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**A REPORT ON UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT
at the**

**ALWIN COPPER MINE
Highland Valley Area, B.C.**

**Latitude 51° 29' N
Longitude 121° 7' W**

**NTS 92 I/6E
MINIFILE No. 92ISW010
Kamloops Mining Division**

for

**CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.
Suite 1440 1188 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2A4**

by

**R.D. Somerville, B.A., Sc. (Hon), P. Eng.
B.J. Perry, B. Sc. (Hon), M. Sc., Ph. D.
H.A. Beurskens, B. Sc.**

FILMED

February 24, 1995

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,827

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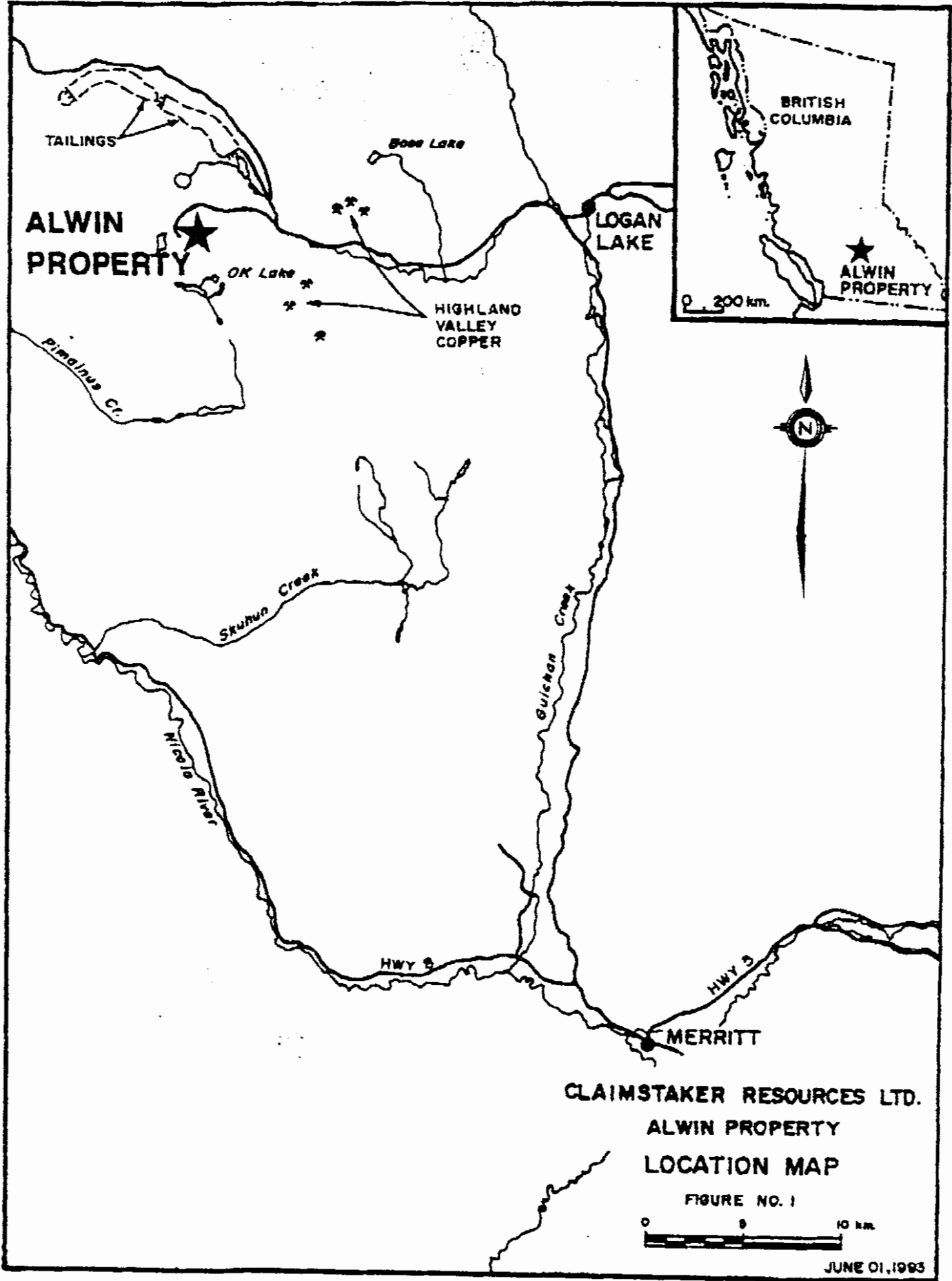
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Introduction

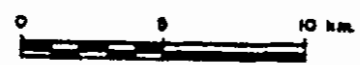
The Alwin Copper Mine property is located in the Highland Valley area of the Kamloops Mining Division, South-central British Columbia. The mine experienced three episodes of production. During the period 1916-1918, under the name of Chataway Mine, 2,064 tons of high-grade ore (12.8% Cu, 0.41 oz Ag/ton) were mined. During the period February-December 1972 the mine produced 83,613 tons grading 1.5% Cu, 0.24 oz Ag/ton. During 1980 to 1981 the mine was operated as an underground mine by Dekalb Mining Corporation and produced 171,246 tons grading 1.54% Cu and 0.39 oz Ag/ton. Reserves upon closing were determined by Dekalb in 1981 to be approximately 289,600 tons with an average grade of 3.21% Cu. The property is currently held by Claimstaker Resources Ltd, Vancouver B.C. (VSE, ASE; symbol CLN) under an agreement which provides Claimstaker Resources Ltd. with an option to purchase a 100% interest in the property subject to a 2½% net smelter return.

