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8/85

ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

GIN, SCOTCH, RING 7, 8 and 9, LARD,

MOOSE, LISA DAWN, ELK, BEAR,

RAVEN AND BEANS CLAIMS

LATITUDE 49° 40' N, LONGITUDE 123° 00' W

92G/10W, 11E

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

P. D. van Angeren

October 11, 1984

W.G. Timmins Exploration
& Development Ltd.

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SUMMARY

W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd. was contracted by Stackpool Resources Ltd. to carry out detailed and reconnaissance level exploration within a series of claims belonging to Stackpool and located in the Squamish area of B.C.

The investigated claims include the following: Gin, Scotch, Ring 7, Ring 8, Ring 9, Lard, Moose, Elk, Bear, Beans, Lisa Dawn and Raven.

The claims are variously underlain by granodiorite and roof pendants of Cretaceous volcanic rocks belonging to the Gambier group, a known mineralized assemblage which hosts the Britannia and Northair mines. The Gambier group of rocks underlying the Gin and Elk claims, also include felsic extrusive rocks believed to represent the lateral extensions of felsic domes or vents, an environment known to host numerous massive sulphide and precious metal vein deposits such as those of Britannia and Northair.

Exploration on the claims was carried out as follow-up on zones of soil and rock anomalies detected in 1982 and 1983. Numerous soil and rock anomalies were detected in the Gin

and Elk claims; most of these occurring within felsic pyroclastic horizons. Mineralization consists of weakly mineralized tuffaceous horizons and veins (base and precious metals) which are too small or have too low a grade to be of any economic significance at this time.

No major outcropping mineralized structure has been found and it is believed that the metal-enriched zones detected to date are characteristic of primary dispersion halos, often associated with ore bodies.

October 11, 1984

INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the results of the geological exploration carried out by W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd. on the Gin, Scotch, Ring 7, Ring 8, Ring 9, Lard, Moose, Bear, Beans, Lisa Dawn, Elk and Raven claims, held by Stackpool Resources Ltd., and located near Squamish B.C. (figure 1).

Exploration was carried out, intermittently, between July 20 and October 4, 1983 and between July 18 and August 10, 1984 by a two to six man crew.

The investigated claims are listed below:

Claim	Units	Record No.	Anniversary Date
I - Gin Group			
Gin	20	959	July 27, 1987
Scotch	18	951	July 17, 1986
Ring 7	15	1239	August 10, 1984
Ring 9	12	1241	August 10, 1984
Lard	8	982	August 10, 1984
Moose	20	952	July 17, 1984
II - Elk Group			
Elk	20	957	July 27, 1984
Bear	20	958	July 27, 1984

FIGURE 1

BRAD'S DRAFTING SERVICE

Claim	Units	Record No.	Anniversary Date
III - Individual Claims			
Raven	20	962	July 27, 1984
Beans	20	981	August 10, 1984
Ring 8	12	1240	August 10, 1984
Lisa Dawn	16	1234	August 10, 1984

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are 10 kilometers east of Squamish (figures 2 and 3). The "Gin" group and the Ring 8 claim are located within the Raffuse Creek valley, where Raffuse creek flows into the Mamquam River. The "Elk" group, the Raven and the Lisa Dawn claims are situated at the headwaters of Raffuse Creek. The Beans claim is on the eastern flank of Alpen mountain.

The claims are located symetrically about Alpen Mountain, in a northwesterly direction, parallel to the Raffuse creek valley. This is centered at latitude 49° 40' N, longitude 123° 00' W in NTS map sheet 92G/10W within the Vancouver Mining Division.

Access to the "Gin" group and to Ring 8 is accomplished by truck, from Squamish along the numerous logging roads which prevade the area. A helicopter is required, however, to reach the other areas.

The physiography of the region is typical of the Coast Ranges, consisting of steep mountainous terrain with precipitous slopes and deeply incised stream valleys. Vegetation comprises thick growths of Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar except where logged, as is the case for most of the "Gin" group. Here, the vegetation consists of a dense population of blueberry, devils club and slide willow, making foot progress slow and difficult.

Outcrop exposure is minimal, and restricted to ridge tops, creek beds and road-cuts.

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 (including the W.C. showings) were found in the Indian River and Stawamus River valleys and at the headwaters of Raffuse Creek (Mt. Baldwin). 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, Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. is holder of the McVicar showings at the headwaters of Raffuse Creek, whereas 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, approximately 2 kilometres northwest of the W.C. claims. The locations of these properties are shown in figure 2.

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), in 1983, and for a few days in 1984.

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.

Also included are narrow zones of chlorite and sericite schists, the result of shearing rather than metamorphism. Most of the roof pendants represent the remains of anticlinal structures along the axial planes of which major shear zones have developed. The Britannia and Raffuse Creek areas are partly underlain by such schists.

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. One such dacite flow fills the western section of the Mamquam River valley.

The claims covered by this report occur along the eastern periphery of the Britannia-Indian River pendant. Regional geology is shown in figure 3; more detailed mapping in the "Gin" group is shown in figures 4a and 5a.

From figure 3, it may be seen that the Beans, Lisa Dawn, Raven, and Elk group claims are underlain mostly by granodiorite. A few "rafters" and "tongues" of Gambier group rocks protrude into the claims.

The Gambier group in this region consists of regionally sheared and metamorphosed andesitic tuffs, typical of what is encountered on the regional scale. A number of narrow

lenses of oxidized rhyolites are also included. Most of the rocks display coarse pyroclastic textures and thermal metamorphic fabric (hornfelsing). Shear related, limonitized zones are common, particularly in the Elk and Lisa Dawn claims.

The distribution of the Gambier group is restricted and the only area which is geologically attractive for exploration is situated in the southern part of the Elk and Gin claims.

The "Gin" group of claims may be divided into two separate areas; Slide creek (west half, figure 4a) and East Raffuse (east half, figure 5a) the latter including the Ring 8 claim as well.

Both areas are discussed separately below:

i) Slide Creek area, figure 4a.

The most obvious geological formation in this area is a sequence of massive, green, porphyritic tuffs and flows of dacitic to andesitic affinities (1a). These rocks may be traced from Raffuse creek, westwards to the Stawamus River. The tuffs are dissected by a number of northwest-trending 100 to 200 metre wide chlorite schist horizons (unit 1b) which represent shear zones parallel to the regional metamorphic foliation and bedding.

Unit 1a is host to a sequence of varicolored lapilli tuffs of dacitic composition which in Slide creek proper, may be in excess of 500 metres thick; barring any structural complications (Unit 1c). These consist of bright green to purple heterolithic tuffs, the subangular fragments of which consist of green dacite and andesite with minor rhyolite and jasper. Jasper also occurs locally in the matrix. Bedding attitudes generally trend northerly with moderate west dips.

The lapilli tuffs appear to host a series of sediments (Unit 2) and rhyodacitic volcanics (Unit 3). The former outcrop as interlayered, thin bedded, graphitic and tuffaceous mudstones. Geological interpretation in this area is rendered difficult due to the presence of numerous small-scale folds and faults.

The rhyodacite of unit 3 may be subdivided into three types. The most common of the three is a massive sericitized grey-green, quartz-feldspar porphyry (3a) which is most probably intrusive in nature (dike, sill or plug). These intrusives may have acted as feeders to unit 3b, a well-developed, flow-banded rhyolite which outcrops south of Slide creek. Unit 3b is commonly brecciated with quartz stockworks near its contact with unit 3a. The third felsic unit consists of sericite schists which may represent either strongly sheared

porphyries (3a) or weakly sheared, fine-grained rhyodacite tuffs/flows (3b).

