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GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, 4
AND GROUND GEOPHYSICAL
EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Operator: STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

Owner: Eugene Dodd / Stackpool.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,121

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, AND GROUND GEOPHYSICAL

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

SQUAMISH, B.C. CLAIMS, VANCOUVER M.D.

Latitude 49°40' N.; Longitude 123° W.

92G/10W, 11E

By: W.G. Timmins, P.Eng., and

G.W.G. Sivertz, B.Sc.

February 7, 1983

W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

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SUMMARY

Stackpool Minerals Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stackpool Resources Ltd., holds over 1,000 claim units in the Squamish, B.C. area. The claims lie east and west of Howe Sound, and are underlain by volcanic and sedimentary 'roof pendant' rocks of the Gambier Group, granitic rocks belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex, and lavas of the Garibaldi Group.

Ground exploration programs were conducted on parts of the claims from July to October, 1982. The target was 'Kuroko' type volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization; exploration areas were selected using geological criteria and data from a low-level combined magnetic and VLF-EM airborne geophysical survey.

All of the claims underlain by 'roof pendant' rocks of the favourable Gambier Group were examined on a reconnaissance basis; seventeen areas were selected for more detailed exploration. Further work is warranted for seven of these areas, based on encouraging results obtained during 1982.

February 7, 1983

STACKPOOL MINERALS LTD.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Km 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 Km

Miles 100 50 0 100 200 Miles

INTRODUCTION

Ground exploration crews were headquartered at a base camp on the Mamquam River logging road, near the junction of Skookum Creek and Mamquam River. Access to work areas was gained by both truck and helicopter.

Exploration of interesting areas followed this sequence:

(a) Reconnaissance prospecting and sampling.

(b) Widely spaced soil and geophysical survey traverses.

(c) Detailed grid controlled soil, geophysical, and geological surveys; systematic sampling of mineral showings.

In some very steep areas, grid controlled surveys were not feasible.

Preliminary work was guided to some extent by the data from a low level magnetic and VLF-EM airborne survey. As regional geology became better understood, geological criteria became a more valuable aid to the selection of target areas, since the type of deposits sought were 'Kuroko' type volcanogenic massive sulfides, which occur within volcanic rocks.

The Britannia mine, originally considered a shear controlled deposit, has been recently re-interpreted as a deformed volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit (Payne, Bratt, and Stone,

Economic Geology, Vol. 75, pp 700 - 721). This re-interpretation might also be applied to other smaller deposits in the Gambier Group 'roof pendant' rocks, and to the district as a whole for exploration purposes.

The following mineral claims, owned by Stackpool Minerals Ltd., received exploration work in 1982:

Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Record Date
Snow	20	943	July 17, 1981
Hail	20	944	July 17, 1981
Ice	20	945	July 17, 1981
Rum	20	947	July 17, 1981
Cat	20	949	July 17, 1981
Scotch	18	951	July 17, 1981
Owl	20	953	July 17, 1981
Gin	20	959	July 27, 1981
Mink	18	983	August 10, 1981
Moon	20	1016	September 8, 1981
Echo	20	1018	September 8, 1981
Romeo	20	1019	September 8, 1981
Sky	18	1020	September 8, 1981
Cony 1	20	1022	September 8, 1981
Lisa Dawn	16	1234	August 10, 1982
W.C. 1-4	4	25054-25057	September 10, 1973

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The large eastern block of claims is centered southeast of Squamish, B.C., and extends from 5 to 20 kilometers east of Britannia Beach.

The claims cover the drainages of Raffuse Creek, the Mamquam River, and the Stawamus River, and the intervening peaks and ridges including Goat Ridge and Mt. Habrich.

Good access to most of the drainage basins of the main streams is provided by logging roads which are maintained by the local logging company divisions. Access to the higher subalpine ridges can be gained by helicopter but the lower, heavily forested ridges are inaccessible except on foot.

The country is steep and mountainous, with elevations ranging from sea level to 2,000 meters. Local relief can exceed 500 meters per kilometre. Steep-walled, northwest and east trending valleys dissect the landscape. The ridge crests are irregular in outline due to scarps and bluffs of rock.

The original heavy forest cover of Douglas fir, cedar, and hemlock has been logged off along the valleys and gentler slopes, leaving thickets of blueberry, devil's club, and slide willow

cut by numerous skid and haulage roads. Progress on foot in these clear-cut areas can be extremely slow and difficult due to unseen logs and small scarps which are obscured from view by the brush.

West of Howe Sound, scattered claim blocks are located just west of Squamish, just west of Woodfibre, in the Mt. Conybeare-Lake Lovely Water area, and just south of Phantom Lake at the head of Clowhom River. Access to all of these areas is best gained by helicopter, since they are all in steep terrain.

MINING HISTORY

The history of the areas dates back to 1898 when Oliver Furry and associates discovered and staked extensive copper showings which later became the Britannia mining camp. The Britannia camp produced, from 1905 to 1974, 55 million tons of ore grading 1.1% copper, 0.65% zinc, 0.2 oz/ton silver and 0.02 oz/ton gold. This ore came from a large number of separate orebodies within the Britannia shear zone.

The discovery of the Britannia camp sparked a flurry of prospecting both to the east and west. A number of copper showings were discovered between 1908 and 1911 in the Indian River Valley, near the Stawamus - Indian River divide, and also on Mt.

Baldwin near the headwaters of Raffuse Creek. The Howe Sound Company, which controlled the Britannia mine, acquired many of the Indian River showings at this time. The showings in the Raffuse Creek area called the McVicar showings, were optioned by various companies including Consolidated Mining and Smelting (Cominco), and are presently held by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

Maggie Mines Ltd. holds the War Eagle and other claims on the Stawamus River - Indian River divide, which cover copper-lead-zinc showings discovered in 1976 in the pass between Indian and Stawamus rivers. A 1982 discovery by Maggie, about one kilometer southeast of the pass, on the southwest side of the Indian River Valley, consists of copper-zinc mineralization with considerable values in gold. This is significant in that gold has not been of major importance in previously known deposits in the area, including the Britannia mine.

Minor, sporadic exploration work has been done on other copper properties near Ray Creek on the lower Stawamus River, near Martin Creek in the middle section of the Mamquam River, and south of Alpen Mountain at the headwaters of the Mamquam River.

GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by three main geologic units:

(a) 'Roof pendants' of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks belonging to the Gambier Group of Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous age;

(b) Granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex of Cretaceous age;

(c) Pyroclastic rocks, dykes, and lavas of Tertiary to Recent age, belonging to the Garibaldi Group.

The volcanic rocks of the Gambier Group range in composition from basaltic andesite (greenstone) to rhyolite. The greenstones are dominantly flows and sills with minor associated pyroclastic units. The felsic rocks are mostly tuff and agglomerate with porphyritic domes or flows near volcanic 'centers'.

Andesite predominates in the Goat Ridge-Sky Pilot Mountain area. Here the rocks are highly altered, and the original textures damaged to the point where tuffaceous rocks are difficult to distinguish from flows or sills. The andesite volcanics form durable, steep sided topographic features similar to those underlain by granitic rock.

Rhyodacite tuff, agglomerate, and porphyry are common in the Mt. Baldwin-Mt. Mulligan area. Tuffs with coarse porphyritic clasts form beds locally several hundred meters thick. Interbedded with the tuffs are units of porphyritic dacite and

rhyodacite which are either subvolcanic sills or extrusive domes. Also present in the felsic pile are minor sedimentary rocks and more basic volcanic rocks. The felsic volcanic rocks underly topographically subdued areas which contrast strongly with the nearby granitic terrain.

Sedimentary rocks, mostly shale, argillite, and siltstone, are present in most sections of the Gambier Group. Bands of hard, black, cherty argillite can be traced for kilometers along the north face of the Sky Pilot-Goat Ridge escarpment. These bands are marked by prominent gossans, due to the fine grained pyrite pervading the rocks. The argillites are present in the lower section of the Sky Pilot greenstone unit, where they are marked by white weathering.

Other sedimentary units are found northwest of Clarion Lake and on the ridge between Raffuse Creek and the Mamquam River.

The granitic rocks in the area are quite varied. Quartz diorite predominates, but granodiorite is common in the western part of the area. Mafic constituents of the quartz diorite and granodiorite masses are mainly hornblende and biotite. Mafic rich and mafic poor phases of both rock types have been observed. Magnetite rich phases of quartz diorite have been observed northeast of Sky Pilot Mountain, northeast of Mt. Habrich, and

on the ridge between Skookum Creek and Mamquam River. The magnetite rich phases also have higher mafic mineral contents.

Intrusive and extrusive rocks of late Tertiary to Recent age are present throughout the area, although lavas have not been seen south of the Stawamus River-Raffuse Creek divide. The largest lava flow in the area is the Ring Creek flow, which lies between Ring and Skookum Creeks. This flow is of dacite, and is one of the longest acid lava flows on earth. Smaller dacite flows are present on the north flank of Mt. Mulligan and on the Skookum Creek-Mamquam River divide.

Andesite and basalt dykes of Tertiary or younger age cut all rocks in the area; the dykes are usually narrow and steeply inclined. They are widespread but not numerous in any one area.

West of Howe Sound, the rocks covered by Stackpool claims are mostly granitics of the Coast Plutonic Complex. A narrow 'roof pendant' of Gambier Group rocks lies west of Lake Lovely Water. The composition of the band is unknown to the writer but is marked by a series of prominent gossans. Near Phantom Lake, sandstone and slate mapped as Gambier Group are in contact with migmatite and gneiss, which in turn are in contact with granodiorite.

MINERALIZATION

The Gambier Group rocks in the Squamish area host a large number of mineral deposits and showings. The largest deposits, known collectively as the Britannia Mine, were of great importance to the economy of British Columbia through most of this century. Many smaller deposits are known but have yet to be proven commercially viable. Descriptions of the Britannia Mine and other deposits follow.

(a) Britannia Mine

The following is an abstract from a paper entitled "Deformed Mesozoic Volcanogenic Cu-Zn Sulfides in the Britannia District, British Columbia" by J.T. Payne, J.A. Bratt, and B.G. Stone and published in Economic Geology, Vol. 75, pp 700 - 721.

"The Britannia copper-zinc sulfide deposits, previously described as having formed from hydrothermal solutions emplaced into foliated host rocks, are re-interpreted as volcanogenic in origin and to have been deposited from hydrothermal and exhalative solutions related to contemporaneous dacitic volcanism and then deformed during later shearing and faulting. Massive sulfide deposits occur near the upper contact of coarse dacitic tuff. Anhydrite, barite, and chert form related exhalative deposits.

Several periods of inhomogeneous strain produced a broad zone of S-Tectonites, the Britannia shear zone, which contains all of the known orebodies; metamorphic assemblages are those of lower greenschist facies of regional metamorphism. Sulfide textures are similar to metamorphic and deformational textures described in the literature. During ore formation and later shearing, the rocks were chemically altered with increases in K_2O, SiO_2, and H_2O, and decreases in CaO and total Fe. Following major metamorphism, dacite dykes were intruded into the sheared rocks and were controlled by foliation; sulfides were remobilized into late quartz veins during emplacement of dacite dykes.

A major system of late faults developed subparallel to the foliation.

A pre-deformation reconstruction suggests that the orebodies are segments of two original massive sulfide deposits; this requires a near-vertical displacement along one fault zone followed by subhorizontal offset with right-lateral displacement of several thousand feet."

(b) Maggie Mines Ltd. Property

Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena are the principal sulfide minerals. The mode of occurrence of gold

and silver which have been reported in important quantities is unknown to the writer.

The sulfide minerals occur in several forms. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are frequently disseminated in some of the volcanic and volcaniclastic units, although not necessarily together. Observations suggest that the principal occurrence of the base metal sulfides is in association with silicified zones.

Reports and news releases from the Maggie Mines property indicate the presence of significant intersections of copper, lead, zinc, and silver mineralization indicated by drilling carried out within a possible massive sulfide bearing volcanic belt sub-parallel to and approximately six kilometers northeast of the Britannia Mine area.

(c) McVicar Crown Grants

Mineralization on the McVicar grants consists of lenses, veins, stockworks, and breccias containing chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena as the dominant ore minerals. The showings are located on the north flank of Mt. Baldwin, in a belt of rhyodacite volcanic rocks. They occur along a more or less sheared belt about one kilometer long. Several are of high grade, with values in copper, zinc, lead, and to a lesser

extent, silver. Considerable diamond drilling over the past 50 years by different operators has apparently confirmed that the showings are discontinuous and of erratic grade. Nonetheless the property is an important one with major mineralized structures that may yield economic discoveries in the future.

DISCUSSION OF WORK AREAS

Initially, work areas were selected on the basis of raw-data airborne geophysical anomalies. Anomalous areas were typically covered by two or more single-line soil, VLF-EM, and magnetometer survey traverses. One area, the Skookum, ('O' area on location map), received considerable work after the initial surveys were completed.

Later in the season, work areas were selected by geological or geological-geophysical criteria.

The following areas received only reconnaissance-level attention:

Area Name	Mineral Claim	Location Map Code Letter
Mt. Conybeare	Cony 1	'A'
Romeo	Romeo	'B'
Adit	Echo	'C'
Sky Pilot	Snow	'E'
Delta Lake	Cat	'G'

Upper Ray Creek	Scotch	'I'
Mulligan Road	Scotch	'J'
East Raffuse	Ring 9	'L'
East Alpen	Mink, Owl	'P'
Lisa Dawn	Lisa Dawn	'Q'
Detailed work was performed on:		
Ray Creek Grid	Rum	'D'
Ice-Hail Grid	Ice, Hail	'F'
WC Claims	WC 1 - 4	'H'
MUG Grid	Scotch	'K'
Raffuse Creek Grid	Gin	'M'
Slide Creek	Gin	'N'
Skookum	Sky, Moon	'O'

Descriptions of the reconnaissance-level work performed on the first ten areas follow:

(1) Mt. Conybeare

A traverse was made to investigate four gossans on the west flank of Mt. Conybeare, near the headwaters of Mill Creek. Disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite are present in zones of limited size in medium grained diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. No chalcopyrite was positively identified. Assays taken of pyritic material return copper values of 0.01% to 0.05%.

(2) Romeo Area

The area was prospected in the hope of locating the trace of the Britannia shear zone. Gambier Group rocks extend through the claim block, with plutonic rocks to the east and west. The contacts between Gambier and plutonic rocks are not visible. There is only a suggestion of shearing in the Gambier tuffs and volcanic sediments exposed in a narrow ravine that bisects the claim in a north-south direction.

Two soil lines with 125 meter sample spacing were run east-west across the southern part of the claim, and a 5 meter chip sample was taken across an exposure of pyritic quartz-sericite schist. Copper results of all samples taken were 'background' level.

(3) Adit Area

An old adit on the Echo claims, at about 600 meters elevation above Howe Sound, was sampled to check copper and precious metal values in a north-trending shear zone. Copper values range from 0.03% to 0.21%, and silver ranges from 0.01 to 0.17 oz per ton. Chances for higher grade material being present in the shear appear slim. The rocks in the adit area are granitics of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

(4) Sky Pilot Area

The Sky Pilot Mountain-Goat Ridge area was examined for massive sulfide occurrences. The area is underlain by a thick pile of andesite flows and sills, with interbedded argillite, limy sediments, and felsic volcanic rocks. Minor occurrences of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and magnetite were found and sampled. Copper values were low, and the small size of the occurrences precludes the likelihood of important deposits being developed from them.

The excellent rock exposure in the area, coupled with the easy access, make it unlikely that new discoveries of major size will be made here.

(5) Delta Lake Area

A fly camp was established near Delta Lake to investigate anomalies detected during the airborne geophysical survey. The area surveyed is entirely underlain by diorite and quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Five single-line soil, VLF-EM, and magnetometer survey traverses were completed, with negative results.

(6) Upper Ray Creek Area

Two single-line traverses were made along the east wall of upper Ray Creek valley, in an attempt to better locate anomalies detected during the airborne survey. Soil results were negative; geophysical results were inconclusive. Follow-up geophysical surveys were not performed because the area traversed proved to be held by other interests.

(7) Mulligan Road Area

Four lines, following a logging access road, were surveyed in an attempt to locate a weak VLF-EM airborne anomaly. Geophysical results were negative, but several soil samples returned weakly anomalous copper, lead, zinc, or silver values; follow-up operations revealed that the anomalous samples were taken from soils overlying shear zones in highly altered granitic and volcanic rocks. The shear zones have north-northwest strikes and can be traced for hundreds of meters. They contain abundant pyrite and very rare chalcopyrite and sphalerite in silcified zones, which occur at random intervals. Prospecting to the south of the Mulligan Road lines resulted in the discovery of massive sulfide float; the area surrounding the float occurrence was subjected to a detailed exploration effort. (MUG grid, maps 6a - 6g)

(8) East Raffuse Area

Two east-west and one north-south soil, VLF-EM, and magnetometer survey traverses were carried out here in an attempt to locate a large magnetic low located by the airborne survey. Ground geophysical results were negative; three anomalous (20 to 60 p.p.b.) gold values were detected by the soil sample survey. The anomalous samples were investigated and are apparently due to very high pyrite content in argillaceous sediments underlying the sample sites.

(9) East Alpen Area

A single north-south traverse was made to test an area of magnetic highs detected by the airborne survey. The area is underlain by barren quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

(10) Lisa Dawn Area

Anomalous stream sediment samples were collected by staking crews in the Lisa Dawn area in 1981. Follow-up work in 1982 consisted of stream sediment and soil sampling during prospecting traverses. A total of 12 silt samples returned copper values ranging from 72 to 580 p.p.m.; some of the higher results were obtained in the lower part of the stream drainages, suggesting

copper-bearing rocks in the Lisa Dawn claim itself, rather than upstream in claims held by other interests. The Lisa Dawn claim is underlain by a mixed bag of volcanic and intrusive rocks, possibly within a contact zone. A strong gossan has developed on large outcrops in the stream canyons just west of the Lisa Dawn claim line; the rust is apparently due to several large, heavily pyritized rhyolite dykes exposed in the canyons. Grab samples of pyritized dyke rocks returned very low base metal values. The source of the metals in the stream sediments is obviously not the dykes themselves.

Soil sampling operations on the Lisa Dawn claim are severely hampered by thick glacial overburden on the lower slopes. Geological mapping and prospecting are restricted to stream canyons. Some type of work should be performed to find the source of the stream sediment anomalies, but choices appear to be restricted to some type of geophysical survey, or exploratory diamond or percussion drilling.

The following is a discussion of the areas that received detailed exploration work:

(11) Ray Creek Grid (maps 3a - 3d)

The grid area is underlain by strongly foliated andesite tuff,

dacite tuff, and quartz-chlorite schist equivalents. The foliation has a north-northwest strike. Shear zones parallel to the foliation, with silicification and pyritization, are present.

A total of 147 soil samples were analyzed for copper, zinc, lead, and silver. The results were generally negative (see maps (3a-3d) but copper-zinc highs are present at 800E on lines 800N and 850N, and at 900E on line 950N. Lead and zinc are "high" at 1050E on line 950N, and zinc is high at 1050E on line 1000N. The causes of these anomalies are not presently known. They should be investigated further.

(12) Ice-Hail Grid (maps 4a - 4d)

The area is underlain by andesite flows and sills of the Gambier Group. The relatively flat topography in the grid area is due partly to flat-lying volcanic rocks, and partly to an enormously thick fan of glaciofluvial and fluvial debris at the mouth of Omer Creek.

A total of 63 soil samples were analyzed for copper, zinc, lead, and silver. No anomalous results were obtained; the very low values occurring in some places suggest that the sampled material was quartz sand from the breakdown of granodiorite,

carried into its present position by Omer Creek and its inter-glacial predecessors.

(13) W.C. Claims (maps 5a - 5e)

Introduction - W.C. Claims

The W.C. 1-4 claims, held under option, are located on the east flank of Indian River Ridge, about 2.5 km. southeast of the Indian River - Stawamus River divide. They cover copper-zinc showings discovered in the early 1900's. Previous work, undoubtedly hindered by precipitous slopes and thick underbrush in the area of the showings, consisted of hand trenching and the driving of two crosscut adits. The adits are no longer accessible and it appears that their portals have been obliterated by rockslides. Recent work, except for a TURAM survey carried out by New Jersey Zinc, Ltd., is not documented. Work by Stackpool includes approximately 4.5 kilometers of linecutting, with geological mapping, soil sampling, and geophysical surveys on the cut lines and elsewhere on the property.