The current strength in the price of copper (nearly \$C 2.00/lb) has prompted Claimstaker Resources Ltd to consider the feasibility of resuming underground mining, beginning with the 4 north and 4 south ore lenses (116,000 tonnes/grading 2.5% Cu*). In order to further explore this lens, and in order to collect a bulk sample of the ore for metallurgical testing, the 54-75 inclined raise, 28.04 m (92') in length, was driven to the margin of the 4N lens, where the exposed ore was sampled. A additional short, vertical raise, 2.4 m (8') in length, was driven into the 4N ore lens as exposed in the back of the 5242 4N (West) inclined drift approximately 7.6 m (25') west of the area explored by the inclined raise. Two composite bulk samples weighing approximately 110 kg (240 lbs) each were collected from the muck resultant from the 54-75 and the 53-50 raises. Surveying was conducted on the 53-50 raise, portions of the mine being used during the raisework, and the surface in the vicinity in the 53-50 raise projected to surface. The geology of 53-50 raise and the nearby vicinity were mapped and samples were collected from areas where ore was exposed in the current raises and nearby drifts.

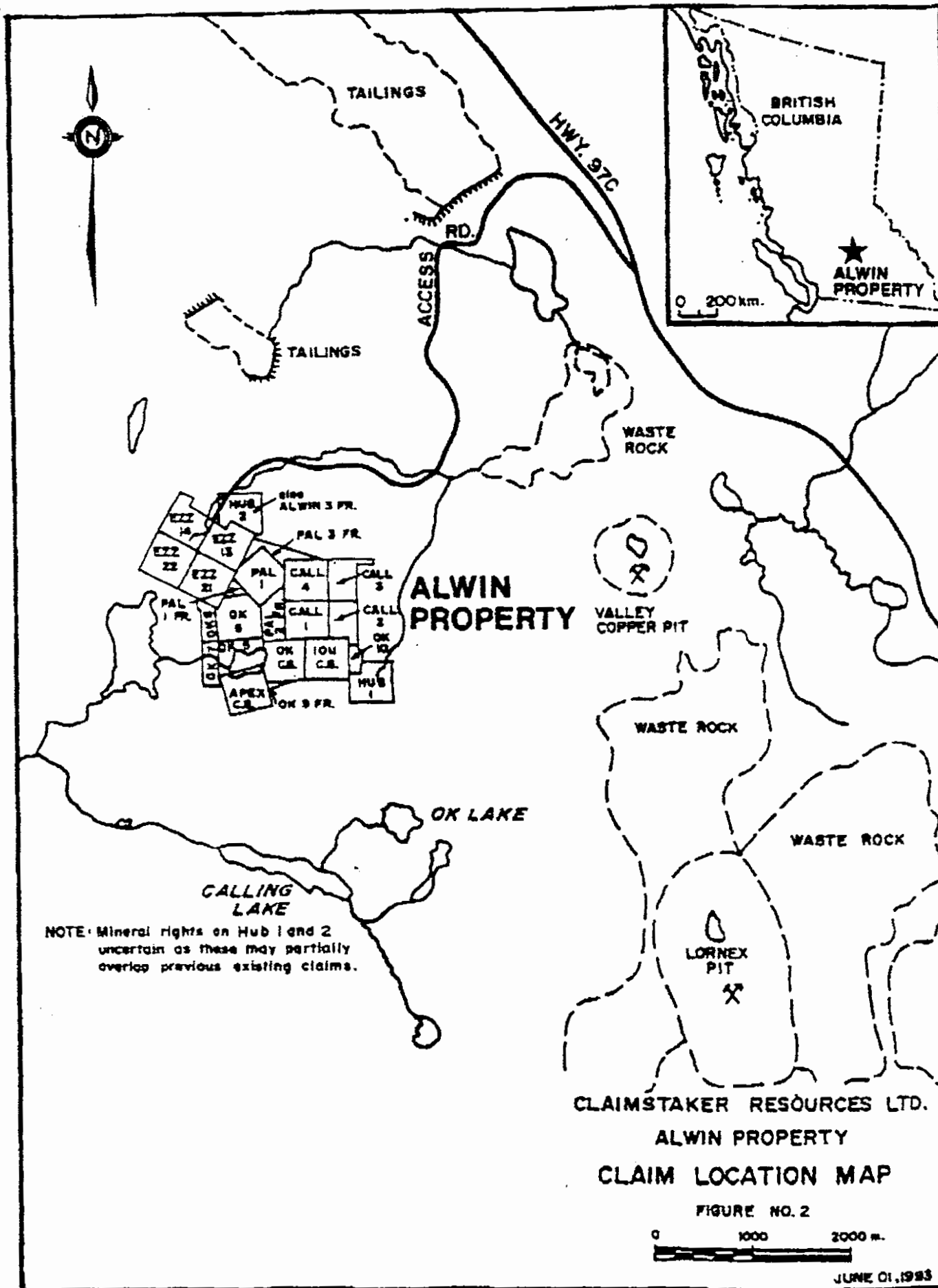


CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.
ALWIN PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

FIGURE NO. 1



JUNE 01, 1993



NOTE: Mineral rights on Hub 1 and 2 uncertain as these may partially overlap previous existing claims.

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.
ALWIN PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION MAP

FIGURE NO. 2

0 1000 2000 m.

JUNE 01, 1993

Location and Access

The Alwin Copper Mine property is located approximately 100 road km southwest of Kamloops, B.C. on the western slopes of the Highland Valley (Figure 1: Property Location Map). The property is immediately adjacent to mining property holdings of the Highland Valley Copper Corporation, and is located approximately 2 km from Highland Valley Copper Corporation's current large-scale, open pit, porphyry-copper mining operation (Figure 2: Claim Location Map).

The property is readily accessible by highway from the towns of Logan Lake and Ashcroft by following BC Highway 97c to the Laura Lake Rd., which connects with BC Highway 97c approximately 20 km west of Ashcroft. The Laura Lake Rd., mostly gravel with some paved sections, proceeds through Highland Valley Corporation property and operations, after which the Calling Lake - Island Lake Road (gravel) is encountered. This road leads to the Alwin Copper Mine, approximately 17 km from the junction of Laura Lake Rd and the Calling Lake - Island Lake Rd. Driving time from Ashcroft to the property is approximately 30 minutes.

