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GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
on the
MIDGE CLAIM
LITTLE FORT, B.C.
DUNN LAKE & BALDY MOUNTAIN AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

FOR

**J. ALLAN HILTON,
989 NICOLANI DR.,
KAMLOOPS, BC V2B 8C6**

BY

**ANDRIS KIKAUKA, P. GEO.
406-4901 EAST SOOKE RD.,
SOOKE, B.C.
V0S 1N0**

FEB. 28, 2005

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MINING DIVISION
REPORT**
27763

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Midge Claim is located 2 km southeast of Dunn Lake, approximately 12 km east of Little Fort, B.C. The Midge Claim is located at Lat. 51°26' 00" N, Long. 120°08' W. Access to the claim is via the Chu Chua road to the south end of Dunn Lake and proceeding 1 km along Dunn Creek.

The Midge Claim is underlain by Devonian/Permian Fennel Formation basalt to andesite composition tuff/flow. Gold bearing mineralization on the adjoining Gold Hill claim and Dunn Creek crown granted claims occur in quartz-sulphide fissure vein gangue which probably represent hydrothermal emanations from the emplacement of the Cretaceous Baldy Batholith located 3.5 km east of Gold Hill. The Baldy Batholith quartz diorite/quartz monzonite intrudes Fennel Formation andesite along its east margin. This intrusive-volcanic contact forms a steeply dipping thrust plane and there are several zones of magnetite enrichment in the andesite adjacent to this contact (Source: Assessment Report 12,636, magnetometer survey covering east portion of Windpass claim group).

The Midge Claim is 2 km southwest of the Windpass and Sweethome abandon gold mines. The Windpass mining leases are owned by Molycor Gold Corp and a program of geochemical and geophysical surveying has been completed in 2003 and 2004. Rock chip sampling of trenches on the Windpass shear vein system by Norm Tribe & Assoc Ltd in 2003 revealed values of 21.78 grams/tonne Au over 0.25 m (Pioneer South Trench) and 1.45 grams/tonne over 2.0 m (Telluride Shaft Area). The Sweethome shear vein system was also sampled by Tribe & Assoc and returned values of 1.0 grams/tonne Au over 0.1 m and 0.5 grams/tonne over 0.6 m (Tribe, 2003). Rock chips samples from a quartz vein in the Weather Station Zone returned values of 36.94 grams/tonne Au across 4.0 m in the area of a silicified and carbonitized breccia zone (Tribe, 2003). The Windpass Gold Property Evaluation Report, which was written for Molycor Gold Corp, recommends 3,920 m of core drilling and metallurgical testing/permitting for a total estimated budget of \$1,125,000 (Tribe, 2003).

Molycor's Windpass deposit is characterized by increased quartz veining, accompanied by minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and bismuthinite mineralization occurring in conjunction with increased magnetite, carbonate (calcite & siderite), chlorite gangue, and weak brecciation. The close proximity to the Windpass, Sweethome and Gold Hill gold-bismuth-telluride-copper bearing mineralization to the Midge Claim suggests there is potential for a similar deposit type occurring there as well.

A 2 phase program of geological and geochemical fieldwork and report writing is recommended on the Midge claim. The first phase would include 10 man-days of fieldwork, 40 geochemical samples, and a report to summarize precious and base metal bearing exploration targets with a total proposed budget of \$8,790.00. The second phase of proposed exploration and development work on the Midge claim would be dependant on the results obtained in phase 1 fieldwork.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

At the request of Mr. J. Allen Hilton, this report was prepared by Andris Kikauka, P.Geo. to describe and evaluate the results of geological and geochemical surveys carried out on the Midge Claim located 20 kilometers east of Little Fort, B.C. This report summarizes geological fieldwork carried out on the Midge Claim and evaluates economic mineral potential of gold bearing mineral zones situated within the subject property. This report is based on published and unpublished information and maps, reports and field notes. The purpose of the report is to qualify targets for future mineral exploration and development within the subject property.

This report is partly based on field work carried out by the author, who was present on the subject property between October 17-18, 2004 (to perform geological mapping and geochemical sampling). This report is partly based on published and unpublished fieldwork reports carried out by various private sector mining company personnel and public sector government personnel as well as fieldwork carried out by the author on the Midge Claim. Geological and geochemical data compiled by the author has led to recommendations for work on the Midge mineral property which include a 2 phase program that includes geological mapping and geochemical survey grids.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

This report is comprised of a compilation of data based in part on documents and technical reports prepared by various authors. The portions of this report that give information gathered from various authors are referenced. The documents and technical reports from various authors were used to compile the Midge property history. The author disclaims responsibility for the opinions and statements quoted from documents and technical reports by various referenced authors contained in this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Midge property is within NTS 92P/8E at Lat. 51° 26' 00" N, Long. 120° 08' W in the Kamloops Mining Division. The claim is located 12 km east of Little Fort, British Columbia and was staked April 28, 2002.

The terrain is best described as one of the complex mountainous topography, rugged mountainous dissected by deeply incised valleys. Overburden cover varies from thin residual soils in the upper slopes to local talus and soil cover at intermediate elevations, to thick glacial till and fluvial gravel cover in the valley.

Details of the Midge property are as follows:

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Expiry Date
Midge	392914	12	April 28 , 2005*

* Assessment work filed has moved the claim expiry date to April 28, 2006

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Midge Claim is approximately 40 km north-northeast of Barriere, B.C. To access the property proceed north along the Chu Chua Road to the south end of Dunn Lake and proceed 1 km up Dunn Creek along an old mining access road.

Elevations on the property range from 700 - 1,200 m. Most slopes are steep and heavily covered with pine, spruce, cedar and jackpine.

6.0 AREA HISTORY

There are numerous volcanic hosted massive sulphide occurrences in the area of the Midge Claim listed in the following table:

Name	MINFILE Number	Type	Terrane	Host	Age
Twin Mtn	082M 020	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
Homestake, Kamad Bay	082M 025	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
Joe	082M 053	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
Beca	082M 054	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
Birk Creek	082M 055	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
May	082M 067, 060, 130	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
Rea	082M 131	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
Fortuna	082M 191	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
Chu Chua	092P 044	Kuroko	Kootenay	Eagle Bay	Devonian
	092P 140	Cypress	Slide Mtn	Fennel	Mississippian -Permian

The Chu Chua Cypress-type volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit is located 12 km south-southeast of the Windpass Mine. The Chu Chua massive sulphide and Windpass gold-bearing veins are both hosted in Fennel Formation, but the Windpass veins are probably Cretaceous age (related to the emplacement of the Baldy Batholith). The Chu Chua is a Cypress deposit type and despite the age difference between the Chu Chua VMS and Windpass Veins, both deposits are related to zones of magnetite enrichment. Chu Chua is characterized by abundant magnetite within the Cu-Zn-Ag bearing ore zones and the GSC airborne magnetometer survey shows a weak positive anomaly corresponding to the magnetite-enriched zones. The Chu Chua deposit consists of 2 large and a number of smaller massive sulphide lenses associated with pyretic chert, lenses of magnetite and talc. The sulphide zones are hosted in Mississippian-Permian Fennel Formation pillow basalts. The Chu Chua massive sulphide lenses are composed of pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite-cubanite-stannite-besterite with magnetite-quartz-calcite gangue. The sulphide zones strike north, dip sub-vertical, and stratigraphically overlie bleached, silicified and pyritic rocks with abundant secondary talc, carbonate & chlorite.

The Rea (Samotosum) deposit is within a thick sequence of Late Devonian intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation. This sequence has been structurally inverted and the "stockwork feeder zone" now forms the hangingwall of the polymetallic sulphide lenses. The alteration assemblage includes chlorite-ankerite-albite-sericite-pyrite-epidote. Sulphide mineralogy at Rea (Samotosum) includes pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite-tennantite. Gold occurs in the massive sulphide and in barite-rich lenses in the "footwall" of the stockwork zone.

