83-#921 - 11828.

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE

TETRA 2, 3 and 4 CLAIMS G12E

FOR

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

TETRA 2, 3 and 4 CLAIMS

LATITUDE 49°36' N; LONGITUDE 123°34' W

SALMON INLET AREA

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

January 6, 1984

W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

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SUMMARY

This report discusses the results of a two day reconnaissance geological and geochemical study, conducted by W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd., for Stackpool Resources Ltd., on their Tetra 2, 3 and 4 claims located in the Salmon Inlet area of British Columbia.

The claims cover part of a small roof pendant of Gambier Group volcanic rocks, the dominent lithology being coarse blocky tuffs of dacitic composition. These pyroclastics are believed to be intruded by a synvolcanic dacite porphyry plug, topped by a siliceous vent breccia. Locally, the pyroclastic apron hosts shear horizons, chlorite alteration, disseminated pyrite, and extensive quartz stockworks.

A total of 83 soil, 32 silt and 12 rock samples were collected throughout the property. Although geochemical coverage is minimal, a large number of significant copper, lead, silver and gold anomalies have been detected, particularly in the soil samples.

A combination of these anomalies and geological features which appear typical of mineralized felsic volcanic centers such as those of Kuroko, Japan, suggests that the Tetra

claims may host vein or massive sulphide mineralization of economic significance.

January 6, 1984

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of the geological investigation carried out by W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd. on behalf of Stackpool Resources Ltd. on the latters Tetra claim group, located at Tetrahadron Peak in the Squamish-Salmon Inlet area of British Columbia (figure 1).

Four geologists conducted reconnaissance geological and geochemical exploration on three of the four Tetra claims, on September 20th and 21st, 1983. The claims are identified below and their disposition shown in figure 2.

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Anniversary Date
Tetra 1	1109	20	November 5
Tetra 2	1110	20	November 5
Tetra 3	1111	20	November 7
Tetra 4	1112	20	November 7

The Tetra 2, 3 and 4 claims (on which all of the work was accomplished) have been grouped together in order to facilitate the recording of assessment credits.

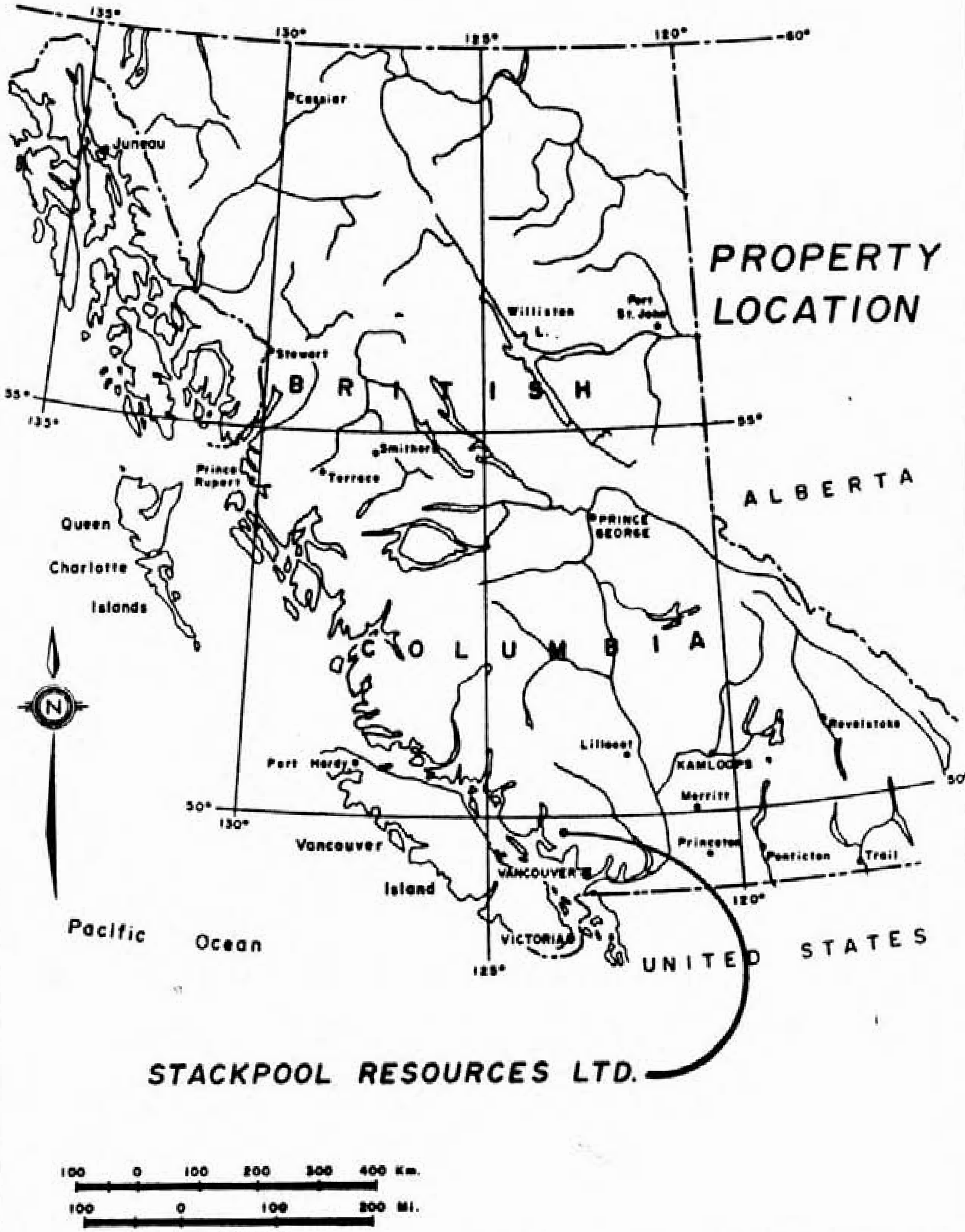


FIGURE 1

BRAD'S DRAFTING SERVICE

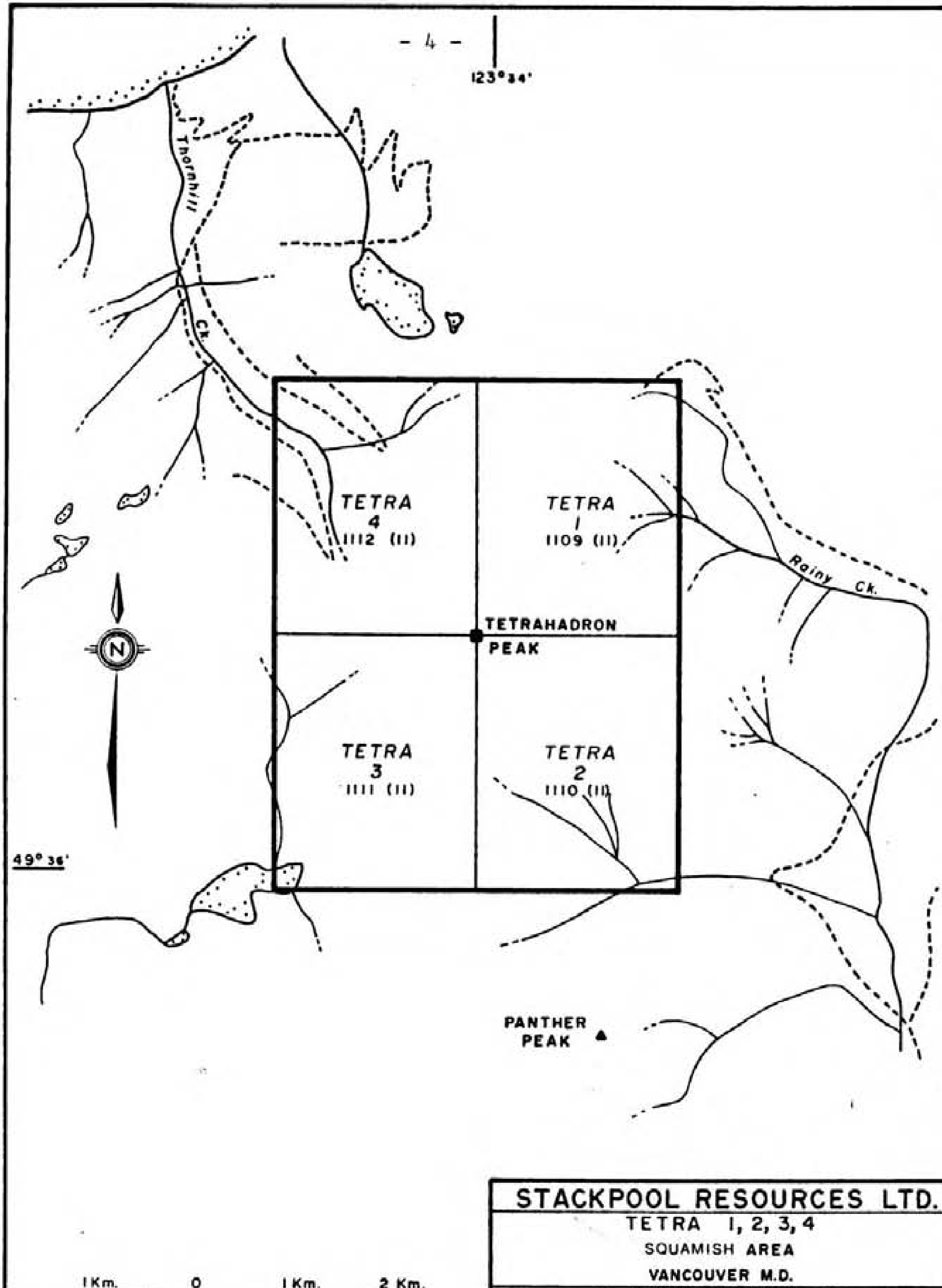
LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Tetra claim group is centered on Tetrahadron Peak, approximately 31 kilometres southwest of Squamish, B.C. This is in NTS map sheet 92G/12E, at latitude $49^{o}36.5'$ N and longitude $123^{o}34'$ W in the Vancouver Mining Division.

Access to the group is best accomplished by helicopter from Squamish. A number of roads have been constructed along Thornhill creek by a major logging firm; part of this network extending into the Tetra 4 claim (figure 2). In the eventuality that a major exploration program be initiated in the future, equipment could be barged up Salmon Inlet to the mouth of Thornhill creek at which point the logging roads could be used to full advantage.