Climate and Physiography

The property is comprised of gently rolling hills which support an extensive, moderately thick lodgepole pine forest, many portions of which have been harvested during the previous few decades, leaving large areas of second growth forest. Elevations on the property range between 1490 m and 1680 m ASL. The climate experienced on the property is typical of moderate to high elevations in the South-central interior of British Columbia. Summers are hot and usually dry, while winters are cold (to -25°C). On the property, snow accumulation during winter rarely exceeds 1 m. Overburden cover is extensive and outcrop is scarce. In the eastern portion of the property, and in the vicinity of the old workings, the overburden cover is relatively thin, usually less than 1.5 m. However, it increases in thickness to the west, where depth to bedrock may exceed 30 m (Sebert and Somerville, 1993).

Geology and Mineralization

The Alwin Copper Mine is situated within the central core of the Early Jurassic - Late Triassic Guichon Creek Batholith. The deposit is hosted by Bethsaida phase granodiorite, which is typically fresh, leucocratic (white-grey), coarse grained, and biotitic. It is locally discoloured to light red by stains resulting from alteration of potassium feldspar, or to light green by the development of sericite. On and near the Alwin Copper Mine property, the granodiorite is intruded by steeply dipping, east and northeast striking tabular and lenticular aplite dykes which form networks in brecciated granodiorite.

Regional-scale faults near the Alwin Copper Mine property generally strike to the north and east. On the property and in the mine, structural features are plentiful and range in intensity from narrow shears to strong, gouge-filled faults. In the mine, the most extensive and persistent fault, approximately 60 cm wide, strikes north-northeast and dips moderately to the east. This fault offsets known ore zones and so-called "ore faults", which are considered to be those faults that contain a sericitic or clay-like gouge, strike east and are contained within high-grade ore bodies (MINFILE #0921SW010).

The deposit, considered to be the result of replacement, is comprised of lenses of high-grade copper ore which occur within a steeply dipping, easterly trending zone approximately 457 m (1500 ft) in length by 152 m (500 ft) in width by 244 m (800 ft) in depth (National Mineral Inventory: Report #09216 Cu5). The deposit is open at depth and to the east. Within the orebody, ore shoots occur as discontinuous lenses contained in highly sericitized, variably silicified shear zones and minor faults developed within the otherwise massive, fresh granodiorite. The steeply dipping ore shoots tend to trend either between 075° to 090° or between 110° to 125° (MINFILE #0921SW010: National Mineral Inventory Report #09216 Cu5), and they pinch, swell and digitate both along strike and down dip. Mined widths have ranged between 1.5 m and 10.7 m. Locally, northerly trending, easterly dipping (45°) porphyry dikes up to

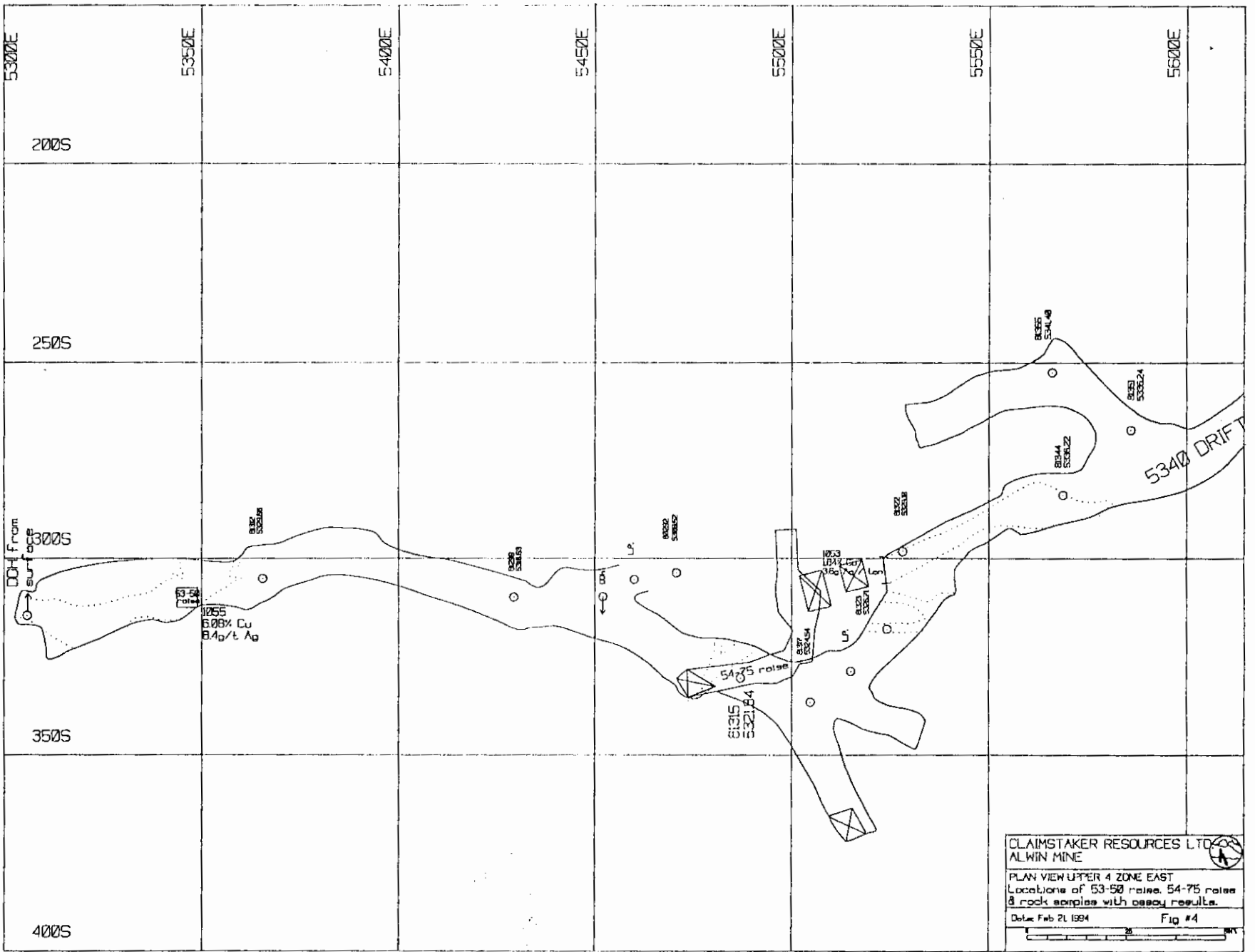
6 m (20 ft) in width offset the ore zones both vertically and laterally.

