

LOG NO	1221	40
SECTION		
FILE NO.		

OPERATOR: RAT RESOURCES LTD.  
 OWNER: SMD MINING COMPANY LTD.

TA HOOLA PROPERTY

ASSESSMENT REPORT

Kamloops Mining Division  
 British Columbia  
 N.T.S. 92P/9W  
 Latitude 51°33'58"N  
 Longitude 120°22'46"W

by

Rebagliati Geological Consulting Ltd

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,443

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VANCOUVER, B.C.	

C. M. Rebagliati, P. Eng.

November 15, 1989

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SUMMARY

Between October 1st and 12th, 1989, Rat Resources Ltd. undertook a mapping, trenching and sampling program on their Ta Hoola property.

A grid covering a number of iron carbonate alteration zones in the vicinity of Drill Hole 88-7, which intersected 4293 ppb gold over 3.10 m, was mapped. Three shallow trenches were excavated, from which 25 chip samples were collected. The two alteration zones lacking sulphide-bearing veins were barren. Trench A exposed a quartz-carbonate vein which carried gold and silver concentrations along its length ranging up to 5110 ppb and 108.7 ppm respectively.

The gold and silver-bearing vein in Trench A is yet another occurrence of precious metal mineralization in the Ta Hoola claim area.

Continued exploration is recommended to assess the remaining unexplored geochemical and geophysical anomalies in the claim block.

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the writer's knowledge of the area gained by the study of available government and private reports; regional studies; the supervision of exploration on the Ta Hoola property during the period 1981-1982; in-house corporate technical reviews of the 1984-1985 exploration programs; an examination on July 13, 1986; the supervision of work undertaken in 1987 and 1988 on the claims adjoining the east side of the Ta Hoola 9 & 12 claims; the supervision of the 1987 diamond drilling program; the

geochemical surveys undertaken in 1988; the direct supervision of the diamond drilling program undertaken during June and July, 1988; and the supervision of the October 1989 mapping, trenching and sampling program.

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ta Hoola claim block is located approximately 25 km northwest of Little Fort, British Columbia on N.T.S. Map Sheet 92P/9W at latitude 51°33'58"N and longitude 120°22'46"W (Figure 1).

A network of good quality logging roads provides easy access to the southern half of the property from Highway 24, which links the Yellowhead South Highway (No. 5) along the North Thompson River at Little Fort to the Cariboo Highway (No. 97) at 100 Mile House. Rough range roads provide good 4-wheel-drive access to the northern claims.

The property lies within the Thompson Plateau, a part of the Interior Plateau characterized by rolling uplands with rounded hills and numerous small lakes. Topography within the claim is moderate and elevations range from approximately 1300 m to 1600 m (a.s.l.).



Vegetation consists of a mature spruce, fir and jack pine forest. Underbrush is moderately thick near moist valley bottoms and thins at higher elevations. Portions of the Silver 1, 2 and Ta Hoola 9 & 10 claims have been logged.

### CLAIMS

The 166-unit Ta Hoola-Silver claim block is owned by SMD Mining Co. Ltd. Rat Resources Ltd. holds an option to earn a 50% interest in the claims. The 20-unit Rock Island claim is jointly owned by SMD and Rat Resources Ltd. (Figure 2).

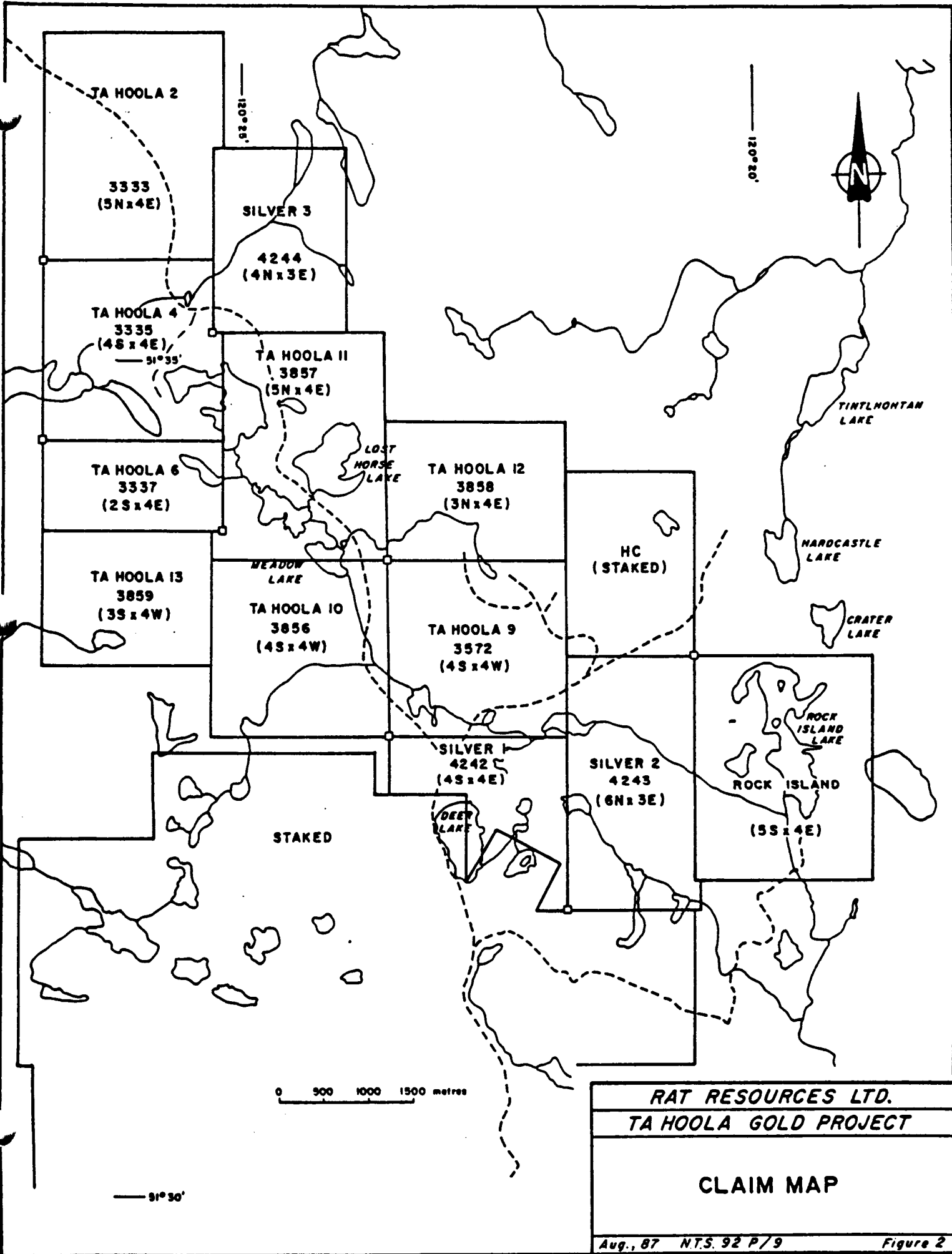
Essential claim data are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Mining Division</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Ta Hoola 2	3333	20	Kamloops	Mar.17/81	Mar.17/92
Ta Hoola 4	3335	16	"	Mar.17/81	Mar.17/94
Ta Hoola 6	3337	8	"	Mar.17/81	Mar.17/92
Ta Hoola 9	3572	16	"	Jun.11/81	Jun.11/92
Ta Hoola 10	3856	16	"	Oct.16/81	Oct.16/90*
Ta Hoola 11	3857	20	"	Oct.16/81	Oct.16/90*
Ta Hoola 12	3858	12	"	Oct.16/81	Oct.16/90*
Ta Hoola 13	3859	12	"	Oct.16/81	Oct.16/91
Silver 1	4242	16	"	Nov.17/81	Nov.17/93
Silver 2	4243	18	"	Nov.17/81	Nov.17/92
Silver 3	4244	12	"	Nov.17/81	Nov.17/94
Rock Island	7237	<u>20</u>	"	Aug.20/87	Aug.20/91
		186 units			

\* pending the acceptance of this report for assessment credits.

### EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Deer Lake-Friendly Lake district has a long exploration history. In 1930, the Lake View gold skarn deposit was discovered at the south end of Deer Lake.



**RAT RESOURCES LTD.**  
**TA HOOLA GOLD PROJECT**

**CLAIM MAP**



A second prospect discovered in the 1930's is reported by Hirst (1966) to be located near Silver Lake. Hirst describes it as a zinc-lead-silver prospect occurring in a zone of sheared argillite. This prospect has not been relocated by the writer.

Since the mid-1960's, various parts of the Ta Hoola property have been explored by Anaconda American Brass Ltd. (1965-1968), United Copper Corporation (1966-1968), Imperial Oil Ltd. (1972-1973), Prism Resources (1972), Barrier Reef Resources (1972-1973), Cities Service Mineral Corp. (1973-1975), Meridian Resources (1977), Commonwealth Mining (1979-1982), SMD Mining Co. Ltd. (1981-1982), Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd. (1983), and Selco Division - BP Resources Canada Ltd. (1984-1986).

In the period 1965 to 1981, the exploration was directed towards porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits and comprised of repeated soil geochemical and IP surveys. In the 1960's, Anaconda drilled several holes, on ground now covered by the Ta Hoola 4 claim, to test Cu-Mo. Low grade copper-molybdenum mineralization was encountered in potassium metasomatized volcanic rock.

Imperial Oil drilled several widely-spaced percussion drill holes to test a broad area of high IP response on the Ta Hoola 2 and 4 claims. Trenches excavated by SMD Mining Co. Ltd. at the east end of Friendly Lake exposed a pyritic carbonate alteration zone which ran 370 ppb gold across 11 m, and was also anomalous in copper, molybdenum and arsenic. In 1982, SMD Mining withdrew from exploration in British Columbia, and the property was farmed out to Lornex.

In 1983, Lornex drilled several short vertical percussion holes on geochemical-IP targets. No ore grade intersections were obtained.

In 1984, Selco/BP optioned the claims and undertook more geological, soil geochemical and IP surveys; identifying several new anomalies. In 1985, several of the anomalies were trenched. Thick overburden (greater than 4 m) and flooding prevented the anomalies from being adequately assessed. A program of diamond drilling was proposed to assess the overburden-covered IP and soil anomalies, however, the property became inactive in late 1985 when the Company's western Canadian exploration budget was sharply reduced.

In August of 1987, Rat Resources Ltd. optioned the Ta Hoola property from SMD Mining Co. Ltd. and, in September, sank three diamond drill holes comprising 310 m to test the auriferous carbonate alteration zone situated east of Friendly Lake. In 1988, Rat Resources Ltd. extended the previous soil geochemical grids and sank four NQ diamond drill holes comprising 457 metres to test geophysical-geochemical anomalies situated on claims Ta Hoola 9 and Ta Hoola 12.

In October 1989, Rat Resources Ltd. undertook geological mapping, shallow trenching and rock sampling on alteration zones and veins on the Ta Hoola 9 claim.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Ta Hoola property is situated within the Quesnel Trough, a 2000 km long northwesterly-trending belt consisting of Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks, derived sedimentary rocks

and intrusives. The belt is characterized by a volcanic core of Triassic subaqueous andesite pyroxene porphyritic flows, tuffs and breccias. Interbedded with the volcanics are calcareous argillite, siltstone, silicious cherty sediments and limestone. On the eastern and western margins of the volcanic core is an overlying and flanking sequence of Lower Jurassic pyroxene porphyritic volcanoclastic breccias with proximal to distal epiclastic sediments consisting of conglomerate, greywacke and argillite (Figure 3). To the extreme east are fine clastic sediments, consisting of a siltstone, shale and argillite assemblage, which appear to form the base of the Triassic sequence.

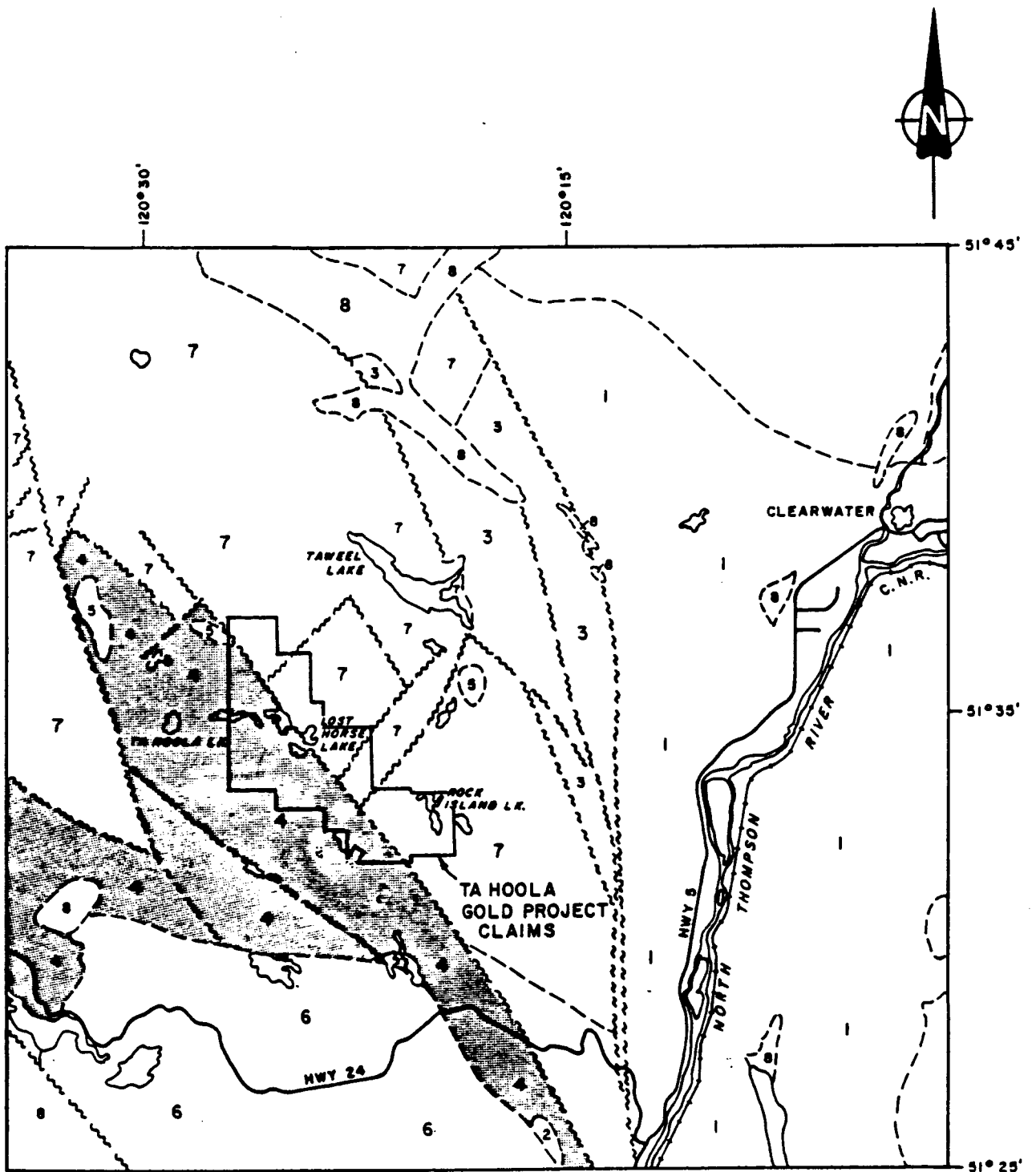
Regional mapping indicates that the property area is underlain by Nicola Group alkaline volcanic and sedimentary rocks intruded by numerous comagmatic diorite to syenite stocks (Preto 1970, Campbell and Tipper, 1971).

