



9/86

REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, PROSPECTING
AND ROCK SAMPLING
PAT 2 CLAIM
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NTS 92F/2 49°07'N LAT. 124°43'W LONG.
FOR
GATOR RESOURCES CORPORATION
DECEMBER 23, 1985
T. Neale, B.Sc. T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol.

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,202



SUMMARY

A one-day exploration program on the Gator Resources Corporation Pat 2 claim has been completed by MPH Consulting Limited. Work carried out on the claim in fulfillment of assessment requirements included geological mapping and rock sampling, mainly of roadcut exposures along the Thistle Mine road.

All outcrops observed on the Pat 2 claim were of medium-grained Island Intrusions tonalite. Muller (1980) has mapped Karmutsen Formation volcanics in the northeastern corner of the claim however the limited time available prevented field confirmation by MPH. The tonalite contains very little in the way of sulphides, except for minor concentrations of pyrite in and near small shear zones. Minor quartz and/or epidote veining was observed. Eight rock samples were collected. Analyses were generally low with two possible weakly anomalous results in each of Pb and Zn (maximum 22 ppm and 60 ppm, respectively).

An assessment work program consisting of prospecting for high-grade Au-quartz veins in Island Intrusions tonalite and mapping and sampling of the Karmutsen Formation volcanics is recommended for the Pat 2 claim.



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PAT 2 CLAIM

GATOR RESOURCES CORPORATION	
GENERAL LOCATION MAP PAT 2 CLAIM	
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION	
Project No: V 215	By: T. N.
Scale: 1 : 8 000 000	Drawn: J. S.
Drawing No: 1	Date: DEC. 1985
 MPH Consulting Limited	



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report represents the compilation of field work carried out by MPH Consulting Limited on the Pat 2 claim at the request of Mr. J. MacNeil, President, Gator Resources Corporation for the purposes of fulfilling assessment work requirements. Geological exploration carried out included geological mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling, mainly of roadcut exposures. The field work was carried out on September 10, 1985.

Included in the report is a summary of previous geological and mining exploration activity in the area, a description of regional and property geology, and a discussion of the economic setting of the claim, as well as a recommended work program designed to determine whether the claim is worthy of detailed exploration.

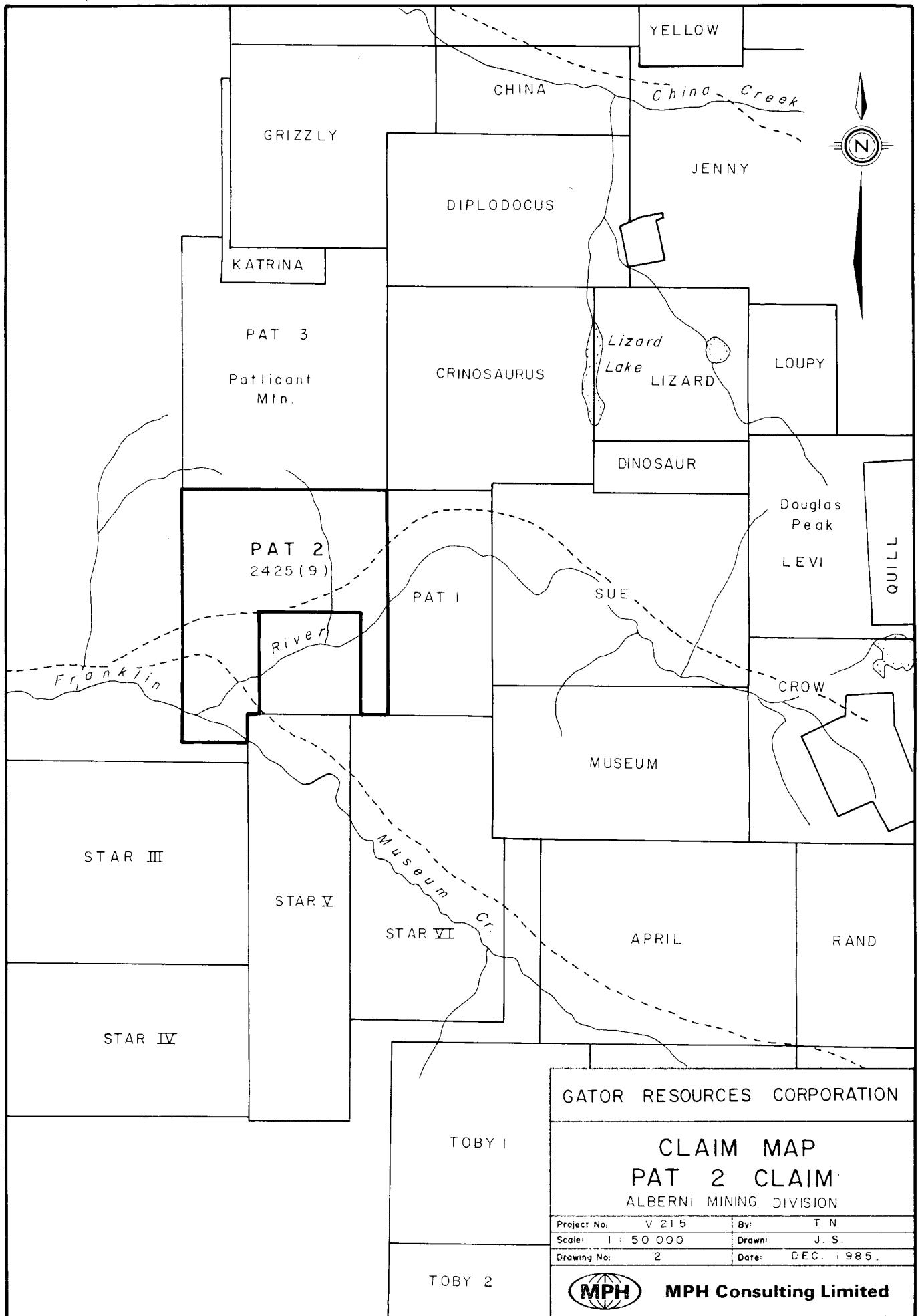


2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TITLE

The Pat 2 claim is located 14 km southeast of Port Alberni on the southern slopes of Patlicant Mountain, in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia. It is centred at approximately 49°07'N latitude, 124°43'W longitude on NTS mapsheet 92F/2 (Figures 1 and 2).

Access to the property from Port Alberni is via the Bamfield Road to the Thistle Mine Road, which runs through the southern portion of the claim. Several roads branching off the Thistle Mine road provide access to the northern area of the claim. The Thistle Mine road is suitable for 2WD vehicles; the condition of the side roads is not known.

The Pat 2 claim is owned by Gator Resources Corporation. The record number is 2425 (9), the claim is 20 units in size and has an anniversary date of September 27, 1986. The claim was registered in 1984.



GATOR RESOURCES CORPORATION

CLAIM MAP
PAT 2 CLAIM
 ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V 215	By:	T. N.
Scale:	1 : 50 000	Drawn:	J. S.
Drawing No:	2	Date:	DEC. 1985.



TOBY 1

TOBY 2



3.0 PREVIOUS WORK

Government geological work in the area includes mapping by C.H. Clapp (1912), J.E. Muller and D.J.T. Carson (1969), and J.E. Muller (1977 and 1980).

A regional aeromagnetic survey flown by Hunting Survey Corp. Ltd. in 1962 covered the claim block.

During the period 1963-1966, Gunnex Ltd. carried out a regional mapping program over a large area of the E & N Land Grant with some prospecting and silt sampling. They compiled a list of all the known mineral occurrences in the area and visited many of them.

No previous work on the ground covered by the Pat 2 claim is recorded, although the BDQ property, adjacent to the Pat 2 claim on the south, is reported to have produced 1 ton of Au-Ag-Cu ore in 1940. Some exploration on the Pat 2 ground was likely carried out at this time, but no record of such work is known.