The Homestake (Kamad) deposit was mined intermittently between 1926 and 1941, producing 11.3 Kg of gold, 8,751 Kg of silver, 9,140 Kg of copper, 141,300 Kg of lead and 203,300 Kg of zinc from 4,300 tons of ore (source: MINFILE). Mineralization is generally contained in barite lenses that overlie chlorite phyllite and sericite-quartz schist. Ankerite-chlorite-phyllite with thin interbeds of argillite and tuffaceous chlorite phyllite overlie the barite lenses. The sequence is interpreted to be a succession of andesite tuffs overlain by altered felsic tuffs which are capped by the massive barite-sulphide lenses. Both the Homestake and Rea (Samotosum) massive sulphide occurrences are classified as Kuroko type island arc environment of deposition (i.e. explosive volcanic sequence with rhyolite in an outboard geological setting). Homestake and Rea both contain polymetallic assemblages of Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au.

The Windpass Mine produced from numerous levels located 50-800 feet below surface on the Windpass Vein and Sweethome Vein systems. Most of the mining activity took place between 1934 & 1939. The Windpass Vein (and to a lesser degree, the Sweethome Vein) produced a total of 93,435 tonnes, yielding 1,071,684 grams gold, 53,469 ounces silver, and 78,906 kilograms of copper (source: MINFILE, Geological Survey Branch, B.C. Ministry of Energy & Mines). Gold bearing mineralization is hosted in quartz-sulphide fissure veins which are probably coeval with the emplacement of the Cretaceous Baldy Batholith located 1.5 km east of the Windpass Vein. The Baldy Batholith quartz diorite/quartz monzonite intrudes Fennel Formation andesite along the east margin of the claim block. This intrusive-volcanic contact forms a steeply dipping thrust plane and there are several zones of magnetite enrichment in the andesite adjacent to this contact.

The Windpass showings were discovered in 1916 by Olie Johnson, T.H. Campbell and Oscar Hargen. During subsequent years several small shipments of high grade were made from shallow workings. In 1922, the property was bonded to Trites, Wood and Wilson and incorporated as the Windpass Gold Mining Company who continued work to 1924. In 1925, Windpass bonded the property to B.N. Sharp who performed 82 m of raising, 30 m of cross-cutting and 152 m of drifting. In 1933, Windpass re-opened the mine and installed a 4 km aerial tramline between the Windpass portal and the north end of Dunn Lake, where a 50 tpd mill was built and mining and milling operations were carried out until 1939. A total of 93,435 tonnes yielded 11.47 grams/tonne Au (Source: MINFILE production records). The Windpass workings to 1939 include 457 m of drift and cross-cut in the main (200 level) adit. Two inclined shafts, the Pioneer and Telluride, were sunk from surface to the adit level. An internal shaft (Davis Winze, on an incline averaging 25 degrees) was sunk to the 900 level and drifting carried out east and west on

each level. The Sweethome vein was developed by a 36 m inclined shaft (30 degrees) that connects with a 106 m crosscut adit, and 137 m of drift in the footwall of the vein.

In 1960, Fort Reliance Minerals Ltd performed mapping and a magnetometer survey. In 1969, Kamad Silver Co Ltd carried out a magnetometer survey and trenching. In 1972, Dalton Res Ltd performed 31.8 km line grid magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys, trenching and 152 m of drilling. Surveying and sampling of the Windpass and Sweethome dumps indicated 32,655 tonnes at 6.99 grams/tonne Au and 16,146 tonnes at 0.68 grams/tonne Au (Sookochoff, 1973). In 1982, Kamad Silver sampled old workings and performed a minor amount of diamond drilling. In 1987, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd carried out geological mapping, magnetometer surveys, trenching and 2,010 m of NQ diamond drilling in 11 holes. Highlights from 1987 diamond drilling include:

Drill Hole	Sample Interval	Sample Length	Au g/t	Bi ppm	Description
WP87-02	1.24-1.67 m	0.43 m	9.03	155	Massive magnetite in fractures
WP87-05	203.19-203.61 m	0.42 m	7.05	127	3 cm quartz vein, pyritic and chloritic shear
WP87-07	55.0-56.0 m	1.0 m	16.3	93	Shear zone, 80% chlorite, 3-5% pyrite
WP87-08	55.25- 55.35	0.1 m	19.3	567	Quartz vein, trace py and cpy
WP87-09	49.86-50.45	0.59 m	6.16	278	Quartz vein, 4% pyrite, 1% cpy along fractures
WP87-09	59.6-60.43	0.83	8.04	131	Quartz replacement texture, 8-10% pyrite, 1% pyrrhotite

In 2003, Norm Tribe and Associates Ltd were asked to submit a technical report on the Windpass property on behalf of Molycor Gold Corp. The technical report recommends 3,920 m of core drilling and metallurgical testing/permitting resulting in a total estimated budget of \$1,125,000 (Tribe, 2003).

In 2003, Molycor Gold Corp performed surface rock chip sampling, geological mapping and magnetometer geophysics on the Windpass, Sweethome and Weather Station Zones. A summary of rock chip samples taken is listed as follows:

Collected by: Andris Kikauka & Dick Addison, July-Nov., 2003

Note- blank space indicates no geochemical analysis was done for that sample

Sample #	Zone	Width	Description	Cu ppm	Bi ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t
003-10	Windpass, Pioneer Shaft	0.2 m	Quartz vein, fractured, limonite coatings, trace malachite, chalcopyrite				15.20
003-11	Windpass, Pioneer Shaft	0.2 m	Quartz Vein, fractured, limonite coatings, trace malachite, chalcopyrite,				62.00
003-12	Windpass, Davis Winze	grab	Massive magnetite on remnant of old pillar, 6 m east of Telluride shaft				14.20
145577	Compressor	2.1 m	Shear zone in rusty, silicified diorite				6.21
145578	Compressor	grab	Shear zone, altered, silicified and rusty				1.78

