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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE MORGAN PROPERTY (NORTH BLOCK)

MORGAN CLAIMS - Racki 4, 10, 11, 2, 3

Fort Steele Mining Division

NTS: 82F/8E, 9E

Latitude: 49°30'N
Longitude: 116°4'W

on behalf of:

Chapleau Resources Ltd.
2100 - 4th St. North
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4X9

by

R.T. Banting, P.Eng.

February 19, 1988

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Nelson — Off Confidential: 89.01.14

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17111 — MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele

PROPERTY: Morgan
LOCATION: LAT 49 33 30 LONG 116 02 00
UTM 11 5489755 569912
NTS 082F09E
CLAIM(S): Racki 2-4,Racki 10-11
OPERATOR(S): Chapleau Res.
AUTHOR(S): Banting, R.T.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 27 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY:

Pre-Cambrian Middle Creston Formation argillaceous quartzite, Kitchener Formation argillaceous quartzite with limestone, and Moyie diorite sills are cut by the Perry Creek Fault system. Copper, lead, zinc sulphide mineralization with anomalous values of gold and silver occur in large, fault-controlled quartz veins.

WORK
DONE: Geological,Geochemical
GEOL 450.0 ha
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:10 000,1:4800
ROCK 23 sample(s) ;CU,PB,AG,AU,AS
SOIL 99 sample(s) ;CU,PB,AG,AU,AS

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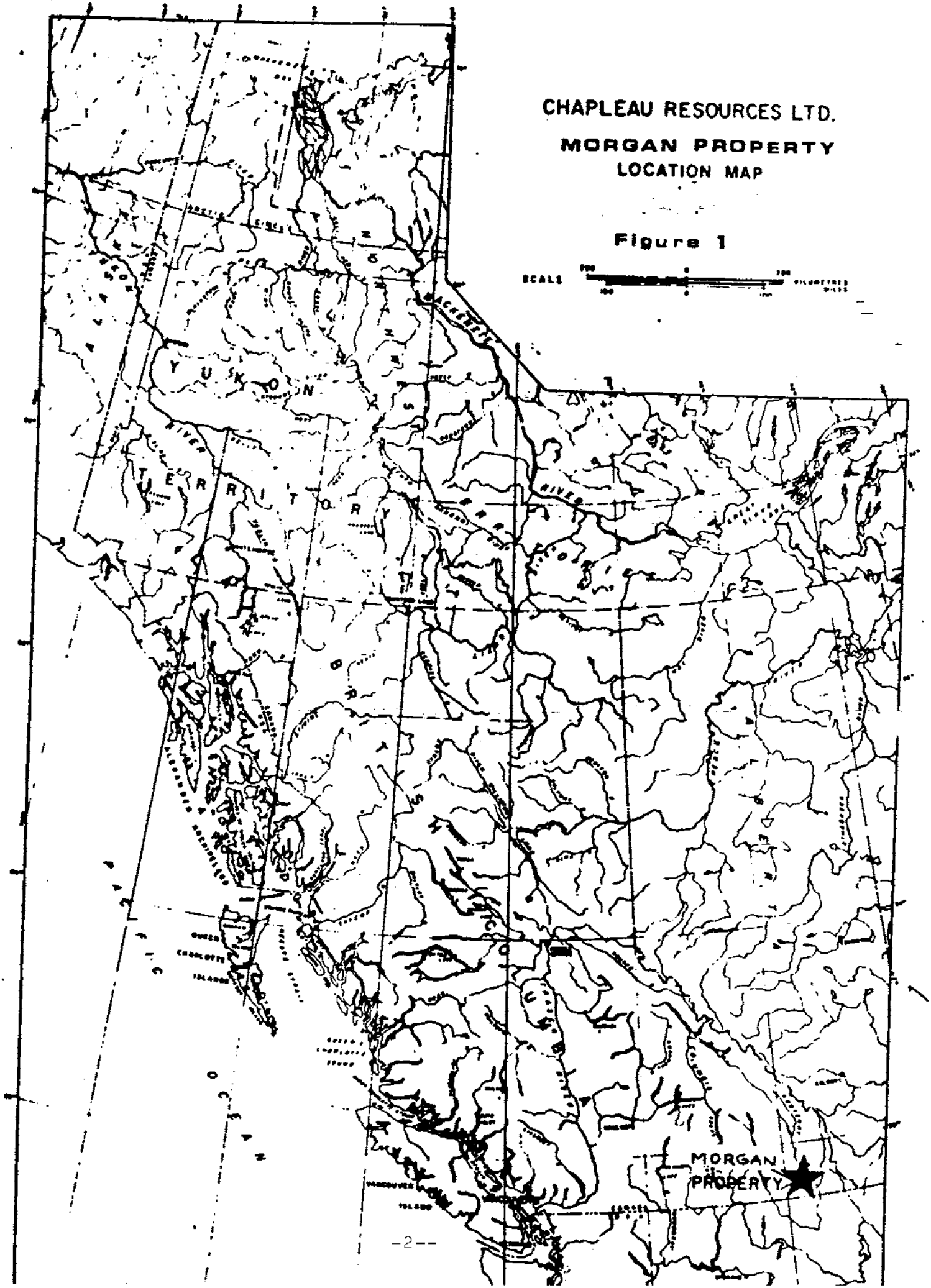
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

The Perry Creek gold prospects (namely Morgan claims) are located approximately 22 km due west of Cranbrook, British Columbia and 20 km southwest of Kimberley by road. It centers on latitude 49°30'N and longitude 116°04'W (see Figure 1).