Geology - W.C. Claims

The W.C. claims are underlain by volcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Gambier Group, intruded by diabase and basalt dykes

of unknown age, and quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Gambier rocks have a general northwest trend with moderate to steep southwesterly dips. Faulting is ubiquitous and complex. The whole package has been regionally metamorphosed and locally has been contact metamorphosed. The volcanic/metasedimentary sequence appears to be:

Unit	Comments
(3) Rhyolite lapilli tuff.	Often thinly laminated; water-lain.
(2) Fine-grained rhyolite.	A flow or sill. Hosts most of the copper-zinc showings.
(1) Quartz-eye metamorphic rock.	Has a knotted appearance in outcrop due to resistant quartz eyes.

Rhyolite lapilli tuff (unit 3) outcrops extensively on the W.C. 2 claim. It is dark grey-green to light green, often well laminated, and weathers rusty brown to olive grey. Most exposures contain abundant chlorite and epidote. Locally, the tuff is contact metamorphosed to a biotite hornfels.

The fine-grained rhyolite flow or sill extends north-northwestward across the central part of the claims. This unit is

described by James (G.S.C. Mem. 158, 1929, pp. 113-114) as "a light coloured, fine grained, granular rock composed chiefly of oligoclase, quartz, and orthoclase, in variable proportions, and containing in addition small amounts of brown biotite, chlorite, rutile, apatite, zircon, and magnetite. Although rutile and apatite represent only a very small proportion of the rock they are very abundant for accessory constituents, particularly the former. Mineralogically the rock resembles the batholithic rocks of the area, but the microscopic texture is that of a recrystallized rock rather than of an ordinary igneous rock. The original texture is so completely destroyed that the origin of the rock could not be determined. Camsell refers to it as "granodiorite porphyry" and it appears to grade into the batholith on the north side. Exposures, however, were not sufficiently good to prove this conclusively, and since the two thin sections examined obviously represent a highly metamorphosed rock, it seemed advisable to refer to them, for the present at least, as "metamorphic rocks of unknown origin".

Geological mapping on the north side of the W.C. claim block suggests that the fine-grained "granodiorite porphyry" of Camsell is conformable with the Gambier sequence. This provides evidence that the unit is either a flow or a conformable sill. Its silica content is obviously very high, so it is fair to

refer to it as rhyolite.

The most unusual rock on the property is Unit 1. This underlies the fine-grained rhyolite body previously described. It is a grey-brown to reddish-purple, recrystallized rock composed of 'eyes' of quartz and cordierite in a red-brown, fine-grained matrix composed of feldspar, biotite, and magnetite. It has a peculiar weathering aspect, where the quartz 'eyes' weather out in high relief, giving the rock outcrops a pebbled appearance. Camsell (G.S.C. Summary Report 1917, Part B, pp. 23-24) describes limestone in the Indian River area with "a peculiar silicification whereby kernels of quartz have been developed". He goes on to describe a limestone on the Bulliondale Group, south of what is now the W.C. claim block, as a "reddish, knotted, silicified limestone". The quartz and cordierite 'eyes' in the rock on the W.C. claims appear to be porphyroblasts rather than phenocrysts.

The Gambier Group rocks have been intruded by a variety of dykes. These are on the whole of mafic composition. The most common are fine-grained, green diabase or 'greenstone'. They vary in width from 0.5 to several meters, have steep dips, and are parallel or sub-parallel to the strike of the bedded rocks on the property.

Basalt dykes, probably of Tertiary age and belonging to the Garibaldi Group, intrude lapilli tuffs on the southern section of the claim block. These have near-vertical dips and crosscut the bedded rocks.

Isolated outcrops of felsic rocks found on the northwest part of the claims may represent acid dykes; there is insufficient evidence to establish their true characteristics.

Quartz diorite lies to the west and north of the bedded Gambier Group rocks on the property. A few quartz diorite outcrops on the east side of the claims suggest that the bedded rocks are nearly totally enclosed in Coast Plutonic Complex rocks, which may explain the high degree of regional and contact-thermal metamorphism exhibited by the Gambier Group rocks on the property.

Faults are extremely common. High-angle, crosscutting faults and low-angle, bedding plane or thrust faults are the two dominant types. Insufficient mapping has been done to establish the direction or degree of displacement of these faults.

Mineralization - W.C. Claims

Copper and copper-zinc mineralization, consisting of chalcopyrite,

sphalerite, and galena with large amounts of pyrite, occur in a series of silicified zones in a north-northwest trending belt traversing the property. Ten showings with copper or zinc values in excess of 0.5% are known to date, over a lateral distance of more than 800 meters. The showings are in fault zones and along the margins of diabase dykes in lapilli tuff, rhyolite, or quartz-eye metamorphic rock. Three main clusters of showings are present on the northwest part of the claim block. The best-exposed and apparently highest-grade showings are in the canyon of the creek bisecting the claim block. Chalcopyrite and pyrite occur in lenses or 'beds' along the contact of diabase dykes, in a gangue of quartz and limonite. Short sections of the lenses assay as high as 15.7% copper, with 3.19 oz/ton silver. Average grades of copper across the lenses are in the 3 to 4% range. Other lenses occur 150 and 250 meters west of the creek showings; these, like the creek showings, range in thickness from 1 to 2 meters, are associated with diabase dykes, and average from 2.5 to 7% copper. The lenses appear to be discontinuous along the strike of the dykes; old open-cuts testify to the attempts made by previous operators to establish continuity.

To the southeast of the creek showings, three copper-zinc-lead zones occur, about 100, 250, and 650 meters away. These showings are lower grade than the others, and have much higher

zinc and lead contents. They occur in fault zones; their association with dykes appears to be less certain than in the other cases. Methodical channel sampling of the showings returned grades of 0.5 to 1% copper; grab samples in one case returned 3.26 to 7.06% zinc with 0.17 to 1.09% lead.

Traces of copper, lead, and zinc mineralization are widespread in all the Gambier Group rocks on the property. The dominant sulfide in these showings is pyrite. Silicification is not nearly so intense as in the higher grade showings.

Soil Geochemistry - W.C. Claims

A total of 220 soil samples were taken from the property and analyzed for copper, zinc, lead, and silver. Results are somewhat uneven, due to variations in overburden thickness and composition caused by logging operations on the eastern half of the claims, and downslope soil transport. However, the distribution of metals in the soils does reflect the apparent distribution of bedrock mineralization; copper soil concentrations are more numerous and of greater intensity in the western section of the claims, while zinc concentrations are more common in the east.

Sampling for copper was particularly successful in the north

and west-central part of the claims, where soils are undisturbed by logging operations and bedrock copper occurrences are known. Areas where copper soil concentrations exceed 100 p.p.m. are located as follows:

(1) Line 600E, from 1000N to 1075N. Cause unknown, not on claims.

(2) Line 700E, 950 - 975N. Cause unknown.

(3) Line 700E, from 700N to 775N; Line 750E, from 750N to 850N. This anomaly appears restricted to these two lines, and appears to be related to copper float occurrences in this area, and possibly to copper showings centered at 734E/720N. These showings are actually upslope and south of the soil anomaly, and it is not known whether the anomaly is merely transported downslope from the showings by normal solifluction, or reflects underlying subcropping mineralization.

(4) Line 850E, 765N to 850N. The sample taken at 850E/765N is near a major copper showing, but the more northerly samples may represent mineralized bedrock, since they are well west of a simple downslope path from the showing.

(5) Line 750E, 950N; Line 800E, 925N, 950N, and 1000N; Line 850E, 925N to 1000N; Line 900E, 875N, 900N, and 1000N; Line 950E, 950N to 1000N. These samples, on and south of the baseline, form an irregular, northwest trending anomaly in an area of generally heavy overburden. The cause of the anomaly is presently unknown.

In the eastern section of the claims, copper is very unevenly distributed. No anomalies exist south of 600N. Concentrations greater than 100 p.p.m. are located as follows:

(1) Line 1100E, 600N to 700N. These samples are near the northern contact of the main rhyolite body and quartz-eye metamorphic rock; traces of copper mineralization are present in this area but do not appear to be related to the soil anomaly.

(2) Line 1250E, from 675N to 800N. The cause of this anomaly is not known. Only the samples from this line are anomalous in copper; adjacent lines show only background values. The very high result at 800N (6965 p.p.m.) suggests that actual sulfides were included in the sample.

(3) Line 1550E, 675N and 700N. The samples are on the 'CAT' claim.

Zinc soil concentrations are restricted to the eastern section of the claims, primarily near areas of known zinc showings. Zinc values ranging from 225 p.p.m. to 520 p.p.m. were obtained on Line 1450E from 500N to 600N, and values from 35 to 2550 p.p.m. on a reconnaissance line lying 25 to 75 meters east of Line 1300E, from about 575N to 675N. In both cases, extensive low grade sphalerite showings are nearby, and logging operations have scattered sphalerite-bearing float from the showings across

the anomalous areas.

Lead concentrations are also restricted to the east-central section of the claims; anomalous values of 100 p.p.m. and up are generally coincident with zinc anomalies.

Silver in concentrations of 1.0 p.p.m. or more is coincident with lead-zinc anomalies in the eastern part of the claims. In the western half of the property, silver is erratically distributed and shows only a partial correlation with copper anomalies.

Conclusions and Recommendations - W.C. Claims

A series of lenses of nearly massive pyrite-chalcopyrite, ranging in thickness from 1 to 2 meters, are exposed in the west-central section of the W.C. claim block. The best-exposed and apparently highest grade lenses are in the canyon of the creek bisecting the claim block; other lenses occur approximately 150 and 250 meters northwest of the creek showings.

The lenses in this belt have nearly identical mineralogy and texture and have similar geological settings; namely, they occur in fine to medium coarse, locally recrystallized siliceous rhyolite, in association with diabase dykes, near the contact

of the rhyolite and underlying metamorphic rock, which may have sedimentary origins.

Other showings on the property have more diverse mineralogical and geological characteristics; their distribution is irregular and they should be considered as isolated occurrences for the time being.

Previous attempts to develop the pyrite-chalcopyrite lenses in the west-central part of the claims have consisted of open-cutting and limited diamond drilling of the creek showings, apparently using very light equipment (P. Delancey, personal communication). Old reports describe two crosscut adits driven below the creek showings; no evidence of these could be found.

It is recommended that an attempt be made to diamond drill the pyrite-chalcopyrite occurrences in the creek canyon and further northwest. The individual lenses have north-south to southeast strikes and moderate west to southwest dips. Drilling should be conducted from their hanging walls, topographically above the showings. Initial holes should be spotted not more than 50 meters horizontal distance away from target lenses and drilled at -45°, at right angles to the strike of the lenses. Holes drilled at steeper angles or greater distances away from their targets run a risk of missing altogether, due to possibly

complex geology. Follow-up holes can be drilled as 'fan' holes from initial sites, or the drill can be moved to new sites if conditions permit.

Plans for further surface exploration work directed to the discovery of base metal occurrences should be made contingent upon the initial drill results; there would be little point in intensive exploration if the results are negative. However, in light of the interesting gold values discovered on Maggie Mines' ground to the northwest, the property may be worth reassessing for precious metal potential.

The following is a list of assay samples taken from the W.C. claims during 1982:

Grid Coordinates	Width-Length	Cu%	Zn%	Pb%	Ag, Oz/t	Au, Oz/t
734E - 720N	1 meter width	7.04	.05	.01	1.58	.002
734E - 720N	1.2 m. length	3.55	.01	.01	0.84	.001
734E - 720N	0.75 m. width	0.27	.01	.01	0.01	.001
734E - 720N	0.10 m. width	17.30	.05	.01	3.28	.062
734E - 720N	0.50 m. width	2.88	.01	.01	0.89	.002
726E - 720N	0.15 m. width	13.60	.03	.01	3.15	.002
825E - 830N	1 meter width	0.02	.03	.01	0.01	.001

		Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au
850E - 650N	grab	0.18	.05	.01	0.01	.001
840E - 765N	1 meter width	4.28	.01	.01	1.29	.008
840E - 765N	2 meter length	3.21	.01	.01	0.80	.026
870E - 765N	1 meter width	2.69	.01	.01	1.05	.004
870E - 765N	2 meter length	2.66	.01	.01	1.03	.002
915E - 835N	grab	0.03	.02	.01	0.01	.001
925E - 692N	grab	3.35	.01	.04	0.52	.002
990E - 650N	grab	2.48	.01	.01	0.86	.001
1005E - 637N	grab	4.24	.01	.01	0.69	.001
1010E - 615N	2 meter width	8.78	.03	.01	3.17	
1010E - 615N	0.5 m. width	15.70	.04	.01	3.19	.010
1010E - 615N	0.15 m. width	2.18	.01	.01	1.28	.004
1017E - 593N	1 meter width	0.15	.15	.01	0.01	.001
1017E - 593N	1 meter width	0.39	.21	.13	0.05	.001
1020E - 606N	0.10 m. width	2.33	.01	.01	0.71	.008
1050E - 625N	grab	1.86	.01	.01	0.45	.001
1110E - 517N	grab	0.50	.46	.01	0.22	.003
1355E - 547N	grab	0.17	7.06	.17	0.06	.002

		Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au
1365E - 545N	grab	0.06	3.26	1.09	0.15	.009
1462E - 526N	grab	0.01	.01	.01	0.01	.001
1462E - 526N	grab	0.01	.01	.01	0.01	.001
1530E - 550N	grab	0.07	.01	.01	0.01	.003
1575E - 510N	3 meter width	1.02	.02	.01	0.35	.001
1605E - 665N	grab	0.01	.01	.01	0.01	.001
1720E - 638N*	grab	1.08	.07	.01	0.24	.001

* This sample may be on Anaconda's crown grant No. 5065.

(14) MUG Grid (maps 6a - 6g)

The MUG grid was established to aid in exploration of a north-northwest trending zone of foliated and sheared andesite and dacite, located on the northeastern flank of Mt. Mulligan. An occurrence of massive, fine-grained pyrite float was discovered on a logging road crossing the shear zone. Efforts to discover the bedrock source of the float have so far proved fruitless, but the shear zone contains large amounts of coarser pyrite and rare disseminations and blebs of chalcopyrite. Soil and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over the grid. The soil results

were negative, but the VLF-EM survey indicated that the shear zone is a strong conductor.

Structures in Ray Creek valley, on the northwest flank of Mt. Mulligan, closely resemble the MUG shear zone, and have received considerable work over the past 50 years. The problem has been to locate zones of higher copper values within the intensely pyritized sections of the shear zones. The only conclusive method used to date has been widely spaced diamond drilling; this would also be effective on the MUG shear zone.

(15) Raffuse Creek Grid (maps 7a - 7d)

A total of 73 soil samples were collected between two logging roads on the west side of Raffuse Creek, over an area of sheared, pyritized andesite and metadiorite. A reconnaissance soil survey had previously returned very high copper and zinc values in the area.

The results from the survey are difficult to interpret due to the constraints imposed by the logging roads and slashed areas, but it is clear that the northwestern section of the area is anomalous in copper and zinc, and, to a lesser extent, in lead and silver. Two other areas, in the west-central part of the grid, are also anomalous to a lesser degree.

No mineralization has been found within the area sampled, but a small quartz vein, with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrite, outcrops just west of the road at the northwest end of the grid. (see map 8)

The bedrock underlying the soil grid is heavily faulted and sheared, and intruded by dykes of dacite porphyry and basalt. Pyritization and silicification are intense in some areas exposed along the logging roads. Float containing small amounts of chalcopyrite has been found in the gorge of the creek at the northwest end of the grid.

The soil grid should be extended further northwest and west. Some lines may be extended east as well, although the debris from road construction extends right into Raffuse Creek itself in some places, and will hamper and distort sampling efforts and results. Careful prospecting in the anomalous areas outlined to date may uncover the cause of the anomalies; this work will be difficult due to the extremely thick brush cover and steep slopes.

(16) Slide Creek Area (map 8)

Copper showings discovered by Texas Gulf Inc., just north of their Baldwin claim on the west side of Raffuse Creek valley,

lie in shear and fracture zones with northerly strikes. These zones were followed into the Slide Creek headwaters by Stackpool personnel, and a number of low grade copper, zinc, and lead showings were discovered. The locations and sample results of these showings are given on the Slide Creek area map (No. 8).

The Slide Creek area is underlain by andesite and rhyodacite porphyries and tuffs, locally sheared into quartz sericite and quartz chlorite schist. Certain highly silicified sections of the shear zones carry small amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. Locally, nearly massive chalcopyrite with smaller amounts of lead and zinc sulfides occurs in discontinuous lenses.

Due to extremely steep slopes and heavy second-growth vegetation, much of the area north of Slide Creek is difficult to prospect, and detailed grid-controlled exploration is impossible. Nonetheless, an effort should be made to trace the north and northwest trending shear zones, with their relatively abundant mineralization, northwards from the Slide Creek headwaters.

The chalcopyrite bearing fracture zone just south of Slide Creek warrants diamond drill testing. A truck mounted drill could easily be employed here.

(17) Skookum Area (maps 9a - 9d)

This area is located on the ridge north of Mamquam River and east of Skookum Creek. An intense northwest-trending coincident magnetic and Annapolis VLF-EM anomaly traverses the area. Ground follow-up work included magnetometer, VLF-EM, and soil sample lines along the many logging roads on the ridge.

Reconnaissance-level geological studies indicate that the ridge is underlain by metadiorite and quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex, which is intruded by various dykes of andesite to basalt composition. The north and northwest slopes of the ridge are mantled by a thin veneer of Pleistocene to Recent dacite, andesite, and basalt of the Garibaldi Group.

The quartz diorite and metadiorite rocks contain a number of narrow quartz veins filled with disseminated pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite. The veins are within fracture or shear zones with west-northwesterly trends and steep dips.

The results of the ground geophysical surveys are inconclusive. A number of spot magnetic highs were obtained, and appear to be due to magnetite in the shear and fracture zones, and magnetite rich phases of the metadiorite. Ground VLF-EM surveys did not confirm the airborne anomaly, which is probably due to the

conductive, west-northwesterly shear zones.

The geochemical survey results indicate anomalous copper, lead, and zinc in narrow southeasterly and southwesterly trending zones. These zones coincide roughly with the strike projections of the shear zones exposed in the roadcuts.

In summary, the Skookum area is not considered a favourable target for 'Kuroko' type massive sulfides. However, considerable fracturing and low grade greenschist facies (chlorite-epidote) alteration is present within the geophysically anomalous area. Magnetite, hematite, pyrite, and rare chalcopyrite mineralization are widespread enough to give rise to a soil geochemical anomaly.

It is recommended that a 40 x 40 meter grid of about 25 hectares area be established in the geochemically anomalous area, to better define the soil anomalies.

(18) Reconnaissance Silt Samples

The following is a list of reconnaissance silts taken during 1982, and the results of their analysis. Please refer to map (1) for their locations.

Number	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	
3	18	106	18	0.1	
4	20	192	16	0.3	
5	30	43	5	0.2	
6	18	60	16	0.1	
7	13	68	28	0.1	
8	50	138	94	0.2	
9	98	585	34	0.8	
10	42	155	19	0.4	Raffuse Creek
11	445	505	43	0.3	Raffuse Creek Grid
12	38	245	34	0.4	
13	90	824	135	0.2	Slide Creek
14	38	108	18	0.1	
15	45	94	28	0.2	
16	76	90	28	0.2	
17	88	275	30	0.3	
18	70	194	42	0.4	
19	90	450	80	0.4	
20	38	78	6	0.3	
21	30	56	11	0.1	
22	17	54	7	0.1	
23	28	47	6	0.1	

24	28	54	10	0.1	
25	48	58	10	0.1	
26	24	37	12	0.1	
27	62	66	10	0.3	
28	275	33	6	0.2	
29	198	42	8	0.1	
30	58	36	6	0.2	
31	92	60	5	0.1	
32	21	36	5	0.2	
33	20	28	4	0.2	
34	37	49	8	0.2	
35	36	48	9	0.3	
36	18	58	15	0.2	
37	19	64	8	0.3	
38	24	48	10	0.3	
39	42	78	17	0.3	
40	35	90	13	0.3	
41	28	72	16	0.2	
42	35	78	20	0.2	
43	58	100	25	0.4	
44	28	40	8	0.1	Mamquam River
45	580	128	26	0.6	Lisa Dawn
46	185	80	19	0.3	Lisa Dawn
47	131	89	22	0.2	Lisa Dawn
48	103	92	26	0.2	Lisa Dawn

49	254	278	22	0.3	Lisa Dawn
50	106	106	23	0.6	Lisa Dawn
51	254	217	17	0.4	Lisa Dawn
52	360	347	26	0.4	Lisa Dawn
53	76	87	19	0.1	Lisa Dawn

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results warranting further exploration were obtained in the following areas:

(1) East Raffuse area (GIN claim)

(2) LISA DAWN claim

(3) MUG-Mulligan Road area (SCOTCH claim)

(4) Raffuse Creek grid (GIN claim)

(5) Ray Creek grid (RUM claim)

(6) Skookum area (SKY, MOON claims)

(7) Slide Creek area (GIN claim)

(8) W.C. claims

General recommendations for each area are given in the previous section. The areas are at varying stages of exploration at present; the latter two have showings worthy of diamond drilling. One additional area, not mentioned in the report text, was staked late in the 1982 season and should receive a careful appraisal in the coming season.

