AL 003340 82FSW306 Santa Rosa Property 82F/4

PROPERTY FILE

RCVD June 13/89

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82FSW306

PROSPECTUS DATED: MAY 9th. 1989

UPTOWN INDUSTRIES CORP.
(hereinafter called the "Issuer")
#2660, 650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4N8

PUBLIC OFFERING 500,000 COMMON SHARES

Shares	Price to Public	Commission	Net Proceeds to be received by Issuer*
Per Share	$0.50	$0.05	$0.45
Total	$250,000.00	$25,000.00	$225,000.00

* Before deduction of the expenses of this issue estimated to be $40,000.00.

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SUMMARY

Triple R Resources Inc.'s Santa Rosa property consists of seven mineral claims totaling 94 units in the Trail Creek Mining Division, British Columbia. It is accessible by road from Rossland.

The property is underlain by local ultramafic rocks and by Jurassic eugeosynclinal rocks all intruded by Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs and an Eocene syenitic batholith. A past producing gold mine adjoins the property to the east and is underlain by an identical suite of rocks.

The current work program has consisted of soil geochemistry (1,455 samples), rock geochemistry (57 samples), magnetometer surveying (14.3 line kilometers), and geological mapping (1:25,000, 1:10,000, 1:2,000). Results of the work have identified (1) vein-type gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralization, (2) vein-type tungsten mineralization, and (3) stratiform polymetallic mineralization. All of these occurrences are in andesite within larger multi-element soil geochemical anomalies. None have yet returned any ore grade values. The vein-type mineralization follows a predominant NW strike and is closely associated with quartz-feldspar porphyry and syenite intrusives on trend with a prominent regional mineralized belt ranging from Trail through Rossland and into the Santa Rosa property.

Based on the known mineralization, favorable geology, and coincident geochemical anomalies, a two-stage success-contingent program of exploration is warranted for the Santa Rosa property. Prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, VLF-EM surveying, trenching, and diamond drilling are recommended at a total estimated cost of $215,000.

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INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of the directors of Triple R Resources Inc. Its purpose is to assess the economic potential of the Santa Rosa property through a description of a mineral exploration program carried out in 1987 and 1988.

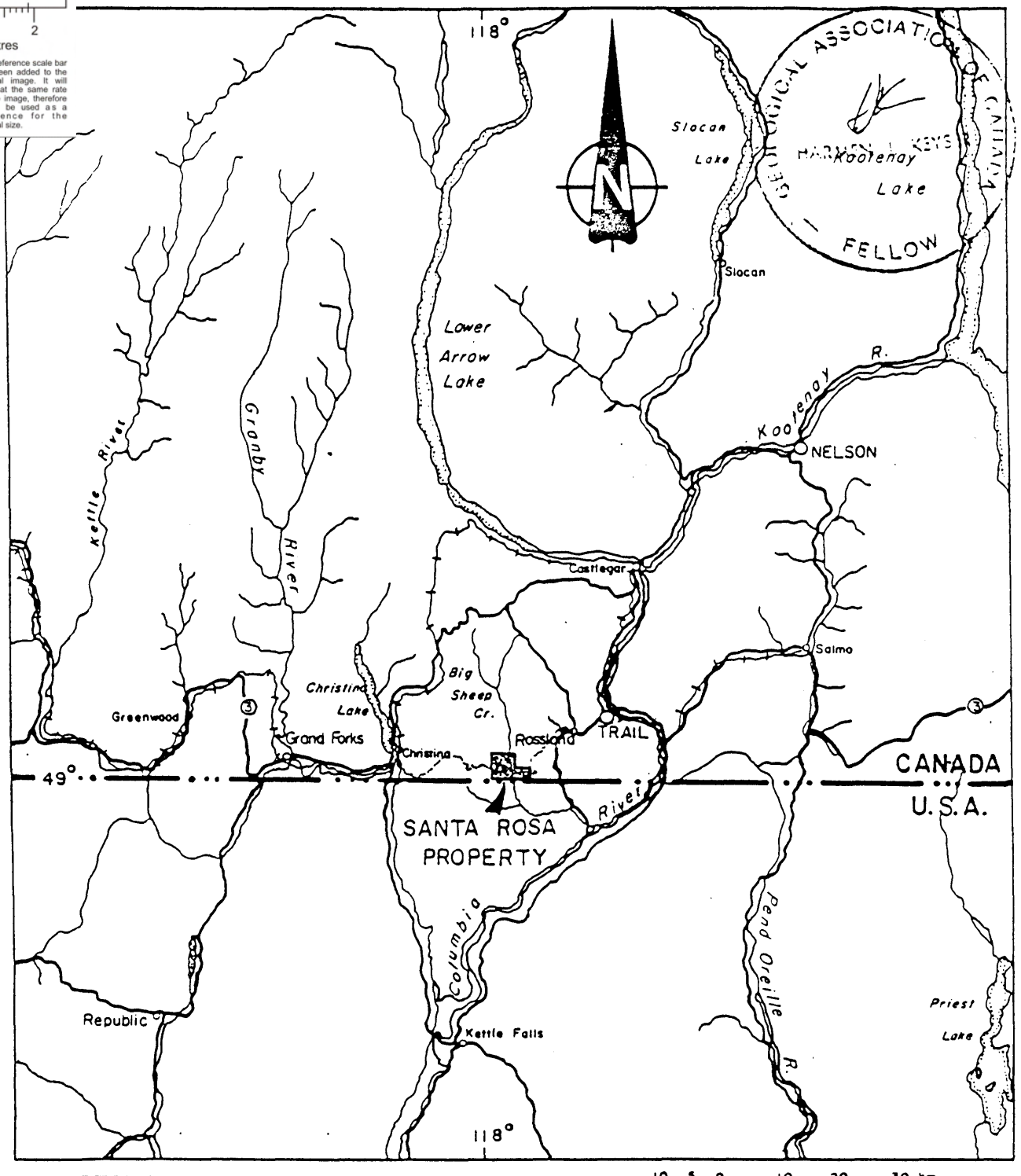
The property is located 13 km southwest of Rossland, B.C. and is accessible by road.

