dardenelle 1	1	662005M	346921	June 16,1996	May 29, 2001
Tit for Tat	1	662005M	346922	June 16,1996	May 29, 2001
Lily May	1	662005M	346923	June 16,1996	May 29, 2001
Wildhorse 1	1	644033M	312720	Aug.26,1992	Aug.26,2000
Wildhorse 2	1	644034M	312721	Aug.26,1992	Aug.26,2000
Rose	1	641550M	300113	June 3,1991	June 3, 2002
	TOTAL: 21UNITS				

* Upon acceptance of 1998 expenditures.

HISTORY

REGIONAL ECONOMIC HISTORY

The East Kootenay area has long been known as a mineral resource-rich area, with numerous mineral showings documented over the years. The turn of the century discovery of Cominco's world-class Sullivan deposit near the present city of Kimberley, put the area into focus with mineral explorationists world-wide. The Sullivan massive sulphide ore body hosted 180,000,000 tons of ore averaging 6.5% zinc, 6.4% lead and 1.90 oz/t silver, with a mineable lifetime of over 100 years, and a contained metal value in present dollars estimated to be in excess of 25 billion dollars. (Over 5 years of mineable reserves still exist within the deposit).

Numerous other past-producers in the area reflect the excellent mineralogic potential of the region. These include:

1) St. Eugene Mine (1899-1929) - 1.63 million tons grading approximately 8% lead, 1% zinc, 4.4 oz/t silver.

2) Estella Mine (1951-1967) - 120,000 tons grading 4.8% lead, 9.0% zinc, 6.4 oz/t silver.

3) Kootenay King Mine (1952-1953) - 14,616 tons grading 5.3% lead, 15.1% zinc, 1.94 oz/t silver.

The area is also well known for the presence of once-rich placer gold deposits, though no economic hard-rock concentrations have yet been located. The Wildhorse River saw frenzied placer mining activity beginning in 1864, with over 1,500,000 ounces of gold extracted from its gravels. Placer mining operations are still in place along the river.

PROPERTY HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Wildhorse Claim Group was staked to cover and consolidate a number of historical base and precious metal showings, as well as to cover ground proximal to the Kootenay King Pb-Zn-Ag

deposit. The Wildhorse Claim Group has seen work carried out by numerous operators from the 1890's to the present. The most significant historical showings encompassed by the claims are the Dardenelles, Tit for Tat, and Ford Vein occurrences.

Kootenay King

The Kootenay King Mine, now owned by Cominco Resources, is located approximately four kilometers northwest of the WH 1 Claim boundary. This deposit was located subsequent to the discovery of the Sullivan deposit, 50 km to the southwest. Total production from the Kootenay King during 1952 and 1953 consisted of 14,616 tons grading 5.3% lead, 15.1% zinc, 1.94 oz/t silver and minor gold and cadmium.

The Kootenay King ore body was staked in 1892 by William Meyers of Fort Steele and was taken over by the Kootenay King Mining Co. in 1928, who in turn optioned it to Brittania Mining and Smelting Co.. Production occurred during 1952 and 1953 by Kootenay Base Metals Ltd. The property was acquired by Cominco Metals in 1969.

Dardenelles

The Wildhorse 1 and Wildhorse 2 mineral claims were located on August 26th 1992 to cover ground made available for staking as a result of a Government Crown Grant Release. The Dardenelle 1 and Dardenelle 2 claims were added on June 6th 1996. Mineralization in the property area was first located in 1892, when prospectors discovered gold bearing quartz material in the Shepherds Gulch area. In 1896 an arrastra was constructed on Victoria Creek to crush ore from the Dardenelles Vein system. During this relatively short mining operation two inclined tunnels were driven on the vein, one 67m long and the other 30m long.

The property remained relatively quiescent until 1975 when a 95.93 ton bulk sample of gold-bearing quartz vein material was shipped to the Cominco smelter in Trail.
"Smelter sheets averaged .463 oz/T gold, 1.807 oz/T silver, minor lead-zinc, copper, iron, and traces of antimony, arsenic and bismuth. The quartz ore ran 88.02% SiO2, qualifying it as a

quartz flux ore. The total sample consisted of three lots, varying from .214 to .810 oz/T gold" (Groves, 1987)

In 1986, a $105,000, 10-hole (1223.4 ft.) diamond drilling and surface program was carried out by Justice Mining Corp. This work concluded that the vein system was variable in width and grade at depth, and that traces of vein mineralization were evident in previously untested areas. Limited geological mapping was also carried out during this program.

In 1992 a $3000 program was undertaken by Toklat Resources which involved a detailed examination of existing information relating to the property as well as reconnaissance of the property area, property showings and property access. Samples of vein material taken during the 1992 program ranged from 0.027 oz/T Au to 0.801 oz/T Au.