145579	Windpass Pioneer Shaft	grab	Open cut west of Pioneer Shaft, massive crystalline magnetite, 2% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite				10.90
145580	Windpass Pioneer Shaft	0.6 m	Quartz vein, fractured coating limonite, trace malachite, chalcopyrite, sample taken at end of adit, 25 m west of Pioneer Shaft	17,800			9.36
145581	Windpass Pioneer Shaft	0.5 m	Zone of quartz as 1-25 cm wide veins in altered diorite, minor pyrite, chalcopyrite				2.47
145582	Weather Station	0.3 m	Quartz-sulphide vein in north wall of trench				1.16
W03AR1	25 m east of Telluride Shaft	0.4 m	110 trending 38 degree north dipping rusty shear with minor quartz veining, minor lenses of massive magnetite 1-5 cm wide, sample taken 6 m below surface at face of short 3 m drift	513	42	1.1	3.80
W03AR2	Weather Station	0.5 m	100 trending, steep north dipping rusty shear zone, siliceous, pyretic, sample taken in main trench	108	2,000	5.5	90.80
W03AR3	Weather Station	0.5 m	100 trending, steep north dipping rusty shear zone, siliceous, pyretic, sample taken in main trench	318	21	0.6	0.17
W03AR4	Weather Station	0.4 m	Vuggy quartz vein, 1% pyrite, trace bismuthinite, rusty, sample taken in main trench	1,021	8	1.3	0.19
W03AR5	Weather Station	0.3 m	Massive magnetite as 1-3 cm veins and finer grained disseminations in chloritic diorite, trace-1 % pyrite, trace-0.3 % chalcopyrite	2,411	4	2.0	0.07
W03AR6	Weather Station	0.5 m	Massive magnetite as 1-3 cm veins and finer grained disseminations in chloritic diorite, trace-1 % pyrite, trace-0.3 % chalcopyrite	544	4	0.3	0.04
W03AR7	Weather Station	0.4 m	Chloritic diorite, minor magnetite, trace chalcopyrite	221	761	2.4	52.35
W03AR8	Weather Station	0.5 m	Chloritic diorite, minor magnetite, trace chalcopyrite	3,721	83	0.3	5.21
W03AR9	Windpass Pioneer Shaft	0.5 m	Quartz vein, rusty, fractured with limonite coatings, minor pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, 25 m west of Pioneer Shaft	398	19	0.3	0.68
W03AR10	Windpass Pioneer Shaft	0.5 m	Quartz vein, rusty, fractured with limonite coatings, minor pyrite, trace chalcopyrite 25 m west of Pioneer Shaft	1,066	47	0.4	4.32
W03AR11	Windpass Dump	grab	Altered diorite, sheared, silicified, trace-2% pyrite, 1% magnetite	216	37	0.6	3.05
Sample #	Zone	Width	Description	Cu ppm	Bi ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t
W03AR12	Windpass Dump	grab	Altered diorite, sheared, silicified, trace-2% pyrite, 1% magnetite	156	19	0.5	0.28
W03AR13	Windpass Dump	grab	Altered diorite, sheared, silicified, trace-2% pyrite, 1% magnetite, minor quartz veining, select grab from dump	662	1,300	4.2	46.20
W03AR14	Weather Station	0.3 m	Quartz vein, 5% pyrite as 0.1-1.0 mm disseminated grains, trace chalcopyrite, bismuthinite.	2,225	203	1.6	6.42
W03AR15	Windpass Pioneer Shaft	0.2 m	Quartz vein, fractured and rusty	312	1,281	15.4	46.80
W03AR16	Sweethome Dump	Grab	Quartz vein with fracture coatings of limonite, trace pyrite	1,811	128	1.7	1.52
W03AR17	Windpass Telluride Shaft	Grab	Coarse grained massive magnetite, 2-4% pyrite, 1% chalcopyrite as fracture fillings, note: 40.09% Fe in ICP (Appendix A)	171	7	0.4	0.03

2003 rock chip samples from existing trenches roughly matches previous samples from historic work. It can be seen from the above table of results that there are variable gold values throughout the shear veins, but the value of about 10-12 grams/tonne Au is what the ore grade material would average across an average width of about 0.6 meter.

In 2003, on behalf of Molycor, magnetometer data was gathered along 400-1,100 m long north-south oriented grid lines. The results from the magnetometer survey closely matched previous results (Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Report # 4,261). The highest reading was on the east extension of the Weather Station Zone on L 7+50 W stn 2+50 S (62,627 nT). This spot high anomaly is also where diamond drill hole WP87-02 intersected >9 g/t Au in massive magnetite located at very shallow depth. A well defined, linear, positive magnetic anomaly (trending at 100 degrees along 200 m strike length) occurs at the east extension of the Windpass Mine. According to the underground mapping of the mine, there was no development work in this area and represent a prime exploration target for hydrothermal gold bearing magnetite. There is also a magnetic positive feature along the southeast extension of the Compressor Vein. This anomaly is centred on L 8+00 W stn 7+37.5 S and there is an obvious 120 degree trending lineament (shear zone gulley) coincident with the magnetic high.

7.0 MIDGE (& GOLD HILL) PROPERTY HISTORY AND GEOLOGY

During the 1920's a total of 12 trenches, 9 adits and 300 meters of drifting was carried out by H. Skonning and M. Fennel on the Gold Hill quartz-sulphide veins at an elevation of 800-1,200 meters above sea level and over a strike length of 500 meters. In 1935, a total of 11 x-ray holes were drilled on the Gold Hill prospect, but no data from this drilling is available. In 1986, Minnova Inc optioned the Dixie claim from M. Fennel and in 1988, drilled 6 NQ diameter drill holes totaling 839.4 meters depth (all of these holes are collared on the Gold Hill claims). Hole GH-1 intersected a 12 meter wide (drilled length) fault zone with quartz veining and minor sulphide (pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite). This zone occurs at a contact between mafic diorite and Fennel basalt. GH-2 also encountered strong alteration and veining at the contact. GH-2 was abandon at 43.3 m due to excessive caving. GH-3 and 5 have an altered zone at the diorite-basalt contact, although the intensity and width of the zone decreases at depth. GH-4 intersected old workings at 42.67 m and was abandoned. A second lower shear zone in GH-5 is 30 m wide (drilled width) and contains strongly altered basalt with minor quartz veining and sulphides. The down-dip extension of this zone in GH-3 consists of moderately broken basalt with minor silicification and occasional quartz veinlets. The upper shear/quartz zone intersected by these holes is equivalent to vein #2 which is exposed in adit #7. The best gold values to date were obtained from samples in this adit. One value of 40 grams/tonne Au over 40 cm and several 2,000 to 7,000 ppb Au (similar widths) were reported during the 1987 field program, and an interval of 0.65 grams/tonne Au was reported in one of the 1988 drill holes. These Au bearing rock samples were taken from the Gold Hill claims by Minnova Inc (Lear, 1989, Assessment Report 18,372).

8.0 2004 FIELDWORK

8.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A total of 8 soil and 2 rock chip samples were sent to Eco-Tech Labs, Kamloops, B.C. for multi-element ICP geochemical analysis and 10 gram Au geochemical analysis (Appendix A). Rock chip samples were taken from bedrock exposure across widths of 0.2 -0.4 meters. Approximately 2 kilograms of acorn sized fresh-rock samples were placed in marked poly ore bags, sealed and shipped to Eco-Tech Labs in Kamloops, B.C. Fieldwork and report writing on was carried out Sept. 2, 2004 to Dec. 18, 2004.

A total of 12 soil samples were taken on the northeast portion of the Midge claim (see Fig. 4 for sample locations). Soil samples were taken with a mattock from a depth of 30-50 cm. Sample size was approximately 450 grams of 'B' horizon soil (as indicated by darker brown colour of the 'B' horizon, as opposed to more leached, lighter brown colour of the 'A' horizon directly above it). Soil samples were placed in marked kraft envelopes and shipped to Eco-Tech Labs, Kamloops, B.C. for multi-element ICP geochemical analysis and 10 gram Au geochemical analysis.

All sampling and geological mapping is tied into NAD 83 UTM eastings and northings using a Garmin brand e-trex for GPS co-ordinates. The location map for soil and rock samples displays NAD 83 UTM co-ordinates (Appendix B and Fig. 4).

8.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Midge claim is underlain by the Devonian-Permian Upper Fennell Formation basalt which generally trends north to northeast. An intrusive body of hornblende-pyroxene diorite with micro-dioritic texture occurs as several steeply dipping narrow dykes within the Upper Fennell Formation and becomes more sill-like in the center of the Fennell Formation. The bottom of the Fennell Formation (1-2 km east of the Midge claim) contains thick sequences of gabbro, hornblende-diorite with relatively abundant magnetite (forming a large airborne positive magnetic anomaly).

Regional structural features in the vicinity of Gold Hill, are dominated by 2 main west to west-northwest trending quartz vein zones and 2 sub-ordinate west to southwest trending quartz veins, that pinch and swell from 0.2 to 0.6 m width over a strike length of 75-300 m. The veins dip steeply north. Nearly all of the known strike length of the gold-bearing quartz-sulphide vein material is within the Gold Hill claim, however the east edge of the quartz-sulphide vein system extends onto the Midge claim. The Gold Hill is characterized by galena-chalcopryrite-pyrite-sphalerite-arsenopyrite bearing quartz, calcite, magnetite, and chlorite gangue. Gold-bearing mineralization occurs as fissures quartz veins, characterized as coarsely crystalline veins and narrow fracture filling veins. Gold-bearing mineralization is also associated with ankerite alteration halos. Some native gold has been observed in quartz veining. Quartz-sulphide veins are hosted in Devonian-Permian Fennell Formation and related dioritic intrusive rocks.