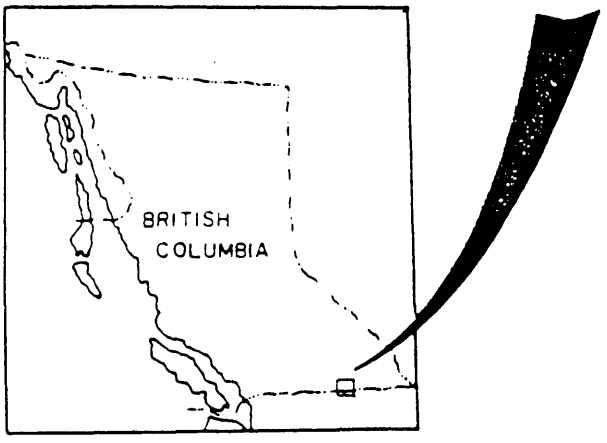
Exploration work completed to date consists of soil and rock geochemistry carried out during the period November 13 to December 2, 1987; a total field magnetometer survey completed during the period May 1 to May 6, 1988; and geological mapping and additional rock geochemistry carried out August 13 to 19, 1988. Supervision was by Greg Smith, B.Sc., Geologist, assisted by Taimi Mulder and Brian Sauer. The magnetometer survey was carried out by Todd Ballantyne, B.Sc., Geophysicist; all of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. Accommodation was at a Rossland motel with daily access to the property by truck.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Santa Rosa property is located in south-central British Columbia, about 13 kilometers southwest of Rossland (Figure 1). Centered at latitude 49° 01′ N and longitude 117° 57′ W, the property covers the south slope of Mt. Jeldness and parts of Swehaw, Santa Rosa, and Big Sheep Creeks. The claims adjoin the U.S.-Canada border to the south.

Access to the property is provided by a well maintained gravel road leading southwest from Rossland into Big Sheep Creek valley. Secondary logging and B.C. Hydro roads and trails provide good access to most parts of the property.





TRIPLE R RESOURCES INC.			
SANTA ROSA PROPERTY			
LOCATION MAP			
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.			OCT. 1988
NTS 82F/4	Drawn by G.S.	Scale 1:4,000,000	FIGURE 1

PROPERTY

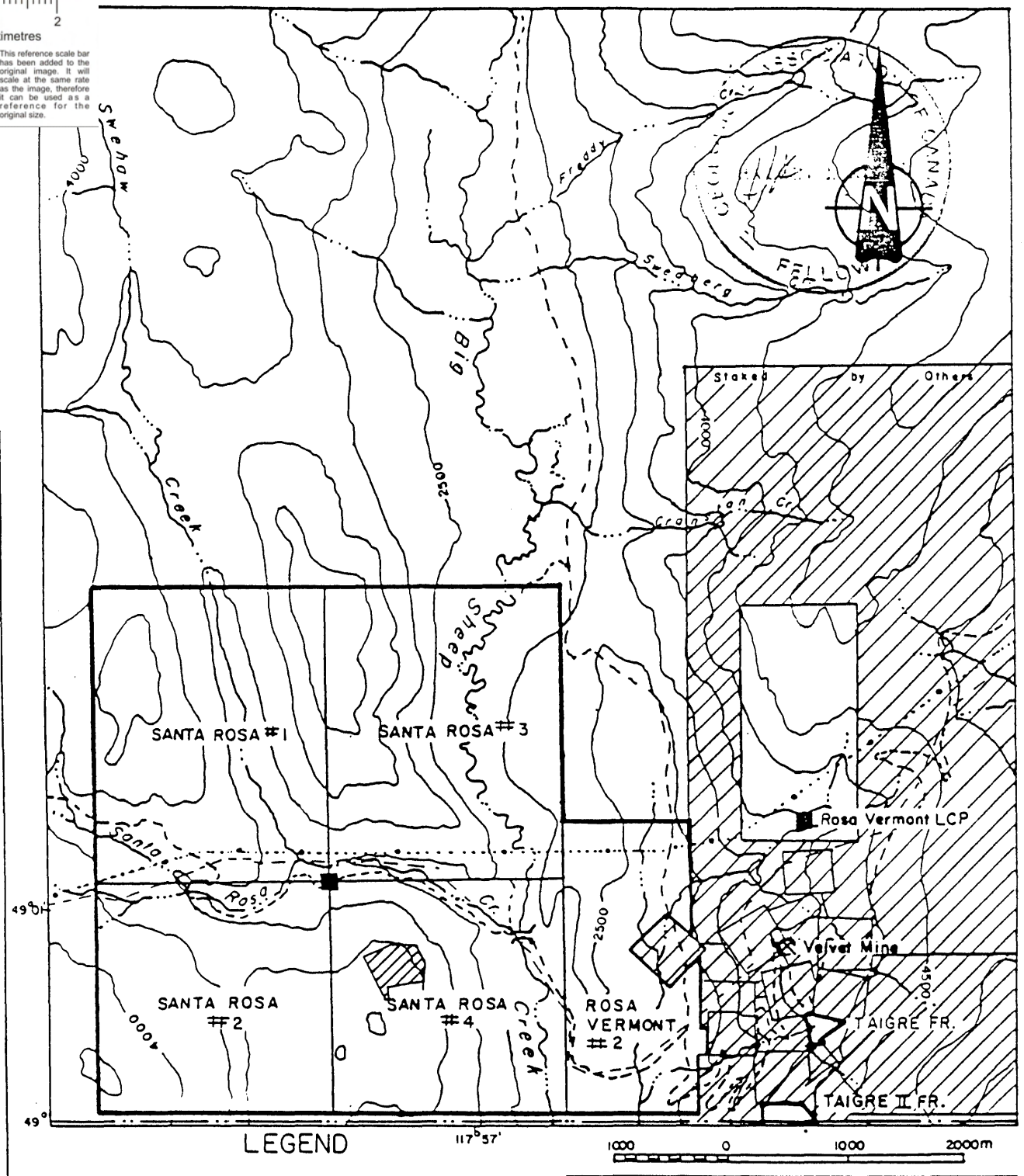
The property consists of five unsurveyed mineral claims (Figure 2) staked under the Mineral Act of British Columbia. Claim data are as follows:

Claim Name	Claim Type	No. of Units	Record Number	Expiry Date*
Santa Rosa #1	Modified Grid	20	971	29 May, 1990
Santa Rosa #2	Modified Grid	16	972	29 May, 1990
Santa Rosa #3	Modified Grid	20	973	29 May, 1990
Santa Rosa #4	Modified Grid	16	974	29 May, 1990
Rosa-Vermont #2	Modified Grid	20	975	29 May, 1990
Taigre	Fractional	1	1056	27 Nov, 1989
Taigre II	Fractional	1	1057	15 Dec, 1989

* subject to approval of 1988 assessment credits.

The five Modified Grid claims are contiguous, while the two fractional claims are contained wholly within prior claims held by others. In addition, there is a single reverted Crown Grant held by others within Santa Rosa #4. Some surface rights within the claims are privately held. The five claims total 94 units and cover approximately 2,090 hectares.

The claims are staked in the Trail Creek Mining Division and are shown on British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources Mineral Claim Map M82 F/4W. They are known collectively as the Santa Rosa property, and owned 100% by Triple R Resources Inc.



LEGEND

- Claim Boundary
- S.R. #1 — Claim Name
- L.C.P.
- Creek
- Road
- Gas Pipeline
- Powerlines
- Claims Owned by Others
- Bridge
- 2500 — Elevation Contour; Interval 500m
- Property Boundary

NOTE: Adapted from BCDM claim map 82F/4W (88/03/31)

TRIPLE R RESOURCES INC.

