

SILVER RIDGE

(Ag-Au-Zn-Pb-Cu Project)

INTRODUCTION

The Silver Ridge claim area has a history of periodic exploration, primarily for gold and silver in quartz veins, with more recent activity directed toward base metals, particularly for sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX)- type Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. Results from previous work in the property area (in the Bobbie Burns and Malachite Creek drainages) appear to document predominantly gold – silver - copper mineralization in quartz veins.

In addition, the presence of local Cretaceous intrusives (i.e. the Bugaboo Batholith to the south, Battle Range Batholith to the west and Sugar Plum Stock to the southwest) and the well documented presence of mineralized veins and manto-type (replacement) deposits associated with the Ruth Vermont Limestone may also indicate potential for intrusion-related (magmatic) IRG precious metal deposits or lodes.

About 2.5 Km south west of the Silver Ridge, in the area of the former producing Ruth-Vermont mine. A number of vein and replacement-type deposits occur, on which mining activity occurred in the early 1970's. Precious and base metal mineralization has been identified on the southern portion of these claims. Exploration and mining activity has documented the mineral potential of replacement-type (manto) and vein-type deposits, however, more recent identification of apparently stratabound base metals in units of a black shale dominated stratigraphic package has been interpreted as indicative of sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) potential in the Silver Ridge claim area

The Ruth-Vermont mine has been extensively developed with underground workings. Reserves calculated in 1982 indicate 273,944 tonnes in all categories grading 233.10 grams per tonne silver, 4.8 per cent lead and 5.4 per cent zinc (George Cross News Letter No.182).

In 1972, inferred reserves for most of the individual veins were compiled: 1) Nelson ore body - 190,029 tonnes grading 188.54 grams per tonne silver, 4.4 per cent lead, 6.1 per cent zinc; 2) Pine Tree - 43,903 tonnes grading 420.61 grams per tonne silver, 7.0 per cent lead, 6.06 per cent zinc; 3) South - 7529 tonnes grading 283.84 grams per tonne silver, 5.68 per cent lead, 6.78 per cent zinc; 4) North - 10431 tonnes grading 523.11 grams per tonne silver, 10.74 per cent lead, 5.16 per cent zinc (Tough, 1972).

The Silver Ridge claim covers a sequence of upper Precambrian marine sediments and volcanics within which a number of occurrences of stratabound lead-zinc-silver mineralization have been located as a result of an exploration program initiated in 1979 by First Nuclear Corporation, and continued since 1982 by Samim Canada Ltd. in joint venture with FNC.

In the 1979 to 1981 programs of regional geochemistry, geological mapping and rock-sampling a sequence of black-shale units were identified and mapped out over a strike length of 18 km's within the core of the Purcell Anticlinorium, at the base of the Windermere Group sediments.

A number of stream-sediment anomalies were followed-up which led through prospecting and mapping to the discovery of a series of strata bound lead-zinc-silver occurrences.

Mapping and reconnaissance soil-geochemistry in 1982 established the stratigraphic sequence and its continuity throughout the strike belt on the property, and led to the discovery of additional stratabound mineral occurrences and geo-chemical and geophysical anomalies.

As a result of this 1982 program the presence of stratabound mineralization was confirmed in diamond drilling, and a new high grade galena showing was located at Malachite Creek. Significant induced-polarization (IP) anomalies were located at Malachite Creek and Carbonate Mountain; drill-testing of one near-surface strong anomaly intersected massive, high grade mineralization. Significant soil geochemical anomalies were located at Malachite Creek, which are at present still unexplained.

A further program was recommended to consist of further geophysics, follow-up soil geochemistry, geological mapping and diamond-drilling. To the author's knowledge, no further work was completed.

The Silver Ridge claims were located to cover the best showings and anomalies from this prior work. The mineralised zone occurs as soil, geophysical anomalies and showings, over a strike length of over 1200 m. Further prospective stratigraphy occurs on open ground along strike to the SE-NW.

The presence of visible gold with arsenopyrite in a black graphitic shale and limestone sequence is indicative of a Carlin type of deposit. Further exploration work is recommended with this model in mind.

