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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE
RAINBOW PROPERTY
FIVE KILOMETERS WEST OF
WHISTLER, B.C.

N.T.S. 92J/3 E, 2 W

LATITUDE: 50o11' North
LONGITUDE: 123o10' West

FOR
NICHOLSON AND ASSOCIATES
NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT INC.
#606 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1N2

BY
LEONARD P. GAL M.Sc.
JULY, 1991

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,616

SUMMARY

Exploration on the Rainbow property has resulted in the discovery of several base metal anomalies which could be indicative of massive sulphide mineralization. Associated precious metal anomalies also occur. The mineralization is hosted within Gambier Group metasediments and metavolcanics that occur as a roof pendant within Coast Plutonic Complex granitoids. Grab samples yielded up to 0.376 oz/ton Au and 0.19 oz/ton Ag. The geochemical anomalies, coupled with the geological setting of the property, suggests the potential for a Kuroko - type massive sulphide deposit, similar to that mined at Britannia Beach. In addition, shear zones with precious metal enriched stockworks make attractive exploration targets.

It is recommended that a intensive ground geophysical survey utilizing VLF-EM and magnetics be carried out on target areas of the property. In addition, a Max-Min geophysical survey should also be carried out on the area covering the main trench. A small ground VLF survey was carried out in June, 1991, with encouraging results. Detailed geological mapping and prospecting should be carried out concomitantly with geophysics. This program would outline any massive sulphide targets, delineate fault or shear zones, and lead to the selection of drill targets.

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INTRODUCTION

The author was contracted by Nicholson and Associates Natural Resource Development Inc. to compile a summary of exploration activities and results on the Rainbow Property. The property was visited for two days on June 16-17, 1991 by the author and G. Wilson, P.Geol., for the purpose of staking additional ground, prospecting and conducting a small ground geophysical survey. Heavy snow cover severely limited the rock exposure. A limited VLF survey was done, The YAG 1-4 and EWE 1-2 claims were staked, and a few samples taken.

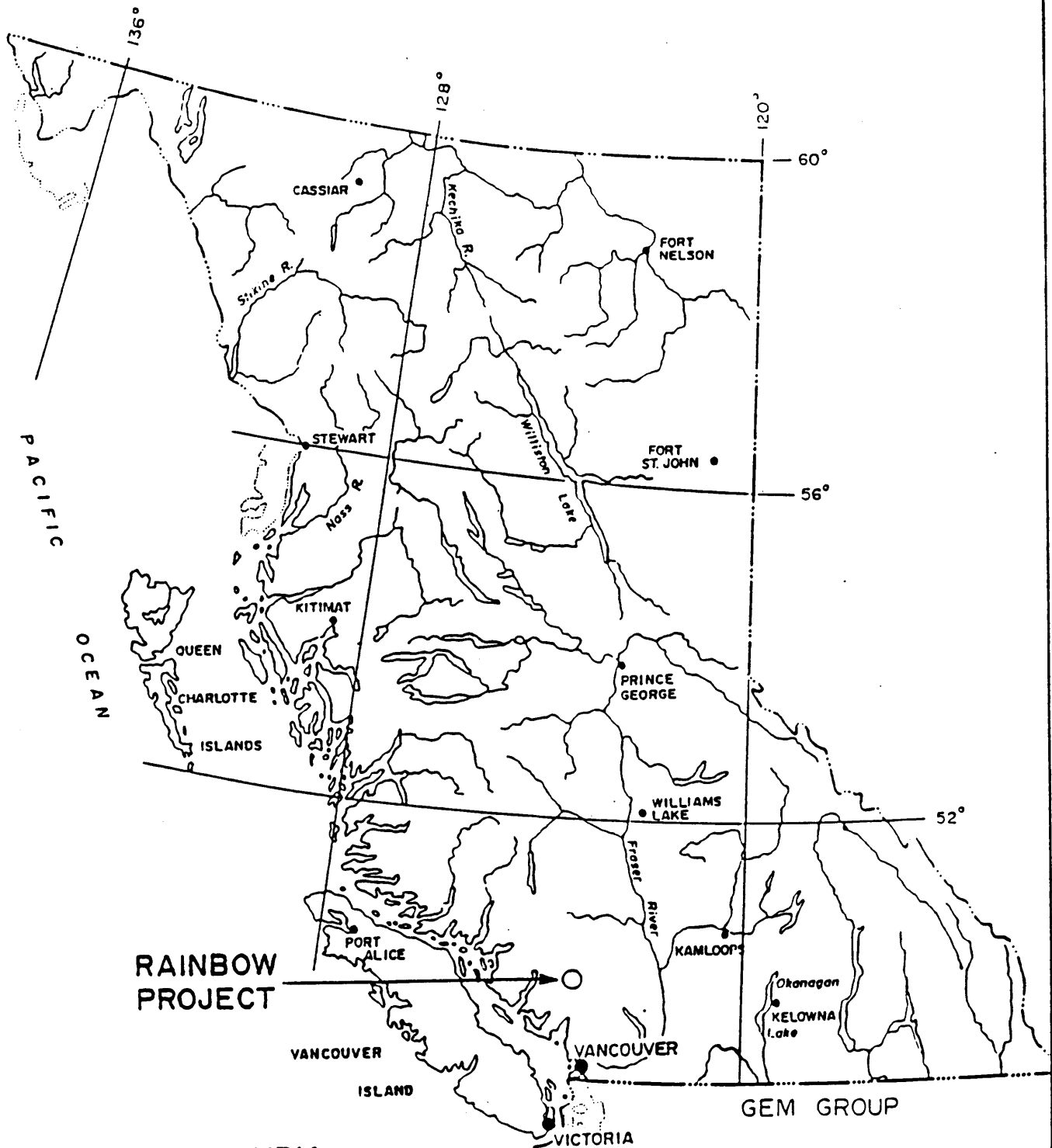
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Rainbow claim block is located within the Vancouver Mining District at 123o10' west longitude and 50o11' north latitude, five kilometres west of the Village of Whistler (figure 1). The claims are covered by N.T.S. map sheet 92J/3E and 92J/2W. Access is by helicopter from Whistler or Squamish, or by foot from the top of a logging cut on the west side of Gossan Gulch. This logging cut is reached by a forest service road along the Soo River. Present logging plans call for clear-cut logging up to the property and including portions of it.

