EXPLORATION REPORT (PRELIMINARY)
ON THE TRIB MINERAL CLAIM
(RECORD #2964), SLOCAN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA (82F/13E)

FOR

SILVER PRINCESS RESOURCES INC.
511, 850 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1E1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,682

By Herb Wahl, P.Eng. B.C.
August, 1983
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<td>1:10,000</td>
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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Silver Princess Resources Inc., the writer conducted a preliminary evaluation of the Trib mineral claim during the field period 22 - 24 July 1983. The work consisted of trail cutting, line cutting, silt and soil sampling, prospecting and outcrop search.

The centre of the Trib claim is situated 5 km southeast of Tillicum Mountain where Esperanza/La Teko are currently developing a gold prospect within volcanics of the Milford Group metasediments.

PROPERTY

The Trib is a 20 unit claim identified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record No.</th>
<th>Tag No.</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>NTS</th>
<th>Record Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2964</td>
<td>65786</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>82F-13E</td>
<td>16 Aug 1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The claim lies within the Slocan Mining Division and is wholly owned by Silver Princess Resources Inc. (FMC 251533).
LOCATION (Figures 1, 1A)

Specific details are:
NTS 82F/13E
Latitude 49°56'30"
Longitude 117°41'00"

The LCP is situated approximately 100 metres from the end of the Snow Creek tote road, 80 metres north, of the north bank of Snow Creek.

Access: The NW corner (LCP) lies ESE of the settlement of Burton which is 39 km south of Nakusp via Highway No. 6. From Burton, a good gravel road extends eastward approximately 3.5 km to the beginning of the Snow Creek tote road. The latter parallels the course of Snow Creek. An additional 12 km of travel is required to reach the Trib claim. The last turn-around is located 1132 metres west of the LCP. The tote road is in fair condition. Total travel time from Nakusp to the claim corner is two hours.

TERRAIN, TOPOGRAPHY

The claim is located in very rugged terrain which forms part of the Selkirk Mountains. Elevations range from 4,200 feet ASL to 7,300 feet ASL. Slopes are steep and thickly forested. Major and minor creek gullies are usually choked with tag alders, willow, devils club, ground yew, and thick covers of seasonal vegetation, including "prickly heat."
ELEVATIONS IN FEET

LOCATION MAP

SILVER PRINCESS RESOURCES INC.
Vancouver, B.C.

Trib Claim, Slocan M.D.

Fig 1
FIELD OPERATIONS

Field work commenced on 22 July and terminated on 24 July. Due to the difficulties of access and ground cover preliminary silt sampling and base-of-slope soil sampling were considered the most effective means of determining mineral potential. To this end, a 1500 metre trail was cut along the north bank of Snow Creek, and a 1400 metre soils line was cut along the south bank. Soil, silt sampling, and terrain examination were performed from and along these lines. The lines were cut, blazed, and flagged.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Nakusp-Burton area is situated within the Slocan Syncline which consists of late Paleozoic to Triassic shelf-type metasediments and metavolcanics. These rocks are moderately to strongly folded and metamorphosed, and on the regional scale occur as remnants surrounded by the Nelson and Valhalla intrusions of Lower Cretaceous Age. Some related intrusions have recently been dated as Eocene. The metamorphic ranks of the sedimentary-volcanic belts ranges from Greenschist facies to almandine-amphibolite facies.

According to Hyndman, the Slocan fold is a recumbent synclinorium open to the southwest, which is truncated on the west by the north-south Rod Creek fault, the southern extension of the Columbia River fault zone.
LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Trib claim is underlain by Unit 7 of Hyndman\(^1\) which consists of Pennsylvanian-Triassic Age amphibolites, pelites and calc-silicates. The unit is truncated by the Nemo Lakes stock which carries an Eocene age date (47.9 ± 7.4 Ma). Unit 7 is also found on Tillicum Mountain and hosts the Esperanza gold/sulphide mineralization.

Both the Tillicum gold discovery and the Silver Princess Claims occur within the same metamorphic zone, i.e., the quartz-albite-epidote-biotite-almandine subfacies as mapped by Hyndman\(^1\).