Tit for Tat

The Rose (acquisition date June 3 1991), Lily May (acquisition date June 16 1996) and the Tit for Tat (acquisition date June 16 1996) claims were staked to cover historical Crown Grants originally registered in April 1898 under the names Tit for Tat, Lentz Lode, and Celt. Development work undertaken in 1898 included driving four small inclined shafts (approximately 13m/40 feet in length) and four blast trenches on a 0.25 - 1.0m wide 45°dipping quartz vein structure. The property saw no documented work until 1982 when Albury Resources undertook a mapping and prospecting program which concluded that the property had "good economic potential". SCC Resources Ltd. of Calgary spent two man-days in the summer of 1991 examining and sampling existing workings. Their results confirmed the good economic potential of the earlier reports.

In 1994 the property was optioned to Wildhorse Resources of Calgary and a two hole BQ diamond drilling program was carried out. The first hole (dip -70°) was completed to a depth of 149.7m, well past the projected intersection of the Tit for Tat structure. The second hole, drilled vertically from the same site, was stopped at 25.6m when the drilling water supply dried up. Neither hole intersected significant mineralization. Detailed geologic mapping was recommended to define structural controls on the Tit for Tat mineralization. The cost of the program was $61,393.60.

Ford Vein

The Shep 1 - 8 claims were staked on June 19, 1996 to cover the Ford Vein showing area. The Ford Vein was originally exposed in a road cut in 1991 and was staked by Tim Termuende as part of the Kit Group of claims. The Shep claims have since been allowed to lapse.

Placid Oil Limited carried out limited trenching in 1972 on a quartz vein stockwork located approximately 170m north of the Ford Vein road exposure (historically known as the "Lily-May"), but the results of the program are unavailable.

The Kit claims, including the Ford Vein area, were optioned by Wild Horse Resources Inc. in 1993 who contracted Toklat Resources and Newson Management and Consulting to carry out property wide geological and geophysical work. A grid was established over the Ford Vein area as a base for geochemical sampling, geological mapping, and VLF-EM geophysical surveys. A moderate to strong magnetic anomaly with a coincident pronounced EM anomaly was located north of the Ford showing. Soil geochemistry delineated a weak Ag/Pb/Zn/Ba anomaly coincident in part to the strong magnetic anomaly. Rock samples included a large float boulder (~100kg) found 90m west of the Ford that assayed 3.83% Cu and 18.8 gm/T Ag. The total cost of this program allocated to the Wildhorse Claims was $17900.00.

Toklat recommended that the Ford Vein area be drill tested and in February 1994 a diamond drilling program was undertaken. Four holes totaling 322m were completed under marginal drilling conditions, with one of the three holes abandoned due to bad ground conditions. The drilling intersected patchy base metal values in quartz veins as well as weakly anomalous gold values. The cost of the diamond drilling program was $82,230.58

Boulder Gold Property

The Wildhorse Claim Group was part of a 183 unit package worked by Rick Skopic Consulting from 1991-1994 on behalf of 402813 Alberta Limited, Airdrie, Alberta. In 1993 a $35,500 field

program was undertaken to test for Sullivan-Kootenay King type Pb-Zn and Spar Lake type Cu-Ag mineralization. Although much of the work focused on ground outside the Wildhorse Claims, part of the program saw 250 contour soil geochemistry samples and 15 rock samples taken over the central part of the current Wildhorse Claim Group (Fig.4 in pocket). A moderate Au geochem anomaly was located along the 1700m contour line in the area of the Copper Creek basin, with a highly anomalous sample (393 ppb Au) taken 150m north of the north Copper Creek branch. 11 other weak to strong single point Au geochem anomalies were located, with a high value of 868 ppb Au near the southern boundary of the Shep 2 claim. 5 weak to moderate single point Cu geochem anomalies were detected in the Wildhorse Claim area, with a high of 168 ppm Cu on the 1400m contour line 270m south of the south fork of Copper Creek.

A weak Cu geochem anomaly located along the 1300m contour line in the Wallinger Creek basin, and continuous over 150m, was also detected. The exact location of this anomaly with respect to the current Wildhorse claims is unknown, but it is either adjacent to or within the Shep 6-Wh 1 claims.

The value of 1993 work allocated to the Wildhorse Claim Group was $11,583.05.

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regionally the area is underlain by rocks of the Purcell Supergroup on the western flank of the Purcell Anticlinorium, a broad, north-plunging arch-like structure in Helikian and Hadrynian aged rocks. The anticlinorium is allocthonous, carried eastward and onto the underlying cratonic basement by generally north trending thrusts throughout the Laramide orogeny during late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time (Price, 1981).

