RECEIVED
APR 18 2000
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

NTS 104 A/4 W
LAT. 56 10' N
LONG. 130 02' W

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE D 1-6 CLAIMS, LONG LAKE, STEWART, B.C.

Skeena Mining Division

by

Andris Kikauka, P.Geo.
1581 Rowan St., Victoria, B.C.
V8P 1X4

April 15, 00

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,219

TABLE OF CONTENTS AND LIST OF FIGURES

	page #
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Location, Access, & Topography	1
3.0 Property Status	1
4.0 Area History	2
5.0 Previous Work	2
6.0 General Geology	8
7.0 1999 Field Program	9
7.1 Methods and Procedures	9
7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization	9
8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	11
References	12
Certificate	
Itemized Cost Statement	
Fig.1 General Location Map	
Fig.2 Claim Map	
Fig.3 Regional Geology, Long Lake Area	
Fig.4 Geology & Mineralization D 1-6 Claims	
APPENDIX A Geochemical and Assay Certificates	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes geological and geophysical surveys carried out between September 15-17, 1999 on the D 1-6 claim. The purpose of the survey was to locate metallic mineralization and interpret the relation between geology, mineralization, and rock geochemistry.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (FIG. 2)

The D 1-6 claim group is located between Bear River Ridge and Long Lake about 20 kilometers north of Stewart, B.C. The claim group is 8 kilometers north-northeast of Silbak-Premier where Boliden Res. maintains a 2000 tpd mill. The property is within the Skeena Mining Division on N.T.S. 104 A/4 W, latitude 56 10'N, longitude 130 02' W.

Elevations on the claim group range from 1000-1675 meters. Slopes are moderate to gentle on the west slope of Bear River Ridge. The lower portion of the claim group has some stunted tree growth, and above this is alpine taiga (mosses, lichens, etc.). Recent recession of glacial ice has exposed extensive rock outcroppings in higher elevations (including the main mineral showings located on the south portion of the claims).

The claim group is accessed by the Long Lake road located east of the Big Missourri mine. A 4-wheel drive access road from the north end of Long Lake extends 1.5 kilometers east to the Silver Crown main showings exposed at 1375-1525 meters elevation.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The D 1-6 claims consists of 6 contiguous units, staked by Andris A. Kikauka (on behalf of Fundamental Resources Inc.). Details of the claims are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date
D 1	370237	1	July 12, 99	July 12, 03*
D 2	370238	1	July 12, 99	July 12, 03*
D 3	370239	1	July 12, 99	July 12, 03*
D 4	370240	1	July 12, 99	July 12, 03*
D 5	370241	1	July 12, 99	July 12, 03*
D 6	370242	1	July 12, 99	July 12, 03*

The D 1-6 claims covers an area of 150 hectares. Fieldwork carried out by the author has been credited to the claim group (*expiry date extended from July 12, 00 to July 12, 03).

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The Stewart Complex contains numerous mineral deposits that cover an area over 150 km in length and 20-40 km in width extending from Alice Arm (Kitsault) to the lower Iskut River valley. This area is collectively referred to as the "Golden Triangle" or "Stikine Arch". This mineral belt has been recently active because of the discovery of precious and base metal deposits such as: Silbak-Premier, Granduc, Anyox, Porter-Idaho, Dunwell, Eskay Creek, Snip, Brucejack Lake, Red Mountain, Doc, Big Missouri, Johnny Mountain, Silver Butte, Scottie Gold, Kerr, Rock 'n Roll, Inel, Bonanza, Red Bluff, Golden Wedge, Bear Pass, and Georgie River. All of these properties have been the subject of major exploration and/or development for precious and base metals in the past 20 years.

The Stewart area has been exploited for minerals since 1900 when the Red Cliff deposit on Lydden Creek was mined. Since then, approximately 120 base and precious metal deposits within the Stewart mining district have been developed.

Total recorded production from the Stewart area is 2,400,000 ounces gold, 40,000,000 ounces silver, and over 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production came from the Silbak-Premier, operating episodically from 1918 to 1996.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces gold, 40,000,000 ounces silver and over 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. This deposit does not outcrop and eluded discovery despite over 50 years of exploration history on the property. The unique high-grade stratiform 2-60 m wide massive sulphide horizon is remarkable in terms of predictability of its geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

The Red Mountain deposit is a recent discovery at the headwaters of Bitter Creek. Gold bearing sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite) are localized in a major shear zone near a Texas Creek plutonic complex feldspar porphyry-Unuk River volcanic contact. Over 2,000,000 tonnes of 0.4 opt Au and 1.0 opt Ag were outlined by over 150 diamond drill holes.

Numerous small scale workings near the MC claims include the Silver Crown, Monitor, Spider, Lois, Sebwacke, Hyder Gold, Dalhousie, Prince John, Big Casino, Independence, Dunwell and Ben Ali. Precious and base metal values occur as veins, and/or replacement, breccia, stockwork in quartz-sulphide gangue. Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, native gold, and/or various sulphosalts in a gangue of quartz, carbonate, barite, and/or chlorite. Historic work on these showings include underground development, drilling, geological evaluations and prospecting.

5.0 SILVER CROWN (D 1-6 CLAIMS) PROPERTY HISTORY

In 1956 Henry Hill and Assoc. examined a polymetallic mineral showing on the west slope of Bear River Ridge zone at an average elevation of 4,900 feet. Polymetallic mineralization is reported to outcrop intermittently over an area 2,300 feet long by 1,000 feet wide. Only the

southern portion of the Silver Crown mineral trend was exposed through the receding glacial ice at this time.

In 1965 Dwight Collison of Alice Arm discovered polymetallic vein mineralization at the edge of a receding icefield that caps the Bear River Ridge. 33 short trenches were excavated and the zone was reported to have a 450 meter strike length.