The only outcrop observed was located up Trib Creek (Figure 2) where cliffs which terminated the traverse consisted of very fine grained, rusty weathering, pyrrhotite-pyrite bearing, muscovite-biotite-quartz feldspar gneiss. Only background metal values are contained in this unit (see Figure 2, Sample RTX-1 and 2).

GEOCHEMICAL WORK

Silt Sampling: A total of 10 silt samples were collected. Along Snow Creek, the sample interval was 300 metres. Along tributaries the interval was 200 metres. The samples were collected with intrenching tools and bagged in standard bellows envelopes. Assays were performed by Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Elements tested include Cu, Pb,
Zn, Ag, Co, and Au. All are reported in parts per million except Au, which is given in parts per billion.

The collected samples show essentially background levels for the elements tested. The highest silver value was 1.6 in sample HSN-6, farthest up Snow Creek. Due to the swift nature of water flow in Snow Creek, and the exceptionally brush-choked stream valley, further sampling was terminated within the time constraints of this preliminary investigation.

The highest gold value (DC-1, 115 ppb), came from a south flowing stream near the centre of the north claim boundary. Samples bracketing this result were all background degrading any potential significance.

Soil Sampling: (Figure 3) A base-of-slope soils line was cut, chained, and flagged at 50 m intervals. Samples (29 each) of B horizon material were collected at these intervals (plus two seep samples) placed in standard kraft envelopes, and sent to Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd. for analysis of Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Ag, and Au. The results are shown on Figure 3. The resultant values are essentially within the regional background. The highest Au value (45 ppb) at station 0+250E is not considered significant.

CONCLUSIONS

Preliminary geochemical and geological prospecting work along the north margin of the relatively accessible portion of the Trib mineral claim did
not locate any features of significant interest. While limited in scope, the base-of-slope soils line can be considered to reflect an upslope area of influence on the order of 500 metres. Rocks exposed on the south side of Snow Creek appear to be largely feldspathic gneisses with low mineral potential. The eastern half of the claim has not yet been adequately tested, and an extension of geochemical work to this area is required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To complete the evaluation of the Trib claim the undernoted is recommended:

1. Continue silt sampling up Snow Creek. This might best be accomplished in September or October when water levels are lower and it would be feasible to walk the stream bed.

2. Extend base of slope soils line eastward to the north flowing tributary at the southeast claim corner. A possible helicopter landing site exists on the south bank of Snow Creek opposite site DC-1.
REFERENCES


PERSONNEL AND STATEMENT OF COSTS

Persons employed in the work herein reported, addresses, and dates of employment are as follows:

Herb Wahl
R.R. #4, Gower Point Road
Gibsons, B.C. VON 1V0
(604) 886-8522
22 - 24 July inclusive*
Silt sampling, float examination, line cutting and supervision.

Ross Wahl
1387 Kilmer Road
North Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1R7
(604) 988-8607
22 - 24 July inclusive
Silt and soil sampling

Ken Wahl
1387 Kilmer Road
North Vancouver, B.C. V7K 1R7
(604) 988-8607
22 - 24 July inclusive
Line cutting

*Does not include travel time and reporting which are itemized in cost statement.
**STATEMENT OF COSTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional time H.J. Wahl</td>
<td>$1,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 days @ $350/ea. field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days @ $250/ea. mobilization and demobilization, reporting and drafting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line cutters/samplers 2 each at $100/ea/day</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas and lube</td>
<td>$144.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>$170.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meals and groceries</td>
<td>$279.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumable field supplies</td>
<td>$52.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Base maps, printing, and typing</td>
<td>$155.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assays</td>
<td>$524.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,477.99</strong></td>
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</table>

*Original receipts on file with H.J. Wahl.*

[Signature: Certified True & Correct H.J. Wahl]
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE FLOW

STEP 1
LOGGING IN - Each sample submission is assigned a unique lot number.

STEP 2
SORT - According to sample type (soils, streams, rocks, etc.) and then according to alphabetic and/or numeric order.
- Physical sample is checked off against sample submittal form which has been completed (?) by the client.

