84-#714 -12873
8/85

A GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE BANNOCKBURN GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

LAT: 50° 38'N
LONG: 117° 09'W

NTS 82K - 11E

Mineral Claims:	Ban #'s 1,2,3,4,5,6 Hall #'s 1,2,3,4
Crown Grants:	Little Tommy, Death on the Trail, Morning Midnight, Bannockburn, Silver Bottom, Silver Reef, Iron Mask, Buckeye, Fossel, Evergreen, Nelson, Superior, Magnolia, Abbott, King William, Kamloops, Evening, Reunion.
Reverted Crown Grants:	Lucille K, Amit, Nellie S
Owner/Operator:	Bannockburn Resources Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
Reported By:	B.H. Meyer, P. Geol.
Submitted:	January 9, 1984

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A GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE BANNOCKBURN GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SUMMARY

The Bannockburn property is underlain by a sequence of mixed clastic and calcareous sediments. They are weakly metamorphosed and complexly folded into a major isoclinal anticline, with a minor anticline and syncline within it.

Five mineralized zones of significance have been located in the area. They consist of quartz with occasional calcite, and contain large clusters, disseminations, and fracture fillings, of galena, pyrite, sphalerite and occasional traces of chalcopyrite.

On the Bannockburn Claim, high lead and silver values (average 23.5 oz/ton Ag, 40% Pb) were recorded from the vein 1 to 1.5 meters thick on surface. The mineralization is continuous along a southeast strike length of 23 meters. This deposit is situated at or near the crest of the minor anticline.

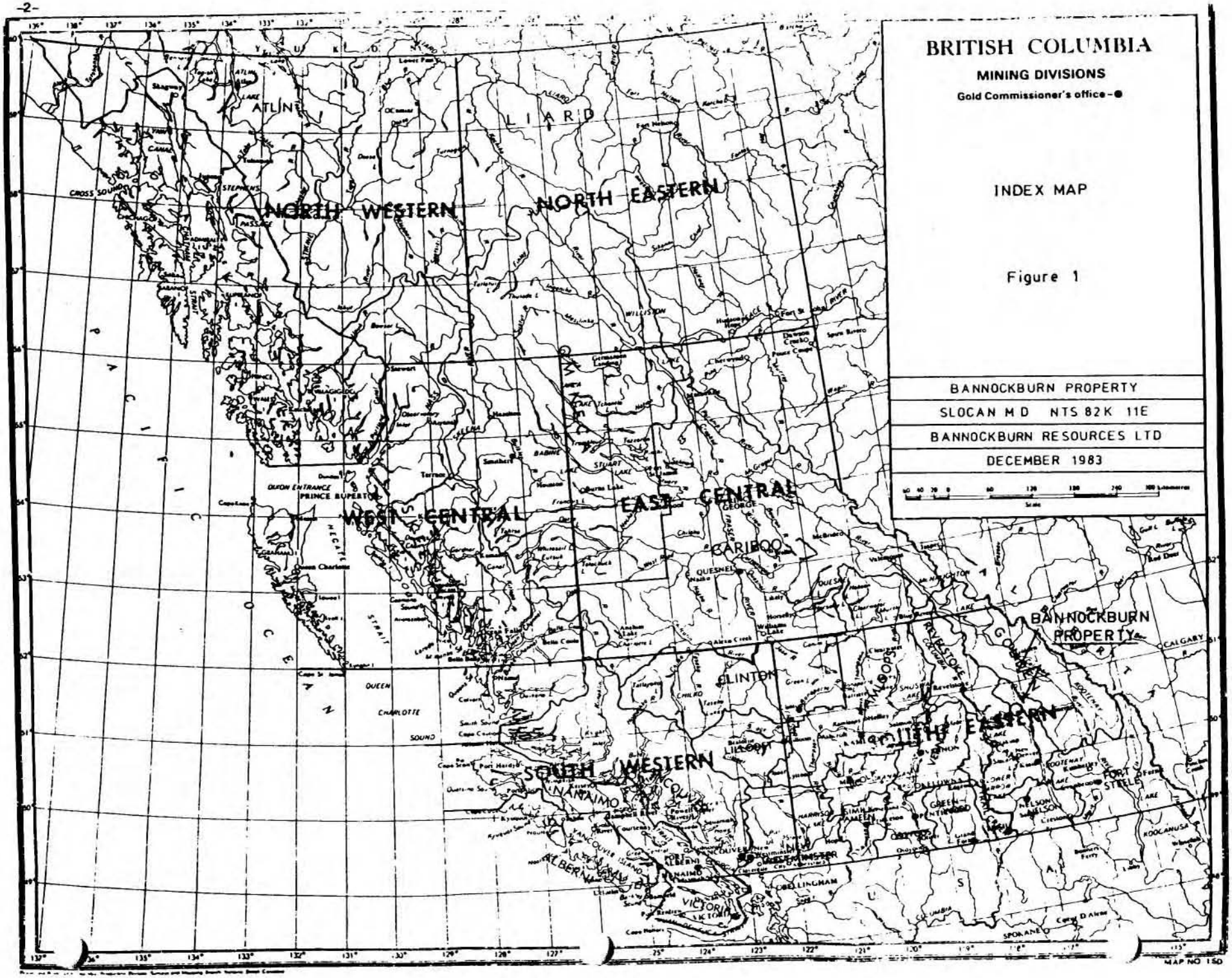
On the Superior Claim, a subhorizontal vein 1 meter thick is situated at the crest of the major anticline. Average assayed values over a 25 meter exposed length are .4 oz/ton Au, 14.5 oz/ton Ag, and 31% Pb.

Also, a vertical dipping vein .3 to 1 meter thick is exposed over a 15 meter length and contains average assayed values of 23 oz/ton Ag, 42% Pb, and 9% Zn.

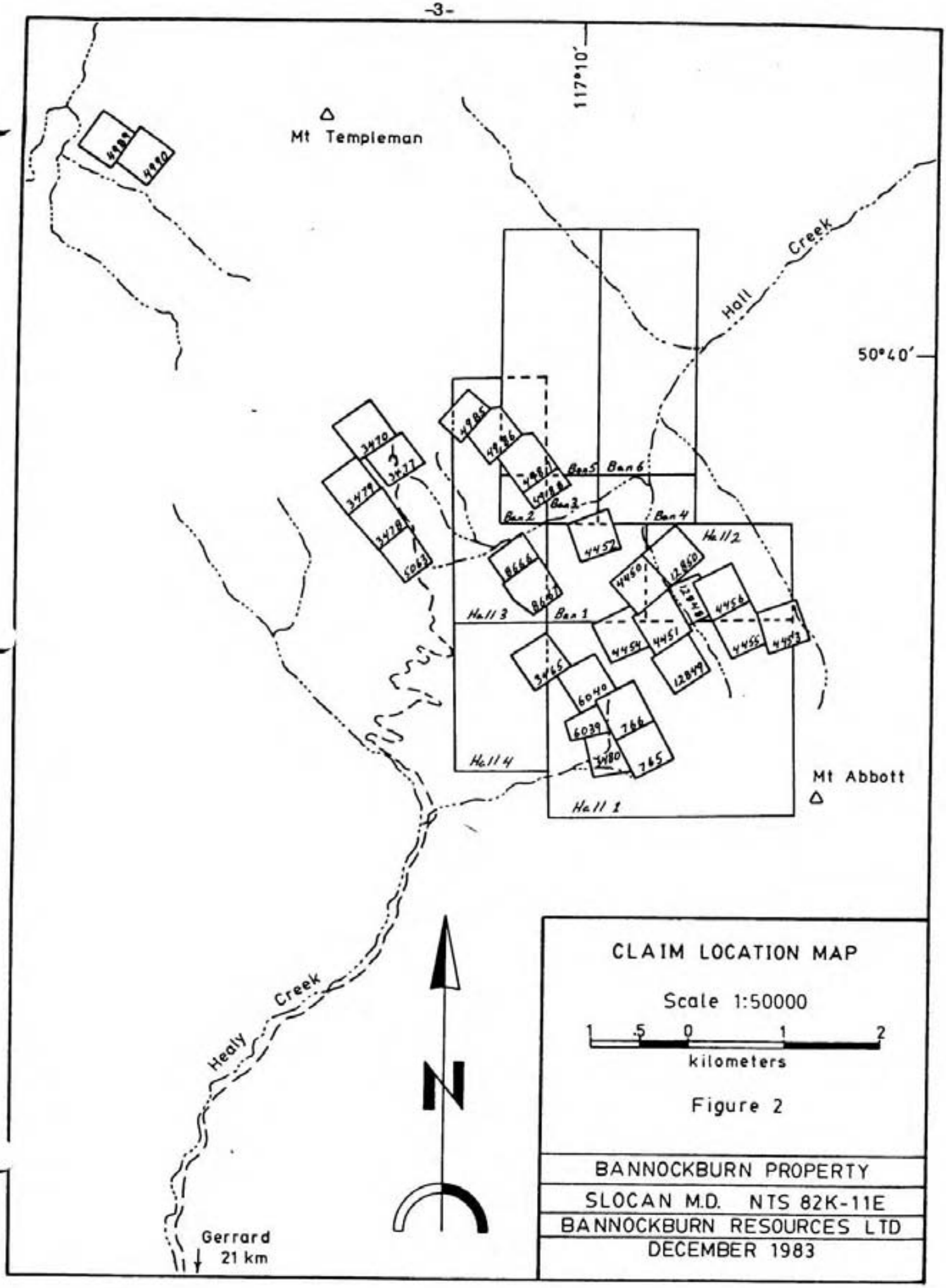
On the Abbott Claim, a vertical cylindrical shaped mineralized zone measures 7 meters in diameter. Average assayed values are 3.6 oz/ton Ag, 6% Pb, and 10% Zn. The showing is situated at a limestone-phyllite contact.

