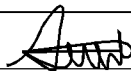


Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] Silver Ridge Reconnaissance Report	TOTAL COST \$13894
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AUTHOR(S) Geoff Head SIGNATURE(S) 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) _____ YEAR OF WORK 2006

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4127288

PROPERTY NAME Silver Ridge

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) MTO# 527219, 527222, 527224, 527225, 527227, 527229

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Silver, Lead, Zinc, Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 082fnw057 082fnw079 082fnw197 082fnw240

MINING DIVISION Slocan NTS 082F14E

LATITUDE 49 ° 56 ' 24 " LONGITUDE 117 ° 13 ' 54 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) Geoff Head 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
RR 1 Moser Rd Comp 12
Falkland, BC V0E 1W0

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) _____ 2) _____
Same As Above

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Triassic Slocan Group Sediments, argillite, limestone, quartzite, Cretaceous Nelson Granite,
dikes, shear, crosscutting, epigenetic, hydrothermal, breccia, composite, lode, replacement,
galena, sphalerite, silver, argentite, pyrargyrite, chalcopryrite, calcite, quartz, siderite

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 16247

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL			
(number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING			
(total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	3000 acres	MTO# 527219, 527222, 527224, 527225, 527227, 527229	↓
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL	2 km		
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
TOTAL COST			13894

Silverton Creek – Silver Ridge
Reconnaissance Report

Slocan Mining Division
British Columbia

082F14E

49 56' 24" N 117 13' 54" W

Prepared By:

Geoff Head
Owner and Operator

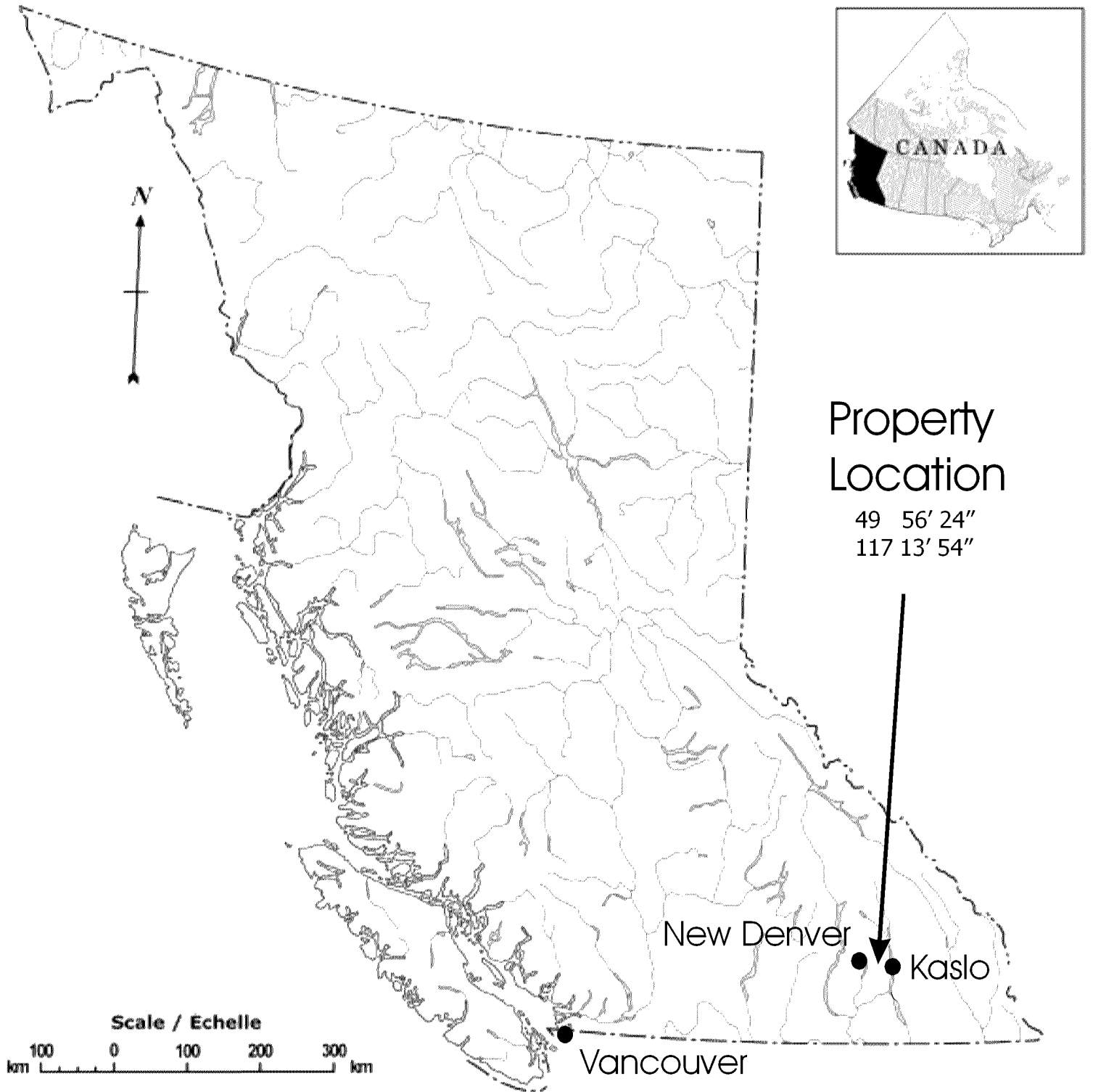
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Table of Contents

