

RECEIVED

MAY 17 1995

Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT MAY 26 1995 U

ACTION:

AUG 22 1995 *Amended*

FILE NO:

on the

PACIFIC CLAIM GROUP

Victoria Mining Division

NTS 92F/2E

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,908

Vancouver, B.C.
May 15, 1995

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

FILMED

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]
GEOLOGICAL; GEOCHEMICAL

TOTAL COST
\$ 3,130.96

AUTHOR(S) Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

SIGNATURE(S)

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S)

YEAR OF WORK 1995

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 3065665; February 20, 1995

PROPERTY NAME Pacific Claim Group

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Pacific 1

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092F; 543 & 560 ✓

MINING DIVISION Victoria

NTS 092E02E ✓

LATITUDE 49 ° 06 ' 20 " / LONGITUDE 124 ° 32 ' 20 " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) Gary Westgate

2)

MAILING ADDRESS

2nd Floor, 1687 West Broadway

Vancouver, BC

V6J 1X2

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) Gary Westgate

2)

MAILING ADDRESS

2nd Floor, 1687 West Broadway

Vancouver, BC

V6J 1X2

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Property underlain by a volcanic-sedimentary contact of the late Paleozoic aged Sicker Group intruded by Tertiary feldspar porphyry dykes and sills. The structure is a northwesterly trending synform with a conjugate fault system of dominant north-northwesterly faults and associated northerly faults. Mineralization is of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite hosted by Sicker Group. Gold is associated with quartz carbonate veinlets within shear zones.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

Assessment Reports: 17,058; 23,432

Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report
on the
Pacific Claim Group

Table of Contents

| | page |
|---|-------------|
| Summary ----- | 1 |
| Introduction ----- | 2 |
| Property ----- | 2 |
| Location and Access ----- | 2 |
| Physiography ----- | 3 |
| Climate ----- | 4 |
| Local Resources ----- | 5 |
| History ----- | 5 |
| Results of Previous Exploration on the Pacific Claim Group ----- | 7 |
| General Geology ----- | 8 |
| Property Geology ----- | 9 |
| Mineralization ----- | 10 |
| 1995 Exploration Program ----- | 11 |
| Conclusions ----- | 17 |
| Recommendations ----- | 17 |
| Selected References ----- | 18 |
| Certificate ----- | 19 |
| Statement of Costs ----- | 20 |

Illustrations

| | page |
|---|-------------|
| Figure 1 Location Map ----- | 3 |
| Figure 2 Claim and Index Map ----- | 4 |
| Figure 3 Regional and Property Geology ----- | 6 |
| Figure 4 Silver soil geochemical results -- | 12 |
| Figure 5 Arsenic soil geochemical results - | 13 |
| Figure 6 Lead soil geochemical results ---- | 14 |
| Figure 7 Zinc soil geochemical results ---- | 15 |
| Figure 8 Gold soil geochemical results ---- | 16 |

Appendices

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Appendix I | Assay Certificates |
| Appendix II | Map Showing Former Exploration Results |

Geological & Geochemical Assessment Report

on the

Pacific Claim Group

Summary

The Pacific Claim Group (Property) is located 20 kilometres southeast of Port Alberni and at the headwaters of Nitinat River, a watercourse that was placer mined in the 1860's. Development and production from lode deposits in the area occurred since the 1890's, leading to recent discoveries of base-precious metal massive sulphides in the Sicker Group of rocks. The most significant of these developments was the Westmin mine at Buttle Lake 90 kilometres to the northwest.

Previous exploration of the Pacific Claim Group has resulted in the delineation of three prime exploration targets consisting of correlative geophysical and/or geochemical anomalies. One anomaly, anomaly C, extends for 400 metres and is open to the southwest. One of five diamond drill holes drilled to test the Anomaly intersected a 3.35 metre gold bearing zone which returned 0.215 ounces gold per ton. The two other anomalies remain untested.

The 1995 localized exploration program of geological mapping and a geochemical survey was completed on the southern portion of the formerly delineated Anomaly C. Significant results were established as a basis for the effective and efficient exploration for potentially economic gold bearing zones. The most significant was the determination that anomalous, spotty gold values in the soil could provide a basis for the delineation of, and thus a specific target for locating potentially economic gold deposits.

Introduction

At the request of Gary Westgate, the writer completed a limited exploration program on the Pacific Claim Group. The program consisted of a detailed localized geological and geochemical survey completed over the southern portion of one of the three formerly delineated anomalous zone, Anomaly, or Target C. The purpose of the survey was to delineate the anomalous trend and to determine the correlative aspects to the former exploration results.

The information for this report was obtained from publications as set out in the Selected Reference section of this report and from work completed on the Property by the writer since September, 1993.

Property

The Property consists of a contiguous block of four located mineral claims totalling 39 units. Particulars of the claims, as obtained from the office of the Vancouver Gold Commissioner, are as follows:

| <u>Claim</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Tenure No.</u> | <u>Expiry Date</u> |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Pacific | 20 | 316181 | February 20, 1996 |
| Pacific I | 10 | 316182 | February 20, 1996 |
| Pacific II | 6 | 316183 | February 19, 1996 |
| Pacific III | 3 | 316184 | February 19, 1996 |

The Claims are registered in the name of Gary Westgate.

Any legal aspects to this claim group is beyond the scope of this report.

Location and Access

The Pacific Claim Group is located on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 20 kilometres southeast of Port Alberni at the headwaters of Nitinat River.

Access is provided either from Duncan to the south, or from Port Alberni to the northwest of the Property. The Duncan access route is from Duncan westerly to Lake Cowichan, to Nitinat along the north shores of Cowichan Lake and northward along Nitinat River to the southern portion of the Pacific Claim Group. The distance from Duncan to the property is approximately 80 kilometres. Access from Port Alberni is via the Cameron River road for 20 kilometres to the northern portion of the Pacific claim group.

Access within the Pacific Claim Group is provided by many logging roads stemming from the main Nitinat and Cameron River access routes.

