

'83-954 (a) #12863'

12/84

Drilling

REPORT
ON THE
SIBOLA MINES LTD.,
GOLDEN STAR CLAIM,
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION,
ZEBALLOS, B.C.
FOR
SIBOLA MINES LTD.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

92L/2W
50° 0.5' ; 126° 50'

September 9, 1983
Vancouver, B.C.

W.G. Hainsworth & Associates Ltd.
Consulting Geologists

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,863

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SUMMARY

Sibola Mines Ltd. holdings in the Zeballos camp includes two gold prospects that shipped minor amounts of gold-quartz ore during the early and latter part of the area's gold activity (1929 and 1946). The Tagore showing, on the west side of the Zeballos River (Golden Worm claim), was developed by a 2 level shaft and reportedly shipped 2 tons of 20 ounces gold per ton in 1929 and three shipments (1930, 1932 and 1939) totalling 16 tons of ore grading 2.38 ounces per ton gold and 3.9 ounces per ton silver.

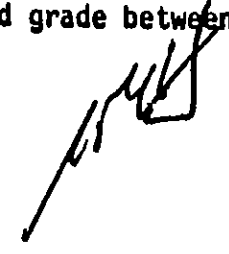
On the east side of the river, the Golden Portal with its various trenches and single adit and drift (Golden Star claim) over a two year period (1939-1940) shipped 29 tons of 0.68 ounces per ton gold, of which 5 tons assayed better than 1.5 ounces gold per ton.

Both properties have modest production records as stated but the Golden Star operation shows the best future possibilities. The vein, associated with a strong shear, has been traced for better than 220 feet (67 meters) on surface (and reportedly extends further to the south) and in addition has been followed for 168 feet (51 meters) in a drift some 95 feet (29 meters) lower in elevation.

Surface sampling of the vein runs from a high of 4.0 ounces across a narrow width to a low of 0.07 ounces gold per ton. The surface vein width averages about 8" to 10". Underground, sampling exposes a narrower quartz-sulphide filled shear vein - 3" to 7" - with a high sample assay of 0.74 ounces gold while other samples ran to less than 1/10 of an ounce gold. However, despite the occasional low assay the structure is still strongly represented in the underground workings with both drift faces showing a solid quartz vein. The history of the Zeballos area is that of narrow but high-grade veins extending to reasonable depths.

The Golden Star workings lie close to the contact of a gabbro plug with the country andesitic flows and pyroclastics.

The strength of the structure at almost 100 foot depth is a strong feature in its favour. On this basis the writer has recommended an underground drill program in a two phase program with some lateral mining associated with the second phase. The ultimate objective of the program is to prove up the tonnage and grade between



the adit and surface, prove the vein extension to depth and verify the lateral extension of the adit vein structure. The estimated cost of this two phase program is \$312,000.

The Zaballos holdings of Sibola Mines Ltd., particularly the vein area on the Silver Star claim, are considered to be a good speculative situation with a respectable chance that a modest grade and tonnage could be developed in a well executed operation.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

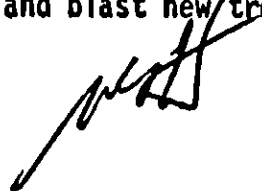
It is the writer's considered opinion that the vein structure on the Golden Star claim of Sibola Mines, showing as it does continuity for a surface exposure in excess of 200 feet (61 meters) and a depth penetration of approximately 100 feet (30.5 meters) should be explored by underground drilling to expand the known length, and project to a greater depth while filling-in the intervening ground to allow for grade and tonnage calculations.

It is therefore recommended that this objective be achieved in a two phased underground diamond drilling program with the second phase being contingent upon success resulting from the initial phase.

Phase I of the program would entail:

- a) Slashing out of the adit drive to allow for a drill set up some 60 feet (18 meters) back from the crosscut face.
- b) Two, possibly three, flat holes drilled to intersect the vein in advance of the north face.
- c) A series of plus fanned holes reaching north and south of the adit drive to intersect the vein structure at planned elevations of 35 feet (10.5 meters) and 70 feet (21 meters) above the adit back.
- d) Advance the drill station 25 feet (7.5 meters) closer to the crosscut face and drill a series of minus fanned holes to intersect the vein structure at planned elevations of 35 feet (10.5 meters) and 70 feet (21 meters) below the adit floor.

While the diamond drilling program is being carried out a program of vein sampling should be instituted to sample the surface exposed vein every 5 feet (1.5 meters) and similarly the underground vein. Strong efforts should be made to locate and open up old pits or, lacking this, to strip and blast new trenches on the vein extensions.

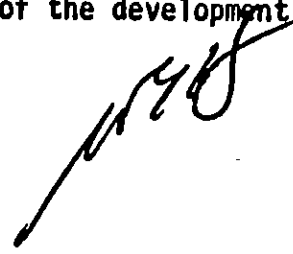


The trenches should be surveyed to tie into the underground workings prior to drilling.

Phase II would require that at the south end of the drift a stub crosscut be run east for 40 feet and west for 50 feet and belled at each end to allow for drill set-ups.

- a) From the west crosscut diamond drilling would proceed up the vein structure to intersect at planned elevations.
- b) From the east crosscut diamond drilling would explore the downward projection of the vein at planned elevations.
- c) Flat holes in advance of the south drift face could be drilled from either crosscut.