Location Map.....	1
Summary.....	2
Introduction.....	3
Location and Access.....	3
Physiographic Description	3
Deposit Types & Mineralogy.....	4
History.....	4
Scope of Work, Observations and Recommendations	5
Work Area Map.....	6
Conclusions	10
Graphic Figures	
Figure 1 Location Map.....	1
Figure 2 Work Areas.....	6
Bibliography	13
Statement of Costs	14
Statement of Qualifications	15

Location



Summary

The Silver Ridge property hosts lithologies that are known to be conducive to hosting economic deposits of silver lead and zinc. Upper Triassic Slocan Group sediments lie adjacent to Middle Jurassic Nelson granite. Both the sediments and granites host epigenetic conduits that have been the subject of previous exploration programs. The past producing Fishermaiden occurrence is located within the southeastern boundary of the property, and the Iron Mask prospect is located in the north of the work area.

This program is one of several reconnaissance programs carried out in the Slocan camp during the summer of 2006 in an effort to establish an understanding of mineralization continuity in the camp. The goals of this 2006 exploration program are;

- 1) Effective land acquisition
- 2) Geological research
- 3) Geological field evaluation, reconnaissance geology
- 4) Project and locate the major fault structures

In preparation for;

- 5) Geochemical exploration on structure patterns
- 6) Excavation of target areas

It is the purpose of this work program to locate sufficient indications of mineralized structural/fault controls to perform geochemical analyses in an effort to locate potential excavation targets.

Introduction

The Silver Ridge property is 3075 hectares located high in the Selkirk Mountains, 3 kilometers south of Sandon, British Columbia between 900 and 2300 meters of elevation, in the Slocan Mining Division. Silverton is 9 kilometers to the West.

Location and Access

The property can be reached by road, 9 kilometers east of Silverton on the Silverton Creek Forest Service road to the southern edge of the work area located at 49° 55' 22" N, 117° 14' 27" W.

Geological and Physiographic Description

The property contains geology that is consistent with the 82 f14 map area description as documented by the BCGS:

