BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED
901 Industrial Rd. No. 2
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 4C9

Telephone (250) 426-6277
Fax (250) 426-6219

PROGRESS REPORT ON SAWYER PROPERTY

FORT STEELE MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS MAP NO.: 82F 10/E
LATITUDE: 49° 44' N
LONGITUDE: 116° 35' W

FOR

FOCAL RESOURCES LIMITED
#640, 910 - 7th Ave., S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3N8

NOVEMBER, 1996

Revised on February 26th,1997

Jennifer MacLachlan, E.I.T
Author

M. Bapty, P.Eng.
Bapty Research Limited

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

TABLES

1.00 SUMMARY

The eight claim Sawyer group is located just east of the Sawyer Pass about 45 km west of Kimberley, in the Fort Steele Mining District of British Columbia. The base metal occurrence on the claims is thought to represent stratabound limestone replacement mineralization formed proximate to prominent north-south faults along the western edge of the Aldridge Basin. The property straddles the geological division between the Precambrian Windermere and Purcell Supergroups marked by the Toby Formation conglomerate.

Initial reconnaissance programs were encouraged by numerous high grade float samples taken from avalanche chutes on the Sawyer 8 claim located on Sawyer Mountain. In-situ mineralization was found in the summer of 1996 on the north face of the mountain at 2115 m in elevation. It consists of massive sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite, in siliceous limestone; the outcrop measures approximately 1 m thick and 10 m wide.

Drilling of the outcrop later in the season revealed no increase in thickness or extent of the mineralized pod. The abrupt termination of mineralization and the widespread presence of faulting suggest that extensions of the mineralization at one time existed.

Examination of the E-W trending Sawyer and adjacent mountains to the north and south reveals steep jagged slopes on the north faces and smooth, fabric controlled slopes on the south faces. It is possible that the slopes were created by a series of rotational faults with an E-W axis, and that the north faces may be fault planes. If this is true, extension of mineralization may exist beneath the valley floor and a program of mapping and ground geophysics is recommended. Positive results would lead to a further drill program.

2.00 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location and Access

The Sawyer claims are located just east of the Sawyer Pass, about 45 km west of Kimberley, B.C., and straddle an unnamed mountain rising to 2399 m (hereafter called Sawyer Mountain). Geographically, they are referenced at 49° 44' N latitude and 116° 35' W longitude.

Access is by logging road west from Kimberley until turning off onto the West Fork trunk road approximately 23 km past St. Mary's Lake, and following the south side of the river onto the Sawyer Creek Forest Road. Approximately six kilometers beyond is the start of an old trail leading up to the Sawyer Pass which crosses the claim block. A 2.5 km hike brings the viewer to the base of the avalanche chutes containing the mineralized float (Figure 1).

2.3 Physiography

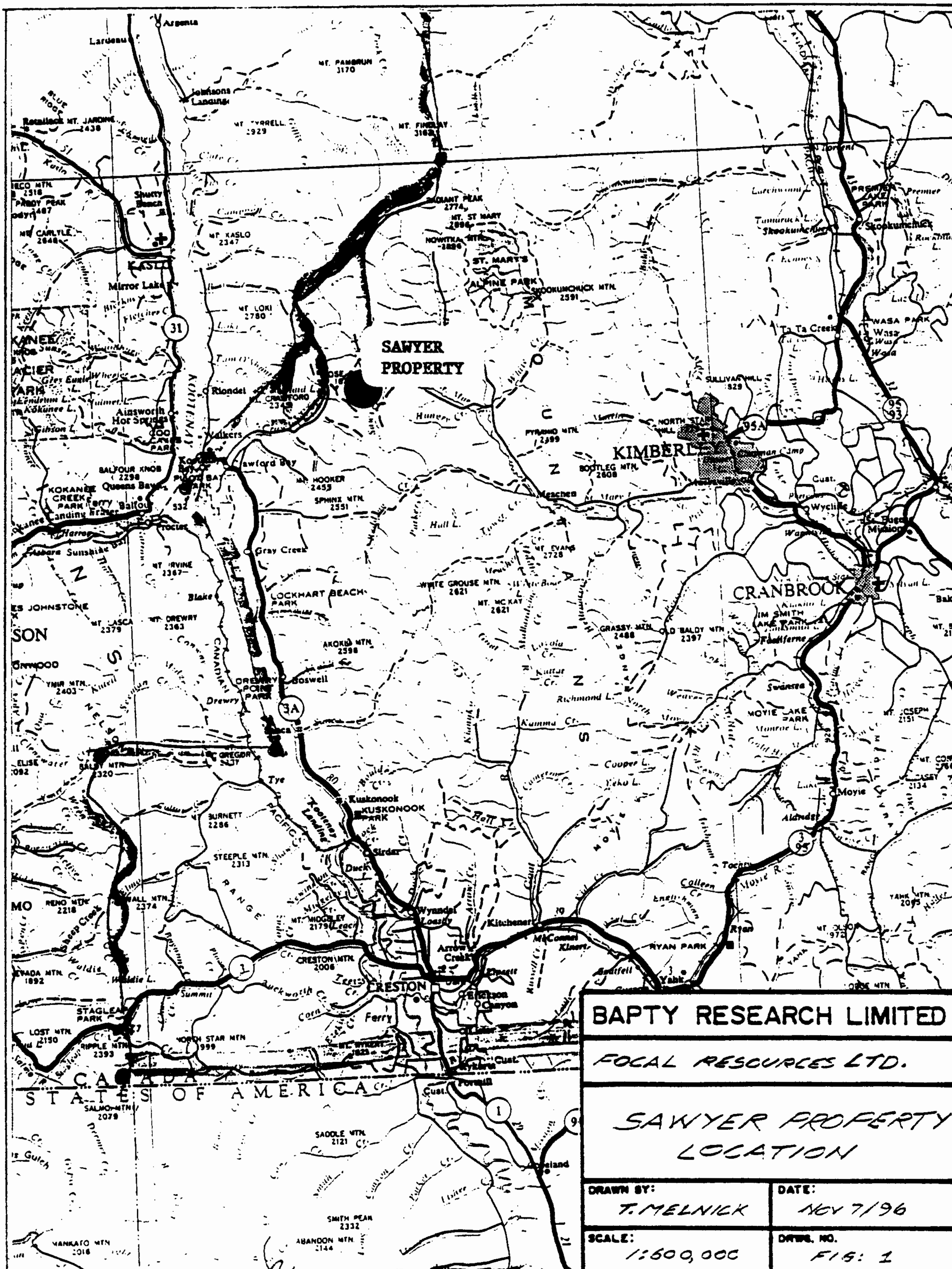
The claim group covers alpine terrain near the top of the St. Mary's River drainage. Approximately 80% of the block is forested by mature larch, pine and balsam to 2300 m, with the remainder largely unvegetated due to steep terrain and avalanche scour.

Rain and snowfall levels are above average with accumulated snowfalls reaching 5 m. The property is free from snow between May and October.

2.4 Property

2.41 Geological Target

The property is located at the contact between Hadrynian and Helikian rocks of the Precambrian. The nearest producer is the now dormant Bluebell Mine, located approximately 20 km west of the claims which produced about 4.7 million tonnes of lead and zinc grading 14% combined metal.


SAWYER PROPERTY
KIMBERLEY
CRANBROOK
CRESTON
KASLO
CANADA
STATES OF AMERICA
BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED
FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.
SAWYER PROPERTY LOCATION
DRAWN BY: T. MELNICK
DATE: NOV 7/96
SCALE: 1:600,000
DRWG. NO. FIG: 1

Mineralogically, the occurrence is thought to be another example of a limestone replacement deposit, similar to Lapoint Creek mineralization located about 3 km to the west, whereby high grade lenses of zinc/lead sulphides hosted in siliceous limestone overlie a weakly developed strataformed sulphide system hosted in black argillites.

Genesis is thought to follow a two stage process; hydrothermal venting associated with block faulting along the edge of the Aldridge basin synchronous with rifting and deepening within the basin proper, followed by remobilization and limestone replacement associated with subsequent lithification.