The Silver Crown showings were first documented by Dr.E.W.Grove who performed extensive trace element geochemical analysis on the Silver Crown and other mineral deposits in the Stewart area (reported in Bulletin No. 58, B.C.D.M., 1971, pages 114-122). Pyrite samples from the Silver Crown contain relatively high Cu-Pb-Zn values, as did pyrite from the Silbak-Premier. Sphalerite from the Silver Crown has high Cu-Pb values that compare with samples from the Silbak-Premier. Galena from the Silver Crown had high Cu-Zn values similar to the Silbak-Premier. Also higher than average W-Mo-Co values were recorded in the Silver Crown as well as Silbak-Premier sulphide samples. Polished section petrological studies confirmed that sulphide textures from the Silver Crown and Premier were distinctly similar. Grove concluded that the Silver Crown may represent a Premier-type deposit that is higher in the stratigraphy.

Teuton Resources performed some prospecting in the vicinity of the Silver Crown in 1982. Some quartz-sulphide boulders were reported.

Geological mapping in the vicinity of the subject property by B.C.E.M.&P.Res.(J.P.Dupas, 1984) indicates the Silver Crown showings are proximal to a massive Triassic? augite porphyry mass. This massive stock/sill? is unconformably overlain by epiclastics and felsic pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek and Mount Dillworth Formations, with formational sulphides (pyritic lapilli tuff) noted in the upper Dillworth sequence known as the Iron Cap showing (Minfile 104A 090) located 300-500 m below (i.e. west of) the Silver Crown polymetallic vein network (Fig.3).

In 1989 White Channel Resources Inc. carried out geological mapping, geochemistry, trenching, and VLF-EM & Magnetometer surveys. Channel samples from 12 quartz-sulphide veins that were trenched gave average assay values of 0.1% Cu, 7.0% Pb, 2.0% Zn, 1.31 oz/t Ag, and 0.044 oz/t Au, across an average width of 0.7 meters. A soil geochemical survey outlined a strongly anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag zone centered over the main showings with scattered and less defined Cu-Au zones. VLF-EM, Mag defined six conductive zones and five weak mag highs (in the order of 300-700 gamma increases) within the strongly anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag zone.

1990- Navarre Resources Corporation performed geological mapping, diamond drilling, Pulse -EM geophysics, geochemistry, and trenching on the Silver Crown showings.

Geological mapping identified several episodes of polymetallic mineralization with strong silicification and carbonate alteration. The veins and breccia zones cut limestones with calcite developed at the margins of mineralized zones. A total of 156 trenches across these

two types of polymetallic veins give the following results;

WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF 156 TRENCHES:

Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Width
0.14	5.09	2.24	55.12 (cut) 175.6 (uncut)	0.77 (cut) 1.42 (uncut)	0.7 meters

DIAMOND DRILLING:

10 diamond drill holes, totaling 943 meters, were collared from 4 drill pads in the southern portion of the grid. Drill holes 1,2,3,6,7,8 were relatively short (100-250 ft.) and collared close to geochemical anomalies and trenches with significant precious metal values. Drill hole SC-07 intersected the "Baseline Vein" at 14.1-15.3 meters depth returning an assay value of 4.98 g/t Au across 1.2 meters. Other holes intersected the downward extension of surface trenches returning anomalous base and precious metal values. Drill holes SC-4,5,9,10 penetrated the Salmon River (sediment)-Mount Dillworth (volcanic) contact at 91.7 m., 94.1 m., 96.0 m., and 100.6 m. depth respectively. The contact boundary is silicified, pyritized, and contains minor carbonate alteration across a width of 10-25 meters.

GEOPHYSICS:

A DEEP-EM horizontal loop survey with a 2,000 watt Crone transmitter, Crone digital receiver, and 400 X 800 meter wire loops (outside the grid area) was performed in 1990. In contrast to the VLF-EM results, the DEEP-EM outlined a very well defined weak response near the baseline along 900 meters of the north portion of the grid. This zone coincides with the axial plane of the anticlinal fold and the surface trace of polymetallic sulphide mineralization.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A 200 X 600 meter area in the south-central portion of the grid returned clusters of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag values in soil samples. Au values in soils were anomalous as spot highs.
Stream sediment samples showed elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au in the vicinity of the soil anomalies.

1992- Navarre Resources Corp. performed Genie-EM geophysical surveys and trenching on the north portion of the main grid (Silver Crown showings).
A total of 7 trenches and 16 rock chip samples from polymetallic veins gave the following results;

ASSAY AVERAGES OF 7 TRENCHES (SAMPLE # 52201-07)

Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Width
0.82	7.34	14.55	259.10	0.378	0.2 meters

ASSAY AVERAGES 16 ROCK CHIPS (SAMPLE # STRIKE 1-16)

Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Width
0.31	10.02	13.8	61.94	0.221	0.5 meters

Genie-EM geophysics identified conductive trends 100 and 200 meters north of the 1990 DEEP-EM survey main grid baseline anomaly.

1993- Navrre Resource Corp. performs core drilling near the baseline between L 1+50 S and L 2+50 S outlined a mineral zone localized at a vol./sed. contact and the following significant results were obtained:

DDH #	FROM(FT.)	TO(FT.)	WIDTH	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
93-6	336.6	346.6	10.0 ft	0.04	0.9	2.4	218.4	1.1
93-7	330.0	334.0	4.0 ft	0.02	1.5	2.9	341.3	2.4

1994- Navarre Resource Resource Corp. performed geological mapping, VLF-EM and magnetomter geophysics, rock chip sampling, and road upgrading. 3 flagged grids were established within the Strike 2,4,and 6 claims for a total of 4.8 kilometers. Geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:2500 over the main grid areas. A Geonics (Ronka) EM-16 (VLF-EM) was used to cover 4.8kilometers of grid line on the Lois, Slippery Ian, and Ironcap (Spider Extension) grids. A Unimag G 816 magnetometer was used to cover 4.8 kilometers of grid line on the Lois, Slippery Ian, and Ironcap (Spider Extension) grids.

