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93 F/09

Executive Summary

A new hydrothermal iron-oxide system has been discovered on the Cabin 1 & 2 claims, between June 29 and July 19, located in central British Columbia, Canada, south of the town of Vanderhoof and immediately north of Finger Lake, at about latitude 53 degrees 35 minutes north and longitude 124 degrees 16 minutes west.

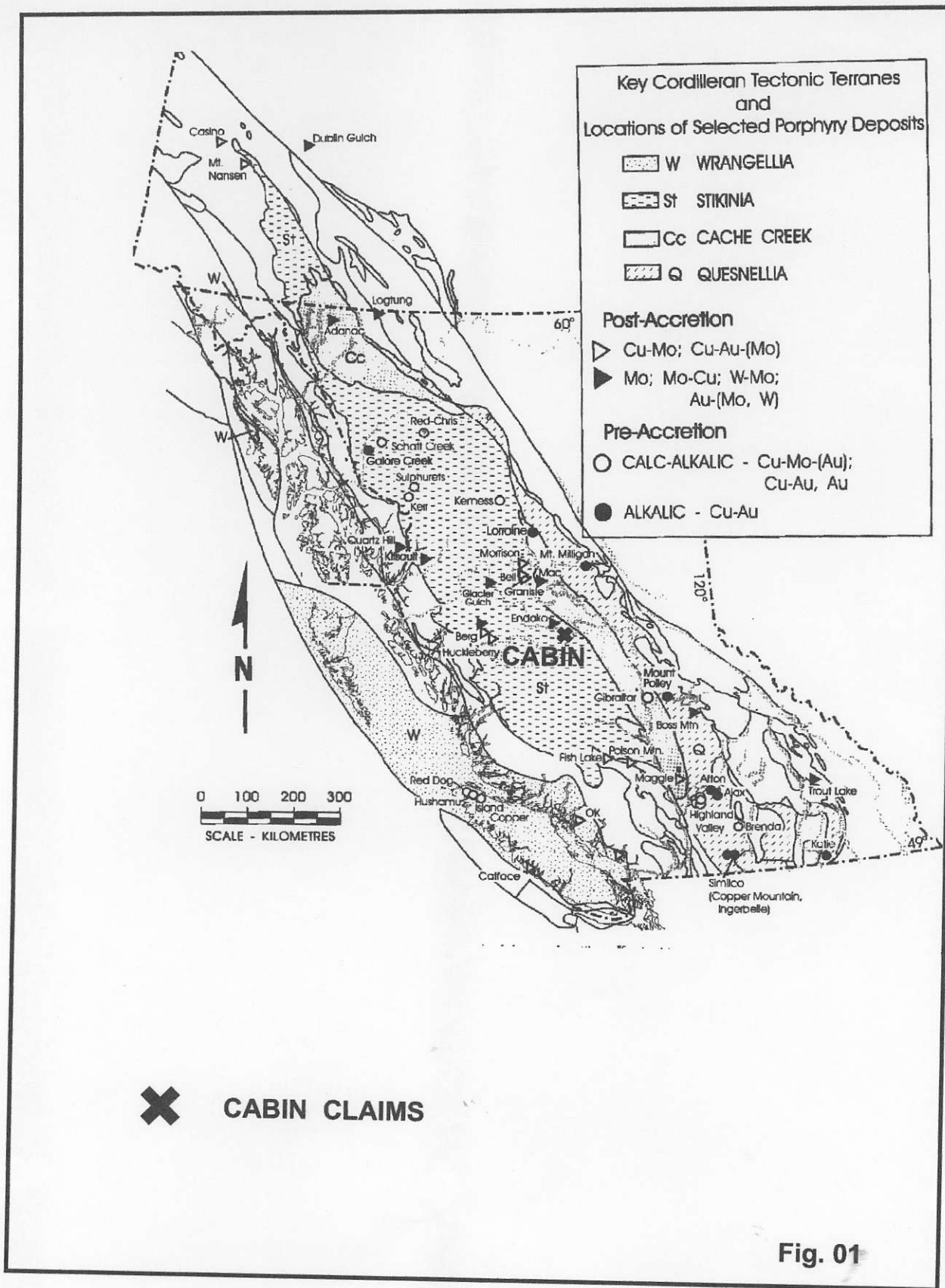
Access to the area is by truck, about 80 kilometers by road from Vanderhoof and important infrastructure such as highway, rail, and major hydroelectric power transmission and natural gas lines.

