

Assessment Report for the

IRONY Claim Group

Kamloops Mining Division
N.T.S. 82M/15W

Latitude: 51° 46' 40", Longitude: 118° 58' 30"

for

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Submitted by:

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Date: March 2nd, 2003

27,0999

SUMMARY

A 5 million ton Zn-Pb deposit grading 7.5% Zn and 2.5% Pb had been previously documented at Ruddock Creek (Minfile 082M 084), located approximately 100 km north-northwest of Revelstoke and 15 km southwest of Mica Creek on the west side of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke (Fig. 1 and 2). The IRONY claims are located south of, and are immediately adjacent to, Doublestar Resources Ltd's Ruddock Creek claims, which cover the previously identified deposit. The property lies on N.T.S. mapsheet 82 M/15W, east of the Adams Plateau at approximately 51° 45' 35" N Latitude, 118° 54' 00" W Longitude. The claims are located in the Monashee Mountains at the headwaters of Oliver Creek, immediately west of the headwaters of Ruddock Creek. Access to the property is by helicopter based in Revelstoke or Clearwater on the Yellowhead Highway.

At this point in time, the deposit is probably best described as a Broken Hill-type, being a zinc + lead occurrence hosted in high grade, calcium-rich metamorphosed sediments in the hinge zone of a large scale, recumbent Phase 1 fold. The host rocks consist of marble- and calc-silicate-rich strata underlying the pelitic upper pelite unit and overlying the amphibolite and semi-pelite bearing semipelite-amphibolite unit. Two mineralized horizons have been previously mapped, extending westward from the hinge zone into the east side of the Oliver Creek valley. These horizons were interpreted as a single mineralized horizon exposed on opposing limbs of the recumbent syncline. However, based on analysis of data available in existing reports, the author believes they represent two separate and distinct mineral horizons exposed on the upper, overturned limb of the syncline. This hypothesis is based on the fact that the horizons, as mapped, both lie to the west of the surface trace of the axial plane of the Phase 1 fold, as measured by Fyles (1970).

The 2002 program was intended to continue evaluation of the western portion of the Ruddock Creek claims and the potential for previously identified, mineralized horizons to extend onto the Irony claims. A short soil line (16 samples) was sampled along the extension of the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road, extending from the southern margin of the IF claims southward to "Light Creek". In addition, continued effort was made to locate the IF claim posts so as to determine their actual position on the ground, which is the subject of considerable uncertainty. Finally, the provincial GPS regulations were utilized to determine precise coordinates for the Irony 7 and 18 to 22 (submitted in a separate report dated August 27, 2002).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	i
Introduction	1
Location and Access	7
Physiography and Climate	7
Claim Status	8
History	10
Geology	12
2002 Program	13
Results	14
Discussion	21
Conclusions	23
Recommendations	24
Proposed Budget	25
References	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 -	Regional Location Map	2
Figure 2 -	Property Location Map	3
Figure 3a -	Reproduction of local geology map from Scammell (1991)	4
Figure 3b -	Enlargement of Ruddock Creek area from Figure 3a	5
Figure 4 -	Claim Map (Mineral Titles Map)	9
Figure 5 -	Copy of geology map from Fyles (1970)	11
Figure 6 -	Contoured Zn (ppm) Data	in back pocket
Figure 7 -	Contoured Pb (ppm) Data	16
Figure 8 -	Geology of "E" and "F" Zone	17
Figure 9 -	Leveled Airborne Magnetic Data	20

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A -	Statement of Qualifications
Appendix B -	Statement of Expenditures
Appendix C -	Geochemical Analyses
Appendix D -	Field Notes
Appendix E -	Program Related Documents

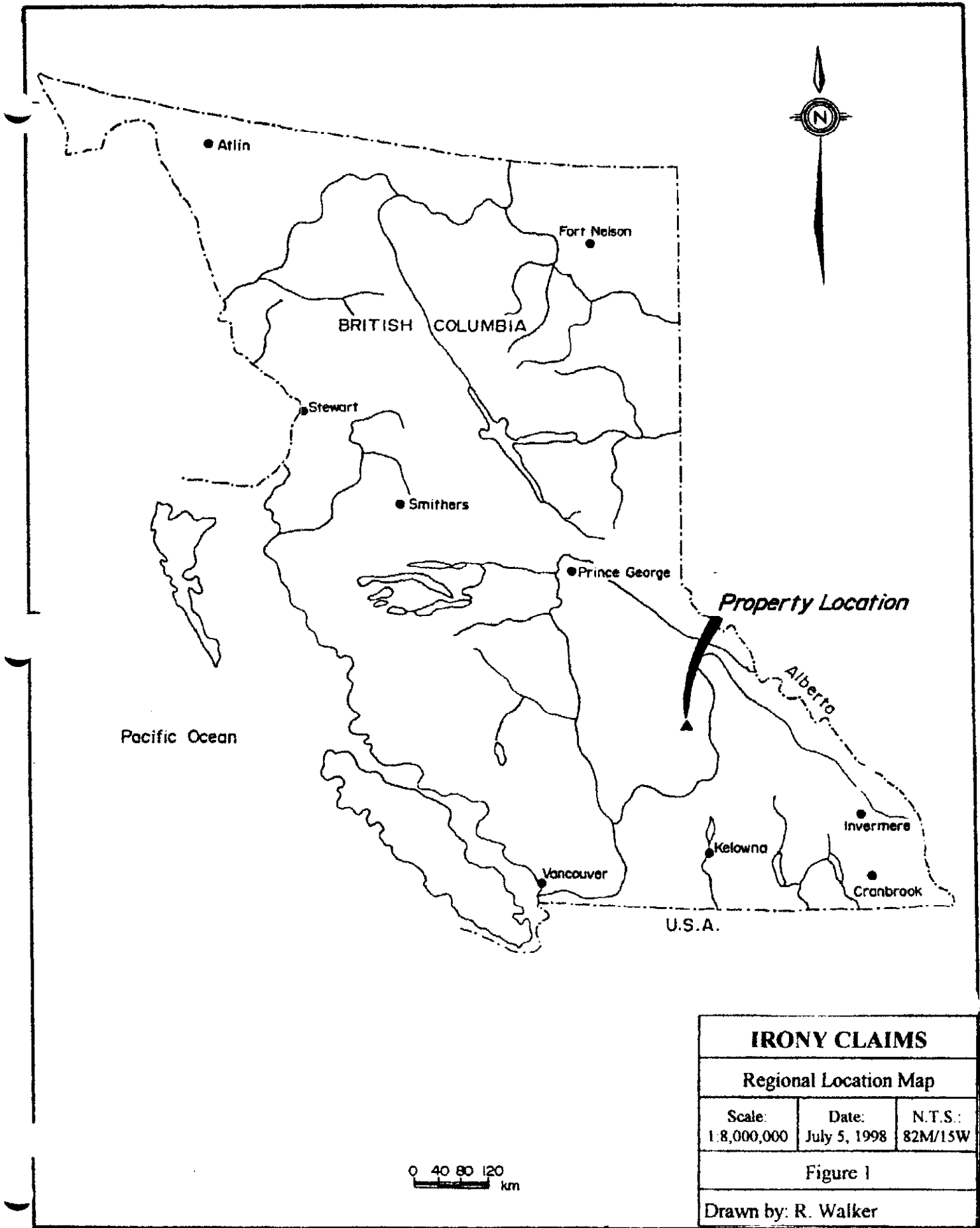
INTRODUCTION

A 5 million ton Zn-Pb deposit grading 7.5% Zn and 2.5% Pb had been previously documented at Ruddock Creek (Minfile 082M 084), located approximately 100 km north-northwest of Revelstoke and 15 km southwest of Mica Creek on the west side of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke (Fig. 1, 2 and 3). The IRONY claims (Fig. 4) are located south of, and are immediately adjacent to, Doublestar Resources Ltd's Ruddock Creek claims, which cover the previously identified deposit. The property lies on N.T.S. mapsheet 82M/15W, east of the Adams Plateau at approximately 51° 45' 35" N Latitude, 118° 54' 00" W Longitude. The claims are located in the Monashee Mountains at the headwaters of Oliver Creek, immediately west of the headwaters of Ruddock Creek. Access to the property is by helicopter based in Revelstoke or alternatively Clearwater on the Yellowhead Highway.

The deposit is hosted by meta-sediments and meta-basalts (amphibolites) of the Upper Proterozoic Horsethief Creek Group. (Fig. 3a and 3b) The units which underlie the claims range from the semipelite-amphibolite (SPA) through the overlying middle marble to the upper pelite division. The entire stratigraphic package has been subjected to multiple phases of deformation and high grade, upper amphibolite grade metamorphism. Large scale fold structures (nappes) are the result of Phase 1 deformation, subsequently re-folded by coaxial Phase 2 deformation (Fig. 5). The dominant foliation on the property is a composite surface arising from Phase 1 and Phase 2 deformation, producing an S_{1+2} fabric. A third phase of deformation has locally affected the strata, resulting in locally identified D_3 folds and a crenulation cleavage expressed regionally. A fourth phase of deformation, D_4 , is only locally expressed. Upper amphibolite grade metamorphism has affected the entire stratigraphic package, with abundant granitic pegmatites present as a result of anatexis (partial melting). In strata of the appropriate bulk composition, sillimanite (\pm fibrolite) can be identified. The presence of granitic pegmatite (locally volumetrically significant) has not, apparently, disrupted the structural fabric of the property.

In 1999, prospecting, limited geological mapping and geochemical sampling were undertaken on the northwest portion of the claims. Prospecting was undertaken to: 1) locate the extensions of one or both mineralized horizons at lower to mid-slope levels on the east side of Oliver Creek and 2) locate old Falconbridge claim posts and/or claim lines, particularly for the IF 4 and 5 claims. Prospecting attempted to determine the stratigraphy of the immediate area and to identify the structural position relative to mineralized horizons and the host fold. Limited geological mapping was completed in that most outcrops were examined and structural measurements taken as well as a brief description made of the lithologies. Evidence of high grade mineralization was found in outcrop in the core of a small parasitic fold, in outcrop in Avalanche Creek and in float in two high gradient watercourses. The rock samples have not been submitted for analysis at this time.

Several attempts were made to locate evidence of old Falconbridge claims, some of which are believed to have been staked in the 1960's. No old claim posts were identified, however, some posts for the previous IRONY claims were located and their location ascertained using a hand-held GPS. In addition, prospecting was undertaken to locate outcrop occurrences to determine the stratigraphy of the area and attempt to identify the structural position relative to the mineralized horizons and the host fold. Limited geological mapping was completed in that most outcrops were examined and several structural measurements taken as well as a brief description of the lithologies.