VLF-EM surveys were performed on the Lois, Ironcap (Spider extension), and Slippery Ian grids. A sharp, well defined conductive zone was identified along the baseline of the Lois grid. The best response was L 2+00 S at the base line, which coincides with a trench and intersecting faults where galena-sphalerite mineralization is present.

A well defined conductive zone follows Joan Creek gully on the Ironcap grid. The Ironcap prospect consists of heavily impregnated, fine grained pyrite that fills vessicles in dense, black, fine grained carbonate-mudstone. The Ironcap Grid VLF-EM conductor axis coincides with a NNW trending fault zone. The pyritic tuff is disrupted by the Joan Creek fault.

Magnetometer surveys were performed on the same grids. A sharp, poorly defined 2,500 gamma increase was located in the northeast portion of the Lois grid

Mineralized outcrop that was sampled include the Slippery Ian, BL (Baseline), and MJ showings. Sampled widths of quartz-sulphide mineralization vary from 0.2 to 1.8 meter. A compilation of data from current and previous rock sampling programs indicate at least thirty quartz-sulphide vein/replacement zones occur in the main grid (Silver Crown showings) covering an area 1.5 X 1.0 kilometers. A total of 8 rock chip samples were taken and gave

the following results:

SAMPLE #	WIDTH(cm.)	PPM Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	PPB Au
IAN 4	60	2366	21457	44354	46.0	400
BL 1	40	1684	21213	26905	237.8	4280
BL 2	180	731	25775	99999	113.7	2170
BL 3	45	832	22179	99999	75.0	2260
BL 4	20	7815	22311	99999	256.6	4510
BL 5	20	24	552	833	10.3	7
MJ 23	75	1891	22345	27243	246.0	970
MJ 24	45	153	22046	99999	101.8	580

Petrographic analysis indicates that there is a simple polymetallic assemblage of pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite with trace amounts of tetrahedrite-electrum in a gangue of quartz-carbonate. Gold/electrum occurs as minute grains in sphalerite and tetrahedrite (freibergite?).

1995 Navarre Resources Corp.-

Highlights of hand trenching include the following:

Sample #'s	Average width	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz/t Ag	oz/t Au
52002-52005	0.2 m.	0.55	5.76	10.89	132.6	0.438

Listed below are the results from core drilling (5,040 feet total BQTW core drilling, see Fig.5-10):

DDH #	FROM(FT.)	TO(FT.)	WIDTH	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
95-2	117.7	123.4	5.7 ft.	0.01	0.45	0.15	3.3	0.01
95-3	315.4	321.0	5.6 ft.	0.01	0.14	0.40	6.7	0.03
95-4	224.0	228.4	4.4 ft.	0.01	0.23	0.34	4.5	0.03
95-4	363.5	369.0	5.5 ft.	0.24	0.06	0.01	18.5	0.12
95-4	398.0	403.0	5.0 ft.	0.09	0.08	0.08	7.3	0.11
95-5	143.5	145.1	1.6 ft.	0.01	1.18	1.09	13.1	1.63
95-5	185.0	200.0	15.0 ft.	0.06	0.26	0.09	4.4	0.06
95-6	32.5	39.5	7.0 ft.	0.01	0.42	0.40	6.9	0.05
95-6	157.0	160.0	3.0 ft.	0.02	0.39	1.38	5.5	0.12
95-7	18.5	25.0	6.5 ft.	0.01	0.10	0.80	7.9	0.06
95-7	115.0	120.0	5.0 ft.	0.02	1.30	1.66	6.9	0.03
95-8	31.0	35.7	4.7 ft.	0.02	1.13	0.61	9.4	0.17

DDH #	FROM(FT.)	TO(FT.)	WIDTH	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	g/t Ag	g/t Au
95-8	109.0	113.7	4.7 ft.	0.01	0.34	0.75	3.2	0.02
95-8	145.1	146.0	0.9 ft.	0.01	1.74	0.13	23.2	0.02
95-9	19.5	38.7	19.2 ft.	0.01	0.54	0.29	8.4	0.03
95-9	118.5	124.0	5.5 ft.	0.01	0.11	0.33	7.7	0.04
95-10	41.2	47.9	6.7 ft.	0.04	0.26	1.90	9.0	0.10
95-10	146.2	150.3	4.1 ft.	0.01	0.11	0.15	2.9	0.08
95-10	346.7	349.6	2.9 ft.	0.01	0.39	1.27	9.9	0.02

Results from core drilling show various significant Pb-Zn values (up to 3% combined) which correlate with increased quartz and pyrite. The contact between the sediments and volcanics is characterized by pyritic lapilli tuff and intercalated limestone. This contact shows a variable increase in silicification and pyritization associated with fissures developed by the intrusion of Portland Canal dykes/sills and associated stocks and plugs. A compilation of footage depths of volcanic/sediment contacts are summarized below:

DDH #	ELEVATION (ft.)	DDH DIP	VOLCANIC/SEDIMENT CONTACT(ft.)
95-1	4,288	-85	659.0
95-2	4,436	-85	172.0
95-3	4,436	-50	315.4
95-4	4,512	-75	379.0
95-5	4,512	-50	357.4
95-6	4,419	-85	344.0
95-7	4,419	-60	@ 415.0 hole ended in sed.
95-8	4,419	-60	@ 200.0 hole ended in sed.
95-9	4,685	-85	463.0
95-10	4,685	-60	346.7

