REPORT

ON THE

CROWN GRANT MINERAL CLAIMS; MONTEZUMA AND RAINBOW FR.

REVERTED CROWN GRANT MINERAL CLAIMS;

SLOCAN QUEEN, EMPRESS FR., LONDON FR., UNITED EMPIRE

SUNSET FR., ENTERPRISE FR., ENTERPRISE

AND THE LODE AND JESS LOCATED MINERAL CLAIMS (23 UNITS)

ENTERPRISE CREEK

SILVERTON AREA

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

SLOCAN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

N. LAT. 49°48' W. Long. 117°20'

82-F-14W

for

ENTERPRISE RESOURCES INC.
Suite 550
1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 4A6

by

DONALD W. TULLY, P.ENG.

July 19, 1985 West Vancouver, B.C.

DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.
SUITE 1205, 555-13TH STREET
WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V7T 2N8

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Assay Certificate No. 8106-1857

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MILES 0 100 200 300 MILES

Km 0 100 200 400 Km

FIGURE I.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

ENTERPRISE RESOURCES INC.

SCALE AS SHOWN

JULY 19, 1984

DONALD W. TULLY, P. ENG.

INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared pursuant to a request from the Directors of Enterprise Resources Inc., Suite 550, 1100 Melville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4A6.

The purpose of this report is to assess the mine-making potential of the former ENTERPRISE mine property comprising 33 claim units for an estimated total of 711 hectares (1,755.71 acres).

The report is based upon a property examination on June 16, 1981 in company with L.B. Goldsmith, P. Eng., N. Stacey, G. Bennett and W. Donald-Hill.

A program of mineral exploration is recommended.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

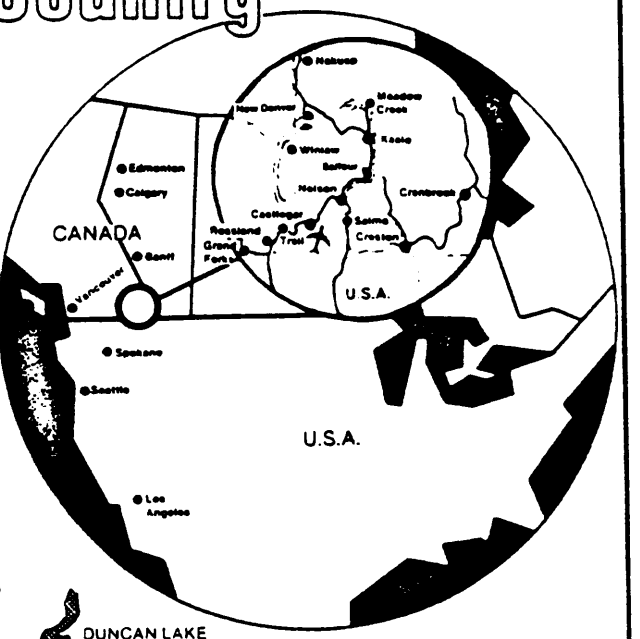
The property held under option by Enterprise Resources Inc. consists of two crown grants, seven reverted crown grant mineral claims and three located mineral claims containing thirty-three units situated about four miles (7 km) east of Slocan Lake on Enterprise Creek.

The Enterprise Mine is located near the north end of the claim group. This property has a former silver-lead-zinc producing mine that was discovered in 1894. Production commenced the following year and has continued intermittently ever since.

The Enterprise Mine is essentially a vein structure with the main quartz lode extending some 2,000 feet (670 m) horizontally and about 1,100 feet (335 m) vertically along a north-facing slope on the south side of Enterprise Creek. The Main Vein has been developed by nine levels and two shafts. A parallel vein occurs about

Kootenay - Boundary Country

British Columbia
Canada



REVELSTOKE 30mi / 50km
23
SHELTER BAY
FERRY
GALENA BAY
TROUT LAKE
TROUT LAKE
GERRARD
31
DUNCAN LAKE
N
23
UPPER ARROW LAKE
HOT SPRINGS
NAKUSP
MEADOW CREEK
LARDEAU
ARGENTA
6
PURCELL WILDERNESS
VERNON 90mi / 145km
6
6
31A
SANDON
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
NORTH KOOTENAY LAKE
SLOCAN LAKE
KASLO
HOT SPRINGS
NEEDLES
FAUQUIER
KOKANEE GLACIER PARK
31
EDGEWOOD
ENTERPRISE MINE
SLOCAN
RIONDEL
AINSWORTH
KOOTENAY BAY
BALFOUR
CRAWFORD BAY
6
3A
FERRY
WINLAW
GRAY CREEK
WEST ARM
LOWER ARROW LAKE
SOUTH SLOCAN
SOUTH KOOTENAY LAKE
NELSON
BOSWELL
3A
6
SANCA
ROBSON
KELOWNA 90 mi. 145 km
HUGH KEENLEYSIDE DAM
CASTLEGAR
BRILLIANT
CALGARY 300mi 500km
KUSKANOOK
BEAVERDELL
VANCOUVER 300mi / 500km
SIRDAR
SALMO
KITCHENER
38
CHRISTINA LAKE
3B
ERICKSON
CRESTON
YAHK
GREENWOOD
FRUITVALE
KOOTENAY SKYWAY
ROCK CREEK
ROSSLAND
TRAIL
MONTROSE
RYKERTS
KINGSGATE
MIDWAY
GRAND FORKS
CASCADE
WANETA
NELWAY
PATTERSON
U.S.A.
SPOKANE 125mi / 200km

FIGURE 2

AREA MAP

SCALE 1" = 30 miles

JULY 19, 1984

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100 metres to the west of the Main Vein and is called the No. 2 Vein. Evidence of other quartz vein structures more or less parallel to the Main Vein are indicated.

The potential for finding mineable ore in the old workings appears to be very favourable, particularly on the 5th and 6th levels. Examination of the No. 8 level shows the Main Vein is strong and carries good values in silver, lead and zinc. Indications are the Main Vein has a greater content of zinc than lead on this level. Excellent values in silver and lead were found on the No. 2 Vein. The writer believes there are probably several other veins in the mine area to be explored.

The several mine dumps on the property should be sampled in detail to determine the average silver, lead and zinc content.

It is believed the Enterprise Mine has not previously been diamond drilled.

The property is considered an excellent exploration bet in a favourable geological environment and warrants a program of mineral exploration.

The estimated total cost of the proposed two-stage program of exploration is $150,000.

PROPERTY - LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The property comprises two crown grants, seven reverted crown grants, and 3 located mineral claims containing twenty-four units for a total of 33 claim units. The total claim area is estimated to be 711 hectares, subject to a survey of the located claim areas.

FIGURE 3

TOPOGRAPHY MAP

(AFTER 83-F)