The Ta Hoola claim block lies within an area of intense block faulting, formed where the North Thompson Fault bifurcates into a multitude of northwesterly trending splays (Figure 4).

At Little Fort, where the North Thompson Fault breaks into the splays, there are two ultramafic bodies aligned along the fault. These ultramafic bodies are evidence that the fault represents a zone of deep crustal weakness, a favourable host structure for gold mineralization.

#### PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Ta Hoola property overlies the central Upper Triassic volcanic core of the Nicola Group, which is flanked on the east by a sequence of interbedded Lower to Mid-Jurassic pyroxene



**LEGEND**

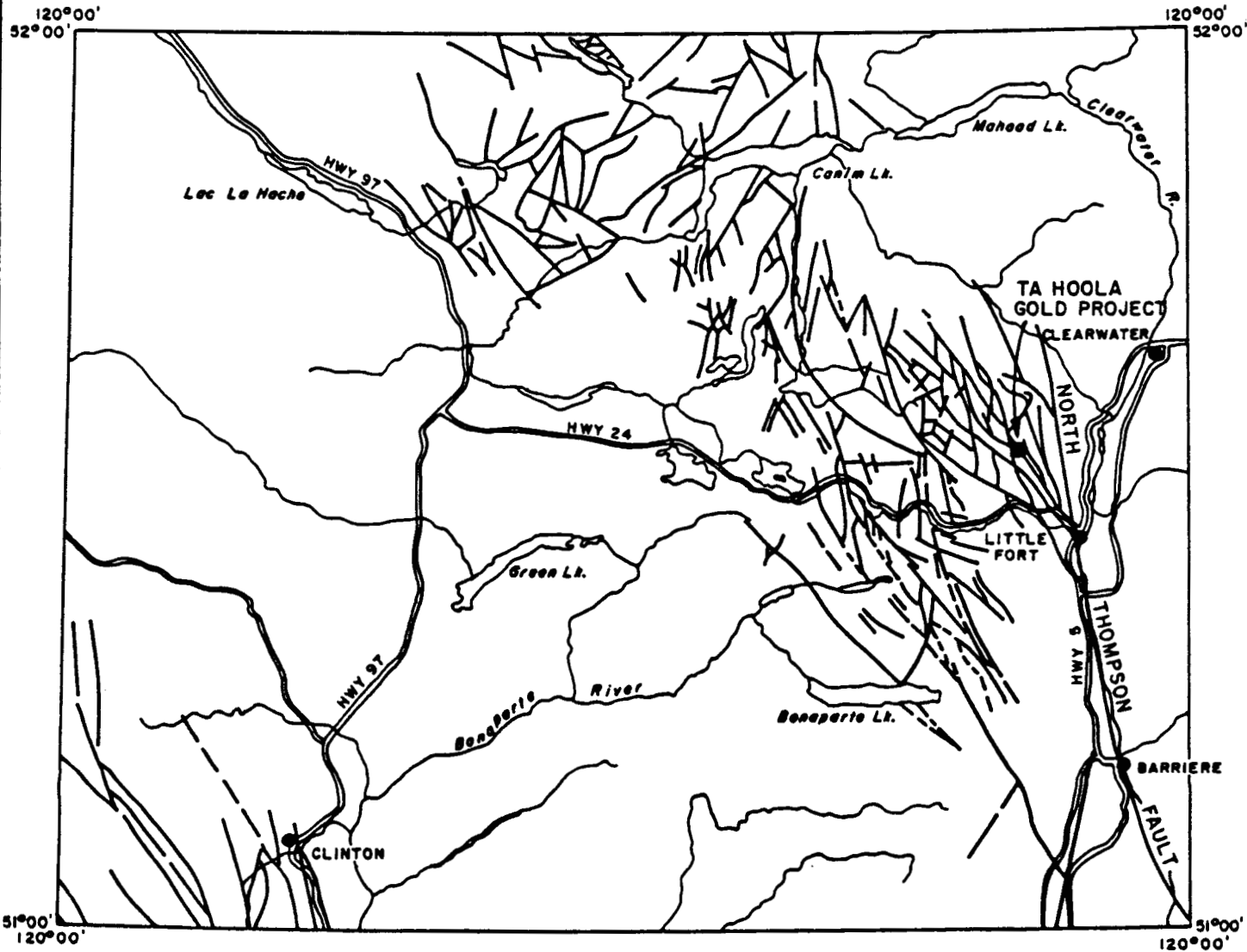
- 8 TERTIARY VOLCANICS
- JURASSIC
- 7 INTERBEDDED VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTS
- TRIASSIC/JURASSIC
- 6 THUYA BATHOLITH
- 5 ALKALINE INTRUSIONS
- TRIASSIC
- NICOLA GROUP
- 3 BLACK SHALE, ARGILLITE
- 2 PERIDOTITE
- MISSISSIPPIAN
- 1 FENNEL FORMATION VOLCANICS