Being located in the Coast Mountain Range of B.C., the claims are underlain by rugged and mountainous topography, with relief in the order of 1000 metres. Whereas most slopes are moderately steep, the north facing ones are fairly precipitous. Valleys are wide and flat-bottomed.

Most of the property is still forested but much of the Tetra 4 claim has been logged. Where still forested, the region is covered with thick growths of douglas fir, hemlock



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

TETRA 1, 2, 3, 4

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

1:50,000	Dec. 83	Fig 2	B. D. S.

and cedar. Spruce is more common at higher altitudes, with treeline being at approximately 1400 metres. Above this level, vegetation is sparce and consists of moss and shrubs.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The exploration history of the Squamish area dates back to 1898, with the discovery of what was to become the Britannia mining camp. This copper mine began operating in 1905 (closing in 1974) and its discovery sparked a flurry of activity with the result that numerous important copper showings were found in the area by 1910. Exploration efforts were concentrated on prospecting the roof pendants of rocks belonging to the Gambier Group volcanics; the host rocks to the Britannia camp.

Exploration of the Gambier Group was sporadic from the 1920's to the mid 70's. Interest was renewed in the mid 70's and early 80's after the price of gold began to increase and after precious metal occurrences were found respectively by Northair Mines Ltd. in the Whistler area, in the mid 70's and by Maggie Mines Ltd. in the Squamish area, in 1982. Presently numerous base and precious metal showings in the Howe Sound-Whistler area, are being investigated by various companies.

The more recent exploration activity has been in the Squamish-Whistler area and little work is known to have been completed west of Howe Sound. In 1981, Stackpool staked the Tetra claims to cover a small roof pendant, and in 1982 the company contracted Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd. to fly a small airborne magnetometer/VLF-EM survey over the 80 unit group (Mark, 1983). In 1983, a small reconnaissance geological and geochemical survey was conducted by W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd. on the Tetra 2, Tetra 3, and Tetra 4 claims.

GEOLOGY

The Howe Sound area is underlain by three main geological units: (from Roddick et al 1979).

i) Roof pendants of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks belonging to the Gambier Group of upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous age;

ii) Granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex of upper Cretaceous Age;

iii) Dikes and lavas of Tertiary to Recent Age belonging to the Garibaldi Group.

On a regional scale, the rocks of the Gambier group consist mainly of andesitic tuff, flows and sills enclosing large areas of rhyolitic tuff and flows; representative of felsic volcanic centers. Graphitic mudstones and impure siltstones form an important subdivision of the group.

Another important group subdivision is represented by chlorite and sericite schists which are the result of shearing rather than regional metamorphism. It appears the Gambier group has sheared along the axial plane of anticlinal structures (such as at Britannia) and along major planes of weakness, an example of which would be the contact between volcanic and sedimentary units. Minor crosscutting and synvolcanic faults are accompanied by narrower shear/schist zones.

The Gambier group roof pendants are enclosed in biotite and hornblende, quartz-diorite to granodiorite plutons. These intrusions have little variation in composition and texture over wide areas.

The Garibaldi group consisting of basaltic to dacitic dikes and lavas outcrops in the Howe Sound area. These rocks are uncommon in the Tetrahedron Peak region, and where they do outcrop, they consist of narrow steep dipping basaltic dikes.

Approximately half of the small Gambier Group roof pendant outcropping in the Tetrahadron Peak area, is covered by the Tetra claim group. The geology of the property is shown in figure 3. It is by no means exact as the interpretation is based on limited information.

The pendant is surrounded by fresh and massive granodiorite, but the nature of the contacts is unknown although in the Tetra 4 claim, it appears intrusive rather than faulted.

The rocks of the Gambier group underlying the property are entirely of a volcanic origin. No sediments were recognized although some of the finer grained horizons may be impure siltstones derived from the volcanic rocks.

The most spectacular and extensive formation is a very coarse, grey-green, heterolithic blocky tuff of predominantly dacitic composition (Unit la). This unit consists of massive dacite tuff containing upwards to 60% subangular lapilli to metre sized blocks of porphyritic dacite, fine grained andesite and minor "chert". Some of these may actually be lahar deposits. At the headwaters of the creek draining into Chapman Lake (Tetra 3) the matrix of la is cherty and contains up to 80% angular blocks of dacite porphyry which attain 3 metres in size. This is more typical of vent breccias than blocky tuffs.

Interlayered with unit la are thin-bedded, pyritized and cherty rhyolite tuffs (Unit lb). Andesite tuff or sills are also included with these horizons. Bedding attitudes indicate north to northwest strike and steep easterly dips.

In the southern part of the claim group, are two sericite schist horizons, delineating north and northwest trending shear zones respectively (Unit lc). Tetra 3 also includes a wedgeshaped, weakly sericitized, and pyritized, leucocratic dacite porphyry (Unit ld), seemingly intrusive into the former three units. The composition and texture of this porphyry, however, is similar to that of some of the fragments in unit la. Such a synvolcanic plug would supply material to the pyroclastic apron.

Most of the andesite to dacite volcanic rocks have undergone some chloritic alteration and the rhyolitic tuffs are weakly pyritized. However, the most evident signs of alteration were observed in two different areas. The vent breccia of unit la has experienced silicification, as indicated by its cherty matrix. Another silicified area is represented by a large zone of quartz-stockwork, occurring within unit la immediately west of the northwestern corner of the

Tetra 3 claim. In this area, the blocky tuff is cut by innumerable bull-quartz veins that range in size from 1 to 10 cm. Locally, this stockwork is developed to a point where the tuff has been shattered and subsequently impregnated with quartz. The stockwork is accompanied by minor chlorite alteration of the host rock.

The entire roof pendant has undergone only minimal regional and thermal metamorphism.

MINERALIZATION

The Gambier group is a proven base and precious metal producer which includes the Britannia and Northair mines. Britannia produced 55 million tons of ore grading 1.1% copper, 0.65% zinc, 0.2 oz/t silver and 0.02 oz/t gold from a large number of separate ore bodies within sheared dacite pyroclastics (Timmins and Sivertz, 1983). The ores are thought to be of a volcanogenic exhalative origin (Payne 1980).

The Northair mine produced approximately 100,000 tons of ore a year between 1976 and 1982 with total production of 150,000 oz. of gold, 800,000 oz. silver, 12 million pounds zinc and 9 million pounds lead (Timmins 1983). The ores were obtained from base metal, quartz-calcite veins hosted by coarse andesite agglomerate (blocky tuff?).

Numerous other base and precious metal showings occur in Gambier group rocks in the Howe Sound vicinity, most notably the McVicar Crown grants of Kidd Creek Mines which consist of lenses, veins and stockworks of sulphides in rhyodacite rocks. Maggie Mines has reported interesting gold values from its base metal vein at the headwaters of Indian River (Timmins and Sivertz, 1983).

No mineral occurrence has ever been documented from the Tetrahadron Peak roof pendant. The only known mineralization occurs in the form of disseminated pyrite within rhyolitic rocks. The main reason for the lack of information on mineralization, is the same as the reason for the lack of geological information, i.e. little or no exploration has previously been completed in the subject area.

GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 83 soil, 32 silt and 12 rock samples were collected from the Tetra 2, 3 and 4 claims in 1983.

Most of the soils were taken at 100 metre intervals along the logging roads in Tetra 4. A dozen soil samples were also taken along two ridges in Tetra 3. The silt samples were taken at 150 m intervals along the two main creeks draining southwards through the Tetra 2 and Tetra 3 claims respectively, whereas the rock samples were collected from various representative outcrops. All of the samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold; sample location and results are shown in figures 4a to 4f inclusive and results tabulated in appendix 2.

None of the rock samples contains any significant anomalous concentration of any of the elements analysed.

Only a few of the silt samples were anomalous. The upper part of the creek draining the Tetra 2 claim is high in lead (93 to 198 ppm), zinc (245 ppm), and gold (25 ppm); these anomalies being contained in three samples only (013 to 015 inclusive). The anomalous section of the creek is adjacent to a shear zone and is immediately downslope from a small circular magnetic high (1981 data). Weak and widely spaced lead, zinc, silver, and gold anomalies occur in the creek draining into Chapman Lake.

Many of the soil samples are anomalous. Of significance is the apparent spacial and chemical grouping of these anomalies.

The only copper anomalies (four samples @ 104 to 510 ppm) occur within the granodiorite-roof pendant contact zone in the northern portion of the Tetra 4 claim. The significance of these is as yet undetermined.

The lead, silver and gold anomalies occur together in three areas; in the southwestern corner of the Tetra 4 claim, along the ridgetop beyond the western boundary of the property, and in the southeastern corner of the Tetra 3 claim.

Four soils in the latter area are anomalous in lead (158 ppm) and silver (three samples ranging from 1.5 to 2.8 ppm). The rocks in the area are massive and chloritized lapilli to blocky tuffs with no evidence for lead/silver mineralization. Hence, these geochemical results are difficult to interpret at this time.

The anomalies within and to the southwest of the Tetra 4 claims are located in the talus deposits along two very steep, northeast-facing chutes, and along the ridgetop above these two.

Lead anomalies, to 410 ppm are found only in the chutes whereas high silver values are located both in the chutes (seven samples @ 1.1 to 2.5 ppm Ag) and along the ridgetop (five samples @ 1.1 to 3.2 ppm). Gold occurs mostly with silver, with values of 25 to 40 ppb in the chutes, and a single value of 150 ppb on the ridgetop. The highest silver and gold values occur within the quartz-stockwork zones. Indications are that the source of these numerous anomalies is either on the ridge or immediately below it.

CONCLUSIONS

Eight man days of reconnaissance exploration were carried out on the Tetra claims in 1983, the main purpose being to determine the general geology and the geochemical signature of the area. This goal has been acceptably met, and a longer exploration program is required for 1984.

The property covers half of a small roof pendant of Gambier Group volcanic rocks; the dominant formation being a coarse blocky tuff of dacitic composition. The area is believed to represent a rough cross-section through the remains of an explosive volcanic center. This includes the thick pyroclastic pile, intruded by the synvolcanic pluton at the top of which is a volcanic vent.

Shear zones, widespread chlorite alteration, pyritization and quartz stockworks are locally developed in association with this complex.

