GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE SLOCAN PROPERTY (SOUTH 1-8, CROSS ROADS AND BOON 1-11 CLAIMS) RETALLACK AREA, B.C.

NTS 82K/3E, 82F095

LATITUDE 50^0 N, LONGITUDE 117^0 10' 30" W

Prepared for
ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.

COAST MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL LTD.

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Summary

In July of 2000, Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. was contracted by Argent Resources Ltd. to conduct a limited geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration program on the Slocan Property. The purpose of the program was to:

1) *maintain claim assessment requirements*
2) examine the southern portion of the South Claim Group to determine whether the "Smoke-Trak" soil geochemistry anomaly (reported in Goldsmith, L.B., 1994) extends onto the property.
3) test and demonstrate the effectiveness of the VLF-EM geophysical system in delineating structural features that may control mineralization in this historic mining camp.
4) make recommendations for future exploration, including the acquisition of contiguous properties.

The highest assay returns from the rock sampling program came from the Cross Roads claim, MD-10: 212 ppm Zn and 1.2 ppm Ag. Lead and gold values from this component of the program were low.

The geochemical program undertaken on the South Claim Group delineated a northeast striking zone of threshold to anomalous silver (up to 5.4 ppm Ag). This may represent a subparallel structure to the nearby Payne Vein.

On the Boon Claim Group a VLF-EM survey delineated 3 to 4 anomalous features striking NE and SE. These are consistent with the complex set of variably striking mineralized structures known to occur in the immediate vicinity.

A follow-up program consisting of geophysical surveys (VLF-EM), soil geochemistry and mapping is recommended with a result-dependent second phase program of trenching and drilling. In addition, it is recommended that the acquisition of additional mineral claims be considered, in order to create a larger contiguous property encompassing the presently separate South, Cross Roads and Boon claim groups.

1.0 Property, Location, Access

The Slocan Mining Property consists of the South claims, the Cross Roads claim and the Boon claims. Tenure to the claims is held by Rene deLarrabeiti of Vancouver British Columbia. Argent Resources, of Vancouver B.C. holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Slocan Properties.

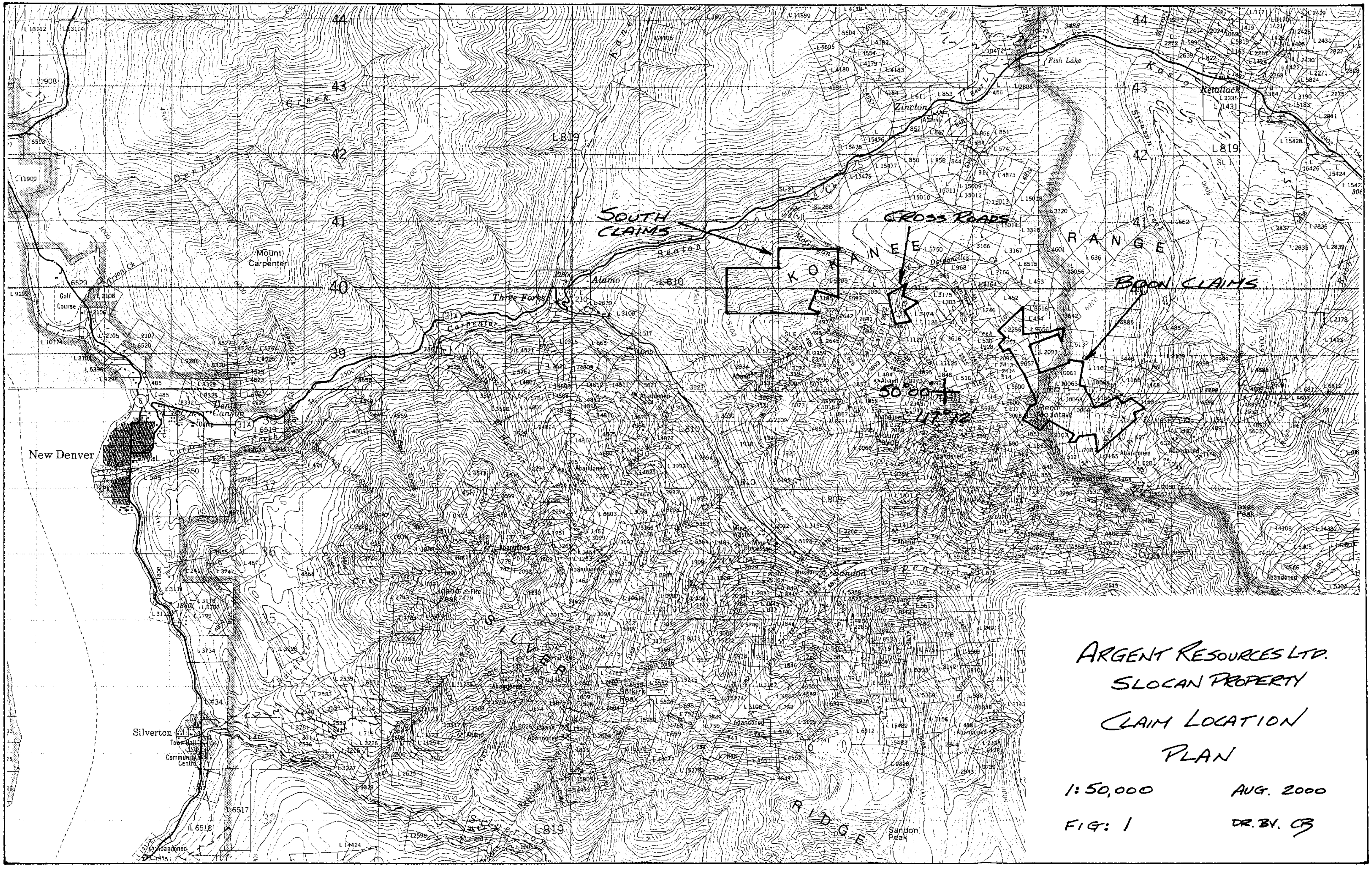
Table 1 – Claim Status

Claim	*Units*	*Tenure #*	*Anniv. Date*
South 1	1	349335	July 26
South 2	1	349336	July 26
South 3	1	349337	July 26
South 4	1	349338	July 26
South 5	1	349339	July 26
South 6	1	349340	July 26
South 7	1	349341	July 26
South 8	1	349342	July 26
Cross Roads	1	256949	March 15
Boon 1	1	349350	July 28
Boon 2	1	349351	July 28
Boon 3	1	349352	July 28
Boon 4	1	349353	July 28
Boon 5	1	349354	August 6
Boon 6	1	349355	August 8
Boon 7	1	349356	August 8
Boon 8	1	349357	August 8
Boon 9	1	349358	August 8
Boon 10	1	349359	August 8
Boon 11	1	349360	August 12

(Total Units: 20)

The South, Cross Roads and Boon claims lie in the Kokanee Range of the Selkirk Mountains, in the Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia (NTS 82 K/3E and 82F095). The South and Cross Roads claims are situated on the steep north-facing slope of Mount Payne within the McGuigan creek watershed. The Boon claims, 2 kilometers to the east, extend northward from Reco Mountain and straddle the Stenson and Rambler creek watersheds. The nearest community where basic services may be obtained is New Denver, approximately 16 kilometers to the west.

The South and Cross Roads claims are accessible by four-wheel drive and foot from the dirt road that ascends the McGuigan Creek watershed from highway 31A in the Seaton Creek valley. This track is in reasonable condition though is quite narrow with a number of very sharp switchbacks. A partial washout just past the Cross Roads claim limits continued access to the South claims. The final 1.5 kilometers can be traversed by foot or dirt-bike. In addition, the dirt track that ascends the western flank of Mount Payne from


SOUTH CLAIMS
CROSS ROADS
BOON CLAIMS
KOKANEE RANGE
SILVER RIDGE
50°00'
117°12'
New Denver
Silverton
Sandon
Mount Carpenter
Three Forks
Alamo
Zincton
Retallack
Fish Lake
Texas Peak
Selkirk Peak
Idaho Peak
Sandon Peak
Reco Mountain
Mount Payne
ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.
SLOCAN PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION
PLAN
1:50,000
AUG. 2000
FIG: 1
DR. BY. CB

the historic K+S railbed in Sandon also accesses these claims though it is also blocked for truck access by a partial washout 3.5 kilometers from the South claims.

The Boon claims can be reached via the Stenson creek road, which joins highway 31A by the Retallack snow-cat ski lodge. This track is in slightly better condition, as it is maintained by the ski operation, however, at the time this exploration program was conducted, a small rock slide 1.5 kilometers from the Boon claims hindered truck access. Further up the Stenson creek valley a number of logging trails branch up-slope and provide rough access to higher elevations on the Boon claims.

2.0 Regional Geology and Mineralization

2.1 *Introduction*

The property is situated about 4 kilometres northeast of Sandon in the highly mineralized Slocan Mining Camp, a well known historic silver-lead-zinc mining camp. The geology and mineralization of the region is described by numerous authors, including Cairnes (1934, 1935), Hedley (1952), Little (1960) and Read (1976). The following summary is taken largely from these sources. Figure 2, from Cairnes (1934) shows the general geology and known mineral occurrences in the vicinity of the property.

2.2 History

Mineralization was discovered in the Sandon area in the late 1880's, and the 1890's marked the boom years of the camp. By the mid-1890's the district ranked as the most productive camp in the province in terms of number of producing mines and the value of the ore sold. Peak production in the camp was reached in 1918. Since the initial boom years, periods of activity and recession in the camp have largely been controlled by metal prices.

Metallurgical advances have had a large effect on the mining operations in the district. In the early years, the metallurgy of the time was such that sphalerite was of no value and was considered to be gangue material. As a result, those properties with a higher zinc and a lower lead and silver content were considered worthless. By about 1910, most operations were producing both lead and zinc concentrates, but it wasn't until the 1920's that selective flotation was developed to the stage that clean lead and zinc concentrates could be produced. The grade of the flotation concentrate was much better than could be made by gravity, and the overall recovery of silver, lead and zinc was significantly increased.

Within the Slocan Mining Camp, over two hundred properties are documented as having shipped ore, although the majority of the production was from a relatively few deposits, as summarized below:

LEGEND

RECENT

14	*Delta and stream deposits*

MESOZOIC

POST-TRIASSIC

13	*Granite, syenite, granodiorite, quartz diorite and their porphyritic and felsitic equivalents; zones of dykes or sills are represented by dots, single dykes or sills by lines*
12	*A complex of coarse (pegmatitic) granite, fine to medium gneissic granite, and inclusions of Precambrian rocks*
11	*Granite and granodiorite*
10	*Porphyritic granite*
9	*Crushed, mostly porphyritic, granite*
8	*Gneiss (granitized pre-batholithic rocks), crushed granite, and masses of partly altered pre-batholithic rocks*

(Units 12 to 8: NELSON BATHOLITH)

TRIASSIC

SLOCAN SERIES

7	*Slate, argillite, limestone, quartzite, and tuffaceous sediments*

KASLO SERIES

6	*Serpentine*
5	*Extrusives (andesite and dacite) and related intrusives; some intercalated, tuffaceous sediments*

A	*Schists, quartzite, argillite, limestone, altered volcanics and tuffaceous sediments; probably chiefly Slocan series*

MESOZOIC AND PALÆOZOIC

TRIASSIC AND UPPER CARBONIFEROUS

MILFORD GROUP

4	*Chert (chiefly) traversed by a basic dyke*
3	*Slate, argillite, quartzite, chert, and limestone*

LATE PRECAMBRIAN

WINDERMERE

LARDEAU SERIES

2	*Schists, paragneisses, greenstone, crystalline limestone; numerous, small, unmapped bodies of granitic rocks related to the Nelson batholith*

WINDERMERE (?)