<i>RAT RESOURCES LTD.</i>
<i>TA HOOLA GOLD PROJECT</i>
<b>REGIONAL GEOLOGY</b>
Aug., 87 N.T.S. 92 P

Modified after Campbell and Tipper, 1971

Figure 3



<i>RAT RESOURCES LTD.</i>
<i>TA HOOLA GOLD PROJECT</i>
<b>PATTERN OF BLOCK FAULTING IN LITTLE FORT REGION</b>

After Campbell and Tipper, 1971

Aug., 87

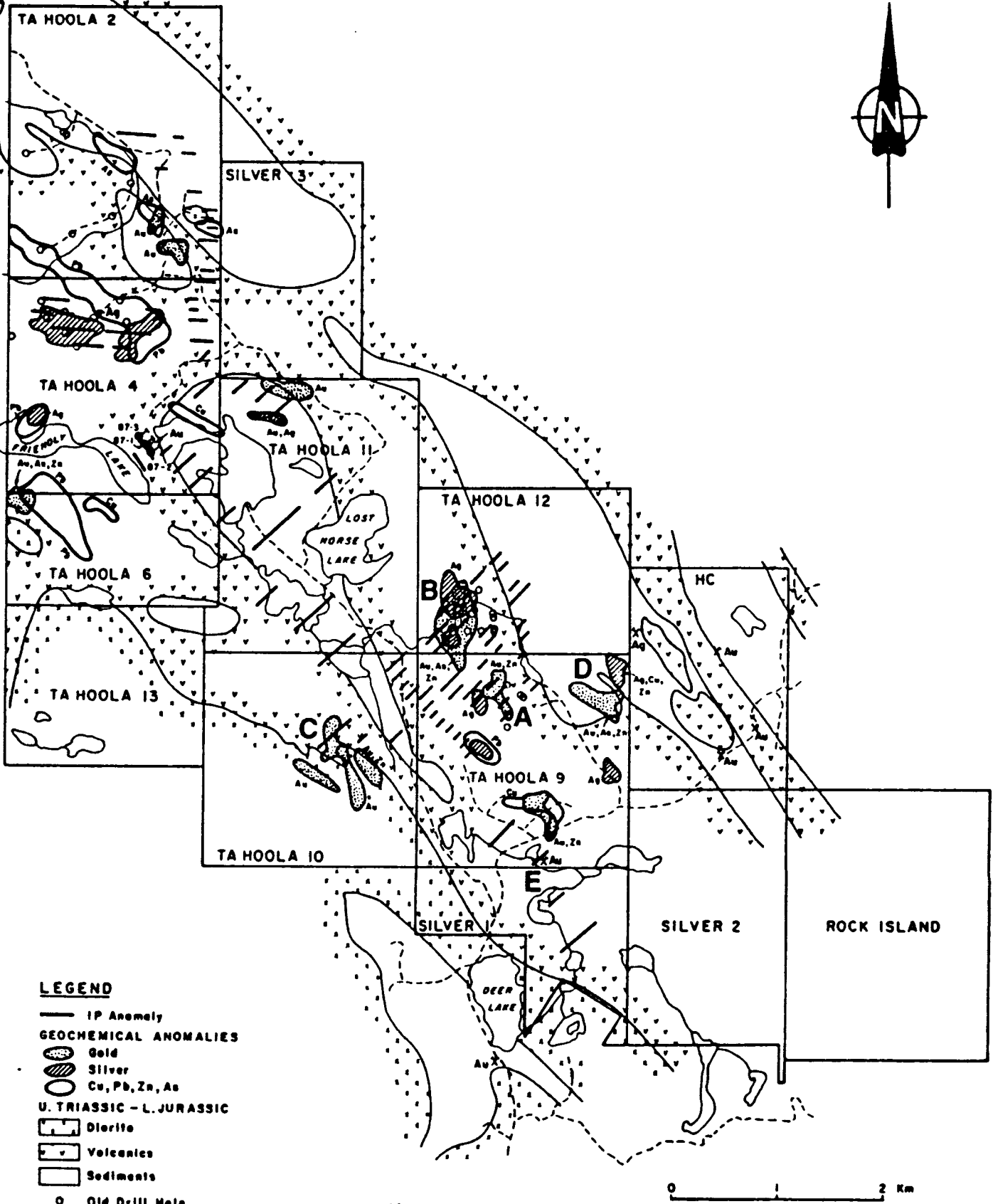
Figure 4

porphyritic pyroclastics and distal epiclastic sediments (Figure 3). To the west, a large diorite pluton and a series of smaller satellitic plugs intrude the volcanic assemblage. Block faulting has disrupted the stratigraphy, which has been rotated into a near-vertical attitude.

Three main bands of pyroxene lapilli tuff-agglomerate trend northwesterly across the claims (Figure 5). These rocks are medium to dark green, massive and medium to coarse-grained pyroclastics. Fragment sizes vary from 1 cm to 20 cm and are comprised of subangular to subrounded porphyritic augite andesite. Clasts are supported by a matrix of fine-grained ash tuff. Subordinate units of andesite flows and feldspar crystal tuffs are interbedded with the pyroxene porphyritic units. Pyrite occurs in minor concentrations as widely-spaced disseminated grains.

The epiclastic sediments interbedded with and flanking the volcanic units comprise siltstone, argillite, chert, greywacke and conglomerate. Siltstone predominates. Pyrite is sparse, occurring as disseminated grains, but reached .5% to 10% in light grey bands as heavy disseminations with interstitial carbonate. Subordinate very-fine-grained, massive, black, carbonaceous argillite is occasionally interbedded with the siltstone. Disseminated pyrite is ubiquitous and commonly comprised up to 5% of the rock.

A large fine to medium-grain diorite stock comprised of 20% mafics, 75% plagioclase and 5% quartz lies along the western side of the claims. East of Deer Lake, the intrusive is a hornblende-diorite.



**LEGEND**

- IP Anomaly
- GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES**
- Gold
- Silver
- Cu, Pb, Zn, As
- U. TRIASSIC - L. JURASSIC**
- Dolerite
- Volcanics
- Sediments
- O Old Drill Hole
- 87-2 1987 Diamond Drill Hole
- X Au Prospect
- Road



**RAT RESOURCES LTD.**  
**TA HOOLA GOLD PROJECT**

**COMPILATION MAP**  
 GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS

Modified after Ruck 1982, Gombie 1986

At the boundary between the Ta Hoola 10 and Ta Hoola 13 claims, a diorite breccia has formed as a contact phase along the margin of the main diorite pluton. It contains angular diorite fragments to 10 cm in size, which are supported in a diorite matrix. Epidote-chlorite-quartz veins are present. The pyrite content is less than 1%.

Numerous northwest and northeast-trending faults traverse the property. Their traces are marked by the alignment of lake chains and a rectangular stream drainage pattern.

Carbonate alteration is widespread on the property. Narrow, randomly oriented, calcite stringers and grain aggregates are common in all units. They are generally sulphide free and barren. Veinlet density increases in the fractured rocks adjacent to many of the major structures.