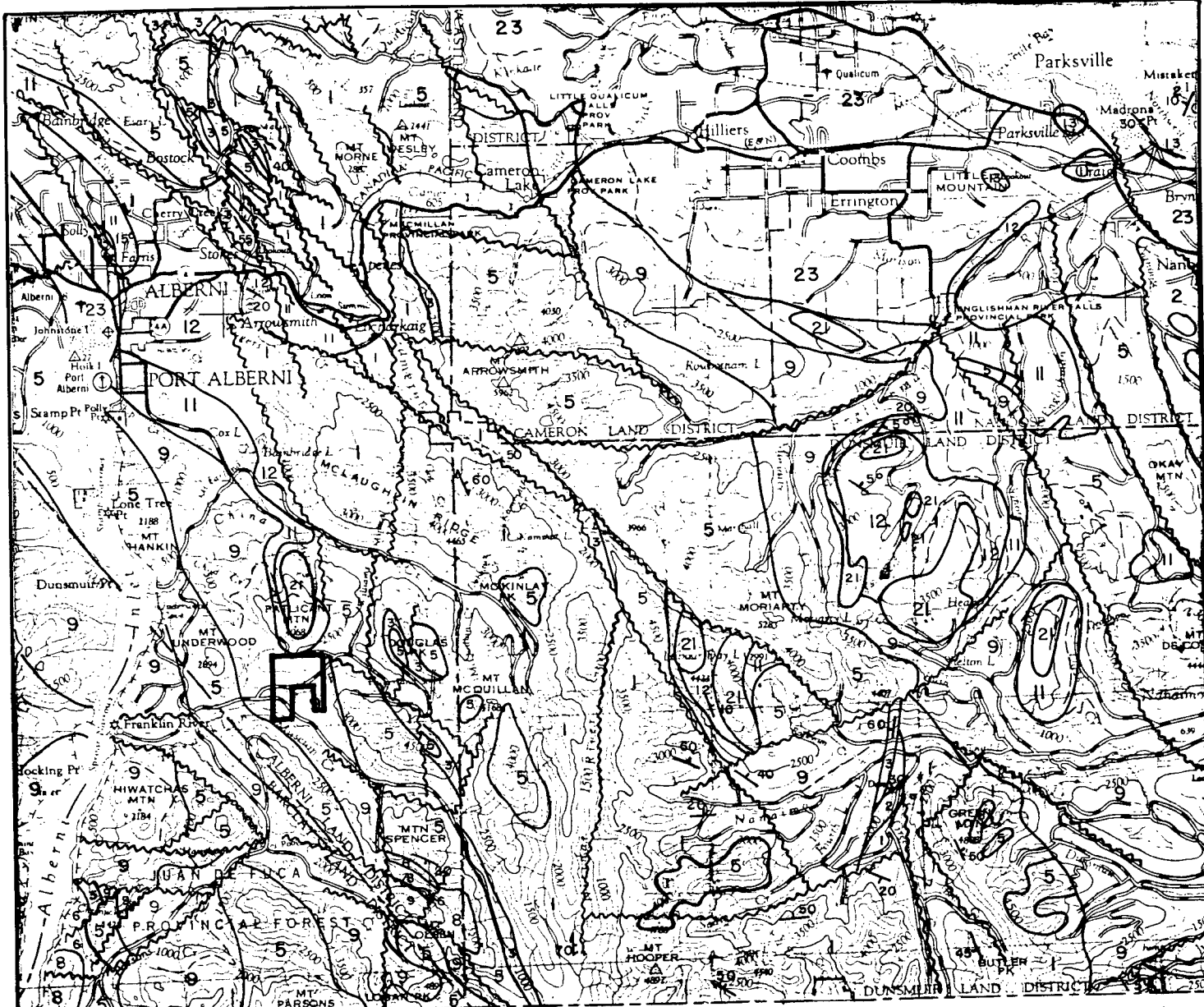
4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The predominant rock units in the Port Alberni-Nitinat River area are the Upper Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks and the Lower Mesozoic Vancouver Group rocks. Both are eugeosynclinal sequences of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Lesser amounts of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group and of intrusive rocks of various ages also occur (Figure 3).

4.1 Sicker Group

The oldest rocks in the area are those of the Sicker Group. Muller (1980) proposed the following subdivision of the Group from youngest to oldest: Buttle Lake Formation, Sediment-Sill Unit, Myra Formation, and Nitinat Formation.

The Nitinat Formation (Unit 1) consists predominantly of basic volcanic rocks, most commonly flow-breccias, including some massive flows and rare pillow basalts or agglomerates. Locally, medium grained, generally massive basaltic tuff is interbedded with the flows. The flow-breccia is composed of fragments of basalt up to 30 cm in length containing uralite phenocrysts and black or white amygdules, both from 1 mm to more than 1 cm in size, in a matrix of finer grained, similar basalt(?). Thin sections show that the uralite is replacing diopside. Uralitized gabbroic rocks underlie and intrude the volcanics and are believed to represent feeder dykes, sills, and magma chambers to the volcanics. The Nitinat Formation may be distinguished from the similar Karmutsen Formation by the usual lack of pillow basalts, the abundance of uralite phenocrysts, the pervasive shear foliation, and lower greenschist or higher metamorphic grade.



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

23 Glacial and alluvial deposits.

TERTIARY

21 Hornblende quartz diorite, leucoquartz monzonite, porphyritic dacite, breccia.

UPPER CRETACEOUS

NANAIMO GROUP

13 EXTENSION-PROTECTION FM.: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal.

12 HASLAM FM.: shale, siltstone, fine sandstone.

11 COMOX FM.: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal.

MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC

9 ISLAND INTRUSIONS: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite.

LOWER JURASSIC

8 BONANZA GROUP: andesitic to latitic breccia, tuff, and lava; minor greywacke, argillite, and siltstone.

UPPER TRIASSIC

VANCOUVER GROUP

6 QUATSINO FM.: massive to thick bedded limestone, minor thin bedded limestone.

5 KARMUTSEN FM.: pillow-basalt and pillow breccia, massive basalt flows; minor tuff, volcanic breccia; Jasperoid tuff, breccia and conglomerate at base.

TRIASSIC OR PERMIAN

4 Gabbro, periodite, dia base.

LOWER PERMIAN TO PENNSYLVANIAN SICKER GROUP

3 BUTTLE LAKE FM.: limestone, chert.

2 MYRA FM.: lower unit; argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, tuff, minor limestone. Upper unit; rhyodacite to rhyolite tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia lesser siliceous siltstone, argillite, quartz porphyry and mafic flows.

1 NITINAT FM.: basaltic uraltite porphyry, agglomerate, pillow lava; greenschist.

0 5 10 km



GATOR RESOURCES CORPORATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

PAT 2 CLAIM

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

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The Myra Formation (Unit 2) unconformably overlies the Nitinat Formation. In the Nitinat-Cameron River area the Myra Formation is made up of a lower massive to widely banded basaltic tuff and breccia unit, a middle thinly banded pelitic albite-trachyte tuff and argillite unit, and an upper thick bedded, medium grained albite-trachyte tuff and breccia unit. In the lower unit crudely layered mottled maroon and green volcanoclastic greywacke, grit, and breccia are succeeded by beds of massive, medium grained dark tuff up to 20 m thick interlayered with thin bands of alternating light and dark fine grained tuff with local fine to coarse breccias containing fragments of Nitinat Formation volcanics. The middle unit is comprised of a sequence of thinly interbedded, light feldspathic tuff (albite trachyte or keratophyre composition) and dark marine argillite which has the appearance of a graded greywacke-argillite turbidite sequence. In the upper part of the middle unit sections of thickly bedded to massive black argillite occur. The upper unit contains fine and coarse crystal tuffs in layers up to 10 m thick with local rip-up clasts and slabs of argillite up to 1 m in length as well as synsedimentary breccias of light coloured volcanic and chert fragments in a matrix of black argillite.

The type locality of the Myra Formation is Myra Creek, at the south end of Buttle Lake, about 85 km northwest of the Pat 2 claim. There, volcanoclastic rocks consisting dominantly of rhyodacitic or rhyolitic tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia, and some quartz porphyry and minor mafic flows and argillite (Upper Myra Formation) are host to Westmin Resources' Myra, Lynx, Price, and H-W massive sulphide (Cu-Zn-Pb-Au-Ag-Cd) deposits.

Muller (1980) estimated the thickness of the Nitinat Formation at about 2000 m and that of the Myra Formation at 750 to 1000 m. Both the Nitinat and Myra Formations were dated as Devonian and/or older by Muller (1980).

The Sediment-Sill Unit contains thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone, and chert with interlayered sills of diabase. It is transitional between the Myra and Buttle Lake Formations. It is not mapped within the report map area.

The Buttle Lake Formation (Unit 3) consists of a basal green and maroon tuff and/or breccia overlain by coarse grained crinoidal and calcarenitic limestone, fine grained limestone with chert nodules and some dolomitic limestone. Lesser amounts of argillite, siltstone, greywacke, or chert may also be present.

The Buttle Lake Formation is up to 466 m thick. The age of the formation, on the basis of fossil dating appears to be Middle Pennsylvanian, but could possibly be as young as Early Permian (Muller, 1980).

4.2 Vancouver Group

The Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks (Unit 5) overlie the Buttle Lake Formation limestone paraconformably to form the base of the Vancouver Group. They are the thickest and most widespread rocks on Vancouver Island. The formation, which is well exposed southeast of Port Alberni, consists mainly of dark grey to black pillowed basalt, massive basalt, and pillow breccia. Flows are commonly aphanitic and amygdaloidal. Pillowed volcanics generally occur toward the base of the section.

Conglomerate containing clasts of Sicker Group rocks and jasperoid tuff form basal sections in the Nitinat-Horne Lake area.

Karmutsen Formation rocks are generally relatively undeformed compared to Sicker Group rocks and are dated Upper Triassic and older.

Massive to thick bedded limestone of the Quatsino Formation (Unit 6) occurs south of Mount Spencer. The limestone is black to dark grey and fine grained to micro-crystalline. In the vicinity of intrusive rocks, coarse grained marble is recognized. Thin bedded limestone also occurs in the formation. Fossils indicate an age of Upper Triassic (Muller and Carson, 1969).

4.3 Bonanza Group

The Bonanza Group (Unit 8) is made up of interbedded lava, breccia, and tuffs ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolite with intercalated beds of marine argillite and greywacke. It is exposed south of Mount Spencer and south of Corrigan Creek and consists of light coloured andesite to latite breccia, tuff, and flows with minor greywacke, argillite, and siltstone. The Bonanza Group is considered to be of Lower Jurassic age.

4.4 Nanaimo Group

Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks are scattered throughout the area. Extensive exposures occur near Port Alberni, Patlicant Mountain, and south and northwest of Mount Moriarty. The formations present comprise the basal portions of the Nanaimo Group.

The Comox Formation (Unit 11) consists mainly of quartzofeldspathic, cross-bedded beach facies sandstone and lesser conglomerate. Numerous intercalations of carbonaceous and fossiliferous shale and coal are characteristic.

The Haslam Formation (Unit 12) is a near shore littoral depositional facies unit characterized by massive bedded fossiliferous sandy shale, siltstone and shaly sandstone.