SANTA ROSA PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.			OCT, 1988
NTS 82F/4	Drawn by G.S.	Scale 1:50,000	FIGURE 2

HISTORY

The earliest report of mineral discovery in the Rossland-Trail area was by Hazlitt (1858, as per Little 1960), who reported that placer gold was being recovered at the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille River in 1855. Intermittent placer production of a low volume was carried out until about 1940 from several rivers and creeks in the area.

Prospecting for lode deposits (Little 1960) began with gold and silver discoveries along Kootenay Lake in 1882. Silver was discovered in the Slocan area in 1891 which culminated in a major staking and prospecting rush. Gold was first mined at the Sheep Creek Camp in 1899.

Development of the Rossland Camp began in 1890 with the discovery of gold deposits on Red Mountain. Total gold production during the period 1894 to 1972 from the Rossland camp is 85,400,000 g, and is second in British Columbia only to the Bridge River Camp (Schroeter and Panteleyev 1986).

According to Drysdale (1915), claims were staked in 1896 on gold-copper mineralization at what later became the Velvet mine, which adjoins the Santa Rosa property to the east. Intermittent production during the period 1901 to 1964 totalled 88,833 tonnes of ore yielding 620,785 g of gold, 664,359 g of silver, and 1,154,104 kg of copper (Little 1960, B.C. Mineral Inventory Files number 82F SW162). Although tungsten was produced, there is no record of quantity. The ore deposit was developed by a vertical shaft serving six levels, of which two were accessible from surface adits (Little 1960).

Triple R Resources Inc. acquired the Santa Rosa property in 1987 by staking of potential gold-silver bearing ground adjacent to the Velvet property. There is no record of prior exploration or mineral discoveries on ground now covered by the Santa Rosa property. However, several adits, small shafts, test pits, and trenches were located during the 1987-1988 exploration program.

CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, AND VEGETATION

The Santa Rosa property is contained within the Southern Interior Climatic Region. Climate is variable with hot summers and cold winters. Mean daily temperature in July is 16° to 18° C and in January it is -5° to -10° C. Precipitation averages 100 cm annually.

Situated in the Rossland Range, topography is moderate to rugged. Elevations range from 670 m at Big Sheep Creek to 1370 m at Mt. Jeldness, yielding a total relief of 700 meters.

Topography is dominated by glacial features such as U-shaped valleys and glaciofluvial sediments. Some Recent landslides are found on steeper slopes.

Vegetation varies greatly on the property. Steeper areas such as the flanks of Mt. Jeldness are devoid of vegetation while the southwest corner of the property is thickly wooded with hemlock, douglas fir, cedar, spruce, and rare deciduous trees. Underbrush is locally very thick making access to some areas difficult.

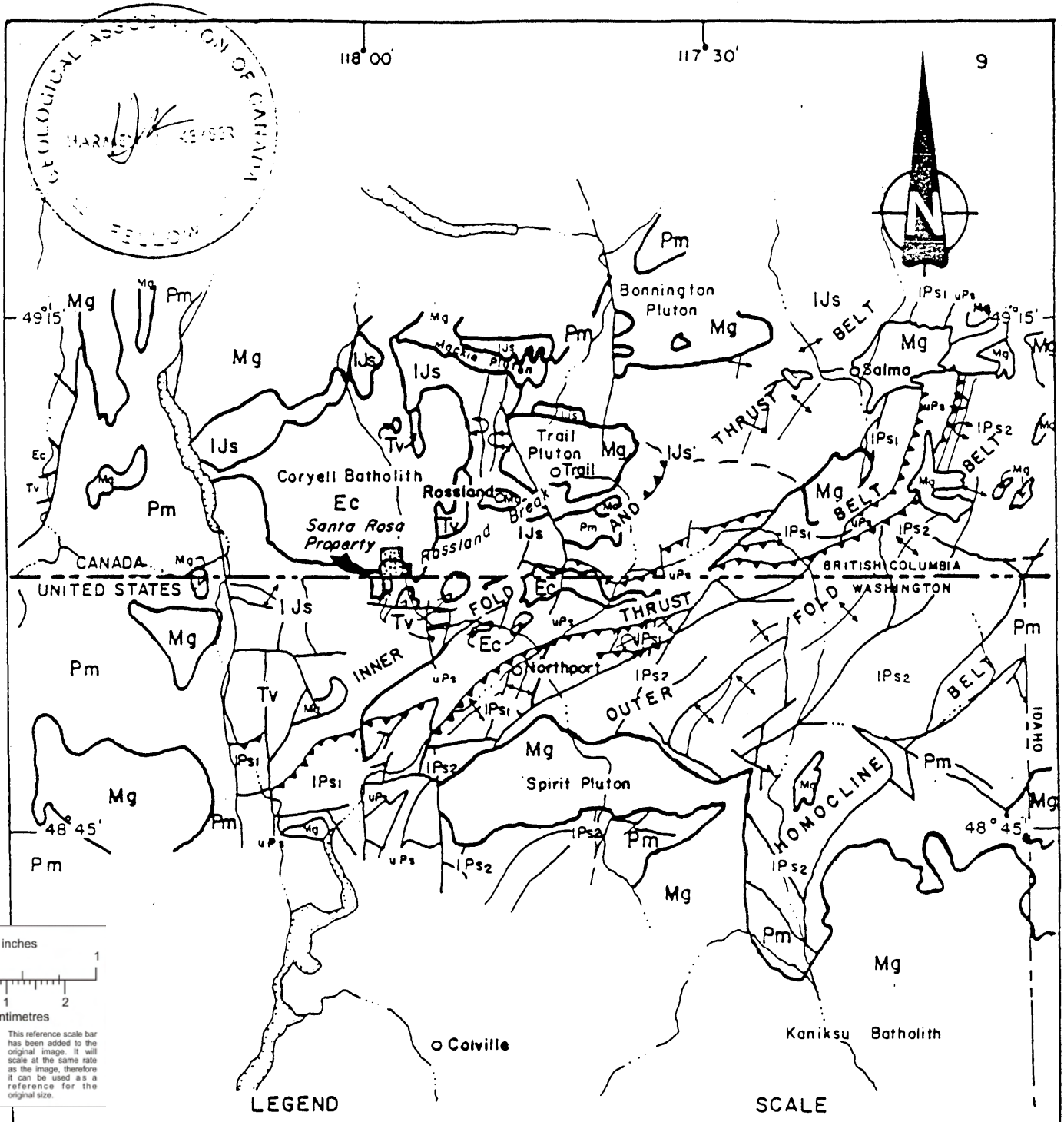
GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Santa Rosa property is located near the western margin of the Inner Fold and Thrust Belt (Figure 3) situated within the Omineca Crystalline Tectonic Belt. To the west lie the high grade metamorphic rocks of the Shuswap and Valhalla Complexes, and to the east the Kootenay Arc Thrust Belt. Little (1960 and 1982) and Yates (1971) have adequately described the regional geology, shown in Figure 3.

