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F. MARSHALL SMITH CONSULTING INC.

6580 MAYFLOWER DRIVE, RICHMOND, B.C. CANADA V7C 3X6
TELEPHONE (604) 271-8556

115 - 100 WEST GROVE STREET
RENO, NEVADA, USA 89509

GEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT CREDITS

London 1 and London 2 Mineral Claims

Rec. Nos. 2843 and 2842 Respectively

Slocan Mining Division

82F/13E

117°40'45"W 49°59'N

Owner: Suncoast Petroleum Corporation

Operator: Suncoast Petroleum Corporation

Consultant: F.M.Smith, P.Eng.

Author of Report: F.M. Smith, P.Eng., and V. Ryback-Hardy, P.Eng.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,141

April 6, 1983

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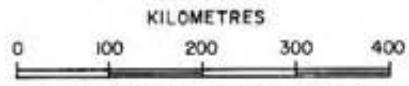


HAILSTORM PROJECT

SUNCOAST PETROLEUM CORPORATION
ROXWELL GOLD MINES LTD.

HAILSTORM PROJECT
 LONDON & TOWER GROUPS
 SLOCAN MD., B.C.

LOCATION MAP



F. MARSHALL SMITH, P. ENG.

INTRODUCTION

The writer (Smith) examined portions of the London Claims in the Hailstorm Ridge area for Esperanza Explorations Ltd. at the request of John S. Brock, President, on September 25, 26 and 27, 1982.

The claims examined by Smith included London Group staked by Mr. Hascarl and Mr. Pigott of Brouse, B.C. Smith has been involved in a minor way with the evaluation of geological controls of the gold and silver mineralization on the Tillicum Mountain property of Esperanza.

This report will deal only with the geology and economic potential of the London Group with references to related geology and mineral occurrences on the surrounding properties.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary sampling on Hailstorm Ridge, Tillicum Mountain area, Slocan Mining Division in the area of the London Group has located silver and gold bearing mineralization within mixed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Samples across 12.2, 6.7 and 4.6 meters of true thickness ran 972, 537, 804 gm/ton silver (23.4, 15.7, 23.5 oz/tons silver) respectively and 1.4, 2.15, 3.7 gm/ton gold (0.041, 0.063 and 0.108 oz/ton gold) respectively. These samples from Hailstorm Peak on London #2 claim represent 38 percent of a 61.6 m (202 ft.) section and grade an average 23.6 oz/ton silver (800 gm/tonne) and 0.064 oz/ton gold (2.2 gm/tonne) with unsampled possible barren sections comprising 62 percent of the total distance, lowering the average to about 9 oz. silver per ton over 202 ft.

A programme of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, test geophysical surveys, road construction for trenching and diamond drilling is recommended to evaluate the Hailstorm Ridge zones. Preliminary geological mapping and geochemical sampling is required to test the remainder of the claim groups. A budget in two parts is recommended with a total expenditure if all tests of merit are achieved of \$900,000 for the 1983 field season.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Hailstorm Peak lies in the central portion of the London Group at about $117^{\circ}40'45''\text{W}$ longitude and $49^{\circ}59'30''\text{N}$ latitude on claim sheet 82F/13E in the Slokan Mining Division, British Columbia.

The London Claims cover Hailstorm Ridge from 1 km north of the peak to the ridge east of Grey Wolf Mountain in the south, and from the headwaters of Londonderry Creek on the east to (in part) the ridge of the west fork headwaters of Caribou Creek. Tillicum Peak lies 2500 m ESE of Hailstorm Peak.

There are no roads into Hailstorm Ridge but the west fork (headwaters) of Caribou Creek has good quality logging roads on the immediate east side of the valley up to 1840 m elevation. This road connects to Shannon Creek logging access road on the east flank of Caribou Creek about 7 km to the north east of the road end. The Shannon Creek road starts at Hills at the Valhalla Resort turn off on the north end of town from B.C. Highway 6. The turn off is about 20 km north of New Denver and about 30 km south east of Nakusp, B.C.