CLAIM STATUS

The Rainbow property consists of 16 two post claims, called the Ram Group, in the Vancouver Mining Division (figure 2). The RAM claims were staked in 1990 and the YAG and EWE claims in 1991, to cover known base metal and gold anomalies which were outlined in 1982 by Stackpool Resources of Vancouver, B.C. Pertinent claim data is summarized below:

<u>Claim name</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u># of units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
RAM 1	2895	1	July 18/93
RAM 2	2896	1	July 18/93
RAM 3	2897	1	July 18/93
RAM 4	2898	1	July 18/93
RAM 5	2899	1	July 18/93
RAM 6	2900	1	July 18/93
RAM 7	2901	1	July 18/93
RAM 8	2902	1	July 18/93
RAM 9	2903	1	July 18/93
RAM 10	2904	1	July 18/93
YAG 1	300198	1	June 15/94
YAG 2	300199	1	June 15/94
YAG 3	300200	1	June 15/94
YAG 4	300201	1	June 15/94
EWE 1	300202	1	June 16/94
EWE 2	300203	1	June 16/94



RAINBOW PROJECT

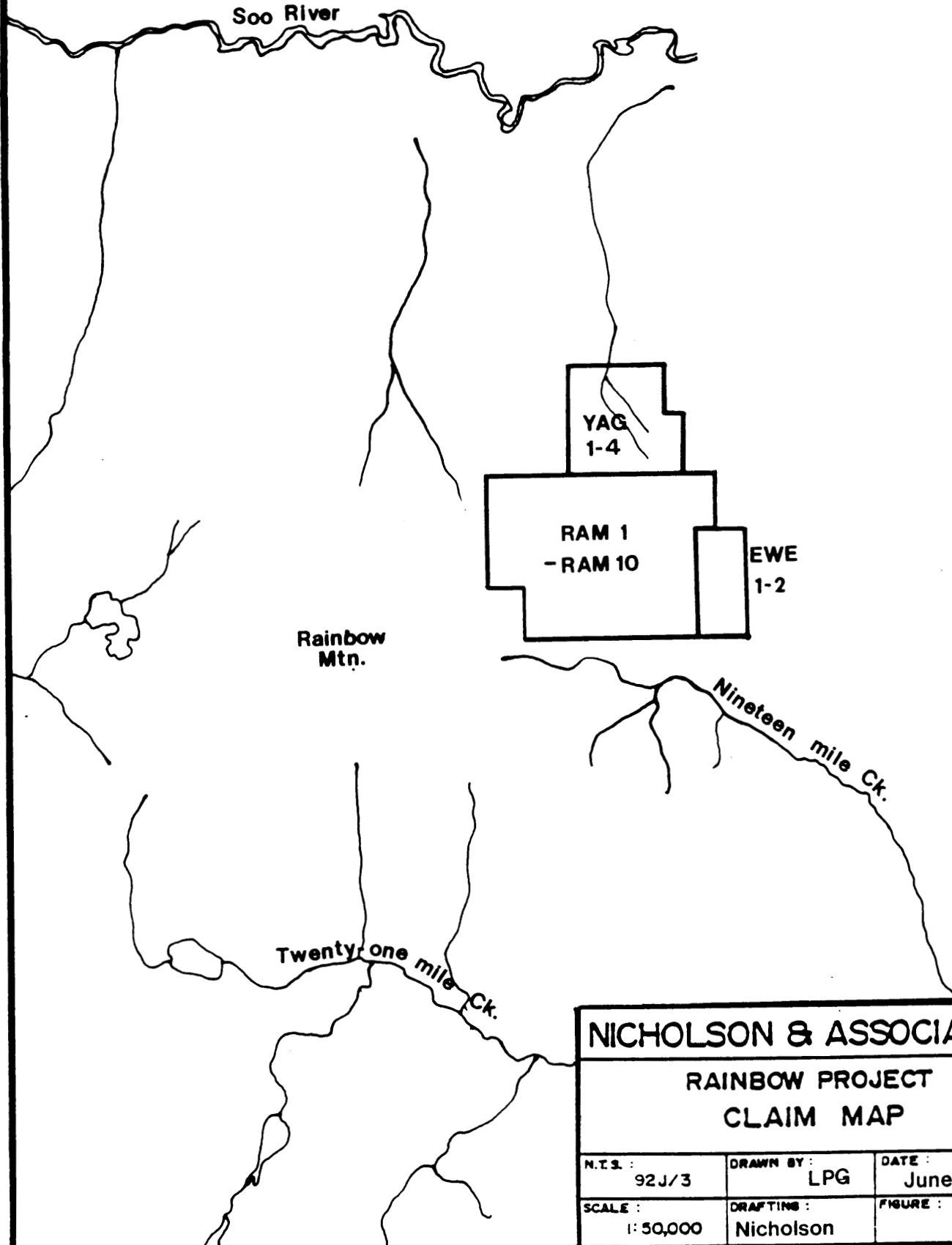
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1 : 7,500,000 approx.