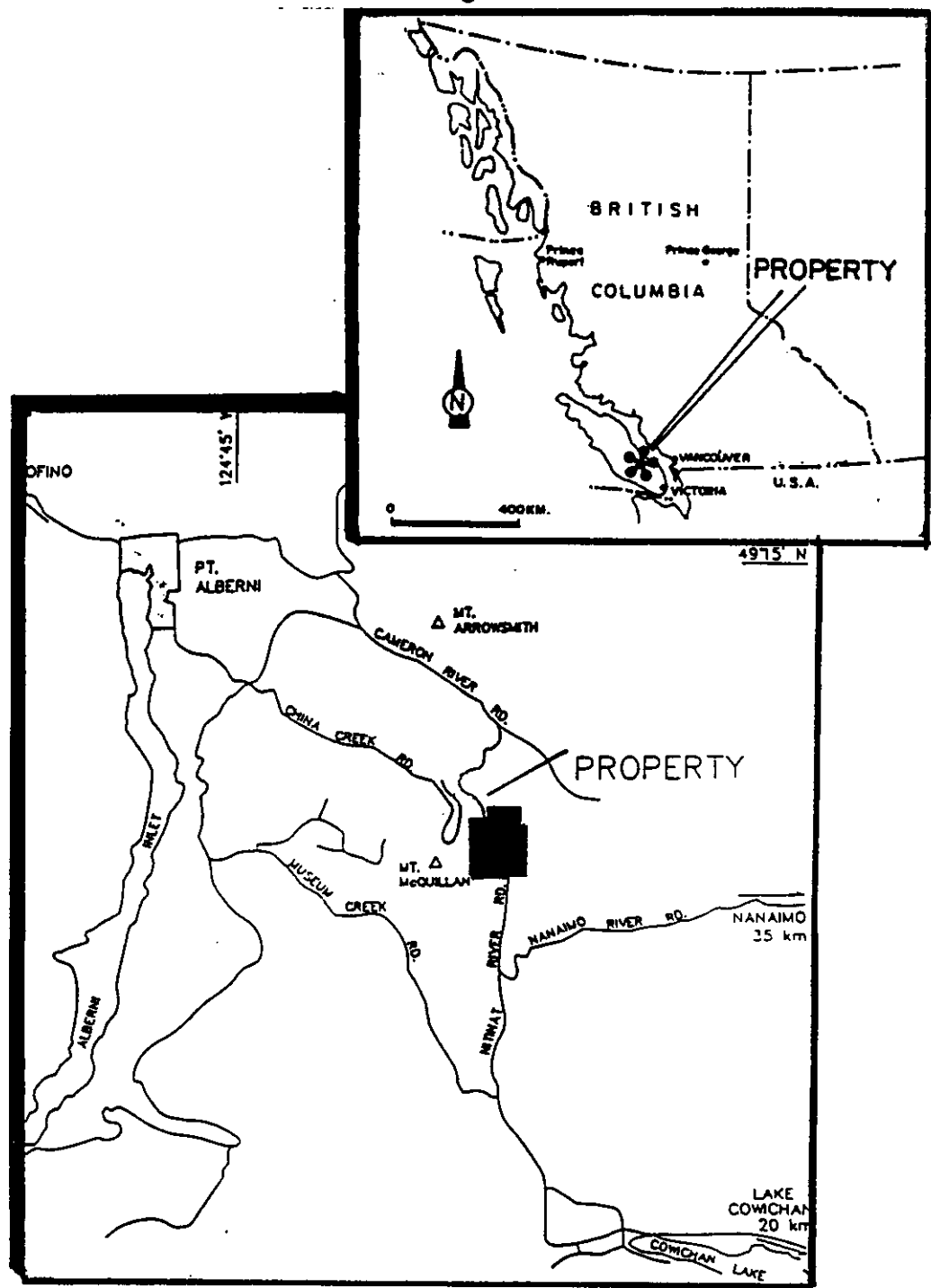


Figure 1. Location Map (After Westerman, 1988)

Physiography

From the Nitinat River valley, which is central to the Pacific group and at an elevation of 350 to 500 metres, the topography is moderate to rugged to the east and north with elevations of up to 1,050 metres on a ridge in the north. To the west of the Nitinat River valley and along the western boundary of the claims, a north northwesterly ridge occurs with elevations of up to 1,250 metres.

Climate

The climate is typical of the west coast with a high precipitation which falls mostly as rain primarily in the winter months. In the summer months the periods of rain are shorter and less frequent than in the winter. The total precipitation varies from year to year, but could be 500 centimetres per year.

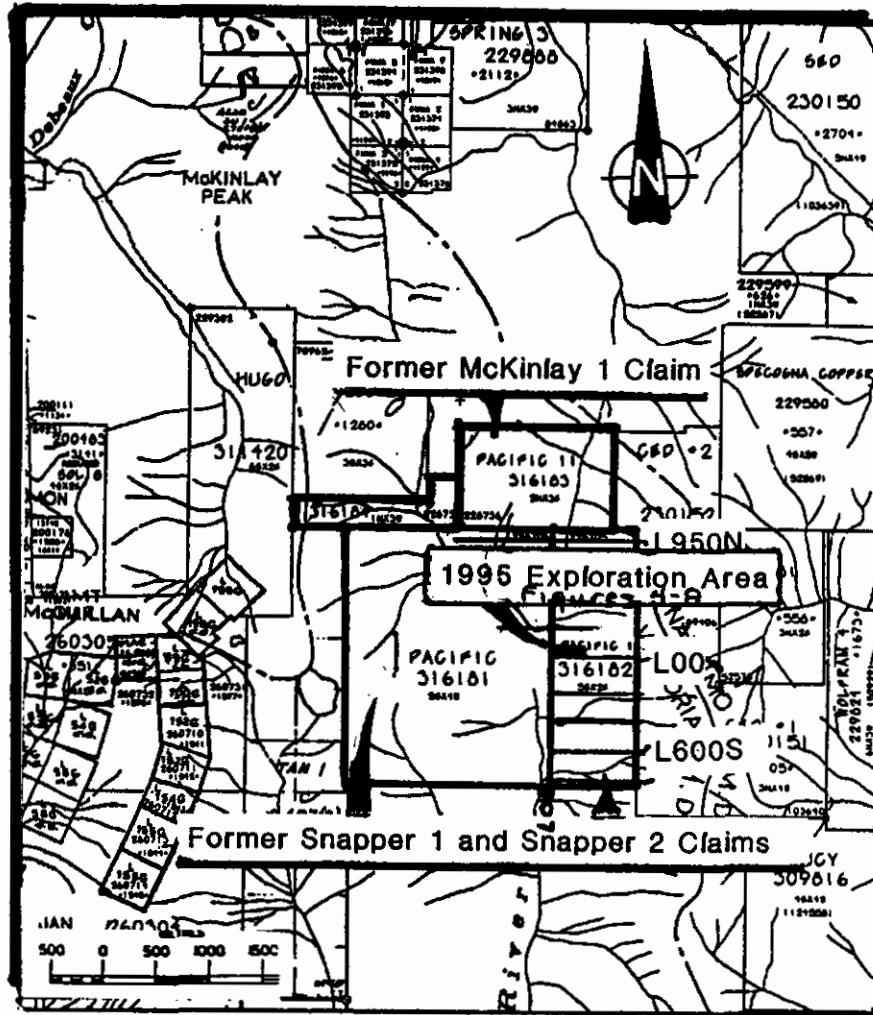


Figure 2. Claim and Index Map. (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Map 092F02E used as a base map) showing the location of the Pacific Claim Group to the former claims and the 1995 exploration area.

Access within the Property is provided by many logging roads stemming from the main Nitinat River and Cameron River access routes.