An exploration program consisting largely of follow-up prospecting, mapping, sampling, and limited initial diamond drilling is recommended for 1983. For maximum flexibility, work should be conducted from a centrally-located tent camp, staffed with a crew of prospecting-oriented, geologically knowledgeable,

experienced persons. Access to work areas will be by helicopter and truck.

Cost estimates for the planned work are provided on the following pages. Phase 1 will be an initial diamond drilling program directed to test the best mineralized areas on the W.C. 1-4 claims. This program will be conducted in the early part of the season. Phase 2 will consist of follow-up and evaluation of areas explored and staked in 1982. Phase 3, contingent on the results of Phase 1, will be a detailed and extensive program of prospecting, mapping, trenching, and diamond drilling on the W.C. 1-4 claims, and in other areas if Phase 2 results warrant it.

PHASE 1

Initial W.C. Drilling Program

Cost Estimate

This cost estimate is based on the following presumptions:

(1) Snow will be present in the drilling area in depths ranging from 1 to 2 meters (3' to 6').

(2) Drill mob./demob. will be by truck as far as possible; a helicopter will be used for drill moves and support.

(3) Crews will be based in Squamish, B.C., and will commute to the property by truck. Final access to the drill will be on foot: crews must be in excellent physical condition.

(4) Drilling will be conducted on a continuous 12 hour shift basis.

Direct drilling costs: 2,000' x $30/ft.	$ 60,000
Helicopter Mob./Demob., moves, support. 20 hours x $500/hr.	10,000
Drill support costs, core boxes, etc.	2,000
Drill fuel, 1 bbl./shift x 20 shifts	2,000
Crew accommodation, food: 80 m.d. x $50/m.d.	4,000
Transportation, incl. drill to site	2,000

Geological supervision, incl. core logging, splitting, assaying, report		7,500
	Total	$ 87,500
Contingencies, 20%		17,500
	Grand Total	$ 105,000

PHASE 2

Follow-up and Evaluation Program

Cost Estimate

This cost estimate is based on the following presumptions:

(1) Work will commence in late June and be completed by the end of August.

(2) A six man crew plus cook will be accommodated in a truck-supported tent camp provided with helicopter landing facilities.

(3) The crew will be capable of individual and independent geological evaluation.

Crew wages:	Geologist/supervisor; season	$ 12,000
	post season	12,000
	Geologists x 2, season	16,000
	Prospector/assistants x 3	24,000
	Cook	6,000
	Total Wages	$ 70,000
Camp costs:	Equipment update, refit	$ 2,000
	Food, 420 m.d. x $20/m.d.	8,400
	Fuel, lighting and cooking	1,000
	Communications	1,000
	Total Camp	$ 12,400

Transportation:	Truck rental x 3 x $750/mo.	$ 4,500
	Fuel, repairs, maintenance	2,500
	Helicopter, 25 hr. x $500/hr.	12,500
	Total Transportation	$ 19,500
Exploration Costs:	Geochemical analysis, 2,000 samples x $7.50	$ 15,000
	Assays, 100 x $25	2,500
	Equipment purchases	2,000
	Staking, aquisition	5,000
	Linecutting	5,000
	Total Exploration	$ 29,500
Supervision, Report:	Engineering Fees	$ 4,000
	Report Preparation	5,000
	Total Supervision	$ 9,000
	Total Costs, Phase 2	$ 140,000
Contingencies, 10%		14,000
	Grand Total	$ 154,000

PHASE 3

Detailed Diamond Drilling

Cost Estimate

This cost estimate is based on the following presumptions:

(1) Drilling will be conducted under optimum conditions on a continuous 12 hour shift basis.

(2) Cost of support staff such as supervisors, surveyors, and geological crews will be additional to Phase 1 & 2 cost.

(3) Drill crews and support staff will be fed, housed, and transported separately from Phase 2 exploration crews.

Direct drilling costs: 10,000' x $25/ft.	$ 250,000
Helicopter Mob./Demob., moves, support 50 hours x $500/hr.	25,000
Drill support costs, core boxes, etc.	10,000
Drill fuel, 1 bbl./shift/100 shifts	10,000
Crew accommodation, food: 300 m.d. x $50/m.d.	15,000
Support crew accommodation, food: 200 m.d.	10,000
Surveying	5,000
Support crew wages	20,000
Transportation	5,000
Communication	1,000

Geological supervision, including core logging, splitting, assaying, report		30,000
	Total	$ 381,000
Contingencies, 15%		$ 57,150
	Grand Total	$ 438,150
TOTAL COST OF 3 PHASES		$ 697,150

Respectfully submitted,

G.W.G. Sivertz, B.Sc.

W.G. Timmins, P.Eng., P.Geol.

W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd.

February 7, 1983

CERTIFICATE

I, WILLIAM G. TIMMINS maintaining office at #203, 4 Parkdale Crescent N.W., Calgary, Alberta do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist having been practising my profession since 1964.
2. I am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario and have attended Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I have no interest direct or indirect in the property or securities of Stackpool Resources Ltd. or Stackpool Minerals Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.
5. This report is based on a study of private, government and published reports and maps, and field work consisting of geology, geophysics and geochemistry carried out by exploration crews supervised by G. Sivertz, B.Sc., B. DeWonck, B.Sc., and G. Richmond, B.Sc., geologists employed by me under my personal direction of the ongoing field program. I have had numerous examination visits to the properties.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this 7th day of February, 1983:

THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS and GEOPHYSICISTS OF ALBERTA
PERMIT NUMBER
P 36552
W. G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd.

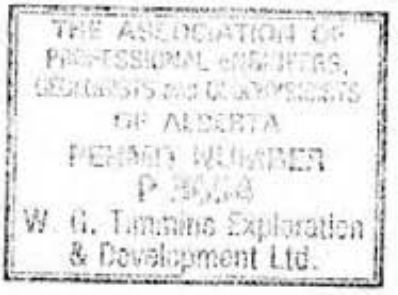
W.G. Timmins, P.Eng., P.Geol.
W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

CERTIFICATE

I, GEORGE WILLIAM GUSTAV SIVERTZ, residing at 3016 West Nineteenth Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist having been practising my profession for seven years.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, having received a B.Sc., (Honours) degree in Geology in 1976.
3. I have no interest direct or indirect in the property or securities of Stackpool Minerals Ltd., or Stackpool Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.
4. I am the author of this report, which is based on personal knowledge of the area gained during an exploration program supervised by W.G. Timmins and conducted by myself and a field crew, between August 9, 1982 and October 19, 1982.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this 7th day of February, 1983.



George Sivertz

G.W.G. Sivertz, B.Sc.
W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

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APPENDIX I

Cost Breakdowns

Project Cost, including Camp, Supervision, Engineering, and Mobilization-Demobilization: To be distributed to specific claims on a per man day basis.

(1) Administration: Office Costs, W.G. Timmins Exploration and Development Ltd:	$ 5,625.00
(2) Engineering and Supervision: W.G. Timmins, P. Eng., 34 days @ $400/day:	$ 13,600.00
G. Sivertz, BSc: 10 days @ 138.61:	$ 1,386.10
B. Dewonck, BSc: 5 days @ 135.00	$ 675.00
G. Richmond, BSc: 10 days @ 63.61	$ 636.10
(3) Camp maintenance, security:	
Equipment Rental, fly camp:	$ 750.00
Food & sundries:	$ 5,726.33
Cook Wages: F. Myberg:	$ 2,006.52
L. Mosky :	$ 3,245.64
Propane, gasoline:	$ 1,250.00
Generator repairs, backup rental:	$ 550.00
Maintenance and security, labour:	
T. Daly, 10 days @ 74.93	$ 749.30
G. Krause, 10 days @ 72.97	$ 729.70
B. Timmins, Jr: 10 days @ 40.00	$ 400.00
(4) Camp Mob.,construction:	
B. Krause, 6 days @ 79.74	$ 478.44
D. Proudfoot, 6 days @ 77.30	$ 463.80
B. Timmins, Jr, 6 days @ 40.00	$ 240.00
(5) Camp Demob., demolition:	
B Cross, 5 days @ 81.72	$ 408.60
T. Daly, 5 days @ 74.93	$ 374.65
L. Eccles, 3 days @ 135.00	$ 405.00
G. Sivertz, 3 days @ 138.61	$ 415.83
G. Krause, 5 days @ 72.97	$ 364.85
Total:	$ 40,480.86

Project Cost, cont'd.

Total Project Cost from preceding page:	$ 40,480.86
Total Exploration Man Days:	548
Project Cost per Man Day:	$ 73.87

Notes: The Project Cost figure is the net cost of operating a ten man tent camp for a period of approximately 3½ months, and includes all support services except transportation. Security measures, necessary because of the location of the camp on a logging mainline open to the public at all times, involved leaving one man in camp at all times. The camp cook usually served in this capacity, but during shopping days and the cook's holidays, an exploration assistant had to be used for this purpose.

The Supervision category includes the time spent by the project consultant, Mr. W.G. Timmins, P. Eng., and also the time spent by the field supervisors, Mr. G. Richmond, BSc, Mr. B. Dewonck, BSc, and Mr. G. Sivertz, BSc, on coordinating the efforts of the field crews, correlating sample results, and plotting field data.

Project Transportation Expenses (Truck): To be distributed to specific claims on a per man day basis.

(1) Truck Rentals.

W.G. Timmins Exploration and Development Ltd.

1982 Ramcharger 4X4:	Invoice No. 32119	$ 875.00
	" 32121	875.00
	" 32123	875.00
	" 32125	592.76
		$ 3217.76

Redhawk Rentals Ltd.

1981 Chevrolet 4X4 P.U.: Contract No. 239	$ 3217.76

Prism Resources Ltd.

1980 Chevrolet Suburban 4X4: Invoice.	$ 1800.00

(2) Gasoline.

Imperial Oil Ltd, N.B. Smith, Agt:	$ 3431.00

Transportation: $11667.00

Exploration Man Days: 548

Transportation Expense/ Man Day: $ 21.29

Report Cost, including correlation of results, composition, drafting, typing, and accounting: To be distributed to specific claims and groups according to the proportion of time and money spent on each, both in the field and during the report writing process, on a percentage basis.

Labour:	G. Sivertz, 30 days @ $138.61/day:	$ 4,158.30
	W.G. Timmins, 1 day @ $400.00	$ 400.00
Drafting:	Brad's Drafting Service Ltd:	$ 1,200.00
Administration, typing, binding, printing:		$ 600.00
	Total Cost:	$6,358.30

Cost breakdown per claim.

SKY and MOON Claims, Skookum Area (36 units)

Labour:	July 9- Aug. 12	
	B. Cross, 5 days @ 81.72	$ 408.60
	T. Daly, 5 days @ 74.93	$ 374.65
	B. Krause, 21 days @ 79.74	$ 1,674.54
	G. Krause, 5 days @ 72.97	$ 364.85
	D. Proudfoot, 21 days @ 77.30	$ 1,623.30
	G. Richmond, 15 days @ 63.61	$ 954.15
	B. Timmins, 21 days @ 40.00	$ 840.00
	93 days total	$ 6,240.09
Geochemical analysis, assays:		
	Acme Analytical Laboratories, ltd	
	Inv. 82-0648	$ 1,266.00
	-0657	510.00
	-0674	82.00
	-0713	1,827.00
	-0910A	315.40
		$ 4,004.40
Transportation Expenses, from Project Total:		
	93 m.d. @ 21.29	$ 1,979.97
Proiect Cost Distribution, 93 m.d. @ 73.87		$ 6,869.91
Report Cost Distribution, 10% of Total Report Cost:		$ 635.83
	Total Costs, SKY/MOON	$ 19,730.20

Cost Breakdown per claim, cont'd.

GIN claim, Raffuse Creek area. (20 units)

Labour: Aug. 26 - Oct. 5, 1982

B. Cross	2 days @	81.22	$ 163.44
T. Daly	6 "	74.93	$ 449.58
B. Dewonck	7 "	135.00	$ 945.00
L. Eccles	4 "	138.73	$ 554.92
G. Krause	8 "	72.97	$ 583.76
D. Penner	2 "	135.00	$ 270.00
G Sivertz	12 "	138.61	1663.32
B. Timmins	1 "	40.00	40.00
	42 days		$ 4670.02

Geochemical Analysis, Assays:

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd

Invoice 82-0985A	$ 53.95
-1104	236.40
-1162	69.00
-1260A	149.40
-1260B	161.00
-1284 A	116.20
-1324 A	369.40
- 1395	7.90
	$ 1163.25

Transportation: 42 m.d. X 21.29 (from project total) $ 894.18

Okanagan Helicopters Inv. H27579 $ 298.80

Project Cost Distribution: 42 m.d. @ 73.87 $ 3102.54

Report Cost Distribution, 10% of Total Report Cost: $ 635.83

Total Cost, GIN: $10,764.62

Cost breakdown per claim, cont'd.

ICE and HAIL claims (40 units)

Labour: Sept. 9-Oct. 11, 1982

B. Cross	1 day	@	81.72	$ 81.72
T. Daly	3	"	74.93	$ 224.79
B. Dewonck	3	"	135.00	405.00
L. Eccles	2	"	138.73	277.46
G. Krause	5	"	72.97	364.85
G. Sivertz	5	"	138.61	693.05
	19 days			$2046.87

Geochemical Analyses, Assays:

Acme Analytical Laboratories, Ltd

Invoice No. 82-910A	$ 149.40
-1104	91.30
-1260A	58.10
-1284	8.30
-1324A	59.30
	$ 366.40

Transportation expenses, from project total:

19 m.d. @ 21.29 $ 404.51

Project Cost Distribution, 19 m.d. @ 73.87 $ 1403.53

Report Cost Distribution, 5 % of Report Cost $ 317.92

Total Cost, ICE/HAIL: $4,539.23

Cost breakdown per claim, cont'd.

WC 1-4 and CAT claims (24 units)

Labour: Aug. 20 to Oct. 15, 1982

B. Cross	14	days @ 81.72	$ 1144.08
T. Daly	8	" 74.93	599.44
B. Dewonck	3	" 135.00	405.00
L. Eccles	7	138.73	971.11
G. Krause	6	" 72.97	437.82
R. McArthur	10.5	155.62	1634.08
D. Penner	1	" 135.00	135.00
G. Richmond	4	63.61	254.44
G. Sivertz	10	" 138.61	1386.10
	63.5		$ 6967.07

Geochemical Analyses and Assays, Acme Analytical Laboratories:

Invoice #	82-0910A	$ 112.05
	-0961B	56.00
	-1103B	39.00
	-1211A,B	737.15
	-1284A	172.40
	-1284B	420.00
	-1324A	209.75
	-1324B	252.00
	-1395	132.00
	82-1395B	140.00
		$ 2215.15

Transportation Expenses, from project total 63.5 m.d. @ 21.29 1351.92

Project Cost distribution, 63.5 m.d. @ 73.87 $ 4690.75

Report Cost distribution, 20 % of total: $ 1271.66

Total Cost, WC1-4/CAT: $ 16,496.55

W. G. TIMMINS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS

Cost breakdown per claim, cont'd.

LISA DAWN claim (16 units)

Labour: Aug. 24- Sept. 16, 1982

B. Cross	1 day @	81.72	$ 81.72
T. Daly	1 "	74.93	74.93
B. Dewonck	3 "	135.00	405.00
G. Krause	1 "	79.74	79.74
G. Sivertz	1	138.61	138.61
D. Penner	1 "	135.00	135.00
	8		$ 915.00

Geochemical Analyses and Assays, Acme Analytical Laboratories:

Invoice 82-0985A	$ 45.65
82-1211A	394.25
	$ 439.90

Transportation Expenses, from project total: 8 m.d. @ 21.29: $ 170.32

Project Cost distribution, 8 m.d. @ 73.87 $ 590.96

Report Cost distribution: 5 % of report cost: $ 317.92

Total Cost, LISA DAWN: $2,434.10

Cost breakdown per claim, cont'd.

RUM claim (20 units)

Labour: Aug. 12, Oct 10-14, 1982

B. Cross	5 days @	81.72	$ 408.60
T. Daly	5	" 74.93	374.65
G. Krause	1	" 72.97	72.97
G. Richmond	1	" 63.61	63.61
G. Sivertz	1	138.61	138.61
B. Timmins	1	40.00	40.00
	14		$ 1098.44

Geochemical Analyses, Assays, Acme Analytical Laboratories:

Invoice No. 82-910A	$ 116.20
82-1395	751.15
	$ 867.35

Transportation Expenses from Project Total: 14 m.d. @ 21.29 $ 298.06

Project Cost distribution, 14 m.d. @ 73.87 $ 1034.18

Report Cost distibution, 10% of Report Total: $ 635.83

Total Cost, RUM: $3,933.86

Cost breakdown per claim, cont'd.

SCOTCH claim (18 units)

Labour: Aug. 13 - Oct. 12, 1982

B. Cross	4 days	@	81.72	$ 326.88
T. Daly	4		74.93	299.72
B. Dewonck	4		135.00	540.00
G. Krause	6	"	72.97	437.82
D. Penner	4		135.00	540.00
G. Richmond	6	"	63.61	381.66
G. Sivertz	4		138.61	554.44
B. Timmins	5	"	40.00	200.00
	37			$ 3280.52

Geochemical Analyses and Assays, Acme Analytical Laboratories:

Invoice No. 82-0910A	$ 381.50
-1066	771.90
-1395	65.55
-1395B	28.00
	$ 1246.95

Transportation Expenses, from Project Total: 37 m.d. @ 21.29 $ 787.73

Project Cost distribution: 37 m.d. @ 73.87 $ 2733.19

Report Cost distribution, 15% of Report Total: , $ 953.75

Total Cost, SCOTCH: $9,002.14

Cost Breakdown: Reconnaissance Work.

Labour: July 15 to Oct. 1, 1982

P. Crook	2	days @	75.00	$ 150.00
B. Cross	16.5	"	81.22	1348.38
T. Daly	23.5	"	81.72	1760.86
B. Dewonck	19	"	135.00	2565.00
L. Eccles	7	"	135.00	945.00
B. Krause	27	"	79.74	2152.98
G. Krause	28.5	"	72.97	2079.65
D. Penner	12	"	135.00	1620.00
D. Proudfoot	6	"	77.30	463.80
G. Richmond	8	"	63.61	508.88
G. Sivertz	22	"	138.61	3049.42
B. Timmins	6	"	40.00	$ 240.00
	177.5			$16883.97

Geochemical Analyses and Assays, Acme Analytical Laboratories,
Various Invoices July 15 to Oct.1, 1982: $ 2419.85

Transportation Expenses, from project total,
177.5 m.d. @ 21.29/m.d.: $ 3778.98

Okanagan Helicopters Invoice H27468: $ 1642.46

H27579: $ 5179.20

H27992: $ 972.30

Project Cost distribution: 177.5 m.d. @ 73.87: $13111.93

Report Cost distribution: 25% of Report Total: $ 1589.56

Total Cost, RECONNAISSANCE: $ 45578.25

Application Of Costs For Assessment Purposes-By Claim.

SKY/MOON Claims: 36 units.	1 year @ $100/unit:	$ 3,600.00
	2 year @ $200/unit:	$ 14,400.00
	Total:	$ 18,000.00
	Cost Incurred:	$ 19,730.20
	Balance To PAC	$ 1,730.20
GIN Claim: 20 units.	1 year @ $100/unit:	$ 2,000.00
	2 year @ $200/unit:	$ 8,000.00
	Total:	$ 10,000.00
	Cost Incurred:	$ 10,764.62
	Balance To PAC:	$ 764.62
ICE/HAIL Claims: 40 units.	1 year @ $100/unit:	$ 4,000.00
	Cost Incurred:	$ 4,539.23
	Balance To PAC:	$ 539.23
WC 1-4/CAT Claims: 24 units.	1 year @ $100/unit	$ 2,400.00
	3 year @ $200/unit	$ 14,400.00
	Total:	$ 16,800.00
	Cost Incurred:	$ 16,496.55
	Balance From PAC	$ 303.45
LISA DAWN Claim: 16 units.	1 year @ $100/unit:	$ 1,600.00
	Cost Incurred:	$ 2,434.10
	Balance To PAC:	$ 834.10
RUM/SCOTCH Claims: 38 units.	1 year @ $100/unit:	$ 3,800.00
	1 year @ $200/unit:	$ 7,600.00
	Total:	$ 11,400.00
	Cost Incurred:	$ 12,936.00
	Balance To PAC:	$ 1,536.00

Application Of Costs For Assessment Purposes: Reconnaissance.