Interbedded coarse clastic conglomerate, pebbly sandstone and arkosic sandstone of the Extension-Protection Formation (Unit 13) are beach and deltaic sands. Minor shale and coal are reported.

4.5 Intrusive Rocks

Gabbro, Peridotite, Diabase (Unit 4). Mafic and ultramafic rocks of Triassic or Permian age are scattered throughout the area. A large band is exposed approximately 8 km north of Port Alberni.

Although mapped as intrusive, some of these rocks may be basal flow units of the Karmutsen Formation.

Island Intrusions (Unit 9). Exposures of mainly quartz diorite and lesser biotite-hornblende granodiorite occur throughout the area and are assigned an age of Middle to Upper Jurassic. Intrusive contacts with Sicker and Bonanza Group volcanic rocks are characterized by transitional zones of gneissic rocks and migmatite although contacts with Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks are sharp and well defined. Skarn zones are reported at the contact of Island Intrusion rocks with Quatsino Formation limestone and less frequently with Buttle Lake Formation limestone.

Tertiary (Catface or Sooke) Intrusions (Unit 21). Sills and stocks of mainly hornblende-quartz diorite and dacitic hornblende-feldspar porphyry plus lesser leucocratic quartz monzonite intrude Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks and Sicker Group rocks in the area.

4.6 Structure

The Buttle Lake Arch, Cowichan-Horne Lake Arch and Nanoose Uplift are north-northwesterly trending axial uplifts and are believed to be the oldest structural elements in south central Vancouver Island. Uplifting occurred before the late Cretaceous, and possibly before the Mesozoic (Muller and Carson, 1969). Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur at the core of these uplifts.

Asymmetric southwest verging anticlinal structures characterized by sub-vertical southwest limbs and moderately dipping northeast limbs are reported at Buttle Lake and in the Cameron-Nitinat River area. Intense shearing and metamorphism to chlorite-actinolite and chlorite-sericite schist occurs in steep and overturned limbs of folds. Overlying Buttle Lake Formation limestones are relatively undeformed except where they are thin.

Vancouver Group units are not as intensely folded; gentle monoclinal and domal structures have been mapped. However, Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks locally conform to the attitude of underlying Myra and Buttle Lake Formations (Muller, 1980).

Some early Mesozoic faulting occurred in the area prior to emplacement of Island Intrusions. Middle to Upper Jurassic intrusive activity (Island Intrusions) occurred along northwesterly trends.

Extensive west-northwest trending faulting occurred during the Tertiary and is best illustrated by large displacements of Nanaimo Group sediments. The north trending Alberni Valley fault is traced over 45 miles and displaces a section of Karmutsen Formation approximately 5,000 feet (Muller and Carson, 1969).



4.7 Economic Setting

The Sicker Group, and to a lesser extent, the Vancouver Group of volcanic rocks, have been explored intermittently since the 1890's for gold and base metal mineralization.

Until recently, deposits of copper and gold-silver in quartz veins and shear zones hosted by mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and base metal plus gold-silver skarn deposits were the most widely recognized economic and subeconomic metal concentrations in the Port Alberni area. Placer mining for gold was carried out during the 1940's in various localities, especially in the China, Mineral and Corrigan Creeks area.

At least six past producing mines occur in the area south of Port Alberni. They are the Thistle Mine, Havilah Mine, Black Panther Mine, Vancouver Island Gold Mine, 3-W Mine, and BDQ. The first four mines are hosted by Sicker Group rocks; the 3-W and BDQ are hosted by Island Intrusions rocks. All but the Thistle Mine are vein deposits.

The Thistle Mine produced 6920 tons of ore grading 0.4 oz Au/ton, 0.31 oz Ag/ton, and 4.9% Cu. It is currently the site of a major exploration program for volcanogenic massive sulphides by Westmin Resources Ltd.

The Havilah Mine produced 1046 tons of ore grading 0.25 oz Au/ton and 1.34 oz Ag/ton while the Vancouver Island Gold Mine produced 483 tons grading 0.8 oz Au/ton and 0.11 oz Ag/ton. Production from the Black Panther Mine totalled 1890 tons of ore grading 0.27 oz Au/ton, 0.5 oz Ag/ton and 0.3% Pb.

The 3-W Mine consists of gold-bearing quartz veins in Island Intrusions diorite and granodiorite and is located 11 km south-



southwest of the Pat 2 claim. Recorded production amounts to 116 tons of ore grading 4.0 oz Au/ton, 4.3 oz Ag/ton, 0.23% Cu, and 1.1% Pb.

Information on the BDQ mine is very limited. It is located 600 m south of the Pat 2 claim, on the adjacent property. It is reported that 1 ton of ore produced in 1940 yielded 2 oz Au, 5 oz Ag, and 24 lb Cu.

Mineral occurrences in the area of the Pat 2 claim are more fully described in the Mineral Occurrences section following (4.8).

4.8 Mineral Occurrences

1. Vancouver Island Gold; (Victoria, L.205G; Alberni, L.206G; Missing Link, L.214G; Alberni Consolidated) Au Ag Cu

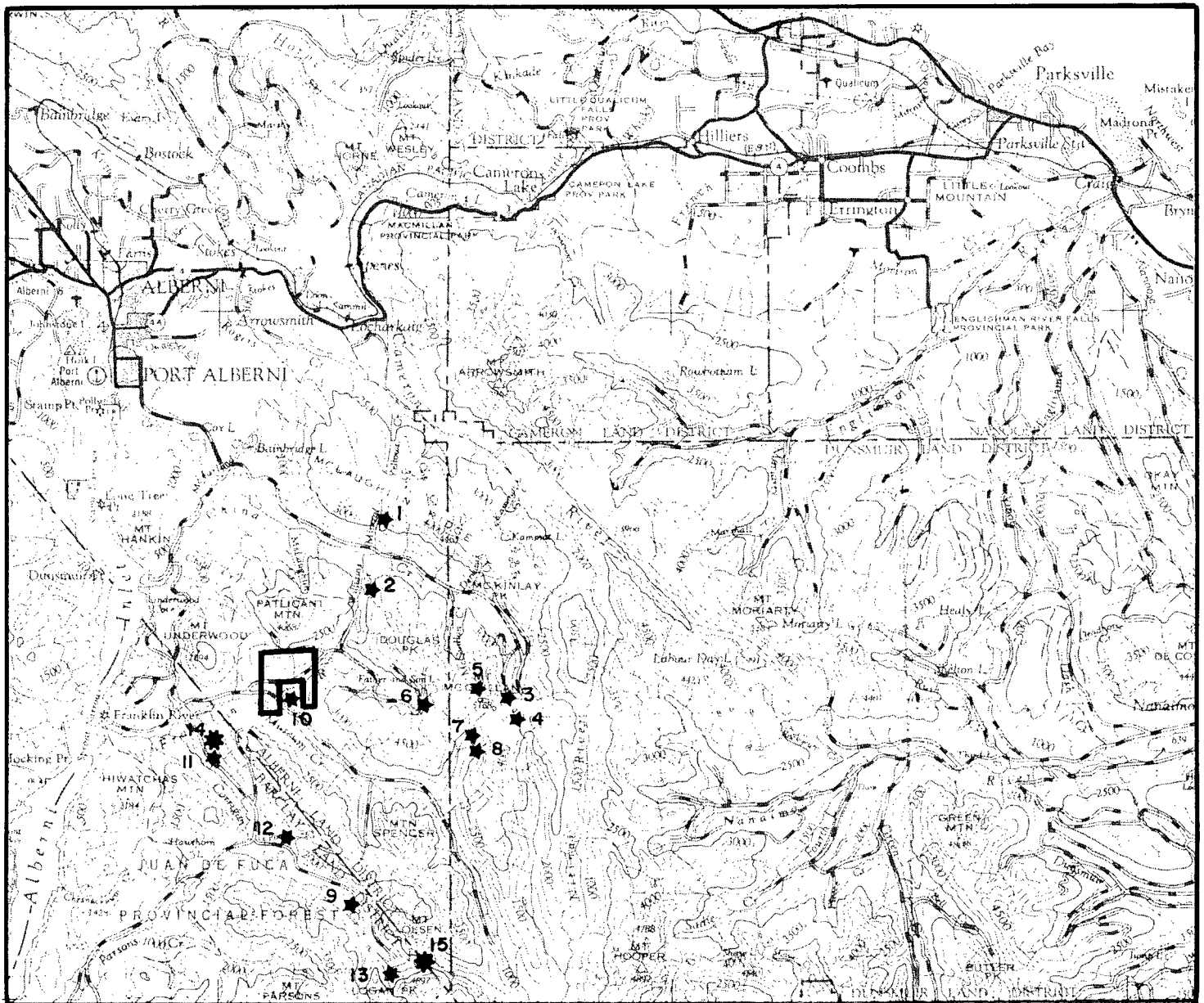
Geology

The area is underlain by highly altered massive, tuffaceous, slightly porphyritic, and amygdaloidal andesites of the Sicker Group. Three main quartz veins follow well developed shears and contain a small amount of pyrite and some free gold. As well, a 40 foot wide shear zone has been extensively altered by ankerite, quartz stringers, occasional pyrite veinlets, and kaolinitization.

Economic Features

Recorded production in 1896, 1898, 1933-36, and 1939 totals 483 tons of ore yielding 384 oz Au, 52 oz Ag, and 194 lb Cu.