Indications are that the roof pendant is relatively thin in the Slide creek area as evidenced by the presence of numerous dikes and plugs of unit 4 in the north half of the area.

The Slide creek area represents the northern extension of a major, north striking, felsic volcanic belt, itself hosted by thick accumulations of dacite to andesite tuffs. The source of the felsic volcanics (rhyodacitic dome and/or vent) is most probably located in the McVicar Crown grants (Kidd Creek) immediately south of Slide creek.

Geologically, the Gin claim is most attractive for exploration since the felsic volcanic belt and related sediments occur almost exclusively within it.

ii) East Raffuse Creek and Ring 8 area, figure 5a.
This area is located immediately east of the Slide creek area. The dominant lithologies are massive and chloritized, dacite to andesite porphyritic tuffs similar to those of the Slide creek area (Unit 1a). These rocks, however, are distinctly more porphyritic in texture and more andesitic in composition in the northern portion of the block. This

region is also dissected by a number of 200 metre wide, northwest-trending, locally pyritized, chlorite schist/shear zones (Unit 1b).

Furthermore, varicolored lapilli tuffs (Unit 1c) identical to those of Slide creek are also encountered in the area, however, bedding attitudes are perpendicular to those observed in the Slide creek area. (Beds strike northeasterly and have moderate southeasterly dips.) At the north end of the block is a parallel belt of interlayered lapilli tuffs (1c) and graphitic to tuffaceous (kaolinized) mudstones (unit 2). This belt is cut by a number of dikes and sills of quartz-feldspar porphyry (Unit 3) identical to those of Slide creek.

Similarly, the presence of numerous dikes of unit 4 in the northwestern area also suggests the presence of granodiorite plutons at shallow depths. It is tempting to correlate the East Raffuse creek area with the Slide creek area, due to the many stratigraphic similarities, however, their widely different structural attitudes indicates the presence of important structural complexities along Raffuse creek. The relative lack of rhyodacitic volcanic rocks in the East Raffuse creek area suggests it to represent a more distal part of the felsic volcanic belt observed in the Slide Creek area.

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 investigated claims, most notable the McVicar Crown grants of Kidd Creek Mines which consist of lenses, veins and stockworks of sulphides in rhyodacite rocks. Maggie Mines has reported interesting gold values from its base metal vein at the headwaters of Indian River (Timmins and Sivertz, 1983).

Stackpools W.C. claims, a few kilometers south of the Maggie Mines property, contain a number of copper and silver rich quartz-sulphide veins hosted by rhyolite. On the presently studied properties, mineralization occurs principally as disseminated pyrite or quartz-sulphide veins hosted by various rock types. In the Beans, Elk, and Lisa Dawn areas, this occurs as sericitized rhyolite containing veinlets of sphalerite and chalcocite (float only in Lisa Dawn).

The more important mineralization occurs in the Slide creek area, where a few narrow but continuous quartz veins (0.2 m by 30 m) are hosted by the felsic porphyry (3a). These veins contain copper and zinc sulphides. In addition, most of the rhyodacites in the area are weakly pyritized. Similar veinlets and quartz breccias occur in rhyodacite, 1.5 km north of Slide creek.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The "Gin" group of claims was extensively soil sampled in 1983. In the Slide creek portion, soils were collected at 50 meter intervals along lines 100 meters apart, whereas in the East Raffuse creek area, soils were taken at 100 meter intervals along the logging roads. Sample density in both blocks is approximately one per 1000m^2. Furthermore, numerous silts were collected from less accessible areas, and a large number of rocks were taken from representative and mineralized outcrops.

Beyond the "Gin" group, rock, silt and soil samples were taken while prospecting, in areas of interest, particularly in areas underlain by oxidized volcanics.

All soil and silt samples have been analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic and barium, whereas the rocks have been analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold, as well as for molybdenum, arsenic, mercury, and cobalt, in some cases.

Samples collected on the regional scale are shown in figure 3 and results are tabulated in Appendix I. Those collected in the Gin group of claims are shown in figures 4b to 4f

inclusive and in 5b to 5d inclusive.

Each area is discussed in more detail below.

i) Slide Creek area, figures 4b to 4f inclusive.

This area was sampled in 1983, as follow-up on 1982 base metal, soil and rock anomalies in "area A" and Slide creek, respectively. The grid controlled soil sampling and minor silt sampling was carried out as a continuation of work done in 1982. A total of 466 soils and 17 silts were thus collected.

Only five of the silts are strongly anomalous, including both of those taken in Slide Creek (lead to 185 ppm, zinc to 820 ppm and silver to 5.0 ppm). These anomalies are explained by the presence of base metal mineralization outcropping in the Slide Creek drainage basin. Of the other three samples (123501, 506 and 511) the last two are from creeks draining through anomalous till of area "A". They contain concentrations to 391 ppm copper, 173 ppm lead and 770 ppm zinc. Sample 501 is anomalous in lead (109 ppm).

Soil anomalies are restricted to two areas; Slide Creek and area "A". Elsewhere, only a few spot base metal anomalies were detected. Arsenic highs are non-existent and barium concentrations in excess of 100 ppm occur only in the north-western corner of the work area. Barium values are unusually

low, a feature typical of the Gambier group.

Six pits were dug to 1 meter depths in area "A" in order to examine the soil profile. The nine samples which were collected in these pits are anomalous in copper, lead and zinc (to 1700, 750 and 1730 ppm respectively). The anomalous till consists of felsic schist and dacite. Its exact provenance is unknown; the anomalous zone is not traceable beyond the westernmost logging road, and similar till a few hundred meters towards the south is barren.

Samples along the two east-west lines south of Slide creek are strongly anomalous in lead and silver (to 2060 and 6.4 ppm). Copper and zinc reach 393 and 1050 ppm respectively. The small grid in the Slide creek basin, covers a number of weakly mineralized outcrops. Values in this grid attain 840 ppm copper, 4400 ppm lead (one value at 1.08%), 1820 ppm zinc and 3.2 ppm silver. North of the small grid, spot values to 3.7 ppm silver are encountered within 200 meters of Slide creek. All of these soil anomalies are underlain by rhyodacites but none are directly correlative with the few narrow sulphide veins which occur in the vicinity. It appears the area underlain by the rhyodacitic volcanics (units 3a and 3b) is anomalous in base and precious metals.

In an attempt to determine the source of these soil anomaly zones, 36 rock samples were collected for analysis. Those of interest occur only in the Slide creek area and in proximity to area "A".

Only three samples in the latter zone require mention; 121210, a chip sample containing a 0.1 meter quartz-sphalerite vein with 7300 ppm zinc and 640 ppm copper; 121001, a chip across a zone of seemingly barren quartz breccia, with 1530 ppm copper and 335 ppb gold, and 120000, a boulder of sulphide-veined, sericite schist containing 2550 ppm lead and 6900 ppm zinc. These anomalous outcrops and till are possibly related to some of the soil anomalies in area "A".

All of the rocks in the Slide creek area are anomalous in one element or another. The grab samples (excluding series 700-705 and 170-172) are all from the narrow quartz-sulphide veins. These contain to 2.81% copper, 1180 ppm lead, 1510 ppm zinc, 0.49 oz/T silver and 210 ppb gold. Series 700-705 and 170-172, from apparently non-mineralized sediments and felsic volcanics, are enriched in lead (to 980 ppm), silver (to 9.1 ppm) and gold (to 380 ppb). Copper and zinc attain 327 and 730 ppm respectively. Sample 111001 was taken across sheared vein material whereas 111000 represents weakly mineralized rhyolite (5% disseminated pyrite,

chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena) containing 0.5% combined copper, lead and zinc.