Access to the claims is by a good, active, gravelled logging road from the Kimberley - Cranbrook highway, with junction at Wycliffe. From this point, one keeps to the left along Perry Creek for the south block of claims or bear right (Sawmill Creek Road) for the north block. The last several miles are 4-wheeled drive only (see Figure 2).


CHAPLEAU RESOURCES LTD.
MORGAN PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
Figure 1
SCALE
YUKON
TERRITORY
MORGAN
PROPERTY

N.T.S. 82E, F

CHAPLEAU RESOURCES LTD.

ACCESS MAP

MORGAN PROPERTY FIGURE 2

Fort Steele Mining Division - British Columbia

1.2 Physiography

The property is situated west of the Rocky Mountain trench within the Moyie Range of the Purcell Mountains. The highest elevation in the area is Grassy Mountain at 2491m. Elevations vary between 1220m and 2130m. The property is drained by Perry Creek, a tributary of the St. Mary's River. Perry Creek originates from a number of small high elevation lakes and flows northeasterly through the Morgan claim group.

Precipitation is high (80-180cm) compared to other surrounding areas, while snow cover is considered moderate. Mean temperature compares to Kimberley norm at 17°C in July and -8°C in January.

The ravines are well timbered with spruce, lodgepole pine, larch, alpine fir, white pine and thick underbrush. The upper elevations exhibit much less forest cover.

1.3 Claim Information

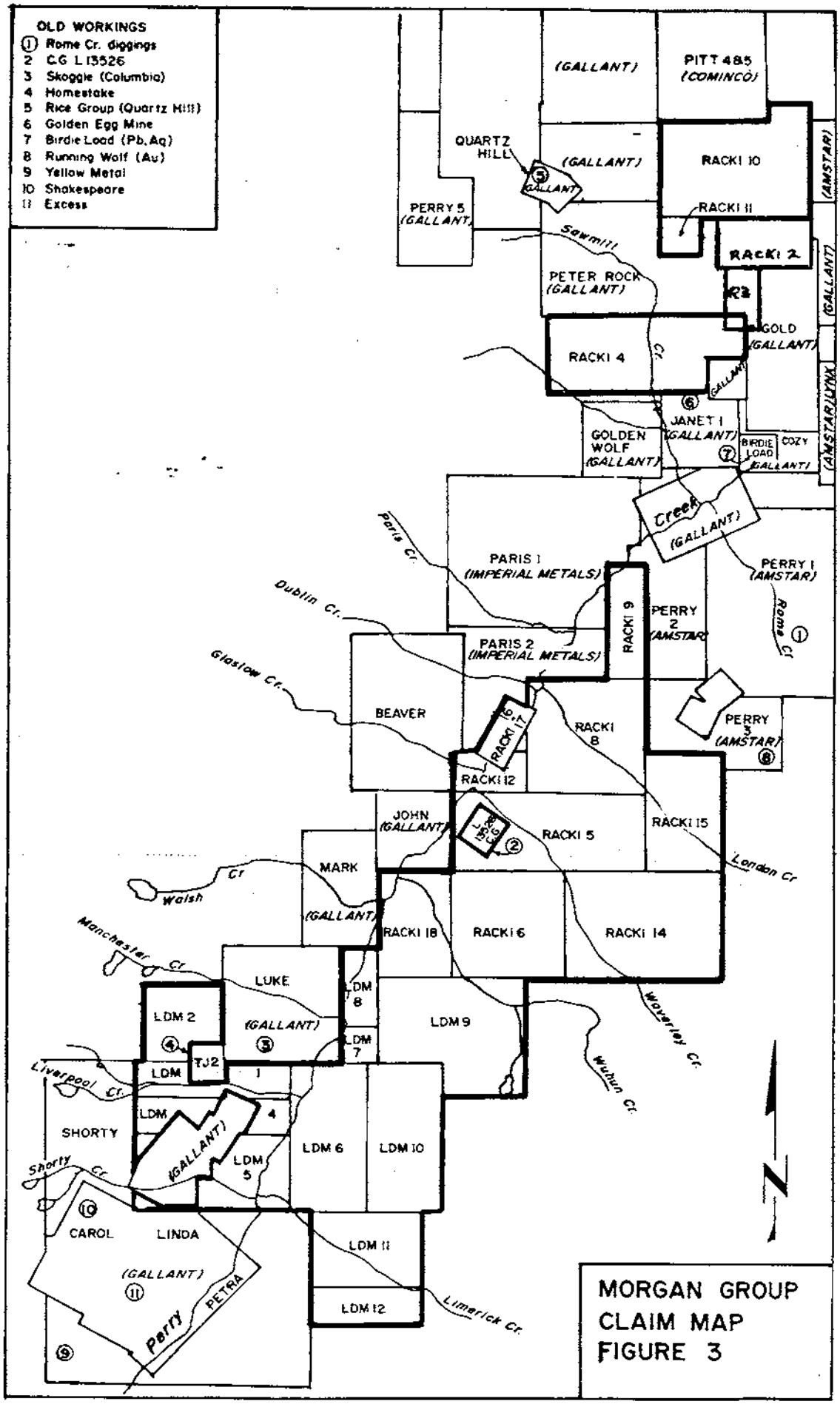
The Morgan claims, North Block comprising of 5 mineral claims of 28 units on the RACKI properties, are all located within the Fort Steele Mining Division of British Columbia. (See Figure 3 - Claim Map and Table 1.3 - Claim Status.)

The claims are owned by L. Morgan of Cranbrook, British Columbia, F. Fairclough of Cranbrook, British Columbia and N. Gass of Calgary, Alberta.