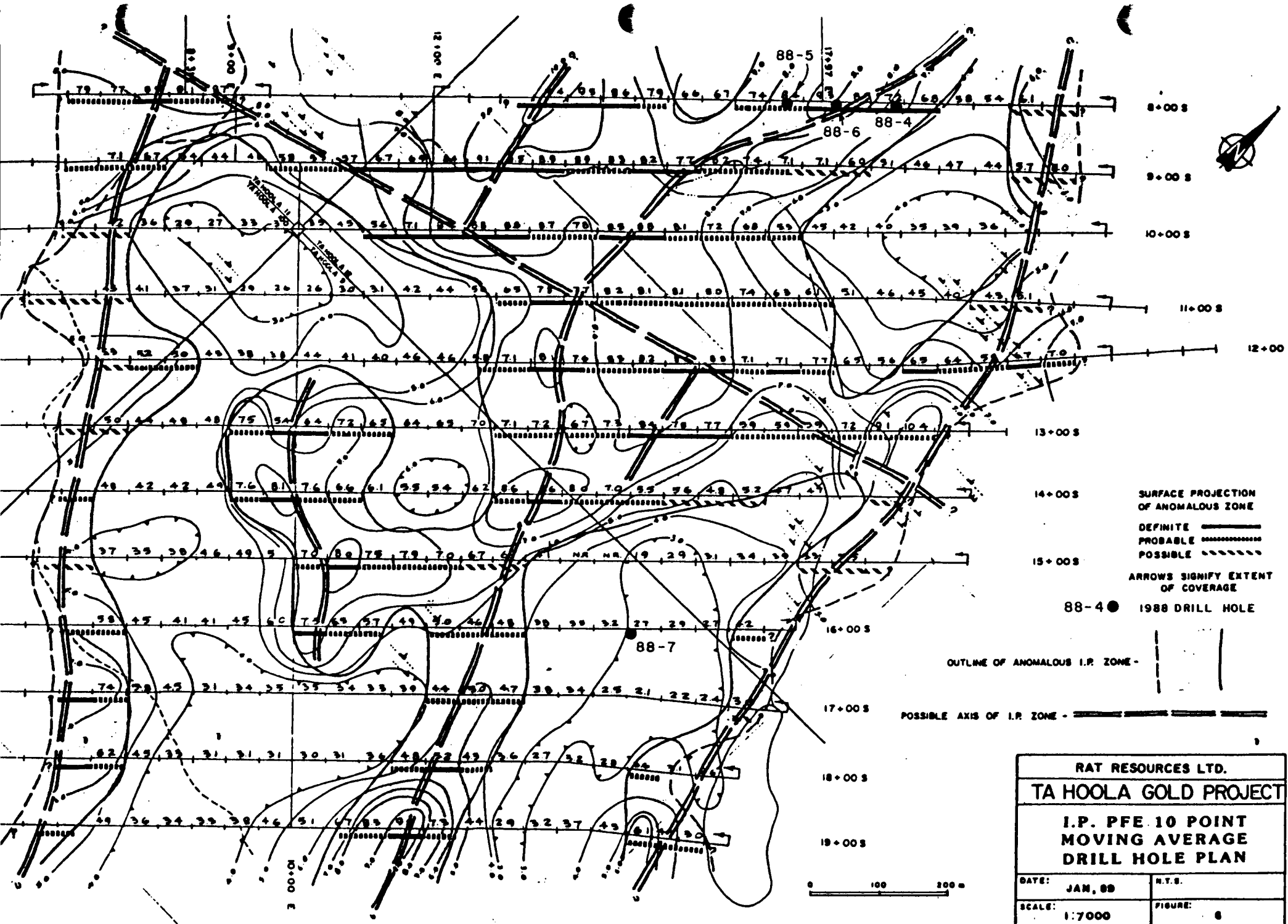
#### MAPPING AND TRENCH GEOLOGY




Geological mapping on a scale of 1:1500 was carried out to cover a rectangular area approximately 325 m x 160 m which straddles the three trenched areas A, B, and C on the northern part of the Ta Hoola 9 mineral claim (near Drill Hole 88-7 in soil anomaly "A") (Figures 5, 6 & 7).



The area had been logged, exposing outcrops (which were expressed topographically as subdued knolls and ridges) of predominantly volcanic rocks of the Nicola Group.

A forestry access road traverses northwesterly across this part of the claim and closely parallels the long axis of the mapped area. Rock outcrops comprise less than 5% of the mapped area and most of the remaining area is covered by tall grasses.





SURFACE PROJECTION  
 OF ANOMALOUS ZONE  
 DEFINITE   
 PROBABLE   
 POSSIBLE   
 ARROWS SIGNIFY EXTENT  
 OF COVERAGE  
 88-4 ● 1988 DRILL HOLE

OUTLINE OF ANOMALOUS I.P. ZONE -   
 POSSIBLE AXIS OF I.P. ZONE - 

RAT RESOURCES LTD.	
TA HOOLA GOLD PROJECT	
I.P. PFE 10 POINT MOVING AVERAGE DRILL HOLE PLAN	
DATE:	JAN, 88
N.T.S.	
SCALE:	1:7000
FIGURE:	6

# Geology Plan of Trenched Area on Taqola 9 Claim

Scale 1:1500 (1cm = 15m)

October 1989  
Mapping by G. Delane, P. Eng.

0 50m

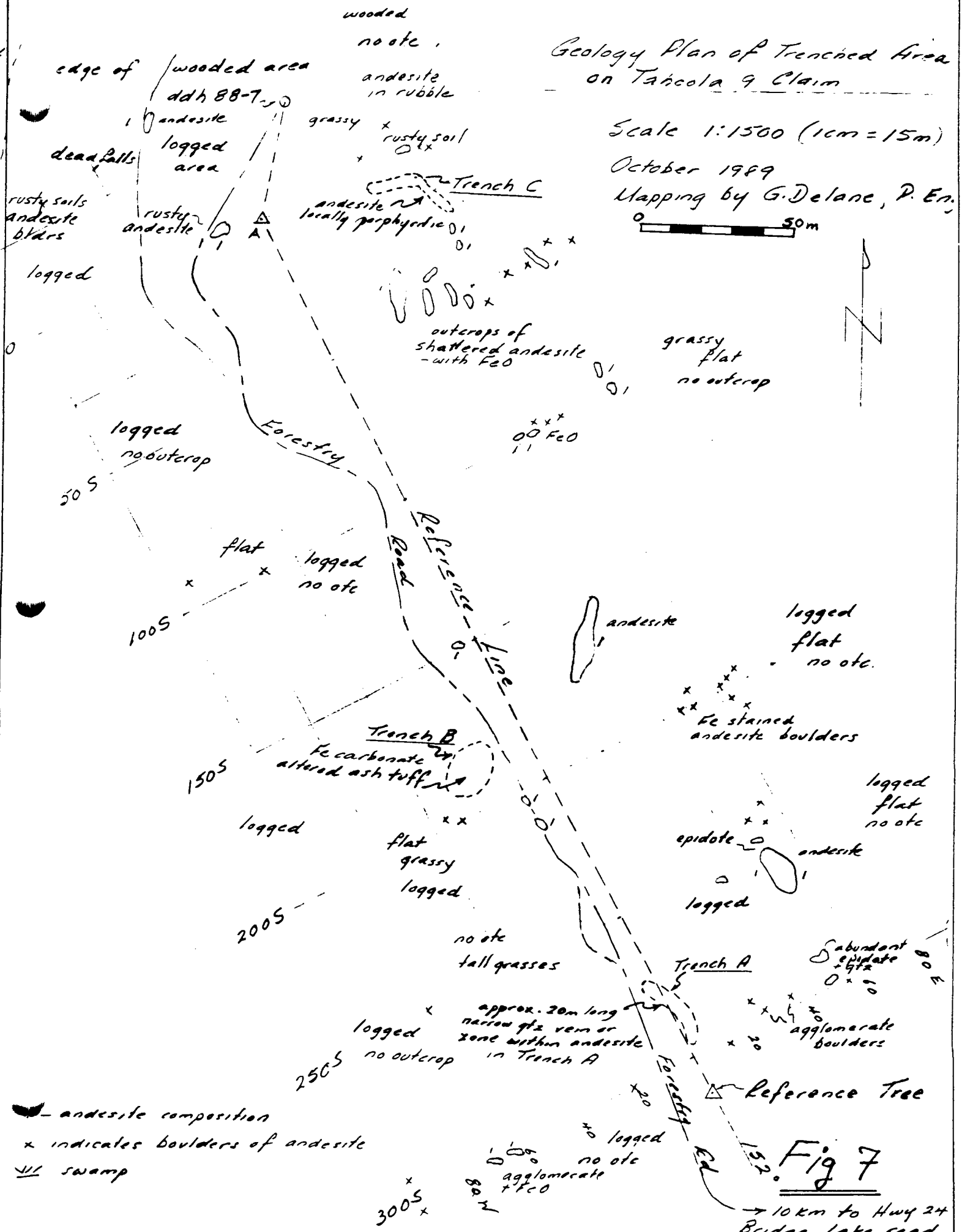


Fig 7

→ 10 km to Hwy 24  
Bridge Lake road.

Within the mapped area, extending from Drill Hole 88-7 southerly to the Reference Tree, andesite flow rock predominates (Figure 7). In the immediate vicinity of Drill Hole 88-7, these rocks are exposed as rusty-coloured iron carbonate altered outcrops with intense rusty colouration imparted to the adjacent soils.