IRONY CLAIMS		
Regional Location Map		
Scale: 1:8,000,000	Date: July 5, 1998	N.T.S.: 82M/15W
Figure 1		
Drawn by: R. Walker		

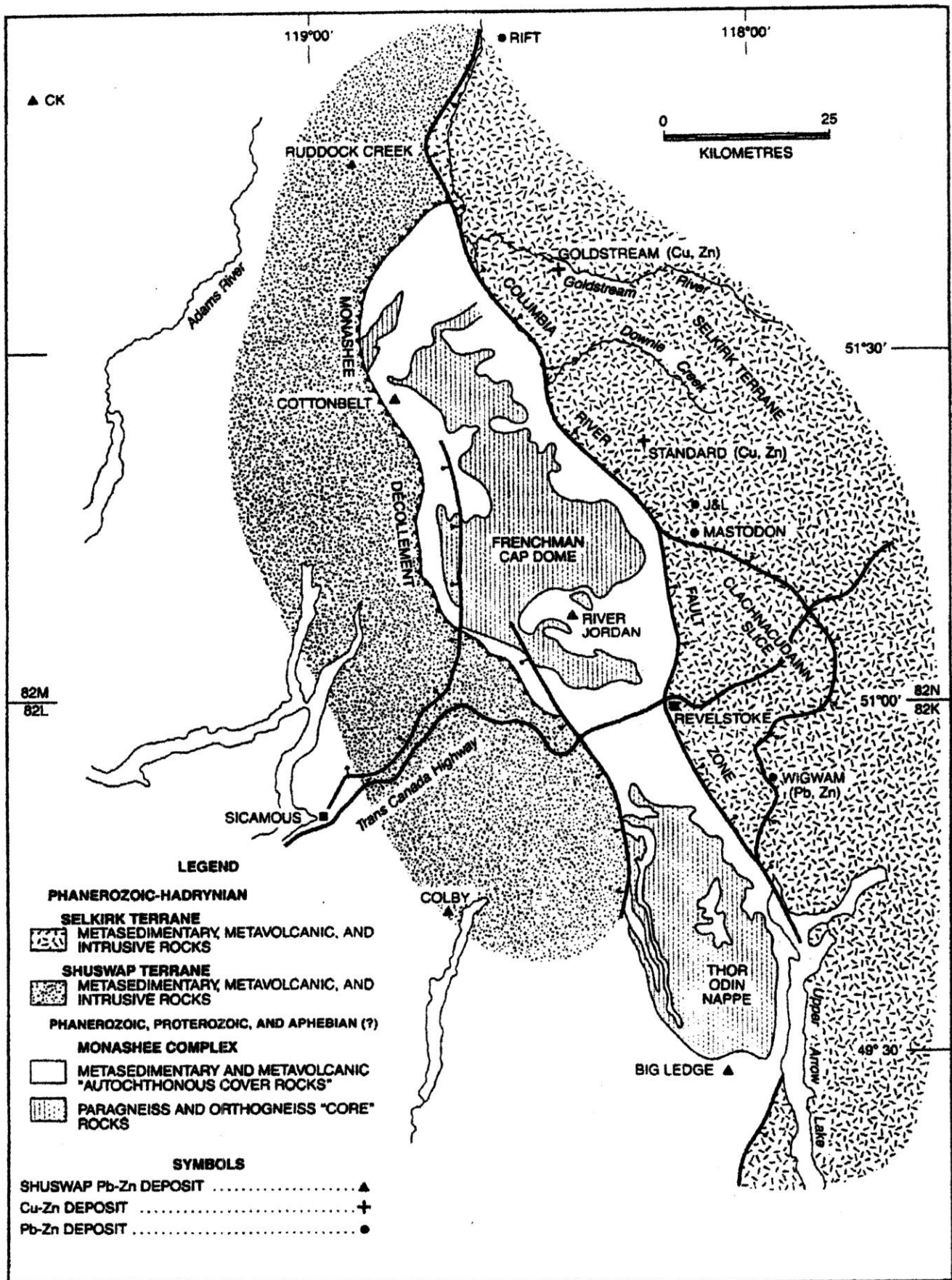
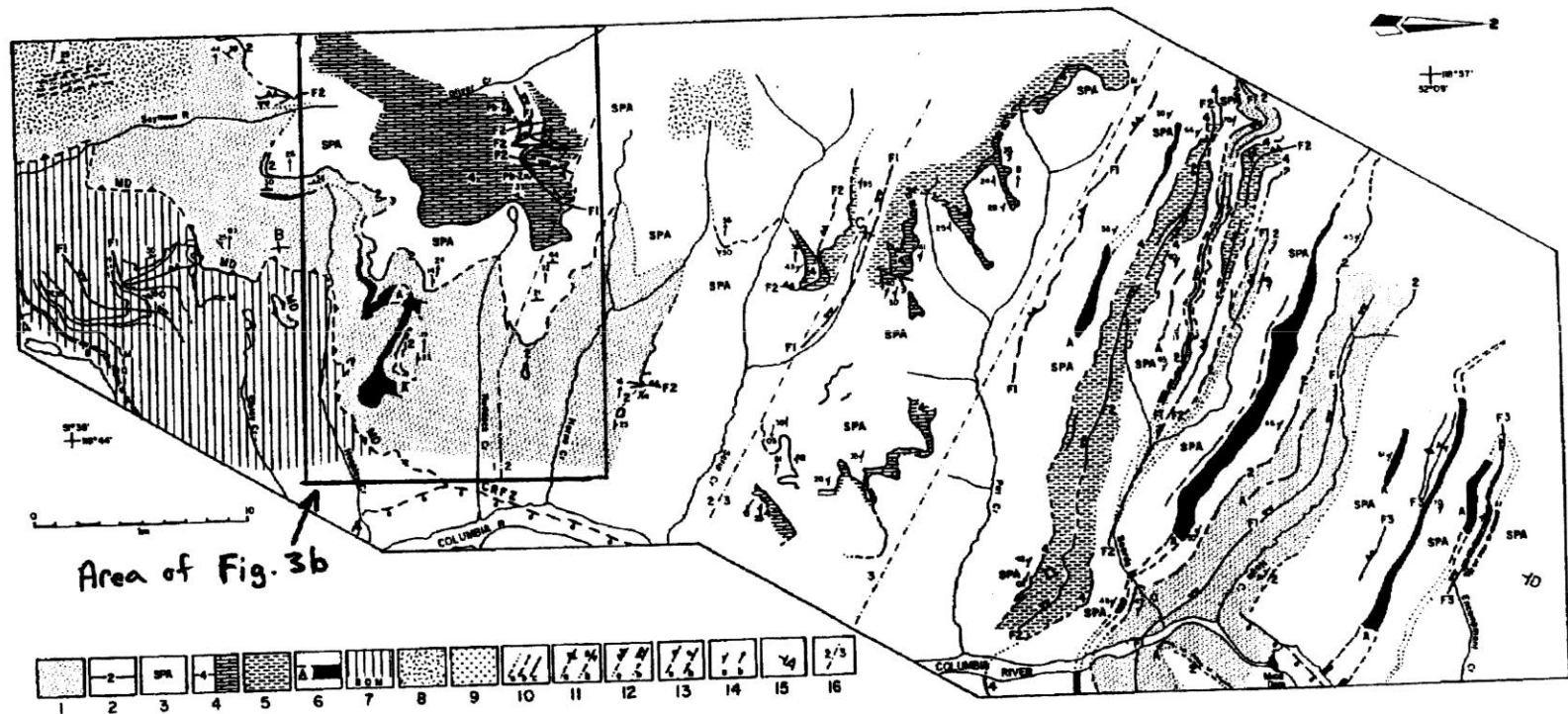


Figure 2. Tectonic setting and location of Shuswap deposits, southeastern British Columbia.



Area of Fig. 3b

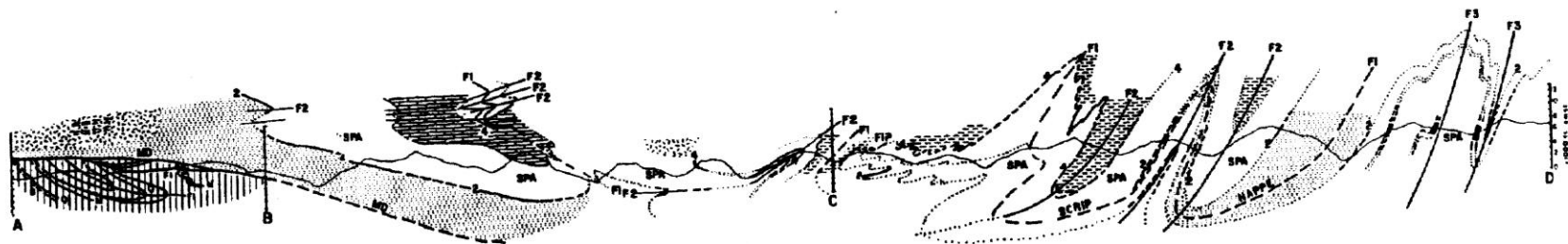


Figure 3a. Simplified geological map of the study area. See Figure 1 for location. 1-5 are Horsethief Creek Group subdivisions; 1 = Lower Clastic; 2 = Lower Marble; 3 = Semipelite-Amphibolite; 4 = Middle Marble; 5 = Upper Clastic; 6 = Amphibolite or strata where amphibolite dominates; 7 = Monashee Terrane (B = basement gneisses, Q and M, are quartzite and marble horizons of the cover gneiss sequence); 8 = 50% or greater leucogranite; 9 = lineated hornblende granodiorite; 10 = geological contacts (a-assumed, b-approximate, c-defined); 11 = axial surface traces (a-anticline, b-syncline); 12 = axial surface traces of overturned folds (a-anticline, b-syncline, notation on downdip side); 13 = faults (a-thrust, b-normal); 14 = fabrics (a-strike and dip of S_{1+2} , b-trend and plunge of Ls); 15 = location of cross-section; 16 = boundary between structural domains (note the north boundary of Domain 3 is Pat Creek and the south boundary of Domain 1 is the Monashee Décollement); Pb-Zn = Ruddock Creek Pb-Zn horizon (Fyles, 1970), MD = Monashee Décollement, CRFZ = Columbia River Fault Zone. Data in the footwall of Monashee Décollement is from Scarmell (1986), and north of Pat Creek from Raeside (1982). See text for discussion.

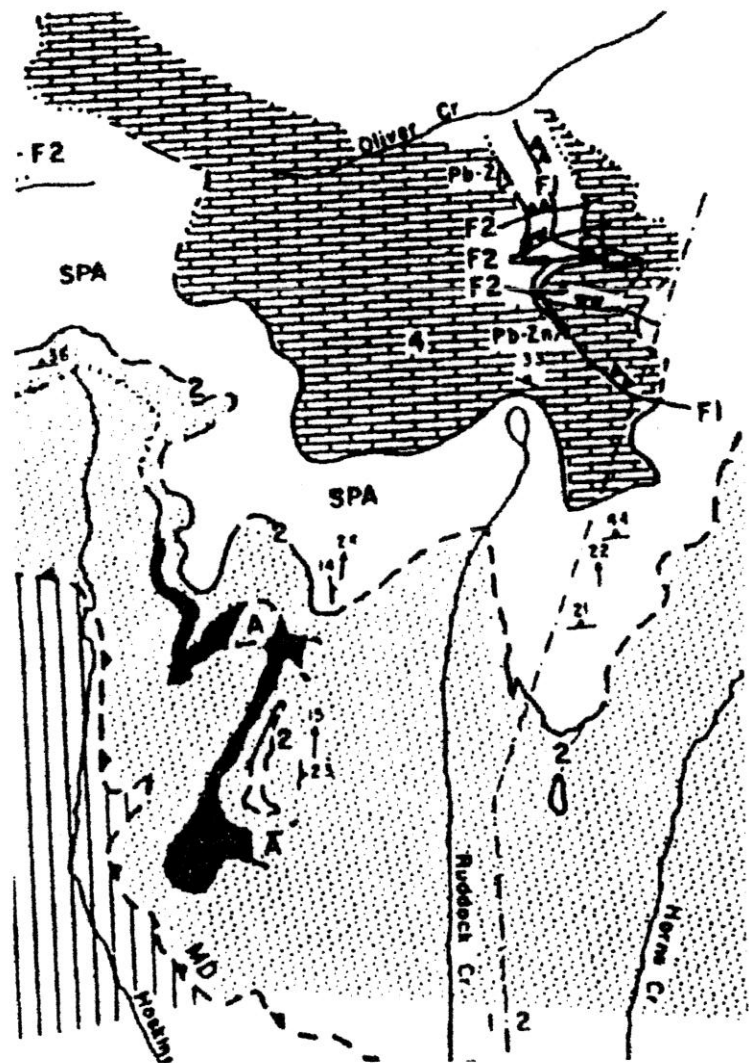


Figure 3b. Ruddock Creek project area, enlarged from Fig. 3a (from Scammell 1991)