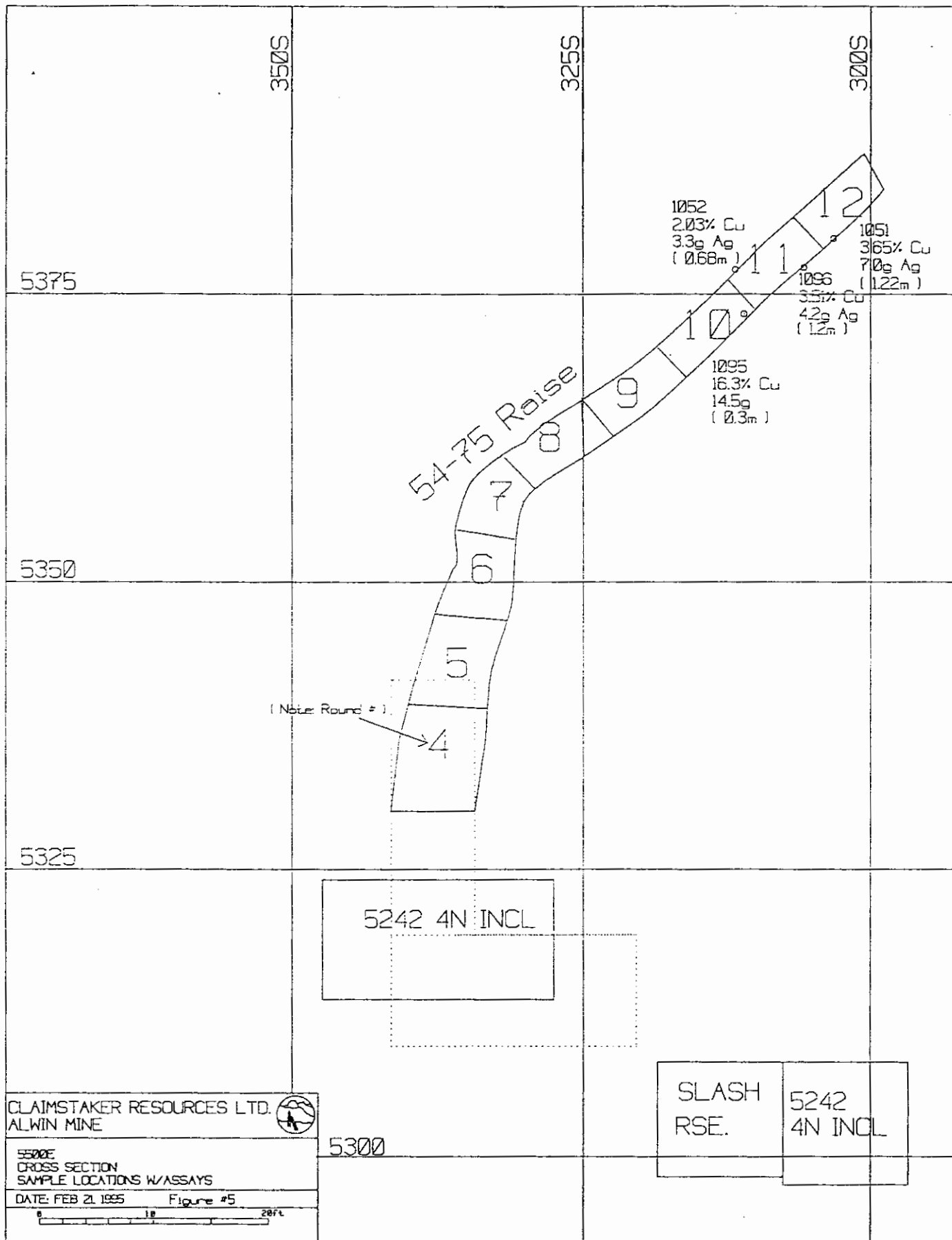
Copper mineralization contained within the ore shoots consists mainly of fine to coarse disseminations of chalcopyrite, along with clots, seams and veinlets of massive chalcopyrite, lesser amounts of bornite, and occasional primary chalcocite (National Mineral Inventory: Report #09216 Cu5). Gangue minerals include disseminated pyrite, flake sericite, quartz, epidote and minor amounts of chlorite, specularite and calcite. Post-ore iron carbonate veins are common in ore zones. Small amounts of gold and silver have been reported (Exploration in B.C., 1980).

Work performed

54-75 Inclined Raise

Previous to the present work, no underground development had taken place within the Alwin Copper Mine since late 1981. The purpose of the present work, the driving on an inclined raise, was to explore and sample the west margin of the 4 north (4N) ore lens. The raisework was contracted to Tonto Mining, Kamloops, B.C. The underground work took place during the period January 4, 1995 to January 31, 1995. The Tonto Mining crew consisted of a supervisor (acting as day shiftboss), a night shiftboss, and two miners. The Claimstaker Resources Ltd. crew consisted of 2 geologists and a geo-technician. Approximately 9 days (January 4 to January 12) were spent mobilizing equipment, securing the necessary travel ways, installing compressed air, forced air ventilation, water and electrical power to the underground work sites, and setting up to drive the raise. The collar of the proposed raise was near the junction of two drifts in an area where considerable widths of ore were often exposed in the drift backs. Because the ore tends to be loose where exposed in the backs, a significant amount of timbering was necessary in the near vicinity of the proposed location of the collar of the raise before the raisework commenced.