Polymetallic sulphide showings are widespread, scattered, and traced along major strutural linears within the Salmon R. sediments and Mt.Dillworth volcanics. This polymetallic mineralization occurs as vein, replacement, and breccia mineralization coeval with calc-alkaline Tertiary Portland Canal dyke swarm complex. There is significant quartz-pyrite developed in fault, fissure, and fracture zones. There is abundant silicification and pyrite mineralization as identified by core drilling, IP geophysics and geological mapping. There are numerous showings on the property which contain ore grade mineralization across narrow widths (Fig.11). Core drilling has failed to identify ore grade mineralization of the same tenor astype 3 (anomalous Sb) mineralization which was found along a dyke contact at grid reference 1+60N, 0+60W within Salmon R.sediments about 80 meters from the Mt.Dillworth volcanic contact (AKA "Hawk Zone").

The abundance of quartz-pyrite and/or sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite showings within a 1.5 X 0.5 km. area is highlighted by several zones of greater than $100/tonne

combined value of Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au. Numerous DDH's have attempted to locate the depth extension of these surface showings. The most recent drill holes focused on positive topographic feature which coincides with significant silicification and the highest frequency of sphalerite and galena mineralization. Core drilling identified a relatively flat lying vol./sed. contact which is well mineralized with massive and semi-massive, syngenetic pyrite (as 1-5 mm framboids) associated with a bioclastic limestone. Features of VMS mineralization present within the property infers further exploration is worthwhile.

6.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanics, sediments, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by mainly calc-alkaline and lesser alkaline Lower Jurassic and Eocene plutons which form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the complex. Cataclasis, marked by strong N-S structures, are prominent features that cut this sequence.

Country rocks in the Stewart area comprise mainly Hazelton Group strata which includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Fm and the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Fm/Mount Dillworth Fm. This sequence is unconformably overlain by Middle jurassic Salmon River Fm/Nass River Fm (Grove, 1971, 1986). Unuk River strata includes mainly fragmental andesite-dacite, epicalstics and minor sediments. Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine volcaniclastic Betty Creek Fm, the mixed Salmon River Fm, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass River Fm.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower and Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Big Missouri, Silbak Premier, SB, Scottie Gold, Red Mountain and many other mineral deposits in the district are associated. Younger intrusions include the Hyder Quartz Monzonite, Bitter Creek granodiorite and many Eocene stocks, dykes and sills which form a large part of the Coast Mountain Plutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as Kitsault Lime Creek Molybdenum, Porter-Idaho Silver Mine, and a host of other deposits are related to the 48-52 Ma (Eocene) plutons. These intrusives also form the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm.

More than 700 mineral deposits and showings have been discovered in the Stewart Complex. The Silbak-Premier represents a telescoped (transitional) epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic sediments/volcanics. These overlying units form a barrier or dam to migrating hydrothermal fluids, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Metallogeny of the Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri, SB, Red Mountain and most of the major deposits in the Stewart District is related to early Middle Jurassic plutonic-volcanic activity. Overall, at least 4 major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals (including Mo-W), dating from Lower Jurassic to Eocene, have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.

7.0 1999 FIELD PROGRAM

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A maul and mallet were used to take 3 rock chip samples. Rock samples were dried and shipped to r, B.C. for Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au assay and Sb geochem.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic felsic volcanics and rythmically bedded sediments (a.k.a.Pajama Beds), cut by a felsic and lamprophyre dyke swarm. This sequence underlies a massive augite diorite stock (porphyritic texture).

The Lower and Middle Jurassic sequence consists of Betty Creek Formation clastic sediments, volcaniclastics, volcanic breccia, rhyolite, Mount Dillworth Formation dacite, rhyolite, and a pyritic lapilli tuff marker horizon (5-15% disseminated and crudely layered pyrite) with intercalated limestone, unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation argillaceous siltstone and interbedded pyritic greywacke. The stratigraphic section is summarized as follows;

INTRUSIVE ROCKS (TERTIARY)

4b Plagioclase pophyry - 20-60 m. thickness

4a Felsic dykes, 1-12 m. thickness

4 Lamprophyre dykes, intermediate composition (hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts) 2-8 m. thickness

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC)

Salmon River Formation

3 Argillaceous, carbonaceous siltstone-greywacke, striped beds of dark and light colour, aka 'Pajama Beds' 600-1,000 m. thickness

Mount Dillworth Formation

2c Pyritic lapilli tuff, 5-15% disseminated and layered pyrite, 1-3 m. thickness, intercalated limestone (fossiliferous)

2b Limestone (fossiliferous)

2a Rhyodacite, minor rhyolite tuffs/flows

2 Lapilli block tuff, angular polymictic clasts

Betty Creek Formation

1d Volcaniclastic, sandstone
30-100 m. thickness

1c Volcanic siltstone, carbonaceous, 50-150 m. thickness

1b Tuffaceous sandstone, 50-250 m. thickness

1a Volcaniclastic, conglomerate, sandstone,
200-400 m. thickness

The Betty Creek Formation is characterized by thick beds of hematite bearing, red coloured clastic sediments and tuffs, deposited in a non-marine environment. The upper members of this sequence (including the Mount Dillworth Formation) consist of a layered felsic volcanic sequence. Rhyolite flows, volcanic breccias, tuffs, and limestone forming thin beds and layers in a relatively restricted platform environment. The Salmon River striped siltstone-greywacke (Pajama Beds) unconformably overlies the felsic volcanics and is characterized by myriad of open fold flexures. A prominent north-northwest trending, shallow plunging anticline occurs adjacent to a thickening of the Mount Dillworth felsic volcanics. The anticline is traced for 1,000 meters along the north portion of the main grid baseline. In the centre of the main grid baseline (near L 3+00 S), a prominent intersection of a north and northwest trending lamprophyre and felsic dyke swarm marks the central point of related polymetallic sulphide mineralization.