Local Resources

Most services and supplies for exploration would be available from either Port Alberni on the west coast, or from Nanaimo on the east coast, of Vancouver Island. These two centres could also be the source of adequate labour resources and skills for the development and production stages of a viable mining operation.

Port facilities are available at Port Alberni for concentrate shipment overseas.

History

The history of the general area is significant from the producing property of Westmin Resources at the southwest side of Buttle Lake, 90 km to the northwest of the Pacific Claim Group. The significance of the Westmin deposit to the Property is that is that the ore deposits of the Westmin Mine occur within the Sicker Group of rocks - the same group of rocks as covered by the Property.

The mineral showings of the Westmin-Myra and other productive ore zones were originally staked in 1917 after the removal of the Strathcona Park Reserve. The Paramount Mining Company acquired title to about forty mineral claims on Myra and Price Creeks and performed extensive exploration and development of mineral zones which, with additional exploration and development by others on the claims resulted in the production from the Myra deposit. Production commenced in 1972 and to January 01, 1989 the Myra Falls operation, which included ore from other deposits on the property, processed 9,170,609 tonnes of ore. Production at the Westmin project is continuing to this day.

The history of the Property area is summarized herein from reports by Westerman (1988) and Ven Huizen (1990).

The history of the specific area stems from the 1860's when placer mining was active at the headwaters of China creek, Nitinat River and Franklin River. Lode mining was initiated in the 1890's when gold bearing quartz veins were located and staked on Mineral creek, at the headwaters of McQuillan creek, in the Soloman Basin, and at the headwaters of China creek. Mining activity lasted to 1900 during which time a stamp mill was in operation on Mineral creek.

Mining was reactivated in 1933 to 1944, a period during which several properties produced a small tonnage of high grade ore.

The main producers within the Property area (Figure 3) included:

| <u>Property</u> | <u>Tonnes</u> | <u>Gold (g)</u> | <u>Silver (g)</u> | <u>Distance from Pacific Group</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Havilah | 950 | 9,056 | 43,669 | 5 km W |
| Regina | 365 | 9,245 | 1,679 | 10 km NW |
| Black Panther | 1,715 | 15,832 | 29,642 | 5 km W |
| Thistle | 6,283 | 85,874 | 65,969 | 6 km W |

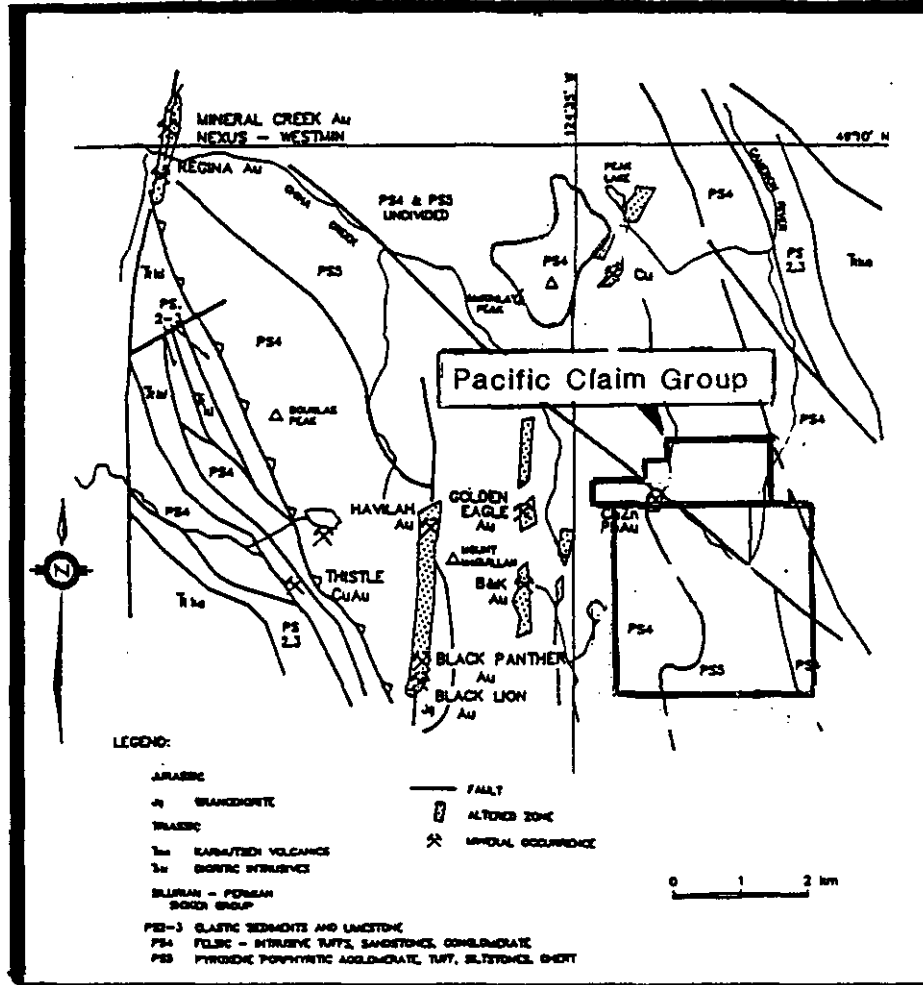


Figure 3. Regional and Property Geology. (Westerman 1988)

Showing the location of the Pacific Claim Group to other mineral properties referred to in text

Mining activity in the area was revived in the late 1970's with the increase in precious metal prices and the discovery of base-precious metal massive sulphide deposits in the Sicker Group of rocks. A staking rush developed on Vancouver Island resulting in the coverage of a belt including the favorable Sicker Group, of over 150 kilometres long and 15 kilometres wide. The area covered stretched northwest from Duncan to the Westmin Resources Ltd. mining operation at Buttle Lake.

As a result of the increased exploration activity, numerous "new" mineral showings were discovered, with some developed to varying degrees. The more significant developments occurred on the Thistle property and at the Mineral creek (Regina) property where substantial tonnages of base and precious metal mineralization are reported.

Exploration work on the ground covered by the Pacific claim group is reported as follows: (Claim names in brackets are the names of the present claims in the Pacific claim group).

- 1985 Stream sediment sampling and rock sampling on the Matt (Pacific & Pacific 1) claims.
- 1987 Swift Minerals Ltd. - reconnaissance surveys on the McKinlay 1 (Pacific III) claim.
- 1987 Saga Resources Ltd. - 10.4 km of grid emplacement; reconnaissance geological mapping conducted over and tied into the grid; magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys at 25 metre stations along the grid; geochemical survey (262 samples); 37 rock samples and two trenches on the Snapper (Pacific & Pacific 1) claims.
- 1988 Saga Resources Inc. Five diamond drill holes on the Snapper 2 (Pacific I) claim.
- 1988 Jantri Resources Inc. - Fill-in geochemical sampling and some geological mapping on the McKinlay (portions of Pacific III) claims.
- 1989 Jantri Resources Inc. - Rock sampling (17 samples).
- 1993 Calcap Investments Ltd. - Geological (Lineament Array Analysis) and geophysical (VLF-EM).