The 1.8 m x 1.8 m (6' x 6') raise was collared at 370S, 547E, elevation 53 (Figure 3 long section; Figure 4, plan). Initially three vertical rounds, approximately 2.4 m, 1.8 m, and 1.8 m (8', 6' and 6') long, respectively, were taken. Then on January 16, 1995 the inclined portion of the raise was driven from a position approximately 3.0 m (10') vertical height above the back of the 5242 4N (East) inclined drift. The inclined raise is 1.5 m x 1.5 m (5' x 5'), and was driven at 45° inclination along the plane of a narrow, shear-hosted, high-grade ore structure which was thought to be an off-shoot of the main 4N ore lens. Four 1.8 m (6') rounds were taken along this structure. However, the structure continually diminished in width and in chalcopyrite content, and began to diverge from the direction to the known ore lens. In order to intersect the 4N ore lens, which was thought to be approximately 3.6 m to 4.8 m (12" to 16') to the north, the course of the raise was changed towards the north by approximately 0.6 m (2") increments per 1.8 m (6') round for the next 7 rounds. The 4N ore lens was encountered during the 10th round, near its western upper limit. At this locality it was 1.2 m wide. A composite chip sample collected over the exposed area of the ore (Figure 6) on the SE wall of the raise returned 3.51%Cu and 4.2g Ag/tonne. Two additional 1.8 m (6') rounds were taken, but only barren granodiorite was encountered. The total length of the raise was 28.4 m (92'). The current surveying work determined that distance between the surface and the top of the raise is approximately 15 m (50').

53-50 Vertical Raise

A short vertical raise was driven upwards into ore for a distance of 2.4 m (8') at a location approximately 38 m (125') to the west of the collar of the 54-75 inclined raise. The width of the ore at this location is approximately 3.1 m (10').

Mapping and Sampling

Economic copper ore in the 4N ore lens at the Alwin Copper Mine is easily visually recognizable against the massive, light-coloured granodiorite host rock. Ore is invariably contained in intense shears and faults, within which much sericite and soft clay-like gouge developed, especially at the margin of the shears. Generally, this gives way in the central portion of the shears and faults to a silicified core containing high concentrations of disseminated sulphide mineralization, and often massive sulphides in the forms of clots, seams and veinlets. The silicified, sulphide rich central portion is usually much darker in colour than the gouge zones or the granodiorite. Often chlorite after mica can be found in the wall rock adjacent to shears and faults that host economic copper mineralization.

During the course of the inclined raise work, the faces and the walls of the raise were examined. Those faces and portions of the walls which contained ore were sketch-mapped and chip sampled. Portions of the raise which were contained entirely within barren granodiorite were not mapped or sampled. However, a composite sample was obtained from the muck resulting from each round. The chip samples and muck samples were analyzed for copper content (Table 1). In addition, 13 large samples, approximately 500 kg each, were collected for future reference, one from each round, and these large size samples were set aside above ground near the portal.

From the short vertical 53-50 raise, a composite sample consisting of 15 bags of muck weighing approximately 110 kg (240 lbs) in total, was collected for subsequent metallurgical testing.

The drifts containing exposed ore in the near vicinity of the collar of the 54-75 raise were mapped, and chip samples were taken across the exposed ore in various locations.

Surveying

A survey of the portions of the mine being used during the raisework, the raise itself, and the surface in the vicinity of the raise projected to surface was conducted over a four day period. The work was contracted to N. Giesbrecht, B.C. licensed land surveyor, Williams Lake, B.C.

Results

The inclined raise encountered ore grade copper mineralization three times. The raise was collared on a narrow ore bearing structure approximately 0.5 m wide. A composite sample (#1080) of muck collected from the first vertical round, 1.8 m x 1.8 m (6' x 6') wide x 2.4 m (8') long, driven into this structure assayed 2.01% Cu and 2.4g Ag/tonne (Table 1). Chip sampling was done in the inclined portion of the 54-75 raise across the ore structure upon which the raise was collared (Appendix III: Samples #1051-1053). However as the raise progressed upwards and laterally along this structure, the structure narrowed, contained less chalcopyrite and diverged from the direction to the 4N ore lens, the main target of the raise work.

Table 1. Significant assay results

<u>SAMPLE #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g/t</u>
1051	chip sample across 4N lens (1.22 m)	3.65	7.0
1052	chip sample across 4N lens (0.66 m)	2.03	3.3
1053	chip sample across 4N lens (2.03 m) exposed on the S wall of 5340 drift	1.84	3.6
1055	composite grab sample take at collar of 53-50 raise	6.08	7.2
1080	composite muck sample from the first vertical round 1.8 x 1.8 x 2.4 m, approximately 20-25% ore	2.01	2.4
1087	muck sample, round 6, less than 10% ore	1.97	3.0
1092	muck sample collected from round 10 (pt.1)	1.85	2.4
1093	muck sample collected from round 10 (pt.2)	1.03	1.4
1095	composite sample of chips representing net work of small bifurcating ore veins hosted in very soft clay gouge all of which was confined to a narrow (<1.0 m), but intensely sericitized zone exposed on the 10th round face of the 54-75 raise	16.30	14.5
1096	chip sample collected over the area of 4N lens ore (1.2 m wide) as exposed on the SE wall of the 54-75 raise within the 11th round.	3.51	4.2

The course of the raise was altered towards the north in order to reach the 4N lens. During the drive towards the 4N lens an ore fault approximately 0.2 - 0.3 m (7 -12") wide was encountered. It contained a network of small bifurcating ore veins hosted in very soft clay gouge, all of which were confined to a narrow (<1.0 m) but intensely sericitized zone within otherwise fresh, massive granodiorite. A composite sample (# 1095) of the ore within the veinlet network assayed 16.3% Cu and 14.5g Ag/tonne (Appendix III). After continuing the raise, the 4N lens was encountered approximately 4.3 m (13') north of the location of the above mentioned network of small bifurcating ore veins. The raise was driven through the upper margin of the 4N ore lens (Figure 3). The lens swelled in size from the back towards the floor of the raise. In the back it is approximately 0.4 m (1.0' - 1.3') wide, while on the floor it is approximately 1.2 - 1.3 m (3.9' - 4.3') wide. On the walls the ore shows as continuously widening from the back towards the floor. A chip sample (# 1096) collected over the area of 4N ore lens as exposed on the SE wall of the raise assayed 3.51% Cu and 4.2g Ag/tonne (Appendix III).