The Mac vein is traced for 250 feet and ranges from 3 to 18 inches wide, averaging 5 to 6 inches. Sixty-three samples

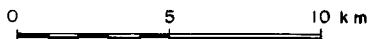


GOLD DEPOSITS AND OCCURRENCES

1. Vancouver Island Gold Mine
2. Regina
3. Golden Eagle
4. B & K
5. Havilah
6. Thistle
7. Black Panther
8. Black Lion
9. 3-W
10. B.D.Q.
11. Star of the West
12. Starlight
13. Golden Slipper / Golden Rule

BASE METAL OCCURRENCES

14. Cor 6
15. Andy



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MINERAL OCCURRENCE
LOCATION MAP
PAT 2 CLAIM

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Scale:	1 : 250,000	Drawn:	J. S.
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taken over the 250 feet averaged 6 inches in width and 3.69 oz Au/ton. The highest assay was 20 oz Au/ton. A 40 ton shipment from the Mac vein returned 2.9 oz Au/ton and 0.5 oz Ag/ton (Ref. 1-1934).

The Belcher vein is exposed discontinuously for 950 feet and ranged from almost nothing to 4 feet in width, averaging 6 to 12 inches in the upper adit. Gold content is reported to be low except in the shaft and stope workings. Recent sampling results show from 0.003 to 0.29 oz Au/ton and from 0.06 to 0.10 oz Ag/ton over 5 foot lengths (Ref. 3).

The Dunsmuir vein is exposed in trenches for about 400 feet and ranges up to 10 inches in width. No assays are reported (Ref. 1-1936).

The Waterfall vein is exposed for 108 feet and is 3 inches to 2.5 feet wide. Gold assays were low in sampling done by Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd., except for two samples which ran 1.4 oz Au/ton over 3 inches and 11.8 oz Au/ton over 6 inches (Ref. 1-1934). This illustrates the very spotty nature of free gold distribution.

Seventy-nine chip samples taken from the carbonatized shear zone by the BCDM assayed from nil to 0.16 oz Au/ton over widths of 5 and 10 feet (Ref. 1-1936).

A 1934 BCDM report stated that there is a possible relationship between bands of sediments and gold mineralization, as the gold values in the Mac vein are concentrated just above a bed of argillaceous sediments, and are low below that.

History

- 1895: Alberni, Chicago, Warspite, Victoria claims staked; dispute over ownership.
- 1896: Alberni Consolidated Mining Co.; won dispute, shaft at 40 feet and a tunnel being driven, two tons of ore shipped from a smaller vein (Dunsmuir?) uphill from main vein, open cut on 8-30 inch vein on Chicago claim.
- 1897-98: An English company built a 10 ton per day 8 stamp mill and only made two clean-ups. Results unknown.
- 1933-39: Vancouver Island Gold Mines Ltd. (NPL); R.W. Williams leased the reverted Crown Grants in 1933 and turned them over to Vancouver Island Gold Mines. Numerous open cuts were made, 5 adits totalled 1,905 feet including various raises, etc. on the quartz veins and 2 adits totalling 277 feet and 12 strippings were made on the carbonatized shear zone. A total of 403 tons of ore was mined. In 1936 a 35 ton pilot mill was built, but only milled a few tons of ore before the operations were ceased due to operating difficulties. In 1939 some rehabilitation work was done in the Mac adits and 48 tons of ore were shipped.
- 1964: Gunnex Ltd.; visited property, some sampling. Mapping planned for 1966.
- 1973-74: Keywest Resources Ltd.; (Sam Group) sampling in Belcher adits, prospecting, geological mapping on surface and underground.
- 1976: Western Mines Ltd.; (Tasha-Shannon and Rupert-Dog claim groups) reconnaissance geological mapping and soil sampling.

References

- 1) MMAR 1895-650, 1896-6, 1897-566, 1898-1132,
1934-F2-4, 1936-F25-30, 1944-148
- 2) GEM 1973-230, 1974-173

- | | | |
|------|---------|---------------------------|
| 3,4) | AR | 4915, 6153 |
| 5,6) | GSC | P68-50 p38
Map 1963-49 |
| 7) | Gunnex | #6 |
| 8) | Minfile | 92F079 |

2. Regina (L.55G) Au Ag Cu

Geology

Lenses and veinlets of quartz with pyrite, chalcopyrite, some galena, and Au and Ag values occur in shears in silicified and pyritized Sicker Group andesite. Some reports also mention sphalerite in the quartz. Another type of showing occurs in highly silicified and leached pyritic, ankeritic andesite which contains gold values.

Economic Features

The quartz lenses and silicified zones vary up to 2 feet in width but the mineralized portions appear to be very discontinuous. A grab sample of quartz with considerable pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena from the dump assayed at 0.66 oz Au/ton, 14.0 oz Ag/ton (Ref. 1-1944). A large, highly oxidized bulk sample from the carbonatized zone assayed 0.64 oz Au/ton, trace Ag (Ref. 1-1944). A sample from 20 tons of ore on the dump (possibly hand sorted) in 1930 returned \$3.60 Au/ton, 5 oz Ag/ton, 5.0% Cu (Ref. 1-1930). A grab sample from 40 tons of high grade hand-picked ore on the dump in 1964 assayed 0.02 oz Au/ton, 1.8 oz Ag/ton, 2.57% Cu, 1.98% Pb, and 9.01% Zn (Ref. 7).

History

1898: Alberni Gold Development Syndicate; granted Crown Grants L.54, 55, 57.



- 1930: E. Maralia; an open cut and an incline shaft a few feet deep. Twenty tons of ore from this work on a dump.
- 1944: E. Marillia; no recent work. Five adits totalling 288 feet, a 30 foot incline shaft, 2 open cuts, and a 5 foot pit at the entrance to one of the adits exist. All probably date back to the late 1890's.
- 1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; visited the workings, sampling, prospecting, in the general area.
- 1976: Western Mines Ltd.; (Tasha) geological mapping 1:14,400, soil sampling.

References

- 1) MMAR 1898-1197, 1930-291, 1944-148-150
- 2) EBC 1976-111
- 3) BCDM Bull 1 p132
(Special Report #5, 1936)
- 4) AR 6153
- 5,6) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 1963-49
- 7) Gunnex #7
- 8) Minfile 92F078

3. Golden Eagle (L.198G) Au

Geology

A vein of ribbon-quartz cuts a small intrusion of feldspar porphyritic diorite and contains pyrite, minor sphalerite, galena, chalcopryrite, and arsenopyrite (about 10% total sulphides) and gold values. Sicker Group volcanics and bedded cherts occur in the area.

Economic Features

The vein varies from a few inches to 8 feet, averaging about 3.5 feet, in width and has been traced in outcrop for 400 feet along strike and 325 feet vertically. An assay of



\$56 Au/ton, 3 oz Ag/ton, and 1% Cu is reported, and assays of up to \$103 Au/ton are reported to have been obtained in 1894 (Ref. 1-1899). A tunnel 500 feet below the surface showing never intersected the vein despite being driven 1,500 feet beyond the estimated intersection point of 600 feet.

History

1892: The discovery of 2 quartz veins by prospectors searching for the source of the China Creek placer gold prompted the original claims to be staked.

1893-1902: Various individuals and/or companies; 4 adits totalling 205 feet in upper workings, an adit driven at a lower level to avoid snowslides from 1896-1902 reached 2,100 feet without intersecting mineralization, "development work" of an unspecified nature.

1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting and silt sampling in the general area. Also visited the lower adit and a showing near Summit Lake (B and K?) where rock samples were taken.

References

- 1) MMAR 1893-1080, 1894-773, 1895-651, 1896-7, 556, 1897-566, 1898-1132, 1899-607, 779, 785, 1902-230, 1944-G150
- 2) AR 10194
- 3,4) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963, 17A
- 5) Gunnex #12
- 6) Minfile 92F080



4. B and K Au Ag

Geology

Many widely scattered narrow quartz veins containing pyrite, and minor galena, sphalerite, and chalcopryrite with Au and Ag values occur in andesite tuffs and flows, basalt, and local black chert; often in shear zones. A zone of strongly carbonatized andesite 6 to 25 feet wide contains minor pyrite, galena, and sphalerite in narrow veinlets. In the southern workings, veins are surrounded by a strong ankeritic carbonate alteration zone.

Economic Features

The "high-grade" vein has been exposed in open cuts for 130 feet and is 5 to 8 inches wide. A sample assayed at 3.84 oz Au/ton, 3.2 oz Ag/ton, 0.06% Cu over 5 inches. This vein may be on Golden Eagle property (Ref. 4).

A vein near the north end of the workings varies from 2 to 6 inches to a 6 foot stringer zone in width. Assays of 2.56 and 2.26 oz Au/ton are reported (Ref. 1-1944).

A sample from quartz nodules containing galena and pyrite from an open cut on two parallel shears, each 18 inches wide, ran 0.82 oz Au/ton and 0.7 oz Ag/ton (Ref. 4).

No assays are reported from the carbonatized zone. Many other quartz veins, from a hairline to 8 inches wide, for which no assays are available, occur within an area about 1,250 feet long.

History

1938-40: Angus Beaton, Ed Keisig; staked claims, prospecting, 17 open cuts and trenches, stripping.



1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting and silt sampling in the general area.

References

- 1) MMAR 1944-151
- 2,3) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963
- 4) Gunnex #13
- 5) Minfile 92F081

5. Havilah (King Solomon, Storm, Red Rose, Spike, Sol 14) Au
Ag Cu Pb Mo

Geology

Sicker Group andesite is intruded by Jurassic diorite and by Tertiary hornblende-feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry stocks, dykes, and sills. Ribbon-quartz veins and lenses containing abundant pyrite, sphalerite, and galena and lesser chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite occur in shears in the andesite. Occurs on the same shear zone as Black Panther (#7 below) and Black Lion (#8 below).