On the Hall #3 Claim, high silver and lead values were recorded from an old mine dump containing massive galena.

It is recommended that further exploratory work should be conducted near these showings, for the purpose of determining the extent of mineralization both laterally and vertically. Also, a prospecting and sampling program is warranted along lithologic contacts and along the crests of anticlines.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINING DIVISIONS
Gold Commissioner's office - ●
INDEX MAP
Figure 1
BANNOCKBURN PROPERTY
SLOCAN M D NTS 82K 11E
BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LTD
DECEMBER 1983
NORTH WESTERN
NORTH EASTERN
WEST CENTRAL
EAST CENTRAL
SOUTH WESTERN
SOUTH EASTERN
LIARD
ATLIN
CARIBOO
CLINTON
NANAIMO
VICTORIA
BANNOCKBURN PROPERTY
PACIFIC OCEAN
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND
HECATE STRAIT
MAP NO 150

-2-


117°10'
Mt Templeman
Hall Creek
50°40'
Ban 5
Ban 6
Ban 2
Ban 3
Ban 4
Ban 1
Hall 2
Hall 3
Hall 4
Hall 1
Mt Abbott
Healy Creek
Gerrard
21 km
N
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:50000
1 .5 0 1 2
kilometers
Figure 2
BANNOCKBURN PROPERTY
SLOCAN M.D. NTS 82K-11E
BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LTD
DECEMBER 1983

INTRODUCTION

An exploration program was conducted on the Bannockburn Group in the summer of 1983 for the purpose of locating and investigating known existing mineral showings and any new zones of mineralization. The program consisted of geological mapping, magnetometer/VLF surveys, prospecting and the sampling of mineralized rocks for assay purposes.

Location and Access (Latitude 50° 38'N Longitude 117° 09'W)

The Bannockburn Group is located in the Badshot Range of the Selkirk Mountains, 7 kilometers west of the Duncan River, near the headwaters of Hall Creek. It is in the Slocan Mining Division, within map area 82K-11E of National Topographic System.

The area of primary interest is located on the north slope of Abbott Peak near the upper reaches of a northerly flowing tributary of Hall Creek. It is within a cirque between 5500 and 7500 foot elevation.

The terrain is steep and rugged, with cliff walls surrounding most of the talus covered cirque. Above 5500 feet elevation, sparse vegetation consisting of shrubs and dwarf trees is present along the outer reaches of the talus slopes and moraines. Below this elevation, isolated timber stands are surrounded by a dense growth of slide alder.

Access to the property was gained via helicopter from Nelson, approximately 125 air kilometers to the south. A 4-wheel drive mining road exists along Healy Creek, connecting the Wagner Mine to Highway 31, approximately 21 kilometers to the south. An old road 2.5 kilometers in length connects the Bannockburn property to the Healy Creek road. Both roads are in disrepair and will need some cat work to be re-opened.

Property and Ownership

The Bannockburn Group consists of the following mineral claims, crown grants, and reverted crown grants, all of which are 100 percent owned by Bannockburn Resources Ltd. (see Figure 2).

Crown Grant	Lot Number
Little Tommy	4985
Death of the Trail	4986
Morning	4987
Midnight	4988
Bannockburn	4450
Silver Bottom	4451
Silver Reef	4452
Iron Mask	4453
Buckeye	4454
Fossel	4455
Evergreen	4456
Nelson	12848
Superior	12849
Magnolia	12850
Abbott	765
King William	766
Kamloops	3480
Evening	6039
Reunion	6040

Reverted Crown Grants	Lot Number	Record Number	Expiry Date
Lucille K	3465	2745	Aug 27, 1984
Amit	8667	3438	Dec 13, 1985
Nellie S.	8666	3437	Dec 13, 1985

Located Mineral Claim	Record Number	Expiry Date
Ban #1 (4 units)	381(5)	May 31, 1988
Ban #2 (1 unit)	382(5)	May 31, 1988
Ban #3 (1 unit)	383(5)	May 31, 1988

Property and Ownership Con't

Located Mineral Claim	Record Number	Expiry Date
Ban #4 (2 units)	2277(10)	Oct 27, 1988
Ban #5 (10 units)	2278(10)	Oct 27, 1985
Ban #6 (10 units)	2279(10)	Oct 27, 1984
Hall #1 (20 units)	40995(7)	July 25, 1984
Hall #2 (6 units)	40895(7)	July 25, 1984
Hall #3 (10 units)	40965(7)	July 25, 1984
Hall #4 (6 units)	40966(7)	July 25, 1984

Other claims in the area which are owned by Bannockburn Resources Ltd. are as follows:

Crown Grants	Lot Number
Santa Rita	4989
Hathor	4990
Souvenir	5063
Laura J.	3478
Ward	3479
Lardeau	3470 (1/32 Interest)
Lardo Fr.	3477 (1/32 Interest)

History

A high-grade galena bearing vein was first discovered on the original Bannockburn claim at the turn of the century by the Brown brothers of the Revelstoke and Nelson area. They exposed the vein over a 200 foot (60 meter) length in several open pits and a shaft. A crosscut (now caved) was driven beneath the workings but did not intersect any mineralization.

The Brown brothers also discovered a high-grade vein of galena-sphalerite on the Superior claim, and 3 crosscut adits were driven (2 intersecting the vein) through glacial talus. A 2 meter mineralized width was encountered in one crosscut, however, no information on the vein length could be found. These showing were periodically worked on until about 1920.

History Con't

In 1954, a zone of low-grade disseminated galena-sphalerite mineralization in quartzite was reported by the owner, J. Gallo. This zone, known as the "Shelagh Vein", is situated on the Buckeye claim and extends over a 3500 foot (1070 meter) length with a 4 to 10 foot (1.2 to 3 meter) width.

In 1955, Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. Ltd. drilled 8 short packsack diamond drill holes on the Shelagh zone, and 2 holes on the Bannockburn vein. G.E. Apps, of Granby produced a geologic map of the area.

In 1957 a geologic map of the area was produced by B. Reed of Bunker Hill Mining Co. Road construction began from the Healy Creek road to the Bannockburn property.

In 1959 and 1960, Sheep Creek Mines Ltd. completed road construction, and diamond drilled 4 holes, totalling 1,049 feet (319.8 meters), 3 of which were on the Shelagh zone.

In 1977, Serem Ltd. diamond drilled 11 holes on the Shelagh zone, totalling 1873.5 feet (571.2 meters). A magnetometer survey was also conducted over the area by Serem.

Since 1977, no work of any consequence has been done on the Bannockburn property, prior to the work done by Bannockburn Resources in 1983.

Present Activity

An exploration program was conducted on the property from July 22 to August 10, 1983. A reference grid was established over the area of most interest (Bannockburn, Buckeye, Silver Bottom, Nelson and Superior, crown grants, and part of Hall #1 mineral claim), and consists of a 900 meter base line at 145° azimuth (subparallel to regional geologic trend). Tie lines are located normal to the base line at 100 meter intervals, and are chained to 25 meter station intervals. A total of 5.3 kilometers of line was established.

Present Activity Con't

A geologic survey was conducted over the grid area at a scale of 1:5000. Ten rock chip samples were collected from the grid area for assay purposes.

A magnetic and VLF survey was conducted over the grid area, however, the results seemed to be affected by topography, and the lack of a suitably situated transmitting source. Therefore, the geophysical interpretation will not be further discussed in this report.

Some reconnaissance mapping and prospecting was conducted in other areas of the Bannockburn Group. Areas investigated include the Iron Mask, Fossel, Evergreen, Abbott, and King William crown grants, and the Hall #2, 3 and 4 mineral claims. This resulted in 9 rock chip samples being collected for assay purposes.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Bannockburn property is situated along the northern end of the Kootenay Arc, which is a belt of highly deformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks extending from the Revelstoke area southwards to the Salmo area. Many high-grade lead-zinc-silver deposits are known to exist along the structure.

Regionally, the area is underlain by Hadrynian and/or Cambrian Hamill Group sediments, and the overlying Badshot Formation. The Hamill Group rests concordantly on the Horsethief Creek Group of Hadrynian sediments. Concordantly overlying the Badshot Formation are Lower Paleozoic phyllites of the Index Formation of the Lardeau Group.

The sediments have undergone low grade metamorphism and are complexly folded in a series of isoclinal folds. A major fold, which trends northwest-southeast across the Bannockburn property, is known as the Marsh Adams Anticline. This structure is characterized by a steep sawtooth ridge of Badshot limestone which reaches elevations in excess of 10,000 feet.

Local Geology

The Bannockburn property is underlain by Hadrynian and/or Cambrian Hamill Group sediments which are conformably overlain by Cambrian Badshot Formation limestone. The Hamill Group consists of a thick unit of quartzite, conformably overlain by a thin limestone unit, which in turn is conformably overlain by a thick unit of phyllite.

The lowermost unit is the Marsh Adams Formation Quartzite (unit H1 on geology map). The rock is light grey to white to pinkish white, silty to fine grained, grading to coarse grained near the top of the unit. The lower part is phyllite with occasional phyllite interbeds. It is the coarser grained portion of this unit which contains disseminated sulfides and is called the Shelagh zone.

The overlying limestone unit constitutes the lower part of the Mohican Formation (unit H2 on geology map). The rock is white to light grey, and microcrystalline to very fine grained. It contains occasional thin phyllite interbeds.

The upper part of the Mohican Formation consists of phyllite (unit H3 on geology map). It is light greyish green to green, containing a few quartzite and thin limestone interbeds.

The overlying Badshot Formation (unit B on geology map) is massive, white to light grey, microcrystalline to very fine grained limestone.