NICHOLSON & ASSOCIATES

**RAINBOW PROJECT
LOCATION MAP**

N.T.S. : 92J/3	DRAWN BY : Nicholson	DATE : June 91
SCALE : 1:750 000	DRAFTING : Nicholson	FIGURE : 1



NICHOLSON & ASSOCIATES		
RAINBOW PROJECT CLAIM MAP		
N.T.S. : 92J/3	DRAWN BY : LPG	DATE : June 91
SCALE : 1: 50,000	DRAFTING : Nicholson	FIGURE : 2

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Rainbow Property is located within the Coast Mountain Range of British Columbia. Elevations range from 1280 (4200 feet) to 1980 metres (6495 feet). The treeline stands at about 5200 feet (1585 m) above which rolling alpine meadows of grasses and scrub exist. The northern and southern ends of the property are flanked by steep bluffs and canyons. The lower elevations are covered by thick stands of hemlock, fir and cedar.

The property is under the influence of coastal mountain weather systems. Wet springs and warm summers are followed by winters with heavy snowfalls. The property is generally workable from March to November, although the snowpack lasts sometime into June.

HISTORY

Exploration in the Whistler area dates back to the turn of the century. The Britannia Beach base metal deposit was discovered in 1898, and prompted the search for similar deposits in the region. The main target of exploration has been roof pendants of volcanic and sedimentary rock belonging to the Gambier Group within granitoid rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Some old trenches were noted on the property, but no work was recorded from this early period. In the early 1970's, Duval International began to look at base metal potential of the Whistler - Squamish area. Subsequent exploration in the area was carried out by Noranda, Falconbridge, Kidd Creek, Placer Dome, Rio Algom and Northair Mines. Several copper and precious metal prospects were discovered. Northair Mines developed a precious metal mine 7km south of the Rainbow property. This mine produced gold and silver from 1976 to 1982.

In 1981 Stackpool Resources staked over 460 claim units in the Whistler area to cover all exposures of the Gambier Group within the intrusives, with the hopes of finding an economic sized massive sulphide ore body, or precious metal vein mineralization.

In late 1982, an airborne magnetometer and V.L.F. - E.M. survey was flown over most Stackpool's properties. Stackpool conducted limited geochemical surveys, mapping and trenching on the Rainbow and defined several possible drill targets.

Due to excessive property holdings and financial problems the property was subsequently dropped by Stackpool Resources. The main showings in the Nineteen Mile Creek area were restaked by John Nicholson in 1988. Limited sampling and trenching was carried out in 1988, with encouraging results. A smaller portion of the property was restaked in 1990 and 1991 through two-post claims to cover the showings and main mineralized areas. In 1991, a small V.L.F. ground survey was done in the area at the head of Gossan Gulch.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Whistler area is underlain by three main lithological units:

- 1) Roof pendants of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock of the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group.
- 2) Granitic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex.
- 3) Dykes and flows of the Tertiary to Recent Garibaldi Group.

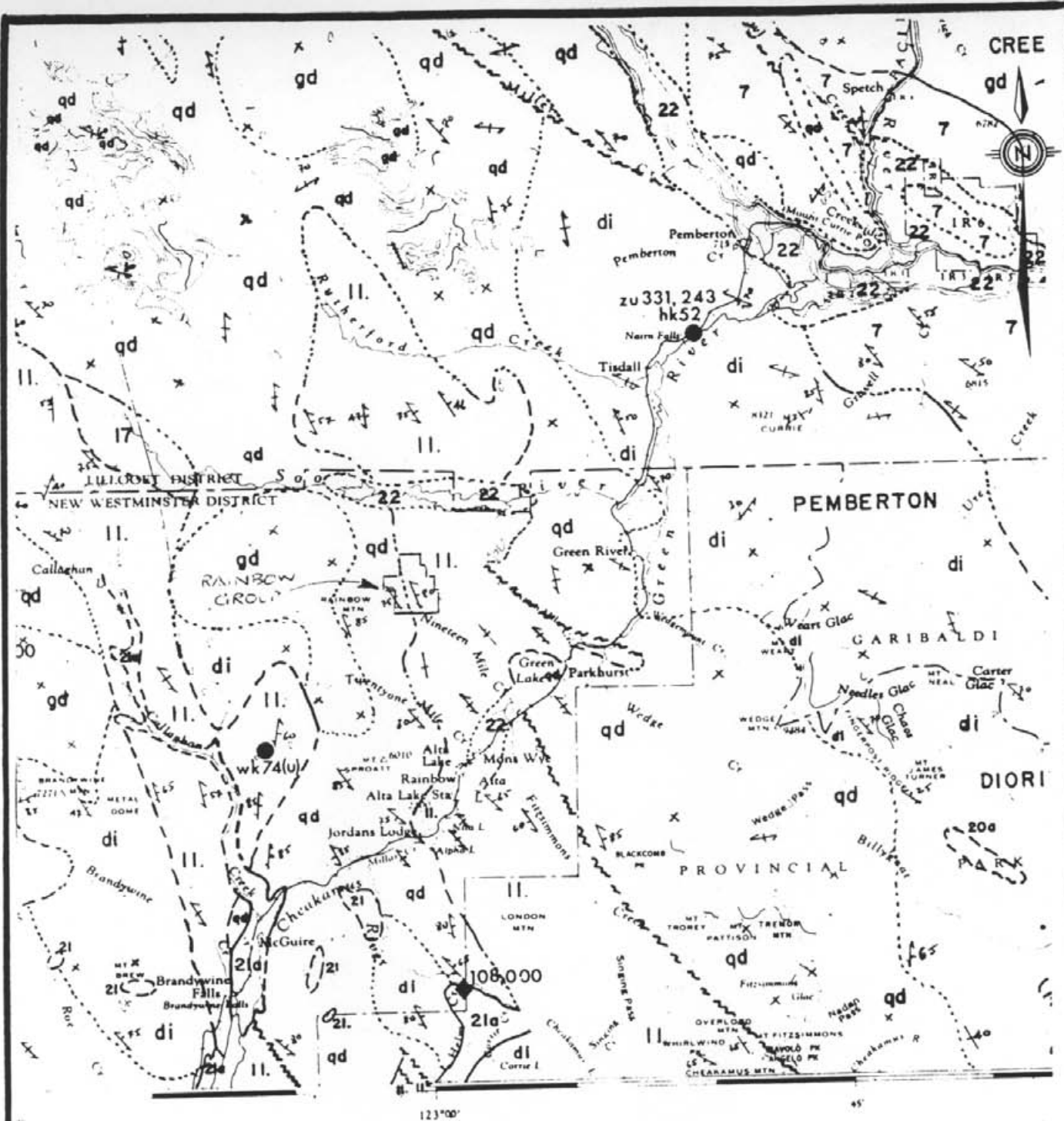
The regional geology is presented in figure 3. The Gambier Group rocks consist predominantly of intermediate tuffs and flows, with interbedded graphitic mudstones and argillaceous siltstones. Narrow bands of chlorite schist mark shear zones along axial planes of fold structures or planes of weakness such as contacts between sedimentary and volcanic packages.