TABLE 1.3

CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	# Units	Record #	Mining Division	Recorded Date	Expiry Date
Racki 2	3	3015	Fort Steele	Oct. 5/87	Oct. 5/88
3	2	3016	Fort Steele	Oct. 5/87	Oct. 5/88
4	10	2307	Fort Steele	Oct. 22/84	Oct. 27/87
10	12	2557	Fort Steele	Jan. 14/86	Jan. 14/88
11	1	2558	Fort Steele	Jan. 14/86	Jan. 14/88


OLD WORKINGS
1 Rome Cr. diggings
2 C.G.L.13526
3 Skoggie (Columbia)
4 Homestake
5 Rice Group (Quartz Hill)
6 Golden Egg Mine
7 Birdie Load (Pb, Ag)
8 Running Wolf (Au)
9 Yellow Metal
10 Shakespeare
11 Excess
(GALLANT)
PITT 485 (COMINCO)
QUARTZ HILL
RACKI 10
RACKI 11
RACKI 2
PERRY 5 (GALLANT)
Sawmill
PETER ROCK (GALLANT)
GOLD (GALLANT)
RACKI 4
JANET 1 (GALLANT)
GOLDEN WOLF (GALLANT)
BIRDIE LOAD
COZY
(GALLANT)
(AMSTAR/LYNX)
(AMSTAR)
Creek
PARIS 1 (IMPERIAL METALS)
PERRY 1 (AMSTAR)
Paris Cr.
Dublin Cr.
Rowe Cr.
PARIS 2 (IMPERIAL METALS)
RACKI 9
PERRY 2 (AMSTAR)
Glasgow Cr.
BEAVER
RACKI 17
RACKI 8
PERRY 3 (AMSTAR)
RACKI 12
JOHN (GALLANT)
RACKI 5
RACKI 15
London Cr.
MARK (GALLANT)
Walsh Cr.
Manchester Cr.
RACKI 18
RACKI 6
RACKI 14
LUKE (GALLANT)
LDM 2
LDM 8
LDM 7
LDM 9
Waverley Cr.
Wuhun Cr.
Liverpool Cr.
LDM
TJ2
LDM 1
LDM 4
SHORTY
LDM 6
LDM 10
Shorty Cr.
LDM 5
CAROL
LINDA
LDM 11
LDM 12
Limerick Cr.
PETRA
Perry
MORGAN GROUP
CLAIM MAP
FIGURE 3

1.4 History

Perry Creek was the scene of an intense gold rush near the turn of the century, having been the most prolific placer gold producer in the East Kootenay Region. Prospectors of the past explored by driving adits, sinking shafts and digging numerous hand trenches. The Running Wolf mine (Figure 3) on Franch Creek has over 1000 feet of adits. The Homestake boasts of 560-foot tunnel and a 60-foot shaft. On Rome Creek, thirteen opencuts tested a two foot to 25-foot vein over 1500-feet in length.

Old records are scanty, but two bulk samples are on record: The yellow Metal Group yielded .4 oz/ton Au from a one ton sample and a 3 ton sample from the Homestake gave .3 oz/ton Au. The Shakespeare group reported up to .75 oz/ton Au. The Excess, Rory, O'More, Evil Genius and Red Mt. claims all reported around .5 oz/ton. In 1973, a 1375 ton bulk sample from Quartz Hill ran .26 oz/ton gold, .2 oz/ton silver (Figure 3). Several of the veins carried gold and although no major deposit was discovered, several small shipments are reported.

1.5 Economic Potential

From 1890 into the 1930's serious attempts were made to evaluate the huge quartz veins on both sides of Perry Creek, but until very recently no consistent attempt has been made to assess the showings using modern exploration methods. It is now known that the veins are related to some of the large faults. One of the largest of these, the Perry Creek Fault, has a throw of thousands of feet, creating two large grabens which bring Kitchener argillites, siltstones and dolomites in contact with Creston Quartzites and siltstones creating a potential mineral entrapment structure.

Gold occurences are widespread in the Perry Creek belt. With most companies in the area now participating in systematic exploration of mineral potential, the results of this work are outlining two very important zones: the north block and the south block; this report covers the north block. (Claim Map Figure 3)

1.6 Summary of Work Program - 1987

In 1987, from May 23 to July 15, field work conducted by Chapleau Resources Ltd., entailed the following:

A. Geological Survey:

Detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling was completed over the North Block Morgan group of claims. The structural and lithological features confirmed previous mapping results of the area.

B. Geochemical Survey:

Soil and rock chip sampling was carried out over a recommended area that highlighted mineralization and shear zones.

LEGEND

MESOZOIC — GRANITIC INTRUSIONS

PRECAMBRIAN — H — HELLROARING CREEK STOCK

CAMBRIAN
- EAGER FM.
- CRANBROOK FM.

PROTEROZOIC

WINDERMERE SUPERGROUP
- HORSETHIEF CREEK GP.
- TOBY FM.

PURCELL SUPERGROUP
- MOUNT NELSON FM.
- DUTCH CREEK FM.
- NICOL CREEK FM.
- VAN CREEK FM.
- KITCHENER FM.
- CRESTON FM.
- ALDRIDGE FM
- FORT STEELE FM.

