

Iron Ridge
521030

Lat: 49° 05'30"
Long: 116° 22' 25"
NTS: 082F/9&19

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE IOCG POTENTIAL OF
THE IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP
NELSON MINING DIVISION
SOUTHEAST BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

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V3W 9P4

September 2003

LOCATION

The Iron Ridge Claim Group is located in southeast British Columbia approximately 5 kilometers east of the town of Creston within map sheet 82F/9&19.

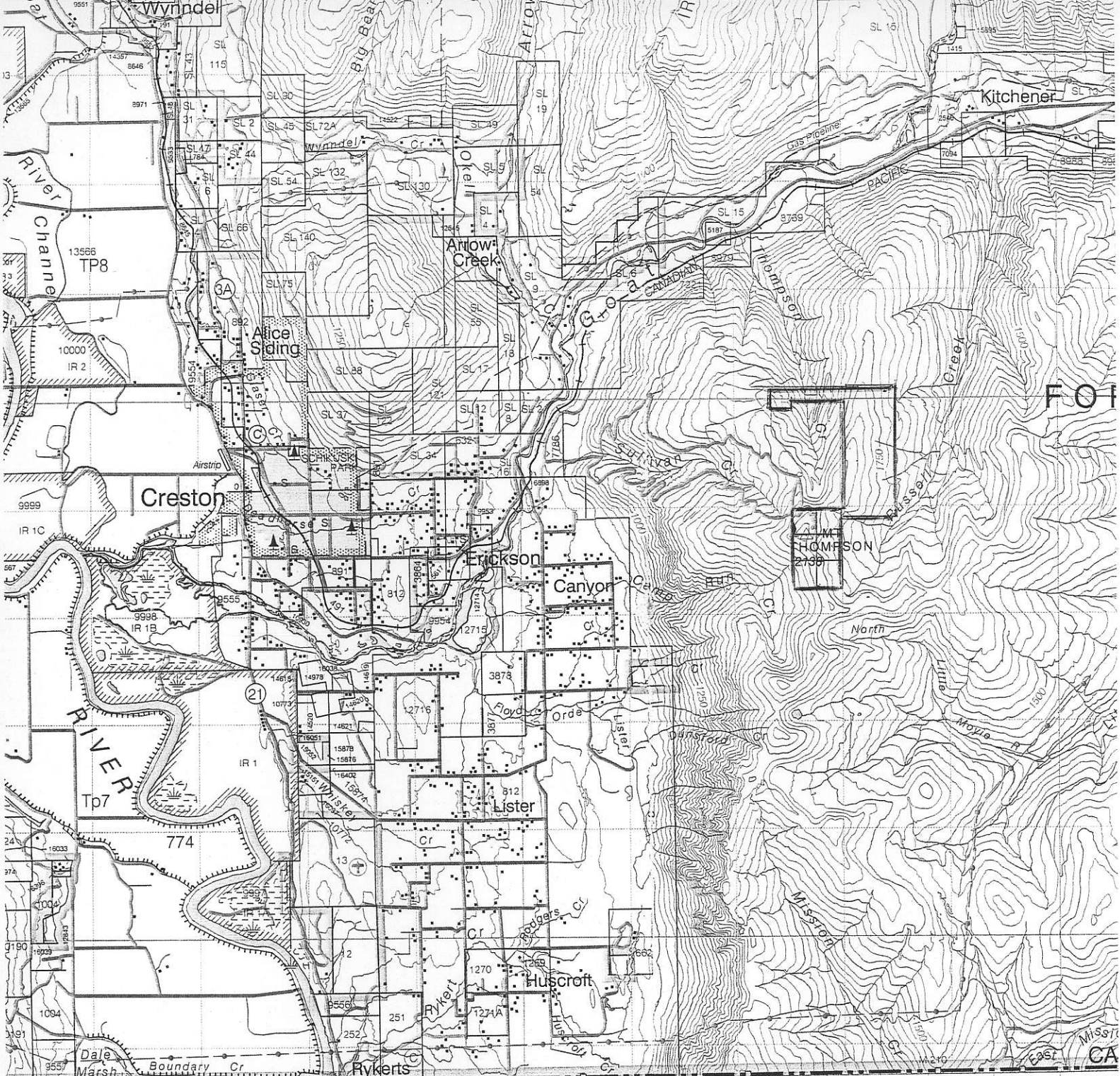
PROPERTY STATUS

The Claim Group consists of eight contiguous mineral claims in the Nelson Mining Division and is wholly owned by Fayz Yacoub of Surrey B. C.

Pertinent claim data is as follows:

