84-#241 - 12165

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE

JIM KIM CLAIM

FOR

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

JIM KIM CLAIM

LATITUDE 49° 39'N LONGITUDE 123° 04'W

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

FOR

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

April 6, 1984

W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

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SUMMARY

W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd. carried out three man-days of geological exploration on Stackpool Resources Ltd.'s Jim Kim claim, situated near Squamish, B.C.

The claim is underlain by andesitic tuffs of the Cretaceous Gambier Group. Rhyodacitic float, weakly mineralized with copper and zinc sulphides, could not be traced back to its source. The source is believed to outcrop southwest of the claim.

No further work is recommended for the property.

April 6, 1984

W. G. TIMMINS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS

INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the results of three man-days of geological mapping and geochemical sampling conducted on the Jim Kim claim on September 23, 1983. The work was carried out by W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd. on behalf of Stackpool Resources Ltd.; owner of the claim, which is situated in the Squamish area of B.C. (figure 1). The particulars pertaining to the claim are indicated below:

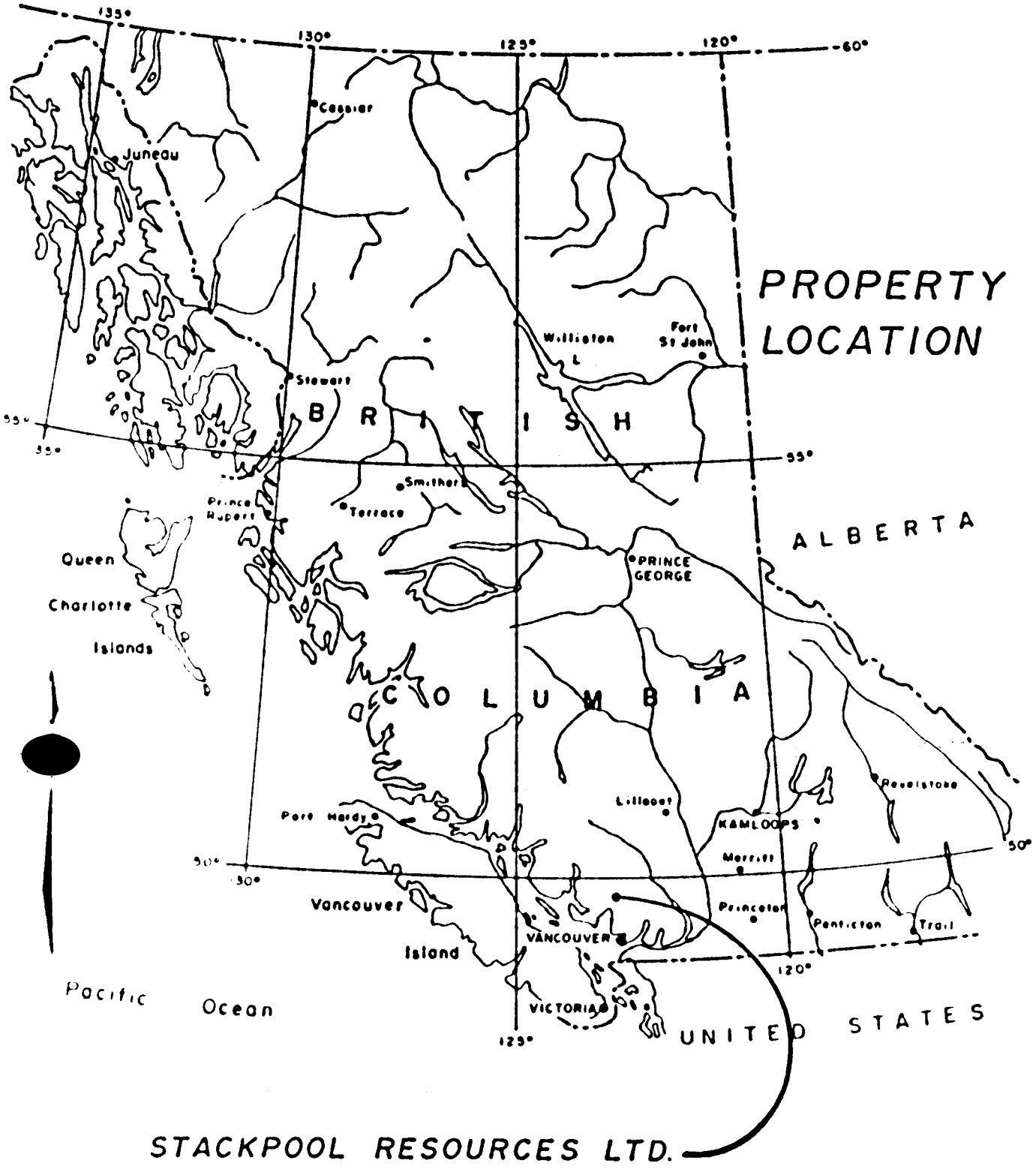
Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Anniversary
Jim Kim	15	1156	March 1