The Gambier Group lithologies occur as elongate roof pendants within intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. These rocks are dominantly quartz diorite and granodiorite rich in mafic minerals.

Mafic dykes of the Garibaldi Group crosscut all lithologies, and basalt to dacite flows occupy stream valleys such as Callaghan Creek a few kilometres west of the property.

The Gambier Group is a proven base and precious metal producer, making these rocks an attractive exploration target. The Britannia Mine produced 55 million tons of ore grading 1.1% Cu, 0.65% Zn, 0.2 oz/ton Ag and 0.02 oz/ton Au from a number of discrete orebodies within sheared dacitic pyroclastic. The mineralization is thought to be volcanogenic exhalative in origin.

The Northair Mine produced approximately 100,000 tons of ore between 1976 and 1982 with a total production of 150,000 oz Au, 800,000 oz Ag, 12 million pounds Zn and 9 million pounds Pb. The ore consisted of base metal sulphide - quartz - calcite veins in coarse intermediate pyroclastic. The mine site is in the Callaghan Creek valley west of the property.



LEGEND

- 11 Gambier Group
- 21 Garibaldi Group
- gd granodiorite di diorite

NICHOLSON & ASSOCIATES

RAINBOW PROJECT
Regional Geology

N.T.S. : 92J/3	GSC O.F. 482	DATE : June 91
SCALE : 1:250,000	Nicholson	FIGURE 3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The west side of the property is underlain by a medium to coarse grained quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Granitoid rocks also outcrop to the east of the property. Adjacent to the intrusive rock on the west are graphitic mudstones and siltstones of the Gambier Group. These sediments are part of a roof pendant that is 4-5 km wide and almost 15 kilometres long. The sediments strike north-northwest across the central part of the claims and dip moderately to steeply east. It is interpreted that they are part of an overturned sequence. Massive andesitic crystal bearing tuffs crop out on the eastern side of the property.

The contact between this sedimentary and volcanic package is marked by a thin zone of felsic tuffaceous sediments, "exhalative" sediments and cherty mudstones. A lobate outcrop of blocky dacitic agglomerate with a cherty matrix divides this "transitional zone" between argillites and intermediate tuffs. This transitional zone hosts a northwest trending shear zone. A combination of alteration and deformation has produced sericite and chlorite schists along this zone. Further bands of schists occur in narrow northeast trending cross fault zones.

MINERALIZATION

Several types of mineralization occur on the Rainbow Property, mainly within the sedimentary rocks of the Gambier Group. In the western part of the property, disseminated cubic pyrite occurs within argillites. Quartz "sweats" and fracture fillings are abundant. Several anomalous samples were collected from these argillites. Pyritic quartz veining and disseminated pyrite also occur in the central part of the property, where some samples yielded anomalous base metal values.

The Gossan Gulch area in the north and central part of the property, averaging greater than 100m wide and 5km long, comprises sheared pyritic sericite and chlorite schists. Strong oxidization has resulted in widespread gossanous goethite. Polymetallic enrichment was indicated by samples collected by Stackpool Resources in 1982. Stream sediment samples draining this area yielded up to 490ppm Pb, and galena rich float boulders were found in the upper reaches of the drainage. Some 400m downstream from the headwaters of Gossan Gulch, several grab and chip samples were enriched in barium, silver and gold. Sample 230003 collected for Stackpool Resources assayed 76% Ba. Sample 230000 assayed 0.006 oz/ton Au and 0.32 oz/ton Ag.

The Trench Zone area has been the focus of most activity to date. It is located at the southern end of a swampy area drained by Gossan Gulch. A silvery sericite schist with finely disseminated pyrite yielded consistently anomalous gold values (400 ppb Au). Adjacent to the sericite schist is a green

chloritic schist hosting a quartz stockwork. A sample collected by Stackpool Resources in this area of "grey and siliceous sericite schist (cut by) grey quartz veinlets...containing sphalerite, covellite, pyrite and chalcopyrite" assayed 0.376 oz/ton Au (sample 220123). This sample also assayed high in copper (0.08%), zinc (0.13%) and silver (0.19 oz/ton).

A soil sampling grid was established in the area of sample 220123. Soil geochemistry outlined several anomalies. Copper values up to 375 ppm, Zn to 840 ppm and Au to 75 ppb were returned from soils underlain by epidote altered outcrops of the blocky dacitic tuff. Lead anomalies were also found in these samples (to 306 ppm), as well as adjacent to sample 220123 (160 ppm). Silver values did not exceed 5.1ppm. Underlying lithologies did not seem to be a significant factor in influencing base and precious metal levels. Soil samples were taken from the B horizon where possible Q2

Four trenches cut over the main mineralized outcrop all yielded anomalous copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. These anomalies could be related to a potential stockwork or massive sulphide orebody. The initial grab result of 0.376 oz/ton Au was not duplicated, but trench results yielded up to 0.01 oz/ton over 3m.