The property was reached by climbing from the end of the logging road at 1840 m to the south end of Hailstorm ridge at 2160 m up a relatively easy route to the ridge crest.

The northeastern portion of the London Group is traversed by the logging road described above.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claims are relatively well forested up to almost Hailstorm Peak with fir, balsam, spruce and minor soft woods. Major patches of sedges and low growth cover portions of hillsides with snowslide scars. There are considerable piles of avalanche debris of rocks and trees at or near the headwaters of Caribou Creek particularly from the south western portion of the claimed area.

The east facing hillside of Hailstorm Ridge is relatively steep with a few short vertical (30 m) rock bluffs with talus and glacial till between covered in dense forest.

West and south facing slopes are not as steep as the east slopes, have a thinner forest cover with much more pine than spruce and larger patches of low bush on gravel covered slopes. There are very few cliffs on the west side of the Hailstorm Ridge and the crest consists of undulating rock knobs and swail between with sparse forest and dense alpine sedges and low bushes.

The main portion of the Tower Group was not traversed but from the east-west ridge to the north of the Tower claim, the physiography is virtually identical to the northern portion of the west face of Hailstorm Ridge.

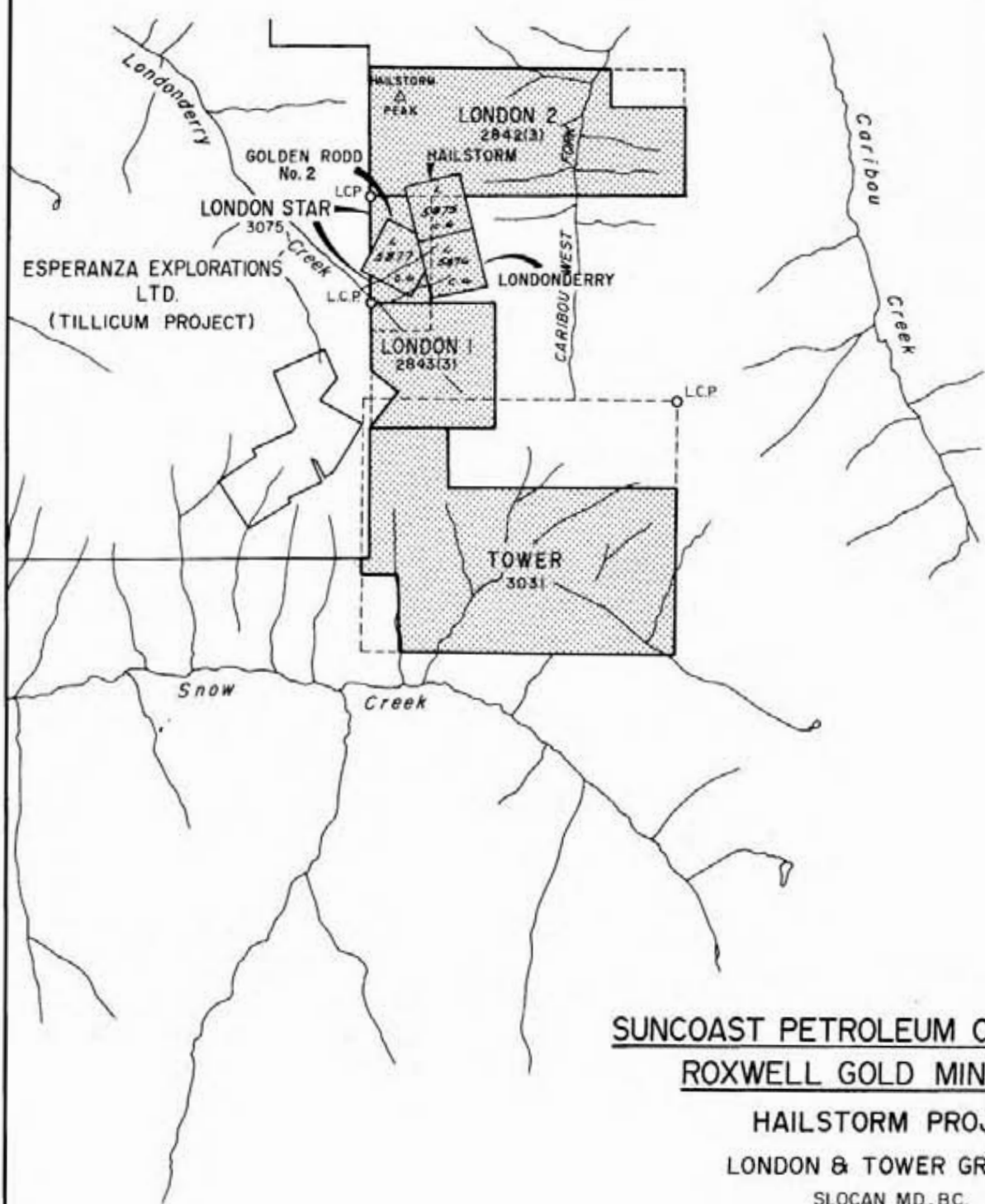
PROPERTY DEFINITION

The following is the list of mineral claims forming the London Property:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>LOT OR RECORD NO.</u>	<u>DATE OF RECORD</u>
LONDON GROUP				
London #2	5EX2N	10	2842	March 18, 1982
London #1	2EX2S	4	2843	March 18, 1982
London Star	2SX1E	2	3075	September 9, 1982

The writer examined one corner post for London #1 and two side posts (2S3E, 2S4E) for London #2.

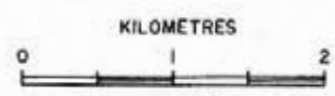
Location lines for London 1 and 2 are adequate.



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CLAIM MAP



F. MARSHALL SMITH, P. ENG.

HISTORY