If the above two phases are successful, they would lead into Stage II, that of development work. This would entail drifting of the north and south faces, raising through to surface and the planning, and possible execution, of a new lower adit. All development work would entail stockpiling of the development muck.



Page 5
COST ESTIMATES

STAGE I - EXPLORATION

Phase I

1) Locating, or relocating, extension trenches and cleaning, or blasting out, same	\$ 5,000
2) Mobilization and demobilization	8,500
3) Transportation	2,000
4) Lodging and food	6,000
5) Wall and back slashing	2,000
6) Diamond drilling, 2,000 ft. @ \$40/ft.	80,000
7) Assaying	4,000
8) Rental equipment	20,000
9) Engineering and supervision	6,000
10) Sampling	<u>1,000</u>
	134,500
Contingency 10%	<u>13,500</u>
TOTAL PHASE I	<u>\$148,000</u>

Phase II

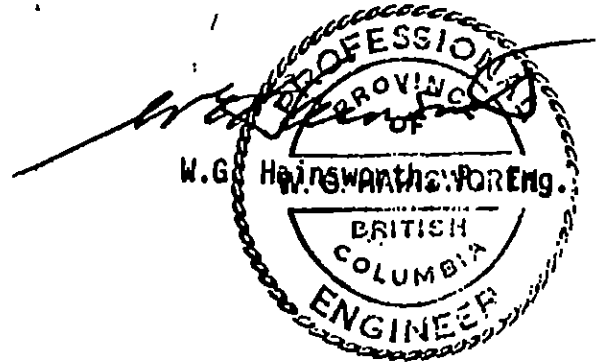
1) Crosscutting, 90 ft. @ \$240/ft.	\$ 21,600
2) Diamond drilling, 2,000 ft. @ \$40/ft.	80,000
3) Lodging and food	6,000
4) Transportation	2,000
5) Assaying	2,500
6) Engineering and supervision	7,000
7) Rental equipment, track purchases, etc.	<u>30,000</u>
	149,100
Contingency 10%	<u>14,900</u>
TOTAL PHASE II	<u>\$164,000</u>
TOTAL PHASE I AND II OF STAGE I	<u>\$312,000</u>

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STAGE II - DEVELOPMENT

This stage for which costs have not been estimated, would depend upon the results obtained in Stage I. It would consist of present level vein drifting, a raise from the present adit through the vein structure to surface and preparation, if not development, of a lower level adit.

September 9, 1983.



Page 7
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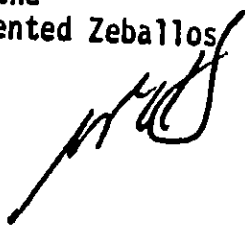
INTRODUCTION

The writer was commissioned by management of Sibola Mines Ltd., to report and make an exploration recommendation on The Golden Star claim of Sibola Mines Ltd.

Sibola Mines Ltd. holdings in the Zeballos area, consists of 20 units in 2 claims and 4 reverted crown granted claims. The claims encompass two known small producers of the past - the Tagore workings on the west side of the Zeballos River (Golden Worm claim) and the Golden Gate showings on the east side (Golden Star claim). Of the two producers the Golden Gate reportedly shipped 29 tons of 0.68 ounce per ton gold and 0.50 ounce per ton silver while the Tagore sent 16 tons in 3 shipments to a smelter averaging 2.38 ounces per ton gold and 3.94 ounces per ton silver.

The closure of the Golden Gate property in 1946 was probably due to the low appeal of gold prospects thus undercutting funding as opposed to mine grade or operational costs.

With the rapid increase in the price of gold since the mid 1970's and with expectations by many economists that the price of gold will continue to rise, it is considered that the exploration of the Sibola Mine claims in the gold-oriented Zeballos camp is warranted.

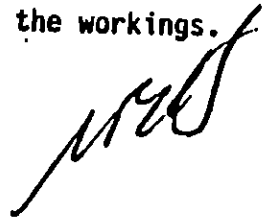


LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims of Sibola Mines Ltd., lie astride the Zeballos River approximately 3 kilometers north of the village of Zeballos. The Golden Star 8 unit claim is situated east of the river.

The workings on the Golden Star claim are accessed by a somewhat overgrown foot trail that exits from the main highway just below Hidden Valley Creek. The trail to the adit and showings is steep and, in this rain forest area, consideration will eventually be required for a more adequate road layout should production be achieved.

There is no present vehicular access to the workings.

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PROPERTY

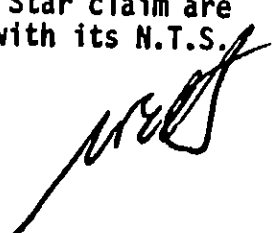
The Sibola claim group is located within the Alberni Mining Division, some three kilometers north of the village of Zeballos on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The property consists of 2 claims (Golden Worm and Golden Star) totalling 20 units plus 4 reverted crown granted claims, referred to as the Answer Group.

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Golden Worm	1152	-	12	February, 1984
Golden Star	1155	-	8	February, 1984
Reverted C.G. Answer #6	L 500	1130	1	December, 1983
Reverted C.G. Answer #5	L 499	1130	1	December, 1983
Reverted C.G. Answer #1	L 482	1128	1	December, 1983
Reverted C.G. Answer #3	L 484	1129	1	December, 1983

The claims form a contiguous group roughly measuring 8200 feet (2,500 meters) in an east-west fashion extending across the Zeballos River and 6,550 feet (2,000 meters) in a north-south manner with the four reverted Crown-grants, (Answer Group), extending south from the claim group on the east side of the river.