Claim Name	Record #	No of units	Expiry Date
Iron Ridge 1	405061	1	September 12, 2004
Iron Ridge 2	405062	1	September 12, 2004
Iron Ridge 3	405063	1	September 12, 2004
Iron Ridge 4	405064	1	September 12, 2004
Iron Ridge 5	405065	1	September 12, 2004
Iron Ridge 6	405066	1	September 12, 2004
Iron Ridge 7	405067	10	September 13, 2004
Iron Ridge 8	405068	3	September 13, 2004

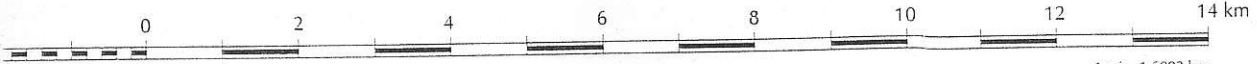
The total area of the claim is 19 units, 4.75 square kilometers, 475 hectares (1173.25acres). There is approximately ½ square kilometer overlap with the surrounding mineral claims.



30' ↙
 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50
 To Bonners Ferry, U S A-29 miles

CRESTON

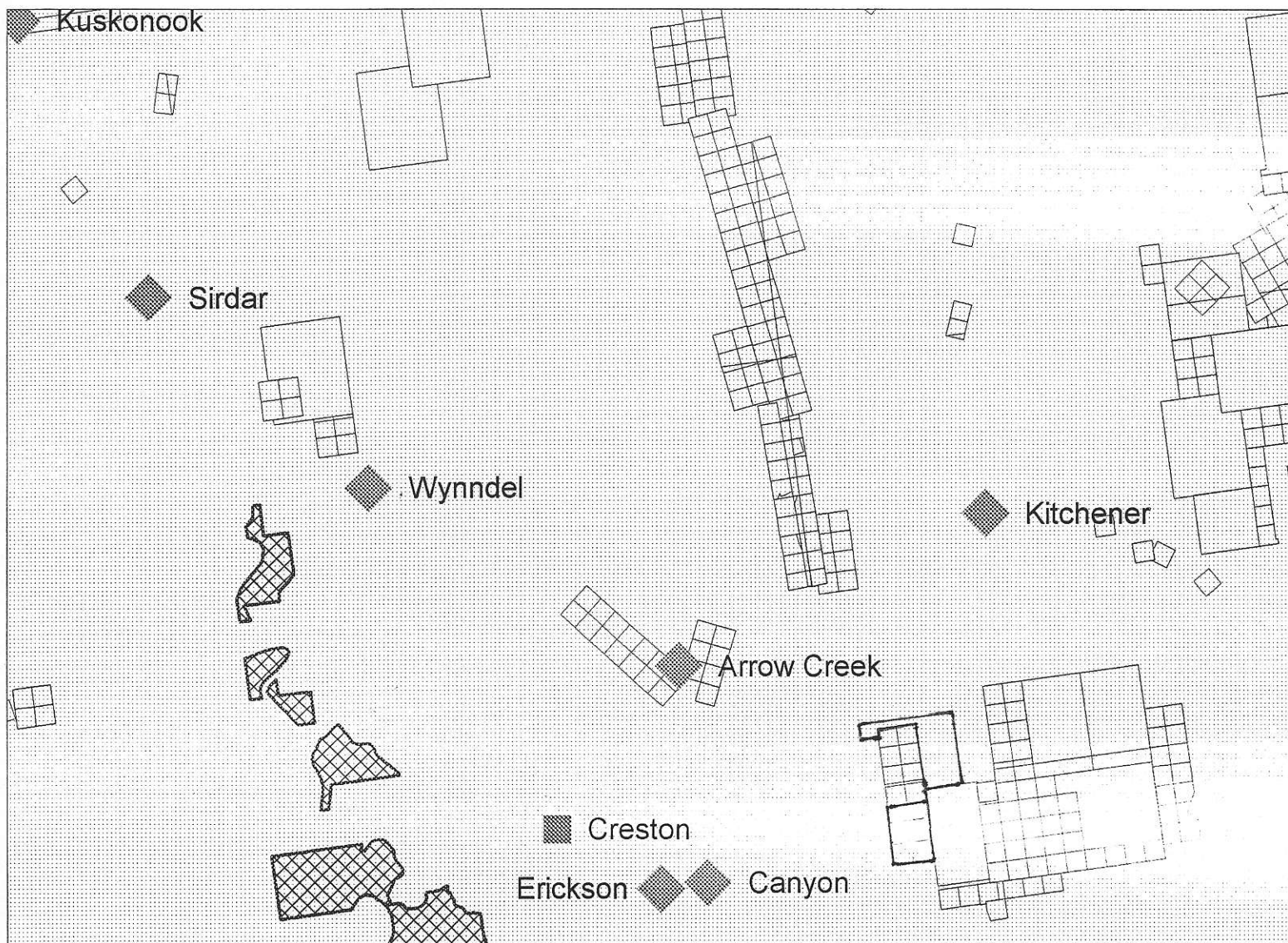
Scale 1:100 000
 (1cm = 1km)



