MAPLE BAY PROPERTY
NEW DOLLY VARDEN MINES LTD.

Report of Prospecting for Vein Extensions at High Elevations

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09 September, 1996

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Introduction

In reply to a request from Fred Christensen of New Dolly Varden Minerals Ltd., G.J. Mazerolle (geologist), Ed Skoda and Rolf Brown prospected the Maple Bay claims for extensions of the known mineralized vein structures.

Specifically, the extension of the United vein was found and traced to its eastern termination. Likewise, for the Eagle-May-Queen, Anaconda and Princess veins.

A new vein (the Wolverine) was found, mapped and sampled.

Two veins were found on the south side of Helen Creek and some samples were taken from the accessible parts of the structure. Chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite mineralization was found here in the vein and the wallrock. Chelcopyrite, galena and sphalerite were also observed in the United extension, the Eagle-May-Queen extension and in a footwall limestone on the Eagle-May-Queen vein.

Silt samples were collected in parts of Helen Creek. The goal here is to learn if there are signs of mineralization in the more inaccessible parts of the Helen Creek drainage system.

A brief history will be given hereafter for the reader not familiar with the property or who does not have ready access to reports on the property, notably A.G. Pentland, December 1970, and B.C. Mineral Inventory - Maple Bay Mine by E.W. Grove.

Maps that accompany this report show the property location, the location of rock, silt and heavy mineral concentrate samples taken on the claims in 1996. The location of the newly found veins, and mineralization along with some geology data will be found on the maps as well.

Location

The Maple Bay Property is located on tidewater on the north central coast of British Columbia, Canada. The veins occur on the steep western slope of Mt. Tournay at elevations ranging from 900 to 4,000 feet. The average slope from ridge to saltwater is 35°. Elevations up to 2500 feet are well forested.

Maple Bay is an excellent anchorage on the year round ice-free Portland Canal. Maple Bay is 35 miles south of the town of Stewart and is situated at 55° 26' North Latitude and 130° 01' West Longitude. The Alaska U.S.- Canada international boundary extends south from Stewart, B.C. down the Portland Canal and is about 1 km. west of the claim group.

<See Figure 1 Location>
<See Figure 2 Claims >

Access

Maple Bay can be serviced by tug and barge or by float plane or helicopter. Helicopters are stationed at Stewart (Vancouver Island Helicopter - VIH). Fixed wing and float planes are available in Prince Rupert. Some roads were constructed from the Maple Bay anchorage to service the portals of the Outsider vein. These roads are now overgrown and could be rehabilitated.

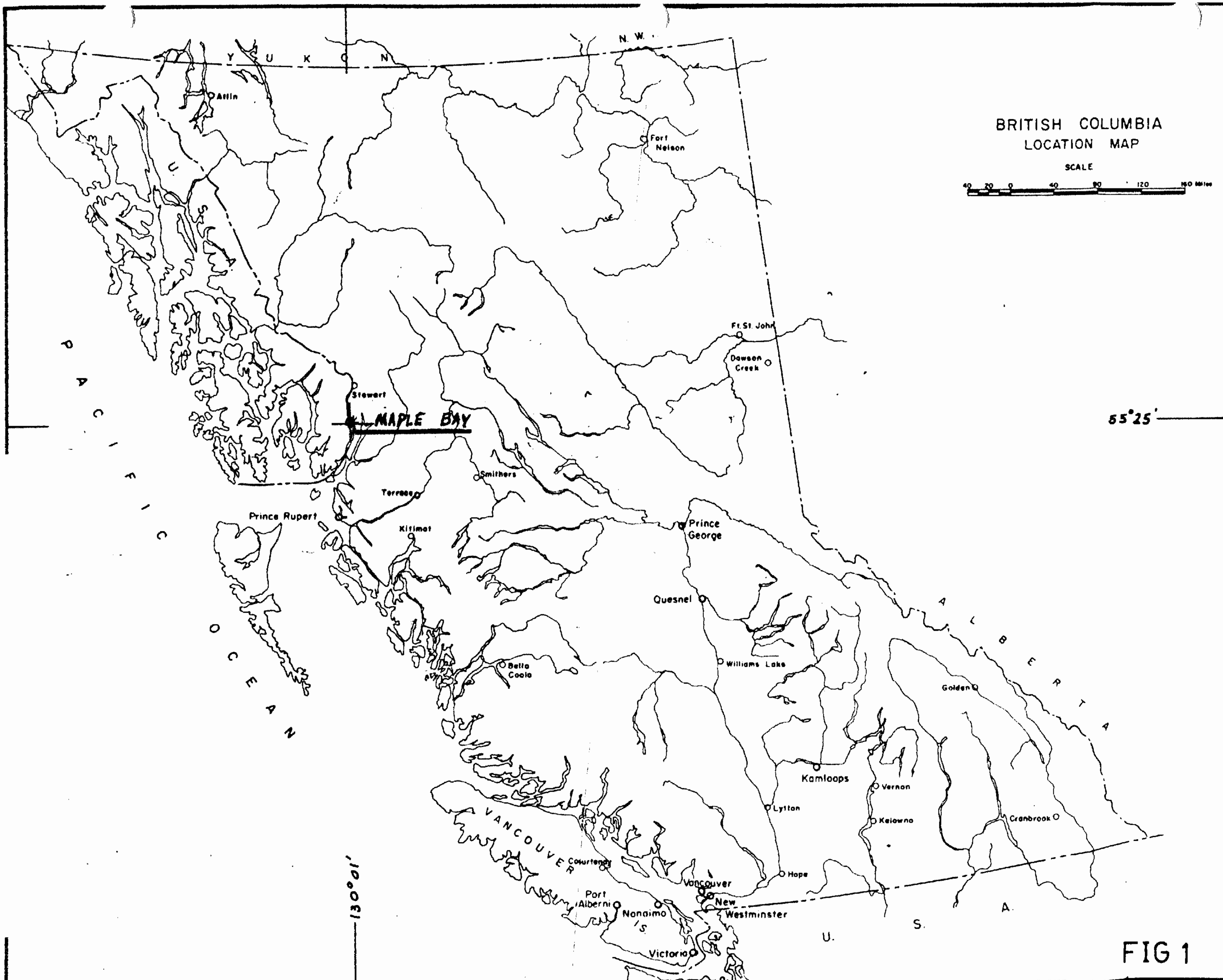

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LOCATION MAP
SCALE
40 20 0 40 80 120 160 Miles
YUKON
N.W.
Atlin
Fort Nelson
U.S.
Stewart
MAPLE BAY
55°25'
Ft. St. John
Dawson Creek
Smithers
Terrace
Prince Rupert
Kitimat
Prince George
Quesnel
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALBERTA
Bella Coola
Williams Lake
Golden
Kamloops
Vernon
Lytton
Kelowna
Cranbrook
VANCOUVER IS.
Courtenay
Hope
Vancouver
New Westminster
Port Alberni
Nanaimo
Victoria
U.S.A.
130°01'