LOCATION ACCESS

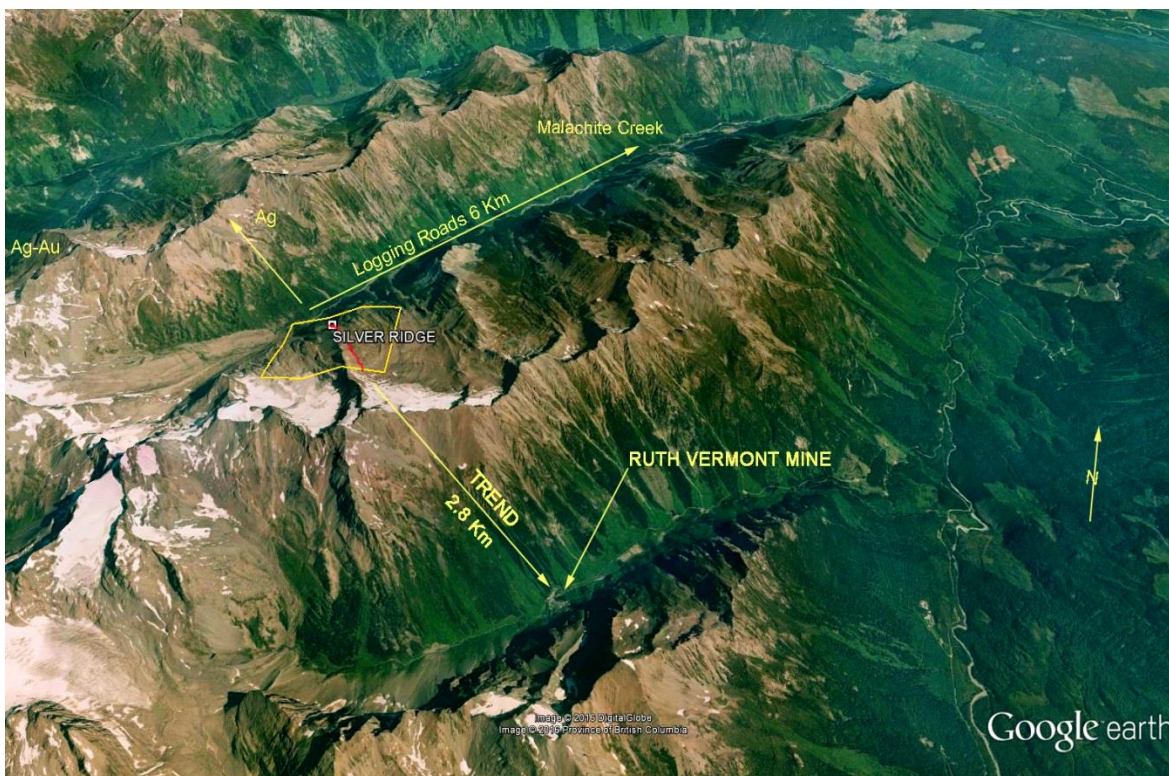
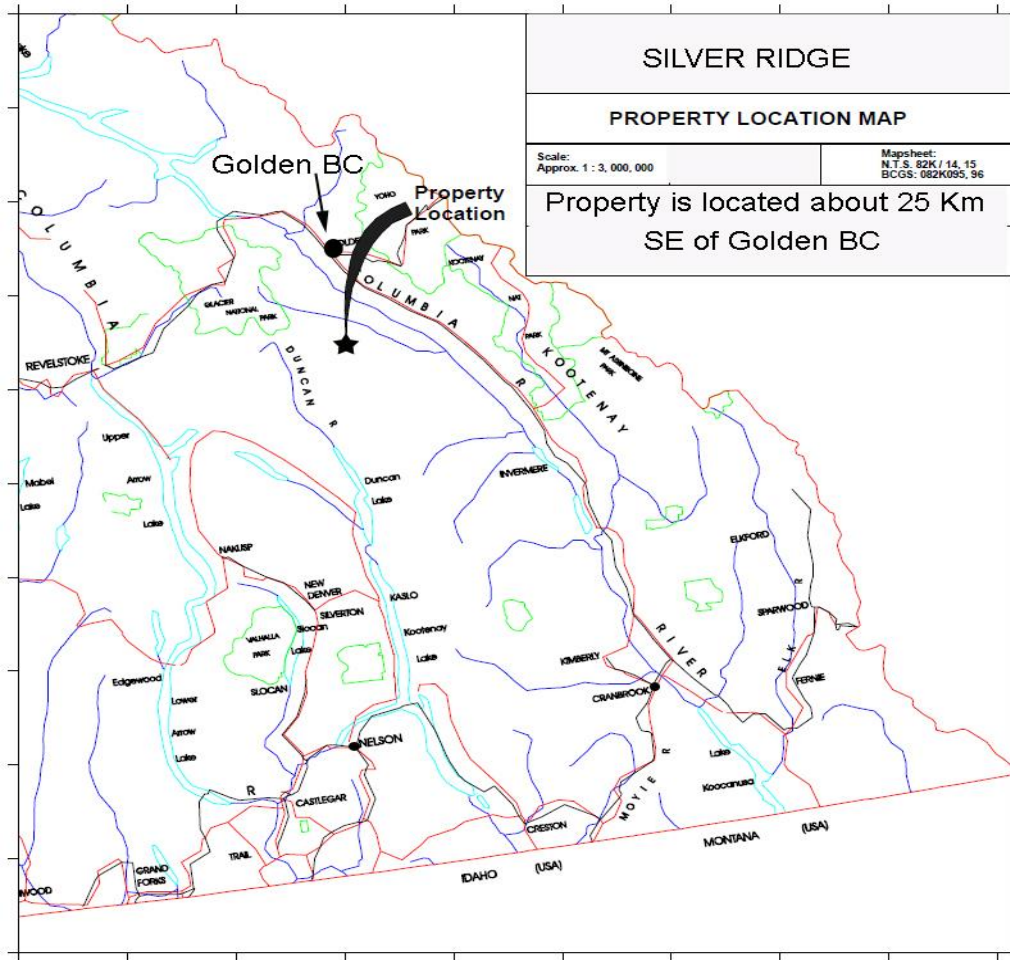
The property is located in southeast British Columbia, 25 km's southwest of Golden BC. Golden is located on the Trans-Canada Highway and the CP Rail main line.

The property is located at the headwaters of Malachite Creek a north east flowing tributary of Bobby Burns Creek.

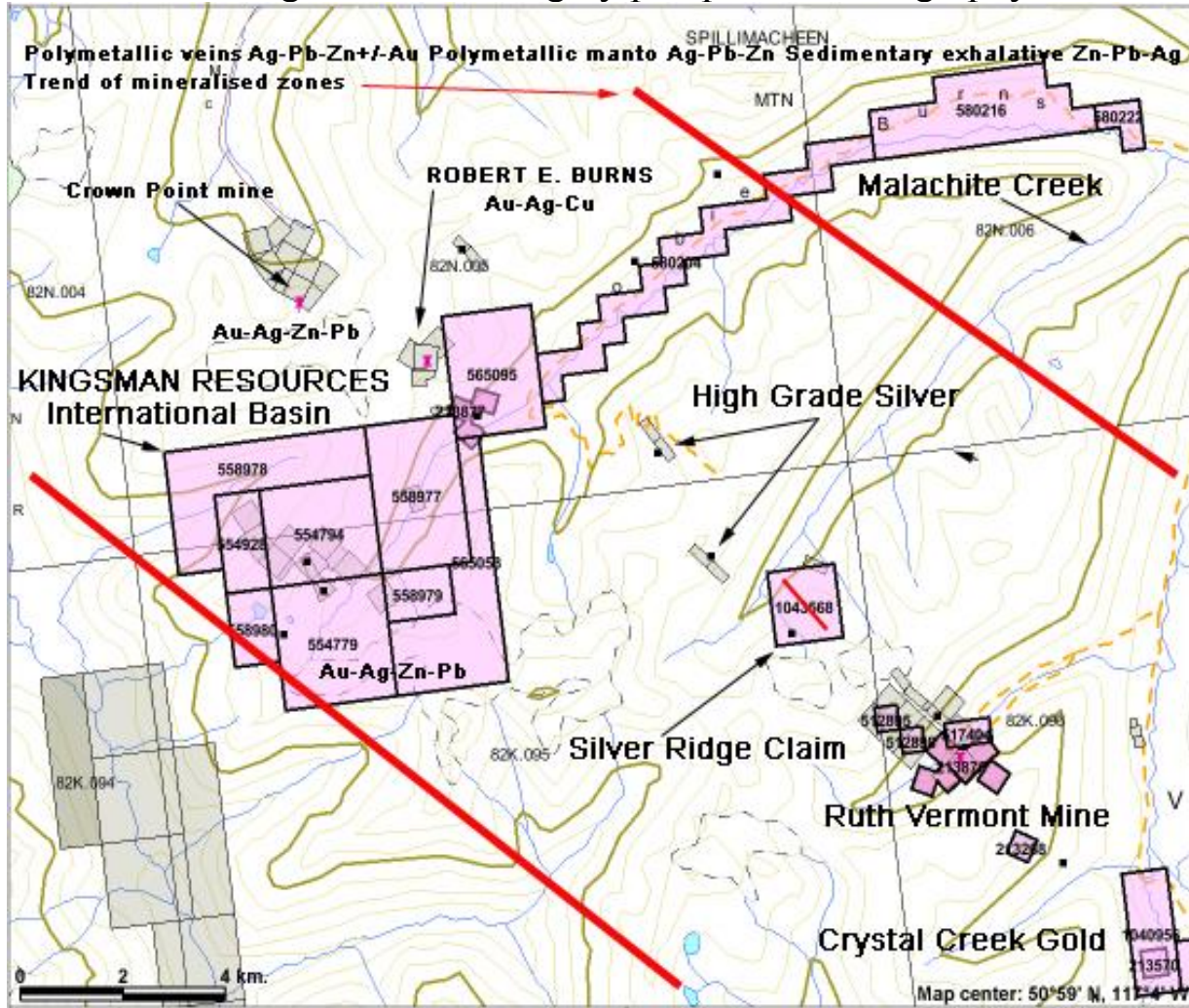
Access is currently best provided by helicopter from Golden. Logging roads up Malachite Creek now come to within 6 Km's of the Silver Ridge property.