The earliest recorded work on Hailstorm Ridge lists a small shipment of "ore" (without assay) in 1899 (BCMM:P601). In 1901, Walter Scott, Mining Recorder for Arrow Lake Mining Division reported on the Hailstorm Group and 3 other claims.

"Work done consists of stripping the vein, which has a width of 8 feet and assays 286 oz. silver per ton and 1.20 oz. gold per ton."

Major work on the ridge was undertaken in 1929 by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (now Cominco) as detailed below (Pg. C342:BCMM 1929):

"This property, comprising three Crown-granted claims and four staked by the company, is situated on the divide between the headwaters of Canyon and Caribou Creeks at an elevation of between 6,000 and 7,300 feet above sea level. The claims are reached by road to Dusty's camp, 10 miles up Caribou creek from Burton City in a north-easterly direction, and thence by an 8-mile trail up Canyon Creek to the camp at 6,700 feet elevation. Early in 1929 the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada took the property under option and worked throughout the summer and fall months in exploring the showings that have been developed in a small way by past owners on the summit of the ridge. The work was discontinued in December, due to winter conditions, and it is expected that further exploration work will be done by the company in the spring of 1930.

The country-rocks are granites and quartzites and on the summit of the ridge an outcrop of oxidized calcite has been opened up by trenching. On the Caribou Creek slope a short tunnel driven in westerly direction has penetrated the mineralized calcite at a depth of 25 to 30 feet and channel samples across a width of 25 feet gave returns varying between 15 and 50 oz./ton silver, with an average for the entire wide of approximately 20 oz. in silver.

To further explore this surface showing opened by the short tunnel (35 feet) it was decided to drive a crosscut from the Canyon Creek side of the ridge to gain a depth of 300 feet showing, and during 1929 a total of 899 feet of crosscutting and drifting was done by the twelve to fifteen men employed. The results in the lower crosscut at 7,000 feet elevation are not yet conclusive and the exploration work is to be resumed in the spring."