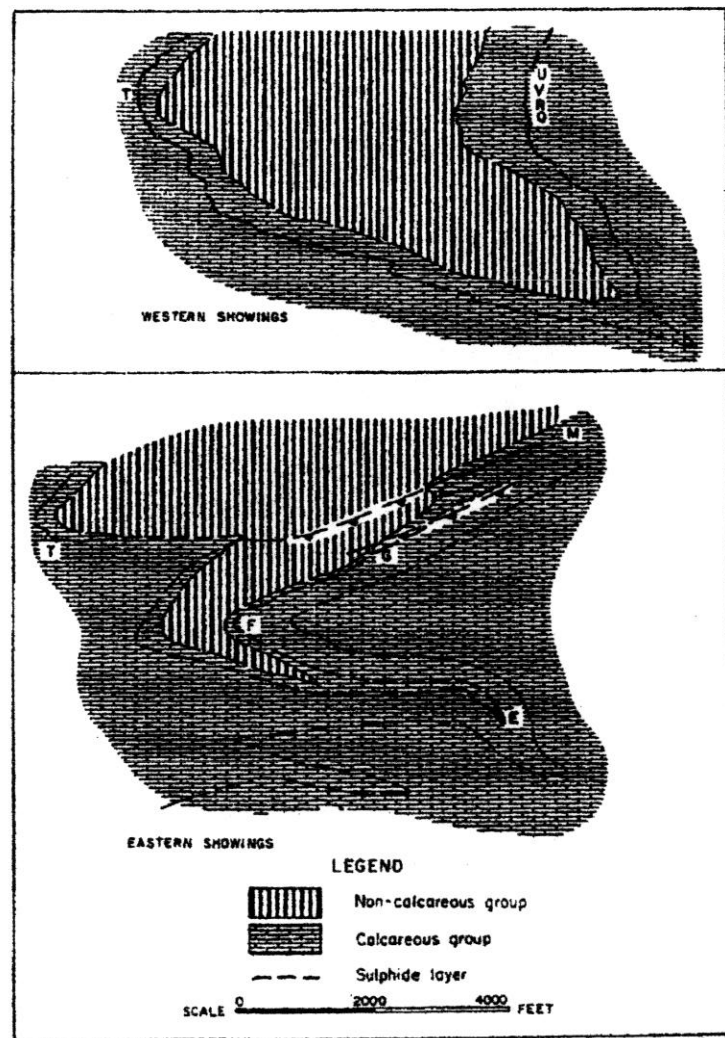


Figure 6 Interpretive cross-sections looking west. See sections on Fig. 5 for comparison + location (Fyles 1970)

Results from the 1999 program were very encouraging in that strong geochemical anomalies were returned from analysis of soils and, together with visually anomalous rock samples, suggest the presence of one (or more) mineralized horizons where expected on the basis of structuring contouring Falconbridge data. A total of 102 soil samples were taken along two lines, one at 1200 m and a second along the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road at approximately 1000 m. Results document highly anomalous values for both lead and zinc south of Avalanche Creek. To the north, the proportion of anomalous values is substantially lower, with no lead values identified above a qualitative background value of 50 ppm and only a few scattered zinc values above a qualitative background of 150 ppm. A fault was interpreted along Avalanche Creek, juxtaposing strata of the structurally overlying SPA to the north of the fault against stratigraphically higher strata of the middle marble to the south, on the overturned limb of the Phase 1 fold. Therefore, the fault is interpreted to have north-side down dip-slip offset, with the strike-slip component unknown. Therefore, these mineralized horizons may be present at deeper levels north of the fault, where the middle marble unit should be present structurally below the SPA unit. In addition, on the basis of structure contouring, the mineralized horizons should also be present on the west side of Oliver Creek, on the IRONY 7 claim, and are expected to project to higher elevations to the south.

Finally, evaluation of Falconbridge data is interpreted to suggest high mineral potential elsewhere on the claims. The structural data presented by Fyles (1970) suggests the axial plane for the fold hosting the 5 million ton deposit projects to the southwest through the IRONY claims. Therefore, the mineralized horizons on the lower limb of the fold would be present in the sub-surface of the IRONY 2 claim. This interpretation may explain why drilling undertaken by Cominco in 1982 failed to intersect significant thicknesses of potentially ore grade mineralization in their attempt to extend mineralization associated with the "E" showing westward into the sub-surface.

The 2002 program was intended to continue evaluation of the western portion of the Ruddock Creek claims and the potential for previously identified, mineralized horizons to extend onto the Irony claims. A short soil line (16 samples) was sampled along the extension of the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road, extending from the southern margin of the IF claims southward to "Light Creek". In addition, continued effort was made to locate the IF claim posts so as to determine their actual position on the ground, which is the subject of considerable uncertainty. Finally, the provincial GPS regulations were utilized to determine precise coordinates for the Irony 7 and 18 to 22 (submitted in a separate report dated August 27, 2002).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located at the headwaters of Oliver Creek and Ruddock Creek on the west side of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke, located in the Monashee Mountains (Fig. 1 and 2). The claims lie on NTS mapsheet 082M/15W at approximately 118° 54' 00" Longitude, 51° 46' 35" Latitude. The UTM coordinates are 368916 E, 5737657 N on TRIM map 082M76. The property consists of ten 2-post claims and 2 4-post claims, totaling 48 claim units.

A Forest Service Road extends from Vavenby on the Yellowhead Highway approximately 92 km north to Tum Tum Lake, at which point a new Forest Service Road can be followed approximately 19 km south toward the headwaters of Oliver Creek. The road is in relatively good condition and can be driven in a vehicle with high ground clearance. Since the 1999 program, the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road has been extended to the north side of the creek flowing out of the informally named "Light Lake". In 2002, the road could be driven to a point approximately 100 metres south of the end of the road as of 1999. The remaining 2 km of the road, however, was easily accessed using ATVs.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The claims are located east of the Adams Plateau, north of Shuswap Lake and west of McNaughton Reservoir / Lake Revelstoke in the Monashee Mountains. The topography of the region is very rugged, characterized by very steep slopes and cliff faces, particularly at middle elevations and in areas underlain by the semipelite - amphibolite unit.

The snowfall in the area is very heavy during the winter months, easily exceeding 1-2 metres in most years at high elevation. As a result, the field season available for exploration extends from mid-June to early October for the middle to upper elevations currently of interest. Vegetation in the area consists predominantly of coniferous trees over most of the claims with highly subordinate deciduous trees near lakes and streams. Undergrowth is locally very thick, particularly in avalanche chutes, and consists of slide alder and Devil's Club.

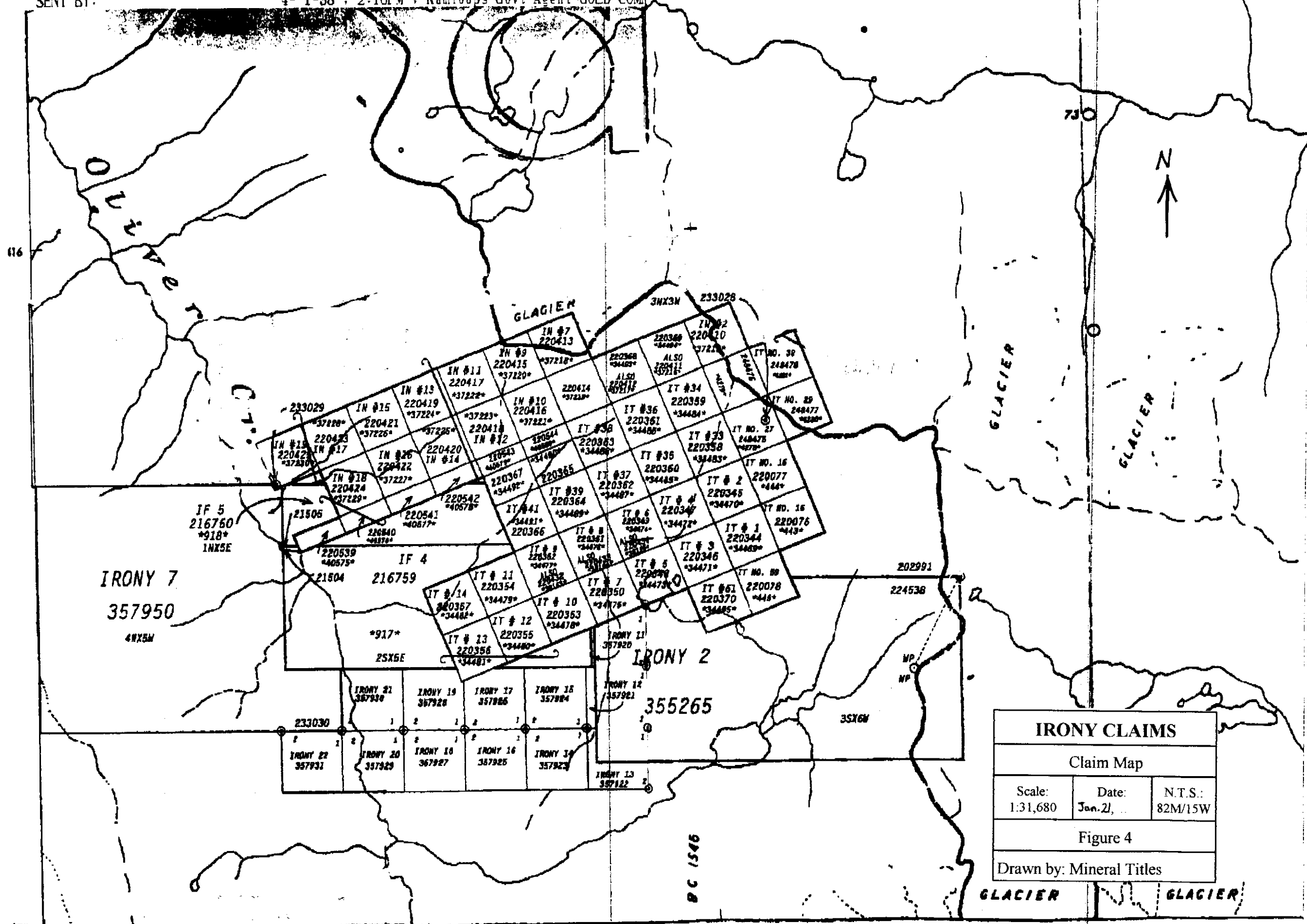
CLAIM STATUS

The IRONY 7 and 13 to 22 claims were transferred from Chapleau Resources Ltd. to R. Walker following submission of a Bill of Sale on April 6, 1998. The IRONY claim group was subsequently sold to Nihilist Corporation, following a Purchase Agreement dated November 1, 1998. The claims are being held on behalf of Nihilist Corporation by R. Walker.

The IRONY claims consist of 48 units (Fig. 4), comprised of ten 2-post claims and two 4-post (MGS) claims, staked in accordance with existing government claim location regulations. Significant claim data are summarized below:

Claim Name	Units	Tenure #	Date of Record	Expiry Date*
Irony 2	18	355265	April 8, 1997	July 19, 2004
7	20	357950	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2003
13	1	357922	July 20, 1997	July 19, 2004
14	1	357923	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
15	1	357924	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
16	1	357925	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
17	1	357926	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
18	1	357927	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
19	1	357928	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
20	1	357929	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
21	1	357930	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
22	<u>1</u>	357931	July 22, 1997	July 19, 2004
Total	48			

* Subsequent to recording 2002 Assessment Work .