FIG 1

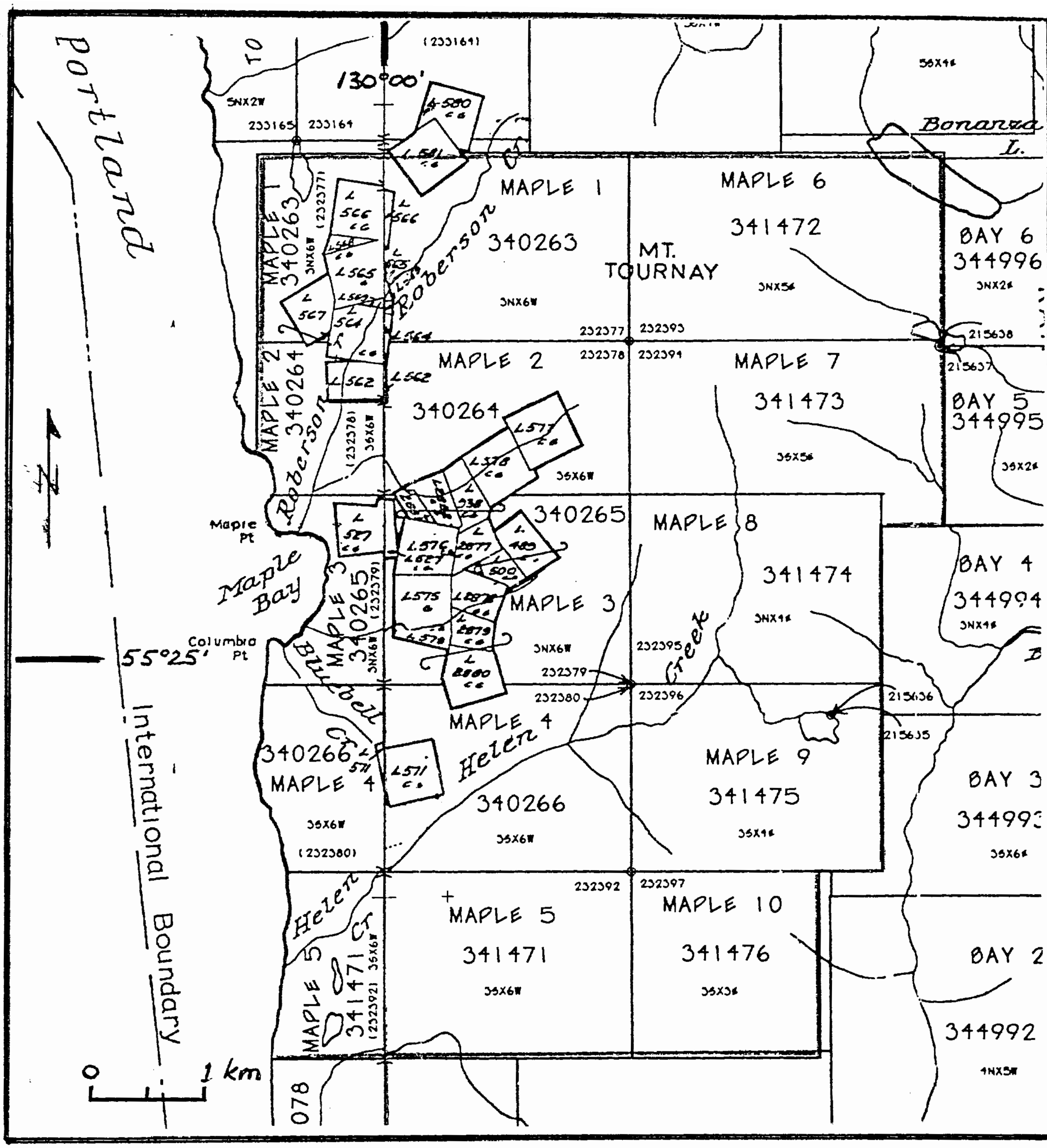

Portland
130°00'
55°25'
International Boundary
Maple Pt
Maple Bay
Columbia Pt
Roberson Cr
Helen Creek
Bonanza L.
MT. TOURNAY
MAPLE 1
340263
MAPLE 2
340264
MAPLE 3
340265
MAPLE 4
340266
MAPLE 5
341471
MAPLE 6
341472
MAPLE 7
341473
MAPLE 8
341474
MAPLE 9
341475
MAPLE 10
341476
BAY 6
344996
BAY 5
344995
BAY 4
344994
BAY 3
BAY 2
344992
0
1 km

FIG. 2 - CLAIMS

The steep mountain slopes on the claim group make getting around very difficult. Steep narrow canyons on the east slope make travel across them impossible and some canyons between the Outsider and the Eagle-May-Queen veins are too dangerous to enter.

Old growth forest covers the crown granted claims up to an elevation of about 2500 feet. The trees at these lower elevations, outside the crown granted claims, have been harvested at least once. Above an elevation of around 3200 feet there are few if any trees or shrubs.

On the eastern side of Mt. Tournay, precipitous ice fields and straight glacial valley walls restrict prospecting to a few ridges and the talus at the base of the cliffs.

The high country is accessible to productive work on clear days (about 1 in 6 days). Limited visibility on days of low clouds necessitates long difficult hiking to descend to elevations free of fog or clouds in search of suitable helicopter landing sites.

Access to the veins is difficult and would best be accomplished by ferrying equipment and personnel by helicopter. Plans for a road to the Eagle-May-Queen and Anaconda - Princess veins have been prepared by previous owners of the claims. Any road here would be steep and difficult to construct and maintain. Fill for such road building is available as glacial deposits below the 400 foot level around the Maple Bay anchorage.

1996 Fieldwork

The current work done on the claims in 1996 consisted of collecting and assaying (42) Fourty-two rocks, (8) eight silt samples in Helen Creek and one heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) sample also from Helen Creek.

Mr. Rolf Brown and Mr. Ed Skoda prospected for veins and areas of mineralization. Jerry Mazerolle maintained location control, made geological observations, notes and supervised any sampling. The central 1/2 of the current claim group was examined in this way (See Figure 3). The area covered would be about 20,000m^2.

This work was carried out mostly on the Maple 4, 5 , 6 and 7 claims east of the N-S line joining the legal posts (Figure 3).

History

The first recorded mineralization was found in 1902 by W. Noble when he located the Eagle Group. Other veins were found, explored and some were exploited up until 1928 when production from the Outsider vein ended.

The mineralization occurs as quartz veins from 1 to 24 feet wide carrying chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. Some gold (.05 oz/ton) and silver (.4 oz/ton) were also recovered from the Outsider vein.

Table 1, Appendix A, lists the known veins on the property. An (*) indicates drifting or crosscutting on that vein and the distances in meters indicates the surface length of the veins as of 1996.

Three main mineralized vein systems make up the property. The Star-Outsider vein system is where all of the past production has come. It is at lower elevations (500 - 1300 feet) and north of the anchorage at Maple Bay.

East South-East of the Bay is the Eagle-May-Queen vein at about 1900 feet. Around 1300 feet further south of this vein and at about 2400 feet elevation are the Thistle then the Anaconda - 400 feet south again - is the Princess vein.

Any of these vein groups have the potential of containing in excess of 1/2 million tons each at a grade of about 2% copper. This would have to be proven by a suitable drill program.

The present owner New Dolly Varden Minerals, Mr. F.W. Christensen, President, holds all of the crown granted claims listed in Appendix B as well as 153 claims held by licence. (See Appendix B)

Tonnage-Grade Approximations

The Outsider

There are adits on the Star and Outsider veins at about 300 feet; 600 feet, 900, 1070, 1148, 1248, 1295, and 145 feet. The veins here strike nearly north to south and dip steeply to the east.

The Outsider is the only vein with a production history: 5,266,430 lbs. of copper were produced from 135,854 tons of ore mined over a vertical depth of 500 feet. This gives a grade of 1.9% copper mined from one of The Outsider vein ore shoots. Production ceased in 1927.