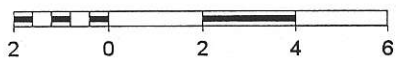
km = 0.6214 mi. Contour Interval 50 m 1 mi. = 1.6093 km

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP (PARKS, AND INDIAN RESERVES)



SCALE 1 : 161,851

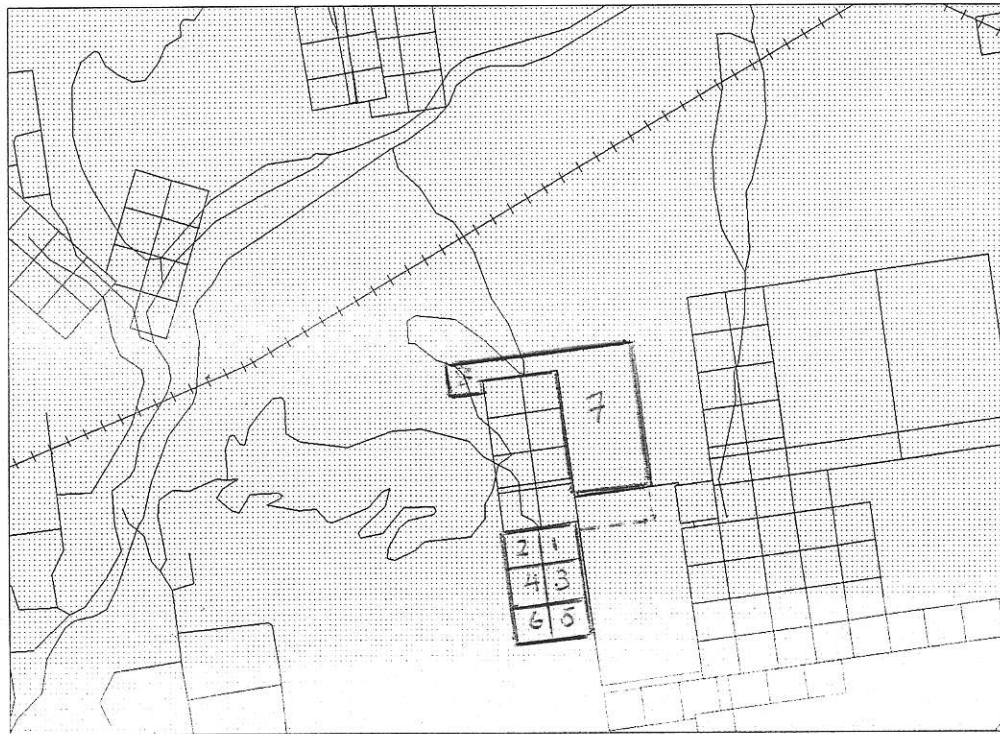


KILOMETERS

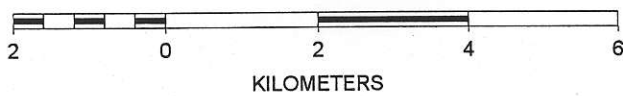
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IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP (RAILWAYS AND ROADS)



SCALE 1 : 100,000



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, a thick succession of siliciclastic and lesser carbonate rocks, underlies