Locally, the geologic structure consists of a minor isoclinal syncline and anticline within a major isoclinal anticline. Bedding and axial plane orientations generally strike 140° to 155° azimuth, and dip steeply to the east. The folds plunge south at 5°. Shear planes and crenulations are evident in phyllite units, resulting from stress during folding. Observed lateral variations in lithologic thickness are probably due to folding also.

Only one significant fault appears to be present in the area, this being a normal dip-slip fault striking 170° azimuth and dipping steeply to the west. Amount of displacement is unknown. Occasional thin quartz and quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets oriented subparallel to bedding are present on the property.

Mineralization

Five zones of significant galena-sphalerite mineralization have been located on the property. These zones are situated at or near the crests of anticlines, or along phyllite-limestone contacts. The mineralization is associated with quartz or quartz-carbonate veins or lenses.

A sixth zone of mineralization, known as the "Shelagh Vein", was investigated initially, however, this zone was not examined in detail. Previous diamond drill work on the showing by Serem Ltd. indicated a relatively small tonnage of low-grade lead-zinc-silver from disseminated galena-sphalerite in quartzite. A report by Serem includes recommendations for further exploratory work on this zone. At the present time, Bannockburn Resources Ltd. is concentrating its interest on the high-grade silver-lead-zinc showings.

The mineralized zones of interest will be discussed according to their claim location.

Bannockburn Claim

The original Bannockburn vein is situated along the grid base line and is exposed in a number of old trenches and pits at the 5800 foot elevation, 200 meters west of Bannockburn Creek. It is located near the crest of the minor anticline.

The vein strikes 142° azimuth and is vertical dipping. It appears to extend over a 45 meter strike length, based on exposures in trenches. The width varies between one and 1.5 meters. Mineralization is extensive between grid coordinates BL̆0 + 08N and BL̆0 + 15S (23 meter length). It consists of galena-pyrite with minor sphalerite, in the form of disseminations, clusters, veinlets and often as massive lenses, with minor quartz gangue material. Only a trace of visible mineralization was observed between BL̆0 + 15S and BL̆0 + 37S.

Two rock chip samples were collected across the vein width within the zone of extensive mineralization, and were assayed as follows:
Sample Number BL-008 N (grid coordinate BL0 + 08N): Au .228 oz/ton, Ag 24.5 oz/ton, PB 41.0%, Zn 0.27%.
Sample Number BL-015 (grid coordinate BL0 + 15S): Au .072 oz/ton, Ag 22.5 oz/ton, Pb 39.0%, Zn 3.21%.

Bannockburn Claims Con't

South of BL0 + 15S, bedrock exposure is very poor, however, at grid coordinate BL0 + 74S, a 1.4 meter width zone of thin quartz veins and stringers is exposed. Disseminations and small clusters of sphalerite, galena and pyrite are present. Minor disseminated sulfides within the limestone wall rock are present also. A rock chip sample across this zone was assayed as follows:
Sample Number BL-074 (grid coordinate BL0 + 74S): Au .004 oz.ton, Ag 0.55 oz/ton, Pb 0.98%, Zn 7.61%.

This mineralized zone may be a continuation of the mineralized vein from which sample numbers BL-008N and BL-015 were taken. Assuming the 3 samples are from the same vein, the vein length would extend over 82 meters, and open to the south. The possibility of other lenses of sulfide mineralization existing can be speculated upon.

The depth of mineralization at the north end of the vein appears to be shallow. It is reported that a crosscut adit, which is situated at an elevation of about 100 feet below the exposed vein, did not intersect any mineralization. Nor did a diamond drill hole, which was drilled at a slightly lower elevation. The adit may be situated too far to the north, as there are no surface showings north of it. The possibility of mineralization extending beyond a depth of 23 meters (100 feet) along the strike length still remains.

Superior Claim

A subhorizontal quartz vein is exposed near the base of the southern rock face within silicified phyllite, approximately 70 meters east of the western tongue of the glacier (grid coordinates 7 + 45S / 3 + 15W). It is situated 5 meters below the top of the phyllite unit and trends subparallel to bedding along the crest of the major anticline. The vein has a slight curvature to it, reflecting the attitude of the anticlinal crest.

The quartz vein is exposed over a 25 meter length and is generally one meter thick. It contains disseminations and scattered clusters of pyrite-galena-(chalcopyrite-sphalerite) mineralization, along with a few pockets of massive, very coarse grained sulfides. These pockets are up to 0.5 meters in diameter.

Superior Claim Con't

Two rock chip samples taken across the one meter wide vein produced encouraging gold values. The assayed values are as follows:
Sample Number B745-325W (west edge of vein): Au .344 oz/ton, Ag 15.5 oz/ton, Pb 25.9%, Zn .53%, Cu .25%.
Sample Number B745-305W (east edge of vein): Au .492 oz/ton, Ag 13.8 oz/ton, Pb 36.9%, Zn 0.25%, Cu 08%.

The vein is buried beneath glacial talus debris on both sides of the exposure. The extent of veining and mineralization along this east-west direction can only be speculated. The vein probably continues to trend southward along the anticlinal crest for some unknown length.

Another mineralized zone of interest is located in a small isolated limestone outcrop, which is surrounded by talus debris, about 200 meters northeast of the above mentioned vein (grid coordinate location 6 + 20S / 1 + 50W).

A vertical dipping quartz-carbonate vein is exposed for 15 meters across the entire length of the outcrop. The vein strikes 155° azimuth and contains brecciated limestone fragments and massive coarse to very coarse crystalline galena-sphalerite-pyrite-(chalcopyrite) mineralization. Vein width varies from .3 to one meter.

Two rock chip samples were taken across the vein width at the north and south extremeties of the exposure. The assayed values are as follows:
Sample Number B615-145W (north sample): Au .016 oz/ton, Ag 31.5 oz/ton, Pb 68.2%, Zn 3.98%, Cu .04%.
Sample Number B630-150W (south sample): Au .026 oz/ton, Ag 16.4 oz/ton, Pb 27.4%, Zn 15.1%, Cu .30%.

It is assumed that this vein was the target of the 3 crosscut adits driven by the Brown brothers. As stated previously, 2 of the crosscuts were reported to have intersected the vein, one exposing a 2 meter width of mineralization. Due to the movement of talus debris over the years, no evidence of any workings exist in the area today.

Abbott Claim

A crosscut adit 6 meters in length was located between the 2 upper tributaries of Abbott Creek at the 6815 foot elevation level. The adit is situated immediately above a talus slope at the northwest striking contact of black phyllite and Badshot limestone.

The adit intersects an exposed oval pocket of mineralization 6x8 meters elongated northwest-southeast. This pocket appears to have a vertical cylindrical shape. The mineralized zone consists of clusters and disseminations of coarse crystalline sphalerite-galena-pyrite, along with quartz carbonate gangue material, cementing brecciated limestone and phyllite fragments.

Within the adit, rock chip samples were taken across 2 mineralized zones which are separated by a 3 meter band of limestone. Sample number AB-01 is a 1.7 meter chip sample taken near the mouth of the adit. Sample number AB-02 was taken across a 1.2 meter zone near the end of the adit. Assayed results are as follows:
Sample Number AB-01: Au .019 oz/ton, Ag 4.72 oz/ton, Pb 7.95%, Zn 11.2%, Cu .14%.
Sample Number AB-02: Au .022 oz/ton, Ag 2.51 oz/ton, Pb 4.48%, Zn 8.86%, Cu .10%.

This mineralized pocket may be a branch of a possible lower lying sulfide deposit trending along the phyllite-limestone contact. Mineralization may be due to remobilization and recrystallization during deformation.

Another adit was spotted approximately 300 meters northwest, near the litholgic contact, however, it was not inspected.

Hall #3 Claim

Two grab samples were collected from the mine dumps of 2 caved adits located on a saddle which separates Healy and Hall Creek drainage basins. The caved adits are 5 meters apart and are at 6620 feet elevation, approximately 200 meters east of the Healy Creek road.

Hall #3 Claim Con't

The mineralized rock is siliceous with abundant clusters of coarse crystalline galena and minor pyrite. Assayed results are as follows:
Sample Number AB-03: Au .020 oz/ton, Ag 22.5 oz/ton, Pb 37.2%, Zn .28%.
Sample Number AB-04: Au .014 oz/ton, Ag 15.5 oz/ton, Pb 27.8%, Zn .27%.

This showing was not inspected by the writer.

Fossel and Hall #1 Claims

Other zones of interest were investigated but did not produce encouraging results. Gouge material within the fault zone, which is located on Hall #1 claim, was observed to contain only traces of galena mineralization.

On the Fossel claim, 2 exposed quartz veins were found to be relatively barren of mineralization except near the north and south exposures of the east vein. Here, the mineralization consists of disseminations, fracture fillings, and occasional clusters of galena plus minor azurite. Both showings appear to be small localized zones.

CONCLUSIONS

Mineral occurances on the Bannockburn property consist of 2 types. The most common type observed is veins and lenses situated at or near the crest of anticlines. These deposits contain high-grade silver-lead values with minor zinc values. Significant gold values have been found in at least one showing of this type.

The second type of mineral showing occurs along the lithologic contact of limestone and phyllite. Here the mineralization is replacement, and the one showing of this type contained silver-lead values considerably lower than the vein type, but still of significance. Also, zinc values were higher than lead values.

CONCLUSIONS Con't

The 5 mineralized zones of significance have only been investigated at the surface showings. Very little is known about any of these zones, regarding depth and lateral extent of mineralization. For the purpose of gaining information regarding the size and grades of these mineral showings, a follow-up program is recommended.

Also, a reconnaissance program involving the investigation of anticlinal crests and lithologic contacts is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program outlined below is recommended for the Bannockburn Group.

Bannockburn Claim

1. To determine the depth of mineralization, 2 diamond drill holes should be located 30 meters east of the vein, and drilled at -45°at 232° azimuth. The holes should be 50 meters apart. If present, the vein should be intersected at a vertical depth of 30 meters.

