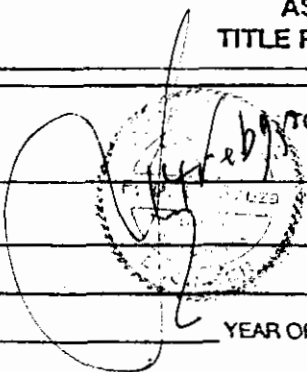


23786



TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] **DIAMOND DRILLING - 1992 through 1994** TOTAL COST **\$490,177.69**

AUTHOR(S) **Phil D. de Souza P.Eng** SIGNATURE(S) 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) **VARIOUS** YEAR OF WORK **1992/94**

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) **Diamond and Rotary Percussion Drilling between February 16, 1992 and July 19, 1994. All expenses applied to R.H. Stanfield, PAC Account**

PROPERTY NAME **GALLOWAI/BUL RIVER GROUP**

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) **STEEPLES GROUP #1C (R.H. Stanfield)**

Steeple Group #1C comprising five 20 unit claims:

Steeple #1, Steeple #2, Steeple #11, Steeple #13 and Steeple #15

COMMODITIES SOUGHT **Copper, Silver, Gold and associated metals**

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN **82 G NW 002**

MINING DIVISION **FORT STEELE** NTS **82G11**

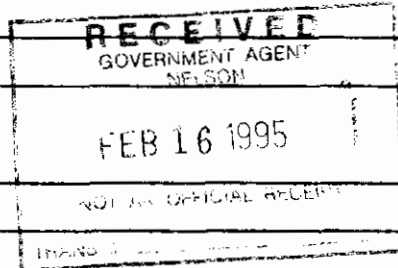
LATITUDE **49° 30' 11"** LONGITUDE **115° 22' 13"** (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) **R. H. Stanfield** 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
#350 - 4723 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, T2G 0A1
(403) 287 3800

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) **R. H. Stanfield** 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
#305 - 4723 1st Street
Calgary, Alberta, T2G 4Y8
(403) 287 3800



PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Sequence of Copper, Silver, Gold and associated metals in veins in shear envelopes striking generally east-west on the southern facing slopes of the Steeples Range east of Cranbrook in the Fort Steele Mining Division of British Columbia. Vein systems are hosted in banded argillites of the precambrian Aldridge sequence. Significant overburden depths prevent easy identification of faults and dykes (Moyie) known to intersect (be associated with) the structures.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
See References in Report

FILMED

(OVER)

FEB 17 1995

LOG NO: _____ U

ACTION: _____

FILE NO: _____

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,786

1. Introduction.

Since the beginning of 1992, the R. H. Stanfield Group has completed 4,106.88 metres of Diamond Drilling utilising 978.72 metres of Percussed pre-drilled Casing through difficult overburden conditions at its Gallowai Bul River Site.

This Report is prepared exclusively to apply costs incurred towards the Stanfield PAC Account.

- All Percussed Casing with the exception of the reset Casing for BR1.94 was set prior to 1992 and is excluded from this Assessment.
- Certain holes have been used previously for Assessment purposes and are therefore excluded from this report.
- Hole Numbers for inclusion as PAC eligible costing are provided in the tabulation in Section 2 of this Report.
- All Holes are located in Steeples Group 1C with the exception of BR3.92 which is located in Claim Group Steeples 2B.

All drilling is confined to the area of the old (1970-73) Placid Oil "Bull River Mine", in the area of its Pits, Tailings Impoundment and Mill Buildings/Office complex some 4km northeast of the settlement of Bull River, south of Fort Steele, southeastern British Columbia.

Steeple Group #1C comprises five contiguous mineral claims viz. Steeples # 1, 2, 11, 13 and 15 within the total Stanfield Holdings of British Columbia's Fort Steele Mining Division.

2. Location.

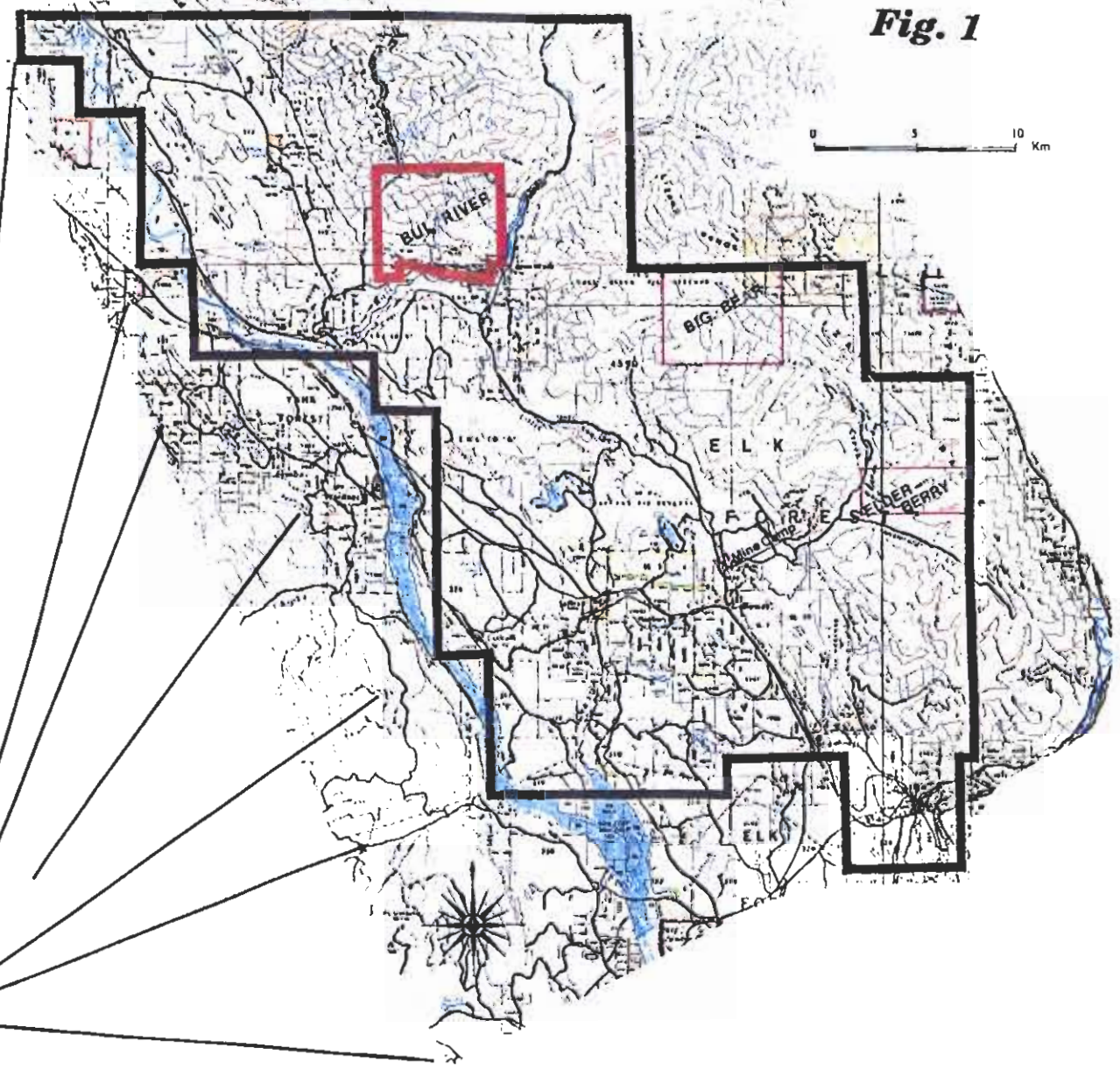
The Stanfield Holdings are situated in the Fort Steele Mining Division of southeastern British Columbia (NTS 82G6 / NTS 82G11) astride Highway #3 between Fernie and Cranbrook and encompassing Galloway - see the preceding Figure 1. The Steeples Group #1C located within the greater Stanfield Group - see Figure 2 - sits astride a section of the southerly and south facing flank of the Steeples overlooking the confluence of the Bull and Kootenay Rivers.