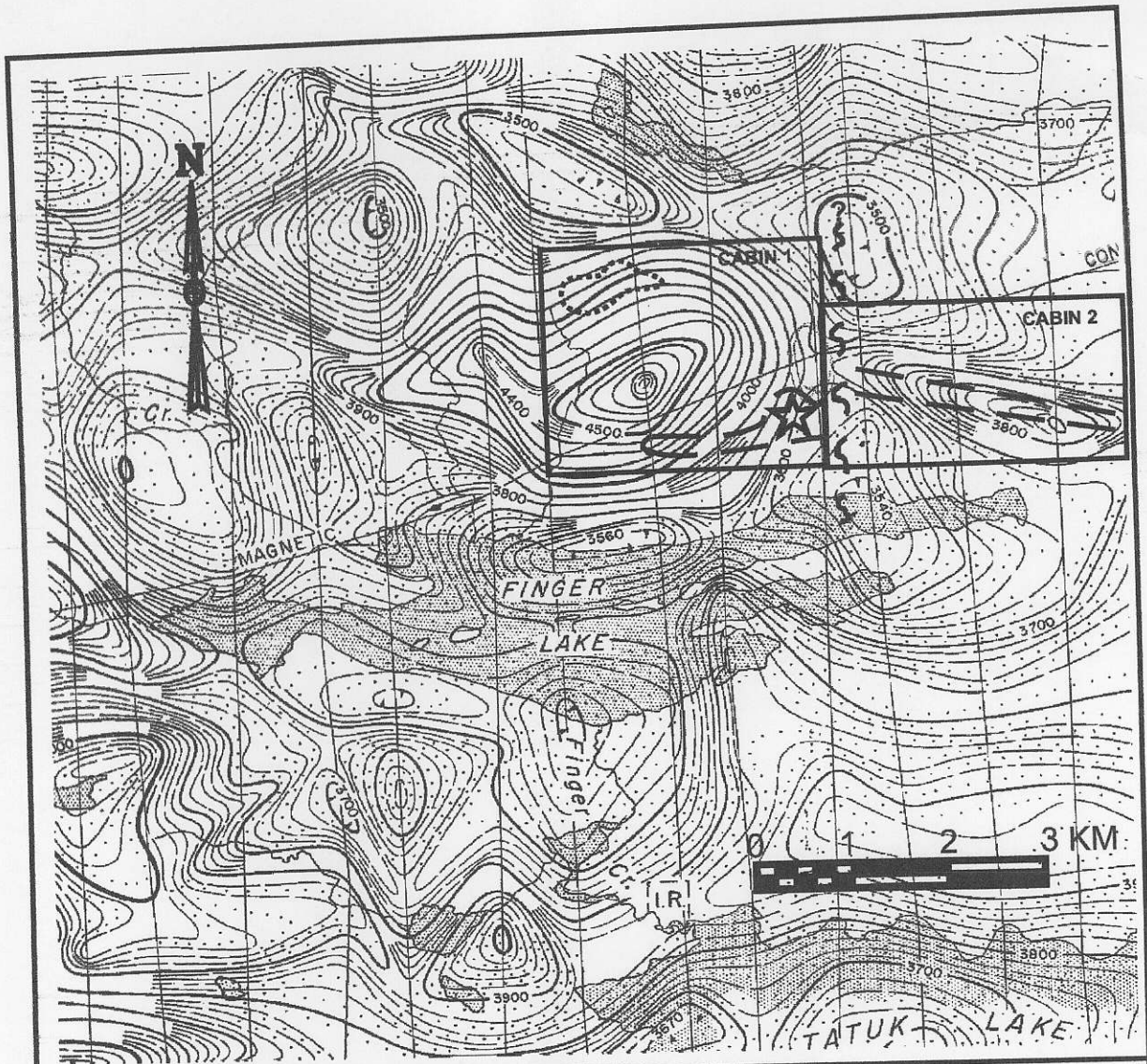
Field work performed consisted of reconnaissance mapping and sampling glacial till and rocks (outcrop, subcrop and float) on a 5000 meter long grid with 500 meter line spacing and 100 meter sample spacing, with some infill on 250 meter line spacing.