The reconnaissance work declared in this report consisted of geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys conducted on widely-spaced pace-and-compass lines and along logging roads. A silt survey was also completed. All work declared was performed upon claims owned by Stackpool Minerals Ltd.

Credit To PAC, Reconnaissance Costs:	$ 45,578.25
Credit To PAC, SKY/MOON Claims:	1,730.20
Credit To PAC, GIN Claim:	764.62
Credit To PAC, ICE/HAIL Claims:	539.23
Credit To PAC, LISA DAWN Claim:	834.10
Credit To PAC, RUM/SCOTCH Claims:	1,536.00
Total PAC Credit:	$ 50,982.40
Debit From PAC, WC 1-4/CAT Claims:	303.45
Total PAC Credit:	$ 50,678.95

APPENDIX 2

Reconnaissance Surveys: Sample Results

Appendix 2

Reconnaissance Surveys: Sample Results

Areas are identified by code letters on the location map included in this report. In a few cases, actual sample locations are shown on detailed maps also included in the report. The following section lists samples by area, number, and results. Assay samples are identified by the letter 'a' and results are given in % for base metals and oz/ton for precious metals. Geochem. samples are identified by the letter 'g' and results are in p.p.m. except for gold, which is given in p.p.b..

Area, Code, Claim	No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Type
Mt. Conybeare, 'A', Cony 1.	CB-1	0.01		0.02	0.01	.001	a
" " "	CB-2	0.03		0.01	0.01	.001	a
" " "	CB-3	0.05		0.01	0.01	.001	a
" " "	CB-4	0.03		0.01	0.01	.001	a
" " "	CB-5	0.01		0.01	0.01	.001	a
Woodfibre Ck., 'B', Romeo.	ROM-1	27	16	31	0.2		g (soil)
" " "	ROM-2	22	12	39	0.4		g
" " "	ROM-3	26	14	47	0.2		g
" " "	ROM-4	14	14	29	0.2		g "
" " "	ROM-5	18	12	32	0.1		g
" " "	ROM-6	10	10	20	0.1		g "
" " "	ROM-7	10	9	18	0.1		g
" " "	ROM-8	14	9	25	0.5		g "
" " "	ROM-9	12	8	20	0.2		g
" " "	ROM-10	15	9	21	0.1		g "
" " "	ROM-11	25	11	40	0.2		g
" " "	ROM-12	30	8	45	0.1		g "
" " "	ROM-13	40	14	52	0.1		g
" " "	ROM-14	18	14	54	0.4		g "
" " "	ROM-15	26	11	54	0.2		g
" " "	ROM-16	28	11	47	0.2		g
" " "	ROM-17	12	12	29	0.3		g "
" " "	ROM-18	30	12	28	0.2		g
" " "	ROM-19	12	9	30	0.1		g
Adit area, 'C', Echo	ADIT-1	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.01		a
" " "	ADIT-2	0.08	"	"	"		a

(Soils collected at 100 m. intervals on east-west traverse on south end of claim block, 300 m. north of Woodfibre Creek.)

Appendix 2, cont'd

Area, Code, Claim	No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Type
Adit area, 'C', Echo	ADIT-3	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.07		a
" " "	ADIT-4	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.17		a
" " "	ADIT-5	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01		a
" " "	ADIT-6	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01		a
Sky Pilot, 'E', Snow	SPGS-6						a
" " "	SPGS-7						a
" " "	SPGS-8						a
" " "	SPBD-1						a
Delta Lake, 'G', Cat	DL-1, 0	14	8	38	0.1		g (soil)
" " "	" 0+40	4	26	21	0.2		g "
" " "	" 0+80	2	10	8	0.1		g "
" " "	" 1+20	12	22	32	0.3		g "
" " "	" 1+60	15	31	21	0.1		g "
" " "	" 2	14	16	39	0.1		g "
" " "	" 2+40	20	46	47	0.2		g "
" " "	" 3+20	2	3	12	0.1		" "
" " "	" 3+60	2	13	6	0.1		" "
" " "	" 4	2	6	5	0.1		" "
" " "	" 4+40	2	5	4	0.2		" "
" " "	" 4+80	15	10	18	0.1		" "
" " "	" 5+20	10	18	38	0.5		" "
" " "	DL-2 0	9	39	48	0.1		" "
" "	0+40	4	10	10	"		
" "	0+80	8	58	24	"		" "
	1+20	5	21	9	0.2		
" " "	1+60	8	40	28	0.1		" "
	2	6	28	12	"		
" " "	2+40	4	12	17	"		
	2+80	5	26	18	0.2		" "
" " "	3+20	3	18	6	0.1		
	4	7	46	60	0.1		" "
" " "	4+80	5	12	12	0.8		
" " "	5+20	5	15	10	0.3		" "

(These soil samples were taken along log haulage roads with a rough north-south trend, in the central section of the claim block. Sample interval was 40 meters.)

Appendix 2, cont'd

The following soil samples were collected along east-west and northeast-southwest trending logging roads on the northwest flank of Mt. Mulligan. The general area of exploration is about 500 meters north of the Ray Creek grid (Area 'D' on location map).

File No. 82-0910-A

Area, Code, Claim	No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
Ray Creek, 'D', Rum	RAY-C 0	10	32	35	.3
" "	0+40	22	20	92	.2
" "	0+80	10	18	42	.1
" "	1+20	16	17	82	.2
" "	1+60	17	19	36	.5
" "	2	20	16	108	.3
" "	3+20	16	16	62	.3
" "	3+60	6	28	24	.1
" "	4	14	19	108	.4
" "	4+40	10	18	47	.5
" "	4+80	5	15	14	.3
" "	5+60	7	34	27	.1
" "	6	22	21	44	.6
" "	6+40	18	12	16	.8
" "	8	10	17	13	.2
" "	8+40	14	24	19	.2
" "	8+80	8	14	22	.9
" "	9+20	10	18	245	.2
" "	9+60	14	29	300	.1
" "	RAY-C 10	40	25	380	.2
" "	RAY-C1 0+80	4	4	11	.1
" "	1+60	14	18	36	.5
" "	2+40	4	8	12	.3
" "	3+20	18	22	66	.5
" "	3+60	5	14	19	.2
" "	4	5	15	22	.3
" "	4+40	5	12	18	.3
" "	4+80	12	26	52	.4
" "	5+20	6	14	23	.3
" "	5+60	6	15	21	.1
" "	6	8	20	46	.4
" "	7+20	12	22	115	.5
" "	RAY-C1 7+60	12	28	47	.5

Appendix 2, cont'd

File No. 82-0910-A

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag*
Ray Creek, 'D', Rum	RAY-C1 8+40	6	21	28	.1
" "	8+80	8	27	24	.2
" "	9+20	20	20	52	.4
" "	9+60	17	26	42	.2
" "	RAY-C1 10	14	19	36	.3
" "	RAY-C2 0	5	3	6	.1
" "	0+40	12	21	45	.1
" "	0+80	20	14	70	.4
" "	1+20	15	20	49	.2
" "	1+60	20	20	47	.1
" "	2	10	21	33	.3
" "	2+40	18	17	50	.1
" "	2+80	18	14	30	.2
" "	3+20	20	10	42	.1
" "	3+60	20	21	66	.5
" "	4	12	14	36	.1
" "	4+40	19	40	320	.4
" "	4+80	72	194	114	.7
" "	5+20	17	32	126	.3
" "	5+60	10	18	74	.3
" "	6	32	12	58	.2
" "	6+40	40	11	32	.3
" "	6+80	12	12	33	.3
" "	7+20	27	10	41	.2
" "	7+60	8	10	29	.1
" "	8	34	8	43	.2
" "	8+40	35	8	26	.2
" "	8+80	19	10	29	.3
" "	RAY-C2 9+20	30	9	34	.2
" "	RAY-C3 6+40	10	12	29	.2
" "	7+20	8	20	22	.3
" "	8+80	7	24	28	.2
" "	RAY-C3 9+20	42	38	26	.3

The following soil samples were taken on east-west lines over an area just east of Delta Lake, near the west claim boundary, at 40 m. spacing.

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag*
Delta Lake, 'G', Cat	UDL-1 0	5	10	22	.1
" "	0+40W	5	18	28	.1
	0+80	4	32	32	.4
" "	1+20	5	22	38	.1
	1+60	7	15	36	.1
" "	2	12	18	15	.4
	3+60	5	14	29	.1
" "	4+40	4	6	13	.1
	4+80	10	23	18	.1
" "	5+20	2	9	10	.1
	5+60	4	10	23	.1
" "	UDL-1 6 W	9	45	25	.1
" "	UDL-2 0	2	3	15	.1
	1+20W	6	104	35	.2
" "	1+60	2	15	13	.2
	2	8	10	14	.3
" "	2+40	8	18	24	.2
	2+80	6	12	10	.5
" "	3+20	5	52	24	.3
	3+60	2	8	9	.2
" "	4	2	5	6	.1
	4+40	4	6	10	.1
" "	4+80	3	11	10	.2
	5+20	8	20	34	.2
" "	UDL-2 6 W	3	10	18	.1
" "	UDL-3 0	3	8	13	.1
	0+40W	4	16	15	.2
" "	0+80	3	15	16	.2
	2	2	3	9	.1
" "	2+40	2	10	11	.1
	3+20	4	9	18	.1
" "	3+60	5	6	20	.1
	4+40	6	5	15	.2
" "	UDL-3 4+80W	15	9	16	.4
" "	UDL-5 0+80	6	12	20	.2
	UDL-5 3+60	6	7	14	.2
" "					

The following soil samples were taken at 40 meter intervals along log haulage roads in the north central part of the Scotch claims. Actual sample locations are shown on the Mt. Mulligan detail map.

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.		Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag*
Mulligan Road, 'J', Scotch 1	J1 0		50	35	215	.7
" "	0+40		20	18	68	.5
" "	0+80		62	60	164	.4
" "	0+90	R	45	15	32	.4
" "	1+20		28	32	130	.3
" "	1+55	R	104	156	154	.4
" "	1+60		64	60	400	.4
" "	2		18	36	200	.2
" "	2+40		15	22	104	.4
" "	2+80		30	112	136	.3
" "	3+20		21	144	310	.7
" "	3+60		14	134	83	.3
" "	4		3	20	6	.1
" "	5	R	68	10	31	.4
" "	6		34	110	146	.3
" "	J1 7		30	32	114	.4
" "						
" "	J2 0		22	16	142	.2
" "	0+40		26	12	445	.2
" "	0+80		10	13	148	.2
" "	1+20		15	25	124	.1
" "	1+60		8	15	62	.1
" "	2		12	12	72	.1
" "	2+80		20	18	82	.1
" "	3+20		29	26	390	.2
" "	3+60		16	245	92	1.8
" "	J2 4		17	32	116	.2
" "						
" "	J3 0		14	18	52	.1
" "	0+40		13	74	118	.4
" "	0+80		18	44	52	.2
" "	1+20		18	72	154	.2
" "	1+60		8	24	76	.1
" "	2		8	9	31	.1
" "	2+40		10	14	58	.2
" "	2+80		10	22	78	.1
" "	3+20		15	50	215	.2
" "	3+60		16	12	90	.1
" "	4		8	14	44	.1
" "	J3 4+40		24	10	49	.1

The following soil samples are a continuation of the 'J' series and two east-west lines run in the southwestern corner of the Scotch claim. Sample locations are shown on the Mt. Mulligan detail map.

Area, Code, Claim	No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
Mulligan Road, 'J', Scotch	J4 0	26	10	43	.1
" "	0+40	20	16	70	.1
	0+80	32	20	62	.2
" "	1+20	16	38	210	.1
	1+60	12	14	54	.1
" "	2	13	10	36	.1
	2+40	10	12	32	.2
" "	2+80	16	10	47	.1
	3+20	40	26	72	.2
" "	3+60	16	12	46	.1
	J4 4	32	20	48	.2
	MU 100N 0 E	27	16	64	.2
West Flank Mt. Mulligan, Scotch	MU 100N 1 E	15	16	41	.2
"	1+50	12	14	40	.3
	2	14	14	40	.1
"	2+50	6	16	24	.1
	3	18	18	46	.4
"	3+50	6	14	15	.2
	4	10	21	24	.3
"	4+50	10	20	18	.4
	MU 100N 5 E	10	14	20	.6
"					
	MU 200N 0 E	11	16	12	.4
"	0+50	4	6	14	.1
	1	2	5	11	.1
"	1+50	6	5	15	.1
	2	10	16	25	.3
"	2+50	3	9	12	.1
	3	3	4	5	.1
"	3+50	3	6	8	.1
	4	3	5	7	.1
"	4+50	7	12	18	.2
	5	6	7	14	.1
"	5+50	4	10	7	.1
	6	14	18	32	.1
"	6+50	8	14	16	.1
	7	5	9	14	.1
"	7+50	5	12	10	.3
	MU 200N 8 E	20	14	18	.1
	MU 100N 0+50E	15	17	60	.1
	MU 100N 0+91E	16	18	44	.2

The samples on this and the following page were taken along logging roads just north of Slide Creek (SC-series) and on east-west lines spaced about 300 meters apart, on the east flank of Mt. Mulligan (RA-series). Sample spacing on the SC-series was 50 meters; on the Ra-series, 25 meters. The sample locations are plotted on the Mt. Mulligan detail map at the rear of this report.

File No. 82-1260-A -soils

Area, Code, Claim	No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
Slide Creek, Gin Claim	SCTD 1	44	58	140	.1
" "	2	76	38	112	.1
	3	62	65	148	.3
" "	4	52	42	106	.3
	5	72	45	170	.7
" "	6	40	43	635	.4
	7	25	54	140	.5
" "	8	26	60	112	1.2
	9	30	30	152	.9
" "	10	68	48	195	1.2
	11	24	68	110	.5
" "	12	44	40	160	.5
	13	52	100	164	.7
" "	14	48	54	142	.6
	SCTD 15	54	60	185	.3
" "	SCTD 16	130	86	370	1.3
	17	40	37	135	.9
" "	18	34	54	115	2.8
	19	33	44	126	.8
" "	20	32	40	98	.6
	21	56	50	155	.2
" "	22	85	56	315	.8
	23	44	58	330	.6
" "	24	128	54	240	.3
	25	24	38	70	.6
" "	26	56	88	165	.6
	27	30	24	72	1.2
" "	28	125	128	428	3.1
	29	34	85	170	1.1
" "	30	15	27	88	.8
	31	33	32	76	1.1
" "	32	34	44	105	1.2
	33	25	22	102	.5
" "	34	24	17	52	.3
	35	26	24	64	.4
" "	SCTD 36	20	18	74	.3

Appendix 2, cont'd

File No. 82-1104

Area, Code, Claim	No.		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
Slide Creek, Gin claim	RABC - 1		7	14	18	.4
"	2		10	18	30	.3
	3		16	17	150	.6
"	4		10	32	84	.2
	5		10	22	158	.2
"	6		7	13	86	.3
	7		5	16	29	.1
"	8		12	18	22	.3
	9		3	7	15	.1
	10		11	20	92	.3
"	11		9	21	60	.2
	12		24	20	92	.1
	RABC - 13		20	20	126	.2
"	RABC - 14		6	18	35	.2
	15	silt	12	12	54	.1
	16		7	15	22	.1
"	18		18	22	92	.3
	RABC - 22		80	66	132	.3
"	RABD - 14		48	32	120	.4
	16		20	30	102	.2
	17		10	23	35	.2
"	18		26	28	72	.2
	19		48	27	255	.4
	20		26	25	80	.5
"	21		14	16	32	.4
	22		18	14	33	.3
	23		15	15	36	.3
"	24		9	20	22	.2
	25		6	18	16	.2
"	26		13	23	43	.4
	27		4	4	9	.1
"	28		12	22	40	1.3
	RABD - 29		15	23	36	.6
"	RAGK - 1		22	20	60	.6
	2		7	15	18	.1
"	3		19	22	60	.2
	4		26	20	45	.3
	5		15	16	25	.3
"	6		39	25	88	.5
	9		6	15	82	.1
"	10	silt	38	27	575	.4
	12	rock	3	14	20	.1
	13		14	60	50	.4
"	14		8	19	30	.3
	15		5	13	16	.3
	16		11	15	13	.6
"	17		18	25	17	.4
	18		11	22	28	.5
	19		5	18	19	.5
	RAGK - 20		28	104	198	.7

Appendix 2, cont'd

The following soil samples were taken at 40 meter spacings along east-west log haulage roads on the north flank of Mt. Alpen. Lines were approximately 200 meters apart.

File No. 82-0961A

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag	ppb Au
East Raffuse, 'L', Ring 9	RL1 0 N	30	16	64	.2	5
" "	0+40	12	15	20	.1	5
	0+80	14	12	16	.1	5
" "	1+20	5	7	12	.1	5
	2	10	12	26	.1	5
" "	2+40	12	13	26	.1	5
	2+80	15	11	27	.2	5
" "	3+20	13	13	42	.2	5
	3+60	4	22	30	.1	5
" "	4	9	18	20	.2	5
	4+40	5	5	16	.1	5
" "	4+80	6	8	24	.1	5
	5+20	6	11	30	.1	5
" "	5+60	12	8	33	.1	5
	6	26	13	48	.2	5
" "	7+20	54	6	43	.1	60
	7+60	22	8	56	.1	5
" "	8	11	9	38	.1	5
	8+40	18	10	25	.1	5
" "	8+80	30	7	36	.1	5
	9+20	11	12	23	.1	5
" "	9+60	20	10	32	.2	5
	10+50	14	45	60	.1	5
" "	10+80	8	12	20	.1	5
	RL1 11+20N	17	11	35	.1	5
" "	RL1 50 W	64	14	82	.2	5
	RL1 100 W	14	12	33	.1	5
" "	RL1C 0 E	37	15	54	.2	5
	0+40	8	18	19	.1	5
" "	1+20	16	8	29	.1	5
	1+60	18	10	42	.1	5
" "	2	16	10	32	.3	5
	2+40	8	9	20	.3	5
" "	2+80	36	10	75	.2	5
	3+20	82	18	100	.5	5
" "	3+60	68	10	64	.7	5
	RL1C 4 E	31	8	39	.6	5

File No. 82-0961-A

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.		Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag*	ppb Au
East Raffuse, 'L', Ring 9	RL1C	4+40E	12	8	26	.4	5
" "		5+20	10	20	30	.3	5
		5+60	7	10	22	.6	10
" "		6+40	9	8	24	.1	45
		6+80	23	44	73	.4	5
" "		7+20	22	30	50	.3	5
		7+60	36	32	90	.5	5
" "		8	26	48	85	1.0	5
		8+40	23	37	84	.2	5
" "	RL1C	8+80E	10	13	25	.2	5
"							
"	RL1CA	5+60E	26	18	45	.5	20
		6	22	7	50	.3	5
" "		6+40	21	13	184	.4	5
		6+80	15	11	33	.3	5
" "		7+20	78	12	106	.6	15
		7+60	92	20	94	.5	5
" "		8	42	16	65	.4	5
		8+40	52	32	105	.3	15
" "		8+80	23	18	84	.2	5
		9+20	180	30	106	.3	5
" "		9+60	22	13	40	.4	5
" "	RL1CA	10 E	22	35	78	.4	5

The following were collected along a north-south line on the east flank of Mt. Alpen.