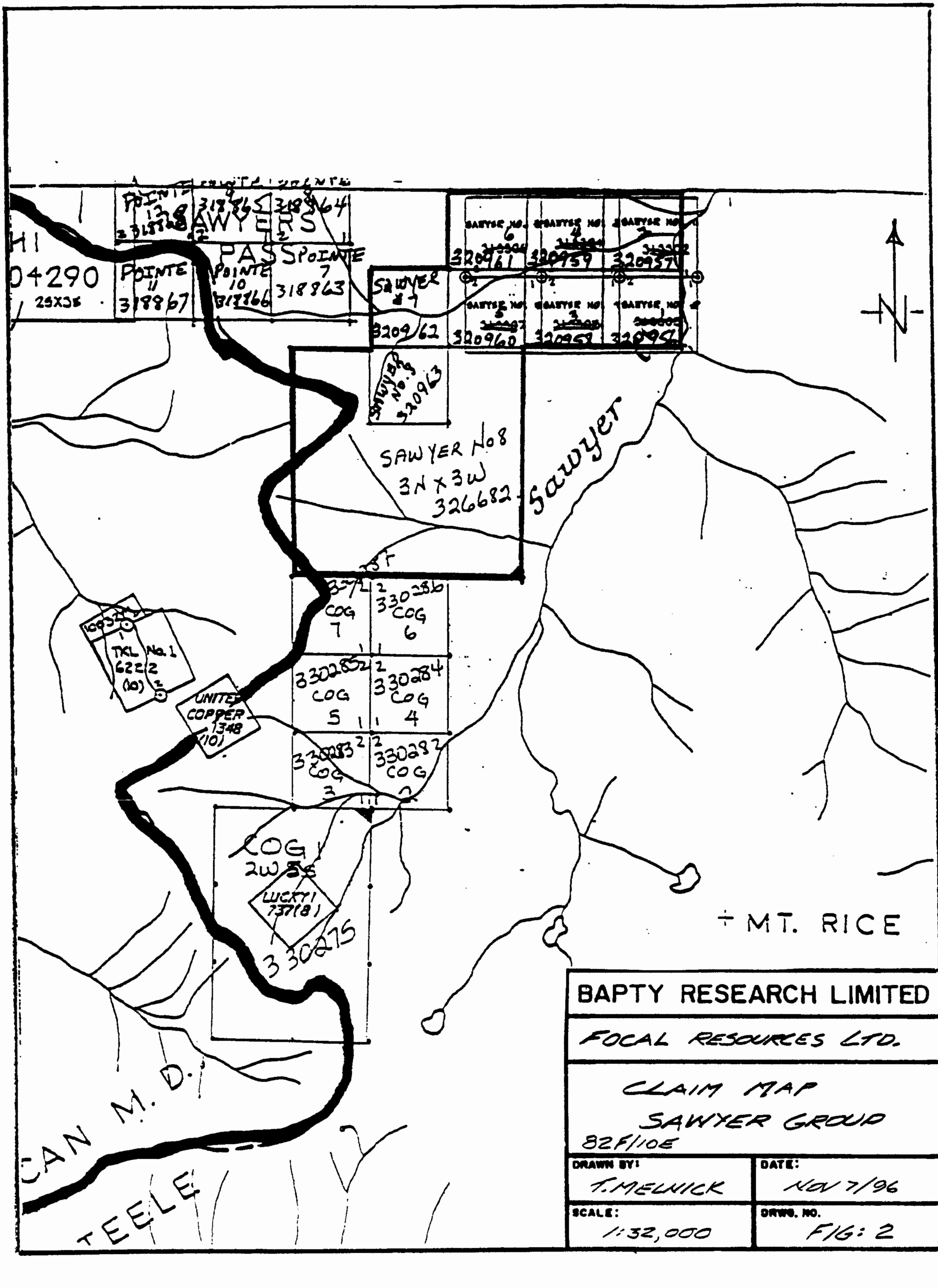
2.42 Claim Group and Status

				Due Date	
Claim Name	Tenure #	# of Units	Date Staked	Past	Present
Sawyer 1	320956	1	09/14/93	09/14/96	09/14/99
Sawyer 2	320957	1	09/14/93	09/14/96	09/14/99
Sawyer 3	320958	1	09/14/93	09/14/96	09/14/99
Sawyer 4	320959	1	09/14/93	09/14/96	09/14/99
Sawyer 5	320960	1	09/14/93	09/14/96	09/14/99
Sawyer 6	320961	1	09/14/93	09/14/96	09/14/99
Sawyer 7	320962	1	09/14/93	09/14/96	09/14/99
Sawyer 8	326682	9	06/09/94	06/09/97	06/09/99

Claim configuration is shown in Figure 2. All claims were staked in 1993 by G. Johnstone and F. Fairclough, and subsequently optioned to Focal Resources Ltd.

2.43 History

There are no records of previous work in the area, however, there is evidence of historical trenching over a quartz vein outcropping on the south edge of the claims.


SAWYERS
PASS
POINTE
318863
SAWYER NO8
3N X 3W
326682
Sawyer
COG 7
COG 6
COG 5
COG 4
COG 3
COG 2
COG 1
330275
TKL No.1
UNITED COPPER
LUCKY 1
+ MT. RICE
CAN M.D.
TEELE
BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED
FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.
CLAIM MAP
SAWYER GROUP
82F/10E
DRAWN BY:
T. MELNICK
DATE:
NOV 7/96
SCALE:
1:32,000
DRWG. NO.
FIG: 2

2.44 Previous Work

An initial examination of the Sawyer claims was carried out during the 1994 field season, following their optioning by Focal Resources Ltd.

Early work included prospecting and construction of a photographic montage to assist with structural definition, but field examination of the upper portion of the mountain revealed no mineralization.

A second survey included Rick Walker, P.Geo., two mountain climbers and Mike Bapty. Roped descent through 300 m of steep terrain, including traverses across areas of likely sources of mineralization revealed none, however, at an elevation of 2010 m the slope was noted to be comprised of highly oxidized talus.

Float samples from initial investigation indicated that the mineralized horizon was broadly segregated into a lead-rich band, combined lead-zinc, and a zinc-rich band. The host sequence was determined to be a siliceous limestone replaced irregularly by the sulphides prior to regional metamorphism. There was petrographic evidence of only minor mineral remobilization subsequent to emplacement, despite extensive faulting and tectonic reworking.

Initial field efforts met with little success. In the talus samples, low values of iron were found with the disseminated lead sulphides and iron was only a minor component with the uniform dark brown coloured zinc. Analyses of outcrop samples from several locations on the face however, revealed only iron rich oxides and sulphides with no accompanying lead or zinc.

Despite limited initial evidence of mineralization on the slope, some promising factors lead to recommendations for further work. The sedimentary-exhalative model for stratabound deposits typically gossan at 2010 m suggested a possible vent source. Also, significant grades of lead and/or zinc were observed in selected samples within the scree across the four avalanche chutes.

3.00 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

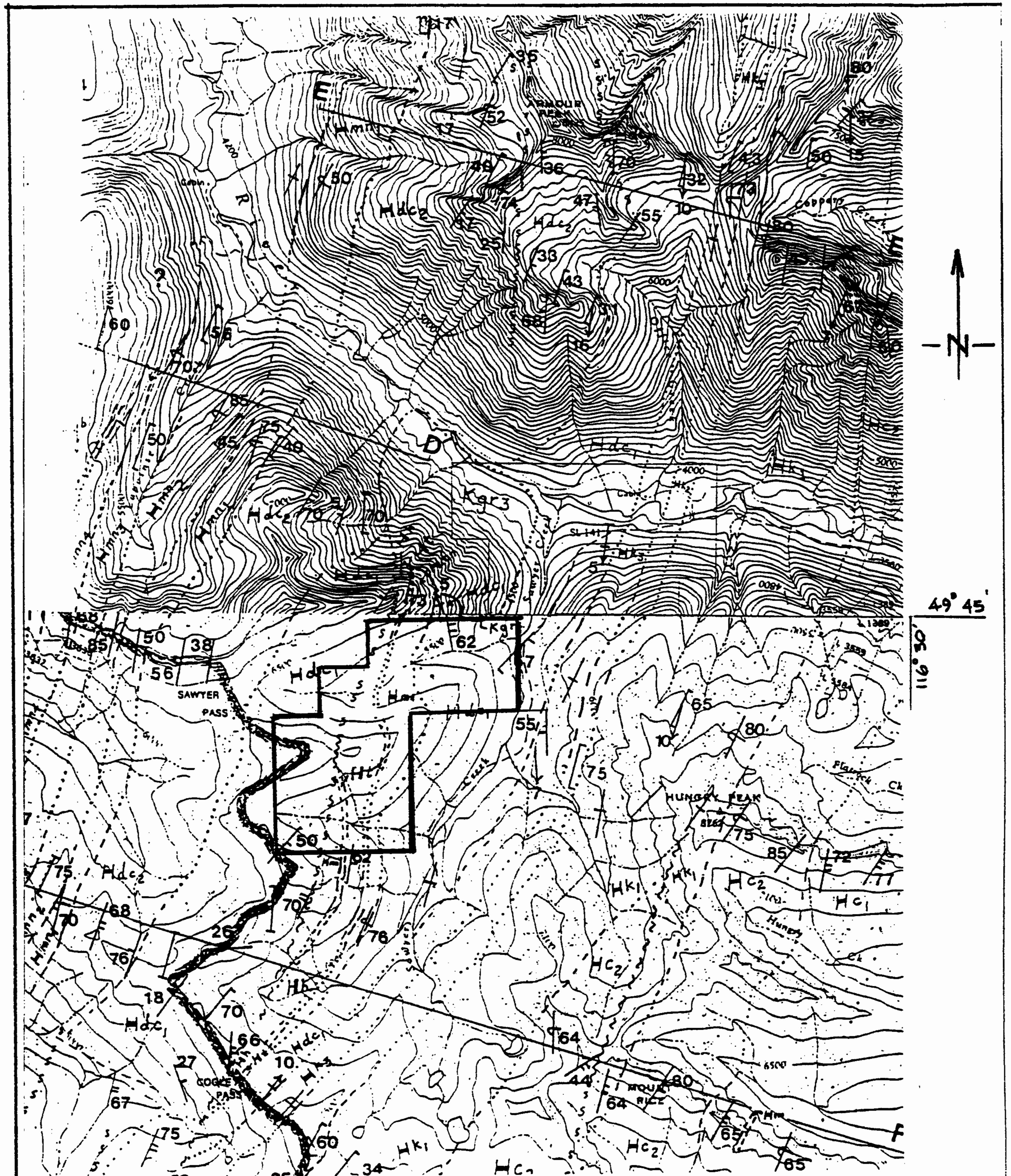
In the Crawford Bay-Sawyer Creek area, intensely deformed Precambrian metasedimentary clastic and carbonate rocks of the La France Group, Mount Nelson and Toby Formations and the Horsethief Creek Group form a linear northeast trending belt (Table 1 and Figure 3).

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

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

Table #1 - Geologic Formations in the Sawyer Pass Area

Hadrynian	
Windermere Supergroup	
H_H	Horsethief Creek Group: phyllite and schist; interbedded quartzite, pebble and cobble conglomerate; grey limestone.
H_T	Toby Formation: polymict conglomerate; pebble and cobble conglomerate; quartzite and grit; phyllite.
Helikian	
Purcell Supergroup	
H_{MN}	Mount Nelson Formation: dolomite, white to dark grey, buff to brown weathering.
H_{LF}	La France Creek Group: thinly interbedded black argillite and grey siltite.



PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

- **Qd** — Drift covered: till, alluvium, colluvium

EOCENE(?)

- **Esy** — Syenite, atenkinite

CRETACEOUS(?)

- **K(?)hb** — Hornblendite and diorite

CRETACEOUS

- **Kgr**
  - Discrete shear zones and strong foliation
  - Granite with accessory garnet
  - Granite with many inclusions of metasediments
  - Extensive pegmatite (and aplite)
  - **Kgd** — Biotite granodiorite
  - **Kgr4** — Biotite granite
  - **Kgr3** — Biotite leucogranite
  - **Kgr2** — Leucocratic granite with biotite and muscovite; Kgr2m – foliated
  - **Kgr1** — Biotite granite with megacrysts of Potash Feldspar

JURASSIC(?)