The high-grade sulphide veins may be responsible for some of the soil anomalies, however, they are considered of too little lateral extent to explain all of them. A more likely explanation may be an unnaturally high element background in the underlying felsic volcanics and sediments, as indicated by the 700-705 and 170-172 series of samples.

ii) East Raffuse Creek and Ring 8 area, figures 5b to 5d. This area was not studied in 1982 thus was investigated on a reconnaissance level in 1983. A total of 240 soils and 97 silts were collected. There are only a few weak, silt anomalies for copper (to 126 ppm), lead (to 210 ppm) and silver (one value at 5.0 ppm). All of these occur at the bottom of the creeks, downstream from the pyritized chlorite schist horizon (1b). The lead anomalies occur in "Gossan Gulch", where only galena-rich float has been found.

Results from the soil sampling indicates a very low background concentration of all elements analysed. Maximum values are; for copper, 237 ppm, lead, 167 ppm, and silver, 4.0 ppm (only four values above 1.5 ppm). Only zinc occurs in slightly anomalous concentration, with five samples between 550 and

710 ppm. These are erratically distributed. There is no variation in background over different lithologies.

Six rocks were taken, including four boulders from Gossan Gulch. The six samples consist mainly of silicified dacite containing trace amounts of disseminated lead-dominant sulphides; total sulphide content being less than 2%. However, the source of the boulders has not been detected and known mineralized "pockets" are of extremely limited extent.

iii) Regional, figure 3.

A total of 23 soils, 10 silts and 29 rocks were collected from various areas in the Elk group, Beans, Lisa Dawn and Raven claims.

There are no soil anomalies, however, two silts, 153211 and 212 contain 304 and 570 ppm copper respectively. These may be explained by the presence of base metal enriched boulders of rhyolite in the creeks.

The great majority of the rock samples were taken as grab samples from oxidized or visibly mineralized Gambier volcanics. Only four of these may be designated an anomalous; 150004 (float), 175, 176, and BeIII (small outcrop). All four

consist of sericitized rhyolite invaded by minute copper and zinc sulphide veinlets. Only the area surrounding 150175 and 176 is of interest however, since potentially larger volumes of mineralized rock may exist. The area has not been fully evaluated yet.

CONCLUSIONS

The claims under study are partially underlain by the Gambier group of andesitic volcanic rocks. The Raven, Lisa Dawn, Beans and "Elk" group of claims cover the contact zone between the Gambier group pendant and the Coast Plutonic Complex granodiorites.

The "Gin" group and Ring 8 claim, cover the main part of the Gambier roof pendant, which consists of a voluminous andesitic, tuffaceous volcanic belt host to a series of felsic volcanic and graphitic sedimentary rocks. These felsic and sedimentary rocks represent the lateral extension of a rhyodacite dome or vent environment, the center of volcanism of which is probably located immediately south of the Gin claim.

Aerially restricted exposures of similar rhyolitic rocks are also present in the Raven, Lisa Dawn and Elk claims.

Minor mineralization in the form of base and precious metal enriched veinlets impregnating sericitized rhyolites has been found in the rhyodacitic environments of both the Gin and the Elk claims. In all cases, mineralization is sub-economic suggesting these may represent primary dispersion

halos surrounding potential ore zones. The geological environment and geochemical signature of these weakly mineralized regions are similar to those encountered in the vicinity of Kuroko-type base metal deposits.

It is concluded that the Gin and Elk claims have some potential for Kuroko-type massive sulphide or related vein-type mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further detailed exploration is recommended for only two areas; Slide Creek and the south half of the Elk claim.

The anomalous zones in the former area require study. As detailed geological and geochemical investigations have shown, these zones appear to be related to alteration zones and primary dispersion halos rather than actual mineralization. A detailed evaluation of the relationship between known geological, geochemical and geophysical results is to be conducted and preliminary drill targets may thus be determined (the research would probably included statistical treatment of the geochemical results).

Any data pertaining to the Kidd Creek Mines holdings should be studied (Mt. Baldwin-McVicar Crown grants). Field work would consist in carrying out rock lithogeochemistry and trenching within anomalous zones. A test should be made on the feasibility of ground magnetometer-VLF-EM studies (despite the very rugged terrain). This would be done to confirm the location of the preliminary drill targets.

In the Elk claim area (including the Lisa Dawn claim) a small survey should be conducted to determine the exact

distribution of the weakly mineralized rhyolites. An extensive rock lithogeochemical survey should subsequently be carried out in order to pinpoint potential drill targets.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

This is to certify that I, Philip Van Angeren, geologist for W.G. Timmins Exploration & Development Ltd., have caused to be carried out geological exploration of the Gin, Scotch, Ring 7, Ring 8, Ring 9, Lard, Moose, Beans, Bear, Elk, Lisa Dawn and Raven claims between July 20 and September 19, 1983, and between July 18 and August 10, 1984 to the value of the following:

I - Gin Group (Gin, Scotch, Ring 7, Ring 9, Lard, Moose) for period July 20 - September 19, 1983.

Labour:

Phil Van Angeren, Project Geologist 8 days @ $125/day	$ 1,000
Bob Krause, Geologist 5 days @ $125/day	625
Bill Kiesman, Geologist 8 days @ $120/day	960
Alan Weston, Geologist 9 days @ $120/day	1,080
Jon Anderson, Assistant 10 days @ $100/day	1,000
Frank Sivertz, Assistant 6 days @ $100/day	600
Bill Timmins, Jr., Assistant 9 days @ $100/day	900
Total Labour	$ 6,165

Field Costs:

Food at $20/man day x 55	$ 1,100
House at $27/man day x 7 equivalent	189
Equipment at $45/day x 7 (mobilization costs included as labour)	315
Total Field Costs	$ 1,604

Geochemistry:		
697 soil and silts @ $11.30/sample		$ 7,876
42 rocks @ $13.10/sample		550
Total Geochemistry		$ 8,426
Total Costs		$ 16,195
	(say	$ 16,100)

II - Ring 8 (August 9, 1984)

Labour:	
Bob Krause, Geologist 1 day @ $250/day	$ 250
Gerard Auger, Prospector 1 day @ $200/day	200
Total Labour	$ 450
Field Costs:	
Food - $20/man day x 2	$ 40
Accommodation $30/man day x 2 (hotel)	60
Equipment $45/day x 1	45
Airfare - G. Auger from and to Kamloops	125
Total Field Costs	$ 270
Geochemistry:	
2 rocks @ $25/sample	$ 50
Total Geochemistry	$ 50
Helicopter:	
Airlift, Hughes 500D from Vancouver 0.6 hr. @ $505/hr. (incl. fuel)	$ 303
Total Helicopter	$ 303
Total Costs	$ 1,073
	(say $ 1,000)

III - Beans (September 19 and 20, 1983 and August 8, 1984)

Labour:		
P. Van Angeren, Project Geologist 2 days @ $125/day (1983)	$	250
Al Weston, Geologist 1 day @ $120/day (1983)		120
Bob Krause, Geologist 1 day @ $250/day (1984)		250
Gerard Auger, Prospector 1 day @ $200/day (1984)		200
Total Labour	$	820
Field Costs:		
Food at $20/man day x 5	$	100
Accommodation at $30/man day x 5		150
Equipment at $45/day x 2		90
Airfare, from and to Kamloops - G. Auger		175
Total Field Costs	$	515
Geochemistry:		
4 rocks @ $25/sample	$	100
Total Geochemistry	$	100
Helicopter:		
1983 - Quasar Bell 206B from Squamish 0.5 hr @ $446.65/hr. incl. fuel	$	223
1984 - Airlift Hughes 500D from Vancouver 0.9 hrs. @ $505/hr. incl. fuel		454
Total Helicopter	$	677
Total Costs	$	2,112
	(say $	2,100)