The association of base and precious metal soil anomalies with these features; within a geological environment typical of that encountered near mineralized felsic volcanic centers, indicates the Tetra claims roof pendant has tremendous potential for vein or massive sulphide mineralization similar to those of Kuroko, Japan. Areas of particular interest are those underlying soil anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

More detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling should be completed. Detailed evaluation of areas underlain by geochemical anomalies would be a priority, and this would be accomplished by grid controlled sampling of the different areas. In the eventuality that mineralization is discovered, ground geophysical studies should also be considered, to help determine the extent of the potential mineralized structures.

Drilling targets may be pin-pointed in 1984 but drilling will have to be carried out in 1985.

COST STATEMENT

This is to certify that I, Philip Van Angeren, geologist for W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd., have caused to be carried out geological and geochemical exploration on the Tetra 2, Tetra 3 and Tetra 4 claims (grouped) on September 20th and 21st, 1983 to the value of the following:

LABOUR:		
P. Van Angeren, Geologist 2 days @ $125/day	$	250.00
G. Sivertz, Geologist 2 days @ $150/day		300.00
W. Kiesman, Geologist 2 days @ $120/day		240.00
A. Weston, Geologist 2 days @ $120/day		240.00
Total Labour	$	1,030.00
CAMP COSTS:		
Food @ $25/man day x 8 man days	$	200.00
Accommodation ($800/month)		50.00
Equipment average $25/day x 2		50.00
Total Camp Costs	$	300.00
GEOCHEMISTRY:		
115 soils and silts @ $11.30/sample	$	1,299.50
12 rocks @ $13.10/sample		157.20
Total Geochemical	$	1,456.70

HELICOPTER:

Quasar Helicopters Bell 206B, chartered	
@ $446.60/hr. (incl. fuel & oil) x 3.4 hrs.	$ 1,518.44
Total Helicopter	$ 1,518.44
REPORT PREPARATION (pre Nov. 5, 1983):	
P. Van Angeren 2 days @ $125/day	$ 250.00
Drafting 2 days @ $100/day	200.00
Total Report Preparation	$ 450.00
Total Costs	$ 4,755.14

Respectfully submitted,

P.D. Van Angeren, Geologist
W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

January 6, 1984

CERTIFICATE

I, PHILIP D. VAN ANGEREN residing at 1904, 840 - 9 St. S.W., Calgary, Alberta do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist having been practising my profession for seven years.
2. I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., having received an honours B.Sc. degree in Geology in 1977.
3. I have no interest direct or indirect in the property or securities of 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 on September 20th and 21st, 1983.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this 6th day of January, 1984:

Phil D. Van Angeren

P.D. Van Angeren, Geologist
W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

REFERENCES

MARK, D.G., 1983, Geophysical Report on Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Surveys for the Kuroko Project, Britannia and Whistler areas, B.C., report for Stackpool Resources Ltd. dated February, 1983.

PAYNE, J.T., BRATT, J.A., and STONE, B.G., 1980, Deformed Mesozoic Cu-Zn Sulfides in the Britannia District, B.C., in Economic Geology, Vol. 75, pp. 700-721.

RODDICK, J.A., WOODSWORTH, G.J., HUTCHISON, W.S., 1979, Geology of Vancouver West Half, G.S.C. Open File 611 (map).

TIMMINS, W.G., and SIVERTZ, G.W.G., 1983, Geological, Geochemical and Ground Geophysical Exploration Programme, Squamish, B.C. Claims, Report for Stackpool Resources Ltd., February, 1983.

TIMMINS, W.G., 1983, Report on the Kuroko Project, Whistler, B.C. Area, Report for Stackpool Resources Ltd., March 9, 1983.

APPENDIX 1

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

All of the geochemical samples were prepared and analysed by Vangeochem Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver.

Soils were seived to -80 mesh and rock samples were pulverized to -100 mesh before a split of each of these fractions was analysed.

Copper, lead, zinc and silver are analysed by the atomic absorption technique. For each element, a 0.5 gram sample was previously dissolved in hot aqua regia. Both silver and lead require a correction for background.

Gold analyses are by fire assay techniques using a 10.0 gram sample. By igniting the sample to 600°C, a lead bead is obtained. This bead is then dissolved in hot aqua regia and gold content is determined by the atomic absorption method.

Detection limits are 1, 2, 1, 0.1 ppm and 5 ppb for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold respectively.

APPENDIX 2

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

SOILS

SAMPLE #	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
254000	41	34	80	.5	nd*
254001	62	57	265	1.1	10
254002	39	39	79	1.0	20
254003	24	20	76	.7	5
254004	18	63	54	1.8	150
254005	10	48	15	3.2	15
254006	6	9	15	1.6	5
254007	7	31	13	.2	10
254008	27	158	46	.4	10
254009	20	69	28	2.8	10
254010	15	23	71	1.5	nd
254011	18	85	44	1.7	10
254012	10	30	16	.3	10
254101	16	14	23	.6	nd
254102	52	50	63	1.8	10
254103	54	57	65	.9	10
254104	22	33	29	.4	15
254105	36	59	73	.4	10
254106	16	34	25	.3	10
254107	54	47	57	.4	30
254108	18	36	30	.5	nd
254109	47	77	106	.7	25
254110	59	410	260	2.2	10
254111	30	192	110	1.4	nd
254112	43	44	52	.5	nd
254113	51	35	39	.7	10
254114	35	56	48	.6	nd
254115	64	41	38	.4	nd
254116	41	50	54	2.5	40
254117	50	51	50	.4	20
254118	45	52	59	.3	10
254119	56	44	45	.7	20
254120	51	35	44	.7	nd
254121	30	48	68	1.6	15
254122	33	52	62	2.1	35
254123	37	24	49	1.0	20
254124	49	52	136	1.2	10
254125	38	41	138	.9	10
254126	62	78	126	1.3	10
254127	58	35	66	.8	nd
254128	58	27	47	.5	5

* Note ND = Not Detected

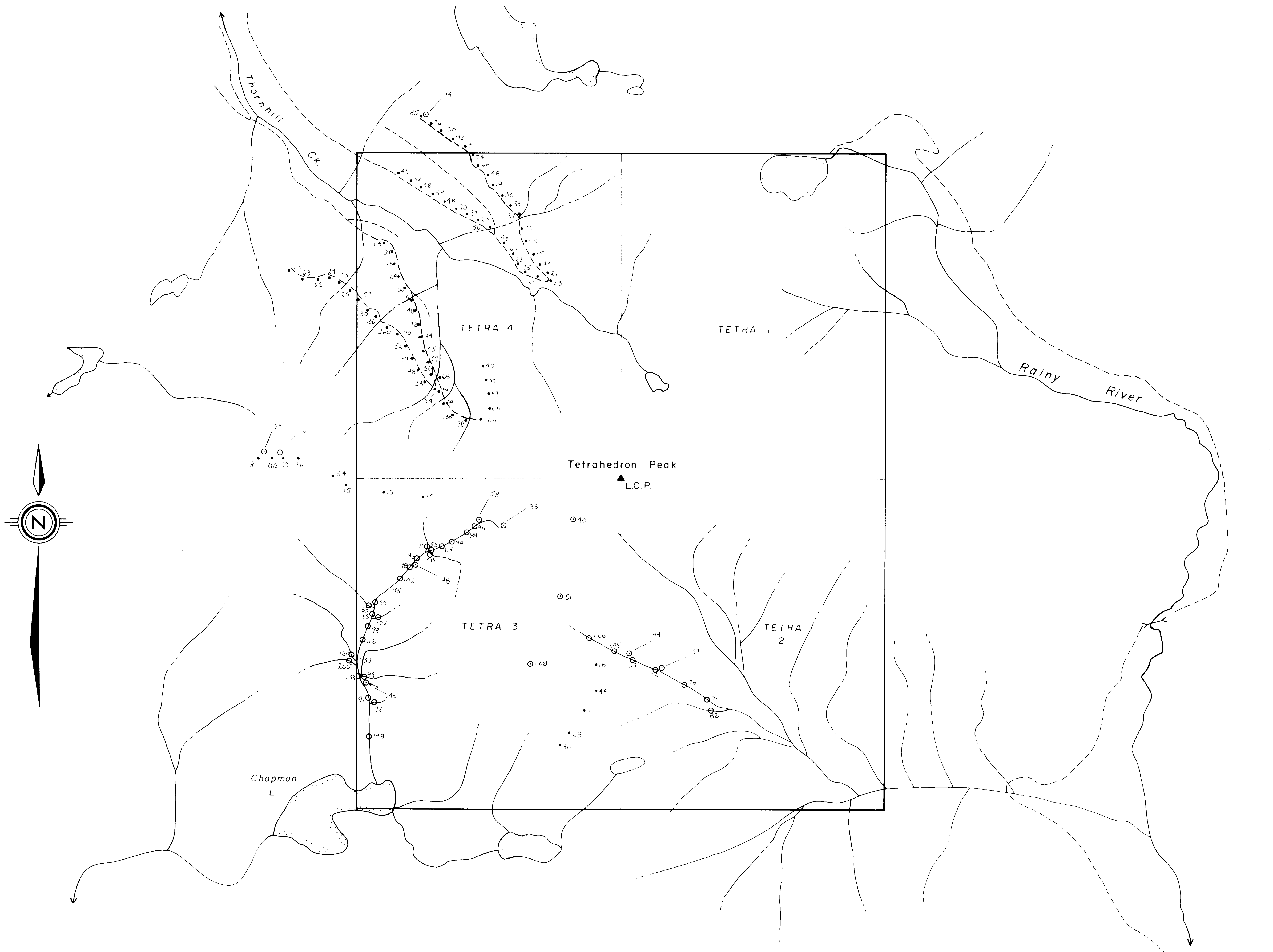
SAMPLE #	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
254129	15	28	39	.4	5
254130	21	21	40	.6	nd
254131	82	166	72	.7	20
254132	31	35	48	1.1	nd
254133	45	90	96	1.2	5
254134	23	31	32	.7	nd
254135	61	27	64	.2	5
254136	44	48	45	.7	nd
254137	37	44	39	.5	5
254138	45	63	64	.7	10
274200	55	30	85	nd	nd
274201	71	40	76	.2	nd
274202	44	58	130	.5	10
274203	55	30	92	.3	20
274204	21	10	5	.1	nd
274205	114	19	74	.4	nd
274206	215	24	66	.6	5
274207	510	27	48	.4	10
274208	15	17	18	.1	10
274209	73	23	30	.4	nd
274210	9	16	33	.1	5
274211	18	26	39	.2	nd
274212	104	27	70	.2	nd
274213	68	23	58	.3	5
274214	16	20	15	.4	nd
274215	29	23	40	nd	nd
274216	16	28	21	.4	10
274217	18	32	23	.4	nd
274218	11	23	21	.2	10
274219	26	24	75	.2	nd
274220	9	17	23	.4	nd
274221	21	16	63	.1	nd
274222	36	29	48	.4	nd
274223	47	26	56	.3	nd
274224	11	23	23	.2	nd
274225	21	21	37	.4	nd
274226	51	19	90	.3	10
274227	63	19	48	.5	nd
274228	48	23	59	.3	nd
274229	57	23	48	.1	5
274230	51	29	52	.3	nd
274231	39	27	45	nd	5
DETECTION LIMIT	1	2	1	0.1	5