GOSSANOUS OUTCROPS AT THE HEADWATERS OF MALACHITE CREEK
(Source MapCarta.com)



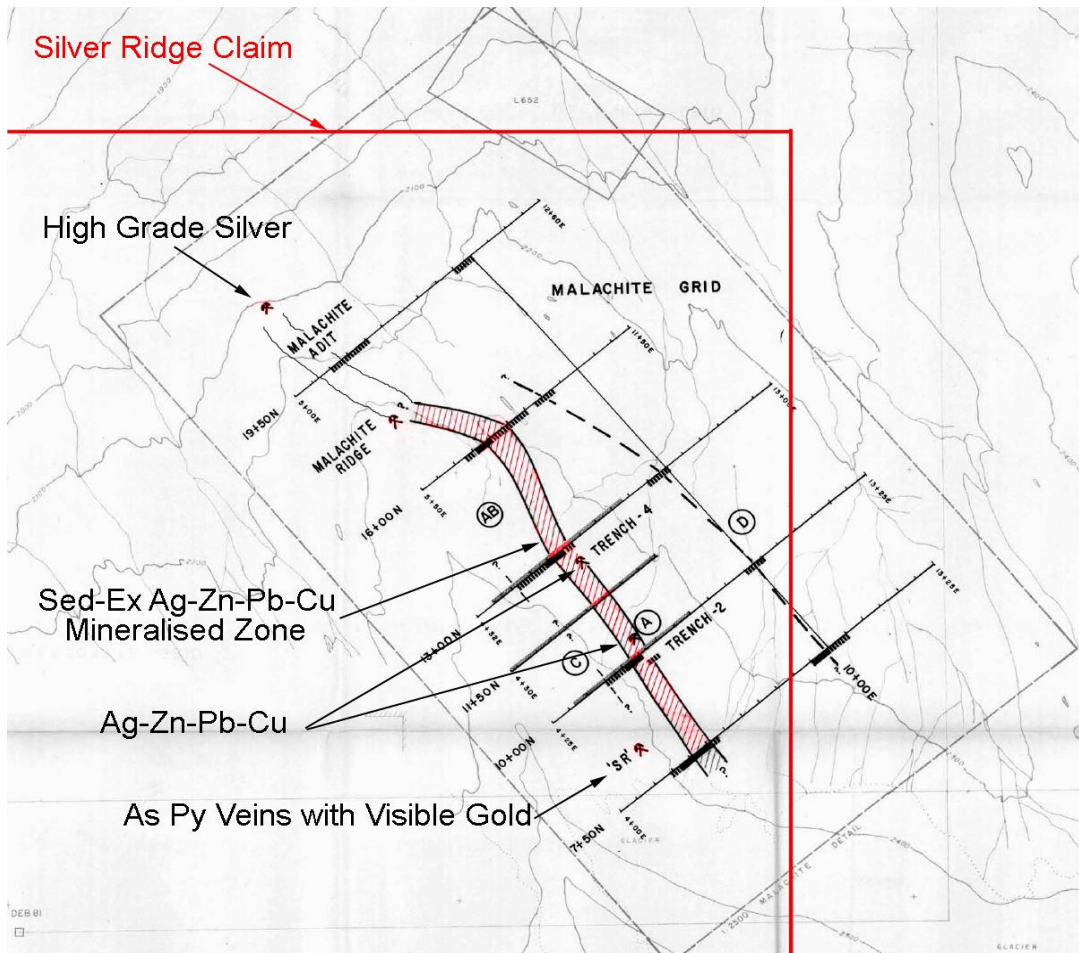
Map showing other deposits and past producing mines
Along the trend of highly prospective stratigraphy



The samples from the Malachite adit are "clearly examples of sedimentary hosted Pb-Zn mineralization" "Banding (apparently conformable with bedding) is defined by well-developed layers of predominantly sphalerite mineralization". "The bands of sulphide vary in relative proportions of sphalerite, galena and chalcopryrite".

The mineralization in DDH DEB-83-10 was confirmed as massive arsenopyrite. It contains bands of pyrite, highly corroded, with replacement by sphalerite, galena and chalcopryrite with accessory tetrahedrite and argentite, the very same assemblage as in the bedded mineralization in the showing.

The mineralization in DDH DEB-83-6 was confirmed as near massive sphalerite, with galena and pyrite. All three display evidence of brittle deformation. As in the Adit showing the sphalerite contains inclusions of chalcopryrite. Also the sphalerite is rimmed by arsenopyrite, with pyrite overgrowths on arsenopyrite. Silver mineralization is clearly late, intimately associated with galena and remobilization of Pb, Cu, Ag Zn.