Sampling of 2 quartz veins, carried out by the writer in September, 2004 (situated on northeast portion of Midge claim) at elevations of 720 and 757 meters returned values of 205 ppb Au and 45 ppb Au respectively. The vein was mostly composed of massive white quartz with variable dark (carbonaceous) matter as ribbons in quartz. Sample MR-02 (which returned 205 ppb Au) consists of 5-8 cm wide, quartz-calcite veining with sparse sulphide mineralization.

8.3 SOIL SAMPLE GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (NE portion of Midge Claim)

The main area of geochemical interest was the east extension of surface quartz-sulphide vein mineralization, known to occur on Gold Hill claims. The soil from lower slopes was sampled in order to get a geochemical data for follow-up prospecting. The highest gold values in soils were obtained from sample MS-05 which was 30 ppb Au. The bedrock in this area contains minor quartz-calcite veins with sparse oxidized mineralization. Sample MS-05 (30 ppb Au) is located approximately 300 meters northeast of the easternmost adit on the No. 2 Vein (Gold Hill, see Fig. 4).

9.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

It is assumed that Late Cretaceous Baldy Batholith (outcropping over Baldy Mountain and located 2 km east of old workings on Gold Hill), may be the underlying cause of the Windpass, Gold Hill and related gold bearing quartz-sulphide/oxide, precious and base metal bearing fissure veins. The host rock for Baldy Batholith related quartz-sulphide/oxide hydrothermal emanations are the Devonian-Permian Fennel Formation volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary rocks. The gold bearing fissure veins are considered mesothermal and display en echelon, fibrous (symoidal) vein texture. The gold bearing quartz-sulphide is considered to be emplaced at a depth of about 7-10 km (i.e. intermediate depth), high pressure (>1 kb), and moderate temperatures (200-300 degrees C). Emplaced along a brittle-ductile transition, the better grade veins often exhibit a ribboned texture and accompanied by saussuritized diorite altered and brecciated with silicification (veins and/or replacement), carbonitization (calcite-ankerite veinlets), magnetite (late stage vein and/or replacement texture) and sulphide mineralization (as disseminations and/or fracture fillings).

10.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic production of >0.4 opt Au values and recent sampling data confirming the presence of high grade gold on the Windpass. The close proximity of the Gold Hill (and adjoining Midge claim) shear vein systems warrant detailed investigation to locate and define economic grade material.

In order to complete follow-up exploration work on gold bearing mineral zones present on the subject property, a two phase fieldwork program is recommended. Phase 1 recommendations include, geological and geochemical rock chip sampling with a proposed budget of \$8,790.00. Contingent on the results of phase 1, a second phase of core drilling, rock sampling, geological & geochemical surveys (budget unknown) are recommended.

A detailed budget of this 2 phase exploration program is described as follows:

PHASE 1: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR MIDGE Au TARGETS:

FIELD CREW- Geologist, geotechnicians, 10 dayS	\$	4,950.00
FIELD COSTS-Assays 40		990.00
Communication		200.00
Food		900.00
Transportation		800.00
REPORT		950.00
		<hr/>
	Total = \$	<u>8,790.00</u>

PHASE 2: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR MIDGE Au TARGETS: Unknown (contingent on results of phase 1 sampling)

10.0 REFERENCES

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Minfile, 2001, Master Report, Minfile Database, Minfile Number 092P 039

Murphy, J.D., 1985, Prospecting Report, Ministry of Energy and Mines, BC Assessment Report 18,372, Geological Assessment Report on the Dun 1-4, Mineral claims

Sookochoff, L., 1973, Geological Report for Dalton Resources Ltd., on the Windpass Property

Tough, T.R., 1972, Progress Report, Windpass Property Little Fort, B.C.

Tribe, N., 2003, Windpass Gold Property Evaluation Report, for Molycor Gold Corp

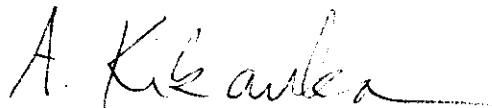
Vollo, Nels, 1984, Ministry of Energy and Mines, BC Assessment Report 12,723, Geological Assessment Report on the Dixie claim, for Rapid Canadian Resources Corp

CERTIFICATE AND DATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of 4901 East Sooke Rd., Sooke B.C. V0S 1N0 am a self employed professional geoscientist. I hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.
2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.
4. I have practiced my profession for twenty years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, U.S.A., South America, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.
5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence.
6. I am employed as an independent consultant for the claim owner.
7. This report is filed to meet criteria for assessment work and I do not consent to the use of this report to fulfill the requirements of regulatory agencies in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of public or private financing.
8. The contents of this report are the result of my own work and research and the conclusions and recommendations therein are my own.

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "A. Kikauka". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line extending from the end.

Feb. 28, 2005

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- for the MIDGE CLAIM, TENURE NO. 392914,
NTS 92 P/8 E, BCGS (TRIM) 092P050, KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION.
FIELDWORK PERFORMED: SEPTEMBER 28 & DECEMBER 18, 2004

FIELD CREW:

A.Kikauka (Geologist) 2.5 days \$ 642.00

FIELD COSTS:

Mob/Demob 194.88

Assays 30 element ICP and Au geochem 10 samples 285.00

Report cost 200.00

Total = \$ 1,321.88

Submitted by: Andris Kikauka, Feb. 28, 2005

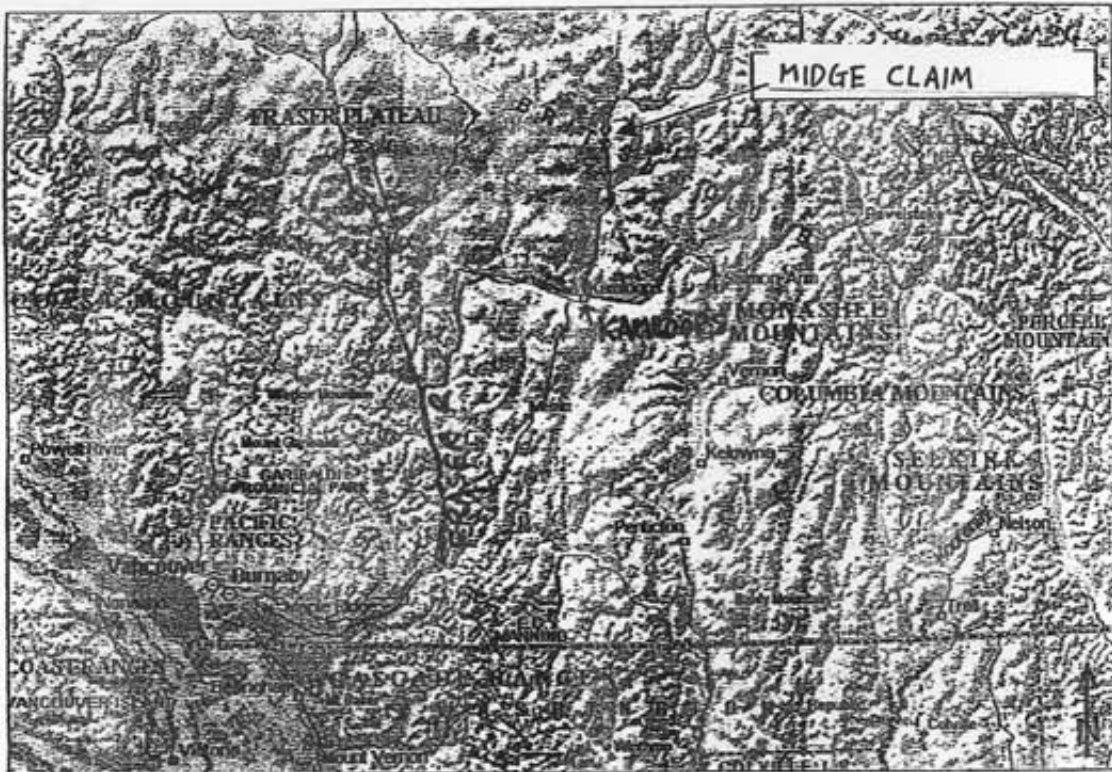


Figure 1- Location Map: **MIDGE CLAIM**, Little Fort, B.C.