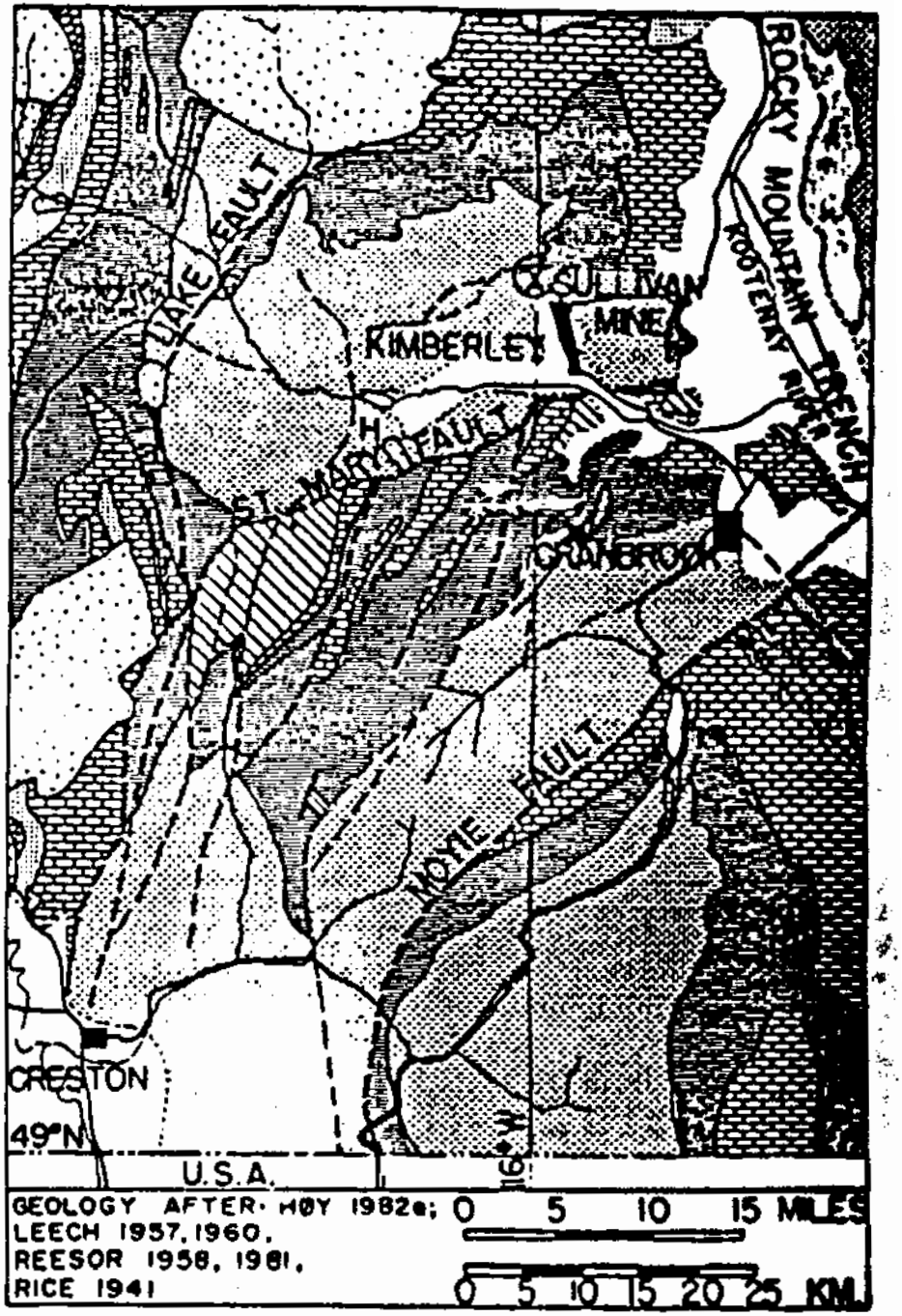


Figure 4. Regional Geology - Cranbrook Area (after Hamilton et al., 1982)

2.0 GEOLOGY

The following descriptions of the geology of the Purcell Range and the Perry Creek area are taken from G.S.C. Memoirs by Schofield, Rice and Hamilton.

2.1 General Geology

The Purcell Range is separated from the Selkirk range on the west and from the Rocky Mountain system on the east.

The rocks of the Purcell Range form the western part of the ancient group of sediments deposited in the Rocky Mountain geosyncline. These sediments, called the Purcell series, and of Pre-Cambrian Beltian age, consist of a great thickness of fine grained quartzites, argillaceous quartzites, argillites and limestones, all remarkable for their homogeneity.

In southeastern British Columbia, the Purcell Supergroup exceeds 10,000 m in thickness. In the vicinity of the Sullivan deposit at Kimberley the lowermost subdivision of the Purcell Supergroup, the Aldridge formation, is a 4,000 m thick succession of fine-grained siliclastic rocks. Most of the Aldridge Formation was probably deposited by turbidity currents. East of Kimberley, in the western Rocky Mountains, the oldest rocks are greater than 2,000 m thick, fining-upward platformal/deltaic sequence called the Fort Steele Formation. A transitional contact exists between the Fort Steele and the succeeding Aldridge Formation. The Fort Steele Formation is interpreted to be the facies equivalent of the lower part of the Aldridge Formation in the Kimberley area.

The Aldridge Formation is gradationally overlain by up to 1,800 m of grey, green and maroon wacke of the tidal flat to deltaic Creston Formation. Conformably overlying the Creston Formation is 1,200 m of dominantly platformal dolomite and terrigenous-dolomite admixtures of the Kitchener Formation. The Kitchener is in turn overlain by 200- to 400 m of green, slightly dolomitic and calcareous fine-grained sedimentary rocks of the Van Creek Formation and up to 500 m of andesitic volcanic rocks of the Nicol Creek Formation.

In the Purcell Mountains, about 1,200 m of grey to dark grey, dominantly platformal carbonates and fine-grained siliciclastic rocks of the Dutch Creek Formation rest with apparent conformity on the Lower Purcell sequence. The Dutch Creek Formation is overlain by 1,000 m of grey, green and maroon wacke and buff orthoquartzite of the Mount Nelson Formation.