Field mapping of outcrop, sub-crop and float indicates iron-oxide mineralization continues for about 4000 meters, as numerous lenses of unknown dimensions, within a zone 100 to 200 meters wide, apparently offset by a north-south fault (see fig. 2). Oxide mineralization is characterized by non-magnetic, massive specular hematite, hematite and hematite-quartz, stockworks, breccias and replacements, hosted in andesites and felsic pyroclastics (very coarse fragmental and crystal tuffs). No copper sulphides were observed. The age of the host rocks are mapped as possibly Jurassic in age. (see attached figure).




Many Fe-oxide deposits exhibit magnetite enrichment, hypersaline fluids (>25% Na Cl equivalent) and high temperatures (~600 degrees C). Also, the solubility of Fe, Au and Cu in hydrothermal fluids is strongly dependant upon temperature and salinity, in addition to oxidation state and Ph.

Analytical results indicate the iron oxide mineralization at the Cabin Claims is devoid of non-ferrous base and precious metals at the present level of exposure. Fluid inclusion work indicates: maximum temperatures of about 400 degrees C; salinities of 11 to 12% weight equivalent; and fluid pressure estimates suggest formation at shallow depths of 1 to 2.5 kilometers. These results suggest the magnetic anomaly that directly corresponds with the eastern end of this system may represent secondary magnetite associated with a higher temperature and deeper, (copper-gold?) sulphide facies nested above a progenitor or parent intrusive. The presence, extent and depth to sulphides may be evaluated with a ground geophysical program including a gravity survey, followed by a time domain IP and gradient magnetic surveys. Should copper-gold bearing sulphides accompany a secondary magnetite-albite zone, the size of the airborne magnetic anomaly that directly corresponds with the eastern end of this system suggests this new prospect has size potential up to the billion tonne range.