The Drilling subject to this Report is located on Figure 4 of this Report and is listed overleaf.

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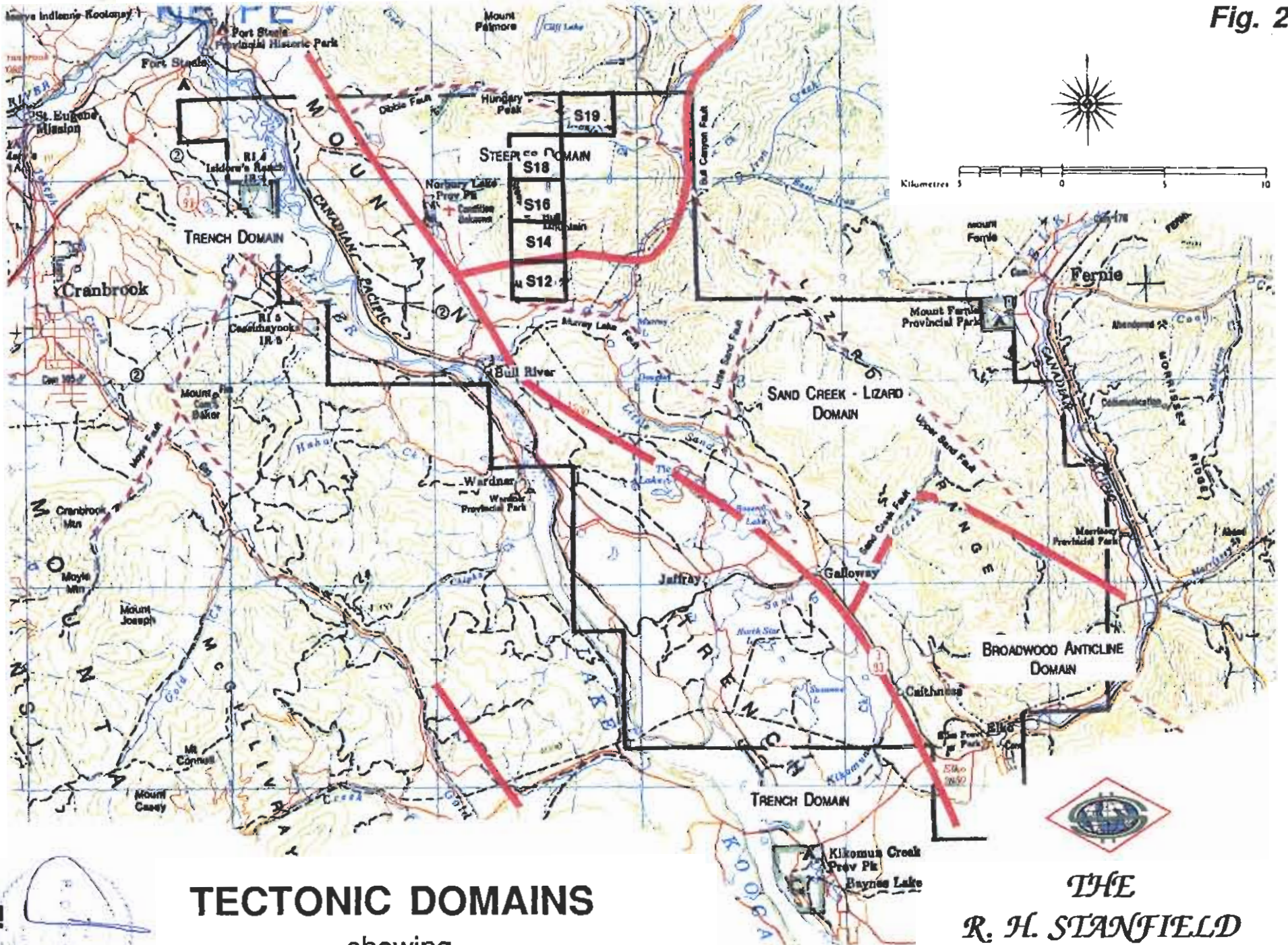
Fig. 1



LOCATION AND CLAIM AREA

Fig. 1

Fig. 2



TECTONIC DOMAINS

showing
Steeples Group 2B

THE
R. H. STANFIELD
GROUP



Table 1: Period Drilling on Steeples Group #1C - HOLE LOCATIONS

HOLE #	metres (corrected to the second decimal)		
	LATITUDE	DEPARTURE	ELEVATION
1.94	3676.01	4582.40	924.12
1.93	3892.83	4434.35	953.49
4.92/93	3548.49	4664.46	921.22
2.92	3756.39	4196.63	945.01
1.92	3561.38	4816.89	922.53

3. Physiography.

The Steeples Claim Group #1C extends from an elevation of 833 metres immediately north of the Bull River as it widens after coursing through the gorge south of the Aberfeldie Dam and reservoir, to a maximum elevation on Bull Mountain, the southernmost peak of the Steeples Range on the central southern boundary of Steeples #15 (central northern boundary of Steeples #13) of 2,392.68 metres.

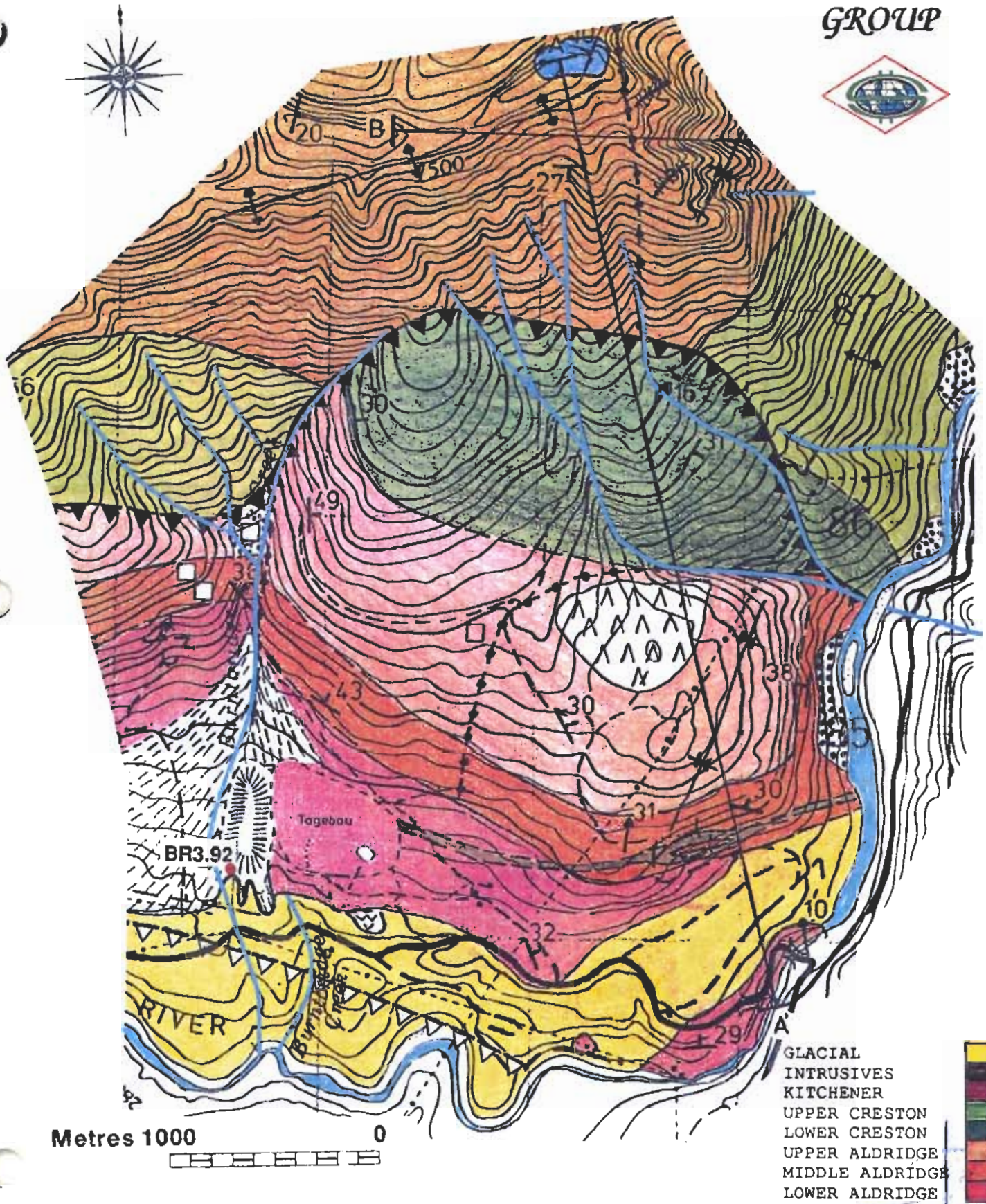
Ground Water run off from the Steeples south face flows due south into the Bull River below the Aberfeldie Dam. Ground Water from the Lizard Range immediately east of Aberfeldie flows westerly (and northerly via Overson Creek) to the Bull River above the reservoir. Ground Water north of Bull Mountain also flows to the Bull River north of Aberfeldie. In all cases, the Bull directs the flow to the Kootenay and thus to Lake Kocanusa.