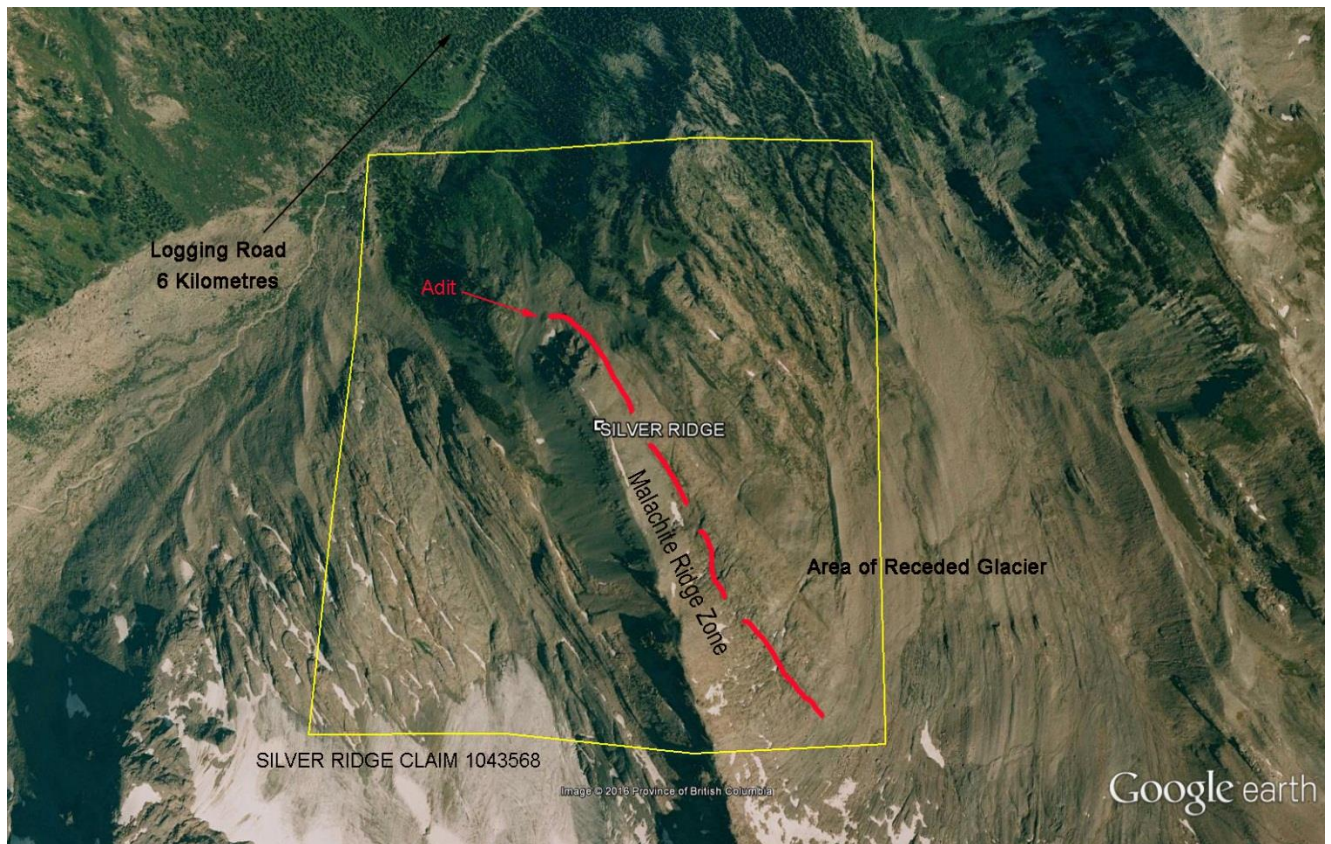
Map showing detail of known mineralised stratigraphy. Four main showings and numerous other zones of mineralisation occur along a known trend over 1200 metres long.

Massive sphalerite, galena vein with a quartz-carbonate matrix ran (16.4% Pb, 16.7% Zn and 15.9 oz/t Ag), overlying very black shale with visible pyrite and galena wall rock which assayed 2.23% Pb, 6.09% Zn and 1.0 oz/t Ag.

DEB-83-10 was drilled 30 m further grid south, up-hill of the surface showing and intersected a similar sequence. However in this hole, at the same position as the bedded sphalerite, a vein of semi-massive arsenopyrite was intersected with trace galena and sphalerite (0.20% Pb, 2.43% Zn, 0.32 oz/t Ag).

DEB-83-11 was drilled as an undercut to this hole, was similar in geology, and in the same position as the arsenopyrite (i.e. above the limestone in the darker, sideritic shales), intersected galena and sphalerite in association with quartz-carbonate veins (2.47% Pb, 5.05% Zn, 0.5 oz/t Ag over 0.25 m). **Apparently gold was not assayed for.**

The mineralization at the "SR Showing" was confirmed to be Galena with inclusions of Tetrahedrite and Pyrite, the latter hosting Chalcopyrite, **Argentite and Native Gold.**
Assessment Report # 11806



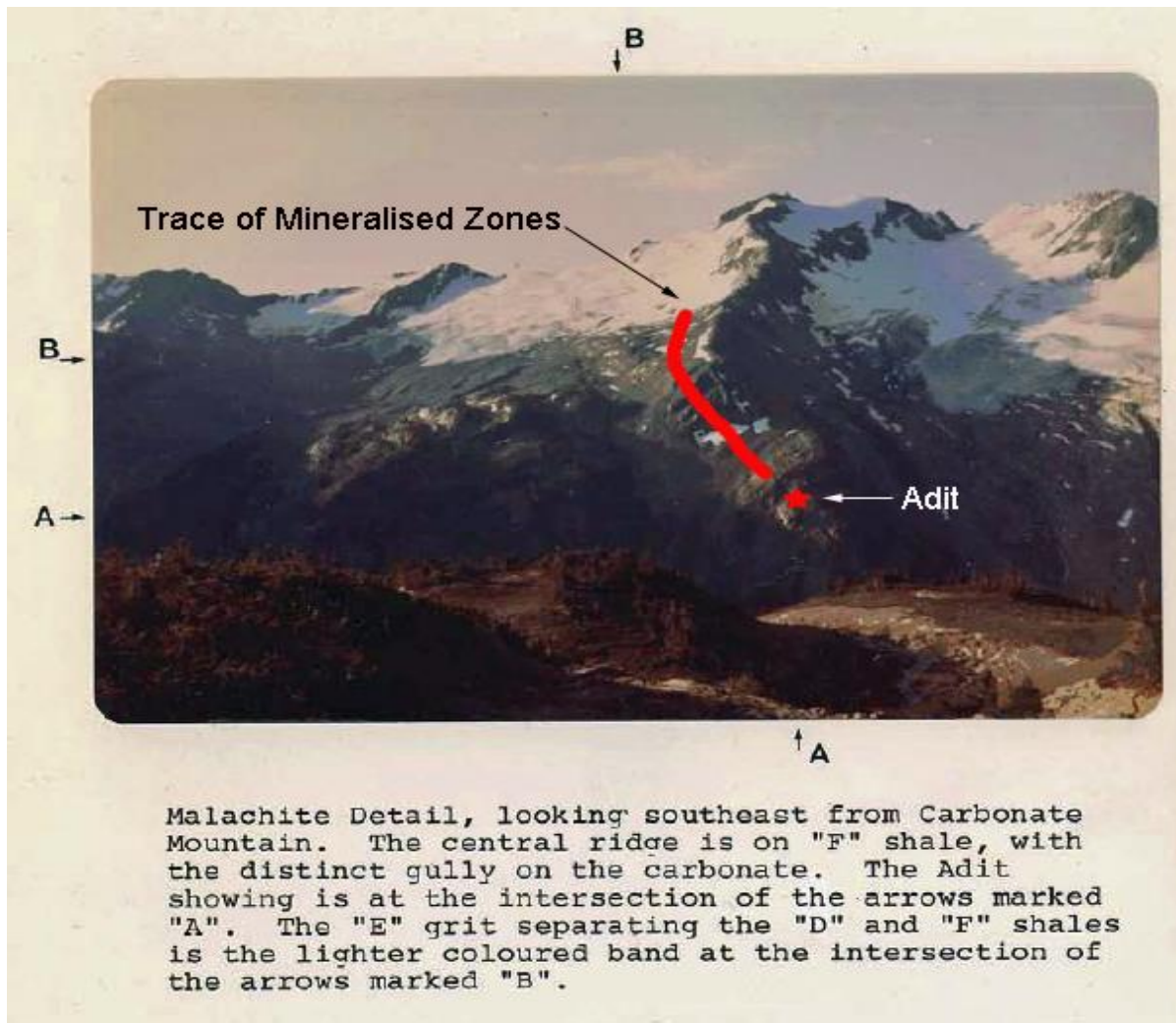
The association of these black-shale areas and sequences with the mafic-volcanics, and with the tenure of the mineralization, indicates that the alteration and mineralization is most probably diagenetic, or pre-deformation, as such features occur along bedding, rather than the now more dominant foliation, cleavage planes.