LARDEAU SERIES (AND, OR,) OLDER

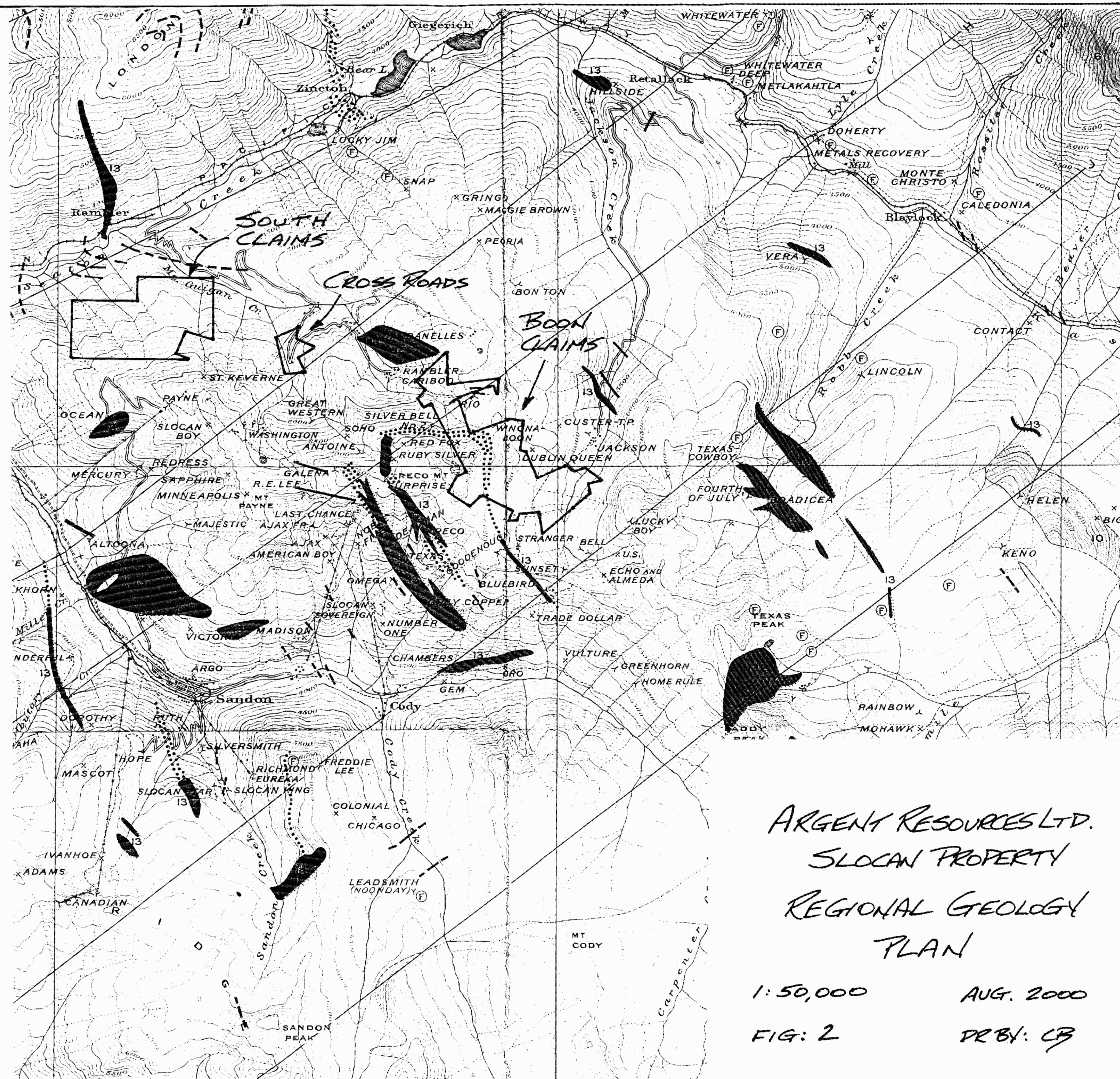
1	*Schists, paragneisses, crystalline limestone*

(stippled)	*Areas of few rock exposures*
(solid line)	*Geological boundary*
(dashed line)	*Geological boundary (position approximate)*
(dotted line)	*Geological boundary (position assumed)*
(heavy dashed line)	*Fault (position approximate)*
(arrow symbol)	*Glacial striæ*
Ⓕ	*Fossil locality*

Note 1. *Areas known to contain abundant inclusions of Windermere (?) rocks.*

Note 2. *Exposures, along shore only, containing a few, small, inclusions of older rocks.*

Geology by C. E. Cairnes, 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928.



ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.
SLOCAN PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY PLAN

1:50,000 AUG. 2000

FIG: 2 DR BY: CB

Table 2 – Slocan Mining Camp Deposits

Name	Minfile #	Production (tonnes)	Ag	Pb	Zn	Au
Silvana Mascot, Minniehaha)	082FNW050	510,964	475.5 g/t	7.6 %	5.1 %	
Silversmith	082FNW053	355,110	636.7 g/t	9.2 %	3.3 %	0.11 g/t
Van Roi	082FNW064	284,706	304.5 g/t	2.8 %	2.7 %	0.03 g/t
Hewitt	082FNW065	112,573	529.7 g/t	1.6 %	2.4 %	0.03 g/t
Standard	082FNW180	746,235	372.8 g/t	5.3 %	6.6 %	0.03 g/t
Victor	082FNW204	149,502	863.7 g/t	14.5 %	9.5 %	0.51 g/t
Payne	082KSW006	110,604	1052.3 g/t	15.7 %	0.9 %	
Rambler	082KSW018	189,421	575.2 g/t	5.6 %	1.4 %	
Lucky Jim	082KSW023	1,065,798	17.5 g/t	0.3 %	7.5 %	
Whitewater	082KSW033	471,063	230.7 g/t	3.0 %	4.9 %	0.12 g/t

Exploration and development in the camp has been intermittent since the 1890's. The most recent major activity has been at the Silvana Mine (covering the old Mascot and Minniehaha claims) just west of Sandon. Silvana Mines (and later Dickenson Mines Limited) operated the mine and a 150 ton per day mill from 1970 to 1993. The property has since been acquired by Treminco (now Elkhorn Gold Mining Corp) and plans are to continue exploring and developing the property.

It is interesting to note that most of the productive lodes in the Sandon camp were discovered by the early 1890's, and that relatively few important discoveries have been made since this time (although work has continued on a number of the known deposits in more recent years). This would seem to be a function of a number of factors. The fragmented ownership of claims in the area has prevented thorough comprehensive exploration of the camp. Combined with this is the fact that relatively few modern exploration programs have been conducted in the camp and those that have been done have been on small, isolated properties rather than on any sizeable property. Successes by Cream Minerals on the Kaslo Silver property, some 13 km south of the South-Boon claims, are largely a result of utilizing modern exploration methods (particularly geophysics followed by diamond drilling) on a large land package covering many old producers and known showings. A similar approach is recommended to explore the Sandon camp.

2.3 Regional Geology, Structure and Mineralization

The Sandon area is situated within the Quesnel Terrane, east of the Shuswap metamorphic complex and on the western margin of the Kootenay arc. Sediments of the Upper Triassic Slocan Group underlie most of the area and host the majority of the mineral deposits in the camp. Regionally, the Slocan Group uncomformably overlies the Permo-Triassic Kaslo Group, which in turn overlies the Upper Paleozoic Milford Group. In general, the rocks become progressively younger to the southwest. Neither the Kaslo or Milford Groups is exposed in the Sandon area.

The Slocan Group is a thick sequence of generally marine sediments, including shale, argillite, siltstone, quartzite and minor limestone. Towards the top of the sequence, pyroclastic units are seen, which pass upwards into massive flows. The sediments are highly deformed and are metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies. There is little pure argillite, quartzite or limestone within the area. Most commonly, the rock is a dark, well bedded quartzitic argillite with alternating hard and soft beds. Individual beds range from a few millimetres up to perhaps a metre in thickness. Generally, the rocks are fine grained, silty estuarian deposits with rapid alternations in character and local evidence of turbulent deposition.

A large intrusion of the Mid Jurassic Nelson plutonic suite intrudes the rocks of the Slocan series a few kilometres south of the Sandon area. Small intrusive plugs and dykes related to this intrusion are common throughout the Sandon area and may also host mineralization. At least six texturally and compositionally distinct phases of the intrusion are recognized, ranging from diorite to lamprophyre. The most common phase is a medium to coarse grained K-spar porphyritic granite or quartz diorite.

The rocks in the area are complexly folded. Hedley (1952) described the entire assemblage as being involved in one major recumbent fold, the Slocan fold, which strikes northwesterly and is open to the southwest. The Slocan fold includes many smaller folds.

Faulting was initiated during the final stages of folding, and served as an avenue to release stresses built up by the folding process. The larger, regional faults are complex zones along which the amount and direction of movement varied as the fault passed through the complexly folded rocks. Faults typically follow bedding in the rocks and as such it is often difficult to determine the relative movement and amount of displacement of a given fault. Most commonly, mineralization is associated with regional northeast trending, moderate to steeply southeast dipping fault zones.

Mineralization in the Sandon area consists of lead-zinc-silver mineralization, as fissure filling and replacement type mineralization within sediments of the Slocan Group and within intrusions belonging to the Nelson plutonic suite. Mineralization has been attributed to the intrusion of the Nelson batholith and is regarded as being late in the period of intrusion. The main ore mineralization from the Silvana mine has been dated at 169 +/- 3 Ma (mid Jurassic).

Folding and subsequent faulting are important controls on both fissure filling and replacement type mineralization. In the first case, mineralization occurs as discrete bodies, "like plums in a pudding", within major regional fault zones which are known to be up to 8 km in strike length. Mineral deposition occurs where conditions were favorable along these structures, such as in more competent beds, hinge zones of folds and the intersection zones of fissures. That said, even the least competent beds can contain ore bodies, provided that other conditions are favorable for deposition. A distinction is made in the literature of the Sandon area between lodes and veins, with lodes referring to structures which carry mineralization, and veins referring to the zones of mineralization within the lodes. In the above table of primary producers in the Sandon area, 8 of the 10 listed deposits are examples of fissure filling mineralization.

Replacement type mineralization, such as occurs at the Lucky Jim and Whitewater Mines, is a variation on the fissure filling type of deposit described above. Replacement mineralization occurs where mineralization is hosted within limestone. These deposits can be significant in size (the Lucky Jim exceeded 1 million tonnes) although they tend to be much lower in silver grade than the fissure filling deposits. At the Lucky Jim, pervasive replacement of limestone on zones or cross fractures produced near vertical, tabular orebodies up to 12 metres in width and with lengths varying depending on the width of the limestone bed.

The Sandon area has always been considered to be a silver-lead-zinc district and not a gold district, however several properties do contain significant gold values. At the Jackson Mine a sample of galena is reported to have returned 18.8 g/t Au (0.55 oz/t Au). Gold is said to be associated with pyrite at the Monitor and with chalcopyrite and pyrite at the Molly Hughes. Significant gold mineralization, associated with copper, arsenic and antimony is related to Jurassic intrusives at the Willa prospect, about 15 km to the southeast.

The idea of a regional thermal gradient resulting in a district wide zonation of metals in the camp was proposed by Cairnes (1934) and has been widely accepted by many. This theory would suggest that the ore in the Sandon area is zoned, with high silver, siliceous ores at higher levels, grading down through lead ore into zinc and finally into pyrite mineralization. Hedley (1952) cautions against applying this concept to the district as a whole, although he concurs that some individual veins do show this zonation on the scale of the deposit. He argues that changes in geology or in depositional conditions on a local scale have a greater effect on metal ratios than a regional thermal gradient. Furthermore, in many cases Hedley feels that the mining practice and economics of the day have resulted in this apparent zonation. Early mining was near surface, from highly oxidized ore, high in silver and low in lead and zinc. Later mining was carried out inexpensively near the surface, on ore that was sorted to be as nearly clean of zinc as possible, sphalerite being considered gangue at the time. Lower workings, involving longer adits, were more expensive and if primarily zinc and little lead were encountered, exploration stopped because the value of the zinc was insufficient to pay for the costs of continuing. This gave the impression that the ore bodies bottomed in zinc-rich ore.

Mineralization in the camp occurs over a vertical range of in excess of 1200 metres. Over 200 past producing mines are documented. Most of these were relatively small bodies, although several have had significant tonnage. As tabulated above, 10 deposits within the area have had in excess of 100,000 tonnes of production, with the largest producer being the Lucky Jim (about 3 km north of the South-Boon property). Individual mines on a single controlling structure have been shown to have a vertical extent of up to 400 metres. Typical grades (from past production) are in the order of about 600 g/t Ag, 8% Pb and 4% Zn. It should be noted that grades from production records are not entirely representative of ores, due to early sorting of high grade and because zinc was generally not recovered during early years.

Most of the known ore bodies have outcropped on surface, although this is more the result of the limitation of historic exploration techniques than of the distribution of mineralization.