2. If step 1 is successful, then holes should be drilled from the same location at a steeper angle. If unsuccessful, then this vein can be assessed as having uneconomical dimensions.

3. If success continues, step out holes should be drilled.

Superior Claim

The vertical dipping vein exposed in the isolated outcrop should be drilled in the same manner as explained for the Bannockburn claim.

The subhorizontal vein containing significant gold values must be investigated in a different manner. Due to its proximity to the south rock face and hanging glacier, exploration must be conducted underground. This is costly, but it is the only possible way of examining this showing.

Superior Claim Con't

1. A drift should be driven from a safe, suitable location, towards the crest of the anticline under the rock face and glacier. Approximately 100 meters of tunnel will have to be excavated. The drift will be a few tens of meters lower in elevation than the showings.

2. Underground diamond drilling should be conducted upwards, and radiating outwards in a direction perpendicular to the fold axis.

3. Depending on the success of drilling, the drift may be extended for the purpose of more exploratory drilling.

Abbott Claim

Diamond drill sites near this showing may be a problem due to the talus covered slide area immediately below the limestone-phyllite contact. Suitable sites should be located west and downslope of the showing.

1. To determine depth of mineralization, diamond drill holes should be drilled at -45° at approximately 70° azimuth. The mineralized zone should be intersected at roughly 200 meters vertical depth beneath the showing.

2. Three holes should be drilled in this manner at 100 meter intervals in a northerly direction, parallel to the lithologic strike.

Hall #3 Claim

1. A detailed geologic study of this showing should be carried out.

2. Depending on the assessment, one or more diamond drill holes may be warranted. The reopening of caved adits may be warranted also.

Reconnaissance Program

A reconnaissance prospecting and sampling program should be conducted along the Marsh Adams Anticline on the north side of Hall Creek. Emphasis should be placed on investigating anticlinal crests and lithologic contacts as target areas for similar types of mineral occurances. Other old showings not looked at should be investigated also. Some trenching may be warranted on these showings.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Surface diamond drilling 1400 meters @ $75.00 per meter	$105,000.00
Underground drifting 100 meters @ $900.00 per meter	$ 90,000.00
Underground diamond drilling 250 meters @ $75.00 per meter	$ 18,750.00
Core and rock assays $33.00 per sample	$ 4,000.00
Road repair and construction 400 hours @ $80.00 per hour	$ 32,000.00
Bridge repair	$ 6,500.00
Trenching 100 hours @ $80.00 per hour	$ 8,000.00
Geologist 5 months @ $4,000.00 per month	$ 20,000.00
Geological assistant 3 months @ $2,000.00 per month	$ 6,000.00
Two prospectors 3 months @ $3,000.00 per month	$ 18,000.00
Helicopter 100 hours @ $400.00 per hour	$ 40,000.00
Camp set-up	$ 15,000.00
Cook 3 months @ $3,000.00 per month	$ 9,000.00
Logistics 90 days @ $85.00 per day	$ 7,650.00
Surveying	$ 10,000.00
Contingency @ 15%	$ 58,485.00
TOTAL	$448,385.00

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APPENDICES

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Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

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PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Pearson Gallagher
1260 Hornby Street - 2nd Floor
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1W2

Certificate No. K-5779
Date August 23, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked		Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu				
			ounces/ton	ounces/ton	percent	percent	percent				
1	B770-440W		.009	.79	1.59	.31	L.01				
2	B740-445W		.013	.17	.38	.06	.01				
3	B750-365W		.032	1.31	2.81	.25	.03				
4	B745-325W		.344	15.5	25.9	.53	.25				
5	B745-305W		.492	13.8	36.9	.25	.08				
6	B630-150W		.026	16.4	27.4	15.1	.30				
7	B615-145W		.016	31.5	68.2	3.98	.04				
8	RH-01		.058	17.5	7.75	.05	.88				
9	RH-02		.004	.70	.37	.01	.03				
10	RH-03		.003	1.98	5.48	2.35	.01				
11	BL-008N	#5234	.228	24.5	41.0	.27	.10				
12	BL-015	#5235	.072	22.5	39.0	3.21	.10				
13	BL-074	#5236	.004	.55	.98	7.61	.02				
14	RH-04		.002	.47	.60	.02	.01				
15	RH-05		.001	.09	.01	L.01	L.01				
16	AB-01	#5237	.019	4.72	7.95	11.2	.14				
17	AB-02	#5238	.022	2.51	4.48	8.86	.10				
18	AB-03	#5239	.020	22.5	37.2	.28	.01				
19	AB-04	#5240	.014	15.5	27.8	.27	.02				
	L means "Less than"										

APENDIX 1 -20-

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian H. Meyer, P. Geol. of the City of Nelson, B.C., do hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, year 1979, and have been practicing my profession since that time.

3. I have received no interest either directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest in this property.

4. The foregoing report on the BANNOCKBURN GROUP of Mineral Claims is based on field work carried out under my direction and my personal examination of the claims, visited on July 22 to August 10, 1983, and from published material available from government geological departments.

Brian H. Meyer, P. Geol.

January 9, 1984

PEARSON GALLAGHER LTD.
2nd Floor, 1260 Hornby Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Bannockburn Resources Ltd.
2nd Floor, 1260 Hornby Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

INVOICE

Camp Rental	500.00
Geophysical Equipment Rental	500.00
4 x 4 Truck Rental	500.00
Groceries	1183.67
Assays	101.50
Contract Explosation - Peter Berthelotte	2500.00
Contract Exploration - Hugh Stewart	2500.00
Contract Exploration - Brian Meyer	3500.00
Expenses - Rob Pearson	1621.15
Okanogan Helicoters	4978.15
Consulting - R. PEarson 10 days @ 200.00	2000.00
Consulting - L. Leighton 4 days @ 150.00	600.00
Consulting - Gordon Turner (Inverhuron Res)	1544.75
Neville Crosby (Field Supplies)	126.21
	22155.43
plus 25% Management and Field Contingency Expenses	5538.86
TOTAL	**27694.29**
Prepaid	**15000.00**
AMOUNT OWING	**12694.29**

PEARSON GALLAGHER LTD.
2nd Floor, 1260 Hornby street
VANCOUVER, B.C.
(604)683-4455

September 15, 1983

Bannockburn Resources Ltd.
2nd Floor, 1260 Hornby Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Invoice to September 15, 1983

1 Project Geologist (Brian Meyer) 10days @ $250.00/day. Prepare Bannockburn Reports, Maps, and Prospecting red elephant	$2,500.00
1 prospector - Assistant (Peter Berthelotte) 6 days @ $200.00/day. Prospecting red elephant and demobe Bannockburn camp.	$1,200.00
R.W. Pearson 8 days @ $250.00/day. Prospecting, negotiations with Dickinson Mines and expediting projects	$2,000.00
Field Office and Board for Field Crews Aug. and Sept. two months @ $500.00/month	$1,000.00
4 x 4 Vehicle rental Sept 1-15, 1983	$ 300.00
Casual labor (Susan Zander) prospecting and mapping 2 days @ $125.00/day	$ 250.00
Telephone July and Aug, 1983	$ 125.47
TOTAL	$7,375.47
+ 25% Operating and Contingency fees	$1,843.87
AMOUNT OWING	**$9,219.34**

Submitted By:

Rob Pearson

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE RED ELEPHANT SHOWING SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

LAT: 50° 39.5'N
LONG: 117° 10'W

NTS 82K-11E

Mineral Claims; Ban #5, Ban #6 of the Bannockburn Group of Mineral Claims

Owner/Operator: Bannockburn Resources Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

Reported By: B.H. Meyer, P. Geol.

Submitted: January 12, 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAPS

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE RED ELEPHANT SHOWING SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