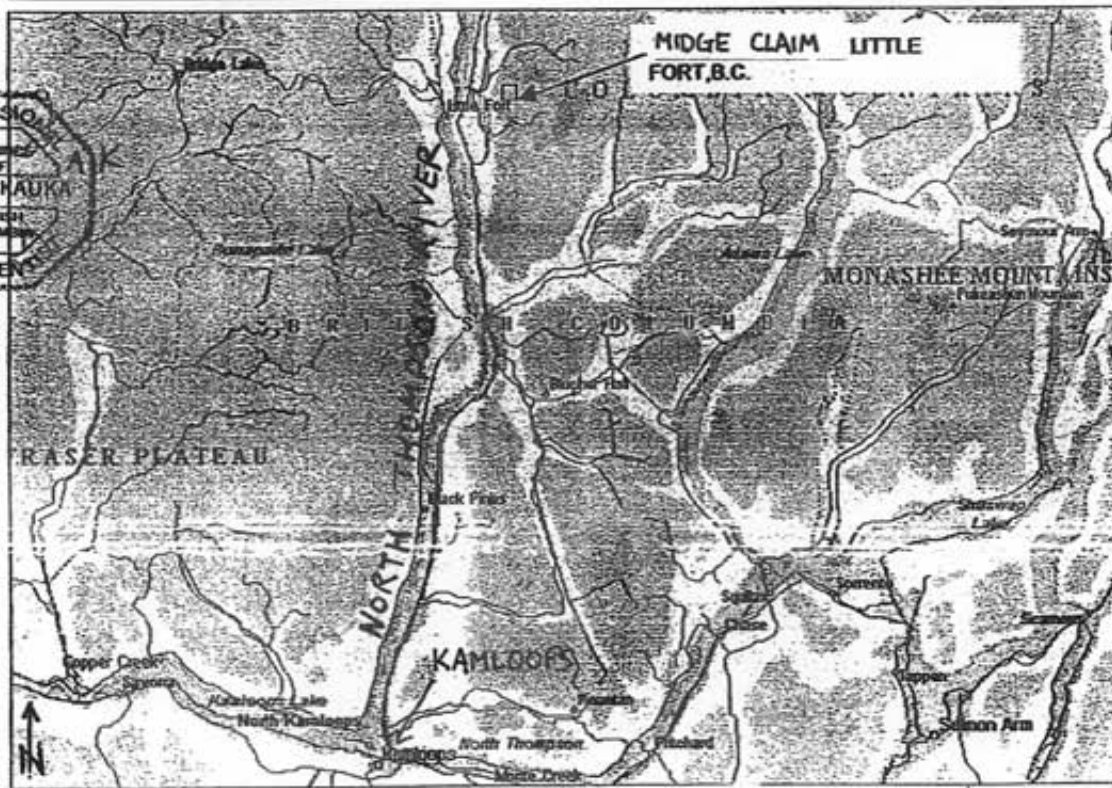
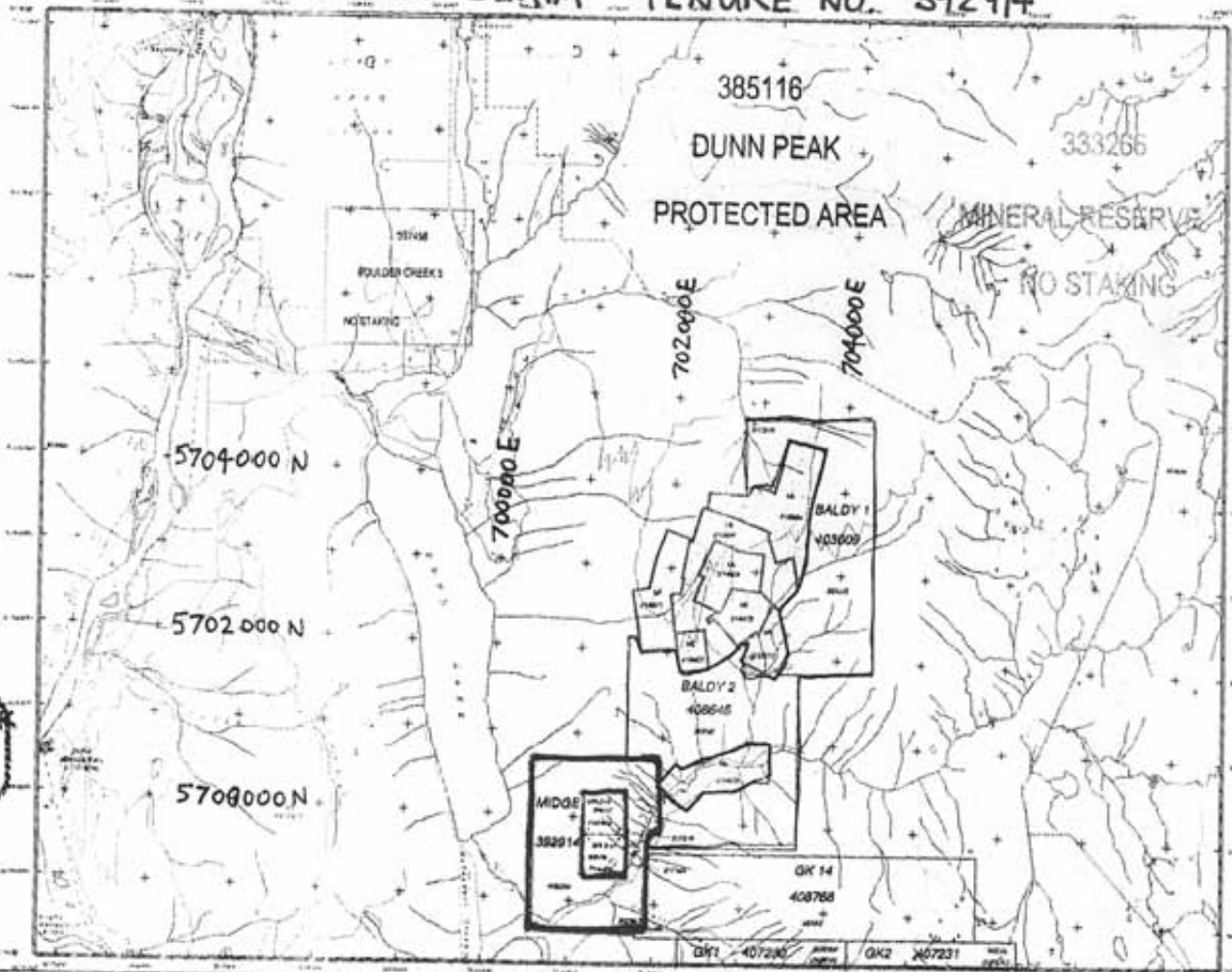


Figure 1b- **MIDGE CLAIM**

FIG. 1 & 1b GENERAL LOCATION MAP

FIG. 2 CLAIM LOCATION MAP 092 P050

MIDGE CLAIM TENURE NO. 392914



M092P050 MINERAL LEGEND

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES	
Province	---
County	---
Local Government	---
Water	---
Power Lines	---
Other	---