The oldest rocks exposed in the area are greenish, rusty weathering thin bedded siltites and quartzites of the + 4000m thick Lower Aldridge Formation, along with the facies-related, dominantly fluvial Fort Steele Formation (the base of which is unexposed). The Sullivan deposit is located some 20-30m below the upper contact of the Lower Aldridge Formation. Overlying the Lower Aldridge is a continuous section of Middle Aldridge quartz wackes, subwackes and argillites some 3000+ m thick. Within the Middle Aldridge formation, fourteen varved marker horizons can be correlated over hundreds of kilometres. These represent the only accurate stratigraphic control. A number of aerially extensive, locally thick gabbroic sills are present within the Lower and Middle Aldridge Formations. These sills and dykes; the "Moyie Sills", locally were intruded into wet, unconsolidated sediments, and have been dated to 1445 Ma, providing a minimum age for Aldridge sedimentation and formation of the Sullivan deposit. The Middle Aldridge is overlain conformably by the Upper Aldridge, 300 to 400 meters of thin, fissile, rusty weathering siltite/argillite.

Conformably overlying the Aldridge Formation is the Creston Formation, comprising approximately 1800 meters of grey, green and maroon, cross-bedded and ripple marked platformal quartzites and mudstones. The Kitchener-Siyeh Formation, which includes 1200 to 1600 meters of grey-green and buff coloured dolomitic mudstone are shallow water sediments overlying the Creston Formation. The Spar Lake sedimentary Cu-Ag deposit in Troy, Montana is hosted by the Creston Formation equivalent Revett Formation.

The upper portion of the Purcell Supergroup consists of the Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson Formations. The Dutch Creek formation consists of approximately 1200 meters of dark grey, calcareous dolomitic mudstones. Overlying the Dutch Creek formation is the Mount Nelson formation, 1000 meters of grey-green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstones. This unit marks the top of the Purcell Supergroup.

The Purcell Supergroup in the Sullivan area was deposited along an active tectonic basin margin. Dramatic thickness and facies variations record Purcell-age growth faults and contrast with gradual changes characteristic of most Purcell rocks elsewhere. These faults reflect deep crustal structures that modified incipient Purcell rifting, and led to the development of an intercratonic basin in middle Proterozoic time.

Local Mineral Occurrences

The Wildhorse River valley, while well known to be a highly prolific placer gold producer, has never seen any major economic lode gold production. A number of mineral occurrences are documented in the area, the most significant which are discussed below.

Kootenay King Deposit

The Kootenay King deposit, located four kilometers northwest of the WH 1 Claim boundary, is considered an extremely significant ore body, second only in geological importance in the region to the world class Sullivan deposit. The Kootenay King is located at elevation 7000 feet on the south-facing slope of Lakit Mountain, and saw production from 1954-1956.

The Kootenay King, like the Sullivan, is interpreted to be a stratiform deposit. Although it is a relatively small ore body (14,616 tons), its location in the Wildhorse River area confirms that conditions were present whereby sedex-type deposits were forming. A brief description of the deposit is given by Hoy, 1993:

"Kootenay King is a stratiform lead-zinc massive sulphide layer in rocks correlative with the lower part of the middle Aldridge Formation. In contrast with the thickly bedded A-E turbidites in the Purcell Mountains, the succession comprises dominantly buff-colored dolomitic siltstone, dolomitic argillite and dark grey argillite. A prominent thick-bedded "quartzite" referred to as the Kootenay King Quartzite, contains the stratiform sulphide layer. It comprises a sequence of interbedded wacke, arenite, and minor argillite up to 250 metres thick. It generally becomes thicker and coarser grained to the south, and appears to thin and eventually pinch out northward (Hoy, 1979). The sulphide layer is near the top of the Kootenay King Quartzite, in an impure, fine grained dolomitic facies."

The Wildhorse Claim Group is proximal to the Kootenay-King Quartzite, and has potential for similar mineralization.

Palmayra

This occurrence is located 300-400m east of the now lapsed Shep 5 claim, at elevation 4800'(1460m) along Spirit Creek. Five short tunnels and a shaft have been driven on one or more irregular-shaped syenite dykes cutting Aldridge argillites. Fractures within these dykes have been infilled by silver-lead-mineralized quartz. One tunnel exposes a highly fractured, flat-lying, sparsely mineralized vein with widths to 30 feet. No assay results are available for this occurrence. The Palmayra Showing is located on currently open ground.

"Bird Dog Zone" Lead-Zinc Anomaly

A strong soil geochemical anomaly has been delineated on the east-facing slopes of Lakit Mountain, near the main ridge at elevation 6000 feet. This 100m x 200m anomaly overlies the Kootenay-King Quartzite, a stratigraphic horizon within the Aldridge Formation, known to host the Kootenay King orebody. Roadwork and mechanized trenching were completed in the anomaly area in 1993. Sampling carried out within trenches in the anomaly area indicate that silver-lead-(gold) mineralized shear systems are present within the Kootenay-King Quartzite, and may be

related to deeper-seated stratiform targets.