The Inner Fold and Thrust Belt is an open folded and easterly directed thrust terrane consisting of eugeosynclinal rocks of Pennsylvanian (?) and Jurassic age. In the western segment these rocks are represented by lower Jurassic interbedded flows, sills, and sediments known collectively as the Rossland Group. This unit has been intruded by a succession of different intrusive rocks. During the Jurassic-Cretaceous Columbian Orogeny, emplacement of the Rossland Monzonite, Nelson Intrusions (mainly granodiorite), and an unnamed quartz-feldspar porphyry occurred. Syenite of the Eocene Coryell plutonic rocks intrudes all other rocks in the area.

Major mineral deposits in the Rossland area occur along contacts of the larger intrusive bodies with Rossland Group volcanics along a northeast-southwest trend called the Rossland Break. The Rossland Break separates two structural domains marked by an irregular line of intrusions and faults ranging from Santa Rosa Creek through Rossland to the city of Trail. Fyles (1984) interprets the Rossland Break as a Jurassic zone of structural weakness that later formed a locus for faults, intrusions, and possibly mineralization. Vein systems usually follow an east-west trend with the best gold mineralization in quartz-carbonate veins closely related to north-south block faulting and associated intrusive plugs and dike swarms (Fyles et al. 1973, Gilbert 1948).



LEGEND

- Tv — Mid Eocene volcanic and sedimentary rocks, includes some Up Cretaceous conglomerate (uKsms)
- Ec — Tertiary granitic rocks
- Mg — Mesozoic granitic rocks
- IJs — Jurassic and Pennsylvanian(?) eugeosynclinal rocks, includes (Jev)
- uPs — Upper Paleozoic miogeosynclinal rocks
- IPs1 — Lower Paleozoic miogeosynclinal rocks (thrusted)
- IPs2 — Lower Paleozoic miogeosynclinal rocks (folded)
- Pm — pre-Pennsylvanian metamorphic rocks, includes Shuswap Metamorphic Complex

- Geological boundary
- Folds
- Fault
- Thrust fault

NOTE: Adapted from Yates (1971) and Fyles (1984).

SCALE

1 : 625 000

5 0 5 10 15 km

TRIPLE R RESOURCES INC.

SANTA ROSA PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc			OCT., 1988
NTS 82 F/4	Drawn by GS	Scale 1:625000	FIGURE 3

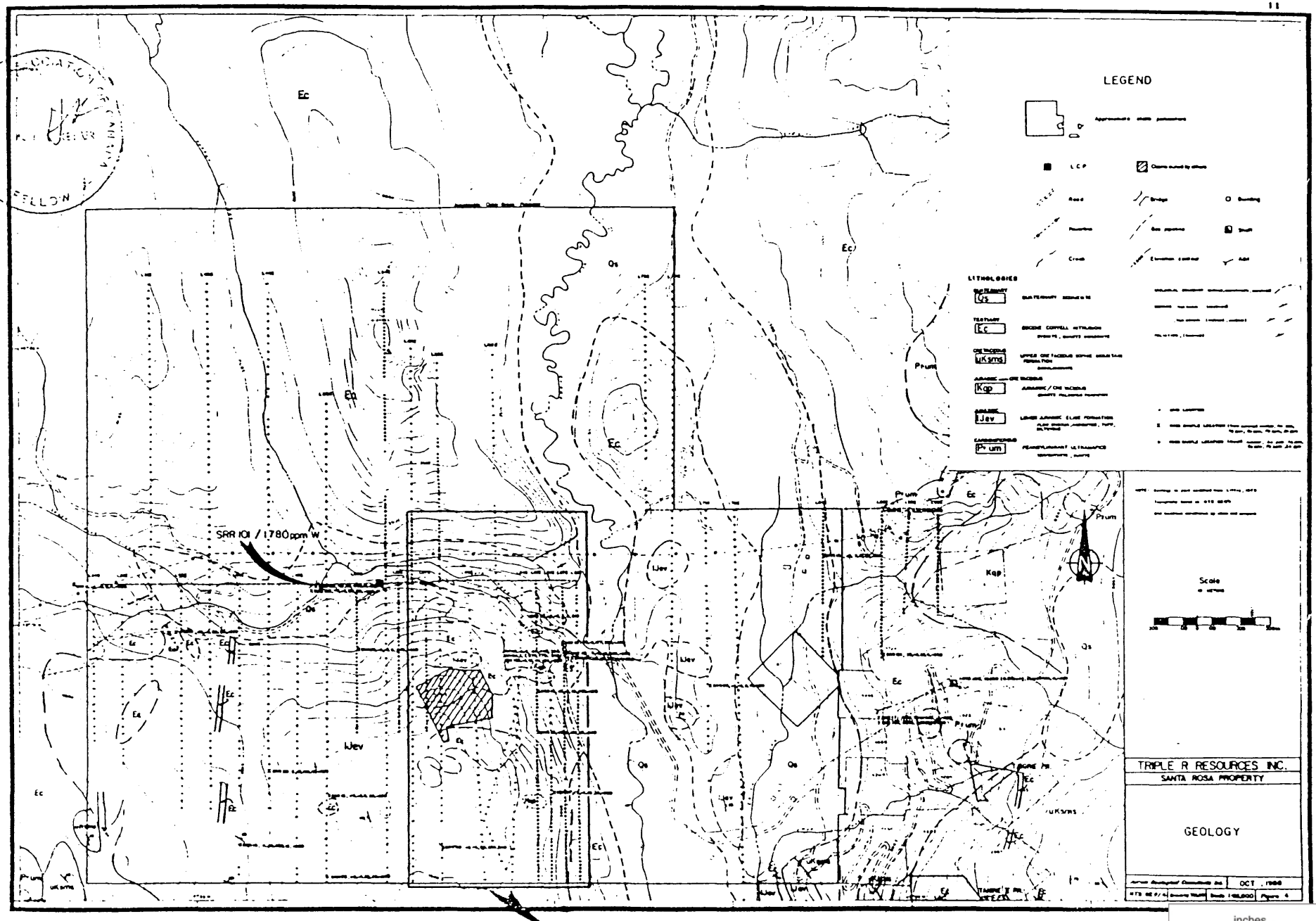
Vein-type gold mineralization at the Velvet property is hosted by an ultramafic roof pendant with Rossland Group xenoliths, all surrounded by Eocene Coryell syenite (Little 1960). The gold-bearing veins (+/- tungsten, copper, silver, and lead) appear to parallel syenite dikes trending north-south and dipping steeply west (Drysdale 1915 and Little 1960).

Geology of the Santa Rosa Property

Property geology (Figures 4 and 5) is much more complex than can be shown on the previously described regional mapping. Bedrock exposures are generally restricted to ridge crests and flanks, and some road cuts and trenches.

Ultramafic rocks (map unit Pum) are the oldest (?) lithology exposed in the area of the Santa Rosa property. They consist of serpentinite, dunite, and peridotite and are mapped near the eastern boundary of the claims. These rocks are either erosional remnants of one or more intrusive bodies, or occur as ophiolites. Age and structural relations with adjoining rocks are uncertain.