IV - Lisa Dawn (September 11, 1983 and July 18, 1984)

Labour:

P. Van Angeren, Project Geologist 1 day @ $125/day (83)	$	125
Al Weston, Geologist 1 day @ $120/day (83)		120
Bill Kiesman, Geologist 1 day @ $120/day (83)		120
Gerard Auger, Prospector 0.5 day @ $200/day (84)		100
Total Labour	$	465

Field Costs:

Food @ $20/man day x 4	$	80
Accommodation @ $30/man day x 4		120
Equipment @ $45/day x 2		90
Total Field Costs	$	290

Geochemistry:

27 soils and silts @ $11.30/sample	$	305
7 rocks @ $25/sample		175
Total Geochemistry	$	480

Helicopter:

Airlift Hughes 500-D from Vancouver (84) 0.3 hr. x $505/hr. (incl. fuel)	$	151
Total Helicopter	$	151
Total Costs	$	1,386
	(say $	$1,300)

V - Raven (July 18, 1984)

Labour:		
P. Van Angeren, Project Geologist 1 day @ $250/day	$	250
Bob Krause, Geologist 1 day @ $250/day		250
Total Labour	$	500
Field Costs:		
Food @ $20/man day x 2	$	40
Accommodation $30/man day x 2		60
Equipment $45/day		45
Airfare P. Van Angeren (Calgary)		170
Total Field Costs	$	315
Geochemistry:		
2 silts @ $11.30/sample	$	22
7 rocks @ $25/sample		175
Total Geochemistry	$	197
Helicopter:		
Airlift Hughes 500-D from Vancouver 1.6 hrs. @ $505/hr. (incl. fuel)	$	808
Total Helicopter	$	808
Total Costs	$	1,820
	(say $	1,800)

VI - Elk-Bear (July 19 and 20, 1984, September 19, 1983)

Labour:

P. Van Angeren, Project Geologist 2 days @ $250/day (84)	$	500
Bob Krause, Geologist 2 days @ $250/day (84)		500
Bill Kiesman, Geologist 1 day @ $120/day (83)		120
Gerard Auger, Prospector 2 days @ $200/day (84)		400
Total Labour	$	1,520

Field Costs:

Food @ $20/man day x 7	$	140
Accommodation @ $30/man day x 7		210
Equipment @ $45/day x 2		90
Airfare - P. Van Angeren (Calgary)		170
- G. Auger (Kamloops)		150
Total Field Costs	$	760

Geochemistry:

5 soils and silts @ $11.30/sample	$	56
12 rocks @ $25/sample		300
Total Geochemical	$	356

Helicopter:

(1983) Quasar Bell 206-B from Squamish 0.5 hr. @ $446.65/hr. incl. fuel	$	223
(1984) Airlift Hughes 500-D from Vancouver 3.1 hrs. @ $505/hr. incl. fuel		1,565
Total Helicopter	$	1,788
Total Costs	$	4,430
	(say $	4,400)

Note: P. Van Angeren and G. Auger were mobilized from Calgary and Kamloops, respectively in 1984, all other personnel were from Vancouver.

Consulting fees were charged for the services of P. Van Angeren and Bob Krause in 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 from July 20 to September 19, 1983, July 18 to 20, 1984 and August 8 to 10, 1984.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this 11th day of October, 1984:

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., 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.

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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 seived to -80 mesh and rock samples were pulverized to -200 mesh before a split of each of these fractions was analysed.

Copper, lead, zinc, silver, molybdenum and cobalt 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.

Arsenic analyses are by an arsine solution extraction ($H\ CL\ O_4 - HNO_3$) followed by colorimetric determination.

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

Barium is analysed by the gravimetric technique. After

fusion, the barium is separated (by gravity) and weighed.

Fire assay analyses for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold are obtained by fusing a 50 to 150 gm sample. The metal bead thus produced is split into its respective elements by various reageants. The individual metals are then weighed.

For mercury, a 0.5 gm sample is first digested in aqua regia. Mercury in the solution is determined by cold vapour AA after the Hg has been reduced (by stannous chloride/ hydrochloric acid solution) and swept out into a Hg cell.

APPENDIX I - continued

REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY

Values in ppm except gold and mercury in ppb.

I - Gin Group and Ring 8

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Mo	As	Co	Hg	Ba
180296	rock	24	19	56	0.2	ND					
180297	rock	25	14	44	0.1	ND					
180298	rock	12	23	24	0.6	20					
180299	rock	6	11	49	ND	ND					
Ri I	rock	3850	15	40	3.4	5	3	ND		25	
Ri II	rock	45	11	35	0.5	10	5	2		10	

II - Beans Claim

180291	rock	48	20	73	0.3	ND					
Be I	rock	123	21	85	0.6	5	3	ND		15	
Be II	rock	35	21	79	0.4	10	2	ND		10	
Be III	rock	780	1180	5000	8.3	10	12	10		3600	

III - Elk Group

154013	soil	21	17	51	0.5	ND	3	4			
154014	soil	20	14	40	0.1	ND	2	ND			
153016	silt	15	11	49	0.3	10	1	2			
150009	rock	3	3	9	0.3	10	1	2	10	ND	
150010	rock	38	22	203	0.6	10	2	2	46	ND	

III - Elk Group continued

	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Mo	As	Co	Hg	Ba
150011 rock	93	24	71	0.4	ND	3	ND	62	ND	
150012 rock	7	21	153	0.4	10	1	2	50	25	
150174 rock	16	52	174	0.4	5					
150175 rock	368	880	2880	0.4	ND					
150176 rock	2090	9300	640	11.2	25					
150177 rock	17	300	50	1.3	60					
150705 rock	12	61	26	0.4	5	5	2	10	ND	
150706 rock	4	11	21	0.1	ND	1	10	19	ND	
180290 rock	34	15	41	0.1	10					
153300 silt	113	53	175	0.8		2				
153301 silt	131	52	130	0.9		2				

IV - Lisa Dawn

153205 silt	37	27	81	0.2		2		5
153211 silt	304	28	106	0.5		10		16
153212 silt	570	39	143	0.9		10		11
153314 silt	93	34	132	0.3		ND		
153315 silt	98	36	125	0.6		ND		
153316 silt	119	44	160	0.4		ND		
154200 soil	31	44	53	0.9		4		

APPENDIX I - continued

IV - Lisa Dawn continued

	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Mo	As	Co	Hg	Ba
154201 soil	34	29	47	0.6			4			14
154202 soil	51	25	81	0.3			2			13
154203 soil	18	13	29	0.1			2			10
154204 soil	92	20	69	1.6			2			7
154206 soil	75	70	364	0.6			2			24
154207 soil	54	34	149	0.1			2			21
154208 soil	161	29	359	0.2			2			13
154209 soil	188	21	61	0.3			ND			11
154210 soil	94	26	46	0.5			2			15
154213 soil	21	24	25	0.4			2			10
154214 soil	25	25	29	0.5			4			11
154215 soil	32	21	40	0.1			2			11
154216 soil	41	25	41	0.4		2				15
154217 soil	9	21	39	0.3		ND				8
154218 soil	31	20	73	0.4		2				9
154219 soil	12	19	55	0.3		ND				15
154220 soil	10	22	71	0.3		2				11
154221 soil	13	19	54	0.4		4				13
154222 soil	22	29	77	0.5		2				8
154223 soil	37	17	51	0.3		2				9
150002 rock	175	222	74	0.3	ND					