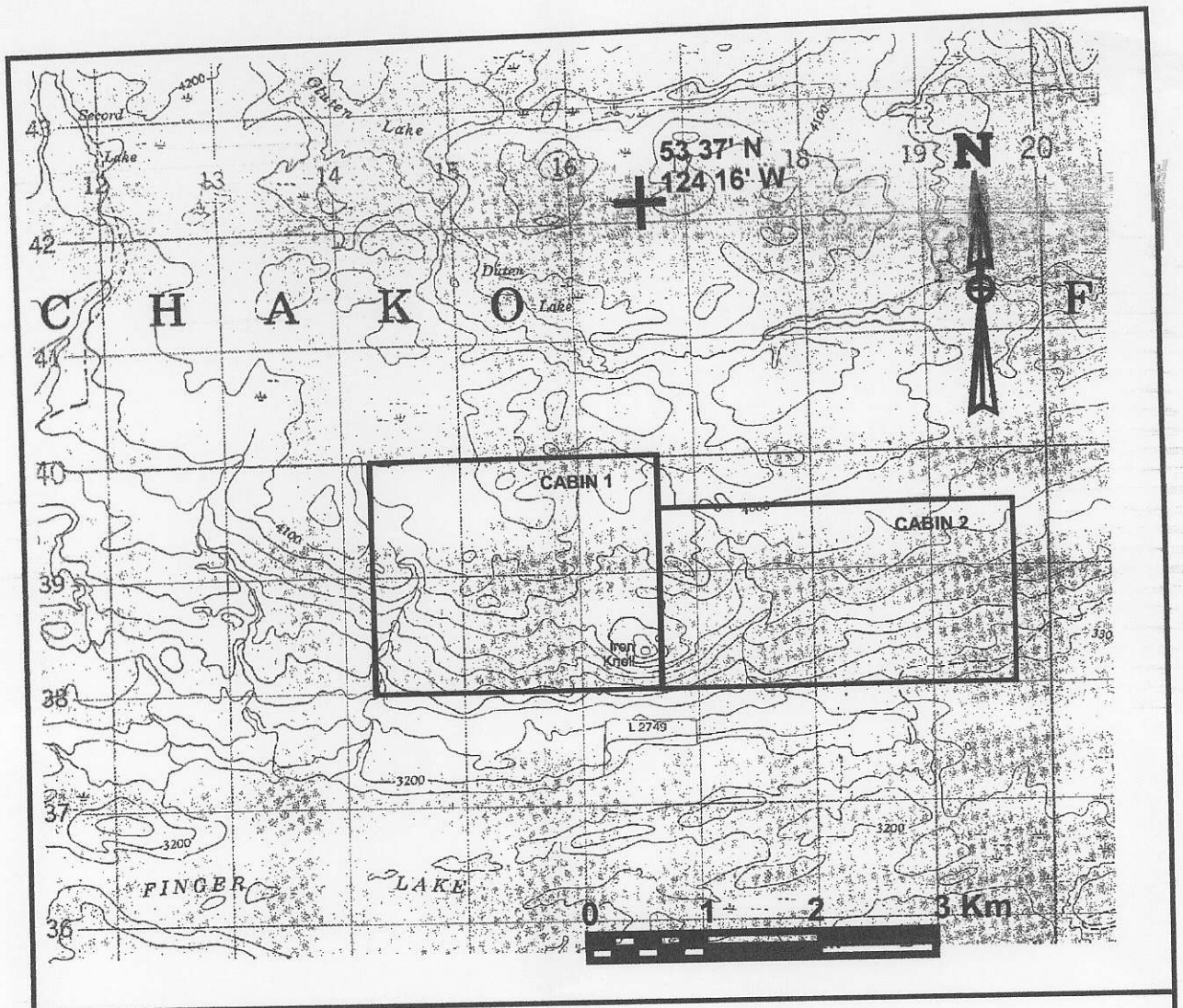


**CABIN CLAIMS
N.T.S. 93-F-09
AIRBORNE MAGNETICS**

-  SERICITE-PYRITE ZONE
-  IRON OXIDE ZONE
-  IRON KNOLL - HEMATITE-QUARTZ

After geophysical paper #1578

FIG. 02

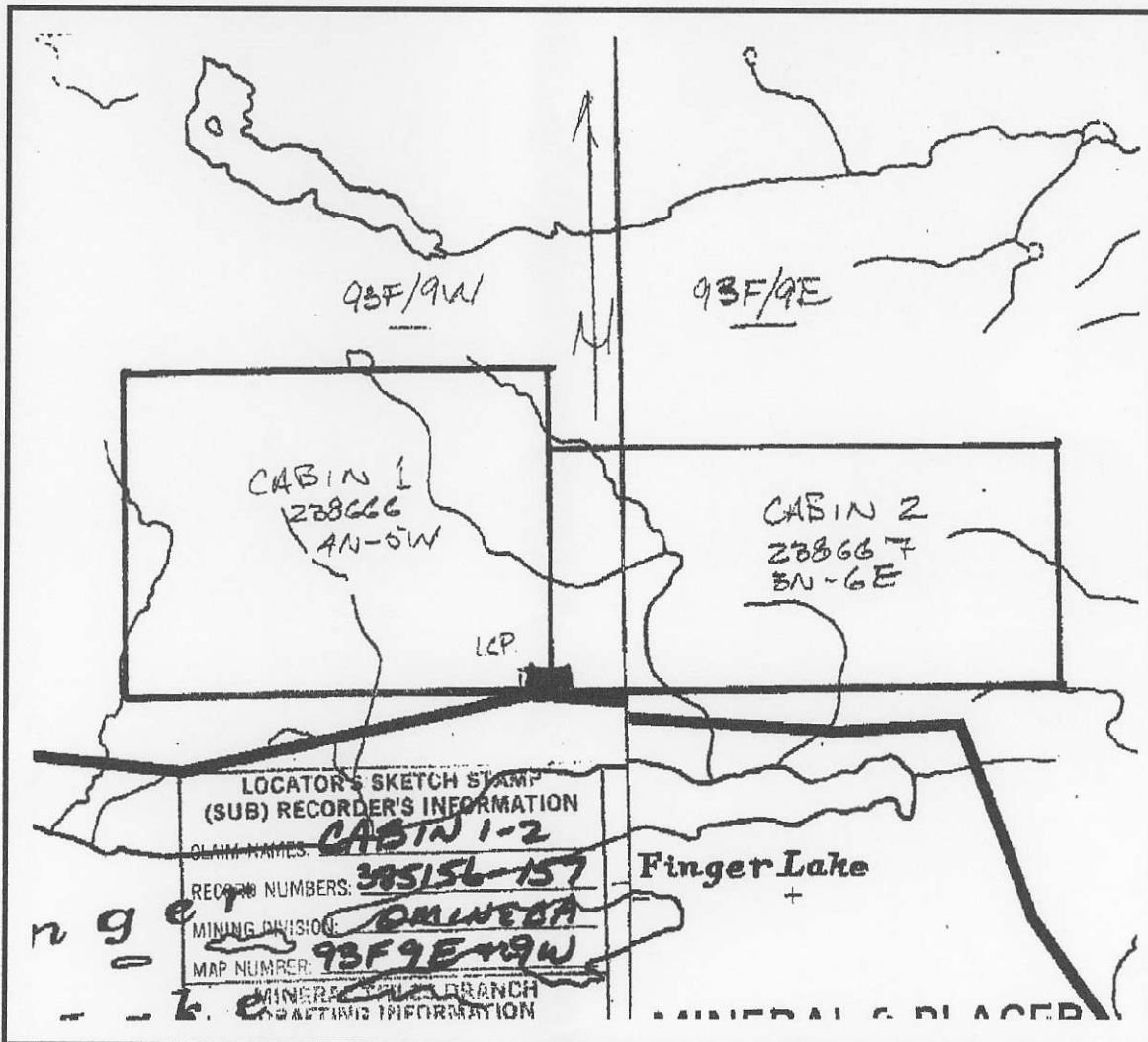


TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION

CABIN CLAIMS

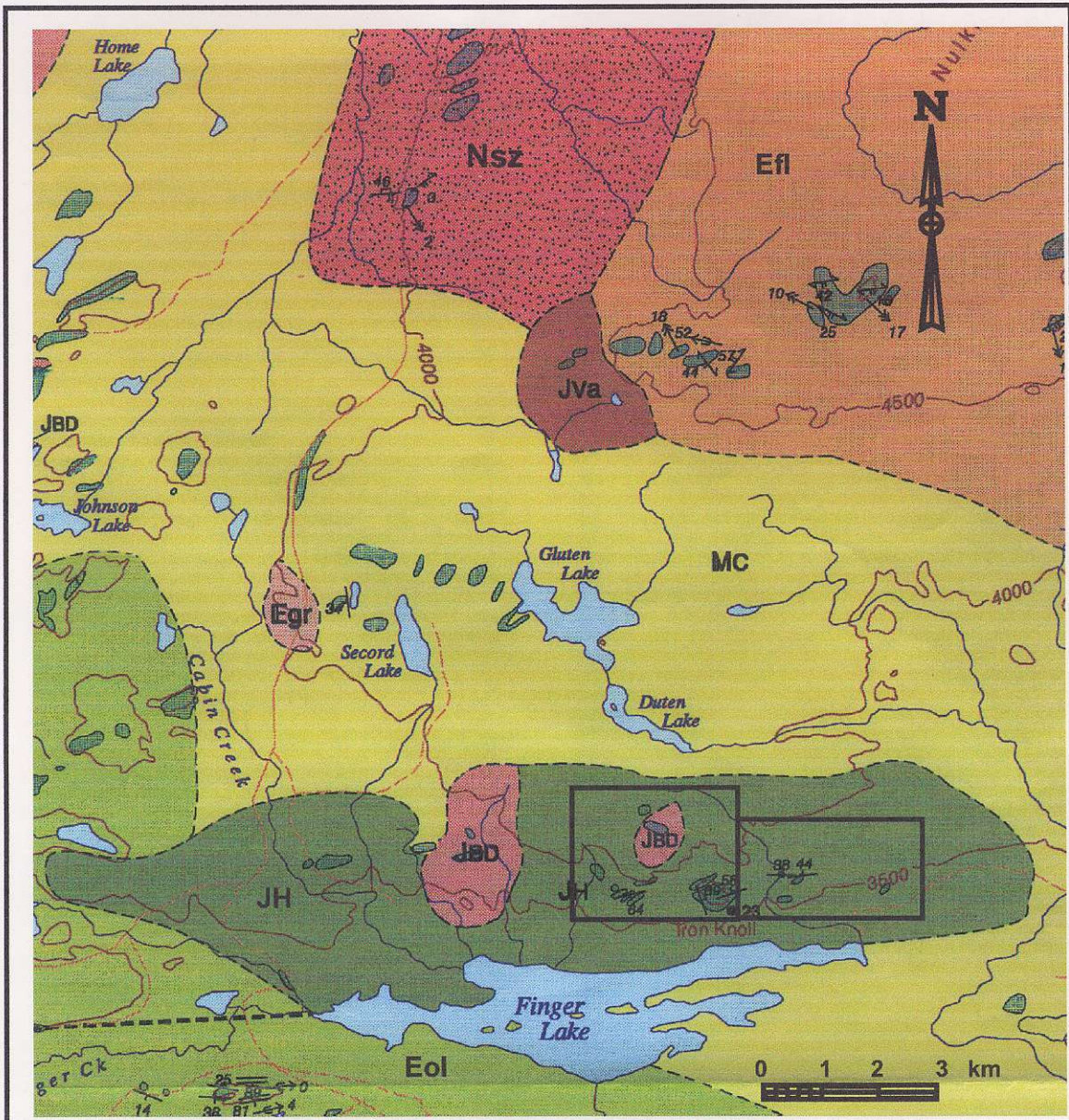
N.T.S. 93-F-09

Fig. 03



CLAIM MAP
CABIN CLAIMS
N.T.S. 93-F-09

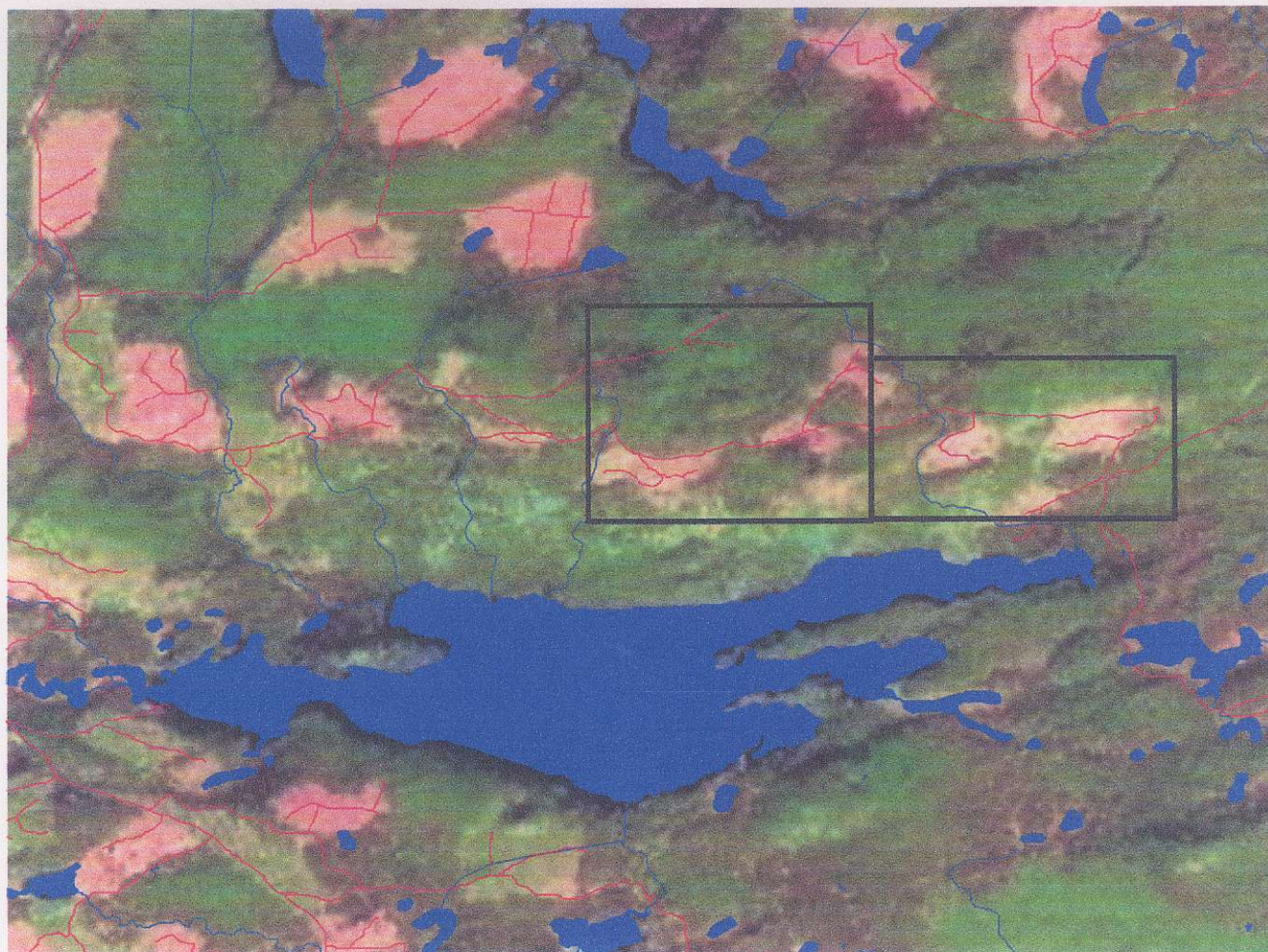
Fig. 04



GEOLOGY(after GSC open file 3631)
CABIN CLAIMS
NTS 93-F-09

- Mc** Chilcotin Group: olivine basalt, columnar flows
- Eol** Endako Group: basalt, andesite
- Egr** Biotite hornblende granite, granodiorite, quartz-feldspar porphyry
- Nsz** Nulki Shear Zone: ductilely deformed Frank Lake pluton and Jbd
- Efl** Frank Lake Pluton: biotite granodiorite, granite
- Jbd** Brooks Diorite Complex: diorite, monzodiorite, monzonite, amphibolite
- JH** Hazelton Group: andesite, rhyolite, basalt, dacite, tuff, flows, breccias
- Jva** amphibolite, calc-silicate veins?, local diorite dykes and sills

Fig. 05



CABIN CLAIMS
N.T.S. 93-F-09
LANDSAT SHOWING ROADS

FIG. 06