SCALE 1:250,000

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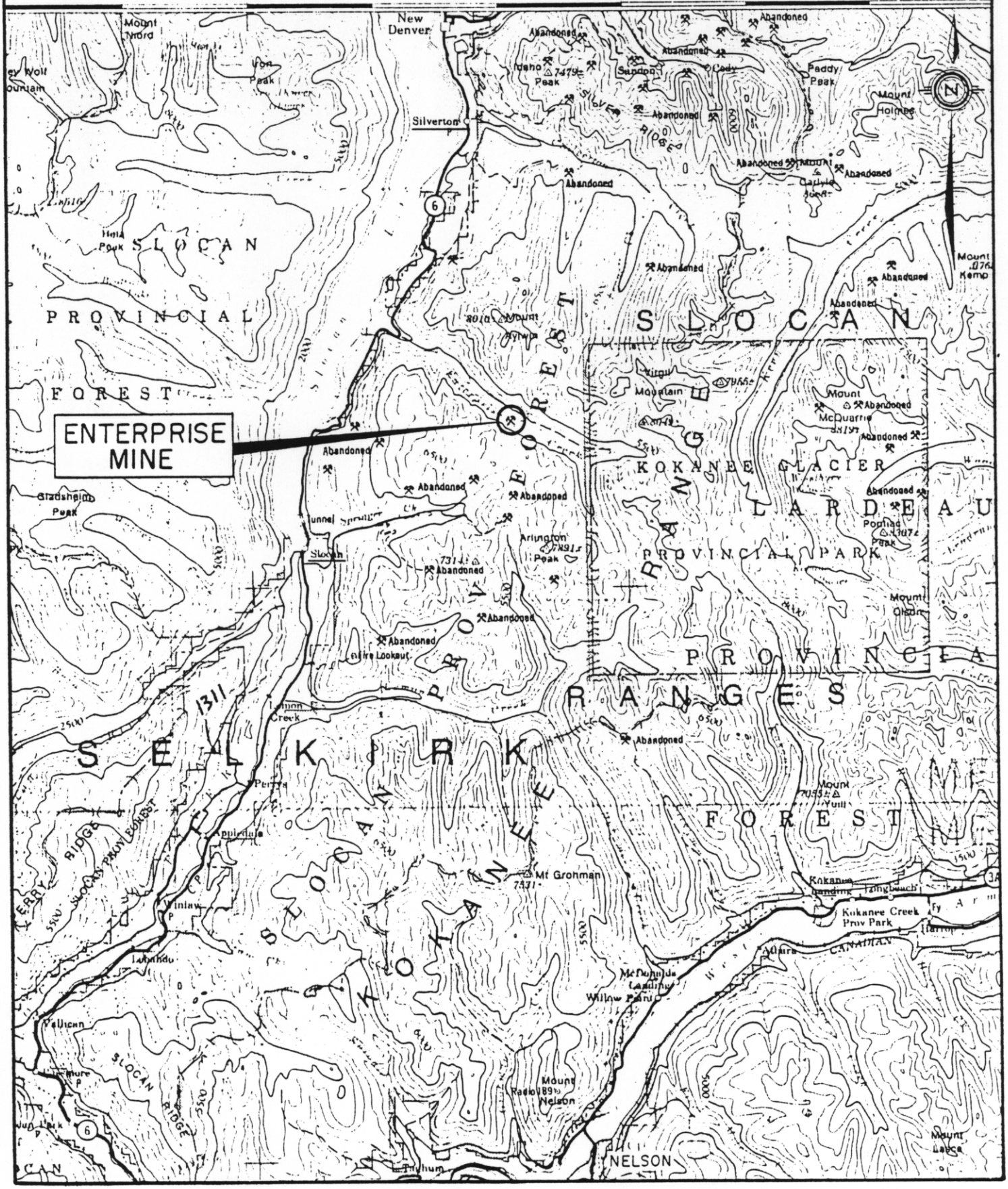
1:250,000



The ground is located about four miles (7 km) east of Slocan Lake and mostly south of Enterprise Creek on the west slope of the Kokanee Range of the Selkirk Mountains in the area between the towns of Slocan and Silverton, British Columbia.

Access is by 4WD vehicle along the road that follows Enterprise Creek southeasterly to Nepawa Creek, a distance of 8 kilometres from Highway 6 to the Enterprise Mine. A bulldozer access road is proposed from the south end of the Enterprise Mine group at the EMPRESS Fraction to the LODE and JESS claim areas (Figure 3) to facilitate reconnaissance exploration work.

Elevations vary from about 4,000 feet above sea-level to around 6,500 feet over the claim area. A watershed occurs in the area south of the Enterprise Mine where the drainage divides into the Enterprise Creek to the north and the Springer Creek system to the south.

The claims are heavily forested with marketable timber.

Permission from the District Mines Inspector at Nelson to operate in the underground workings of the Enterprise Mine should be obtained.

CLAIMS

The property comprises thirty-three contiguous claim units located in the Slocan Mining Division, Kootenay Land District, Enterprise Creek, Slocan British Columbia.

FIGURE 4

CLAIM PLAN

(AFTER M82-F-14W)

SCALE AS SHOWN

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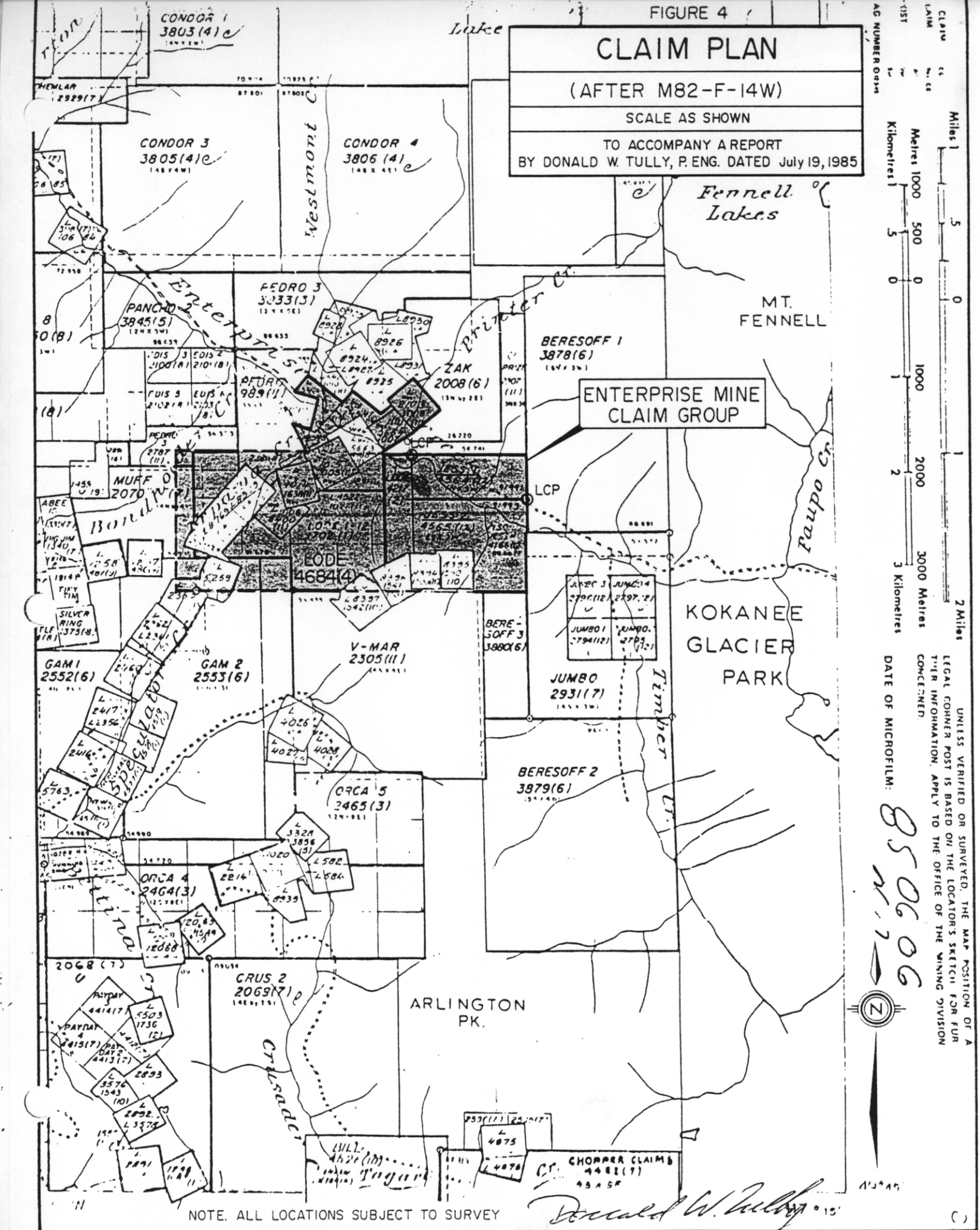

NOTE. ALL LOCATIONS SUBJECT TO SURVEY

Donald W. Tully

UNLESS VERIFIED OR SURVEYED, THE MAP POSITION OF A LEGAL CORNER POST IS BASED ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCH FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINING DIVISION CONCERNED.

DATE OF MICROFILM: 85 06 07

Information on file with the Office of the Gold Commissioner at Kaslo, British Columbia on July 18, 1985 was as follows:

Claim Name	Lot #	Record #	Claim Units	Area (Acres)	Expiry Date	Recorded Holder
Montesuma	5405	2382 (11)	1	31.51	Nov. 10, 1989	
Rainbow Fr.	14543	2381 (11)	1	16.92	Nov. 10, 1989	
Slocan Queen	1015	1005 (11)	1	51.00	Nov. 8, 1989	
Empress Fr.	8400	1006 (11)	1	34.92	Nov. 8, 1989	
London Fr.	5664	1007 (11)	1	26.73	Nov. 8, 1989	
United Empire	2103	1008 (11)	1	43.35	Nov. 8, 1989	Lease Agreement by L.B. Goldsmith
Sunset Fr.	14541	1009 (11)	1	25.06	Nov. 8, 1989	
Enterprise Fr.	4522	1027 (11)	1	1.41	Nov. 8, 1989	
Enterprise	1014	1638 (11)	1	44.39	Nov. 9, 1989	
Lode	(3Sx5W)	4648 (4)	15	926.70	Apr. 22, 1985	
Jess 1	(1Sx3E)	4564 (12)	3	183.34	Dec. 17, 1985	
Jess 2	(2Sx3W)	4565 (12)	6	370.68	Dec. 17, 1986	
			33 units	1,755.71	(711 hectares)	

The claims are shown on British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Map M82-F-14W (Figure 4).