Middle Proterozoic gabbros of two ages intrude the Purcell Supergroup in southeastern British Columbia. The oldest (1433 + 10 Ma.) are sills, slightly discordant sheets and dykes of the Moyie Sills, which are most commonly developed in the lower part of the Aldridge Formation. Gabbro sills are most abundant in the Purcell Mountains, where

they attain an aggregate thickness of up to 2000 m. The youngest event of gabbro intrusion is thought to be comagmatic with the volcanics of the Nicol Creek Formation, and is represented by abundant sills in the upper part of the Creston Formation and in the Kitchener and Van Creek Formations. Potassium-argon methods indicate an age of 1075 Ma for the Nicol Creek Formation.

2.2 Morgan Group - By G. Rodgers

LITHOLOGY

The following formations are found in the claim area and are described here in order of oldest to youngest.

Aldridge Formation

The Aldridge Formation (H_A) is commonly divided into 3 parts: upper, middle and lower. The Sullivan Mine is found at the upper-middle Aldridge contact. As the divisions between the Aldridge sections are difficult to distinguish and vary both across and along strike, the Aldridge Formation as a whole is described here.

The Aldridge Formation is the lowest member of the Purcell Group and as close as can be determined, it is Proterozoic in age. Total formational thickness probably exceeds 15,000 feet (4570 metres). The Aldridge consists of grey-brown-rusty weathering, very fine grained, thin bedded quartzite, sericitic siltstone and argillaceous quartzite. The quartzites are commonly thin bedded, purple-grey-white-black. Pure argillite or slate forms a minor constituent. Primary depositional features such as scour and fill or cross-bedding are common.

The quartzite beds locally are thick bedded-massive. The interbedded argillite is thinly laminated and occasionally finely laminated. Other primary depositional features such as dessication cracks, ripple marks etc. are not common.

The Aldridge Formation occurs north of the St. Mary Fault and west of the Rack-10 claim. It is in fault contact with the Creston Formation to the south. Near this fault contact, the Aldridge Formation is locally sheared, faulted and folded.

Creston Formation

A gradational contact (150 metres) separates the underlying Aldridge Formation from the Creston Formation. The Creston Formation is primarily composed of greyish argillaceous quartzites. Minor purer quartzites and argillites form interbeds of up to 0.3m thick. The formation as a whole resembles the Aldridge, but the purer quartzites are more abundant and are light grey on fresh fracture. The Creston Formation varies in total thickness between 4000 feet (1220 metres) and 6500 feet (1980 metres). It has been divided into 3 sections:

The Lower Creston (HC1) consists of black-grey argillites with inter-laminated, lighter-coloured argillaceous quartzite. These laminae pinch and swell along strike. Other minor constituents are: very fine grained, sericitized, siliceous siltstones (which are dark coloured and weather rusty brown) and green argillaceous quartzites (found near the top of the Lower Creston Formation). Features suggesting shallow water deposition such as mud cracks, ripple marks, cross beds and slumping are common in the Lower Creston.

The Middle Creston Formation (HC2) is not as argillaceous as the Lower Creston Formation and consists primarily of grey-green-purple argillaceous quartzite. These predominantly purple quartzites form thick beds (0.3m to 3 metres) and resemble limestone from a distance.

The Upper Creston (HC3) consists of grey-green argillaceous quartzite with thick interbeds of purple argillite. Near the top of this unit; white-grey-purple argillaceous quartzites are most common with fine laminae of a dark purple quartzite being it's most distinctive feature. This banding effect is due to seasonal changes in depositional climate. Shallow water depositional features are common.

Kitchener Formation

The Kitchener Formation (Hk) lies unconformably upon the underlying Creston Formation. This formation consists of calcareous and argillaceous quartzites, quartzites and limestones. It weathers to a yellow-brown-grey. Leaching of calcareous minerals often leaves linear depressions on weathered surfaces. The main constituents are; very fine grained rusty-red-brown weathering quartzites and siltstones; fine grained buff dolomite; black limestone; impure limestones and argillites. The argillites are characteristically dark-light green in the lower part and black-grey-white in the upper part. The carbonate content, thin bedding and preferential weathering of carbonate are all features distinguishing this formation from others. Total formational thickness is thought to exceed 4500 feet (1370 metres).

Above the Kitchener Formation conformably sits the Siyeh Formation the contact of which is marked by the presence of igneous breccia and tuff. The Siyeh Formation is not found in the map area.

Moyie Sills

The Moyie Sills are also known as the Purcell Sills, Purcell Intrusives, Moyie Intrusives and St. Mary Sills. These are sill-like intrusions that range in thickness from 10 metres to 300 metres. The sills were injected when the strata was still horizontal as they have subsequently undergone the same tectonism as the surrounding rock. They are most commonly found in the Aldridge Formation but also penetrate through to other formations from horizon to horizon and can pinch out along strike.

They are termed diorites, but range in composition from gabbro to granite. Commonly a contact metamorphic effect with the country rock is evidenced by albite and biotite addition. These sills represent intrusions from a single intercrustal source of acid magma. The age of these intrusive rocks has not been accurately determined, but definitely postdates that of the Kitchener Formation and are possibly of late Proterozoic age.

The diorite sills are found on the property as lenticular bodies up to 1000 feet (300 metres) thick. Two smaller sills are found on the Racki-10 claim and a very large diorite sill is found to touch on the south-east corner of the Racki-4 claim.