MINERAL TENURES	
Claim	---
Lease	---
Other	---

FLUORIMETRIC LEGEND

BOUNDARIES AND RELATED FEATURES	
Claim Boundary	---
Lease Boundary	---
Other	---

DISCLAIMER
The user is responsible for the accuracy of the information on this map. The user should consult the appropriate authorities for the latest information.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
The information on this map is derived from the following sources:
1. The Department of Energy and Mines
2. The Department of Geomatics and Land Information
3. The Department of Surveying and Mapping
4. The Department of Natural Resources
5. The Department of Environment and Heritage
6. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry
7. The Department of Health Services
8. The Department of Transportation
9. The Department of Public Safety
10. The Department of Education
11. The Department of Social Services
12. The Department of Community Services
13. The Department of Labour
14. The Department of Justice
15. The Department of the Attorney General
16. The Department of the Registrar General
17. The Department of the Electoral Commissioner
18. The Department of the Information Commissioner
19. The Department of the Access to Information Commissioner
20. The Department of the Privacy Commissioner
21. The Department of the Environmental Commissioner
22. The Department of the Ombudsman
23. The Department of the Auditor General
24. The Department of the Public Accounts Commission
25. The Department of the Public Service Commission
26. The Department of the Public Service Labour Relations Board
27. The Department of the Public Service Employee Relations Commission
28. The Department of the Public Service Grievance Commission
29. The Department of the Public Service Grievance Tribunal
30. The Department of the Public Service Grievance Appeal Board

NOTES FROM MINERAL LEGEND
1. The legend symbols are used to identify the various mineral tenures and related features shown on this map.
2. The legend symbols are used to identify the various administrative boundaries shown on this map.
3. The legend symbols are used to identify the various topographic features shown on this map.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES
1. This map is a reproduction of the original map.
2. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Energy and Mines.
3. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Geomatics and Land Information.
4. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Surveying and Mapping.
5. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Natural Resources.
6. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Environment and Heritage.
7. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
8. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Health Services.
9. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Transportation.
10. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Public Safety.
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14. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of Labour.
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22. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of the Environmental Commissioner.
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30. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of the Public Service Grievance Tribunal.
31. The original map is available for purchase from the Department of the Public Service Grievance Appeal Board.

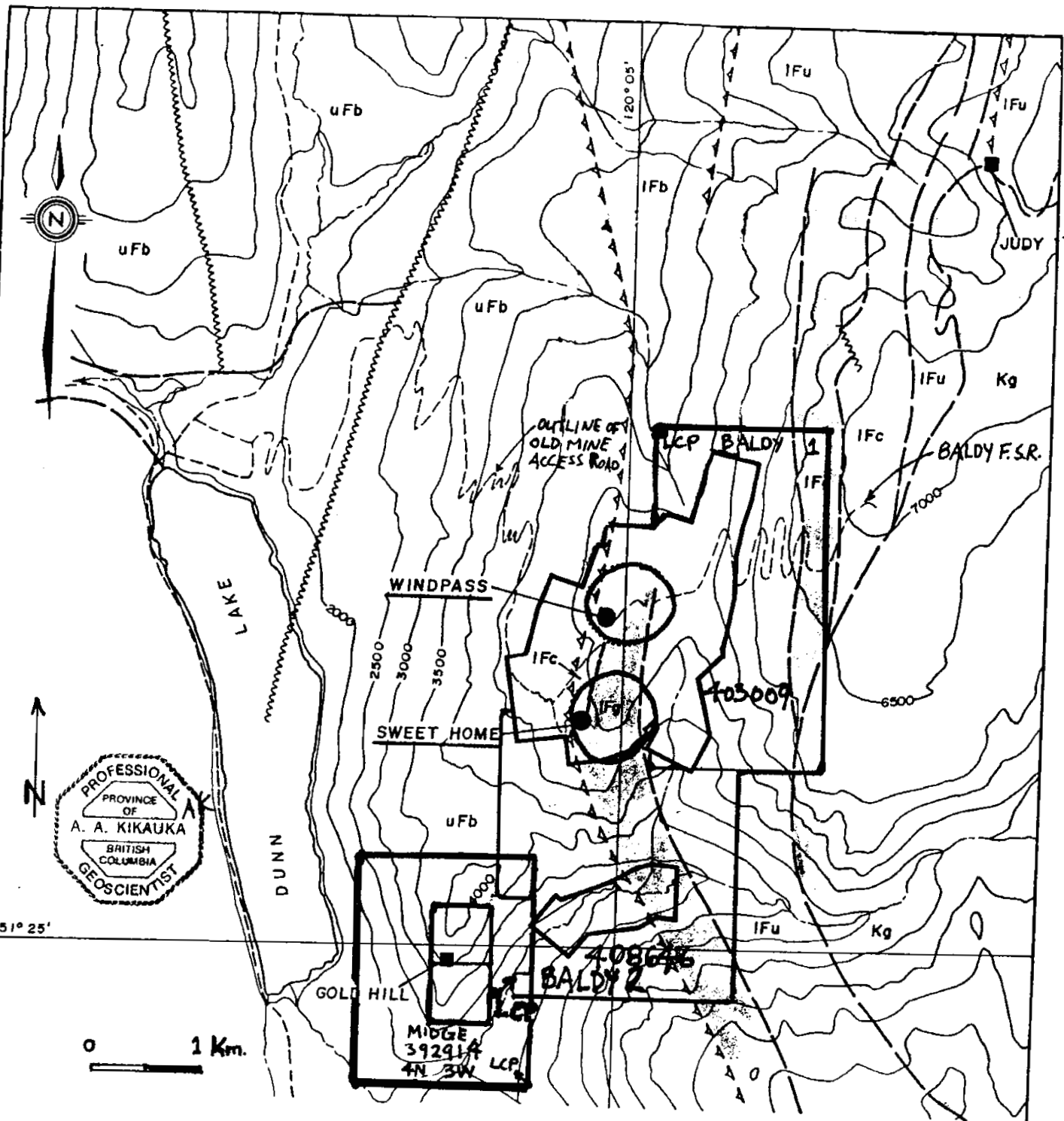
GOLD COMMISSIONER OFFICES
GOLD COMMISSIONER OFFICES
1. The Gold Commissioner Offices are located in the following locations:
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28. The Gold Commissioner Offices are located in the following locations:
29. The Gold Commissioner Offices are located in the following locations:
30. The Gold Commissioner Offices are located in the following locations:



SCALE
ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1:20,000
LAST MAP UPDATE: 2004 AUG 12
Version Number: 0007

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES
MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE MAP
M092P050
© Crown Copyright 1984
© T. & C. Davidson 2004 - Zone 10
Completion Date: 2004 AUG 01





51° 25'

0 1 Km.

- Kg Baldy Batholith qtz.monz.-diorite
- UfB Upper Fennel Basalt
- IFu Lower Fennel Undivided (vol./sed.)
- IFg Lower Fennel Gabbro - hornblende diorite
- IFc Lower Fennel Chert
- Previously producing mine.
- Mineral prospect (MINFILE)
- Area of mining & 1987 drilling by Kerr-Addison
- Claim boundaries

MIDGE CLAIM - TENURE NO. 39291A

FIG. 3 CLAIM GEOLOGY

NTS MAP: 92 P/8 E TRIM 092 P050
SCALE 1:50,000

23-Nov-04

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1795

Al Hilton
989 Nicolani Drive
Kamloops, BC
V2B 8C6

No. of samples received: 8
Sample type: Soil
Project: Goldhill Property

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	04-MS-01	5	<0.2	2.12	<5	115	<5	1.02	<1	26	78	72	4.54	<10	1.24	594	2	0.06	55	490	26	<5	<20	44	0.18	<10	87	<10	11	72
2	04-MS-02	<5	<0.2	1.99	5	55	<5	1.09	<1	26	79	58	4.58	<10	1.14	527	<1	0.04	54	260	26	<5	<20	27	0.27	<10	72	<10	15	66
3	04-MS-03	5	<0.2	1.75	10	70	<5	1.30	<1	31	73	84	3.85	<10	1.07	1198	<1	0.01	48	1500	24	<5	<20	38	0.13	<10	72	<10	8	85
4	04-MS-04	15	<0.2	2.60	5	30	<5	4.55	<1	46	134	83	6.85	<10	2.33	1278	<1	0.01	67	450	38	<5	<20	25	0.22	<10	164	<10	10	91
5	04-MS-05	30	<0.2	1.16	10	20	<5	1.89	<1	28	57	66	3.29	<10	0.99	724	<1	<0.01	37	510	26	<5	<20	24	0.09	<10	74	<10	6	69
6	04-MS-06	10	<0.2	2.41	40	35	<5	5.44	<1	42	108	76	6.38	<10	2.13	1209	2	0.01	62	440	22	<5	<20	36	0.17	<10	141	<10	6	84
7	04-MS-07	20	<0.2	2.67	10	85	<5	2.05	<1	69	112	171	6.80	<10	1.84	1711	2	0.03	79	290	30	<5	<20	64	0.29	<10	150	<10	8	78
8	04-MS-08	15	<0.2	2.25	10	60	<5	3.35	<1	49	105	113	6.49	<10	1.90	1387	1	0.01	68	420	26	<5	<20	41	0.20	<10	136	<10	6	80