Results of Previous Exploration on the Pacific Claim Group

On the results of the surveys on the McKinlay I Claim (Western portion covered by the Pacific III claim) Westerman (1988) reports that:

"The surveys undertaken on the McKinlay 1 claim have been of a reconnaissance nature. The alteration zone on line A (described in the previous section) correlates with weak soil anomalies for gold (31 ppb), copper (134 ppm) and silver (2.5 ppm). A northeast trending gossan zone, east of Nitinat River, correlates with weakly anomalous zinc values (150 - 190 ppm) and a single gold value of 410 ppb in soils."

Ven Huizen (1990) provides an account of the previous exploration results on the Snapper (Pacific III and Pacific 1) claims).

"The results of the surveys delineated three areas considered worthy of further exploration. Target A is bounded on the north by L600N, on the south by Line 1008, on the west by the baseline and on the east by 300E. Target "A" consists of a 3 to 10 meter wide mineralized shear zone traced on strike for 500 meters. Several rock chip samples taken from the area assayed greater than .10 opt Au and up to 3.5 opt Ag. Five holes were drilled to test zone "A" with the best results yielding .215 opt Au over 3.35 meters.

Target B is located in the northwestern part of the grid area and is bound on the north by the boundary of the claims which is L950N, on the south by 500N, on the west by 700W and on the east by 300W.

Target B shows an exposed quartz-carbonate structure along the road with rock chip assays including .114 opt Au (over 1.5 m) and .038 opt Au over 1.0 meters. This zone appears to be found along a fault zone extending 400 meters to the northern property boundary. Elevated copper and zinc soil values are also found along this zone. Another rock chip sample taken from along the road yielded a copper value of 6,650 ppm and occurs close to a VLF-EM conductor which coincides with a magnetic high and gold soil anomaly.

Target C is located between L2008 and 6008 and is bounded on the west by the baseline and the east by 350E. Several mineralized shear zones were encountered in this area along road cuts and although rock samples collected here contained low gold values, soil samples and geophysical data indicate that mineralization may be extensive enough to warrant a closer look."

From the results of a 1993 VLF-EM survey and lineament array analysis, it was concluded that the primary structures, and possibly the structures controlling the mineralization, are north-northeasterly trending.

General Geology

The Property is within the Cowichan uplift of the Insular Belt, which is the westernmost major tectonic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. According to Muller (1979), the Insular Belt (Island Mountains) contains a middle Paleozoic and a Jurassic volcanic-plutonic complex, both apparently underlain by gneiss-migmatite terrains and overlain respectively by Permo-Pennsylvanian and Cretaceous clastic sediments. A thick shield of Upper Triassic basalt (Karmutsen Formation) overlain by carbonate-clastic sediments separates these two in space and time.

The area is dominated by the late Paleozoic aged Sicker Group which is described by Muller (1977) as being subdivided into a lower volcanic formation, a middle greywacke-argillite formation, and an upper limestone formation. The group is exposed in narrow, fault-bounded uplifts.

The volcanic rocks range from fine grained banded tuffs to breccias with clasts 10 cm or more in size and agglomeratic lava flows. The greywacke-argillite sequence occurs in graded beds of argillite and siltstone or in thicker beds of greywacke sandstone. The Buttle Lake Formation is the youngest part of the Sicker Group with a type section exposed west of Buttle Lake consisting of 320 m section of interbedded crinoidal limestone and chert.

The structure of the Island is almost entirely dominated by steep faults. Only the flysch-type Pennsylvanian and Jura-Cretaceous sediments and associated thin-bedded tuffs show isoclinal shear folding. Faulting and rifting probably occurred during the outflow of Karmutsen lavas in Late Triassic time, establishing the northerly and westerly directed fault systems affecting Sicker and Vancouver Group rocks (Muller 1977).

The dominant structures in the area are reportedly north and northwest trending high angle faults with local smaller scale east-west trending extensional faults.

Property Geology

Sicker Group rocks are predominant on the Property with periodic sills and dykes of diabase and gabbroic composition. Geological mapping of portions of the Property by Wood indicated four mappable units.

One of two units of the Sicker Group is described as dark green basalt and minor andesite which is often vesicular and includes coarse flow breccia and possibly coarse volcani-clastic sediments. The second unit is a grey-green medium grained greywacke and siltstone with minor rusty weathering black argillite and black chert.

One of the two Tertiary units is described as light grey-green feldspar porphyry dikes and sills, most of which trend southeasterly. The second unit is a bright orange and rusty weathering carbonatized volcanic and sedimentary rock, containing copper stained pyritic quartz-carbonate veins.

The structure on the Property is principally a northwest trending synform and two northerly trending faults characterized by carbonatized volcanics in localized areas. Shear zones associated with the faults contain bright orange and rusty weathering carbonatized country rock containing numerous northerly and easterly trending quartz-carbonate veins.

The principal northerly trending zone of Target B is a moderate to intensely altered fault zone hosting a series of quartz-carbonate veinlets of up to two centimetres in width. The occasional veinlet is coxcombed and hosts powdered limonite. The host rock of the fault zone is variably flooded with carbonate and hosts erratic pyritic disseminations.

Within the area of the 1995 geochem survey, where former exploration results revealed gold values of 0.09 oz/t in rock samples and 50 ppb in soil samples, the bedrock consists of a pale green carbonatized andesite containing occasional quartz-carbonate stringers.

Mineralization

In the Property area, the volcanogenic mineralization at the Thistle property (Figure 3) is hosted by the Sicker Group and occurs as disseminated to massive sulphide mineralization, consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor pyrrhotite plus sulphide rich quartz-carbonate veins within sheared pyritic quartz-sericite schist with chloritized mafic volcanic flows and tuffs.

At the Mineral Creek zone of the Mineral Creek property (Figure 3) two styles of hydrothermal mineralization occur hosted by the Sicker Group. One type is of gold within a wide zone of cataclasis and pervasive ankerite-quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and minor arsenopyrite in bedded volcanoclastic and aphyric basalt flow rocks adjacent to the fault. Type two is of gold in quartz veins with minor pyrite and arsenopyrite cutting both the alteration zone and its immediate hanging-wall aphyric basalt host.

At the Havilah (Figure 3), the Gillespie vein is hosted by the Sicker Group and occurs in andesite along a north-northeast trending shear zone. The vein contains ribbon quartz with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. The wallrock is variably replaced by mariposite and carbonate minerals.

Mineralization within the Pacific Claim Group is hosted by the Sicker Group and consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite occurring within quartz-carbonate veins and carbonatized volcanics and sediments. Within the veins, sulphides range from less than 1% to approximately 4% and are disseminated within the carbonatized rocks. Veins represent up to 20% of shear zone rocks in one location.

Bedrock mineralization is indicated in the many delineated soil geochemical anomalies on the property.