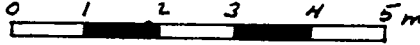
Trench A was excavated to expose a previously-discovered quartz vein located 15 m north of the Reference Tree (Figures 7, 8 & 9). Dark green to purple, fine-grained and generally massive andesite was exposed in portions of the floor north of the wall of the 24 m long trench. In the southern-most third of the trench, the andesite was sheared and fractured in a general north-south direction. This structural feature may be related to the deflection of the strike of the quartz vein exposed in the trench and to the abrupt "thinning" (to 3 cm or less in width) of the vein in the southeasterly direction.

Trench B was excavated in an area located approximately midway on the Reference Line, which runs from Drill Hole 88-7 to the Reference Tree. At this location, gossanous outcrops are exposed over an area about 25 m x 10 m near the crest of a knoll. The rocks exposed in Trench B consist of a band of an iron carbonate-altered ash tuff and porphyritic augite andesite (Figure 10). In the tuff, augite clasts are up to 7 mm in length, occurring in a dense greenish-coloured fine-grained matrix. This unit contains up to 3% cubes and finely-distributed minute disseminated grains of pyrite.

No intrusive rocks in outcrops were observed during the mapping of the area.

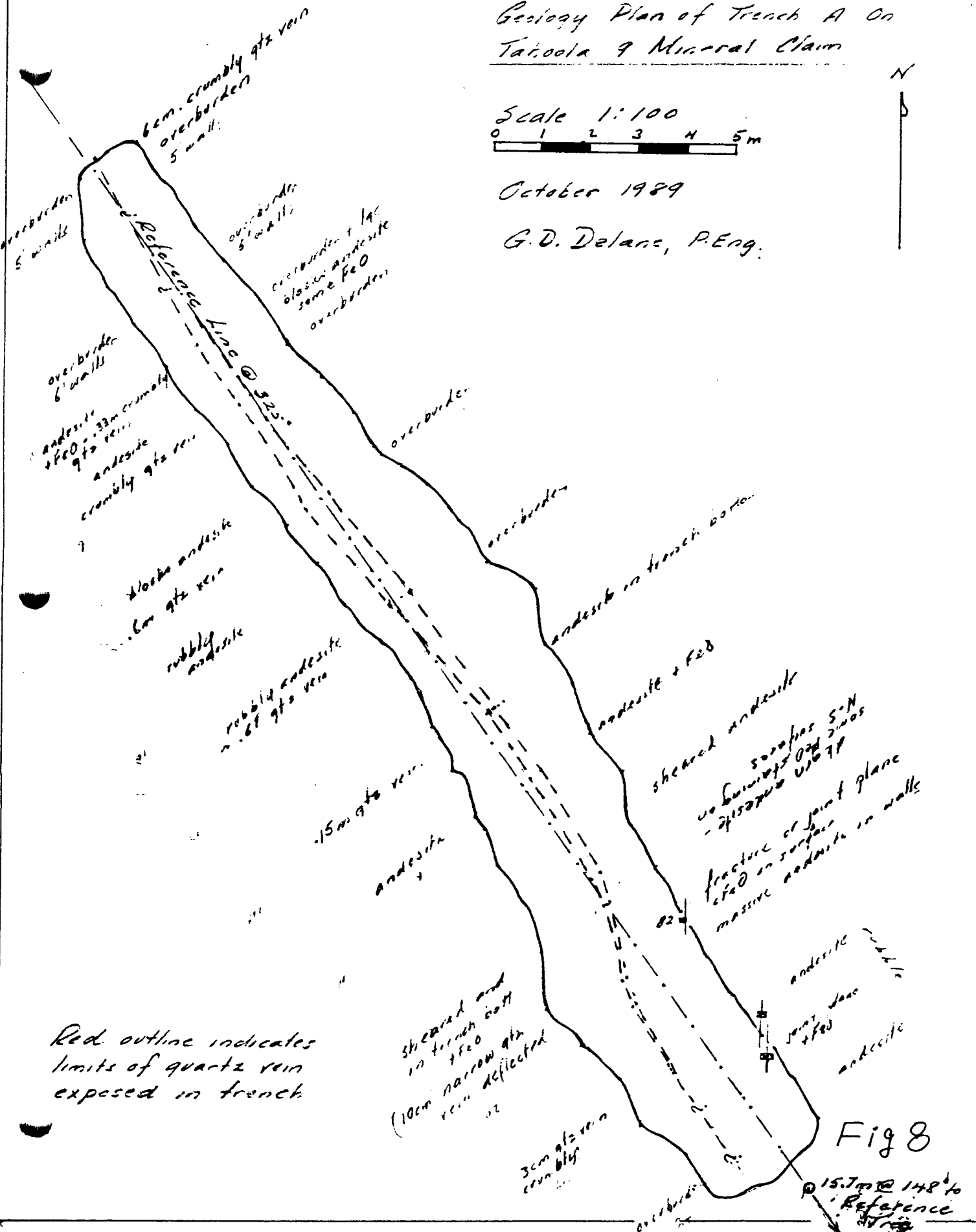
# Geology Plan of Trench A On Tahoola 9 Mineral Claim

Scale 1:100



October 1989

G.D. Delane, P.Eng.

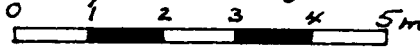


Red outline indicates limits of quartz vein exposed in trench

Fig 8

Plan of Trench A Chip Sample Locations

-Tahoeia 9 Mineral Claim  
Kamloops Mining Division



Scale 1:100

G. D. Delane, P. Eng.

Oct. 1989

(Red outline indicates limits of quartz vein)