IRONY CLAIMS

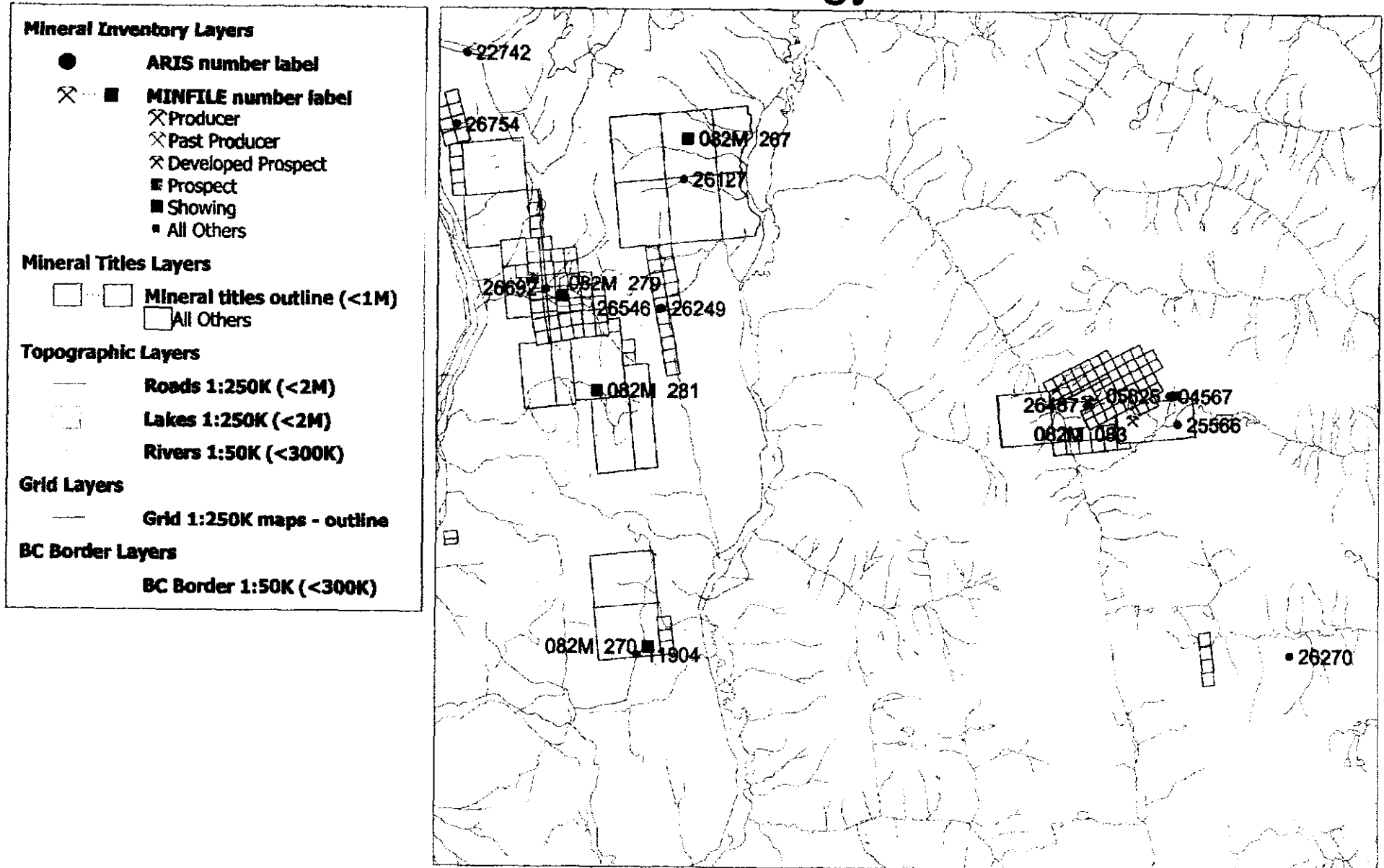
Claim Map

Scale: 1:31,680	Date: Jan. 21, ...	N.T.S.: 82M/15W
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Figure 4

Drawn by: Mineral Titles

BCGS' Geology



SCALE 1 : 200,942



N



HISTORY

“The showings were discovered in the summer of 1960 near the end of a season of systematic prospecting of this part of the Monashee Mountains by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited (then Ventures Limited), prospectors M. Donahue and T. Cross, under the supervision of E. Dodson.

They were drilled, sampled, and mapped in the summers of 1961, 1962, and 1963. Geological work was under the direction of H.R. Morris, who made detailed and accurate maps which formed the basis of deep drilling done in 1963. As a result of this work, several million tons of ore grading 10 per cent combined lead and zinc was discovered and the possibility of much more was indicated. No further exploratory work has been done” (Fyles 1970).

As part of his report, Fyles (1970) spent three weeks mapping and reviewing Falconbridge data to aid in his report (Fig. 5).

In 1973, an airborne geophysical program was completed on the property by Aerodat Limited. A total of 69 line-miles was flown for Westrob Mines Limited with both EM and Magnetic data recovered (Brown and Fraser 1973).

Subsequently, Cominco Ltd, acting as operator under an option agreement with Falconbridge, undertook a series of programs between 1975 and 1982 (BC MEMPR Exploration in BC, 1975 - 1982) modified as follows:

- 1975 Surface diamond drilling, one hole totaling 683.1 m on claim IT4 (C-1-75).
- 1976 Surface diamond drilling, one NQ hole totaling 259.8 m (C-76-1) on claim IT27 (Hodgson 1976).
- 1977 Geological mapping (1:500) covering IT 3-7; drilling six BQ holes (UG-77-9 to 12, LG-77-7&8) totaling 812 m and 25 X-ray holes totaling 770 m on IT 3, 4, 8 & 10 (LG-77-3 to 6; F-77-1 to 5, UG-77-1 to 8, LG-77-1 & 2, T-77-1-6) (Nichols 1977).
- 1982 26.0 line kilometres of ground EM (UTEM), 9.2 line kilometres of ground magnetometer survey and 10.1 kilometre of line-cutting. Downhole pulse EM (PEM) survey (Lajoie 1982).

There are no Assessment Reports or other documentation known to the author pertaining to exploratory work subsequent to 1982.

In 1997, the author undertook a brief program to locate old Falconbridge claim posts, confirm stratigraphic correlations, examine the “E” showing and associated mineralization, locate old drill sites and determine if any recoverable core remained on the property. In 1999, a soil sampling program was completed on the western portion of the property, accompanied by prospecting and limited geological mapping.

28.000N

Scale 400 0 400 800 1200 Feet

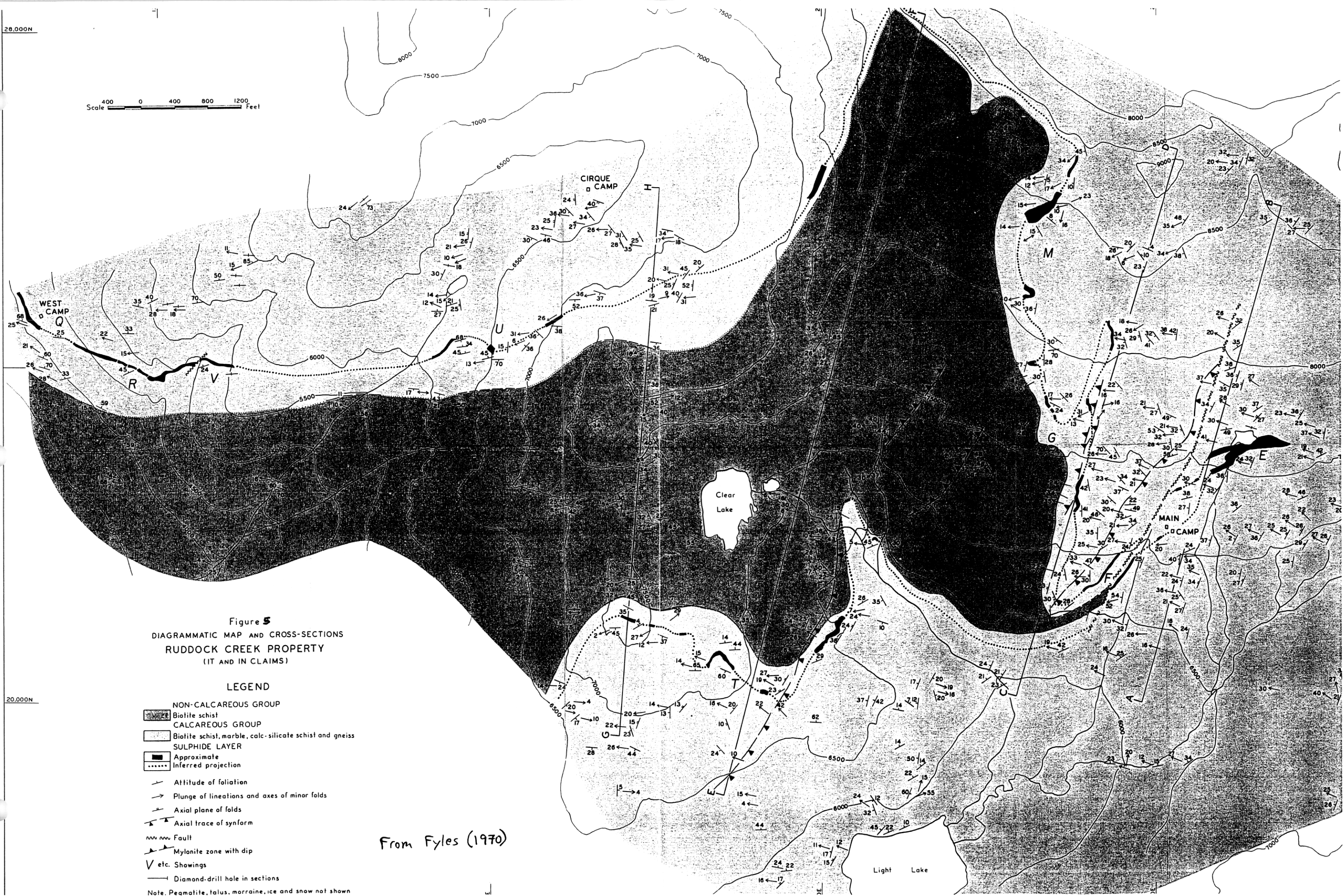


Figure 5
 DIAGRAMMATIC MAP AND CROSS-SECTIONS
 RUDDOCK CREEK PROPERTY
 (IT AND IN CLAIMS)

LEGEND

- NON-CALCAREOUS GROUP
 - Calcareous Group
 - Biotite schist, marble, calc-silicate schist and gneiss
 - SULPHIDE LAYER
 - Approximate
 - Inferred projection
 - Attitude of foliation
 - Plunge of lineations and axes of minor folds
 - Axial plane of folds
 - Axial trace of synform
 - Fault
 - Mylonite zone with dip
 - etc. Showings
 - Diamond-drill hole in sections
- Note. Pegmatite, talus, moraine, ice and snow not shown

From Fyles (1970)

20.000N

GEOLOGY

The Regional and Local Geology has been well described in previous reports (Lewis 2001, Walker 1999) and will not be duplicated here.

Mapping by R. Scammell (1991, 1990, 1989) in the Horsethief Creek Group west of McNaughton Reservoir confirmed the presence of the semipelite-amphibolite unit (SPA, his unit 3) and the overlying middle marble (his unit 4 and host of the sulphide horizon(s)) in the Ruddock Creek area (Fig. 3a and 3b). Furthermore, on the basis of his mapping and that of Fyles (1970) the structural nature of the Ruddock Creek deposit appears to be controlled by the trend and plunge of F_2 folds, which gently plunge to the west-northwest. This interpretation suggests the sulphide layer, hosted by the middle marble within a refolded F_1 fold controlled by F_2 , should extend across, and to the west side of, Oliver Creek.

“An upright stratigraphic sequence lies in the immediate hangingwall of the Monashee Décollement, and dips moderately west to northwest. Structures generally plunge moderately to the west.

At the headwaters of Ruddock Creek, Pb-Zn-bearing and calcareous horizons of unit 4 outline a kilometre-scale type-3 fold interference pattern ... The F_1 structure at Ruddock Creek is inferred to have been originally southwesterly-verging based on long limb - short limb relationships. It is refolded by several reclined F_2 folds which can have kilometre-scale wavelengths and amplitudes, and plunge gently to the west-northwest” (Scammell 1991) (Fig. 3a and 3b).