- **J?lgr** — Leucogranite sills and lenses (foliated and/or lineated)
- **J?lgd3** — Biotite-hornblende granodiorite with megacrysts of potash feldspar

JURASSIC

- **Jgd2** — Biotite-hornblende (± epidote) granodiorite
- **Jgd1** — Epidote-biotite granodiorite

JURASSIC(?)

- **Jub** — Ultrabasic, serpentinized peridotite

CAMBRIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

LARDEAU GROUP (PI)

- **PI** — *INDEX FORMATION:* undivided
  - **PI3** — Biotite-quartz-feldspar (± garnet) gneiss; amphibolite
  - **PI2** — Marble with calc-silicate gneiss; amphibolite and schist layers; micaceous quartzite; PI2m – calcite marble
  - **PI1** — Hornblende gneiss, amphibolite; cc–calcite marble; PI1m – biotite-muscovite schist and gneiss

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN

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

LOWER CAMBRIAN AND HADRYNIAN(?)

- **Ch** — *HAMILL GROUP:* undivided
  - **Ch4** — Dark quartzite; quartz-rich schist
  - **Ch3** — White quartzite; q-white quartzite, but may not be Ch3
  - **Ch2** — Muscovite-biotite-chlorite schist, quartzite, siltstone; Ch2e – epidote-chlorite-amphibolite gneiss (greenstone?); Ch2b – marble
  - **Ch1** — Massive white quartzite; micaceous quartzite; Pebbly and feldspathic quartzite; Ch1c – pebble and cobble conglomerate; Ch1d – calcitic and dolomitic marble.

HADRYNIAN

WINDERMERE SUPERGROUP (Hh, Ht)

- **Hh** — *HORSETHIEF CREEK GROUP:* Hhm – Grey marble; Hhp – Pebble conglomerate; Hhc – Cobble conglomerate
  - **Hh7** — Quartzite; Hh7c – cobble conglomerate
  - **Hh6** — Phyllite; Hh6c – cobble conglomerate
  - **Hh5** — Grey limestone and marble
  - **Hh4** — Phyllite; Hh4c – cobble conglomerate
  - **Hh3** — Phyllite, grit and quartzite; Hh3p – pebble conglomerate
  - **Hh2** — White quartzite
  - **Hh1** — Phyllite
- **Ht** — *TOBY FORMATION:* polymict conglomerate, conglomeratic dolomite, conglomeratic pelite

HELIKIAN

- **Hgr** — Granite, pegmatite

PURCELL SUPERGROUP (Hmn to Hc)

- **Hmn** — *MOUNT NELSON FORMATION:* undivided
  - **Hmn4** — Dolomite, white or dark grey, buff or brown weathering
  - **Hmn3** — Black argillite and argillaceous grey siltstone, thin-bedded
  - **Hmn2** — Dolomite, dolomitic siltstone, argillite
  - **Hmn1** — white or green, thick-bedded quartzite
- **Hdc** — *DUTCH CREEK FORMATION:* undivided
  - **Hdc2** — UPPER: siltstone, argillite, quartzite; 2a-carbonate bearing beds and dolomite
  - **Hdc1** — LOWER: black argillite and argillaceous grey siltstone, thinly interbedded; 1a-thin successions of dolomite and/or white quartzite
- **Hm** — *MOYIE INTRUSIONS:* meta-diorite, meta-quartz diorite
- **Hk** — *KITCHENER FORMATION:* undivided
  - **Hk3** — Red weathering dolomite, black argillite, quartzite
  - **Hk2** — Black argillite, grey siltstone, tan siltstone all thinly interbedded; rare carbonate bearing horizons
  - **Hk1** — Dolomitic siltstone, dolomite, green argillite, black argillite. b-black argillite; buff dolomite and dolomitic siltstone, white siltstone; a-green argillite, buff dolomitic siltstone, dolomite
- **Hc** — *CRESTON FORMATION:* undivided
  - **Hc3** — UPPER CRESTON: deep green siltstone, light and dark, thinly laminated argillite and siltstone; purple argillite.
  - **Hc2** — MIDDLE CRESTON: grey, blocky siltstone and very fine quartzite in beds to 30 cm or more, commonly ripple marked, and commonly purple lined or mottled; black to deep purple argillite and thin-bedded siltstone; white, medium-grained quartzite commonly associated with purple mud-chip breccias.
  - **Hc1** — LOWER CRESTON: thin-bedded dark argillite and grey siltstone characterized by irregular pinching and swelling beds, ripple cross-lamination, mud-cracks, minor cut and fill features; green siltstone with thin interbeds of argillite.

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED

FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.

SAWYER PROPERTY
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

REF: REESOR, 1968

DRAWN BY:	DATE:
T. MELNICK	NOV 7/96
SCALE:	**DRWG. NO.**
1:50,000	FIG: 3

3.2 Property Geology

3.21 Structure and Stratigraphy

The Sawyer claim block straddles the geological boundary between the Hadrynian Windermere Supergroup and the Helikian Purcell Supergroup. The erosional surface is defined by the polymictic conglomerate of the Toby Formation, the stratigraphically lowest member of the Windermere Supergroup. The formations trend predominantly north-northeast and dip very steeply to the east. They appear to be tightly folded into a syncline with a virtually vertical fold axis.

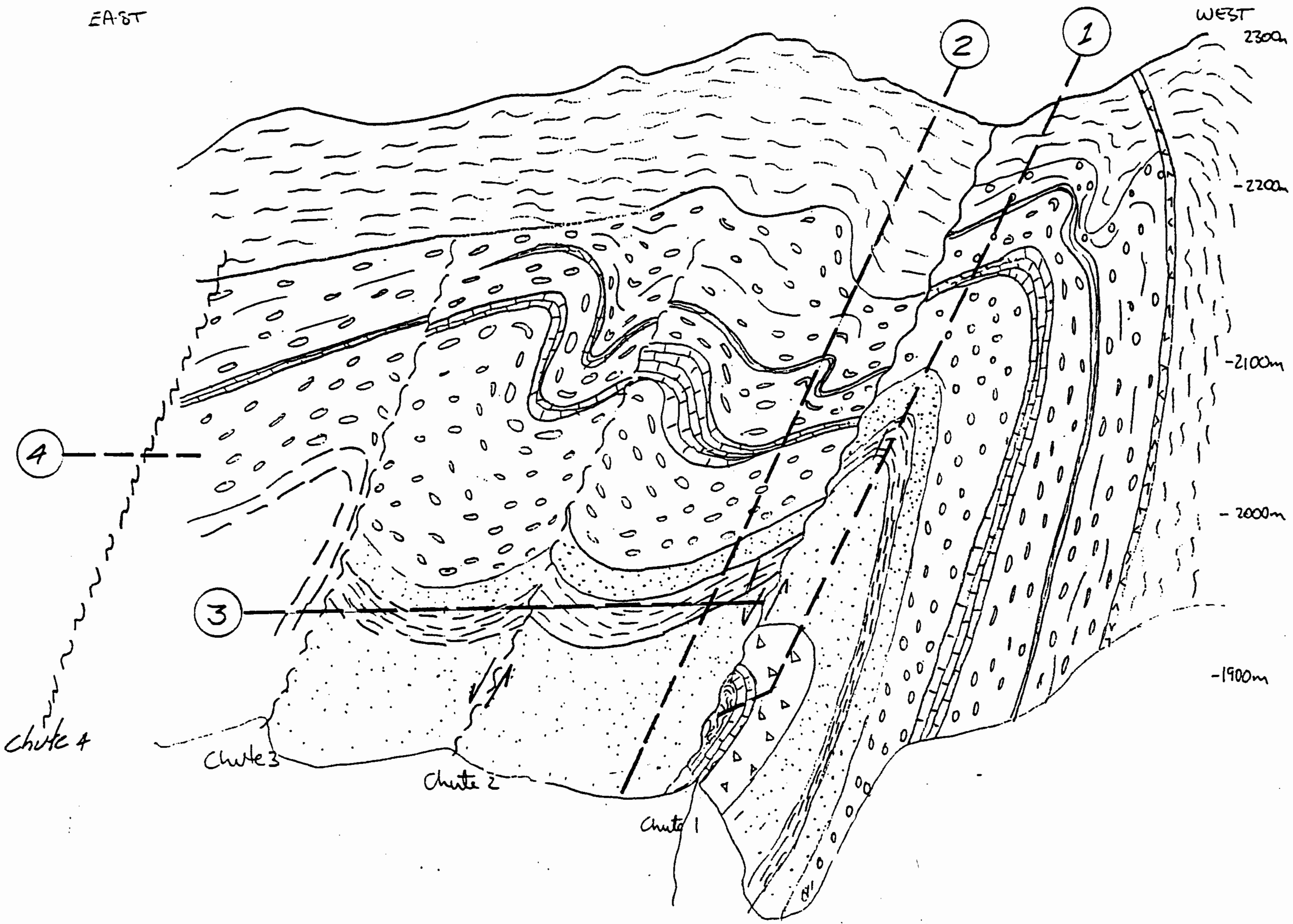
At least three specific units makeup the geology of the claims, and from the core of the syncline out, are: phyllite and schist, interbedded quartzite, pebble and cobble conglomerate and grey limestone of the Horsethief Creek Group; polymictic conglomerate, pebble and cobble conglomerate, quartzite and grit and phyllite of the Toby Formation; and white to dark grey dolomite with buff to brown weathering and thinly bedded black argillite and grey siltite of the Mount Nelson Formation or possibly the Lower La France Creek Group (Reesor, 1996).

The Redding Creek fault cuts the property to the west, striking approximately north-south and dipping at about 68^{o} to the east. In the area of the Sawyer claims the fault has sheared off the west arm of the syncline leaving only the east arm (which dips at almost 90^{o}).

Stratigraphic units in the drill holes correspond roughly to the units described by Reesor (1996) and are discussed in the next section. Although the occurrence of the units seems somewhat erratic, a general pattern of limestone (possibly Horsethief Creek) interbedded with conglomerate (of the Toby Formation) is evident. Several other units were also noted including a siltstone with varying amounts of dolomite (most likely Mount Nelson) and a very thin marker unit of dacite. The

La France Creek Formation may be represented by several thin beds of black, graphitic argillite which, like the dacite, act as excellent marker beds.