Lakit Trench

A hand-dug trench, approximately 6m long and 1m wide is located due east of the apex of Lakit Mountain at elevation 2140m. It is thought to have been made in the 1950's. The trench, now sloughed in, has a strike of 160E with a 70E dip to the west, apparently concordant with the surrounding sediments. The trench wallrock is a brown, fine to medium grained argillite. Samples of mineralized quartz were collected from a dump adjacent to the workings. Associated with galena is fine grained argentite, occurring as felted masses and mm-scale stringers. Evidence of vein continuity was discovered during Termuende's 1990 program, where float located 75m south and along strike with the trench assayed 1.6% Pb and 1.3 oz/t Ag. No work has been carried out on this structure since 1989, though the contour soil geochemical program completed in 1990 resulted in the discovery of mineralized float material proximal to the vein occurrence.

Queen of Sheba-Big Bend Boy Showings

The Queen of Sheba and Big Bend Boy mineralization is exposed in a series of small overgrown pits (Skopic 1993) located on the north fork of the Wildhorse River approximately 3.5km north of the Wildhorse Claim group. The showing consists of narrow quartz veins hosting localized gold, silver, galena and chalcopyrite mineralization similiar in style to the Dardenelles and Tit for Tat showings, (Skopic,1993). A grab sample (RS93-12) taken in one of the pits returned 0.314 oz/t Au, 34.7ppm Ag and 15378ppm Pb.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

(Fig 3, in pocket)

The area underlying the Wildhorse Claim Group was mapped at 1:250,000 scale by Leech (1960) and more recently at 1:50,000 scale by Trygve Hoy (EMPR) in 1988 (open file 1988-14). His work reveals that the property overlays Proterozoic rocks of the Kitchener, Creston and Aldridge formations, which are comprised primarily of quartzite, quartz wacke, siltstone, argillite and silty dolomite. This assemblage of coarse clastic sediments represents a shelf-type depositional environment existing 1.3 billion years ago along the margin of the present continental mass.

Intrusive rocks are present in the property area within the Shep 1 and Shep 2 claims (now lapsed). A 100-200 metre wide gabbroic sill transects the sediments and is mappable regionally for over 5 km. This sill is significant from an economic standpoint as it is closely related to the geology of both the Kootenay King and Estella deposits, located 4.0 and 10.5 km north of the property respectively, and along strike.

Structurally the property is relatively complex. Overturned folds, numerous faults (thrust and lateral offset) and limited outcrop exposure contribute to an essentially inferred geological interpretation. Documentation of past-producers is abundant however, therefore mineralization processes are relatively well understood.

Mineralization

Tit for Tat

Located at elevation 1980m in the Shepherd Gulch drainage, this showing was originally surveyed in 1892, and consists of a gold-bearing quartz vein structure within green, purple and white argillaceous quartzites of the Proterozoic Aldridge Formation.

Stratigraphy in the Tit for Tat area strikes 150-190° Az, dipping 40-60° to the west. The quartz vein has a northerly strike, but dips 12-45° easterly into the mountain, cross-cutting stratigraphy. Vein material consists of creamy-white, weakly fractured quartz material with galena, argentite and minor copper sulphides occurring as irregularly shaped clusters and stringers. Vein width varies

up to one meter, but is more consistently 25-50 cm wide. The vein can be traced over 140m, exhibiting strong structural features with minor pinching. The vein is thought to be faulted off in the southerly direction. Four inclined shafts follow the structure into the mountainside. Ground conditions of the shafts are excellent, and the shallow depth of each allows adequate ventilation. The shafts are spaced at roughly 30m intervals, and are 10-15m long. Three blast trenches are also present along the trace of the vein

Mineralization present at the Tit for Tat occurrence is thought to be related to Ford Vein mineralization (Chamberlain, 1991).

Dardenelles

This gold/silver/copper/lead occurrence is located at elevation 1800m along the west-facing slope of Vertical Mountain. This deposit was staked in 1892, and has seen limited production over the years.

The host rock to the vein structure consists of green, purple and white argillaceous quartzites of the Proterozoic Creston Formation. Stratigraphy within the property area strikes 150-190° Az, dipping 40-60° to the west. The quartz vein has a northeasterly strike, and dips 12-30° southeasterly into the mountain, cross-cutting stratigraphy. Vein material consists of creamy-white, weakly fractured quartz material with galena, argentite and minor copper sulphides occurring as irregularly shaped clusters and stringers. The vein appears to represent two separate phases of emplacement. The first, a barren, bull quartz vein 0.9-1.1m wide, forms both a hangingwall and a footwall host to a high-grade, 0.2-0.3m wide, gold-mineralized band. Both phases carry gold values, but the narrower core band is by far the more richly mineralized of the two. Earlier reports reference visible free gold within the vein.