On this note, Cream Minerals is actively exploring for lead-zinc-silver mineralization on the Kaslo Silver property in the Keen Creek area, approximately 13 km southeast of the Boon claims. Cream Mineral's property is situated in an area which is geologically, structurally and mineralogically similar to the Sandon Camp and which includes the past producing Cork-Province Mine. Aggressive exploration efforts by Cream, from 1997 to the present, have delineated a mineralized shear structure for a strike length of 6.5 km. Geophysics has proven to be a very successful exploration tool, both for defining the controlling structure and for locating zones of mineralization along the structure. A number of different zones of mineralization have been identified. At the Cork South zone, a 6.5 metre wide mineralized body was discovered by drilling which averaged 179.5 g/t Ag, 5.1% Pb and 7.3% Zn. Trenching at the Silver Bear zone returned 372 g/t Ag, 3.2% Pb and 4.9% Zn across a 7.5 m true width. Much of the 6.5 km strike length of the main mineralized structure remains untested by drilling or trenching.

A similar approach in the Sandon area remains to be taken. Exploration in the camp has been restricted to small, isolated properties. A modern exploration program on a significant sized land package would be an ideal way to conduct exploration in this area.

2.4 Property Geology and Mineralization

2.4.1 South Claims

There is little information as to the history of exploration of the South claims and it is unknown whether any workings exist on the property.

The claims are, however, situated immediately northwest of the Payne-St. Keverne property (Minfile 082KSW006, 007), one of the 10 largest producers in the camp and the first discovered in the area. The Payne Mine produced 110,604 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 1052.3 g/t Ag, 15.7% Pb and 0.9% Zn from 1893 to 1939, with the bulk of the production prior to 1906. Seven adits and four intermediate levels have been developed, to a depth of 440 metres below surface. The deposit consists of a single vein to a series of close spaced veins which pass downwards into a 2 - 2.5 m wide shear zone. The main ore shoot averages 300 metres in length and strikes 055°/60°S. The vein is terminated by a northwest trending fault at the northeast end. Ore zones occur in the zone of maximum curvature of a recumbent fold, which has a near horizontal axial plane and which is open to the northeast. Mineralization is also controlled by more competent lithologies such as quartzite. Exploration was completed on the Payne property by Minotaur Resources from 1986-88, and by Touchstone Resources from 1988-1992. Several trenches were completed to test geochemical anomalies northwest of the old workings.

2.4.2 Cross Roads Claim (L4115)

The Cross Roads claim, situated about 1 km east of the South Claims, was historically part of the Slocan Boy property (Minfile 082KSW083). The claim adjoins the Payne-St. Keverne claims (described above) to the east.

Two different mineralized lodes occur on the Slocan Boy group some 500 metres southwest of the Cross Roads claim. A total of 346 tonnes of high grade ore was mined between 1896 and 1905 from these lodes, at an average grade of 3972 g/t Ag and 64.4% Pb. The ore is hosted within the upper limb of the recumbent fold hosting the Payne mine.

Although several hand dug pits were discovered on the Cross Roads claim, there was no evidence of mineralization.

2.4.3 Boon Claims

The Boon claims cover the western slopes of Jackson Basin, at the headwaters of Stinson Creek, and extend to the west and north across the divide between Stinson and McGuigan Creeks. Historically this block of claims is known as the Corrigan Group, and is detailed in Minfile 082KSW014 and described by Cairnes (1935).

The claims are underlain by sediments of the Slocan Group, striking 320-330°, and dipping either northeast or southwest. Along the northeastern edge of the claim group, between Stinson Creek and the westerly ridge, the claims are underlain by massive quartzite and argillite. Elsewhere, the rocks are predominantly fissile slate, with interbedded limestone and quartzite. Numerous quartz porphyry dykes intrude the Slocan sediments, particularly the slates on the Winona and Boon fractions.

There are no extensive workings on the claim group although minor production is noted from several short adits, opencuts and shallow shafts exploring vein exposures. A total of 110 tonnes of ore was produced in 1900, and a further 23 tonnes between 1948 and 1970 from a number of different locations. The average grade of the 133 tonnes produced was 1643.7 g/t Ag, 33.5% Pb and 2.5% Zn. Most of the ore was apparently mined from the Winona-Boon workings.

The lodes on the Boon claims have varied orientations. At the old New Era shaft (on the Custer claim but very near the boundary with the Dublin Queen), the lode strikes 250° and dips steeply southeast. The shaft was dug to a depth of about 5 metres. An altered dyke forms the hangingwall of the lode.

To the southwest, near the Winona-Dublin Queen claim boundary, two other lodes occur and are known as the Winona-Boon lodes. One or other of these two lodes may be continuous with the New Era lode described above. The lower and southernmost of these lodes is also known as the Dublin Queen lode (part of the adjacent Jackson occurrence). The upper, more northerly lode, situated near the Winona-Boon cabin, strikes 065° and dips steeply to the southeast. Two adits have been developed on this upper lode, and several open cuts were made. The adits are connected by a raise near the end of the workings and ore was mined from a bench off this raise. The adits are 18 and 24 metres long, and in both cases the lodes within them are terminated by faults. A 5-25 cm wide vein, consisting mainly of galena occurs in the lode, following jointing in the argillite host. Towards the face in the upper adit, the vein changes in tenor to calcite, brecciated argillite and pyrite, and in orientation to 320°, along bedding in the argillite.

A further 60 metres uphill from the Winona-Boon lode, near the south boundary of the Winona claim, a short adit is developed on a small fracture carrying minor mineralization. The fracture strikes 065° and dips to the southeast. It appears to line up with the Dublin Queen lode.

The Boon adit, 150 metres further uphill, is developed on a fissure striking nearly east in slaty argillite and quartz porphyry dykes and sills. Minor lenses of limestone occur. Near the portal, the fissure contains a narrow stringer of galena. Further in the adit, the vein is dominantly sphalerite. A high grade of silver was reported from this vein and is attributed to tetrahedrite or pyrargyrite. Three tons of ore was apparently shipped from this vein.

The Winona-Boon and Boon tunnels were reopened in 1966 and a small amount of ore recovered. In 1967, 30 metres of surface stripping was done and two short diamond drill holes (totaling 46 metres) were completed. Two tonnes of sorted ore from old mine dumps was shipped. In 1975, a short drill hole (15 metres) was drilled. No work is reported since this time.

Numerous mineral occurrences are situated on claims immediately adjacent to the Boon property, including the Rambler (82KSW108), Rio (082KSW013), Jackson-Dublin Queen (082KSW015), Bell (082FNW028), Silver Bell (082KSW012), and Surprise (082FNW021). Two of these adjoining properties are summarized briefly below.

To the north, the Boon claims adjoin the Rambler property, one of the 10 largest producers in the district and said to be one of the more consistent producers. The mine operated continuously from 1895 to 1935, then intermittently until 1951. A total of 189,421 tonnes of ore was produced, at an average grade of 575.2 g/t Ag, 5.6 % Pb and 1.4% Zn. The lode system on the Rambler is hosted principally in a quartz diorite stock, and strikes 040°/50-80°SE. A series of cross-cutting fissure veins occurs and ore appears to be closely related to dilation jogs and cross fractures. Three main ore shoots were discovered, over a horizontal distance of about 610 metres. The shoots were up to 5 metres in width, to 60 metres in length, and consisted of up to 2 metres of massive galena in a drusy quartz gangue. The South shoot is situated near the northern boundary of the Boon property.

The Jackson Mine is situated immediately east of the Boon property. The mine produced intermittently from 1894 to 1975, with a 55 tonne per day mill operating on site during the early-mid 1950's. Five adits are developed on the Jackson property, as well as a 45° incline. Several different lodes are known, with the main load, the Jackson lode, being the most productive. The Jackson lode strikes at 075-085°/40°E, but changes over its strike length to about 145°/60°SW and appears to continue northwesterly onto the Boon claims. Overall the lode is said to be well defined and 60-180 cm in width. Ore minerals include galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite in a matrix of siderite, quartz and brecciated basic dyke hostrock. A near solid band of sphalerite follows the foowall of the lode. Although gold is generally not mentioned in descriptions of the property, Cairnes (1934) notes that a selected specimen of galena from the portal of the No.5 adit at the Jackson Mine returned 18.8 g/t Au (0.55 oz/t Au). Total production from the Jackson mine was 5,847 tonnes at a grade of 531 g/t Ag, 14.7% Pb, 10.9% Zn. There has been minor exploration of the property in recent years, including a fan of six diamond drill holes drilled by Locke Rich Minerals Ltd. in 1988.

3.0 2000 Exploration Program

In July of 2000, Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. was contracted by Argent Resources Ltd. to conduct a geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration program on the Slocan Property. The purpose of the program was to:

1) maintain claim assessment requirements
2) examine the southern portion of the South Claim Group to determine whether the "Smoke-Trak" soil geochemistry anomaly (reported in Goldsmith, L.B., 1994) extends onto the property.
3) test and demonstrate the effectiveness of the VLF-EM geophysical system in delineating structural features that may control mineralization in this historic mining camp.
4) make recommendations for future exploration, including the acquisition of contiguous properties.

3.1 Detailed Geological Mapping

Detailed geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000, and rock sampling was undertaken on portions of the South Claims, the Cross-Roads Claim (L4115) and the Boon Claims. The following is a summary of the findings including geology, structure, potential mineralization and significant rock samples.

3.1.1 South Claims

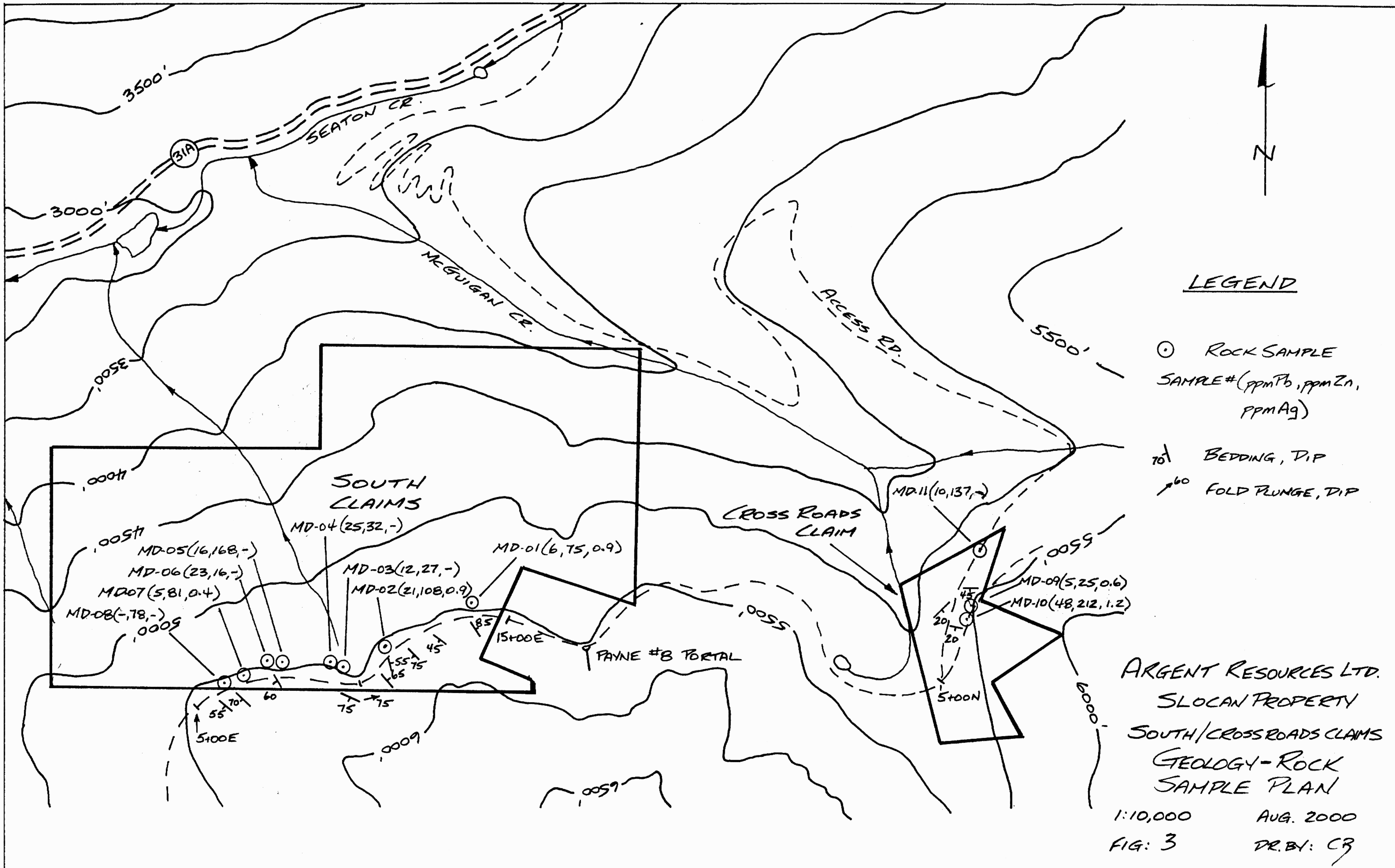
Detailed geological mapping was undertaken along the old mining road in the southern portion of the claim group at approximately the 5500 foot elevation contour, east of the Payne mine (Figure 3). A 1000 meter contour line was established along this road starting at 5+00E, at the west end of the road, to 15+00E at the east end of the road where it enters the L3185 claim.