4. Previous Work.

The R.H. Stanfield Group has drilled 35,821.14 metres (117,523.43') of Diamond programme since 1982 at the Gallowai Bul River property. This drilling includes 1,573.37 (5,161') of hole advanced by Rotary/Percussion machine to set casing in deep overburden. Additionally, an airborne survey (Magnetometer G-803) through Apex Airborne Surveys Ltd., in 1982 has recently been augmented by two multi-array surveys by Dighem to better define targets in the Bull River Area.

Previous open pitting was conducted by Placid Oil in the early 1970's at their Bull River Copper Mine. Earlier exploration incorporating adit mining at both the Bull River and Copper King areas (also on Steeples Group #1C) is on record through Annual Reports to the Minister of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia.

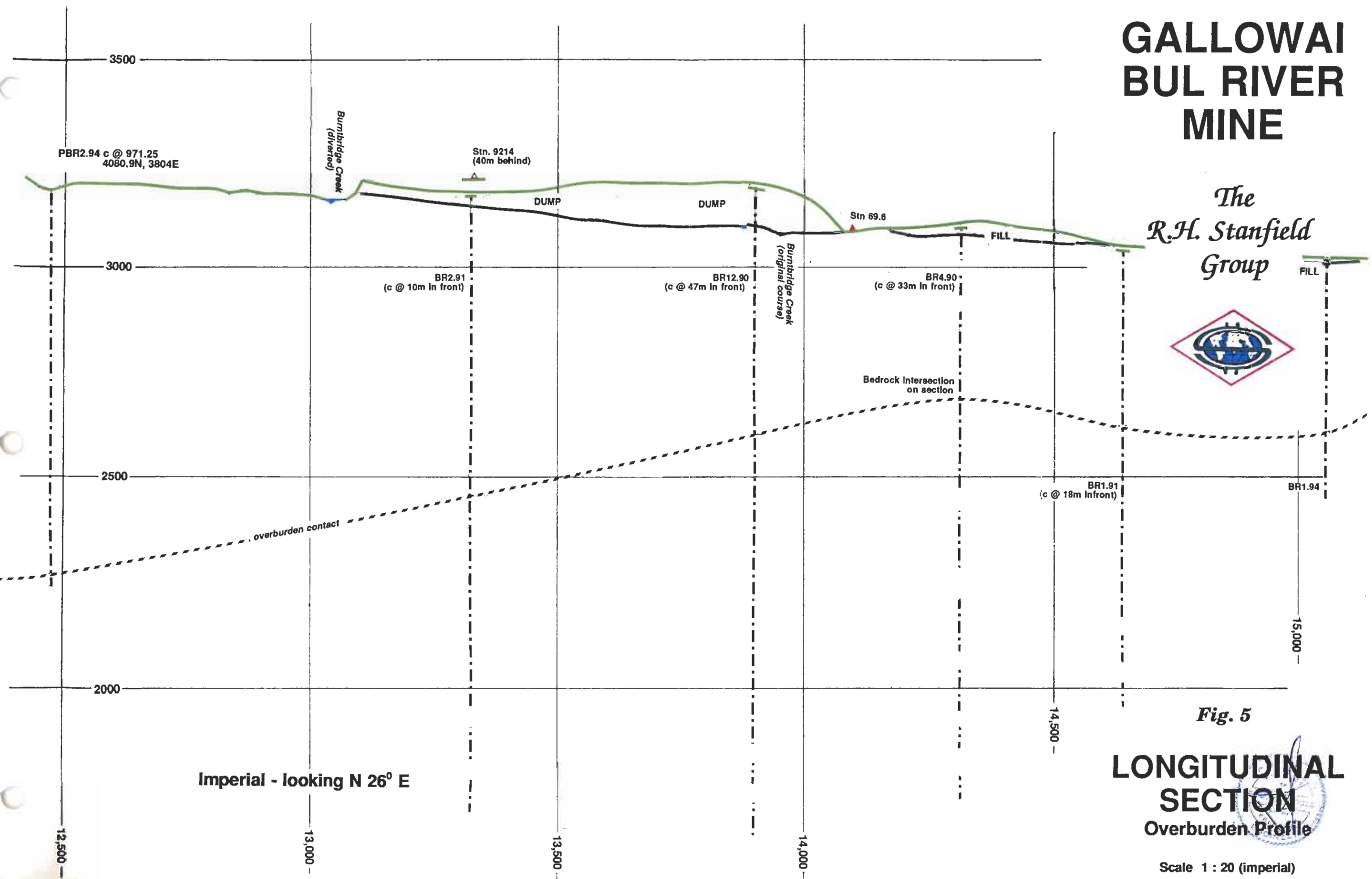
THE
R. H. STANFIELD
GROUP



BUL RIVER AREA GEOLOGY

GALLOWAI BUL RIVER MINE

*The
R.H. Stanfield
Group*



Imperial - looking N 26° E

Fig. 5

LONGITUDINAL SECTION Overburden Profile

Scale 1 : 20 (imperial)

Other areas explored and mined on this Claim Group are the Trilby (1898 & 1925 MEMPR Reports) for Lead, Copper and Silver, and, the Bull River Iron Mine (1920 MEMPR)

5. Geology.

The Gallowai Bul River property straddles the contact between the Rocky Mountain Trench and the western edge of the Rocky Mountains. The Drill site lies within the Sand Creek Domain on the southern flank of the Steeples Range but most of the Claim Group lies predominantly within the Steeples Domain. Overburden consists of Pleistocene glaciofluvial and colluvial sediments. Metasediments of the Precambrian Aldridge and Creston, with intrusions of Moyie sills and dykes, outcrop on the property.

The Aldridge formation at the Gallowai Bul River property contains several mineralized shear zones traceable in open pits and diamond drilling. The vein systems are mineralized by chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite with quartz, calcite and/or siderite and wollastonite as major gangue minerals. Gold occurs in association with the quartz gangue and in the lattice of the sulphide minerals.

6. Objectives.

The general objective of all the drilling at Gallowai Bul River, is to better understand the relationships of the various vein splays to each other, to the dykes that can either cut or co-exist with the mineralized zones and to the silica rich horizons within the Aldridge which in some way determine the strength of vein mineralization as well as to the pyrite/pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite which occurs syngenetically to varying degrees within the Aldridge at Gallowai Bul River. Individually, hole locations are kept as close as possible to an overlying grid pattern designed to facilitate reserve calculations while maximising our knowledge for mine planning purposes. That is, due to the abnormally thick overburden especially towards the west of the property, if a hole is required to determine subcrop details, it will be pushed to provide the maximum possible knowledge of the depth vein structures. The cost of setting Rotary Percussion Casing to bedrock - without which the Company Longyear Drills couldn't cope - is too high to permit frivolous hole locating.

At the time Stanfield purchased the assets from Placid Oil of their Bull River Copper operation, Placid had a Total Reserve (Underground Section) of 732,492 tons at an average grade of 1.94% Copper (at a 1.00% Copper cut-off and minimum thickness of 4ft). These reserves were confined to the area between the southeastern side of Pit #1, the central eastern (east of) side of the Tailings Dam and the southwest corner of the Mill Complex pad, that is a strike length on all zones of some 350 metres.

Initially, Stanfield Group drilling was designed to define depth extensions to these reserves which were reported as being confined laterally to this very specific zone. Step out drilling has now extended the company knowledge of these structures which exist singly or in multiple "en echelon" systems from the westernmost occurrence to the last significant easterly occurrence in excess of 1500 metres and to depths exceeding 600 metres. Most drilling now being conducted is to better define the links between the various zones so as to determine the most accurate reserve estimation which will enable the company to most adequately define the size of operation to maximise the potential returns from the property.

Specifically;

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| BR1.92 | western extension of eastern underground reserves and depth continuities of 7.81 structures |
| BR2.92 | westerly extensions of exceptionally well defined vein systems located west of the Tailings Dam |
| BR4.92/93 | To extend eastern reserves through to the major western discoveries and to better define the southern extension of the structural break separating the two Pits |
| BR1.93 | To determine mineralization between the two Pits. To examine association of dykes to/with vein systems and to locate faulting existing and interfering with near surface depth extensions of Placid Open Pit zones. |
| BR1.94 | To link eastern and western reserves. This hole replaces BR3.91 which was lost due to casing being landed on a massive boulder rather than bedrock. |

7. Logs, Lithology and Structure

The following pages contain copies of the Diamond Drill Core Logs as conducted by the writer and/or Mr Pilsum Master M.Sc., P.Geol. during the normal course of their efforts on behalf of the Stanfield Group.

Logs are provided in dated sequence commencing with BR1.93 and ending with BR1.92.

Only the Rotary Percussed part of BR1.94 forms part of this Report. The diamond drilling will be the basis of a further report.

Assay results for the assayed splits are provided on the Drill Logs and a copy of the Assay Reports for the holes, completed by Terramin Research Labs Ltd. of Calgary, are attached following the References for this Report.

All drill core is stored at the Stanfield Group Core Shed at its Gallowai Camp.

DIAMOND DRILL LOG (Cover Page)

Hole No: BR2-92 Page: 1 of 4 Project: GALLOWAI BUL RIVER MINE Property: _____
 Collar Elevation (m): 945.0m Collar Survey date: _____ Location: Latitude 3,756.4m Departure 4,196.6m Dip: _____
 Objective: _____ P. Master: _____ Date: Sept. 25/92 Depth (m): _____
 Commenced: _____ Completed: _____ Logged by: _____ Date: _____ Dip: _____
 Sampled by: _____ Date: _____ Bearing: _____



From	m	To	Description:	Sample No:	From	To	Width	Analysis				
								Cu	Pb	Zn	Ni	CD
								PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
0		774	Casing									
		(235.9)										
774		1354	Argillaceous Qtzite : green, quite banded, @ 45° - 60° to CA. A few CO ₃ veinlets. 774 - 787(235.9 - 239.8) : extremely fractured and broken core, a few irregular and discontinuous CO ₃ veinlets with little or no sulphides. Disseminated and clots py at irregular intervals. 787 - 850(235.9 - 259) : numerous irregular and discontinuous qtz-CO ₃ -bx stringers @ low angle to CA. A few local gouge zones at high angle to CA. Lots of broken and fractured core. 850 - 922(259 - 281) : decreasing amount of broken and fractured core. Banding @ low angle to CA. 867 - 869(264.2 - 264.8) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx with some cp and py @ 10° to CA (approximately 1" - 1.5" wide). 922 - 977(281 - 297.7) : a few irregular veinlets of CO ₃ at high angle to CA. 1011 - 1013(308.1 - 308.7) : 1" - 2" wide zone 10° to CA of gouge and qtz-CO ₃ -bx, crackle py-pyrrhotite 1038 - 1040(316.3 - 316.9); 1047 - 1049(319.1 - 319.7) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx zone with crackle py-pyrrhotite, zone width 1066 - 1138(324.9 - 346.8) : more disseminated py, irregular and low angle to CA. 1129 - 1142(344.1 - 348) : broken and fractured core 1138 - 1207(346.8 - 367.8) : lots of narrow, irregular, discontinuous qtz-CO ₃ -bx zones with little or no sulphides (these sections are more broken core) 1217 - 1220(370.9 - 371.8) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx with pyrrhotite-py 1291 - 1293(393.4 - 394.1) : gouge zone									
		(412.7)										
1354		1721	Argillaceous Qtzite : gray-green, very little banding, some silicification, disseminated and stringer py common 1426 - 1438(434.6 - 438.3) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx : some broken and fractured core and gouge, little or no sulphides 1440 - 1532(438.9 - 466.9) : banding when visible as @ high angle to CA.									
		(524.5)										
1721		2917	Argillaceous Qtzite : green, medium argillaceous, fine banding @ 45° - 60° to CA, distinct, some disseminated and clots of py. 1730 - 1740(527.3 - 530.4) : qtz-bx, some CO ₃ , quite crackled with cp, py and pyrrhotite (Mineralized Zone).	4691	1730(527.3)	2'		500	13	8	51	0.1
		(889.1)		4692	1732(527.9)	3'		2200	2	15	34	0.1
				4693	1735(528.8)	2'		520	3	15	20	0.1

DIAMOND DRILL LOG (Secondary Page)

Project: GALLOWAI BUL RIVER MINE

Property:



Hole No: BRZ-92 Page: 2 of 4

From	m	To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Analysis						
								CU	PB	ZN	NI	CD		
								PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM		
			1740 - 1746(530.4 - 532.2) : quite silicified with some HW Marker characteristics 1747 - 1777(532.5 - 541.6) : greener, more argillaceous (?) 1777 - 1778(541.6 - 541.9) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx, crackle, some pyrrhotite and cp(?) 1778 - 1794(541.9 - 546.8) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx @ 20° to CA, bx goes in and out of drill stem(?), broken and fractured core.											
			1883 - 1906(573.9 - 580.9) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx zone with variable crackle. Amount of crackle determines sulphide content (mainly py) 1892 - 1893(576.7 - 576.9) : relatively barren											
			1906 - 1981(580.9 - 603.8) : more silicic 1906 - 1920(580.9 - 585.2) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx, quite mylonitic in parts, not much crackle, no significant sulphides											
			1997 - 2000(608.7 - 609.6) : HW Marker Zone, qtz-CO ₃ -bx in mega crackle 2000 - 2002(609.6 - 610.2) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx with crackle pyrrhotite-py and cp(?) Mineralized Zone 2002 - 2020(610.2 - 615.7) : HW Marker Zone with qtz-CO ₃ -bx filling mega cracks. Variable py-pyrrhotite with crackle.											
			2020 - 2036(615.7 - 620.6) : Mineralized Zone : qtz-CO ₃ -bx with variable crackle containing mainly pyrrhotite, some cp and py with major pyrrhotite clots	4665	2020(615.7)	6'		210	1	9	4	0.1		
			2036 - 2045(620.6 - 623.3) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx with crackle py-cp-and pyrrhotite @ ≈ 20° to CA and in and out of drill stem 2045 - 2060(623.3 - 627.9) : HW Marker Zone with minor qtz-CO ₃ -bx filling mega crackle 2060 - 2063(627.9 - 628.8) : qtz-CO ₃ -bx, mineralized zone, with variable crackle chlorite, pyrrhotite main sulphide, some cp(?) and py 2063 - 2085(628.8 - 635.5) : HW Marker Zone 2085 - 2088(635.5 - 636.4) : Mineralized Zone, Qtz-CO ₃ -bx, crackle with sulphides	4674	2085(635.5)	3'		760	3	50	14	0.1		



DIAMOND DRILL LOG (Secondary Page)

BR4 92/93 Page 3 of 5

Project

Property

From	m	To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Analysis				
								CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	NI PPM	CD PPM
1005		1091 (332.5)	Banded argillite with irregular stringerlets of quartz @ 1047 (319.1m) 1/2" quartz/siderite with pyrrhotite									
1091		1092 (332.8)	Quartz/siderite and very minor chalcopyrite @ 45° to core axis									
1092		1180 (359.7)	Predominantly banded black argillite @ 1096 (334.1m) 2" syngenetic pyrrhotite 1115 - 1119 (340m - 341m) quartz/siderite 45° vein 1139 (347.2m) zone of 60° quartz/siderite stringers 1172 (357.2m) zone of 60° quartz/siderite stringers 1175 (358.1m) zone of 60° quartz/siderite stringers									
1180		1181 (360)	Quartz/siderite vein - no sulphides									
1181		1252 (381.6)	Banded black argillites with many syngenetic pyrrhotite bends									
1252		1268 (386.5)	Quartz/siderite stringerlets crossing predominantly siliceous argillite. Same, with minor pyrrhotite @ 1266 (385.9) 1-1/2" 70° quartz/siderite vein									
1268		1358 (414)	Banded black argillite with bleb and syngenetic pyrrhotite @ 1304 very minor fault - slight (1/2") movement									
1358		1417 (431.9)	Banded siliceous argillites									
1417		1519 (463)	Banded and black argillites									
1519		1527 (465.4)	Siliceous argillites and quartzites									
1527		1637 (499)	Banded argillites @ 1546 (471) syngenetic pyrrhotite @ 1564 (476.7) 1" quartz/siderite stringer with pyrite and pyrrhotite @ 1617 (492.9) 2" quartz/siderite stringer with pyrrhotite									
1637		1669 (508.7)	Black and banded argillite @ 1645 (501.4) 2 X 2" 45° quartz/siderite veins.									

8. Results and Conclusions.

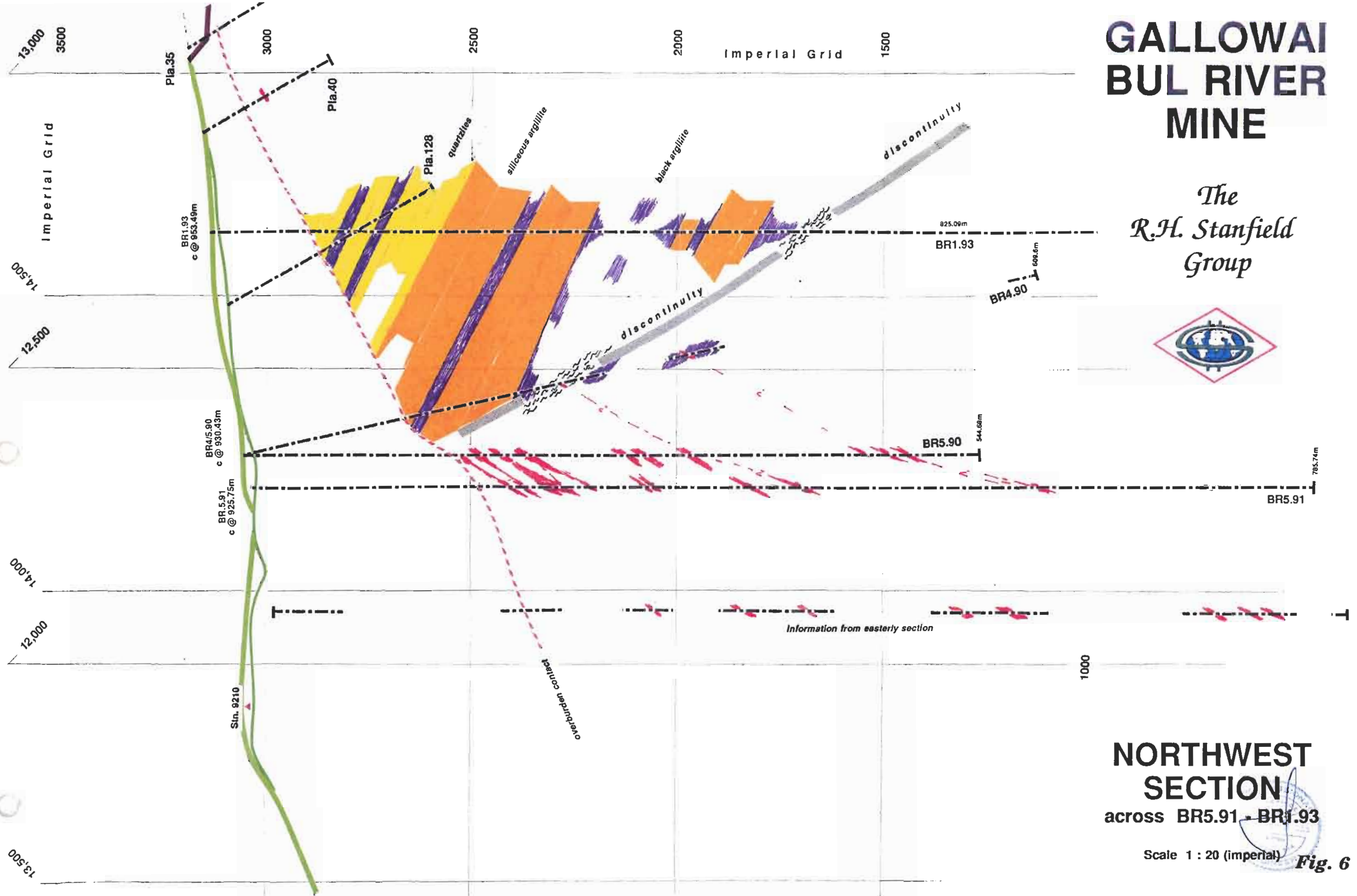
The casing for BR1.94 was successfully set on Bedrock at 126.5 metres (415ft) having encountered bedrock initially at 122 metres. See Long Section, Fig 5. With the data from this hole (in 1991), it was determined that 3 to 4 metres of progressively cleaner boulder cuttings would be required to ensure that true bedrock had been reached. The hole is presently being successfully advanced with a diamond drill, the drilling of which will be reported separately upon its completion.

BR1.93 together with Placid Hole PL128 has clearly identified the apparent dip direction of the host argillites near the surface. See Cross Section, Fig 6. Utilising these observations, we can extend our knowledge southwards to the relatively barren inclined BR4.90 hole whose lack of mineralization was most noted in comparison to the large mineralized widths in BR5.90 (drilled vertically at BR4.90's inclined collar. The upper part of BR4.90 conforms well to the ground intersected by BR1.93 when the structures are extended up dip. BR4.90 cut a zone of heavy faulting between 215 and 260 metres in black argillite (there were indications of pre-fault vein sulphides in this area). BR1.93 intersected strong faulting at 438 metres also co-incidentally in black argillite. A linking of the two intersections provides a fault line identical to that surmised as existent between BR4 and 5.90 and exactly in the right location as one surmised as having cut the property in an east-west direction separating all Placid Open Pit reserves from their outlined underground reserves and from all reserves delineated since by the Stanfield Group. Figure 7 providing details of BR4.92/93 (see below) identifies the presumed location of this fault some 370 metres to the east of the BR1.93 section. The significance of the Dyke material at depth in BR1.93 is as yet not understood. Petrographic work will be undertaken when budgets allow.

BR4.92/93 (see Cross Section, Fig. 7). This hole located the double down dip extension of near surface intersections from earlier drilling. This latest intersection at +/- 290 metres adds considerably to our sectional knowledge of the Gallowai Bul River vein systems. Allowing for the offset in strike direction ("in front" to "behind" the section), it is clear that the intersection made by Placid Oil with their hole 133 is the strike extension, and not a faulted offset, of the intersection made with BR4.92/93. BR4.92/93 did not locate other structures at depth that would correspond to those located in BR9.90, BR5.90, BR5.91 and BR1.91 to the west. Such a lack of structures at depth tends to support the hypothesis that apart from the east-west (strike) discontinuity referred to in the discussion on BR1.93 above, there is also a north-south (dip) discontinuity which may be fault or dyke related and has only been recognized in the past by the barren block separating the two pits - see Figure 4. Cross Section 7 also shows the expected location of the east-west trending fault referred to in the above section based on total observations to-date at Gallowai Bul River.

GALLOWAI BUL RIVER MINE

The
R.H. Stanfield
Group



NORTHWEST SECTION across BR5.91 - BR1.93

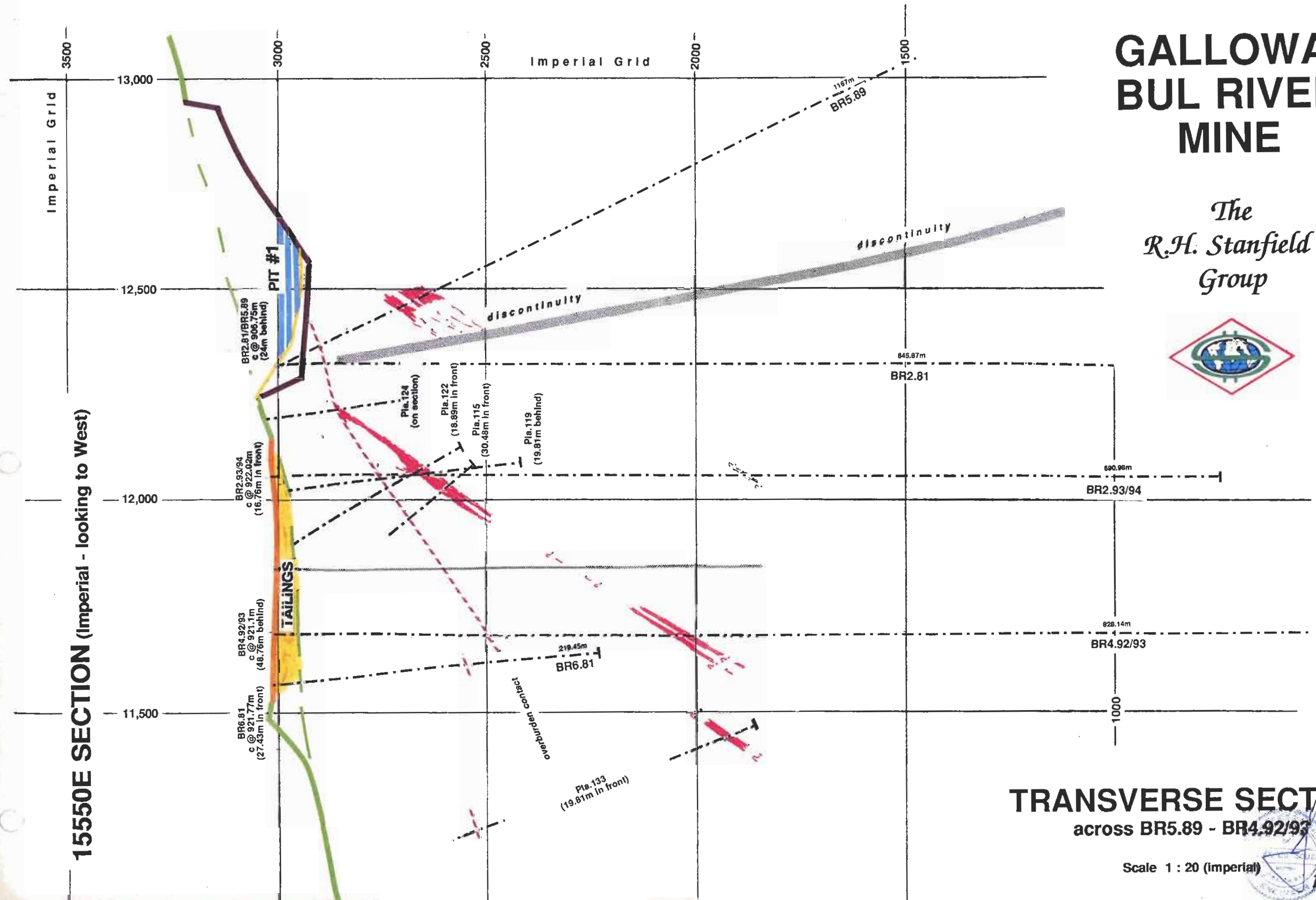
Scale 1 : 20 (imperial) **Fig. 6**

GALLOWAI BUL RIVER MINE

The
R.H. Stanfield
Group



15550E SECTION (Imperial - looking to West)



TRANSVERSE SECTION
across BR5.89 - BR4.92/93

Scale 1 : 20 (Imperial)

Fig. 7

GALLOWAI BUL RIVER MINE

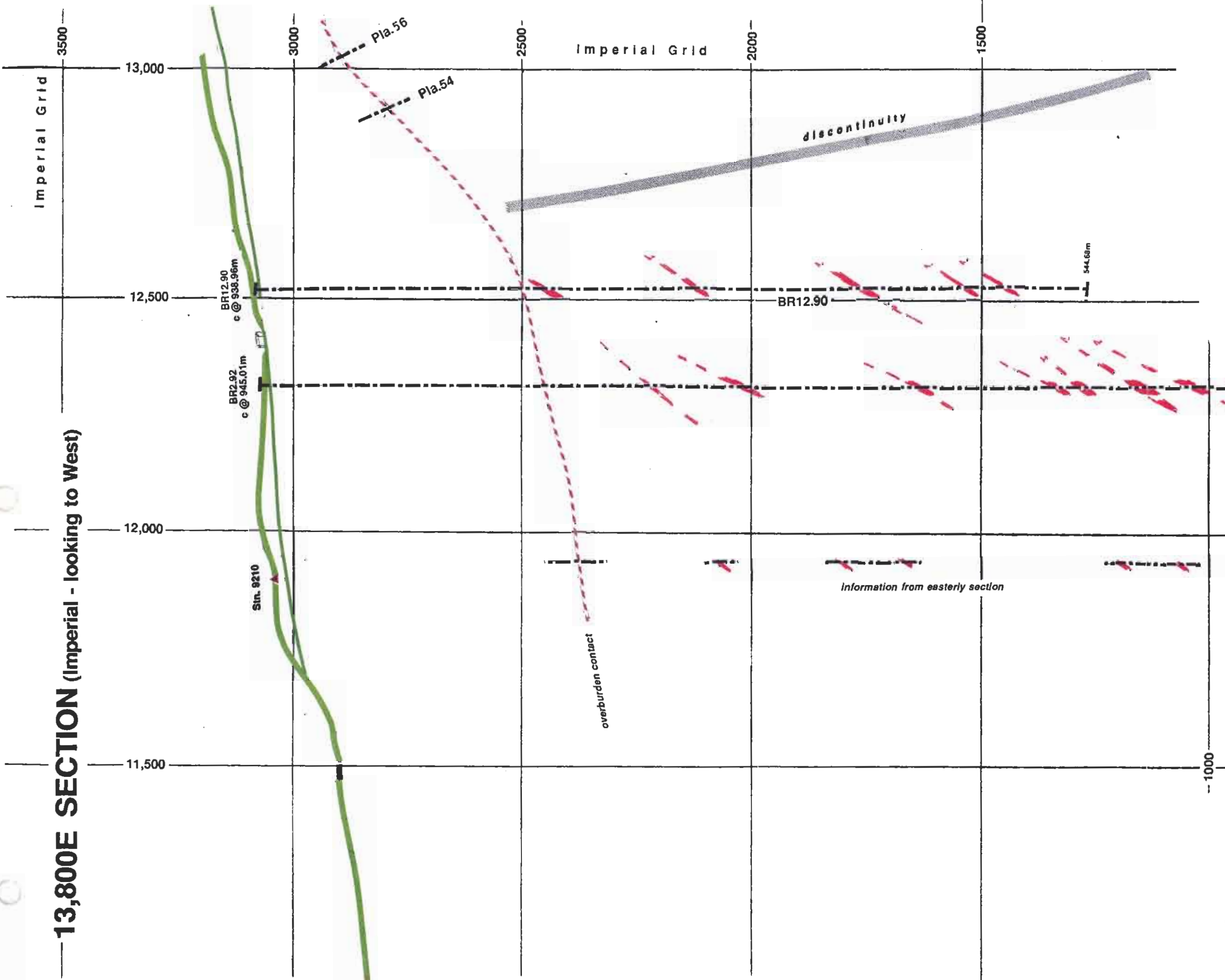
The
R.H. Stanfield
Group



873.86m
BR2.92

791.87m

—13,800E SECTION (Imperial - looking to West)



TRANSVERSE SECTION

across

Scale 1 : 20 (Imperial)

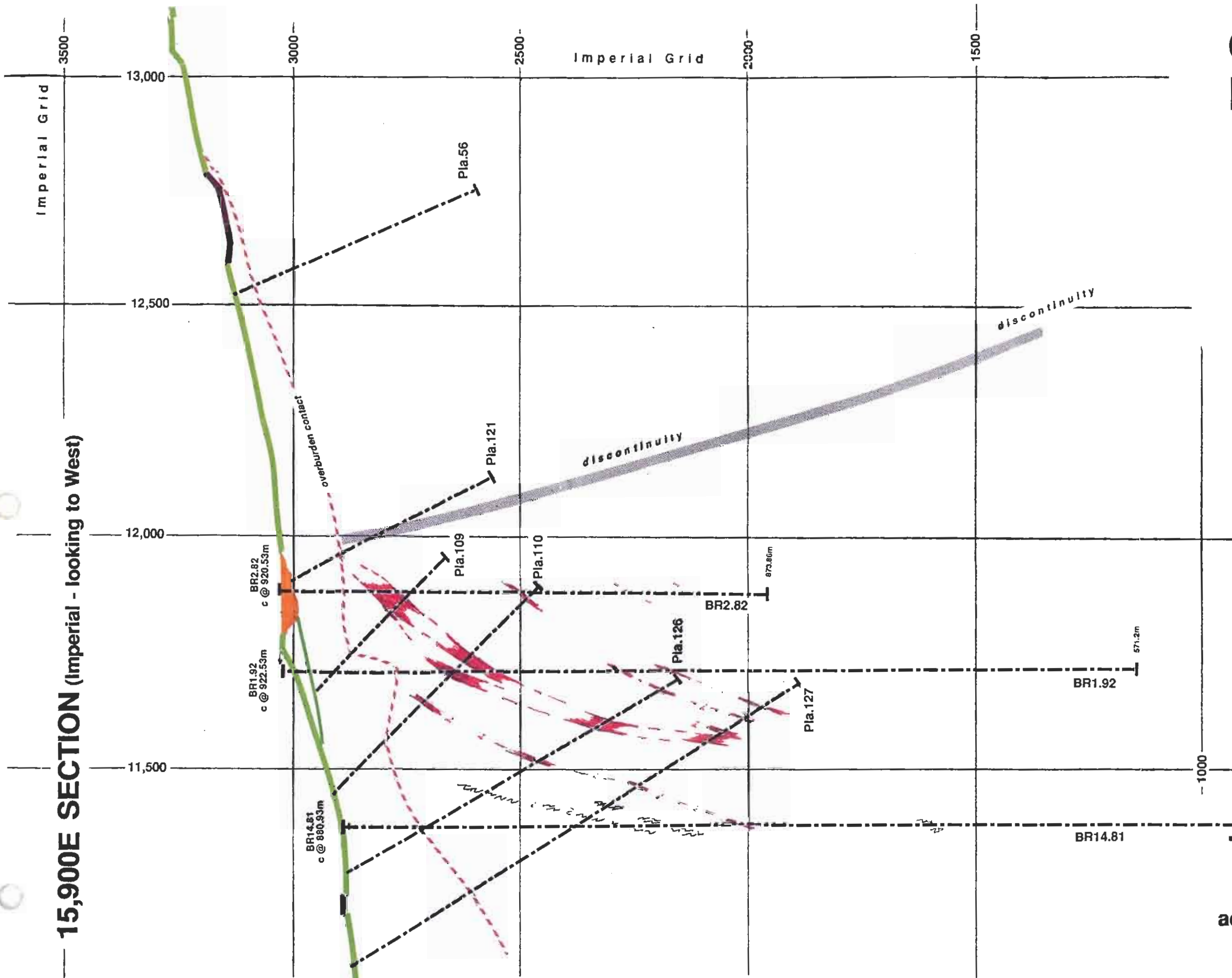
Fig. 8

GALLOWAI BUL RIVER MINE

*The
R.H. Stanfield
Group*



15,900E SECTION (Imperial - looking to West)



**TRANSVERSE
SECTION**
across

Scale 1 : 20 (Imperial) **Fig. 9**

At the western edge of the outlined mineralization, drill hole BR2.92 may be considered one of the most successful of the recent Stanfield deep drill holes. Figure 8 provides a cross section at this location. Previously, mineral reserves were outlined with reasonable certainty up to a section 150 metres to the east of BR2.92. Strike extension to the west was indicated by exploration drill hole BR12.90. With the drilling of BR2.92 which intersected nine zones of interest, the five strong zones indicated to the immediate east have all been extended west through this section. 0.22% copper as an assay high from this hole to-date, indicates vein continuity to the west. Other assay splits from the mineralized zones of this hole are yet to be made. Overburden depths as well as the nature of the overburden itself which contains large flat lying boulders in an easily liquefiable matrix preclude the possibility of drilling inclined holes with the Rotary Percussive machinery available to the Stanfield Group. Otherwise the drilling of a low angle hole to intersect the various veins at higher angles would be completed. Also, overburden depths prohibit a high density drill programme from surface through cost considerations. However, the Stanfield Group are leaving the percussed casing in the ground so as to facilitate re-entry for wedged offset drilling to achieve a higher drill density at a future stage.

In the right-centre of the mineralized zone, BR1.92 drill hole was completed. It is drilled on the eastern edge of the Placid tailings dam and was successful in locating the rich main zone identified in earlier Stanfield and Placid Drilling. The intense quartz/carbonate/breccia zone extending from 82.2 to 94.8 metres has to be systematically sampled as the degree of chalcopyritization is at times uncommonly high. The more glassy zones particularly at 254 metres and 395 metres must be analyzed for their gold potential. This hole conforms with the findings of Placid Hole 109 which gave, among other assays, the following results:

from (m)	width (m)	analysis					
		Cu%	Pb%	Au o/t	Ag o/t	Zn%	Mo%
72.54	.61	1.139	0.005	Tr	0.460	0.005	0.005
73.15	.61	1.055	0.002	Tr	0.294	0.006	0.003
73.76	.61	0.472	0.001	0.570	0.368	0.008	0.010
75.59	.61	0.889	0.003	Tr	0.368	0.006	0.005
76.20	.61	8.333	0.003	0.180	1.860	0.003	0.003
76.81	.46	2.556	0.005	0.374	1.140	0.001	0.005

8. Statement of Costs.**A. DIAMOND DRILLING COSTS;**

The following tabulation lists the costs by Hole. Notes below provide individual figure breakdowns where necessary.