The continuation in 1930 is described on BCMM 1930, pg. A263 as below:

"Development work at this group of seven claims, situated on the divide between Canyon and Caribou Creeks was resumed early in the year by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and continued until the late fall, when the crew with all equipment was withdrawn.

An appreciable footage of underground crosscutting, drifting, and raising from the 7,000-foot level described in the 1929 Annual Report met with discouraging results. The downward extension of the favourable oxidized calcite-silver-bearing mineralization exposed on the surface working was not found and the option on the property has been dropped as a consequence."

There is no record of further work on the Crown granted claims nor was there sign of recent clearing or working any of the showings visited in September.

There are several trenches and prospects along the ridge with the majority of past work centered on the central and northern portions of the Hailstorm Crown grant. According to Hascarl and Strebchuk, there are numerous trenches and prospects on the east facing slope northeast of the main showings on the ridge. The trenches sampled by the writer may be in part on Hailstorm claim but the majority were collected from the south face of Hailstorm peak on London No. 2 claim.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Mapping by D.W. Hyndaman in 1961 and 62 at 1" to 1 mi (map 1234A, GSC Bull 161) has the Hailstorm Ridge within a belt of rocks described as Milford Group of pre Jurassic age with major intrusions to the east through to the southeast (Snowslide Creek Stock) and to the north and northwest (Goat Canyon Creek Stock). The Milford Group designation, according to Hyndaman, is based more on the degree of metamorphic alteration than any dating by marker beds, gross composition or lithology, fossil or radio-metric dating. This group of rocks are described as predominantly pelitic schists and calc-silicate bearing metasedimentary rocks with "limestone" in less altered terrains. The unit forms a large arcuate outcrop from Shannon Lake in the northeast, southwest to Snow Creek and north to Tillicum Mountain on the west.

The Milford group of mixed sedimentary and apparently volcanic rocks appears to be much richer in volcanic flows, tuffs and subaqueous volcano-clastic rocks than proposed by Hyndaman. Volcanic sediments and flows have been located on the east side of Cariboo Creek south of the Shannon Lake Stock, on Hailstorm Ridge, at Tillicum Mountain and in the lower portion of the west fork of Cariboo Creek.

Some of the volcanic rocks (dacites?) appear to carry gold and/or silver values at Tillicum Mountain, on the west side of the ridge parallel and immediately east of Hailstorm Ridge (sample S-82-9-25-8) and on Hailstorm Ridge (sample S-82-9-26-3).

The geological series in the district appears to be from oldest to youngest (within the sedimentary and volcanic rocks) with Hyndaman's units in brackets.

1. 'Kaslo' (unit 9) andesites and basalts as flows with "Milford" sedimentary rocks conformable at the contact.
2. 'Milford' (7, 6A, 6B) as Unit 7S principally black argillite with pyrite and pyrrhotite with varying amounts of calcareous argillites and siliceous limestone all relatively graphitic.

Units 7vs mixed simple sedimentary members or lentils within volcano-sedimentary wackestone, tuffs, argillaceous tuffs and limy tuffs.

Unit 7v principally lenticular porphyritic flows ranging in composition from syenite (foliated) to glassy grey porphyritic albite dacite, to grey to black diorites and occasionally sheets of porphyritic grey quartz monzonite. Related to the sheets are a rare lenticular rubble tuff unit with similar composition to Unit 7v above but lacking the 7vs (i.e., the sedimentary (tuffaceous) version of 7v).