A statement of exploration and development has been filed (February 21, 1984). This included a cash in lieu payment to the amount of $400.00.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Jim Kim claim is located near the headwaters of the Stawamus River, approximately 15 km southeast of Squamish (figure 2). This is at latitude 49° 39'N, longitude 123° 04'W in the Vancouver Mining Division, in NTS map sheet 92G/11E.

Access to the claim is by helicopter from Squamish. The logging road which traverses the claim is not useable.



STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

FIGURE 1

BRAD'S DRAFTING SERVICE

The claim is situated on a fairly steep, east-facing slope above the Stawamus River. Relief is in the order of 500 metres. Most of the slope has been logged, hence vegetation consists principally of blueberry and slide willow. Foot progress is impeded both by this vegetation and the topography. Outcrops are exposed only along the road and along creek beds. The remainder of the claim is covered with talus.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The history of the area dates back to 1898 when Oliver Furry and associates discovered and staked extensive copper showings, later becoming the Britannia mining camp which operated from 1905 to 1974 (Timmins and Sivertz 1983).

This discovery resulted in a flurry of exploration activity in the Howe Sound region in the early 1900's. By the end of 1911 numerous copper showings were found throughout the region, particularly in the Indian River and Stawamus River valleys. Most of these were held by the Howe Sound Company, which also controlled the Britannia mine, but in time most of these showings were optioned off to various companies.

Presently, Anaconda Mines Ltd. and Falconbridge Copper Ltd. hold the Britannia mine and the Indian River showings respectively.

Maggie Mines Ltd. is owner of base and precious metal showings on the Stawamus River-Indian River divide. Exploration was carried out sporadically in the area from the 1920's to the mid 70's. Interest was renewed in the mid 70's and early 80's due to the increase in the price of gold and to the discovery of precious metals by Northair Mines in the Whistler area (mid 70's) and to the discovery of gold in the Squamish area by Maggie Mines Ltd. in 1982. Both prospects occur in rocks similar to those found in the Britannia area.

Stackpool staked in excess of 900 claim units in the Stawamus-Mamquam River area in 1981, with the intent to discover Britannia or Northair type mineralization. The amount and type of work conducted on these claims prior to 1982 is unknown.

An airborne geophysical survey was completed over most of the Stackpool claims in early 1982 (Timmins and Sivertz, 1982). They were subsequently surveyed geologically and geochemically by W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd. in mid 1982 (Timmins and Sivertz, 1983) and in 1983. The Jim Kim claim, staked in 1982, was briefly examined the same year and in 1983.

GEOLOGY

The Britannia-Squamish 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 domes associated with volcanic centers. Graphitic mudstones and impure siltstones form an important subdivision of the group.