In other words the alteration is probably the result of a sea-floor geothermal system, (vent) with the resulting implications regarding the genesis of the mineralization.

The most prominent train of Pb-Zn anomalies is two kilometers long and drains from the vicinity of Zone 1 Malachite Ridge where stratabound Pb/Zn mineralization has been located in outcrop. The bulk of the anomalies are upslope from Zone 1, suggesting excellent potential for similar mineralization in that area.

b) The second most prominent train of Pb/Zn anomalies is 600 meters long and occurs on the opposite side of Malachite Creek along strike of Occurrence A4

Occurrence A4 is a showing of lead and zinc in dolostone float the occurrence is marked by the presence of two top-tenor lead anomalies. A sizeable prospective zone is thereby indicated.



Though a number of the showings, and the intersections in the holes were of veins of galena and sphalerite (with or without arsenopyrite), all of these were in stratigraphic positions identical to observed bedded, and either disseminated or semi-massive mineralization. They are also, as noted above within an area of alteration, as iron-carbonate and as dissolution textures, and with altered mafic volcanics suggesting diagenetic alteration and mineralization. In addition they are concentrated at Malachite Creek, and potentially at Carbonate Mountain and Silent Pass, in areas of considerable structure that may in part be syndepositional, and of apparent changes in thickness of individual stratigraphic units suggesting depositional basins and growth faults.

All these features are considered to be particularly favourable for the presence of a stratabound mineral deposit (with or without a footwall mineralized alteration pipe), and probably within relatively close proximity to the known showings, of volcanics and areas of alteration.

The 1983 Exploration program by Samim Canada Ltd. in joint venture with FNC confirmed the presence of a mineralized, and locally highly altered and mineralized, sequence of black shale throughout two areas of the property, but particularly in the Malachite Creek area where efforts have been concentrated to date. Though no economic deposits have been located to date, the mineralization, the alteration, the favourable stratigraphy, the IP anomalies, and the remaining unexplained geochemical anomalies all indicate significant remaining potential.



Malachite Detail area, looking southwest. The light band, horizontally across the centre is the "E" grit. The brown area below it (in shadow) is the altered area of Malachite Trenches in "D" shale. The SR showing is at the intersection of the two arrows.

EXPLORATION TARGETS ON THE SILVER RIDGE

- World Class Sed-Ex - Ag-Pb-Zn
- Polymetallic Manto - Ag-Pb-Zn
- High Grade Vein - Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu-Au
- Shale Hosted Gold
- IRG Type Gold Deposits
- Quartz Vein Cu-Ag-Au
- Possible Carlin Bulk Tonnage Disseminated Gold Type Environment



Diamond drilling at the SR showing, Malachite Detail

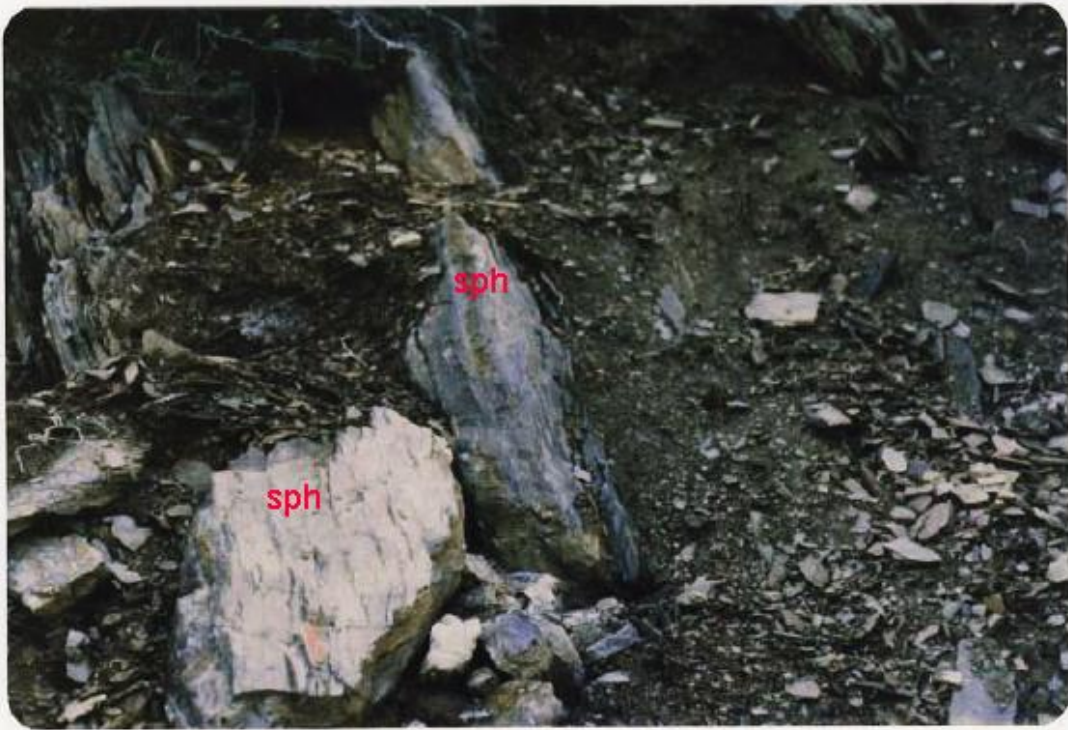
Little or no further work has ever been done on this project since 1983
Although this property has tremendous blue sky potential



Malachite Detail, IP survey crew on line 13+00N.



The SR showing at Malachite Detail; galena underlies all the gossanous material.