QC DATA:

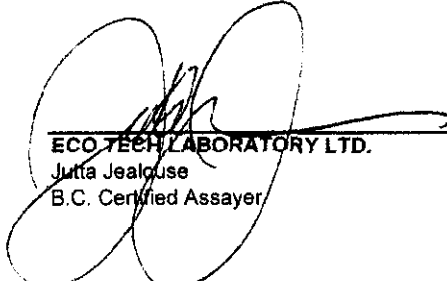
Repeat:

1	04-MS-01	5	<0.2	2.07	<5	115	<5	1.00	<1	25	73	75	4.33	<10	1.20	566	1	0.06	52	520	26	<5	<20	47	0.19	<10	88	<10	10	73
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Standard:

GEO '04		135	1.4	1.42	50	140	<5	1.52	<1	17	63	85	4.04	<10	0.76	629	1	0.02	30	630	22	<5	<20	56	0.10	<10	60	<10	9	75
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JJ/sc
d/1804
XLS/04



ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealous
B.C. Certified Assayer

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
 Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2004-1794

Al Hilton
 989 Nicolani Drive
Kamloops, BC
 V2B 8C6

No. of samples received: 2
Sample type: Rock
Project: Goldhill Property

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au (ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	04-MR-01	45	<0.2	1.10	<5	<5	<5	7.30	<1	16	126	32	2.58	<10	1.12	488	<1	0.01	25	190	12	<5	<20	19	0.17	<10	41	<10	<1	40
2	04-MR-02	205	<0.2	0.04	<5	<5	<5	0.75	<1	<1	127	7	0.37	<10	0.05	127	<1	<0.01	5	10	4	<5	<20	34	<0.01	<10	3	<10	<1	9

QC DATA:

Repeat:

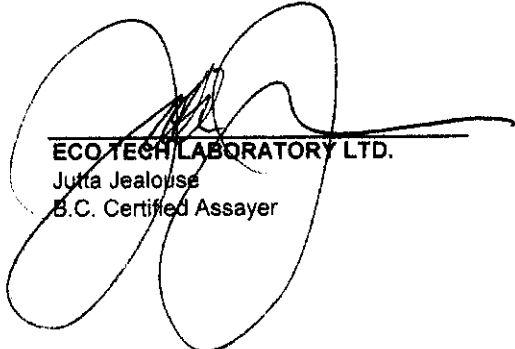
1	04-MR-01	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Resplit:

1	04-MR-01	60	<0.2	1.16	<5	5	<5	7.26	<1	16	142	30	2.69	<10	1.15	495	<1	0.02	27	170	12	<5	<20	19	0.19	<10	43	<10	<1	42
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Standard:

GE0 '04		130	1.4	1.42	50	140	<5	1.52	<1	17	63	85	4.04	<10	0.76	629	<1	0.02	30	630	22	<5	<20	56	0.10	<10	60	<10	9	75
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ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Jutta Jealovise
 B.C. Certified Assayer

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS-
MIDGE CLAIM (RECORD NO 392914), KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
TRIM MAP SHEET 92P 050, DUNN LAKE, LITTLE FORT, B.C.

Sample No.	NAD 83 UTM Northing	NAD 83 UTM Easting	Elev. A.S.L.	Description	Cu ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Au ppb
04-MS-1	5700689	702458	749 m	Dry gully, limonitic basalt or andesite in talus slope,	72	<5	<5	5
04-MS-2	5700582	702241	754 m	Small creek (0.2 litres/sec flow rate), basalt/andesite, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, minor barren quartz as 0.1-0.4 cm wide veins, trace epidote	58	5	<5	<5
04-MS-3	5700364	701959	755 m	Dry talus slope, basalt /andesite, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, minor barren quartz as 0.1-0.4 cm wide veins, trace pyrite	84	10	<5	5
04-MS-4	5700309	701923	792 m	Dry talus, basalt/andesite, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, minor barren quartz as 0.1-0.4 cm wide veins	83	5	<5	15
04-MS-5	5700255	701860	774 m	Dry talus, basalt/andesite, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, minor barren quartz as 0.1-0.4 cm wide veins	66	10	<5	30
04-MS-6	5700210	701850	790 m	Dry talus below major cliff area underlain by basalt/ andesite, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, minor barren quartz as 0.1-0.4 cm wide veins, trace epidote	76	40	<5	10
04-MS-7	5700148	701824	760 m	Dry talus, basalt/andesite, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, minor barren quartz as 0.1-0.4 cm wide veins, trace epidote	171	10	<5	20
04-MS-8	5700075	701781	759 m	Dry talus, basalt/andesite, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, minor barren quartz as 0.1-0.4 cm wide veins, trace epidote	113	10	<5	15

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS-
MIDGE CLAIM (RECORD NO 392914), KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION
TRIM MAP SHEET 92P 050, DUNN LAKE, LITTLE FORT, B.C.

Sample No.	NAD 83 UTM Northing	NAD 83 UTM Easting	Elev. A.S.L.	Description	Cu ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Au ppb
04-MR-1	5700070	701780	757 m	Basalt/andesite host rock, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, 5 cm wide sparsely mineralized quartz vein, trace amounts of grey coloured carbonaceous matter in quartz	32	<5	<5	45
04-MR-2	5700002	701695	720 m	Basalt/andesite host rock, trace-1% limonite as fracture coatings, 2% calcite as veinlets, 5 cm wide sparsely mineralized quartz vein, trace amounts of grey coloured carbonaceous matter in quartz	7	<5	<5	205

Run Date: 2004/Apr/25
Run Time: 08:02 PM

MINFILE / www
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MINISTRY OF ENERGY & MINES

MINFILE Number: 092P 041

National Mineral Inventory:

Name(s): GOLD HILL

Status: Prospect	Underground	Mining Division: Kamloops
Regions: British Columbia		UTM Zone: 10 (NAD 83)
NTS Map: 092P08E (NAD 83)		Northing: 5699617
Latitude: 51 24 43 N		Easting: 701414
Longitude: 120 06 13 W		
Elevation: 823 Metres		
Location Accuracy: Within 500M		
Comments: Area of adits on the hillside just north of the confluence of Dunn and Coswell creeks, about 7 kilometres east of the community of Little Fort (Property File - Adamson, 1987).		

Commodities: Gold Silver Lead Copper Zinc

MINERALS

Significant: Galena	Chalcopyrite	Sphalerite	Gold
Associated: Quartz	Arsenopyrite	Pyrite	
Alteration: Carbonate			
Alteration Type: Carbonate			
Mineralization Age: Unknown			

DEPOSIT

Character: Vein	Shear
Classification: Hydrothermal	Epigenetic
Type: [Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn±Au.]	