The thin dacite unit provides evidence of external venting possibly associated with intrusive activity at the time of basin rifting. It is generally coincident with stratigraphy and has an often blurry contact with the adjacent siltstones suggesting the unit may actually be dacitic tuff which settled gently onto the underlying sediments as opposed to intruding them. This theory is further supported by the lack of a "chilled" or "baked" zone in the siltstones. A sketch of the north face of Sawyer Mountain shows the above units as they relate to each other (Figure 4).



EAST/WEST SECTION

LEGEND

- Felsic Dyke
- Phyllite
- Ankeritic Conglomerate with Interbedded Quartzite
- Limestone
- Ankerite Conglomerate
- Quartzite
- Quartzite Breccia
- Pyritic Graphitic Shale

— — — Soil Line

~ ~ ~ Chute

Original drawing by T. Termuende P.Geo.

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED	
FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.	
SAWYER MOUNTAIN GEOLOGIC SECTION	
DRAWN BY: T.MELNICK	DATE: NOV 7/96
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	DRWG. NO. FIG: 4

3.22 Lithology

The three main units encountered in the drill holes were a polymictic conglomerate, a limestone and a siltstone (with varying amounts of siliceous and dolomitic material). The four lesser units were a green phyllite, a dark brown phyllite, a pale pinkish-green dacite and a black, graphitic argillite.

A description of these units can be seen in the complete drill logs in Appendix A. A brief outline of their major characteristics is given below.

Polymictic Conglomerate:

- characteristically medium to pale grey matrix but occasionally rusty orange, medium brown,pinkish or greenish; dolomite/silica contents vary.
- matrix generally chaotic, but occasionally has fine laminations where pebbles are scarce.
- pebbles range in size from several mm's to tens of cm's, may be quartz, feldspar or lithic fragments, and form anywhere from 5-70% of the rock.
- occasionally cross-cut by small quartz or calcite veinlets.
- pyrite commonly occurs in matrix or around the rims of pebbles.

Limestone:

- characteristic medium to dark grey, with fine laminations most prevalent.
- laminations can be coarser and are occasionally not even present.
- paler, more purely calcitic laminae usually contain small amounts of pyrite.

Siltstone: (most variable unit in the sections)

- characteristic greeny-grey colour but may also be dark grey, creamy pink, buff, pinky-grey or rusty orange.
- ranges compositionally from almost totally siliceous to highly dolomitic.
- laminae may be straight or wavey and rock is occasionally massive.
- globular pyrite and possibly sphalerite (and even pyrrhotite) occur mostly in rusty orange laminae.

Green Phyllite:

- pale green, finely bedded, no sulphides

Brown Phyllite:

- deep, rich, muddy brown with very fine laminae which are occasionally crenulated.
- muscovite-rich, no sulphides.

Dacite:

- pale, pinky-green with small dark grey flecks.
- massive, with no visible sulphides.

Argillite:

- black, highly graphitic, very finely laminated.
- fine disseminated pyrite throughout (<1%).
- cross-cutting quartz veins and veinlets, which are often rusty, contain 30-40% pyrite.

3.23 Mineralization

The main mineralization on the Sawyer claims was discovered in Chute #1 on the north face of Sawyer mountain at an elevation of 2115 m. It is a small lens, approximately 1 m thick and 10 m wide, of massive sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite. The mineralization is thought to be a small limestone-replacement deposit with a sedimentary-exhalative origin.

The lens overlies a small limestone tongue and is overlain by the polymictic Toby conglomerate. The outcrop does not extend into either of the 1996 drill holes but the mineralization would be expected to have a long axis parallel to the controlling structure. The absence of an ankerite-pyrite rich halo, which is often present around Pb-Zn mineralization of this nature, suggests that not all the mineralization is present in the mountain. This raises an interesting conjecture. The structural extension to the outcrop face has either eroded away, or has possibly been faulted downwards to form the valley floor to the north of the Sawyer Mountain.

4.00 PROGRAM (1995-1996)

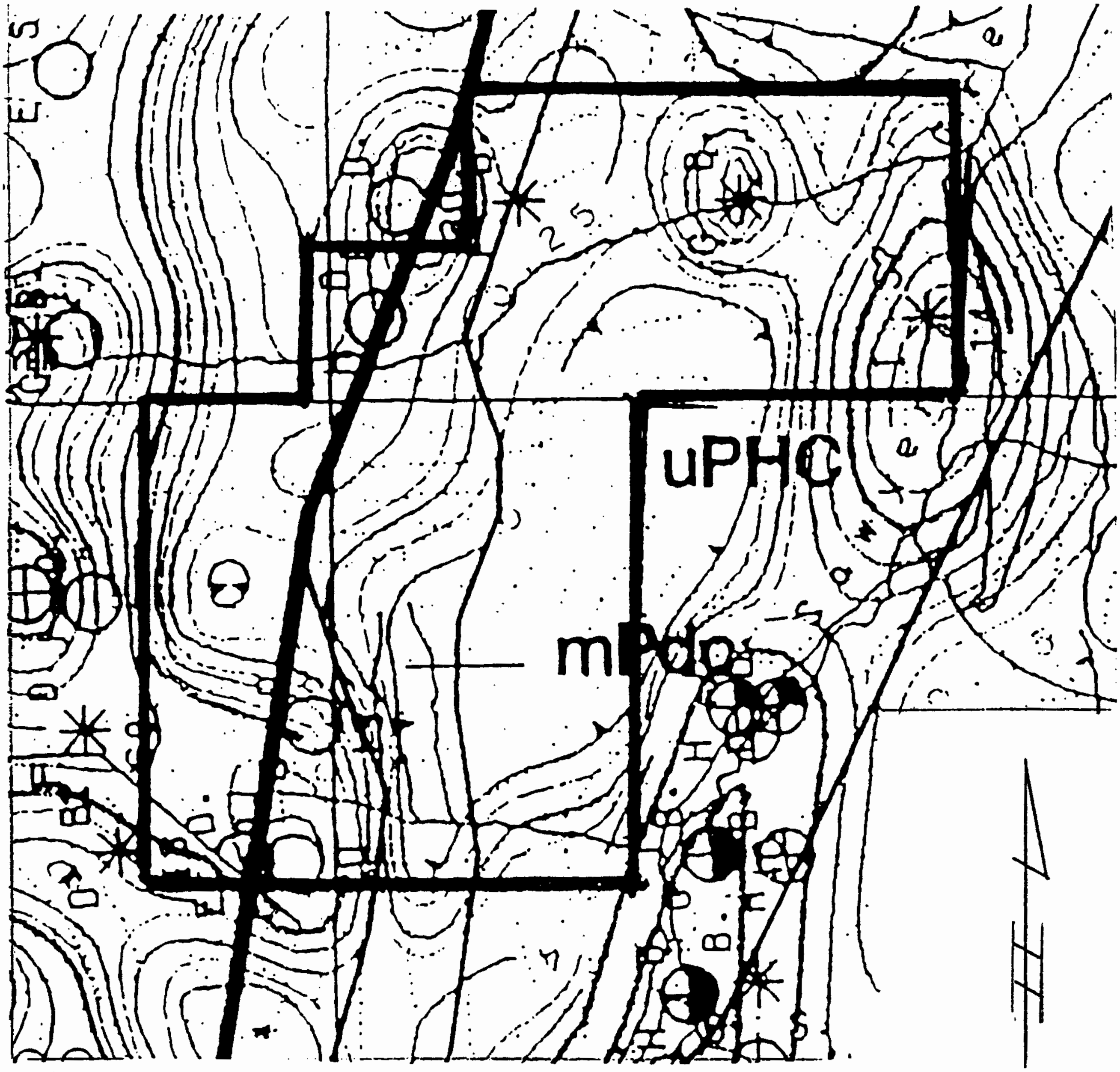
4.1 Geophysics

Government sponsored regional airborne geophysics showing EM (Figure 5), magnetics and radioactive elements were examined in an effort to delineate any potentially metalliferous zones. Minor conductors to the north and south of Sawyer Mountain were found but no anomalies occur directly over the mountain. The potassium alteration map reveals a zone of high potassic content surrounding and closely paralleling the contours of Sawyer Mountain.

4.2 Prospecting and Mapping

The mapping and prospecting which took place in the 1995 field season was much more extensive than that which took place in the 1994 season. Samples taken along four avalanche chutes and four soil lines included in-situ rocks, float rocks, soils and silts. The persons involved in this venture were Robert V. Hardy, P.Geol., Tim J. Termunde, P.Geo., and Chuck Downie, P.Geo., along with several prospectors and climbers. Additional prospecting was carried out by Gerry Roy and Reto Keller and several climbers in September and October of 1996 during drilling. Distal sketch mapping of stratigraphy was carried out on the north face of Sawyer Mountain by Termuende and a pseudo-section was drawn showing geology and the locations of the four chutes and four soil lines (see Figure 4).

Detailed mapping was done on chute #1 in 1995 (Figure 6). The lens located in 1996 at an elevation of 2115 m, (and later added to this 1995 map) consists of massive galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite.