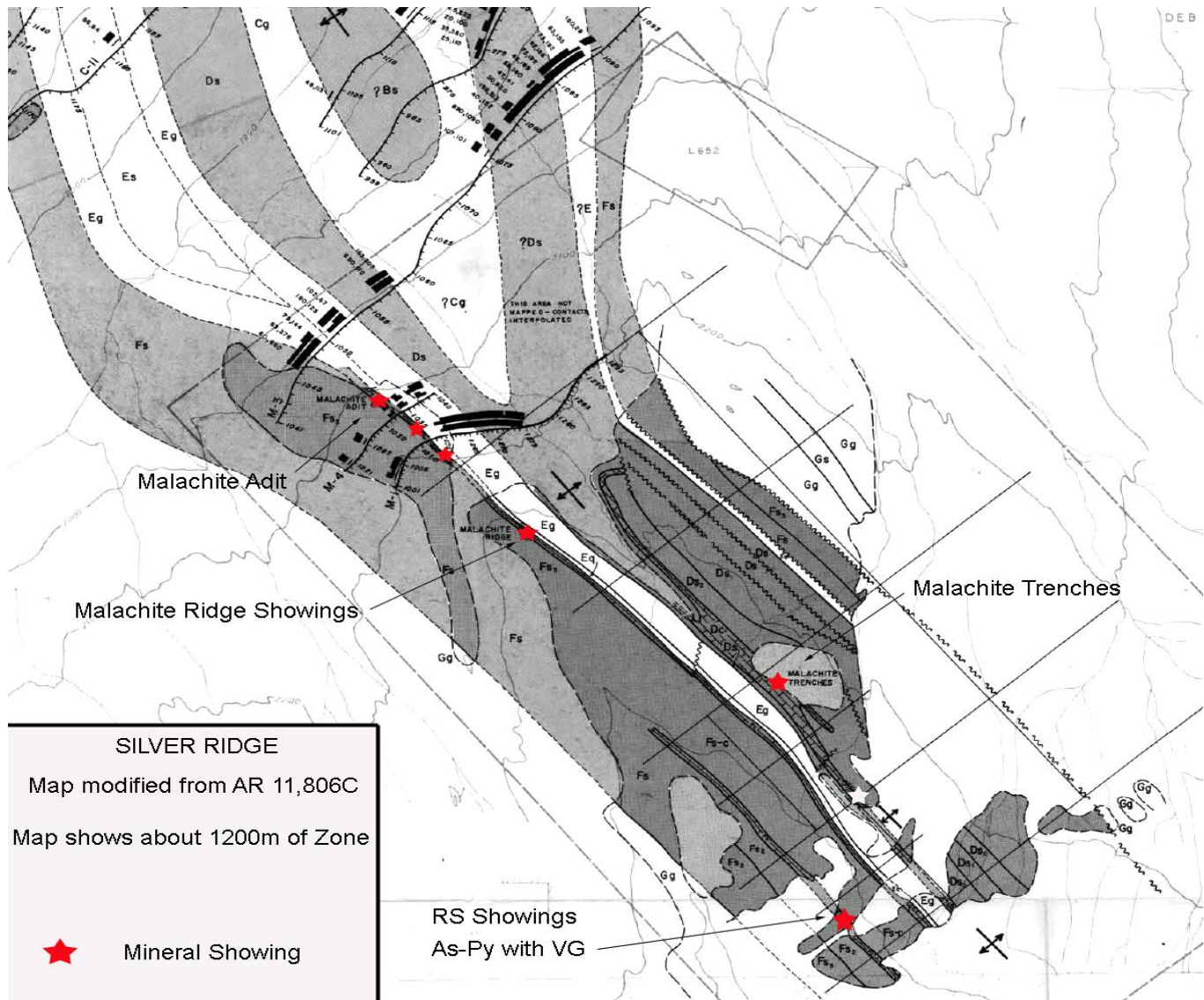


The Malachite Adit showing; bedded sphalerite about 15 cm wide in black-shale; the fallen block with the penknife is also bedded sphalerite.



Massive Argentiferous Galena in trench under shallow overburden.