APPENDIX I - continued

IV - Lisa 'Dawn continued

		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Mo	As	Co	Hg	Ba
150003	rock	18	50	151	0.3	10					
150004	rock (float)	880	23	3740	0.2	ND					
150180	rock	51	12	20	0.4	ND	2	3	24	ND	
150181	rock	20	12	18	ND	10	ND	2	25	ND	
150182	rock	12	12	48	0.7	5	2	4	36	10	
150183	rock	15	10	24	0.4	10	2	3	26	10	

V - Raven Claim

153000	silt	24	42	99	0.6	5	3	2			
153001	silt	35	19	97	0.4	ND	2	4			
150005	rock	1	11	52	0.6	5	2	ND			
150006	rock	11	21	82	0.7	5	3	2			
150007	rock	82	22	124	0.8	5	5	2			
150008	rock	22	22	43	0.7	ND	4	2			
150702	rock	9	18	60	0.5	45	1	ND			
150703	rock	3	8	22	0.3	10	2	ND			
150704	rock	64	21	77	0.3	10	2	ND			

ND - Not Detected Blank - Not Analysed

123°10'

122°55'

CONY 3 20

CONY 2 20

CONY 1 20

Lake Lovely Water

Squamish River

WEST CLAIM GROUP

MT MULLIGAN AREA

SLIDE CREEK AREA

SKOOKUM CREEK AREA

MAMQUAM △ MTN.

GARIBALDI PARK

49°44'

RING 1 20

RING 2 20

RING 3

RING 4 20

RING 5 20

RING 6 18

SKY 19

STAR 20

COMET 20

EGGS 18

BACON 12

RING 7 12

RING 8 12

SKOOK 20

MOON 20

SUN 20

STAKED

EAST CLAIM GROUP

Echo L.

BRAVO 15

RYE 18

RUM 20

RING 9 12

SCOTCH 20

LARO 8

BEANS 20

MARTIN 18

MINK 18

FOX 20

SQUAMISH

Stawamus River

Mamquam River

TEXAS GULF

GIN 20

SLEET 12

LEVASSEUR

MOOSE 20

ECHO 20

TANGO 15

ROMEO 20

FOG 20

RAIN 20

TEXAS GULF

BEAR 20

ELK 20

OWL 20

OTTER 20

Pinecone L.

LISA DAWN AREA

SPARE 20

JOKER 20

RUSTY

ALPEN

SNOW 20

JIM KIM 15

Indian River

MAGGIE

LISA DAWN 20

AXE 16

JACK 20

QUEEN 20

KING 20

ACE 20

49°38'

RAVEN 20

PICK 20

HAIL 20

ICE 20

WC 4

CAT 20

DOG 18

Britannia

JIM KIM AREA

W.C. AREA

ANACONDA

SHOVEL 20

ANACONDA

Loch Lomond

123°28'

MESLILLOET △ MTN.

HOWE SOUND

Phantom L.

49°41'

LLAMA 20

LLAMA AREA

PHANTOM MTN

27 Km. N.W. of Squamish

123°10'

122°39'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,028

FIGURE 2

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.
HOWE SOUND PROJECT
EAST & WEST CLAIM GROUPS
SQUAMISH AREA, B.C.

1Km 2Km 3Km 4Km

B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,028

LEGEND

(adapted from G.S.C. open file number 611).

LITHOLOGY

TERTIARY

GARIBALDI GROUP

3 — Dacite, Basalt, Flows and Dykes

UPPER CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

2 — Granodiorite and Quartz-Diorite

UPPER JURASSIC-LOWER CRETACEOUS

GAMBIER GROUP

1 — VOLCANICS

a) Andesite-dacite tuffs/flows

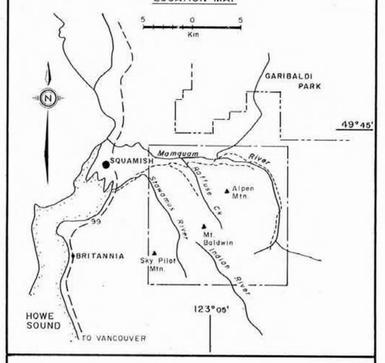
b) Rhyolite tuffs, flows, intrusions and mudstone

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact, (approximate)
- Intra-Gambier Group geological contact, (approximate).
- Fracture orientation
- Foliation, (shearing / bedding)
- Fault, approximate
- Stackpool claims, (approximate unless otherwise noted).
- Main logging road, logging road.
- Silt sample.
- Soil sample.
- Rock sample.
- Limit of outcrop
- x Outcrop

N

LOCATION MAP



0,5 0 0,5
Km

To Accompany Report By PHIL VAN ANGEREN, Geologist.

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

SQUAMISH REGIONAL

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GEOLOGY AND REGIONAL GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE:	DATE:	FIGURE:	DRAWN BY:
1:20,000	Oct. 84.	3	B.D.S.

To main logging road

to MUG GRID

AREA "A"

AREA SAMPLED
IN 1982

Raffuse Creek

Slide Creek

N

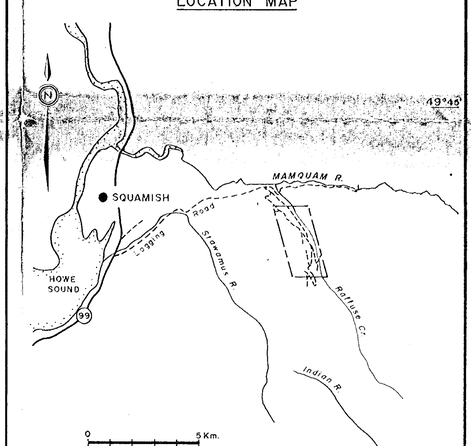
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,028

LEGEND

Pb	Values in ppm except where otherwise noted.
	Creek
	Road
	Silt sample
•	Soil sample
⊙	Rock grab sample
H	Rock chip sample
N.S.	No sample

LOCATION MAP



100m 50m 0 100m 200m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAFFUSE AND SLIDE CREEKS AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale:	Date:	Sheet no:	Drawn by:
1:2500	MAY 84	4c	B.D.S.

To main logging road

to MUG GRID

AREA "A"

AREA SAMPLED IN 1982

Raffuse Creek

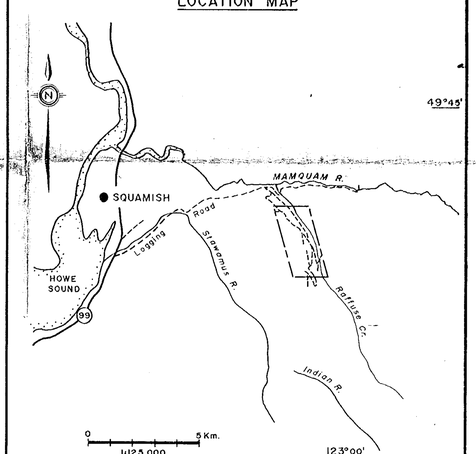
Slide Creek

N

LEGEND

Cu/(Au)	Cu in ppm
	Au in ppb
	Except where otherwise noted
	Note, Au not analysed in all soils.
—	Not detected
	Creek
	Road
	Silt sample
·	Soil sample
⊙	Rock grab sample
H	Rock chip sample
N.S.	No sample