	1.92	2.92	4.92/93	1.93
Background				
drilling days	30	60	59	59
period days	36	81	227	99
driller r&b days	36	62	61	79
total depth	1874	2867	2717	2711
d/d depth	1624	2143	2160	2471
Directs				
Owning & Operating costs(\$/ft) ¹	25.684	25.684	25.684	25.684
direct Total \$	41,710.82	55,040.81	55,477.44	63,465.16
Indirects				
drillers wages	12,427.50	24,828.36	24,465.10	25,977.60
r&b @ 65/d/man	4,680.00	8,060.00	7,930.00	8,840.00
foreman wages/r&b ⁽²⁾	9,540.00	16,986.50	20,564.00	18,258.00
consultant fees	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.50
Ancillaries				
drillers 4x4	1,500.00	3,000.00	2,950.00	3,000.00
foreman 4x4 ⁽³⁾	1,800.00	3,195.00	3,880.00	3,495.00
consultant vehicle	150.00	150.00	200.00	150.00
Drill Pipe Truck	1,200.00	2,400.00	3,120.00	3,600.00
Pump Sloop	300.00	600.00	780.00	900.00
Case Backhoe ⁽⁴⁾	1,008.00	1,344.00	1,680.00 ⁽⁴⁾	1,344.00
Tractor ⁽⁵⁾	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,360.00	3,520.00
Tractor standby ⁽⁶⁾	1,456.00	3,136.00	2,632.00	3,388.00
Special				
line heating costs ⁽⁷⁾	187.40		119.50	
TOTAL COST	80,359.72	123,140.67	128,358.04	137,138.26

- Notes:**
- (1) Owning and Operating costs comprise Machine String and Bits @ 13.985 \$/ft
Moving, Aligning, Surveying, pumping @ 0.938 \$/ft
Ancillary Charges @ 50% industry average, (0.5965 of above), 8.885 \$/ft
plus, a Contingency Allowance (8% of above), 1.903 \$/ft
- (2) Applied at full except at 10% per diem during driller breaks or when drilling suspended
- (3) @ \$336 per diem. One day set-up, one day de-mob and one day per 1000' of drilling for sumpage
- (4) Plus extra day at restart
- (5) Cat D7E (or AC16) @ \$880 (800) per diem x 4 per hole
- (6) Standby to cover Snow Ploughing, road maintenance, job assistance etc @ 7% normal rental (no standby operator)
- (7) An allowance of 0.1\$/ft of winter drilling is provided to cover heater associated costs

B. ROTARY PERCUSSION DRILLING COSTS;

Drill Hole (Percussion)BR1.94 only.

GENERAL INFORMATION			
Drilling Dates	July 17 to July 19 inclusive 1994		
Contractor	Schmidt Drilling Ltd., PO Box 98, Tees, Alberta T0C 2N0		
Crew	D. Schmidt, B. Watt, W. Giesenger		
Contractor Equipment	Ingersol Rand TH60 Truck Mounted Rotary/Percussion Drill Rig Western Star Flatbed, 1000gal Tanker and Pipe Truck Gardner Denver 5x8 Duplex Mud Pump - trailer mounted 915 Weldco Casing Hammer		
Company Equipment	Tool Shed Trailer (8'x15') and 3/4ton 4x4 Diesel Crew Cab and Slip Tank Case 580D 4x4 Extended Boom Backhoe D7E Caterpillar F250 Bush Box 4x4 Pickups		
Direct Costs		Indirect Costs	
Mob & Demob	1,000.00	r&b @ 65\$/man/day - 3 men for 3 days	585.00
Drilling Cost @ 30\$/ft	12,450.00	days	870.00
415ft 4.5" 156 Wall Casing @ #3.20/ft	1,328.00	Foreman r&b + wage for 3 days	800.00
		Consultant costs	450.00
		Foreman Vehicle - Health & Safety	50.00
		Spare 4x4	2,640.00
		D7E Cat - 3 days	1,008.00
		Case 580 D Backhoe - 3 days	
Total Direct Costs	14,778.00	Total Indirect Costs	6,403.00
Total Cost - Rot/Perc 1.94		\$21,181.00	

C. TOTAL PERIOD DRILLING COSTS;

Diamond Drilling (from "A" above)	\$	468,996.69
Rotary Percussion Drilling (from "B" above)	\$	<u>21,181.00</u>
	\$	<u>490,177.69</u>

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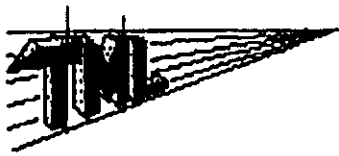
Job#: 94-182

Project:

Sample Number	Cu %	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	Cd ppm	Mo ppm	Acid Sol Fe %
4951 966-2'	2.60	4	620	12	10.4	5	6.0
4952 968-2'	1.94	220	510	92	10.2	6	8.5
4953 970-2'	5.00	370	1180	87	28.7	4	12.4
4954 972-2'	1.72	300	450	98	8.6	6	12.3
4955 981-3'	1.13	4	240	19	3.7	10	3.6
4956 984-2'	6.80	740	1570	72	29.4	6	13.0
4957 986-2'	1.88	108	650	43	19.0	5	7.1
4958 988-2'	0.45	5	62	18	1.0	10	3.5
4959 990-2'	0.37	3	106	35	1.9	10	2.6
4960 353-2'	6.80	840	2100	135	18.4	7	12.4
4961 355-2'	3.90	490	910	360	9.3	7	17.0
4962 357-2'	4.00	105	970	157	11.1	9	8.5
4966 372-2 1/2'	11.7	1660	3600	340	21.0	5	16.6
4967 374 1/2-2 1/2'	5.10	810	370	97	2.4	9	7.7
4968 377-2'	4.10	1660	950	51	6.0	8	8.9
4969 381-2'	3.50	250	670	350	4.7	5	20.0
4970 383-2'	10.0	32	700	32	5.4	5	11.8

7.92/93

2.93



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job No: 95-012

Client: R.H. Stanfield

Project:

Sample Number		Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ni ppm	Cd ppm	Mo ppm	Fe %
BR-7-Ø1	4605	15	26	26	27	0.1	12	2.8
BR-7-Ø1	4608	108	25	20	126	0.1	7	9.7
BR-1-Ø2	4611	139	87	124	17	0.8	14	1.82
BR-1-Ø2	4617	121	6	19	12	0.1	10	7.7
BR-1-Ø2	4621	13	4	3	6	0.1	4	1.5
BR-1-Ø2	4622	82000	20	1410	22	15.6	4	8.6
BR-1-Ø2	4623	910	3	57	9	0.6	7	2.5
BR-2-Ø2	4655	4000	1	44	18	0.5	10	7.5
BR-2-Ø2	4658	121	3	25	9	0.1	10	7.1
BR-2-Ø2	4661	420	2	19	13	0.1	12	6.8
BR-2-Ø2	4665	210	1	9	4	0.1	11	6.3
BR-2-Ø2	4674	760	3	50	14	0.1	4	11.1
BR-2-Ø2	4691	500	13	8	51	0.1	13	4.4
BR-2-Ø2	4692	2200	2	15	34	0.1	13	4.1
BR-2-Ø2	4693	520	3	19	20	0.1	14	6.3

CERTIFICATE

February 9, 1995

I, Phil D. de Souza, certify that:

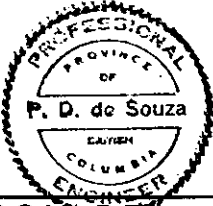
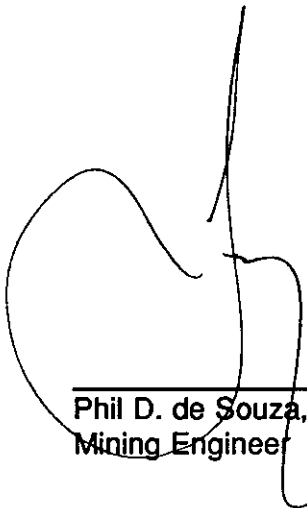
I am a graduate of the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England and that I hold the degree of ACSM First Class in Mining Engineering therefrom.

I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Processing Engineers.

I am a licensed Professional Engineer of the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, Canada and have been practising my profession for the past thirty years.

This Assessment Style Report for PAC credits on Steeples Group 1C for the R.H. Stanfield Group, Fort Steele Mining Division, British Columbia, is based on my direct project involvement in site selection, core examination, logging and Assay splitting.

I certify that neither I nor my Associates or Partners hold any interest or securities in any of the four corporations owning an interest in the properties, nor do I, or we, expect to receive any, directly or indirectly.



Phil D. de Souza, A.C.S.M., P.Eng.
Mining Engineer