The map area is entirely within the Omineca tectonic belt, and lies on the western margin of the Kootenay Arc, mostly in allochthonous rocks of the Quesnel Terrane. Within the Slocan mining camp, the Quesnel Terrane is dominated by very fine grained clastic sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Slocan Group which disconformably overlie the volcanic rocks of the Permian and/or Triassic Kaslo Group in the northeastern part of the map area. The base of the Slocan Group is marked by a conglomerate and sedimentary breccia composed of Kaslo detritus. Overlying the basal conglomerate is a unit consisting of one or more limestone beds up to 30 metres in thickness, intercalated with argillite, phyllite and quartzite. This unit hosts stratabound polymetallic "replacement" deposits in the Slocan camp. The upper part of the Slocan Group is composed of argillite, phyllite and quartzite. Near the top of the sequence, strata become tuffaceous passing into metadacite and meta-andesite flows and tuffs. Rocks of the Slocan Group are tightly and disharmonically folded. Early minor folds are tight to isoclinal with moderate east plunging, southeast inclined axial planes. Several fault structures are evident and host mineralization. Later stage normal and thrust faults and shearing have chopped, deformed and remobilized the veins and mineralization. The sedimentary sequence has been regionally metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies and intruded by dikes, sills and stocks of varied composition and origin.

The Middle Jurassic Nelson intrusions are immediately south of the Slocan Group and are inferred to be the source of granitic sills and dikes intruded into the Slocan Group rocks. The intrusions comprise at least six texturally and compositionally distinct phases ranging from diorite to lamprophyre. The most dominant phase is a medium to coarse grained potassium feldspar porphyritic granite. Although the Nelson intrusions do not have a large contact aureole, the emplacement of the intrusions likely played an important role in fracturing the overlying sedimentary sequence thereby preparing channels for fluid migration and sulphide deposition. The mineralized veins usually cut early feldspar porphyry dikes associated with the emplacement of the Nelson intrusions, but the veins often follow lamprophyric dikes on their footwall or hangingwall.

The property is heavily forested in the lower elevations with fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, alder, devils club, and berry bushes. At the higher elevations the vegetation thins out to huckleberry shrubs and thwarted conifers mixed with various grass and wildflowers.

The working season at higher elevations is generally short. Snow lasts into June and falls again in late September. Precipitation is generally heavy throughout the year. Proper fitting, breathable rain gear is considered essential.

Deposit Types

Deposit types being sought on the property are hydrothermal polymetallic Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au veins of two primary distinctions. *Fissure-filled breccia / replacement lodes* in the less competent and limey host rocks, along with *composite vein lodes* in the more competent argillaceous slates, quartzites and granites.

The breccia lodes follow a wide network of parallel and subparallel fractures that cut through incompetent often limey stratigraphy usually adjacent to more competent lithologies. When these more competent structures are crosscut by the lode, it will narrow into fewer smaller often parallel composite lode veins along and across the structure. Premineralized dikes also play a role in ore disposition, providing metalliferous solution conduits, that when crosscutting favorable lithologies, can facilitate ore disposition.

Ore mineralogy consists of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, argentite, chalcopyrite, pyrargyrite, freibergite and native silver in a gangue of calcite, quartz and siderite.

Camp and Property History

Since the discovery of silver in the Slocan area, extraordinary efforts have been made to exploit the near-surface deposits of mineralization found in the area. The first occurrence located and recorded in 1891 was the Payne (082KSW006) near Sandon, and by the end of the next year some 80 mineral occurrence locations were documented and shipments were being made from 16 properties. From 1893 to 1950, the mines in the Sandon area produced about 900,000 tons, containing 3,148 ounces of gold, 25,257,486 ounces of silver, 221,810,746 pounds of lead, and 44,825,365 pounds of zinc.

A decline in silver prices have has had a great effect upon the development of the camp. As camp production peaked in 1918, silver was only worth half of its 1891 figure. Adjusted for inflation to 1998 U.S. dollars, silver had declined from over \$50 per ounce in 1891, to under \$30 per ounce in 1918, eventually hitting an all time low of \$4.73 per ounce in 1992. By 2006, silver has recovered some

strength to the \$12-\$15 per ounce range, but is still historically undervalued. A fixed 700 year average price of silver is ~\$150 per ounce (1998). On the flip side, in 2006 lead and zinc trade at all time high prices, at \$0.75 and \$1.75 per pound, respectfully. In 1891 lead had little value and zinc was worthless as sphalerite was considered a gangue mineral. The 2006 ore values of contained lead and zinc equal if not exceed the value of contained silver.