SILTS

SAMPLE #	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
253013	58	198	126	1.0	5
253014	52	107	245	.3	25
253015	51	93	157	.7	25
253016	68	73	102	.7	5
253017	48	87	76	.4	5
253018	77	66	91	.5	nd
253019	76	67	82	.6	5
273200	23	74	96	.5	nd
273201	26	52	89	.5	10
273202	39	50	94	.4	10
273203	27	29	69	.5	30
273204	31	45	55	.5	5
273205	29	44	58	.4	5
273206	22	32	71	.5	5
273207	34	42	93	.5	15
273208	33	43	98	.4	10
273209	30	86	102	.3	10
273210	27	55	95	.4	nd
273211	22	38	63	.3	5
273212	30	61	55	.3	5
273213	34	39	65	1.5	20
273214	59	65	102	.3	15
273215	35	61	99	.6	10
273216	26	37	112	.4	10
273217	33	45	133	.7	15
273218	31	39	160	.8	5
273219	26	34	265	1.2	10
273220	31	50	133	.5	nd
273221	36	98	94	.4	10
273222	14	60	92	.2	20
273223	26	51	91	.8	25
273224	35	69	198	.5	15

ROCKS

SAMPLE #	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
250000	12	18	55	.1	nd
250001	3	11	19	.3	5
250002	24	19	58	.4	nd
250003	8	14	33	.2	5
250004	40	10	40	.6	20
250005	32	10	51	.2	nd
250006	39	39	128	1.6	nd
250007	14	31	44	.4	5
250008	88	18	37	.7	nd
270200	43	15	94	.2	nd
270201	18	24	48	.6	10
270203	40	60	45	1.4	25



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

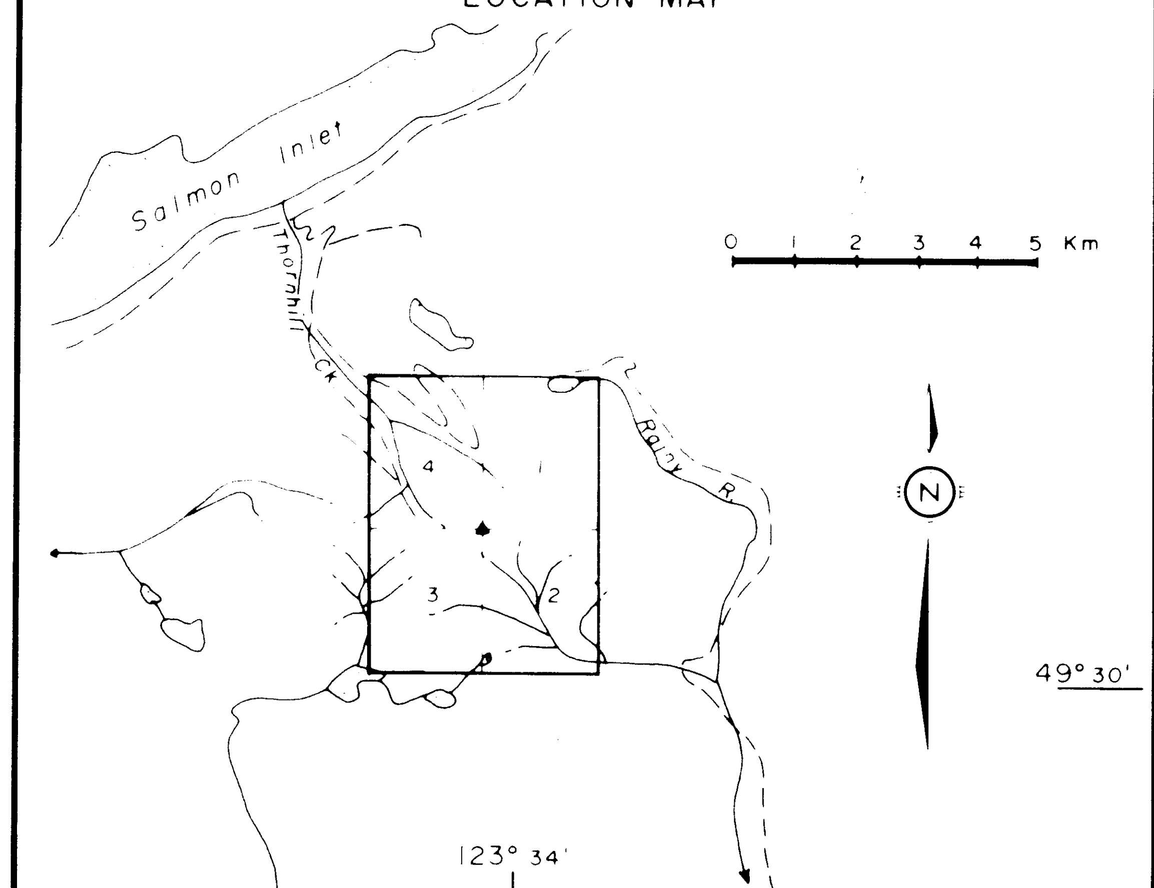
11,828

LEGEND

- Soil sample (ppm)
- Silt sample (ppm)
- Rock sample (ppm)
- Trench

0.5 0 0.5 1 Km

LOCATION MAP



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

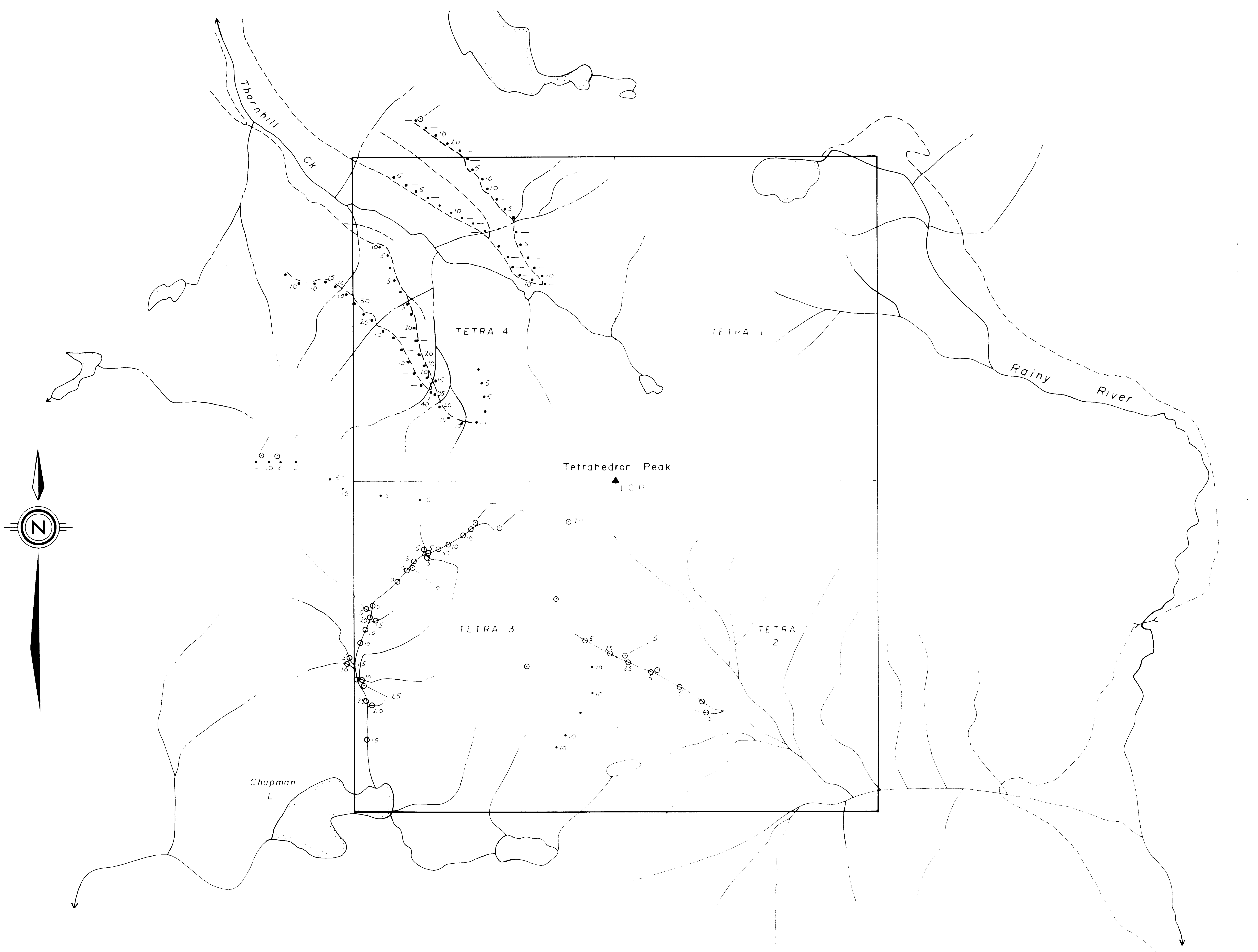
TETRA CLAIM GROUP

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	DRAWN BY
1:20,000	Oct. 83.	4d	B.D.S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