Co-ordinates of the tunnel on the Golden Star claim are longitudinal 50°00' north and latitude 126°50' west with its N.T.S. as 92 L/2.





SIBOLA MINES LTD.

GOLDEN WORM

GOLDEN STAR

HIDDEN VALLEY CREEK

GOLDEN GATE CREEK

ANSWER 1-4 M.C.

PRIVATEER WORKINGS

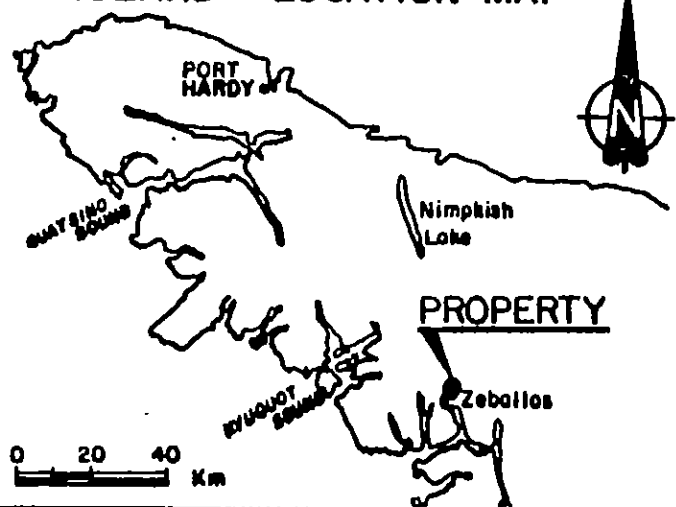
ZEBALLOS RIVER

SPID CREEK

GLEN CREEK

Zeballos

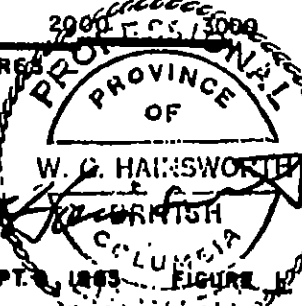
NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND - LOCATION MAP



SIBOLA MINES LTD.

ZEBALLOS AREA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

CLAIM MAP



W.G.H./c.m.r.

SEPT. 1963

FIGURE 1

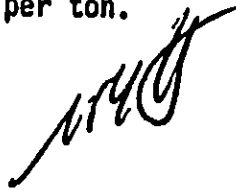
HISTORY

The mineral deposits of the Zeballos area revolved around magnetic iron deposits in the early 1900's with a minor amount of gold placering taking place in the first decade. In 1924 the first discovery of gold veins was made on the Tagore property and was followed five years later by the first area shipment, from the Tagore, of two tons of high-grade gold ore. However activity slackened until the discovery, in 1934, of further rich gold-quartz veins in the Zeballos area with subsequent shipments from the eventual producers. The Privateer mine was discovered in 1936 with production shipments commencing the following year. The Zeballos gold camp carried on at a high activity until the war labour shortage of 1942-43 forced most operations into closure. Following the war the Privateer and several other mines reopened for a short period of time but interest in the gold properties of the area dropped to a low level.

The Tagore property (presently known as the Golden Worm claim) had an intermittent mining history which saw ore shipments totalling 18 tons shipped in 1929, 1930, 1932 and 1939. The property has numerous open cuts and several old collapsed shafts.

The Golden Star claims were first staked during the active period of 1936-37. During those years a series of pits and trenches traced the vein structure for over a hundred feet. The following year (1938) the adit crosscut was started and carried some 125 feet (38 meters) to a vein intersection. However other than for minor slashing to the north no drifting took place on the narrow gold-quartz vein until 1946 when the south drift was excavated to its present length of 161 feet (49 meters).

Recorded production from the Golden Star claims was officially stated to be 24 tons grading 0.50 ounces gold per ton and 0.21 ounces silver per ton in 1940. A 1939 shipment of 5 tons is reported to have averaged 1.60 ounces gold per ton.



GEOLOGY

The geological structure of the Zeballos area is that of a series of conformable formations which generally strike north to northwest and dip west to southwest. The older formations, the Karmutsen series of volcanics, lie north of the Central Zeballos mine and are in turn overlain to the west by the limestone belt of the Quatsino formation. Extending westward from the limestones is the younger group of Bonanza volcanics and minor sediments. Intrusive into these formations are large bodies of variable composition which Gunning has correlated with the Coastal intrusives of late Jurassic age. These intrusives range from the older gabbro bodies to the more silicic granodiorite plutons. The Zeballos camp area is underlain by large masses of these intrusives which are closely associated with ore emplacement. Stevenson has illustrated that many of the more prominent vein structures within the quartz diorite are developed from planes of tension within and along a prominent bulge in the quartz diorite batholith.

The gabbro intrusive which cuts across the eastern portion (Golden Star) of the Sibola claims contains volcanic inclusions of variable dimensions particularly in close relation to the northeast contact. It is in this locality that the old Golden Portal vein structure has been developed. The vein has been created by stress forces which were relieved by the creation of a shear fault and subsequent quartz and sulphide infilling. To the northeast of the vein zone the formations are primarily fine grained, dark andesitic flows with occasional patches of more coarse grained dioritic material.