On the property, there has been a fair amount of development work performed on the Fishermaid occurrence (Crown Grant #3800, 3799, Minfile 082fnw079), and the Iron Mask prospect (082fnw240). The presence of several reverted crown grants on Sandon Peak (Geresco C.G. #4490, Eagle2 C.G. #2328) suggest more work has been completed, yet no documentation or evidence of work on these claims can be found.

Previous reports from the work area preliminarily identified favorable lithology, visible shear with minor mineralization. Some single line geochemical testing indicated anomalous yet inconclusive results.

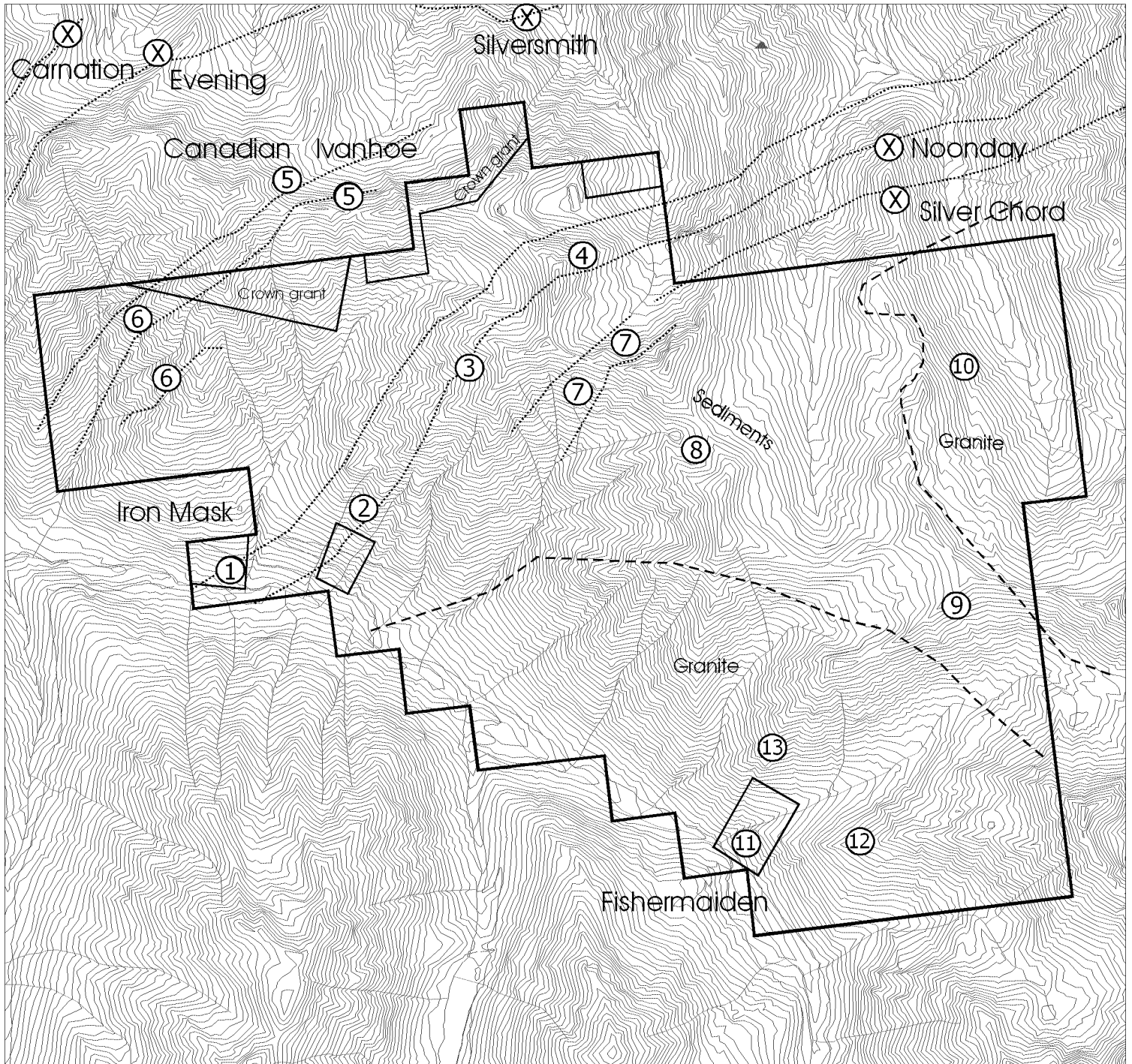
Scope of Work

Geological and mineralogical characteristics of the Slocan camp area in general have been thoroughly documented with great detail. Typical ore control mechanisms are generally well understood.