Economic Features

The recorded production in 1936 and 1939 totals 1,406 tons yielding 259 oz Au, 1,404 oz Ag, 4,243 lb Cu, and 12,676 lb Pb. There are three main veins.

The Gillespie vein is the lowest. It is 3 to 34 inches wide and has been traced for 650 feet in 5 trenches. Most of the production came from the Gillespie vein. Assays range up to 0.4 oz Au/ton, 2.2 oz Ag/ton, 0.4% Pb, and 0.30% Zn over widths from 4 to 63 inches (Ref. 1-1936, 1944). Some oxidized samples taken over 1 foot assayed as high as 7 oz Au/ton and 3 oz Ag/ton. Average grade of the



ore shipped from the Gillespie vein was 0.235 oz Au/ton and 1.28 oz Ag/ton (Ref. 1-1939). The vein was faulted off in two of the three adits, and could not be re-discovered.

The Alberni vein consists of a 10 foot wide by about 70 feet long zone of intense shearing containing 1 to 3 lenticular quartz veins 4 to 24 inches wide. Assays of 3.66 oz Au/ton and 5.2 oz Ag/ton over 4 inches and 1.8 oz Au/ton and 2.3 oz Ag/ton over 20 inches are reported (Ref. 9).

The McQuillan vein was prospected with a 57 foot adit. It ranges up to 8 inches in width. Assays of up to 1 oz Au/ton over 8 inches and 1.6 oz Ag/ton over a different 8 inches, are reported (Ref. 9).

A fourth vein on the easterly side of the cirque 1 to 2 feet wide assayed 0.16 oz Au/ton and 0.6 oz Ag/ton from an oxidized 2 foot sample (Ref. 9).

History

1893: First mentioned in MMAR (King Solomon).

1895: An open cut on the McQuillan(?) vein.

1936-44: Havilah Gold Mines Ltd.; claims staked in 1934 and 1936 by Walter Harris. In 1936, 7 tons of ore were mined from the upper showings (Alberni and McQuillan veins). In 1938-39, 2,072 feet of drifting, crosscutting and raising on three levels on the Gillespie vein resulted in production of 1,039 tons of ore. Diamond drilling and prospecting were also carried out. A high-line tram was built to transport ore and supplies between the base camp and the mine. Little if any work was done after 1939.

1947: Nitinat Mines Ltd.; owned the ground.



1964: Gunnex Ltd.; silt sampling in McQuillan Creek drainage, rock sampling wherever mineralization was observed.

1974-77: Cominco Ltd.; geological mapping 1:4,800, soil sampling, trenching, several IP and resistivity surveys.

References

- | | | |
|------|---------|---|
| 1) | MMAR | 1893-1080, 1895-652, 1936-F30, 1939-38, 1944-G153 |
| 2) | GEM | 1974-172 |
| 3) | EBC | 1975-E95, 1976-E111, 1977-E110 |
| 4-6) | AR | 5354, 6138, 6643 |
| 7,8) | GSC | P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963, 17A |
| 9) | Gunnex | #11 |
| 10) | Minfile | 92F082 |

6. Thistle Au Ag Cu

Geology

The area is underlain by a belt of upper Sicker Group volcanic rocks folded into a large complex anticline. The mine is located within a package of rocks known as the Flow Complex (probably correlative to Muller's Sediment-Sill Unit) which unconformably(?) underlies the Buttle Lake Formation. The Mine Flow Unit of the Flow Complex hosts the mine and 15 of 16 additional Cu and/or Au showings on the property.

At the mine, a highly variable succession of basaltic flows, flow breccias, and massive to bedded and graded tuffs and cherty tuffs is mapped.

Mineralization is found within relatively thin stratabound to crosscutting? intervals of moderate to very strong



chlorite alteration of the basaltic host rocks. Sericite-epidote alteration also occurs, but apparently is not associated with mineralization.

The ore consists of gold-bearing pyrite-chalcopyrite (and local magnetite) in quartz-calcite gangue occurring in 3 or 4 main stratabound? zones of discontinuous anastomosing veins and veinlets to massive to semi-massive beds?

The Thistle Mine was reported by early workers to be a skarn deposit in altered limestone intruded by fine-grained diorite.

Economic Features

The ore occurs in layers 5 to 45 cm thick. Assays from 1983 sampling of the old workings range from 3.8-11.8% Cu, 0.14-2.16 oz Au/T, and 0.39-1.04 oz Ag/T. Older reports indicate that ore was found in lenses up to 18' by 25' in size. Diamond drilling in 1984 (NW of the mine) yielded assays ranging from 0.046 oz Au/T to 0.284 oz Au/T over massive sulphide intersections of 2-27 cm. The best assay was 0.514 oz Au/T over 20 cm of chloritic basalt including 2 cm of massive pyrite. A recent (October 22, 1985) news release states that the exploration target on the Thistle property is a volcanogenic deposit of at least 3 million tons of 0.2 oz Au/ton and 2% Cu.

History

1896: First staked.

1899: A. Watson et al; lower adit (500 adit) driven 65 feet but had not intersected ore that was 6 to 8 feet wide on surface, upper adit (300 adit) driven 90 feet but also had not intersected an orebody. A pit on one of the surface showings.

- 1901: Alberni Gold and Copper Co. Ltd.; roadbuilding, development work.
- 1902: J.M. Watson; granted Crown Grant L.91G.
- 1927: A. Watson et al; a 25 foot tunnel with a 20 foot crosscut, all in ore. (300A adit?)
- 1938-1940: United Prospectors Ltd.; shipments of ore were made from open cuts and glory holes and the old dumps.
- 1941-1942: Vancouver Island Diamond Drilling and Exploration Co.; 1,789 tons ore mined, shut down July 25, 1942.
- 1944: The workings existing on the property included four adits totalling 527 feet, an 18 by 25 foot stope 60 feet long, two glory holes totalling about 6,000 cubic yards, and several open cuts. Owned by United Prospectors Ltd., but no work done since 1942.
- 1962: Hunting Survey Corp.; regional aeromagnetic survey, geological mapping at the mine area.
- 1964-1965: Gunnex Ltd.; visited the area, but no mapping done, silt sampling and prospecting in the general area.
- 1965: Vananda Explorations Ltd.; magnetometer, SP, and geochemical surveys, 4 diamond drill holes totalling 1,745 feet.
- 1979: Kargen Development; linecutting, soil sampling.
- 1982: McQuillan Gold; airborne EM and magnetometer surveys, soil sampling, rock sampling, trenching, EM survey.
- 1983-85: Westmin Resources Ltd.; geological mapping, rock sampling (for assay, whole rock geochem and thin sections), prospecting, diamond drilling.

References

- 1) MMAR 1899-778, 1901-1097, 1902-307, 1927-340,
1928-366, 1930-291, 1939-40,88, 1940-73,
1941-71, 1942-66, 1944-154-157, 1965-238
- 2-5) AR 8088, 9126, 10237, 11064

- 6-7) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963
- 8) Gunnex #10
- 9) Minfile 092F083
- 10) Nexus Resource Corporation; News Release dated
November, 1983
- 11) VS October 22, 1985

7. Black Panther (Nitinat) Au Ag Pb Zn Cu

Geology

Ribbon-quartz lenses containing variable amounts of sulphides, mainly pyrite with minor galena and sphalerite occur in a shear zone which follows the contact of andesite lava on the west and diorite breccia on the east. The wall-rock of the shear is strongly altered by ankeritic carbonate for widths of a few inches to 30 feet which locally is cut by numerous quartz stringers.

Economic Features

The shear zone has been traced for at least two miles but the best mineralization is at the Black Panther workings where quartz lenses are one inch to three feet thick and up to 40 feet long. Four samples containing "heavy sulphides" from the 2700 and 2790 adits assayed from 2.30 to 2.88 oz Au/ton (Ref. 1-1944). A 1964 assay from the dump is reported as 1.16 oz Au/ton, 2.1 oz Ag/ton, 0.14% Cu, and 1.73% Pb (Ref. 4).

Production in 1947, 1948, and 1950 totalled 1,890 tons which yielded 509 oz Au, 953 oz Ag, 498 lb Cu, and 12,319 lb Pb, and at least 4,478 lb Zn.

History

- 1936: Claims first staked, upper adits driven shortly thereafter.
- 1939: Walter Harris; prospecting, drifting, cross-cutting (presumably those adits referred to above).
- 1941: Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Ltd.; drove the 2700 (Main) adit and the 2450 adit (about 1,200 feet of drifting, crosscutting, and raising), 1,631 feet of diamond drilling.
- 1944-48: Nitinat Golds Ltd. (became Nitinat Mines Ltd. in 1947); built a 25 ton flotation mill, mining, shipped 68.5 tons of concentrate.
- 1962: Hunting Survey Corp.; regional aeromagnetic survey, geological mapping at the workings.
- 1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; visited the workings, took a rock sample.

References

- | | | |
|------|---------|--|
| 1) | MMAR | 1939-88, 1941-71, 1944-157, 1945-114, 1947-182 |
| 2,3) | GSC | P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963 |
| 4) | Gunnex | #14 |
| 5) | Minfile | 92F084 |

8. Black Lion Au Ag

Geology

Similar to Black Panther (#7 above), as the Black Lion is on the southerly extension of the same shear zone as Black Panther. Zones of quartz-sulphide (pyrite, galena, gold values) stringers are found in a strongly carbonatized zone 10 inches to 9 feet wide with local evidence of strong shearing.