Number 4 drill hole, of five diamond drill holes which were indicated to test an anomalous soil geochemical gold zone correlating with a fault zone, reportedly returned an assay value of 0.215 ounces per ton Au over a 3.35 metre intersection.

1995 Exploration Program

Geochemical Survey

The grid stations were established according to the former grid which was essentially non existent except for one grid marker. Soil samples were taken at 10 metre intervals along the east-west grid lines which were spaced 25 metres apart. The soil samples were taken from the B horizon of a the brown forest soil from a depth of approximately 20 centimetres. The soil was placed in manila gusset envelopes with the appropriate station marked thereon. A total of 58 samples were taken.

The samples were delivered to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver for a five element analysis which consisted of lead, zinc, silver, arsenic and gold. As the detection limit for gold in the initial analysis was >1 ppb, the soil was analysed geochemically for values below 1 ppb.

The ICP analysis procedure was the digestion of .500 grams of soil with a 3 ml 3-2-1 HCl-H₂O solution at 95 deg. C for one hour and is diluted to 10 ml of water. The five element ICP and the gold geochem results are included in Appendix I of this report.

A statistical analysis of the reported values was not performed due to the low number available. The anomalous values, as indicated on the accompanying relevant Figures were based on an estimated anomalous value.

The results of the geochemical survey indicated a northeasterly trending anomalous gold zone of more than 10 ppb Au open to the north and south. The anomaly in part correlates with the creek structure and in part with the outcrops of carbonated andesite outcropping along a ridge paralleling the creek. A value of up to 50 ppb Au at L00N 90E, the highest value within the zone, is included within the anomalous zone which is also the one anomalous value reported from the former geochem survey.

In relation to the anomalous gold zone, the other anomalous mineral values do not indicate comparable continuous anomalous values, however, are manifested as:

Silver: No direct or adjacent correlation.
Lead: High low order direct and minor adjacent correlation.
Zinc: High low order direct correlation.
Arsenic: Spotty low order direct correlation.

The highest gold value of the survey, 77 ppb Au, is located at L00N 20E which is indicated to occur within a former northeasterly trending zinc anomaly which, in the present survey, may be indicated in two low order anomalous zinc values at L25N, 10E & 20E

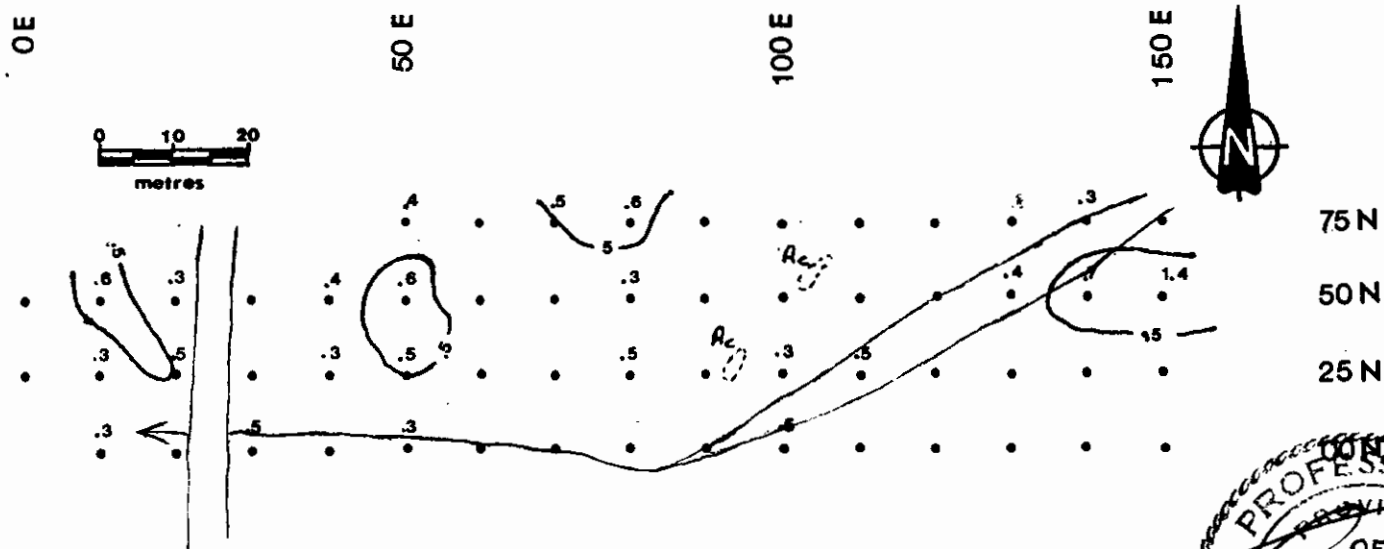
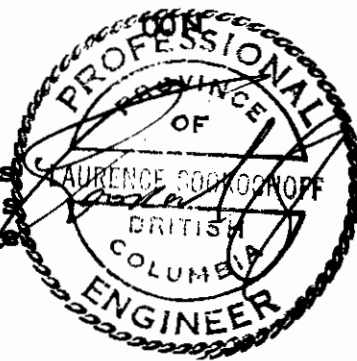


Figure 4. Silver (Ag) soil geochemical results. Anomalous values are $>.5$ ppm Ag. Stations without values shown are $<.3$ ppm Ag. Ac = Carbonated andesite. See Fig.2 for work location.



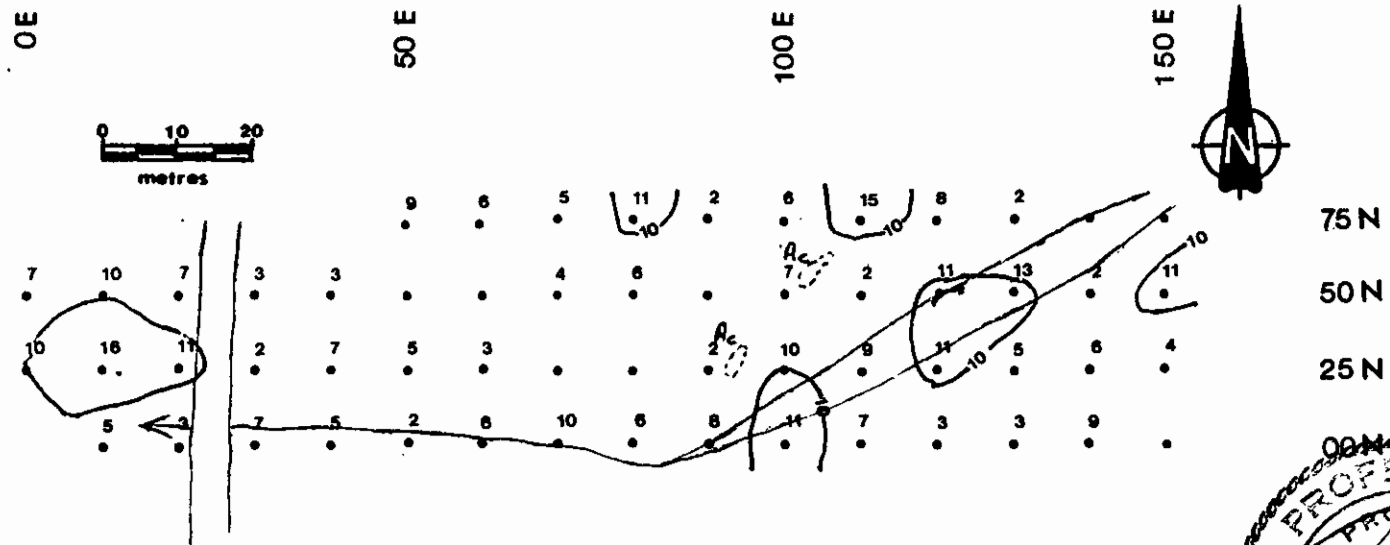
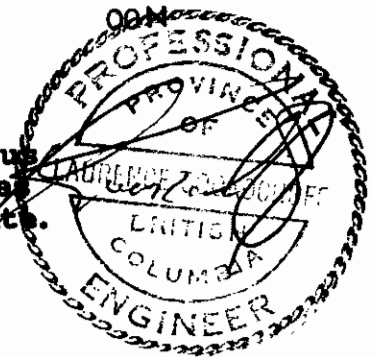


