ASSESSMENT REPORT
for the
FAT CAT CLAIM GROUP
GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BC
NTS 82K/1E

Latitude 50°05'N. Longitude 116°09'W.

Prepared for

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by

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SUMMARY

The **Fat Cat** claim group was staked in March, 1996 in anticipation of the release of data from a government-sponsored, airborne geophysical survey which was carried out in the property area in late fall of 1995. Results were released in July, 1996 which outlined a number of anomalous features within the claim area. A further 6 claim units were staked late in 1996, following the geophysical release, and the subsequent discovery of mineralization in a previously undocumented adit.

A 3.0 man-day, $4,300.00 program was completed on the property, which saw 23 rock samples and 1 stream-sediment sample collected by Toklat Resources of Cranbrook, B.C., under contract to Alcudia Capital. Limited geological mapping was carried out in an area within which anomalous soil geochemistry was indicated during work performed in 1996. This area, located within the Fat Cat 1 mineral claim, is also the site of a prominent geophysical conductor, defined by the 1995 airborne geophysical survey performed jointly by the B.C.G.S. and G.S.C.

Regional geochemical sampling carried out by Kennecott Canada Inc. in the Doctor/Findlay Creek area included a portion of the Fat Cat property. A total of 17 soil samples were collected by Kennecott crews within Fat Cat property boundaries. Of these, five samples returned anomalous values for silver, lead and zinc content, and help to improve the overall understanding of property geochemistry. Results of this work are included within this report, with permission by Kennecott.

The property is considered to hold good potential for hosting stratabound-sedimentary exhalitive ("sedex") mineralization. The coincident occurrence of elevated soil geochemistry and anomalous airborne geophysical features in an area recognised to be in the same time-stratigraphic position as the world-class Sullivan deposit, makes it an attractive exploration target, and warrants further study.

A two-phase, $278,000 exploration program is recommended to further develop the mineral potential of the property. First-phase work is budgeted at $58,000, and would include detailed geologic mapping and sampling, trenching, and further geochemical sampling. Contingent on favourable results from Phase 1 work, a 1000m diamond-drilling program is recommended.

The writer acknowledges with thanks the contribution by Kennecott Canada of soil geochemical data collected as a result of their work in the region.

PROPERTY, DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The **Fat Cat** claim groups consists of a total of 47 claim units staked in accordance with the Modified Grid and Two-Post Grid Systems. The claims are located approximately 35 km north of Kimberley, B.C., and lie within the Golden Mining Division on NTS mapsheet 82K/1E. The property is centred at Latitude 50°05' North, Longitude 116°09' West (Figure 1; following page).

The claims cover an area of approximately 2850 acres, and are located within the Doctor Creek drainage. Elevations range from 1500 to 2600m, with vegetation coverage consisting of mature timber occurring at lower elevations. Vehicular access to the property area is provided by the Doctor Creek Forest Service Road. Outcrop exposure is good overall, with approximately 10% of the property area exposed along ridges, creeks and road cuts. The property area sees moderate precipitation, and is accessible from early May to mid-October. Tenure information is summarised below.

Claim Name	Tag No.	Claim Type	No.	Recording Date	*Expiry Date
Fat Cat 1	344632	MGS	20	Mar 26, 1996	Mar 26, 1999
Fat Cat 2	344633	MGS	15	Mar 28, 1996	Mar 28, 1999
Fat Cat 3	344634	MGS	6	Mar 29, 1996	Mar 29, 1999
Fat Cat 6	353068	2P	1	Dec 10, 1996	Dec 10, 1998
Fat Cat 7	353069	2P	1	Dec 10, 1996	Dec 10, 1998
Fat Cat 8	353070	2P	1	Dec 10, 1996	Dec 10, 1998
Fat Cat 9	353071	2P	1	Dec 10, 1996	Dec 10, 1998
Fat Cat 10	353072	2P	1	Dec 10, 1996	Dec 10, 1998
Fat Cat 11	353073	2P	1	Dec 10, 1996	Dec 10, 1998
			Total:	47 Units	

* after 1997 assessment work credited.

