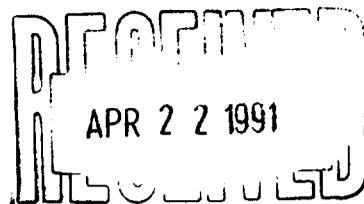


Multi Metal
82K/4W

680203



Enclosed is information on a mining property you may be interested in.....

Multi Metal is located in British Columbia's zinc belt and its geology is similar to the Salmo area, the Metaline district in Washington, Riondel, B.C., the Big Ledge 10 miles north, the deposits of Jordon R, Goldstream, Cottonbelt, Cheni's J & L, and deposits in the Lardeau. Also Columbia Gold's Tillicum and Greenstone's Milli Mac are nearby.

The Multi Metal group consists of 60 units on the west side of Arrow Lake opposite Nakusp, B.C.. A network of logging roads provides access to all parts of the property. Outcrops are plentiful with about 60% of the property covered by 1 m or less of overburden and 40% with 1 m or more. It has been previously unexplored.

The property is underlain by highly metamorphosed sediments of the Shuswap Complex flanking the east side of a mountain of granodioritic composition. These meta-sediments dip gently to the NE and include quartz sericite schist and gneiss, marble, black graphitic argillite and amphibolite. Within the claims there is another small granodioritic stock about 500 m across, a couple other griesenized units, a handful of diorite dykes, some pegmatites and quartz veins. The property is bisected in a NW-SE direction by the Columbia R. fault and has many fault related structures.

Of note is the Cambrian marble layer. 3 km south of the property it measures over 200 m across its outcrop, is banded and strikes 50° to the NW and dips about 45° to the NE. A few hundred meters north is another marble unit, it is unbanded and although unmeasured it must easily exceed 200 m across. This unit does not appear to have any continuity along its strike. 1 km south of the claim the banded marble unit seems to retain its thickness. The unit is again in evidence on the Claimstaker claim where it is of substantial thickness with the dip changing to 0 to 30° to the west and is in direct contact with the granodiorite (12 rock chips max. 168 ppm Zn, some sediments to 2680 ppm Zn). As it strikes into Big Zinc it is metamorphosed to amphibolite and it outcrops just NW of Big Zinc across 70-100 m as marble. Within Multi Metal there are at least 3 if not faulted district marble units measuring tens of meters across outcrop. Assuming Ordovician argillites and siltstones which outcrop to the east of the fault overlie Cambrian marble there is more marble on the claims.

In 1989 a geochemical soil sampling survey (A.R. 18915) was undertaken with 158 soil and 9 rock samples and 50 x 200 m spacing. A Zn anomaly 2 km long and 50 to 350 m wide was outlined along one of the fault areas. Zn values were to 3000 ppm, Ag to 2.3 ppm, Ni to 839 ppm and Mn to 9200 ppm. Through additional sediment sampling the anomaly was found to run throughout the claim with a couple of anomalous areas apart from the main anomaly. Max values Zn 5120, Ag 7.5, Ni 2150, Hg 10 Pb 80 and Cu 400 ppm. Many Zn values were in the 1000 - 3000 ppm range. In many of the sediments there was a ratio of 2 Zn to 1 Ni and although Mn is quite common some samples recorded high values with a low Mn content.

Rock sampling and trenching has failed to find any significantly mineralized rock. Most rock thought to be mineralized assays around 100 ppm Zn with one or two values to 800 ppm. Rock containing 1390 ppm Ni and 450 ppm Cu has been found, Pb content in rocks is negligible.

Bruce Mawer of Cominco found pyritic argillite assaying 1830 ppm Zn just south of the claims.

At several places the mineralization appears to be related to intrusive granodiorite and the quartz monzonite. Eg. The main anomaly bends around the granodiorite unit in the SE of Multi Metal and the area to the S is anomalous. Sediments are anomalous near the main granodioritic body, one stream is anomalous to the N of argillitized body and some fault areas are also anomalous. Many Pb - Zn - Ag deposits of B.C. (e.g. Trout Lake, Beaverdell) owe their origin to late Cretaceous to early Tertiary quartz monzonite intrusions and are controlled by regional faults (Cdn. Journal of Earth Sciences V23 pg 1461 Godwin, Watson et al 1982). The intrusives on the claim are relatively young and the geochemical signature in the area (Ni etc.) may be indicative of ancient basic or ultra basic intrusives or related materials producing invaluable source rocks for a deposit.

On the downside the low Na content of the sampled materials (under .02%) may be indicative of a supra ore anomaly. However Mg content in calcareous rocks increases in places and pyritization of 5-6% is common in anomalous areas. There is also a lot of quartz in the form of veins and as a constituent of rocks though mineralization is not obviously connected to it.

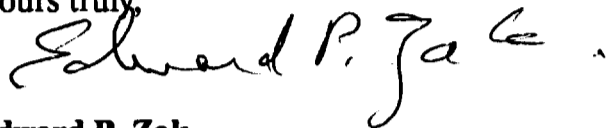
The assessment due dates are Multi Metal July 20th, 1991, Big Zinc July 12, 1991, Claimstaker May 5th, 1991 and QTZ 1-4 June 4th, 1991.

If interested I can show you the property or give you additional information. The price is open to offers, cash, shares, or some kind of work arrangement.