Economic Features

Open cuts exposed the "vein" for 175 feet with another exposure located 1,300 feet to the south. The quartz-sulphide stringer zone is 12 to 18 inches wide. A sample of quartz and sulphides assayed 1.2 oz Au/ton. Samples of quartz-sulphide stringers and carbonatized country rock ranged from 0.27 to 0.43 oz Au/ton. The carbonatized rock itself assayed at trace to 0.03 oz Au/ton (Ref. 1-1944, Ref. 4).

History

1941: Bralorne Mines Ltd.; prospecting, open cuts.

1942-64: Some diamond drilling is reported to have been done sometime during this period.

1964-65: Gunnex Ltd.; silt sampling and prospecting in the general area.

References

- | | | |
|------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1) | MMAR | 1944-159 |
| 2,3) | GSC | P68-50 p38
Map 49-1963 |
| 4) | Gunnex | #15 |
| 5) | Minfile | 92F085 |

9. 3-W (WWW, Corrigan Creek Mine) Au Ag Pb Cu

Geology

Tongues of granodiorite alternate with masses of hybrid diorite; both rock types have been cut by feldspar porphyry dykes. Two quartz veins occupy fissures and contain pockets of pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Another quartz vein is a mineralized gouge zone that does not everywhere contain quartz.



Economic Features

No. 1 vein measures 300 feet long by 4 to 10 inches wide and is exposed in one adit, four open cuts. A channel sample near the adit assayed 6 oz Au/T, 4 oz Ag/T over 4 inches (1935).

No. 2 vein measures 160 feet long by 8 inches wide. A channel sample assayed 7.3 oz Au/T, 5.3 oz Ag/T over 10 inches (1935).

No. 3 vein measures 308 feet long by 2 to 14 inches wide. A channel sample assayed 1.3 oz Au/T, 0.9 oz Ag/T over 14 inches (1935). Grab samples assayed 7.25 oz Au/T; and 0.18 oz Au/T, 0.2 oz Ag/T (1964).

A recently discovered(?) vein measures 1,000 feet long by 2 inches to 2 feet wide. The best grab sample assayed 1.7 oz Au/T, 3.99 oz Ag/T (1970). A grab sample taken by MPH in 1983 returned 18,000 ppb Au, 3,060 ppm Pb, 12,000 ppm Zn, 11.2 ppm Ag.

Production

1899-1941: A total of 116 T of ore was mined, yielding 471 oz Au, 500 oz Ag, 2,424 lb Pb, and 538 lb Cu.

History

1898-1899: Various owners; staking, prospecting, one adit driven.

1930-1935: Franklin River Gold Mines Ltd.; development, some mining.

1940's: Various, prospecting, sampling.

1963-1964: Gunnex Ltd.; prospecting, sampling.

1970: John Cotowick; limited mining operations.

1974: Corrigan Creek Gold Mines Ltd.; geological mapping (surface and underground), geophysics, trenching, stripping, 50' underground work.

References

- 1) MMAR 1898-1132, 1899-607, 1906-198, 1921-206, 1922-228, 1926-295, 1927-341, 1930-291, 1932-203, 1933-250, 1935-F49, 1940-27, 1941-27, 1944-59
- 2) GEM 1970-289, 1974-172
- 3) BCDM Bull 1 p132
- 4) AR 2771
- 5) GSC P68-50 p38
Map 1963-49
- 6) The Miner October 1935
- 7) Minfile 092F141, 092F085

10. BDQ Au Ag Cu

Geology

Not reported, however the area is mapped as diorite and quartz diorite (Island Intrusions).

Economic Features

Production in 1940 amounted to 1 ton of ore yielding 2 oz Au, 5 oz Ag, and 24 lb Cu.

History

Not known.

References

- 1) MMAR 1940-A27
- 2) BCDM Index No. 3 to Publications of the BCDM p188
- 3) Minfile 092F348

11. Star of the West AuGeology

A drift follows a quartz carbonate vein striking 055°, dipping 40° SE, which varies in width from 0.15-1.0 m, and is hosted by Karmutsen volcanics. Sulphide mineralization is sparse along the vein, and consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Economic Features

The vein is 5 feet wide (1895 report). A one ton shipment returned \$10 in Au (i.e. about 0.5 oz Au/T).

History

1974-77: Focus Resources Ltd.; geological mapping (1:480 and 1:12,000), trenching.

References

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1) | MMAR | 1895-653, 1896-5, 1897-569, 1923-247, 1933-252 |
| 2) | EBC | 1975-E94, 1977-E109 |
| 3) | BCDM | Bull 1 p5 |
| 4) | GSC | Map 1963-49 |
| 5) | AR | 5400 |
| 6) | Minfile | 092F215 |

12. Starlight AuGeology

Very fine-grained free gold is associated with galena which is finely disseminated through extensively altered (silicified, pyritized, carbonatized) diabase (Karmutsen volcanics??).



Economic Features

A large sample assayed \$40.00 per ton in gold (1895 dollars, i.e. about 2 oz Au/T). The "orebody" is reported to have been exposed (by blasting?) for a width of 7 feet without any well defined walls.

History

1895: Unknown; blasting(?).

References

- 1) GSC Map 1963-49
- 2) MMAR 1895-653
- 3) Minfile 092F216

13. Golden Slipper/Golden Rule Au Ag Cu

Geology

A quartz vein (or veins) cuts Island Intrusions rocks. The vein (or one of the veins) contains galena.

Economic Features

Ore from the Golden Slipper claim is reported to have averaged \$40/ton in Au, Ag, and Cu (in 1900). On the (adjacent?) Golden Rule claim the vein was exposed over a 2.5 foot width and averaged \$17.50/ton in Au, Ag, and Cu (in 1900).

History

1899-1900: C. Soll, H. McCoy, H.S. Cow; a 16' shaft and 40' tunnel on the Golden Slipper claim, no work reported on Golden Rule.

References

MMAR 1899-785, 1900-920
GSC Map 1963-49
Minfile 92F149, 92F218

14. COR 6 Cu AuGeology

Quartz veins in biotite-granodiorite and Karmutsen volcanics carry chalcopyrite. Gossanous patches in the volcanics carry pyrite veinlets 3-6 mm in width.

Economic Features

Assays range from 0.002-0.06 oz Au/T and from 0.02-0.21% Cu.

History

1975-77: Focus Resources Ltd.; geological mapping (1:480 and 1:12,000), trenching.

References

1) AR 5400, 6676
2) EBC 1975-E94, 1977-E109
3) Minfile 092F399

15. Andy (Arland's Showing) Cu MoGeology

Chalcopyrite, minor molybdenite, pyrrhotite and pyrite are associated with quartz hornblende veinlets in fracture fillings and disseminations in a stockwork structure in granodiorite.



Economic Features

No results reported from any of the work done.

History

Undated: Unknown; an adit was driven to intersect the Cu-Pb-Zn occurrence.

1964-70: Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.; Prospecting, silt sampling, soil sampling, EM, mag, IP, 19 DDH for 7333'.

References

- 1) MMAR 1895-654, 1966-76, 1967-76, 1968-104
- 2) GEM 1969-220, 1970-289
- 3) Minfile 092F217



5.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area of the Pat 2 claim is mapped by Muller (1980) as being underlain mainly by Island Intrusions rocks. Karmutsen Formation basalts are mapped in the northeastern corner of the claim.

The 1985 assessment work program consisted of 1 day of geological mapping and sampling along the Thistle Mine road and Museum Creek Road. The road across the central portion of the claim was also driven, but no samples were collected and the outcrop locations were sketched rather than plotted. A total of 8 rock samples was collected and subsequently analyzed for Au by AAS and by 30-element ICP. Rock sample descriptions and anomalous results are included in Appendix II, while full analysis results are included in Appendix III.

During the 1985 assessment work, only the southern part of the claim was visited. In this area Muller's mapping was confirmed as all of the outcrops observed were of medium-grained tonalite (quartz diorite). Very little sulphide content was noted, except in and near small shears where up to 1-2% disseminated pyrite occurs. Locally, minor quartz and/or epidote veining occurs. The veins are narrow, averaging less than 1 cm in width, and have no associated sulphide mineralization. The largest quartz vein observed was 3-4 cm wide (sample 4967).

The tonalite contains approximately 15% quartz, 5% hornblende, 12% biotite, and 68% feldspar. ICP analyses appear to indicate that the feldspar may be a Ca-rich plagioclase. In general the tonalite is medium-grained, but local variations to fine-grained or coarse-grained occur. All of the outcrops examined are very "clean," with no apparent alteration or metamorphism. An outcrop just east of sample 4964 contains a body of dark green mafic



volcanic(?) rock within tonalite. The xenolith(?) is at least 2 m by 3 m in size, angular, and has sharp contacts with the tonalite. The exposure is very poor. It is possible that the mafic rock actually represents a dyke.

None of the eight rock samples collected contained anomalous Au, Ag, or Cu contents. Samples 4964 and 4965 each contained 60 ppm Zn while samples 4960 and 4965 contained 22 and 12 ppm Pb, respectively. These results, while low, may be weakly anomalous for the Island Intrusions rocks.



6.0 RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM

6.1 Plan

In view of the low results from 1985 rock sampling, it would appear that nothing beyond assessment work is justified on the Pat 2 claim. The occurrence of 2 high-grade Au-quartz veins in Island Intrusions rocks within 11 km of the claim (BDQ and 3-W) suggests that prospecting for a similar type of occurrence on the Pat 2 claim should be carried out. In addition, the Karmutsen volcanics reported to be present in the northeastern corner of the property should be located and sampled. The BDQ vein/structure will be located and traced onto the Pat 2 claim, if possible.