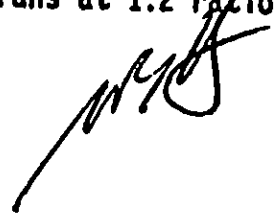
The gold quartz veins of the Zeballos camp consist of quartz-sulphide filling in well-defined fault fissures or shears which seldom exceed widths of 12" to 15". The sulphide content may be variable to the point of complete absence at which stage the gold content is generally weak. Gold although it may be present in the free state is more often associated with sulphides, generally galena or sphalerite. Other sulphides present in the fissure structures are pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite.

The principal gangue mineral is quartz but calcite does occur as witnessed in the underground exposure of the Golden Portal vein.



In the productive days of the Zeballos camp, the over all grade was 0.44 ounces of gold per ton mined. The narrowness of the Zeballos veins (averaging 12" to 15") contributed to dilution thereby indicating that the veins actually carried a higher grade than the mined grade. With respect to continuity the gold veins of the area have been known to carry for considerable distances on strike and dip.

The silver content of the ores generally runs at 1:2 ratio or less.

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PRESENT WORKINGS

There have been no new cuts developed on the surface showings. Three of the older trenches show a strike continuity of 220 feet (67 meters). However, early government examinations report a southern extension to the vein of some 300 feet (91.5 meters) as indicated by sloughed-in pits. The trenches are at an elevation of 830 feet (253 meters) above sea level.

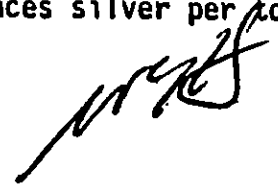
The vein structure strikes north 05° - 10° west and dips 65° - 75° to the east. Visual indications in the 3 trenches show a vein width varying from 8" to 18" and containing minor amounts of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. In the underground workings the copper secondary stain is quite often noticeable within the quartz fracturing.

None of the old sloughed pits to the south have been cleaned out nor have any new indications of vein extension been made on the surface either to the north or beyond the sloughed pits.

In the underground workings the vein has been traced over a distance of 168 feet (51 meters) and is still strongly represented at the north and south face of the drift. As with the surface exposure, the vein varies from 3" to a maximum of 7". Sulphides, primarily pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite, are represented as narrow bunches or clusters. A black soft sulphide, possibly the iron-rich variety of zinc blende, marmatite, was observed in several localities. The fractured and sheared quartz carries calcite as an added gangue material in places.

The underground workings are at an elevation of 735 feet (224 meters) or 95 feet (29 meters) below the surface trenches.

Past sampling by government geologists had assays ranging from 0.12 to a high of 4.0 ounces gold per ton over very narrow widths from various locations within the original trench. Samples from other trenches ranged from a high of 3.80 ounces gold and 1.0 ounces silver per ton across 2" to a low of 0.16 ounces gold and 0.4 ounces silver per ton from a 12" sample width. A sample taken underground at the original vein intersection in the crosscut yielded 0.74 ounces gold and 0.05 ounces silver per ton across 3" of well mineralized quartz.



In May 1982, Mr. C.R. Harris, P. Eng., cut six samples on the vein at various locations throughout the underground drift. The samples had a weighted value of 0.197 ounces gold and 0.266 ounces silver per ton over an average width of 3 1/2". Some six grab samples taken by Mr. Harris in August 1982, from the three surface trenches ran an average value of 0.918 ounces gold per ton, varying in grade from 0.189 to a high of 3.540 ounces gold per ton.

In July 1983, Mr. Morvay, General Manager for Sibola Mines, took four grab samples from the central trench which averaged out at 0.60 ounces gold and 0.33 ounces silver per ton.

The writer cut two samples in the central trench and one in the southern trench. Underground three samples were cut.

In the central trench, a chip sample was taken from the south face across 16" of massive quartz with some brecciation and light sulphides.

#9269 - 0.068 ounces gold and 0.11 ounces silver per ton.

At a point 12 feet (3.7 meters) north of the previous sample, another sample was chipped across 18" of altered (oxidized) material and vuggy quartz.

#9270 - 1.625 ounces gold and 0.69 ounces silver per ton.

In a trench some 127 feet south of the above mentioned trench, an 18" sample was cut across a strong quartz vein carrying a minor amount of sulphides.

#9271 - 0.099 ounces gold and 0.18 ounces silver per ton.

Underground a sample was cut at the south face of the drift across 5" of sulphide-quartz vein showing some oxidation effect.

#9272 - 0.001 ounces gold and 0.12 ounces silver per ton.

The north face carried the vein inside the east wall and a grab sample was chipped from the vein exposure within this wall.

#9274 - 0.008 ounces gold and 0.17 ounces silver per ton.

At a point 59 feet (18 meters) south from the centre line of the crosscut a 3" chip sample was taken from a strong sulphide-quartz exposure in the back of the drift.

#9273 - 0.012 ounces gold and 0.30 ounces silver per ton.

During the writer's visit, a small (EXT size) drill was set up within the southern trench and was drilling along the vein structure. The steepness of the hillside makes surface drill set-ups very difficult and costly. The information obtained from this particular set-up would be of little geological assistance and would only serve to ascertain the gold bearing qualities down the dip of the vein. Little success had been obtained to date in staying within the vein for any lengthy depths. Four holes, on varying dip angles, had reached an aggregate depth of 37 feet (11.3 meters) with a very poor average recovery.