the general area of the Iron Ridge property. The Purcell Supergroup is well known for hosting a number of significant deposits that include the Sullivan sedimentary-exhalative lead-zinc deposit (082FNE052) and the Troy copper-silver deposit in Montana.

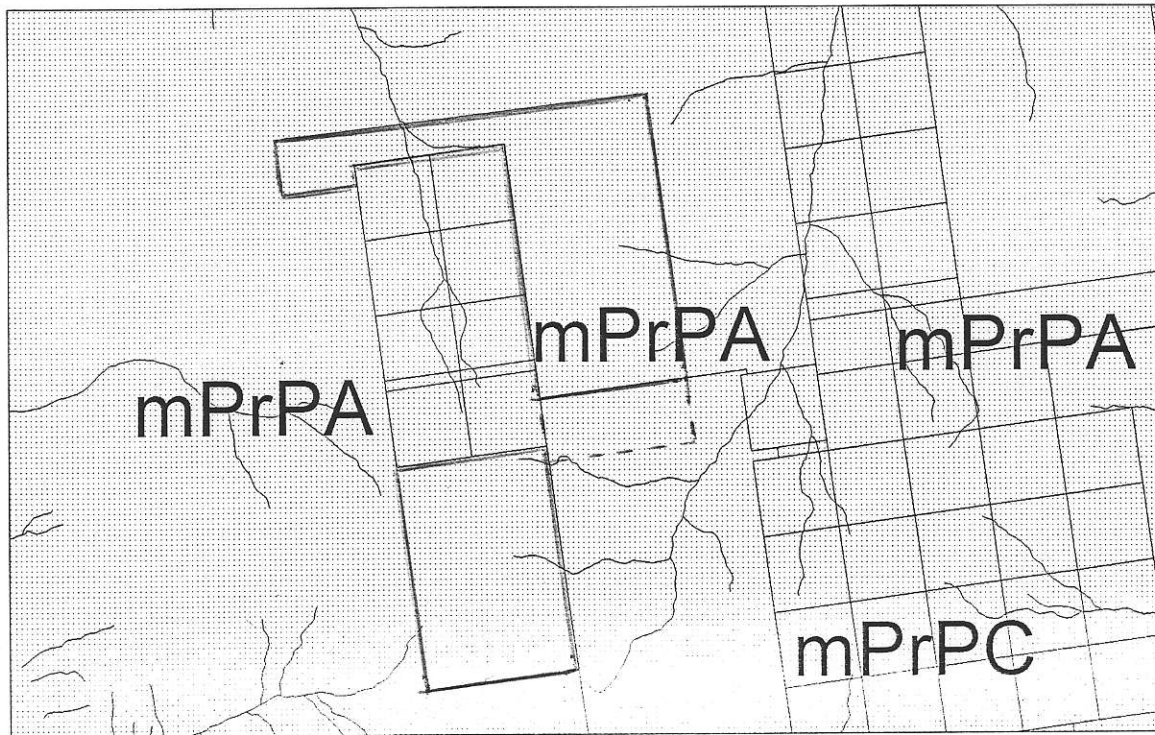
These occurrences are closely associated with the Iron Range fault and the strata here forms part of the core of the Goat River anticline. They comprise a belt of iron oxide mineralization up to **two hundred meters wide** with an intermittent strike length of at least **25 kilometers**.