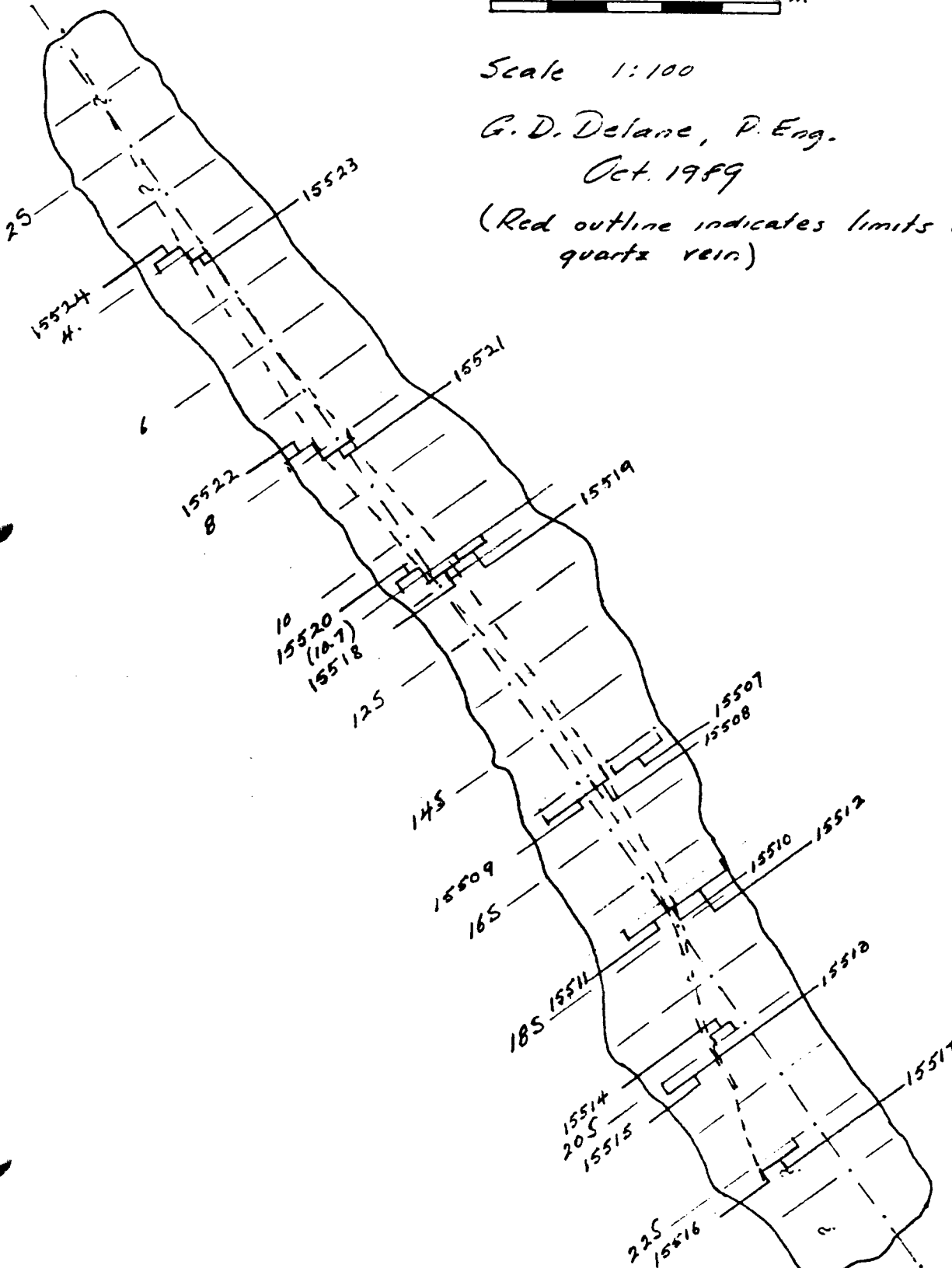


FIG 9.

Geological Plan of Trench B

Scale 1:250

Oct. 1989

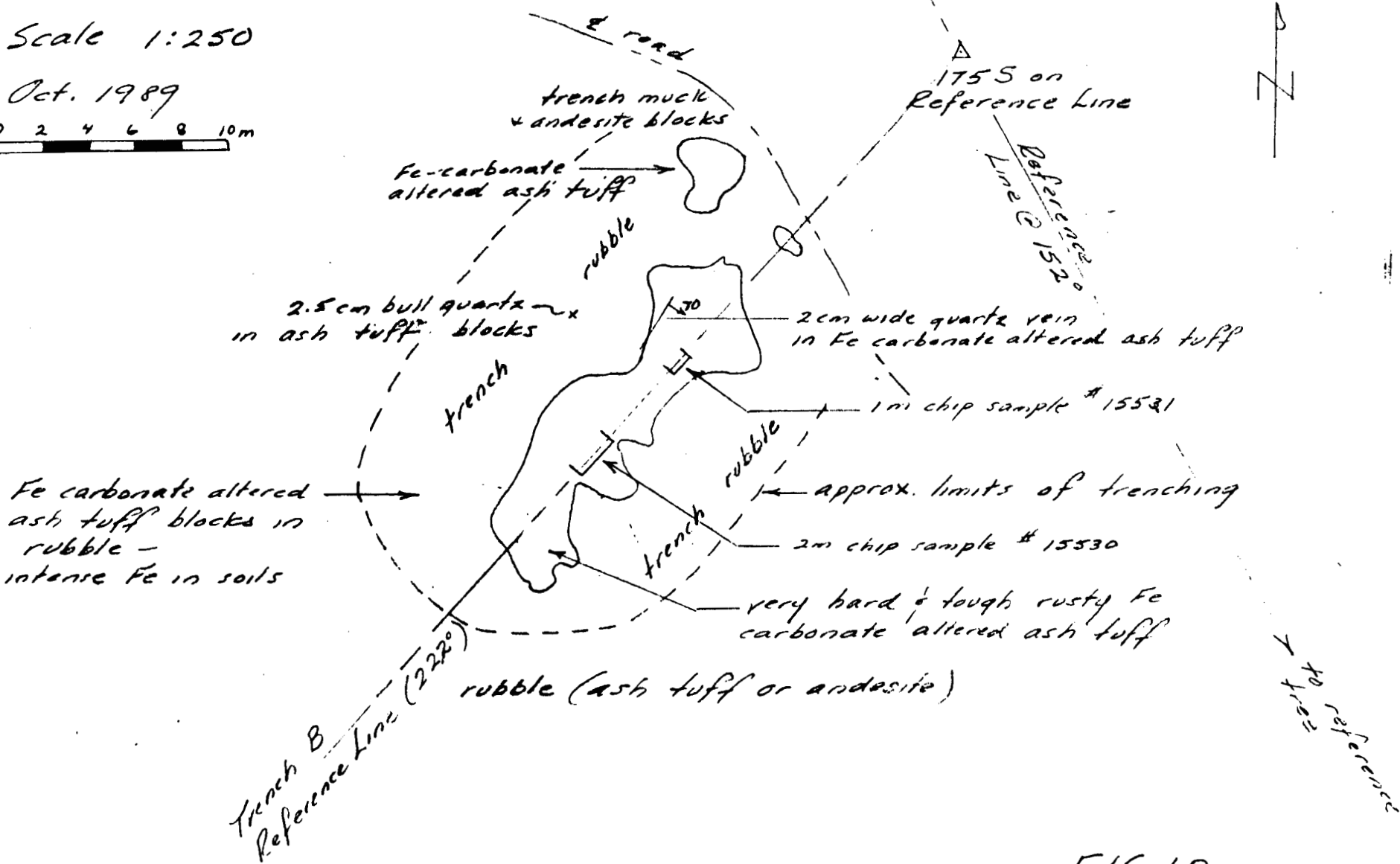


FIG. 10

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Pyrite and minor amounts of magnetite were observed in the trenches and in the outcrops. Iron staining caused by the oxidation of iron carbonate was conspicuous on outcrops near Drill Hole 88-7 and on rock exposed in Trenches B and C, where limonite forms a rind around fractures in the pyroclastic or tuffaceous rocks.

A narrow quartz vein exposed near the forestry road was trenched to a length of 24 m in the vicinity of the Reference Tree. This quartz vein, carrying minor concentrations of chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite and tetrahedrite, is traceable over most of the length of the trench and attains a maximum width of about 0.6 m. The weakly pyritic vein was often oxidized and limonite-stained. The quartz vein often appeared to be shattered and was observed to diminish rapidly in width towards the extremities of the trench. Minor amounts of carbonate were noted in only a few locations within Trench A. Concentrations of gold and silver in the range of 1200 to 5110 ppb and 12.4 to 118.8 ppm respectively persist along the sampled length of the vein. (See Appendix I).

Easterly from Trench A, abundant epidote and minor quartz veining were present in some outcrops of andesite and were usually accompanied by varying amounts of iron staining.

Pyrite was found to be fairly abundant (up to 3%) in the rocks in Trench B, where it occurs as finely-distributed minute specks and occasionally as cubes up to 5 mm. Iron carbonate alteration was particularly conspicuous at this location. Some

calcite and quartz veining was also observed. Metal concentrations in the altered volcanic units in Trench B are at background levels.