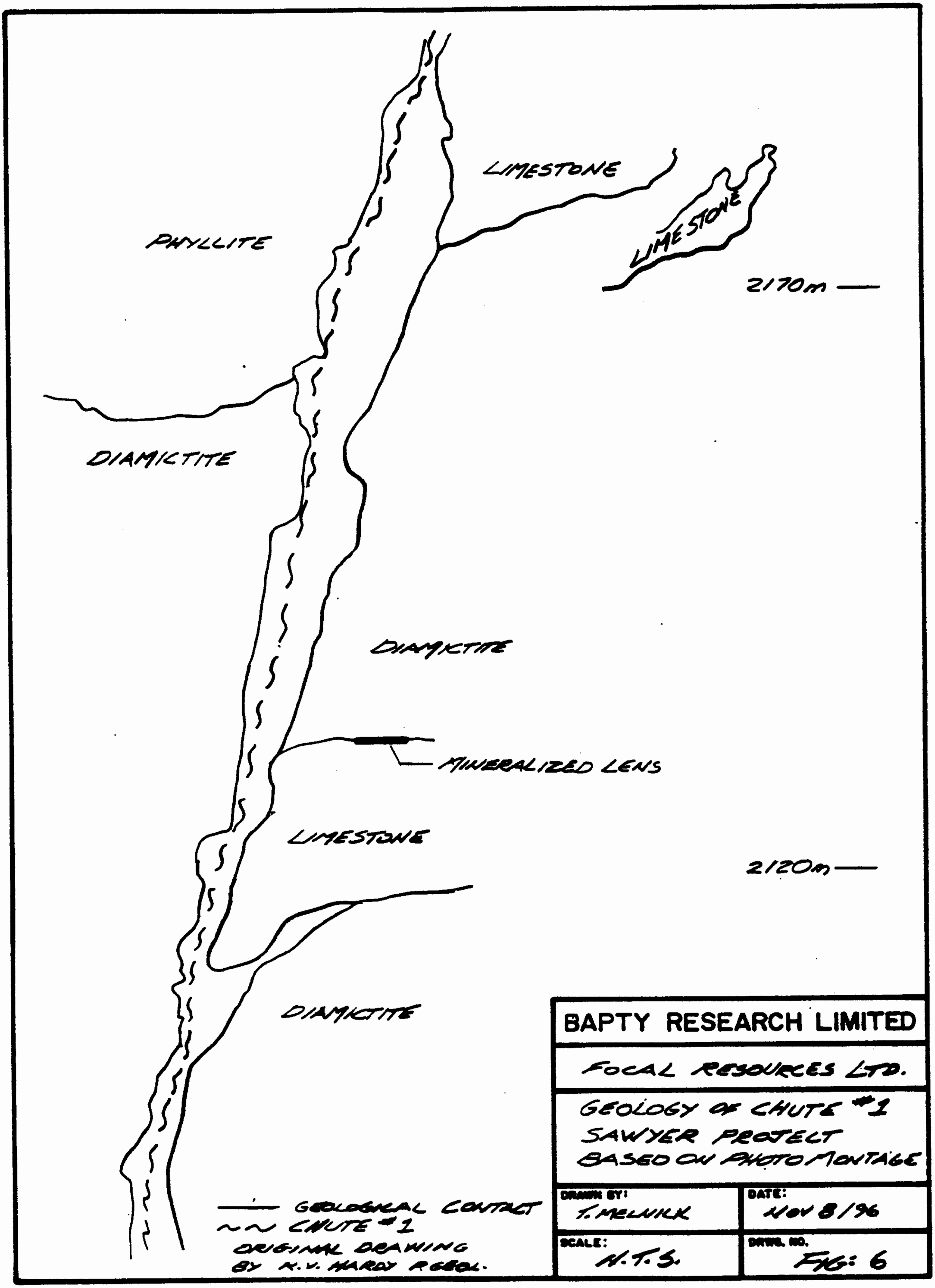


CONDUCTORS

Anomaly	Conductance
●	>100 siemens
◕	50–100 siemens
◒	20–50 siemens
⊕	10–20 siemens
⊕	5–10 siemens
○	1–5 siemens
◌	< 1 siemens
✳	Questionable anomaly

——— FAULT LINE

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED	
FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.	
SAWYER PROPERTY EM CONDUCTORS	
DRAWN BY: T. MELNICK	DATE: Nov 8/96
SCALE: 1:20,000	DWG. NO. FIG: 5



BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED

FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGY OF CHUTE #1
SAWYER PROJECT
BASED ON PHOTO MONTAGE

DRAWN BY: T. MELNIK	DATE: NOV 8/96
SCALE: N.T.S.	DRWG. NO. FIG: 6

4.3 Geochemistry

Altogether 211 samples were collected and analysed in 1995. A breakdown of sampling media is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Sampling Summary

Media	No. of Samples
Rock Float	13
Rock-in-situ	36
Silt	16
Soil	146
Total	211

Although the samples constituted an excellent teaching suite, they gave no specific clues to where the mineralization might be located, only that it was present.

Two samples were sent for petrographic analysis in July of 1995. The first sample, a piece of float from chute #1, contained coarse grained sphalerite with lesser pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and galena. Its source was later learned to be the mineralized lens in chute #1. The second sample, an in-situ rock from east of the lens, contained large amounts of iron but no base metals.

Samples taken from the lens in 1996 revealed lead concentrations as high as 21.16% and zinc up to 29.84%. Accompanying silver values ranged from 2.81-10.80 oz./ton (generally running at about half the lead assay). Full assay details are given in Appendix B.

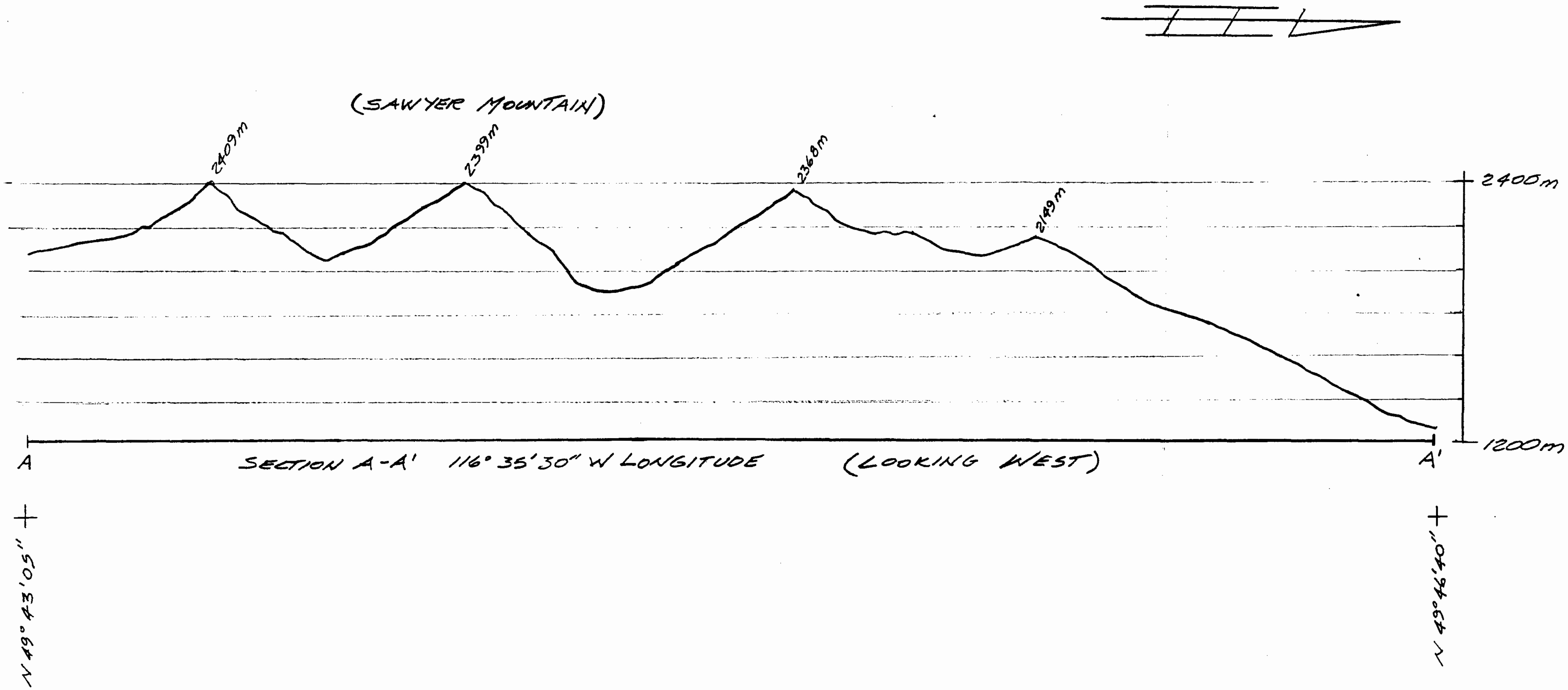
4.4 Drilling

Diamond drilling at Sawyer was carried out in September and October of 1996 using a JKS 300 machine. Two BQ holes were drilled from a platform at an elevation of 2165 m (about 10 m west of chute #1) to determine if the mineralized lens at 2115 m extended back into the mountain.

Configuration of the drill holes is shown in Figure 8 (Pocket). Drill hole #1 was oriented straight east and was drilled at -85^{o} to a depth of 84.7 m. The second hole, oriented at N 35^{o} E was drilled at -65^{o} to a depth of 95.75 m. The core was logged by the author and two sections were constructed. Although neither section shows mineralization similar to the outcropping lens, lesser disseminated mineralization was evident throughout both drill holes and samples were taken at various depths.

The absence of an extension of the mineralization is not conclusive however, when the influence of block or wrench faulting is considered. A vertical section through Sawyer and adjacent mountains, oriented approximately north-south (Figure 7), reveals an interesting trend. The north faces of the mountains appear to be steeper than their southern counterparts indicating that the mountains may be the result of upward block faulting with their north faces being the fault planes. This would suggest that the stratigraphy on the north face of Sawyer Mountain might well correspond to that further north at lower elevations in the adjacent valley.

The presence of the north-south striking fault (seen as true dip in section 2) on Sawyer Mountain, which shows a vertical offset of at least 100 m, also suggests the possibility of a mineralized extension at a lower elevation.



ORIGINAL DRAWING BY J. MACLACHLAN, E.I.T.

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED	
FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.	
SAWYER PROJECT VERTICAL SECTION A-A'	
DRAWN BY: T. MELNICK	DATE: Nov 8/96
SCALE: 1:20,000	DRWG. NO. FIG. 7

4.5 Drill program and Expenses

Planning for the project began August, 1996. Field work mobilized on September 5, 1996, when a crew of five people erected a drill platform on the mountain face and tent platforms on the top of the mountain. Mountain Dream Tours contracted to install climbing ropes and provide safety instruction and equipment for the drill team, as well as operate and cater the camp. All work on the face was under the control of Reto Keller, a Swiss climber with internationally recognized certification for mountain rescue. The initial work was completed by September 13 when the program was temporarily suspended pending delivery of the drill. The crew was remobilized on September 25 to install the pump arrangement for lifting water 450 meters to the drill sites. The drill was flown onto the platform on September 27. The two holes totalling 175.9 meters were completed by October 9 and the camp was demobilized on the 11th. Costs were incurred as follows:

	Work Item	$
1.	Project staff and Supervision	8,752.80
2.	Climbers & Camp	28,776.99
3.	Drill Program (Lumber, Expenses, Drill, Pumps, Labour)	35,862.08
4.	Transport, Communications (Helicopter, Trucks, Radios)	34,113.91
5.	Overhead and Administration	8,365.19
	This Project	$115,870.97

5.00 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The existence of the mineralized lens on Sawyer Mountain in conjunction with the other mineralization in the area shows that at some stage in the geologic history there was a mechanism for metallogenesis which could result in economic base metal deposits occurring within limestones at the base of the Windermere formation. They are typically rich lead and zinc sulphide limestone replacement occurrences. Based on the size and nature of similar mineralization in the area, a deposit is likely to be small(less than 1,000,000 tons), however, with exceptional grades (greater than 25% combined metal).