Cranbrook Formation

The Cranbrook Formation forms a very small percentage of the total study area. It consists of light brown-tan-grey siltstones, argillites and argillaceous quartzites. It is known to be lower Cambrian in age and contacts unconformably with the Kitchener Formation in the south-east corner of the map area.

STRUCTURE

Broad scale, regional folding is not apparent in the map area. Smaller scale deformations are occasionally found, but can usually be attributed to drag folding due to nearby fault action or to post emplacement movement of nearby diorite bodies. The Moyie Intrusives, because of their competency contrast with the surrounding argillites have served to locally control fault direction. Low angle faults tend to refract around the perimeters of the lenticular diorite bodies. Higher angle faults tend to break right through the diorite lenses creating offsets. When proximal to major faulting, the sills often exhibit a reoriented foliation parallel with that major deformational event. If the deformation has been intense, then the foliation permeates the entire sill. If the deformation has not been so strong, then foliation occurs only near to and parallel with the contacts.

Major longitudinal faulting has been confirmed in the map area. Faults known as the Perry Creek Fault and St. Mary fault strike north-east across the map area. These faults predate the many less intense transverse faults which break orthogonal to the major faulting and generally strike north-east. These transverse faults were probably responsible for localizing the main drainages that empty into Perry Creek.

The Perry Creek fault has been mapped on the basis of lithological and bedding plane changes, while foliation remains constant on either side of the fault. For most of its length in the claim area, the Perry Creek fault separates middle Creston to the west from Kitchener to the east.

The St. Mary fault separates upper Aldridge sediments to the north from middle Creston to the south. It also divides a diorite body on the Quartz Hill claim at upper Sawmill Creek.

MINERALIZATION

Known mineralization is directly related to faulting and subsequent hydrothermal activity. As previously mentioned under 'Structure', the lensoidal diorite bodies control faulting somewhat by refracting the break around their margins. If the fault strikes through the diorite at a high angle, there is a high probability of void space being created and the void acts as a reservoir. This is due to the competency contrast between the diorite and the surrounding argillites and quartzites.

Another potential reservoir for ore bearing fluids is at the locii of intersecting faults.

The majority of known showings and workings occur at similar elevations and along trend with the major longitudinal Perry Creek fault.

Historically, the only showings of merit have been mined for their gold content. The gold has been found associated with quartz veins and shear zones as vein faults, stringers and lenses commonly enriched in iron (pyrite and its oxidation products) and less commonly enriched in lead, zinc and copper and their oxidation products. Chloritization and sericitization has affected the wall rock.

At least two phases of silica flooding have occured. The first being milky white quartz which did not bring with it gold, but formed coarsely crystalline lenses, pods and at times huge irregular masses of quartz carrying iron visible at surface as pyrite and specular hematite. A second period of silica deposition occured leaving transparent quartz in interstitial voids and carrying with it gold and sometimes silver, zinc and copper.

The gold was channeled to zones of greater dilatency along strike of the faults where, since all major showings share a similar elevation, the level of erosion puts these showings in the epithermal model just below the silica capping. Temperatures were probably cool (100°C).

The topographic recession of vein surfaces hints that supergene enrichment has taken place but to what depth is as yet uncertain.

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Soil Sampling

3.1.1 Sample Preparation

A total of 99 soil samples were collected along a selected baseline on the Morgan North Block of claims, in order to assess mineralized zones and assumed shear zones.

Samples were taken at 50 metre intervals along a grid line and at 25 metre intervals along branch lines which trend at right angles to the baseline. All samples were collected from the 'B' horizon, which ranged from .5 to one foot. (15-30 cm)

The samples were then sent to Rossbacher Labs in Surrey, B.C. for analysis.

At Rossbacher Labs, the samples were oven dried at 60°C. The dried samples were then sieved to minus 80 mesh and the fines are analysed for Au, Ag, Pb, Cu and As. The sample is digested in a mixture of Nitric-Perchloric acid. The resulting extract is analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

3.1.2 Soil Sampling Results

In analyzing the soil geochemical results, the indicator elements were studied for proximity to gold in spatial correlation rather than numerical correlation.

As the majority of the results yielded low values then clusters were studied to develop patterns for association.

It was determined that spatial correlation shows arsenic to cluster in areas of gold anomalies. Copper and Lead anomalous zones correlate with the arsenic clusters.

3.2 Rock Samples

3.2.1 Sample Preparation

A total of 23 rock samples were collected from various locations in the North Block (Map 3).

The samples were sent to Rossbacher Labs Ltd. in Surrey for analysis, where they were put through a primary and secondary jaw crusher and a tertiary cone crusher. The sample is crushed to minus 1/4 inch, split, then pulverized to minus 100 mesh. A sample of .5 gram is digested in Nitric-Perchloric acid then analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

3.2.2 Rock Sample Results

In assessing the rock chip sample results, it was found that lead and copper showed a strong correlation as found in soil sampling. Arsenic did not fluctuate in the samples assayed, other than a slight increase with anomalies in gold. Silver was found to better correlate with lead and copper than with gold.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The results of the 1987 North Block exploration program may be summarized as follows:

1. Geological survey of the North Block of claims revealed a number of interesting zones. The area has had a great deal of activity in the past - due to the amount of faulting found throughout the property. The gold mineralization in this area is associated with the quartz veins, in turn related to regional as well as local fault zones. The diorite sills found in this area are seemingly related to the northeast trending faults and transverse fault contacts.

2. The soil sampling in this area, in an attempt to follow the extension of the "Price" pit on strike has not proven to be too effective. Bulk sampling on a larger grid should be employed.

4.2 Recommendations

The geological mapping of the area has offered sufficient information to outline favourable areas for further soil sampling.