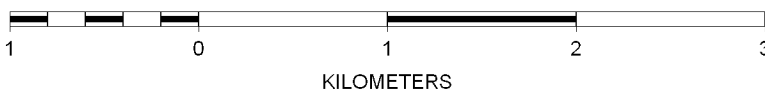
The purpose of this program is to assist in the understanding of the continuity of ore controls in the Silver Ridge work area.

The work carried out in the 2006 field season is in preparation for geochemical exploration on structure patterns, and the potential excavation of target areas.

Silver Ridge



SCALE 1 : 40,000



Observations and recommendations

1. (49 55' 53" x 117 15' 36") On the Iron Mask property the Slocan Group comprises massive argillite, quartzite and limestone. The strata are tightly folded and faulted but generally the beds strike southeast and dip to the northeast. The showing consists of a 50 metre wide fracture zone containing narrow veinlets of quartz, calcite, siderite and sphalerite. The fracture zone strikes northeast and dips 70 degrees northwest. The zone is brecciated and in-filled with quartz veins 1 to 15 centimetres wide. Grab samples collected from the mineralized portions of the shear in 1977 assayed 170 to 340 grams per tonne silver and 20 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 16247). No production is recorded for this occurrence.

Recommendations: None.

2. (49 55' 57" x 117 15' 14") The area is centered on a north trending fold of argillite, quartzite and limestone. The sediments strike variably northwest and northeast. The area hosts a northeast trending fracture zone over 100 meters wide containing regular veins of sphalerite with quartz up to 10 cm wide. There is road access to the southern portion of the work area. The Bolo Crown Grant fraction Partially covers the southern extremity of the showing.

Recommendations: Trenching and explorative drilling on the sphalerite bearing zone. Bulk sampling where warranted.

3. (49 56' 20" x 117 14' 09") Sediments dominated by argillite, strike northwest hosting a northeastern shear. The rusty shear is up to 10 meters wide and dips 75 degrees south.

Recommendations: Soil samples. Two lines, 20 samples x 100 meters each, 20 and 40 meters below the ridge along the elevation contours. Mark specifically. Follow up with tight grid if warranted.

4. (49 55' 54 x 117 13' 17") A recumbent fold in sediments hosts a warped flat to south dipping shear zone. A folded dike in the zone is rusty.

Recommendations: Tight spaced (5 meter) soil sampling in a 250 meter radius around the height of land. Mark specifically. Follow up with tight grid on the appropriate pitch.

5. (49 57' 14" x 117 14' 39") Ivanhoe-Canadian

The Ivanhoe occurrence is situated on Crown grant Lot 743 at 2058 metres elevation above sea level, between Sandon and Selkirk peaks, in the Slocan Mining Division. The underground workings cover most of the eastern portion of Lot 743 and extend east on to the Elgin Crown grant (Lot 742).

The mine was developed by 8 levels over a vertical range of about 183 metres. Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 8 levels are adits. Ore was stoped from No. 6 to 12.1 metres above No. 1 level, a vertical distance of 99 metres, but most of the stoping was done between levels Nos. 2 and 4. No. 2 level, driven on parts of a large and complex lode was partly accessible in 1948. No. 8 adit reaches the Ivanhoe lode at 399 metres and No. 4 adit reaches it at about 152 metres from the portal. The longest levels are Nos. 4 and 8. The former extends 224 metres east and 780 metres west and southwest of the crosscut, including in the latter direction an extension of 335 metres into the adjoining property of the Canadian group (082FNW197). No. 8 level drifts about 152 metres west of the crosscut and 286 metres east and also passes into Canadian ground for 247 metres. These levels are only partially accessible and the other levels are short and for the most part inaccessible.