Phone me at (604) 265-3292 around 9:00 P.M. or write me at R.R. #1, Nakusp, B.C., V0G 1R0.

Thank you for your consideration.

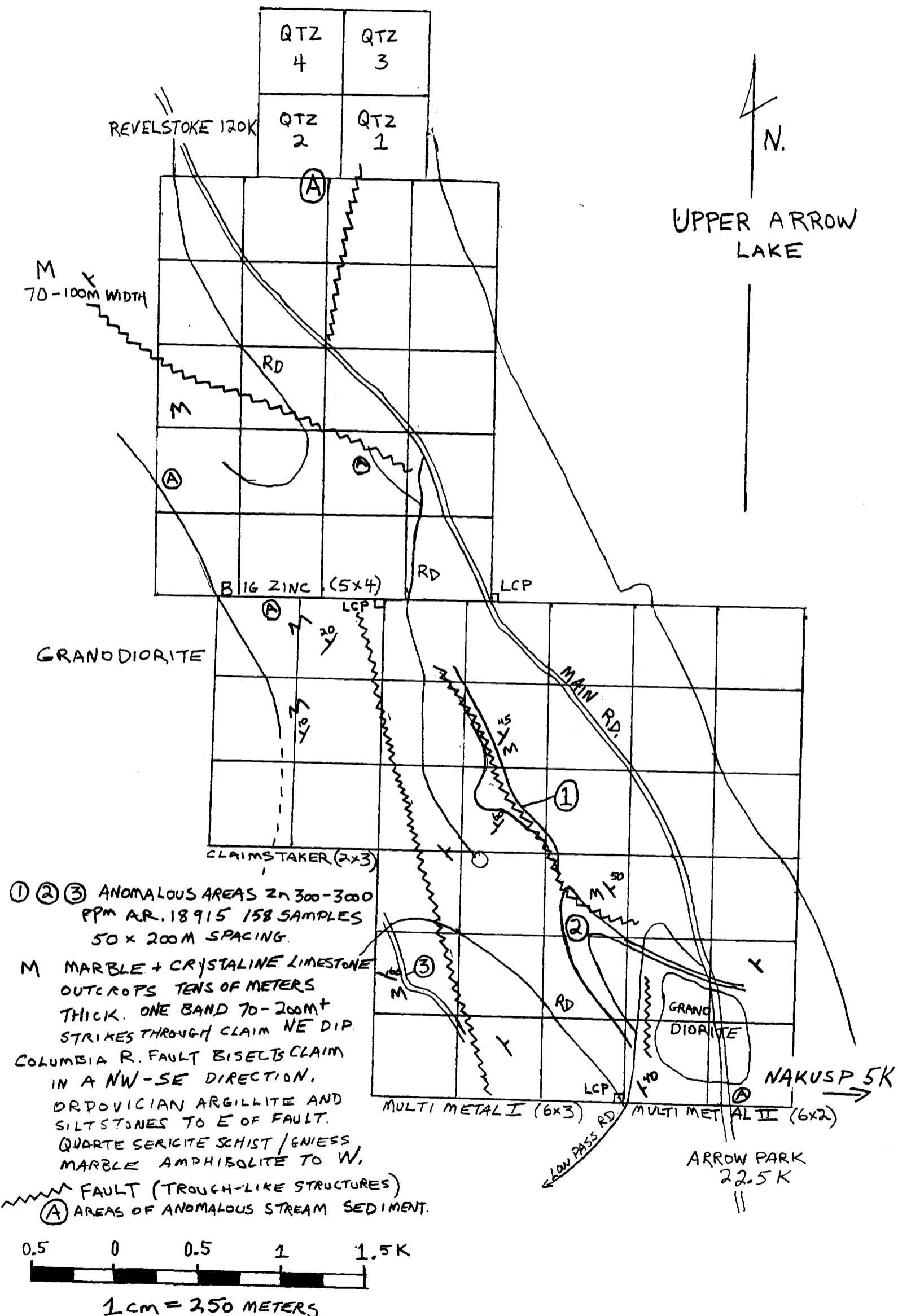
Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward P. Zak". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Edward P. Zak

MULTI METAL CLAIM GROUP (60 UNITS)

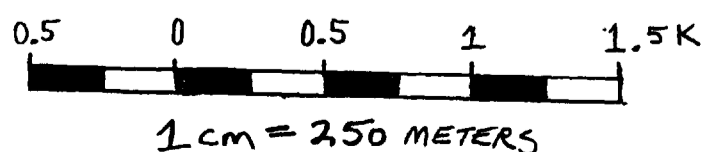
NAKUSP, SLOCAN M.D. B.C. NTS. 82K5W



① ② ③ ANOMALOUS AREAS Zn 300-3000 PPM AR. 18915 158 SAMPLES 50 x 200M SPACING.

M MARBLE + CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE OUTCROPS TENS OF METERS THICK. ONE BAND 70-200M+ STRIKES THROUGH CLAIM NE DIP. COLUMBIA R. FAULT BISECTS CLAIM IN A NW-SE DIRECTION. ORDOVICIAN ARGILLITE AND SILTSTONES TO E OF FAULT. QUARTE SERICITE SCHIST / GNEISS MARBLE AMPHIBOLITE TO W.

FAULT (TROUGH-LIKE STRUCTURES)
 (A) AREAS OF ANOMALOUS STREAM SEDIMENT.



S. J. K. MAR 19 / 91.