Bedrock exposures were frequent along this road cut with the overburden thickness less than 1m. The bedrock consists mainly of a dark, fine grained, shaly and quartzitic argillite with alternating hard and soft beds. These sediments are intruded by various sills and dykes of quartz feldspar porphyry. Individual beds range from a few centimeters to ~50cm.

The bedding structure of the sediments typically trends in the range of 280 to 345 degrees, and dipping 45 to 85 degrees to the SW or NE. The weathered buff coloured intrusive sills typically intruded within the bedding and often contain up to 5% of finely disseminated pyrite. The argillite also displays zones of shearing or faulting and micro folding, which commonly host quartz and lesser carbonate veins. One fold located at 9+25E had a strike of 80 degrees and plunges 75 degrees east. The shear or fault zones are generally parallel to the bedding. Where folding has occurred, the rusty and vuggy quartz veins occur mainly at the hinge of the fold.

Mineralization was limited to minor amounts of disseminated pyrite. The pyrite was noted primarily within the more competent beds of argillite and at the hinge zones of folds, and within some of the quartz veins.

A total of eight rock samples were collected throughout the traverse. The samples consisted mainly of quartz vein material occurring in fracture zones and structural folds, mineralized intrusive sills, and mineralized competent argillite beds. In general the analysis of the rock samples returned low values in Lead, Zinc, Silver and Gold. The highest results came from MD-05; 168 ppm Zn and 271 ppm Cr. and MD-02; 108 ppm Zn, 0.9 ppm Ag and 6.2 ppb Au.



ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.
SLOCAN PROPERTY
SOUTH/CROSSROADS CLAIMS
GEOLOGY-ROCK SAMPLE PLAN

1:10,000 AUG. 2000
FIG: 3 DR.BY: CB

3.1.2 Cross Roads Claim

Detailed geological mapping was undertaken along the upper road in the central portion of the claim at approximately the 5400 foot elevation contour. A 350 meter contour line with 50m intervals was established along this road. (Figure 3)

Bedrock exposures along the road cuts are more prevalent along the northern half of the road section. The exposed bedrock generally consists of the same sediment package described in the South claims. However, the intrusive quartz feldspar porphyry sills occur more commonly than in the South claims and are generally thicker in width (up to 1.5m). They also often contain 5-10% disseminated pyrite (sample MD-10) and are often cross-cut by quartz veinlets 1-2cm wide (sample MD-09).

Bedding structure within the sediments appears to be generally striking 270-280 degrees and dipping 20-45 degrees south. A strong area of deformation was noted between 7+05N and 7+10N, which appears to be the hinge of a fold, perhaps suggesting the top of a broad anticline, plunging gently east. The argillite beds and intrusive sills are all highly fractured across the bedding structure. Highly compressed and sheared argillic material occurs within the fractures of the sills, suggesting a later shearing event allowing for the penetration of the argillite into the sills.

Mineralization was again noted in minor amounts in the intrusive sills, the quartz veins and within some of the more competent argillite beds, as disseminated and fine fracture filling pyrite.

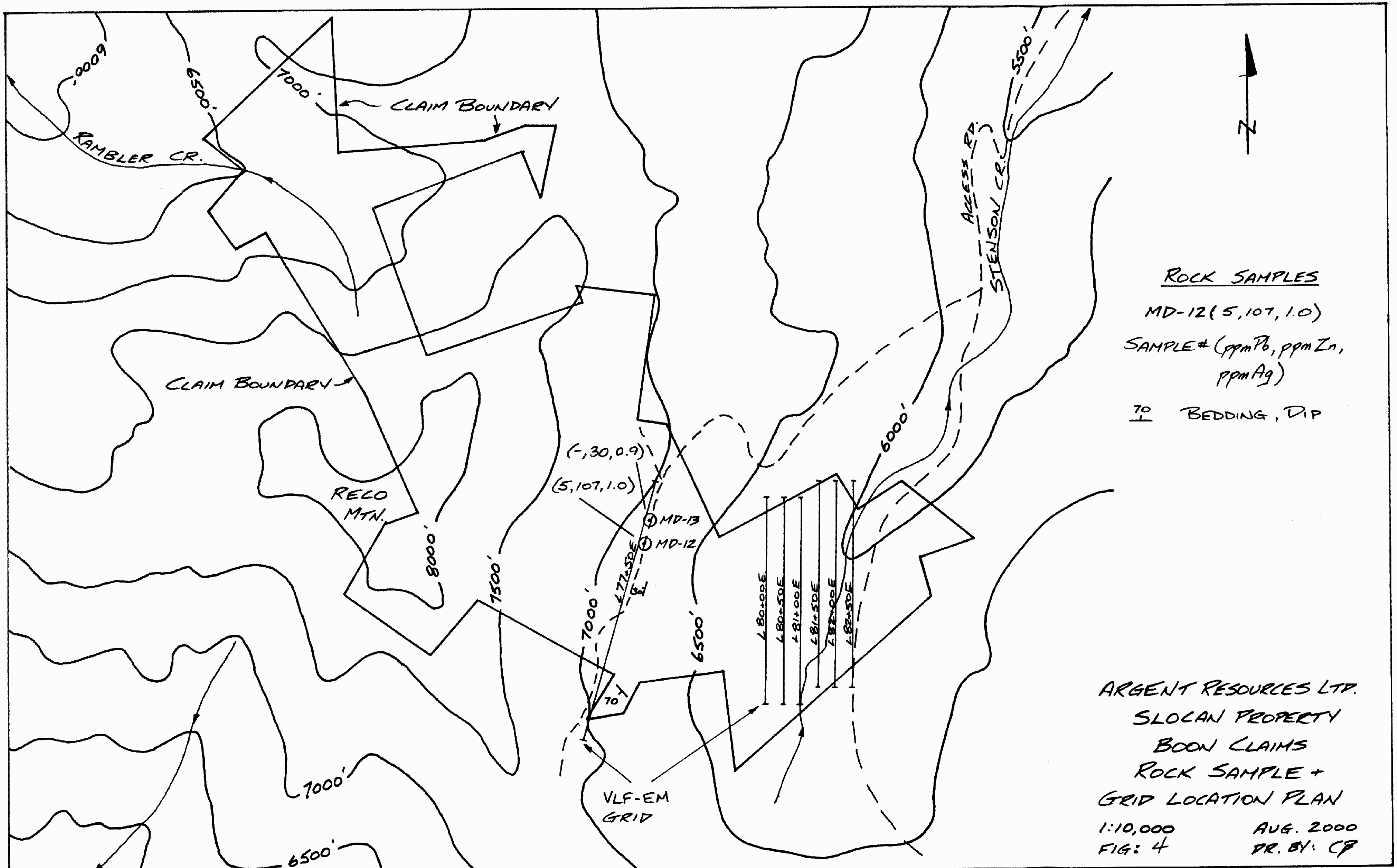
A total of three rock samples were collected in the Cross Roads claim. Samples MD-09 and MD-10 were taken along the upper road, while MD-11 was taken along the lower road. The highest values returned from analysis came from MD-10; 212 ppm Zn and 1.2 ppm Ag.

3.1.3 Boon Claims

Detailed geological mapping and rock sampling was undertaken along an old mining road intersecting the claim group on the middle slopes, west of Stenson Creek, at approximately the 6700 foot elevation contour. A 650 meter traverse (trending 15 degrees of North) was established along this road. (Figure 4)

Bedrock exposures were common as the overburden coverage is thin. The bedrock consists mainly of a dark, rusty, fissile argillite, intruded by felsic, quartz feldspar porphyry sills and dykes. The sills commonly contain a series of cross-cutting quartz veins.

The bedding structure of the argillite and sills typically trends in the range of 320 to 360 degrees, and dip steeply either SW or NE. Zones of deformation were



CLAIM BOUNDARY
RAMBLER CR.
CLAIM BOUNDARY
RECO MTN.
6000'
6500'
7000'
7500'
8000'
7000'
6500'
7000'
6500'
6000'
5500'
ACCESS RD.
STENSON CR.
N
(-,30,0.9)
(5,107,1.0)
MD-13
MD-12
L77+50E
L80+00E
L80+50E
L81+00E
L81+50E
L82+00E
L82+50E
70
VLF-EM GRID
ROCK SAMPLES
MD-12 (5,107,1.0)
SAMPLE# (ppmPb, ppmZn, ppmAg)
70 BEDDING, DIP
ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.
SLOCAN PROPERTY
BOON CLAIMS
ROCK SAMPLE + GRID LOCATION PLAN
1:10,000
AUG. 2000
FIG: 4
DR. BY: CB

noted and display intense fracturing which commonly host a stockwork of rusty, vuggy quartz veins (samples MD-12 and MD-13).

Mineralization was limited to minor amounts of disseminated pyrite contained in the quartz veins and within the more siliceous intrusive sills. The highest analytical returns came from MD-12; 107 ppm Zn and 1.0 ppm Ag.

3.2 South Claims Soil Geochemistry

A soil geochemistry program was undertaken on the southern portion of the South claims. (Figure 5) Previous work in the area identified a geochemical anomaly immediately south of the claim boundary, (Smoke-Trak, Goldsmith, 1994). Two contour soil lines were established up-slope of the access trail at approximately the 5500' and 5700' elevation level. Line 5500' extended 1000 m from 5+00E to 15+00E, and line 5700' extended 400 m from 11+00E to 15+00E. In total, 48 soils were collected and submitted for analysis.

With few exceptions, the soil horizon development along the very steep slopes surveyed was thin and poor. A mixed B/C soil horizon, at an average depth of 15 centimeters, was the soil medium sampled.

Of the 48 samples analyzed, 2 returned anomalous silver values, 5 threshold silver values, and one threshold lead value. The threshold and anomalous levels, utilized for the purposes of this report, have been generated by Goldsmith from a significantly larger population of soil sampling results over the Slocan Group rocks.