Rossland Group rocks are represented in the Santa Rosa property area by the lower Jurassic Elise Formation (map unit lJEv). Andesitic breccias, flows, tuffs and minor siltstone, argillite, and chert comprise this unit, which outcrops on most of the area south of Santa Rosa Creek. Alteration is typified by widespread propylitization and epidotization related in part to faulting and younger intrusives. Due to the dismembered nature of this unit, it is not possible to map structural and stratigraphic continuities.



Area shown in Figures 5, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13, 14, and 17.

inches
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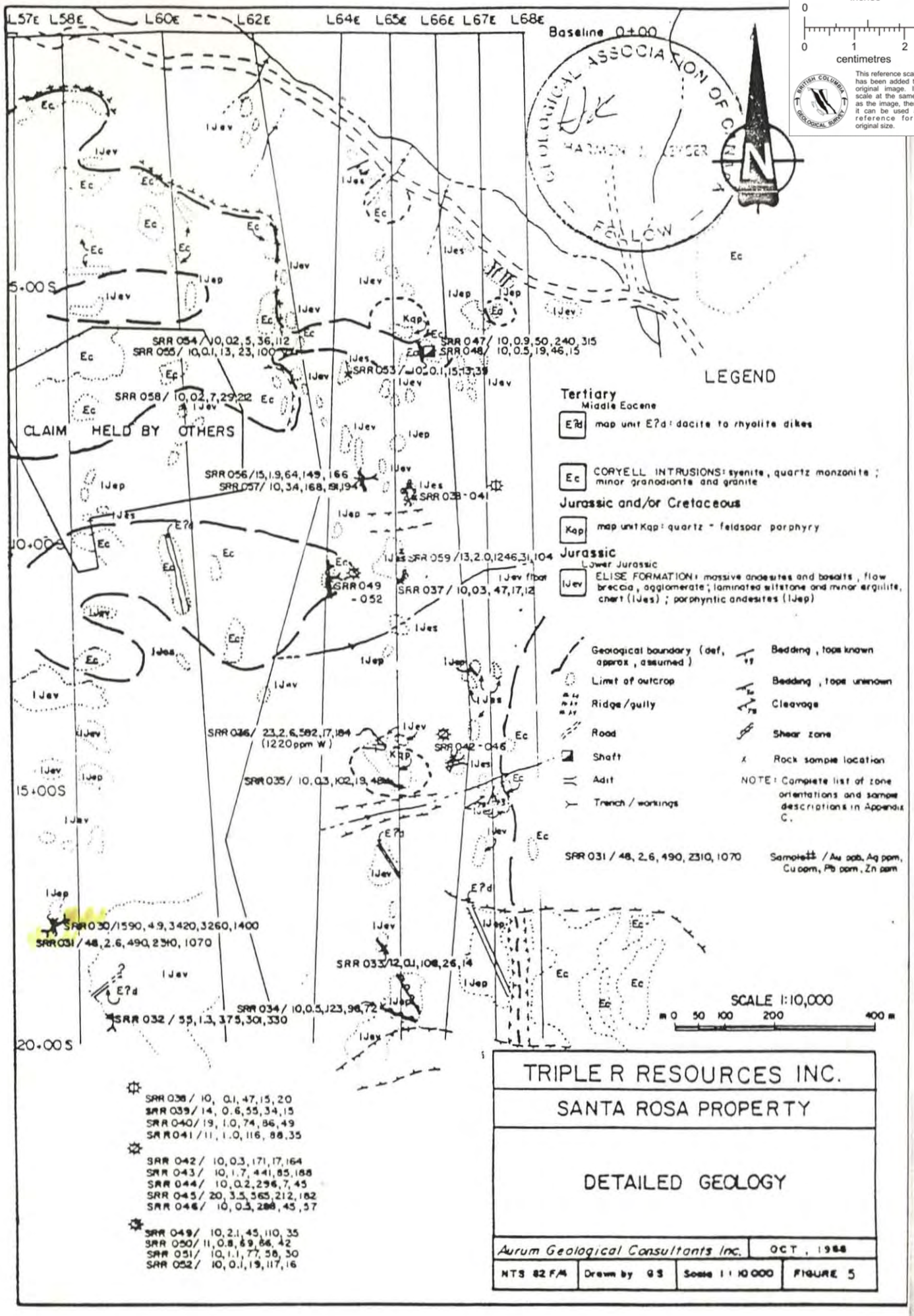

Small outcrops of a quartz-feldspar porphyry with distinctive rounded quartz eyes have been identified south of lower Santa Rosa Creek, on the Santa Rosa property. These are correlated with map unit Kqp, a Jurassic-Cretaceous unit previously mapped by Little (1982). Feldspar crystals are moderately to intensely altered to clays.

Rare exposures of a flat lying coarse lithic-quartz pebble conglomerate have been mapped at the southeastern and southwestern margins of the property. They correlate with the upper Cretaceous Sophie Mountain Formation (map unit uKsms). Clasts consist of quartzite, chert, and rare serpentine and quartz.

The most commonly exposed lithology on the Santa Rosa property is syenite of the Eocene Coryell intrusion (map unit Ec). It is typified by a subporphyritic texture and is usually red to pink in color. Quartz is locally present in sufficient amounts to be termed a granodiorite, quartz monzonite, or granite.

Dikes of a dacitic to rhyolitic composition have been mapped south of Santa Rosa Creek cutting Eocene syenite and Jurassic volcanics at a predominant NNW trend. They are therefore thought to be related to a late intrusive phase of the Coryell syenite. Dike emplacement coincided with a period of structural deformation as indicated by their variably sheared nature and association with other shear zones.

All valleys on the Santa Rosa property are filled with a thick layer of unconsolidated glaciofluvial sediments (map unit Qs). Additionally, some unconsolidated landslide material was observed on steep slopes.

MINERALIZATION

There is no written record of prior mineral discoveries on ground now covered by the Santa Rosa property. However, numerous test pits, trenches, adits, and a shaft identified during the 1987-1988 exploration program attest to prior prospecting, which was most likely carried out during the early part of the 1900's concurrent with early exploration and development at the nearby Velvet property.

Mineralization identified to date consists of shear-controlled sulfide-bearing vein type structures ranging in width up to three meters. The dominant orientation is 150°, with a secondary set at 025°. Both have a steep to moderate west dip. Although the veins have been found in all major rock types on the property, they are closely associated with intrusive contacts between lower Jurassic strata and younger syenitic rocks.

At grid location 57+96E, 17+80S (sample number SRR-030) a one meter wide quartz-clay-lithic breccia-sulfide vein is exposed in a single trench. It is hosted in a shear zone trending 168/72°W within silicified variably gossanous andesite. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite occur as stringers parallel to the vein margins, as well as isolated blebs and disseminations. A 50 cm chip sample (sample number SRR-030) of the western portion of this vein returned 1590 ppb gold, 4.9 ppm silver, 3420 ppm copper, 3260 ppm lead, and 1400 ppm zinc. The eastern portion of the vein (sample number SRR-031; 50 cm chip sample) returned 48 ppb gold, 2.6 ppm silver, 490 ppm copper, 2310 ppm lead, and 1070 ppm zinc. There is only one prior trench in this area of sporadic outcrop.