LOCATION MAP



100m 50m 0 100m 200m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

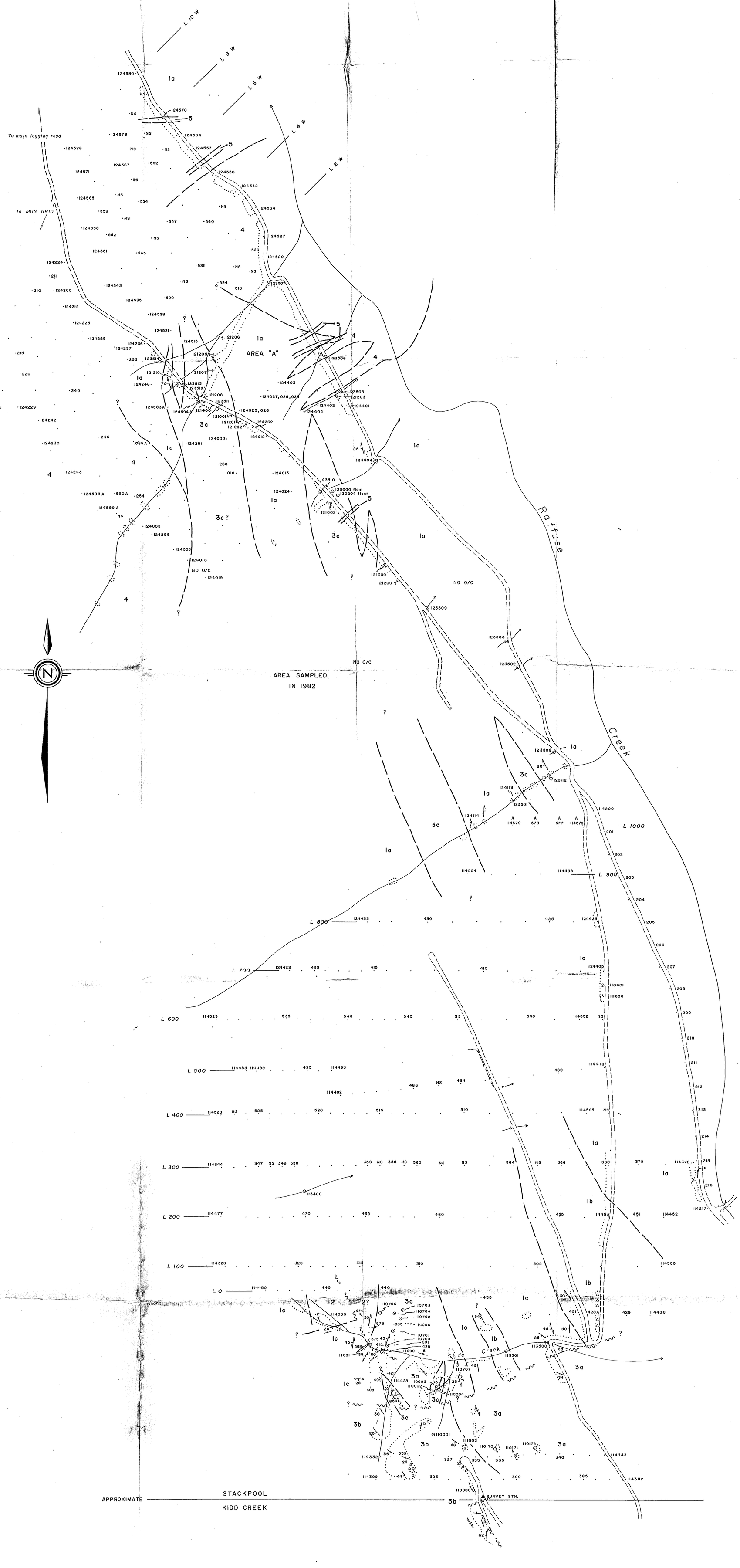
RAFFUSE AND SLIDE CREEKS AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

COPPER and GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale:	Date:	Sheet no:	Drawn by:
1:2500	MAY 84	4b	B.D.S.



LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

TERTIARY

GARIBALDI GROUP

5 — BASALT / DACITE; flows

UPPER CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

4 — QUARTZ DIORITE / GRANODIORITE

UPPER CRETACEOUS

GAMBIER GROUP

3 — RHYOLITE; *a) Massive quartz-feldspar porphyry; b) Flow banded rhyolite; c) Sericite schist*

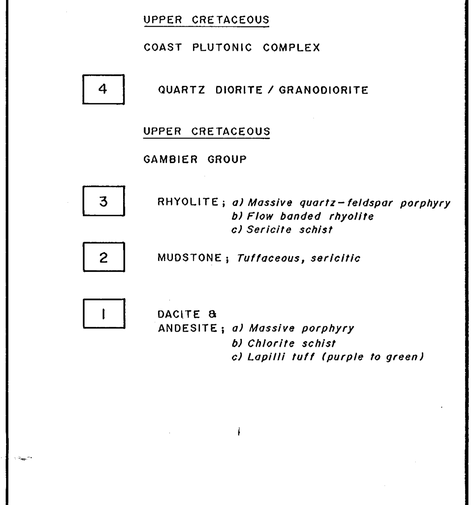
2 — MUDSTONE; *Tuffaceous, sericitic*

1 — DACITE & ANDESITE; *a) Massive porphyry; b) Chlorite schist; c) Lapilli tuff (purple to green)*

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (Approximate)
- Bedding
- Foliation (Shearing)
- Jointing
- Fault (Inferred)
- Limit of outcrop
- Breccia
- Creek
- Road
- Silt sample
- Soil sample
- Rock grab sample
- Rock chip sample
- N.S. — No sample
- O/C — Outcrop
- ▲ — Survey station

LOCATION MAP



100m 50m 0 100m 200m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAFFUSE AND SLIDE CREEKS AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GEOLOGY and SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Scale:	Date:	Sheet no:	Drawn by:
1: 2500	MAY 84	4a	B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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To main logging road

to MUG GRID

AREA "A"

AREA SAMPLED
IN 1982

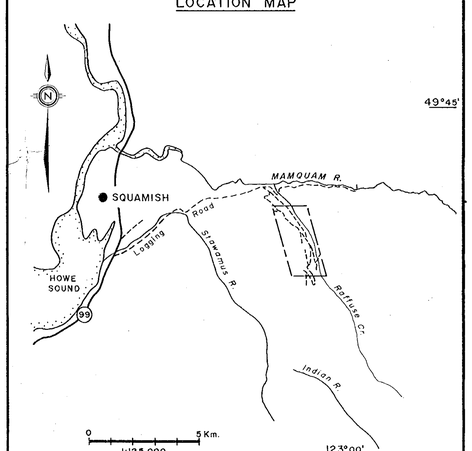
Raffuse Creek

Slide Creek

LEGEND

Ba	Values in ppm
(As)	Values in ppm
NOTE:	Ba & As analysed in soils only.
	As values less than 10ppm not plotted.
	Creek
	Road
	Silt sample
•	Soil sample
⊙	Rock grab sample
H	Rock chip sample
NS	No sample

LOCATION MAP



100m 50m 0 100m 200m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAFFUSE AND SLIDE CREEKS AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

ARSENIC & BARIUM GEOCHEMISTRY (SOILS)