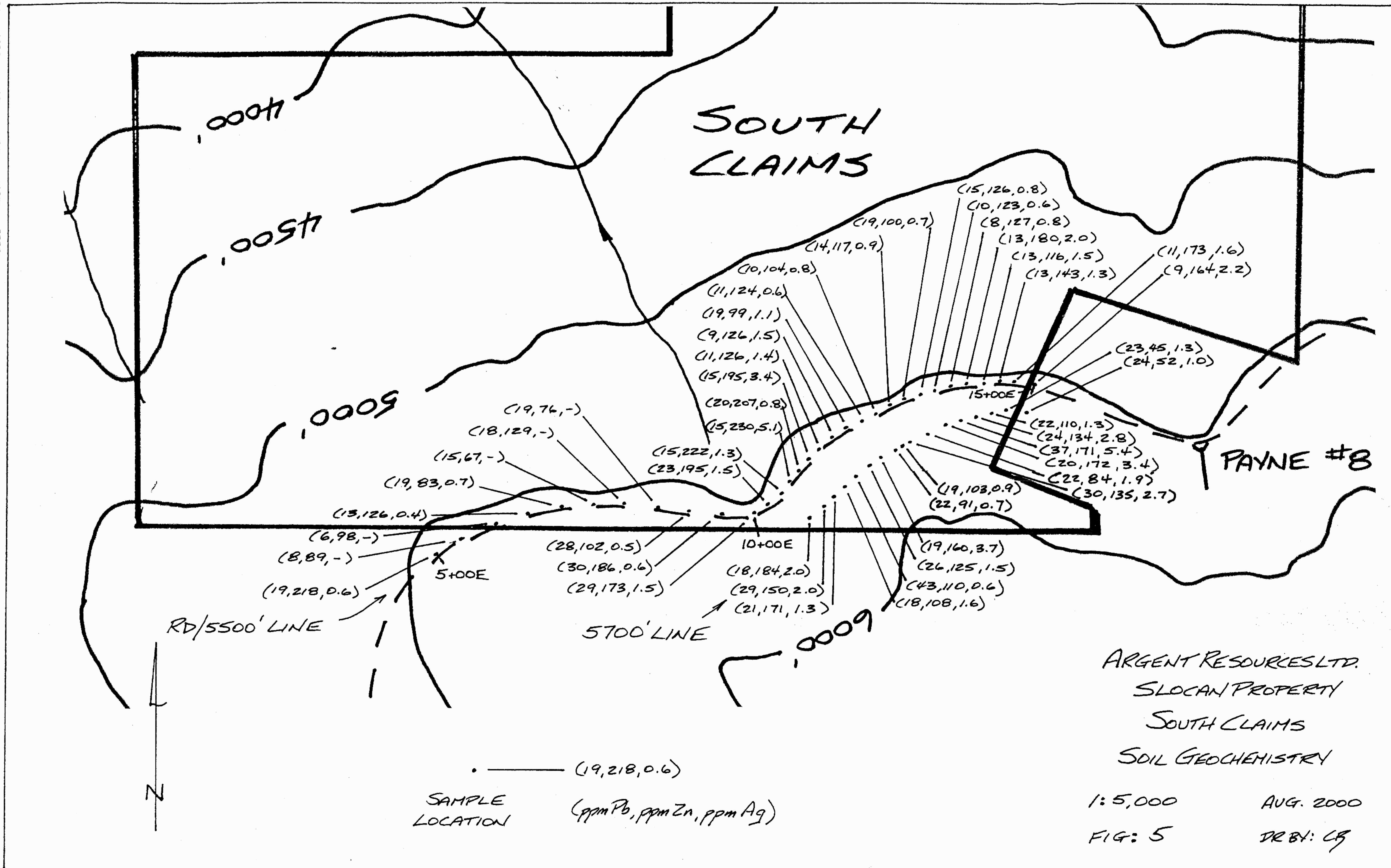
	Ag, ppm	Pb, ppm	Zn, ppm
Background	<2.3	<38	possibly two
Threshold	2.3 to 4.9	38 to 150	populations
Anomalous	>4.9	>150	>980

The sample collected at 5500'/10+75E returned an anomalous value of 5.1 ppm Ag. Approximately 125 meters to the east-northeast sample 5700'/14+00E returned 5.4 ppm Ag. Threshold silver values occur 25 to 50 meters along both lines from these anomalous sites.

A possible interpretation of these results would be a mineralized structure sub-parallel to the Payne Vein structure. A VLF-EM program and, depending on results, a trenching/drilling program (supported by the access trail platform) is recommended to follow up on this anomalous geochemical feature. In addition, extending the soil geochemistry survey down-slope is recommended.

3.3 Geophysical Program

In a review of the available literature on this historic mining camp, little reference was found of the use of geophysical methods of exploration. This has perhaps been


SOUTH
CLAIMS
4000'
4500'
5000'
6000'
(15,126,0.8)
(10,123,0.6)
(8,127,0.8)
(13,180,2.0)
(13,116,1.5)
(13,143,1.3)
(19,100,0.7)
(14,117,0.9)
(10,104,0.8)
(11,124,0.6)
(19,99,1.1)
(9,126,1.5)
(11,126,1.4)
(15,195,3.4)
(20,207,0.8)
(15,230,5.1)
(15,222,1.3)
(23,195,1.5)
(11,173,1.6)
(9,164,2.2)
(23,45,1.3)
(24,52,1.0)
15+00E
(22,110,1.3)
(24,134,2.8)
(37,171,5.4)
(20,172,3.4)
(22,84,1.9)
(30,135,2.7)
PAYNE #8
(19,103,0.9)
(22,91,0.7)
(19,76,-)
(18,129,-)
(15,67,-)
(19,83,0.7)
(13,126,0.4)
(6,98,-)
(8,89,-)
(19,218,0.6)
5+00E
(28,102,0.5)
(30,186,0.6)
(29,173,1.5)
10+00E
(18,184,2.0)
(29,150,2.0)
(21,171,1.3)
(19,160,3.7)
(26,125,1.5)
(43,110,0.6)
(18,108,1.6)
RD/5500' LINE
5700' LINE
N
(19,218,0.6)
SAMPLE
LOCATION
(ppm Pb, ppm Zn, ppm Ag)
ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.
SLOCAN PROPERTY
SOUTH CLAIMS
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
1:5,000
AUG. 2000
FIG: 5
DR BY: CG

due to fragmented tenure ownership, challenging terrain and era of exploration activity. The nature of the mineralization and structures in this camp, however, presents good targets for systems such as VLF-EM.

The geophysical survey conducted in this program was a VLF-EM survey, utilizing the Geonics EM-16 instrument. The VLF transmitting station at Seattle Washington (24.8 KHz) was used. Its location, west-southwest of the properties, was judged most suitable for coupling with the known mineralized structures in the camp. Both the In-Phase and Quadrature components were measured at each station.

3.3.1 Cross Roads Claim – VLF-EM Survey

An orientation survey line was run on the Cross Roads claim (Figure 6). The upper road transecting the property strikes north-northeast and outcrop exposure along it allowed for detailed mapping and rock sampling. This road, therefore, was selected as suitable for such an orientation survey.

The In-Phase component was strongly negative over the entire line suggesting significant topographic distortion of the primary field due to the steep north facing slope. Two anomalous features were delineated; one between 6+25N and 6+75N and a weaker feature at 8+00N. The first feature flanks to the south a strong area of deformation noted in the geological mapping of the claim. No significant geological/structural feature was noted in the vicinity of the second VLF anomaly.

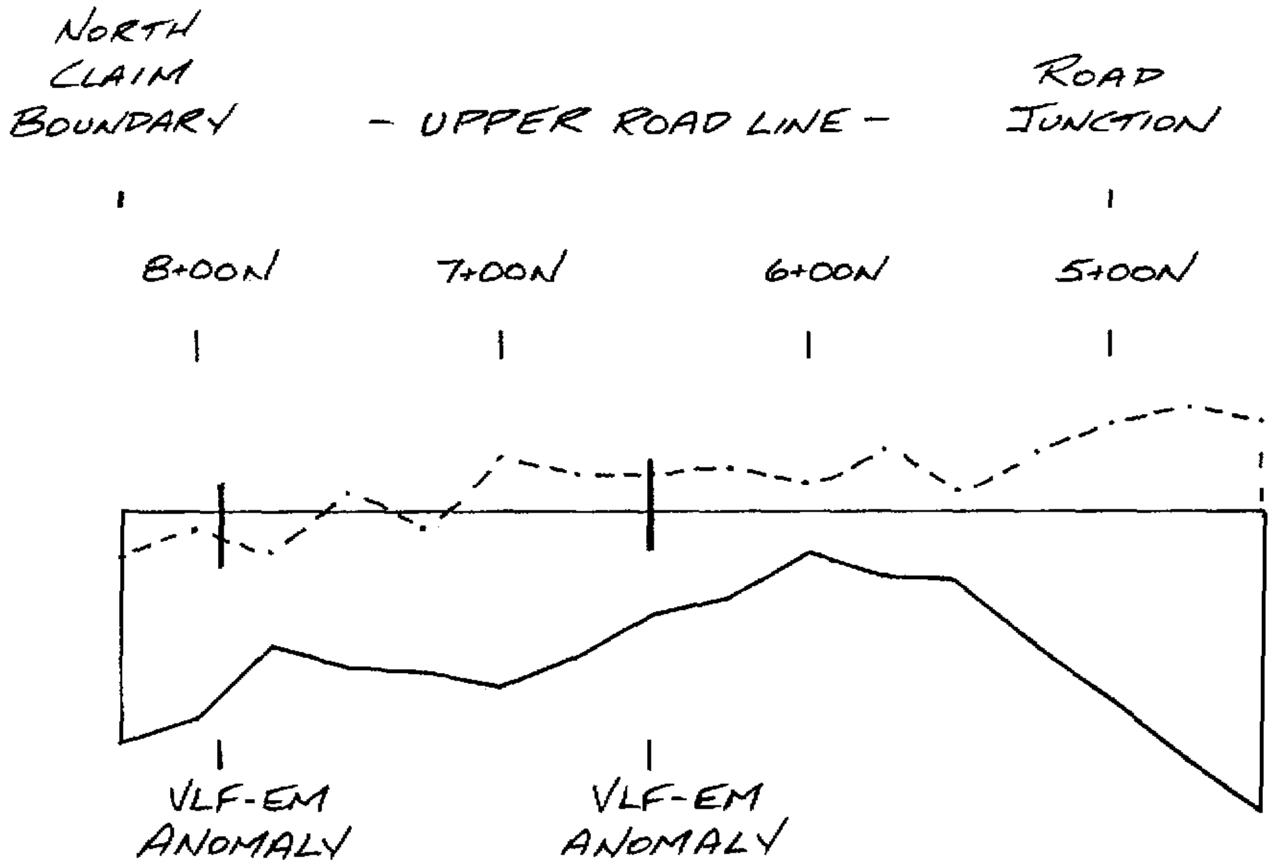
3.3.2 Boon Claims – VLF-EM Survey

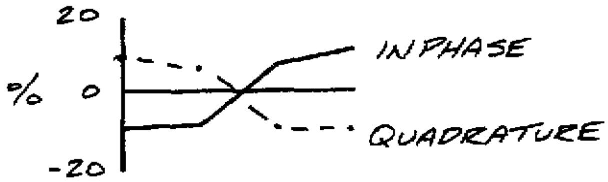
A grid was established over the south-eastern portion of the Boon Claim Group to facilitate an VLF-EM survey (Figure 4). Six N-S lines were surveyed at 50 meter intervals at the base of the valley along Stenson Creek and up the slope to the west. This area is at the toe of a wide avalanche chute and ranges from alpine meadow by Stenson Creek to dense cedar, spruce and slide alder up-slope. In addition, a seventh line was surveyed 350 meters up-slope to the west, approximately along a logging access trail striking 15 degrees.

On the main portion of the survey 3 VLF-EM anomalies were delineated (Figure 7). They are typified by a moderate to strong In-Phase cross-over with a relatively weak Quadrature response. The 2 southern features strike northeasterly and the northern feature strikes southeasterly. This is consistent with the strikes of the known mineralized structures in the immediate vicinity.

On the upper line (L77+50E) 4 crossovers were observed, the strongest occurring at 78+75N.

The lower elevations of the Boon Claims exhibit virtually no outcrop exposure for mapping programs and several slide events in the valley may render soil geochemistry problematic. These factors combined with the data generated by this





ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.
SLOCAN PROPERTY

CROSS ROADS CLAIM

VLF-EM (24.8)
PROFILE

1: 2,500 AUG. 2000

FIG: 6 DR BY: CB

program suggest that EM methods, such as VLF, should be employed to develop trenching and drilling targets.

4.0 Conclusions

Faulting in the camp is controlled to a large degree by complex folding and a good understanding of the structural geology will be critical to successful exploration of this area. That said, the strong structural control to mineralization in the camp makes geophysics an excellent first pass method of exploration. Old timers were primarily restricted to exploring zones of exposed mineralization along major structures. With the nature of the mineralization "like plums in a pudding", it is easy to see how zones of mineralization at depth along a structure might not have been discovered by early exploration methods. Cream Minerals has successfully shown how, using modern exploration methods, new zones of mineralization can be discovered in this historic mining area.

Although the Sandon area has historically been known as a silver-lead-zinc district, locally good gold values are known to occur. All sampling should include analysis for gold. Attention should be paid to intrusive phases because of the association of gold with Jurassic intrusives at the Willa property to the southeast.

The 2000 program delineated a northeast trending zone of threshold to anomalous silver values in soils on the South Claim Group. This may represent a sub-parallel structure to the nearby Payne Vein. In addition, the program demonstrated the effectiveness of the VLF-EM system, in particular on the Boon Group, where 3 to 4 VLF anomalies were delineated.

5.0 Recommendations

The property is comprised of 3 small non-contiguous blocks. It would be most effective to assemble a larger land package prior to further work on the claims.

A detailed compilation of all exploration and development data in the vicinity of the claims (from assessment, private and government reports) should be completed. The compilation should include all geological and structural information, locations of known old mine workings, areas of known mineralization, as well as any geochemical and geophysical data. Information should be compiled onto a series of appropriate scale maps (1:5,000, 1:2,500).