Similar vein-type mineralization is exposed along five meters in outcrop at 64+95E, 14+00S (sample number SRR-036). The mineralogy is typified by pyrite and minor chalcopyrite stringers and disseminations in a banded quartz-lithic breccia-clay gangue. Wallrock is locally gossanous andesite and siltstone displaying quartz-pyrite alteration. An exposure of quartz-feldspar porphyry (map unit Kqp) is found 10 m to the south. A one meter wide chip sample (sample number SRR-036) returned 1220 ppm tungsten and 582 ppm

copper. The tungsten-bearing mineral is not known. Strike is open at both ends of the 144/60°W trending structure.

An unusual zone of pyritized and silicified pods ranging in size up to 10 cm^3 within andesite cut by granitoid dikes is exposed in an old test pit at 49+20E, 0+00 (sample number SRR-101). A selected grab sample of the altered pods returned 1780 ppm tungsten.

Stratiform stringers and disseminated sulfide mineralization has been identified at two locations within gossanous andesitic flows. A single representative sample from one of these occurrences at grid location 58+20E, 19+50S (sample number SRR-032) returned 55 ppb gold, 1.3 ppm silver, 375 ppm copper, 301 ppm lead, and 330 ppm zinc. A sample from a different zone at grid location 65+00E, 10+00S (sample number SRR-059) returned 2.0 ppm silver and 1246 ppm copper. The stratiform nature of the sulfides combined with the geochemistry indicates a volcanogenic origin.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The 1987 geochemical fieldwork covered the entire Santa Rosa property except for alluvium covered areas, and the inaccessible northern portion of the ground. Sampling was also carried out on an orientation basis in the area of the Velvet mine to test the effectiveness of the method. A total of 30 sampling lines were established from an east-west trending baseline based on the regional trend of mineralization using a hip chain and compass. Sampling lines were spaced at a minimum of 100 meters with sampling sites at 25 or 50 meter spacings.

Soil samples were collected at each grid location where possible, resulting in a total of 1455 samples collected. The samples were taken with a mattock mainly from the 'B' soil horizon at depths ranging from 10 to 30 cm. Each sample was placed in a kraft paper envelope with a unique grid number. In addition, a total of 57 rock samples were taken of altered, veined, and mineralized lithologies.

Soil samples were sieved to a -80 inch mesh and analyzed by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. Analyses were made for total copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, arsenic, and antimony content. A total of 171 samples were subsequently analyzed for total tungsten content. Methods of analyses, lower detection limits, and analytical results are presented with the lab reports in Appendix A to this report.

A statistical analysis was made for each element in order to determine anomalous threshold levels. Values below the lower detection limit were entered into the calculations at the detection limit. All sample locations and geochemical values were plotted at a scale of 1:10,000. The plots of values obtained were contoured by hand to outline the possibly, probably, and definitely anomalous areas.

Gold values (Figure 6) range from less than 5 to 3720 ppb. The highest value obtained within the Santa Rosa claims is 512 ppb. Contours were drawn at 6, 21, and 36 ppb. Anomalous areas are located near the eastern boundary of the Santa Rosa property downslope (west) of the Velvet

mine, and south of Santa Rosa Creek. In addition, several isolated single-sample gold anomalies occur north of Santa Rosa Creek. Except for the anomalies downslope of the Velvet mine, the gold anomalies in general are low-order and erratic.

Silver is plotted on Figure 7. Values range from less than 0.1 to 6 ppm, and contours were drawn at 0.4, 0.8, and 1.2 ppm. A large irregularly shaped silver anomaly was identified south of Santa Rosa Creek between Lines 62E and 68E. Other smaller anomalies were identified in separate areas including the area downslope of the Velvet mine. Higher order silver anomalies correspond closely with discrete small scale topographic lows which are interpreted as possible faults.

Arsenic values (Figure 8) range from less than 1 to 664 ppm. Contours were drawn at 8, 27, and 46 ppm. Widespread anomalies occur over and near most of the property, but especially south of Santa Rosa Creek and downslope of the Velvet mine.

The plots of antimony values are shown on Figure 9, with values ranging from 0.1 to 8.2 ppm. Contours were drawn at 1.1, 1.8, and 2.5 ppm. All the anomalies are considered to be weak, but anomalous areas were identified mainly south of Santa Rosa Creek east of Line 55E, and downslope of the Velvet mine.

Copper values (Figure 10) range from 4 to 1300 ppm. Contours were drawn at 37, 115, and 192 ppm. A broad irregularly shaped anomaly was outlined south of Santa Rosa Creek between Lines 62E and 68E. Additional smaller and weaker anomalies appear at the south part of Lines 40E and 42E, and near the Velvet mine.

Lead is plotted on Figure 11. Values range from 8 to 1450 ppm with contours drawn at 70, 183, and 296 ppm. The main anomalous areas are south of Santa Rosa Creek east of Line 54E, and on the south slope of Mt. Jeldness. There are no significant lead anomalies in the area of the Velvet mine.

Zinc values (Figure 12) range from 24 to 2800 ppm, with contours drawn at 234, 534, and 834 ppm. Anomalies were identified south of Santa Rosa Creek east of Line 55E, south and southeast of Mt. Jeldness, and also irregularly at the southwestern part of the claim group.

Results for 171 tungsten analyses are shown on Figure 13. Values range from less than 2 to 864 ppm. Contours were arbitrarily drawn at 100, 200, and 300 ppm, identifying a large anomalous area south of Santa Rosa Creek. There appears to be a main anomalous zone trending at 145°.

A compilation of soil geochemical results (tungsten, silver-copper, and lead-zinc), lithologic distributions, known mineralization, rock sample locations, grid coordinates, internal claim boundaries, and topography for a 2.6 km^2 area southwest of the junction of Santa Rosa and Big Sheep Creeks is shown in Figure 14. Most of the geochemical anomalies are proximal to syenite plugs. Lead and zinc anomalies are restricted to areas underlain by Rossland Group volcanics.

Tungsten mineralization sampled at grid location 64+95E, 14+00S (rock sample number SRR-036; Figure 15) is situated within coincident tungsten, and arsenic-antimony-silver-copper anomalies. Gold in this area ranges up to 18 ppb.

Significantly, a coincident lead and zinc anomaly is present over and downslope of known gold-copper-lead-zinc mineralization at grid location 57+96E, 17+80S (rock sample number SRR-030; Figure 16). Gold is not anomalous in adjoining soil samples. Additional soil anomalies of similar and greater magnitudes are present in areas where bedrock mineralization is not known.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Santa Rosa property is underlain by Jurassic and Pennsylvanian (?) structurally complex eugeosynclinal rocks which have been intruded by Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, an Eocene syenite batholith, and associated dikes. A past gold, silver, copper, and tungsten producing mine, the Velvet mine, adjoins the property to the east and is underlain by an identical suite of rocks. The Rossland Break is a regional mineralized belt ranging from Trail through Rossland to the Velvet mine, and projects southwestward onto the Santa Rosa property.