STEP 3
SAMPLE PREPARATION - All samples are processed in numeric order with adequate drying being ensured before preparation.

a) soils-sediments - Bars dry sample in the bag with rubber mallet to break loose fines from clods/mosses/etc.
- Pour into 60 mesh stainless steel sieve.
- Sift out all - 80 if samples are for Au; sift out -20 + 80 if -80 fraction less than 20 dm.
- Re-bed sample and refill if retention of rejects requested otherwise - out goes the oversize.

b) rock and drill core - Put in numerical order; insert made-up pulp bass into proper rock bag.
- Primary crush.
- Secondary crush (80% - 10 mesh).
- Split out 200 - 400 dm with a Jones riffle splitter.
- Pulverize via an impact (rings and puck) grinder.

Final product is about 50% - 150 mesh and 99% - 80 mesh, and is free from pulverizer contamination.

c) pan concentrates - Sample is pulverized in its entirety to ensure homogeneity.
- Please no coarse metallic nuggets without prior warning.

d) pulps - Spot check for proper preparation; if unacceptable we re-prep.

e) other sample types are prepared according to client's request.

STEP 4
WEIGHING - Using electronic balances with a precision of ± 0.01 g, we weigh 5% of the samples for duplicate analysis and 2% of our analyses are performed on accepted standards.

STEP 5
EXTRACTION METHODS - HNO3-HCl - A vicious attack that satisfactorily leaches Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, As, Mn, Cd, Hg, Co etc. in 'all' rocks and soils/seds. Problems would be low level values (less 40 ppm) in high iron oxide soils or in tight refractory lattices.

Cont't next page
HNO₃ - satisfactory for almost all ore minerals of U, Bi some As minerals, and most sulphides.

PARTIAL EXTRACTIONS - specific for specific type occurrences or for loosely bonded (e.g., hydromorphically deposited) ions.

HNO₃-HClO₄-HF - a higher temperature, vicious attack that specifically attacks some refractory silicates and oxides. More difficult to control precision, but useful for elements like V, Be, Se and certain low level metallics in rock geochem programs.

HBr-Br - a slow but powerful oxidative attack designed for Te and Tl minerals.

VARIOUS FUSIONS - for difficult to handle elements in refractory lattices (e.g., W, Cr, Au, Pt).

STEP 6 ANALYSIS - (see attached sheet)

STEP 7 DATA APPROVAL AND TRANSFER - (see accompanying sheet entitled Computer services)

STEP 8 QUALITY CONTROL - fifteen percent of our staff do nothing else but supervise and check procedures and techniques. The resident assayer, chemist and geochemist provide the final check.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEMENT</th>
<th>EXTRACTION</th>
<th>METHOD OF ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, As, Cd, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe</td>
<td>Hot LeFort Aqua Resia</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Hot Conc HNO3</td>
<td>Fluorimetric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Basic Oxidation Fusion</td>
<td>Colourimetric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Basic Fusion</td>
<td>Citrate Buffer-Specific Ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au, Pt, Pd</td>
<td>Fire Assay &amp; Hot Aqua Resia</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>HClO4-HNO3 Arsenic</td>
<td>Colourimetric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hg</td>
<td>Aqua Resia</td>
<td>Closed Cell, Flameless Atomic Absorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn, Sb, Ba, Rb, Sr, Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Energy dispersive XRF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zn, Nb, La, Ce, Ti</td>
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<td>Discrete angle/cathode XRF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Th, Ser, Tar, Gd, In</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi</td>
<td>Hot Conc HNO3</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V, Be, Li</td>
<td>HClO4-HNO3-HF</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>Sodium Peroxide Fusion</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tl, Te</td>
<td>HBr-Br + Organic Extraction</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Basic Fusion</td>
<td>Plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Alkali Fusion + Organic Extraction</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leco Induction Furnace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS

SiO2 K2O Na2O CaO

MgO MnO Fe Al2O3

TiO2 P2O5

Si, Fe

Fraction used for analysis: Rocks -100 mesh; soils/sediments -80 unless otherwise noted.