The Gambier group occurs as large, elongate roof pendants within the Coast Plutonic Complex. This complex consists of intrusive rocks which vary from hornblende quartz-diorite to biotite granodiorite. The rocks vary little in texture and composition throughout the Howe Sound region.

The Tertiary rocks cut all other units and occur mostly as dikes

and flows ranging in composition from basalt to dacite. The dikes are widespread but are narrow, steep dipping, and of limited lateral extent.

Surveys in 1982 and 1983 have shown the Jim Kim claim to be underlain by fresh massive, porphyritic, andesitic tuffs or flows belonging to the Gambier group (unit 1a, figure 2). These are in contact to the southwest with sericitized, rhyodacite tuffs (unit 1b). Much of the southern half of the claim is covered with abundant float derived from unit 1b. The northern third of the property covers granodiorites of unit 2. The contact is intrusive rather than faulted.

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. Grades averaged 0.34 oz/t Au, 2.5 oz/t Ag, 2.4% Zn, 2.0% Pb and less than 0.50% Cu (Barr, 1980). The ores consist of quartz-calcite veins containing massive to disseminated sulphides. They are hosted by coarse andesite pyroclastic rocks.

Numerous base and precious metal showings occur in Gambier group rocks in the vicinity of the Jim Kim claim, most notably the base metal vein of Maggie Mines from which interesting gold values have been reported (Timmins and Sivertz, 1983).

On the Jim Kim claim, mineralization consists of rhyodacitic float containing abundant copper-zinc rich sulphides in veinlets or as fracture coatings.

GEOCHEMISTRY

An attempt was made to trace the mineralized float back to its source by soil sampling on both sides of the Stawamus River valley, upslope from the float. Most of the sampling was therefore conducted in Stackpools Ice and Hail claims immediately south of Jim Kim. Only five soils and two rocks (float) were collected within the boundaries of the claim. These are shown in figure 2, results indicated in appendix I.

The soils were taken at 100 m intervals along the logging road and were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. No sample is anomalous.

The two rock samples, both of well-rounded, sulphide veined, rhyodacite float, confirm the values detected in 1982. Prospecting along the slope above the float was not successful in delineating the latters source.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jim Kim claim is underlain by andesitic tuffs typical of the Gambier group. The rocks are not altered, minimizing the potential presence of mineralized structures. Results of the work carried out to date suggest the source of the mineralized float to lie southwest of the claim. The Jim Kim claim is therefore not considered worthy of further work.

COST STATEMENT

This certifies that I, Philip D. Van Angeren, geologist for W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd., have caused to be carried out geological exploration on the Jim Kim claim on September 23, 1983, to the value of the following:

Labour:

G. Sivertz, Geologist	1 day @ $150/d	$ 150.00
P. Van Angeren, Geologist	1 day @ $125/d	125.00
W. Kiesman, Geologist	1 day @ $120/d	120.00
Total Labour		$ 395.00

Camp Costs:

Food - 3 m.d. @ $20/m.d.	$ 60.00
Accommodation - house	26.00
Equipment @ $45/day	45.00
Total Camp Costs	$ 131.00

Helicopter:

Quasar 206-B casual @ $446/hr. total 0.7 hrs.	$ 312.20
Total Helicopter	$ 312.20

Geochemistry:

5 soils @ $11.30	$ 56.50
2 rocks @ $12.10	26.20
Total Geochemistry	$ 82.70
Grand Total	$ 920.90

Respectfully submitted,

P.D. Van Angeren, Geologist

W.G. Timmins Exploration

& Development Ltd.

April 6, 1984

CERTIFICATE

I, PHILIP D. VAN ANGEREN residing at 506, 521 - 57 Ave. 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 programme supervised by W.G. Timmins and conducted by myself and a field crew on September 23, 1983.

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

Chil P van Ang

P.D. Van Angeren, Geologist

W.G. Timmins Exploration

& Development Ltd.