Three other samples returned Cu assays larger than 1% (Appendix III). Sample 1087 (1.97% Cu) was one part of a two part composite sample of muck collected from round 6. The other part of the composite sample assayed 0.55% Cu. This round passed through several narrow ore faults. The average Cu content of the two part sample was 1.26% Cu. Samples 1092 and 1093 were samples of muck resultant from round 10, which passed through the upper margin of the 4N ore lens. These samples assayed 1.85% Cu and 1.03% Cu, respectively.

The remaining 11 muck samples assayed less than 1% Cu, which was to be expected since the majority of the rounds passed through what appeared to be barren granodiorite (Appendix III). It is encouraging that seven of these assayed near to, or higher than, 0.5% Cu.

Summary and Conclusions

The 54-75 inclined raise intersected the 4N ore lens near its upper limit, approximately 20.7 m (68') above the back of the 5242 4N (East) inclined drift, on which back the 4N ore lens is exposed, being on average approximately 1.5 m (5') wide in this area. A composite chip sample representing the exposure of the 4N ore lens in the 54-75 raise returned 3.51% Cu across a maximum width of 1.2 m, confirming the high grade and mineable width of the ore in this portion of the 4N ore lens. This grade compares well to the results of previous diamond drilling in this portion of the 4N lens (Figure 3). A narrow (0.2 m - 0.3 m) but very high grade (16.3% Cu) ore structure was encountered approximately 4.3 m (14') to the south of the 4N lens. Two 110 kg bulk samples of the 4N ore lens were collected from the 53-50 vertical raise and the 54-75 inclined raise for the purposes of metallurgical testing. Ore mineral content of these samples were visually estimated to be on the order of 10% chalcopyrite along with 0.5% to 1% bornite and chalcocite.

Recommendations

- 1.- The 1995 underground development and sampling program appears to indicate that the ore reserves calculated by Trimble in 1981 for Dekalb Petroleum are accurate. The Trimble Ore Reserve calculations should be reviewed in light of new assay data and a new mineable reserve calculation should be prepared.
- 2.- A diamond drill program should be initiated to explore the area between the top of the known ore in the 4 North Zone and the surface expression of the 4 North Zone in the 1983 trenches as well as the unexplored eastern section of the 4 North Zone.
- 3.- A mining feasibility study including a statement of revenues and expenses should be prepared together with a mining plan for a small scale (300 ton per day) mining operation.

RELATED TECHNICAL SURVEYS

TONTO - RIASE PLAN	2,800.00	
TONTO - SITE VISIT	1,222.40	
NEIL GIESBRECHT - LAND SURVEY	2,142.75	
ECO-TECH - ASSAYS	280.75	
		6,445.90

PREPATORY

TOM'S TRUCKING - MOBILIZATION	450.00	
REPROGRAPHICS(DOMINION,VANCAL,)	715.22	
		1,165.22

OTHER EXPLORATION COSTS

DEVELOPMENT RAISE - TONTO	93,249.17	
TONTO - BILLS TO COME *	2,000.00	
EXPLOSIVES - ACE	4,264.27	
STAN CASE - CAT *	1,500.00	
SAFETY EQUIPMENT - DEAKIN/MSA	1,934.07	
BRUCE PERRY - SENIOR GEOLOGIST	4,427.50	
GLENN MELNYK - EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	2,877.30	
HANS BEURSKENS - SAMPLING	2,258.18	
HANS BEURSKENS - DRAFTING	1,693.64	
SHELL OIL - DEISEL	223.09	
		114,427.22

GOODS AND SERVICES

MEALS,GROCERIES,ECT	484.59	
CAMPING SUPPLIES	909.74	
ACCOMODATION	1,114.24	
TRANSPORTATION - VEHICLE RENTALS	665.35	
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	630.68	
COMMUNICATIONS	505.27	
		<u>4,309.87</u>

TOTAL COSTS FOR ALWIN GRANT TO JANUARY 31, 1995 126,348.21

* ITEMS NOTATED WITH A STAR ARE ACCRUALS FOR WHICH BILLS HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED. HOWEVER, THE ITEMS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED WITH SUPPLIERS AND WILL BE CLOSE TO THE FINAL BILLING.

ALL EXPENSES WERE PAID TO B.C. RESIDENTS OR COMPANIES EXCEPT THE CAT RENTAL FROM STAN CASE AND THE EXPLOSIVES BOUGHT FROM ACE EXPLOSIVES WHICH ARE BOTH LOCATED IN ALBERTA.

References

MINFILE #0921SW010. ALWIN, ALWIN MINE, CHATAWAY, IOU, APEX, EZZ.
Geological Survey Branch, Mineral Resources Division, MEMPR.

National Mineral Inventory: Report #09216 Cu5, O.K. (Chataway),
Mineral Development Sector, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources,
Ottawa.

Exploration in B.C., 1980.

Sebert, C. F. B., and Somerville, R. D. 1993. An Interim Report on
Exploratory Trenching on the Alwin Copper Property, Highland Valley
Area, B.C.

Westervelt, R. D. 1993 A Preliminary Review Report on the Alwin
Copper Property, Highland Valley Area, B.C. Westervelt Engineering
Ltd., 518 Alpine Ct., North Vancouver, B.C. V7R 2L6 (for
Claimstaker Resources Ltd.).