The absence of an ankerite/pyrite halo in the outcrop face indicates that the whole of the mineralization may not be present in the showing. This suggests that the original extension of the mineralization was somehow removed or displaced. The latter could have been accomplished by one of the many E-W trending block-faults in Sawyer. A possible location of the extension would be below the valley floor to the north of Sawyer Mountain.

It is recommended that geological mapping be carried out on the property to the north of Sawyer Mountain, in conjunction with a high resolution EM survey. Positive results would have to be followed up by a further drill program in order to discover if an extension to the mineralization is indeed present.

6.00 QUALIFICATION STATEMENT

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

1. I am a Consulting Mining Engineer and Contractor at 901 - Industrial Road #2, Cranbrook, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a BASc in Mineral Engineering, and have been active in mine exploration, development, operations and administration for twenty-eight years.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. This report is based upon property fieldwork conducted by our staff and consultants, under my supervision, from the period July 5, 1996 to November 10, 1996, but includes material from previous programs also carried out under our supervision.

5. I have no interest in this property either directly or indirectly, other than through a development contract between Bapty Research Limited and Focal Resources Limited, which is renewable annually.

6. I authorize Focal Resources Limited to use this report in a Statement of Material facts, or a supporting documentation as may be required by any Securities Exchange, Financial Institution, or Superintendent of Brokers.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia, this 12th of November, 1996.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA M. B. BAPTY

Michael Bapty, P.Eng.

REFERENCES

1. Bapty, Michael B., P.Eng., and Walker, Richard T., P.Geo, 1994, Report on Sawyer Property, 19 pp (unpub.).

2. Bapty, Michael B., P.Eng., 1990, Geological Development Report on the Lapointe Creek Property, 50 pp (unpub.).

3. Field Notes: Robert V. Hardy, P.Geol., 10104-92 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5H 1S7.

4. Field Notes: Tim J. Termuende, P.Geo., SS 1, Site 7-95, 2720 - 17th Street, Cranbrook, British Columbia, V1C 4H4.

5. Field Notes: Chuck Downie, P.Geo., Box 155, Cranbrook, British Columbia, V1C 4H7.

6. Reesor, J.E. (comp). 1996, Geology, Kootenay Lake, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1864A, scale 1:100,000.

APPENDIX A

Drill Logs

DRILL HOLE RECORD: SAWYER HOLE NO. S-96-1

COMMENCED:	Sept. 29, 1996	DISTRICT:	Ft. Steele	COLLAR DIP:	-85°	TESTS:	
COMPLETED:	Oct. 4, 1996	PROPERTY:	Sawyer	BEARING:	N 90°E		
LOGGED BY:	J. MacLachlan	LOCATION:	See Plan	LENGTH	84.7 m	CORE SIZE:	BQ
DATE LOGGED:	October 21/96	CO-ORD.:	"	ELEV.:	2165 m	% RECOVERY:	80%

STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT:

METRES FROM TO	DESCRIPTION
0	Phyllite: pale green
0.1-2.25	Toby Conglomerate: siliceous, thinly bedded, medium to pale grey matrix with small grains of pyrite. (0.5mm), sometimes forming larger masses up to 1 cm in length, Quartz and plagioclase, pebbles are small (1-3cm) and sparsely distributed.
2.25-4.75	Limestone: finely laminated, dark to pale grey with pyrite in similar occurrence as 0.1-2.25. C to B = 60°
4.75-11.90	Toby Conglomerate: pebbles are larger and more abundant than in 0.1-2.25 (up to 10-15 cm in length). Matrix is chaotic with no discernible laminations or bedding. 4.75-8.0 and 8.30-9.00: Dolomite matrix, characteristic rusty orange, very soft and crumbly. Pebbles, usually < 5 cm in length. 8.00-8.30 and 9.00-11.90: Much more siliceous matrix with larger pebbles (up to 10-15 cm) characteristic pale greenish grey colour. No laminations.
11.90-13	Phyllite: dark, rich muddy brown, muscovite - rich, very finely laminated. C to B = 50-55°
13-14.5	Toby Conglomerate: As 8-8.30 and 9-11.90
14.5-15.2	Transition to phyllite (as in 11.90-13) i.e. increasing phyllite in matrix, decreasing pebbles
15.2-17.7	Phyllite (as 11.90-13) C to B = 50°
17.7-23.9	Toby Conglomerate - equal parts dolomite/siliceous matrix with highly chaotic fabric and quartz-feldspar pebbles up to 10 cm long. Contact @ 55° to 60°
23.9-24.5	Transition: possibly fault containing, to dominantly siliceous siltstone. Rock is rusty brown with tiny vugs possibly due to weathering out of a previously present phase (mag?)
24.5-28.5	Siltstone: dark grey with fine black laminae at -45° (C to B)
28.5-28.8	Transition to calcareous siltstone, C to B = 60°
28.3-30.6	Calcareous siltstone: wavy, coarse laminations (bedding) with characteristic alternating greeny grey and creamy pink beds (with some 1-1.5 cm pure calcite beds) C to B = 30°. Globules of fine pyrite grains (up to 1 cm) form up to 30% of fine (<0.25 cm) iron rich possibly ankeritic laminae. Contact clear but wavy.
30.6-41.15	Limestone: medium grey coarsely laminated with very fine (< 0.5 mm) pyrite, highly disseminated (0.1%) C to B = 65°. (Small transition zone of calcareous pinky siltstone (<5 cm) then contact at C to B = 65°)
41.15-44.0	Siliceous siltstone: dark grey to greyish green with flecks of darker material (mag?). This unit is a characteristic dull green with the occasional darker grey (almost black) band caused by increased mafix material (80-90%). Also present are 2 creamy to pinkish calcareous bands 10 cm each at 43.6 and 43.9.
44-52.5	Slightly calcareous siltstone: buff to pale pink, dolomitic with dark iron-rich rusty laminae with slight crenulation. Laminae can be up to a few mm (5-6) in width and are composed of about 50-70% pyrite (fine grained). Occasional "disturbances" are present usually as beds up to 5-7 cm in length which appear conglomeritic.

Drill Hole Record: Sawyer Pass
Hole No. S-96-1

44-52.5 (cont.) 44-44.8 Characteristic buff to pinky grey, pyrite laminae are abundant and bedding is wavy and sometimes chaotic. C to B = 50-70°

SAMPLE 44.25-44.65

44.8-45 Dacite: pale, buff green

45-52.5 45-50.4 Siltstone alternates between massive (as in 41.15-44) pale pinky grey (with very minor pyrite) and highly quartzitic (almost pure) beds ranging from 1-2 dm to 5-7 dm. Some segments are very rusty.

SAMPLE 50.4-51

50.4-51 Paler grey with the most pyrite yet and highly chaotic laminae. C to B = 60°-90° highly variable

51-52.5 characteristic deep browny-pink with less chaotic laminae and less pyrite. C to B = 45°-55°

SAMPLE 51.3-51.9

52.5-74.5 Toby Conglomerate (siliceous matrix): very chaotic, with pebbles and cobbles of many different kinds. Many lithic fragments (siltstone, etc.) along with quartz and feldspar laths and some veining. Occasional intervals of "calm" with very few pebbles and very fine laminations e.g. @ 55.9-56.15 C to B = 50°-60°. Pyrite is present throughout the matrix in rusty brownish chaotic laminae or in the same material surrounding lithic fragments or laths. Pyrite 1% with possible ZnS (brown material?) (pyrite usually fine but globs up to 0.5 cm) (Rusty material may be somewhat phyllitic.) Characteristic colour is medium grey.

SAMPLES
59.45-60
60.50-61.35
63-63.8
69-85-70.5

C to B = 35° to 40° (contact)

74.5-76.95 Siltstone: Very dark grey, siliceous, massive to very finely laminated, C to B = 45°. Rusty alteration/weathering increases (pyrite is very scarce) in lighter beds as fault (?) is approached.

76.95-77.05 FAULT - muddy material, quite rusty

77.05-81.45 Argillite - black, graphitic with numerous cross-curing quartz veinlets which are often rusty and contain up to 30-40% pyrite in fine grained globules but may also (commonly) be barren. Pyrite also occurs (<1%) throughout the argillite in blocky (3-4 mm) grains.

81.45-84.7 Toby Conglomerate (as 52.5-74.5): Pyrite (fine or blocky) makes up to 2-3% of the rock.