Once all existing information has been assessed, then a close spaced grid should be established over the property area and ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys should be completed. The grid area should be prospected, and in particular known workings should be ground located and assessed. Areas of interest defined by the geophysics or prospecting should be followed up with detailed geological mapping and possibly additional geophysics (Max-min, Mise a la Masse). Soil sampling may also be effective as a follow-up tool, depending on rock exposure and terrain in the area in question.

It is recommended for the present property configuration that three grids be established; 24 line kilometers on the Boon Group, 20 line kilometers on the South Group and 5 line kilometers on the Cross Roads. A combined geophysical, geochemical and geological program may then be undertaken with such ground control.

Proposed Budgets:

	Boon	**South**	**Cross Roads**
Gridding	$ 8,500	$ 6,500	$ 1,000
Analysis	12,500	10,500	2,600
Geophysics	3,000	2,400	600
Support	12,000	10,600	1,800
Total	**$36,000**	**$30,000**	**$ 6,000**

6.0 Statement of Costs

Entire Program:

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng.	3 days @ $400/day	$ 1,200.00
Marc Deschenes, B.Sc. Geo.	6 days @ $350/day	2,100.00
Chris Basil, Manager, Geophys. Op.	8 days @ $350/day	2,800.00
Analysis: Soils	48 @ $15.10	724.80
Rocks	13 @ $18.70	243.10
4x4 Truck Rental	8 days @ $100/day	800.00
Food/Accommodation	8 mandays @ $75/day	600.00
Fuel		387.00
EM-16 Rental	3 days @ $45/day	135.00
Report		900.00
	Subtotal	**$ 9,889.90**
	GST	**$ 692.29**
	TOTAL	**$10,582.19**

Breakdown of Costs to Claim Groups:

Shared (Prorata) Costs

Linda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng.	3 days @ $400/day	$ 1,200.00
Chris Basil, Mgr. (Mob/Demob)	2 days @ $350/day	$ 700.00
4x4 Truck Rental	8 days @ $100/day	$ 800.00
Food/Accommodation	8 mandays @ $75/day	$ 600.00
Fuel		$ 387.00
Report		$ 900.00
	Subtotal	**$ 4,587.00**

Cross Roads Claim

Marc Deschenes, B.Sc. Geo.	0.5 days @ $350/day	$ 175.00
Chris Basil, Mgr., Geophys. Op.	0.5 days @ $350/day	175.00
Analysis: Rocks	3 @ $18.70	56.10
EM-16 Rental	0.5 days @ $45/day	22.50
5% of Shared (Prorata) Costs		229.35
	Subtotal	**$ 657.95**
	GST	**$ 46.06**
	TOTAL	**$ 704.01**

South Claim Group

Marc Deschenes, B.Sc. Geo.	2.5 days @ $350/day	$ 875.00
Chris Basil, Mgr.	2.5 days @ $350/day	875.00
Analysis: Rocks	8 @ $18.70	149.60
Soils	48 @ $15.10	724.80
45% of Shared (Prorata) Costs		2,064.15
	Subtotal	**$ 4,688.55**
	GST	**$ 328.20**
	TOTAL	**$ 5,016.75**

Boon Claim Group

Marc Deschenes, B.Sc. Geo.	3 days @ $350/day	$ 1,050.00
Chris Basil, Mgr., Geophys. Op.	3 days @ $350/day	1,050.00
Analysis: Rocks	2 @ $18.70	37.40
EM-16 Rental	2.5 days @ $45/day	112.50
50% of Shared (Prorata) Costs		2,293.50
	Subtotal	**$ 4,543.40**
	GST	**$ 318.04**
	TOTAL	**$ 4,861.44**

7.0 References

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Read, P.B., 1976.
Geology Lardeau West Half, GSC Open File 432.

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Linda J. Caron, certify that:

1. I am an independent exploration geologist residing at 717 75th Ave (Box 2493), Grand Forks, B.C.

2. I obtained a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (Honours) in the Mineral Exploration Option, from the University of British Columbia (1985).

3. I graduated with a M.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics from the University of Calgary (1988).

4. I have practised my profession since 1987 and have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1980.

5. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C. with professional engineer status.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property described in this report, nor in any property within 10 km of the subject property, nor in the securities of Argent Resources Ltd. I have completed a brief examination of the property and have based my recommendations on this examination, combined with the results of a review of available literature on the property and the general area.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF L. J. CARON BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

L. Caron

Linda Caron, P. Eng.

Aug 10/00

Date

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, CHRISTOPHER M. BASIL, of 2117 Graveley Street, Vancouver British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1) That I have been employed by Coast Mountain Geological LTD since 1988 as a Geophysical Operator, Project Manager and Vice President.

2) That I majored in Physics at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec from 1977 to 1981.

3) That I completed the Advanced Prospecting Course through Malaspina College.

4) That I have been practicing my profession for 19 years.

5) That the information, conclusions and recommendations in the report are based on personal work on the property, and a review of pertinent literature.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 10th day of August, 2000.

Christopher Basil

APPENDIX 2

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX 2

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

South Claims:

MD-01: Grab of competent and shaly argillite with small stockwork of carbonate veinlets with 5% pyrite. 14+00E / 5500': 6 ppm Pb, 75 ppm Zn, 0.9 ppm Ag, 2.1 ppb Au

MD-02: Grab in competent black argillite within a 30-40 cm shear zone containing vuggy and rusty qtz-carbonate veining and disseminated pyrite (3-5%). 11+25E / 5500': 21 ppm Pb, 108 ppm Zn, 0.9 ppm Ag, 6.2 ppb Au

MD-03: Grab in intensely sheared, folded, shaly argillite. Quartz filling in fold with trace pyrite. 9+30E / 5500': 12 ppm Pb, 27 ppm Zn, < 0.3 ppm Ag, 0.5 ppb Au

MD-04: Grab in deformed, siliceous, shaly argillite containing finely disseminated pyrite (5-8%). 9+20E / 5500': 25 ppm Pb, 32 ppm Zn, <0.3 ppm Ag, 1.8 ppb Au

MD-05: Grab in loosely folded, competent to shaly and siliceous argillite with less than 5% pyrite. 7+80E / 5500': 16 ppm Pb, 168 ppm Zn, <0.3 ppm Ag, 1.9 ppb Au, 271 ppm Cr

MD-06: Grab in rusty, vuggy shear zone with quartz veining within shaly argillite. Minor carbonate with 2% pyrite. 7+45E / 5500': 23 ppm Pb, 16 ppm Zn, <0.3 ppm Ag, 0.9 ppb Au

MD-07: Grab from shear zone in competent argillite with disseminated and fracture filled pyrite 5-10%. 6+65E / 5500': 5 ppm Pb, 81 ppm Zn, 0.4 ppm Ag, 1.5 ppb Au

MD-08: Grab from siliceous fine-grained sill with disseminated pyrite 3-5%. 6+05E / 5500': <3 ppm Pb, 78 ppm Zn, <0.3 ppm Ag, 1.1 ppb Au

Cross Roads Claim:

MD-09: Grab from cross-cutting quartz vein within siliceous fine-grained intrusive sill containing minor disseminated pyrite. 7+25N / RD: 5 ppm Pb, 25 ppm Zn, 0.6 ppm Ag, 0.2 ppb Au

MD-10: Grab from siliceous quartz feldspar porphyry sill with minor pyrite. 7+00N / RD: 48 ppm Pb, 212 ppm Zn, 1.2 ppm Ag, 2.8 ppb Au

MD-11: Grab of vuggy, rusty quartz vein within competent argillite with minor disseminated pyrite. Lower Road / North Claim Boundary: 10 ppm Pb, 137 ppm Zn, <0.3 ppm Ag, 1.7 ppb Au

Boon Claims:

MD-12: Grab from series of rusty, vuggy quartz veins within very folded, sheared and shaly argillite. Minor pyrite. 81+00N / 77+50E: 5 ppm Pb, 107 ppm Zn, 1.0 ppm Ag, 0.9 ppb Au

MD-13: Grab quartz vein within folded and sheared argillite. Minor pyrite. 82+08N / 77+50E: <3 ppm Pb, 30 ppm Zn, 0.9 ppm Ag, 0.5 ppb Au

APPENDIX 3

ROCK AND SOIL ANALYSIS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)[illegible]-31[illegible] FAX([illegible])25[illegible]16
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. PROJECT SLOCAN File # A002561

P.O. Box 11604, 1680 - 65, Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 Submitted by: Chris Basil

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
MD-01	2	44	6	75	.9	31	7	428	1.80	3	11	<2	6	219	.8	<3	9	10	3.97	.134	9	14	1.13	130	.01	4	.57	.02	.28	<2	2.1
MD-02	1	18	21	108	.9	11	2	288	.57	2	9	<2	<2	244	1.1	3	6	2	3.35	.066	3	19	.19	13	<.01	12	.06	.03	.04	6	6.2
MD-03	8	21	12	27	<.3	21	3	32	1.52	4	<8	<2	4	9	<.2	<3	<3	6	.03	.018	9	29	.16	43	<.01	<3	.36	.01	.10	<2	.5
MD-04	3	17	25	32	<.3	20	5	1356	1.58	3	<8	<2	2	674	1.2	<3	7	3	10.13	.035	6	9	.49	36	<.01	<3	.23	<.01	.07	<2	1.8
MD-05	1	16	16	168	<.3	93	34	1088	6.67	26	<8	<2	5	179	.8	<3	<3	91	4.58	.268	28	271	3.52	48	.01	<3	2.78	.02	.12	<2	1.9
MD-06	16	24	23	16	<.3	21	3	571	1.10	<2	<8	<2	3	529	.4	<3	11	4	4.68	.022	8	13	.10	21	<.01	<3	.16	<.01	.10	3	.9
MD-07	2	44	5	81	.4	35	7	412	1.79	<2	<8	<2	2	287	.9	3	9	7	5.09	.125	10	10	1.68	114	<.01	<3	.29	.02	.16	<2	1.5
MD-08	<1	107	<3	78	<.3	84	23	830	5.25	11	<8	<2	<2	233	<.2	3	<3	87	4.23	.223	5	80	2.60	206	.20	3	1.80	.02	1.17	<2	1.1
MD-09	3	7	5	25	.6	10	<1	24	.68	7	<8	<2	3	21	<.2	<3	<3	1	.05	.015	4	15	.02	96	<.01	3	.17	.06	.11	<2	.2
MD-10	<1	6	48	212	1.2	4	1	245	.78	26	<8	<2	3	197	2.0	<3	4	1	.75	.015	7	7	.03	87	<.01	6	.23	.05	.18	<2	2.8
MD-11	5	14	10	137	<.3	18	2	103	.60	8	<8	<2	2	37	2.1	<3	<3	2	.55	.087	7	23	.02	28	<.01	6	.12	.01	.06	<2	1.7
MD-12	1	33	5	107	1.0	30	9	467	2.59	13	15	<2	6	13	2.4	6	7	5	.07	.033	8	17	.03	63	<.01	<3	.25	.02	.09	6	.9
MD-13	6	19	<3	30	.9	23	9	190	1.63	4	<8	<2	3	9	<.2	4	4	3	.07	.035	4	27	.11	35	<.01	<3	.27	.03	.05	2	.5
RE MD-13	6	17	<3	26	<.3	21	8	177	1.63	3	<8	<2	2	9	.4	3	4	3	.07	.032	3	25	.11	76	<.01	<3	.26	.03	.05	2	.3
STANDARD C3/DS2	25	66	37	170	5.6	38	12	767	3.43	62	28	4	19	27	24.1	21	24	76	.57	.093	17	160	.61	165	.09	20	1.82	.03	.17	16	196.7

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 25 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 3/00 **SIGNED BY** C. L....... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data A FA ____

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. PROJECT SLOCAN File # A002562 Page 1