Though limited drilling was carried out by past operators on the structure in 1986, it is apparent that many holes were stopped short of projected target depth, with inconclusive results drawn (Termuende, 1993).

The vein is thought to be related to both the Tit for Tat quartz vein system, located some 800m to the south, and the Ford vein, located 1500 m to the southwest..

Copper Creek Showing

During the 1996 field season a mineralized showing was located in the eastern drainage of Copper Creek at elevation 1700m. Mineralization consists of malachite, azurite and trace chalcopyrite disseminated in white to rusty orange medium grained quartzite of the Creston Formation. The mineralization is exposed over approximately 30m in the creek bottom. Cu values in grab samples taken in 1996 from the outcrop ranged from 2063 ppm to 5185ppm.

The Creston Formation is a subunit of the Belt Supergroup which hosts scores of stratiform, presumably sedimentary deposits of copper and copper-silver (Guilbert,1986). The only deposit recently mined is ASARCO's Spar Lake deposit near Troy, Montana. The Spar Lake deposit is a 20m thick, 70 million ton layerlike subunit in the Revett quartzite which is the American name for the Creston Formation. Copper mineralization is chalcopyrite with bornite-chalcocite. Metal values at the Spar Lake deposit average 7500ppm (0.75%) Cu and 40ppm Ag.

The Copper Creek showing remains untested by diamond drilling.

1998 PROGRAM

The focus of the $2,400 1998 program was to examine the Copper Creek drainage above 1600m. Kennecott geologists were taken to the area of surface copper mineralization, and carried out rock geochemical sampling of outcrop material. A total of 8 samples were taken from this area. Two additional samples were taken from vein material exposed at the upper adit of the Dardenelles vein system. Sample locations are displayed in Figure 3, in pocket, with sample descriptions provided in Appendix IV

Samples were shipped to Chemex labs at Vancouver, B.C. Samples were then dried, sieved to -80 mesh and analyzed for Au geochem and 30 element ICP using aqua-regia digestion. High-grade samples were further fire-assayed.

1998 RESULTS

Results of the 1998 fieldwork are encouraging and clearly warrant follow-up work. The "Spar Lake type" sedimentary copper showing located in the Copper Creek drainage returned values in the 1000-1700ppm range. The disseminated chalcopyrite &/or gold mineralization is hosted by Creston Group quartzites which are equivalent with the Revett Formation quartzites which host the Spar Lake deposit. A grab sample of quartzite float (CDWHR-07) taken in 1996, 400m south of the Copper Creek showing at an elevation of 1920m returned a Cu value of 1458 ppm (Downie, 1997).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Wildhorse Claim Group is a potential site for Spar-Lake type sedimentary Cu deposits as well as high grade quartz vein stockwork Au deposits. This is confirmed by 1996 and 1998 field work results as well as results from past work programs, and further work is required to evaluate the mineral economic potential of the property.

The Copper Creek showing, discovered in 1996, consists of disseminated chalcopyrite-azurite-malachite in Creston Group quartzites which correlate with the Revett quartzites- host to the 64 million ton Spar Lake Cu-Ag deposit in Troy, Montana. The average metal content in the Spar Lake deposit is 7500 ppm Cu and 40ppm Ag. A grab sample from the Copper Creek showing (CDWHR-02) had very similar geology and metal values of 5185ppm Cu and 20ppm Ag. The Copper Creek showing is located approximately 100m from a forestry access road and has a year round supply of water. Follow up work to evaluate potential for a Spar Lake deposit related to the Copper Creek mineralization is recommended. This work should include:

-establishing a cut, picketed grid in the Copper Creek basin area to be used as control for ground surveys
-contour soil sampling at 25m horizontal spacing and 50m elevation spacing
-geological mapping and prospecting on the Copper Creek grid; initial mapping and prospecting should focus on the immediate area of the showings found in 1996
-follow up prospecting and mapping in the area of rock sample CDWHR-07
-diamond drill testing of the Copper Creek mineralization to establish depth, continuity, and grade

A moderate to strong Au soil geochem anomaly detected by 1996 sampling in the area of the Dardenelles showing is likely caused, in part, by contamination from the Dardenelles workings. However, the length of the anomaly (300m) and its' position in relation to the known Dardenelles vein outcrop suggests that the anomaly may be an extension or continuation of the high-grade Dardenelles structure. Follow up work in the area of the Dardenelles showings should include:

-continuation of the ground survey control grid

-contour soil sampling at 25m horizontal spacing and 50m elevation spacing
-detailed soil sampling in the area of the 1996 Au geochemistry anomaly
-detailed geological mapping and prospecting to establish the nature of the high-grade Dardenelles Au structure ,

The Ford Vein showing and the Tit for Tat showing are quartz vein stockworks with associated ore grade Au-Ag-Cu-Pb mineralization and are likely related to the Dardenelles mineralization. Although very limited drill testing of these showings in 1994 intersected only weakly anomalous metal values, the high Au values associated with Ford Vein, Tit for Tat and Dardenelles mineralization in light of the proximity of the Wild Horse placer workings suggest the possibility for lode gold deposits on the Wildhorse Claims. The source for the 1.5 million oz. Wild Horse placer gold deposit has never been located. It is recommended that detailed structural mapping of the Tit for Tat and Ford Vein areas be undertaken and the information derived be synthesized with both Dardenelles mapping and any other information available with regard to Au occurrences in the Wild Horse River area to define prospective host areas for economic lode Au mineralization.

The Palmayra silver-lead quartz stockwork showing is currently open to staking and should be acquired as a potential Sullivan-Kootenay King occurrence, with subsequent mapping, prospecting and soil sampling undertaken in the showing area.

Although no stratiform sediment hosted Sullivan-Kootenay King type mineralization has been reported within the Wildhorse Claim Group, the favorable geologic setting and stratigraphic position of the underlying rocks indicate potential for a sed-ex type base metal deposit.

A two-phase, $300,000 budget is recommended to further evaluate the mineral potential of the Wildhorse property area. An estimate for this program is provided following:

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FUTURE WORK

PHASE 1

Personnel	$ 35,000.00
Line-cutting	$ 5,000.00
Heavy Equipment	$ 10,000.00
Analytical	$ 8,000.00
Meals/Grocery	$ 2,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals	$ 2,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	$ 1,000.00
Supplies	$ 2,000.00
Miscellaneous	$ 6,000.00
Report/Reproduction	$ 2,000.00
Sub-Total:	$ 73,000.00
10% Contingency	: $ 7,000.00
TOTAL, Phase 1:	$ 80,000.00

PHASE 2

Diamond Drilling	$ 115,000.00
Personnel	$ 30,000.00
Heavy Equipment	$ 15,000.00
Mob/Demob	$ 5,000.00
Analytical	$ 8,000.00

Meals/Grocery	$ 5,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals	$ 5,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	$ 4,000.00
Supplies	$ 4,000.00
Miscellaneous	$ 6,000.00
Report/Reproduction	$ 3,000.00
Sub-Total:	$ 200,000.00
10% Contingency:	$ 20,000.00
TOTAL, Phase 2:	$ 220,000.00
TOTAL PHASE 1, PHASE 2:	**$ 300,000.00**

REFERENCES

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EMPR Minfile #082GNW009

EMPR/GSC British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey; Fernie (NTS 82G) (MEMPR BC RGS 27).

APPENDIX I

Certificate of Qualification

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

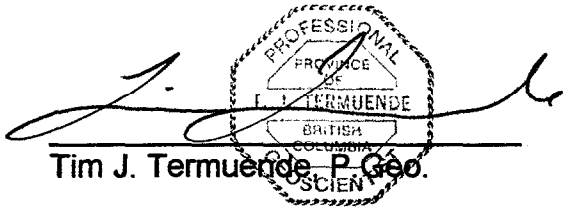
I, Tim J. Termuende, of 2720-17th St. South in the City of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#19201).

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1987) with a B.Sc. degree in Geology, and have practised my profession as geologist continuously since graduation.

3) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork conducted on October 14th, 1998.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1998 in Cranbrook, British Columbia.



Tim J. Termuende, P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES- 1998 WILDHORSE PROGRAM

The following expenses were incurred on the **WILDHORSE GROUP** of mineral titles for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of October 1 and October 31st, 1998.

PERSONNEL

T.J. Termuende, P.Geo.; Proj. Supervisor: 1.0 day x $400/day	$400.00
Martine Bedard, Geologist; 2.0 days x $300/day	600.00
Toby Pierce, Technician: 1.0 day x $250/day	250.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4x4 Pickups (2): 1.0 days x $50/day	$100.00
Mileage: 200km x $.20/km	$ 40.00
4WD ATV (2) 1.0 day x $75/day	$150.00
ANALYTICAL	$ 250.00
FIELD SUPPLY: 3.0 man-days x $25/day	$ 75.00
FUEL	$ 50.00
SHIPPING	$ 25.00
DRAFTING AND REPORT REPRODUCTION	$500.00
Total : $ 2,440.00	

Total unit cost/sample: $244.00

APPENDIX III

Analytical Results

Copper Ck.