The Ivanhoe occurrence is hosted by limestone, argillite and quartzite of the Slocan Group that are intruded by quartz feldspar porphyries. The rocks are folded in a synclinal structure with the limbs striking north-northwest and dipping moderately southwest and northeast. The occurrence consists of a broad and irregular zone of faulting and shearing over 7 metres in width containing brecciated wallrock cemented by quartz and siderite with local lenses and veins of sulphides up to 1.5 metres thick. The walls of the fissure vein are marked by consistent gouge. The shear zone strikes east-west for most of the property but swings sharply southwest as it approaches the Canadian property (082FNW197). Veins within the shear zone dip 52 degrees south. On the Ivanhoe and Elgin Crown grants the vein system has been developed on at least eight underground levels and over a vertical range of about 180 metres. Above the No. 3 level of the mine the stopes were continuous for about 180 metres. Within the productive section of the veins the ore consisted of argentiferous galena and sphalerite in a matrix of siderite and quartz. Much of the ore was concentrated in semimassive lenses up to 1.5 metres wide between the second and fourth levels.

Production from the Ivanhoe between 1895 and 1935 yielded about 14 tonnes of silver, 2366 tonnes of lead, 330 tonnes of zinc and 31 grams of gold from 40,293 tonnes mined.

The Canadian occurrence is situated at 2042 metres elevation above sea level, between Sandon and Selkirk peaks, in the Slocan Mining Division. Most of the underground workings are on the Adams Crown grant (Lot 750). The Canadian group consisting of the Adams, Brandon, Sarah B and Katie D claims and the Hill Top fraction, all Crown-granted; and the Adams group on the east consisting of the Britomarte and Chamblet claims, and the Midnight and Slater fractions were held in 1952 by Kelowna Exploration Company Limited, under lease from the Crown. Comparatively little development work has been done on the Adams group. On the Canadian group, development commenced in 1895 and continued intermittently until 1942. The ground lies across Silver Ridge on the east side of Adams Peak. The mine workings range over a vertical distance of about 427 metres from the portal of No. 8 Ivanhoe tunnel to the summit of Silver Ridge on the Adams group.

The principal lodes strike northeasterly and in order, from east to west, are the Ivanhoe-Canadian lode, the No. 1 Canadian and the Brandon. The Ivanhoe-Canadian lode as explored on Canadian ground is presumably an extension from the adjoining Ivanhoe property where the Ivanhoe vein was developed. Both No. 4 and No. 8 levels of the Ivanhoe mine have been extended into the Katie D claim of the Canadian group. Some ore was mined from the extension of the No. 8 level, but no significant mineralization was encountered in the No. 4 level.

Most production from the Canadian group came from the No. 1 Canadian lode, which crosses the summit of the ridge in a low saddle about 244 metres above and 518 metres southwest of the portal of No. 4 Ivanhoe. The principal development work on this lode has been done on the north side of the ridge where it has been tapped by 3 adits at depths of 61, 91.4 and 160 metres. Production to date has come from the uppermost or No. 1 shaft. Below No. 3 level there are 3 short adits from which some ore has been obtained.

The Brandon lode has been traced on the south slope by opencuts and 3 short adits over a vertical range of more than 76.2 metres. A small production is recorded from these workings. On the summit and north slope the lode appears to lie partly or entirely within the adjoining Adams group. A fourth lode nearly parallel with the Brandon lode, about 45.7 metres to the west on Adams ground, has been traced for several metres and one short adit has been driven on it from the north side. A fifth lode known as the No. 2 Canadian which intersects the fourth on the summit of the ridge has been traced down into the Canadian basin by a series of opencuts.

The Canadian occurrence is hosted by limestone, argillite and quartzite of the Slocan Group that have been intruded by quartz feldspar porphyries. The rocks are folded in a synclinal structure with the limbs striking north-northwest and dipping moderately southwest and northeast.