File No. 82-0961-A

East Alpen, 'P', Mink, Owl.	M-1	0 N	45	12	44	.3	10
" "		0+80	14	13	32	.2	5
		1+20	12	7	29	.4	5
" "		2+40	7	10	31	.3	5
		3+40	14	8	45	.3	5
" "		3+60	30	8	65	.2	5
		4	12	5	43	.2	5
" "		4+40	4	9	28	.2	5
		6	22	5	50	.3	5
" "		6+40	14	3	65	.3	5
		6+80	14	4	48	.2	5
" "		7+20	12	6	40	.3	5
		7+60	25	6	50	.3	5
" "		8	3	7	28	.2	5
"	M-1	8+40N	10	4	35	.1	5

File No. 82-0961-A

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag*	Au (ppb)
East Alpen, 'P', Mink, Owl.	M-1 8+80N	2	9	35	.1	5
" "	9+20	10	8	36	.1	5
" "	9+60	10	5	20	.1	5
" "	10	4	4	17	.1	5
" "	M-1 10+40N	3	6	15	.1	5
" "						
" "	M-2 1+20W	11	18	44	.3	5
" "	1+60	4	4	16	.1	5
" "	3+20	3	4	20	.1	5
" "	3+60	4	11	19	.1	5
" "	5+60	6	14	23	.3	5
" "	6+40	4	5	20	.2	5
" "	M-2 6+80W	18	12	21	.5	5
" "						
" "	M-2C 0+40	10	10	36	.2	5
" "	1+20	15	15	18	.2	5
" "	1+60	4	7	15	.5	5
" "	2	3	10	20	.1	5
" "	2+40	5	14	38	.1	5
" "	M-2C 2+80	3	8	18	.1	5
" "						
" "	M-2C 4 S	4	12	11	.1	5
" "						
" "	M-2C 4+40	3	10	15	.2	5
" "	4+80	25	10	13	.6	5
" "	5+20	3	7	12	.1	5
" "	6	5	8	19	.1	5
" "	6+40	4	8	22	.1	5
" "	M-2C 6+80	5	12	15	.2	5

Appendix 2, cont'd

File No. 82-1211-A

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag
Lisa Dawn 'Q', Lisa Dawn	LDBD 1	205	22	118	1.6
" "	2	52	18	58	.2
" "	3	54	12	94	.1
" "	4	35	10	66	.1
" "	5	18	11	37	.1
" "	6	8	4	16	.1
" "	7	20	13	44	.2
" "	8	34	13	39	.4
" "	9	52	12	68	.2
" "	10	30	11	45	.4
" "	11	15	10	30	.6
" "	12	15	5	37	.2
" "	13	4	4	11	.2
" "	14	7	6	12	.3
" "	15	4	4	10	.1
" "	16	6	5	12	.2
" "	17	18	6	23	.1
" "	18	2	2	10	.1
" "	19	33	15	56	.1
" "	20	2	3	17	.1
" "	21	3	2	9	.3
" "	22	31	12	31	.4
" "	23	30	14	39	.1
" "	24	38	15	45	.1
" "	LDBD 25	2	2	10	.1
" "	LDGS 1	124	88	570	.6
" "	2	920	146	2150	1.5
" "	3	112	48	980	1.0
" "	4	145	128	550	.6
" "	5	4	4	18	.4
" "	6	2	2	9	.1
" "	7	6	4	25	.1
" "	8	3	4	15	.2
" "	9	2	3	26	.1
" "	10	15	4	17	.2
" "	11	32	4	26	.3
" "	LDGS 12	54	8	84	.2

Appendix 2, cont'd

File No. 82-1211-A

Area, Code, Claim	SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag
Lisa Dawn, 'Q', Lisa Dawn	LDGS 13	8	6	19	.1
" "	14	13	6	20	.1
" "	15	40	12	35	.6
" "	16	38	10	15	.1
" "	17	58	56	154	.1
" "	18	12	5	21	.1
" "	19	6	6	16	.1
" "	20	2	2	12	.1
" "	21	208	35	265	.3
" "	22	42	40	128	.5
" "	23	15	14	49	.4
" "	LDGS 24	40	15	72	.3
" "	LDGK 1	2	7	21	.2
" "	2	30	13	72	.3
" "	3	21	7	28	.3
" "	4	8	14	33	.2
" "	5	2	8	7	.4
" "	6	13	17	52	.5
" "	7	2	4	11	.1
" "	8	2	9	21	.1
" "	9	7	15	31	.2
" "	10	3	3	16	.1
" "	11	2	15	11	.2
" "	12	2	4	5	.1
" "	13	5	8	22	.1
" "	14	1	7	7	.1
" "	15	3	2	8	.1
" "	16	4	4	10	.1
" "	17	2	14	13	.4
" "	18	13	15	41	.5
" "	19	8	4	11	.1
" "	20	45	18	70	.4
" "	21	10	7	21	.2
" "	22	16	15	37	.3
" "	23	18	13	42	.4
" "	24	23	12	34	.6
" "	LDGK 25	5	4	15	.3

Appendix 2, cont'd

The soil samples listed on this and the preceding two pages (LD-series) were taken on east-west lines approximately 400 meters apart. Sample spacing was 75 to 100 meters. The lines crossed the entire claim block. Silt samples taken from creeks traversing the claim are shown on the property location map, and their results given in Appendix 3.

File No. 82-1211-A

Area, Code, Claim		SAMPLE No.	Cu	Pb*	Zn	Ag
	3					
Lisa Dawn, 'Q', Lisa Dawn		LDGK 26	14	16	21	.1
"	"	27	6	7	7	.1
		28	56	11	60	.1
"	"	LDGK 29	12	15	25	.2
"	"	LDTD 1	5	15	106	.3
"	"	2	Miss			
"	"	3	21	18	98	.5
"	"	4	5	2	14	.1
"	"	5	2	2	9	.1
"	"	6	5	3	10	.1
"	"	7	26	16	44	.2
"	"	8	2	9	9	.1
"	"	9	2	8	4	.1
"	"	10	1	6	2	.1
"	"	11	4	3	12	.1
"	"	12	6	2	5	.2
"	"	13	2	2	11	.1
"	"	14	40	46	36	.9
"	"	15	22	13	52	.1
"	"	16	52	17	166	.3
"	"	17	230	13	46	.7
"		LDTD 18	8	4	7	.1

APPENDIX 3

Analysis Procedures

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

To: W.G. Timmins Exploration

Feb. 2, 1983

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

Sample Preparation

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.
2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

A. Atomic Absorption (AA)

Ag*, Cu, Pb and Zn

(* demotes with background correction.)

B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Geochemical Analysis for Au

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C are digested with not dilute aqua regia, and the clear solution obtained is extracted with Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 5 ppb direct AA and 1 ppb grahite AA.)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1982

Sample Preparation

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.
2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

A. Atomic Absorption (AA)

Ag*, Bi*, Cd*, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb*, Tl, V, Zn
(* demotes with background correction.)

B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Geochemical Analysis for Au

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C are digested with hot dilute aqua regia, and the clear solution obtained is extracted with Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 5 ppb direct AA and 1 ppb grahite AA.)

Geochemical Analysis for Au, Pd, Pt, Rh

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pb, Pt and Rh are determined in the solution by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for As

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml. As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (AA) or by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP).

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Geochemical Analysis for Hg

A 0.5 gram samples is digested with aqua regia and diluted with 20% HCl.

Hg in the solution is determined by cold vapour AA using a F & J Scientific Hg assembly. Au aliquot of the extract is added to a stannous chloride / hydrochloric acid solution. The reduced Hg is swept out of the solution and passed into the Hg cell where it is measured by AA.

Geochemical Analysis for Ga

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia. Ga is determined in the diluted extract by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for Ge

0.5 gram samples are fused with sodium peroxide and leached with water. Ge in the solution is determined by either direct or graphite AA.

Geochemical Analysis for Tl

0.5 gram samples are fused with sodium peroxide and leached with water. Tl is determined in the extract by graphite AA.

OTHER LEACHING SYSTEMS FOR AA ELEMENTS

1. Oxalic Acid Leach of Rock, Soil and Silts

   0.5 gram samples are digested hot with 10 ml of 5% Oxalic Acid solution. Oxalic acid dissolves Fe and Mn from their oxides of M-1 Fraction (but not magnetite and ilmenite) limonites and clays. The following metals are determined by Atomic Absorption : Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Mo, Fe and Mn.

2. Cold HCl Acid Extraction

   0.5 gram samples are leached with 10 ml 5% HCl solution at room temperature for 2 hours with occasional shaking. This leach will dissolve heavy metals from organic and surface layers of clay fractions.

3. EDTA Extraction

   0.5 gram samples are leached at room temperature for 4 hours with 10 ml of EDTA solution.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

Geochemical Analysis for Barium

0.1 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution.

Ba is determined in the solution by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for Uranium

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml.

Aliquots of the acid extract are solvent extracted using a salting agent and aliquots of the solvent extract are fused with NaF, K_2CO_3 and Na_2CO_3 flux in a platinum dish.

The fluorescence of the pellet is determined on the Jarrel Ash Fluorometer.

Geochemical Analysis for Tungsten

1.0 gram samples are fused with KCl, KNO_3 and Na_2CO_3 flus in a test tube, and the fusions are leached with 10 ml water. W in the solution determined by ICP with a detection of 1 ppm.

Geochemical Analysis for Fluorine

0.25 gram samples are fused with sodium hydroxide and leached with 10 ml water. The solution is neutralized, buffered, adjusted to pH 7.8 and diluted to 100 ml.

Fluorine is determined by Specific Ion Electrode using an Orion Model 404 meter.

Geochemical Analysis for Tin

1.0 gram samples are fused with ammonium iodide in a test tube. The sublimed iodine is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The solution is extracted with MIBK and tin is determined in the extract by Atomic Absorption.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253-3158

Geochem Whole Rock

A .1 gm sample is fused with .6 gm $LiBO_2$ and is dissolved in 100 mls of 5% HNO_3 . The analysis is completed by either AA or ICP.

Other Digestions by Request

A. .5 gm by 1 ml nitric and 3 ml perchloric acid to fuming, final volume of 10 mls.

B. .5 gm by 5 ml hydrofloric nitric, 5 ml hydrochloric and 5 ml perchloric acid, to fuming, final volume 50 mls.

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM OF SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 NITRIC ACID TO HYDROCHLORIC ACID TO WATER AT 90 DEG. C FOR 1 HOUR.
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
THE RESULTS ARE REPORTED IN PPM EXCEPT FOR : FE, CA, P, MG, BA, TI, AL,NA, AND K WHICH ARE IN PERCENT.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR : CA , P, MG, AL, TI, LA, NA, K, W & CR
IS= INTERNAL STANDARD.

O/USA CERTIFIED STD GXR-2
EGC

BURN # 1 30GE 14:17 23FEB82

IS									
1367									
MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS
1.09	69.6	647	496	14.7	13.6	6.62	843	1.61	20.9
U	Au	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P
3.37	2.32	3.07	65.9	4.06	38.1	2.52	34.9	.676	.070
LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W
18.3	18.9	.421	".104	.063	20.1	2.78	.116	.436	.187

*O/USA CERTIFIED STD GXR-4
EGC

BURN # 1 30GE 14:19 23FEB82

IS									
1367									
MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS
284	5503	49.0	58.3	2.91	31.1	10.4	102	2.77	113
U	Au	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P
7.68	1.53	12.0	57.1	2.76	2.04	19.0	68.3	.786	.168
LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W
42.7	54.2	1.42	.011	.116	6.62	2.45	.099	1.27	9.05

ICP Notes

This type of analysis is most suited for low sulphide or metal contents of soils and rocks.
* Detection for Au is 3 ppm and ignore lower values.

APPENDIX 4

Complete List of Mineral Claims

Held by Stackpool Minerals

in Squamish Area

List of Mineral Claims

Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Record Date
Rain	20	942	July 17, 1981
Snow	20	943	July 17, 1981
Hail	20	944	" "
Ice	20	945	" "
Sleet	12	946	July 17, 1981
Rum	20	947	" "
Rye	18	948	" "
Cat	20	949	" "
Dog	18	950	" "
Scotch	18	951	" "
Moose	20	952	" "
Owl	20	953	" "
Fog	20	954	July 20, 1981
Fox	20	955	July 27, 1981
Otter	10	956	July 27, 1981
Elk	20	957	" "
Bear	20	958	" "
Gin	20	959	" "
Shovel	20	960	" "
Pick	20	961	" "

W. G. TIMMINS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS

Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Record Date
Raven	20	962	July 27, 1981
Axe	16	980	August 10, 1981
Beans	20	981	" "
Lard	8	982	" "
Mink	18	983	" "
Rusty 1-4	4	976 - 979	" "
Rusty 5-6	2	997 - 998	August 24, 1981
Fire 1-4	4	999 - 1002	August 24, 1981
Martin	18	1003	" "
Eggs	18	1004	" "
Bacon	12	1005	" "
Sun	20	1013	September 8, 1981
Comet	20	1014	" "
Stars	20	1015	" "
Moon	20	1016	" "
Tango	15	1017	" "
Echo	20	1018	" "
Romeo	20	1019	" "
Sky	16	1020	" "
Skook	20	1021	" "
Coney 1	20	1022	" "
Coney 2	20	1023	" "
Coney 3	20	1024	" "
Bravo	15	1025	" "
Ace	20	1037	October 6, 1981
Deuce	4	1038	" "
King	20	1039	" "
Joker	20	1050	October 9, 1981
Queen	20	1051	" "
Jack	20	1052	" "
Spare	20	1053	" "
Jim Kim	15	1156	March 1, 1982
Ring 1	20	1235	August 10, 1982

Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Record Date
Ring 2	20	1236	August 10, 1982
Ring 3	16	1237	" "
Ring 4	20	1250	August 24, 1982
Ring 5	16	1251	" "
Ring 6	16	1238	August 10, 1982
Ring 7	15	1239	" "
Ring 8	12	1240	August 10, 1982
Ring 9	12	1241	August 10, 1982
WC 1-4	4	25054 - 25057	Sept 10, 1973
Lisa Dawn	16	1234	August 10, 1982
Cat 2	4		
Llama 1	20	1260	September 24, 1982

123°10'

122°55'

WEST CLAIM GROUP

EAST CLAIM GROUP

SLIDE CK. AREA

MT. MULLIGAN AREA

SKOOKUM CREEK AREA

GARIBALDI PARK

MAMQUAM △ MTN.

49°44'

49°38'

Lake Lovely Water

Squamish River

Echo L.

SQUAMISH

Stawamus River

Skookum Ck.

Mamquam River

Pinecone L.

Britannia

HOWE SOUND

ANACONDA

Loch Lomond

LISA DAWN AREA

JIM KIM AREA

W.C. AREA

MAGGIE

ALPEN

Indian River

CONY 3 20
CONY 2 20
CONY 1 20
ROMEO 20
BRAVO 15
ECHO 20
TANGO 15
EGGS 18
BACON 12
RYE 18
RUM 20
TEXAS GULF
SLEET 12
LEVASSEUR
SCOTCH 20
RING 1 20
RING 2 20
RING 3
RING 4 20
RING 5 20
RING 6 16
RING 7 15
RING 8 12
RING 9 12
SKY 16
3 STARS 20
SKOOK 20
MOON 20
SUN 20
COMET 20
STAKED
GIN 20
LARO 8
BEANS 20
MOOSE 20
MARTIN 18
MINK 18
FOX 20
FOG 20
RAIN 20
TEXAS GULF
BEAR 20
ELK 20
OWL 20
OTTER 20
RUSTY
LISA DAWN 20
AXE 16
SPARE 20
JOKER 20
JACK 20
QUEEN 20
KING 20
ACE 20
SNOW 20
JIM KIM 15
HAIL 20
ICE 20
WC 4
CAT 20
DOG 18
RAVEN 20
PICK 20
SHOVEL 20

123°28'

49°41'

Phantom L.

LLAMA 20

PHANTOM MTN

LLAMA AREA

27 Km. N.W. of Squamish

123°10'

122°55'

MESLILLOET △ MTN.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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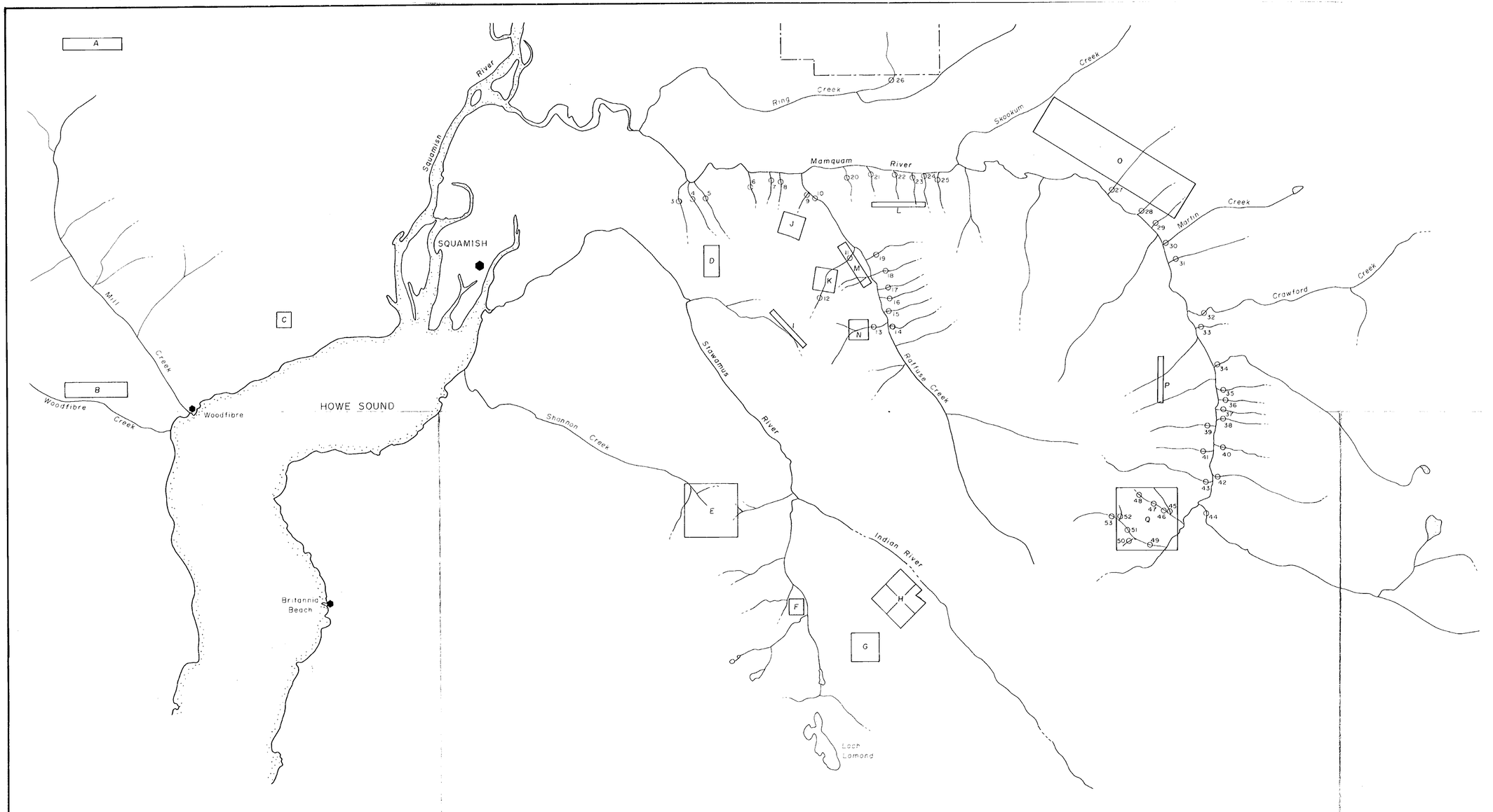
STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.
HOWE SOUND PROJECT
EAST & WEST CLAIM GROUPS
SQUAMISH AREA, B.C.

1Km 2Km 3Km 4Km

B.D.S.