It is recommended that bulk sampling should be employed on a 250-metre grid, adjacent to fault zones and diorite bodies.

Follow up sampling on a closer grid will assist in identifying anomalous zones.

Rock chip sampling on identified outcrop zones will tighten the extent of mineralization.

Backhoe trenching should be carried out over anomalies found by the combined results of concentrated soil sampling and systematic rock chip sampling.

5.0 COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT
Chapleau Resources Ltd.
Geological and Geochemical Surveys
Perry Creek Property

May 23 - July 15, 1987

General Costs	
Supplies	$ 200.00
Vehicle	240.00
Report Preparation	640.00
Geochemical Costs	
Wages	
2 persons, 6 man days	800.00
Assay and Analyses - Rossbacher	1,147.00
Geological Survey Cost	
Field-Consultant fee	2,279.00
Consultant Report	250.00
TOTAL COST	**$5,556.00**

6.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

6.1 Author

I, ROBERT T. BANTING, certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Mining Engineer, of Kennelly Contracting Ltd., with offices at 1470 Theatre Road, Cranbrook, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of Michigan Technological University with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.Sc. 1972).

3. I have practised my profession of mining engineering in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec for a total of 14 years. Under the employ of Kennelly Contracting Ltd., I have been engaged in exploration and engineering activities in a consultant capacity.

4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

5. This report is based on field work executed on behalf of Chapleau Resources Ltd. under my supervision from May 23 to July 15, 1987.

6. I hold no interest, nor do I expect to receive any, in the Morgan claims or in Chapleau Resources Ltd.

Feb 20/88

Date

Robert T. Banting

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

This is to certify that I, Glen M. Rodgers :

-am a graduate Geological Engineer from the University of Manitoba (1977).

-I have practised the profession of Geologist for the last eleven years in B.C., the Yukon and Alaska.

-I have gained experience with;epithermal silver and gold vein deposits, gold placer deposits, stratiform lead/zinc/silver deposits, uranium deposits, evaporite and other industrial mineral deposits. I have gained experience in all facets of mineral exploration techniques.

-I am a fellow in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada, and am eligible for membership with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

(1)

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : CHAPLEAU RESOURCES LTD.
2100 N. 4TH ST.
CRANBROOK, B.C.

PROJECT:
TYPE OF ANALYSIS: GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE#: 87327
INVOICE#: 7774
DATE ENTERED: 87-07-16
FILE NAME: CHA87327
PAGE # : 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM Cu	PPM Ag	PPM Pb	PPB Au	PPM As
S	PE 000+075E	40	0.2	22	5	18
S	+050E	28	0.2	34	5	12
S	+025E	12	0.2	14	5	10
S	+000	10	0.2	14	5	10
S	+025W	8	0.2	18	5	10
S	+050W	10	0.2	12	5	8
S	+075W	8	0.2	10	5	10
S	+100W	14	0.2	8	5	16
S	PE 000+125W	8	0.2	12	5	4
S	PE 050+075E	10	0.2	8	5	6
S	+050E	6	0.2	8	5	6
S	+025E	10	0.2	10	30	2
S	+000	6	0.2	6	5	2
S	+025W	10	0.2	10	5	4
	+050W	8	0.2	8	5	4
S	+075W	10	0.2	10	5	4
S	+100W	8	0.2	10	5	8
S	PE 050+125W	10	0.2	8	20	4
S	PE 100+075E	34	0.2	18	5	16
S	+050E	16	0.2	10	5	4
S	+025E	8	0.2	6	5	4
S	+000	32	0.2	8	5	8
S	+025W	10	0.2	8	5	4
S	+050W	10	0.2	8	5	4
S	+075W	14	0.2	12	5	8
S	+100W	12	0.2	8	5	10
S	PE 100+125W	14	0.2	6	5	6
S	PE 150+075E	8	0.2	8	5	4
S	+050E	12	0.2	6	5	4
S	+025E	12	0.2	8	5	2
S	+000	10	0.2	8	5	6
S	+025W	8	0.2	6	5	4
S	+050W	10	0.2	6	5	6
S	+075W	10	0.2	8	5	4
S	+100W	10	0.2	8	5	4
S	PE 150+125W	10	0.2	8	5	8
S	PE 200+075E	14	0.2	10	5	8
S	+050E	8	0.2	6	5	6
S	+025E	12	0.2	6	5	12
	PE 200+000	8	0.2	6	5	4

CERTIFIED BY : A. Rossbach

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

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

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : CHAPLEAU RESOURCES LTD.
2100 N. 4TH ST.
CRANBROOK, B.C.