There are about 1,000 linear feet of potential reserves north of the old workings on The Outsider vein. This area may be equal in width (10 feet) and grade (1.9% Cu) to the previous production on The Outsider vein. Some stope widths are reported to be up to 20 feet (A.G. Pentland, December 1970, p.3).

The Outsider vein could contain greater than 500,000 tons of 1.9% copper reserves (C.E. Michener, 1974). My rough calculations yield a figure of about 600,000 tons.

Recommendation

The vein appears from helicopter view to persist northward a considerable distance. Rust on the ground to the north indicates favourable ground.

Efforts should be made to gain control of crown grants there - #580 and #581. If the free claims come open, the mineral rights to this northern extension should be acquired. The claim block; centered on the Outsider vein; should extend three claims wide and eight claims north of the present boundary.

The Eagle-May-Queen

The Eagle-May-Queen was estimated by Grandby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. to have a "probable" tonnage of 522,000 tons of 1.7% copper. All this work was done prior to 22 November, 1923. No work has been carried out on this wide, well mineralized, persistent structure since that time.

The Princess - Anaconda Veins

These two veins; spaced about 400 feet from each other; could contain 350,000 tons and 150,000 tons respectively of > 2% copper over an average width of 5 feet. "The vein widths vary from 0 to 23 feet." (Hemsworth)

All of these veins have not been tested for the limits of their mineralization in neither their lateral nor their vertical extent.

Presently then, there are approximately 1.5 million tons of about 2% copper indicated in the three vein groups on the property.

1996 Prospecting

Purpose

The purpose of the 1996 field work was to learn the full surface extent of the known veins. Emphasis was placed on the veins striking North-Easterly up Mt. Tournay. It was supposed that mild weather over the last five years had reduced the permanent snow cover obscuring the trace of these veins in the high country.

All of these eastern veins were followed to their terminations. Further, a vein believed to be the extension of the United vein was found coming out of a snow-filled gulley. It contained narrow but good galena, sphalerite mineralization. It's connection of persistence westward toward the parent United vein is not known. Parts of the observed vein were 25 meters wide (including contained rock).

The Eagle-May-Queen

The Eagle-May-Queen was located in it's highest reaches and traced eastward and upward where it narrowed to 1 meter or less. Chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite mineralization was noted in the vein. A footwall limestone just before the vein continued across an ice field, also contained galena and sphalerite. The vein finally terminated in an unusual fashion. It turned abruptly up the bedding to the north and pinched out. The strike and dip of the rock here indicates an isoclinal fold or some other bedding deforming feature (fault). The vein pinchout was observed before it would have disappeared under an ice field to the north. On the opposite gully wall a 1 meter diameter ball of quartz was seen to outcrop; 280 meters was added to the length of the Eagle-May-Queen vein structure.

The United Extension

About 250 meters northwest of the end of the Eagle-May-Queen vein a very large quartz vein structure was located by Rolf Brown. It's geographic location would suggest that it is an Eastern extension of the United vein. In one place it is over 25 meters wide (including contained rock).
Chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite mineralization was observed in some samples, although most of the vein was barren. Some fist sized pieces of solid gossan were found in the area indicating better sulphide zones may occur in the near vicinity.

The pinchout pattern of this vein; at its eastern end; is similar to that of the E-M-Q vein previously described. The western end disappears under talus and an ice field. It's connection to the parent United vein therefore is not known for certain. The length of this new structure is about 232 meters.

The Princess-Anaconda Eastern Extensions

A known piece of vein at 4,250 feet was located and assumed to be the Princess. It was traced for 320 meters from a rusty gully (no quartz for 30 meters) down hill to a bluff where the quartz vein was seen to continue for at least 100 meters more.

Rolf Brown then found another persistent vein about 80 meters to the southeast. The proximity of the veins suggests that this second vein is the Princess vein and the first vein found to the northwest is an extension of the Anaconda vein structure. Both veins continue to the southwest towards their parent veins but the lateness of the day precluded filling in the gap. Both these veins pinched out in their eastern strike direction although the trace of the Anaconda vein was still marked by notably rusty rocks.

A dike about 2 meters wide was seen to strike westward and intersect the Eagle-May-Queen vein at the location of the canyon outcrop (18 feet of 2.17% copper). There may be a relationship between the dike and mineralization there. The actual relationship between this dike and the Eagle-May-Queen vein was not noted at the vein outcrop. However, a sharp transition line was recorded while mapping this outcrop. There is a sharp line of rock breccia fragments on the west side of this outcrop on the Eagle-May-Queen having a trend that could be one side of the dike. Pyrrhotite is locally massive in the breccia zone. East of the transition line on the outcrop, quartz is much more abundant with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite evenly disseminated in the quartz vein material.

The prominence of this outcrop should be an excellent test location for calibrating responses of airborne geophysical equipment to mineralized vein structures on the property.

Eighty meters was added to the length of the mapped extension previously thought to be the Princess extension. We have identified this 80 meters with the Anaconda vein extension.

The extension of the Princess vein was found and followed for a distance of 460 meters. It has been marked and flagged on the ground. At least a further 100 meters was seen but not mapped to the southwest; 200 meters more would show the vein to be continuous for 1,750 meters or more than a mile. The vein is so strong and persistent, I have no doubt it is the Princess vein.

It is also certain that the Anaconda extension can be followed further to the southwest. Whether it joins with the known Anaconda vein is not as certain. Below the last western outcrop of this extension lies a 200 - 300 meter wide mossy flat; westward beyond that lies the know Anaconda vein.

The Wolverine Vein

This mostly barren quartz vein outcrops east of the Outsider vein about 1.2 km northeast of it and at an elevation of about 3831 feet. It strikes at about 014° and dips steeply to the east. The vein is a package of veins making up a width of 15 to 22 meters at one location. Numerous quartz veins occur over a width of 42 meters. No mineralization was noted in the south end of the vein system. In the north end, the sulphides were mostly pyrite in two small pods less that .3 meters in diameter. This vein group is about 188 meters long.

The vein name is derived from a wolverine seen here.

Unnamed Vein

A 20 cm vein located just off the north end of the claim group west of the Wolverine vein appears regularly down a steep canyon trending at about 200°. It was observed in a number of places underwater in the brook and did not change in thickness. No mineralization was seen in this vein.

The (T & T) Try and Try Again Veins of Helen Creek

At about 980 meters below the Triple Creek junction on Helen Creek, on the south bank, a tributary enters Helen Creek at an angle of about 060°. The west side of the tributary has a rusty weathering siliceous rock outcropping at ground level. Higher up that face at about 50 - 80 feet, a 1.5 - 2 meter quartz vein outcrops. A second vein or quartz lense of the same size can be seen to parallel the first. To observe these veins one must enter the side canyon a short distance and turn right and look up to the west. Quartz in the talus below these veins contains pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. On the east of the tributary gully, one of the veins can be reached. The vein as well as the chloritic wallrock contains these same sulphide minerals listed above.

Geology

Structure

The rocks on the property are assymetrically folded in an anticline whose axial plane is just west of the N-S trending Mt. Tournay ridgeline. The beds on the west side of the hinge are steeply dipping westward while those east of the hingeline dip gently to the east. Superimposed on this F_1 fold are E.N.E. trending F_2 folds.

It was probably at this point that the vertically standing beds were opened deeply enough by N-S stress. Up these openings, quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite mineralization migrated to create the copper rich vein systems of the Maple Bay property.

These folds suggest the possible reason for the dual trend of the vein mineralization. The Star, Outsider and Wolverine are N-S veins whereas the Bluebell veins (N-S) seem to curve N.E. into the Princess-Anaconda veins.