MINERALIZATION:

Four distinct types of sulphide mineralization are present in the main grid areas of the claims;

Type 1) Pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite. The sulphides are characterized by a clean, coarse habit and crystalline quartz in vugs and cavities and occur at dykes.

Type 2) Pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite. These veins and breccia zones are characterized by lenses of coarse sphalerite and galena, deformed siltstone fragment inclusions in the gangue, and higher precious metal values than type 1 mineralization.

Type 3) Sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-pyrite-tetrahedrite-electrum-native silver in a gangue of quartz and calcite. This mineralization contains higher precious metal value than type 1 & 2 and is characterized by massive lenses of sphalerite and galena and significantly higher Sb.

Type 4) Pyritic lapilli tuff, 5-15% disseminated and layered pyrite occurs as a volcanogenic, 1-3 meter wide marker horizon at the top of the Mount Dillworth volcanic sequence. This

horizon is characterized by intercalated flow banded rhyolite and limestone (Fig.3).

Three rock chip samples were taken from the central portion of the claim group and gave the following values:

sample	width	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	opt Ag	opt Au
D3	0.3 m	0.021	20.64	29.53	4.23	0.082
D4	0.5 m	0.016	40.90	1.53	2.30	0.007
D5	0.2 m	0.849	7.08	17.68	245.02	0.538

The results suggest that sample represents D3 is type 2 (i.e.pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-in a gangue of quartz with moderate precious metal values). Sample D4 represents type 1 mineralization, i.e.pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-in a gangue of quartz with relatively low precious metal values. Sample D5 is an example of type 3 mineralization, i.e. sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-pyrite-tetrahedrite-electrum-native silver in a gangue of quartz and calcite with relatively high precious metal values.
Type 4 mineralization was not sampled, but previous sampling reveals weakly anomalous silver values (approximately 5-10 ppm Ag).

8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Strike property has potential to host an economic base and precious metal deposit based on the following facts:

1) Similar structure, stratigraphy, and mineralization as other major deposits in the region (e.g. Silbak-Premier, Eskay Ck.).

2) Extensive hydrothermal mineral and alteration activity

3) Mineralization is localized along a volcanic-sediment contact which coincides with a large scale anticline fold.

4) Four distinct types of sulphide mineralization (multiphase) occur within main grid area.

5) Thirty quartz-sulphide vein/replacement zones located in the main grid area contain appreciable Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au.

6) Easy access to the property and a short distance to a mill facility are important economic factors for future development on the Strike Claim Group.

Since the property has had extensive drilling in the area of the main surface showing near the show portion of the claims, the north part of the claims require drilling to test for high grade polymetallic mineralization. Widely spaced step out inclined drill holes directed ENE in a fence pattern could test the deeper north targets. A program of 6 diamond drill holes to a depth of 200 m. is recommended. The approximate cost of this drill program is about $120,000.

REFERENCES

Alldrick, D.J., 1987, Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Stewart Mining Camp, B.C. Min.of E.M.& P.Res. Report of Geological Fieldwork. 1988, Geological Setting of Precious Metal Deposits in the Stewart Area, 1989, Volcanic Centers in the Stewart Complex.

Cremonese,D.,1982, Assessment Report on the Elk and Moose Claims, B.C. Assessment Report file.

Dupas,J.P., 1984, Geology of the Spider Claim Group on Long Lake, B.C. Min.of E.M.& P.Res.

Grove,E.W., 1971, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, B.C.D.M. Bull. No. 58, 1986, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk R., Salmon R. Anyox Area, B.C. Min. of E.M.& P.Res., Bull. No. 63

Kikauka,A., 1990, 1992, Assessment Reports on the Strike Claims, Navarre Res. Corp., B.C. Assessment Report File.

Kikauka,A., 1995, Assessment Reports on the Strike Claims, Navarre Res. Corp., B.C. Assessment Report File.

Plumb, W.E., 1956, Report on the M.J. Mineral Deposits, Bear River Ridge, for Henry Hill and Associates, Internal Report

Yacoub, F., 1989, Assessment Report on the Strike Claims, White Channel Resources Inc., B.C. Assessment Report File.