Scale:	Date:	Sheet no:	Drawn by:
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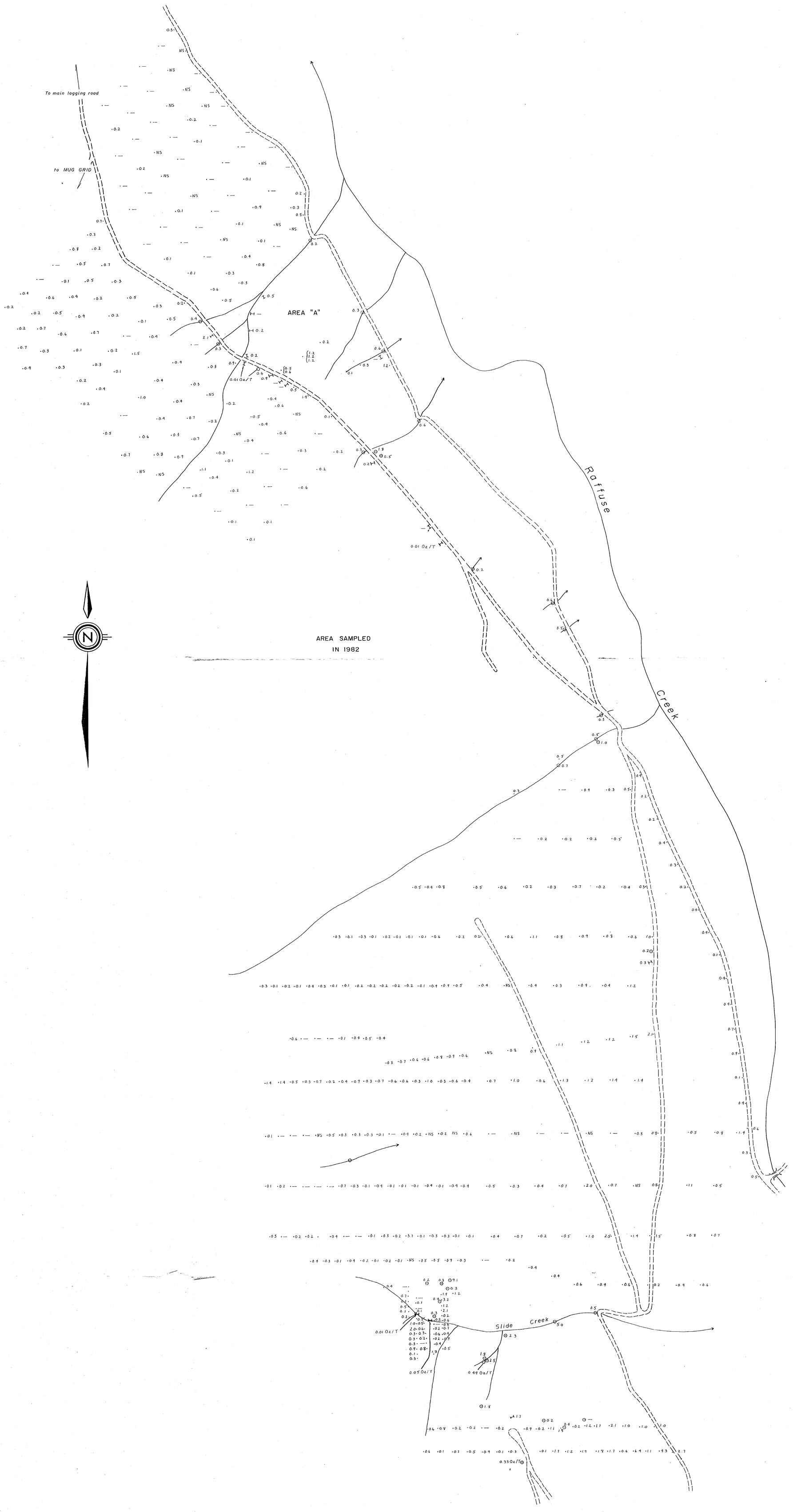

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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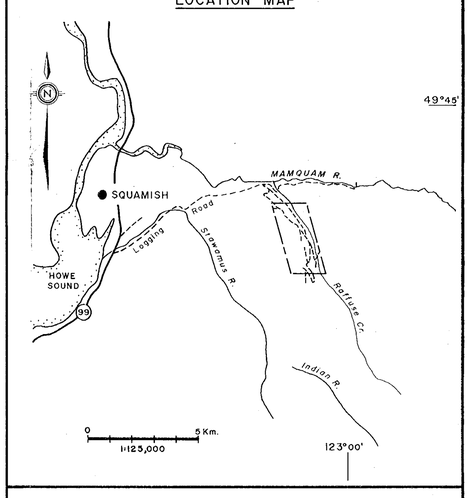
LEGEND

Ag	Values in ppm except where otherwise noted.
—	Not detected
	Creek
	Road
	Silt sample
•	Soil sample
⊙	Rock grab sample
H	Rock chip sample
N.S.	No sample

LOCATION MAP



100m 50m 0 100m 200m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

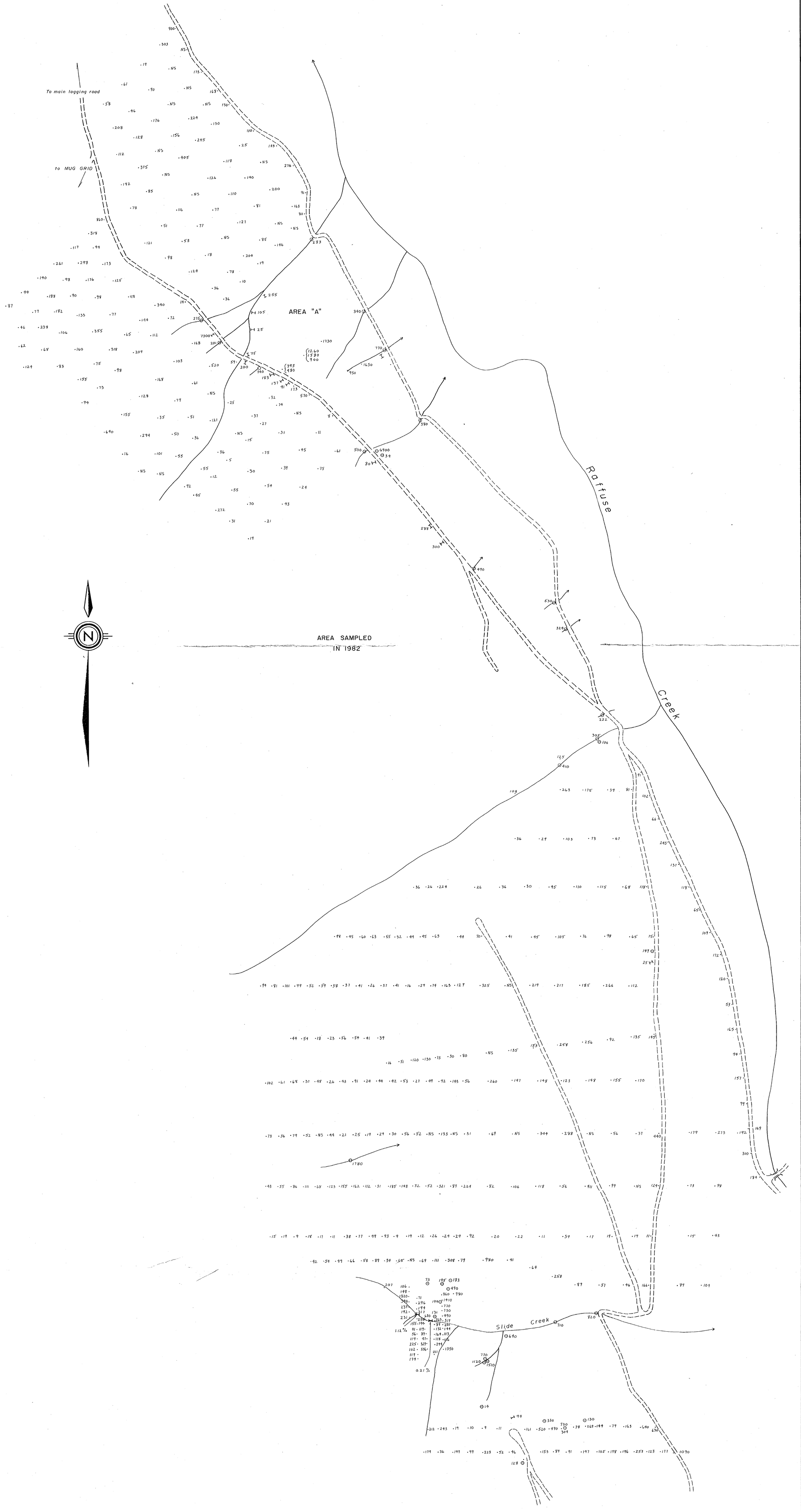
RAFFUSE AND SLIDE CREEKS AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale:	Date:	Sheet no:	Drawn by:
1:2500	MAY 84	4e	B.D.S.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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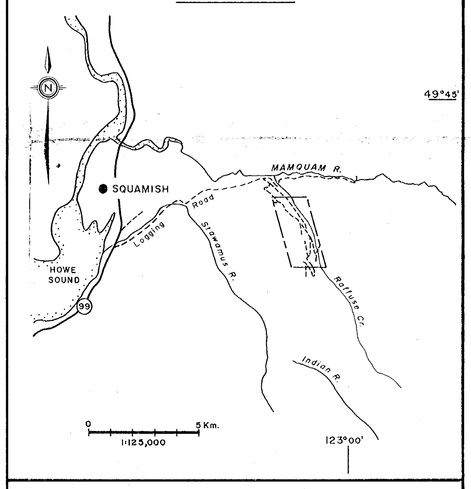
LEGEND