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: KENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
EASTERN B.C.
354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

Rock

Project : RECCE 98
Comments: ATTN: ERIC FINLAYSON CC:STEVE COOMBES

Page Number 1-A
Total Pages 1
Certificate Date 27-OCT-98
Invoice No. I-9833846
P.O. Number VO44
Account :

* PLEASE NOTE
* SAMPLE VR55622A EXHIBITS A GOLD NUGGET EFFECT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9833846

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Au FA g/t	Au check	Au check	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %
VR55614A	205	226	15	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.10	< 2	250	< 0.5	< 2	2.85	< 0.5	8	207	1220	1.31	< 10	< 1	0.05
VR55615A	205	226	< 5	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.47	2	50	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	2	152	4	0.71	< 10	< 1	0.27
VR55616A	205	226	880	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.13	< 2	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.14	< 0.5	7	193	7	1.66	< 10	< 1	0.08
VR55617A	205	226	90	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.14	< 2	170	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	< 0.5	2	252	1730	0.78	< 10	< 1	0.09
VR55618A	205	226	< 5	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.19	2	50	< 0.5	< 2	1.50	< 0.5	5	241	806	0.96	< 10	< 1	0.10
VR55619A	205	226	< 5	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.19	2	240	< 0.5	< 2	1.25	< 0.5	3	233	648	0.77	< 10	< 1	0.12
VR55620A	205	226	20	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.36	6	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.67	< 0.5	3	223	1135	0.85	< 10	< 1	0.21
VR55621A	205	226	< 5	-----	-----	-----	< 0.2	0.61	< 2	130	< 0.5	< 2	3.45	< 0.5	5	48	5	1.28	< 10	< 1	0.30
VR55622A	205	226	>10000	12.62	11.45	17.62	93.2	0.02	1400	130	< 0.5	82	0.01	46.5	1	318	3810	0.65	< 10	5	0.01
VR55623A	205	226	>10000	14.98	-----	-----	54.4	0.07	932	70	< 0.5	6	0.02	9.0	< 1	313	968	0.61	< 10	3	0.04

CERTIFICATION:

10/27/98 10:40AM CHEMEX LABS VAX-FAX PAGE 002

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: KENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
EASTERN B.C.
354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

Project : RECCE 98
Comments: ATTN: ERIC FINLAYSON CC:STEVE COOMBES

Page Number 1-B
Total Pages 1
Certificate Date 27-OCT-98
Invoice No. I-9833846
P.O. Number VO44
Account :

* PLEASE NOTE
* SAMPLE VR55622A EXHIBITS A GOLD NUGGET EFFECT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9833846

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
VR55614A	205	226	< 10	1.16	555	16	< 0.01	8	120	2	< 2	1	43	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	10
VR55615A	205	226	< 10	0.04	65	< 1	< 0.01	3	70	< 2	< 2	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	2
VR55616A	205	226	< 10	0.07	545	1	< 0.01	13	130	< 2	< 2	1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	8
VR55617A	205	226	< 10	0.28	305	16	< 0.01	4	160	< 2	< 2	< 1	15	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	6
VR55618A	205	226	< 10	0.69	595	3	< 0.01	6	340	< 2	< 2	< 1	26	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	8
VR55619A	205	226	< 10	0.55	290	5	< 0.01	4	170	< 2	< 2	< 1	24	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	6
VR55620A	205	226	10	0.36	250	1	< 0.01	6	380	2	< 2	< 1	11	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	6
VR55621A	205	226	10	2.04	470	1	< 0.01	7	350	< 2	< 2	1	29	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	14
VR55622A	205	226	< 10	< 0.01	15	< 1	< 0.01	4	60	>10000	4660	< 1	80	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	604
VR55623A	205	226	< 10	< 0.01	15	1	< 0.01	4	10	>10000	2220	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	34

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: KENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
EASTERN B.C.
354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

Project : RECCE 98
Comments: ATTN: ERIC FINLAYSON CC:STEVE COOMBES

Page Number 1
Total Pages 1
Certificate Date 29-OCT-98
Invoice No. I-9834583
P.O. Number VO44
Account :

OVERLIMITS from A9833846

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9834583

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Pb %
VR55622A	244 --	9.42
VR55623A	244 --	2.27

CERTIFICATION:

APPENDIX IV

Rock Sample Descriptions

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

VR55614A: Continuous –chip/5.0m: quartzite host with dis. chalcopyrite, malachite stain.

VR55615A: Float (20m N of 614A): dis. chalcopyrite in quartzite.

VR55616A: Float (100m S of 614A): limonitic quartzite.

VR55617A: Subcrop-representative sample: quartzite host with dis. chalcopyrite, malachite stain.

VR55618A: In-situ; composite grab sample: quartzite host with dis. chalcopyrite, malachite stain.