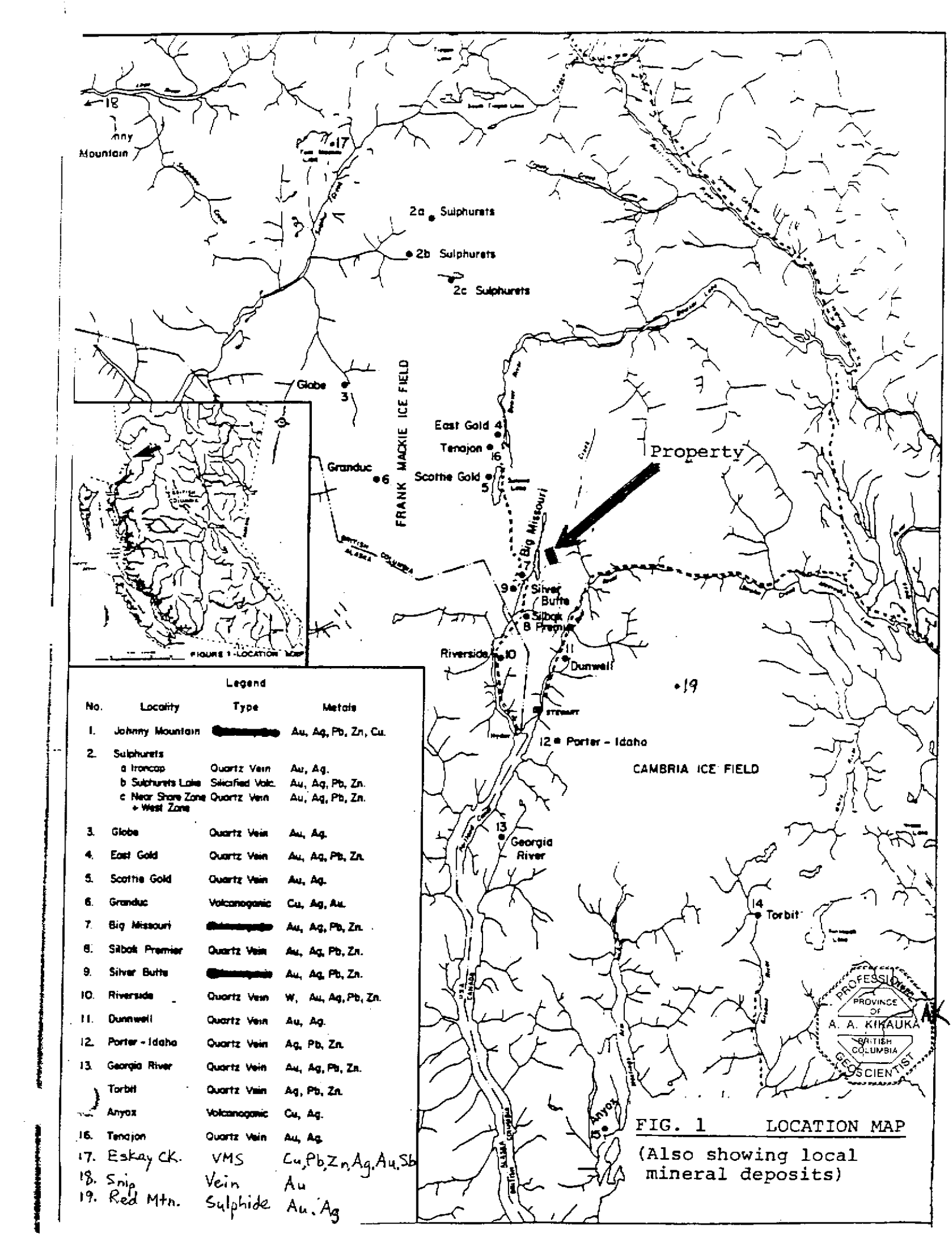
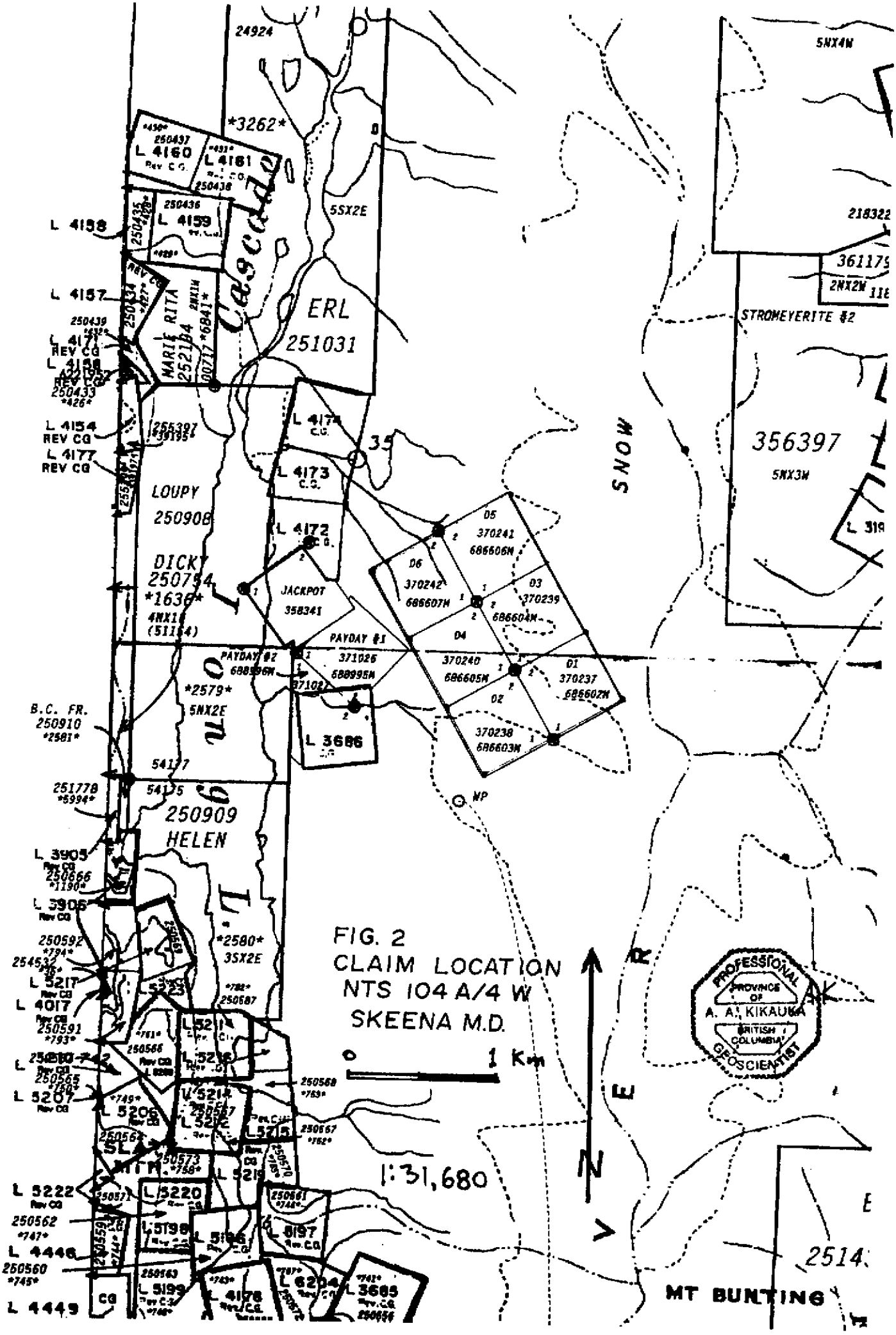