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LEGEND

Silt sample location and number	○21
Grid or work area location	A
Mt. Conybeare Area	A
Romeo Area	B
Adit Area	C
Ray Creek Grid	D
Sky Pilot Area	E
Ice-Hail Grid	F
Delta Lake Area	G
W.C. Claims	H
Upper Ray Creek Area	I
Mulligan Road Area	J
Mug Grid	K
East Raffuse Area	L
Raffuse Creek Grid	M
Slide Creek Area	N
Skookum Creek Area	O
East Alpen Area	P
Lisa Dawn Area	Q

Map features from N.T.S. maps 92 G/10 W - 11 E

1Km 0 1Km 2Km 3Km

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

SILT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

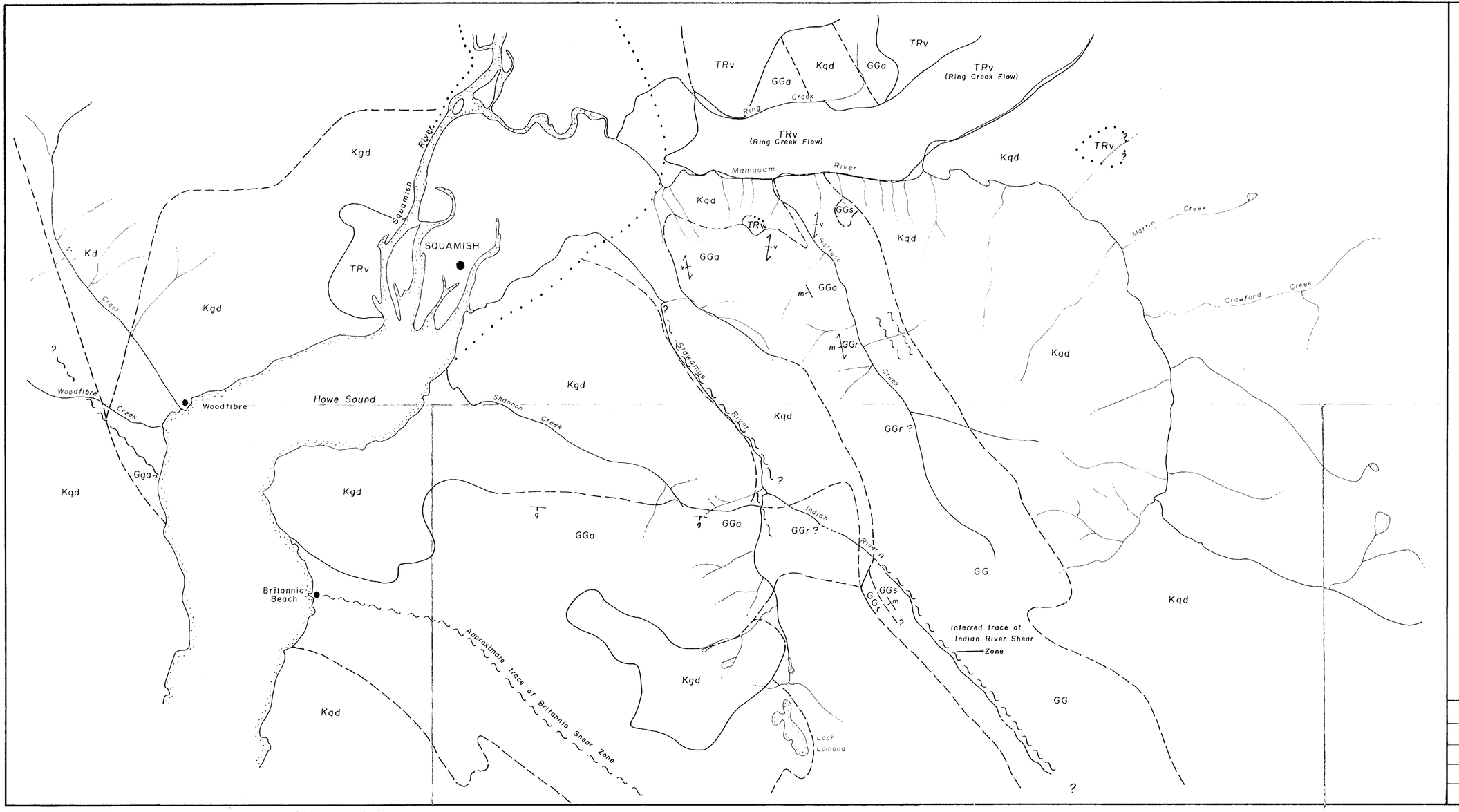
WORK AREA LOCATION MAP

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

1:50,000	Map 1	Jan. 83	B.D.S.



LEGEND

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Tertiary to Recent volcanic rocks	TRv
Gambier Group metasediments	GGs
Gambier Group rhyolite and sheared equivalents	GGr
Gambier Group andesite, greenstone and sheared equivalents	GGa
Undivided Gambier Group rocks	GG

PLUTONIC ROCKS

Cretaceous (?) granodiorite	Kgd
Cretaceous (?) quartz diorite	Kqd
Cretaceous (?) diorite	Kd

- Contact, location defined
- Contact, location extrapolated or inferred
- Contact, location approximate
- Bedding attitude, gentle, medium, steep dip
- Foliation attitude, gentle, medium, vertical dip (g,m,s)
- Fault or shear zone, location approximate (g,m,v)

Map features from N.T.S. maps 92 G/10 W-11 E
Geology is a modification of GSC OF 611 and GSC map 1151a

Re-interpretations are based on the author's observations

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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1Km 0 1Km 2Km 3Km

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.			
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION MAP			
SQUAMISH AREA			
VANCOUVER & NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.			
1:50,000	Feb. 83	Map 2	B.D.S.

	700 E	750 E	800 E	850 E	900 E	950 E	1000 E	1050 E	1100 E	1150 E	1200 E	1250 E	1300 E
1150 N	51	51	30	16	26	26	10	0	6	13	8	17	0
1100 N	43	8	12	0	0	40	10	7	14	8	8	10	0
1050 N	0	16	28	10	61	51	16	8	8	15	8	12	0
1000 N	14	3	17	2	15	23	4	43	6	5	20	8	15
950 N	7	0	33	3	106	8	58	34	4	10	3	4	14
900 N	20	29	79	13	7	20	30	8	42	14	4	15	9
850 N	12	39	234	46	36	18	15	25	27	15	23	3	19
800 N	11	0	199	14	33	15	17	33	24	12	9	14	17
750 N	15	13	21	31	6	18	34	31	7	7	14	12	13
700 N	31	6	58	22	29	10	8	28	13	10	16	8	19
650 N	24	55	38	15	10	8	37	11	18	11	10	16	22
600 N	21	12	54	177	13	104	26	14	9	0	35	62	0
550 N	14	25	11	18	16	15	30	10	8	12	22	34	0
500 N	64	50	31	4	10	13	26	33	7	62	24	21	26
450 N	77	21	22	14	20	6	56	7	6	13	9	13	8
400 N							14						

LEGEND

Sample location °

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50m 0 50m 100m 150m 200m

N.T.S. 92 G/11E

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAY CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · COPPER IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 3a	B.D.S.

	700 E	750 E	800 E	850 E	900 E	950 E	1000 E	1050 E	1100 E	1150 E	1200 E	1250 E	1300 E
1150 N	∘23	∘21	∘20	∘20	∘81	∘29	∘29	∘	∘29	∘48	∘25	∘39	∘
1100 N	∘38	∘19	∘18	∘	∘	∘36	∘25	∘36	∘39	∘18	∘26	∘33	∘
1050 N	∘	∘27	∘48	∘25	∘30	∘23	∘22	∘25	∘49	∘42	∘25	∘21	∘
1000 N	∘37	∘12	∘58	∘13	∘45	∘38	∘16	∘421	∘39	∘19	∘34	∘25	∘31
950 N	∘44	∘	∘219	∘14	∘1100	∘39	∘92	∘494	∘16	∘33	∘9	∘10	∘33
900 N	∘80	∘129	∘152	∘66	∘31	∘89	∘122	∘54	∘173	∘33	∘9	∘20	∘21
850 N	∘47	∘164	∘1326	∘439	∘74	∘113	∘42	∘55	∘50	∘68	∘21	∘9	∘26
800 N	∘172	∘	∘1293	∘218	∘277	∘57	∘85	∘125	∘42	∘21	∘21	∘23	∘36
750 N	∘47	∘26	∘46	∘122	∘26	∘28	∘106	∘80	∘22	∘15	∘21	∘20	∘12
700 N	∘35	∘11	∘53	∘54	∘93	∘39	∘39	∘30	∘30	∘22	∘17	∘13	∘36
650 N	∘41	∘36	∘25	∘18	∘26	∘34	∘171	∘31	∘54	∘19	∘10	∘24	∘25
600 N	∘31	∘29	∘44	∘47	∘48	∘129	∘105	∘43	∘14	∘	∘44	∘150	∘
550 N	∘22	∘44	∘18	∘25	∘53	∘69	∘68	∘27	∘21	∘32	∘30	∘86	∘
500 N	∘31	∘27	∘33	∘7	∘40	∘35	∘131	∘69	∘17	∘435	∘66	∘70	∘85
450 N	∘39	∘26	∘42	∘41	∘38	∘18	∘85	∘27	∘14	∘38	∘27	∘40	∘21
400 N							∘38						

LEGEND

Sample location ∘

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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50m 0 50m 100m 150m 200m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

N

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAY CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · ZINC IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 3b	B.D.S.

	700 E	750 E	800 E	850 E	900 E	950 E	1000 E	1050 E	1100 E	1150 E	1200 E	1250 E	1300 E
1150 N	11	11	9	7	28	16	12	0	15	16	11	15	0
1100 N	12	9	22	0	0	15	9	15	10	7	13	8	0
1050 N	0	13	10	11	19	13	21	15	11	15	14	10	0
1000 N	11	6	8	4	9	14	4	64	15	8	10	9	14
950 N	7	0	8	2	21	5	13	338	9	10	1	2	9
900 N	9	9	12	13	10	28	35	20	24	17	1	11	9
850 N	9	22	27	27	14	29	13	21	17	13	8	1	11
800 N	19	0	19	12	29	15	51	36	14	10	10	9	6
750 N	7	8	19	22	12	12	30	38	13	5	12	8	5
700 N	15	6	55	17	38	18	16	14	10	13	10	7	10
650 N	15	12	12	8	10	12	51	15	22	7	5	13	11
600 N	12	11	14	16	18	39	40	12	14	0	9	29	0
550 N	10	13	8	9	26	19	20	12	11	14	7	28	0
500 N	15	12	13	1	13	16	36	165	10	40	28	28	23
450 N	15	15	10	16	15	8	31	19	7	13	8	14	7
400 N							18						

LEGEND

Sample location ○

50m 0 50m 100m 150m 200m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAY CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · LEAD IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 3c	B.D.S.

	700 E	750 E	800 E	850 E	900 E	950 E	1000 E	1050 E	1100 E	1150 E	1200 E	1250 E	1300 E
1150 N	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘2.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘	∘0.2	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘
1100 N	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘	∘	∘0.2	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.4	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘
1050 N	∘	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.5	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘
1000 N	∘0.3	∘0.1	∘0.2	∘0.1	∘0.4	∘0.4	∘0.2	∘0.5	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.1	∘0.1	∘0.1
950 N	∘0.2	∘	∘0.4	∘0.2	∘1.0	∘0.3	∘0.4	∘1.1	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘0.2
900 N	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘0.5	∘0.4	∘0.6	∘0.9	∘0.2	∘0.4	∘0.6	∘0.1	∘0.2	∘0.2
850 N	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.7	∘0.1	∘0.4	∘0.5	∘0.7	∘0.5	∘0.3	∘0.6	∘0.2	∘0.1	∘0.2
800 N	∘0.2	∘	∘0.6	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.4	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘0.2
750 N	∘0.2	∘0.1	∘0.2	∘0.8	∘0.6	∘0.8	∘0.4	∘0.4	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘0.1
700 N	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.4	∘0.8	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.5	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.4	∘0.2
650 N	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.5	∘0.5	∘0.4	∘0.4	∘0.3	∘0.5	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.3
600 N	∘0.3	∘0.4	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.5	∘0.3	∘0.4	∘0.3	∘0.5	∘	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘
550 N	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.5	∘0.3	∘1.0	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.4	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘
500 N	∘0.5	∘0.7	∘0.5	∘0.2	∘0.6	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.3	∘0.9	∘0.4
450 N	∘0.7	∘0.4	∘0.7	∘0.5	∘0.5	∘0.5	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.3	∘0.2	∘0.2	∘0.4
400 N							∘0.4						

LEGEND

Sample location ∘

50m 0 50m 100m 150m 200m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAY CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · SILVER IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 3d	B.D.S.

9750 E | 9800 E | 9850 E | 9900 E | 9950 E | 10000 E | 10100 E | 10200 E | 10300 E | 10400 E | 10500 E

	9750 E	9800 E	9850 E	9900 E	9950 E	10000 E	10100 E	10200 E	10300 E	10400 E	10500 E
10200 N		.21	.18								
	.12	.15	.15								
10100 N	.18	.12	.10								
	.10	.10	.18	.32							
10000 N	.30	.24									
9900 N											
9800 N											
9700 N	.15	.13				.32	.8	.12	.7		
9600 N	.16	.25				.10	.13	.14	.8	.2	
9500 N	.42	.28				.15	.10	.6	.9	.3	
9400 N	.23	.40				.1	.1	.8	.3	.12	
9300 N	.29	.17				.10	.3	.2	.2	.14	
9200 N	.5	.25				.3	.6	.1	.8	.10	
9100 N	.24	.2				.3	.1	.4	10.	.9	
9000 N						.4					

ICE
945(7)

CELESTE
136(12)

?

Stawamus River

?

andesite flows, nearly flat-lying

rhyolite flows

quartz diorite
talus

Swampy meadows

Omer Ck.

quartz diorite

HAIL 944(7)
ICE 945(7)

LEGEND

- Sample station •
- Claim post ⊙
- Creek direction ⟶
- Claim boundaries ——
- Inferred fault ~

11,121

50m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

ICE & HAIL GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: COPPER IN P.P.M.

1: 2500	Jan. 83	Map 4a	B.D.S.

9750 E | 9800 E | 9850 E | 9900 E | 9950 E | 10000 E | 10100 E | 10200 E | 10300 E | 10400 E | 10500 E

10200 N — •26 •18

•18 •26 •15

10100 N — •33 •18 •13

•18 •22 •42 •52

10000 N — •45 •31

9900 N —

9800 N —

9700 N — •24 •19 •26 •13 •8 •11

9600 N — •15 •31 •12 •16 •34 •22 •8

9500 N — •16 32• •30 •46 •9 •12 •16

9400 N — •25 •44 •7 •10 •11 •9 •37

9300 N — •18 •50 (silt) •18 •2 •5 •14 40•

9200 N — •14 •24 •15 •21 •8 •20 •23

9100 N — •23 •9 •12 •4 •20 40• (silt) •20

9000 N — •4

ICE 945(7)

CELESTE 136(12)

?

Stawamus River

?

andesite flows, nearly flat-lying

rhyolite flows

quartz diorite talus

Swampy meadows

Omer Ck.

quartz diorite

HAIL 944(7)

ICE 945(7)

N

LEGEND

- Sample station •
- Claim post ⊙
- Creek direction →
- Claim boundaries —
- Inferred fault ~

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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50m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

ICE & HAIL GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: ZINC IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 4 b	B.D.S.

9750 E | 9800 E | 9850 E | 9900 E | 9950 E | 10000 E | 10100 E | 10200 E | 10300 E | 10400 E | 10500 E

10200 N — •0.2 •0.1

•0.1 •0.1 •0.2

10100 N — •0.5 •0.2 •0.1

•0.1 •0.2 •0.2 •0.3

10000 N — •0.5 •0.2

9900 N —

9800 N —

9700 N — •0.5 •0.5 •0.3 •0.2 •0.4 •0.2

9600 N — •0.2 •0.2 •0.3 •0.1 •0.1 •0.3 •0.3

9500 N — •0.5 0.3• •0.1 •0.4 •0.3 •0.8 •0.2

9400 N — •0.6 •0.3 •0.1 •0.1 •0.2 •0.1 •0.3

9300 N — •0.3 •0.1 (silt) •0.2 •0.1 •0.1 •0.1 0.3•

9200 N — •0.1 •0.2 •0.2 •0.2 •0.3 •0.1 •0.5

9100 N — •0.3 •0.1 •0.1 •0.1 •0.1 0.1• (silt) •0.3

9000 N — •0.1

ICE 945(7)

CELESTE 136(12)

?

Stawamus River

?

andesite flows, nearly flat-lying

rhyolite flows

quartz diorite talus

Swampy meadows

Omer Ck.

quartz diorite

HAIL 944(7)

ICE 945(7)

N

LEGEND

- Sample station •
- Claim post ⊙
- Creek direction →
- Claim boundaries —
- Inferred fault ~

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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50m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

ICE & HAIL GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: SILVER IN P.P.M.

1: 2500	Jan. 83	Map 4 d	B.D.S.

9750 E | 9800 E | 9850 E | 9900 E | 9950 E | 10000 E | 10100 E | 10200 E | 10300 E | 10400 E | 10500 E

10200 N — •14 •8

•8 •8 •12

10100 N — •5 •9 •13

•4 •9 •13 •17

10000 N — •20 •10

9900 N —

9800 N —

9700 N — •8 •10 •13 •12 •32 •11

9600 N — •10 •18 •11 •13 •13 •13 •11

9500 N — •15 18• •13 •11 •5 •9 •15

9400 N — •12 •13 •8 •2 •4 •13 •18

9300 N — •31 •24 (silt) •13 •4 •4 •18 24•

9200 N — •5 •14 •20 •13 •10 •10 •12

9100 N — •20 •7 •9 •13 •11 20• (silt) •16

9000 N —

ICE 945(7)

CELESTE 136(12)

?

Stawamus River

?

andesite flows, nearly flat-lying

rhyolite flows

quartz diorite talus

Swampy meadows

Omer Ck

quartz diorite

HAIL 944(7)

ICE 945(7)

N

LEGEND

- Sample station •
- Claim post ⊙
- Creek direction →
- Claim boundaries
- Inferred fault ~

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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50m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.			
ICE & HAIL GRID			
SQUAMISH AREA			
VANCOUVER M.D.			
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: LEAD IN P.P.M.			
1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 4c	B.D.S.

WC no. 1 = 25054
WC no. 4 = 25057
WC no. 2 = 25055
WC no. 3 = 25056
STACKPOOL CAT CLAIM
MAGGIE MINES LTD.
MAGGIE MINES LTD.
(BOB CLAIM)
Indian River Road
Thrust Fault?
Unmapped
Unmapped
Unmapped
Unmapped
Rfp
Rlt
Kqd
Qer
R
cp, py
sp, cp, py
py
qtz veins
950
900
850
800
750
700
650
1000

50m 25m 0 50m
N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

LEGEND

GAMBIER GROUP

Rhyolite feldspar porphyry/Rhyolite lapilli tuff — Rfp | Rlt
Rhyolite, fine grained (flow or sill) — R
Quartz eye metamorphic rock; possibly metamorphosed limestone. — Qer

INTRUSIVES

Diabase dykes and sills
Quartz diorite; probably Cretaceous-age Coast Plutonic Complex — Kqd
Bedding, strike and dip
Foliation, strike and dip
Fracture, strike and dip
Fault, strike and dip
Outcrop boundary
Contact; approximate, defined
Limit of mapping
Road
Creek
Mineralized outcrop, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite. — cp sp py
Topographic contour (interval 50 meter) — 750

Geological mapping by G. Sivertz (West half) and L.K. Eccles (East half). Topographic features located by chain and compass surveys. Contours based on 1969 B.C. Government Air Photos (1:50,000) and aneroid altimeter readings referred to mean tidal datum.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

W.C. CLAIMS

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GEOLOGY

1:1250	Jan. 83	Map 5a	B.D.S.

LEGEND

Creek direction
Claim boundaries
Sample location
Base line

50m 25m 0 50m

N.T.S. 92 G/11E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

W.C. CLAIMS

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · COPPER IN P.P.M.

1 : 1250	Jan. 83.	Map 5b	B.D.S.

1600 E 1550 E 1500 E 1450 E 1400 E 1350 E 1300 E 1250 E 1200 E 1150 E 1100 E 1050 E 1000 E 950 E 900 E 850 E 800 E 750 E 700 E 650 E 600 E 550 E

350 N
400 N
450 N
500 N
550 N
600 N
650 N
700 N
750 N
800 N
850 N
900 N
950 N
1000 N
1050 N

W.C. no. 1 25054
W.C. no.4 25057
W.C. no. 2 25055
W.C. no. 3 25056

Stackpool Maggie Mines Ltd. Cat claim

LEGEND

Creek direction
Claim boundaries
Sample location
Base line

50m 25m 0 50m

N.T.S. 92 G/11E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

W.C. CLAIMS

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - ZINC IN P.P.M.

1:1250	Jan. 83	Map 5c	B.D.S.

1600 E 1550 E 1500 E 1450 E 1400 E 1350 E 1300 E 1250 E 1200 E 1150 E 1100 E 1050 E 1000 E 950 E 900 E 850 E 800 E 750 E 700 E 650 E 600 E 550 E

350 N
400 N
450 N
500 N
550 N
600 N
650 N
700 N
750 N
800 N
850 N
900 N
950 N
1000 N
1050 N

W.C. no.1 25054
W.C. no.4 25057
W.C. no.2 25055
W.C. no.3 25056

Stackpool Maggie Mines Ltd. Cat claim

LEGEND

Creek direction
Claim boundaries
Sample location
Base line

50m 25m 0 50m

N.T.S. 92 G/11E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.			
W.C. CLAIMS			
SQUAMISH AREA			
VANCOUVER M.D.			
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · LEAD IN P.P.M.			
1:1250	Jan. 83	Map 5d	B.D.S.