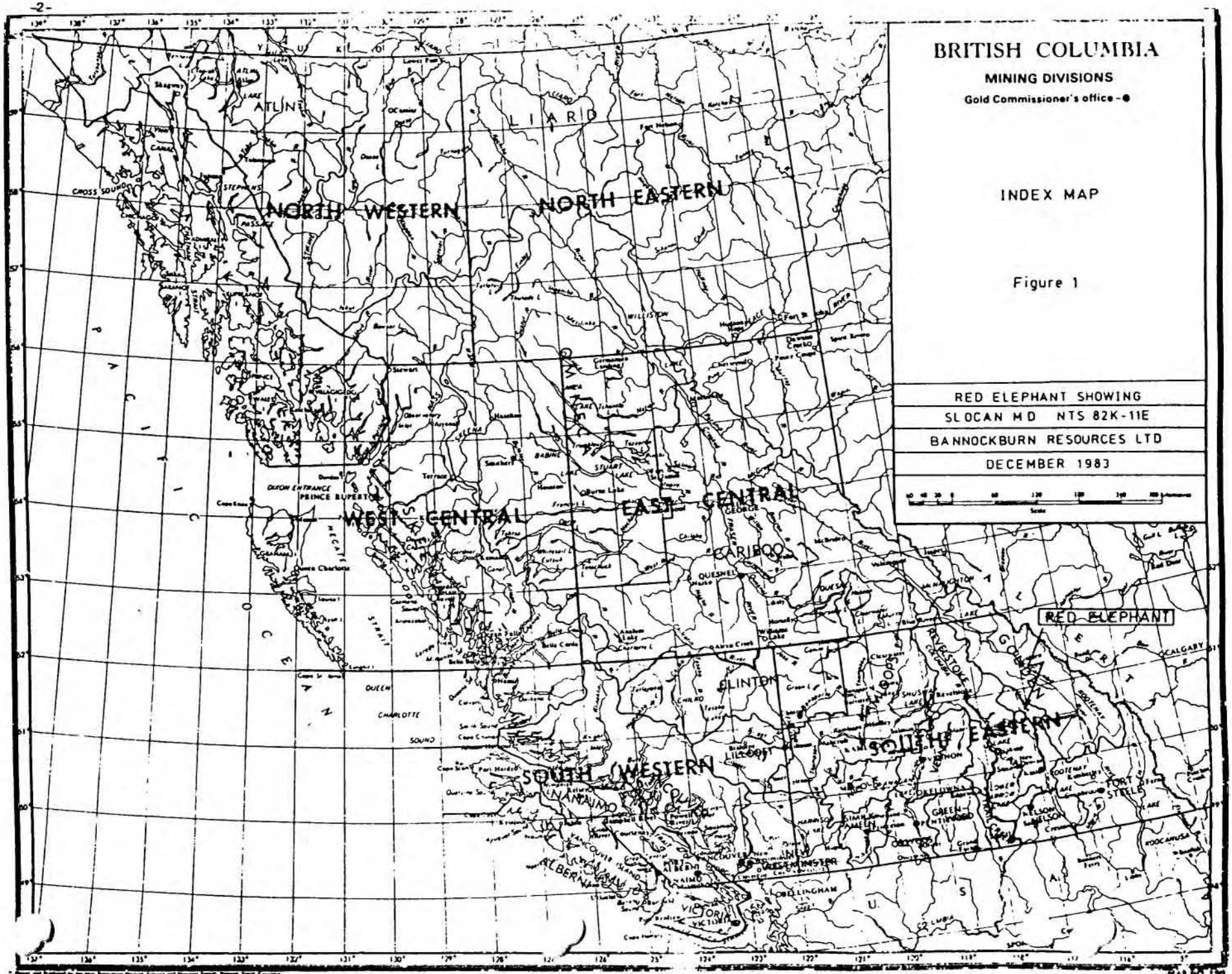
SUMMARY

The Red Elephant showing is underlain by a series of clastic and calcareous sediments which have been weakly metamorphosed and sheared. The property is situated on the east limb of a major isoclinal anticline.

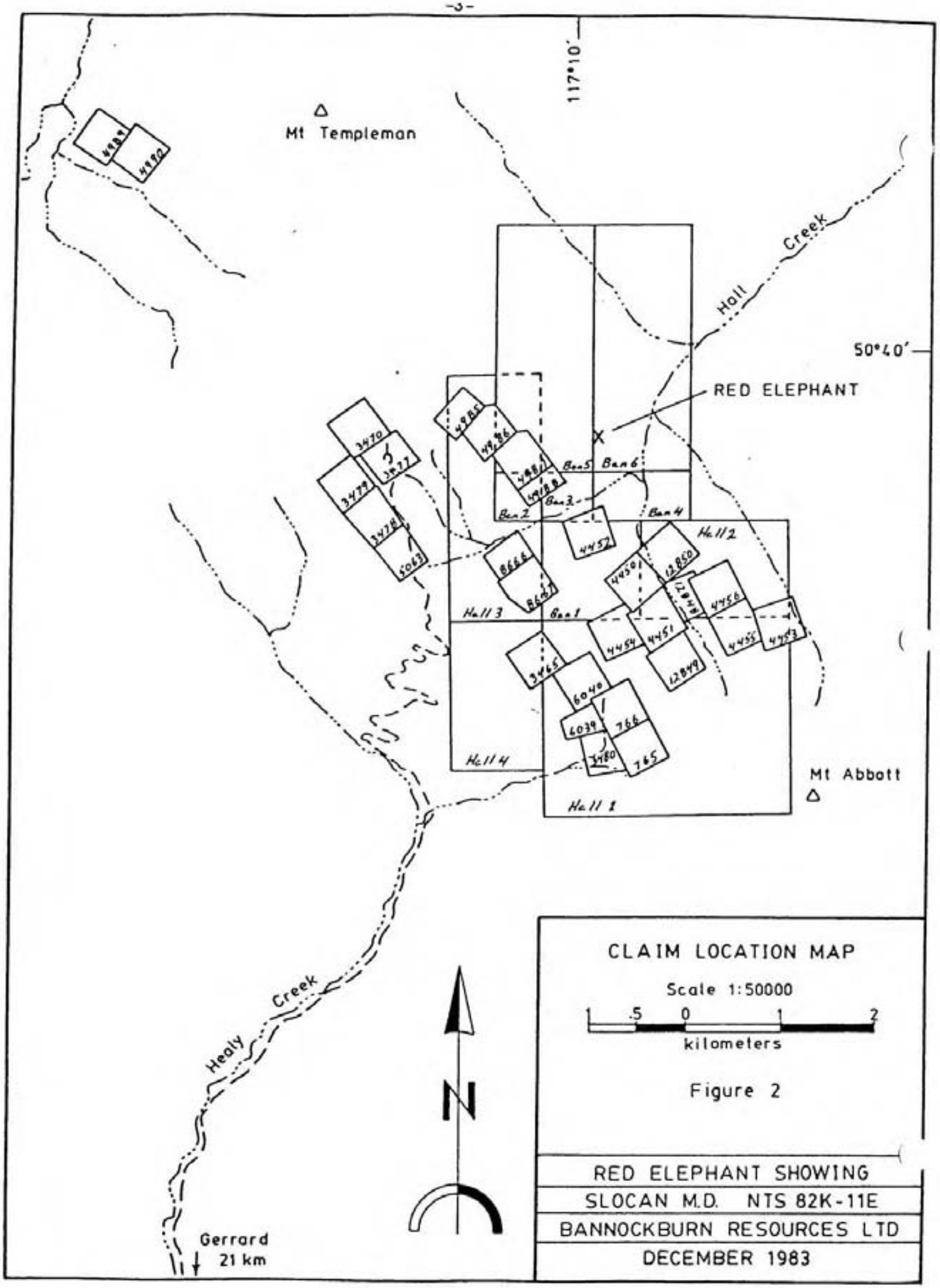
A one to 2 meter wide band of siliceous oxide material trends slightly west of north over a length of 130 meters. Parts of this band have a honeycomb texture and are anomalous in gold values. These values range from .009 to 1.262 oz/ton.

A 10 centimeter wide mineralized quartz vein, which trends subparallel to the oxide zone, outcrops 100 meters north of it, roughly along strike. This vein contains gold values between .36 and 1.80 oz/ton.

A follow-up exploration program which includes diamond drilling, has been recommended for this property.


BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINING DIVISIONS
Gold Commissioner's office - ●
INDEX MAP
Figure 1
RED ELEPHANT SHOWING
SLOCAN MD NTS 82K-11E
BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LTD
DECEMBER 1983
ATLIN
LIARD
NORTH WESTERN
NORTH EASTERN
WEST CENTRAL
EAST CENTRAL
CARIBOO
SOUTH WESTERN
SOUTH EASTERN
RED ELEPHANT
PRINCE RUPERT
QUESNEL
CLINTON
NANAIMO
VICTORIA
VANCOUVER
KAMLOOPS
FORT STEELE
CALGARY
QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND
DIXON ENTRANCE

-2-


117°10'
Mt Templeman
Hall Creek
50°40'
RED ELEPHANT
Ban 5
Ban 6
Ban 3
Ban 2
Ban 4
Ban 1
Hall 2
Hall 3
Hall 4
Hall 1
Mt Abbott
Healy Creek
Gerrard
21 km
N
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:50000
1 .5 0 1 2
kilometers
Figure 2
RED ELEPHANT SHOWING
SLOCAN M.D. NTS 82K-11E
BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LTD
DECEMBER 1983

INTRODUCTION

An exploration program was conducted over parts of the Ban #5 and Ban #6 mineral claims in the summer of 1983, for the purpose of locating the Red Elephant mineral showing, and investigating mineralized zones contained therein. The program consisted of underground geologic mapping and sampling, and the mapping and sampling of surface showings.

Location and Access (Latitude 50° 39.5'N Longitude 117° 10'W)

The Red Elephant showing is located in the Badshot Range of the Selkirk Mountains, 6.5 kilometers west of the Duncan River, on the north side of Hall Creek. It is situated at 4600 feet elevation, 800 feet above the creek. A footpath leading to the showing from an old cabin has been cleared and flagged. The cabin is at the 3800 foot elevation, 30 meters west of the creek.

The terrain is steep and rugged, consisting of talus slopes densely overgrown with slide alder from the creek up to about 4600 feet elevation. From this elevation upward, steep bluffs of limestone alternate with talus slopes covered with a thin layer of phyllite derived soil. Vegetation here is limited to patches of slide alder and the occasional evergreen.

Access to the property was gained via helicopter from Nelson, approximately 125 air kilometers to the south. A 4-wheel drive road exists along Healy Creek connecting the old Wagner mine to Highway 31, approximately 21 kilometers to the south. An old road 2.5 kilometers in length connects the Bannockburn property to the Healy Creek road. The Red Elephant showing is less than one kilometer north of this road. The building of a spur to the north side of Hall Creek would require the construction of a bridge. Both the Healy Creek and Bannockburn roads are in disrepair and will need some cat work to be reopened.