Figure 5. Arsenic (As) soil geochemical results. Anomalous values are $>.10$ ppm As. Stations without values shown are < 2 ppm As. Ac = Carbonated andesite. See Fig.2 for work location.



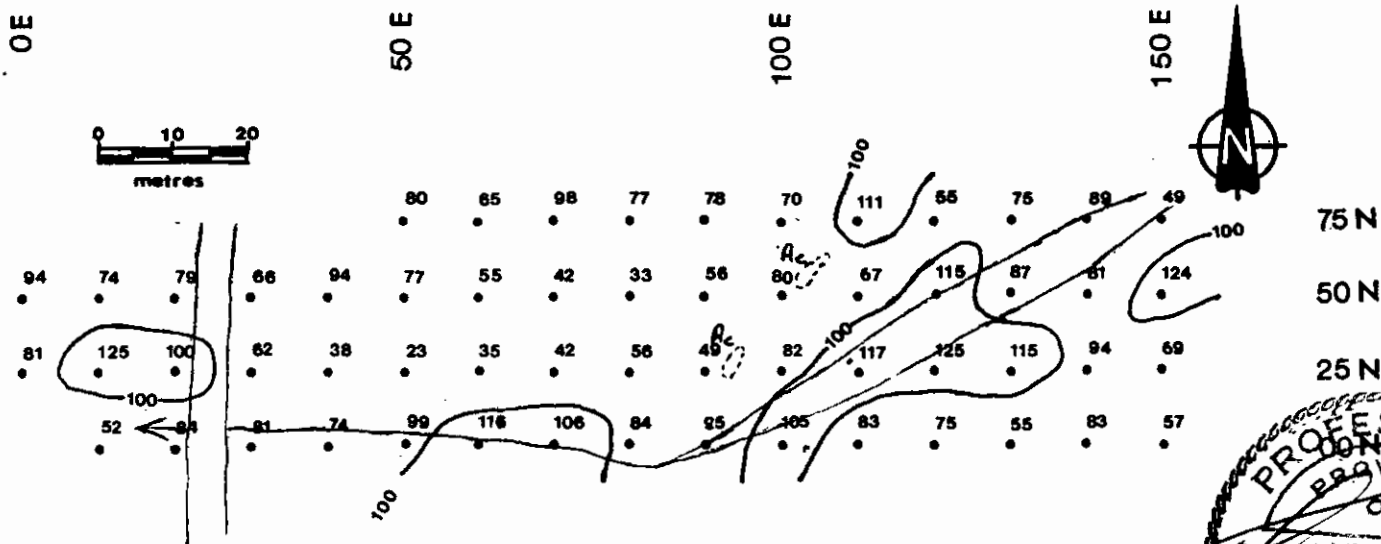
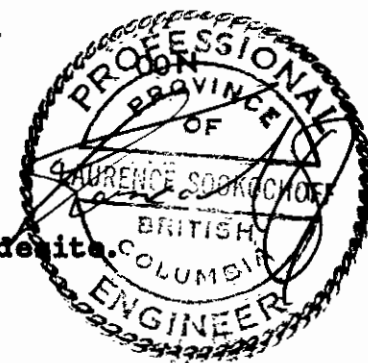


Figure 7. Zinc (Zn) soil geochemical results. Anomalous values are > 100 ppm Zn. Ac = Carbonated andesite. See Fig. 2 for work location.




Conclusions

The conclusions derived from the 1995 exploration program are as follows:

- 1) Potential gold bearing zones are best indicated by gold values in the soil.
- 2) Pathfinder elements in the soil do not appear to be significant in delineating the gold zones.
- 3) Structures, possibly indicated by topographical lows such as water courses, are important in the location of gold zones.
- 4) Topographical highs adjacent to structures may reflect an adjacent carbonate siliceous gold bearing epithermal zone.
- 5) Former surveys revealing locations of anomalous gold values in the soil are prime target areas for future exploration.

Recommendations

Future exploration of the Pacific Claim Group should be targeted as an exploration program of detailed soil geochemical survey on the indicated gold zone of Target C located from L00N 100E, the delineated gold zone from the 1995 geochem survey, to L400N 200E, the location of a formerly indicated gold zone and the location of the the former significant diamond drill intersection.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurence Sookchoff, P.Eng.

May 15, 1995
Vancouver, B.C.

Selected References

CLAPP, C.H. - Southern Vancouver Island, Part B, Canada Department of Mines Geological Survey Branch, Memoir No. 13.

EASTWOOD, G.E.P. - Geology of the Kennedy Lake Area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Bulletin No. 55, British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources. 1968.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES - Minifile Map 092F, Alberni. (Specific Reports, Run Date 90/06/16.

Maps B.C.- Aerial Photographs B.C. 84026, No's 62, 63 and 64.

MULLER, J.E. - Geology of Vancouver Island. Open File 463. 1977.

MARSHAK, S. - Basic Methods of Structural Geology. Prentice Hall, 1988.

SOOKOCHOFF, L. - Summary Report on the Pacific Claim Group for Toby Creek Resources Ltd., November 16, 1992.

- Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report on the Pacific Claim Group for Calcap Investments Ltd., July 19, 1994. Assessment Report 23482.

VEN HUIZEN, G.J. - Summary Report on the Pacific Mining Claims for Ruza Resources Ltd., 15 December 1990.

WESTERMAN, C.J. - The McKinlay Property, Report for Jantri Resources Inc., June 30, 1988.

WOOD, D Geological, Geochemical & Geophysical Report on the Snapper Claims Property for Saga Resources Ltd., June 30, 1987. Assessment Report 17058.

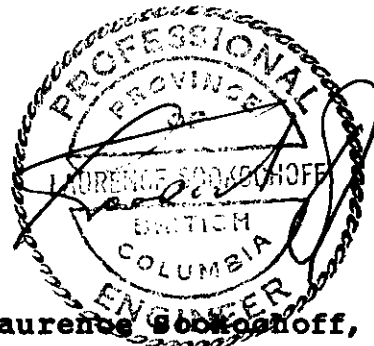
Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist with, and principal of, Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at 1027-510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8

I further certify that:

- 1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.**
- 2. I have been practising my profession for the past twenty-eight years.**
- 3. I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.**
- 4. Information for the accompanying report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from work done by the writer on the Pacific Claim Group since September, 1993.**
- 5. I do not have any direct or indirect interest in the property described herein.**



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

**May 15, 1995
Vancouver, B.C.**

Pacific Claim Group
Statement of Costs

The field work on the Pacific Claim Group was carried out from October 14, 1994 to February 19, 1995 to the value as follows:

Geochemical & Geological

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Laurence Sookochoff, PEng | |
| 2 days @ \$500. | \$ 1,000.00 |
| Car rental: | |
| 3 days @ \$55.00 plus gas & km | 205.50 |
| Room & board: | |
| 2 man days @ \$100.00 | 200.00 |
| Field supplies | 100.00 |
| Assays | 375.46 |
| Data compilation & draughting | 500.00 |
| Report, xerox, printing | <u>750.00</u> |
| | 3,130.96 |

Appendix I

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Sookochoff Consultants Inc. PROJECT PACIFIC File # 95-0609 Page 1

1027 - 510 W. Hastings St, Vancouver BC V6B 1L8

| SAMPLE# | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm | As ppm | Au ppm |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| L75N 50E | 13 | 80 | .4 | 9 | <1 |
| L75N 60E | 14 | 65 | <.3 | 6 | <1 |
| L75N 70E | 16 | 98 | .5 | 5 | <1 |
| L75N 80E | 16 | 77 | .6 | 11 | <1 |
| L75N 90E | 18 | 78 | <.3 | 2 | <1 |
| L75N 100E | 19 | 70 | <.3 | 6 | <1 |
| L75N 110E | 16 | 111 | <.3 | 15 | <1 |
| L75N 120E | 13 | 55 | <.3 | 8 | <1 |
| L75N 130E | 8 | 75 | <.3 | 2 | <1 |
| L75N 140E | 24 | 89 | .3 | <2 | <1 |
| L75N 150E | 16 | 49 | <.3 | <2 | <1 |
| L50N 0E | 18 | 94 | <.3 | 7 | <1 |
| L50N 10E | 8 | 74 | .6 | 10 | <1 |
| L50N 20E | 15 | 79 | .3 | 7 | <1 |
| L50N 30E | 11 | 66 | <.3 | 3 | <1 |
| L50N 40E | 7 | 94 | .4 | 3 | <1 |
| L50N 50E | 11 | 77 | .6 | <2 | <1 |
| L50N 60E | 17 | 55 | <.3 | <2 | <1 |
| L50N 70E | 12 | 42 | <.3 | 4 | <1 |
| L50N 80E | 9 | 33 | .3 | 6 | <1 |
| L50N 90E | 13 | 56 | <.3 | <2 | <1 |
| RE L50N 90E | 13 | 57 | <.3 | 5 | <1 |
| L50N 100E | 14 | 80 | <.3 | 7 | <1 |
| L50N 110E | 19 | 67 | <.3 | 2 | <1 |
| L50N 120E | 15 | 115 | <.3 | 11 | <1 |
| L50N 130E | 19 | 87 | .4 | 13 | <1 |
| L50N 140E | 9 | 81 | .7 | 2 | <1 |
| L50N 150E | 16 | 124 | 1.4 | 11 | 1 |
| L25N 0E | 15 | 81 | <.3 | 10 | <1 |
| L25N 10E | 19 | 125 | .3 | 16 | <1 |
| L25N 20E | 16 | 100 | .5 | 11 | <1 |
| L25N 30E | 15 | 62 | <.3 | 2 | <1 |
| L25N 40E | 7 | 38 | .3 | 7 | <1 |
| L25N 50E | 8 | 23 | .5 | 5 | 1 |
| L25N 60E | 13 | 35 | <.3 | 3 | <1 |
| STANDARD C | 42 | 139 | 7.6 | 42 | 8 |

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.

- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 2 1995

DATE REPORT MAILED: March 7/95

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



| SAMPLE# | Pb ppm | Zn ppm | Ag ppm | As ppm | Au ppm |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| L25N 70E | 12 | 42 | <.3 | <2 | <1 |
| L25N 80E | 8 | 56 | .5 | <2 | <1 |
| L25N 90E | <3 | 49 | <.3 | 2 | <1 |
| L25N 100E | 7 | 82 | .3 | 10 | <1 |
| L25N 110E | 20 | 117 | .5 | 9 | <1 |
| L25N 120E | 12 | 125 | <.3 | 11 | <1 |
| L25N 130E | 7 | 115 | <.3 | 5 | <1 |
| L25N 140E | 11 | 94 | <.3 | 6 | <1 |
| L25N 150E | 9 | 69 | <.3 | 4 | <1 |
| L00 10E | 6 | 52 | .3 | 5 | <1 |
| L00 20E | 7 | 84 | <.3 | 3 | <1 |
| L00 30E | 7 | 81 | .5 | 7 | <1 |
| L00 40E | 12 | 74 | <.3 | 5 | <1 |
| RE L00 40E | 8 | 74 | <.3 | 6 | <1 |
| L00 50E | 10 | 99 | .3 | 2 | <1 |
| L00 60E | 9 | 116 | <.3 | 6 | <1 |
| L00 70E | 8 | 106 | <.3 | 10 | <1 |
| L00 80E | 10 | 84 | <.3 | 6 | <1 |
| L00 90E | 13 | 95 | <.3 | 8 | <1 |
| L00 100E | 17 | 105 | .5 | 11 | <1 |
| L00 110E | 11 | 83 | <.3 | 7 | <1 |
| L00 120E | 11 | 75 | <.3 | 3 | <1 |
| L00 130E | 9 | 55 | <.3 | 3 | <1 |
| L00 140E | 13 | 83 | <.3 | 9 | <1 |
| L00 150E | 15 | 57 | <.3 | <2 | <1 |
| STANDARD C | 36 | 129 | 7.3 | 43 | 7 |