Intrusives: (Units 19 and 18) Unit 19a commonly has dykes in its walls and ceiling with weakly chilled walls but intense local amphibolization of sediments or volcanic flows. Unit 18 makes tight high temperature skarns and has a few dykes in its ceiling with significantly less altered wall rocks than Unit 19a dykes.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The only area walked and examined in detail was Hailstorm Ridge. The southern portion of the ridge consists of tight high temperature skarns of diopside and minor brown garnet. Float blocks of skarn contain occasional rosettes of molybdenite, but do not have any magnetite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena or arsenopyrite. Assays of this type of material (S-82-9-25-2) do not carry any gold values and streams draining the outcrop area have values like S-82-9-25-10.

Immediately north of the skarn is about 300 m of black fissile to blocky pyritic argillite typical of the majority of Milford outcrop. The beds strike N15°W, dip 35°SW at 2115 m and vary from 1 cm to 10 cm thick with thicker beds consisting of siliceous black pyritic argillite and thinner beds either graphitic calcareous argillite or gritty wacke (volcano-wacke?). The rock has been universally altered to actinolite bearing black argillite with the amount of actinolite dependent only on the apparent original calcite content. These rocks invariably assay similar to S-82-9-25-4.

To the north of the argillite (about 1200 m wide north to south) is typical unit 7v and 7vs with thick flows(?) of porphyritic quartz monzonite or porphyritic syenitic monzonite in lenses that thicken from 10 to 20 m on the ridge to 40 or 50 m to the southwest and terminate in brown fissile shaley tuff to the northeast. The flows contain 1 cm by 1/2 cm feldspar as a crowded porphyry and a ground mass of hornblende and/or pyroxene with no sulfides. The trend of the sheet is N40°E and vertical on the ridge at about 2200 m. Related to portions that are predominantly flow like are non-sulfidic cherty quartz veins on beds parallel to the contacts (N30°E, vertical) with related tuffs. Samples of the barren looking quartz carry weak gold values (S-82-9-26-4) as do crystal tuffs associated with the flows (S-82-9-26-3). The brown weathering crystal tuffs contain scattered 1/2 cm x 1/4 cm feldspars in a fine grained pyritic grey groundmass.

Towards the northern portion of the mixed volcanic flow and sedimentary unit (about 1500 m north of the south end of the ridge) the volcanic flows become less frequent in outcrop and skarns after limy sediments become more frequent. The skarn

lentils are 1 to 10 m thick, generally devoid of sulfides and consist of diopside, garnet and calcite. One magnetite rich skarn occurs at 2245 m elevation but this 10 m thick zone lacked sulfides.

About 1800 m north of the south end of the ridge and 300 m south of Hailstorm peak the rocks change into mixed volcanic flow, tuff, skarn and black argillic rocks. The flows appear all to be thin grey porphyritic foliated flows with much pyrite, 0.25 cm x 0.10 cm feldspars in a grey to white ground mass. Skarns and tuffs are interbedded with the flows. The foliation and bedding strike $N35^{\circ}E/70^{\circ}W$ dip to vertical.

The wide skarn zone at S-82-9-26-7 (elevation 2300 m), contains much pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite and stibnite in a garnet, diopside, actinolite, muscovite, biotite-quartz-skarn.

The Skarn Zone in Open Cut #1 (about 40' north of sample #7) is similar to sample 7 but contains much more sulfide in pods on the east side of the cut. This skarn and mixed argillite - tuff zone was chip sampled for 6.7 m (22 feet) true thickness around the north and east wall. The high grade section (S-82-9-26-8) on the floor, east wall and east face carries up to 30 percent sulfides with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite predominant and minor galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

The tuffaceous material on the west face consists of 1 to 1.5 m thick beds of orange brown weathering, fissile calcic skarned porphyritic (shards or large laths of feldspar) white to light grey sugary dacite. Interbedded with the tuffs are black to dark grey cherty, calcic (skarned) argillites striking $N35^{\circ}E/70^{\circ}W$ with variable from 2 cm to 10 cm thick beds.