Much confusion exists about the number and relationship of veins present on this property. At least three veins are recognized and as many as five veins may exist. From east to west, the main veins are the Canadian-Ivanhoe, the Canadian No. 1 or Adams and the Brandon or South Brandon vein. The Canadian-Ivanhoe vein is an extension of the Ivanhoe vein and extends east on the Ivanhoe Crown grant (Lot 743) (082FNW057). On the Canadian property the Canadian-Ivanhoe vein changes from a generally east to a northeast strike. The vein has been developed from the Ivanhoe workings and from two adits on the Adams Crown grant. The vein is about 3 metres wide and contains discontinuous lenses of argentiferous galena and sphalerite in a matrix of quartz, calcite and siderite mixed with crushed wallrock.

The Canadian No. 1 vein is exposed on the north side of the ridge on the Adams Crown grant. This vein has been explored with at least three adits and accounts for most of the production from the Canadian property. The vein is within a fissure zone some 10 metres wide. It occupies a major fault structure and strata north of the vein cannot be matched lithologically nor structurally with strata to the south. The vein strikes 015 to 020 degrees and dips steeply southeast. Irregular pockets of sulphide mineralization are developed within the fissure which is mostly filled with crushed rock. The ore consists of galena and sphalerite mixed with coarse calcite, quartz and minor siderite. Pyrite and limonite are also present. The relation between the Canadian No. 1 vein and the Canadian-Ivanhoe vein is not clear. The two veins appear to merge and converge into one another (Bulletin 29).

The Brandon vein is about 370 metres west of the Canadian No. 1 vein. This vein has been explored with several trenches and at least five short adits. The vein straddles the ridge on the Adams and Brandon Crown grants (Lots 750 and 751). It strikes 010 degrees and dips 70 degrees west. It is less than a metre wide and contains bands of galena and sphalerite 10 to 20 centimetres wide in a gangue of quartz and calcite.

A fourth vein lies about 45 metres west of the Brandon vein. This vein is parallel and similar to the Brandon. It has been explored with surface trenching and one short adit. The vein is intersected by a fifth vein known as the Canadian No. 2 vein. This vein strikes 070 degrees and dips 60 degrees southeast.

Production from the Canadian property between 1905 and 1942 yielded about 2439 kilograms of silver, 374,301 kilograms of lead, 17,217 kilograms of zinc and 31 grams of gold from a total of 855 tonnes mined.

6. (49 57' 03" x 117 15' 47") & (49 56' 48" x 117 15' 47") Northwest striking sediments host northeastern shears. The shears are extensions of the Canadian-Ivanhoe system which is located just up dip.

Recommendations: Single line soil samples 20 meters below and parallel to the ridge along an elevation contour. Five meter spacing over 800 meters. Mark specifically. Follow up with tight grid where warranted. Drilling should easily determine the continuity to the Canadian lode.

7. (49 56' 19" x 117 13' 26") North striking sediments lie adjacent to a northeasterly trending fault zone. The zone hosts several subparallel dikes and significant indications of mineralization.

Recommendations: Single line soil samples above the basin parallel to the ridgeline. Ten meter spacing over 1000 meters. Mark specifically. Follow up with tight grid where warranted.

8. (49 56' 07" x 117 12' 47") Southeast trending sediments are irregularly faulted.

Recommendations: Single line soil samples up the center of the basin to the peak. Ten meter spacing over 500 meters. Mark specifically.

9. (49 55' 17" x 117 11' 15") A vertical northwest trending argillite and quartzite structure with minor limestone is flanked and metamorphosed on both sides by Nelson granite. Only iron was observed.

Recommendations: Single line soil sampling across the face of the structure. Five meter spacing over 500 meters.

10. (49 55' 57" x 117 11' 10") There is a very pronounced and straight depression running along the eastern flank of the ridge that separates the tributaries of upper Cody Creek. The depression trends north for 1500 meters.

Recommendations: Single line 'deep' soil sampling along the length of the depression. Ten meter spacing over 1500 meters.