The following detailed budget estimate is for an assessment work program that would provide 2 years worth of assessment credits for the Pat 2 claim. If warranted by the results of this work, follow-up exploration consisting of detailed mapping and sampling and geochemical soil sampling would occur.

6.2 Budget

Mobilization/Demobilization		\$	300
Personnel			
Geologist 2 days @ \$325	\$	650	
Assistant/Prospector			
2 days @ \$150		<u>300</u>	950

**Support Costs**

Food and Accommodation

4 man days @ \$40

\$ 160

2WD Truck 2 days @ \$75

150

\$ 310

Analyses

25 Rocks (Au, ICP) @ \$12.20

305

Report Writing

Geologist 2 days @ \$325

\$ 650

Drafting 15 hours @ \$18

270

Materials, Typing, Copying

6001,520

3,385

Administration @ 15% (on \$1,635)

245

3,630

Contingency @ 15%

544

Total, say

\$ 4,100



7.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. The Pat 2 claim is underlain mainly by Jurassic Island Intrusions tonalite. Triassic Karmutsen Formation volcanics are mapped by Muller (1980) in the northeastern corner of the claim, however, insufficient time prevented field-checking in this area during 1985 assessment work.
2. The tonalite is very "clean" and contains only very minor amounts of sulphides, usually in or near small shear zones. Minor quartz and/or epidote veining was observed, but did not have associated mineralization.
3. A total of 8 rock samples was collected. The highest values obtained were: 10 ppb Au, 0.2 ppm Ag, <1 ppm Cu, 22 ppm Pb, 60 ppm Zn, 71 ppm Cr, and 808 ppm Mn. The Pb and Zn results may be weakly anomalous for the Island Intrusions rocks.
4. Based on the results of 1985 rock sampling, only limited work is justified on the Pat 2 claim, consisting of prospecting for high-grade Au-quartz veins (such as the BDQ or 3-W) in the tonalite and mapping and sampling of the Karmutsen Formation volcanics.

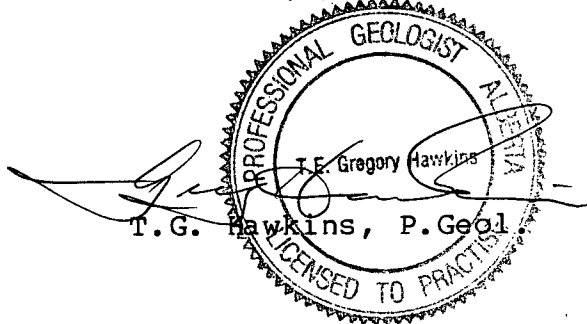
8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that 2 years worth of assessment work be carried out in one program in order to allow more complete coverage of the claim.
2. Assessment work consisting of prospecting for high-grade Au-quartz veins in Island Intrusions tonalite and mapping and sampling of the Karmutsen volcanics reported to be present in the northeastern corner of the claim is recommended at an estimated cost of \$4,100.
3. It is recommended that the BDQ vein (and/or structure) be located and, if possible, traced onto the Pat 2 claim.

Respectfully submitted,
MPH Consulting Limited

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'T. Neale'.

T. Neale, B.Sc.

A circular professional seal for a geologist in Alberta, Canada. The seal contains the text 'PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA' and 'LICENSED TO PRACTISE'. A handwritten signature is written over the seal, and the name 'T.G. Hawkins' is printed below it.

T.G. Hawkins, P. Geol.

December 23, 1985



CERTIFICATE

I, T. Neale, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of British Columbia (B.Sc. 1978).
2. That I have practised as a geologist in mineral exploration for seven years.
3. That the opinions, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on library research and on field examinations made on the property by myself in September 1985, and on my experience in the area.
4. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the subject property, or shares or securities of Gator Resources Corporation or associated companies.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'T. Neale', is positioned above the printed name.


T. Neale, B.Sc.

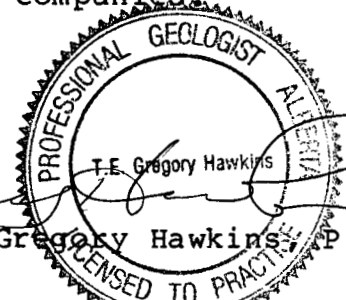
Vancouver, B.C.
December 23, 1985

CERTIFICATE

I, T.E. Gregory Hawkins, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist with business offices at 301, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2.
2. That I am a graduate in geology of The University of Alberta, Edmonton (B.Sc. 1973), and of McGill University, Montreal, (M.Sc. 1979).
3. That I have practised within the geological profession for the past thirteen years.
4. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of Alberta.
5. That the opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on field work and research work carried out in September 1985 and supervised by me.
6. That I own no direct, indirect, or contingent interests in the subject property or shares or securities of Gator Resources Corporation or associated companies.


T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P.Geol.

A circular seal with a serrated outer edge. The text 'PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST' is written along the top inner edge, and 'ALBERTA' is written along the right inner edge. In the center, the name 'T.E. Gregory Hawkins' is printed. Along the bottom inner edge, the text 'LICENSED TO PRACTICE' is written.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 23th day of December, 1985.



REFERENCES

- Carson, D.J.T. 1968. Metallogenic Study of Vancouver Island with Emphasis on the Relationships of Mineral Deposits to Plutonic Rocks; Ph.D. Thesis, Carleton University.
- Clapp, C.H. 1912. Southern Vancouver Island; GSC Memoir 13.
- Muller, J.E. and D.J.T. Carson. 1969. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Alberni Map-Area, British Columbia (92F); GSC Paper 68-50.
- Muller, J.E. 1977. Geology of Vancouver Island (West Half); GSC Open File 463.
- Muller, J.E. 1980. The Paleozoic Sicker Group of Vancouver Island, British Columbia; GSC Paper 79-30.
- Neale, T. 1984. Compilation of Mineral Occurrences of the Sicker Group, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; for MPH Consulting Limited.



APPENDIX I

**List of Personnel and
Statement of Expenditures**



LIST OF PERSONNEL AND STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses have been incurred on the Pat 2 claims for the purposes of mineral exploration on the date of September 10, 1985.

Personnel:

T. Neale, B.Sc.			
Geologist	2 days @ \$325		\$ 650.00
T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol.			
Consulting Geologist	2 hrs @ 80		160.00

Expenditures:

Meals and Accommodation		\$ 32.25	
Transportation		112.00	
Analyses	8 @ 11.95 (Au, ICP)	95.60	
Report Costs (typing, drafting, copying)		416.46	
Administration Fee		<u>76.85</u>	
			<u>733.16</u>
			<u>\$1,543.16</u>



APPENDIX II

**Rock Sample Descriptions and
Anomalous Results**



Rock Sample Descriptions and
Anomalous Results

Sample No.	Description	Anomalous Results (ppm)
4960	Quartz vein + silicified tonalite wall-rock.	71 Cr 22 Pb
4961	Tonalite - cut by several quartz-epidote veinlets to 1 cm. Fractures are rusty, but no sulphides noted.	
4962	Silicified tonalite - from shear zone; contains disseminated rust specks.	110 Ba
4963	Tonalite - cut by epidote veins.	
4964	Tonalite - heavily weathered and fractured; abundant rust.	808 Mn 60 Zn
4965	Shear zone - 50 cm wide, in tonalite; locally 5-10% disseminated rust.	12 Pb 60 Zn
4966	Fault in tonalite - rusty.	
4967	Tonalite - cut by barren-appearing white quartz vein 3-4 cm wide.	



APPENDIX III

Certificates of Analysis



ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 S. SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C. V5B 3N1
TEL : (604) 299 - 6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : MPH CONSULTING LTD.
301-409 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER B.C.

CERTIFICATE#: 85356
INVOICE#: 5554
DATE ENTERED: SEPT. 17, 1985
FILE NAME: MPH85356
PAGE # : 1

PROJECT: V215
TYPE OF ANALYSIS: GEOCHEMICAL

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au
T	4960	10
T	4961	10
T	4962	10
T	4963	10
T	4964	10
T	4965	10
T	4966	10
T	4967	10

RECEIVED SEP 18 1985

CERTIFIED BY :



Chemex Labs Ltd.