P.O. Box 11604, 1680 - 65, Vancouver BC V6B 4N9 Submitted by: Chris Basil

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
5500 10+00E	8	71	29	173	1.5	61	20	802	4.84	22	<8	<2	5	17	1.2	5	<3	17	.18	.286	22	21	.30	44	.02	<3	1.87	<.01	.02	<2	10.4
5500 10+25E	7	62	23	195	1.5	53	15	516	3.42	12	<8	<2	6	16	.6	5	<3	16	.19	.339	26	16	.41	60	.01	7	1.50	<.01	.06	<2	4.3
5500 10+50E	7	78	15	222	1.3	79	15	586	2.93	8	<8	<2	6	37	1.8	4	<3	13	.44	.207	19	12	.37	73	.01	3	.64	<.01	.09	<2	3.0
5500 10+75E	5	75	15	230	5.1	72	19	792	3.93	3	<8	<2	3	22	2.7	6	<3	18	.29	.127	19	18	.47	61	.03	6	2.20	.01	.04	<2	2.9
5500 11+00E	7	73	20	207	.8	65	13	415	2.89	7	<8	<2	4	24	1.6	5	<3	15	.29	.152	23	15	.35	65	.01	3	.81	<.01	.06	2	2.6
5500 11+25E	3	37	15	195	3.4	33	9	235	2.40	6	<8	<2	5	8	1.7	<3	<3	25	.06	.167	14	16	.23	183	.02	<3	1.46	.01	.08	<2	3.8
5500 11+50E	4	42	11	126	1.4	35	8	179	2.70	8	<8	<2	5	9	.7	3	<3	21	.09	.192	20	16	.28	85	.02	<3	1.17	.01	.06	<2	3.4
5500 11+75E	4	49	9	126	1.5	45	10	207	2.55	5	<8	<2	5	11	.5	<3	3	16	.13	.126	20	17	.44	82	.01	<3	1.27	<.01	.09	<2	2.2
5500 12+00E	3	29	19	99	1.1	28	5	145	2.99	3	<8	<2	3	11	.7	4	<3	29	.04	.127	15	12	.15	70	.06	4	.75	.01	.04	<2	6.9
5500 12+25E	3	41	11	124	.6	36	9	325	2.66	5	<8	<2	4	11	.4	<3	3	27	.10	.080	18	23	.62	91	.07	<3	1.79	.01	.06	<2	1.1
5500 12+50E	1	35	10	104	.8	31	9	373	2.48	<2	<8	<2	3	18	.4	<3	<3	25	.16	.099	13	20	.56	69	.06	<3	1.33	.01	.06	<2	2.9
5500 12+75E	3	44	14	117	.9	44	11	581	2.47	3	<8	<2	<2	20	.7	<3	<3	17	.27	.121	19	21	.65	86	.02	<3	1.04	<.01	.07	<2	2.1
5500 13+00E	2	30	19	100	.7	29	7	273	2.99	13	<8	<2	<2	17	.8	<3	<3	26	.23	.317	11	18	.27	59	.04	<3	1.28	.01	.05	2	3.7
5500 13+25E	2	46	15	126	.8	45	13	326	2.85	9	<8	<2	4	11	.4	<3	<3	26	.13	.138	17	25	.46	100	.03	<3	1.97	<.01	.11	<2	1.9
5500 13+50E	2	42	10	123	.6	41	9	186	2.72	4	<8	<2	6	8	.6	<3	3	25	.07	.103	16	23	.56	95	.05	<3	1.70	.01	.09	<2	2.3
5500 13+75E	3	48	8	127	.8	42	8	251	2.33	5	<8	<2	3	10	.4	3	<3	18	.12	.110	15	19	.63	58	.02	<3	1.11	<.01	.07	<2	8.6
5500 14+00E	3	50	13	180	2.0	56	12	656	3.16	21	<8	<2	3	12	.7	4	<3	24	.12	.216	19	25	.54	158	.02	<3	1.58	<.01	.08	<2	2.2
5500 14+25E	3	42	13	116	1.5	31	8	212	2.60	8	<8	<2	5	7	.3	4	<3	25	.05	.189	14	20	.38	80	.06	<3	2.39	.01	.07	<2	3.0
5500 14+50E	3	50	13	143	1.3	42	14	483	3.32	6	<8	<2	5	9	1.0	<3	<3	23	.07	.174	18	21	.48	79	.04	<3	2.11	.01	.07	<2	3.7
5500 14+75E	4	58	11	173	1.6	47	10	314	2.69	4	<8	<2	3	11	.8	<3	<3	22	.11	.107	19	20	.54	88	.02	<3	1.54	<.01	.07	<2	2.3
5500 15+00E	4	61	9	164	2.2	49	10	310	2.79	6	<8	<2	3	12	.5	3	<3	22	.15	.161	19	21	.63	78	.02	<3	1.41	<.01	.08	<2	2.7
RE 5500 15+00E	4	64	8	167	2.0	50	10	315	2.84	10	<8	<2	4	12	.8	4	<3	22	.15	.164	21	22	.65	84	.03	<3	1.44	<.01	.11	<2	3.0
5700 11+00E	6	38	18	184	2.0	40	10	146	3.26	7	<8	<2	6	8	1.0	<3	<3	29	.05	.155	23	16	.33	128	.02	<3	1.59	.01	.06	<2	3.4
5700 11+25E	9	48	29	150	2.0	43	14	276	3.71	7	<8	<2	7	23	1.5	<3	<3	27	.15	.053	27	21	.24	81	.06	<3	2.71	.01	.05	<2	6.0
5700 11+50E	8	44	21	171	1.3	38	10	1488	2.24	4	<8	<2	<2	19	1.6	3	<3	21	.17	.067	16	10	.22	152	.02	<3	.97	.01	.05	<2	4.3
5700 11+75E	5	21	18	108	1.6	19	6	281	2.48	<2	<8	<2	3	7	.9	3	<3	32	.05	.081	12	14	.19	76	.04	<3	1.31	.01	.06	<2	20.6
5700 12+00E	5	35	43	110	.6	26	12	992	2.43	9	<8	<2	<2	12	2.0	<3	<3	26	.08	.067	13	12	.14	63	.05	<3	1.81	.01	.04	<2	26.6
5700 12+25E	6	33	26	125	1.5	29	10	270	3.97	8	<8	<2	7	10	.8	3	<3	31	.06	.073	12	17	.13	99	.10	<3	3.47	.01	.03	<2	20.7
5700 12+50E	2	21	19	160	3.7	23	13	339	2.51	9	<8	<2	3	18	1.1	4	3	24	.23	.177	7	12	.19	116	.08	<3	3.34	.01	.05	<2	19.8
5700 12+75E	11	31	22	91	.7	22	5	160	3.41	<2	<8	<2	4	8	.8	<3	<3	33	.05	.076	12	13	.13	62	.07	<3	1.05	.01	.04	<2	17.3
5700 13+00E	5	35	19	103	.9	30	13	374	2.86	6	<8	<2	2	11	.7	<3	<3	27	.11	.069	16	15	.29	69	.04	<3	1.29	.01	.04	<2	22.8
5700 13+25E	12	45	30	135	2.7	37	9	345	4.57	7	<8	<2	5	15	1.2	<3	<3	28	.13	.229	16	16	.23	51	.05	<3	1.37	.01	.04	<2	25.0
5700 13+50E	2	29	22	84	1.9	21	6	635	1.74	4	<8	<2	<2	14	1.1	<3	<3	24	.13	.076	11	8	.08	112	.05	<3	.62	.01	.03	<2	7.4
STANDARD DS2	15	128	31	159	.3	36	12	813	3.04	60	19	3	4	29	10.2	13	9	74	.54	.088	16	161	.60	151	.10	5	1.73	.04	.17	9	227.9

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* BY ACID LEACHED, ANALYZE BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 25 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 3/00 SIGNED BY.........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ___ FA ___

Coast Mountain Geological Ltd. PROJECT SLOCAN FILE # A002562

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
5700 13+75E	4	55	20	172	3.4	50	14	337	3.89	13	<8	<2	2	25	.8	3	3	25	.10	.178	15	16	.34	66	.02	<3	1.62	.01	.05	<2	17.1
5700 14+00E	6	126	37	171	5.4	63	19	1046	6.55	22	<8	<2	2	26	1.1	5	<3	12	.35	.739	26	17	.22	51	.01	<3	1.56	.01	.06	<2	17.6
5700 14+25E	4	51	24	134	2.8	37	8	218	4.62	29	<8	<2	7	7	.4	5	<3	32	.03	.378	14	18	.19	62	.08	<3	3.14	.01	.05	<2	22.8
5700 14+50E	3	36	22	110	1.3	32	6	255	3.91	7	<8	<2	3	7	.2	<3	<3	31	.03	.314	14	15	.11	47	.06	<3	1.11	.01	.04	<2	27.6
5700 14+75E	1	18	23	49	1.3	10	3	240	1.66	5	<8	<2	<2	5	.3	<3	<3	21	.02	.079	11	7	.09	50	.03	<3	.66	.01	.03	<2	19.3
5700 15+00E	1	19	24	52	1.0	11	3	254	1.80	3	<8	<2	<2	5	.5	<3	<3	22	.02	.083	11	8	.09	53	.04	<3	.71	.01	.03	<2	12.7
RD 5+00E	7	46	19	218	.6	48	13	404	2.94	13	<8	<2	4	12	.8	<3	<3	26	.11	.164	19	23	.49	93	.02	<3	1.63	.01	.06	<2	1.9
RD 5+50E	<1	44	8	89	<.3	19	13	358	3.42	4	<8	<2	2	13	<.2	<3	<3	36	.26	.145	13	20	1.21	65	.11	<3	1.61	<.01	.06	<2	.5
RD 6+00E	1	121	6	98	<.3	55	27	616	5.27	10	<8	<2	2	20	.2	<3	3	186	.42	.216	9	93	2.39	153	.31	<3	3.74	<.01	.50	<2	1.0
RD 6+50E	4	98	13	126	.4	24	25	718	8.25	7	<8	<2	3	25	<.2	<3	<3	8	.45	.504	9	7	.08	63	.01	<3	.98	<.01	.03	<2	.5
RD 7+00E	4	47	19	83	.7	19	7	199	3.44	3	<8	<2	4	5	.4	<3	<3	29	.02	.127	12	13	.11	54	.06	<3	1.54	.01	.02	<2	1.1
RD 7+50E	2	26	15	67	<.3	16	9	182	2.10	2	<8	<2	6	7	.3	<3	<3	31	.06	.084	13	40	.26	41	.14	<3	4.73	.02	.03	2	2.3
RD 8+00E	4	21	18	129	<.3	22	16	558	3.76	8	<8	<2	6	12	.7	<3	<3	40	.09	.225	10	31	.32	108	.09	<3	3.73	.01	.03	<2	.7
RD 8+50E	1	42	19	76	<.3	43	16	575	2.91	5	<8	<2	2	33	.4	<3	<3	67	.43	.175	11	99	1.10	33	.11	<3	2.61	<.01	.03	<2	.8
RD 9+00E	6	48	28	102	.5	30	12	400	4.85	8	<8	<2	5	11	.2	<3	<3	31	.06	.157	21	25	.41	49	.02	<3	2.90	<.01	.03	<2	2.0
RD 9+50E	7	29	30	186	.6	25	16	652	4.59	13	<8	<2	6	12	1.6	3	<3	41	.05	.229	16	22	.31	73	.06	<3	3.34	.01	.04	<2	2.5
RE RD 9+50E	6	28	30	178	.6	24	15	642	4.41	11	<8	<2	7	11	1.3	<3	<3	40	.04	.225	16	21	.30	70	.06	<3	3.13	.01	.04	<2	2.3
STANDARD DS2	14	128	29	160	<.3	37	12	825	3.06	58	23	3	3	30	10.0	10	11	75	.54	.088	16	168	.60	153	.10	<3	1.76	.04	.17	8	223.6

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data ___ FA ____

APPENDIX 4

VLF-EM DATA

BOON CLAIMS VLF-EM (SEATTLE)

Line	Station	In Phase	Quad	FF Station	F. Filter
7750	8300	-1	-8		
7750	8275	6	-4	8262.5	20
7750	8250	-3	-2	8237.5	25
7750	8225	-12	-14	8212.5	-9
7750	8200	-10	-4	8187.5	-38
7750	8175	4	-6	8162.5	-28
7750	8150	12	-7	8137.5	6
7750	8125	10	4	8112.5	29
7750	8100	0	-8	8087.5	21
7750	8075	-7	-4	8062.5	4
7750	8050	-4	0	8037.5	-4
7750	8025	-7	3	8012.5	-13
7750	8000	0	-2	7987.5	-14
7750	7975	2	-5	7962.5	-29
7750	7950	5	-9	7937.5	-49
7750	7925	26	-20	7912.5	-33
7750	7900	30	-18	7887.5	-21
7750	7875	34	-6	7862.5	0
7750	7850	43	-23	7837.5	45
7750	7825	21	-16	7812.5	58
7750	7800	11	-13	7787.5	37
7750	7775	-5	-8	7762.5	-2
7750	7750	0	-8	7737.5	-23
7750	7725	8	7	7712.5	-27
7750	7700	10	-7	7687.5	-20
7750	7675	25	-11	7662.5	39
7750	7650	13	-6	7637.5	70
7750	7625	-17	2	7612.5	20
7750	7600	-15	7	7587.5	-13
7750	7575	-9	6		
7750	7550	-10	6		
8000	8250	0	-6		
8000	8225	2	-2	8212.5	3
8000	8200	1	5	8187.5	8
8000	8175	-2	1	8162.5	4
8000	8150	-3	3	8137.5	-3
8000	8125	-2	2	8112.5	-4
8000	8100	0	-2	8087.5	-4
8000	8075	-1	-4	8062.5	-11
8000	8050	3	-1	8037.5	-14
8000	8025	7	-2	8012.5	-1
8000	8000	9	3	7987.5	17
8000	7975	2	5	7962.5	17
8000	7950	-3	-5	7937.5	1
8000	7925	-3	-2	7912.5	-5
8000	7900	1	4	7887.5	1
8000	7875	-2	3	7862.5	-5
8000	7850	-1	7	7837.5	-19
8000	7825	5	6	7812.5	-22