Furthermore, based on an interpretive cross section of Fyles (1970), the sulphide layer is interpreted to wrap the southern margin of an F_2 fold to a termination against a shallow to moderately south dipping fault. The sulphide horizon is interpreted to be offset and continue structurally above the fault. However, a possible marker horizon structurally below the fault appears to pass into a deeper F_2 fold and extends to deeper levels to the south.

2002 PROGRAM

The 2002 field program was undertaken to obtain soil analyses south of Doublestar's IF claims (whereas the 1999 data is believed to have been taken north of the IF claims). Extension of the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road by approximately two kilometres to "Light Creek" allows ATV access, which was utilized so as to: 1) obtain accurate differential GPS positions of claim posts for the Irony 7 and 18-22 claims, 2) obtain soil samples along the road cut south of the IF Claims and 3) check the access afforded by the new road construction (including spur roads).

A total of 16 "B Horizon" soil and 1 rock sample were obtained along the new road. Occurrences of large pieces of probable proximal float and sub-crop were noted, together with their relative proportions. All samples were dried and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd for analysis.

Accurate differential GPS coordinates were determined for the Irony 18-22 Initial and Final Posts, as well as the Irony 7 Legal Corner Post. The GPS results have been submitted separately in a report dated August 27, 2002. Additional GPS data were acquired so as to tie in the new road extension and spur roads onto the 1:20,000 TRIM map. The Forest Cover map was subsequently acquired from the Ministry of Forests office in Clearwater and utilized to accurately position the road.

Additional time was spent in an attempt to locate posts for the IF claims, staked by Falconbridge and/or Cominco in 1977. No posts or other physical evidence for these claims was located and so their ground location remains uncertain.

In addition, the magnetic data for the area including the Irony (and Doublestar) claims were purchased from the Geophysical Data Centre in Ottawa. The data were received in ASCII format and were plotted using SURFER. The regional geology has been plotted as an overlay for reference purposes.

Colour air photos were also acquired for the property and immediate area. Work on the air photos is on-going.

RESULTS

GPS Survey

One day was spent locating the Irony claim line and posts for the Irony 18 to 22 two post claims. In addition, the Legal Corner Post for the Irony 7 was located. Accurate differential GPS locations were determined for these posts and have been previously documented in a report dated August 27, 2002.

The Oliver Creek Forest Service Road, and associated spur roads, were also surveyed so as to plot their locations on the 1:20,000 TRIM map base. A copy of the Ministry of Forests Forest Cover map was subsequently obtained and the roads location digitized.

Finally, the location of Doublestar's claims are uncertain and additional effort was made to locate some physical evidence for the IF 4 and 5 claims. These efforts were, once again, unsuccessful, and the actual location of these claims on the ground remains uncertain.

Soil Sampling

Previous work on the Irony claims (Fig. 6, Walker 1999) were undertaken on the west and northwest portion to: 1) locate the extensions of one or both mineralized horizons at lower to mid-slope levels on the east side of Oliver Creek, 2) locate evidence of the Falconbridge claims, particularly the IF 4 and 5 claims and 3) attempt to determine the stratigraphy of the immediate area and identify the structural position relative to mineralized horizons and the host fold (Fig. 8). Limited geological mapping was completed in that most outcrops were examined and structural measurements taken as well as a brief description made of the lithologies. Evidence of high grade mineralization was found in outcrop in the core of a small parasitic fold, in outcrop in Avalanche Creek and in float along two high gradient watercourses.

Results from the 1999 program were very encouraging in that strong geochemical anomalies were returned from analysis of soils and, together with visually anomalous rock samples, suggest the presence of one (or more) mineralized horizons where expected on the basis of structuring contouring previously published Falconbridge data. A total of 102 soil samples were taken along two contour lines, one at 1200 m and a second along the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road at an elevation of approximately 1000 m. Results document highly anomalous values for both lead and zinc south of Avalanche Creek. To the north, the proportion of anomalous values is substantially lower, with no lead values identified above a qualitative background value of 50 ppm and only a few scattered zinc values above a qualitative background of 150 ppm. Therefore, a fault is interpreted along Avalanche Creek, juxtaposing strata of the structurally overlying SPA north of the fault against the stratigraphically higher middle marble to the south, on the overturned limb of the Phase 1 fold. The proposed fault is interpreted to have north-side down dip-slip offset, with the strike-slip component unknown. Therefore, these mineralized horizons may be present at deeper levels north of the fault, where the middle marble unit should be present structurally below the SPA unit. In

Figure 7 - Contoured Pb (ppm) Data - Analyses of soil samples collected during the 1999 (north - see Walker 1999) and 2002 (south) field seasons, with values posted to right of sample location (see also Figure 6 in back pocket). The resulting data (from three soil lines) was contoured using a Radial Basis function in Surfer with an imposed anisotropy oriented at 295° to approximate the map trend of the mineralized horizons along the east side of the Oliver Creek valley.

The location of the mineralized horizons (from Fyles 1970) are indicated by the dashed black lines and the projections of the mineralized horizons are indicated by the dashed red lines for a variety of orientations. Note that projections have been made for both the northern and southern lines.

Finally, the corrected location of the claims have also been plotted for reference (individual claims in black, overall boundaries - Doublestar claims in brown, Irony claims in blue).

Approximate scale 32,700

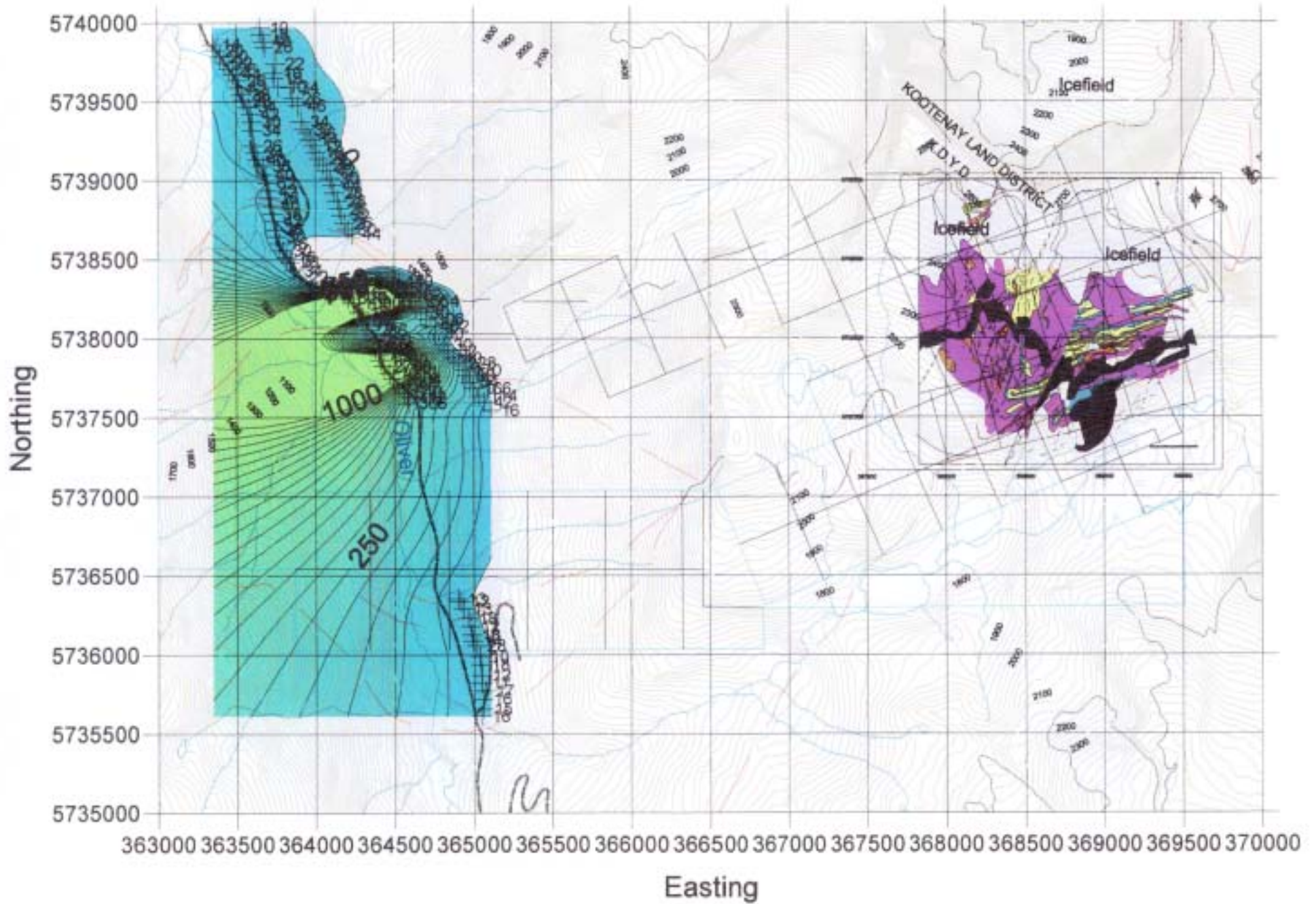
Figure 8 - Geology of "E" and "F" Zone - modified slightly from Höy (2000). The figure differs slightly from Höy's in that diamond drill hole locations (red dots) and claims have been digitized from old Assessment Reports.

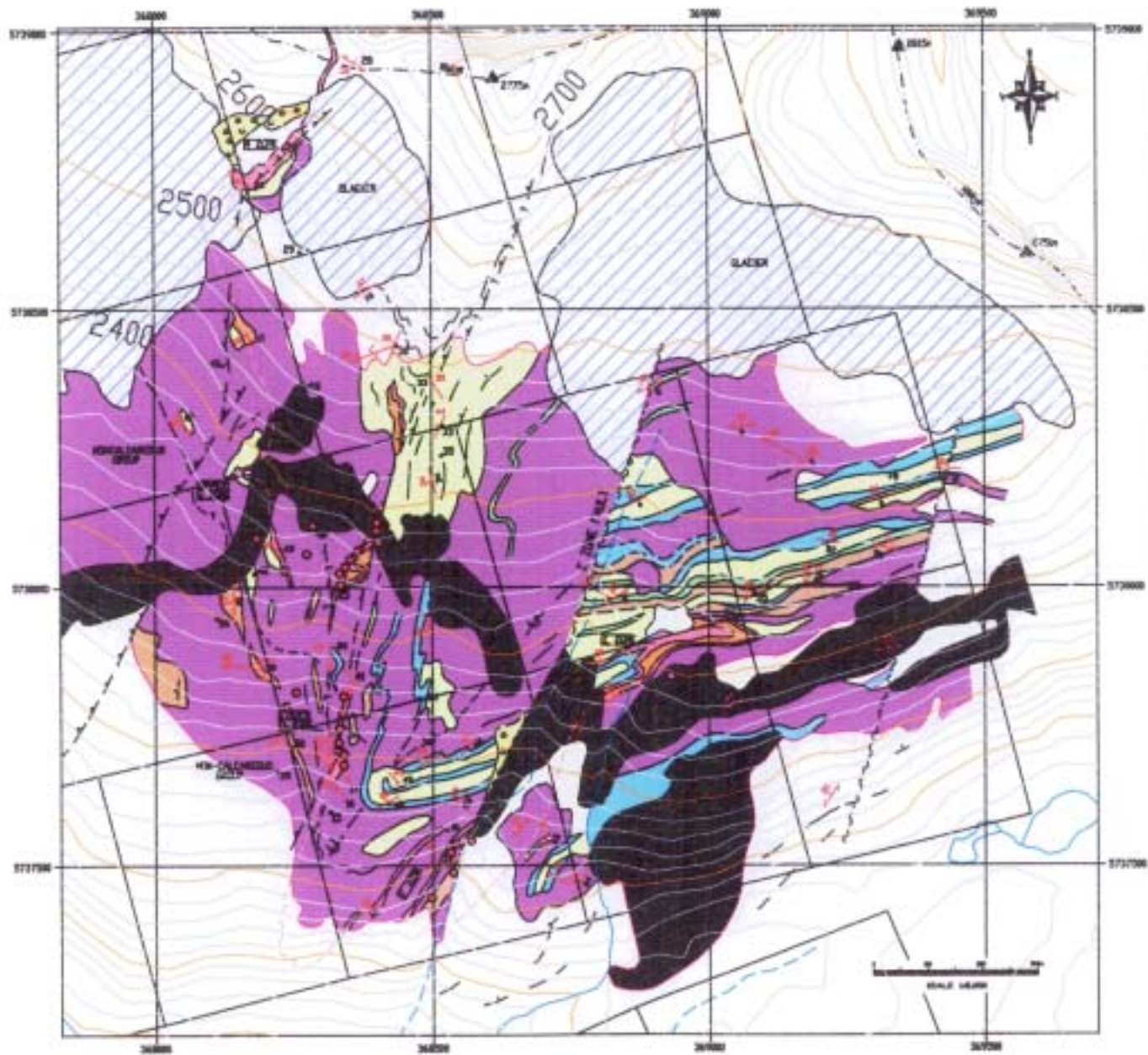
Local exposures are dominated by pegmatitic (anatectic) melt and have been offset along a number of northeast trending faults (i.e. "E Zone Fault").