Mineralization occurs within the Middle Aldridge Formation along the north trending, subvertical Iron Range fault zone. The Aldridge Formation consists of well-bedded quartzofeldspathic wacke and laminated siltstone, which develop a phyllitic sericite foliation near the fault. Locally, sericite alteration extends preferentially along specific bedding horizons. The gabbro dikes and/or sills in the area, which belong to the Middle Proterozoic Moyie intrusions, are preferentially mineralized.

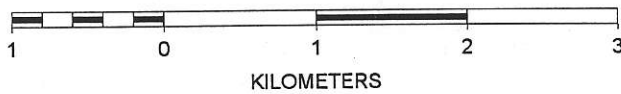
Mineralization consists of massive to disseminated hematite, locally with magnetite, in steeply dipping veins and stockworks of thin veinlets, breccia matrix and disseminated grains. Gabbro hostrocks are strongly albitized and the siltstones exhibit sericitic +/- silicic alteration. The zone of mineralization pinches and swells along strike from narrow (0.5 meters wide) veins within sheared rock, to a broad (100 meters or more) zone of multiple veining and alteration. **Depth and downdip extension of this system is unknown.**

Crosscutting relationships suggest multiple phases of hydrothermal fluids injected into the fault zone. Early quartz veins are commonly brecciated, with fragments enclosed in a hematite matrix. Hematite veining crosscuts early albitization and angular albitized clasts float in later hematite veining. Later stage white and colorless quartz veinlets commonly crosscut both albitic alteration and hematite veining.

IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP (GEOLOGY))



SCALE 1 : 50,000



Geology Legend

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

mPrPA ALDRIDGE FORMATION argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites

mPrPC CRESTON FORMATION undivided sedimentary rocks

Source: Open File 1994-8 Geology of the Kootnay River Map-Area
Author(s): T. Hoy, A. Legun, B.N. Church, G. Gibson, K. Glover and J.O. Wheeler

This Database Last Updated: January 1998.

British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines
Geological Survey Branch

STRUCTURE

The dominant structural features in the area is the steeply dipping, north-south trending Iron Range Fault. It extends over a distance of 25 kilometers and is marked by a prominent strong aeromagnetic anomaly. Several parallel faults occur to the east and northeast of the Iron Range Fault.

The Iron Range Iron –oxide deposit is contained within the widest segment of the fault zone.

The main deformation event produced brittle effects in sedimentary rocks and ductile deformation/shearing parallel to the strike of the Iron oxide deposit in gabbroic sills.