BOON CLAIMS VLF-EM (SEATTLE)

Line	Station	In Phase	Quad	FF Station	F. Filter
8000	7800	11	2	7787.5	-14
8000	7775	15	-2	7762.5	7
8000	7750	15	-4	7737.5	25
8000	7725	4	-2	7712.5	20
8000	7700	1	8	7687.5	5
8000	7675	-2	12		
8000	7650	2	11		
8050	8250	-11	6		
8050	8225	-13	-1	8212.5	-15
8050	8200	-5	-1	8187.5	-10
8050	8175	-4	0	8162.5	-3
8050	8150	-4	3	8137.5	-1
8050	8125	-2	5	8112.5	2
8050	8100	-5	-2	8087.5	-4
8050	8075	-3	0	8062.5	-18
8050	8050	0	-2	8037.5	-18
8050	8025	10	2	8012.5	13
8050	8000	5	7	7987.5	24
8050	7975	-8	2	7962.5	-14
8050	7950	-1	-6	7937.5	-23
8050	7925	12	-6	7912.5	6
8050	7900	2	-5	7887.5	9
8050	7875	3	5	7862.5	0
8050	7850	2	4	7837.5	-15
8050	7825	3	-4	7812.5	-35
8050	7800	17	-6	7787.5	-8
8050	7775	23	-3	7762.5	36
8050	7750	5	-2	7737.5	28
8050	7725	-1	-1	7712.5	-2
8050	7700	1	16	7687.5	-17
8050	7675	5	1		
8050	7650	12	-2		
8100	8250	-10	6		
8100	8225	4	0	8212.5	-14
8100	8200	10	2	8187.5	16
8100	8175	-2	3	8162.5	6
8100	8150	0	-1	8137.5	-2
8100	8125	2	-5	8112.5	7
8100	8100	-2	4	8087.5	8
8100	8075	-3	-1	8062.5	12
8100	8050	-5	-4	8037.5	15
8100	8025	-12	5	8012.5	-2
8100	8000	-11	15	7987.5	-27
8100	7975	-4	6	7962.5	-34
8100	7950	8	0	7937.5	-31
8100	7925	11	8	7912.5	-33
8100	7900	24	-8	7887.5	-22
8100	7875	28	-16	7862.5	-22

BOON CLAIMS VLF-EM (SEATTLE)

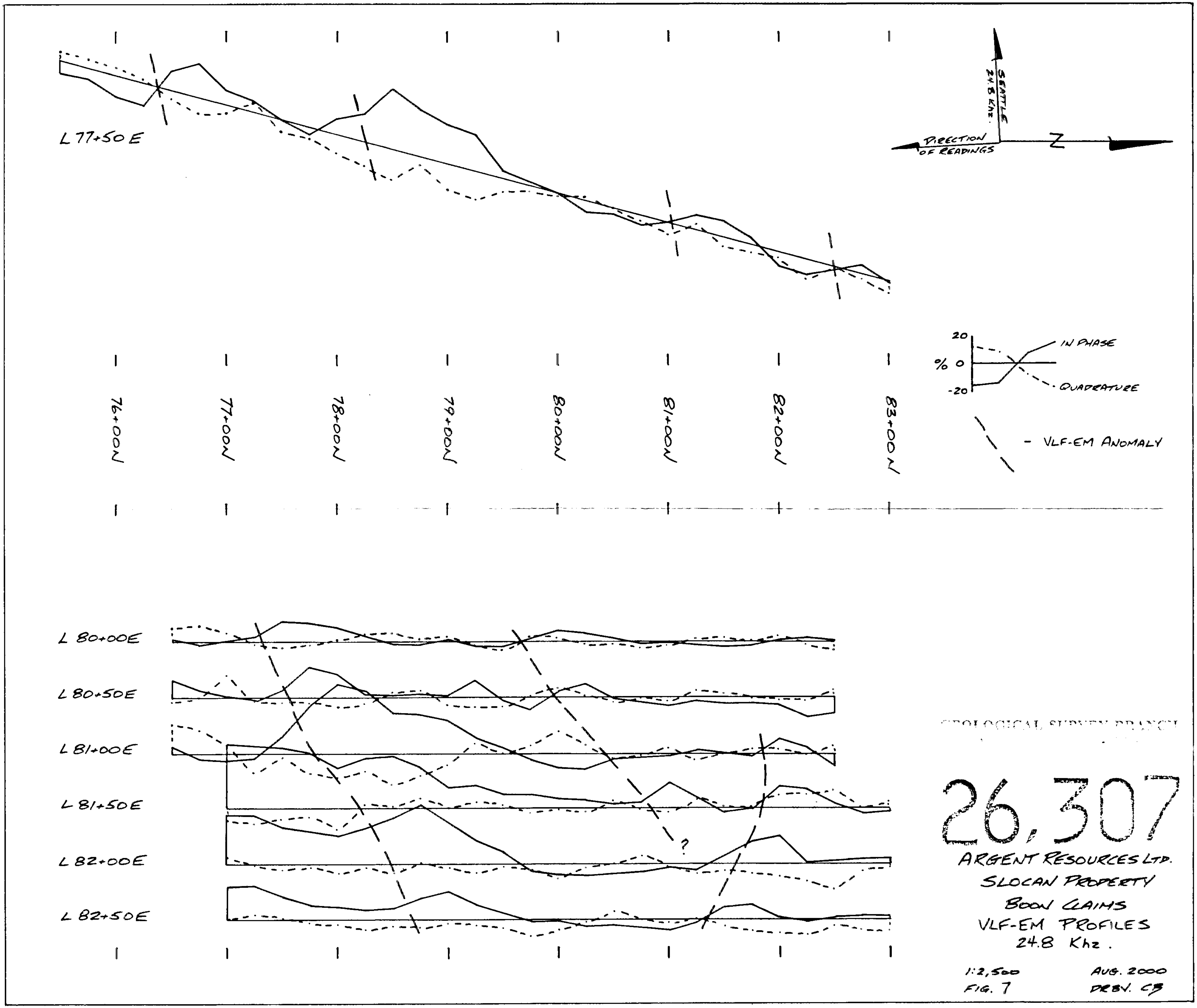
Line	Station	In Phase	Quad	FF Station	F. Filter
8100	7850	29	-22	7837.5	-38
8100	7825	45	-13	7812.5	-11
8100	7800	50	-17	7787.5	**48**
8100	7775	35	-14	7762.5	**77**
8100	7750	12	-3	7737.5	**57**
8100	7725	-4	-14	7712.5	**18**
8100	7700	-6	5	7687.5	-11
8100	7675	-4	16		
8100	7650	5	20		
8150	8300	-2	5		
8150	8275	-3	0	8262.5	-23
8150	8250	4	13	8237.5	-29
8150	8225	14	10	8212.5	**2**
8150	8200	16	10	8187.5	**31**
8150	8175	0	2	8162.5	**9**
8150	8150	-1	-2	8137.5	-27
8150	8125	8	6	8112.5	-16
8150	8100	18	-2	8087.5	**18**
8150	8075	5	0	8062.5	**14**
8150	8050	3	6	8037.5	-5
8150	8025	6	-2	8012.5	-8
8150	8000	7	0	7987.5	-7
8150	7975	10	-3	7962.5	-10
8150	7950	10	3	7937.5	-12
8150	7925	17	5	7912.5	-18
8150	7900	15	1	7887.5	-36
8150	7875	30	8	7862.5	-30
8150	7850	38	2	7837.5	**2**
8150	7825	37	3	7812.5	**5**
8150	7800	29	-15	7787.5	-19
8150	7775	41	-6	7762.5	-19
8150	7750	44	-7	7737.5	-6
8150	7725	45	-10		
8150	7700	46	-9		
8200	8300	3	-2		
8200	8275	3	-5	8262.5	**3**
8200	8250	2	-18	8237.5	-16
8200	8225	1	-12	8212.5	-33
8200	8200	20	-9	8187.5	0
8200	8175	16	-7	8162.5	**35**
8200	8150	5	-5	8137.5	**27**
8200	8125	-4	-6	8112.5	**9**
8200	8100	-2	-2	8087.5	**7**
8200	8075	-6	6	8062.5	**7**
8200	8050	-7	1	8037.5	**2**
8200	8025	-8	-2	8012.5	-3
8200	8000	-7	-10	7987.5	-19
8200	7975	-5	-5	7962.5	-39

BOON CLAIMS VLF-EM (SEATTLE)

Line	Station	In Phase	Quad	FF Station	F. Filter
8200	7950	9	-1	7937.5	-45
8200	7925	18	-6	7912.5	-47
8200	7900	31	-2	7887.5	-27
8200	7875	43	1	7862.5	**15**
8200	7850	33	-6	7837.5	**30**
8200	7825	26	-2	7812.5	**15**
8200	7800	20	-6	7787.5	-4
8200	7775	24	-2	7762.5	-17
8200	7750	26	-4	7737.5	-20
8200	7725	35	0		
8200	7700	35	5		
8250	8300	2	-8		
8250	8275	3	-7	8262.5	**4**
8250	8250	2	-5	8237.5	**5**
8250	8225	-1	-10	8212.5	-10
8250	8200	1	-9	8187.5	-19
8250	8175	10	-8	8162.5	**5**
8250	8150	9	-4	8137.5	**30**
8250	8125	-3	1	8112.5	**19**
8250	8100	-8	-2	8087.5	-3
8250	8075	-5	1	8062.5	-5
8250	8050	-3	6	8037.5	-3
8250	8025	-5	-2	8012.5	-7
8250	8000	0	-7	7987.5	-8
8250	7975	-1	-12	7962.5	-16
8250	7950	4	-6	7937.5	-28
8250	7925	11	-4	7912.5	-20
8250	7900	20	-3	7887.5	**8**
8250	7875	15	-5	7862.5	**20**
8250	7850	8	-4	7837.5	**7**
8250	7825	7	-7	7812.5	-4
8250	7800	9	-3	7787.5	-10
8250	7775	10	-2	7762.5	-21
8250	7750	16	2	7737.5	-21
8250	7725	24	4		
8250	7700	23	2		

Cross Roads Claim VLF-EM (24.8 Khz)

Line	Station	In Phase	Quad	FF Station	F. Filter
Upper Road	450	-80	24		
Upper Road	475	-65	28	487.5	-60
Upper Road	500	-50	24	512.5	-62
Upper Road	525	-35	16	537.5	-50
Upper Road	550	-18	6	562.5	-24
Upper Road	575	-17	16	587.5	-1
Upper Road	600	-12	8	612.5	**19**
Upper Road	625	-22	12	637.5	**31**
Upper Road	650	-26	10	662.5	**37**
Upper Road	675	-39	10	687.5	**23**
Upper Road	700	-46	15	712.5	-2
Upper Road	725	-42	-4	737.5	-12
Upper Road	750	-41	6	762.5	**7**
Upper Road	775	-35	-10	787.5	**39**
Upper Road	800	-55	-4	812.5	-30
Upper Road	825	-60	-11		



L 77+50 E
SEATTLE 24.8 KHz.
DIRECTION OF READINGS
N
20
% 0
-20
IN PHASE
QUADRATURE
- VLF-EM ANOMALY
76+00N
77+00N
78+00N
79+00N
80+00N
81+00N
82+00N
83+00N
L 80+00E
L 80+50E
L 81+00E
L 81+50E
L 82+00E
L 82+50E
?
26,307
ARGENT RESOURCES LTD.
SLOCAN PROPERTY
BOON CLAIMS
VLF-EM PROFILES
24.8 Khz.
1:2,500
FIG. 7
AUG. 2000
DR BY. CB