1600 E 1550 E 1500 E 1450 E 1400 E 1350 E 1300 E 1250 E 1200 E 1150 E 1100 E 1050 E 1000 E 950 E 900 E 850 E 800 E 750 E 700 E 650 E 600 E 550 E

350 N
400 N
450 N
500 N
550 N
600 N
650 N
700 N
750 N
800 N
850 N
900 N
950 N
1000 N
1050 N

W.C. no. 1 25054
W.C. no. 4 25057
W.C. no. 2 25055
W.C. no. 3 25056

Stackpool Maggie Mines Ltd. Cat claim

Cu
Zn

LEGEND

Creek direction
Claim boundaries
Sample location
Base line

50m 25m 0 50m

N.T.S. 92 G/11E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

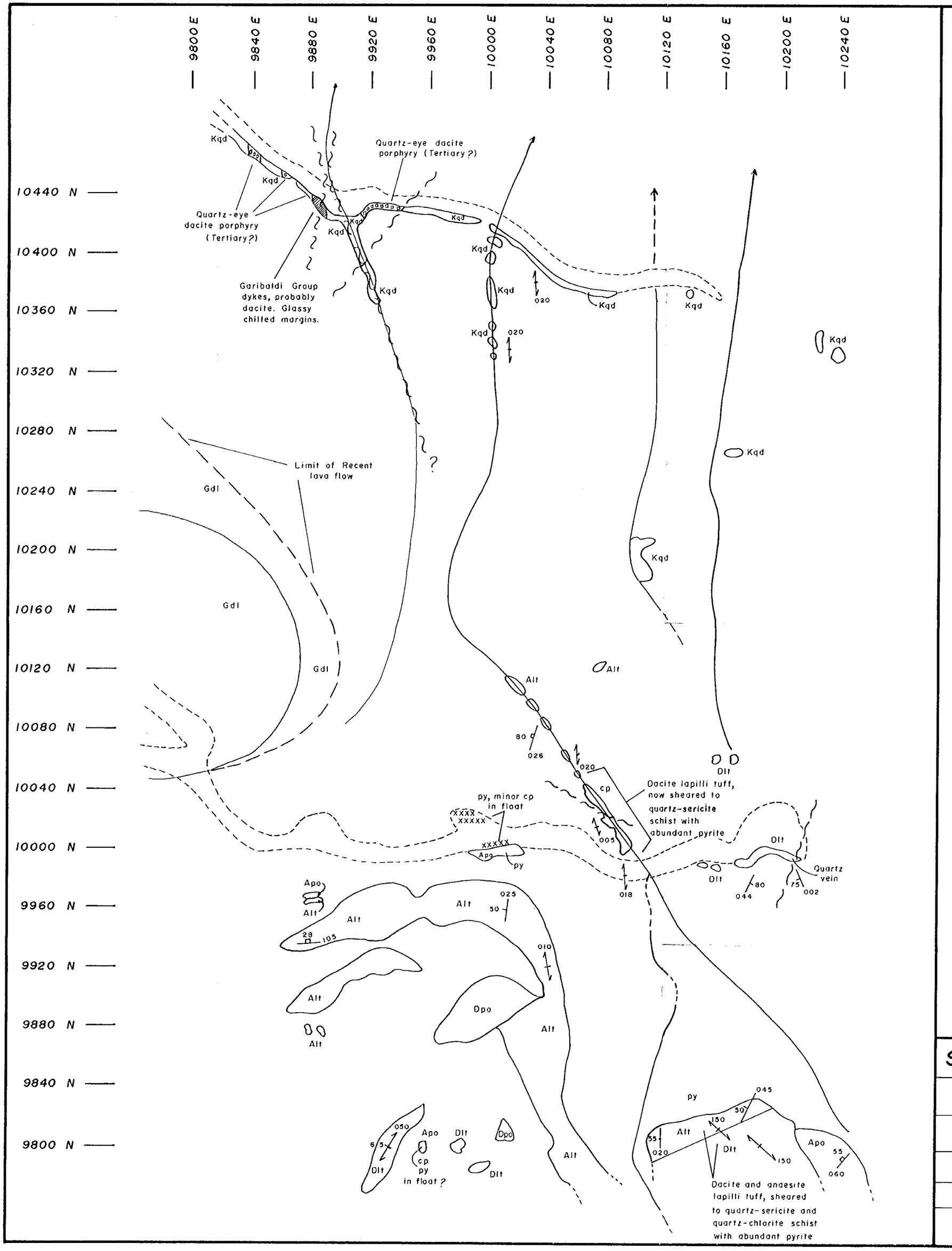
W.C. CLAIMS

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - SILVER IN P.P.M.

1:1250	Jan. 83	Map 5 e	B.D.S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

LEGEND

VOLCANICS

Garibaldi Group dacite lava (Recent) — Gdl

Gambier Group (?) dacite and andesite lapilli tuff and porphyry — Dlt Dpo Alt Apo

INTRUSIVES

Garibaldi Group dacite dykes with black glass margins

Quartz-eye dacite porphyry, possibly Tertiary age.

Coast Intrusive Complex, quartz diorite — Kqd

Bedding, strike and dip — 10 110

Fracture, plane, strike and dip — 010 110

Foliation plane, vertical dip — 110

Fault

Creek direction

Road

Chalcopyrite occurrence — cp

Pyrite occurrence — py

Float occurrence — xxxx

Outcrop location — Alt

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

MUG GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GEOLOGY

1:2000	Jan. 83	Map 6a	B.D.S.

	9800 E	9840 E	9880 E	9920 E	9960 E	10,000 E	10,040 E	10,080 E	10,120 E	10,160 E	10,200 E	10,240 E
10,440 N	∘14	∘14	∘29	∘18	∘15	∘14	∘24	∘ 26	∘13	∘8	∘18	∘21
10,400 N	∘6	∘13	∘14	∘10	∘13	∘17	∘39	∘ 14	∘20	∘12	∘14	∘14
10,360 N	∘6	∘15	∘20	∘22	∘13	∘26	∘	∘ 16	∘14	∘21	∘17	∘8
10,320 N	∘	∘10	∘19	∘16	∘16	∘22	∘	∘ 13	∘25	∘18	∘38	∘
10,280 N	∘12	∘20	∘19	∘16	∘39	∘8	∘24	∘ 22	∘32	∘20	∘9	∘10
10,240 N	∘20	∘10	∘7	∘14	∘ 20/41	∘22	∘26	∘16	∘	∘6	∘9	∘15
10,200 N	∘23	∘12	∘20	∘20	∘27	∘18	∘5	∘ 21	∘1	∘13	∘	∘
10,160 N	∘37	∘	∘	∘22	∘6	∘75	∘18	∘6	∘12	∘15	∘5	∘17
10,120 N	∘	∘19	∘12	∘21	∘22	∘28	∘	∘4	∘6	∘5	∘22	∘15
10,080 N	∘23	∘13	∘34	∘37	∘25	∘21	∘16	∘6	∘13	∘11	∘15	∘8
10,040 N	∘20	∘	∘	∘	∘	∘23	∘	∘44	∘21	∘	∘	∘
10,000 N	∘5	∘16	∘22	∘45	∘41	∘20	∘19	∘15	∘12	∘29	∘4	∘1
9960 N	∘11	∘20	∘29	∘25	∘19	∘2	∘18	∘2	∘14	∘25	∘11	∘4
9920 N	∘49	∘26	∘12	∘19	∘7	∘4	∘13	∘64	∘7	∘4	∘2	∘8
9880 N	∘12	∘36	∘16	∘19	∘16	∘5	∘30	∘8	∘9	∘22	∘8	∘2
9840 N	∘6	∘17	∘1	∘3	∘12	∘6	∘9	∘22	∘9	∘15	∘124	∘9
9800 N	∘4	∘138	∘12	∘24	∘9	∘5	∘26	∘9	∘11	∘6	∘36	∘60

LEGEND

Creek direction →

Sample location ∘

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

MUG GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · COPPER IN P.P.M.

1:2000	Jan. 83	Map 6b	B.D.S.

	9800 E	9840 E	9880 E	9920 E	9960 E	10,000 E	10,040 E	10,080 E	10,120 E	10,160 E	10,200 E	10,240 E
10,440 N	41	54	66	58	42	64	56	78	164	38	50	104
10,400 N	21	22	47	23	32	24	138	86	53	48	64	43
10,360 N	13	46	50	40	36	132		59	48	98	60	18
10,320 N		44	62	60	29	62		49	102	66	114	
10,280 N	29	48	54	44	124	17	54	116	140	76	32	22
10,240 N	39	22	23	31	58/144	82	64	52		20	20	76
10,200 N	47	29	56	54	66	84	16	86	7	33		
10,160 N	42			41	30	200	35	50	32	64	19	52
10,120 N		42	21	50	58	85		15	15	8	118	43
10,080 N	37	29	86	40	54	38	76	18	56	31	96	41
10,040 N	36					39		156	69			
10,000 N	21	52	32	150	43	44	38	40	25	44	14	6
9960 N	14	18	26	12	15	9	36	10	39	60	9	12
9920 N	180	23	6	21	6	15	32	98	20	8	6	29
9880 N	62	86	22	28	29	9	34	26	12	32	20	10
9840 N	13	58	6	10	16	18	20	45	42	23	110	10
9800 N	18	142	150	46	18	16	34	25	15	9	18	36

LEGEND

Creek direction →

Sample location ○

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

MUG GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · ZINC IN P.P.M.

1:2000	Jan. 83	Map 6c	B.D.S.

	9800 E	9840 E	9880 E	9920 E	9960 E	10,000 E	10,040 E	10,080 E	10,120 E	10,160 E	10,200 E	10,240 E
10,440 N	17	17	16	15	18	29	30	58	56	20	22	43
10,400 N	10	12	15	11	18	19	88	28	23	23	24	24
10,360 N	6	17	21	20	19	21		31	20	38	27	22
10,320 N		15	16	11	16	22		25	32	24	38	
10,280 N	9	10	15	21	35	3	15	20	33	35	19	12
10,240 N	14	16	18	11	14/21	25	18	16		13	20	20
10,200 N	14	15	18	17	16	34	5	27	3	16		
10,160 N	10			14	11	54	24	23	20	80	12	10
10,120 N		14	11	16	14	29		13	8	3	20	22
10,080 N	14	18	16	17	20	18	27	9	26	22	16	29
10,040 N	17					20		26	25			
10,000 N	2	16	12	50	14	10	19	22	17	11	3	11
9960 N	21	12	11	8	20	4	14	15	20	22	33	2
9920 N	17	12	3	10	15	8	15	9	5	25	19	30
9880 N	18	14	9	17	19	5	18	13	15	21	10	15
9840 N	9	17	15	14	11	24	10	12	10	12	16	21
9800 N	10	5	6	16	6	3	13	10	9	14	9	10

LEGEND

Creek direction →

Sample location ∘

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

MUG GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · LEAD IN P.P.M.

1:2000	Jan. 83	Map 6 d	B.D.S.

	9800 E	9840 E	9880 E	9920 E	9960 E	10,000 E	10,040 E	10,080 E	10,120 E	10,160 E	10,200 E	10,240 E
10,440 N	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
10,400 N	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
10,360 N	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
10,320 N	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0
10,280 N	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10,240 N	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1/1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.3
10,200 N	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0
10,160 N	0.1	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
10,120 N	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1
10,080 N	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
10,040 N	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
10,000 N	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
9960 N	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
9920 N	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
9880 N	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
9840 N	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2
9800 N	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3

LEGEND

Creek direction →

Sample location o

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

MUG GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · SILVER IN P.P.M.

1:2000	Jan. 83	Map 6e	B.D.S.

	9800 E	9840 E	9880 E	9920 E	9960 E	10,000 E	10,040 E	10,080 E	10,120 E	10,160 E	10,200 E	10,240 E
10,440 N	0-35	0-38	0-35	0-32	0-26	0-28	0-24	0-22	0-19	0-17	0-18	0-17
10,400 N	0-32	0-40	0-29	0-32	0-30	0-30	0-22	0-24	0-24	0-21	0-20	0-20
10,360 N	0-21	0-34	0-33	0-31	0-32	0-29	0-27	0-22	0-24	0-23	0-19	0-22
10,320 N	0-24	0-34	0-36	0-32	0-32	0-30	0-28	0-24	0-23	0-20	0-19	0-21
10,280 N	0-20	0-28	0-34	0-33	0-29	0-21	0-28	0-26	0-25	0-23	0-23	0-24
10,240 N	0-14	0-17	0-22	0-29	0-30	0-26	0-28	0-28	0-23	0-25	0-21	0-20
10,200 N	0-9	0-8	0-13	0-16	0-26	0-26	0-30	0-30	0-24	0-24	0-25	0-25
10,160 N	0-7	0-5	0-7	0-7	0-16	0-22	0-21	0-24	0-28	0-26	0-26	0-21
10,120 N	0-5	0-6	0	0-2	0-8	0-17	0-21	0-24	0-24	0-29	0-30	0-24
10,080 N	0-1	0-2	0-4	0+1	0+1	0-6	0-24	0-24	0-26	0-22	0-25	0-23
10,040 N	0-4	0-7	0-7	0-5	0-4	0-3	0-14	0-30	0-26	0-28	0-25	0-26
10,000 N	0-7	0-8	0-7	0-7	0-3	0-5	0-6	0-26	0-29	0-29	0-24	0-28
9960 N	0-9	0-9	0-9	0-10	0-5	0-1	0-1	0-10	0-20	0-26	0-30	0-29
9920 N	0-10	0-11	0-12	0-11	0-8	0-8	0-6	0-6	0-9	0-12	0-27	0-28
9880 N	0-8	0-13	0-11	0-11	0-10	0-8	0-7	0-5	0-6	0-2	0-13	0-26
9840 N	0-8	0-14	0-11	0-12	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-7	0-6	0-4	0-5	0-10
9800 N	0-10	0-11	0-12	0-12	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-8	0-8	0-7

LEGEND

Creek direction →

Sample location o

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

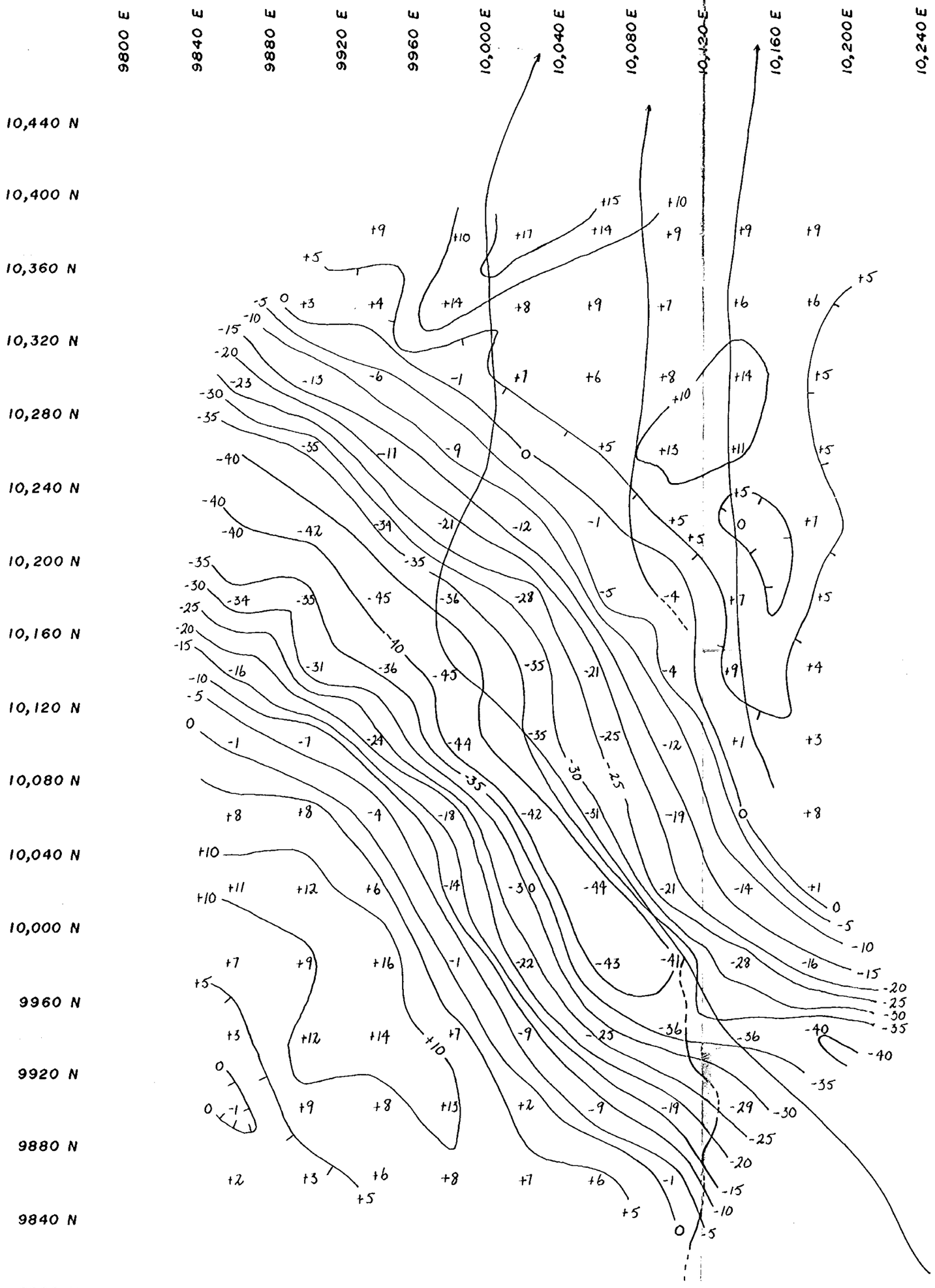
MUG GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

RAW VLF-EM DATA

1:2000	Jan. 83	Map 6 f	B.D.S.



LEGEND

Creek direction →

Dip angle contour -10

Station - filtered value .+12

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

N.T.S. 92 G/11 E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

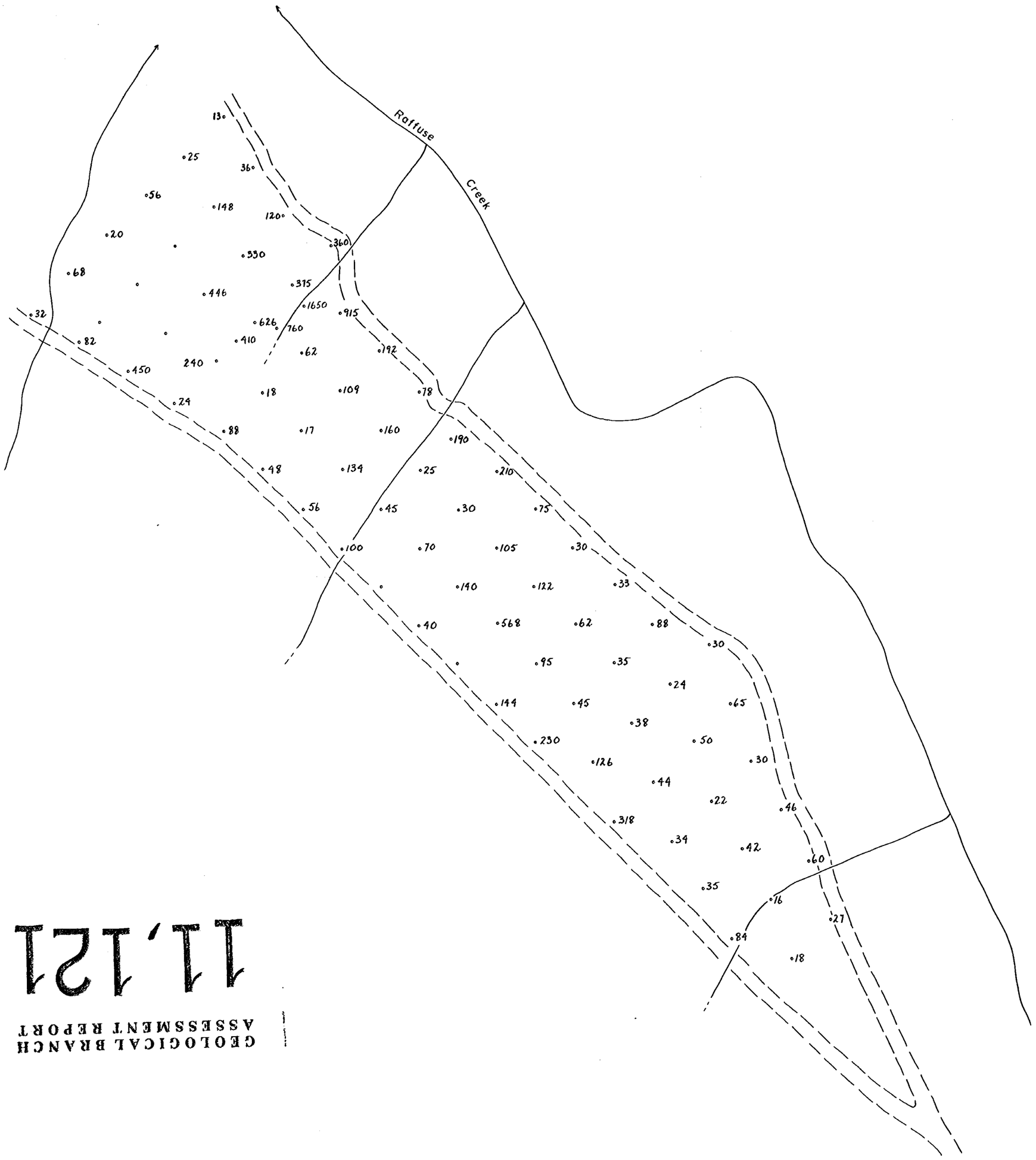
MUG GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

VLF-EM DATA FR. FILTER. 54m. NE-SW

1:2000	Jan. 83	Map 6g	B.D.S.