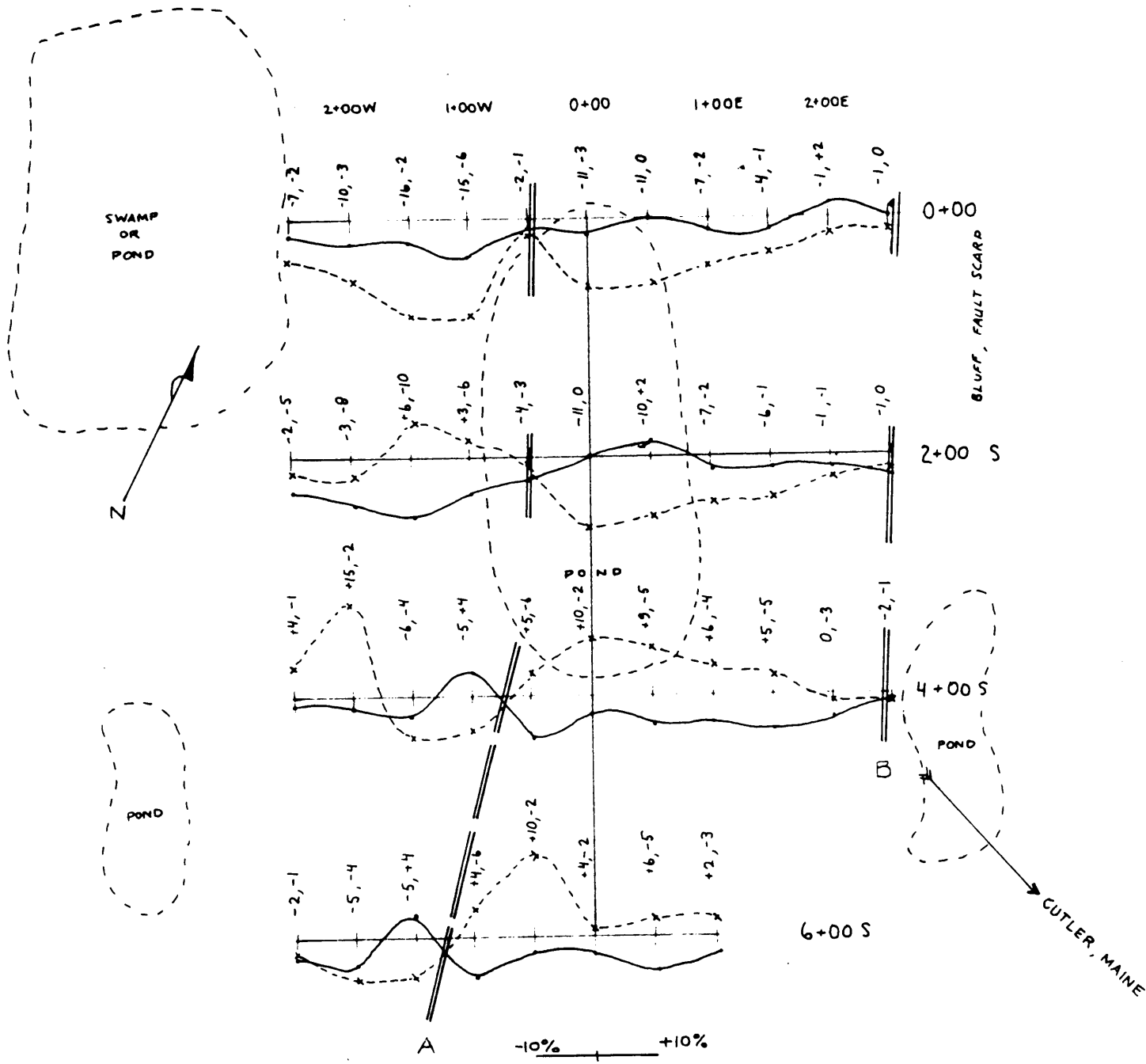
Further sampling by Nicholson and Associates in 1988 reaffirmed the presence of zinc and copper sulphides, and barite was observed in some samples. The presence of barium is an important indicator of massive sulphide volcanogenic mineralization. This is especially true given the context of its occurrence in volcanic and sedimentary "exhalative" type lithologies.

PROPERTY GEOPHYSICS

In 1982, an airborne magnetic and V.L.F. survey was flown over the property for Stackpool Resources. The magnetic response to the area was found to be weak. Little variation was detected between the granitoid intrusives and the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Gambier Group. Three weak highs (2400 gammas) on the property correspond roughly to ponds and swampy areas (see Compilation map). The V.L.F. E.M. survey delineated several lineations, most of which are likely due to topography. Two possible E.M. anomalies were detected on the EWE claims.

In 1991, a brief V.L.F. ground survey was done over the area at the head of Gossan Gulch, to cover the region where the high grade sample was found. The ground electromagnetic survey was conducted using a Geonics EM-16 unit. Cutler, Maine was the station utilized for the grid survey. The data for the survey is presented in the form of stacked profiles in ~~Appendix 2.~~ Fig 4

The VLF-EM survey was successful in delineating two moderate strength conductors. Conductor A is interpreted as a water saturated shear zone within the blocky dacitic tuff. It appears to be relatively shallow and is traceable for over 450 meters. Conductor B represents the initial delineation of a major fault zone striking through this part of the grid. Grid lines should be extended further east to fully define the structure.



SCALE 1:5000

0 50 m

// CONDUCTOR AXES

FIGURE 4

E.M. PROFILE

INSTRUMENT: GEONICS E.M. 16
 STATION: CUTLER, MAINE (NAA)
 FREQUENCY: 24.0 KHZ
 OPERATOR: G. WILSON

RAINBOW PROPERTY
 WHISTLER AREA, BC

NICHOLSON & ASSOC.
 NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of conclusions can be reached regarding the Rainbow property:

1. Stream, rock and soil samples indicate that the Rainbow Mtn. area is locally enriched in base metals.
2. Precious metals are associated with base metals, particularly within quartz stockworks within shear zones
3. Elevated barium values indicate the possibility of massive sulphide deposits of the Kuroko - type. Ferruginous cherts, such as at Rainbow Mountain, are often the cap rocks for such orebodies
4. Stockwork system enriched in precious metals exists along a shear zone
5. Gossan Gulch is enhanced in base metals through leaching, possibly from a system at depth.

Based on the results to date, it is recommended that the Gossan Gulch and Trench zone areas be covered by a VLF-E.M., Max-Min and magnetometer survey. A grid should be established with lines 100m apart and 1000m long, with stations every 25m. This grid could also facilitate detailed geological mapping. The silicified schists of the shear zone should be thoroughly prospected for further stockwork zones. Trenching should be carried out at showings to extend their extent. Ground geophysics, trenching and soil sampling would lead to, contingent upon favourable results, selection of drill targets.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Leonard Gal of R.R. 3 Luxmoore Rd., Kelowna B.C. do hereby certify that:

1) I am a contract geologist in the employ of Nicholson and Associates Natural Resource Development Inc., with offices at #606 - 675 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc. Geology) and the University of Calgary (M.Sc. Geology), and have worked in my profession in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories since 1986.

3) I am the author of this summary report and my findings are based examination of maps, reports and assay results from work undertaken on the property and in the region. I visited the property on June 16 and 17, 1991.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 30 th day of ^{Aug 18} ~~July~~, 1991

----- Leonard Gal -----

Leonard Gal, M.Sc.

REFERENCES

- NICHOLSON, J.A. (1988). Summary Report 1988 Prospecting Program, Rainbow Project, Whistler, B.C. Unpublished report for Nicholson and Associates Inc.
- PAYNE, J.T., BRATT, J.A. and STONE, B.G. (1980). Deformed Mesozoic Cu-Zn Sulphides in the Britannia District, B.C. in Economic Geology, vol.75, pp.700-721.
- RODDICK, J.A., WOODSWORTH, G.J. and HUTCHISON, W.S. (1979). Geology of Vancouver West Half. G.S.C. Open File 611 (map)
- TIMMINS, W.G. and SIVERTZ, G.W.G. (1982). Stackpool Minerals Ltd. Assessment Report, Squamish Project Airborne Geophysical Survey.
- TIMMINS, W.G. and SIVERTZ, G.W.G. (1983). Geological, Geochemical and ground Geophysical Exploration Program. Squamish, B.C. claims. Unpublished report for Stackpool Resources. Assessment Report 11121.
- TIMMINS, W.G. EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT, LTD. (1984). Assessment Report on the 1KG 2 to 1KG 20 and the LOU 1 and LOU 2 Claims, Whistler area, B.C. Unpublished Report for Stackpool Resources.
- VAN ANGEREN, P.D. (1984). Assessment Report on the Gin, Scotch, Ring 7, 8, 9, Lard, Moose, Lisa Dawn, Elk, Bear, Raven and Beans claims. Unpublished report for Stackpool Resources. Assessment Report 13028

APPENDIX I
THIN SECTION DESCRIPTIONS

THIN SECTION EXAMINATION

Two rock samples from the Rainbow property were examined petrographically and are described below.

Rock A- METASILTSTONE

This specimen is a whitish buff colour on weathered surfaces. It is a fine grained metasediment, with abundant sub parallel quartz veins or siliceous layers 1-3mm wide. These quartz veins have small vugs with euhedral quartz crystals, and the thicker veins are locally brecciated. The veins are parallel to the foliation, and are cut at a shallow angle by hematite stained fractures less than 1mm wide. Thin quartz veins host minor, finely disseminated sulphide. The rock matrix is greyish and leached, with small 1-2mm stellate clusters of sericite or pyrophyllite. These small clusters were not identified in thin section.

The dominant mineral is recrystallized, polygonal quartz. There is a little sericite, and much of this occurs as a replacement mineral on the edges of kyanite blades and in fractures associated with hematite. Minor carbonate is associated with sericite. Kyanite occurs with inclusions of quartz (some euhedral), rutile, and a higher relief mineral that is perhaps clinozoisite. This mineral occurs as abundant, randomly oriented needles within the kyanite. Some grains of this needle shaped mineral occur in the matrix, rimmed by a hematite stain and fine grained sericite. The kyanite occurs as blocky prisms, with straight crystal edges where they abut against one another. Other crystal edges are generally embayed by quartz and sericite. Most of the kyanite blades lie parallel to the foliation. Limited reflected light examination of the thin section indicate that the opaques in sample A are mainly hematite (after pyrite?), with a little disseminated pyrite remaining in the fractures and associated with the quartz. The estimated modal abundance of minerals is as follows:

Quartz 75%
Kyanite 15%
Clinozoisite 3%
Sericite 4%
Opaques 3%
Carbonate tr

Rock B- METASILTSTONE

This specimen is a light grey / white striped metasediment. Thin alternating quartz rich layers give the rock almost a gneissose texture. The quartz rich layers, up to 1mm thick, may be quartz veins, or due to metamorphic segregation, or relic siliceous layers from sedimentary deposition. The foliation planes are slightly wavy. Anhedral to subhedral pyrite grains (<1-2mm) occur on the edges of quartz rich layers and within the grey green metasediment, in an abundance of 5-8 vol%.