GEOLOGY AND SHOWING MAP... From Assessment Report 11,806



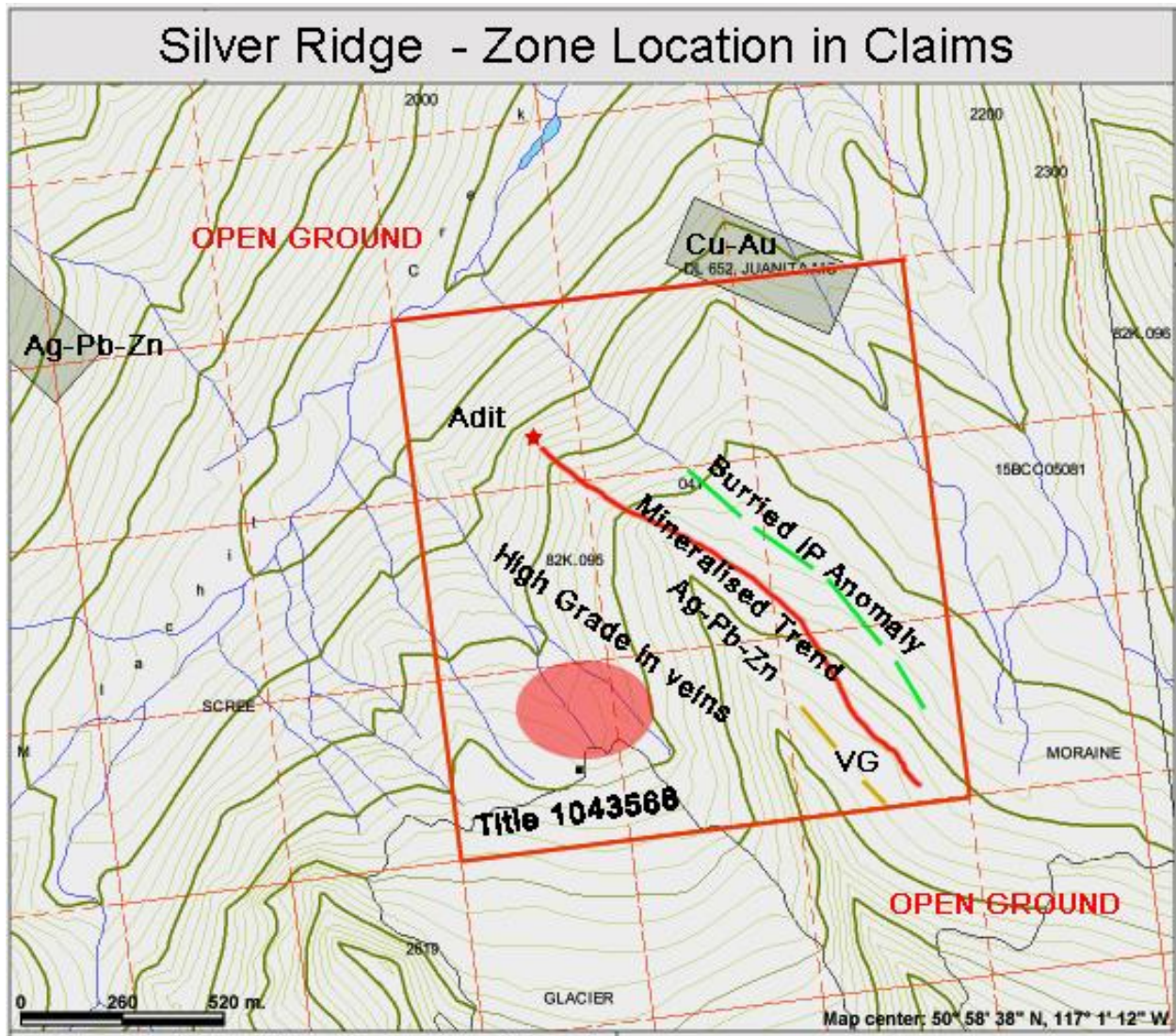
Geophysics

Two major anomalous trends are interpreted in the reconnaissance 50, metre IP dipole data recorded over this grid. The most anomalous zone designated the "A-B" Trend extends from line 48-7+5 0N through line 16+00N. It coincides with the Malachite trenches, and can be projected through the Malachite Ridge showing to the Malachite Adit zone where an end-of-line anomaly on line 19+50 is located. The complex patterns identified within this anomalous trend suggest the presence of multiple IP sources contained within a restricted width along this trend.

The presence of a similar target ("Zone B") has also been identified in the 10 metre data. Interpreted by Cartwright in (1983) to occur 35 metres southwest of and parallel to Zone "A", this target is believed to represent a buried source with the minimum depth-to-top being 20 metres subsurface (approximate). To the author's knowledge, this zone has not been drill tested.

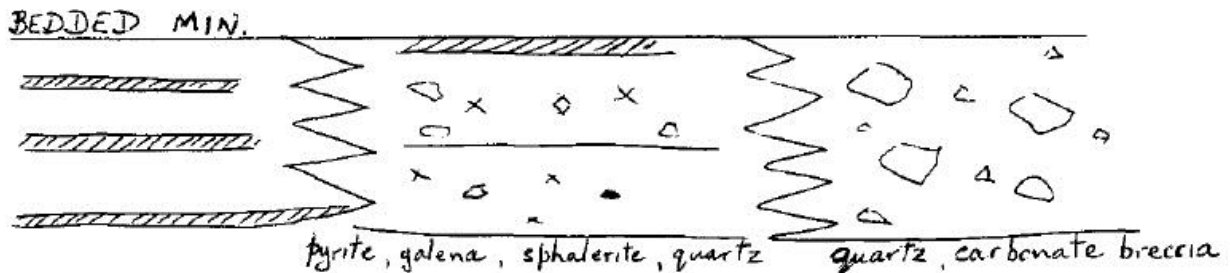
Additional IP traverses should be completed on the "AB" trend and along the "C" zone to improve the estimation of source parameters, and the overall nature and strike extent of the high grade massive "SR" showing Pb-Ag mineralisation.

It should also be mentioned, in view of the results of a limited rock sampling program carried out in Area 1, that nonvisible mineralization of a stratabound character can be found in pelitic units as well as in the carbonates. It is therefore recommended that any future program should include the sample collection of pelitic units, especially when the pelites are dark in colour, carbonaceous or anomalously pyritic. Gold should also be sampled for, in all units and veins.



Silver grades as high as 63.66 ounces per ton have been reported from the Silver Ridge. An area of high grade veins in the cirque west of the ridge zone has never been followed up on. The Glaciers have receded quite a bit since 1982 so it's likely that new zones have been exposed.

Started traversing at point just east of "ridge" showing and tried to extend ridge occurrence southerly. Mineralization disappears under talus and further along would appear to disappear under bedding. A few pieces of float with galena and hydrozincite were found but though they are in the right location they do not appear to be from an extension of the ridge showing. Some mineralization was found in place, mainly galena on fractures and disseminated in dolostones. On the extension southerly of the lower showing it appears that as one goes south there is more quartz involved and mineralization is sphalerite, galena and pyrite. There is considerable pyrite dissem. and bedded. Followed this further south. Just before this unit disappears beneath the glacier the zone seems to change to a quartz/carbonate breccia with fragments of black shale.



Ended day by traversing beneath glacier. There is a lot of highgrade galena and sphalerite in quartz boulders in the glacial debree. At the eastern side of the cirque below the glacier a highgrade Pb/Zn quartz vein was found in the "Grit" rock it crosscuts bedding. Down the creek to the north outcrop of green shale was located. This is the same as the shale found just above "Ridge" showing.

PRB-039 - Elev. 7865' on bench westerly from PRB-034. Regolith of gritty sandstone. Visual galena and pyrite.

PRB-040 - Same elevation as above but about 25 meters southerly. Blue limestone with galena on fractures.

PRB-041 - 1 meter below vein showing at PRB-037. Galena dissem. in dolostone.

PLA-036 - Float at 7640' carb. sandstone. Galena and mod. resp. to Zn zap.

Prospecting notes 1982

Along with Crown Point this is a very interesting prospecting area. The 1980, 1981 occurrences were located and some were extended. Possible bedded mineralization was located and in three locations (extended in two).

A number of new high grade veins were located and traced along trend - the most exciting being in the large cirque west from the Ridge showing. The old adits were all located and explored. More prospecting could be carried out here as well as considerable more hand trenching.

LIST OF SAMPLES COLLECTED

SAMPLE NO.	TYPE OF SAMPLE	ROCK TYPE	RESULTS			
			ppm except where otherwise indicated			
			Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
PRB-031	REGOLITH FLOAT	SANDSTONE	338	360	1.2	
PRB-032	REGOLITH FLOAT	SANDSTONE	1.22%	2.2%	1.12*	
PRB-033	GRAB	SANDY SHALE	4.08%	6.36%	3.81*	
PRB-034	GRAB	SANDSTONE	9.6%	10.2%	7.25*	0.008*
PRB-035	GRAB	SHALE	2.67%	3.0%	3.44*	0.008*
PRB-036	GRAB	QTZ.VEIN IN SANDSTONE	R	not shipped		
PRB-037	GRAB	QTZ. VEIN	56%	3710	63.66*	0.178*
PRB-038	GRAB	DOLOSTONE	0.74%	0.11%	0.88*	
PRB-039	REGOLITH	GRITTY SANDSTONE	1.46%	1.80%	0.64*	
PRB-040	GRAB	"BLUE" LIMESTONE	0.21%	0.07%	0.16*	
PRB-041	GRAB	DOLOSTONE	0.7%	1.1%	0.22*	
PRB-042	REGOLITH	PISOLITIC LIMESTONE	270	221	0.9	
PRB-043	GRAB	LIMY SANDSTONE	3190	192	6.8	
PRB-044	GRAB	LIMY SANDSTONE				
PRB-045	GRAB	LIMY SANDSTONE	221	198	0.3	
PRB-045	GRAB	LIMY SANDSTONE	4600	85	4.3	
PLA-028	GRAB	META-SED.	1910	7.3%	4.8	
PLA-029	REGOLITH FLOAT	SANDSTONE	1700	0.1%	6.2	
PLA-030	GRAB	SHALE		not shipped		
PLA-031	GRAB	SHALE		not shipped		
PLA-032	GRAB	ALT.SHALE	6.8%	2.3%	19.51*	0.348*
PLA-033	FLOAT	QUARTZ VEIN		not shipped		
PLA-034	GRAB	LIMY SILTSTONE	8100	8800	65.5	
PLA-035	FLOAT(VERY LOCAL)	SILTSTONE		Missing		
PLA-036	FLOAT	CARB. SANDSTONE	1150	820	4.3	
PLA-037	FLOAT	CARB. SANDSTONE	4.35%	2140	62.0	
PLA-038	GRAB	SANDY SHALE	1000	920	1.4	
PLA-039	GRAB	QUARTZ VEIN	12%	6.40%	2.22*	0.138*
PLA-040	GRAB	LIMY SANDSTONE	175	235	nd	