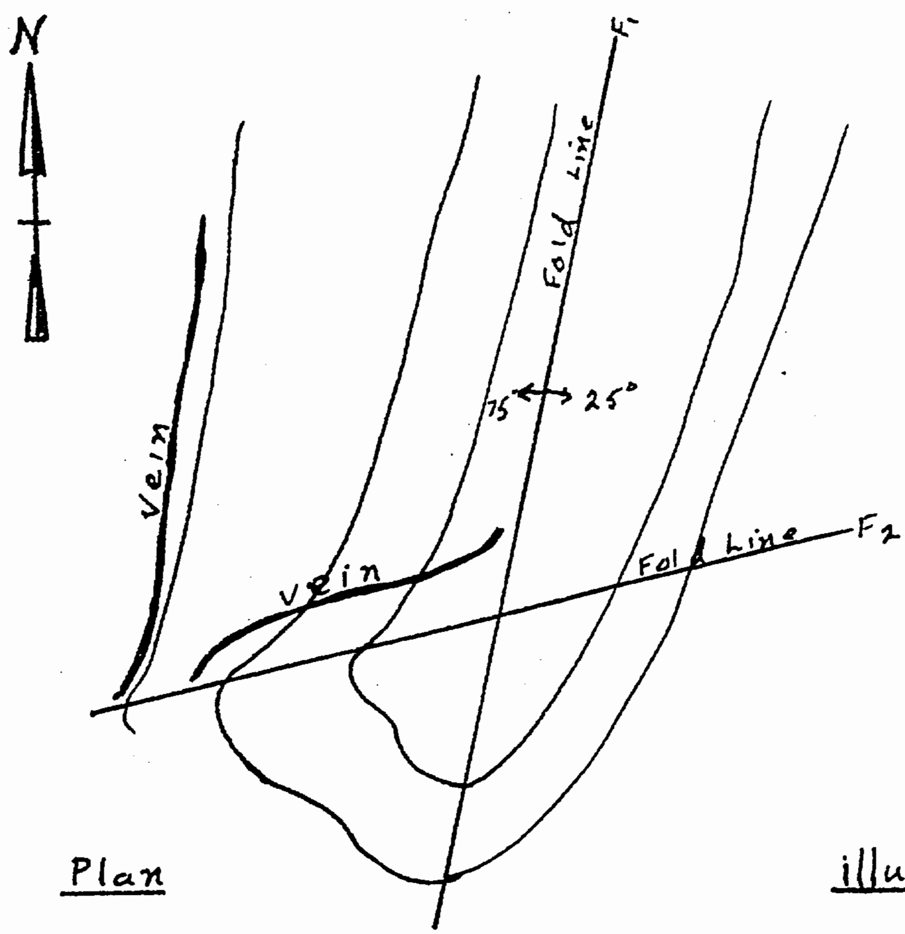
The F_2 folding modified the F_1 openings to bend them northeastward where F_2 folding was present to open the beds in that direction.

The hingeline of the folds pinches the veins along their lengths as at the west end of the Anaconda vein F_2 pinchout. The United and Eagle-May-Queen pinch near the F_1 hingeline.

This theory predicts that the Princess vein pinches out a short distance south of its intersection on the 1900 crosscut level. It is mapped to be bending there.

The western end of the N.E.-S.W. vein of the Eagle-May-Queen, should bend south and pinch out before it crosses any F_2 fold hinge.

It should be kept in mind that this is prediction based on a theory only. The veins may indeed continue westward an unknown distance.



Plan illustration

Granite

The youngest rock on the property is a white leucogranite of the Coast Rouge Batholith. This rock type was seen to outcrop about 1 km. up the south branch (of the triple junction) on Helen Creek.

Sediments - Volcanics

The granite has intruded and altered a sequence of banded siltstone, fine sandstone, etc. to a hornfels. This alteration zone is approximately 400 - 700 meters wide here.

Dikes

On numerous places over all of the claims, intrusive dikes were observed to cut the older sediments and layered volcanics. These dikes are fine grained, green, chloritic and are intermediate in composition. The largest seen was about 2 meters wide. These intrusive bodies strike North-East to South-West through South-East to North-West and have steep dips. The general East West strike suggests possible weaknesses opened by the same stress direction that created the coastal Mountain Range. No North South trending dikes were observed.

These dikes were seen to parallel and crosscut the Eagle-May-Queen and the Wolverine veins.

Previous write-ups of drifting on the veins mentions numerous dikes, numbered "A" through at least "M" in one case.

Hornblende Porphyry

This rock is crystalline, the crystals having a random orientation. In a few locations a fine grained phase was seen and is probably a contact chill margin phase of the porphyry. No chloritic dikes were observed cutting this unit. The hornblende porphyry has outcrop patterns that cut across the strike of the nearby bedded sediment package. The porphyry is intrusive having a preference for bedding parallel sill emplacement but is not restricted by the enclosing beds. It may be the youngest of the rocks, excepting the granite.

Bedded Shales, Siltstones, Sandstones, Tuffs, Minor Flows and Pillow Lavas

This package is dominated by the first four mentioned rock types. These rocks make up their own dominant units up to 100 meters thick, with other rock types being minor constituents. Locally, for example, on top on Mt. Tournay, two 100 meter thick shaley bands separated by a 100 meter thick tuff band containing acid flows trend northeast across the peak. The shale belts contain some tuff beds and the occasional volcanic bomb or pillow lava can be found almost anywhere in the sequence. Similarly, the tuff band contains beds of shale and siltstone locally.

Rock Descriptions

RB-1	sugary, quartz copper vein - 5% very fine pyrite, about 1% copper
RB-2	rusty quartz vein limonite coating
RB-3	quartz massive fractured with sericite and some limonite
RB-4	rusty black shale, some streaks of pyrite
RB-5	quartz vein material with chalcopyrite, some pyrite and pyrrhotite
RB-6A	quartz vein material with chalcopyrite, some pyrite and pyrrhotite
RB-6B	black shale with some pyrite streaks
RB-7	quartz vein with galena and sphalerite visible
RB-8	gossanous quartz vein locally sugary quartz with vugs and cavities filled with iron hydroxides. No visible mineralization (assays trace copper, lead, zinc - 2210, 2930, 3870 ppm)
RB-9	quartz vein, yellow stain and limonite locally; some traces of rusty spots (some pyrite); some sericite traces (assays trace copper, lead, zinc: 1-200 ppm)
RB-10	quartz carbonate vein with galena and sphalerite selvage; 2-6 cm on the south side of the vein
RB-11	quartz vein with gossan in seams and fractures; no fresh minerals observed
RB-12	quartz vein with gossan in seams and fractures; no fresh minerals observed (copper, lead, zinc - about 1000 ppm each)
RB-13	black limestone with pea size and smaller blobs of sulfides, sphalerite and galena - approximately 4:1 ratio; some dissemination fine pyrite - euhedral, trace chalcopyrite (assays low copper and lead 'surprising'; zinc > 1% detection limit; excellent for this rock)
RB-14	sugary quartz vein with disseminate pyrite, chalcopyrite, copper minerals in stringers and graphitic fractures mostly. Some bornite-secondary;(copper > 1% detection limit)
RB-15	similar to above, much less sulfides in seams and fractures more as very fine grey dissemination inside sugary quartz. (Copper slightly elevated 1765 ppm)
RB-16	sugary quartz with chalcopyrite in vugs and cavities scattered in the rock. (> 1% copper detection limit)