Property and Ownership

The Red Elephant showing is situated within the Bannockburn Group of Claims. The Bannockburn Group consists of the following mineral claims, crown grants and reverted crown grants, all of which are 100 percent owned by Bannockburn Resources Ltd. (see Figure 2):

Crown Grant	Lot Number
Little Tommy	4985
Death of the Trail	4986
Morning	4987
Midnight	4988
Bannockburn	4450
Silver Bottom	4451
Silver Reef	4452
Iron Mask	4453
Buckeye	4454
Fossel	4455
Evergreen	4456
Nelson	12848
Superior	12849
Magnolia	12850
Abbott	765
King William	766
Kamloops	3480
Evening	6039
Reunion	6040

Reverted Crown Grant	Lot Number	Record Number	Expiry Date
Lucille K.	3465	2745	Aug 27, 1984
Amit	8667	3438	Dec 13, 1985
Nellie S.	8666	3437	Dec 13, 1985

Located Mineral Claim	Record Number	Expiry Date
Ban #1 (4 units)	381(5)	May 31, 1988
Ban #2 (1 unit)	382(5)	May 31, 1988
Ban #3 (1 unit)	383(5)	May 31, 1988
Ban #4 (2 units)	2277(10)	Oct 27, 1988

Property and Ownership Con't

Located Mineral Claim	Record Number	Expiry Date
Ban #5 (10 units)	2278(10)	Oct 27, 1985
Ban #6 (10 units)	2279(10)	Oct 27, 1984
Hall #1 (20 units)	40995(7)	July 25, 1984
Hall #2 (6 units)	40895(7)	July 25, 1984
Hall #3 (10 units)	40965(7)	July 25, 1984
Hall #4 (6 units)	40966(7)	July 25, 1984

History

The Red Elephant Group, which consisted of 4 mineral claims, was owned by J.W. Power and Hugh McKay of Kaslo, in the early 1900's. The earliest government records of work done on the property is 1907, when an adit was driven 60 feet (18 meters), and 3 car loads of gold-copper ore was mined but not shipped.

Recorded activity continued periodically on the property up until 1928. By then an adit with 3 branching drifts had been driven for a total of over 200 feet (61 meters) of workings. A few open cuts had been excavated, and a 70 foot (21 meter) shaft was sunk 50 feet (15 meters) south of the adit portal.

The workings intersected a zone of siliceous honeycomb oxide material trending north-south. The zone is reported to be up to 21 feet (6.4 meters) wide, with gold values ranging from a trace to over one oz/ton. Copper values grading 2.5% have also been reported.

Apparently this property remained active periodically up to 1938 (personal communication with local prospectors), although no government records exist for the period 1928 to 1938. The property was owned by J. Gallo at this time. From the writer's personal examination of the property, it appears that another adit was driven for a distance of roughly 260 feet (80 meters) during this period. There are no signs of an ore dump in the area.

History Con't

It appears that no work has been conducted on this property since the late 1930's, prior to that done by Bannockburn Resources Ltd. in 1983.

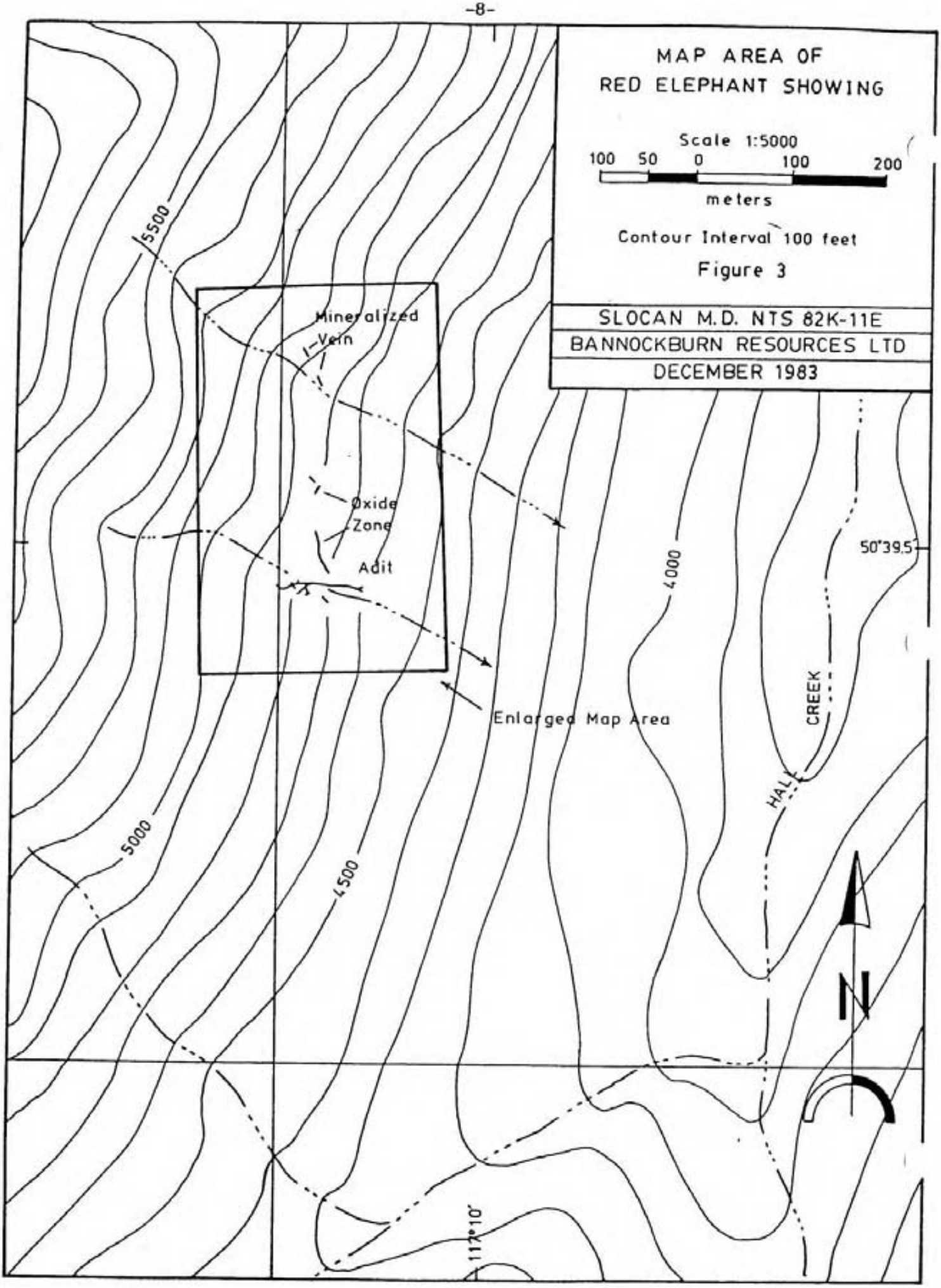
Present Activity

A total of 8 days was spent on the Ban #5 and Ban #6 claims in 1983, in which during that period, old workings of the Red Elephant showing were located and investigated.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at locating the showing on September 16 and 17. Basic prospecting was carried out at this time. Another attempt on September 20th was successful, and grab samples were collected for assay.

From September 23 to 26, a 2-man camp was set up near the old cabin on Hall Creek. Underground geologic mapping and sampling of an adit 80 meters in length was carried out, as well as mapping and sampling of surface showings. Due to time constraints, the mapping of country rock received only minor attention. A trail to the showings was cut and cleared, starting from the campsite.

On October 9, more surface showings were mapped and sampled. A total of 11 underground chip samples, plus 17 grab and 5 chip samples from surface were collected for assay purposes.


MAP AREA OF
RED ELEPHANT SHOWING
Scale 1:5000
100 50 0 100 200
meters
Contour Interval 100 feet
Figure 3
SLOCAN M.D. NTS 82K-11E
BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LTD
DECEMBER 1983
Mineralized
Vein
Oxide
Zone
Adit
Enlarged Map Area
5500
5000
4500
4000
50°39.5'
117°10'
CREEK
HALL
N

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The Red Elephant showing is situated near the northern end of the Kootenay Arc, which is a structural belt of highly deformed sedimentary rocks extending from the Revelstoke area southwards to the Salmo area. Many high-grade lead-zinc-silver deposits are known to exist along this belt.

Regionally, the area is underlain by Hadrynian and/or Cambrain Hamill Group sediments, and the overlying Badshot Formation. The Hamill Group rests concordantly on the Horsethief Creek Group of Hadrynian sediments. Concordantly overlying the Badshot Formation are Lower Paleozoic phyllites of the Index Formation of the Lardeau Group.

The sediments have undergone low grade metamorphism and are complexly folded in a series of isoclinal folds. A major fold, known as the Marsh Adams Anticline, trends northeast-southwest across the area. This structure is characterized by a steep sawtooth ridge of Badshot limestone which reaches elevations in excess of 10,000 feet.

Local Geology

The Red Elephant showing is underlain by Hadrynian and/or Cambrian Mohican Formation sediments of the Hamill Group. The overlying Cambrian Badshot Formation is exposed as large bluffs of limestone nearby, to the north and west.

Two lithologic units were recognized in the area. These lithologies consist of a thick phyllite unit, and a unit of limestone, which is represented by one or more interbeds. These units constitute the upper section of the Mohican Formation in this area.

The phyllite unit varies from light to dark grey to black. It is calcareous, thin bedded, with limestone laminations common. The phyllite contains variable amounts of disseminated coarse grained pyrite cubes, which are generally weathered to limonite spots on and near the surface. It has a slightly schistose texture, grading to phyllitic micaceous schist in and near zones of shearing.

Local Geology Con't

The limestone unit is buff colored to light grey, microcrystalline, and slightly argillaceous. No sulfides were observed in this unit.

Structually, the Red Elephant showing is situated on the east limb of the isoclinally folded Marsh Adams Anticline, which trends northwest-southeast. Foliation within the sediments generally strikes 130° to 160° azimuth, and dips 60? east to near vertical. Orientation of bedding is generally difficult to discern.

Occasional quartz veins are present in the area, ranging in width from 10 to 40 centimeters. Within the adit (Figure 5), barren quartz veins were found to trend subparallel to foliation.

A few fault zones are recognizable within the adit. These zones consist of partially limonitized gouge material and associated stringers and veinlets of quartz. No sulfide mineralization was evident on fresh broken surfaces. The faults generally trend near subparallel to foliation.