At Trench C, no anomalous concentrations of metals were detected (Figure 11).

### CONCLUSIONS

The quartz-carbonate vein exposed in Trench A carries persistently anomalous concentrations of gold and silver accompanied by minor copper, lead and zinc.

While the vein widths are narrow, the gold and silver concentration indicates that precious metal depositing hydrothermal processes were active within fault and fracture systems on the Ta Hoola 9 claim. Widespread iron carbonate alteration appears to occur in the general vicinity of the mineralized veins and may prove to be a useful exploration tool.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Diamond drilling and trenching of geochemical and geophysical anomalies on the Ta Hoola 4, 9 and 12 claims and on the neighbouring HC property have demonstrated the presence of widespread precious metal mineralization in the claim region, occurring in veins, disseminated zones and associated with porphyry-type mineralization.

Continued exploration to evaluate the other geochemical and geophysical anomalies is recommended.



# Geology Plan of Trench C on Koola 9 Claim

Scale 1:100

October 1989

G. D. Delane, P. Eng

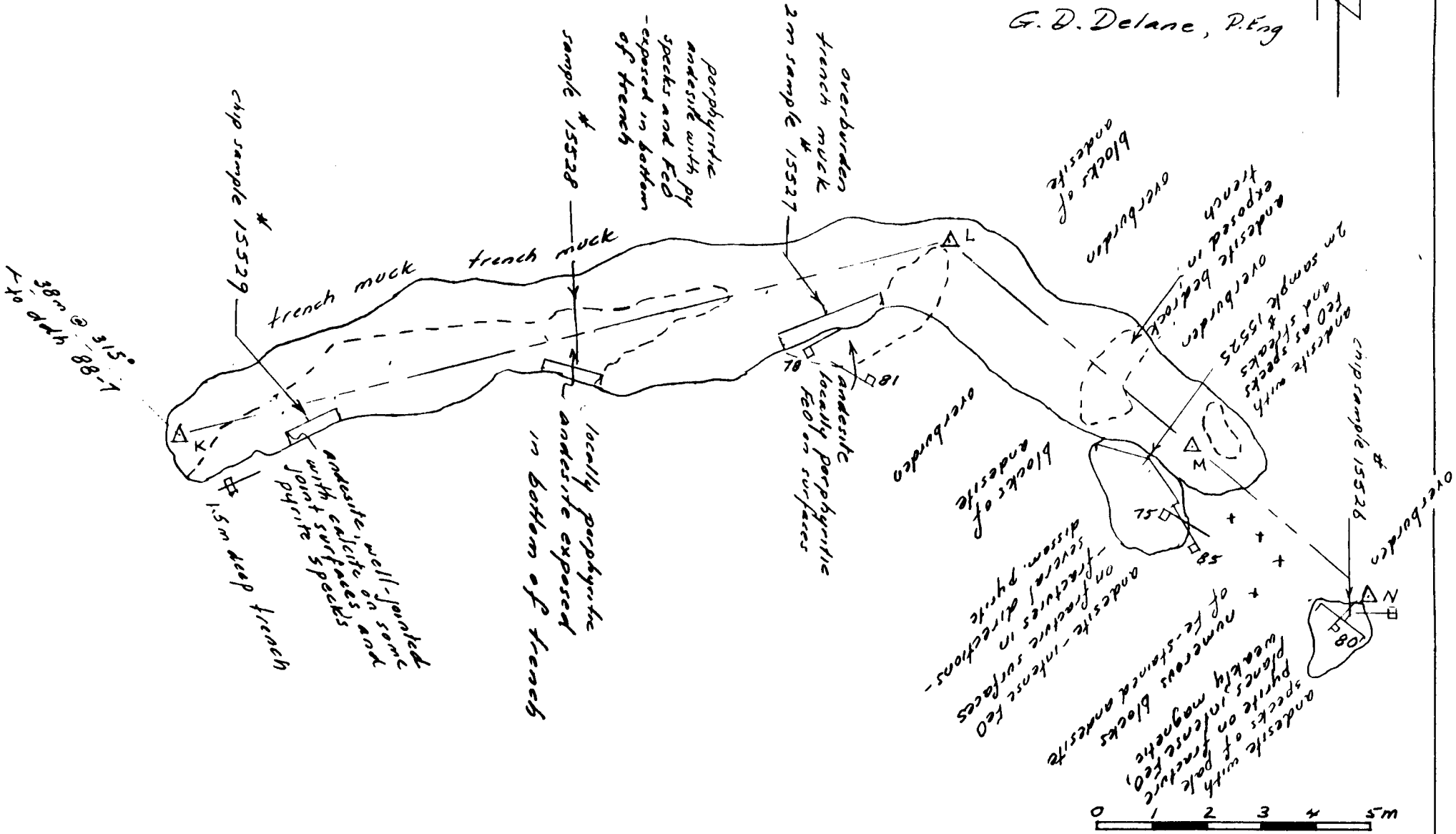


FIG 11



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- B.C. Assessment Reports: 981, 1061, 1169, 1690, 4028, 4260, 4262, 4678, 4684, 5191, 10287, 10880, 11413, 12101, 15221.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Clarence Mark Rebagliati, of 3536 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geological Engineer with offices at 3536 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
2. I am a graduate of the Provincial Institute of Mining, Haileybury, Ontario (Mining Technology, 1966).
3. I am a graduate of the Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A., (B.Sc., Geological Engineering, 1969).
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
5. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
6. The foregoing report is based on:
  - a) A study of all available company and government reports.
  - b) My personal knowledge of the general area resulting from regional studies and from examinations of the property made in 1980, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989 while supervising a series of exploration programs.



C. M. Rebagliati, P. Eng.  
November 15, 1989

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I      CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.  
 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6  
 PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (604) 253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 12 1989

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct. 17/89.*

### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.  
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.  
 SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU\* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Rebagliati Geological Consulting FILE # 89-4258

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB	SAMPLE LENGTH (METRES)
A R 15507	166	7	470	.4	2	8	1.0
R 15508	277	112	122	23.3	223	2900	0.3
R 15509	438	33	462	12.4	62	1200	1.0
R 15510	126	260	59	51.8✓	182	2670	0.24
R 15511	340	67	184	4.9	21	330	0.8
R 15512	136	5	238	.6	2	20	1.0
R 15513	285	153	52	118.8✓	274	5110	0.05
R 15514	279	110	200	3.2	113	290	0.5
R 15515	230	3	110	1.4	13	58	1.0
R 15516	379	379	142	2.6	18	22	0.05
R 15517	262	24	223	1.3	13	7	0.7
R 15518	281	559	314	108.7✓	98	1880	0.61
R 15519	243	52	211	1.4	7	23	0.56
R 15520	178	198	291	7.1	243	620	0.4
R 15521	315	293	305	91.3✓	144	2900	0.6
R 15522	160	359	450	5.9	89	340	0.6
R 15523	172	226	126	89.5✓	81	3440	0.33
R 15524	189	24	319	1.0	7	30	0.5
✓ R 15525	235	4	130	1.0	2	25	2.0
✓ R 15526	181	6	120	.4	2	7	1.0
✓ R 15527	129	3	124	.4	2	8	2.0
✓ R 15528	251	11	183	.5	2	8	1.0
✓ R 15529	195	2	128	.4	17	3	1.0
B R 15530	104	3	72	.4	2	14	2.0
B R 15531	114	16	87	.4	2	14	1.0
STD C/AU-R	58	39	132	6.6	41	510	

✓ - ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -