BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED
606 Trail Street
Kimberley, B.C. V1A 2M2
Fax (604) 427-2006

Tel (604) 427-7631
Tel (604) 426-6277

LOG NO: FEB 05 RD.
ACTION:

FILE NO:

GEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT
ON THE
LAPOINTE CREEK PROPERTY

FT. STEELE/SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

NTS 82F / 10E // 15E

49° 45' N Latitude
116° 37' W Longitude

PREPARED FOR OPERATOR

TELSTAR RESOURCES LTD.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,097

M. Bapty, P.Eng.
President

January 15, 1992

Copies - Telstar Resources Ltd. (1)
- Assessment Reports (EMPR) (2)
- BRL File (1)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.00 SUMMARY OF WORK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lapointe Creek property, consisting of 55 units in 7 claims, is located at Rose Pass, 44 kilometers west of Kimberley in British Columbia. The property is located on the coincident margins of the Kootenay Arc and the Aldridge Basin, both geologic sub-provinces which have contributed enormous wealth to the region.

Potential economic mineralization might exist in three settings: narrow veins which have been the focus of historical work, strataform bedded sulphides at the base of the Horsethief Creek Formation, and replacement limestone deposits. All types of occurrences are seen on the property.

A staged program of airborne geophysical work ($26,000) to be followed by a contingent drilling program ($340,000) is recommended.

2.00 INTRODUCTION

2.10 Location and Access

The Lapointe Creek mineral claims are located at Rose Pass, 44 kilometres west of Kimberley and 24 kilometres east of Ainsworth, B.C. The claims straddle the height of land which separates the Fort Steele and Slocan Mining Divisions (Figure 1).

The claims are geographically situated at Longitude 116° 37' W, Latitude 49° 45' N.

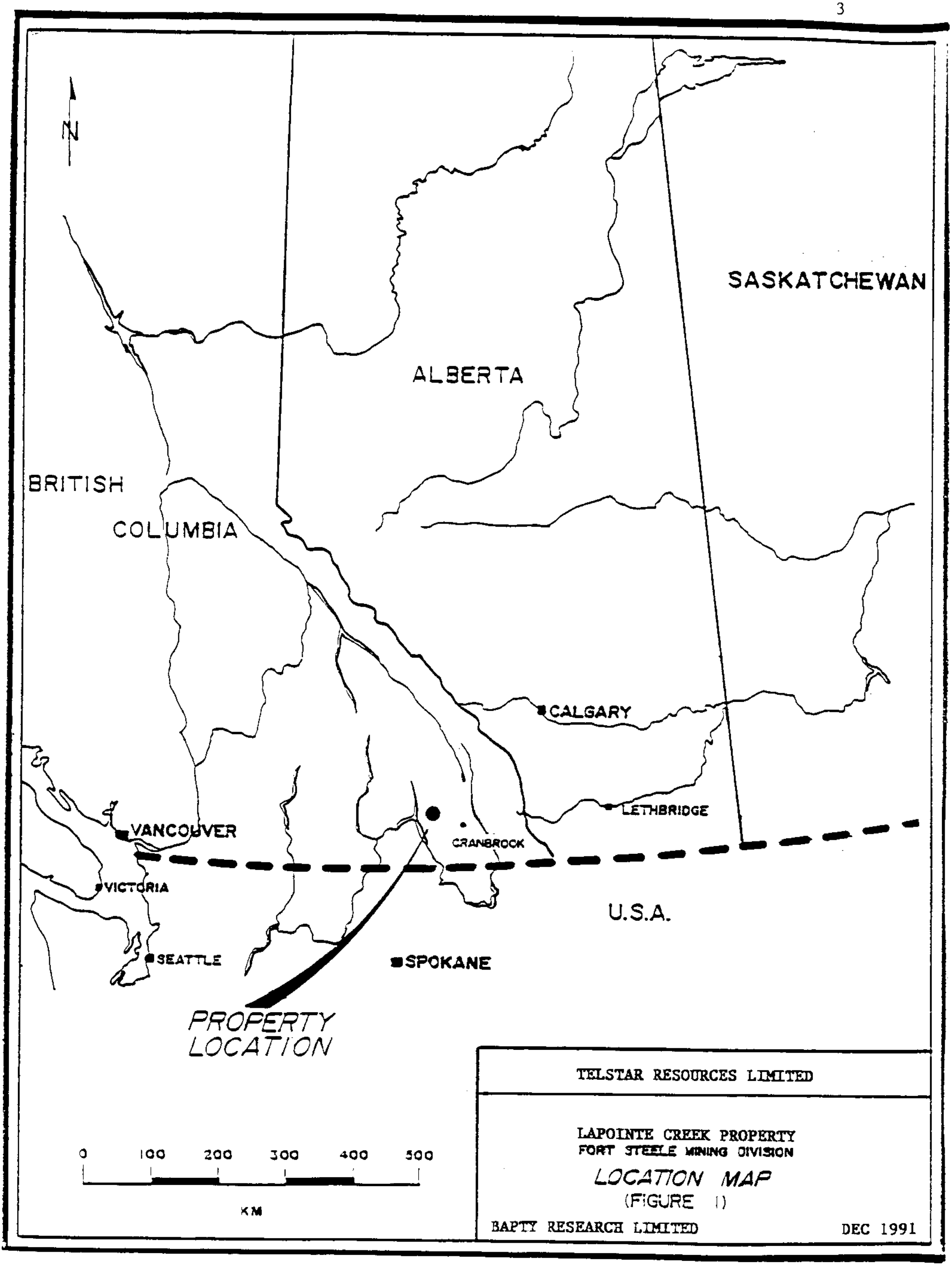
Access is by good gravel logging roads west from Kimberley or east from Crawford Bay on the east side of Kootenay Lake.

2.20 Physiography

The Rose Pass summit forms the divide for Kootenay Lake and Lake Koocanusa, both of which are part of the Kootenay River drainage.

The Bob and Rose mineral claims have alpine and subalpine terrain with forests of larch, pine, fir and cedar to 6500 feet (1981 m).

Rainfall and snowfall levels are above average with reported snowfall reaching 5.0 metres. The property is typically free of snow between May and October.



TELSTAR RESOURCES LIMITED

LAPOINTE CREEK PROPERTY
FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
LOCATION MAP
(FIGURE 1)

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED DEC 1991

2.30 Property

2.31 Geological Target

The Lapointe Creek property is located on the margin of the Kootenay Arc mineral province where silver-lead-zinc vein systems typically have grades of 300-900 gm/t silver, 4-8% lead, and 2-4% zinc (Sangster, 1984) and sizes up to one million tons. The nearest producer is Cominco's now dormant Bluebell operation, 17 kilometres west of the claims, which produced a total of 4.7 million tonnes of lead/zinc ore grading 14% combined metal.

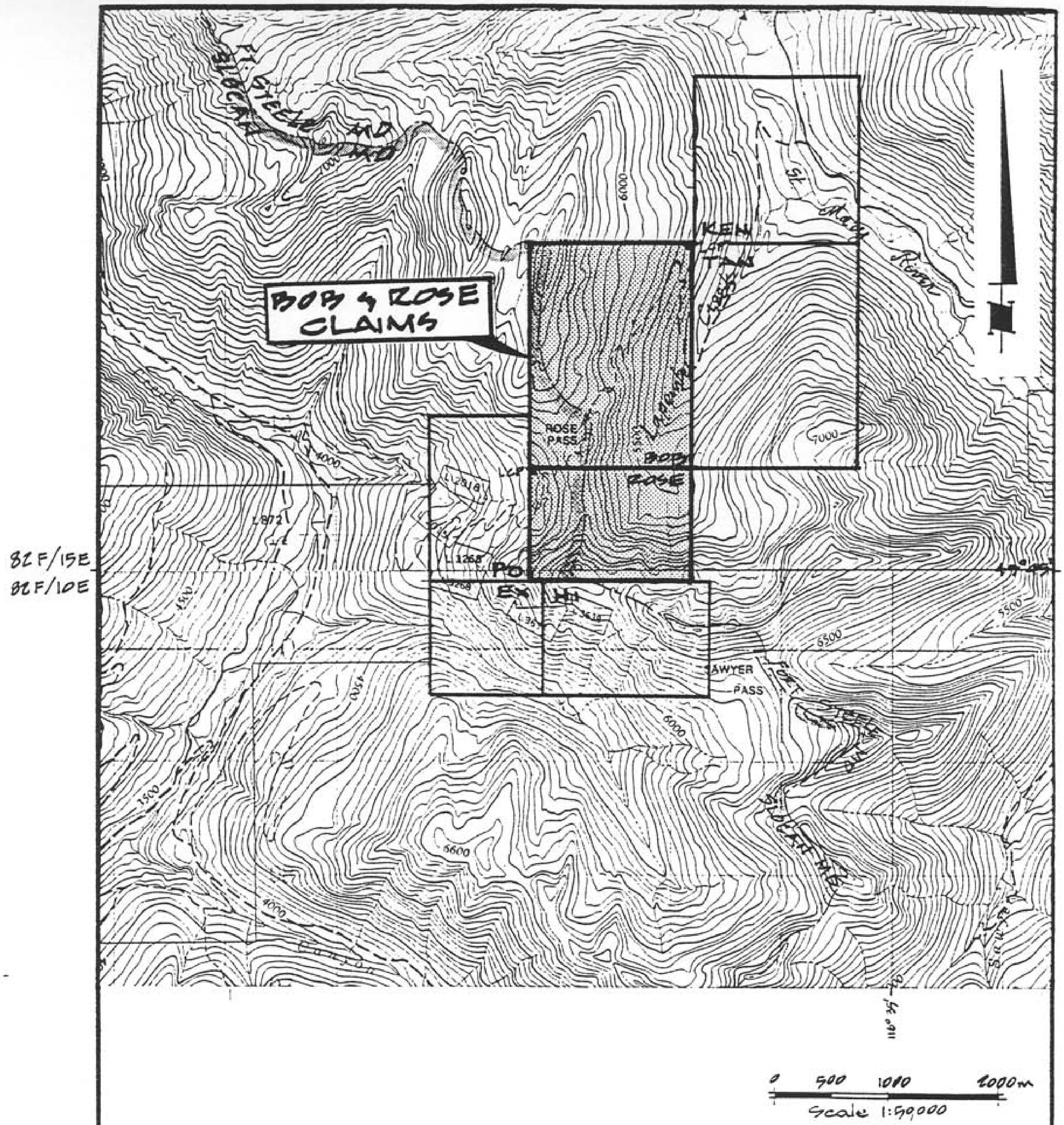
Three mineralized settings exist on the property. Low grade strataform sulphides are seen at the bottom of the Precambrian aged Horsethief Creek Formation; numerous small, steeply dipping mineralized quartz veins associated with mountain building and intrusive activity radiate through the section; and the potential exists for replacement limestone deposits where hydrothermally active vein conduits carrying silica/sulphide rich brines have intersected and reacted with the bedded limestone.

2.32 Claim Group and Status

The original Bob and Rose mineral claims (Figure 2) were staked by C. Kennedy and S. Sanders in October, 1989 and transferred to South Kootenay Goldfields Inc. (SKGI), a subsidiary of Dragoon Resources Ltd. and Greenstone Resources Ltd.

Telstar Resources optioned the group from SKGI in September of 1991, and expanded the holding by staking to the south (Hi, Ex, Po) and the northeast (Tan, Ken). The data is summarized below:

CLAIM NAME	NO. UNITS	RECORD NO.	MINING DISTRICT	RECORD DATE	DUE DATE	OWNER
Bob	12	3618	Ft. Steele	21/09/89	1992	SKGI
Rose	6	6124	Slocan	25/09/89	1992	SKGI
Hi	6	304290	Slocan	15/09/91	1992	Kary
Ex	4	304213	Slocan	14/09/91	1992	Kary
Po	6	304212	Slocan	16/09/91	1992	Kary
Tan	12	304350	Ft. Steele	16/09/91	1992	SKGI
Ken	9	304351	Ft. Steele	16/09/91	1992	SKGI



SOUTH KOOTENAY GOLDFIELDS Inc

BOB & ROSE CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

FT. STEELE/SLOCAN MINING DIVISION B.C.

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED

SCALE: 1:50 000 N.T.S.: 82F/10E, 15E FIG. NO. 2

DRAWN BY: V hutchings

DATE: Dec. 1990

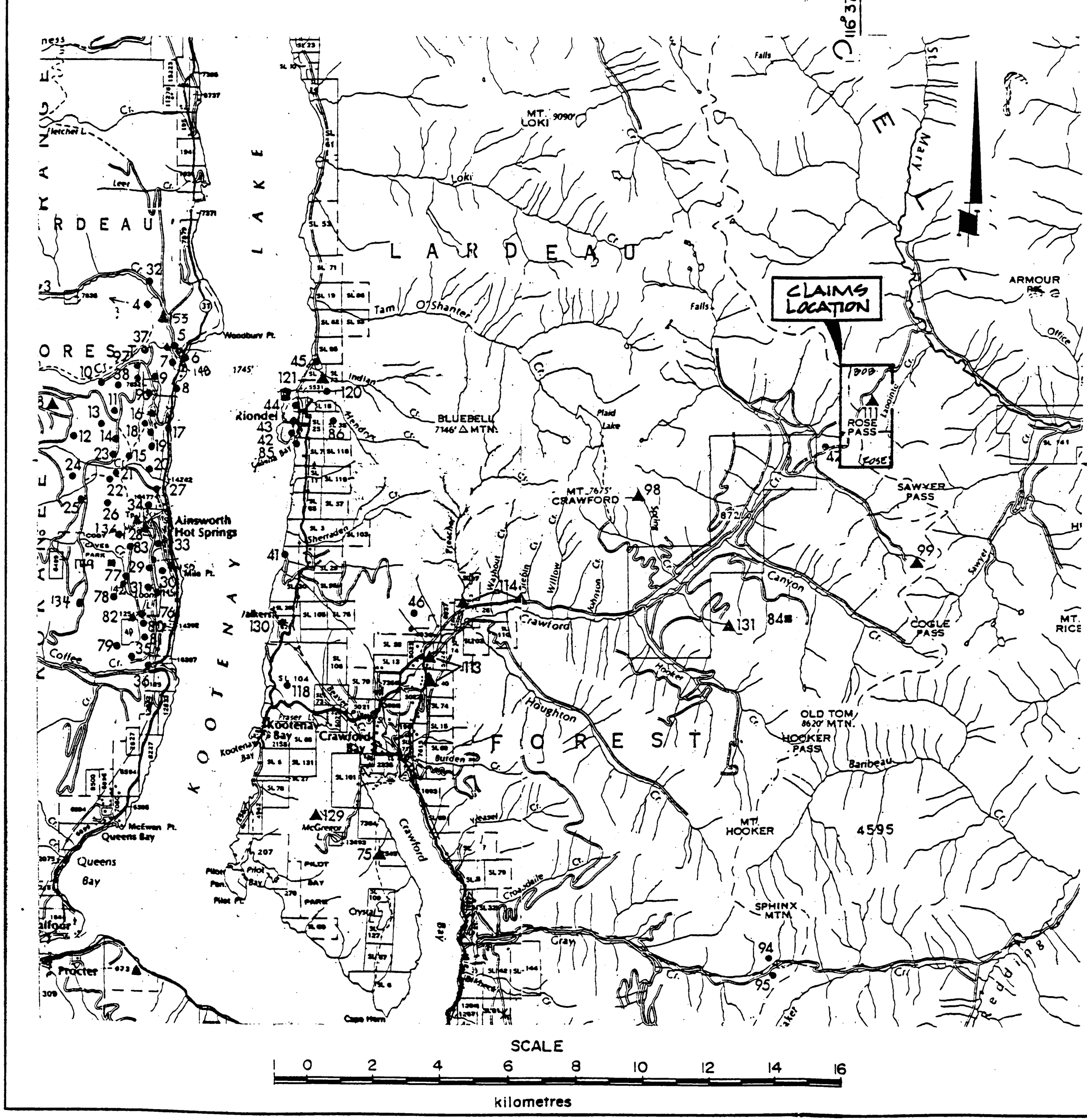
2.40 History

The West Kootenay region of British Columbia has a long mining history, with much of the production coming from the Kootenay Arc, an arcuate shaped structural zone curving northward through Kootenay Lake, and including the many small vein deposits centered at Ainsworth and the Bluebell workings (Figure 3).

In 1890, the Bluebell limestone deposit was discovered on the east shore of Kootenay Lake, north of Pilot Bay. Argentiferous galena and sphalerite in fractured lower Cambrian Badshot - Mohican Formation was the target of extensive exploration and underground development by Cominco Ltd. This deposit yielded 4.7 million tonnes of 14% lead and zinc ore before closing in 1975 due to the high cost of pumping water from the workings.

East of Crawford Bay, lead-zinc veins similar to those at Ainsworth were the target of small scale operations in the Canyon Creek and Rose Pass areas, active between 1890 and 1910.

Remnants of trenches, adits, and shafts are being found on the Lapointe claims, but no written record exists of their history or location (see Appendix V).



LEGEND ~

NO. 82F/NE	NAME	PRODUCT(S)
1	MELODY	Zn, Pb
2	TRUE BLUE	Cu
3	SILVER COIN	Ag, Pb, Zn
4	TOMMY, COLLEEN	Pb, Zn
5	VIGILANT	Pb, Zn, Ag
6	NAMELESS	Pb, Zn, Ag
7	AMAZON	Pb, Zn, Ag
8	NOAH	Pb, Zn, Ag
9	WAKEFIELD	Pb, Zn, Ag
10	SILVER GLANCE (TRIUMPH)	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
11	SULLIVAN	Pb, Zn, Ag
12	CROWN	Ag, Pb
13	LET HER GO GALLAGER	Ag, Pb
14	BUCKEYE	Pb, Zn, Ag
15	HIGHLAND (JOSEPHINE, LIBBY)	Pb, Zn, Ag
16	KOOTENAY FLORENCE	Pb, Zn, Ag, Fl
17	EARLY BIRD	Pb, Zn, Ag, Fl
18	LAKESHORE	Pb, Zn, Ag
19	NICOLET	Pb, Zn, Ag
20	MANITOBA	Pb, Zn, Ag
21	NEW JERUSALEM	Pb, Zn, Ag
22	TIGER	Pb, Zn, Ag
23	AYESHA	Pb, Zn, Ag
24	SILVERHOARD, BELLE	Ag, Pb, Zn Fl
25	NO. ONE	Ag, Pb
26	STAR	Pb, Zn, Ag
27	JEWEL	Pb, Zn, Ag
28	SPOKANE, TRINKET	Pb, Zn, Ag
29	BANKER	Pb, Zn, Ag
30	HIGHLANDER	Pb, Zn, Ag Fl
31	DICTATOR	Pb, Zn, Ag
32	SHARON	Ag
33	JACK POT	Pb, Zn, Ag
34	HECTOR, DAMBA	Pb, Zn, Ag
35	EDEN, CRESCENT	Pb, Zn, Ag
36	BELLE AIRE (HALGREN ?)	Pb, Zn, Ag
37	DAISY BELL	Pb, Zn, Ag
38	NORANDA	Pb, Zn, Ag
39	PANAMAMA 3	Ag, Pb
40	PANAMAMA 1 (PARKLAND)	Ag, Pb
41	BERENGARIA (RICHARD THE FIRST)	Pb, Zn, Ag
42	KOOTENAY CHIEF	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu
43	BLUEBELL	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu,Cy
44	COMFORT	Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu
45	TAM O'SHANTER	Pb, Zn, Ag
46	LES, ANN (NORM, DUKE ?)	Pb
47	HUMBOLT (SAILOR BOY)	Pb, Zn, Cu, Sn
48	SKYLINE	Ag, Pb
49	LEVIATHAN	Fe
50	OTTO	Pb, Zn
51	GREAT DANE	Ag, Pb, Cu
52	SULLIVAN MINE	Ag, Pb, Zn, Fe
53	NORTH STAR	Pb, Zn, Ag
54	POLARIS (CONTOR, FOX)	Pb, Zn
55	RICE (LONE EAGLE, QUARTZ MIN.)	Au, Ag, [illegible]
56	ANDERSON (GOLDEN EGG)	Au, Ag, Pb
57	BIRDIE L	Pb, Ag
58	HOME, VALLEY (JAQ)	Au, Pb
59	RUNNING WOLF	Au
60	LEADER (WELLINGTON, MASCOT, ECLIPSE)	Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, W
61	WARHORSE (BOY SCOUT)	Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag, Au ?
62	SAM HOWE	Pb, Zn
63	DOMINION	Pb, Zn, W
64	WARREN (GOAT)	Pb, Cu, Zn
65	COPPER KING	Pb, Ag, Cu
66	HIGH PEAK	Cu
67	MYSTERY	Cu
68	BLUE PETER	Cu
69	MILLER (EVANGELINE, JAG)	Cu
70	WHITEFISH	Cu
71	EVANS (JAG, SAM, ZIP)	Cu, Pb
72	GOOD HOPE	Cu
73	MOLLY	W, Mo
74	---	Zn
75	COTTAGE	Marble
76	KRAG	Ag, Pb
77	UNITED	Ag, Pb
78	UNION	Ag, Pb
79	NEOSHO	Ag, Pb
80	CROW_FLEDGLING	Ag, Pb
81	FIREBRAND	Ag, Pb
82	GLENGARRY	Pb, Zn, Ag
83	NOBLE 3	Pb, Zn, Ag
84	SILVER HILL	Ag, Pb, Zn
85	SUTCLIFFE	Pb, Zn
86	HOTSHOT	Pb, Zn
87	GOLD LEDGE (KITTY ?)	Au, Ag, Pb
88	BULL DOG (KOLE ?)	Silica
89	PICO	W
90	VAL (CAL, SKO, CHUCK)	W, Sn
91	WELCOME, ENTERPRISE	Cu, Pb
92	SKO (PIMACO, CAS)	Sn, Mo
93	VULCAN	Pb, Zn
94	GRAY CREEK	Fe
95	GRAY CREEK	Fe
96	PEROLA (BPO)	Ag, Pb, Zn
97	TAMRAK, LAURIER	Ag, Pb, Zn
98	BAREFOOT	Ag, Pb, Zn
99	UNITED COPPER	Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn
100	MACEDRIDGE (JOE, GOAT)	Cu
101	POLARIS	Cu
102	HILO 4	W, Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn
103	HILO 2	Pb
104	HILO 10	Zn, Cu, W
105	EEL	Mo
106	ALICE (AUGUSTINE ?)	Zn, Pb
107	MC	Pb, Zn, Cu
108	SNOW KING (PEG)	Pb, Zn
109	CHICAGO	Pb
110	HELLROARING CREEK (LINDA)	Beryl, Cd, Te, Sn
111	ROSE PASS	Sn, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu
112	GREENLAND (BURNT) CREEK	Beryl
113	CRAWFORD CR. DOLOMITE QUARRY	Dolomite
114	CRAWFORD CR. QUARTZITE QUARRY	Quartzite
115	PEGLEG	Mo
116	STEMWINDER	Ag, Pb, Zn
117	PERRY CREEK	Placer Au
118	MINERALDYKE	Ni, Cu, Pt, Pd
119	GOLD KING	Au, Cu
120	SUNSHINE – JACKPOT	Pb, Zn, Ag ?
121	KIRBY	Ag, Pb, Zn
122	BURNT	Cu
123	HOTSPRING 1	Hotspring
124	HOTSPRING 2	Hotspring
125	BEN DERBY	Mo
126	JAG 5	Fe
127	IRISH	Mo
128	NOR	Ag, Pb, Zn
129	MOSTER	Pb, Zn, Ag
130	KOOTENAY	Pb, Zn
131	SANTA FE (VICTORIA)	Ag, Pb
132	MINE LAKE	Pb, Zn, Cu, W
133	GENERAL – GRANT	Pb, Zn, Au, Cu
134	FOURTH	Ag, Pb
135	THE DEAN(ALL OVER)	Pb,Zn,Ag
136	BOUNTY	Zn
137	SERVANT	Cu

SOUTH KOOTENAY GOLDFIELDS INC

BOB and ROSE CLAIMS

REGIONAL MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP

FT. STEELE / SLOCAN MINING DIVISION BC

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED

SCALE: 1:125,000 N.T.S.: 82F/NE
DRAWN BY: BK
DATE: Oct. 1989
FIG. NO. 3

2.50 1990 Program

The 1990 Program was designed to geochemically prospect the area surrounding known showings and workings near one of the abandoned shafts. It consisted of laying out a contour grid, some mapping, and geochemical soil sampling on a 25m x 100m grid. There were 10.4 kilometers of lines established by flagging while 375 soil samples were being collected. Seven rock samples were collected and assayed, and two of these are the subject of a petrographic study. There were two days of reconnaissance work completed on the property by contract geologists.

One finding of the study was the identification of large (200m x 1200m) lead, zinc soil anomaly which conformed to stratigraphy, trending in a NNE direction through the property, and centered over the Toby Conglomerate. The values peak where the conglomerate is intersected by a steeply dipping quartz feldspar porphyry dike. As this structure is sufficiently far from the old shaft and tunnel to offer a different character of mineralization, it was proposed to further investigate the zone with core drilling in a subsequent program.

3.00 GEOLOGY

3.10 Regional Geology*

In the Crawford Bay - Rose Pass area, intensely deformed Precambrian metasedimentary clastic and carbonate rocks of the Dutch Creek, Mount Nelson, Toby and Horsethief Creek Formations form a linear northeast trending belt (Table 1).

Cretaceous quartz monzonites to diorites are in part responsible for the levels of deformation and metamorphism evident in the Rose Pass area. Foliation in the sediments follows batholith margins with metamorphic and deformational intensity increasing towards the batholith contacts. The contact zones are generally gneissic with included lineated fragments of metamorphosed sediments.

Numerous minor felsic and lamprophyric intrusions are prevalent throughout the region, typically in silicified structures which parallel foliation; their occurrence is commonly coincident with galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite.

---

* Extracted from Geochemical Survey Report on the Lapointe Creek Property by H. Shear and M. Bapty, 1990.

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS

Kgr	Porphyritic granite

PRECAMBRIAN

HADRYNIAN

WINDERMERE SUPERGROUP

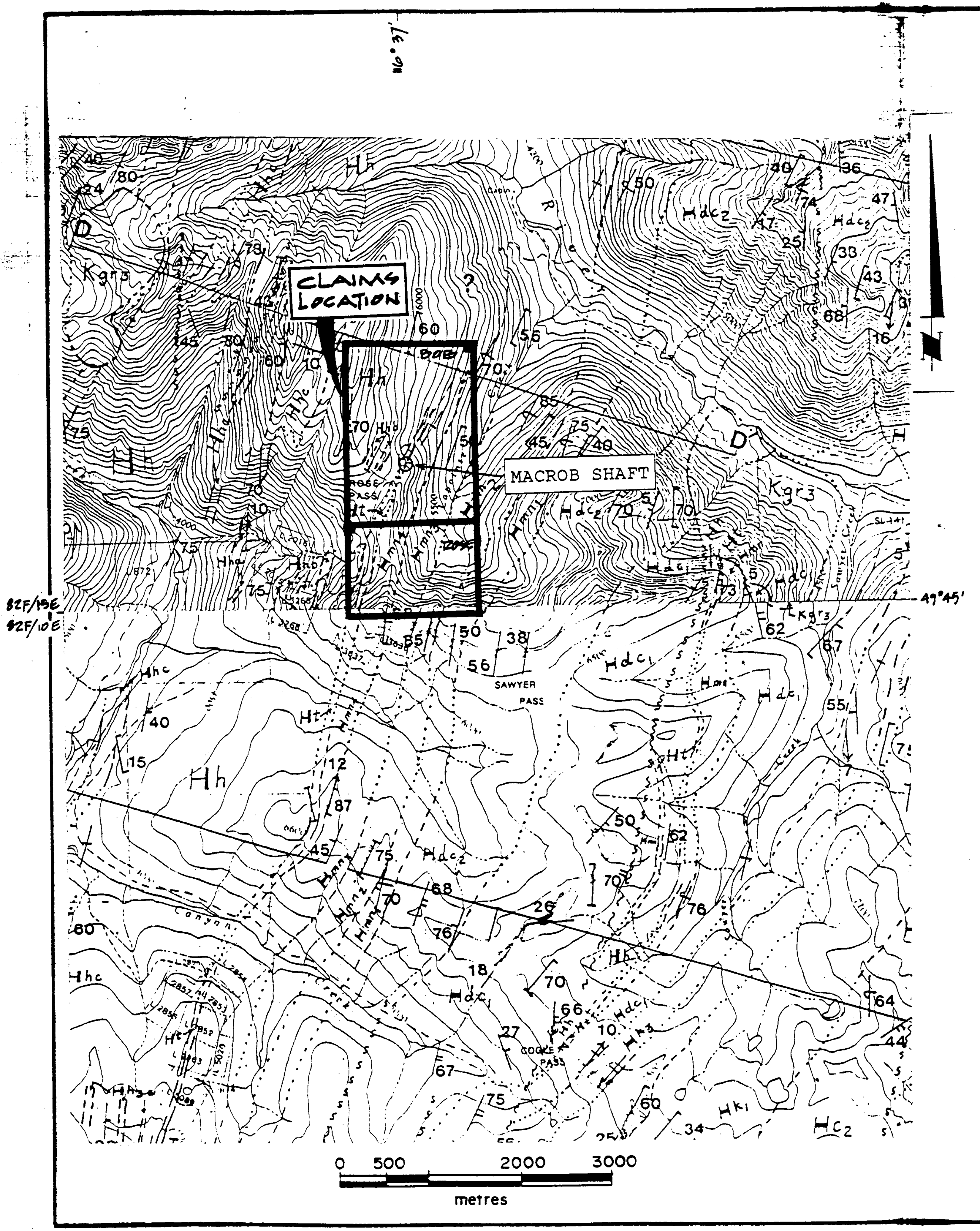
Hh	HORSETHIEF CREEK FORMATION Green, argillaceous quartzite; blue-gray limestone, arkose, pebble conglomerate, white quartzite, phyllites
Ht	TOBY FORMATION Conglomeratic pelite

HELIKIAN

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

Hmn	MOUNT NELSON FORMATION Laminated argillite, magnesian limestone, quartzite
Hdc	DUTCH CREEK FORMATION Laminated argillite,and\or siltstones; magnesian limestone; interbedded dolomite and\or quartzite

Table 1 Formations & Descriptive Lithologies of the Rose Pass Area



PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qd	Drift covered: till, alluvium, colluvium

EOCENE(?)

Esy	Syenite, shonkinite

CRETACEOUS(?)

K(?)hb	Hornblendite and diorite

CRETACEOUS

Kgr	
	Discrete shear zones and strong foliation
	Granite with accessory garnet
	Granite with many inclusions of metasediments
	Extensive pegmatite (and aplite)
Kgd	Biotite granodiorite
Kgr_4	Biotite granite
Kgr_3	Biotite leucogranite
Kgr_2	Leucocratic granite with biotite and muscovite Kgr_{2a} – foliated
Kgr_1	Biotite granite with megacrysts of Potash Feldspar

JURASSIC(?)

J(?)gr	Leucogranite sills and lenses (foliated and/or lineated)
$J(?)gd_3$	Biotite-hornblende granodiorite with megacrysts of potash feldspar

JURASSIC

Jgd_2	Biotite-hornblende (±epidote) granodiorite
Jgd_1	Epidote-biotite granodiorite

JURASSIC(?)

Jub	Ultrabasic, serpentinized peridotite

CAMBRIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

LARDEAU GROUP (PI)

PI	*INDEX FORMATION:* undivided
PI_3	Biotite-quartz-feldspar (± garnet) gneiss; amphibolite
PI_2	Marble with calc-silicate gneiss; amphibolite and schist layers; micaceous quartzite; PI_{2c} – calcite marble
PI_1	Hornblende gneiss, amphibolite; cc-calcite marble PI_{1a} – biotite-muscovite schist and gneiss

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN

Єbm	*BADSHOT-MOHICAN FORMATION:* calcite marble, dolomite; calcareous schist, quartzite

LOWER CAMBRIAN AND HADRYNIAN(?)

Єh	*HAMILL GROUP:* undivided
$Єh_4$	Dark quartzite; quartz-rich schist
$Єh_3$	White quartzite; q-white quartzite, but may not be $Єh_3$
$Єh_2$	Muscovite-biotite-chlorite schist, quartzite, siltstone $Єh_{2a}$ – epidote-chlorite-amphibolite gneiss (greenstone?) $Єh_{2b}$ – marble
$Єh_{1a}^{1b}$	Massive white quartzite; micaceous quartzite Pebbly and feldspathic quartzite $Єh_{1c}$ – pebble and cobble conglomerate $Єh_{1d}$ – calcitic and dolomitic marble.

HADRYNIAN

WINDERMERE SUPERGROUP (Hh, Ht)

Hh	*HORSETHIEF CREEK GROUP:* Hhc – Grey marble; Hhb – Pebble conglomerate; Hha – Cobble conglomerate
Hh_7	Quartzite; Hh_{7a} – cobble conglomerate
Hh_6	Phyllite; Hh_{6a} – cobble conglomerate
Hh_5	Grey limestone and marble
Hh_4	Phyllite; Hh_{4a} – cobble conglomerate
Hh_3	Phyllite, grit and quartzite; Hh_{3a} – pebble conglomerate
Hh_2	White quartzite
Hh_1	Phyllite
Ht	*TOBY FORMATION:* polymict conglomerate, conglomeratic dolomite, conglomeratic pelite

HELIKIAN

Hgr	Granite, pegmatite

PURCELL SUPERGROUP (Hmn to Ha)

Hmn	*MOUNT NELSON FORMATION:* undivided
Hmn_4	Dolomite, white or dark grey, buff or brown weathering
Hmn_3	Black argillite and argillaceous grey siltstone, thin-bedded
Hmn_2	Dolomite, dolomitic siltstone, argillite
Hmn_1	white or green, thick-bedded quartzite
Hdc	*DUTCH CREEK FORMATION:* undivided
Hdc_2	UPPER: siltstone, argillite, quartzite 2a-carbonate bearing beds and dolomite
Hdc_1	LOWER: black argillite and argillaceous grey siltstone, thinly interbedded; 1a-thin successions of dolomite and/or white quartzite
Hm	*MOYIE INTRUSIONS:* meta-diorite, meta-quartz diorite
Hk	*KITCHENER FORMATION:* undivided
Hk_3	Red weathering dolomite, black argillite, quartzite
Hk_2	Black argillite, grey siltstone, tan siltstone all thinly interbedded; rare carbonate bearing horizons
Hk_1	Dolomitic siltstone, dolomite, green argillite, black argillite b-black argillite; buff dolomite and dolomitic siltstone, white siltstone a-green argillite, buff dolomitic siltstone, dolomite
Hc	*CRESTON FORMATION:* undivided
Hc_3	UPPER CRESTON: deep green siltstone, light and dark, thinly laminated argillite and siltstone; purple argillite.
Hc_2	MIDDLE CRESTON: grey, blocky siltstone and very fine quartzite in beds to 30 cm or more, commonly ripple marked, and commonly purple lined or mottled; black to deep purple argillite and thin-bedded siltstone; white, medium-grained quartzite commonly associated with purple mud-chip breccias.
Hc_1	LOWER CRESTON: thin-bedded dark argillite and grey siltstone characterized by irregular pinching and swelling beds, ripple cross-lamination, mud-cracks, minor cut and fill features; green siltstone with thin interbeds of argillite.
Ha	*ALDRIDGE FORMATION:* undivided
Ha_3	UPPER ALDRIDGE: rusty weathering, black argillite and silty argillite, fine, regular, white laminae of siltstone.
Ha_2	MIDDLE ALDRIDGE: light grey weathering, grey quartzite and siltstone in beds 10 to 70 cm; interbeds of dark argillite and thin bedded alternating black argillite and grey siltstone.
Ha_1	LOWER ALDRIDGE: rusty weathering, laminated or cross-bedded quartzite, argillite and silty argillite.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)
Bedding, tops unknown (inclined)
Cleavage (inclined, vertical)
Schistosity (inclined, vertical)
Mineral lineation
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Thrust fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Small folds (axial plane, inclined, vertical, plunge of axis)
Anticline, Syncline (Trace of axial surface)
Antiform, Synform (Trace of axial surface)
Overturned Anticline, Syncline (Trace of axial surface)
Overturned Antiform, Synform (Trace of axial surface)

SOUTH KOOTENAY GOLDFIELDS INC

BOB and ROSE CLAIMS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

FT. STEELE/SLOCAN MINING DIVISION BC

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED

SCALE 1:50 000 N.T.S. 82F/10E, 15E
DRAWN BY BK
DATE Oct 1989
FIG. NO 4

3.20 Property Geology

3.21 Structure and Stratigraphy

The Bob and Rose claims straddle the geological boundary between the Mount Nelson Formation and the Horsethief Creek Group. The contact is defined by the Toby Creek Conglomerate, the basal formation of the Horsethief Creek Group. The formations trend 020°, and in the area of this season's work the dips are predominantly steeply east.

The stratigraphic units encountered in the drill hole apparently constitute an unfaulted sequence. Interpretation of the easterly dip is based on correlation of drill hole lithology with surface mapping.

Although similar lithologies are repeated down the hole, there is no indication that any unit is repeated. This, in conjunction with the lack of any major fault structures in the core, indicates that the drill section is discrete and without fold or fault repetitions.

The logged rock types were compared (refer to "Lithology") with the gross lithology of the Horsethief Creek Group and Mount Nelson Formation as described in previous reports. The comparison indicates that the units are disposed from youngest to oldest down the hole, i.e. from west to east. To provide consistency with the dip direction, the drilled interval must then represent a section of either the overturned east limb of a synclinal fold, (assuming a N - S fold axis) or the overturned west limb of an anticline. The blurred distinction between formational units as a consequence of metamorphism, and the lack of definitive evidence in the core to identify the tops of beds does not assist with describing the orientation.

Regional mapping gives no clues either, as units to the north and south show the presence of overturned folds.

From our little information on stratigraphic symmetry, bed identification, and regional dips, we are arbitrarily describing the structure as the east limb of an overturned syncline. (Note below).

The structural relationship of the mineralized igneous "intrusive(s)" with the enclosing metasediments is also a problem. Field mapping in 1990 indicated a low angle cross-cutting intrusive relationship. DDH L91-01 shows two major and one minor intersections of the "intrusion" in the core, rather than the single structure interpreted from surface mapping. Lack of both a "chill zone" and baking of the enclosing sediments indicate a cold, or relatively cold, contact. This evidence suggests that it is possible that the "intrusion(s)" may be conformable rhyo-dacite tuffs deposited in a sub-aqueous environment. This is consistent with an earlier petrographic study (see Appendix, 1990 Report).

* * *

A series of 'Z' folds are apparent on section 1100S (Figure 5, insert) and at the trench at 400S. Their shape indicates the direction to fold axis and implies we are on the east limb of an anticline (or west limb of a syncline), and opposite to our structural interpretation.

Two features, however, signal the unit is intrusive: it cross cuts the stratigraphy, and it has a relatively massive texture, devoid of the pervasive shearing and deformation which characterizes the adjoining sediments. If it were the same age, it must have undergone the same deformation. If the deformation is absent, then it follows that it must have been introduced at a later stage in the geologic history. To further the intrusive argument, an age dated sample of lead taken from the unit indicated an "Ordovician" origin with an unusual mix of radioactive isotopes (see Appendix II). Our interpretation is that the lead is likely a mix of "new" (possibly Cretaceous age) and "old" (possibly Helikian aged, Precambrian) lead introduced and/or remobilized during the relatively recent intrusive event, giving rise to the apparently "intermediate" aged (Ordovician) sample.

Again, somewhat arbitrarily, we are going to describe the felsic unit as a quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive.

3.22 Lithology

The main lithological types encountered in the diamond drill hole are limestone, phyllite, pelitic conglomerate and quartz feldspar porphyry.

Drill Hole Interval (m)	**Lithology**	**Inferred Formational Category**
0.3 - 22.5	Limestone: re-crystallized sugary-textured, blue-gray laminated/very thin bedded, with turbidite intervals	Horsethief Creek Formation
22.5 - 59.1	Phyllite: dark gray to black, variably graphitic, intensely deformed	Horsethief Creek Formation
59.1 - 127.8	Conglomerate: Pelitic matrix with highly variable amount of contained quartz and quartzite pebbles and cobbles. Lower section strongly silicified and locally gradational with pale grayish white quartzite. A quartz feldspar porphyry (qfp) occurs between 62.0 - 64.9 meters.	Toby Formation
127.8 - E.O.H.	Phyllite and Intra-Formational QFP Phyllite as described above. Quartz feldspar porphyry is leucocratic in a very fine grained matrix, with quartz and feldspar crystals to 5mm.	Mount Nelson Formation
	Phyllite: Dark gray to black and slightly graphitic near top, becoming increasingly lighter down hole.	Mount Nelson Formation

Table 2. DDH 91-01 Lithological Types and Inferred Formation Category.

3.23 Mineralization

Silver, lead, zinc, and copper values are seen in several locations on the property.

Traditionally, the quartz veins have been the focus of development and two settings are known to exist. One stratabound vein is described on the Humboldt claim, and lies between a limestone and conglomerate unit, (possibly a repeat of the limestone/Toby at Rose Pass). Unexplored mineralization possibly exists north and south along strike. The other vein system hosting potentially economic mineralization is developed within the phyllite between the Toby Conglomerate and the intrusive, centered over the Rose Pass area. Two centres of mineralization are seen and they are almost mirror images of the other; one at the renamed Macrob shaft site which explored continuity of the nearby showing in the creek, and the second at the renamed Laboucane shaft site on section 2100S. The veins seem to require at least 100 meters of phyllite thickness to provide a minimum dilatancy, proximity to the intrusive, and they appear to require the relatively impervious conglomerate unit to provide a dam to allow the development of hydrothermal channels. Grades within the veins typically average 5% Pb, 5 oz/ton Ag with minor values of zinc and copper over a width of 0.3 - 1.5 meters thickness.

The second feature of interest is the presence of the large pronounced stratabound lead zinc anomaly centered at the bottom of the Horsethief Creek formation.

Many instances of anomalous zinc values are known at this stratigraphic horizon on the margin of the Aldridge basin, and the values seen here warrant follow-up. The drilling confirmed that the lead and zinc mineralization is strataformed within the phyllites, and is accompanied with a significant quantity of pyrrohtite, although much of it has been oxidized to pyrite. The Sullivan mine is the most famous local model of this type of mineralization and lies 44 kilometers to the east.

A third mode of occurrence of potentially economic mineralization lies with the carbonates. The best example of massive sphalerite seen on the property is within a limey saddle reef structure in the pit on line 400S. It would be useful to explore the relationship between the intrusives and the limestones, as potential exists for a substantial replacement deposit within the structure.

The drill hole L-91-01 was collared at 600S, 25E, centered on the apex of the lead and zinc geochemical anomaly, and coincident with intrusive crossing the stratabound sulphides.

Within the drill hole, fine to medium grained galena and sphalerite mineralization occur predominantly within the quartz feldspar porphyry. It is associated with hair-line fractures and narrow quartz veinlets.

Sphalerite mineralization also occurs within the phyllite and limestone overlying the Toby Conglomerate in the lower Horsethief Creek Formation. In this instance, it is concentrated near the phyllite/limestone contact. The sphalerite mineralization may by syngenetically associated with the phyllite, and remobilized in part into the overlying limestone by subsequent intrusive and tectonic activity.

Field work also shows lead and zinc mineralization disseminated within the Toby Formation in several locations.

The coincidence of the surface geochemical anomalies, with the general strike of the enclosing sediments indicates that the mineralization occurrences are lithologically controlled.

4.00 1991 PROGRAM

In the summer of 1991, Telstar Resources Ltd. negotiated an option to acquire control of the property from South Kootenay Goldfields Inc. They immediately mobilized a fall program.

Initial work consisted of increasing the claim holding by staking NE and SW along the structure and geologically mapping the property through additional field work. Structural controls were investigated by drilling one diamond drill hole across the favourable stratigraphy on line 600S, and analyzing the information.

Statement of Costs

	$ rounded
Field Mapping (Rodgers)	321
Geological Analysis & Core Logs	984
Geologist Daignault, 35 hours	
Drill Program	
Roadwork - Control line, Labour, Saws, Cat	1,433
Drilling - 650 feet @ $20/feet	13,000
Sampling and Assaying	1,939
	16,372
Field Support for Program	
Support & Expediting - Cunningham - 7 days @ $225/day	1,575
Supervision - Bapty - 2 days @ $425/day	850
	2,425
Mobilization & Demobilization	3,469
Camland, Rotwald, Labour, Fuel, Trucks	
Office	
Review, Reports, Drafting	
Report Preparation - Bapty - 2 days @ $425/day	850
Drafting - Milner - 27 hrs @ $25/hr	675
Typing - 2 days @ 8 hrs/day @ $15/hr	240
Reproducing, Binding	25
	1,790
THIS PROGRAM	**$ 25,361**

5.00 CONCLUSIONS

The previously indicated strataformed mineralization at the bottom of the Horsethief Creek Formation has been confirmed. Drilling has indicated low grade metal within the phyllite immediately overlying the Toby Conglomerate. Grades averaged about 1000 ppm (0.10%) zinc over a thickness of about 6 meters. This is believed to be original metal due to the presence of pyrrhotite within the beds. If this mineralization exists in economic proportions it will be accompanied by significant quantities of iron which will be detectable by magnetic, gravity, or input EM geophysical techniques.

The vein mineralization demonstrates potentially economic thicknesses and grades of lead and silver in particular locations. Copper and zinc appear as accessory minerals. As lead is a good conductor, airborne input EM or groundbased horizontal loop EM geophysical techniques would be effective in identifying zones for follow-up programs.

Potential exists for a limestone replacement deposit to exist at depth within the structure. As this may be a zinc rich occurrence lying within the flanks of the syncline, and proximate to intrusives penetrating metal source phyllites, it may be virtually undetectable, except by blind drilling. If a deposit exists, and if it has sufficient lead to be conductive, it would show up on a deep search EM technique, such as UTEM.

Considering the widespread occurrence of low grade lead and zinc metal in both a strataform and hydrothermal setting, ongoing work is warranted to search for a large conductor to provide focus for subsequent programs.

6.00 ENGINEER'S QUALIFICATION

I, Michael Bruce Bapty, of the City of Kimberley, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Mining Engineer and Contractor at 901-Industrial Road #2, Cranbrook, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a BASc in Mineral Engineering, and have been active in mine exploration, development, operations and administration for twenty-two years.
3. I am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. This report is based upon property fieldwork conducted by our staff and consultants, under my supervision, from the period September 1, 1991 to December 15, 1991.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, this 15th day of January, 1992.

M. Bapty, P.Eng.

APPENDIX I

Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fyles, J.T.
1967: Geology of the Ainsworth-Kaslo Area, British Columbia, B.C. Department of Mines Bulletin No. 53.

Kiesman, W.
1989: A Summary of Work and Recommendations on Lapointe Creek Property, Bapty Research Ltd. Report.

Rice, H.M.A.
1944: Geology and Mineral Deposits at Ainsworth, B.C., G.S.C. Paper 44-13.

Sangster, D.
1984: Canadian Mineral Deposit Types: A Geological Synopsis, Economic Geology Section Report #36, Eckstrand, O.R., ed.

Schofield, S.J.
1920: Ainsworth Mining Camp, G.S.C. Mem. 177.

Shear, H. and Bapty, M.
1990: Geochemical Survey Report on the Lapointe Creek Property, Bapty Research Ltd. Report to South Kootenay Goldfields Inc.

APPENDIX II

Lead Age Date Report, UBC

A. LeCoutier - radiogenic source - likely Jurassic or younger.

B. Godwin - may be a mixture of intrusive origin radiogenic plus mantle lead intrusive, or deep source origin.

The resulting mixture is younger than Cambrian.

C. <u>Inference</u>

The lead observed in the quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive could be a mixture of remobilized stratabound lead, leached from the surrounding Precambrian phyllites, plus lead introduced with the hydrothermal system associated with the intrusive itself.

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED
606 Trail Street
Kimberley, B.C. V1A 2M2
Fax (604) 427-2006

Tel (604) 427-7631
Tel (604) 426-6277

October 22, 1991

C.I. Godwin, Ph.D., Professor
Department of Geological Sciences
University of B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6T 2B4

Re: Age Date Request
Lapointe Creek B.C.

Dear Colin:

Enclosed is a sample of material that we would like to have lead age dated. It is located at 49° 45' N latitude and 116° 37' W longitude.

The host formation is a Pre-Cambrian aged (Hadrinian - Helikian contact) phyllite which appears to be intruded conformably by a rhyo-dacite dyke. As well as the surrounding phyllites, the dyke contains lead and zinc sulphides; and we have enclosed a specimen for examination.

Our curiosity is whetted. The dyke appears to have cold contacts and uniform porphyritic texture leading us to believe that it could be a tuff, and the mineralization contemporaneously placed, save for minor remobilization due to compaction and silicification. This would be unusual for the area, as most volcanic events of this age are basic in character (gabbro or diorite).

Another possibility is that the dyke unit is a much younger syenite intrusive related to the Jurassic-Cretaceous orogeny, again with contemporaneous mineralization.

We are hoping for some resolution based upon the lead isotope ratios, and are requesting your assistance.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

M. Bapty, P. Eng.
President

Sample Enclosed

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Department of Geological Sciences
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4
November 8, 1991

Mike Bapty, P. Eng.
Fax no. 427-2006

Dear Mr. Bapty:

RE: GALENA LEAD ISOTOPE ANALYSES FOR SHOWING 311101
MAP SHEET 082F

Your sample has been analyzed twice with the following results:

SAMPLE NUMBER	31101-001A1	31101-001A2
$^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$	18.558(0.02)	18.580(0.02)
$^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$	15.593(0.02)	15.609(0.02)
$^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$	38.534(0.03)	38.534(0.02)
$^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$	0.84020(0.01)	0.84007(0.01)
$^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$	2.0763(0.01)	2.0764(0.01)

As I discussed with you Wednesday, run 'A1' should be discarded due to mass spec problems during the run. 'A2' is considered 'good'.

The lead isotope signature of this showing is very similar to some of the results found in Peter LeCoutier's PhD thesis, 1973. They are as follows:

DEPOSIT:	Pitt Creek	Leader	Polaris
SAMPLE #:	30826-501	30822-501	30825-501
LAT/LONG:	49.60/116.01	49.54/116.13	49.61/116.01
$^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$	18.613	18.532	18.520
$^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$	15.618	15.612	15.655
$^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$	38.600	39.009	38.657
$^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb$	0.83909	0.84244	0.84530
$^{208}Pb/^{206}Pb$	2.0738	2.1050	2.0873

LeCoutier describes these deposits as 'radiogenic' and assigns them to his Cenozoic/Mesozoic cluster. LeCoutier's thesis was published in 1973 before Colin's shale curve came into being and, therefore, we can give a tighter age than this.

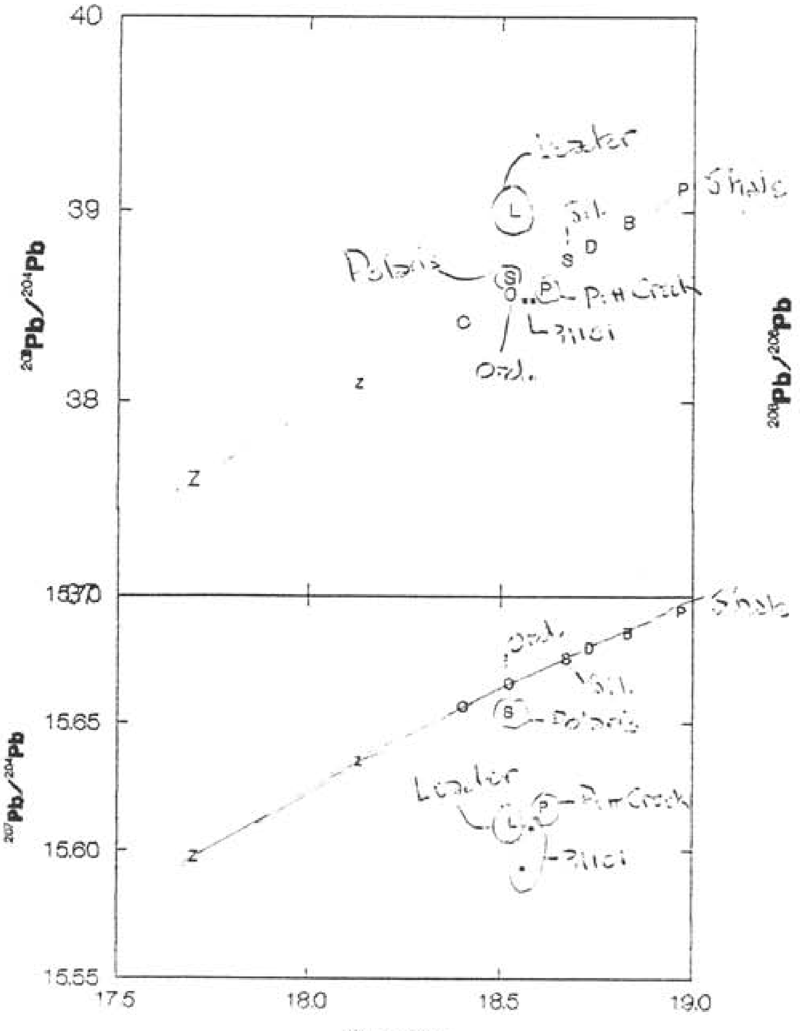
I have plotted your results on the shale curve along with LeCoutier's. I am faxing you these plots but I'm sure they will not reproduce very well so I'll mail you the original copies as well.

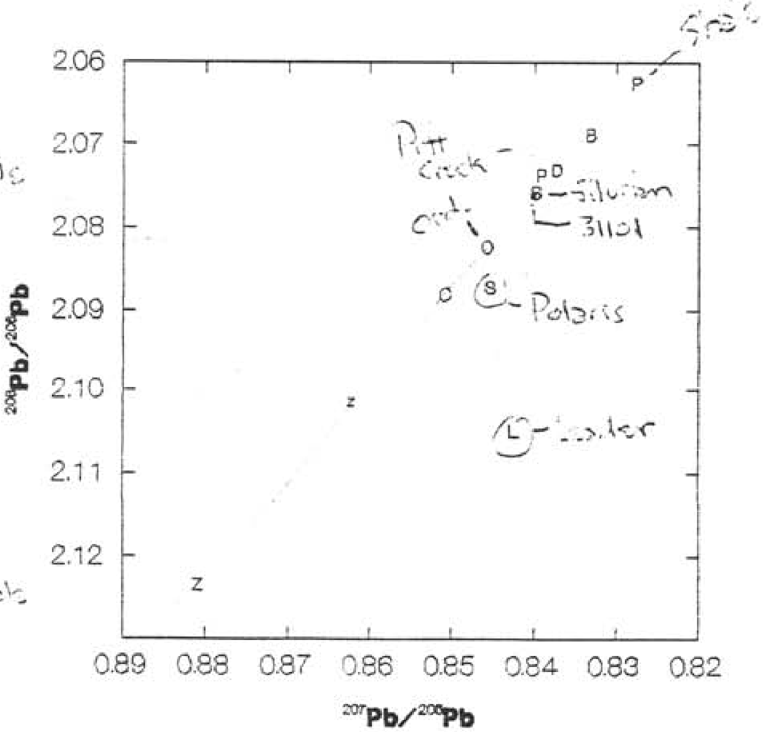
The above showings plot on the shale curve as Ordivician on the $^{208}Pb/^{204}Pb$ versus $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ graph. On the $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ versus $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ graph they plot below the shale curve. This may be because the lead is mixed with a more primitive, perhaps mantle type, lead. This could imply an origin related to either intrusive or deep structures. An Ordivician-Silurian age is implied but is not accurate. However, we can be sure that it is not Cambrian and that it is not related to the Precambrian Moyie intrusions.

Because of the lateness of these results we will not be billing you. I am very sorry that we could not have an accurate result before your meeting. Hopefully this will not happen again.

Yours very truly

Anne Pickering


40
39
38
15370
15.65
15.60
15.55
17.5
18.0
18.5
19.0
23Pb/204Pb
207Pb/204Pb
206Pb/204Pb
Z
z
C
O
S
P
D
B
L
Lisalter
Sil.
Shale
Polaris
Pitt Creek
31101
Ord.
Sil.
Shale
Ord.
Polaris
Lisalter
Pitt Creek
31101


2.06
2.07
2.08
2.09
2.10
2.11
2.12
0.89
0.88
0.87
0.86
0.85
0.84
0.83
0.82
208Pb/206Pb
207Pb/206Pb
Shale
P
B
Pitt Creek
P D
S
Silurian
31101
Ord.
O
C
S
Polaris
z
L
Lisalter
Z

APPENDIX III

Drill Hole Log

COMMENCED: October 1, 1991
COMPLETED: October 13, 1991
LOGGED BY: P.M. Daignault
DATE LOGGED: October 5,6,12,13, 1991

DISTRICT: Fort Steele
PROPERTY: Lapointe Creek
LOCATION: Bob & Rose Claims
CO-ORD.: 600 S, 25 E
ELEV.: 1403 m

COLLAR DIP: -40°
BEARING: 120° Az
LENGTH: 197.4 m
CORE SIZE: NQ
% RECOVERY: 100%

TESTS @: None

ppm except Au ppb

FOOTAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS				
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd
0 - 0.2	Casing					
0.2 - 0.3	Phyllite? The first 0.15m of heavily broken core and rock fragments consists of an admixture of dark grayish black non-calcareous phyllite fragments and limestone fragments. Difficult to tell if this represents a contact between the two rock types or perhaps represents phyllite "float" overlying limestone bedrock.					
0.3 - 15.3	Limestone Pale-medium bluish gray generally laminated to very thin bedded, with one section being irregularly banded and slumped (turbidite?); transitional contacts between different bedding types. Several short (<1 dm) sections of very finely interlaminated light gray and dark gray schistose and crenulated limestone and weakly calcareous mudstone. 0.3 - 9.5m - generally laminated to very thin parallel-bedded. Metamorphic recrystallization? imparts a fine-grained sugary texture to much of the core, particularly the lighter gray sections, while many of the darker finely laminated bands have a phyllitic to schistose appearance and are slightly crumpled. The dark gray to grayish black frequently crenulated laminae often are weakly stained a light to medium dark chocolate brown with very fine (< 1mm) cavities; presumably this represents oxidation and leaching of a pre-existing mineral (magnetite?). An occasional small (< 2cm) elliptical bleb of coarse grained white calcite is present. Bedding to core axis angles: 60° @ ~0.5m, 72° @ 3.6m, 85° @ 6.4m, 65° @ 7.6m, 72° @ 8.7m. No sulphide mineralization observed. 9.5 - 13.7m - bedding is moderately to strongly disturbed; a turbidite sequence with numerous examples of slump structures, attenuated beds, smooth elliptical and more rectangular ragged-ended rip-up clasts? flame structures etc. Limestone is mainly light to medium gray to slightly bluish gray fine grained recrystallized with small blebs and thin (< 3mm) discontinuous randomly oriented white veinlets of medium to coarse grained calcite. Disturbed bedding has an approximate core axis angle of 55° - 75°. No sulphide mineralization observed. 13.7 - 15.3m - generally pale to medium gray parallel thin-bedded to approximately 14.5 meters, followed by a laminated pale gray to grayish cream section with occasional narrow (< 1cm) dark gray bed up to approximately 14.9 meters. The section 13.7 - 14.9 is very fine grained dull, to glassy in appearance. The final section from 14.9 - 15.3 is transitional between the more typical very thin bedded to laminated bluish gray limestone, and a finely laminated slightly crumpled calcareous schistose sediment. The contact with the underlying schist is irregular, approximately at right angles to the core axis and non-conformable; possible erosional surface. Bedding to core axis angles: 50° @ 13.9m, 55° @ 14.7m, steepening to 65° - 85° as contact is approached. No sulphide mineralization was observed except for the last 0.2m (15.1 - 15.3) which contains small (< 0.5mm) euhedral grains.					
15.3 - 16.4	Schist Talcose, strongly calcareous (to non-calcareous in the middle). Medium gray to brownish gray (weakly - moderately oxidized) wavy and finely laminated. Schistosity parallel to original bedding surfaces. Another stress induced foliation plane locally intersects the schistosity at an acute angle (~ 10° - 20°). Locally the original bedding appears to be highly contorted. Originally a calcareous mud (marl?). An apparently incompetent unit which has absorbed much of the tectonic stress. Bedding is more distorted near the contacts with the central section having bedding to core axis					

FOOTAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS				
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd
15.3 - 16.4	Continued angles at approximately 60° ± 5°.					
	Locally has a porous leached appearance with weak iron-oxide? staining on fractures. Occasional reddish-brown earthy mineral may be sphalerite.					
	Samples					
	52370 15.0 - 16.7 1.7 m	30	7	188	0.1	1.0
16.4 - 22.5	Limestone Generally medium gray banded with local crenulated sections; crenulation more pronounced where there is an increase in the proportion of dark grayish-black to black, frequently non-calcareous, argillitic interbeds.					
	Strongly crenulated section between 17.9m - 18.8m (turbidite) and 19.4m - 20.1m. The section 21.6m - 22.5m is again a turbidite sequence similar to the interval 9.5m - 13.7m. Bedding to core axis in the relatively undisturbed zones is as follows: 75° - 85° from 16.9m - 17.2m, 65° @ 19.3m, 75° @ 21.0m.					
	Throughout the section subhedral-euhedral single pyrite grains (< 1mm) and pyrite aggregate up to 3mm.					
	Sphalerite(?) mineralization occurs sporadically throughout the section, particularly in the highly deformed (turbidite?) section 17.9m - 18.8m. The sphalerite occurs as small (< 1mm) earthy medium dark reddish brown amorphous blebs or euhedral (cubic?) grains, either insolated or in association with the pyrite. The occasional bleb of ZnS is up to 3 - 4mm in diameter. Pyrite locally makes up 1 - 2% of the rock.					
	Samples					
	52371 16.7 - 17.8	5	8	99	0.2	1.1
	52372 17.8 - 19.3	13	18	548	0.4	9.1
	52373 19.3 - 20.7	9	15	34	0.1	0.2
	52374 20.7 - 22.5	8	15	86	0.1	0.2
22.5 - 59.1	Phyllite, carbonaceous Consisting of dark gray to black soft argillaceous bands with generally less than 25% pale gray harder, siliceous interlaminae. (Note: occasionally the light laminae are soft and calcareous.) The unit is intensely deformed into minutely crenulated zones and occasional very tight drag folds 1 - 3dm in amplitude. Pyrite mineralization is ubiquitous as small disseminated subhedral-euhedral grains and clots up to 2 - 3mm in diameter. The pyrite also occurs as occasional narrow (2 - 5mm) replacement (?) beds conformable to the enclosing fold structures. Pyrite locally comprises up to 2 - 4% of the rock, but generally much less. Pyrhottite is locally common, particularly at about 30.8 meters.					
	Disseminated sphalerite, frequently with associated pyrite, is prevalent between 22.5m - 29.5m and appears to be preferentially deposited in the light gray siliceous beds which are frequently partially leached. This section contains occasional small blebs and narrow erratic discontinuous veins of white quartz, 23.3m - 23.5m is ~ 1/3 quartz, with small (4 - 5mm) irregular blebs of sphalerite - the sphalerite frequently occurs as a rim surrounding a core of pyrite. Estimated 0.5 - 2% Zn maximum, probably more sphalerite has been leached out of the rock than what remains.					
	Notes: 1. Axial planes of drag-folds @ 29.3m, 29.7m, and 31.2m are at 25° ± 5° to the core axis.					
	2. Sphalerite mineralization in narrow siliceous irregular veinlets occasionally transects the original bedding, eg. between 26.5m - 27.3m where crumpled bedding is approximately parallel to the core axis.					

FOOTAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd
		ANALYSIS				
22.5 - 59.1	Continued					
	3. An open fold with axis @ 25.5m. Note progression of bedding to core axis angles: 75° - 80° @ 24.7m, ~20° @ 25.2m, parallel to core @ 25.5m, ~35° @ 25.8m, generally fairly flat (parallel to sub-parallel to the core to axis) through to 30.9m.					
	4. Typical geological sample of the highly distorted graphite argillite taken @ 39.8m for reference.					
	5. A narrow Fe S rich and quartz veined leached zone @ 42.65 - 42.7 up - possibly traces of ZnS. (Start of Box 8)					
	Samples					
	52375 22.5 - 23.6 1.1m	12	12	117	0.1	0.6
	52376 23.6 - 25.1 1.5m	17	17	295	0.1	3.2
	52377 25.1 - 26.5 1.4m	18	29	105	0.2	0.9
	52378 26.5 - 28.0 1.5m	22	20	56	0.1	0.2
	52379 28.0 - 29.5 1.5m	21	10	51	0.1	0.2
	52380 42.0 - 43.0 1.0m	61	111	1648	1.5	12.9
	6. The section from about 41.0 - 59.1m is mainly grayish-black with up to 5% pyrite in narrow (< 1mm) beds or as discrete recrystallized anhedral or subhedral clots and grains (< 0.5cm) and also associated with narrow (usually ≤ 1mm) siliceous veinlets. Section is more graphitic. Although strongly crenulated the predominant bedding to core axis angle is between 45 - 90° for the interval 40m - 59m flattening to < 45° near 59 meters.					
	Samples					
	52381 43.0 - 43.9 0.9m	12	77	379	0.3	7.9
	52382 43.9 - 45.6 1.7m	25	257	1564	0.5	9.9
	52383 45.6 - 47.2 1.6m	26	523	1706	1.0	10.2
	52384 47.2 - 48.7 1.5m	35	51	450	0.2	1.1
	52385 48.7 - 50.3 1.6m	32	36	267	0.2	1.4
	52386 50.3 - 51.8 1.5m	42	14	128	0.1	0.9
	52387 51.8 - 53.3 1.5m	54	19	57	0.2	0.2
	52388 53.3 - 54.8 1.5m	36	16	63	0.1	0.2
	52387 54.8 - 56.4 1.6m	34	13	49	0.1	0.7
	52390 56.4 - 57.9 1.5m	30	42	679	0.1	4.0
	52391 57.9 - 59.4 1.5m	70	21	442	0.1	3.1
59.1 - 62.0	Conglomerate (Toby Creek ?) Fine grained pelitic matrix with sub-rounded pebbles and cobbles of white quartzite up to 4 cm in diameter. Rock is irregularly bedded with mainly very pale gray beds alternating with very fine light brown mica-rich beds. The unit has been intruded by several narrow (< 3cm) irregular quartz/muscovite veinlets. Gradational contact with overlying phyllite is @ ~30° to core axis.					
	Sample					
	52392 59.4 - 61.0 1.6 m	20	54	144	0.1	0.2
	52393 61.0 - 62.0 1.0 m	4	21	164	0.1	1.3
62.0 - 64.9	Rhyo-dacite? (Reference: Petrographic description for surface grab sample #52757 from December 12, 1990 Geochemical Survey Report on the Lapointe Creek Property) Aphenitic very pale slightly lemonish gray groundmass with angular to sub-rounded small (≤ 2mm) fragments of white quartz and feldspar (porphyritic texture). The upper contact (~25° to core axis) shows no sign of chilling; porphyritic texture apparent right to the contact. The lower contact appears to have a narrow (1 - 2 cm) chill zone with contact at 25° to core axis. Note: a large (1 dm long) inclusion of conglomerate is at ~62.4 meters. Very fine hair line fractures sub-parallel to the core axis (up to 30° to core axis), locally contains fine grained galena mineralization.					

FOOTAGE		ANALYSIS				
FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd
62.0 - 64.9	Continued					
	Texture indicates this could also be a quartz feldspar porphyry. To be consistent, it will be referred to as this throughout the balance of the report (MBB).					
	Sample					
	52394 62.0 - 63.5 1.5 m	4	65	63	0.1	0.2
	52395 63.5 - 65.0 1.5 m	2	53	46	0.2	0.2
64.9 -127.8	Conglomerate (Toby Creek) Fine grained (pelitic) bedded with pebbles and cobbles of white quartz and pale gray quartzite. The bedding consists of white/light gray bands alternating with medium gray to black beds ("Zebra-rock"). Beds are thin (generally < 1 cm) attenuated and slightly to strongly contorted particularly around the included pebbles which are sub-angular to sub-rounded and up to 5 cm in diameter. Bedding appears to be mainly @ 60 - 70° to the core axis.					
	Sample					
	52396 65.0 - 66.5 1.5 m	12	20	108	0.1	1.4
	52397 66.5 - 68.0 1.5 m	9	26	479	0.1	5.4
	Note: Fault? @ 67.5 - 67.6 with crushed rock rubble and granular gouge.					
	From approximately ??? the "zebra-rock" structure gives way to a more conglomeratic phase with pebbles/cobbles as before, contained in a generally more chaotic crudely bedded pale gray to light brown fine grained matrix. Medium to very coarse grained galena and/or sphalerite randomly occurs, associated with irregular quartz-filled fractures. Note: fracturing may be preferentially controlled by the more highly conglomeratic phases.					
	Samples					
	52398 87.9 - 89.4 1.5 m	15	22	68	0.1	0.2
	52399 89.4 - 90.9 1.5 m	16	347	83	1.9	0.7
	52400 90.9 - 92.4 1.5 m	7	99	30	0.4	0.2
	52772 92.4 - 92.9 1.5 m	10	17	114	0.1	0.2
	52773 93.9 - 95.4 1.5 m	5	89	62	0.4	0.2
	52774 95.4 - 96.9 1.5 m	3	26	63	0.1	0.2
	52775 96.9 - 97.9 1.0 m	10	22	124	0.2	1.8
	52776 97.9 - 99.1 1.2 m	236	144	307	1.8	4.4
	52777 99.1 - 100.6 1.5 m	26	6	49	0.4	0.2
	52778 100.6 - 102.1 1.5 m	15	178	108	3.0	0.2
	The lower section of the conglomerate (from ~115 - 125 meters) is increasingly silicified with a decreasing number and size of contained pebbles, mottled pale to medium gray and in places appears to be grading into a quartzite. Occasional barren, narrow veinlets and blebs of white quartz are present. This latter section exclusive of a rare pyrite, and rarer galena grain, is barren. An occasional sample was taken as a check on visual inspection.					
	Samples					
	52779 109.8 - 111.3 1.5 m	16	36	75	0.5	0.6
	52780 118.3 - 120.1 1.8 m	13	64	78	0.4	0.5
	Lower contact of the conglomerate and weakly defined bedding appears to be at ~80° to the core axis. From 127.2 - 127.5 is an inclusion which appears to be a clastic melange of conglomerate and graphitic phyllite.					

FOOTAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd
127.8 -132.9	Phyllite					
	graphitic dark grayish black similar to that previously described. Very little light colored banding. 1 - 2% fine grained pyrite in very thin (< 1 mm) conformable beds. Bedding strongly distorted; overall the typical gross bedding angle is very steep to the core axis. A second tectonic fabric superimposed on the original folding, locally imparts a vague foliation sub-parallel to the core axis. The contact with underlying rhyo-dacite is extremely irregular in outline and overall appears to sub-parallel the core axis. No evidence of a chill margin. No base-metal mineralization observed.					
	Samples					
	52781 129.5 - 131.0 1.5 m	90	295	235	1.5	0.6
	52782 131.0 - 132.6 1.6 m	85	105	364	0.8	1.5
132.9 -141.9	Quartz Feldspar Porphyry					
	Both contacts are irregular with no evidence of a chill margin, or baking of the graphitic phyllite. Rhyo-dacite may have been deposited sub-aqueously. Lithologic description of the rhyo-dacite is as before. Pyrite is ubiquitous as fine grained (< 0.5 mm) sub/euhedral disseminated grains. Several very fine fractures are coated with pyrite and lesser amounts of Po, Sphalerite, Galena and chalcocite? Minimum fractures are at 50° to the core axis, maximum fracture thickness usually with quartz fill, is ~ 2 mm. Minor to moderate Fe-oxide staining is present on numerous fractures.					
	Samples					
	52783 132.6 - 134.1 1.5 m	18	148	167	0.8	0.7
	52784 134.1 - 135.6 1.5 m	6	258	625	1.0	3.6
	52785 135.6 - 137.1 1.5 m	13	442	595	1.7	4.0
	52786 137.1 - 138.7 1.6 m	13	207	239	0.8	1.6
	52787 138.7 - 140.2 1.5 m	7	260	204	0.6	1.4
	52788 140.2 - 141.9 1.7 m	7	209	143	0.8	0.7
141.9 -153.6	Phyllite graphitic					
	Identical in lithology to the previous section 127.8 - 132.9. Minor fine grained pyrite mineralization throughout. No sphalerite clearly identifiable; occasional check sample taken. A tectonic foliation parallels to sub-parallels the core axis and parallels or is discordantly superimposed upon the original folded bedding.					
	Samples					
	52789 141.9 - 143.3 1.4 m	36	11	195	0.1	0.5
	52790 143.3 - 144.8 1.5 m	33	9	216	0.1	0.2
	52791 150.9 - 152.4 1.5 m	37	2	158	0.1	0.2
	52792 152.4 - 153.6 1.2 m	45	8	97	0.2	0.5
153.6 -158.8	Quartz Feldspar Porphyry					
	Lithology and mineralization as previously described. Cold contacts as before but very sharp. The contact @ 153.6 m is 68° and @ 158.8 m is curvilinear phyllite.					
	Samples					
	52793 153.6 - 155.4 1.8 m	22	373	271	1.3	2.6
	52794 155.4 - 157.1 1.7 m	9	479	799	1.0	5.9
	52795 157.1 - 158.8 1.7 m	15	218	255	0.4	1.9

FOOTAGE FROM TO	DESCRIPTION	ANALYSIS				
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd
158.8 -159.7	Phyllite, graphitic? Medium dark bluish gray.					
	Samples					
	52796 158.8 - 159.7 0.9 m	52	9	110	0.1	0.5
159.7 -165.4	Quartz Feldspar Porphyry Lithology and mineralization as previously described. Quartz veining and associated mineralization is more common with white quartz up to 2 cm thick. Also several weakly mineralized micro-fractures. Contact @ 159.7 is sharply defined, planar and ~78° to core axis. The contact @ 165.4 is curvilinear as at 158.8 m. No chill margins. Porphyritic texture uniform throughout.					
	Samples					
	52797 159.7 - 161.2 1.5 m	17	412	463	0.7	3.4
	52798 161.2 - 162.7 1.5 m	5	104	123	0.2	0.9
	52799 162.7 - 164.2 1.5 m	8	247	388	0.4	3.1
	52800 164.2 - 165.4 1.2 m	29	172	92	0.5	0.7
165.4 -197.4	Phyllite Dark gray to black, variably graphitic. Bedding parallel to sub-parallel to locally at steep angle to core axis. As before, a later tectonic fabric sub-paralleling the core is superimposed on the original crumpled bedding. Minor fine grained pyrite is occasionally present but is relatively scarce compared to most of the previous sections. Minor Po present. Phyllite becoming increasingly lighter with depth.					
	Samples					
	52968 165.4 - 166.9 1.5 m	25	3	101	0.1	0.2
	52969 166.9 - 168.4 1.5 m	30	4	102	0.1	0.2
	Note: Occasional sample taken as check for mineralization considering the inclination and direction of the holes, and the assumed eastward dip of the units, the hole may have steepened considerably near the end and is basically paralleling the tectonic fabric. No acid tests were taken. This possible steepening of the hole should be kept in mind when doing the structural interpretation.					
	Samples					
	52970 170.7 - 172.2 1.5 m	32	3	91	0.1	0.2
	52971 178.3 - 179.8 1.5 m	37	2	74	0.1	0.2
	52972 184.4 - 185.9 1.5 m	66	5	73	0.1	0.2
	52973 190.5 - 192.0 1.5 m	10	6	47	0.1	0.2

* * *

Core is stored at Bapty's farm near Cranbrook

APPENDIX IV

Geochemical Analysis and Assay Certificates

Index

Sample Number	Sample Type	File Number
D 83279 - D 83282	Rock - Outcrop Mapping	91 - 4721
D 83283 - D 83286	Rock - Outcrop Mapping	91 - 4884
B 52370 - B 52400	Core Samples	91 - 5214
B 52772 - B 52800	Core Samples	91 - 5214
		91 - 5279
B 52968 - B 52973	Core Samples	91 - 5279
B 52974 - B 52977	Core Samples	91 - 5279

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

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Bapty Research Limited File # 91-4721
901 Industrial Road #2, Cranbrook BC V1C 4C9

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	W %	Sn %
D 83279	9	19	6	20	.1	26	3	225	1.48	4	5	ND	1	3	.2	2	2	1	.04	.004	2	22	.02	5	.01	2	.05	.02	.02	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D 83280	3	78	40700	6007	152.7	10	6	822	1.32	5	5	ND	1	115	78.1	123	169	1	3.45	.003	2	10	1.74	16	.01	2	.02	.01	.01	3	23	-	7.67	.68	4.35	.001	.01	.01
D 83281	8	38	1119	215	2.3	5	2	127	7.09	16	5	ND	15	15	.9	2	4	7	.04	.055	25	15	.31	65	.01	2	.87	.02	.20	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D 83282	1	22082	18379	5758	173.9	16	12	12863	24.68	10	5	ND	1	16	37.9	165	35	1	.17	.002	2	4	2.56	58	.01	3	.13	.01	.05	1	97	2.27	2.45	.72	5.21	.006	-	.01

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H20 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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU - 10 GM REGULAR ASSAY. W-Na_2O_2 fusion, analysis by ICP. Sn-NH_4I fusion, analysis by ICP.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 25 1991 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 2/91. **SIGNED BY**..........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Bapty Research Limited PROJECT LAPOINTE TELSTAR File # 91-4884
901 Industrial Road #2, Cranbrook BC V1C 4C9 Submitted by: M. BAPTY

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t	W %	Sn %
D 83283	4	28	47071	19	179.8	12	1	175	.56	2	5	ND	1	9	16.2	26	338	1	.07	.004	2	10	.02	7	.01	2	.03	.01	.01	1	-	5.57	.01	4.37	.001	.01	.01
D 83284	1	181	31732	22122	93.9	10	15	1044	7.52	31	9	ND	1	58	228.7	128	9	1	6.59	.046	3	5	2.51	28	.01	10	.13	.01	.08	1	-	4.41	2.27	2.84	.001	.01	.01
D 83285	1	5189	4200	1772	39.0	12	6	9746	18.36	5	5	ND	2	18	9.7	50	14	1	.57	.008	4	2	2.30	196	.01	4	.24	.01	.15	1	.48	.60	.21	1.16	.002	.01	.01
D 83286	1	21561	20256	3914	189.9	11	8	11861	24.57	23	5	ND	1	23	21.4	279	35	1	.84	.002	2	2	2.76	56	.01	4	.10	.01	.05	1	2.44	2.65	.53	5.97	.005	.01	.01
RE D 83283	4	28	47248	17	180.7	11	1	116	.53	2	5	ND	1	9	15.9	27	341	1	.03	.004	2	9	.01	7	.01	2	.02	.01	.01	1	.01	5.79	.01	4.42	.001	.01	.01

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H20 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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AG** + AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 3 1991 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 9/91. **SIGNED BY**..........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Bapty Research Limited PROJECT LAPOINT TELSTAR   File # 91-5214   Page 1

901 Industrial Road #2, Cranbrook BC V1C 4C9

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
B 52370	1	30	7	188	.1	41	17	536	3.44	26	5	ND	8	161	1.0	2	2	3	14.45	.061	13	8	.31	20	.01	3	.34	.01	.03	1	6
B 52371	1	5	8	99	.2	7	4	141	.90	21	5	ND	3	775	1.1	3	2	1	33.57	.063	6	6	.44	7	.01	2	.08	.01	.01	1	3
B 52372	1	13	18	548	.4	17	8	193	1.79	39	5	ND	6	166	9.1	4	2	3	18.42	.045	20	4	.13	24	.01	2	.23	.01	.04	2	3
B 52373	1	9	15	34	.1	10	6	180	1.44	33	5	ND	4	819	.2	2	2	2	26.51	.036	10	6	.56	15	.01	2	.15	.01	.03	1	5
B 52374	1	8	15	86	.1	11	6	251	1.55	33	5	ND	3	543	.2	7	2	2	23.67	.144	8	10	1.99	16	.01	3	.19	.01	.03	1	2
B 52375	3	12	12	117	.1	16	8	141	1.65	44	5	ND	4	45	.6	3	2	2	1.95	.014	11	20	.07	19	.01	2	.20	.01	.05	1	1
B 52376	2	17	17	295	.1	18	9	197	1.85	32	5	ND	5	29	3.2	2	2	2	1.92	.012	15	6	.09	22	.01	2	.20	.01	.05	1	2
B 52377	3	18	29	105	.2	19	9	204	2.10	31	5	ND	5	40	.9	2	2	3	1.77	.012	13	21	.40	20	.01	3	.23	.01	.06	1	4
B 52378	1	22	20	56	.1	20	9	157	2.98	33	5	ND	3	22	.2	2	2	2	.37	.013	9	4	.21	12	.01	2	.14	.01	.05	1	6
B 52379	2	21	10	51	.1	21	12	338	2.76	14	5	ND	4	102	.2	2	2	2	2.82	.017	6	8	.86	17	.01	2	.22	.01	.06	1	2
B 52380	2	61	111	1648	1.5	23	13	397	3.47	71	5	ND	4	79	12.9	2	3	2	2.26	.011	4	12	.95	17	.01	2	.15	.01	.04	3	1
B 52381	2	12	77	379	.3	17	9	581	3.62	42	5	ND	3	245	7.9	2	2	4	8.03	.141	3	9	2.96	22	.01	5	.33	.01	.08	1	2
B 52382	2	25	257	1564	.5	23	14	448	3.21	34	5	ND	4	153	9.9	2	2	2	4.67	.016	3	7	.97	19	.01	2	.23	.01	.06	4	1
B 52383	3	26	523	1706	1.0	23	12	554	3.30	20	5	ND	3	202	10.2	2	2	2	6.92	.039	2	19	1.61	17	.01	2	.33	.01	.05	5	2
B 52384	2	35	51	450	.2	29	15	586	3.55	4	5	ND	3	67	1.1	2	2	2	1.69	.016	6	8	.85	16	.01	2	.37	.01	.06	1	2
B 52385	3	32	36	267	.2	34	17	473	3.32	10	5	ND	4	43	1.4	2	2	3	1.00	.017	10	6	.51	19	.01	2	.28	.01	.09	1	3
B 52386	4	42	14	128	.1	39	19	363	3.76	5	5	ND	3	22	.9	2	2	3	.48	.014	13	11	.38	21	.01	2	.28	.01	.11	1	1
B 52387	3	54	19	57	.2	34	20	441	3.82	11	5	ND	3	28	.2	2	2	2	.65	.016	10	6	.46	17	.01	2	.21	.01	.06	1	3
B 52388	2	36	16	63	.1	29	14	424	3.11	6	5	ND	3	40	.2	2	2	3	.94	.013	11	7	.71	24	.01	2	.40	.01	.12	1	3
B 52389	2	34	13	49	.1	26	15	590	3.39	7	5	ND	1	67	.7	2	2	2	1.79	.036	8	6	1.02	21	.01	2	.24	.01	.09	1	2
B 52390	1	30	42	679	.1	25	13	1767	3.96	40	5	ND	1	173	4.0	2	2	2	5.85	.119	3	7	2.50	18	.01	2	.24	.01	.06	1	1
B 52391	5	70	21	442	.1	34	17	687	4.06	5	5	ND	2	56	3.1	2	2	3	1.70	.024	7	6	.92	26	.01	2	.25	.01	.09	1	4
B 52392	3	20	54	144	.1	16	8	606	2.58	9	5	ND	1	271	.2	2	2	18	9.41	.012	3	16	4.74	21	.02	2	.84	.01	.19	1	3
B 52393	1	4	21	164	.1	10	6	562	2.17	7	5	ND	1	325	1.3	2	2	11	12.92	.014	4	6	6.23	24	.02	2	.70	.01	.19	1	8
B 52394	1	4	65	63	.1	3	1	513	.25	2	15	ND	19	32	.2	2	2	1	.98	.010	7	5	.44	12	.01	2	.20	.03	.09	1	1
B 52395	1	2	53	46	.2	1	1	615	.21	2	20	ND	23	22	.2	3	2	1	.76	.010	10	3	.16	12	.01	3	.19	.03	.06	1	2
B 52396	1	12	20	108	.1	13	7	550	1.76	8	5	ND	1	235	1.4	2	2	8	13.85	.014	4	9	5.71	32	.03	2	.53	.01	.13	1	2
B 52397	1	9	26	479	.1	12	8	492	2.36	7	5	ND	1	159	5.4	2	2	11	9.27	.019	3	8	4.33	42	.04	2	.65	.01	.20	1	3
B 52398	1	15	22	68	.1	12	5	639	1.60	4	5	ND	1	173	.2	2	2	8	15.79	.013	4	8	6.31	37	.01	2	.36	.01	.06	1	1
B 52399	1	16	347	83	1.9	10	7	767	1.60	10	5	ND	1	141	.7	2	3	5	16.78	.015	4	4	6.42	24	.01	2	.18	.01	.03	3	2
B 52400	1	7	99	30	.4	9	5	679	1.54	8	5	ND	1	145	.2	2	2	5	16.96	.014	4	6	6.47	13	.01	2	.14	.01	.02	2	3
B 52772	1	10	17	114	.1	17	8	649	1.80	8	5	ND	1	117	.2	2	2	10	14.93	.012	4	10	5.73	32	.03	7	.54	.01	.10	1	3
B 52773	1	5	89	62	.4	16	6	796	1.86	10	5	ND	1	169	.2	2	2	6	18.01	.011	6	7	7.17	30	.01	2	.30	.01	.05	2	1
B 52774	1	3	26	63	.1	15	7	805	1.87	8	5	ND	1	174	.2	2	2	6	19.79	.009	6	4	8.10	24	.01	3	.24	.01	.04	2	1
B 52775	1	10	22	124	.2	12	5	626	1.59	9	5	ND	1	198	1.8	2	2	4	13.26	.007	6	3	5.50	22	.01	2	.18	.01	.04	1	1
RE B 52772	1	11	9	108	.1	13	6	517	1.81	6	5	ND	1	107	.7	2	2	8	11.12	.011	4	6	5.03	28	.02	2	.48	.01	.14	1	2
B 52776	1	236	144	307	1.8	17	10	911	2.21	11	5	ND	1	161	4.4	2	2	4	13.62	.015	4	4	4.53	24	.01	2	.13	.01	.03	1	1
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	59	37	133	7.4	71	33	1063	3.94	42	17	6	38	51	17.0	16	21	59	.50	.090	37	60	.88	178	.09	36	1.90	.06	.16	11	460

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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE   AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 23 1991 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 28/91. **SIGNED BY**.........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
B 52777	1	26	6	49	.4	16	6	604	1.86	3	5	ND	1	108	.2	2	2	5	12.32	.012	3	1	5.81	24	.01	2	.40	.01	.33	1	2
B 52778	1	15	178	108	3.0	16	8	778	2.32	8	5	ND	1	137	.2	2	8	5	14.73	.023	2	4	6.50	20	.01	2	.30	.01	.22	1	7
B 52779	1	16	36	75	.5	13	9	822	1.67	8	5	ND	1	185	.6	2	2	3	16.23	.009	3	1	7.07	18	.01	2	.15	.01	.10	2	4
B 52780	1	13	64	78	.4	18	10	695	1.90	10	5	ND	4	192	.5	2	2	3	9.44	.032	5	2	4.11	54	.01	2	.28	.01	.18	1	3
B 52781	5	90	295	235	1.5	48	26	218	4.22	2	5	ND	14	7	.6	2	2	3	.28	.038	5	12	.68	20	.01	2	.40	.01	.18	1	6
B 52782	6	85	105	364	.8	43	21	270	3.89	2	5	ND	13	6	1.5	2	3	3	.22	.043	7	10	.56	34	.01	3	.42	.01	.27	1	5
B 52783	3	18	148	167	.8	8	4	800	1.02	2	16	ND	21	54	.7	2	2	1	.94	.017	6	4	.14	35	.01	2	.25	.02	.17	1	2
B 52784	2	6	258	625	1.0	2	1	1053	.51	4	15	ND	22	65	3.6	2	2	1	1.09	.015	5	12	.04	38	.01	4	.21	.03	.15	1	1
RE B 52788	1	7	190	142	.6	1	1	698	.45	2	9	ND	24	16	.6	2	2	1	.29	.015	8	1	.03	35	.01	2	.23	.03	.14	1	3
B 52785	1	13	442	595	1.7	2	1	1115	.66	2	16	ND	23	74	4.0	2	3	1	1.25	.013	8	2	.03	41	.01	3	.23	.02	.17	1	5
B 52786	1	13	207	239	.8	1	1	855	.60	3	13	ND	24	71	1.6	2	2	1	1.08	.014	9	1	.07	38	.01	2	.23	.03	.17	1	3
B 52787	1	7	260	204	.6	2	1	789	.51	2	12	ND	25	59	1.4	2	2	1	.78	.013	10	2	.04	36	.01	3	.22	.03	.17	1	3
B 52788	1	7	209	143	.8	1	1	726	.48	2	10	ND	25	16	.7	2	2	1	.30	.016	9	1	.04	36	.01	2	.24	.03	.15	1	1
B 52789	3	36	11	195	.1	27	14	354	2.98	27	5	ND	13	5	.5	2	2	6	.11	.033	18	14	.42	43	.05	2	.87	.01	.46	1	1
B 52790	2	33	9	216	.1	28	14	392	3.28	49	5	ND	11	9	.2	2	2	8	.30	.030	14	19	.77	30	.04	2	1.30	.01	.26	1	1
B 52791	2	37	2	158	.1	32	17	299	2.54	29	5	ND	14	4	.2	2	2	8	.10	.032	16	17	.52	59	.07	2	.98	.01	.51	1	1
B 52792	2	45	8	97	.2	38	16	406	2.85	3	5	ND	14	18	.5	2	2	5	.24	.045	13	7	.27	78	.05	4	.63	.01	.53	1	3
B 52793	1	22	373	271	1.3	4	2	640	1.14	4	12	ND	23	70	2.6	2	2	1	.92	.017	8	3	.03	40	.01	2	.17	.02	.13	1	3
B 52794	1	9	479	799	1.0	1	1	1310	.91	20	10	ND	22	101	5.9	2	2	1	1.30	.018	10	1	.04	49	.01	2	.21	.02	.16	1	1
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	58	40	131	7.5	70	33	1044	3.92	37	15	6	36	47	18.1	16	20	54	.49	.088	36	59	.87	174	.09	32	1.87	.06	.14	11	450

Sample type: CORE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Bapty Research Limited PROJECT LAPOINT TELSTAR File # 91-5279
901 Industrial Road #2, Cranbrook BC V1C 4C9

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
B 52795	1	15	218	255	.4	4	1	982	.82	13	13	ND	23	77	1.9	2	2	1	.98	.018	13	2	.02	66	.01	3	.22	.03	.14	1	8
B 52796	1	52	9	110	.1	36	15	323	3.05	2	5	ND	10	34	.5	2	2	4	.32	.022	16	11	.29	77	.02	3	.51	.01	.39	1	5
B 52797	1	17	412	463	.7	6	3	831	.93	3	9	ND	20	78	3.4	2	2	1	1.01	.022	10	1	.02	68	.01	2	.26	.02	.19	1	9
B 52799	1	8	247	388	.4	3	1	843	.91	11	10	ND	18	84	3.1	2	2	1	1.00	.021	9	1	.03	62	.01	2	.22	.03	.15	1	6
B 52800	2	29	172	92	.5	4	1	642	.74	3	9	ND	21	82	.7	3	2	1	.83	.022	14	16	.04	78	.01	2	.22	.04	.16	1	6
B 52968	3	25	3	101	.1	32	14	290	3.20	17	5	ND	14	13	.2	2	2	12	.25	.030	16	16	.64	128	.15	2	1.35	.01	1.10	1	4
B 52969	1	30	4	102	.1	29	16	369	3.21	77	5	ND	11	15	.2	2	2	9	.41	.034	13	15	.66	87	.09	2	1.18	.01	.63	1	2
B 52970	1	32	3	91	.1	36	11	173	2.92	37	5	ND	14	3	.2	2	2	7	.07	.019	17	17	.54	49	.05	2	1.09	.01	.22	1	4
B 52971	1	37	2	74	.1	24	19	165	3.10	115	5	ND	11	3	.2	2	2	6	.09	.030	13	15	.65	47	.03	2	1.23	.01	.17	1	6
B 52972	1	66	5	73	.1	34	17	179	3.57	26	5	ND	12	3	.2	2	2	7	.08	.030	15	16	.69	82	.03	2	1.34	.01	.24	1	6
B 52973	1	10	6	47	.1	16	11	328	2.04	43	5	ND	14	7	.2	2	2	8	.21	.018	24	19	.77	157	.06	2	1.25	.01	.53	1	8
B 52974	1	20	2	47	.1	25	10	188	3.10	6	5	ND	3	52	.2	2	2	2	1.08	.019	6	8	.62	27	.01	2	.33	.01	.18	1	1
RE B 52971	1	43	3	73	.1	24	19	167	3.28	118	5	ND	12	3	.2	2	2	6	.09	.031	14	16	.66	51	.03	2	1.26	.01	.18	1	5
B 52975	1	24	12	31	.1	24	10	176	2.99	8	5	ND	4	74	.2	2	2	2	1.72	.018	4	6	.63	19	.01	2	.23	.01	.15	1	4
B 52977	1	5	104	123	.2	3	1	704	.91	22	9	ND	17	99	.9	2	2	1	.95	.020	7	12	.06	53	.01	3	.20	.03	.14	1	4
STANDARD C/AU-R	17	58	42	133	7.3	70	32	1049	4.02	42	17	6	36	53	18.4	15	18	54	.51	.092	37	59	.88	186	.09	33	1.91	.06	.15	13	480

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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 28 1991 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 30/91. **SIGNED BY**..........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX V

Historical Information

A. Physical Development

B. Humboldt Claim

A. Physical Development (see Figure 2, page 6, and Figure 5)

1. The property hosts two vertical shafts, one located at 125N, 50E, and one at 2100S, 300E on the geochemical grid. No records exist on either working so it is assumed that the low grades provided insufficient encouragement for the early prospectors, and the work was eventually abandoned and forgotten.

   A third inclined shaft was driven on the Humboldt claim - a crown grant (M.L. 2015) located within the claim block but under different ownership - which did intersect ore grades and widths (see next section).

2. At least 1 short tunnel was driven into the Toby conglomerate, at position 30W, 170E. No records exist on the history. The best mineralization is hosted in a 50cm quartz vein within the tunnel (B 83283; 5.5% Pb, 4.37 oz/ton Ag), but it is also observed as disseminated blebs within the conglomerate (also see outcrop at 1060S, 100E, B 83284; 4.41% Pb, 2.27% Zn, 2.84 oz/ton Ag).

3. Several other claims were crown granted in the area of the Humboldt (M.L. 3268) and south of the Hi, Ex, and Po L.C.P.'s (M.L. 3637, 3638), and from their shape it is concluded that they were located to fill in around prior claims.

   All the prior crown grants with the exception of the Humboldt (M.L. 2015) and the Sailor Boy (M.L. 2016) have been returned to the crown, and are now included within the Telstar holdings.

These lots are all likely to have workings of some sort (trenches, adits), but they have not been systematically examined.

Rice, in his 1944 Paper, refers to the Humboldt and describes some of the showings on this and adjoining claims.

He notes two small trenches 1700 feet apart, and a short cross cut adit located about 1000 feet southwest of an open cut #1. Mineralization consists of quartz veins carrying galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and stannite (Cu_2FeSnS_4, assaying up to 1.5% Sn. Note: Dana describes this as a rare mineral, usually associated with cassiterite).

Rice describes the mineralization as related to the nearby granitic porphyrys, with the veins being conformable with the stratigraphy.

B. Humboldt Claim (see Figure 5)

No mapping of claim boundaries, geology or workings have been carried out west of the Rose Pass. The references noted to position the incline are the elevation at 1400M (4600 feet), and its position at approximately 60m (200 feet) south of a northwesterly flowing creek.

The property was staked about the turn of the century to cover surface outcrop of a high grade lens of lead/silver ore. Underground development followed, and consists of an adit with a short raise and an inclined shaft (subsequently flooded), totalling about 80 meters.

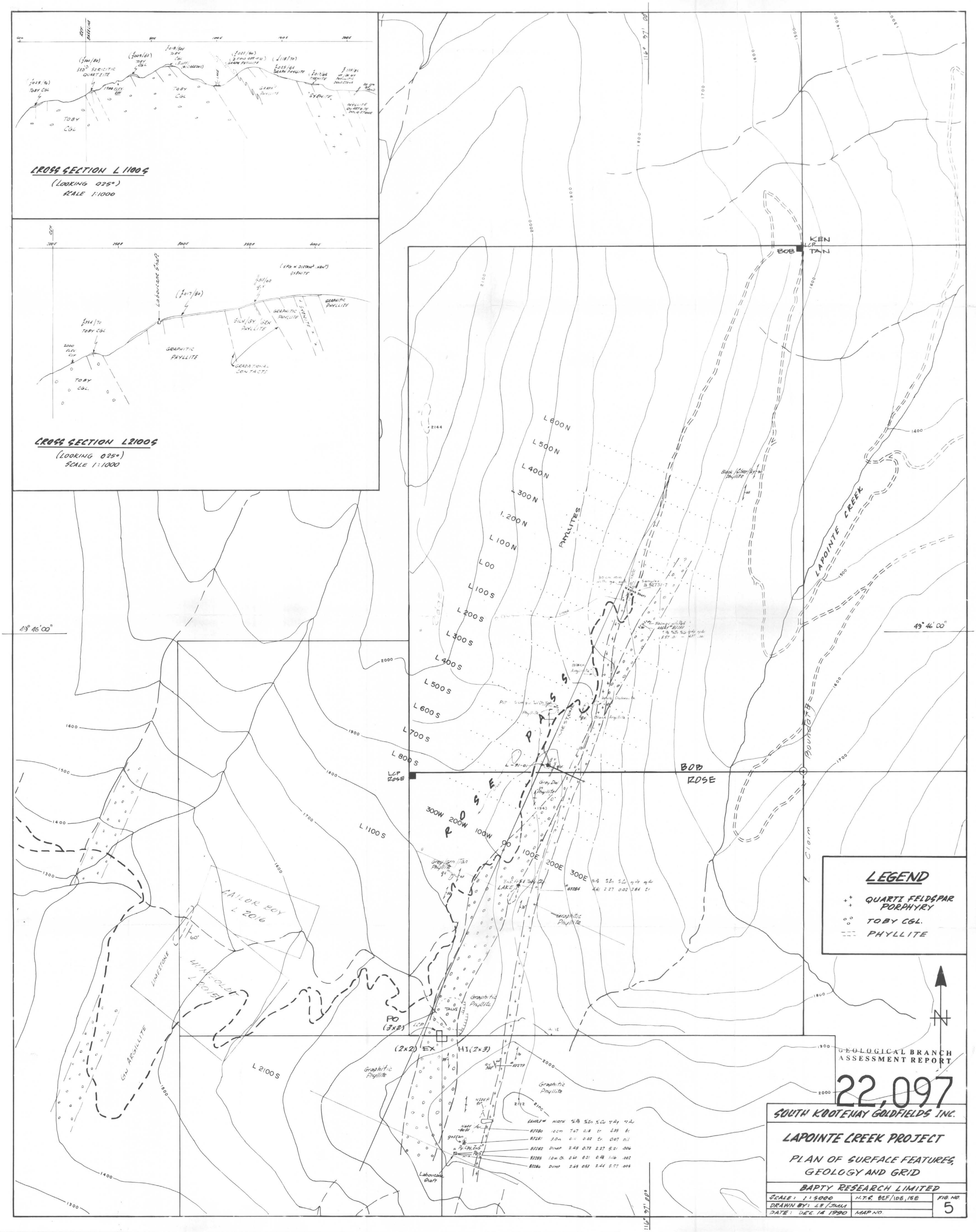
Subsequent Work

B.C. Ministry of Mines Reports refers to work carried out on the Humboldt and adjoining claims by Rose Pass Mines Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta.

Year	Activity
1969	Road building, drilling and trenching
1970	Road building, trenching, drilling
1971	Drilling
1972	Drilling
1973	Drilling and surface geological mapping

No reports are on record with the assessment files.

The Humboldt and Sailor Boy are presently held in a company named Briar Investments Ltd., of Calgary, a private holding company controlled by the Wade family.



	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu	oz Ag	oz Au
#83284	4.41	2.27	0.02	2.84	tr

SAMPLE #	WIDTH	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu	oz Ag	oz Au
83280	10cm	7.67	0.18	tr	4.35	tr.
83281	3.0m	0.11	0.02	tr.	0.07	nil
83282	DUMP	2.45	0.72	2.27	5.21	.006
83285	1.0m Ch.	0.60	0.21	0.48	1.16	.002
83286	DUMP	2.65	0.53	2.44	5.97	.005

LEGEND

+ +	QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
° °	TOBY CGL.
= =	PHYLLITE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,097

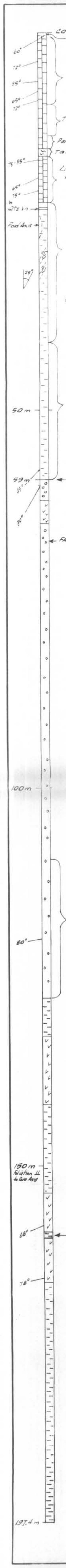
SOUTH KOOTENAY GOLDFIELDS INC.

LAPOINTE CREEK PROJECT

PLAN OF SURFACE FEATURES, GEOLOGY AND GRID

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED

SCALE: 1:5000	N.T.S. 82F/10E, 15E	FIG. NO. 5
DRAWN BY: LE/JMM		
DATE: DEC. 14 1990	MAP NO.	



Graphitic Phyllite ??

Limestone: pale-med. gray to bluish gray laminated to very thin: banded Mainly recrystallized w/ fine-grained sugary texture.

Turbidites? Stamp structures, rip-up clasts, attenuated beds.

Pale to medium grey, fine grained, dull to glossy talcose schist.

Limestone: Generally med. gray, banded with local crenulated sections; Turbidite section 21.6 - 22.5. Pyritic (locally < 2%) throughout, with weak, sporadic ZnS min.

Phyllite: Primarily dk. gray to blk. soft argillaceous w/ < 25% pale gry siliceous Interlaminae, all highly deformed into crenulated or tightly drag folded zones. Pyritic throughout w/ Po after 30.8 m. common. Dissem. ZnS, frequently w/ assoc. Py preferentially deposited in light gray siliceous beds; Sphalerite minzn strongest between 22.5 - 29.5 m ? & 1/3 Qtz between 23.2 - 23.5 m.

Grayish-black Phyllites w/ 25% Py in narrow (< 1 mm) beds, as discrete recrystallized anhedral - euhedral clats and grains (≥ 2.5 cm), and assoc. w/ narrow (≥ 1 mm) siliceous veinlets. More graphitic than previous section. Strongly crenulated with gross bedding angles mainly 45° - 90° to the core Axis, flattening to < 45° near 59 metres.

Gradational contact @ 30° to Core Axis. Conglomerate has f. grn. matrix w/ white qtz/qtzite pebbles & cobbles. Rhyo-Dacite. See next section for description. Contacts @ 25° to Core Axis. Fine grn. PbS minzn.

FAULT: 1 dm of crushed rock and gouge

Bedding 60°-70° to Core Axis

Toby Conglomerate: Pelitic matrix w/ pebbles / cobbles of white Qtz and pale gray quartzite. The upper part is well bedded, the central zone more chaotic with larger average size of cobble, and the lower section is strongly silicified and locally gradational to quartzite.

SILICIFIED & QUARTZITIC ZONE

Phyllite, dk. grayish-black, graphitic. 1-2 % f. grn. Py in very thin (≥ 1 mm) conformable beds. Strongly distorted bedding

Rhyo-dacite. Aphanitic, very pale lemonish-grey ground mass w/ angular to sub-rounded, small (≥ 2 mm) fragments of whiter Qtz. & Feldspar (Porphyritic texture). Both contacts highly irregular. No chill margin. Sub-aqueous Tuff deposit? Fine fractures coated w/ Py, Po, Sphal., Gal.

Phyllite graphitic, identical to previous section. F2 foliation, parallel to sub-parallel the Core Axis, superimposed on original folded bedding.

Rhyo-dacite. Lithology and mineralization as in previous Section

Phyllite: med. dk. bluish gray

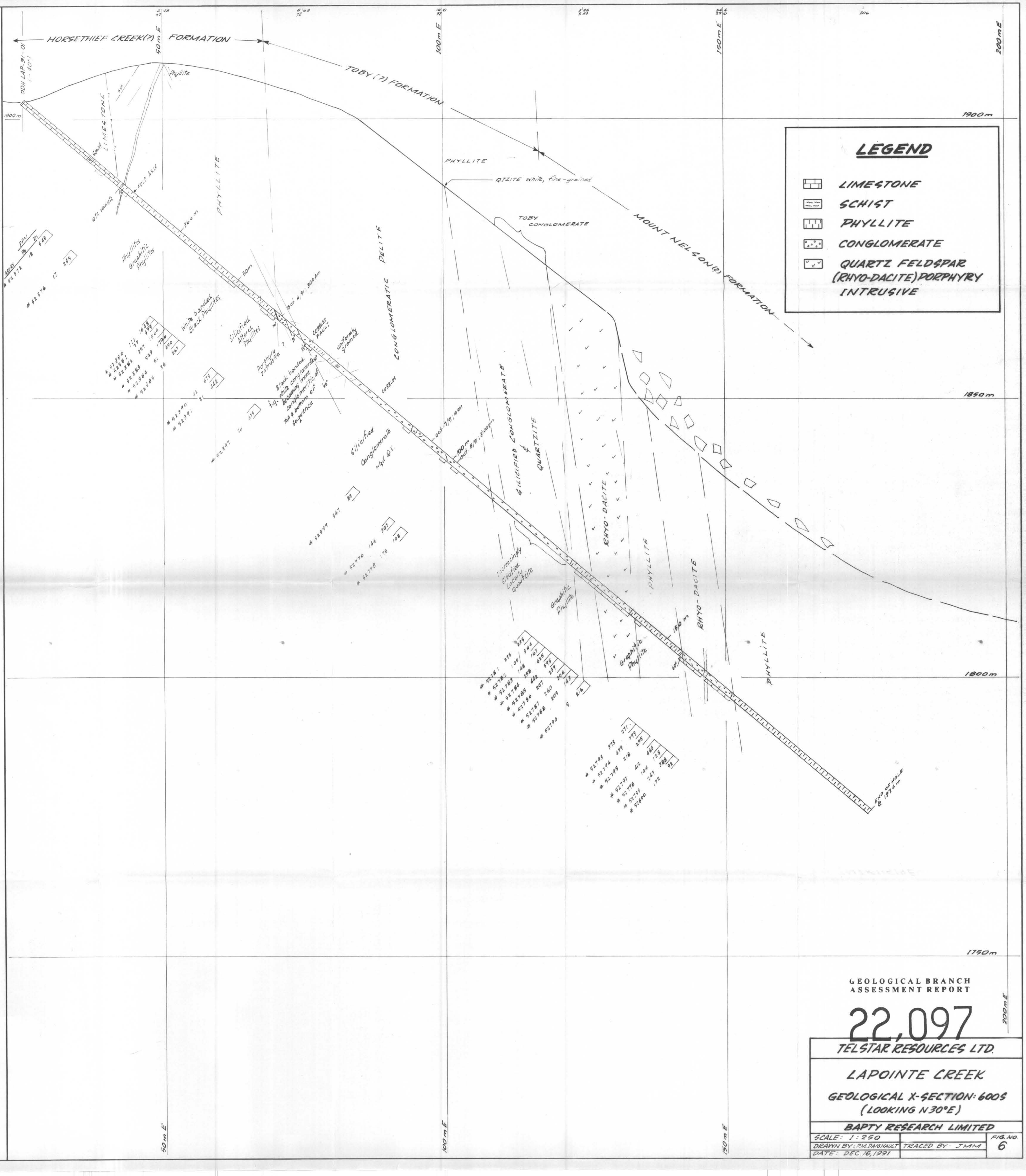
Rhyo-dacite: As above. Qtz veining and assoc. min. is more common. Upper contact @ 78° to Core Axis.

Phyllite is structually similar to the previous Phyllite section

Dark gray to black and slightly graphitic near top and becoming increasingly lighter with depth

Very minor Py / Po minzn.

Phyllite



LEGEND

⊞	LIMESTONE
≋	SCHIST
▥	PHYLLITE
⁘	CONGLOMERATE
✓	QUARTZ FELDSPAR (RHYO-DACITE) PORPHYRY INTRUSIVE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,097

TELSTAR RESOURCES LTD.

LAPOINTE CREEK

GEOLOGICAL X-SECTION: 600S
(LOOKING N30°E)

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED

SCALE: 1:250		FIG. NO. 6
DRAWN BY: P.M. DAIGNAULT	TRACED BY: JMM	
DATE: DEC. 16, 1991		