*Analytical Chemists *Geochemists *Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LIMITED
3225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C.
V5B 3N1

CERT. # : A8516405-001-A
INVOICE # : 18516405
DATE : 20-SEP-85
P.O. # : NONE
V215

Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis

Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Tl, Ti, W and U can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

COMMENTS :
CERTIFICATE #85356

Sample description	Al	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Hg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn		
	μg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	μg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	μg	ppm	μg	ppm	μg	ppm	ppm	μg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	μg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
4960	0.25	0.2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	1	71	<1	0.55	<10	0.07	10	0.05	126	<1	0.04	2	20	22	<10	5	0.01	<10	<10	4	10	<10	--	--
4961	1.41	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.67	<0.5	9	32	<1	2.26	<10	0.03	10	0.95	524	<1	0.02	4	380	2	<10	58	0.10	<10	<10	43	<10	30	--	--
4962	0.82	0.2	<10	110	<0.5	<2	1.65	<0.5	5	48	<1	1.56	<10	0.15	10	0.52	440	<1	0.02	2	240	<2	<10	12	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	30	--	--
4963	1.64	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.81	<0.5	11	42	<1	2.62	<10	0.04	10	1.07	511	<1	0.03	5	440	2	<10	60	0.17	<10	<10	53	<10	40	--	--
4964	2.46	0.2	<10	80	<0.5	<2	1.01	<0.5	15	38	<1	3.41	<10	0.07	10	1.51	808	<1	0.02	6	510	4	<10	59	0.20	<10	<10	60	<10	50	--	--
4965	3.80	0.2	<10	40	<0.5	<2	2.84	<0.5	11	29	<1	2.86	<10	0.04	10	0.93	568	<1	0.01	7	410	12	<10	58	0.14	<10	<10	61	<10	60	--	--
4966	2.53	0.2	<10	20	<0.5	<2	1.72	<0.5	11	66	<1	2.96	<10	0.04	10	1.13	697	<1	0.03	6	390	4	<10	36	0.17	<10	<10	68	<10	50	--	--
4967	1.05	0.2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.79	<0.5	5	60	<1	1.82	<10	0.07	10	0.54	355	<1	0.04	4	270	6	<10	10	0.12	<10	<10	48	<10	20	--	--

RECEIVED SEP 24 1985

Certified by: *Hart Bechler*





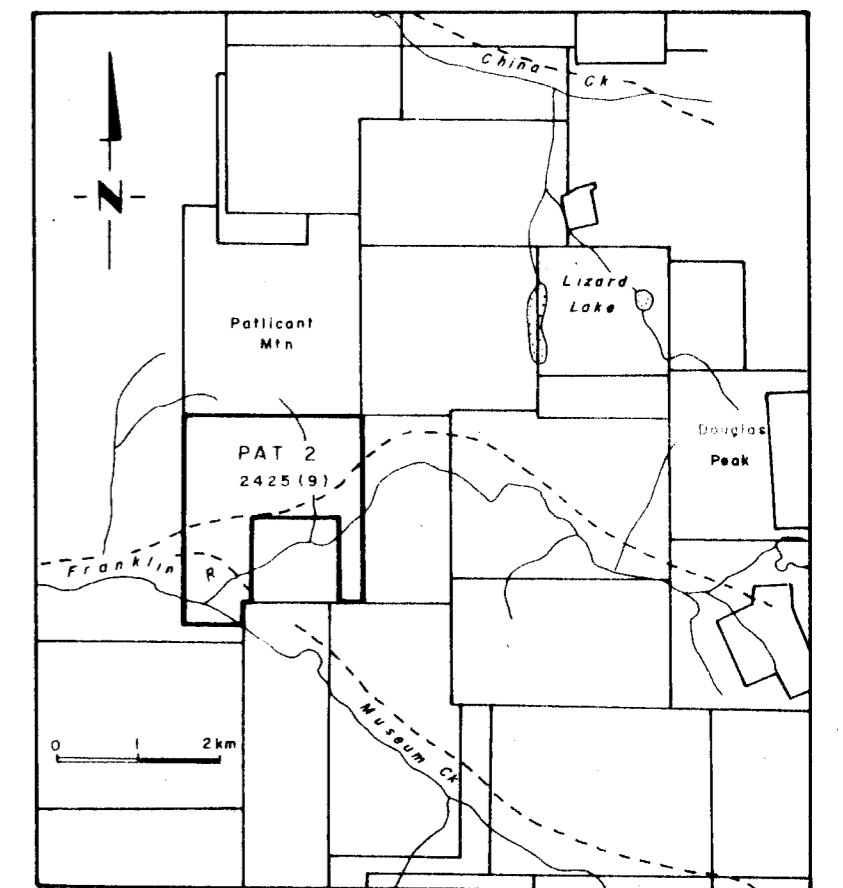
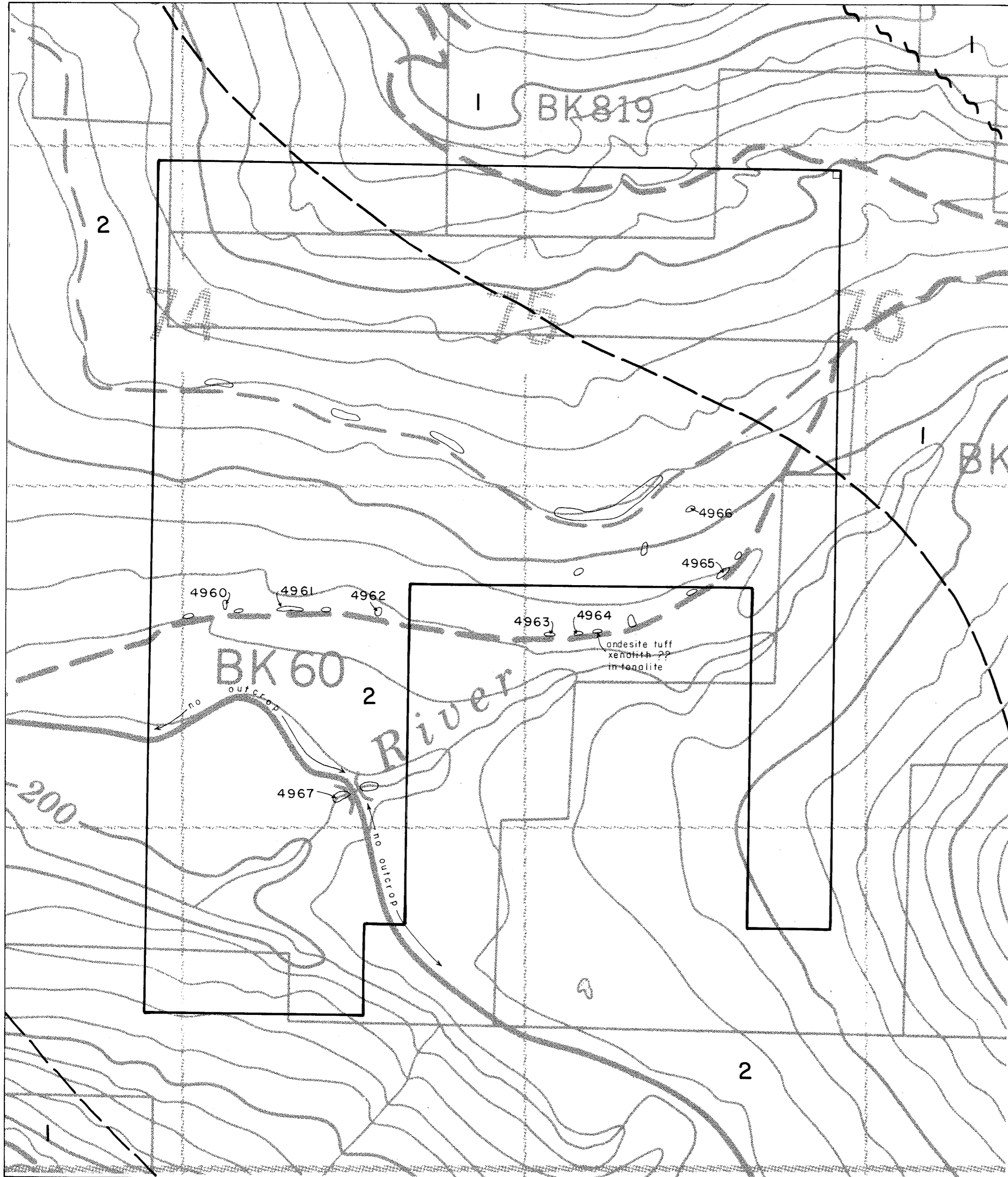
APPENDIX IV

Abbreviations Used in Mineral Occurrences References



ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MINERAL OCCURRENCES REFERENCES

AR	B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report
BCDM	British Columbia Department of Mines
Bull	Bulletin
EBC	Exploration in British Columbia; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
GEM	Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia; B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
Gunnex	Mineral Occurrences, E&N Land Grant, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Gunnex Ltd., 1966
MER	Mining Exploration Review; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.
Minfile	B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Minfile, Feb. 2, 1984
MMAR	B.C. Ministry of Mines Annual Report
P	Paper
TML	Today's Market Line
VS	Vancouver Stockwatch



LOCATION MAP

CLAIM MAP

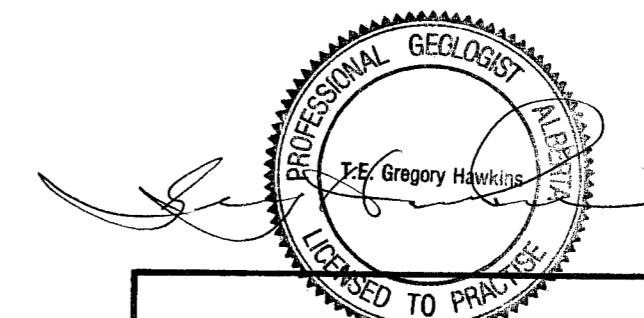
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

- LEGEND**
GEOLOGY (Reference: Muller, 1980)
- JURASSIC**
 2 Island Intrusions: tonalite - medium-grained; 15% quartz, 17% mafics, 68% feldspar; very minor sulphides.
- TRIASSIC**
 1 Karmutsen Formation: basalt - commonly pillowed, brecciated or tuffaceous; minor massive flows.

14,202

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact, approximate.
- ~ ~ ~ Fault, approximate.
- 4965 Outcrop with rock sample number.
- ┌ Approximate claim boundary with LCP.



To accompany Report by
 T.E. Gregory Hawkins, P. Geol.,
 dated
 12/23/85

GATOR RESOURCES CORPORATION

**PROPERTY PLAN, GEOLOGY
 AND ROCK SAMPLING
 PAT 2 CLAIM**
 ALBERTA MINING DIVISION

Project No:	V 215	By:	T. N.
Scale:	1 : 10000	Drawn:	J. S.
Drawing No:	5	Date:	DECEMBER, 1985.



MPH Consulting Limited