HISTORY - PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT

The following account of the HISTORY OF MINING in the Slocan may be of interest to the reader as a background to the development of the ENTERPRISE MINE. The information has been excerpted from Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 173, pp. 3-5.

" Slocan's mining history dates back to the discovery, in the early twenties of last century, of outcropping lead ore on the east shore of Kootenay lake at the present site of Blue Bell mine, Riondel. The discoverers, Indian and Hudson's Bay Company trappers, are reported to have made some use of the lead in this deposit for their muzzle-loading rifles.

Active exploration of the region did not begin, however, until after 1865, when the discovery of placer gold in the Big Bend country of Columbia river drew a rush of prospectors into the Kootenays. In 1868 an American prospector, Henry Doane, rediscovered and did some work on the Blue Bell mine. He later interested Senator George Hearst, of California, in his discovery and, together, they are credited with some crude attempts to smelt the Blue Bell ore on the ground - attempts which were inevitably unsatisfactory in view of the primitive equipment, low grade of the bullion, and distance from transportation. Following the collapse of this effort nothing of interest occurred in Slocan for years. The Big Bend country ceased to attract and the district lapsed into its pristine state of a complete wilderness. The Dewdney trail, built in the early sixties from Fraser river into the Kootenays, fell into complete disrepair and Kootenay lake could be approached only from the south via Senyaquateen, near the present Sandpoint

" In 1881 Robert Evan Sproule, prospector, gifted with an eye for the future, entered the Kootenays. He discovered and prospected the great "Granby" lode of the Boundary district which at that time was valueless. Continuing to the northeast he eventually reached Kootenay lake and re-located the Blue Bell in 1882. At about the same time more influential interests in the persons of John C. and George J. Ainsworth, of San Francisco, were taking cognizance of the mineral country about Kootenay lake. They were owners of the "Kootenai", the second steamer to ply between Revelstoke and the International Boundary, and had secured a franchise for a railway connecting Columbia valley with Kootenay lake over the route now followed by the line operating between Robson and Nelson. In their employ as "mining scout" was a young man, Thomas Hammil, who early in 1883 located the "Lulu" and "Springs" claims, the first to be staked at Hot Springs, later known as Ainsworth, on the west shore of Kootenay lake nearly opposite the Blue Bell. Later in the year Hammil jumped Sproule's locations across the lake. There followed a long contested lawsuit which proved too expensive for Sproule and his supporters and was eventually decided against them. The affair culminated in June 1885 when Sproule took the law into his own hands by shooting Hammil. The neglect of the Ainsworths' attorneys led, however, to their losing the Blue Bell, which subsequently became the property of Dr. Wilbur A. Hendryx and partners, and the location took the name of Hendryx camp. In the mid-eighties a considerable settlement grew up about the site of the present town of Ainsworth and in 1887 and 1888 the Great Northern steamers "Spokane", "International", and "Alberta", as well as some privately owned boats, plied between Bonners Ferry and Hot Springs and Hendryx camps.

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" Most of the silver-lead ore discovered in these early years carried comparatively low values in silver. When in the late eighties, a prospector, Jim Brennan, brought from a district farther north samples that assayed as high as 150 ounces a ton in silver, there was a rush to investigate this country. On September 9, 1891, two prospectors, Eli Carpenter and John L. (Jack) Seaton, after an unsuccessful trip into this more northern country climbed Payne mountain, to the north of the present town of Sandon, in the hopes of observing a more direct route back to Ainsworth. On the summit they discovered outcroppings of the Payne vein and staked a claim on it. The story is told that on their return to Ainsworth, Carpenter deceived Seaton by showing him assay returns from an Ainsworth property instead of the rich values obtained from their Payne samples. Seaton immediately lost interest in the discovery until Chas. Olsen, the owner of an hotel at Ainsworth, happened to overhear Carpenter planning with another man, Bielenberg, to return to the Payne and stake all the surrounding ground. Olsen subsequently persuaded Seaton to guide a prospecting party to the locality. Carpenter and Bielenberg, so as not to attract attention, made their way back in a roundabout way via Nelson and Slocan lake, whereas Seaton and his party travelled by the more direct Kaslo Creek route and reached their destination first. Seaton's party included, at first, W.M. Hennessy, J.G. McGuigan, and Frank Flint, but was joined near Sproule's Fifteen-mile House (now Blaylock station) by J.J. Hennessy, who was accepted as a fifth member. The party thereupon went by the name of the Noble Five, and on September 28, 1981, located several claims near Sandon including the Noble Five group.

" The year 1891 may be regarded as the first year of the great boom in Slocan. In the spring of that year only one house stood on the delta of Kaslo creek; in 1892 Kaslo had a population of between four and five thousand. From Kaslo the common route into the country about Sandon led up Kaslo and Montezuma creeks. On this route John Sandon, Ed. Becker, Tom McLeod and Chas. Rossiter (or Joe Fletcher) staked the Montezuma in September, 1891. Altogether some eighty locations were made in this first year, the staking being done under the Apex law which provides a claim 1,500 feet by 600 feet with extralateral rights. This law was repealed in 1892, the claim size being changed to 1,500 feet square with vertical side lines.

In 1892, seven hundred and fifty locations and three hundred and forty transfers and bills of sale were recorded, the aggregate value of the latter being $550,000. It has been estimated that $201,000 in cash changed hands by reason of transfers within these first two years. Many of the prospectors received but little for their discoveries. For $500 Eli Carpenter gave one-half interest in the Payne to Scott McDonald, who in turn sold it to A.W. McCune. S.S. Bailey in the meantime secured Seaton's half interest and rawhided out some ore. McCune started a lawsuit against Bailey, eventually buying his interest for $75,000. McCune ran the mine for about five years and shipped an average of 50 tons of ore a day, which netted him about $100 a ton. Altogether he had recovered about a million dollars worth of ore when he sold the property to the Payne Consolidated Mining Company of Montreal for another million.

In 1892 sixteen properties were in operation. As trans-

" portation was by pack-horses only the richest ore could stand the heavy charges. George W. Hughes brought in the first train of pack-horses, fifty-seven in number, to freight 400 tons of ore from the Freddie Lee mine at Sandon to Nakusp on Upper Arrow lake. The charges for freight and treatment of this ore, which was smelted in Montana, amounted to $90 a ton. Ore packed from the Washington mine to Kaslo cost $45 a ton. Not only were costs very high but the financial panic of 1893 brought about a disastrous drop in the price of silver.

After the early discoveries prospectors extended their field of investigations southward and southwestward into the great area occupied by the granitic rocks of the Nelson batholith. In the vicinity of Slocan (Slocan City) the Dayton claim was staked on Dayton creek by Wm. Springer on June 10, 1893. The following years saw the location of many more claims. The success attending the early development of certain of these properties, notably the Enterprise mine, demonstrated the possibilities of this granite area and led to a very active campaign of prospecting and development. The discovery of attractive gold values on properties staked on Memphis (Twelvemile) creek and farther north accelerated prospecting, and resulted in the staking of a large part of Slocan City mining division.

The rival towns of Slocan City, Brandon, and West Slocan at the south end of Slocan lake rapidly reached their peak of prosperity and activity. A road was built from the lake shore up Enterprise (Tenmile) creek to Enterprise mine and, about 1897, a rail connexion made from Slocan to Robson-Nelson line.

In 1894-95 Dr. Wilbur A. Hendryx and partners, owners

" of the Blue Bell mine, built a 200-ton concentrator at Camp Hendryx and erected a small lead smelter at Pilot Bay, the first and only venture of this sort in or near the Slocan. The plant was erected primarily to treat Blue Bell ore, but did not prove a success and was closed down in the following year. In 1899 the Blue Bell property passed into the hands of the Bank of Montreal.

On January 14, 1896, the Hall Mines smelter was blown in at Nelson and entered the market for the gold-copper ores of Rossland as well as the silver-lead ores of Slocan.

In 1898 the Canadian Pacific railway purchased the Trail smelter, the nucleus of the present great plant of the Consolidated at Trail.

By 1901 Slocan district, represented by Ainsworth, Slocan, and Slocan City mining divisions, contained 917 Crown-granted mineral claims and 2,500 others held by location.

In 1905 the Canadian Metal Company, a French organization headed by Edward Riondel, bought the Blue Bell property on Kootenay lake. This company was primarily in the field for zinc ore and had built a zinc-retort, custom smelter at Frank, Alberta, where they had acquired coal lands. This enterprise, however, was unsuccessful and in the following year the Blue Bell mine came under the management of S.S. Fowler, who has long been identified with developments at this property.

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" In 1911 the Kaslo and Slocan railway was taken over by the Canadian Pacific railway and connected at Parapet Junction with a newly built road from Bear lake down the valley of Seaton creek. From Bear lake to Kaslo the road was rebuilt to standard gauge and the part of the Kaslo and Slocan railway between Bear lake and Cody dismantled.

The country has suffered materially from calamities peculiar to mountainous areas and to careless communities. Heavy freshets on Kaslo creek in 1894 and again 1909 did great damage to the town of Kaslo. The town of Sandon was burnt on May 3, 1900. Forest fires swept through the district in 1894 and again in July, 1910, resulting in loss of life and much property as well as serious transportation difficulties. A miners' strike at Sandon lasted from June 12, 1899 to February 13, 1900.

By the mid-nineties the district, as regards the number of shipping mines and value of ore sold, ranked as the most productive mining camp in the province. In the beginning the ores were worked chiefly for their high silver values, but presently important returns were received for the lead content. Most of the early discoveries were small and were rapidly worked out or were found at depth to contain an increasing proportion of zinc ore for which smelters exacted a severe penalty in proportion to the amount present. Concentration of the silver-lead content seemed to furnish one solution of this difficulty and many a management precipitantly undertook expensive mill construction without adequate ore reserves. In the early milling practice, too, losses in silver were particularly heavy and zinc ore,

" It seems extraordinary now that the early reports on the camp, made about 1896, barely mentioned the presence of sphalerite; even though many of the outcrops known at that time contained prominent amounts of that mineral. The first shipment of zinc ore, almost massive sphalerite, was made from the Bell mine in Jackson Basin in 1901. The next shipments were in 1903, of zinc ore from the Enterprise, Springfield, and Wonderful, and of zinc concentrates from the Payne. Other properties followed suit, including the Whitewater in 1904 and the Lucky Jim in 1905, but not every property mining mixed ores shipped the zinc-bearing fraction, even when equipped with a concentrator. Most of the earliest gravity concentrators in operation simply wasted the zinc, and it was not until about 1910 that selective shipments of lead and zinc concentrates became the rule. It was not until the early 1920's that selective flotation was perfected to the point that relatively complete extraction and clean separation could be made between sphalerite and galena, so that most of the values in the ore could be recovered and the best smelter rates could be obtained.

During the growth of the district, first the saleability of zinc and second the improvements in selective concentration encouraged more operators to mine mixed ores after the relatively clean lead orebodies had been extracted. At the present day, milling-ore yields both lead and zinc concentrates in most cases and shipping-ore is sorted to either a high lead or a high zinc content.

Although the effect of metallurgical technique has

" been important, variation in metal prices has proved the most important factor governing the mining of Slocan ores. The peak of production was reached in 1918, when metal prices were at a record high level and forty-four mines were producing. With recession of prices at the close of the First World War the Slocan suffered a serious setback, from which it has never fully recovered. A rise in prices in the late '20's brought a real boom, which subsided rapidly with the depression, and a mild boom was experienced in 1937-38, when prices again advanced.

At the start of the Second World War the only milling operation in the Slocan was that of the Western Exploration Company, Limited, and in addition there were, in 1940, eighteen small shippers of sorted ore. In 1941 the Lucky Jim mine was again brought into production and has since continued as the largest producer of zinc and one of the largest producers of all time in the Slocan. In 1943, armed with war contracts for shipment of concentrates to American smelters at somewhat advanced prices, the Whitewater and Noble Five mines again came into production.

In 1946 a strengthening of the position of lead and zinc and a marked increase in the price of silver created an interest that was dampened by labour troubles and by the difficulty in obtaining men and supplies. Production ceased owing to a general strike from July 3rd to November 15th, but some of the mines affected were able to continue with development-work. The strike was aimed at producing mines only, and so new development was not hampered directly by it. The uncertainty of the times, however, prevented some projected developments from taking place.

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" New work was done in 1946 on several old properties, notably the Ruth-Hope, Utica, Wellington, Charleston, Bosun, Hartney, Hewitt, and on the ground of the Silver Ridge and Silverite mining companies; other old properties were examined, and much staking was done. "

The Enterprise Vein was discovered by R. Kirkwood and J. McKinnon in 1894 and the following year it was acquired by the Enterprise Mines (B.C.) Limited. A concentrator was erected in 1895 and concentrates of silver-lead and zinc were shipped. The following is a chronological summary of the recorded production as found in the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines:

	Tons milled and/or Shipped	Owner and/or Lessee
1894-1906	8,215 tons reported to average 115 ounces silver, 4.8% lead and 43.7% zinc	Enterprise Mines (B.C.) Limited (S.S. Fowler and W.E. Koch)
1907-1908	No production reported	
1909	Ore reported shipped	E. Shannon
1910	Ore reported shipped	S.S. Fowler
1911	77 tons ore shipped	S.S. Fowler
1912	Ore reported shipped	S.S. Fowler
1913	No production reported	
1914	57 tons shipped	S.S. Fowler
1915	Ore reported shipped	Enterprise Mines c/o E. Shannon
1916	104 tons ore shipped	E. Shannon and E. Fowler
1917-1924	Production not reported	Property controlled by E. Hyde
1925	324 tons ore shipped	Wragge and McGuire
1926	605 tons ore shipped	Wragge and McGuire
1927	No production reported	
1928-1930	No production reported	Property controlled by Yankee Girl, Consolidated Mines Ltd.

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Period	Tons milled and/or Shipped	Owner and/or Leases
1930-1942	Ore reported shipped from dump	S.N. Ross
1943	1,625 tons ore reported shipped from mine dumps	S.N. Ross
1944	No production reported	Property controlled by Western Exploration Company
1945	2,500 feet of drifting was done on the No. 5 and 7 levels and 822 feet on the No. 6 level	Western Exploration Company
1946	Production reported at 30 tons per day for the year excepted the period between August 15 and October 1. Most of the ore came from the 530 and 616 stopes. Development drives were made on the No. 6 and No. 8 levels and 350 feet of backs were taken down on the No. 8 level.	Western Exploration Company
1947	6,125 tons of ore were shipped to a mill at Silverton, 447 feet of drifting with 623 feet of raising was done on No. 6 level.	Western Exploration Company
1948-1949	Production was continued at the rate of 30 tons per day except for the period August 15 through October 1	Western Exploration Company
1950-1951	Ore milled but tonnage not given.	Western Exploration Company
1953	O. Meurline, E. Meyers shipped 27 tons to Trail Smelter.	Lessees from Western Exploration Company
1954-1959	Property idle.	
1960-1961	No report of activities.	
1962	F. Pho and J. Kelly shipped 345 tons ore to Western Exploration mill	Lessees as above
1962-1964	No report of activities	
1965-1966	29 tons shipped to Trail Smelter by R.T. Avison, J. Nesbitt	Lessees as above

Period	Tons milled and/or Shipped.	Owner and/or Leases
1967	J. Gates, R.J. Forgie did development work. Mine purchased by Enterprise Silver Mines Ltd.	Enterprise Silver Mines Ltd.
1968	A. Mazur shipped 60 tons to Trail Smelter	Lessee from Enterprise Silver Mines
1969	A. Mazur shipped 61 tons to Trail Smelter	Lessee as above
1970	No report of activities	
1971	A. Mazur shipped 97 tons to Trail Smelter	Lessee as above
1972	L.M. Fried, W.C. Wingert did development work on No. 5 and 6 levels and shipped 834 tons of ore to a mill at Sandon. Some hand-cobbed ore reported shipped to Trail Smelter.	Lessees
1973	L.M. Fried shipped 67 tons to Trail Smelter	Lessee
1974	T. Mazure, L.M. Fried, O. Swenrude shipped 99 tons to Trail Smelter	Lessees
1975-1978	No report of activities	
1979	The Enterprise mine was acquired by G. Bennett and L.B. Goldsmith. Arctex Engineering Services prospected the surface area and did some geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling. Three surface rock samples assayed interesting values in silver, lead and zinc. The geochemical soil samples showed anomalous zones that warrant further development.	

In 1980-1981, a road had been re-opened from the No. 8 level portal to the No. 2 Vein portal and continued up to the vicinity of the old adit on the EMPRESS Fraction. In addition, the No. 8 level has been re-conditioned in part and work has commenced on a re-opening of the No. 7 level and also the No. 2 Vein workings.

A study of the stoped-out areas as shown on the longitudinal Vertical Projection of the Main Enterprise Vein on

Figure 8 suggests the actual tonnage extracted from the mine was considerably greater than the tonnages reported in the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines.

The Enterprise Vein has been developed by nine adits, several intermediate sub-levels and two shafts. The top shaft was reported sunk on the lode about 50 feet above and 300 feet southwest of the portal of the uppermost adit level on the Empress Fraction.

The bottom shaft (Iron Horse) was sunk between the No. 7 and No. 8 levels and is reported to have followed the lode to a depth of 214 feet (Figures 7 and 8).

The difference in elevation between the collar of the upper shaft and the bottom of the Iron Horse shaft is about 1,100 feet (335 m) vertically and some 2,200 feet (670 m) horizontally.

At the time of the writer's visit on June 16, 1981 access was available only to the No. 7 and No. 8 levels. The No. 7 was not examined because of the depth of water on the drift floor. The No. 2 Vein workings were examined (Figure 7).

REFERENCES

The following publications and reports contain information pertinent to the claims subject of this report:

Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia for the years -

1894 - p. 741;
1895 - p. 678;
1896 - p. 37, 41, 47, 69, 70;
1897 - p. 534, 535, 571, 574;
1898 - p. 1075, 1078, 1161;
1899 - p. 689, 690;
1900 - p. 830, 989;
1901 - p. 1027, 1223;
1903 - p. 240;
1904 - p. 171;
1905 - p. 163
1906 - Report of Zinc Commission;
1909 - p. 272;
1910 - p. 243;
1911 - p. 154, 284;
1912 - p. 323;
1914 - p. 289, 510;
1915 - p. 133, 445;
1916 - p. 199, 516;
1918 - p. 171;
1919 - p. 130;
1920 - p. 130;
1924 - p. 200;
1925 - p. 246, 248;
1926 - p. 288;
1928 - p. 295;
1930 - p. 251;
1941 - p. 27, 75;
1942 - p. 27, 73;
1943 - p. 73;
1944 - p. 71;
1945 - p. 106, 107;
1946 - p. 153, 166;
1947 - p. 172;
1948 - p. 146;
1949 - p. 191;
1950 - p. 148;
1951 - p. 43, 174;
1952 - p. 44, 178;
Bulletin 29, 1952, p. 122;
1953 - p. 146, 141;
1954 - p. 51, 141;

1955 - p. A49, 63;
1956 - p. A51, 96, 98, 99;
1957 - p. 34;
1958 - p. 47;
1959 - p. 69;
1962 - p. A50, 82, 83;
1965 - p. A55, 194;
1966 - p. 220;
1967 - p. 251;
1968 - p. 54, 220;
1969 - p. 325, 428;
1971 - p. 29, 410;
1972 - p. 21, 57;
1973 - p. 23, 75;
1974 - p. 24

Geological Survey of Canada
Memoir 74, p. 184-185, 192, 204;
Memoir 173, pp. 7-11;
Memoir 184, pp. 172-174;
Memoir 273, p. 18, 99;
Memoir 308, p. 133, 148
Map 1090A

Aeromagnetic Map 8482G

Mindep Computer Files - U.B.C.

Report on the ENTERPRISE MINE for Monica Resources Ltd., by L.B. Goldsmith, P.Eng., and dated January 1981 with Addendum by Donald W. Tully, P.Eng., dated February 20, 1981

Report on the Enterprise Mine for Monica Resources Ltd., by Donald W. Tully, P.Eng., and dated June 29, 1981

Report on the Montezuma and Rainbow Fr. Crown Grant Mineral Claims, the Slocan Queen, Empress Fr., London Fr., United Empire, Sunset Fr., Enterprise Fr., Enterprise Reverted Crown Granted Mineral Claims and the Lode and Jess located mineral claims for American Energy Corporation by Donald W. Tully, P.Eng., and dated March 30, 1984

REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The claim area is underlain by several phases of acidic intrusive belonging to the Nelson Batholith. Small remnants of Slocan sediments occur as pendants in the intrusive rocks.

A tentative geologic timetable is as follows:

FIGURE 5

GENERAL GEOLOGY

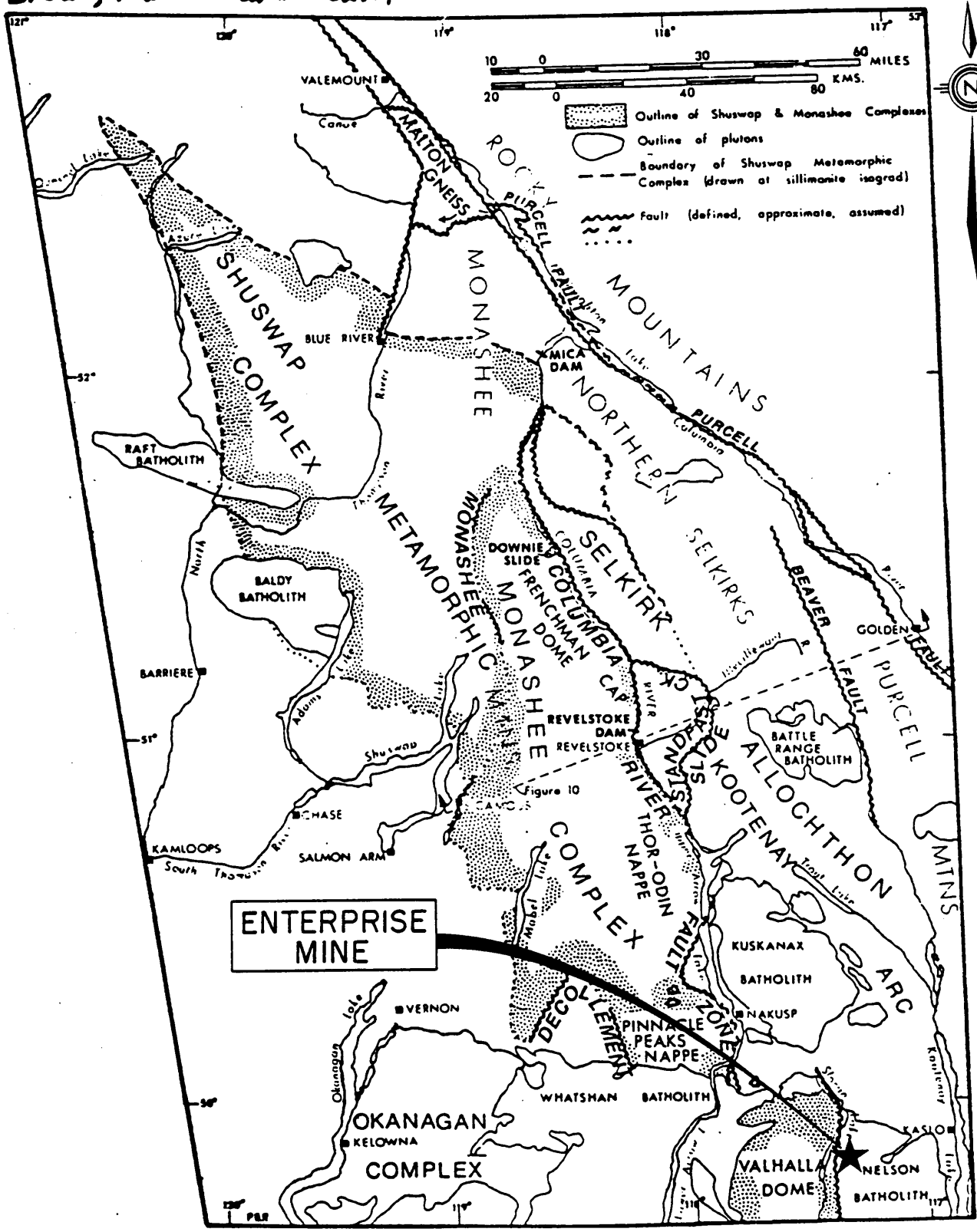
(AFTER BROWN, MATHEWS & READ)

SCALE AS SHOWN

JULY 19, 1985

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT
BY DONALD W. TULLY, P.ENG.

Brown, Mathews and Read.



Formation	Description/Event	Age
Sand, gravel, glacial debris and loam	Unconsolidated	Quaternary
	(Erosional unconformity)	
Mineralization, quartz-carbonate veining and metamorphism	Native silver, minor gold, argentite, stephanite, polybasite, ruby silver, galena, sphalerite (marmatite) and pyrite	Post Cretaceous (?)
	(Folding, shearing, faulting and related tectonic activity)	
Nelson Pluton	Porphyritic granite and granodiorite	Lower Cretaceous
	(Folding, faulting and related tectonic activity)	
Slocan sediments	Inliers of altered slate and pelitic sediments	Triassic

Goldsmith has described the geology of the property and his account (see References) is as follows:

" The claims are underlain by porphyritic granodiorite and dioritic phases of the Nelson batholith. Soil and talus cover is heavy and outcrops are scarce except in the extreme northern and southern portions of the claims. Location of assumed contacts has been based in part upon the preponderance of types of rock fragments in soil cover and the prevailing slope direction. The valley floor of Enterprise Creek is filled with transported alluvium.

In hand specimen, the free quartz content generally appears to be too low for a porphyritic granite; thus the rock has been classified as a porphyritic granodiorite. Individual crystals of orthoclase

" feldspar may be as long as 50 centimeters, averaging perhaps 20 centimeters, in a more nearly equigranular (0.5 - 1.0 cm) groundmass of orthoclase, plagioclase and quartz with minor biotite and hornblende. Orthoclase content exceeds that of plagioclase. The diorite or dioritic phase is generally less porphyritic and the percentages of orthoclase and plagioclase are more nearly equal. Ferromagnesian minerals may approach quantities of 25% - 30% although 20% is more common.

Zones of shearing trend 040° - 050° and dip steeply southeasterly. The Enterprise vein occupies one such zone. At least three other shears are present, one west of the 5 level portal (previously called No. 2 vein) and one (or two) on the Empress Fraction claim.

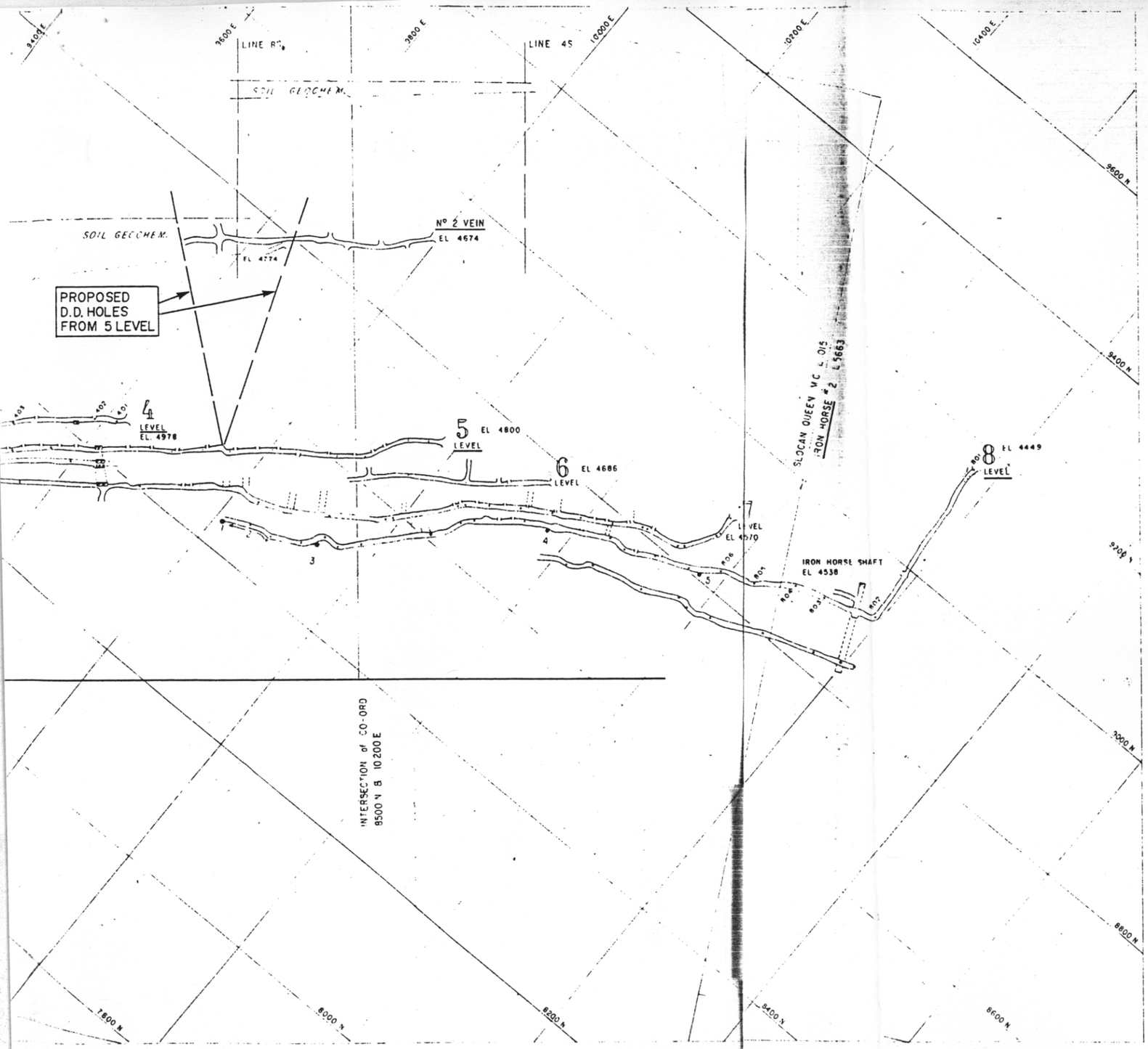
Cairnes records cross-faults which trend northwesterly and offset the northeast-trending shears. Narrow fractures near the 3½ level portal which strike approximately 135° may belong to this system. "

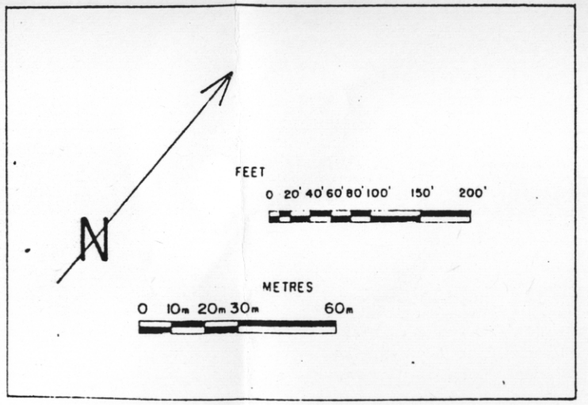
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

L.B. Goldsmith, P.Eng. did considerable geochemical soil sample survey work over the surface area of the Enterprise vein. The results are shown on Figure 6 and described by him as follows:

" SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Base line for the grid was established at azimuth 050°, parallel to the strike of the Enterprise vein, with cross-lines oriented at 140°. Line spacing is 122 meters (400 feet) with sample intervals of 30.5 meters (100 feet. Samples were taken with a narrow elongate





ASSAYS TAKEN BY L.B.G. NOVEMBER 1979

SURVEY STATION

FIGURE 6

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY
DONALD W. TULLY, P. ENG.
DATED JULY 19, 1985

MODIFIED AFTER A PLAN BY
L. B. GOLDSMITH, P. ENG.

PLAN VIEW SHOWING PART OF
UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
BASED ON SURVEY BY BWW McDOUGALL 1952 REDRAWN 28/12/80.

ENTERPRISE MINE

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. 82F/14W

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
L B GOLDSMITH, P Eng
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
L.B. GOLDSMITH
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES DECEMBER 1980

8600 E
8800 E
9000 E
9200 E
LINE 12S
8400 E
9600 E
LINE 8S
9800 E
LINE 4S
10000 E
10200 E
SOIL GEOCHEM.
SOIL GEOCHEM.
No 2 VEIN
EL 4674
EL 4774
PROPOSED
D.D. HOLES
FROM 5 LEVEL
ENTERPRISE M.C. L1014
SLOCAN QUEEN M.C. L1015
SHAFT
(approx)
1 LEVEL EL 5347
2 LEVEL EL 5108
3 LEVEL EL 5228
3½ LEVEL EL 5132
4 LEVEL EL 4978
5 LEVEL EL 4800
6 LEVEL EL 4686
7 LEVEL EL 4570
IRON HORSE SHAFT
EL 4538
SLOCAN QUEEN M.C. L1015
IRON HORSE # 2 L5663
PLANE of LONGITUDINAL SECTION
ENTERPRISE M.C. L1014
ENTERPRISE FR. M.C. L4522
ENTERPRISE FR. M.C. L4522
SLOCAN QUEEN M.C. L1015
SLOCAN QUEEN M.C. L1015
INTERSECTION of CO-ORD
9500 N & 10200 E
7200 N
7400 N
7600 N
7800 N
8000 N
8200 N
8400 N

" spade at depths of 20 cm (8 inches) below the organic debris. Soils are nearly uniformly light-colored and sandy with varying proportions of light-coloured (usually light-brown-orange) clay minerals.

Analyses for silver, lead and zinc were performed by Loring Laboratories Ltd., 629 Beaverdam Road N.E., Calgary, Alberta. Samples are screened to -80 mesh and 500 mg of the fine fraction is weighed into test tubes. Aquaregia is added and the sample is digested in a water bath at 100°C for three hours. Test tubes are then bulked to the 10 ml level, mixed and allowed to settle overnight. The samples are then put through the atomic absorption, with appropriate standards, and the results reported in parts per million.

Background metal values for lead and silver are averaged for 70 samples from lines 12+00N to 32+00N above the alluvium level where the soils are not deemed to be anomalous, and found to be 20 ppm Pb and 0.6 ppm Ag. Zinc analyses had not been requested but the laboratory inadvertently analyzed one batch of samples; coverage is not adequate to calculate background values but a subjective scan sets a background level at approximately 90 ppm although there are broad fluctuations from this figure. There may be a vague direct relationship between soils which have an interpreted diorite association and higher zinc values but zinc from rock minerals is probably overprinted by zinc from sulphide zones.

Lead values clearly increase near the Enterprise lode as it is approached from either the northwest or southeast. Silver also peaks near the lode although in a less pronounced fashion than lead.

LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

BASED ON SURVEY BY B.W.W. McDOUGALL, 1952 REDRAWN 25 / 12 / 80

PLANE OF MAIN VEIN

ENTERPRISE MINE

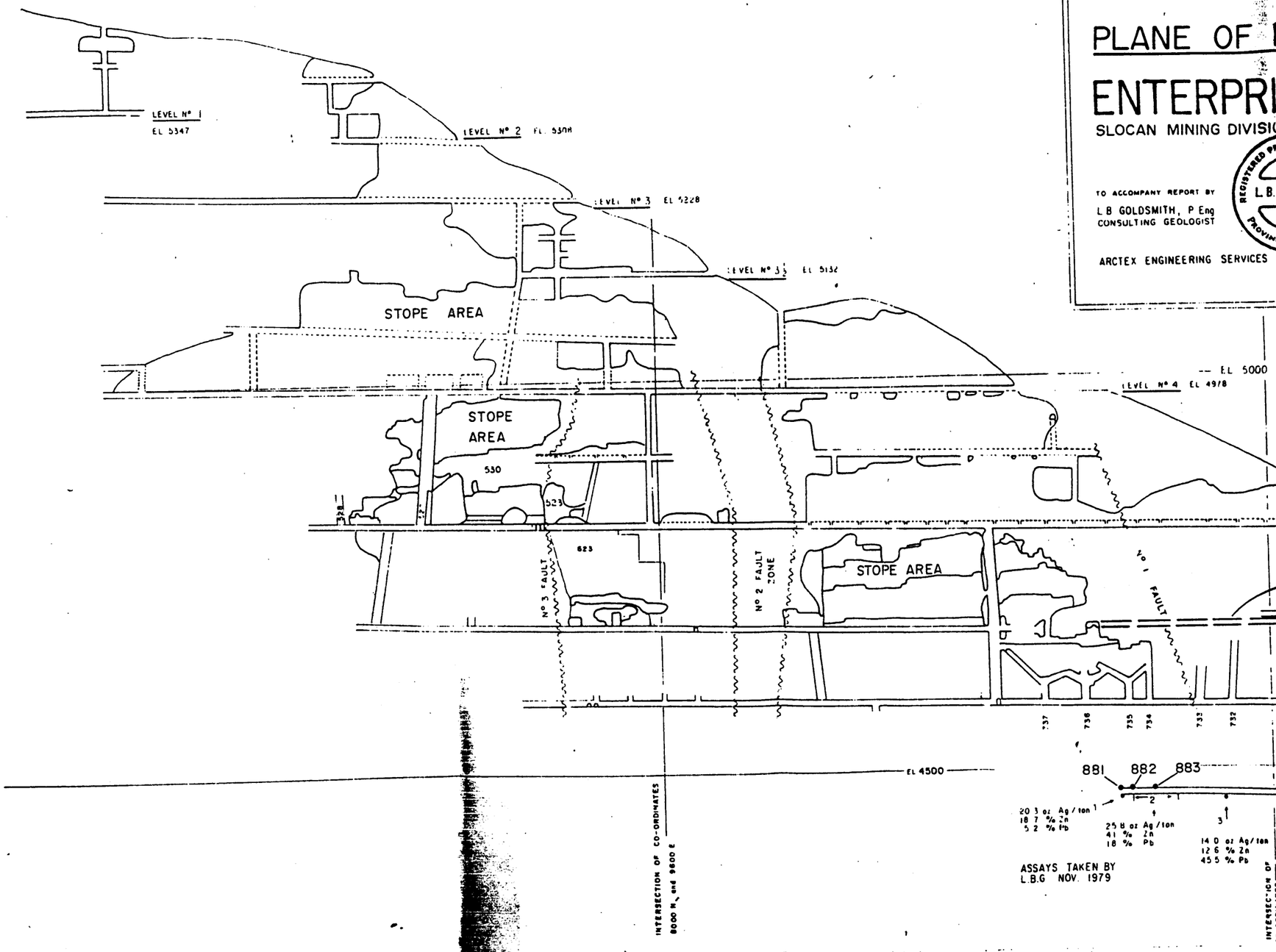
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C. 82 F / 14 W

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
L.B. GOLDSMITH, P.Eng
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — L.B. GOLDSMITH — PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES

DECEMBER 1980



ASSAYS TAKEN BY
L.B.G. NOV. 1979

FIGURE 7

MODIFIED AFTER A LO
PROJECTION BY L.B. GO

TO ACCOMPANY A RE
DONALD W. TULLY, P. ENG DAT

FEET
0 20 40 60 80 100 200

METRES
0 10m 20m 30m 60m

SPECIAL GRAB SAMPLES TAKEN B
D. W. TULLY, P. ENG, JUNE 16, 1981

SAMPLE No.	Au oz.	Ag oz.	Pb %	Zn %
881	0.082	33.61	3.02	5.44
882	0.012	7.03	9.42	21.3
883	0.018	25.68	10.87	35.3

General Testing Laboratories
A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.
1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V6A 1W2
PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO:
DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.
102 - 2222 Bellvue Avenue
West Vancouver, B.C.
V7V 1C7
ENTERPRISE MINE

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8106-1857 | DATE: June 25/81

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: Ore

MARKED	GOLD oz/st	SILVER oz/st	Lead Pb (%)	Zinc Zn (%)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
881	0.082	33.61	3.02	5.44				
882	0.012	7.03	9.42	21.32				
883	0.018	25.68	10.87	35.39				
884	0.017	48.29	64.39	1.44				
885	0.010	0.44	0.16	0.41				
886	0.024	37.42	2.34	2.37				

NOTE: REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

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L. Wong
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

APPENDIX

DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.
SUITE 1205, 555 - 13TH STREET
WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V7T 2N8

CERTIFICATE

I, DONALD WILLIAM TULLY, of the City of West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at Suite 1205, 555-13th Street, West Vancouver, B.C., V7Y 2N8.

2) I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario.

3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology, from McGill University in 1943.

4) I have practiced my profession for forty years.

5) I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in Montezuma, Rainbow Fr., Slocan Queen, Empress Fr., London Fr., United Empire, Sunset Fr., Enterprise Fr., Enterprise, Lode and Jess mineral claims, subject of this report, nor the securities of Enterprise Resources Inc., nor do I intend to have any interest.

6) This report dated July 19, 1985, is based on personal field examination I made of the subject claim group on June 16, 17, 1981 and from information gathered from available maps and reports.

7) I have examined Riverside, V-Mar and Orca 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 claim groups which are located within ten kilometres of the subject mineral claim group during the past five years.

8) Written permission from the author is required to publish this report dated July 19, 1985 in any prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

DATED at West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of July, 1985.

Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.
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WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V7T 2N8

	BROUGHT FORWARD	$60,000

Phase 2

a)	Rehabilitate and backsample the underground workings at the No. 2 Vein zone	$12,000	
b)	Diamond drill exploration of Main Vein (600 metres x $120/metre including core-handling and assaying)	72,000	
	Contingency	6,000	
	Total estimated cost Phase 2		90,000
	Total estimated cost of Phases 1 and 2		$150,000

Respectfully submitted,

July 19, 1985

Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.

DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.
SUITE 1205, 555-13TH STREET
WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V7T 2N8

Phase 2

Contingent upon an engineering evaluation of the results of the Phase I program and as recommendation to further test the property, it is proposed to:

a) Rehabilitate and backsample the No. 2 Vein underground workings.

b) Rehabilitate the No. 2 Vein underground workings as a vantage point to diamond drill the potential ore areas in the Main Vein zone, which are more or less parallel and approximately 100 metres to the east of the No. 2 Vein.

ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

Phase I

a)	A chain and compass perimeter survey of the claim area	$ 2,500	
b)	200 metres BQ core size diamond drilling (200 x $120/metre)	24,000	
c)	Reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling and assaying (estimate 1,000 soil samples @ $10.00/s mple)	10,000	
d)	Test and evaluate potential of old dump-stockpiles	15,000	
	Contingency	8,500	
	Estimated total cost Stage 1 - C/F		$60,000

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The silver mineral was not identified in this vein rock sample but may have been native silver as suggested from one fragment of mineral seen by the writer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase program of mineral exploration and development of the property is proposed as follows:

Phase 1

a) A survey of the perimeter of the JESS and LODE claim areas is recommended to establish the boundary of the claimed ground.

b) Diamond drill 200 metres of BQ core in two drill holes from surface or alternatively from the No. 5 level, if possible, in the plane of the No. 2 Vein.

c) Reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling on the LODE and JESS mineral claims is proposed to evaluate and outline any new target areas for further development.

d) Evaluate the several dumps for grade and tonnage as well as sampling and testing for leaching potential.

The No. 2 Vein workings have only recently been re-opened. A strong vein structure occurs in the porphyritic phase of the granodiorite and strikes more or less parallel to the Main Vein with a southeast dip. A special grab sample taken from a section of vein some 12-15 cm in width carrying massive galena and minor sphalerite (marmatite) at some 20 metres south of the portal (Figure 7) assayed as follows:

Sample No.	Gold (ozs/st)	Silver (ozs/st)	Lead %	Zinc %	Remarks
884	0.017	48.29	63.39	1.44	Across 12-15 cm of massive galena, sphalerite and siderite vein material

A sample taken on surface in the vicinity of the assay reported by Goldsmith on the Empress Fraction as the EMP-1 sample assayed as follows:

Sample No.	Gold (ozs/st)	Silver (ozs/st)	Lead %	Zinc %	Remarks
885R	0.010	0.44	0.16	0.41	"Float" rock

A caved cross-cut tunnel at elevation 5475 and believed to be located on the Empress Fraction has a sizeable dump (probably 1,500 tons). A selected grab sample of vein quartz mineralized with galena and sphalerite was picked from this dump. This vein rock is probably representative of the vein development at this upper end of the Enterprise Mine area but not of the value of the dump rock. A sample of the Vein rock only assayed as follows:

Sample No.	Gold (ozs/st)	Silver (ozs/st)	Lead %	Zinc %
886R	0.024	37.42	2.34	2.37

A study of the stoped-out areas as shown on the longitudinal projection of the mine workings on Figure 8 suggests the actual tonnage extracted from the mine was indeed several times greater than the reported production figure from the MINDEP files.

There are two known parallel veins on the property lying about 100 metres apart. The Main Vein (No. 1) has been extensively developed by eight levels and a shaft (Iron Horse) below the No. 8 level with some lateral development. The No. 2 Vein occurs to the west of the Main Vein. It has been developed by a drift about the same elevation as the No. 6 level on the Main Vein (Figures 7 and 8). The strike is 057° and the dip is 70° - 80° southeast.

The Main Vein is remarkably continuous in both the vertical and horizontal dimensions. The vein lies between massive walls of porphyritic granodiorite and has a reported average width of about 10 inches (25 cm). The vein filling is quartz, calcite, siderite, sphalerite (marmatite), galena. There may have been several mineralizing events as exhibited in the brecciated nature of the vein on the No. 8 level. Three special grab samples of the mineralized vein material were taken by the writer at and near the south face on the No. 8 level and assayed as follows (Figure 7):

Sample No.	Gold (ozs/st)	Silver (ozs/st)	Lead %	Zinc %	Remarks
881	0.082	33.61	3.02	5.44	Chips from three veins on the drift, each about 5-10 cm wide.
882	0.012	7.03	9.42	21.32	Across 20 cm of vein about 2 metres north of the face.
883	0.018	25.68	10.87	35.39	Across 25 cm of vein about 12 metres north of the face.

L.B. Goldsmith, P.Eng., reports very high-grade (+350 oz/st) from samples at the south end of the No. 5 level. He also reports a possible block of medium grade silver near the portals of No. 5 and No. 6 Levels. He also reports some individuals had worked in these sections of the mine in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

"

Location	Pb ppm	Ag ppm	Soil Description
12+00S, 2+00E	187	3.2	Dark brown clay and sand. Porph. grano. fragments. 2 meters downslope from road.
16+00S, 2+00E	370	3.2	

Values on lines 12+00S and 16+00S appear to be offset southeasterly; this offset would be in the same left-hand relationship as the cross-fault noted by Cairnes which should cross the grid in the vicinity of line 12+00S.

On the Empress Fraction claim the geochemical values in the vicinity of trenches and adits are approximately three times background in lead and two times background in silver. Two parallel zones are indicated.

In the northeastern portion of the property two samples at 32+00N, 4+00E and 5+00E are two to three times background in lead and two times background in silver. These lie within a stream valley and could have been transported. However, samples taken further downstream do not show anomalous values. "

MINERALIZATION - ASSAYS

The MINDEP computer files at the University of British Columbia show a production figure of 12,274 tons of ore from the Enterprise Mine grading as follows:

Gold	-	0.005	ounces/st
Silver	-	95.2	ounces/st
Lead	-	16.5	%
Zinc	-	21.9	%

" The most unambiguous single anomalous analysis of 280 ppm Pb and 8.5 ppm Ag is from 12+00S, 4+00E where there is no evidence of contamination from mining operations, and the sample is located on the trace of the Enterprise lode. This sample is high on the valley slope of a stream which cuts the lode at approximately 14+00S, 4+00E, or 60 meters (200 feet) grid south.

Other anomalous values listed below could possibly be attributed to stream transport or to man-made disturbances. However, in every instance the soil texture and colour (recorded at the time of sampling) is appreciably different from the balance of the samples. At these locations the soil contains more clay, is damper and is dark brown in colour. It is possible that a very old slide which crossed the Enterprise lode may have mixed and transported soils, organics and metals downslope. None of the sites are particularly flat, nor is there evidence of ore stockpiles.

Location	Pb ppm	Ag ppm	Soil Description
4+00S, 1+00W	240	2.8	Dark brown, coarse sand, lesser clay. Skid trail (?) on slope direction passes at 0+80W. Porph. grano. fragments.
8+00S, 1+00W	760	5.6	Dark brown to tan, sand and clay and fine rock fragments. Deeper soil without coarse rock. In clearing (15m x 15m) with Devil's Club, 10 meters downslope from road.
8+00S, 1+00E	159	3.5	Brown sand with clay. Porph. grano. and dioritic fragments. Descending into road cut. Stream at 1+20E.
12+00S, 1+00E	240	5.5	Dark brown sand and clay. Porph. grano. fragments. Clearing, with Devil's Club. Possibly very old slide area 4 meters downslope from road.

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