END OF HOLE

DRILL HOLE RECORD: SAWYER HOLE NO. S-96-2

COMMENCED:	Oct. 5, 1996	DISTRICT:	Ft. Steele	COLLAR DIP:	-65°	TESTS:	
COMPLETED:	Oct. 9, 1996	PROPERTY:	Sawyer	BEARING:	N 35° E		
LOGGED BY:	J. MacLachlan	LOCATION:	See Plan	LENGTH	95.75 m	CORE SIZE:	BQ
DATE LOGGED:	October 22/96	CO-ORD.:	"	ELEV.:	2165 m	% RECOVERY:	80%

STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT:

METRES FROM TO	DESCRIPTION
0 - 4.0	Casing
4.0-4.2	Very rusty - hard to identify, possibly conglomerate
4.2-11.15	Limestone: characteristic med-dark grey, finely laminated with cross-cutting, crenulated calcite veins C to B = 30°-35°. No visible sulphides.
	C to B = 60° (Contact)
11.15-14	Siliceous Siltstone: Massive, medium grey to rusty orange-buff with thin (< 1 cm. wavy, chaotic beds. Pyrite is abundant in both massive material (1-3% dissem.) and in dark laminae (up to 70-80%)
SAMPLE 11.5-12.1	
14-20.95	Toby Conglomerate: characteristic pale grey with large quartz and feldspar pebbles (up to 20 cm qtz), some small lithic fragments and highly contorted matrix. Matrix commonly pale rusty orange or less commonly pinkish brown. Pyrite very scarce (<0.5%)
20.95-21.8	Phyllite: as in S-96-1, dark, deep brown, occasionally rusty, crenulated laminae, mica-rich. C to B = 30°
21.8-37.2	Toby Conglomerate: Highly variable. Matrix may be a) pale greenish grey, b) rusty buff, c) pinkish brown or d) pale whitish grey. Matrix can be contorted and chaotic or finely laminated (usually where phyllitic) in which case C to B = 10°-30°. Huge rounded quartz pebbles are up to 50 cm. long and smaller (<10 cm) plagioclase laths and lithic fragments are abundant. Small veins of quartz also present in paler rock. Pyrite is ubiquitous (in small quantities) throughout the matrix but is more abundant adjacent to and surrounding pebbles (except in lighter i.e. pale grey conglomerate).
SAMPLE 24.15-24.75	
39.2-38.8	Siltstone: siliceous, characteristic pale greeny-grey massive. Up to 5-10% pyrite in coarse cubic crystals.
SAMPLE 37.2-39.8	
38.8-42.85	Toby Conglomerate: phyllitic and pale greeny-grey intervals alternate. Abundant pyrite in contorted (crenulated) laminae in matrix. C to B 60°-70°
SAMPLE 38.9-39.85	
42.85-44.1	Transition to limestone. Pebbles etc. are gone but rock is not completely calcareous, basically a silty or siliceous limestone. Pale greeny-grey to white beds. C to B = 45° Pyrite abundant (5-10%) as coarse cubes generally following along bedding planes.
SAMPLE 42.85-44	Contact with limestone. C to B = 35-40°.
44.1-57.75	Limestone: characteristic medium to dark grey, finely laminated with cross-cutting calcite veinlets, no

Drill Hole Record: Sawyer Pass
Hole No. S-96-2

44.1-57.75 sulphides, C to B = 60-65°
(cont)

57.75 59.6 Dolomitic siltstone, rusty buff to characteristic greenish-grey, massive. Speckled with very fine sulphides (pyrite) 10%.

SAMPLE 58.8-59.5

C to B = 45-50o (Contact)

59.6-61.25 Limestone: (59.6-60.05) Pale grey to greyish white, massive, no sulphides. (60.05-61.25) Alternating dark grey and pale grey, finely bedded with cross-cutting calcite veinlets, no visible sulphides.

61.25-61.60 Dolomitic Siltstone: as 57.75-59.6 but with slightly less Pyrite.

C to B = 60° (Contact)

61.6-62.05 Limestone: pale grey to greyish-white. Slightly rusty with no sulphides.

C to B - 50o

62.05-63.85 Dolomitic Siltstone: as 61.25-61.60 but with even less and much finer pyrite. Also with large rusty segments.

63.85-67.55 Limestone: characteristic med. grey to whitish-grey, finely laminated with cross-cutting calcite veinlets. C to B = 60°. Minor, fine, globular Pyrite in paler layers

67.55-68.70 Dolomitic Siltstone, characteristic, rusty, pinky buff with darker, crenulated pyritic layers, C to B = 60o.

SAMPLE 67.55-68.70

68.70-69.55 Dacite: characteristic pinky green with small dark grey flecks. No sulphides.

69.55-73.95 Dolomitic siltstone: characteristic greeny, grey with some rusty patches (at cracks). Very finely bedded, C to B = 75-80°. Pyrite abundantly in tiny, quartz veinlets, as fine grained globules (1-2 mm).

SAMPLE 70.55-71.55

73.95-79.80 Toby Conglomerate: characteristic med. to pale grey with small (< 2 cm) pebbles of quartz and lithic fragments. Small chaotic veinlets of calcite. Pyrite in small veins or as masses in matrix.

79.80-80.00 Muddy graphitic fault material (unconsolidated argillite).

SAMPLE 79.80-80.00

80.00-81.55 Transition from conglomerate to limestone: Calcareous, highly-fractured conglomerate.

C to B = 65-70° (Contact)

81.55-84.85 Limestone: characteristic, med-dark grey, finely laminated, no visible sulphides. Cross-cutting veinlets of calcite.

C to B = 20-25°.

84.85-85.15 Transition (fault) to dolomitic siltstone.

85.15-88.25 Dolomitic Siltstone: greenish grey to med. grey, massive with med-coarse pyrite in veinlets and masses.

Drill Hole Record: Sawyer Pass
Hole No. S-96-2

SAMPLE 85.55-86.15

88.25-92.15 Toby Conglomerate: rusty orange to light grey, large pebbles and laths (1-5 cm), no visible sulphides.

92.15-93.15 Siltstone (as 85.15-88.25)

93.15-94.30 Toby Conglomerate: chaotic veining, small pebbles/laths, med. grey, no sulphides.

94.30-94.55 Muddy graphitic argillite. (as 79.80-80.00)

94.55-95.75 Dolomitic Siltstone. (as 85.15-88.25)

END OF HOLE

APPENDIX B

1996 Assays of Mineralized Lens

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

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Bapty Research Limited File # 96-3257
901 Industrial Road #2, Cranbrook BC V1C 4C9

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Fe %	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
B 82131	.020	5.72	29.84	4.24	2.81	.001
B 82132	.318	21.16	23.74	3.46	10.80	.009
RE B 82132	.305	20.41	23.01	3.34	10.51	.011

1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 50 ML AQUA - REGIA, DILUTE TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 31 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 7/96 SIGNED BY [signature] D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Amendment A

QUALIFICATION STATEMENT

I, Jennifer MacLachlan, of the City of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

I. I am working as an E.I.T. with Bapty Research Limited at 901 Industrial Rd. No. 2, Cranbrook, B.C., and have been so employed for the last six months.

2. I am a graduate of Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario with a B.Sc. in Geological Engineering from the Faculty of Applied Science, Class of 1996.

3. I am enrolled as an Engineer-in-Training with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (APEGBC), Reg. No. E6936.

4. I have worked part-time in various aspects of field exploration during my summers as an undergraduate, and I have worked full-time in exploration since my graduation.

Jennifer MacLachlan

Jennifer MacLachlan, E.I.T.
Reg. No. E6939

Amendment B

4.6 Location of Sawyer Core

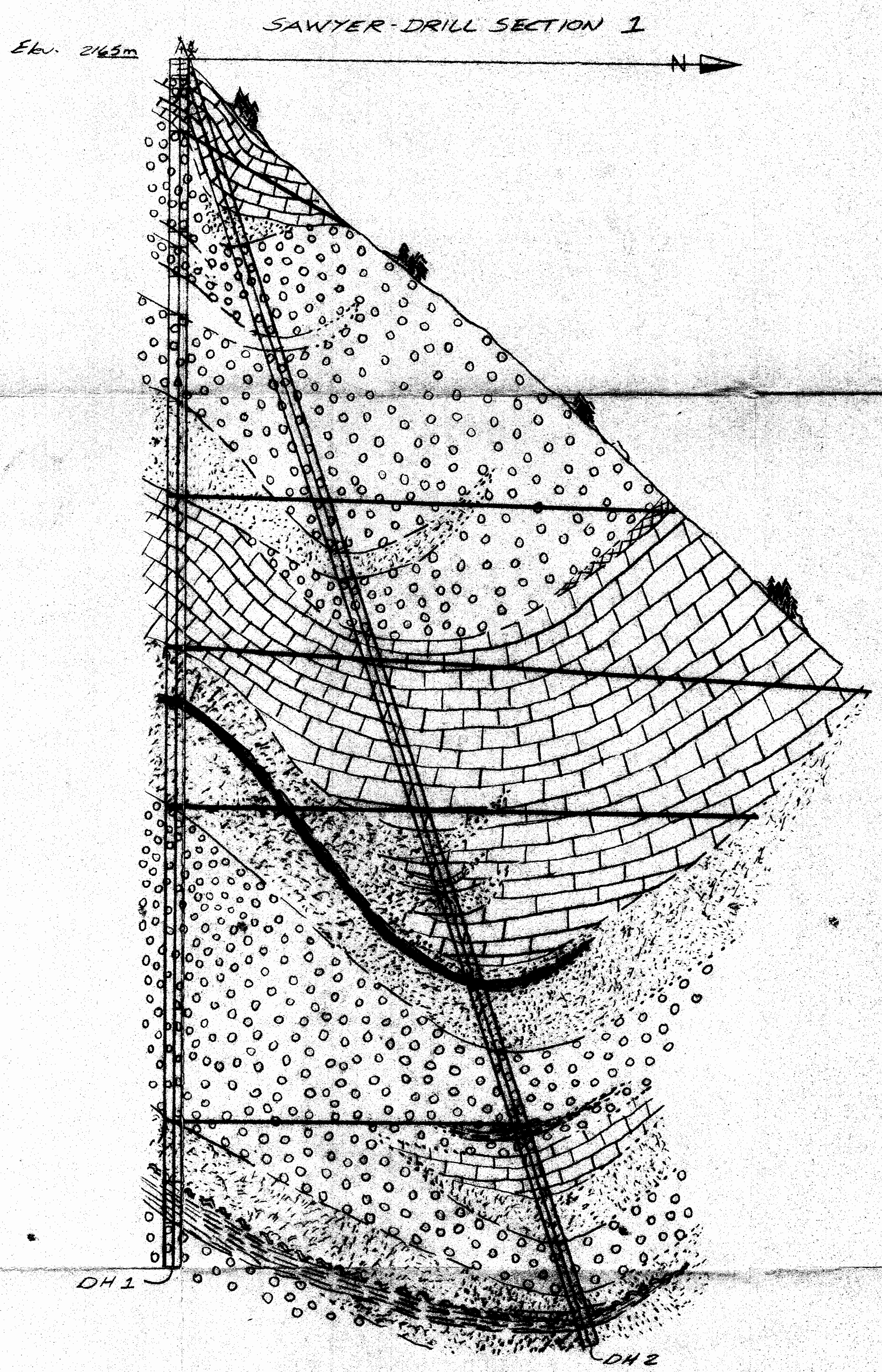
Twelve core boxes containing approximately 600 feet of BQ core are presently stored at 7048 Wycliffe Road near Cranbrook, B.C.