PROJECT:
TYPE OF ANALYSIS: GEOCHEMICAL

CERTIFICATE#: 87327
INVOICE#: 7774
DATE ENTERED: 87-07-16
FILE NAME: CHA87327
PAGE # : 2

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM Cu	PPM Ag	PPM Pb	PPB Au	PPM As
S	PE 200+025W	14	0.2	16	5	6
S	+050W	10	0.2	10	5	2
S	+075W	8	0.2	8	5	2
S	+100W	8	0.2	8	5	2
S	PE 200+125W	10	0.2	8	5	4
S	PE 250+075E	8	0.2	42	5	12
S	+050E	8	0.2	8	5	4
S	+025E	8	0.2	4	5	6
S	+000	6	0.2	8	5	4
S	+025W	6	0.2	4	5	2
S	+050W	10	0.6	6	5	4
S	+075W	8	0.2	6	5	4
S	+100W	8	0.2	6	5	2
S	PE 250+125W	40	0.2	16	5	12
S	PE 300+075E	12	0.2	6	5	10
S	+050E	6	0.2	4	5	2
S	+025E	8	0.2	4	210	8
S	+000	6	0.2	6	5	6
S	+025W	10	0.2	12	5	4
S	+050W	8	0.2	4	5	4
S	+075W	8	0.2	6	5	2
S	+100W	14	0.2	10	5	4
S	PE 300+125W	8	0.2	8	5	6
S	PE 350+075E	4	0.2	4	5	6
S	+050E	8	0.2	4	5	4
S	+025E	10	0.2	4	5	4
S	+000	8	0.2	4	5	4
S	+025W	4	0.2	2	10	12
S	+050W	8	0.2	6	5	12
S	+075W	8	0.2	8	5	12
S	+100W	8	0.2	8	5	4
S	PE 350+125W	8	0.2	8	5	4
S	PE 400+075E	4	0.2	4	5	2
S	+050E	6	0.2	4	5	8
S	+025E	8	0.2	4	5	6
S	+000	12	0.2	8	5	10
S	+025W	10	0.2	6	5	6
S	+050W	12	0.2	8	5	16
S	+075W	8	0.2	6	5	4
S	PE 400+100W	6	0.2	10	5	10

CERTIFIED BY : J. Rossbach

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PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM Cu	PPM Ag	PPM Pb	PPB Au	PPM As
S	PE 400+125W	14	0.2	18	5	10
S	PE 450+075E	8	0.2	6	5	2
S	+050E	6	0.2	6	5	4
S	+025E	4	0.2	4	5	8
S	000	8	0.2	8	5	10
S	+025W	8	0.2	6	5	2
S	+050W	8	0.2	6	5	2
S	+075W	10	0.2	12	5	2
S	+100W	12	0.2	8	5	2
S	PE 450+125W	10	0.2	8	5	2
S	PE 500+075E	6	0.2	8	5	6
S	+050E	4	0.2	6	5	2
S	+025E	8	0.2	6	5	4
S	+000	4	0.2	8	5	2
S	+025W	4	0.2	6	5	4
S	+050W	8	0.2	6	5	12
S	+075W	6	0.2	8	5	6
S	+100W	6	0.2	6	5	2
S	PE 500+125W	8	0.2	8	5	4
S	LIM CK 1	2	0.2	6	5	2

ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

Sample #	Location	Description	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Pb PPM	Au PPB	As PPM
14501	Racki 10	Argillite Rusty	80	.4	52	5	6
14502	Racki 10	Microdiorite	42	.6	10	10	8
14503	Racki 11	Rusty quartz	4	.4	4	5	2
14505	Racki 11	Uuggy quartz	12	.2	14	40	2
14506	Racki 10	Argillite quartz	12	.2	6	20	6
14507	Racki 10	Quartz pyrite	4	.2	4	5	2
14508	Racki 10	Quartz	8	.2	2	5	2
14509	Racki 10	Bull quartz	2	.2	2	5	2
14510	Racki 10	Quartz and argillite	2	.2	2	5	2
14511	Racki 10	Quartz in argillite	330	.4	86	5	4
14512	Racki 10	Quartz	104	.2	26	5	2
14513	Racki 10	Argillite altered	4	.2	2	5	2
14514	Racki 10	Alteredargillite silicified	74	.2	42	5	2
14515	Racki 10	Quartz	334	1.8	90	5	16
37809	Racki 4	Blue quartz	4	.2	6	5	2
37811	Racki 4	Vein fault	94	1.0	3720	4020	38
37812	Racki 4	Specular hematite	50	524	10000	11800	2

RACKI 3

Fault Projections

500M

N

RACKI 4

ALDER

WILLOW
(GALLANT)

PE 000

PARIS

SHOWING

JANET
(GALLANT)

LCP RACKI 4

ROME

LCP ROME

VIENNA

LOG ROAD

MAP 1 # 17111

BASELINE PE
MORGAN NORTH BLOCK
RACKI -4

JUNE 1987 1"=400' R.H. Bunting PENG

0 400' 800'
0 122M 244M

1:4800

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,111

MAP 2

CHAPLEAU RESOURCES LTD.

Morgan Claims
North Block

0 100 200 M

Scale = 1:10,000
(1 in. = 833 ft.)

GMR. July '87

Legend

PALEOZOIC - WAUCOBAN (LwC)

- CC - Cranbrook Fm. (Siltstone, Quartzite)

PROTEROZOIC - HELIKIAN (UpPC)

- Hm - Moyie Intrusion (Diorite Sills)
- Hk - Kichener Fm. (Green Argillites / Minor Siltstone / Dolomite.)
- HC_3 - Creston Fm. Upper - (Green Siltstone / Argillite)
- HC_2 Middle - (Purple Argillite / Quartzite)
- HC_1 Lower - (Grey Argillite / Siltstone)
- Ha - Aldridge Fm. (Black Argillites)

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
FAULT (Assumed)
FAULT (Known)
4 POST CLAIM BOUNDARY
2 POST CLAIM BOUNDARY
CONTOUR LINE (Feet)
FOLIATION
BEDDING
JOINTING (Strong, Weak)
TRENCH
SAMPLE SITE (Assay No.)
FLOAT

Racki-10
Racki-11
Racki-4
Racki-10 L.C.P.
Racki-11
Racki-4 L.C.P.
St. Mary Fault
Perry Creek Fault
QUARTZ HILL
SAWMILL CREEK
LISBON CREEK
old stamp mill site
shaft (placer)
trench (placer)
old claim line
Helicopter Pad
Trenches
Cougar1
ALDER
WILLOW
PARIS
ROME
pits
6km
5km
3km