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

BOOKSCHILD CONSULTANTS INC. PROJECT PACIFIC File # 95-0609B Page 1

0027 810 W. BASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

SAMPLE#

Au*
ppb

| | |
|---------------|----|
| L75N 50E | 3 |
| L75N 60E | 2 |
| L75N 70E | 1 |
| L75N 80E | 2 |
| L75N 90E | 3 |
| L75N 100E | 3 |
| L75N 110E | 14 |
| L75N 120E | 21 |
| L75N 130E | 6 |
| L75N 140E | 8 |
| L75N 150E | 4 |
| L50N 0E | 7 |
| L50N 10E | 6 |
| L50N 20E | 6 |
| L50N 30E | 9 |
| L50N 40E | 7 |
| L50N 50E | 8 |
| L50N 60E | 6 |
| L50N 70E | 4 |
| L50N 80E | 6 |
| L50N 90E | 12 |
| RE L50N 90E | 3 |
| L50N 100E | 30 |
| L50N 110E | 4 |
| L50N 120E | 11 |
| L50N 130E | 9 |
| L50N 140E | 7 |
| L50N 150E | 10 |
| L25N 0E | 13 |
| L25N 10E | 8 |
| L25N 20E | 5 |
| L25N 30E | 2 |
| L25N 40E | 3 |
| L25N 50E | 2 |
| L25N 60E | 2 |
| STANDARD AU-S | 45 |

SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL PULP AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.DATE RECEIVED: MAR 8 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: *May 12/95* SIGNED BY: *C. Toye* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



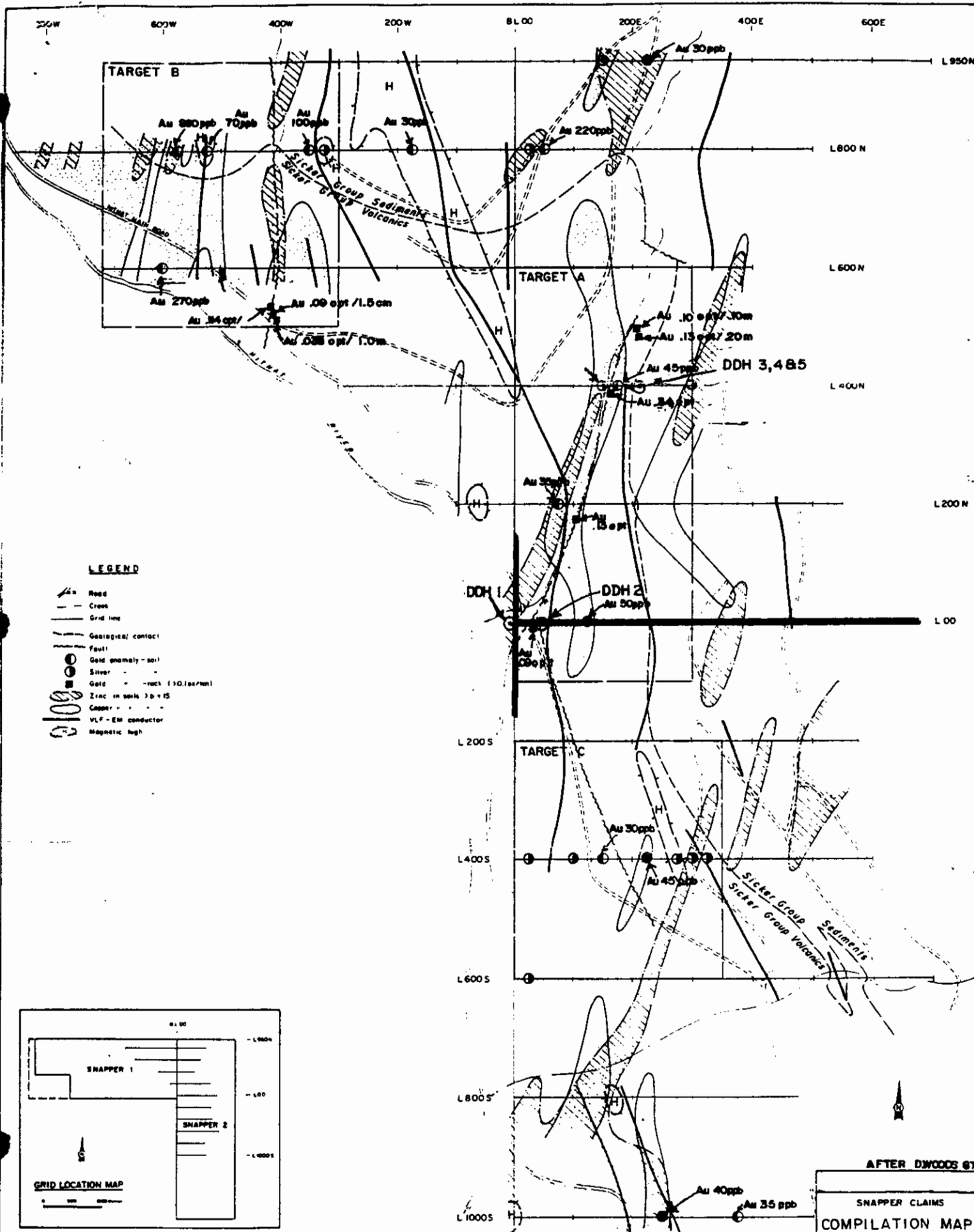
| SAMPLE# | Au* ppb |
|---------------|------------|
| L25N 70E | 6 |
| L25N 80E | 5 |
| L25N 90E | 3 |
| L25N 100E | 7 |
| L25N 110E | 18 |
| L25N 120E | 5 |
| L25N 130E | 2 |
| L25N 140E | 3 |
| L25N 150E | 14 |
| L00 10E | 2 |
| L00 20E | 77 |
| L00 30E | 6 |
| L00 40E | 4 |
| RE L00 40E | 4 |
| L00 50E | 16 |
| L00 60E | 8 |
| L00 70E | 7 |
| L00 80E | 4 |
| L00 90E | 50 |
| L00 100E | 11 |
| L00 110E | 6 |
| L00 120E | 3 |
| L00 130E | 5 |
| L00 140E | 5 |
| L00 150E | 3 |
| STANDARD AU-S | 46 |

Sample type: SOIL PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

Appendix II

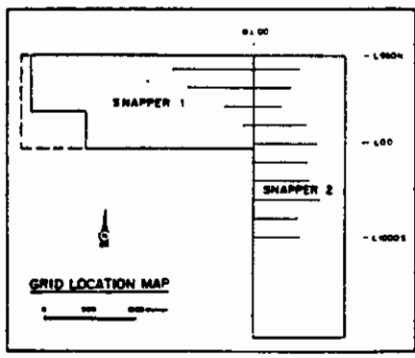
MAP SHOWING FORMER EXPLORATION RESULTS

(from Westerman, 1988)



LEGEND

- Road
- Creek
- Grid line
- Geological contact
- Fault
- Gold anomaly-soil
- Silver
- Gold
- Zinc in soil 7p+15
- Copper
- VLF-EM conductor
- Magnetic high



AFTER DWOODS 67

**SNAPPER CLAIMS
COMPILATION MAP**

NTS 827-2E VICTORIA B.C.

Drawn by D. WOODS