HOST ROCK

Dominant Host Rock: Metavolcanic

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Paleozoic	Slide Mountain	Fennell	

Lithology: Basalt
Gabbro

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Tectonic Belt: Omineca	Physiographic Area: Shuswap Highland
Terrane: Slide Mountain	
Metamorphic Type: Regional	Relationship:
Grade: Greenschist	

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Gold Hill property is mainly underlain by northerly striking, moderately dipping, massive dark green pillow basalts of the Devonian to Permian Fennell Formation (Slide Mountain Group). Easterly striking fault and shear structures, frequently mineralized, cut the Fennell rocks. A small gabbroic stock lies immediately south of and downhill of the vein occurrences.

At least four subparallel quartz vein zones occupy two easterly striking, steeply dipping fault-shear systems that cut massive pillow basalts. Disseminated galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite occur in quartz veins, veinlets and stringers over relatively narrow widths. Some native gold has been reported. The two systems, one of which has been traced to date (ca. 1987) over a strike length of 300 metres, are 40 metres apart and dip steeply north into the hillside. Carbonate alteration (ankerite?) envelopes the vein zones. These alteration zones can be up to six metres in width. Quartz veins are up to 1.3 metres in width but average in the order of 40 centimetres. Underground sampling by Minnova Inc. in 1986-87 yielded 3.9 grams per tonne gold and 14.7 grams per tonne silver over a 30 centimetre vein width and strike length of 20 metres in the No. 7 adit (Adamson, 1987).

A second order vein system strikes north to northeasterly and dips steeply. These structures do not appear to be as strong as the easterly striking set.

The Gold Hill property is believed to have been initially staked during the First World War. By 1923, two parallel vein structures had been identified. During the later 1920s, H. Skoning and M. Fennell developed a series of drifts on the Gold Hill property. The quartz vein and wallrock was transported to the creek where they crushed it and panned the free gold out. By 1929, evidently under the direction of Granby Mining and Smelting Company, some diamond drilling (11 X-ray holes) and approximately 52 metres of underground drifting and crosscutting had been undertaken. A total of 300 metres of drifting and crosscutting had been carried out from nine adits by 1930. Since then very little work has been reported. In 1972, G.G. Addie performed geological mapping on the Dan and Ran claims which covered the Gold Hill showing, on behalf of J.G. Murphy. In 1984, a soil geochemical survey (27 samples) was run by Rapid Canadian Resource Corp. on behalf of owner, M. Fennell. Late in 1986, Minnova Inc. made an agreement with M. Fennell to acquire the Dixie claim. The Dixie 2,3, and 5 claims were subsequently staked by

Minnova around the main Dixie claim. During 1987, Minnova conducted an exploration programme of surface geological mapping combined with underground mapping and sampling of the old adits. A 1 kilometre long road was constructed to provide better access. In 1988, Minnova Inc. carried out diamond drilling totalling 839 metres in 6 holes.

B. GEOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1923-A152,A153; 1927-C192; 1928-C211,C212; 1929-C225,C226;
1930-A191
EMPR ASS RPT 3600, 12723, 13680, 13672
EMPR GEM 1972-318
EMPR MAP 53
EMPR FIELDWORK 1980, pp. 159-164
EMPR PF (*Adamson, R.S. (1987): Summary Report on the Gold Hill
Property in Prospectus, Montoro Resources Inc., 1988)
GSC SUM RPT 1921 Part A, p. 99
GSC MAP 1278A
GCNL #57, 1985

Date Coded: 1985/07/24
Date Revised: 2001/04/09

Coded By: GSB
Revised By: GO

Field Check: N
Field Check: N

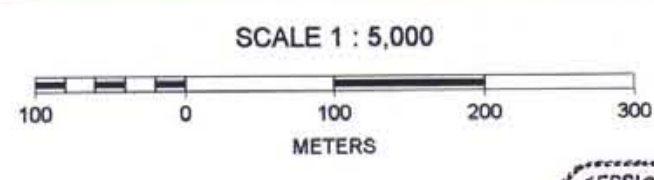
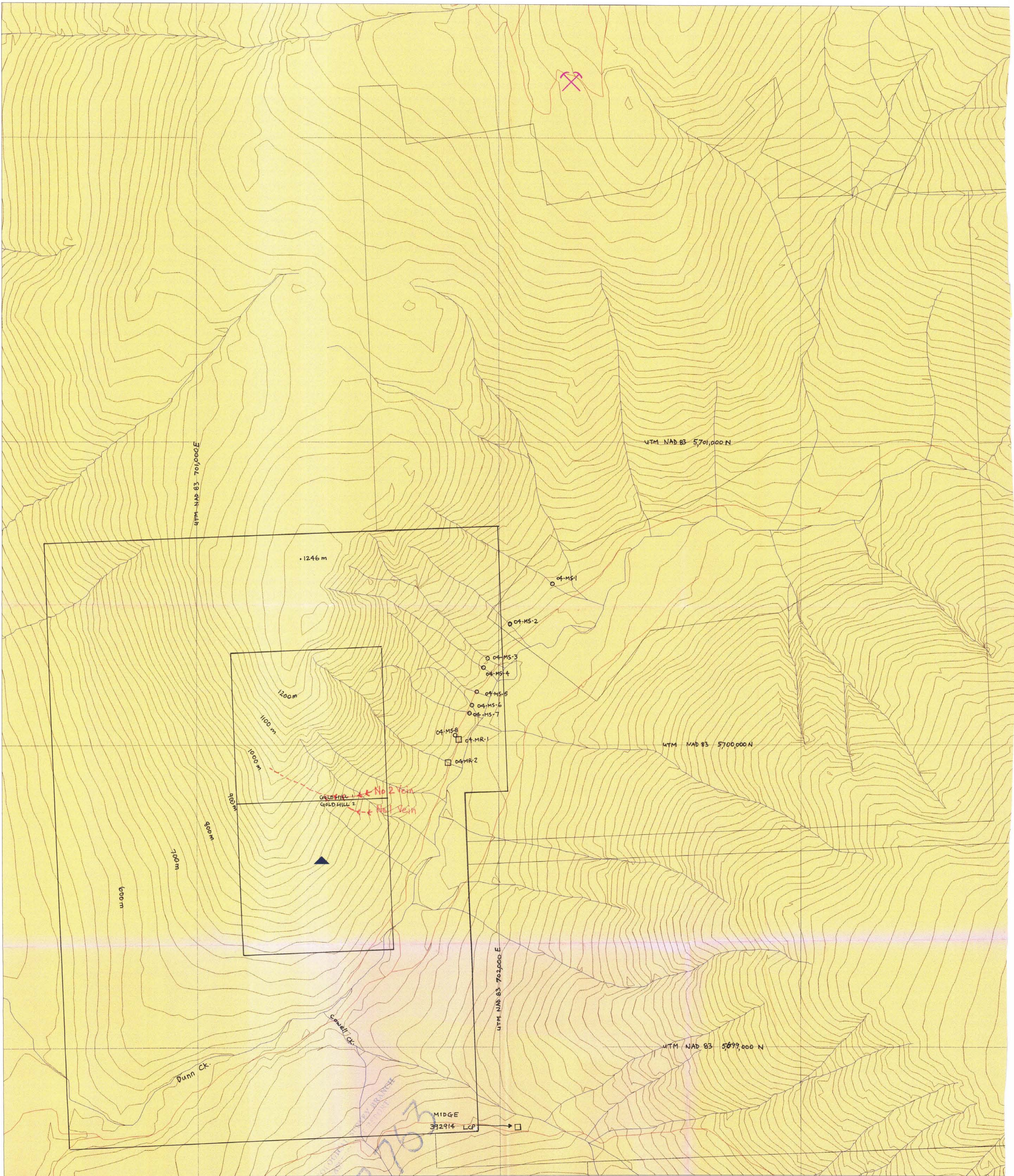


FIG. 4 MIDGE CLAIM SOIL & ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATIONS
 TRIM 092P 050 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

- Soil
- Rock Chip
- ↖ Adit
- ↖ Quartz-sulphide vein, surface trace (source: Vollo, 1984)



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