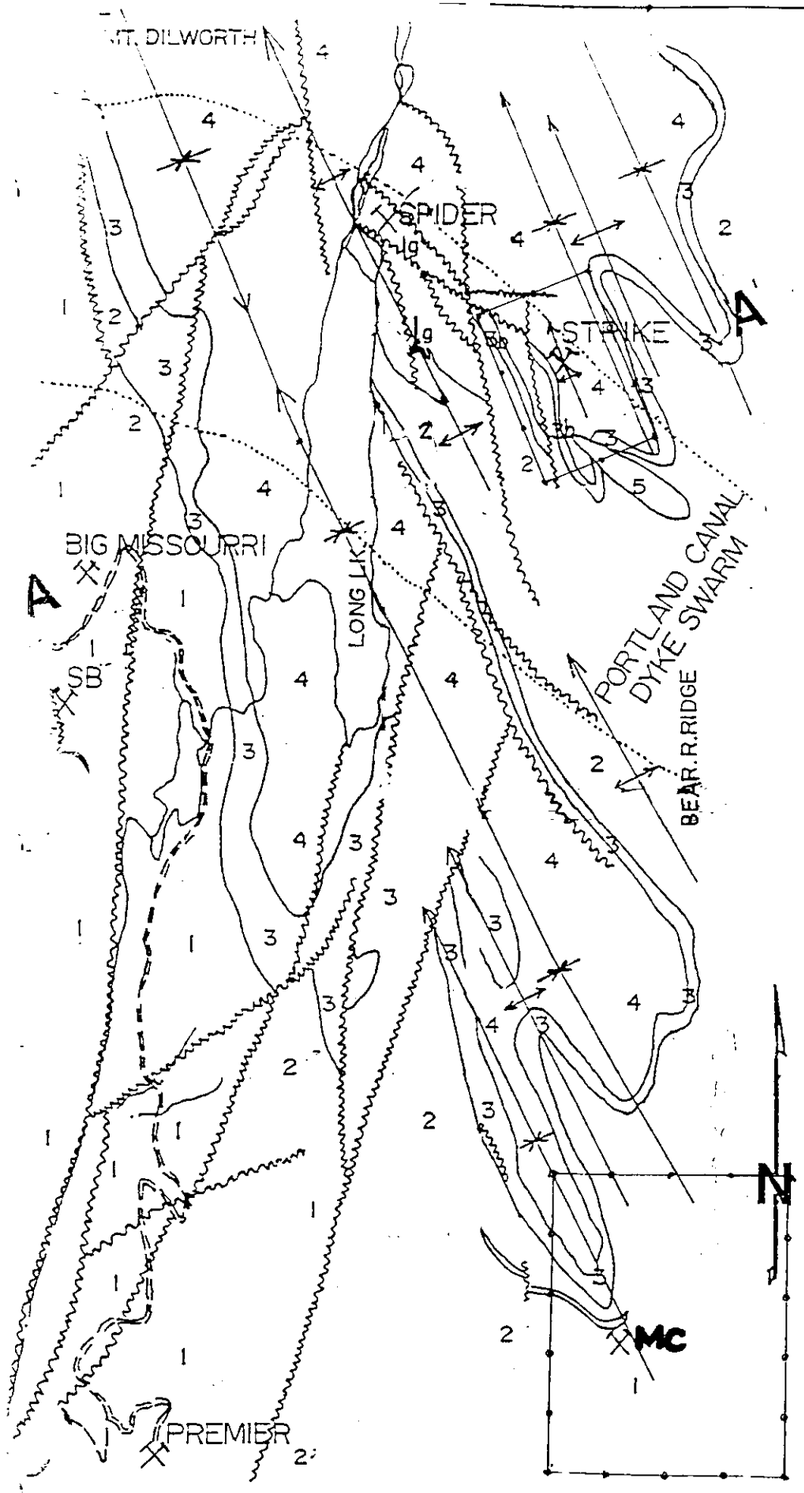