RB-17A	quartz vein with fractures coated with malachite and azurite associated with a black mineral - sooty chalcocite (Copper 5150 ppm)
RB-17B	quartz carbonate (calcite) vein with malachite in and around the calcite veins (Copper 499 ppm; locally good chalcopyrite - low assay)
RB-18	malachite stained gossanous quartz vein black-green color with rock fragments locally (Copper 1810 ppm)
RB-19	sugary quartz, locally more quartz, locally limonitic and hematite weathered vugs and cavities up to about 2 cm.
RB-20	limonite weathering grey-green quartz vein; sulfides in fracture openings, vugs with quartz and sulfides (rutile - Ti value elevated about 22 times .22%)
RB-21	rusty and ferigenous sugary quartz vein
RB-22	grey bleached pyritic shale and quartz; some sericite (copper 196:0, elevated zinc 546 ppm)
RB-23	quartz minor, rusty fractures locally, greenish altered rock inclusion and small rusty fractures
RB-24	quartz vein with limonite filled fractures and pockets (Elevated zinc 588 ppm)
RB-25	50:50 quartz vein sugary with black to greyish green meta sediments (shale - chloritic locally)
RB-26	sulfide rich pod 20-40 cm. diameter in a large quartz vein, black sulfide carbonaceous rusty pyrite blobs 2-3 cms. across. Ocre 25% of sample. White, clean asicular crystals same bend or curved. gypsom?
RB-27	Yellow sugary rusty quartz - barren
RB-28A	same description as RB-26 (assay copper 1125 ppm) Wolverine vein
RB-28B	rusty yellow quartz, some limonitics, vugs and fracture openings - barren (Trace zinc, about 500 ppm assay)
RB-29	rusty yellow quartz vein with no yellow along fractures (bleaching) (Trace zinc assay 300 ppm)
RB-30	grey-green, olive green volcanic tuff locally, lapilli, trace pyrite

RB-31	black - dark green ultra mafic dike 'sill' (break out of gully in round balls 20-40 cm. in diameter, short columnar joining)
RB-32	second ultra basic dike, phenocrysts of pyroxene, trace pyrite
RB-33	rusty weathering greenish quartz, feldspathic volcanic rock, tuff
RB-34	chloritic tuff with disseminated pyrite
RB-35	dark green fine grained meta volcanic rock with 5-8% disseminated pyrite and along fracture nothing in assays
RB-36	rusty weathering quartzite or quartz vein with 20% disseminated; pyrite, galena and sphalerite (lead 7720 ppm, > 1% zinc, 1:1 pyrite - zinc and lead 'Try and Try Again Vein')
RB-37	porphyritic grey green dike or volcanic with disseminated lead and zinc about .5% of each assay
RB-38	Try and Try Again Vein - acid volcanic; float from 80 feet up cliff, contains veinlets of quartz and sulfides (lead 1270 zinc 2810 ppm)
RB-39	quartzite with vugs and pockets of powder grey sulfides. Red round spotted vitreous mineral disseminated throughout; about 5% garnets?; trace of sericite on fracture.

Geochemistry

One heavy mineral concentrate sample taken from the central branch at the triple junction on Helen Creek was assayed. The assay values are slightly elevated from normal which may indicated the presence of economic mineralization in this drainage system.

Eight silt samples were taken in Helen Creek with the most interesting value coming from the sample out of the north barach at the triple junction. The elevated copper in this assay suggests copper mineralization up this tributary. Follow up work should be done up this tributary.

Fourty-two rocks were assayed for gold and thirty two elements by Chemex Lab of Vancouver. Four samples above the detection limits for lead and zinc were sent for detailed assays for these elements. (See Figure 3)

Conclusions

The property has excellent untested potential. Each field day revealed the enlargement of old structures or new structures of notable size.

New mineralization was found (lead, zinc) in a number of locations.

The Anyox pyritic cherty black shale may cross the northern part of the claim group and could even harbour a massive sulphide deposit. The volcanic rock and scattered sulphides in the volcanics indicate an active mineral environment. Detailed drilling needs to be carried out over at least one of the known veins. Besides proving tonnage, the question to be answered by such drilling is "how deep do the mineralized veins go?"

A low elevation portal is highly desirable to cut road access cost and block out large tonnage.

Recommendations

One must select a vein system to prove up tonnage. The Outsider vein would be easiest based on road access and adit levels and drifts available for drill stations.

The Eagle-May Queen vein may be the strongest vein but has little development (the start of an adit only) and very rugged surface access along the vein.

The Thistle, Anaconda Princess system has a good crosscut and difficult access by trails.

An airborne EM survey could provide an unbiased way of evaluating (rating) the veins for further work.

An orientation survey over known veins should always preceed any full scale survey. This preliminary work should have as a second goal, the rating of the vein systems as to the extent of mineralization.

If this phase shows the test method works in detecting the veins, an airborne EM could be used to trace veins hidden under the vegetation found at low elevations.

If this tool is effective, it could indicate if there is a continuation between known veins. (Do the Bluebell veins connect with the Anaconda veins?).

A second option would be to drill some deep holes to intersect known veins at the 1000' elevation (or lower). All such holes must be tested by downhole geophysics to detect any mineralized bodies in the vicinity of the holes.

Theoretically, a steep hole drilled close to the vein could detect any high grade ore shoots in the vicinity of the hole with downhole geophysical techniques. Wedging of the hole could then send the drill to core these suspect zones.

> Note: The Eagle-May-Queen vein maps, and writeups by other authors show and speak of four drill holes with encouraging copper numbers. It is recorded however that seven holes were completed. the author therefore presumes that mineralization was not significant in three holes.At the very least, I suspect that mineralization is of a pinch and swell nature over the vein length recorded by the plotted "four" holes. An eighth hole on the vein was abandoned or lost. Caution in interpreting the mineralization in the Eagle-May-Queen vein systems is vital until more drilling here is carried out.

VALUATION OF WORK

Gerry Mazerolle	18 @ $348.94/day	$ 6,280.92
Ed Soda	19 @ $267.52/day	5,082.88
Rolf Brown	18 @ $231.04/day	4,158.72

Transportation		
Helicopter		
Vehicle Rental		13,739.60
Room and Board for 3 men		9,841.00
	Total	$ 39,103.12

Lab Analysis 53 @ $21.00/hour		$ 1,113.00
Report Writing	2 days	625.00

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerard J. Mazerolle, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 88 Brookland Street, Antigonish, Nova Scotia

2. I am a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University of Antigonish having a B.Sc. and B.Ed degree from that institution.

3. I have been practicing my profession for thirty-two years in Eastern Canada and Maine.

4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the property described in this report.

5. I prospected and recorded an examination of the Maple Bay Property between 26 August and 07 Sept, 1996. Field days were from 29 Aug to 06 Sept, 1996.

   I read the material listed in the bibliography and discussed the property with Nick Carter, Dave Alldrick and Bruce A. Graff; all geologists familiar with the Maple Bay area.