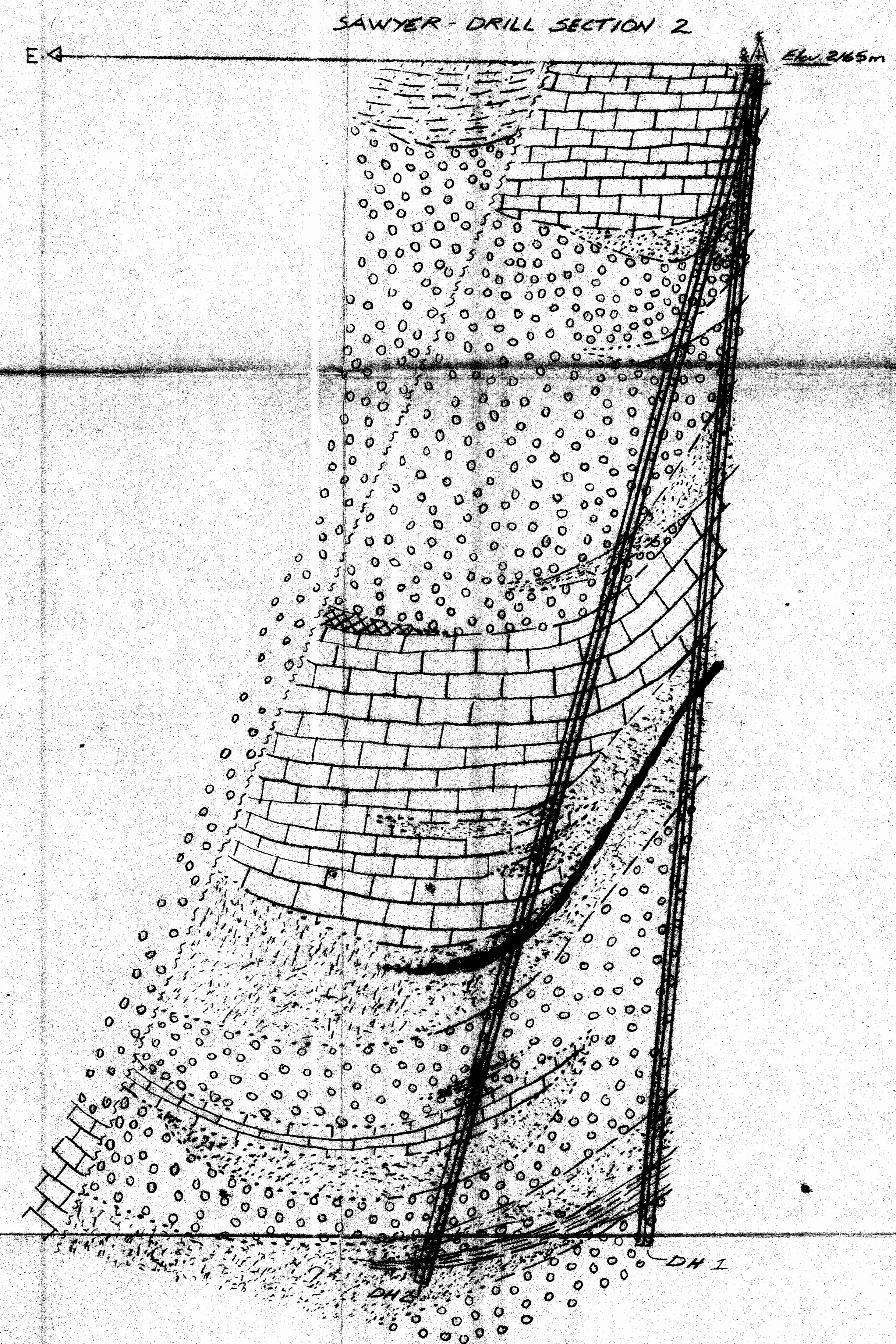
Amendment C

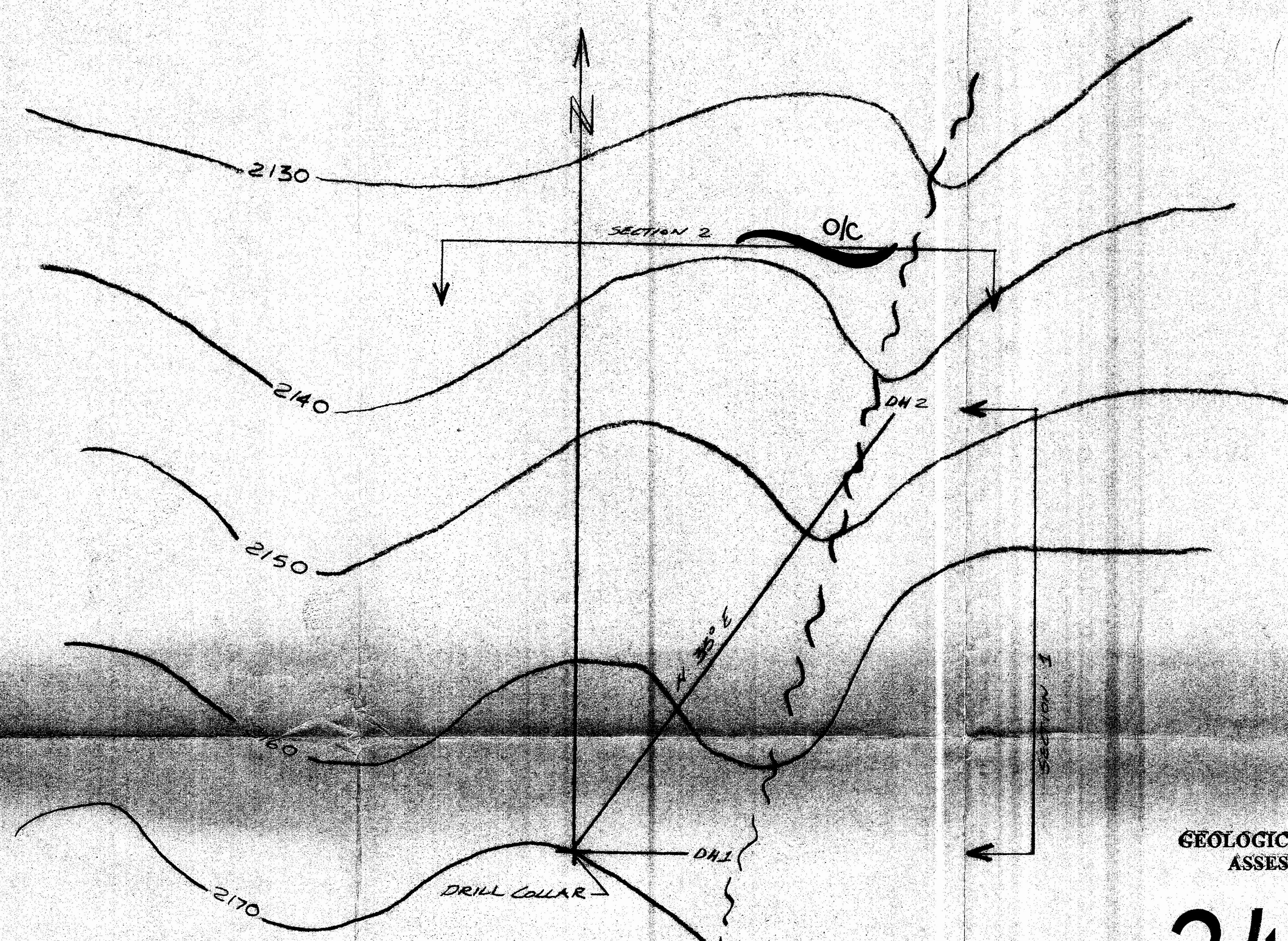
Statement of Costs

	Work Item	$ Rounded
1.	Project Staff and Supervision	
	E.I.T. (34.2 hrs. @ $34/hr.)	1,163.00
	P.Eng. (126.5 hrs @ $60/hr.)	7,590.00
	Truck transport (4 days at $75/day + fuel)	350.00
		9,103.00
2.	Climbers and Camp	
	Guide and Equipment (25 days @ $1049/day)	26,227.00
	Equipment extras and repair	3,159.00
	Communications (radios, cell phone)	795.00
		30,181.00
3.	Drill Program	
	Drill Rental (15 days @ $300/day)	4,500.00
	Platform construction material	3,428.00
	Driller and Helper (241 hrs. @ $21/hr. and and 239 hrs. @ $35.50/hr + expenses)	14,122.00
	Pump, hoses etc.	6,372.00
	Fuel	1,005.00
	Core Assays (20 samples @ $16.95 ea.)	339.00
	Misc.	1,130.00
		30,896.00
4.	Crane (20.5 hrs @ $100/hr.)	2,050.00
5.	Helicopter including Fuel (27 hrs. @ $1,045/hr. + GST)	30,230.00
6.	Labour (Mob., Demob.)	
	D.O. 123 hrs @ $15/hr + exp.	1,892.00
	G.J. 4 hrs @ $15/hr.	60.00
	A.B. 5 hrs. @ $15/hr.	75.00
	G.R. 103 hrs @ $35.50/hr + exp.	3,870.00
		6,920.00
7.	OH (10%) and Administration	8,888.00
	Total	**$118,238.00**

The Total is slightly increased due to late invoices.







GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,654

LEGEND

- Conglomerate
- Limestone
- Siltstone
- Phyllite (Brown)
- Phyllite (Green)
- Dacite
- Argillite
- Mineralization (Pb-Zn)
- Expected Contact on Section Plane
- Contact; Observed
- " Assumed
- " Inferred
- Drillhole
- DH1 Drillhole number

BAPTY RESEARCH LIMITED	
FOCAL RESOURCES LTD.	
SAWYER PROPERTY	
DRILL PLAN & SECTION	
DRAWN BY: T. MELNICK	DATE: NOV 12, 1996
CHECKED BY: J. Maclachlan	
SCALE: 1:250	DRWG: FIG: 8