Since the writer's visit, a fifth drill set-up has been completed at a point on the north extension of the trenches some 425 feet (130 meters) to the north and east of the adit portal. This minus 45° hole cut the vein near the end of its 35 foot (10.6 meters) run. The intersection is reported to be in excess of 5 feet.

Respectfully submitted,

September 9, 1983.

W.G. Hainsworth
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
W. G. HAINSWORTH
W.G. Hainsworth, Sp. Eng.
COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

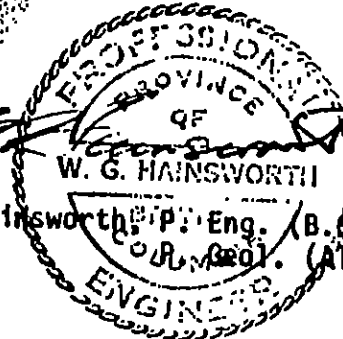
COSTS INCURRED

Wages			
Engineer	2.5 @	\$ 260.00/day	\$ 650.00
Engineer	4 @	250.00/day	1,000.00
Drill Crew	87 man days @	100.00/day	8,700.00
Casual	2 @	80.00/day	160.00
Food and Accommodation	95 man days @	45.00/day	4,275.00
Mobilization and Demobilization			5,500.00
Drilling	862 @	25.00/foot	21,550.00
Drill Moves			3,834.00
Transportation of Drill and Travel			3,458.00
Drill Equipment (pumps, hoses, core boxes, etc.)			6,155.09
Surveying of drill holes			945.10
Equipment			1,103.69
Helicopter	5 @	480.00/hr	2,400.00
Miscellaneous Fuel			150.00
Report			1,537.88
			<hr/> <hr/>
	Total		\$ 61,418.76

APPENDIX A
CERTIFICATE

I, W. G. Hainsworth, P. Eng., of Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify:

- (1) That I am a Consulting Geologist residing at #4 - 4100 Salish Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
- (2) That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Bachelor of Science Degree, Honours Geology.
- (3) That I have practiced my profession for some 30 years.
- (4) That I have been a continuous member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1965 and am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta since 1979.
- (5) That I have no financial interest, direct or indirect, in Sibola Mines Ltd., and do not expect to obtain any such interest.
- (6) That the information contained in this report is based on a visit to the Golden Star Claim of Sibola Mines Ltd., property on August 28, 1983 and perusal of all pertinent information available.
- (7) That consent is herewith given to Sibola Mines Ltd. to use any or all material from this report in information circulars, offerings or shareholders' brochures.

A circular professional seal for W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng. (B.C.). The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER", "PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA", "W. G. HAINSWORTH", and "P. Eng. (B.C.)". A signature is written across the seal.
W.G. Hainsworth, P. Eng. (B.C.)
Geol. (Alta.)

To accompany:
REPORT ON THE
SIBOLA MINES LTD.,
GOLDEN STAR CLAIM,
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION,
ZEBALLOS, B.C.
FOR SIBOLA MINES LTD.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
SEPTEMBER 9, 1983

APPENDIX C

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Zeballos - Nimpkish Area, GSC Memoir 272, 1953, J.W. Hoadley

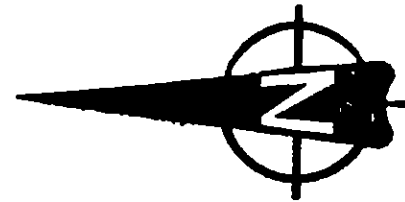
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1950, John S. Stevenson

Zeballos Mining District, GSC Paper 40-12, 1940, M.F. Bancroft

B.C. Department of Mines Report 1938, Stevenson & Maconachie

Report on the Golden Portal Tunnel, Golden Star Claims, 1982,
C.R. Harris





SAMPLE 9274

160°

UNDE

85°

TRENCH 1

TRENCH 2

SAMPLE 9269

SAMPLE 9270

PORTAL ELEVATION
735'

ND

QUARTZ VEIN

SAMPLE 9273

SAMPLE 9272

55'

TRENCH 3

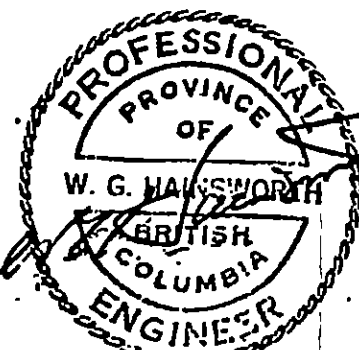
QUARTZ VEIN

SAMPLE 9271

SURFACE ELEVATION 830'

65°

	DIP	DEPTH
DDH No. 1	-35°	8'
" " 2	-38°	9'
" " 3	-42°	10'
" " 4	-30°	10'