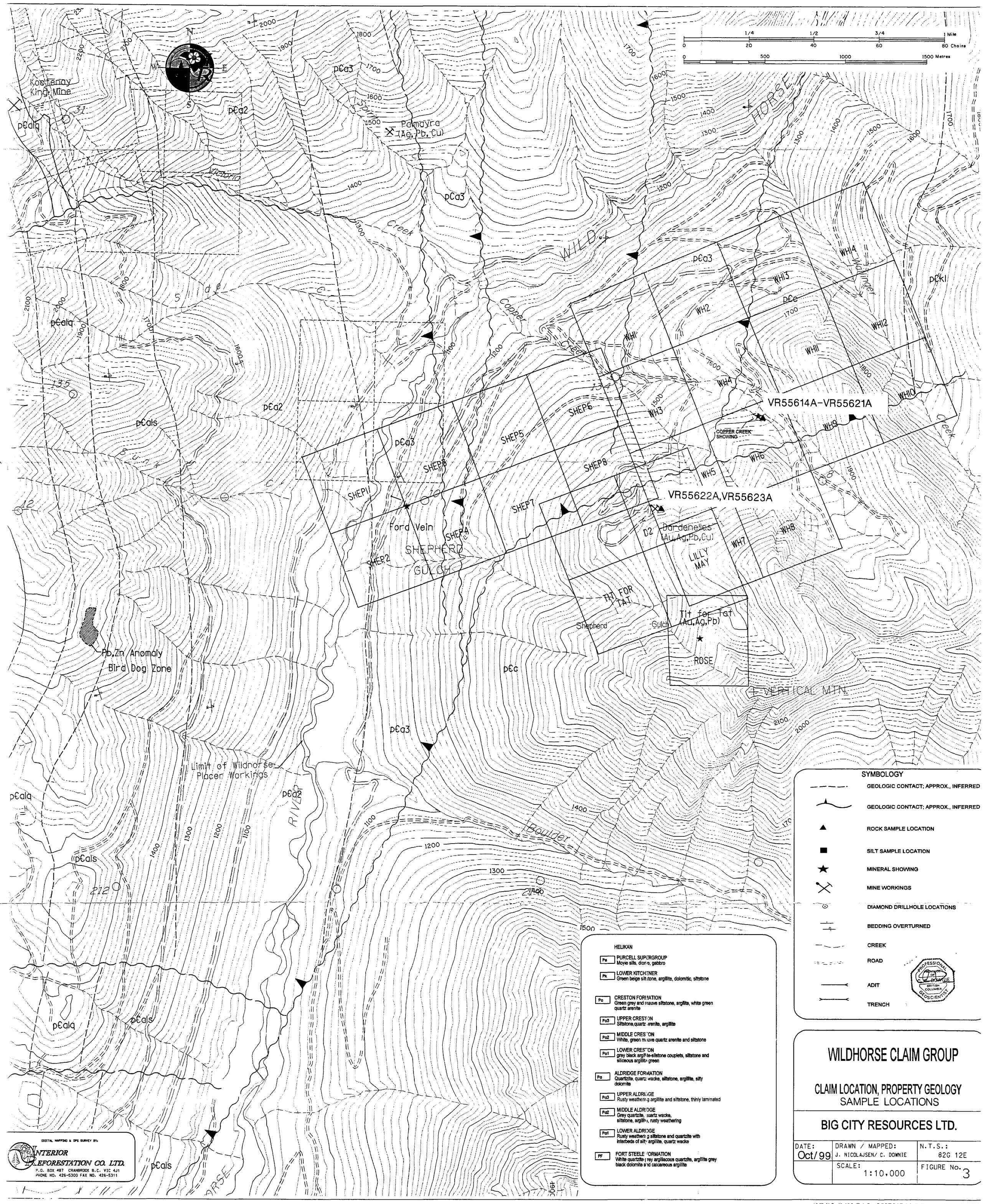
VR55619A: In-situ; composite grab sample: quartzite host with dis. chalcopyrite, malachite stain.

VR55620A: In-situ; representative sample: quartzite host with dis. chalcopyrite, malachite stain.

VR55621A: In-situ; hangingwall rock; sericitic quartzite with limonitic fractures.

VR55622A: In-situ: representative sample-lower adit, Dardenelles. Quartz vein material with malachite, galena.

VR55623A: In-situ: representative sample-lower adit, Dardenelles. Quartz vein material with malachite, galena.



WILDHORSE CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM LOCATION, PROPERTY GEOLOGY
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

BIG CITY RESOURCES LTD.

DATE:	DRAWN / MAPPED:	N.T.S.:
Oct/99	J. NICOLAJSEN/ C. DOWNIE	82G 12E
	SCALE: 1:10,000	FIGURE No. 3