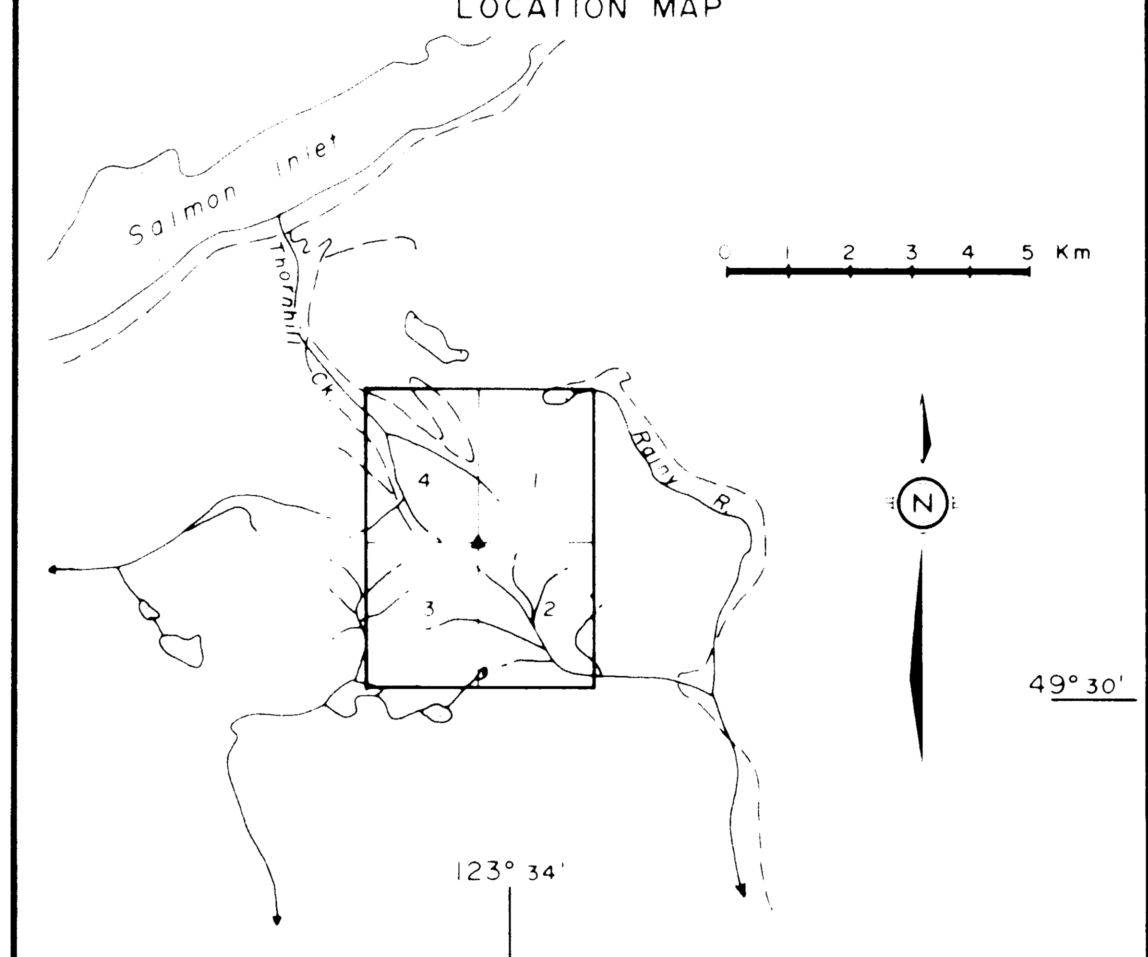
11,828

LEGEND

- • Soil sample (ppb).
- Silt sample (ppb).
- ⊙ Rock sample (ppb).
- Trench.
- — Not detected

0.5 0 0.5 1 Km

LOCATION MAP



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

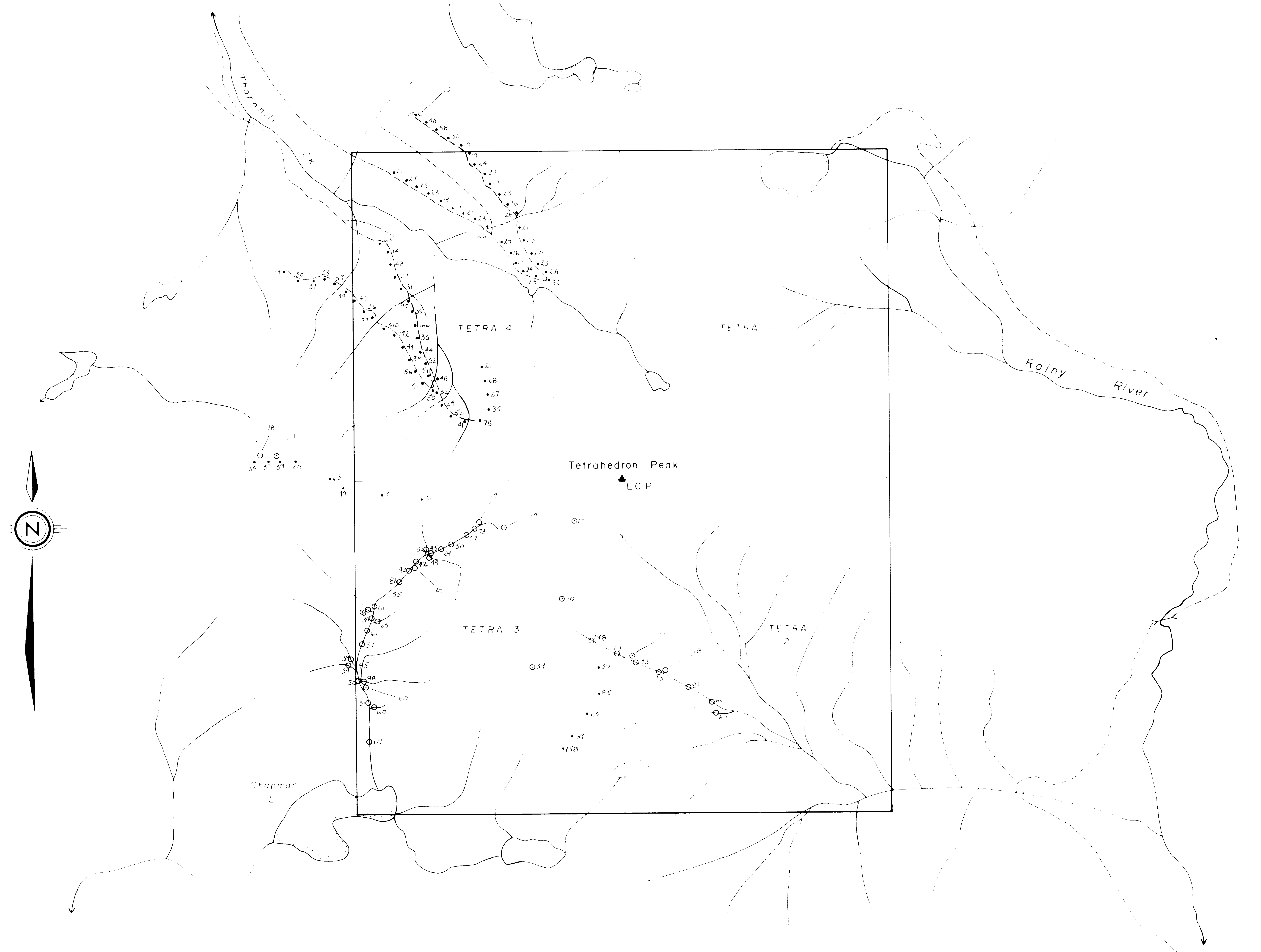
TETRA CLAIM GROUP

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	DRAWN BY
1: 20,000	Oct. 83	4f	B.D.S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