North of Open Cut #1 is a 26 m (85 feet) thick monotonous series of black argillites with two 0.8 thick dykes of coarse grained Quartz Monzonite intruded

parallel to bedding about 21 m (70 feet) north of the first open cut. There is no skarn nor intense alteration around the dykes and rock in the adjacent Open Cut #2 (5 m north) is much less altered than the rock around Open Cut #1.

Open Cut #2 is only 4.6 m (15 feet) across and consists of skarn and marble in the south face and mixed tuffs and argillite in the north face. The skarn carries pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in a calcareous garnet diopside epidote skarn.

North of Open Cut #2 is a series of interbedded argillites and skarns but no tuffs or flows were visible up to the main peak.

It is the writer's opinion that the younging direction in the area is to the southeast but considerable more work is required to determine the age of the various units on the ridge.

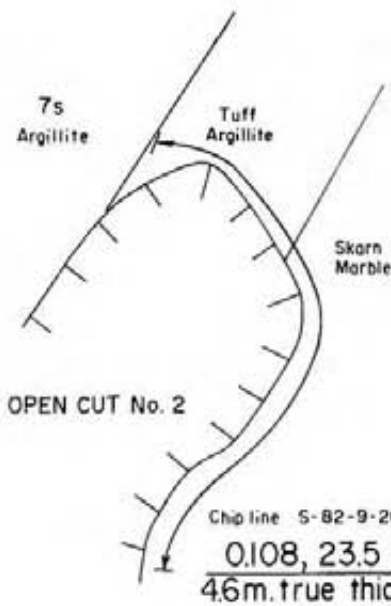
All the outcrop from sample S-82-9-26-7 and north appears to be on London Group with samples 4 through 6 on the Crown Grants and samples 2 and 3 on either London or Cariboo claims.

The high grade silver and gold values in samples S-82-9-26-7 through 9 indicate that there are thick mineralized skarn/tuff zones on surface that could represent a large tonnage bedded deposit. Considerable work is justified in exploring the extensions and for more of these type of deposits on the claims.

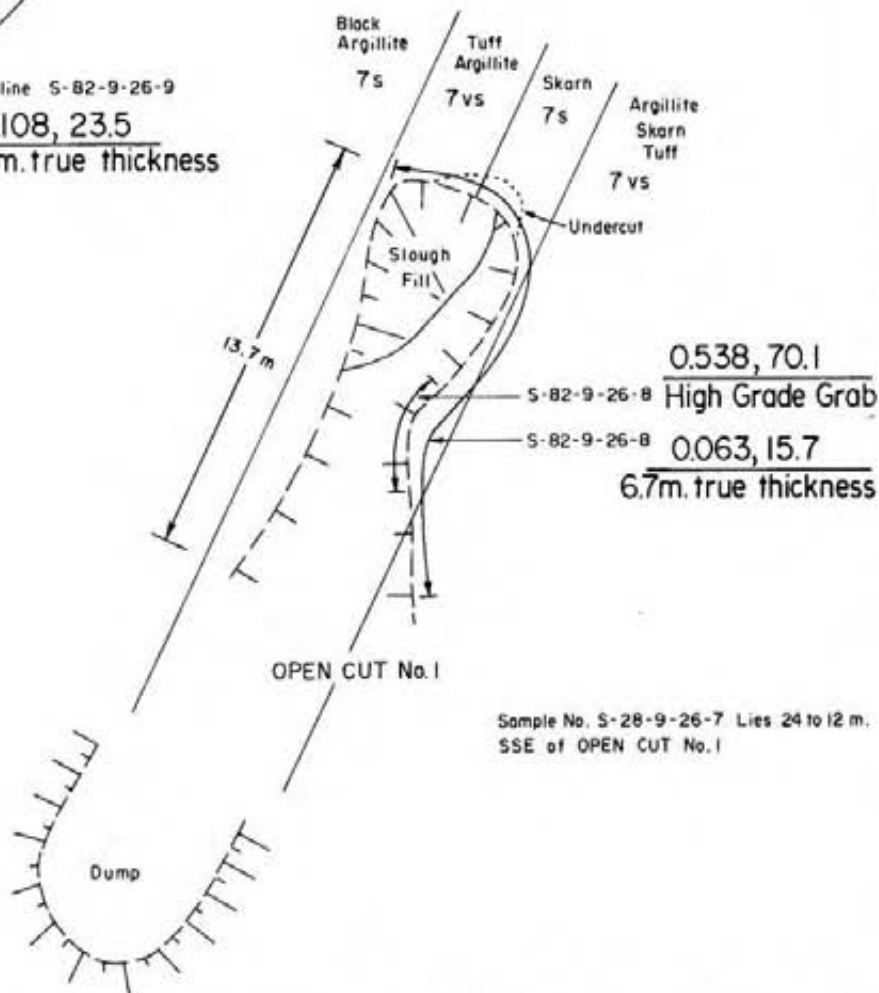
Sample S-82-9-26-7 represents an at least 12 m thick bed grading about 28 oz/ton or 972 gm/tonne in silver and 1.6 gm/tonne or .048 oz/ton gold. This bed was walked on surface for 30 m to the northeast and 15 m to the southwest of the sample site without any apparent change of character from the original sample site. Sample S-82-9-26-8 represents a true thickness of 6.7 m and this bed was followed 30 m north of the open cut in outcrop with the same appearance as the main cut zone. Sample S-82-9-26-9 is the only exposed portion of this zone in outcrop.