This map was inserted into Figure 6 and 7 to provide a reference for the "E" Zone mineralization and surrounding geology, as well as to provide topographic control interpretation of structural contours.

Approximate scale 32,700

Contoured Pb (ppm) Data





addition, on the basis of structure contouring, the mineralized horizons should also be present west of Oliver Creek, on the IRONY 7 claim, and are expected to project to higher elevations to the south.

Evaluation of Falconbridge data is interpreted to suggest high mineral potential elsewhere on the claims. The structural data presented by Fyles (1970) suggests the axial plane for the fold hosting the 5 million ton deposit projects to the southwest through the IRONY claims (Fig. 6). Therefore, the mineralized horizons on the lower limb of the fold are expected to be present in the sub-surface of the IRONY 2 claim. This interpretation may explain why drilling undertaken by Cominco in 1982 failed to intersect significant thicknesses of potentially ore grade mineralization.

Structure contouring data from Fyles (1970) report, together with data from Lajoie (1982), suggested the mineralized horizons mapped by Cominco extend to the edge of the Falconbridge claims. Prospecting, together with analytical results of the 1999 soil samples (Figures 6 and 7), appeared to confirm the presence of these mineralized horizons extending northwest to lower topographic levels (Walker 1999). Highly anomalous levels of both lead and zinc were returned for the entirety of the upper soil line and the southern kilometre of the lower soil line along the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road (to Avalanche Creek). Almost all zinc values were in excess of 200 ppm with most well above 500 ppm. One sample (IR-98-S-37) returned a lead value >10,000 (>1%) in soils.

A short soil sampling program was undertaken during the 2002 field season to evaluate the area immediately south of the IF claims. A total of 16 soil samples were taken along the recent extension of the Oliver Creek Forest Service Road, from the end of the road as of 1999 south to "Light Creek" (Fig. 6 and 7). The samples were taken in an attempt to evaluate the interpretation, based on structural contouring, that the southern mineralized horizon may project through the area (given an average dip of approximately 50° (based on visual examination of Fyles's 1970 mapping of the mineralized horizon south of Light Lake). Overburden, as evident in the road cuts, is relatively thick, ranging from approximately 1 metre (above outcrop or sub-crop) to more than 3 metres. Soil samples were taken along the east margin of the road at 50 metre intervals. Samples were taken from immediately below the organic layer in the "B" horizon and ranged between 30 and 100 cm below surface. Samples were dried and then shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for Group 1DA 35 element ICP analysis (see Appendix C for Analytical Results).

The soil sample results do not indicate highly anomalous results analogous with those returned in 1999. However, there are scattered elevated values for copper, zinc, gold and barium. At present, there are insufficient data (118 analyses) for meaningful determination of background, mean and standard deviation values. Therefore, the data has been evaluated with empirical values.

The analytical results returned from the few soil samples taken comprise largely single value anomalies and are, therefore, suspect. The only values possibly of note are the results returned for gold and silver. Although the values are all very low, they are consistently above the detection limit and do not represent single value spikes (as is the case with copper and barium). Therefore, there may be potential to add by-product gold and silver ± copper to consideration of mineralization on

the property.

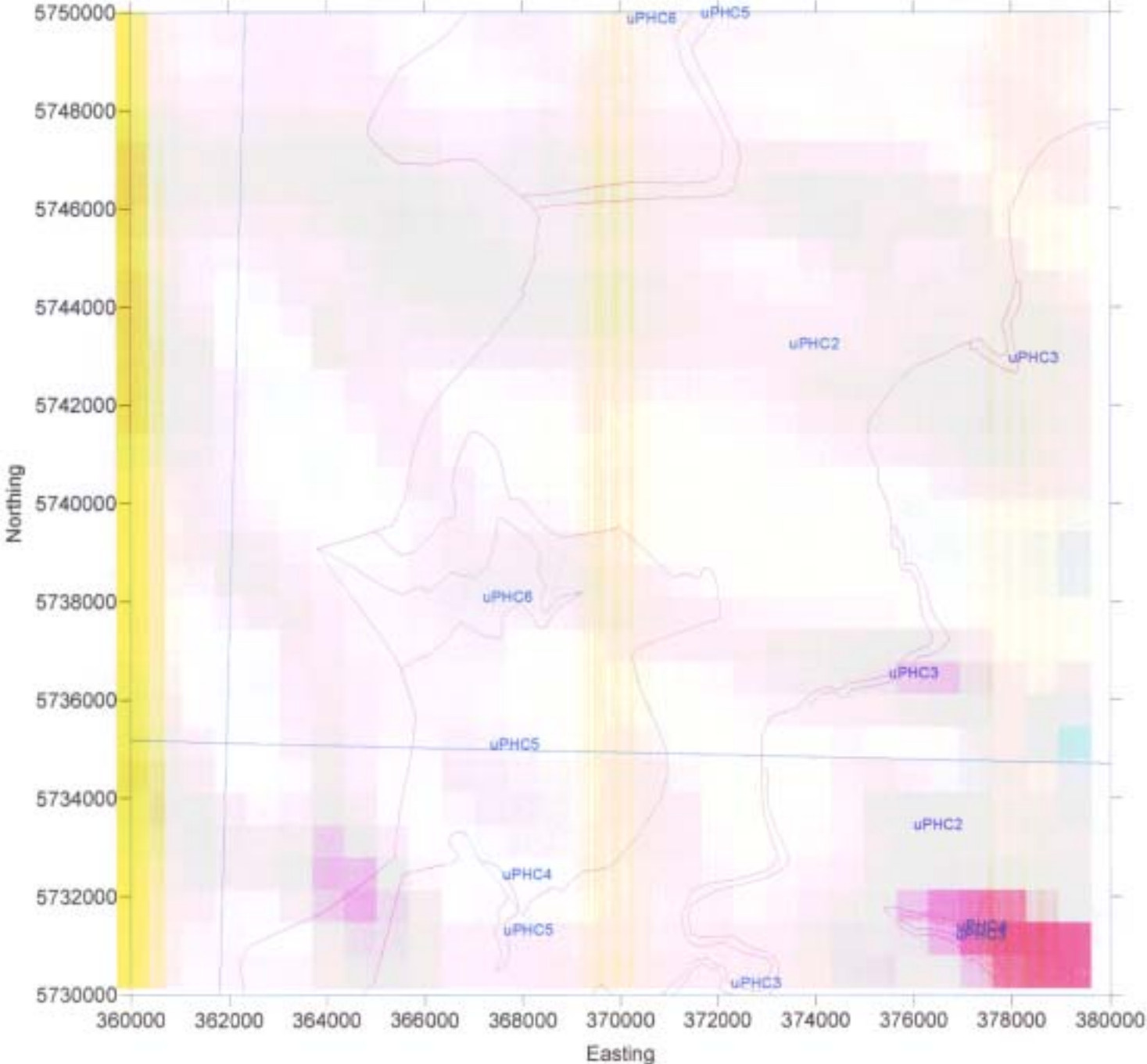
Leveled Magnetic Data

The leveled aeromagnetic data covering a broad area centred on the Oliver / Ruddock Creek drainage divide was purchased from the Geophysical Data Centre in Ottawa. A plot of the data, with the general geology of the 082M map sheet from BCMEM Open File 1994-8, follows as Figure 9. The resolution of the magnetic data is 200 m and so is relatively coarse at the scale of the plot, however, it does indicate there may be a moderate magnetic response associated with the Ruddock Creek area, possibly due to the presence of amphibolitic layers within the SPA unit.

Figure 9 - Leveled Airborne Magnetic Data - Plot of the leveled aeromagnetic data acquired from the Geophysical Data Centre. Data have been digitized from the Geological Survey of Canada's Geophysical Maps and subsequently leveled. The leveled data were received as an ASCII file and plotted using Surfer. General geology, in digital form, has been plotted as an overlay from BCMEM Open File 1994-8 for reference.

Approximate scale 1:121,200

Irony - Levelled Airborne Magnetic Data



DISCUSSION

A 5 million ton Zn-Pb deposit has been previously documented on Falconbridge's claims (Fyles 1970, Lajoie 1982), located at the "E" showing (Fig. 8). The Ruddock Creek deposit has been alternatively interpreted as a metamorphosed sedimentary exhalative, a carbonate hosted lead-zinc deposit and as a Broken Hill Type deposit. The deposit is a zinc-lead massive sulphide occurrence hosted within predominantly sedimentary strata interpreted to be of Windermere age and deposited in a rift dominated environment. Therefore, the deposit identified to date can be assigned to a number of different categories, dependent upon the bias of the individual. For practical purposes, assignment as a Broken Hill type (Pb-Zn-Ag±Cu) deposit may be the most satisfactory, implying a deformed and/or metamorphosed massive sulphide deposit with little or no genetic implications.

In his report, Fyles (1970) interpreted the Ruddock Creek deposit to be hosted by sediments in the hinge zone of a syncline. More recent work on the stratigraphic and structural relations of the area (Raeside 1982; Raeside and Simony 1983; Scammel 1991, 1989, 1988) confirm the structure is a recumbent syncline. The exposed strata in the area have been correlated from the semipelite-amphibolite (SPA), stratigraphically upward to the upper pelite unit. The 5 million ton deposit is hosted by the middle marble unit which immediately underlies the upper pelite in the core of the large scale Phase 1 syncline.

The presence of westward trending F_1 and F_2 fold axes and the surface trace of the mineralized horizons as mapped on the property strongly suggest potential for additional mineralization to be identified to the west. Specifically, the horizon hosting the "T" showing on the southern margin of the Falconbridge claims would appear to have potential to continue to the southwest toward Oliver Creek. The horizon hosting the "Q", "R", "V" and "U" showings is located within the claims forming the northern margin of the Falconbridge claims, and similarly may continue into the Oliver Creek valley.

Based on structure contouring (Fig. 6), both mineralized horizons identified and previously mapped were believed to extend into the Oliver Creek valley. Limited prospecting and geochemical analysis of soil samples collected along three separate lines confirmed the presence of highly anomalous values for lead and zinc north of Doublestar's IF claims. The southern portion of both northern soil lines document a high proportion of lead values above 200 ppm, many in excess of 500 ppm, with one returning a value in excess of 10,000 (1%). Zinc values are similarly highly anomalous, all above a qualitative background value of 150 ppm, with many on the lower soil line in excess of 1000 ppm.

Both soil lines have a sharp, northern termination against "Avalanche Creek", with a substantially lower proportion of anomalous zinc values farther north. No lead values above a qualitative background value of 50 ppm were identified north of the creek.