One fault zone near the main branch of the adit is oriented differently, having a strike of 0° azimuth and dipping 56° east. On one side of this fault, the foliation of the sediments dips steeply to the west. The rocks on the other side are hidden by 2 meters of cribbing.

Zones of shearing are evident in both underground workings and surface exposures. These zones are characterized by a pronounced schistose and crenulated rock texture, plus the presence of sericite. It is within a sericitic zone exposed on surface that part of a band of oxide material, trending slightly west of north, cuts through. It is this oxide band which is of most interest.

Mineralization

The oxide band mentioned is one to 2 meters wide and from outcrops, appears to be continuous for 52 meters (Figure 4). This zone trends slightly west of north in an irregular fashion, with dips varying from 44° west to vertical. Isolated surface showings of this material are present both to the north and south of the main zone, roughly along strike. Total indicated strike length is approximately 130 meters, although it's continuity is not known.

This band consists of siliceous, pyritic limonite, with parts being completely oxidized, resulting in a porous, honeycomb textured siliceous limonite rock. The limonite often displays a botryiodal habit. Assay results of rock samples indicate that this honeycomb oxide rock contains anomalous gold values, ranging from .009 to 1.262 oz/ton. Most samples of this type were found to contain values ranging from .06 to 0.2 oz/ton gold.

A 10 centimeter wide limonitized quartz vein containing abundant fine grained pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, was found in 2 separate outcrops in a predominantly talus covered draw, approximately 100 meters north of the oxide zone. Gold values are considerably higher in this vein, ranging from .36 to 1.80 oz/ton. The vein trends subparallel to the oxide zone, and is situated roughly along the same strike. The vein and oxide zone are probably related in some way.

Minor chalcopyrite mineralization within the quartz vein assayed up to 1.14% copper. Malachite-stained phyllite is common on surfaces between 2 outcrops of oxide material (sample #RE-1008-1). This rock contained 1.96% copper and .056 oz/ton gold.

Chip samples 2 meters in length were taken from within the adit along a zone of slightly silicified phyllite, which contained patches of malachite stain and small, gel-like malachite-limonite stalactites. All assay results are very low except for one. Sample #RE-0925-58B was collected across a zone of phyllite completely surface stained with malachite and minor limonite. This sample contained 1.00% copper and .055 oz/ton gold. It is possible that this zone is associated with the oxide zone, which outcrops on surface. No distinguishable siliceous oxide zone was observed underground.

CONCLUSIONS

Significant gold mineralization on the Red Elephant showing is associated with a band of siliceous honeycomb oxide material and a pyrite rich quartz vein. It is probable that these 2 related zones are structurally controlled by a shear zone which is situated near the lithologic contact of limestone and phyllite.

Replacement of the phyllite by a mineral-bearing silica rich fluid along the zone of weakness will have resulted in a pyrite rich silica zone which later underwent oxidation, forming the gold-bearing porous honeycomb oxide. Thin lenses of mineralized quartz vein may have formed in rocks with a more brittle character. The leaching and recrystallization of copper has resulted in malachite mineralization within and near this zone.

The encouraging gold values present warrant a detailed exploration program in the area. The extent and dephth of the mineralized ozide zone and quartz vein should by the prime focus of exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program outlined below is recommended for the Red Elephant showing.

1. Reconnassaince mapping and exploration should be conducted in the surrounding area, using a 1:5000 scale map, to locate any other mineral occurances or oxide zones.

2. A reference grid covering the area or areas of interest should be established, with the base line situated along the strike of the oxide zone. Tie lines should be run perpendicular to the base line at 50 meter intervals, with grid stations tight chained at 25 meter intervals.

3. A geologic survey should be done at 1:1000 scale.

4. A magnetometer-VLF survey should be conducted, if accurate results can be obtained (the steep gradient, and orientation of the base line may provide problems).

RECOMMENDATIONS Con't

5. Trenching of favorable zones should be conducted.

6. The reopening (if necessary), and exploration of another adit, which should exist in the area, should be done.

7. To determine depth of mineralization, diamond drill hole targets should be located and drilled. Estimated depth per hole is 200 meters.

8. Contingent upon positive results from the above programs, the rehabilitation and extended drifting of the adit should be carried out for underground exploratory and bulk sampling purposes.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Surface diamond drilling 1600 meters @ $75.00 per meter	$120,000.00
Mine rehabilitation 80 meters @ $300.00 per meter	$ 24,000.00
Mine drifting 100 meters @ $900.00 per meter	$ 90,000.00
Underground diamond drilling 250 meters @ $75.00 per meter	$ 18,750.00
Core and rock assays $20.00 per sample	$ 4,000.00
Control grid 3 km @ $600.00 per line km.	$ 1,800.00
Trenching and blasting	$ 5,000.00
Road repair and construction 400 hrs @ $80.00 per hr.	$ 32,000.00
Bridge construction	$ 20,000.00
Helicopter 50 hrs. @ $400.00 per hr.	$ 20,000.00
Logistics 90 days @ $75.00 per day	$ 6,750.00
Surveying	$ 10,000.00
Camp set-up	$ 8,000.00
Geologist 5 months @ $4,000.00 per month	$ 20,000.00
Two geological assistants 3 months @ $2,000.00 per month each	$ 12,000.00
Contingency @ 15%	$ 58,845.00
TOTAL	$451,145.00

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Reports

Walker J.F. Bancroft M.F. and Gunning H.C. 1929: Lardeau Map-Area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada: Memoir 161.

British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Report; 1907, 1908, 1909, 1927, 1928.

Maps

Read P.B. 1976: Geology Lardeau-West Half, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada: Open File 432.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Rock Sample Descriptions

RE-0920-1	grab sample from dump beside sloughed pit. Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture well developed).
RE-0920-2	grab sample from dump beside sloughed pit. Siliceous honeycomb oxide (poorly developed texture).
RE-0920-3	grab sample from dump beside sloughed pit. Siliceous oxide (moderately limonitized with traces of unweathered pyrite).
RE-0920-4	grab sample from within adit. Malachite-stained phyllite.
RE-0920-5	Quartz Vein (moderately limonitized, with abundant fine grained pyrite and minor chalcopyrite).
RE-0925-10	2 meter chip sample from adit. Quartz Vein (moderately limonitzed).
RE-0925-44 to 54	2 meter chip samples from within adit. Phyllite (slightly silicified with traces of malachite).
RE-0925-56 to 58	2 meter chip samples from within adit. Phyllite (slightly silicified, surface coated completely with limonite).
RE-0925-58B	2 meter chip sample from within adit. Phyllite (slightly silicified, surface coated completely with malachite and limonite).
RE-0925-75A	grab sample from within adit. Quartz vein (no alteration, no mineralization).
RE-0926-01	Hematite vein (15 cm wide).

Rock Sample Description Con't

RE-0926-02	Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture moderately developed).
RE-0926-03	Phyllite (moderately limonitized with few quartz stringers).
RE-0926-4	Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture moderately developed).
RE-1008-01	Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture moderately developed).
RE-1008-02	Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture moderately developed).
RE-1008-03	Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture poorly developed, unweathered pyrite present).
RE-1008-04	Quartz vein (10 cm wide, with abundant pyrite and minor chalcopyrite).
8226	2 meter chip sample. Siliceous honeycomb oxide.
8227	Siliceous honeycomb oxide
8228	Hematite vein (15 cm wide).
8230	1 meter chip sample. Malachite-stained graphitic phyllite.
8231	1 meter chip sample. Siliceous oxide (contains siderite).
8232	Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture moderately developed).
8233	Phyllite (siliceous, and moderately limonitized).
8234	Quartz vein (10 cm wide, with abundant pyrite and minor chalcopyrite).

Rock Sample Description Con't

8235	2 meter chip sample from bottm of south wall of shaft. Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture poorly developed).
8236	2 meter ship sample from bottom of north wall of shaft. Siliceous honeycomb oxide (texture poorly developed).

CTA
Member Canadian Testing Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Pearson Gallagher

2nd Floor - 1260 Hornby Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1W2

Certificate No. K-5940

Date October 3, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag	Cu	SiO_2					
		ounces/ton	ounces/ton	percent	percent					
1	RE - 0920 - 1	.99	.38	.14	-					
2	RE - 0920 - 2	.100	.26	.24	-					
3	RE - 0920 - 3	.004	.11	.04	-					
4	RE - 0920 - 4	.002	.11	.28	-					
5	RE - 0920 - 5	.36	.29	.16	-					

APPENDIX II

NOTE
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

Member
Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

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V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Pearson Gallahger

1124 Stanley Street

Nelson, B.C. V1L 1P5

Certificate No. K-5963

Date October 14, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag	Cu						
		ounces/ton	ounces/ton	percent						
1	5062 RE - 0925 - 10	.001	.04	.02						
2	5063 RE - 0925 - 44	L.001	.04	.01						
3	5064 RE - 0925 - 46	.001	.04	.13						
4	5065 RE - 0925 - 48	.001	.04	.02						
5	5066 RE - 0925 - 50	L.001	.04	.01						
6	5067 RE - 0925 - 52	L.001	.04	.03						
7	5068 RE - 0925 - 54	L.001	.04	.02						
8	5069 RE - 0925 - 56	.002	.04	.02						
9	5070 RE - 0925 - 58	.001	.04	.01						
10	5071 RE - 0925 - 58B	.055	.01	1.00						
11	5072 RE - 0925 - 75A	.001	.01	.01						
12	5073 RE - 0926 - 01	.001	.04	.01						
13	5074 RE - 0926 - 02	.009	.14	.48						
14	5075 RE - 0926 - 03	.001	.01	.01						
15	5076 RE - 0926 - 04	.198	.20	.08						

L means "Less than"

APPENDIX II

NOTE
Rejects returned three weeks
Pulps returned three months
unless otherwise arranged

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CTA
Member Canadian Testing Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Pearson Gallagher Ltd.
1260 Hornby St. 2nd Floor
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1W2

Certificate No K 6003
Date October 24, 1983.
Project: Bannockburn

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked		Au	Ag	Zn	Cu					
			ozs/ton	ozs/ton	percent	percent					
1	5296	RE-1008-01	.056	1.51	.08	1.96					
2	5297	RE-1008-02	.061	.23	.07	.09					
3	5298	RE-1008-03	.071	.17	.03	.01					
4	5299	RE-1008-04	1.80	1.16	.18	1.14					

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months

-27-
APPENDIX II

905 WEST 15TH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7P 1T2
PHONE (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 985-0524

Certificate of Assay

APPENDIX II
-21-

Esso Minerals Canada
600-1281 W. Georgia St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

PROJECT No 2146 J
DATE November 2
File No 3-1253

R.E.

SAMPLE No.	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/ton	Sn ppm	Bi %	Au oz/ton
8226				< 2	.03	.610
27				2	.04	.069
28						.007
30						.060
31						.001
32						.019
33						.015
34						.592
35						.205
36						1.262

MINE-EN Laboratories Ltd.

APPENDIX III

Statement of Qualifications

I, Brian H. Meyer, P. Geol, of the City of Nelson, B.C. do hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Professional Geologist registerd in the Province of Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, year 1979, and have been practicing my profession since that time.

3. I have received no interest either directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to receive any interest in this property.

4. The foregoing report on the RED ELEPHANT SHOWING is based on field work carried out under my direction and my personal examination of the property, visited on September 20, 23-26 and October 9, 1983, and from published material available from government geological departments.

Brian H. Meyer, P. Geol.

January 12, 1984

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

RED ELEPHANT PROJECT

Decemeber 20, 1983	Pearson Gallagher Ltd.	$22,508.42
TOTAL		$22,508.42

PEARSON GALLAGHER LTD.
2nd Floor, 1260 Hornby Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

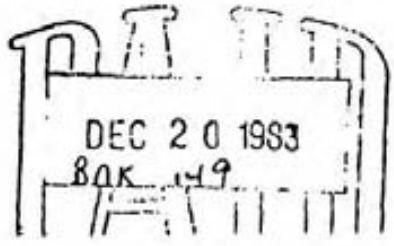
December 20, 1983

Bannockburn Resources Ltd.
2nd Floor, 1260 Hornby Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

INVOICE

RE: Expenses on Bannockburn Red Elephant Project

December 83	Wages - Brian Meyer, Geol	$3,000.00 ✓
August 83	Expenses - Robin Pearson	1,105.64 ✓
August 83	Neville Crosby	126.21 ✓
August 83	Expenses - Robin Pearson	515.21 ✓
July 83	Inverhuron Mining - Gord Turner	1,544.75 ✓
October 83	Expenses - Robin Pearson	886.83 ?
October 83	Expenses - Peter Berthelotte	11.97 ✓
October 83	Expenses - Robin Pearson	159.67 ✓
September 83	Expenses - Brian Meyer	50.00 ✓
October 83	Kamloops Research - Assays	285.00 ✓
October 83	SK Electronics	159.34 ✓
August 83	Wages for August/July-P. Berthelotte	2,000.00
August 83	Wages for August/July-H. Stewart	2,000.00
August 83	Okanagan Helicopters	4,978.15 ✓
August 83	Super Valu - Meals	1,183.67
Total		$18,006.74
+ 25% contingency		4,501.68
AMOUNT OWING		$22,508.42



BANNOCKBURN
RESOURCES LTD.

SUITE #1706-1030 W. GEORGIA ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2Y3
(604) 683-4455

JANUARY 25, 1985

Ministry of Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

596

84-714

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of January 21, 1985, we have provided the following amendments. First, please note that cost statements have been included in both reports (at the back of each subreport).

Secondly, the work done by Bannockburn Resources Ltd., was designed to act delineate old known mineral occurances and assess any new zones of mineralization for further exploration work including demand drilling. Old zones were investigated using this criteria. New zones were extensively looked for but no new economically significant zones were found.

Thirdly, the reports have been combined into two reports.

I trust the above points clarify any questions you have regarding this matter.

Yours truly,

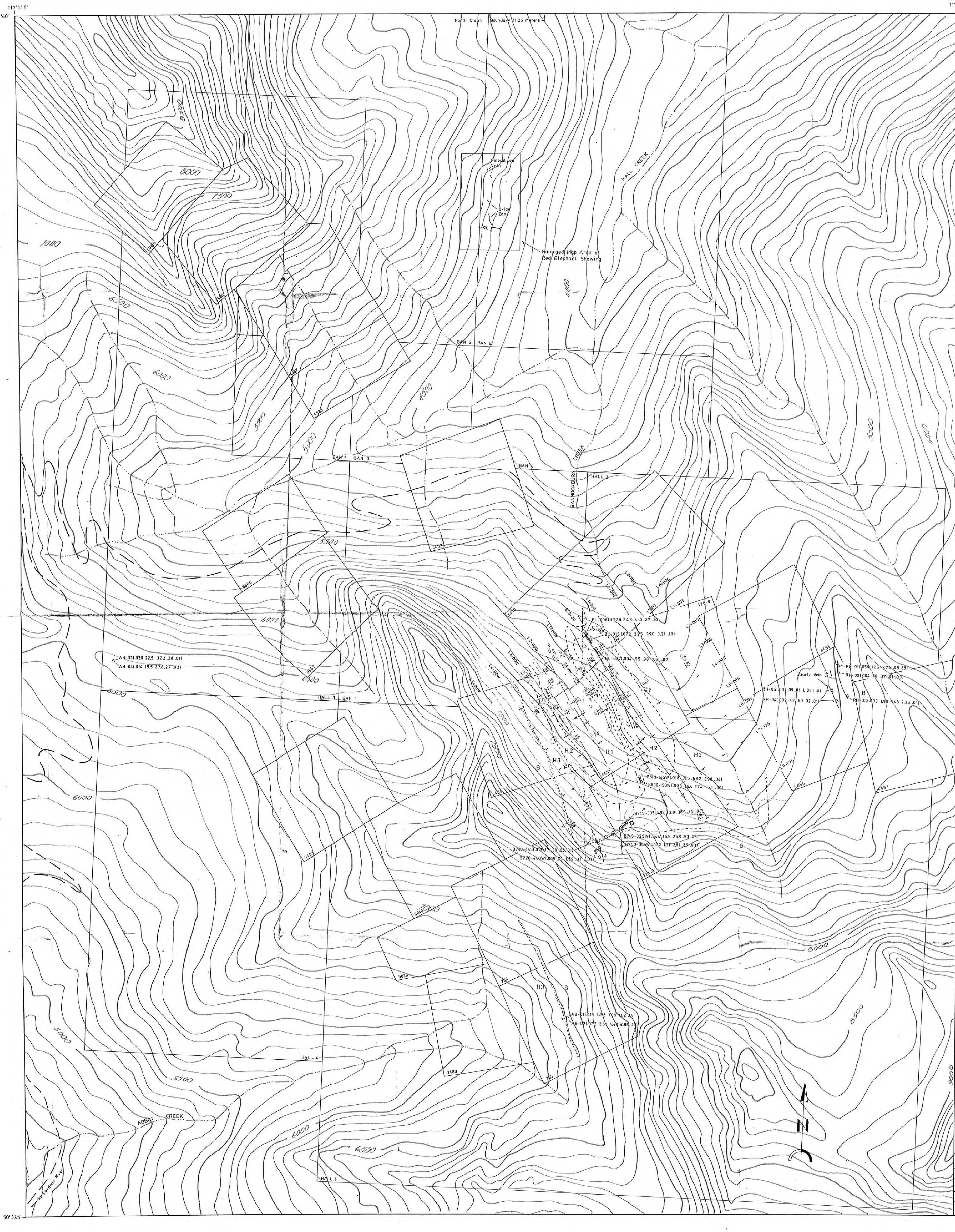
H. Stewart
Bannockburn Resources Ltd.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES
AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

JAN 30 1985

MINERAL TITLES FILE ROOM

REFERRED TO	DATE	INITIALS
C.G.C.		
D.C.G.C.		
G.G.		
F.M.C.		
M.I.L.A.		
P.L.C.P.		
C.G.A.L.		
D.G.L.		
Geo -		
FILE NO.		
FILMED		



LEGEND

LOWER CAMBRIAN
Badshot Formation

B — Limestone: white to light grey, microcrystalline to very fine grained, massive.

HADRYNIAN and/or LOWER CAMBRIAN
Hamill Group

H3 — Phyllite: light greyish green to green, part slightly quartzitic, contains occasional thin limestone interbeds.

H2 — Limestone: white to light grey, microcrystalline to very fine grained, contains occasional thin phyllite interbeds.

H1 — Quartzite: light grey to white to pinkish white, silty to fine grained, grading to coarse grained near top of unit, lower part is phyllitic with occasional phyllite interbeds.

MINERAL OCCURANCES

Galena-Sphalerite in veins

Disseminated Galena-Sphalerite in quartzite

Trace Mineralization

SYMBOLS

Outcrop

Geologic Boundary (observed, assumed)

Fold Axis (approximate) and Plunge

Attitude of Bedding

Adit (open, caved)

Normal Fault

Old Mining Road (approximate location)

B630-150W △ (.026 16.4 27.4 15.1 .30) — Rock Sample Number and Location Au Ag(oz/ton) Pb Zn Cu(%)

Scale 1:5000

100 50 0 100 200
meters

Contour Interval 100 feet

Contours and Crown Grant boundaries are from topo map NTS 82K-11 Dept of Energy Mines and Resources

Figure 3

BANNOCKBURN PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

SLOCAN M.D. NTS 82K-11E

BANNOCKBURN RESOURCES LTD.

DECEMBER 1983