Within a NNW/SSE distance (across bedding) of about 61.6 m (202 ft) are three units representing 38 percent of the stratigraphy with an average grade of 23.8 oz/ton silver (or about 800 gm/tonne) and 0.064 oz/ton gold (or 2.2 gm/tonne). Assuming no recoverable silver values in the rock between samples 7 and 8 and samples 8 and 9, the average grade for the 61.6 m (202 ft.) from the south end of sample 7 to the north end of sample 9 is 9.1 oz/ton silver and negligible gold.

Detail sampling and mapping of stratigraphy in this locality will be necessary before the true average grades of the mineralized zone can be determined. The average grade suggested by the current preliminary sampling gives a reasonable measure of the degree of mineralization but the value should be used only as a guide as to what is possible for thickness and average silver for these rock units.



Open Cut No. 2 is 33.5 m NNW of Open Cut No. 1
Quartz Monzonite Dykes (19A) cut ridge at about
27 m NNW and 25 m NNW of Open Cut No. 1.



Sample No. S-28-9-26-7 Lies 24 to 12 m.
SSE of OPEN CUT No. 1



7 MILFORD SEDIMENTARY (s)
AND VOLCANO SEDIMENTARY (vs)

0.108, 23.5
4.6m. GOLD, SILVER (oz/ton)
WIDTH SAMPLES

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OPEN CUTS-HAILSTORM RIDGE

NOT TO SCALE

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RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME FOR 1983

The 1983 field season programme will involve surveying in the Crown Grants to determine actual land positions in relation to the London Group with survey locations of the legal corner posts for the London and Tower Groups.

The ridge should be surveyed to give detail locations for mapping control and grid lines run parallel to the ridge from north to south. Detail mapping and soil sampling will be required on Hailstorm Ridge as well as preliminary mapping and side hill sampling on Tower Group.

A road should be constructed from the end of the present forest access road immediately east of the claims up to the Hailstorm Ridge for crew access, trenching and possible diamond drill access during the season.

A preliminary test of magnetometer and electro-resistivity surveys should be done in conjunction with work elsewhere in the district to see if the mineralized tuff/skarn zones can be followed in overburden covered areas.

Trenching and diamond drill testing of the extension of the mineralized zones on Hailstorm Ridge should be undertaken in order to determine the priorities of targets and magnitude of budget required for the 1984 season. All significant zones of mineralization should be detail sampled by channel sampling of blast trench or backhoe trench walls. Diamond drilling of short holes under mineralized trenches should test possible lateral and depth extensions.