The abrupt northern termination of anomalous lead and zinc soil geochemical values suggests the probable presence of a fault. Dip slip offset across the fault is interpreted to be relatively

significant, juxtaposing strata of the stratigraphically underlying but structurally overlying strata of the SPA against strata of the calc-silicate and marble bearing middle marble unit on the overturned limb of a large scale, Phase 1 recumbent fold. The relative strike-slip component is unknown at this time. Therefore, Avalanche Creek would appear to be localized along a north-side down fault with an *unknown strike-slip component*.

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the actual location of Falconbridge claims, as plotted on the mineral tenure map (Fig. 4) relative to their actual location on the ground, (Fig. 6) as evidenced by the surveyed claim locations indicated on the map accompanying the report by Lajoie (1982). Several unsuccessful days have now been spent searching for physical evidence of the Falconbridge IF 4 and 5 claims, located on the east side of Oliver Creek on the west facing slopes. Furthermore, no Falconbridge (or Cominco) maps are known to the author indicating the location of these posts. The only map showing the claim posts is the demonstrably inaccurate mineral claim map. Therefore, additional work must be undertaken to locate additional claims posts and/or obtain a *suitable surveyed claim map from Falconbridge*.

Location of these posts remains a priority as it allows determination of the ground covered by these claims. If they have been mis-plotted on the Mineral Tenure Maps (analogous to the remainder of the Doublestar claims), then they lie 1.5 km farther east and 0.5 km south of their plotted position and so are unlikely to cover the western extent of the mineralized horizons (i.e. the Q showing). If they have been accurately plotted, then the mineralized horizons south of Clear Lake are, in all *likelihood, covered by the Irony 2 claim*.

CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of the 2002 program were to:

- 1) continue evaluation of the hypothesis that mineralized horizons previously identified extend northwest onto the IRONY claims,
- 2) attempt to locate old Falconbridge claim posts and/or claim lines to determine the location of the IF 4 and 5 claims,
- 3) determine precise differential GPS locations for the Irony 18 - 22 and Irony 7 claims.

The structure hosting the Ruddock Creek deposit, as previously interpreted by Fyles (1970), and subsequently confirmed by Scammell (1991), is that of an east-verging, recumbent syncline. The author believes the lower, right-way-up limb of the syncline, as well as a possible deeper anticlinal closure, underlies the Irony claims, immediately south of Doublestar's claims. The results of both limited prospecting and three geochemical soil lines confirm the presence of highly anomalous values for lead and zinc, extending into the Oliver Creek drainage and north to Avalanche Creek. Limited prospecting resulted in identification of visually anomalous lead and zinc mineralization in outcrop.

Although the mineral tenure map indicates the Falconbridge claims extend down to mid-slope elevations east of Oliver Creek and that the LCP for both the IF 4 and 5 claims are located immediately east of Oliver Creek, no evidence for old Falconbridge claims and/or claim lines have yet been found. As a result, the exact location of the IF 4 and 5 claims remains uncertain, given that the IT claim block is plotted on the mineral tenure map approximately 1.5 km too far west and 0.5 km too far north of the actual ground position. The ground position of some Falconbridge claims was previously confirmed by the author in 1997 and agrees well with claim locations plotted on the map accompanying the Assessment Report of Lajoie (1982). Further work will be required to ascertain the location of the Falconbridge claims on the ground.

In addition, as discussed by Fyles (1970), F_2 fold hinges may produce local thickening of mineralized horizon(s) and, therefore, result in possible ore grade lenses. It is proposed that the sulphide layer may, in fact, undergo similar structural duplication at depth, underlying the southern block of claims, extending westward across Oliver Creek on the lower limb of the syncline.

Future work on the IRONY claims will benefit considerably from the presence of the relatively new Oliver Creek Forest Service Road. Currently, it extends approximately 21 km from the Tum Tum Lake turnoff into the western IRONY claims. As a result, road access is available to allow exploration access to the western portion of the claims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Undertake additional research on the Ruddock Creek area for any additional information regarding mineralization. Research should include locating any Regional Geochemical Survey (R.G.S.) results, Minister of Mines Reports, Geological Survey of Canada mapping and/or reports, etc.;
2. Re-plot the Falconbridge claims using all available information (initial prospecting sketch maps, if possible), to accurately locate the claims relative to known showings and suspected areas of additional mineralization;
3. Attempt to locate additional claim posts in the field to accurately ascertain the ground position of the Falconbridge claims, relative to the IRONY claims and areas of additional suspected mineralization;
4. Attempt to obtain surveyed claim data from Doublestar for their property and combine their claim information with claim location data from a GPS survey of the IRONY claims;
5. Monitor the status of Doublestar's claims immediately following their 2003 anniversary dates, including the IT No. 15 and 16, 27 and 28; IT # 6 to 14 and IN # 2, 4, 6 to 19;
6. Evaluate the possibility of additional mineralization in the area east of the "E" showing and west of Gordon Horne Peak, assuming an elongated, isoclinal anticlinal closure;
7. *Evaluate the potential for near- to sub-surface mineralization along the mineralized horizons on the right-way-up lower limb of the syncline extending to the southwest from both the "E" and "F" showings, east of the projected surface trace of the axial plane;*
8. Undertake geological mapping to determine the stratigraphy and structural features south and southwest of Light Lake; and
9. Undertake a series of geochemical soil lines south of Light Lake to evaluate the possibility that the mineralized horizons extend through these claims from the "E" and "F" showings into the IRONY 7 claim.

PROPOSED BUDGET**Geological Mapping**

R. Walker - 30 days @ \$450 / day:	\$13,500.00
Assistant - 30 days at \$200 / day:	\$ 6,000.00

Soil Sampling

Two Assistants - 60 man-days at \$150 / day	\$ 9,000.00
Food and Accommodation - 120 man-days at \$125 / day:	\$15,000.00
Vehicle Rental - 2 trucks - 30 days at \$75 / day:	\$ 4,500.00
- Fuel:	\$ 800.00
- mileage 4,000 km at \$0.30 / km:	\$ 1,200.00
GPS - 30 days at \$50 / day:	\$ 1,500.00
Field Supplies - 120 man-days at \$20 / day:	\$ 2,400.00
Analyses / Assay Costs - 1,000 soil samples at \$10 / sample:	\$10,000.00
Shipping:	\$ 200.00
Travel: Helicopter - 4 hours at \$1,000 / hour:	\$ 4,000.00
Report Preparation / Drafting: 8 days at \$450 / day:	<u>\$ 3,600.00</u>
Sub-Total	<u>\$71,700.00</u>
Contingency at 10%	<u>\$ 7,000.00</u>
Total	<u>\$78,700.00</u>

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- Fyles, J.T. 1970. The Jordan River Area near Revelstoke, British Columbia: a preliminary study of lead-zinc deposits in the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex, British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin No. 57, 72 p.
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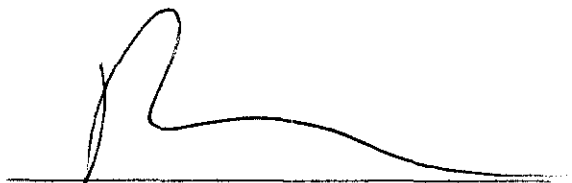
Appendix A
Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, BC, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986.
- 2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989.
- 3) I am a member of good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
- 4) I am a consulting geologist with offices at 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia.
- 5) I am the author of this report which is based on field work I personally performed between July 11 and 14, 2002 as owner of the claims.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 2nd day of March, 2003.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Walker', written over a horizontal line.

Richard T. Walker, P. Geo.

Appendix B
Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the IRONY claim group for the purpose of geological exploration within the period June 1, 2002 to July 19, 2003.

PERSONNEL

R.T. Walker, P.Geo., 4 days @ \$400 / day	\$ 1,600.00
Assistant - 4 day @ \$300 / day	<u>\$ 1,200.00</u>
	\$ 2,800.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4 WD truck with camper: 4 days @ \$150 / day	\$ 600.00
Mileage: 1,754 km @ \$0.40 / km	\$ 701.60
Fuel	\$ 165.51
ATV's - 4 man-days at \$75 / day	\$ 300.00
Differential GPS field unit - 1 day @ \$70 / day	\$ 70.00
Food / Accommodation - 6 days at \$100 / day	\$ 600.00
Hand-held GPS - 1 day at \$15 / day	\$ 15.00
VHF radios - 2 days at \$15 / day	\$ 30.00
Hand-held radios - 4 man-days @ \$15 / day	<u>\$ 60.00</u>
	\$ 2,542.11

FIELD SUPPLIES (Flagging, KRAFT bags, claim tags, etc.)

4 man-days @ \$20 / day	\$ 80.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Digital Aeromagnetic Data	\$ 160.00
Analyses	\$ 281.41
Base Station Files	\$ 22.92
Colour Airphotos	\$ 35.00
Film / Developing	\$ 20.00
Meals - restaurants	\$ 49.70
Fuel	\$ 165.51
Reproduction	\$ 58.14
Shipping	<u>\$ 22.67</u>
Sub-Total	\$ 815.35

REPORT/REPRODUCTION

R. T. Walker, P.Geo.: 1.0 days @ \$400/day	\$ 400.00
1.0 days plotting / drafting at \$400 / day	\$ 400.00
Photocopying / Binding	<u>\$ 50.00</u>
	\$ 850.00

Total: \$ 7,087.46

Appendix C
Geochemical Analyses

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Nihivist Corporation PROJECT IRONY File # A202992

456 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook BC V1C 4R5 Submitted by: Rick Walker