Appendix I: Personnel

Claimstaker Resources Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

R. D. Somerville, P. Eng.; Supervisor
B.J. Perry, Ph. D.; senior geologist
H.A. Beurskens, B. Sc.; geo-technician
G. Melnyk; equipment operator

Tonto Mining Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.


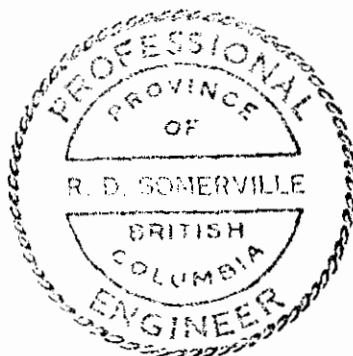
T. Maule; Supervisor/mining
K. Anderson; Supervisor/mechanics
E. McArdle; shiftboss
T. Foreman; miner
T. Rose; miner
A. McArdle; miner

Appendix II: Statements of Qualifications of the Authors

I, Richard D. Somerville, residing at 1704 - 2016 Fullerton Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7P 3E6, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practising Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 1440 - 1188 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4A2.
- 2.- I am president of R. Somerville Geological and Mining Engineering Ltd.
- 3.- I am a registered Professional Engineer of the province of Ontario and British Columbia.
- 4.- I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- 5.- I am a graduate of Queens University at Kingston, Ontario having received a B.Sc. (honours) degree majoring in geology and a B.A. degree majoring in physics and mathematics.
- 6.- This exploration work was carried under my direction, and I am satisfied that the work was conducted in a proper and professional manner.
- 7.- I am Chief Executive Officer, a Director and Corporate Secretary of Claimstaker Resources Ltd.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. on the 24 of February, 1995.



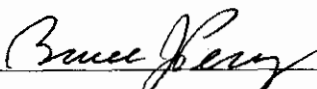
R. Somerville, P. Eng.

Appendix II: Statements of Qualifications of the Authors (cont.)

I, Bruce J. Perry, Ph. D., geologist, residing at 851 Pembroke Ave. Kamloops, British Columbia, V2B 1Z2, do hereby certify that:

- 1.- I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Department of Geology, having received the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science, with distinction, in 1987.
- 2.- I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Department of Geology, having received the degree of Master of Science in 1990.
- 3.- I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Department of Geology, having received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1994.
- 4.- I have practised my profession in mineral exploration continuously since 1979, as a prospector until 1987, and as a geologist up to the present.
- 5.- I am an employee of Claimstaker Resources Ltd. and have received a stock option in addition to salary.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. on the 24 of February, 1995.


Bruce J. Perry, Ph.D.

Appendix II: Statements of Qualifications of the Authors (cont.)

I, Hans A. Beurskens, B. Sc., geographer/geo-technician, residing at 1 Cedar Ave., Fernie, British Columbia, V0M 1M0, do hereby certify that:

- 1.- I am a graduate of the University of Victoria, Department of Geography, having received the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1994.
- 2.- Since graduating, I have practiced my profession as a geographer, and geo-technician, to the present.
- 3.- I am an employee of Claimstaker Resources Ltd.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. on the 24 of February, 1995.


Hans A. Beurskens, B. Sc.

Appendix III: Sample descriptions and assay results

<u>SAMPLE #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Ag g/t</u>
1051	chip sample across 1.22 m, 54-75 raise	3.65	7.0
1052	chip sample across 0.68 m, 54-75 raise	2.03	3.3
1053	ship sample across 2.03 m, 54-75 raise	1.84	3.6
1055	composite grab sample across ore at collar of 53-50 raise	6.08	8.4
1056 to 1070	inclusive; bulk sample collected from muck from 53-50 raise	N/A	N/A
1071 to 1079	inclusive; bulk sample collected from 54-75 raise round 10 muck	N/A	N/A
1080	composite muck sample from the first vertical round in 54-75 raise, approximately 20-25% ore	2.01	2.4
1081	muck sample, round 3, 54-75 raise	0.17	N/A
1082	muck sample, round 4, 54-75 raise	0.49	N/A
1083	muck sample, round 4, 54-75 raise	0.49	N/A
1084	muck sample, round 5, 54-75 raise	0.79	N/A
1085	muck sample, round 5, 54-75 raise	0.68	N/A
1086	muck sample, round 5, 54-75 raise	0.81	N/A
1087	muck sample, round 6, 54-75 raise, <10% ore	1.97	3.0
1088	muck sample, round 6, 54-75 raise, <10% ore	0.55	N/A
1089	muck sample, round 7, 54-75 raise	0.29	N/A
1090	muck sample, round 7, 54-75 raise	0.09	N/A
1091	muck sample, round 8, 54-75 raise	0.15	N/A
1092	muck sample (pt.1), round 10, 54-75 raise	1.85	2.4
1093	muck sample (pt.2) collected from round 10	1.03	1.4
1094	muck sample, round 12, 54-75 raise	0.79	N/A
1095	composite sample of chips representing network of small bifurcating ore veins (0.2 - 0.3 m) hosted in very soft clay gouge all of which was confined to a narrow (<1.0 m), but intensely sericitized zone exposed on the 10th round face of the 54-75 raise	16.30	14.5
1096	chip sample collected over the area of 4N lens ore exposed on the SE wall of the 54-75 raise within the 11th round	3.51	4.2

* N/A = not assayed



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 95-70

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.
STE.1440-1188 W.GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6E 4A2

9-Feb-95

17 ROCK CHIP samples received February 6, 1995
Samples submitted by: Bruce Perry
PROJECT #: ALWIN

ET #.	Tag #	Cu (ppm)	Dry Weight (lbs)
1	1080	>10000	4
2	1081	1743	3
3	1082	4908	24
4	1083	4946	21 1/2
5	1084	7894	13
6	1085	6758	12 1/2
7	1086	8119	12
8	1087	>10000	11 1/3
9	1088	5538	11
10	1089	2869	11 1/2
11	1090	927	9
12	1091	1473	18
13	1092	>10000	9 1/2
14	1093	>10000	6 1/3
15	1094	7888	18 1/2
16	1095	>10000	5
17	1096	>10000	7

Bob Minor

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

per Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

XLS/95Claimstaker



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 95-70

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VANCOUVER, B.C.
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9-Feb-95

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Samples submitted by: Bruce Perry
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ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)
1	1080	2.4	0.07
8	1087	3.0	0.09
13	1092	2.4	0.07
14	1093	1.4	0.04
16	1095	14.6	0.43
17	1096	4.2	0.12

XLS/95Claimstaker

B. J. Pezzotti
per ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
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V6E 4A2

9-Feb-95

17 ROCK CHIP samples received February 6, 1995
Samples submitted by: Bruce Perry
PROJECT #: ALWIN

ET #.	Tag #	Cu %
1	1080	2.01
8	1087	1.97
13	1092	1.85
14	1093	1.03
16	1095	16.30
17	1096	3.51

XLS/95Claimstaker

Bob Miner
per ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer



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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 95-88

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES
STE. 1440-1188 W. GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER, BC
V6E 4A2


17-Feb-95

5 ROCK samples received February 14, 1995

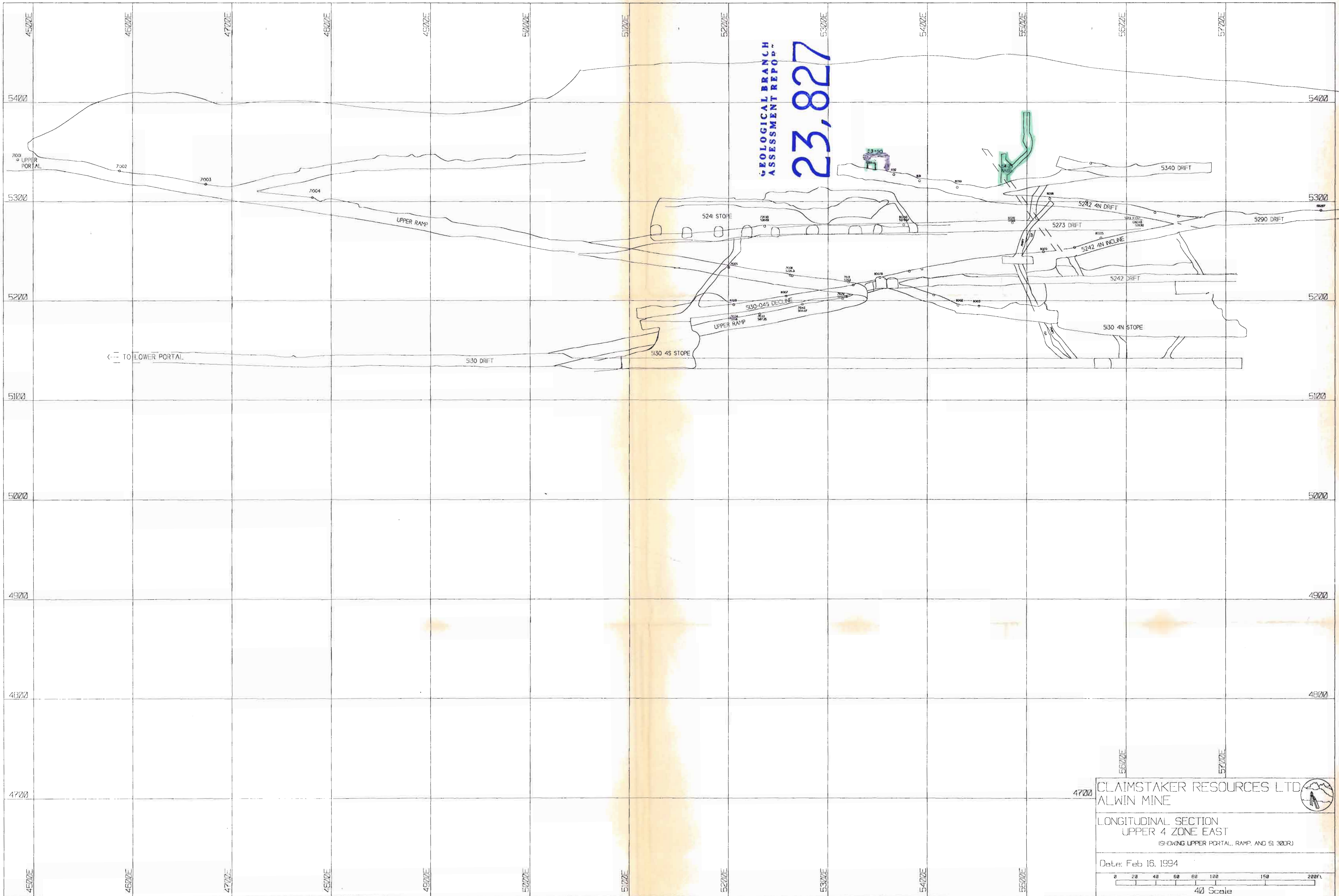
Sample submitted by: Bruce Perry

PROJECT NAME/NO: Alwin

ET #.	Tag #	Sample Weight (kg)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)
1	1051	1.30	7.0	0.20	3.65
2	1052	1.52	3.3	0.10	2.03
3	1053	1.96	3.6	0.11	1.84
4	1055	3.05	7.2	0.21	6.08
5	1063	3.09	8.4	0.25	5.86


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B.C. Certified Assayer



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
23,827

CLAIMSTAKER RESOURCES LTD.
ALWIN MINE
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
UPPER 4 ZONE EAST
(SHOWING UPPER PORTAL, RAMP, AND S1 300R)

Date: Feb 16, 1994
0 20 40 60 80 100 150 200 FT
40 Scale