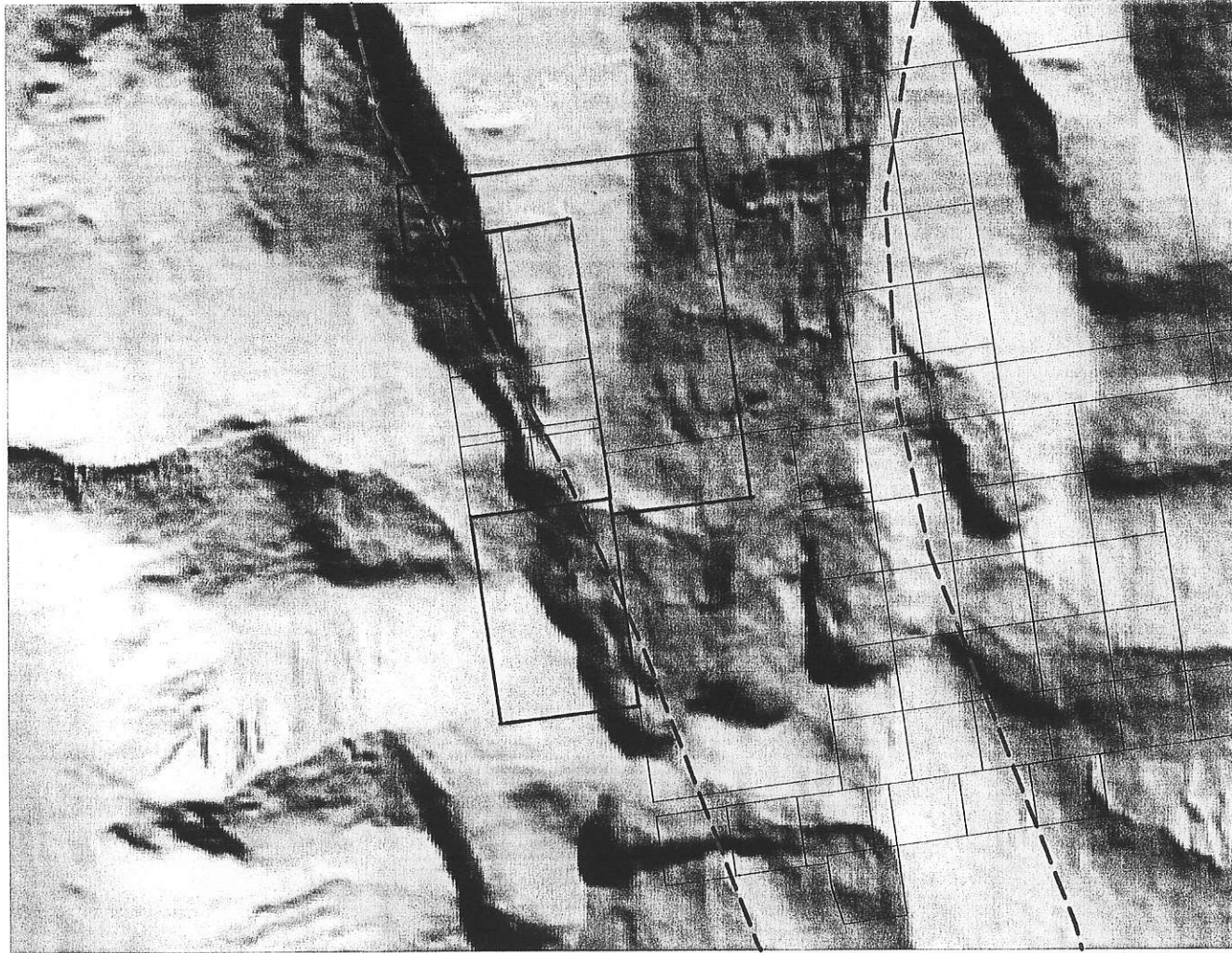
ALTERATION

Several alteration types are associated with the Iron Range Iron oxide deposit.

- 1- **Sericitization** is widespread, especially in sedimentary rocks and extends outwards from the fault zone for about 500 to 1000 meters (Stinson and Brown, 1994).
- 2- **Albitization** affects both sedimentary and gabbroic rocks in the fault zone these are typically strongly brecciated and bleached due primarily to the presence of abundant albite.
- 3- **Silicification** is typically localized and commonly occurs in the form of discrete quartz veining (hematite-quartz \pm magnetite breccia).
- 3- **Hematization**. Pervasive hematization occurs throughout the mineralized zone.

In the vicinity of the Mount Thompson, outcrops are fairly scarce in the vicinity of the projected Iron Range Fault. The angular hematitic float reveals similar types of alteration as in the Iron Range Mountain.

IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP (STRUCTURAL MAP)



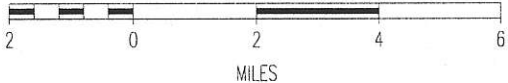
SCALE 1 : 50,000



IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP (AEROMAG ANOMALY MAP)



SCALE 1 : 200,000



IRON OXIDE COPPER-GOLD POTENTIAL

Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposits are an attractive exploration target owing to their potential for high grades and enormous size. These deposits have the following characteristics:

- Contain large volumes (hundreds of Millions of tonnes) of hematite and/or low Ti magnetite.
- Strong structural controls in most deposits.
- Mid-Proterozoic continental crustal rocks are the host of many deposits.
- Fe oxide mineralization varies from sulphide-poor to sulphide rich (e.g. Olympic Dam, Candelaria).
- May be associated with coarse-grained actinolite-apatite veins, Fe oxide breccias and large volumes of sediment-hosted hematite-rich ironstone.
- Principal gangue minerals may include albite, k-feldspar, sericite, carbonate, chlorite, quartz, amphibole, pyroxene, massive silica, biotite, tourmaline and apatite.
- May exhibit extensive alteration zoning with deep level albite-magnetite, intermediate level k-spar & shallow level silica-sericite-hematite.
- Favorable area includes narrow, deep seated structures with (1) Fe oxides, particularly breccias, (2) zones of albite, k-spar, sericite, apatite, tourmaline, fluorite or skarn alteration, (3) geophysical anomalies such as aeromagnetic, gravity, or IP, (4) secondary Cu phosphates.

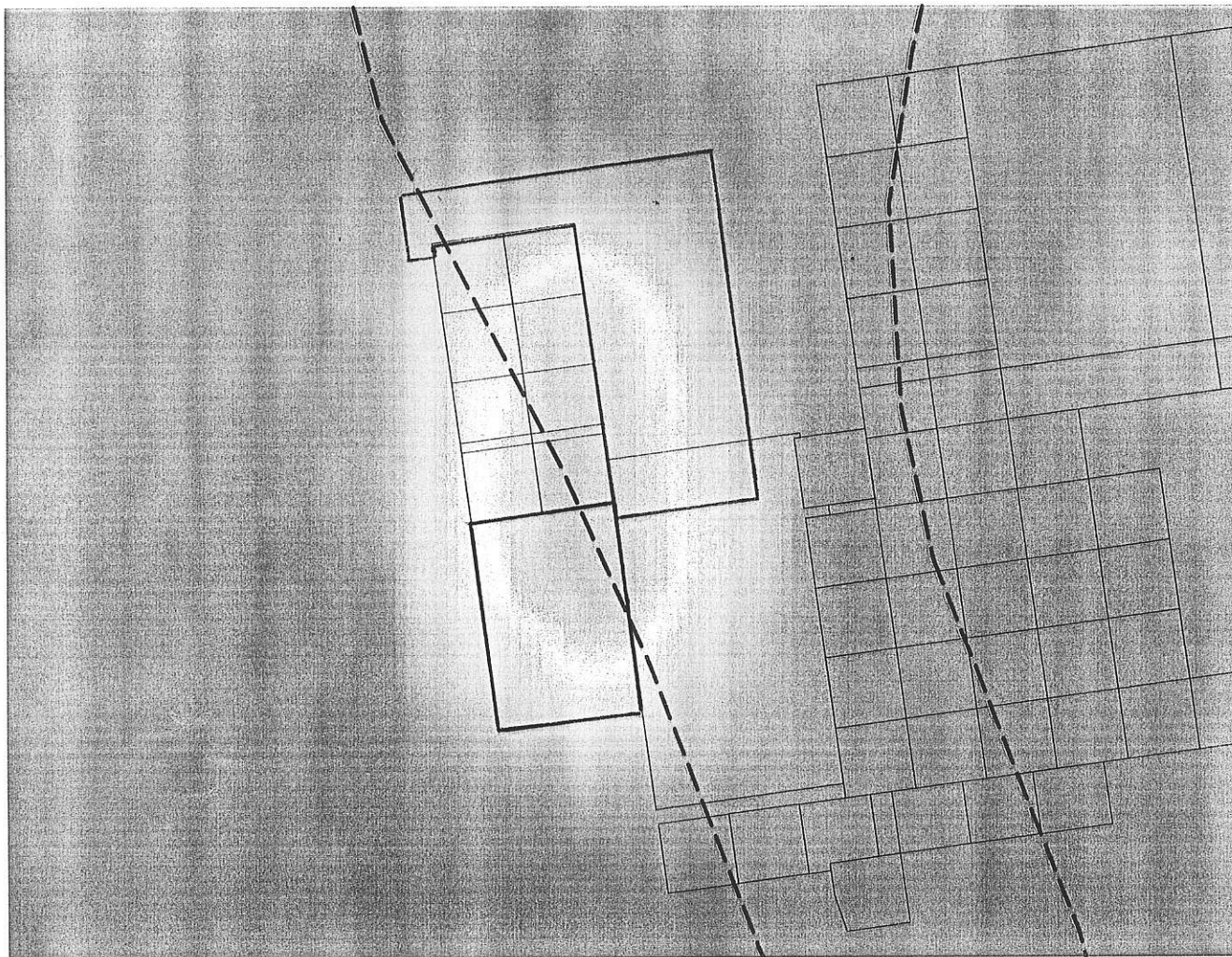
IRON OXIDE COPPER-GOLD POTENTIAL OF THE PROPERTY