N

LEGEND

Sample location with soil metal content ·21

Soil metal content contour —100

Creek direction →

Road

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAFFUSE CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: COPPER IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 7a	B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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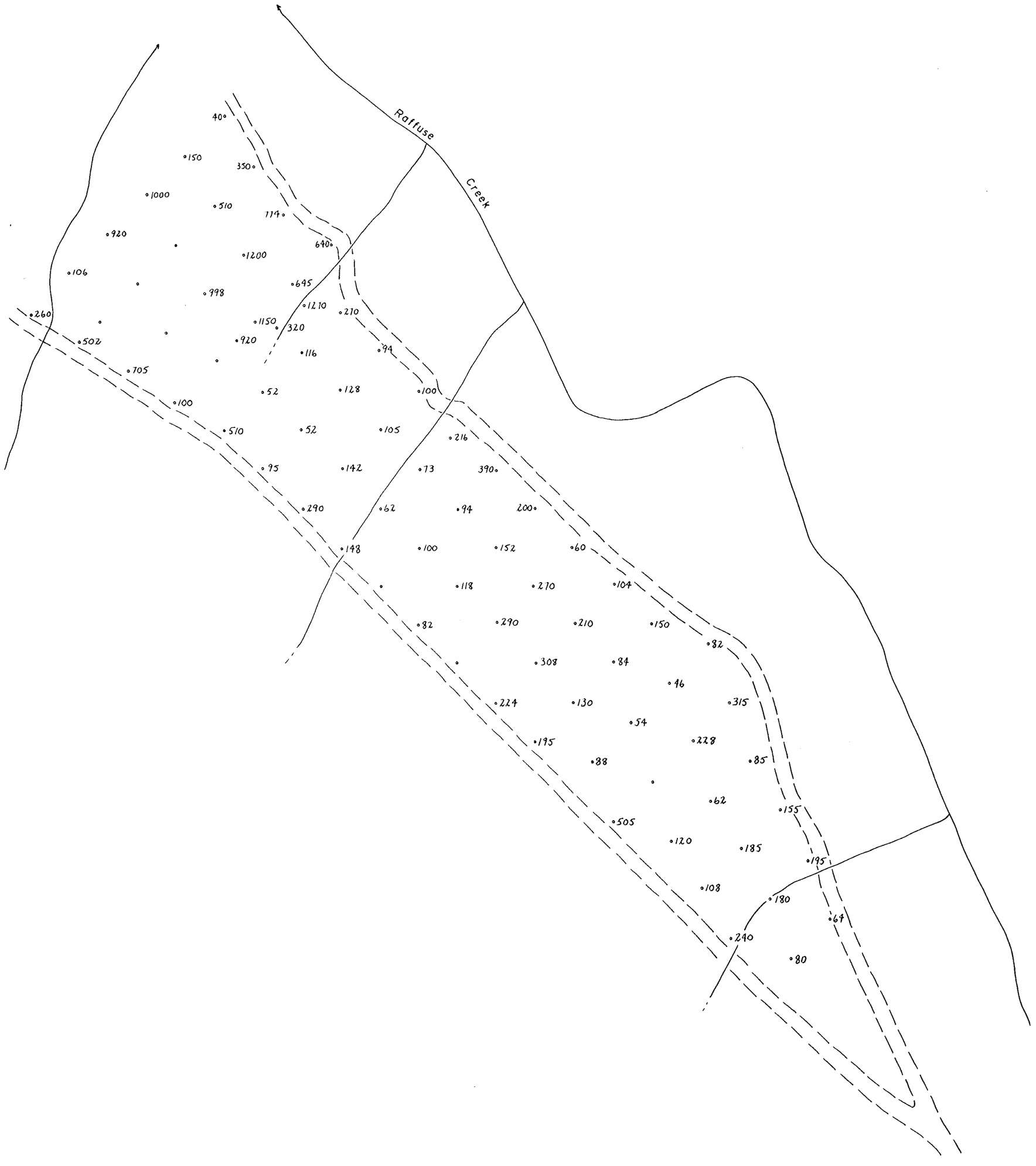

N

LEGEND

Sample location with soil metal content	•21
Soil metal content contour	—100
Creek direction	⟶
Road	= =

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAFFUSE CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: *ZINC* IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 7 b	B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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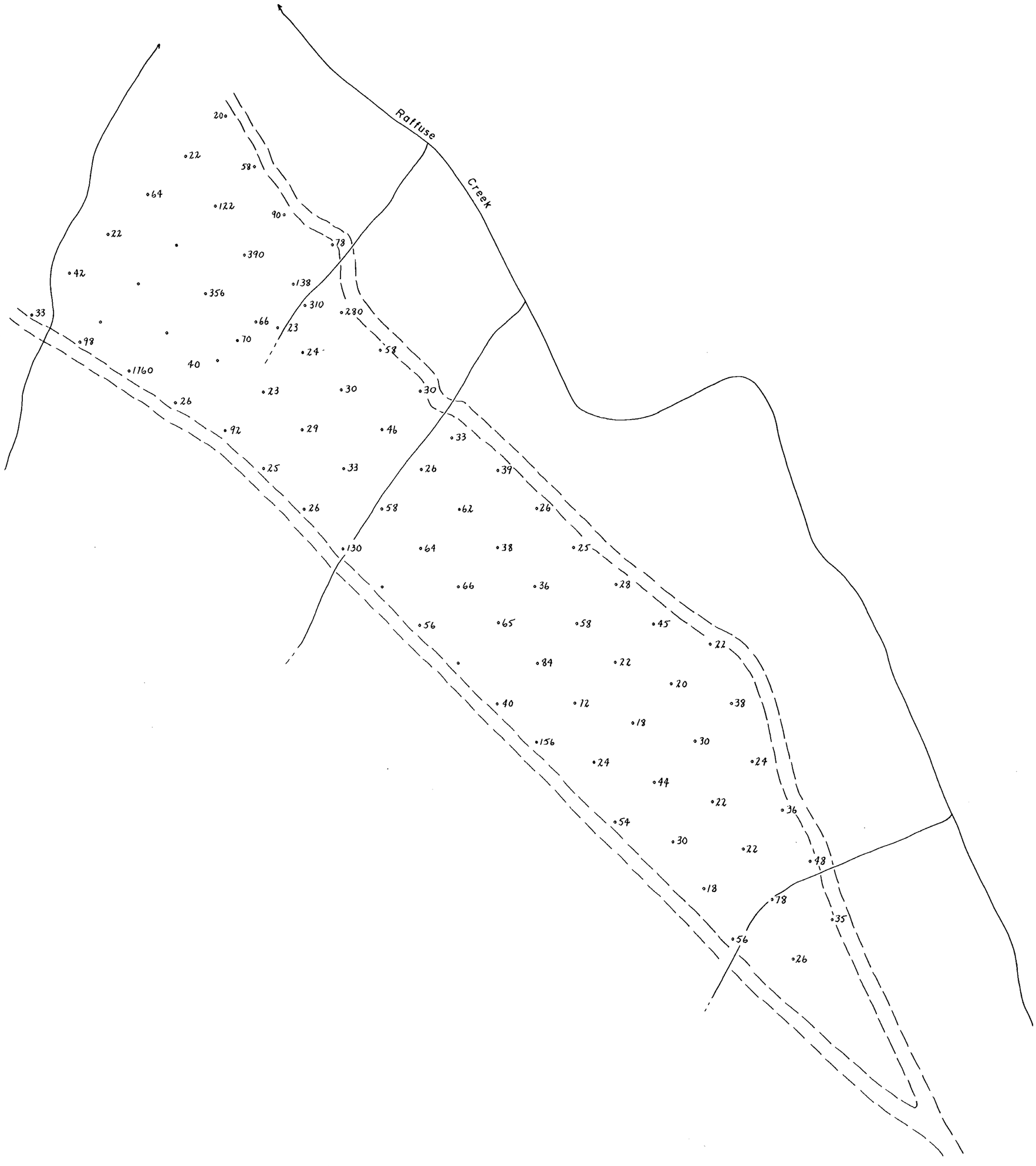


LEGEND

Sample location with soil metal content ·21

Soil metal content contour —100

Creek direction →

Road

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

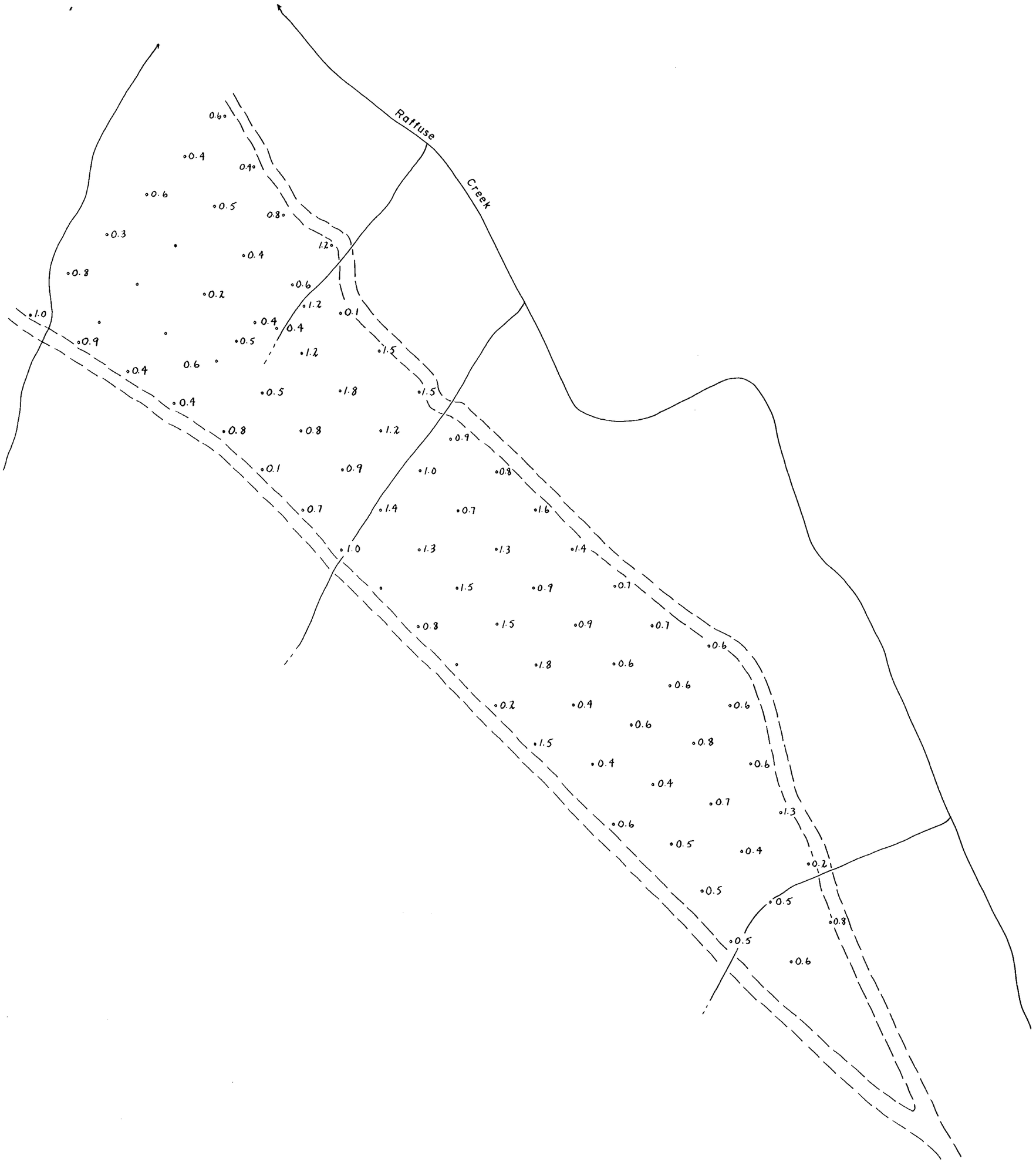
RAFFUSE CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: *LEAD IN P.P.M.*

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 7c	B.D.S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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N

LEGEND

Sample location with soil metal content .21

Soil metal content contour —100

Creek direction ——→

Road

50m 25m 0 50m 100m 150m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAFFUSE CREEK GRID

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: SILVER IN P.P.M.

1:2500	Jan. 83	Map 7d	B.D.S.

J-1 soil line
1+00 6+00 5+00 4+00 2+40 1+20 0
J-2 soil line
1+20 2+40 4+00
J-3 soil line
4+00 2+40 1+20 0
J-4 soil line
2+40 4+00
Area "J"
0.36 Ag, 1.1% Cu, 5.48% Zn / 10 cm vein
MUG GRID
(Area "K")
RAFFUSE CREEK GRID (Area "M")
RABC samples
RAGK samples
RABD samples
SCTD samples
Raffuse Creek
Scotch 951 (7)
Mulligan 1 209 (10)
rhyodacite to andesite tuff
0E 50E 100E 150E 200E 250E 300E 350E 400E 450E 500E 550E 600E 650E 700E 750E 800E
MU 200 N Line
MU 100 N Line
030 38
Scotch 951 (7)
Crane 160 (3)
LCP 06704
MT. MULLIGAN
Ray Creek
Massive py, cp.
SLIDE CREEK AREA
Area "N"
46560 0.04% Cu, 0.06% Pb, 0.47% Zn, 0.07 oz/t Ag / 1m width
46561 0.25% Cu, 0.05% Pb, 0.49% Zn, 0.12 oz/t Ag / 1m width
46562 0.51% Cu, 0.08% Pb, 0.42% Zn, 0.16 oz/t Ag / 1.4m width
46563 0.11% Cu, 0.31% Pb, 1.5% Zn, 0.14 oz/t Ag / 0.75m width
cp, sp, gn
50 160°
46564 0.24% Cu, 1.75% Pb, 2.09% Zn, 0.39 oz/t Ag / 0.75m width
cp, py
0.23% Cu, 0.12 Ag / 2m width
46554
0.49 Cu, 3.03% Pb, 5.9% Zn, 0.94 Ag / 5cm width
46555
Slide Creek (local name)
Gin 959 (7)
Baldwin 3 208 (10)
46565 0.88% Cu, 0.42 oz/t Ag. / 0.5m width
46566 3.39% Cu, 1.57 oz/t Ag / 0.5m width

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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LEGEND

Creek direction	→
Road (10m)	
Soil sample location	x9
Assay results	1% Cu, 1% Zn, 1% Pb, 0.5 oz/t Ag
Assay interval	1.0 m width
Foliation, strike and dip	50 / 160
Fault	
Chalcopyrite occurrence	cp
Sphalerite occurrence	sp
Galena occurrence	gn
Pyrite occurrence	

FOR KEY PLEASE REFER TO WORK AREA LOCATION MAP no. 1

Map based on B.C. Forest Service Forest Cover Maps 92 G 065-075

100m 0 100m 200m 300m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

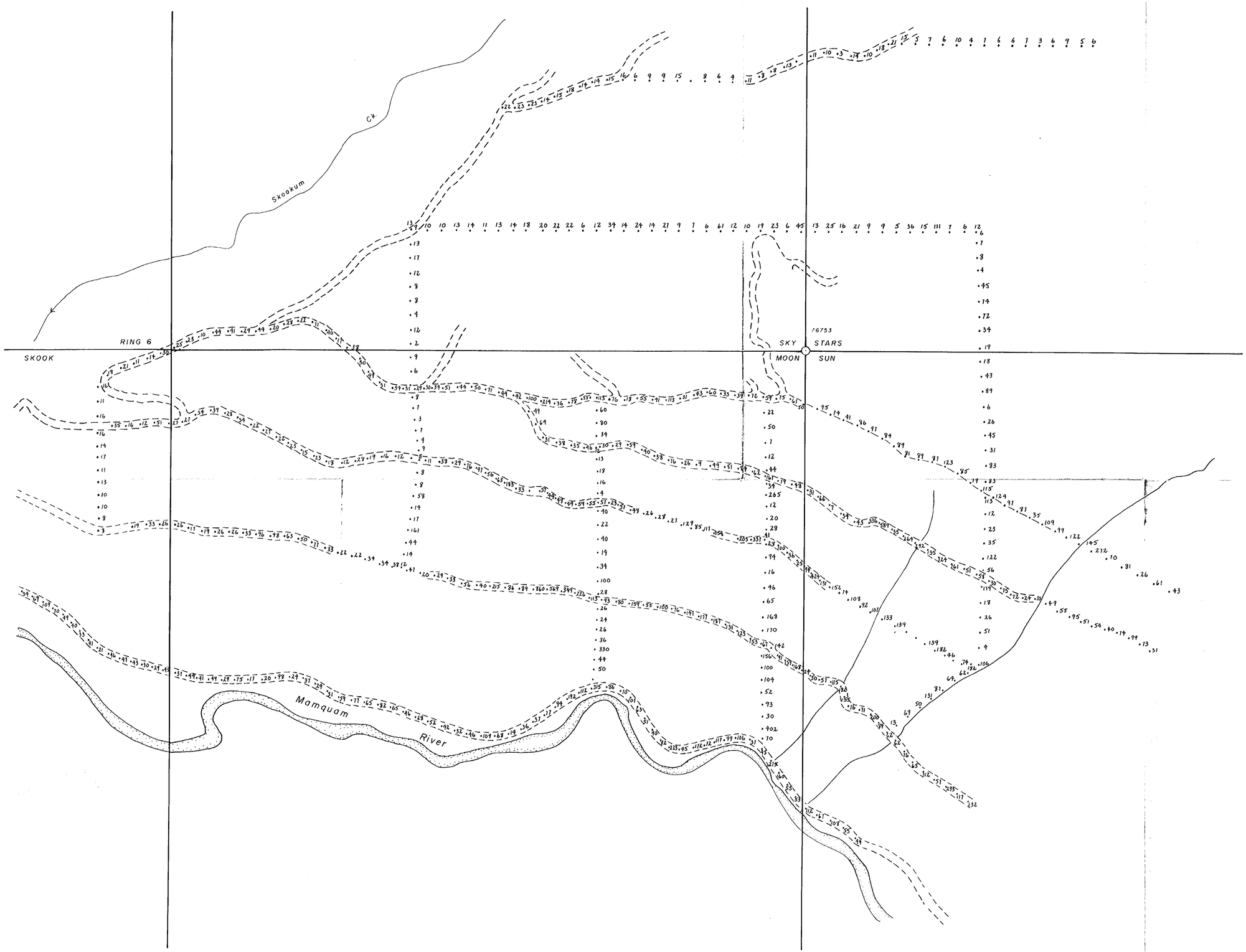
MT. MULLIGAN AREA

SQUAMISH B.C.

VANCOUVER M.D.

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

1:5000	Jan. 83	Map 8	B.D.S.



LEGEND

- Sample location
- Legal corner post
- Claim boundaries
- Creek direction
- Road

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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125m 0 125m 250m 375m 500m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.			
SKOOKUM AREA			
SQUAMISH, B.C.			
VANCOUVER M.D.			
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: COPPER IN P.P.M.			
1:6250	Jan. 83	Map 9a	B.D.S.

Skookum Ck.

RING 6

SKOOK

16753

SKY

STARS

MOON

SUN

Mamquam River

N

LEGEND

Sample location •

Legal corner post ⊙

Claim boundaries ——

Creek direction ——→

Road = = = = =

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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125m 0 125m 250m 375m 500m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

SKOOKUM AREA

SQUAMISH, B.C.

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY · ZINC IN P.P.M.

1:6250	Jan. 83	Map 9b	B.D.S.

Skookum Ck

RING 6

SKOOK

16753

SKY

MOON

STARS

SUN

Mamquam River

N

LEGEND

Sample location

Legal corner post

Claim boundaries

Creek direction

Road

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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125m 0 125m 250m 375m 500m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

SKOOKUM AREA

SQUAMISH, B.C.

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: LEAD IN P.P.M.

1:6250	Jan. 83	Map 9c	B.D.S.

Skookum Ck.

RING 6

SKOOK

76753

SKY

STARS

MOON

SUN

Mamquam River

N

LEGEND

Sample location

Legal corner post

Claim boundaries

Creek direction

Road

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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125m 0 125m 250m 375m 500m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

SKOOKUM AREA

SQUAMISH, B.C.

VANCOUVER M.D.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: SILVER IN P.P.M.

1:6250	Jan. 83	Map 9d	B.D.S.