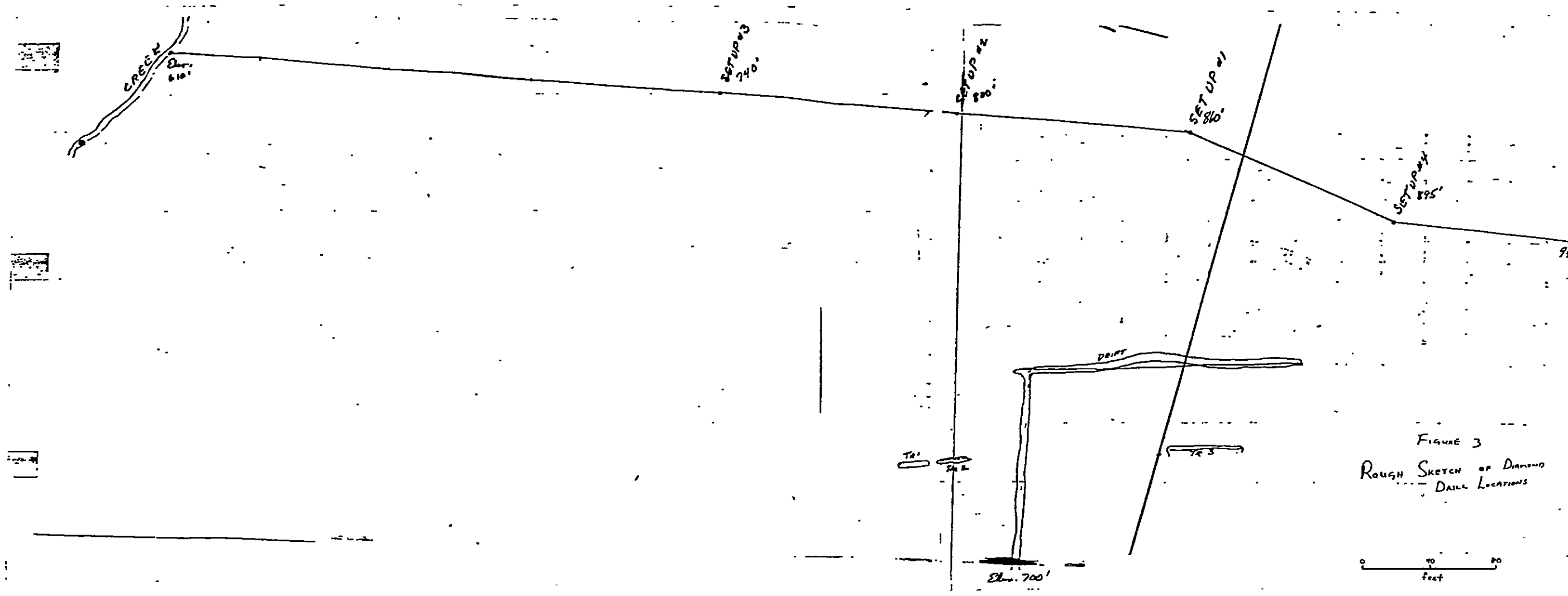
SIBOLA MINES LTD.

GOLDEN STAR CLAIM
ZEBALLOS AREA, VANCOUVER ISLAND
ADIT & SURFACE PLAN



To accompany a report by
W.G. Hainsworth Sept. 9, 1983

FIGURE 2



DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

Level	SURFACE	Hole No.	83-1	Dip Tests
Date Started	Oct. 6/83	Sheet No.		
Date Finished	Oct. 8/83	Core Size	80	
Depth	250'	Bearing	N82°W	
		Slope	-48°	
		Logged by	WJH	

Property _____

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTIONS	NO.	FROM	TO	FEET	CORE ASSAYS		RECOVERY				
FROM	TO						Au %	Ag %	RUN	SHORT			
0	7	Casing	99965	0	10								
7	97	Andesite	966	10	20								
		light green, fine to medium grained, occasional fracturing but generally massive, sil mineralization, occasional spotty epidote alteration	967	20	30								
			968	30	40								
			969	40	50								
			970	50	60								
			971	60	70								
			972	70	80								
			973	80	90								
		11-17 - chopped case, showing	974	90	100								
		31-48 - more coarse grained (gabbro?)	975	100	105								
		@ 42 - 30" light green epidote attraction plus chopped broken case	99957	105	107		.001	.01					
		48-50 - fine grained, dyke-like contact at 48° to case.	99901	107	115		.020	.01					
			902	115	117		.003	.02					
			903	117	122		.005	.02					
		50-61 - gabbro	904	122	127		.002	.01					
		61-63 - fine grained dyke	905	127	132		.002	.01					
		63-70 - andesite plus lg. dyke	906	132	137		.003	.01					
		70-97 - altered section, becoming more coarse	907	137	142		.012	.01					
			908	142	147		.002	.01					
			909	147	153		.002	.01					
97	250	Gabbro	910	153	157		.006	.01					
		greenish-grey, moderately coarse, massive, sil mineral.	911	157	162		.002	.01					
		@ 101 - 8" fracturing with iron staining	912	162	167		.002	.01					
		194-195 - fine grained dyke	913	167	172		.001	.01					
		197-205 - as previous	914	172	177		.001	.01					
		from 208-209 - thin veinlets and dissemination of pyroxene, pyrite and sec. scintillated chloropyrite (main vein?)	915	177	182		.002	.01					
			916	182	187		.001	.01					
			917	187	192		.001	.01					
			918	192	196		.001	.02					
			919	196	200		.001	.03					
			920	200	204		.001	.01					
			921	204	208		.001	.01					
			9275	208	209		.002	.01					
			922	209	214		.001	.01					
			923	214	219		.005	.01	9997	235	240	.005	.01
			924	219	224		.002	.01	928	240	245	.004	.01
			925	224	230		.003	.01	929	245	250	.002	.01
			926	230	235		.013	.01					

250

End of Hole.