A preliminary study by British Columbia Geological Survey has identified strong potential for Iron Oxide Cu-Au deposit within the general area of the Iron Range fault based on the favorable geological environments (geology, structure, aeromagnetic anomaly, and the numerous MINFILE occurrences within the Iron Range fault). However there have been no major exploration programs in the general area for this type of deposit.

The Iron Ridge Property is located at the southern end of the Iron Range fault and was recently staked based on the following geological factors:

- The property is located within the area of the Iron Range fault, underlain by the Middle Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup that is well known for hosting a number of significant deposits include the Sullivan sedimentary-exhalative lead-zinc deposit (082FNE052) and the Troy copper-silver deposit in Montana.

IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP (AEROMAG ANOMALY MAP)



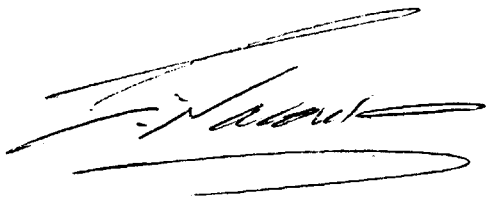
SCALE 1 : 50,000



- The property area exhibit extensive alteration zoning (silica- sericite-hematite) with brecciated Fe oxides.
- Numerous occurrences of Iron oxide breccias are closely associated with the Iron Range fault; they comprise a belt of iron oxide mineralization up to **two hundred meters wide** with an intermittent strike length of at least **25 kilometers**.
- A massive to disseminated hematite, with local magnetite and pyrite, occurrence is located within the claim boundary at the north end of the property (MINFILE 82F SE 092).
- Strong aeromagnetic anomaly over an area of at least two kilometers coincides with the Iron Range fault.
- At the time of staking numerous angular local floats of rusty, dark brown hematitic rocks were collected from several localities within the Iron Ridge 1 claim.
- The property is only 5 kilometers east of the town of Creston and enjoys an easy access from Highway # 3 through the Thompson Mountain Road.
- Canada Railway is only two kilometers northwest of the property,
- The power line grid is running through the property.
- The Iron Ridge Claim Group never been tested or explored for the IOCG potential.

THE WRITER BELIEVES THAT THE IRON RIDGE CLAIM GROUP IS A PRIME TARGET FOR IRON OXIDE COPPER-GOLD DEPOSIT AND A SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM ON SELECTED TARGET AREAS WITHIN THE IRON RIDGE 1 CLAIM IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Respectfully Submitted



Fayz Yacoub P.Geo.F.G.A.C