If the results of the sampling, trenching and drill testing of significant zones are favourable, diamond drilling should be initiated to determine target priorities and budget requirements for the 1984 season. This phase would involve drilling a few holes in all mineralized zones of interest to shallow depths to test continuity of thickness and grade along strike and dip of the zones.

BUDGET

Phase I - Preliminary Survey and Drill Target Location

Surveying	\$ 5,000
Geochemical Survey (and grid) collection and analysis 1000 soil samples	25,000
Geological survey and assaying	25,000
Geophysical survey	5,000
Camp Costs	30,000
Road Construction	20,000
Transportation	5,000
Trenching	10,000
Diamond Drilling 1000 ft. at \$50/ft. including assaying	50,000
Reports and Contingencies	<u>25,000</u>
Phase I Sub-Total	\$ 200,000

Phase II - Detail Drilling of Tested Areas in Phase I (if justified)

Diamond Drilling 10,000 ft.	\$ 500,000
Geological Support	25,000
Assays	25,000
Camp	20,000
Transportation	5,000
Roads and Drill Pads	25,000
Reports, Geolog compilation	25,000
Contingencies	<u>75,000</u>
Phase II Sub-Total	\$ 700,000

Total Phase I and II \$ 900,000


F. Marshall Smith
April 6, 1983

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Wages: F.M. Smith	Sept 25, 26,27 Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8	7 days @ \$401.79/day	\$ 2,812.50
Food and Accommodation:		3 days @ \$60.90/day	182.70
Transportation:	Vehicle rental, gas & oil for 3 days	\$60/day	180.00
Analyses:	Min-En Labs File No. 2-782 19 samples		386.40
Drafting:			240.50
Printing, Typing & Blueprinting:			<u>169.50</u>
	TOTAL		\$ 3,971.60
Assessment Applied to London 1 and London 2 Claim			\$ 1,400.00
Excess Credit			\$ 2,571.60



ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

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Assessment Applied to London 1 and London 2 Claim			\$ 1,400.00
Excess Credit			\$ 2,571.60



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, F. Marshall Smith, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and geochemist with offices at Mayflower Drive, Richmond, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a degree of B.Sc., Honours Geology.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1967 primarily in the Cordillera of North America.
5. This report is based on two days of field examination of the claims directly and the examination and evaluation of mineralized zones on nearby properties. The writer is familiar with the geology of the gold and silver mineralization in the district currently being evaluated.
6. I have no interest direct or indirect in the London Groups or the property or shares of Suncoast Petroleum Corporation.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1983 at Richmond, British Columbia.



APPENDIX I

MIN-EN LABORATORIES

ASSAY AND GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

TERTIARY OR(?) JURASSIC

18 SNOWSLIDE CREEK STOCK : epidote - biotite quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and granodiorite.

PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC

MILFORD GROUP

7vs Volcano-sedimentary

7v Volcanic rocks

7s Sedimentary rocks

⊗ 26-3 Sample Location and number

70° Bedding - dip

Bedding - vertical

Approximate geological contact

10, 1.4 Heavy mineral assay, silt & Rock geochem assay Au (ppb) Ag (ppm)

0.538, 70.1 FIRE ASSAY Au, Ag (oz / ton) width (meters) 6.7m

SUNCOAST PETROLEUM CORPORATION

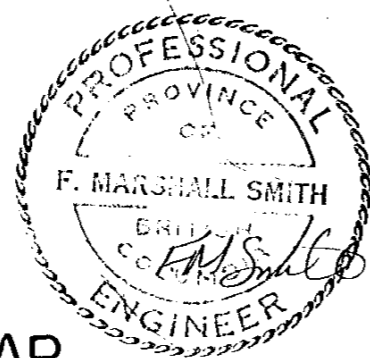
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GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



SCALE 1:10,000



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LCP TOWER