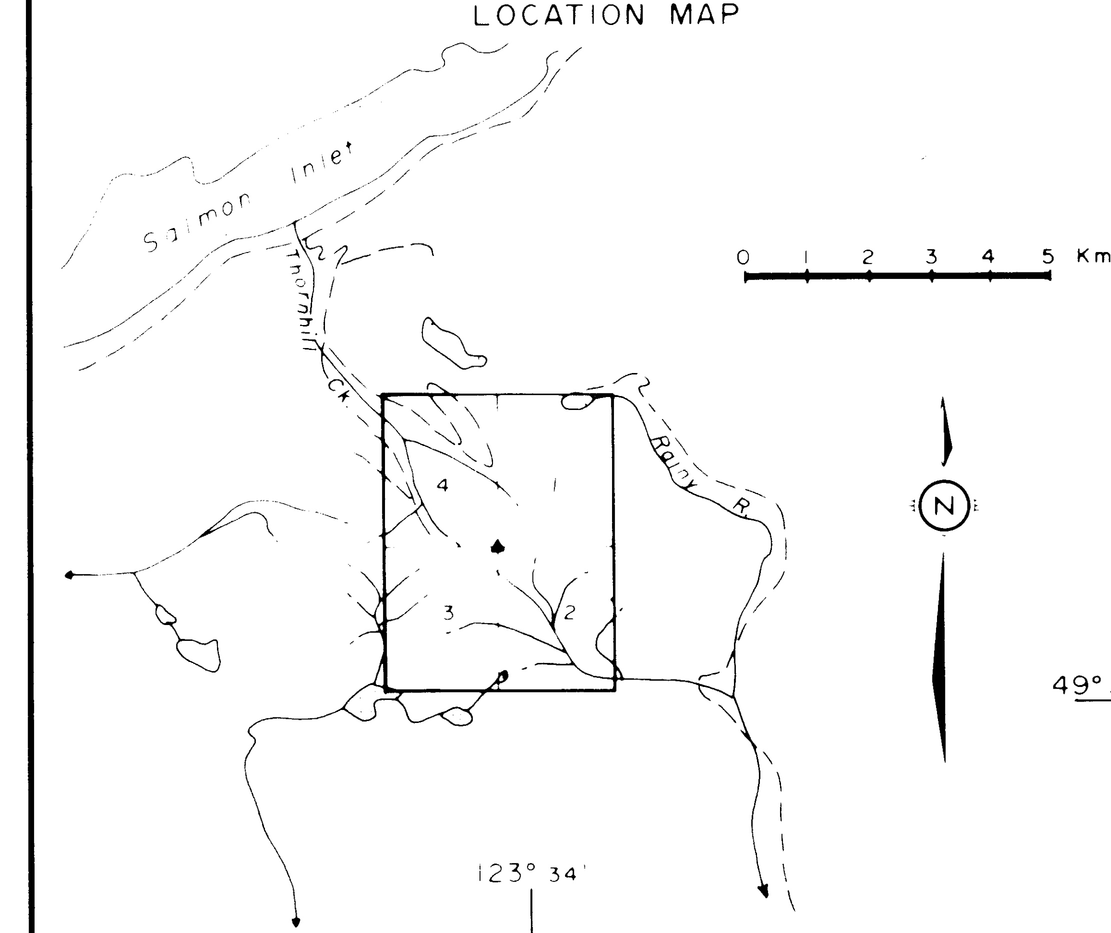
11,828

LEGEND

- Soil sample (ppm)
- Silt sample (ppm)
- Rock sample (ppm)
- Trench

0.5 0 0.5 1 Km

LOCATION MAP



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

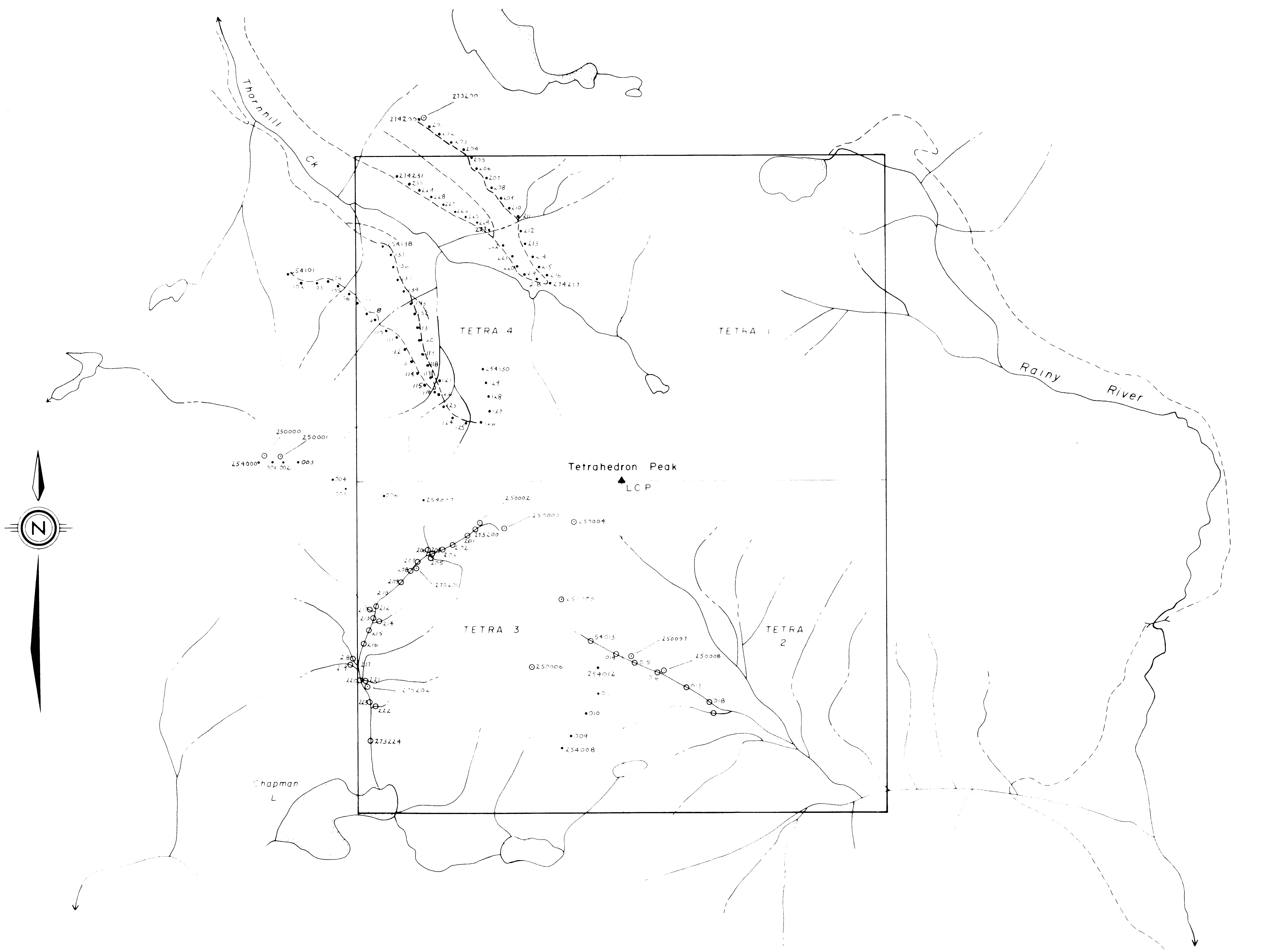
TETRA CLAIM GROUP

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

20,000	Oct 83	4c	DRAWN BY B.D.S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

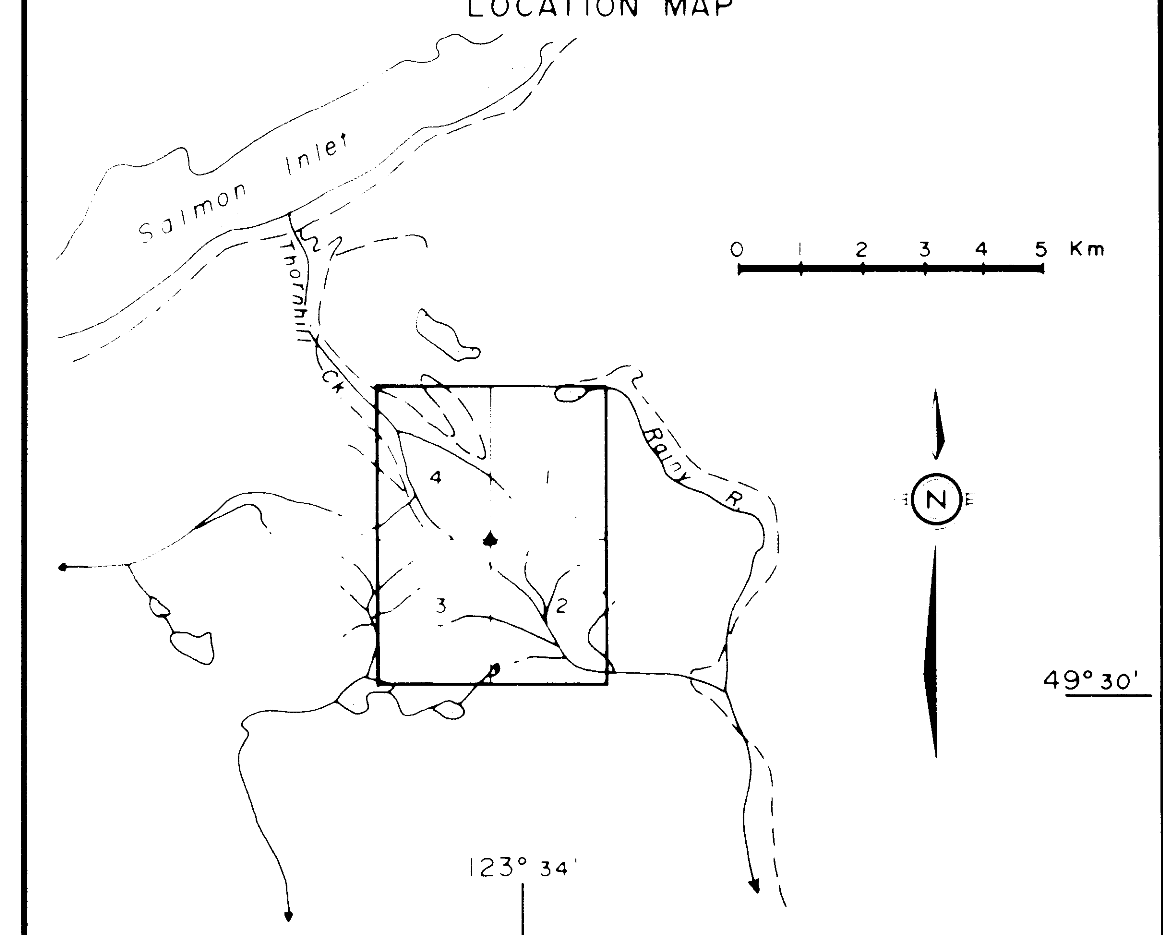
11,828

LEGEND

- Soil sample
- Silt sample
- Rock sample
- Trench

0.5 0 0.5 1 Km

LOCATION MAP



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

TETRA CLAIM GROUP

SQUAMISH AREA

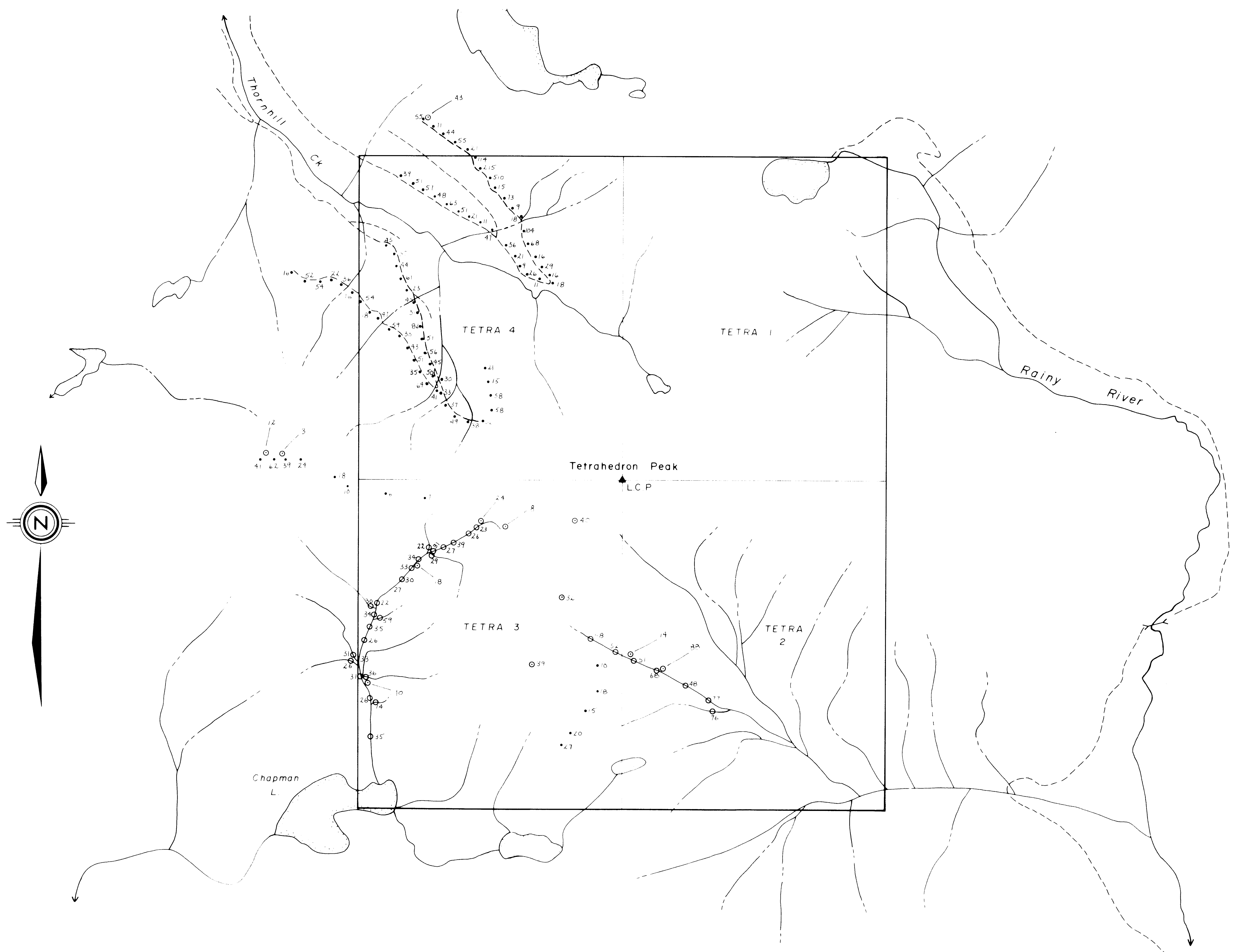
VANCOUVER M.D.