Gerard J. Mazerolle

Gerard J. Mazerolle

APPENDIX A

Table #1

From NW to SE, Veins Include:	Approximate Surface Length:
Group North Veins	
* The Outsider	480 m
* The Star	260 m
* The Friday Vein (In quartz resources of B.C.)	-----
Vein to the east of the Outsider	180 m
Wolverine Vein	188 m (new)
East Central Veins	
* Comstock Vein	70 m
United Vein	180 m
United East Extension	232 m
* Eagle-May-Queen	1070 m + (280 m new)
Thistle	-----
South East Veins	
* Thistle	200 m
* Anaconda	230 m
Anaconda East Extension (New work formerly indicated to be Princess)	320 m (100 m new)
* Princess	960 m
Princess East Extension	280 m (new)
Gertie Vein	240 m
Leggie Vein	360 m
South Vein	
* Bluebell Veins East	180 m
West	220 m

APPENDIX B

Table #2

Maple Bay Claims

Name of Claim		**Claim Tag No.**	**Record No.**	**No. of Claims**
Maple 1	3 N 6 W	232377	34026	18
Maple 2	3 S 6 W	232378	340264	18
Maple 3	3 N 6 W	232379	340265	18
Maple 4	3 S 6 W	232380	340266	18
Maple 5	3 S 6 W	232392	341471	18
Maple 6	3 N 5 E	232393	341472	15
Maple 7	3 S 5 E	232394	341473	15
Maple 8	3 N 4 E	232395	341474	12
Maple 9	3 S 4 E	232396	341475	12
Maple 10	3 S 3 E	232397	341476	9

Total = 153 claims

APPENDIX B (continued)

Table #3

CROWN GRANTED CLAIMS	LOT NUMBER
Princess May	489
Princess Alexandria	500
Star	562
Regina	564
Copper King	565
Hope	566
Brown	567
Constance Fraction	568
Tunnel Fraction	569
Bluebelle	571
Rose	575
Thistle	576
May-Queen	577
Eagle	578
Scotland Forever	579
Duck Fraction	938
Comstock	2877
Anaconda	2878
Gertie	2879
Leggie	2880
Maple Bay Fraction	2881
Comstock Fraction	2882

Note: Crown Granted Claim #527 - owner unknown
Claims in the North #580, #581 - owner unknown

APPENDIX C

Chemical Analysis

(see attached)

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists *Geochemists* *Registered Assayers*

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
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Sample Preparation

Crushing

The entire sample is passed through TM Rhino crusher to yield a crushed product where greater than 60% of the sample passes a -10 mesh screen. A split in the range of 200-250g (weight depends on parameters requested) is then taken using a stainless steel Jones riffle splitter.

Different crushing codes are used depending on the weight of the original sample:

Chemex Code	Sample Weight
226	0 - 6 lbs (Small rock chip samples packed in porous bags only)
294	7 - 15 lbs
276	16 - 25 lbs
273	26 - 40 lbs
270	41 - 60 lbs

Ring Grinding

Geochem, Assay & Geochem Ring

A crushed sample split (200 - 300 g) is ground using a ring mill pulverizer with a chrome steel ring set. The Chemex specification for this procedure is that greater than 90% of the ground material passes a 105 micron (Tyler 150 mesh) screen. Grinding with chrome steel will impart trace amounts of iron and chromium to a sample.

Chemex Codes: 205 Geochem samples
208 Assay samples

Screening Procedure

Whole Rock Fusion

Chemex Code: 201
Geochemical samples (soils, silts) are dried at 60 °C (140 °F), disaggregated by striking and then sieved through an 175 micron (80 mesh) stainless steel screen.

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ICP - 32-Element Geochemistry Package (32-ICP)

Inductively-Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES)

A prepared sample (1.0g) is digested with concentrated nitric and aqua regia acids at medium heat for two hours. The acid solution is diluted to 25ml with demineralized water, mixed and analyzed using a Jarrell Ash 1100 plasma spectrometer after calibration with proper standards. The analytical results are corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.

Chemex Code		Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
229				N/A	N/A
2119	*	Aluminum	Al	0.01%	15%
2118		Silver	Ag	0.2 ppm	0.01%
2120		Arsenic	As	2 ppm	1%
2121	*	Barium	Ba	10 ppm	1%
2122	*	Beryllium	Be	0.5 ppm	0.01%
2123		Bismuth	Bi	2 ppm	1%
2124	*	Calcium	Ca	0.01%	15%
2125		Cadmium	Cd	0.5 ppm	0.01%
2126		Cobalt	Co	1 ppm	1%
2127	*	Chromium	Cr	1 ppm	1%
2128		Copper	Cu	1 ppm	1%
2150		Iron	Fe	0.01%	15%
2130	*	Gallium	Ga	10 ppm	1%
2132	*	Potassium	K	0.1%	10%
2151	*	Lanthanum	La	10 ppm	1%
2134	*	Magnesium	Mg	0.01%	15%
2135		Manganese	Mn	5 ppm	1%
2136		Molybdenum	Mo	1 ppm	1%
2137	*	Sodium	Na	0.01%	5%
2138		Nickel	Ni	1 ppm	1%
2139		Phosphorus	P	10 ppm	1%
2140		Lead	Pb	2 ppm	1%
2141		Antimony	Sb	2 ppm	1%
2142	*	Scandium	Sc	1 ppm	1%
2143	*	Strontium	Sr	1 ppm	1%
2144	*	Titanium	Ti	0.01%	5%
2145	*	Thallium	Tl	10 ppm	1%
2146		Uranium	U	10 ppm	1%
2147		Vanadium	V	1 ppm	1%
2148	*	Tungsten	W	10 ppm	1%
2149		Zinc	Zn	2 ppm	1%
2131		Mercury	Hg	1 ppm	1%

* *Elements for which the digestion is possibly incomplete.*

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Assay - Lead, Zinc

A prepared sample (0.5 - 2.00g) is digested in a hot nitric - hydrochloric acid mixture and taken to dryness, cooled, and then transferred into a 250ml volumetric flask. The final matrix is 25% hydrochloric acid. The solutions are then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument.

Chemex Code	Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
312	Lead	Pb	0.01%	100%
316	Zinc	Zn	0.01%	100%

Fire Assay - Gold

Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (FA-AA)

A 30g sample is fused with a neutral lead oxide flux inquarted with 6mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

These beads are digested for 30 minutes in 0.5ml diluted 75% nitric acid, then 1.5ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid are added and the mixture is digested for 1 hr. The samples are cooled, diluted to a final volume of 5ml, homogenized and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Chemex Code	Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
983	Gold	Au	5 ppb	10,000 ppb

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Sample Preparation - Ring Grinding

High Grade Assay & Pan Concentrate Ring

A high grade samples or pan concentrate sample which does not require crushing or splitting is dried in an oven at 60oC and then ground using a ring mill pulverizer with a chrome steel ring set. The Chemex specification for this process is that greater than 90% of the sample will pass through a 105 micron (Tyler 150 mesh) screen. Grinding with chrome steel will impart trace amounts of chromium and iron to a sample.

Chemex code: 209 High Grade Ring
235 Pan Concentrates

Geochemical Procedure - Gallium

Perchloric-Nitric-Hydrofluoric Acid Digestion
Extraction
Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS)

A prepared sample (2.00g) is digested with hydrofluoric, nitric and perchloric acids to dryness. A potassium iodide solution is added and the resulting iodide complexes of gallium and thallium are extracted tri-n-octyl phosphine oxide (TOPO) into methyl isobutyl-ketone (MIBK). The elements are then determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy with background correction.

Chemex Code	Element	Symbol	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
31	Gallium	Ga	1 ppm	0.1%

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Project : 48
Comments: ATTN: ROLF BROWN CC: JERRY MAZEROLLE

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 2
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Account : OCX

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
RB 01	205	226	< 5	1.8	0.03	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	0.5	1	121	4320	3.16	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01	15
RB 02	205	226	85	13.6	0.05	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	16	0.23	51.5	5	125	389	10.45	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01	130
RB 03	205	226	< 5	0.2	0.19	10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	1.0	1	285	83	2.33	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.07	45
RB 04	205	226	15	< 0.2	1.37	< 2	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.27	1.0	6	81	35	2.94	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	0.86	220
RB 05	205	226	< 5	8.8	0.05	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	Intf*	0.01	11.5	97	170	>10000	10.15	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.01	45
RB 06A	205	226	< 5	5.8	0.01	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	Intf*	0.06	5.5	52	104	>10000	7.86	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01	50
RB 06B	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.76	2	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.18	0.5	4	141	108	1.65	< 10	< 1	0.45	< 10	0.55	355
RB 07	205	226	< 5	14.6	0.01	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	28	0.17	>100.0	8	196	131	1.12	< 10	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01	155
RB 08	205	226	65	7.2	0.05	10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	26.0	26	131	2210	>15.00	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01	260
RB 09	205	226	< 5	0.2	0.15	28	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	2.5	2	238	199	4.46	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.02	45
RB 10	205	226	75	78.0	0.05	2	< 10	< 0.5	24	8.91	>100.0	18	80	119	2.30	< 10	1	< 0.01	< 10	0.06	1000
RB 11	205	226	< 5	0.2	0.06	2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	4.0	1	304	76	2.45	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.01	30
RB 12	205	226	30	10.6	0.18	2	< 10	< 0.5	6	< 0.01	2.0	40	173	999	10.95	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01	85
RB 13	205	226	< 5	2.8	1.54	2	20	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	>100.0	11	21	423	4.50	< 10	1	< 0.01	< 10	1.90	2530
RB 14	205	226	15	11.0	0.22	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	Intf*	0.07	57.0	17	128	>10000	6.57	< 10	1	< 0.01	< 10	0.11	95
RB 15	205	226	< 5	2.4	0.38	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	3.5	4	171	1765	2.03	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.34	170
RB 16	205	226	10	6.2	0.07	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	Intf*	0.08	9.0	125	150	>10000	>15.00	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.04	45
RB 17A	205	226	10	2.8	0.85	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	2.0	16	164	5150	3.06	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.58	445
RB 17B	205	226	< 5	0.2	0.09	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	0.5	6	650	499	0.91	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.09	65
RB 18	205	226	< 5	3.0	4.31	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	1.75	7.5	32	295	1810	5.47	10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	3.79	1080
RB 19	205	226	< 5	4.2	0.25	2	40	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	5	289	531	3.65	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.12	135
RB 20	205	226	< 5	2.2	1.61	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.13	< 0.5	7	208	470	7.39	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	1.23	400
RB 21	205	226	< 5	0.2	0.08	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	1	310	191	2.70	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.05	40
RB 22	205	226	< 5	3.4	3.91	< 2	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.20	10.5	27	228	1960	8.01	10	1	< 0.01	< 10	2.50	1315
RB 23	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	1.15	2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.35	< 0.5	10	247	51	2.06	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	0.79	345
RB 24	205	226	< 5	0.4	0.78	8	190	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	1.5	9	299	139	6.62	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	0.30	180
RB 25	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.91	< 2	130	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	< 0.5	3	178	48	1.58	< 10	< 1	0.26	< 10	0.56	130
RB 26	205	226	< 5	0.2	3.02	12	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.22	< 0.5	16	242	489	9.09	10	< 1	0.56	< 10	1.94	510
RB 27	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.03	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	1	310	22	0.81	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.01	20
RB 28A	205	226	< 5	0.6	0.06	32	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	82	240	1125	3.58	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.02	25
RB 28B	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.10	2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	1.5	6	382	36	1.68	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.05	50
RB 29	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.25	< 2	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	3.0	1	232	15	1.27	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.16	200
RB 30	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	3.25	< 2	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.79	< 0.5	44	59	127	5.77	10	2	< 0.01	< 10	2.89	680
RB 31	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	2.68	< 2	280	< 0.5	< 2	1.98	< 0.5	25	68	47	4.20	< 10	1	0.20	20	2.86	410
RB 32	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	3.04	< 2	420	< 0.5	< 2	2.42	< 0.5	26	78	50	4.44	< 10	< 1	0.38	30	2.77	485
RB 33	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	2.21	2	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.58	< 0.5	23	111	56	4.37	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	2.08	355
RB 34	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	2.44	2	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.37	< 0.5	5	127	71	6.53	< 10	1	< 0.01	< 10	2.09	670
RB 35	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	1.32	2	30	< 0.5	< 2	1.22	< 0.5	18	44	50	4.25	< 10	< 1	0.20	< 10	0.94	330
RB 36	205	226	< 5	8.8	0.97	18	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	>100.0	7	56	470	8.84	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	0.12	405
RB 37	205	226	< 5	2.6	2.39	6	140	0.5	< 2	1.50	48.5	13	73	188	6.00	10	1	0.30	10	1.61	3170

CERTIFICATION:

* INTERFERENCE: Cu on Bi and P

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Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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2015 VENDOVI LN.
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON
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Project : 48
Comments: ATTN: ROLF BROWN CC: JERRY MAZEROLLE

Certificate Date: 25-SEP-96
Invoice No. :19631940
P.O. Number :
Account :OCX

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
RB 01	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	2	< 10	< 2	< 2	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	138
RB 02	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	8	< 10	6150	< 2	1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	2680
RB 03	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	12	50	122	< 2	1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	260
RB 04	205	226	7	0.03	14	500	30	< 2	7	8	0.21	< 10	< 10	57	< 10	68
RB 05	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	12	Intf*	6	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	396
RB 06A	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	9	Intf*	6	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	370
RB 06B	205	226	7	0.07	16	270	6	< 2	2	8	0.09	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	60
RB 07	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	7	< 10	6220	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	8800
RB 08	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	92	< 10	2930	< 2	6	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	3870
RB 09	205	226	1	< 0.01	10	60	140	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	19	< 10	376
RB 10	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	10	< 10	>10000	34	5	37	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	>10000
RB 11	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	5	20	174	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	6	< 10	130
RB 12	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	42	50	936	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	7	< 10	1075
RB 13	205	226	< 1	0.02	14	< 10	410	< 2	8	569	0.01	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	>10000
RB 14	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	15	Intf*	30	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	8550
RB 15	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	6	< 10	24	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	404
RB 16	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	10	Intf*	14	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	776
RB 17A	205	226	< 1	0.01	14	10	6	< 2	1	< 1	0.01	< 10	< 10	16	< 10	472
RB 17B	205	226	< 1	0.01	22	< 10	2	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	26
RB 18	205	226	< 1	0.01	79	210	10	< 2	24	10	0.17	< 10	< 10	174	< 10	350
RB 19	205	226	1	0.01	6	60	314	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	272
RB 20	205	226	< 1	0.03	10	410	14	< 2	3	9	0.22	< 10	< 10	74	< 10	72
RB 21	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	3	10	4	< 2	< 1	< 1	0.01	< 10	< 10	6	< 10	44
RB 22	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	26	290	16	< 2	9	7	0.21	< 10	< 10	139	< 10	546
RB 23	205	226	< 1	0.04	29	340	6	< 2	1	12	0.09	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	36
RB 24	205	226	25	0.01	56	180	6	< 2	3	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	63	< 10	588
RB 25	205	226	12	0.06	10	490	2	< 2	5	6	0.11	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	28
RB 26	205	226	< 1	0.03	44	330	2	< 2	11	7	0.17	< 10	< 10	143	< 10	138
RB 27	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	4	< 10	< 2	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	10
RB 28A	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	58	40	< 2	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	28
RB 28B	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	9	< 10	< 2	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	8	< 10	448
RB 29	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	5	150	2	< 2	< 1	1	0.01	< 10	< 10	9	< 10	314
RB 30	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	40	800	2	< 2	7	6	0.53	< 10	< 10	182	< 10	92
RB 31	205	226	< 1	0.23	95	2020	4	< 2	4	181	0.22	< 10	< 10	81	< 10	80
RB 32	205	226	< 1	0.31	89	1930	6	< 2	6	231	0.33	< 10	< 10	102	< 10	92
RB 33	205	226	< 1	0.04	58	420	2	< 2	4	15	0.24	< 10	< 10	69	< 10	46
RB 34	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	8	790	4	< 2	7	18	0.46	< 10	< 10	137	< 10	94
RB 35	205	226	2	0.15	36	510	6	< 2	5	13	0.13	< 10	< 10	50	< 10	28
RB 36	205	226	3	0.01	2	80	7720	< 2	1	1	< 0.01	< 10	10	10	< 10	>10000
RB 37	205	226	1	0.04	33	2060	5600	< 2	7	68	0.17	< 10	< 10	87	< 10	4800

CERTIFICATION: [signature]

* INTERFERENCE: Cu on Bi and P

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
RB 38	205	226	< 1	0.08	2	110	1270	< 2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	2810
RB 39	205	226	1	0.05	1	< 10	28	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	44

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* PLEASE NOTE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9631940

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
RB 38	205	226	< 5	2.0	0.19	8	< 10	< 0.5	2	0.03	33.0	2	143	85	1.65	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.01	140
RB 39	205	226	< 5	0.2	0.21	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	137	13	0.49	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.01	755

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
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PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: BROWN, ROLF **
2015 VENDOVI LN.
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON
98226

Project : 48
Comments: ATTN: ROLF BROWN CC: JERRY MAZEROLLE

Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 28-OCT-96
Invoice No. : I9635674
P.O. Number :
Account : OCX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9635674

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ga ppm	Pb %	Zn %
RB 10	244	--	------	7.85	4.95
RB 13	244	--	------	------	1.80
RB 22	244	--	14	------	------
RB 36	244	--	------	------	1.12
RB 37	244	--	14	------	------

CERTIFICATION: [signature]

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Project : 48
Comments: ATTN: ROLF BROWN CC: JERRY MAZEROLLE

Certificate Date: 24-SEP-96
Invoice No. : I9631941
P.O. Number :
Account :OCX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9631941

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
ES-1	201	202	10	< 0.2	0.70	4	30	0.5	< 2	0.19	0.5	4	9	13	2.18	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.40	720
ES-2	201	202	25	< 0.2	0.79	2	40	0.5	< 2	0.25	1.5	4	7	11	2.19	< 10	1	0.09	10	0.44	830
ES-3	201	202	< 5	< 0.2	0.91	4	40	0.5	< 2	0.29	1.5	5	8	17	2.45	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.48	965
ES-4	201	202	< 5	< 0.2	1.99	8	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.40	0.5	14	92	33	3.11	< 10	1	0.10	< 10	1.43	650
ES-5	201	202	< 5	0.2	3.75	2	190	< 0.5	< 2	1.11	1.5	25	133	200	3.71	10	1	0.17	< 10	1.87	530
ES-6	201	202	< 5	< 0.2	1.37	10	60	0.5	< 2	0.37	0.5	10	47	37	2.49	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.92	650
ES-7	201	202	< 5	0.2	2.94	20	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.60	2.0	24	108	103	3.82	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	1.60	835
ES-8	201	202	< 5	< 0.2	2.09	6	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	1.0	14	84	56	3.09	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	1.32	630

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9631941

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
ES-1	201	202	4	0.01	4	460	42	< 2	1	14	0.08	< 10	< 10	25	< 10	152
ES-2	201	202	5	0.01	4	470	48	< 2	2	28	0.08	< 10	< 10	26	< 10	160
ES-3	201	202	3	0.01	5	570	52	< 2	3	31	0.09	< 10	< 10	30	< 10	202
ES-4	201	202	3	0.02	42	490	18	< 2	6	17	0.16	< 10	< 10	77	< 10	150
ES-5	201	202	2	0.03	86	570	8	< 2	9	69	0.13	< 10	< 10	119	< 10	274
ES-6	201	202	4	0.01	26	470	26	< 2	4	22	0.11	< 10	< 10	50	< 10	162
ES-7	201	202	2	0.03	62	660	24	< 2	7	25	0.14	< 10	< 10	90	< 10	208
ES-8	201	202	2	0.03	44	510	22	< 2	6	29	0.14	< 10	< 10	77	< 10	184

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Page Number :1-A
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 24-SEP-96
Invoice No. : I9631946
P.O. Number :
Account :OCX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9631946

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	fusion wt. gm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %
MB HMC-1	235	220	< 5	5.00	0.2	2.82	2	70	< 0.5	< 2	1.52	0.5	16	375	66	4.10	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	1.92

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P.O. Number :
Account :OCX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9631946

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
MB HMC-1	235	220	520	< 1	0.11	58	400	8	< 2	10	45	0.41	< 10	< 10	120	< 10	106

APPENDIX D

Bibliography

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APPENDIX E

Geology and Sample Location Map
Figure 3

(see attached)


NEW DOLLY VARDEN MINERALS
MAPLE BAY PROJECT
Portland Canal, British Columbia.
108 P/5
SCALE 1:4800, 1" = 400'
0 100 200 m
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
LEGEND
Strike and Dip of rock beds, inclined, verticle.
Strike and Dip of veins, inclined, verticle.
Strike and Dip of rock cleavage, inclined, verticle.
Fault or shear direction and dip.
Adit
Diamond Drill Hole
Ice field
Rock Float
Trench
Mylonite
Tuff, Tuffs Flows, Lapilli Tuff, Grit (may be Tuff)
Shale, Limestone
Hornblende Porphyry, Rhyolite (acid volcanics)
Ultra Mafic, Dike
Quartz, Carbonate, boudin, Vein Zone
Rock Sample location, Silt sample Location
FIG. 3
LIZZIE
L 571
BLUEBELL
HELEN CREEK
6141000
6140000
435 500E
437 000E
438 000E
500'
1000'
2000'
2000'
ES-1
ES-2
ES-3
ES-4
ES-5
ES-6
ES-7
ES-8
HMC-1
RB-35
RB-36
RB-37
RB-38
RB-39
Granite
Hornfelds
Chloritic Tuff
Rusty pods
Rusty Pod up cliff
Tuff
Rust
Cherty Rky 2% Py
Cu, Pb, Zn
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
24,681
N


NEW DOLLY VARDEN MINERALS
MAPLE BAY PROJECT
Portland Canal, British Columbia.
SCALE 1:4800
0 100 200 m
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
LEGEND
Rock Float
24,631
435500E
436000E
437000E
438000E
439000E
440000E
6145500
6145000
6144000
6143000
6142000
6141500
N
MAPLE
BAY
OUTSIDER
STAR
QUEEN
UNITED
EAGLE
COMSTOCK
THISTLE
ANACONDA
PRINCESS
GERTIE
LIZZIE
L 566
L 568
L 565
L 567
L 569
L 564
L 563
L 562
L 581
L 577
L 578
L 627
L 2881
L 2882
L 938
L 2877
L 489
L 576
L 500
L 575
L 579
L 2878
L 2879
EAGLE CREEK
ICE
ICE FIELD
FIG. 3