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
G-1	1.6	3.3	2.6	40	<.1	4.0	3.7	478	1.89	.7	1.8	1.8	3.9	91	<.1	<.1	.1	37	.58	.086	9	16.4	.50	231	.118	1	1.01	.149	.50	1.8	<.01	7.8	.3	<.05	5
IR-02-S-01	1.2	29.8	16.2	80	.1	41.4	11.9	208	4.13	2.3	3.1	1.4	5.1	36	.2	<.1	.3	48	.31	.058	12	52.7	.45	5	.150	1	4.02	.013	.15	.3	.11	3.0	.2	.08	17
IR-02-S-02	.5	23.5	15.3	54	.1	42.3	10.3	283	1.74	1.9	5.0	<.5	4.3	84	.1	<.1	.2	25	.78	.080	13	29.1	.33	27	.072	1	2.28	.060	.15	.4	.04	2.0	.2	.07	6
IR-02-S-03	.5	23.4	16.4	67	.1	49.6	14.7	296	2.58	2.2	4.0	<.5	4.7	76	.1	<.1	.3	37	.62	.078	13	50.9	.65	100	.131	1	3.37	.045	.44	.3	.03	3.5	.3	<.05	9
IR-02-S-04	.6	33.3	17.0	144	.2	57.4	18.6	382	3.18	2.5	4.9	1.4	3.2	59	.1	<.1	.3	41	.59	.085	15	60.1	.72	124	.127	1	4.67	.031	.42	.2	.09	4.1	.4	<.05	13
IR-02-S-05	.5	73.0	16.5	127	.1	108.3	16.9	393	3.08	2.5	3.2	1.5	4.4	101	.1	<.1	.3	46	.86	.084	13	70.0	.87	184	.175	1	3.54	.085	.55	.2	.04	5.2	.5	<.05	11
IR-02-S-06	1.1	15.2	12.3	61	<.1	25.0	8.8	173	3.04	2.8	1.3	.6	4.4	21	.1	.1	.3	46	.24	.036	11	38.4	.29	7	.153	1	4.16	.010	.07	.3	.07	2.6	.2	<.05	16
IR-02-S-07	1.0	22.9	18.2	70	.1	33.4	14.7	468	3.98	3.0	1.8	1.0	4.0	24	.2	.1	.3	50	.21	.069	16	53.6	.35	72	.140	1	6.43	.017	.10	.2	.09	3.6	.2	<.05	16
IR-02-S-09	.5	26.6	27.5	118	.1	40.7	15.6	302	3.19	2.3	2.8	1.0	4.8	22	.1	<.1	.3	38	.23	.087	14	59.9	.51	42	.131	<1	5.23	.020	.25	.4	.10	4.6	.3	<.05	12
IR-02-S-10	.7	22.9	13.8	145	.2	53.8	10.4	203	2.86	1.9	2.5	<.5	3.2	22	.1	<.1	.3	33	.30	.091	15	52.8	.55	58	.090	1	3.64	.013	.24	.1	.11	3.1	.3	<.05	12
RE IR-02-S-10	.6	23.5	13.8	147	.2	55.4	10.9	208	2.93	2.3	2.5	<.5	2.8	23	.1	<.1	.3	34	.29	.096	15	53.5	.58	65	.104	1	3.69	.016	.24	.2	.10	3.1	.3	<.05	12
IR-02-S-11	.7	19.0	13.2	84	.1	31.3	9.6	161	2.43	2.1	2.4	.8	2.0	54	.2	<.1	.2	28	.68	.111	10	39.7	.39	44	.081	1	5.12	.022	.11	.5	.08	2.5	.2	<.05	11
IR-02-S-12	.8	16.3	11.9	44	.1	13.5	8.5	318	2.61	2.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	13	.1	.1	.3	39	.11	.048	11	26.5	.21	19	.110	1	4.15	.018	.05	.2	.08	2.2	.1	<.05	14
IR-02-S-13	.4	37.5	17.9	111	.2	68.1	18.8	539	3.83	3.8	1.9	1.9	6.3	88	.3	<.1	.5	54	.82	.097	17	98.0	1.21	237	.228	1	3.78	.069	.87	.3	.05	7.6	.8	<.05	12
IR-02-S-14	.3	15.4	12.5	62	.1	29.7	12.6	237	1.81	1.7	1.9	<.5	6.5	33	<.1	<.1	.2	23	.31	.095	16	36.4	.46	72	.085	<1	2.51	.024	.24	.4	.03	2.3	.2	<.05	6
IR-02-S-15	.8	18.1	11.9	48	.2	17.5	5.9	126	2.33	1.8	1.7	1.3	3.2	16	.1	.1	.2	29	.09	.038	9	34.0	.24	35	.123	1	3.54	.013	.08	.2	.10	2.2	.1	<.05	10
IR-02-S-16	.2	19.7	12.9	75	.1	29.9	11.0	228	2.76	1.5	2.0	<.5	6.3	37	.1	<.1	.3	29	.32	.102	17	37.6	.60	68	.100	1	2.69	.021	.31	.5	.04	2.7	.3	<.05	7
STANDARD DS3	9.5	125.5	30.4	155	.3	36.2	11.4	751	3.34	30.1	6.0	20.6	4.0	30	5.5	4.7	5.2	72	.55	.084	17	185.4	.56	136	.088	2	1.73	.035	.17	3.7	.21	3.6	1.1	<.05	6

GROUP 10A - 10.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 60 ML 2-2-2 NCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 200 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
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 SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 13 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Aug 23/02* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Nihilist Corporation PROJECT IRONY File # A202992A

656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook BC V1C 4R5 Submitted by: Rick Walker

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
G-1	1.3	2.1	2.5	39	<.1	4.4	4.2	549	1.80	<.5	2.7	.6	4.9	67	<.1	<.1	.1	40	.55	.097	9	12.4	.54	212	.133	1	.78	.058	.48	2.2	.01	1.9	.3	<.05	5
IR-02-S-08	.4	30.8	9.8	78	.1	74.6	18.2	278	3.09	<.5	1.0	1.3	4.2	24	.1	<.1	.1	51	.31	.088	13	75.8	1.02	136	.238	1	3.20	.020	.56	.3	.07	5.0	.3	<.05	11
STANDARD DS4	6.7	125.3	32.0	154	.3	36.2	12.8	822	3.22	24.0	5.8	27.0	3.9	28	5.2	5.0	5.2	83	.55	.096	18	169.7	.61	146	.095	2	1.66	.031	.16	3.9	.30	3.5	1.1	.08	6

GROUP 1DA - 10.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 60 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 200 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; NO, 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 SS80 60C

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 3 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 11/02* SIGNED BY: *C. L.* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Appendix D

Field Notes

July 11, 2002

395498 km at home (8:45 pm) - Left Cranbrook at 9 p.m.

Stopped near Three Valley Gap at 2:15 a.m.

July 12

Began driving at 7:30 a.m.

396248 km at Vavenby at 11:44 a.m.

Frequency 157.40 Vavenby - Adams "Road 2"

396361 on Oliver Creek Road at base of steeper, soft section. Arrived at 2:34 p.m.
364696 E, 5737069 N

Irony 20/21 Final Post / Irony 7 Legal Corner Post 364597 E, 5736842 N

End of Oliver Creek Road 365021 E, 5735622 N

Spur to east off Oliver Creek Road at 130° (uncorrected) 364990E, 5736123 N

Rubble crop of marble / rotten marble in new roadbed 364855 E, 5736788 N, 1062 m

Irony 18 / 19 Final Post / Irony 20 / 21 Initial Post	365000E 5736740 N, 1223 m
Irony 18.CAR 01:35 UT 632811	Irony19. CAR 365492 E, 5736744 N, 1300 m
Irony 21	632810
D Calder	Irony 20
Chapleau Resources Ltd	D. Calder
July 22, 1997	Chapleau Resources Ltd
13:00	July 22, 1997
Az 270°	13:00
Metres Right 500	Az 270°
Metres Left ----	-----
	500

5737300 N - approximate location of Doublestar's IF claim southern boundary

Soil Sampling

Started at end of road north of "Clear Creek", drainage from lower lake. Float in roadbed and side cast includes pegmatite, granitic melt (leucosome / anatectic melt), amphibolite and rotten marble.

IR-02-S-01 365046 E, 5735612 N. Deep orange sandy soil with grit to boulder size clasts. Sample in road cut approx. 40-50 cm below surface.

IR-02-S-02 365060 E, 5735657 N Medium brown sand to fine grit taken approx. 1 m below organic surface. Clasts range from cobble to coarse boulder size. Took picture of sample site for reference.

Relatively low proportion of metamorphic melt (leucosome) or anatectic melt and high proportion of amphibolite and biotite intervals.

All samples taken within 1 m of organic surface (topographic surface) at top of road cut unless otherwise noted.

Sample IR-02-R-01 Amphibolite interval approx. 5 cm thick in contact with pegmatitic melt. Sulfides (0.1-0.3 mm - $\leq 3\%$) disseminated throughout amphibolite with coarser blebs (≤ 5 mm long dimension) along contact with biotitic psammite. Biotite forms distinct mineral lineation on foliation surface

IR-02-S-03 365057 E, 5735720 N Caliche-cemented. Sample taken from approx. 60 cm below surface. Medium brown grit to boulder sized. On north edge of stream cut. Took photo of Kim taking sample. Sample of garnet amphibolite

IR-02-S-04 365076 E, 5735770 N Sample taken 50 cm below organic surface. Medium to dark brown. Two samples of iron-stained chlorite wacke with sulfides and calc-silicate layer / band.

Photo of biotite gneiss (biotite-quartz-feldspar) with cross-cutting quartz-feldspar dykes in contact with muscovite-pegmatite (crystals up to 2 cm). Chlorite inclusions and garnet (spaced line of garnets at lower left and in small masses within 4 cm of contact with gneiss) as indicated with felt.

IR-02-S-05 365046 E, 5735821 N Sample taken 50 cm below surface. Medium brown to orange brown

IR-02-S-06 365047 E, 5735971 N Sample taken 40 cm below surface. Deep orange colour

Note: proportion of amphibolite and biotite-rich layers diminishing beginning at approx. IR-05 sample site. Offset by increase in psammite.

IR-02-S-07 365043 E, 5735938 N Sample taken 40 cm below surface. Sample deep orange in colour.

IR-02-S-08 365036 E, 5735987 N Sample taken 30 cm below surface. Medium to deep orange in colour

Have picked up biotite-rich intervals with subordinate amphibolite in float from last station. Amphibolite layer slightly more felsic, having more (plagioclase?) feldspar. Fewer large boulders in road cut - effect of Clear Creek stream gully?

Between sample sites 8 and 9, thinly banded boulder with various lithologies. From top of photograph down; light coloured biotite-garnet marbles and green coloured calc-silicates up to 0.75 cm thick. Biotite-rich interval at centre up to 3 cm thick (1.5 cm at left to approx. 30 cm at right) with biotite-bearing psammite at base - highly angular.

IR-02-S-09 365018 E, 5736057 N Approx. 60 m south of intersection with small spur road to east. Sample taken approx. 40 cm below surface. Deep orange colour. From road - sample 3 m east.

More biotite-rich intervals and amphibolite between 8 and 9.

Possible sub-crop of banded amphibolite, biotite-rich amphibolite, biotite and biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss. Amphibolite and biotite-rich intervals predominate in bands from 1 cm to >15 cm.

365012 E, 5736080 N on spur road. Lithologies cross-cut by feldspar-quartz dykes up to 3 cm thick. Well developed foliation. Sub-crop exposed from this location approx. 10 m to south along east side of road (upslope - roadcut).

IR-02-S-10 364993 E, 5736086 N Sample taken 90 cm below surface. Sample deep reddish orange.

Between 10 and 11, shallow north dipping (apparent dip) amphibolite at intersection with road and spur, north for 12 metres.

IR-02-S-11 364985 E, 5736125 N. At edge of road, sample 3 m east. Sample taken 30

cm below surface. Deep reddish orange.

IR-02-S-12 364978 E, 5736180 N At edge of road, sample 3 m east. Deep orange colour. 40 cm below surface.

Between 12 and 13, marble boulders in side cast with biotite gneiss, subordinate muscovite-plagioclase-quartz melt and minor amphibolite.

Photo of marble boulder. Calcite grains (recrystallized) up to 2 mm diameter with minor biotite. Contact with thin biotite-amphibolite (≤ 4 cm thick) at top of boulder.

IR-02-S-13 364963 E, 5736228 N Sample taken 40 cm below surface. Medium brown colour.

Proportion of amphibolite dropped off between 12 and 13. Now minor component. Marble increased, particularly south of 13.

IR-02-S-14 364930 E, 5736292 N At edge, sample taken 30 cm below surface. Medium orange.

In road cut by 14 are boulders of biotite-pegmatite sub-crop. $< 10\%$ biotite masses dark brown to black with minor bronze coloured (altered?) Margins. Plagioclase and quartz subequal to, more predominantly, plagioclase (60%) / quartz (40%). Coarse grained plagioclase approx. 2 cm

IR-02-S-15 364913 E, 5736337 N Sample taken 4 m east, at top of road cut. Sample dark reddish brown.

IR-02-S-16 364898 E, 5736352 N Sample taken immediately south of small gully. At edge of road, sample taken 4 m east. Medium brown to reddish brown.

Seems to be northern extent of amphibolite.

July 13

396361 km at 1 p.m.

Banford Spur # 6 - approx. 17 km on Oliver Creek Road

112° (uncorrected) for approx. 70 m 363745 E, 5738680 N

017° (uncorrected) for approx. 100 m 363796 E, 5738665 N

Ferguson Spur #5

137° (uncorrected) for approx. 100 m 363503 E, 5739613 N

Tanner Spur # 4

112° (uncorrected) for approx. 30 m 363080 E, 5740404 N

117° (uncorrected) for approx. 120 m

2:00 p.m. 396,379 km Oliver Creek Forest Service Road

Frequency 157.56

Finn - Tum Tum Forest Service Road

Frequency 158.19 (19 km)

Finn Creek Forest Service Road 396,398 at 2:39 p.m.

Frequency 158.19

Mileage 396426 at 3:30 p.m.

Vavenby 396,483 km at 4:20 p.m.

- 10 minute delay for seal coat crew

397,235 km back at Cranbrook

27,099

Figure 6
Scale 1:20,000

Contoured Zn (ppm) Data