Au Ag

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE RECORD

Property _____

Level	SURFACE	Hole No.	83-B	Dip Tests
Date Started	OCT 16/83	Sheet No.	①	
Date Finished	OCT 18/83	Core Size	BQ	
Depth	286	Logged by	W.G. HAINSWORTH	
		Elev. approx.	790'	
		Bearing	N 82° W	
		Slope	- 60°	

FOOTAGE		DESCRIPTIONS	CORE ASSAYS							RECOVERY		
FROM	TO		No.	FROM	TO	FEET	Au	Ag			RUN	SHORT
0	13	Casing	99976	0	20							
13	75	Andesite - dark green, fine to medium grained, fairly massive, light local alteration	977	20	30							
		@ 14 - 10" quartz veins @ 45°	978	30	40							
		25 - 4" light green porphyry dyke	979	40	50							
		36 - 3" quartz carbonate vein @ 50°, cut off by 1/2" vein @ rt. angle, trace mineralization	980	50	60							
		42 - 1 1/2" alteration and carbonate along fracture	981	60	70							
75	82	Dyke - light green to light yellow color, very fine grained.	982	70	80							
		@ 75 - 5" quartz-carbonate splashing	983	80	92							
		80 - 8" breccia with sl. quartz, 1/4" gouge and trace pyrite	984	92	96							
82	286	Andesite - as before but more epidote alteration & veins appearing	985	96	101							
		@ 92 - 1" quartz veinlets with pyrite and trace chalcopyrite @ 50° to core and increasing quartz splashes to 96'	986	101	102							
		@ 101 - light pyrite disseminations from 109 on - increasing occasional trace sulphides with more becoming sl. more siliceous	987	102	110							
		@ 127 - 1/2" quartz-carbonate stringers @ 65° to core, no mineralization	988	110	120							
		134 - pyrite lined fracture	989	120	134							
		144 - as above	990	134	147							
		147 - as above	991	147	160							
		from 160-174 - light greyish-green and more aphanitic core	992	160	170							
		180-208 - as above, almost dyke-like and taking on a more acidic appearance	993	170	180							
			994	180	190							
			995	190	200							
			996	200	210							
			997	210	221							
			998	221	222							
			999	222	230							
			10000	230	243							
			A	243	248							
			B	248	262							
			C	262	263							
			D	263	266							
			E	266	267							
			F	267	280							
			G	280	286							