Crosscutting

quartz veins (5mm) are generally barren of sulphides but contain some fragments of host rock.

In thin section, the rock is composed dominantly of fine grained polygonal quartz grains. The grain shapes and even extinction indicate recrystallization. Very little primary muscovite exists as small flakes in the foliation. Most of the muscovite occurs as coarser secondary grains with no preferred orientation, as alteration minerals on the margins of kyanite blades. Some of these secondary mica flakes are kinked, indicating a late deformation. The most common mineral after quartz is poikilitic kyanite blades, mainly lying in the plane of the foliation. Quartz and opaques occur as inclusions. The crystal edges are also embayed by quartz, opaques and sericite, giving the kyanite a ragged appearance. In reflected light, pyrite is seen to rim and replace another phase (a bluish iridescent mineral with strong striations (cleavage planes ?) This mineral was not positively identified. Estimated modal mineral abundance is as follows:

Quartz 57-60%
Kyanite 30%
Opaques 5-8%
Sericite (muscovite) 5%

Both A and B are likely the same rock types. Specimen A is more veined, oxidized and rusty, while B has a stronger foliation and more sulphides. No ore minerals were recognized in either section.

Both rocks are of similar protoliths, perhaps from the same lithostratigraphic unit. Originally siltstones, they were metamorphosed to high temperatures and pressures to produce a rock essentially of kyanite and quartz, with some sericite. Kyanite crystallization seemed to have occurred concurrently with deformation, resulting in minerals that lie mainly in the foliation. Recrystallization of the quartz resulted in polygonal grain boundaries. Retrograde mineralization during uplift resulted in the partial replacement of the kyanite by muscovite and quartz. Sulphide mineralization resulted in the replacement of silicates by pyrite.

(It is interesting to note that graphitic argillites adjacent to the granitoid intrusions northwest of the Rainbow property commonly have andalusite porphyroblasts. These porphyroblasts are oriented randomly with respect to foliation and represent a late crystallized phase, a product of contact metamorphism by the granites. The kyanite in the quartz sericite schists represents an earlier regional metamorphism.)

APPENDIX II
ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Rock sample descriptions

91-LG-R-01: Gossan Gulch area. Intensely weathered, leached and gossanous volcanic rock, adjacent to an area of seepage and ferricrete development. Rock is slightly schistose and cut by vuggy quartz veins up to several cm wide. Some unoxidized pyrite remains as disseminations and lenses. Some flakes of sericite also noted. Mineralogy and fabric is largely obliterated by oxidation and leaching.

91-LG-R-02: Gossan Gulch area. sample taken 25m north of 91-LG-R-01. A soft, greyish white sericite schist. Strongly foliated, with some yellow sulphide staining. Pyrite 3-7% occurs as euhedral cubes (<1mm) and fine granular lenses concentrated along foliation planes.

91-LG-R-03: Sample taken close by 91-LG-R-02, adjacent to a quartz vein (5cm) that paralleled the foliation (331/76). This rock is a rusty stained, grey green chloritic tuff, cut by a few thin (<1mm) vuggy quartz + sulphide fractures. Pyrite (3-5%) occurs as disseminated cubes and in thin fractures. Sample is moderately silicified.

RRG-04: Chocolate - brown, oxidized weathered surface. Grey - black moderately foliated slate, perhaps a hornfelsed mudstone. quartz sweats along foliation, sulphide staining. Whole rock analysis also done.

RRG-06: Fine grained grey - white granodiorite, no visible sulphides, but a little brownish iron stain. Grey rounded xenoliths (0.5-6cm)

RRG-07: silicified grey - green felsic ? volcanic. Moderate sericite alteration. 1-2% pyrite in very fine disseminations.

RRG-08: Moderate to weakly epidotized fine grained diorite, contains epidote altered volcanic xenoliths 1-3cm. weak foliation.

RRG-11: Pyritic phyllite: tan brown weathered surface, grey white on fresh surface. Moderate to strong foliation and moderate sericite alteration. Pyrite in fine disseminations up to 20%

RRG-12: Rusty-buff stained grey - white banded phyllite. Good foliation through alignment of sericite. Pyrite concentrated along foliation. Quartz veinlets or layers 1-3mm parallel to foliation. Pyrite cubes also disseminated throughout (total sulphides 5%). Rare 2mm veinlets crosscut foliation, some veins to 4cm wide.

RRG-13: Buff - rust weathered surface, strongly foliated with strong kaolinite sericite alteration. same as RRG-12 but alteration is more extreme. Vuggy texture due to weathered out pyrite cubes. Whole rock analysis as well

RRG-14: Buff - rust weathered phyllite. Bleached and vuggy with weathered out pyrite cubes. Moderate foliation and sericite alteration. Quartz fracture fillings to 1.5 cm wide. 1-2 mm knots of andalusite or kyanite.