Zn	Values in ppm unless otherwise noted.
	Creek
	Road
	Silt sample
•	Soil sample
⊙	Rock grab sample
H	Rock chip sample
N.S.	No sample

LOCATION MAP



100m 50m 0 100m 200m

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

RAFFUSE AND SLIDE CREEKS AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

Scale:	Date:	Sheet no:	Drawn by:
1: 2500	MAY 84	4d	B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,028

LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

UPPER CRETACEOUS
COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

4 — GRANODIORITE; *Dikes*

LOWER CRETACEOUS
GAMBIER GROUP

3 — RHYODACITE; *Sericitized quartz-feldspar porphyry*

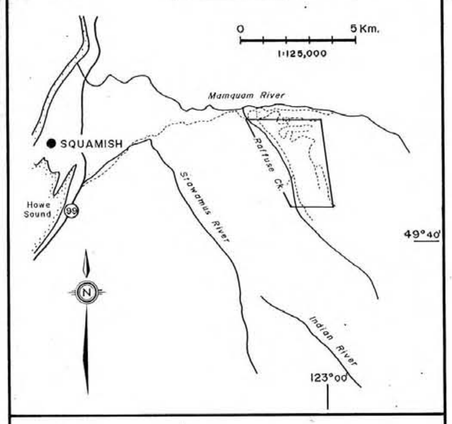
2 — MUDSTONE; *Graphitic and tuffaceous*

1 — DACITE, ANDESITE;
a) Massive tuff and flows
b) Chloriteschist
c) Lapilli tuff

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (approximate)
- Bedding
- Foliation (shearing)
- Fracture
- Fault
- Py — Pyritization
- Limit of outcrop
- Creek direction
- Road
- Silt sample
- Soil sample
- Rock grab sample
- N.S. — No sample

LOCATION MAP



100 50 0 100 200 300
METRES

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

EAST RAFFUSE CREEK AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GEOLOGY and SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	FIGURE:	DRAWN BY:
1:5000	Apr. 84	5a	B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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RAFFUSE CREEK

GOSSAN GULCH

0.36% / 0.07 Oz/T

0.01% / 0.05 Oz/T

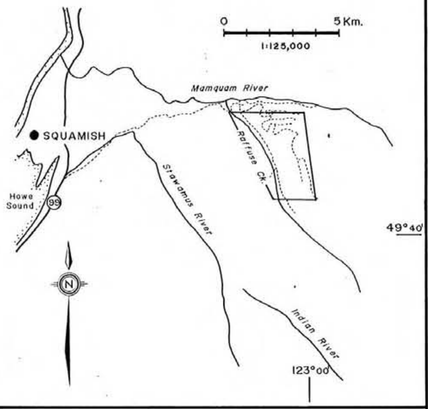
0.07% / 0.03 Oz/T

LEGEND

Cu/Ag Values in ppm except where otherwise noted.
— Not detected

Creek direction
Road
Silt sample
Soil sample
Rock grab sample
NS No sample

LOCATION MAP



100 50 0 100 200 300
METRES

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

EAST RAFFUSE CREEK AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

COPPER and SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE:	DATE:	FIGURE:	DRAWN BY:
1:5000	Apr. 84	5b	B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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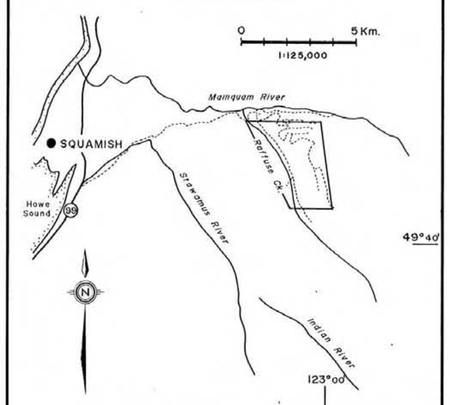
LEGEND

Pb/Zn Values in ppm except where otherwise noted.

- Creek direction
- Road
- Silt sample
- Soil sample
- Rock grab sample
- N.S. No sample

LOCATION MAP



100 50 0 100 200 300
METRES

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

EAST RAFFUSE CREEK AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

LEAD and ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE:	DATE:	FIGURE:	DRAWN BY:
1:5000	Apr. 84	5c	B.D.S.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,028

RAFFUSE CREEK

GOSSAN GULCH

(<0.005 oz/T)

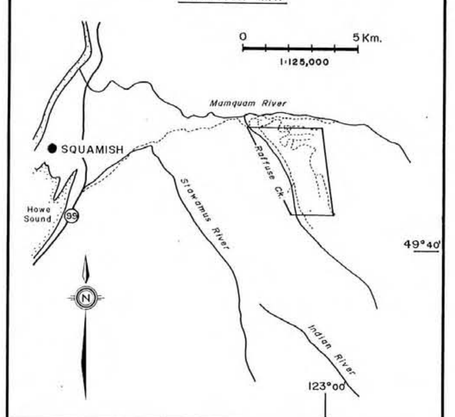
(<0.05 oz/T)

LEGEND

[As]/Ba — Values in ppm
As values less than 5ppm not indicated.
(Au) — Values in ppb unless otherwise noted.
Au analysed in rocks only.
— Not detected

Creek direction
Road
Silt sample
Soil sample
Rock grab sample
N.S. No sample

LOCATION MAP



100 50 0 100 200 300
METRES

STACKPOOL RESOURCES LTD.

EAST RAFFUSE CREEK AREA

SQUAMISH AREA

VANCOUVER M.D.

GOLD, ARSENIC and BARIUM GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE:	DATE:	FIGURE:	DRAWN BY:
1:5000	Apr. 84	5d	B.D.S.