The property is a gold-silver-lead-zinc-tungsten prospect. Potential exists for hosting (1) structurally controlled vein-type deposits (precious metals ± tungsten and base metals) in Rossland Group volcanics near syenite contacts as at the Rossland Camp and adjoining Velvet mine, (2) contact-controlled tungsten ± base metal ± precious metal deposits including skarns, and (3) disseminated to massive stratiform polymetallic sulfide deposits in Rossland Group volcanics. There were no records of mineralization on the property prior to the current work program.

Three types of mineralization have been discovered and exposed to date; (1) vein-type structures ranging up to 1590 ppb gold, 4.9 ppm silver, 3420 ppm copper, and 3260 ppm lead across 50 cm, (2) vein-type tungsten mineralization ranging up to 1220 ppm tungsten across 100 cm, and (3) stratiform possibly volcanogenic sulfide mineralization in volcanics ranging up to 1246 ppm copper with elevated gold, silver, lead, and zinc levels. Vein-type mineralization is invariably found near intrusive contacts on the southwestern limit of the Rossland Break, typical of other vein-type deposits in the Rossland area. A lack of sufficient bedrock exposures has limited evaluation of the known occurrences and hampered further exploration.

Geochemical sampling completed on and near the Santa Rosa property in 1987 has revealed a large coincident silver-copper-arsenic-lead-zinc (with minor gold and antimony) anomalous zone at the south-central part of the property, centered at L65E, 13+00S. A smaller but distinct tungsten anomaly ranging up to 864 ppm is centered nearby at L66E, 14+00S. The sampling program also revealed gold, silver, arsenic, and copper anomalies downslope of the adjoining Velvet gold mine, indicating (1) the effectiveness of the exploration technique, (2) that anomalies may be displaced from their sources, and (3) a similarity in size and magnitude between respective anomalies on the two properties.

Geochemical anomalies identified on the Santa Rosa property are underlain by structurally complex Rossland Group volcanics and sediments cut by multiple syenite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs and dikes on strike with the Rossland Break, and includes the known sulfide bearing structures. Except for some low-order lead-zinc anomalies the northern part of the property, which is underlain by syenite, is geochemically barren. Silver and copper anomalies are closely coincident with intrusive contacts. Lead and zinc anomalies coincide with each other but invariably are found in areas underlain by Rossland Group volcanics, a potential host of volcanogenic polymetallic sulfide mineralization. A significant tungsten anomaly was identified within the area of the lead, zinc, copper, and silver anomalies. Both known vein-type mineralization occurrences exist within larger multi-element coincident geochemical anomalies, suggesting that they strike under overburden-covered areas. Additional anomalies are suggestive of further mineralization.

Magnetic surveying completed to date is able to distinguish between different bedrock lithologies. Although no responses have been observed which reflect known faults or mineralization, a broad magnetic low was outlined over the projected trend of the Rossland Break.

On a regional scale, the Santa Rosa property and the adjoining Velvet mine are underlain by equivalent lithologies, have similar fracture patterns with associated syenite dikes, have similar alterations, have similar geochemical expressions of known bedrock mineralization, and are both situated on the southwestern extension of the Rossland Break. Therefore the Velvet mine provides a suitable model for continued exploration of vein-type targets at the Santa Rosa property.

Given the favorable geology, coincident geochemical anomalies, and exploration success so far, the Santa Rosa property warrants further exploration for (1) vein-type gold and related metal deposits, (2) contact controlled, possibly vein-type, tungsten deposits, and (3) volcanogenic polymetallic deposits. The following two-stage work program, where the second stage is contingent on an economic evaluation of the first, is recommended:

Stage 1.

1. Trench vein-type structures and other potential mineralized targets as outlined by the work program described in this report and those identified by any future exploration work. The trenching would be performed by a bulldozer, backhoe and /or hand trenching utilizing explosives, and must be accompanied by detailed mapping and sampling. Special attention is to be paid to understanding structural and stratigraphic controls of mineralization.

2. Carry out a program of combined prospecting and geological mapping, with special emphasis on the area underlain by Rossland Group rocks near intrusive contacts south of Santa Rosa Creek. Rock geochemistry would accompany this work.

3. VLF-EM surveying should be attempted, at least on a reconnaissance scale, to help identify structures within the geochemical anomalies and to facilitate an understanding of their geometry.

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AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC. Rock Sample Location and Description Record

Date: Nov. 87, Aug. 88 Project: Santa Rosa NTS: 82 F/4 Area: Big Sheep Cr., B.C. Samplers: HK,GS Lab:Bondar-Clegg

Sample No.	Location	Description	Attitude	Width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
SRR-01	39+80E 3+00S along road	Dark fine grained andesite with quartz veinlets and pyrite stringers.	144/80N		5	5	23	10	200	2
SRR-02	50+00E 19+53E	Subcrop; rusty volcanic breccia with disseminated pyrite and minor quartz carbonate veining.			5	5	22	90	200	9
SRR-03	76+00E 11+50S	Rusty silicified andesite.			5	5	8	15	200	5
SRR-04	88+00E 9+70S	Outcrop from side of old shaft; variably rusty andesite with quartz stringers. Large euhedral quartz crystals.			33	5	39	4	200	6
SRR-05	64+50E 2+50S	Grab sample of siltstone with randonly oriented carbonate veinlets.			3	5	5	11	210	3
SRR-06	67+40E 4+50S east adit	Quartz vein from small adit next to road.	080/70S	10 cm	6	5	45	235	200	4
SRR-07	66+00E 14+13S	Rusty vuggy silicified andesite; grab sample.			5	5	82	32	200	402
SRR-08	58+00E 17+70S	Rusty vuggy silicified andesite; grab sample.			7	5	23	980	360	6
SRR-09	52+00E 4+50S	Rusty vuggy silicified andesite; grab sample.			5	5	6	240	200	3
SRR-10	84+00E 2+69S	Rusty vuggy silicified andesite; grab sample.			5	5	10	30	200	3
SRR-11	BL 32+75E	Rusty silicified granitic dike in andesite.			5	5	3	11	200	2
SRR-12	50+00E 14+30S	Fractured rusty light colored silicified dacitic dike; in outcrop with pyrite stringers			5	5	9	20	200	4