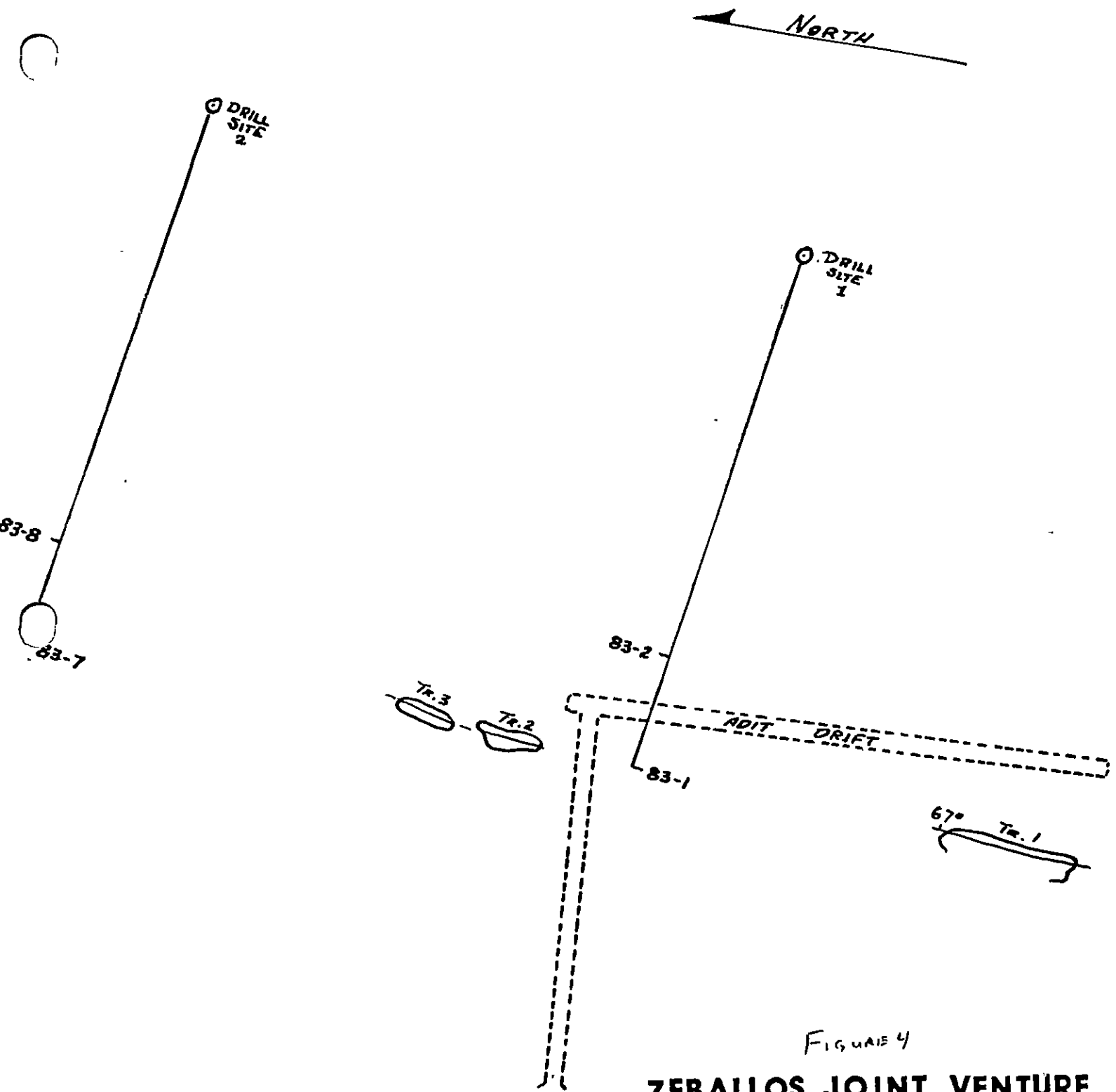


FIGURE 4
ZEBALLOS JOINT VENTURE
 (Admiral - Sibola Mines)
 ZEBALLOS, B.C.
SURFACE DRILL PLAN
 Scale 1:50

Nov. 3/83

[Handwritten signature]

N 82° W

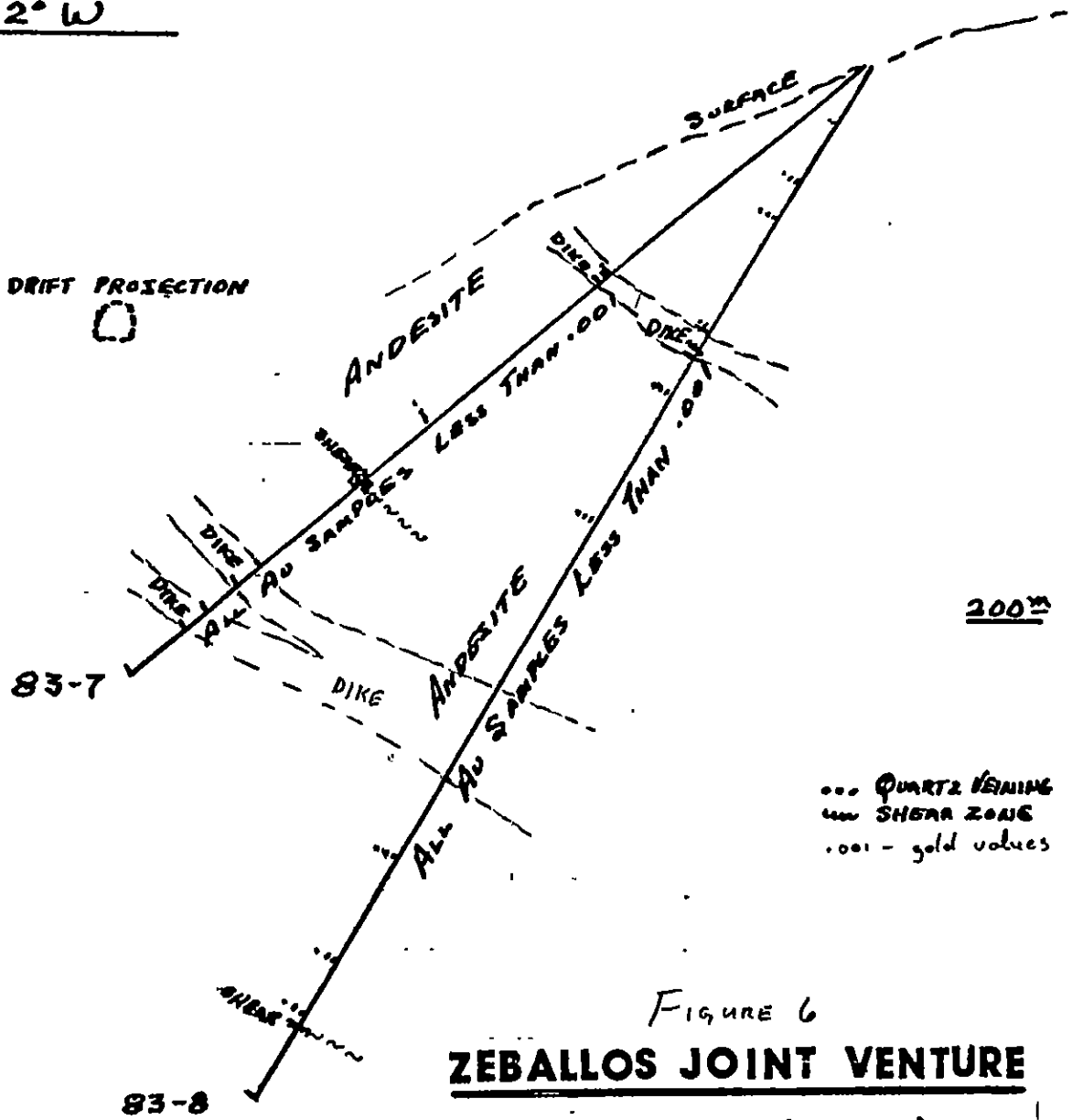


FIGURE 6
ZEBALLOS JOINT VENTURE
 (Admiral - Sibola Mines)
 ZEBALLOS, B.C.
SURFACE DRILL SECTION
 DDH 83-7&8
 Scale 1:50

Mar. 3/83

The core is stored on the property Golden Star

Webb