APPENDIX 111
STATEMENT OF COSTS

Statement of Costs

Project: Rainbow

Client:

July 1990 - June 1991

Personnel

July 1990

Chief Geologist (George Nicholson):

2 days @ \$275.00 / day \$550.00

Geologist (Tim Roberts):

2 days @ \$240.00 / day \$480.00

Prospector (John McCaffrey):

2 days @ \$200.00 / day \$400.00

June 1991

Geologist (Gord Wilson):

2 days @ 240.00 / day \$480.00

Prospector (Len Gal):

2 days @ \$200.00 / day \$400.00

Equipment Rental

Truck: 4 days @ \$50.00 / day

\$200.00

VLF and magnetometer

\$57.00

Thin section preparation and report

\$100.00

Report research and preparation

\$400.00

Assays 5 @ \$20.00

\$100.00

TOTAL

\$3217.00

APPENDIX 1V
STATEMENT OF WORK



3001491

Mineral Tenure Act
Sections 25, 26 & 27

STATEMENT OF WORK — CASH PAYMENT

SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED
JUL - 4 1991
M.R.# 36 \$160
VANCOUVER, B.C.
RECORDING STAMP

Indicate type of title MINERAL
(Mineral or Placer)

Mining Division VANCOUVER

I, MICHAEL MOORE
(Name)
56 - 1386 NICOLA ST.
(Address)
VANCOUVER BC
683 7101 V6G 2G2
(Telephone) (Postal Code)

Agent for GEORGE NICHOLSON
(Name)
406 - 2020 W. 2ND AVE
(Address)
VANCOUVER BC
736 2714 V6J 1J4
(Telephone) (Postal Code)

Valid subsisting FMC No. 118808

Valid subsisting FMC No. 119 683

FMC Code

FMC Code NICHGE

STATE THAT: (NOTE: If only paying cash in lieu, turn to reverse and complete columns G to J and Q to T.)

1. I have done, or caused to be done, work on the RAM 1-10, YAG 1, YAG 2, YAG 3, YAG 4
ENE 1, 2 Claim(s)

Record No(s) 300149-300203, 2895-2904

Work was done from JULY 18-19, 19 90, to JUNE 15-16, 19 91;

and was done in compliance with Section 50 of the Mineral Tenure Act and

Section 19(3) of the Regulation YES NO

I hereby request that the claims listed in Column G on this Statement of Work be Grouped and I confirm that all claims listed are contiguous YES NO
FEE — \$10.00

TYPE OF WORK

PHYSICAL: Work such as trenches, open cuts, adits, pits, shafts, reclamation, and construction of roads and trails. Details as required under section 13 of the Regulations, including the map and cost statement, must be given on this statement.

PROSPECTING: Details as required under section 9 of the Regulations must be submitted in a technical report. Prospecting work can only be claimed once by the same owner of the ground, and only during the first three years of ownership.

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, DRILLING: Details must be submitted in a technical report conforming to sections 5 through 8 (as appropriate) of the Regulations.

PORTABLE ASSESSMENT CREDIT (PAC) WITHDRAWAL: A maximum of 30% of the approved value of geological, geophysical, geochemical and/or drilling work on this statement may be withdrawn from the owner's or operator's PAC account and added to the work value on this statement.

TYPE OF WORK (Specify Physical (include details), Prospecting, Geological, etc.)	VALUE OF WORK		
	Physical	*Prospecting	*Geological etc.
<u>Geological, Prospecting</u>			
<u>Geophysical (VLF)</u>			
<u>Geochemical</u>			
	<u>Report to follow</u>		
TOTALS	A	+ B	+ C = D
PAC WITHDRAWAL — Maximum 30% of Value in Box C Only			E → E'
from account(s) of _____	TOTAL F <u>3200.00</u>		
* Who was the operator (provided the financing)? Name <u>J. F. Nicholson</u> Address <u>406-2020 W 2nd Ave</u> <u>Vancouver</u> Phone: <u>736 2714</u>	Transfer amount in Box F to reverse side of form and complete as required.		

APPENDIX V
ASSAY TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS



**MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES**

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR TRACE ELEMENT ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu,
Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb,
Sr, Th, U, V, Zn, Ga, Sn, W, Cr

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

0.50 gram of the sample is digested for 2 hours with an aqua regia mixture. After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analyzed by computer operated Jarrall Ash 9000 ICAP or Jobin Yvon 70 Type II Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers.



**MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES**

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

PROCEDURE FOR AU, PT OR PD FIRE GEOCHEM

Geochemical samples for Au Pt Pd are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th St., North Vancouver, B. C., laboratory employing the following procedures:

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight; 15.00 or 30.00 grams is fire assay preconcentrated. The precious metal beads are taken into solution with aqua regia and made to volume.

For Au only, samples are aspirated on an atomic absorption spectrometer with a suitable set of standard solutions. If samples are for Au plus Pt or Pd, the sample solution is analyzed in an inductively coupled plasma spectrometer with reference to a suitable standard set.



SCALE
1: 10,000



LEGEND

- QUARTZ DIORITE, GRANODIORITE
- AEROMAGNETIC HIGH (2400 GAMMAS)
- LINEATION PRODUCED FROM MAGNETIC AND E.M. RESULTS
- CREEK
- POND
- E.M. ANOMALY WITH PEAK INDICATED BY ▲
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- ROCK SAMPLE WITH ASSAY ▲ HIGH GRADE SAMPLE ○ SILT SAMPLE
- DETAILED SOIL GRID AREA (1988)
- 1991 V.L.F GRID WITH CONDUCTOR AXES
- S** GRAPHITIC MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE & GREYWACKE
- V** INTERMEDIATE CRYSTAL TUFFS
- d** BLOCKY DACITE TUFF - BRECCIA
- t** SERICITE QUARTZ SCHIST & PYRITIZED LAMINATED EXHALITE

SAMPLE NUMBERS
 ○ 213537, etc. collected 1983 for Stack Pool Res. (AR 11829)
 ○ 88 (R001) collected 1988 for Nicholson & Assoc.
 ○ RRG06 collected 1990 for Nicholson & Assoc.
 ○ 91LGR-01 collected 1991 for Nicholson & Assoc.

A.R. 21616

NICHOLSON AND ASSOCIATES INC.

RAINBOW PROPERTY COMPILATION MAP

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION
(Geology after Timmins et. al. 1983 - AR 11829)

scale 1:10,000

DRAWN LPS

NTS 92J/3E