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Sample No.	Location	Description	Attitude	Width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
		in both. Grab sample.								
SRR-13	44+00E 17+50S	Andesite outcrop with silicified pyritized fractures. Grab sample.			6	5	250	12	200	2
SRR-14	88+25E 0+00	Ultramafics; serpentinized, minor unidentified fibrous mineral. Grab sample.			5	5	21	1700	400	2
SRR-15	65+00E 7+30S	Grab sample of locally silicified gossanous andesite.			5	5	10	460	200	9
SRR-16	65+00E 10+00S	Grab sample of gossanous andesite with quartz-pyrite alteration.			5	5	122	45	200	25
SRR-17	Velvet Mine	Quartz-chalcopyrite vein material from lower adit dump.			1590	7	20000	2	200	1450
SRR-18	67+30E 4+50S west adit	Grab sample from quartz vein exposed in adit.	065/80E	50 cm	20	5	177	390	200	14
SRR-19	not taken									
SRR-20	46+00E 12+50S	Grab sample from pyritized rusty andesite outcrop.			6	5	122	18	200	6
SRR-030	57+96E/ 17+80S; trench	Chip sample western half of quartz/ sulphide/ clay altered shear zone; ~3% sulphides (Pyrite, sphalerite, galena)	168/ 72W	0.5m	1590	4.9	3420	3260	1400	7
SRR-031	As above	Chip sample eastern half, less mineralized mainly pyrite/ quartz altered andesite.	168/72W	0.5m	48	2.6	490	2310	1070	11
SRR-032	58+20E/ 19+50S	Grab sample of quartz/ pyrite altered andesite(gossanous).			55	1.3	375	301	330	11

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Sample No.	Location	Description	Attitude	Width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
SRR-033	64+95E/ 19+30S	Chip sample of rusty/ siliceous shear zone with parallel quartz veins. Veins contain trace pyrite. Host rock is andesite.	150/ west	3.0m	12	0.1	108	26	14	5
SRR-034	64+95E/19+30S	Grab sample of shear zone; Same as SSR-033	115/ west	2.0m	10	0.5	123	98	72	8
SRR-035	64+97E/ 14+90S	Chip sample of brecciated quartz zone; minor pyrite; Host rock is quartz-feldspar porphyry.	111/ ?	0.5m	10	0.3	102	19	48	49
SRR-036	64+95E/ 14+00S	Weathered/ vuggy limonitic-stained siliceous shear zone; minor quartz veining; minor clay alteration.	144/ 60W	0.5- 1.0m	23	2.6	582	17	184	1220
SRR-037	64+95E/ 9+80S	Selected chip of mid 15cm of siliceous shear zone; host rock chert. Zoneis 1.0m wide.	023/ 60W	0.15m	10	0.3	47	17	12	140
SRR-038	65+15E/ 9+10S	Grab sample of chert with 2% pyrite, from outcrop.			10	0.1	47	15	20	15
SRR-039	65+20E/ 9+00S	Chip sample of rusty/ vuggy siliceous shear zone with parallel 0.2- 1.0cm quartz veins. Host rock chert.	038/ 80W	1.0m	14	0.6	55	34	15	91
SRR-040	65+05E/ 8+85S	Chip sample of zone as described in SSR-039	028/ 58W	1.0m	19	1.0	74	86	49	160
SRR-041	65+05E/ 8+85S	Chip sample of quartz vein within shear zone (see SSR-040); rusty/ vuggy; 2% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.	028/ 58W	0.15m	11	1.0	116	88	35	160
SRR-042	65+90E/ 14+35S; adit	Grab sample of pyritized/ silicified andesite adjacent to shear zone.			10	0.3	171	17	164	95

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Sample No.	Location	Description	Attitude	Width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
SRR-043	65+90E/ 14+35S; adit	Chip sample of rusty shear zone with mid 10cm clay altered. Zone is 0.5m wide	022/ 87W	0.1m	10	1.7	441	85	188	120
SRR-044	65+90E/ 14+35S; adit dump	Silicified andesite from adit dump; 10% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.			10	0.2	296	7	45	30
SRR-045	65+90E/ 14+35S adit dump	Quartz vein (2cm) with pyrite zone (2cm) in adesite host rock.			20	3.5	565	212	182	42
SRR-046	65+90E/ 14+35S; adit dump	Quartz/ carbonate breccia, 3-5% pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.			10	0.5	288	45	57	140
SRR-047	65+90E/ 5+90S; shaft	Composite grab of mineralized float from shaft dump. Quartz/ carbonate/ sulphides breccia; sheared quartz. Stringers of pyrite, blebs of pyrite and chalcopyrite (?). Minor clay alteration.			10	0.9	50	240	240	18
SRR-048	65+90E/ 5+90S	Chip sample of mid 50cm of 1m silicified shear zone; host rock is quartz monzonite.	155/ 45W	0.5m	10	0.5	19	46	15	9
SRR-049	63+95E/ 10+75S	Chip sample across north 1.5m of shear/ quartz vein zone; 10-12 parallel quartz veins, 3-5cm each; up to 15% pyrite in veins. Vein is 2.5m wide.	174/ 70W	1.5m	10	2.1	45	110	35	91
SRR-050	63+95E/ 10+75S	Chip sample across south 1.0m of above shear/ quartz vein zone.	174/ 70W	1.0m	11	0.8	69	66	42	150
SRR-051	63+95E/ 10+75S	Sample of quartz vein from above zone. Trace pyrite.	174/ 70W	0.04m	10	1.1	77	58	30	86

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Sample No.	Location	Description	Attitude	Width	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm
SRR-052	63+95E/ 10+75S	Grab sample of quartz vein float		0.25m	10	0.1	19	117	16	6
SRR-053	64+00E/ 6+80S	Sample of quartz vein (1% dark sulphides). Andesite host.	165/ 62W	0.03m	10	0.1	15	13	39	50
SRR-054	61+95E 6+25S old trench	Chip sample of middle one m of 3 m wide quartz shear zone; traces sphalerite, py. Sulfides occur as stringers up to 5 cm wide with irregular attitudes and blebs and disseminations. Host is silicified andesite with rusty clay alteration.	141/55 W	1 m	10	0.2	5	36	112	48
SRR-055	61+95E 6+25S old trench	Chip sample of eastern 1 m of above shear zone.	141/ 55W	1 m	10	0.1	13	23	100	30
SRR-056	64+50E 8+95S old trench	Chip sample of eastern 1 m of 2 m qtz-shear zone. Minor sulfide zones, mostly Py. Locally vuggy, rusty, clay altered. Host is andesite.	154/74W	1 m	15	1.9	64	149	166	312
SRR-057	64+50E 8+95S old trench	Chip sample of western 1 m of 056 shear zone.	154/74W	1 m	10	3.4	168	191	194	64
SRR-058	60+00E 7+50S (Interior Claim)	Grab sample of fine grained andesite with random siliceous stringers and 1% Py; from outcrop.			10	0.2	7	29	212	5
SRR-059	65+00E 10+00S	Selected grab of silicified andesite with random pyrite/quartz stringers, rare chalcopyrite.			13	2.0	1246	31	104	49
SRR-101	49+20E 0+00 old adit	Selected grab sample of silicified and pyritized pods in andesite up to cm.			5	5	440	21	200	1780