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Scale	Date	Figure	Drawn by
1:20,000	Oct 83	4a	B D S

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,828

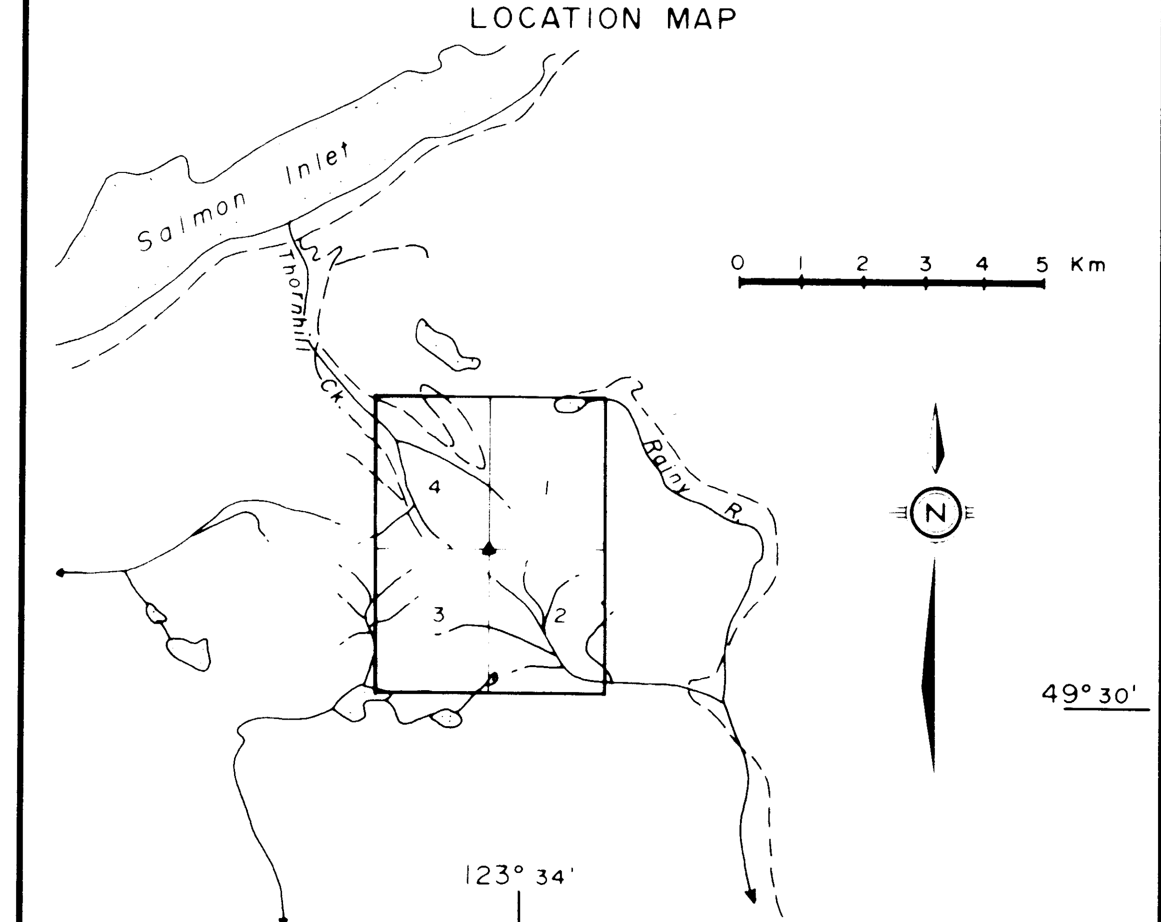


LEGEND

- • Soil sample (ppm).
- Silt sample (ppm).
- ⊙ Rock sample (ppm).
- Trench

0.5 0 0.5 1 Km

LOCATION MAP



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

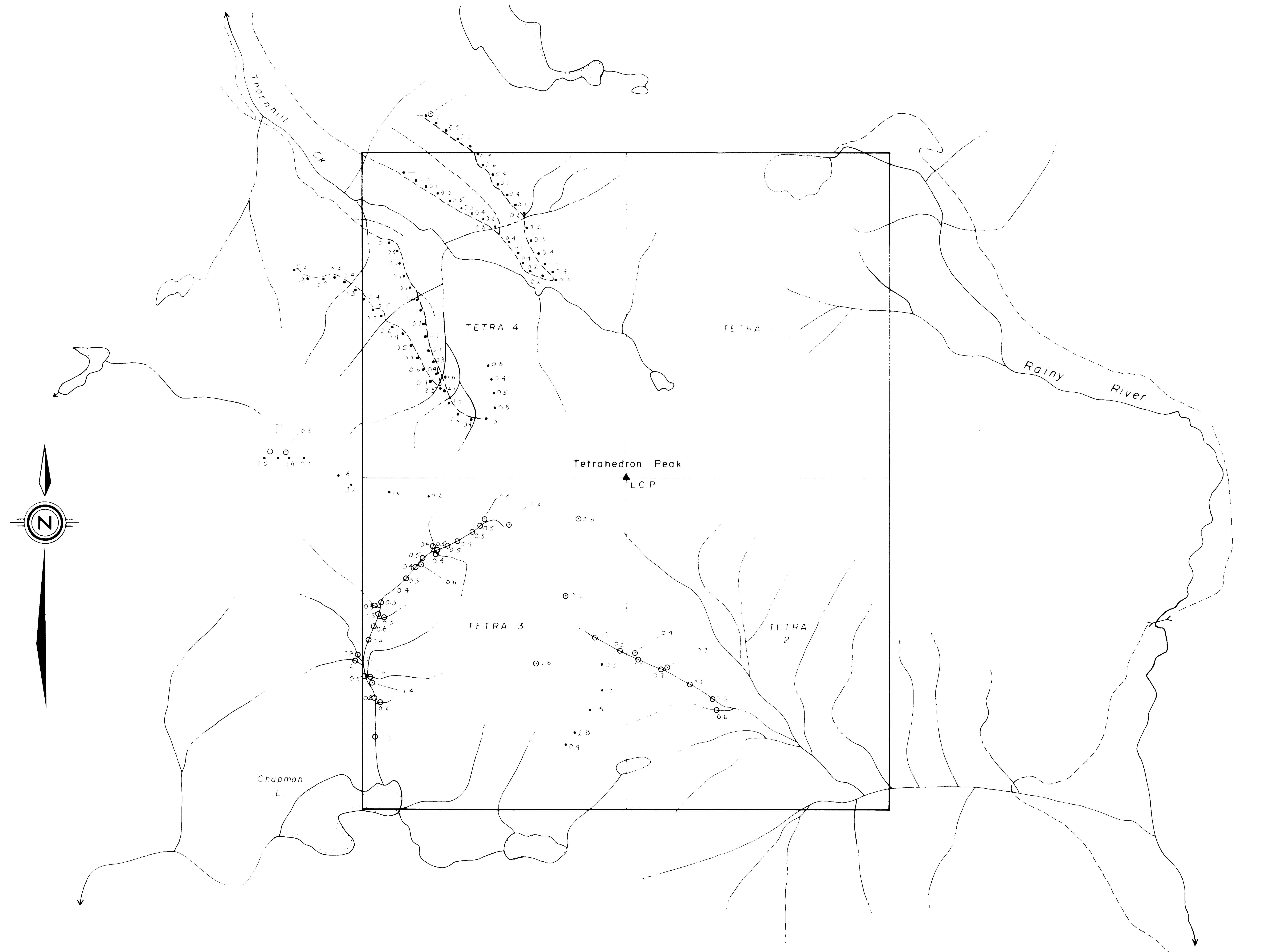
TETRA CLAIM GROUP

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	DRAWN BY
1: 20,000	Oct. 83.	4 b	B. D. S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