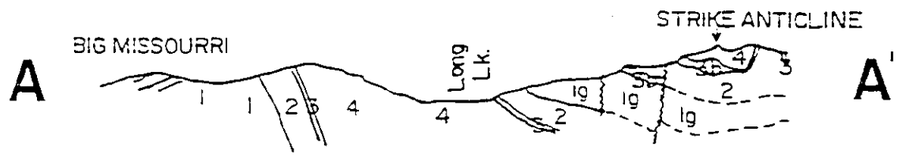
FIG. 1 LOCATION MAP

(Also showing local mineral deposits)


24924
3262
L 4160
L 4161
250437
250438
250436
L 4159
L 4158
L 4157
MARIE RITA
252184
ERL
251031
L 4171
REV CG
L 4156
REV CG
250433
426
L 4154
REV CG
L 4177
REV CG
LOUPY
250908
DICKY
250794
1636
4NX1E
(51164)
L 4174
C.G.
L 4173
C.G.
L 4172
C.G.
JACKPOT
358341
PAYDAY #1
PAYDAY #2
371026
688995M
371027
L 3686
2579
5NX2E
B.C. FR.
250910
2581
54177
54175
251778
5994
250909
HELEN
L 3905
Rev CG
250666
1190
L 3906
Rev CG
2580
3SX2E
L 5217
Rev CG
L 4017
Rev CG
250591
793
L 5207
Rev CG
L 5222
Rev CG
250562
747
L 4446
250560
745
L 4449
CG
L 5199
L 4178
L 6204
L 3685
250568
763
250567
762
250573
758
250561
748
L 5197
5SX2E
SNOW
D5
370241
686606M
D6
370242
686607M
D3
370239
686604M
D4
370240
686605M
D1
370237
686602M
D2
370238
686603M
WP
5NX4W
218322
361175
2NX2W
STROMEYERITE #2
356397
5NX3W
L 319
FIG. 2
CLAIM LOCATION
NTS 104 A/4 W
SKEENA M.D.
0
1 Km
1:31,680
N
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
A. A. KIKAUKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
MT BUNTING



CROSS SECTION



REGIONAL GEOLOGY, LONG LAKE AREA (after D.Alldrick,87)

LEGEND

TERTIARY INTRUSIVE ROCKS

5 Plagioclase porphry, granodiorite

Portland Canal dyke swarm (individual dykes not shown)

MIDDLE JURASSIC VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Salmon River Formation

4 Argillaceous, carbonaceous siltstone, shale, sandstone, minor conglomerate and limestone

Mount Dillworth Formation

3b Felsic pyroclastic sequence of lower dust tuff, middle welded tuff, upper siliceous lapilli tuff, capped by pyritic lapilli tuff (5-15% pyrite) with intercalated limestone

3 Felsic pyroclastic sequence of lower dust tuff, middle welded tuff, upper siliceous lapilli tuff

Betty Creek Formation

2 Andesitic to dacitic tuffs/flows, conglomerate, siltstone, sandstone, minor limestone

LOWER JURASSIC VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Unuk River Formation

1 Andesite tuffs/flows, conglomerate, siltsone, sandstone, minor argillite, limestone lg AUGITE PORPHYRY

ANTICLINE FOLD AXIS

SYNCLINE FOLD AXIS

FAULT

MINE OR PROSPECT

ROAD

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

MARGIN OF MAJOR DYKE SWARM

SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 Km

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA A. A. KIKAURA

FIG. 3

.990/7.08/17.68/245.02/.538

% Cu / % Pb / % Zn / opt Ag / opt Au

FIG. 4 CLAIM GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

INTRUSIVE ROCKS (TERTIARY)

4b Plagioclase pophyry - 20-60 m. thickness

4a Felsic dykes, 1-12 m. thickness

4 Lamprophyre dykes, intermediate composition (hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts) 2-8 m. thickness

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC)

Salmon River Formation

3 Argillaceous, carbonaceous siltstone-greywacke, striped beds of dark and light colour, aka 'Pajama Beds' 600-1,000 m. thickness

Mount Dillworth Formation

2c Pyritic lapilli tuff, 5-15% disseminated and layered pyrite, 1-3 m. thickness, intercalated limestone (fossiliferous)

2b Limestone (fossiliferous)

2a Rhyodacite, minor rhyolite tuffs/flows

2 Lapilli block tuff, angular polymictic clasts

Betty Creek Formation

1d Volcanielastic, sandstone 30-100 m. thickness

1c Volcanic siltstone, carbonaceous, 50-150 m. thickness

1b Tuffaceous sandstone, 50-250 m. thickness

1a Volcaniclastic, conglomerate, sandstone, 200-400 m. thickness

outline of outcrop

quartz-sulphide vein

fault

anticline

syncline

bedding

road

creek

.990/7.08/17.68/245.02/.538

ROCK SAMPLE D5

.016/40.90/1.35/2.30/.007

ROCK SAMPLE D4

ROCK SAMPLE D3

.021/20.64/29.53/4.23/.082

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

AK

LAKE

LAKE

GLACIER

IP D5 | IP D6

FP D3 | FP D4

IP D3 | IP D4

FP D1 | FP D2

1A 1B 2A 2C

0 100 m.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- D 1-6 CLAIMS, Sept.15-17, 1999

FIELD CREW:	
A. Kikauka (Geologist) 3 days	$ 675.00
L. Rowat (Geotechnician) 3 days	525.00
FIELD COSTS:	
Mob/demob	200.00
Assays 3 rock	48.00
Food & Accommodation	275.00
Report	250.00
Total = $	1,973.00

œ

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 1581 Rowan Street, Victoria, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practised my profession for fifteen years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject properties.

6. I have a direct interest in the subject claims and securities of Fundamental Resources Inc. and this report is not intended for the purpose of statement of material facts and/or related public financing.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A. Kikauka

April 15, 2000

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

MR. ANDRIS KIKAUKA **Pioneer Laboratories Inc.** File # A000516 SILVER CROWN PROJECT

Annacis Business Park, 5, New Westminster BC V3M 6J9

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** oz/t	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	U %	Th %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %	Au** oz/t
D3 CLAIM 6+10S 0+12W	.001	.021	20.64	29.53	4.23	.002	.002	.01	3.08	<.01	<.01	<.01	.478	.014	<.01	.082
D4 CLAIM 3+50S 0+16E	.001	.016	40.90	1.35	2.30	.002	<.001	<.01	1.76	<.01	<.01	<.01	.021	.007	<.01	.007
D5 CLAIM 1+15N 1+75W	.003	.990	7.08	17.68	245.02	.002	.001	.01	1.22	.01	<.01	<.01	.244	.249	<.01	.538
STANDARD R-1/AU-1	.089	.849	1.44	2.26	2.95	.028	.028	.09	6.63	1.01	.01	.01	.045	.155	.03	.098

GROUP 7 - MULTI ELEMENT ASSAY - 1.00 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA DIGESTION TO 100 MLS, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1.A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 14 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 25/2000 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Dat FA