REFERENCES

BARR, D.A., 1980, Gold in the Canadian Cordillera, in Canadian Institute Mines & Metals Bulletin, June 1980 pp. 59-76.

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., and HUTCHISON, W.S., 1979, Geology of Vancouver West Half, G.S.C. Open File 611 (map).

TIMMINS, W.G., and SIVERTZ, G.W.G., 1982, Stackpool Minerals Ltd. Assessment Report, Squamish Project Airborne Geophysical Survey.

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.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

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

Soils and silts were sieved to -80 mesh and rock samples were pulverized to -200 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^{o}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.

APPENDIX I CONTINUED

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

Values in ppm except gold, in ppb.

Sample	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
	SOILS				
174101	52	26	52	0.3	5
102	39	23	37	0.2	-
103	25	23	23	0.4	-
104	33	29	24	0.4	-
105	42	22	35	0.3	20
	ROCKS				
170182	2500	12	1460	7.0	5
183	850	24	19	0.6	-

LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

UPPER CRETACEOUS

GRANODIORITE

LOWER CRETACEOUS

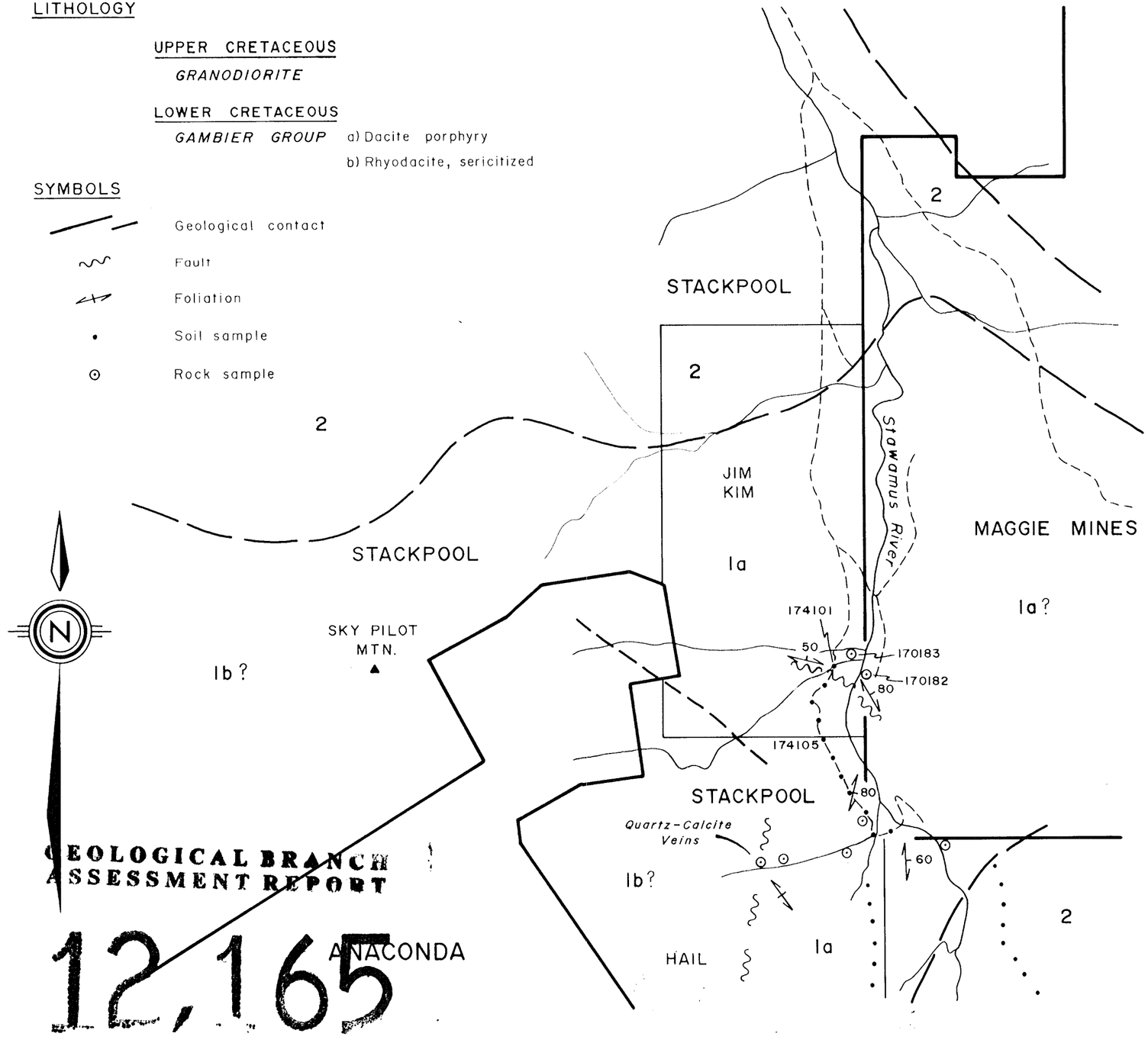
GAMBIER GROUP

a) Dacite porphyry

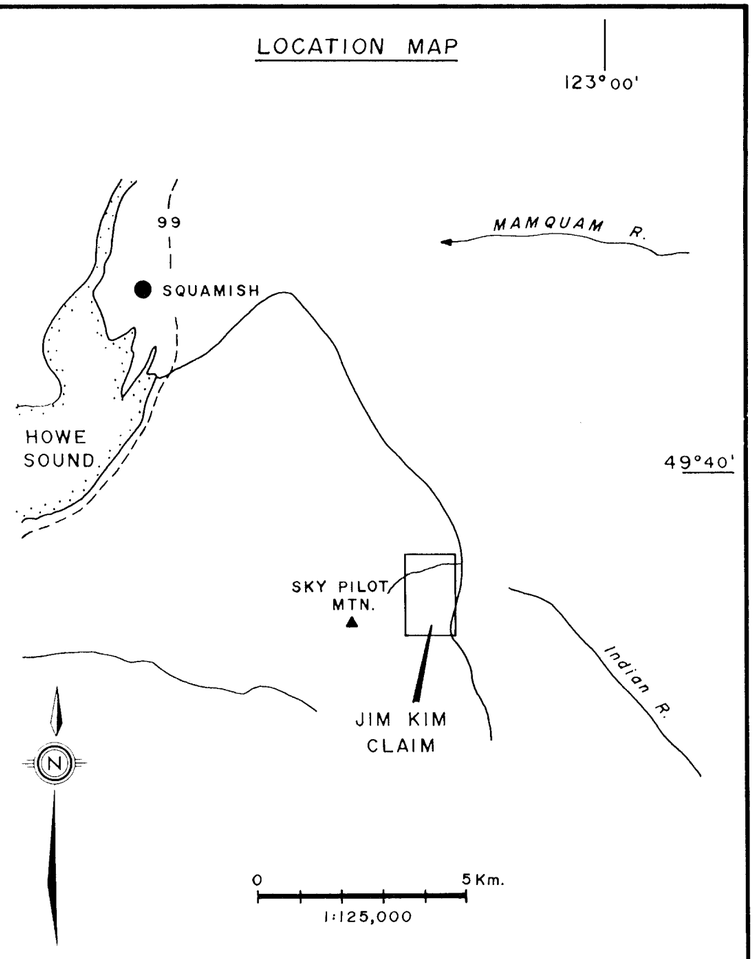
b) Rhyodacite, sericitized

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact
- Fault
- Foliation
- Soil sample
- Rock sample



LOCATION MAP



0.5 0 0.5 1.0

KILOMETRES

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

JIM KIM CLAIM

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE:	DATE:	FIGURE:	DRAWN BY:
1:20,000	Apr. 84	2	B.D.S.