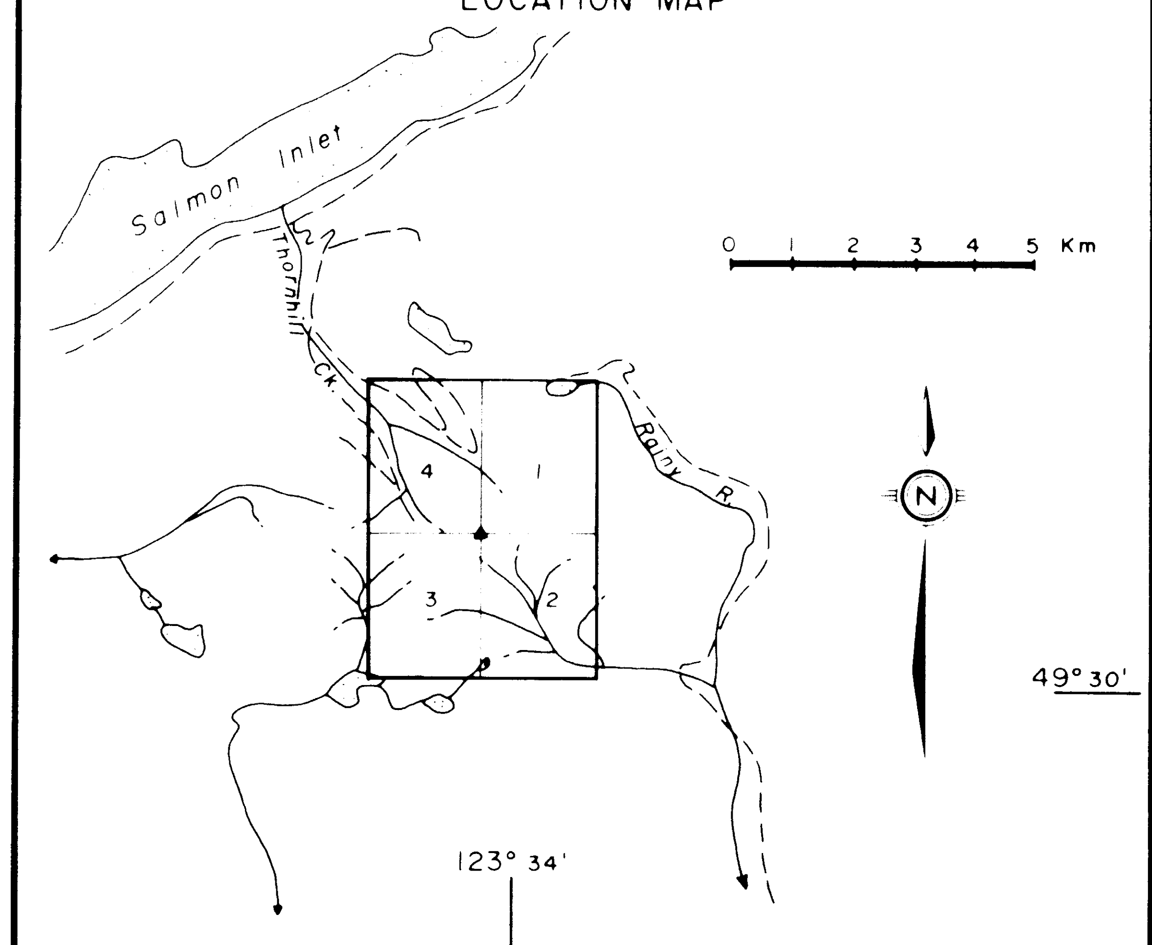
11,828

LEGEND

Rock sample (ppm)
Trench
–Not detected

0.5 0 0.5 1 Km

LOCATION MAP



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

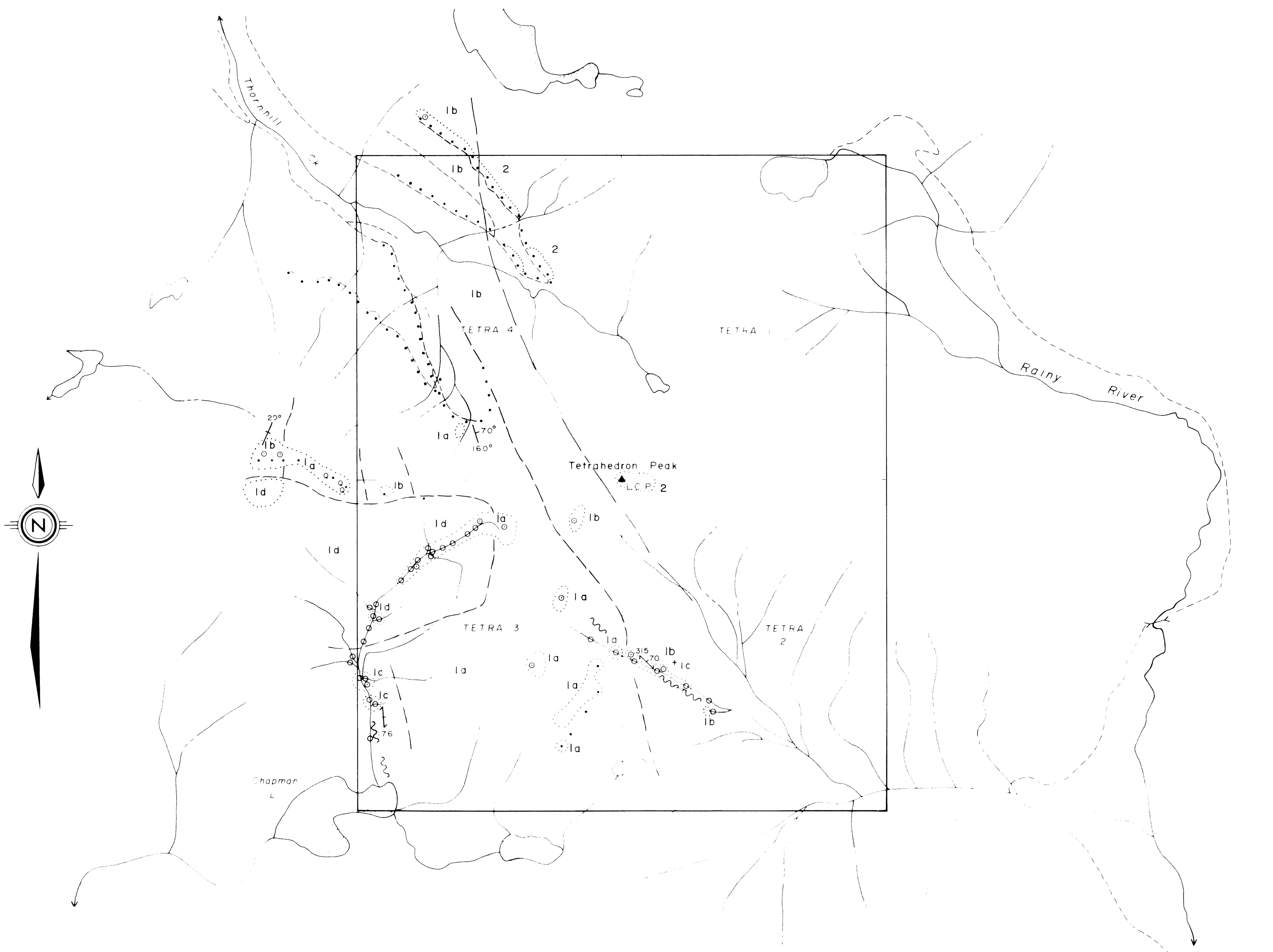
TETRA CLAIM GROUP

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	DRAWN BY
1:20,000	Oct. 83.	4e	B. D. S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,828

LEGEND

UPPER CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

2	Gran[illegible]rite.

LOWER CRETACEOUS

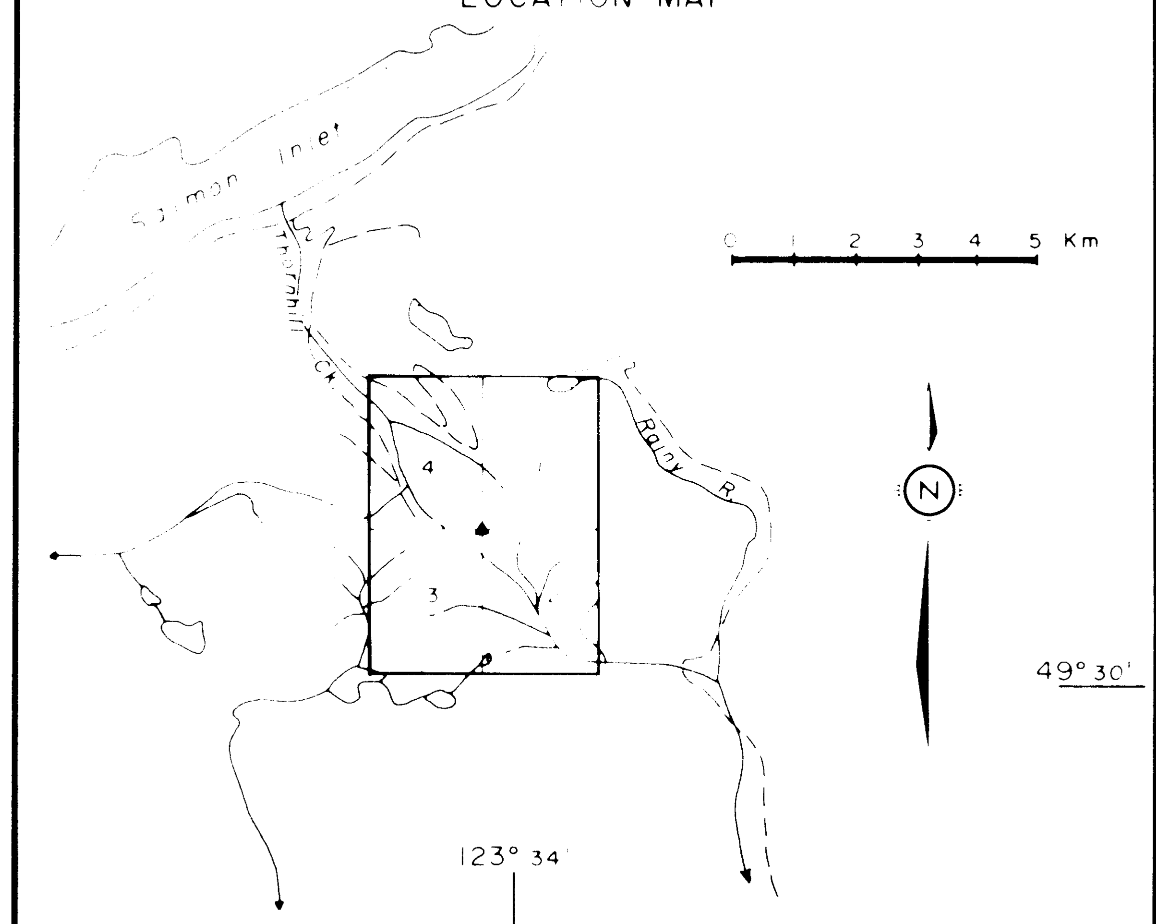
GAMBIER GROUP

Id	Fe[illegible]ar porphyry; dacite intrusion.
Ic	Schist, quartz-sericite.
Ib	Tuff, rh[illegible] to andesitic.
Ia	[illegible] to rhyolitic.

....	[illegible] outcrop.
———	Geo[illegible] contact, (approximate).
Q	Quartz [illegible]work
∿∿	Fault.
+	Bedding
↔	[illegible]
•	Soil sample
⌀	Silt sample
⊙	[illegible]

0.5 0 0.5 1 Km

LOCATION MAP



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

TETRA CLAIM GROUP

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GEOLOGY MAP

SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	DRAWN BY
1:20,000	Oct. 83.	3	B.D.S.