* Ounces per ton (oz/t)

Possible Shale hosted gold or Carlin Type

Spatially and (or) genetically related deposit types Carlin-type deposits show no clear genetic relationship to other types of ore deposits.

Locally, they may be present in the vicinity of volcanic-hosted precious metal deposits, epizonal pluton-related porphyry, skarn, manto, or vein deposits, syngenetic base-metal or barite deposits, or epithermal quartz-stibnite-barite veins.

SEDEX: The Biggest Lead and Zinc Deposits in the World

More than half of the world's zinc and lead has come from SEDEX deposits like Mt Isa in Australia, Red Dog in Alaska and the former Sullivan mine in Canada.

SEDEX (SEDimentary Exhalative) deposits are one of several types of sediment-hosted lead-zinc deposits. Rich accumulations of lead, zinc and silver are found in the ore minerals sphalerite (zinc sulfide) and galena (lead sulfide) deposited between thin layers of marine sand, silt and mud in sedimentary basins.

How do they form? Hydrothermal vents

SEDEX deposits form deep under the ocean where vents in the sea floor allow hydrothermal fluids to mix with seawater. These hot, saline fluids have percolated through several kilometers of sediments and crystalline rocks, picking up precious metals along the way.

As the metal-rich hydrothermal fluids hit the cool sea water, they precipitate material onto the sea floor at and near the vents.

Metal-rich minerals are deposited between layers of fine-grained mud, sand and silt.

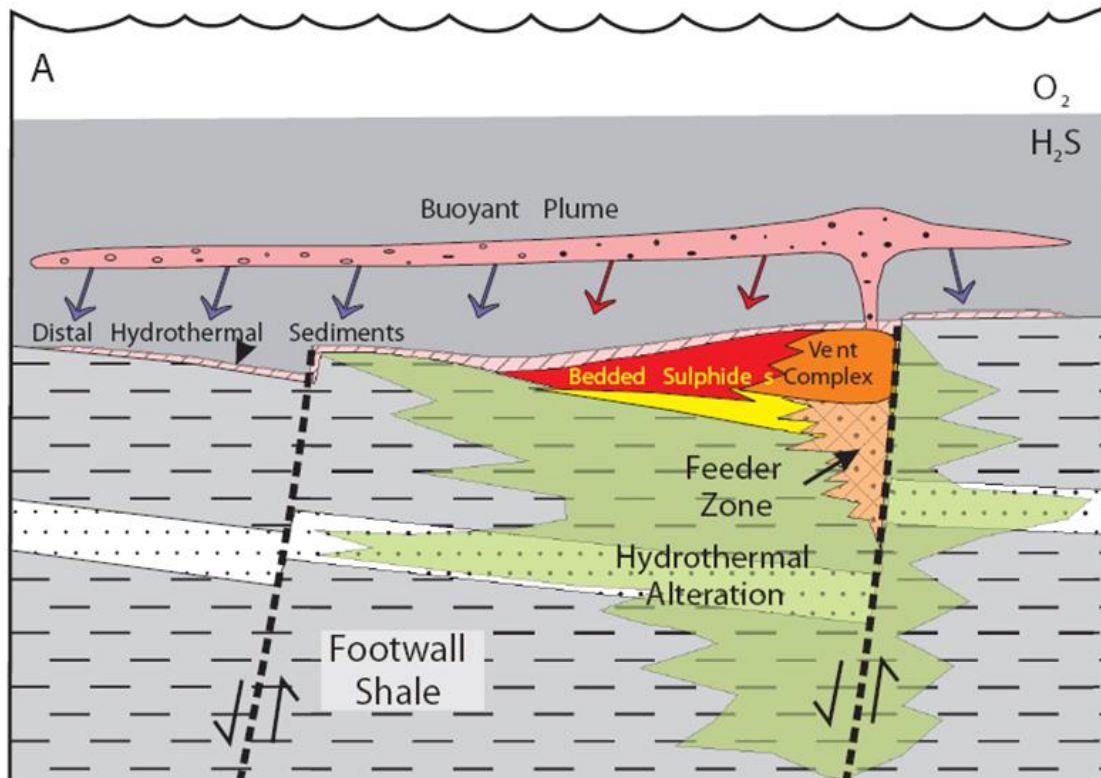
TABLE 3-2

Middle Proterozoic Sedimentary Exhalative Deposits

Map No.	Ter-rane	Tectonic Element	Dep. Type	Deposit Name	Commodities	Million Tonnes	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Host Rocks
1	NA	Mackenzie Platform	1A	Hart River	Zn,Cu,Ag.(Pb,Au)	.525	3.6	0.9	1.45	46	1.3	Wernecke Supergroup
2	NA	Purcell Basin	1A	Kootenay King	Zn,Pb,Ag	0.01 P	15.6	5.36		66.5		M. Aldridge slt,sh,sst
3	NA	Purcell Basin	1A	Sullivan	Pb,Zn,Ag.(Cd,Sn)	155	5.7	6.6		68		Purcell/Lower Aldridge
4	NA	Purcell Basin	1A	North Star	Pb,Zn,Ag	.061 P	6.12	35.5		673		Purcell/Lower Aldridge
5	NA	Purcell Basin	1A	Stemwinder	Zn,Pb,Ag	0.05 P	15.6	3.7		76.3		Purcell/Lower Aldridge

Deposit Types: 1A — clastic hosted SEDEX

P — tonnage as production only; other tonnage figures reserves plus production



This property has excellent further discovery potential

This property is offered for sale by way of working option to purchase.

For further information please contact

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UPPER MALACHITE CREEK



LOWER MALACHITE CREEK

(Source MapCarta.com)