11. (49 54' 37" x 117 12' 47") The Fishermaid occurrence is hosted within coarse grained potassium feldspar porphyritic granite of the Nelson intrusions near the northern contact with the Slocan Group rocks. Within the workings the porphyritic granite is cut by a few hornblende biotite dikes. The occurrence consists of a fissure vein striking 160 degrees and dipping 75 degrees west. The vein has been explored with at least five adits over a vertical range of about 145 metres. Within the adits the vein varied from a few centimeters up to 3 metres in width. The wider portions of the vein consisted mainly of gouge and crushed granite. The vein followed a hornblende biotite dike on its hangingwall for most of its length. Between the No. 5 and No. 4 levels the ore zone was mined for an average strike length of 22 metres and 50 metres updip. The zone varied between 15 centimeters and 2.5

metres and was composed of a series of overlapping lenses of vein material carrying layers of massive ore 15 to 30 centimeters thick. The massive ore layers consisted of sphalerite, galena, argentite, pyrrargyrite and native silver in a gangue of quartz-calcite and minor barite.

On the north zone workings include 5 adits distributed vertically over 145 metres. The lowest, or No. 5 level, is about 9 metres above Silverton Creek and is 405 metres long. From it a winze was sunk to an unknown depth on the lode. Above this level about 343 metres of drifts and crosscuts are reported to have been run. On the south zone workings include 4 adits over a vertical distance of 55 metres, and about 457 metres of drifts and crosscuts.

A second mineralized zone is situated about 180 metres south of the main workings on the Troy claim. This zone strikes 060 degrees and dips steeply northwest. It consists of an 18 meter wide brecciated zone within porphyritic granite. The breccia consists of large blocks of granite cemented by quartz and calcite containing sphalerite, galena, argentite and native silver.

Production from the Fisher Maiden between 1894 and 1979 yielded about 2319 kilograms of silver, 59,023 kilograms of lead, 59,896 kilograms of zinc, 289 kilograms of cadmium and 31 grams of gold from 1132 tonnes mined.

12. (49 54' 34" x 117 12' 17") Indications of mineralization (rusty float) in the thin overburden above the Troy Crown Grant.

Recommendations: A detailed soil sample grid centered along the ridge above the occurrence. Ten lines, 20 meters apart, 1000 meters long, 20 meter sample spacing.

13. (49 54' 51" x 117 12' 33") Indications of mineralization (rusty float) above the St Helen Crown Grant.

Recommendations: A detailed soil sample grid across the slope over the occurrence. Ten lines, 20 meters apart, 500 meters long, 20 meter sample spacing.

Conclusions

The north zone of the work area showed significant indications of continuous yet complex fault control structures located below the Canadian and Ivanhoe occurrences. This lode is projected down dip through the property and the observed mineralized structures appear to be deflections of this lode.

The Iron Mask lode zone was traced towards the ridge, but the zone is deflected and becomes hard to follow yet is thought to continue through to be contiguous with the zone on the east side of Sandon peak. While the zone changes attitude several times, it appears to be in line and an extension of the Utica-Noonday control zone.

Geochemical testing is possible in these work areas. The steepness of the terrain discourages general grid testing for the location of excavation targets because the transporting of overburden from higher elevations is significant and may not be indicative of the underlying bedrock. It is therefore recommended to apply isolated 'pitch' and 'elevation contour' testing along the ridges and drainages where transported overburden is minimal and bedrock outcropping is significant.

In the southern part of the work area, the Nelson granite showed few indication of lode controls. Only sporadic indications of mineralization were observed. This does not reduce the possibility of the area containing economic deposits, it just means they will be harder to find. Grid sampling would be more effective in locating mineralized structures in this zone.

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Utica Minfile

<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=082FNW057>

Canadian Minfile

<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=082FNW197>

Fishermaiden Minfile

<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=082FNW079>

Iron Mask Minfile

<http://minfile.gov.bc.ca/Summary.aspx?minfilno=082FNW240>

Statement of Qualifications

The author, Geoff Head is a resident of British Columbia, and:

- 1) is a holder of British Columbia free miners certificate # 110011744.
- 2) has been participating in mineral and oil exploration programs for over 20 years, including diamond drilling, geochemical, EM and seismic surveys.