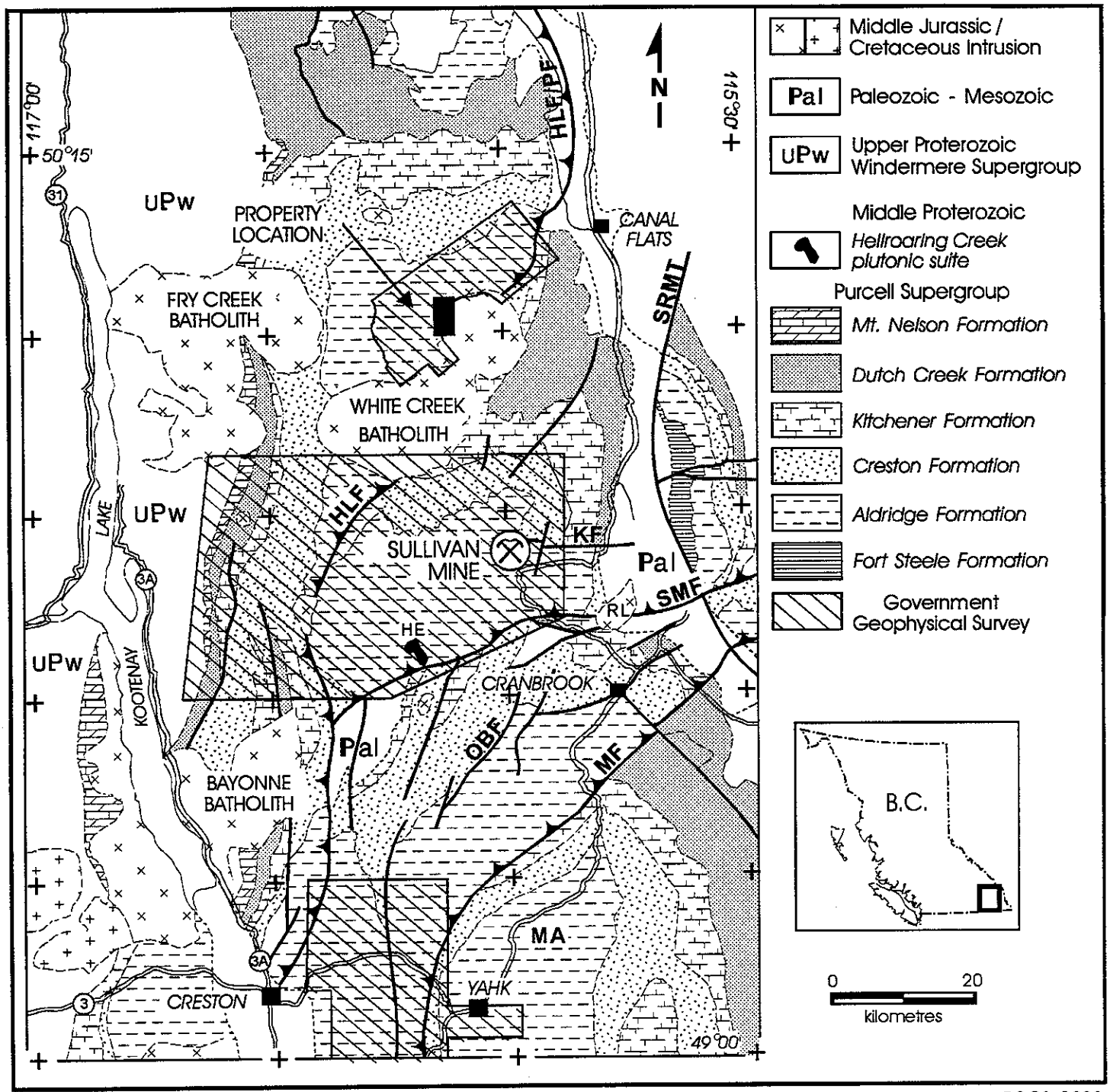


Figure 1 - Fat Cat Project- Regional Geology and Property Location Map

BCGS, 1998

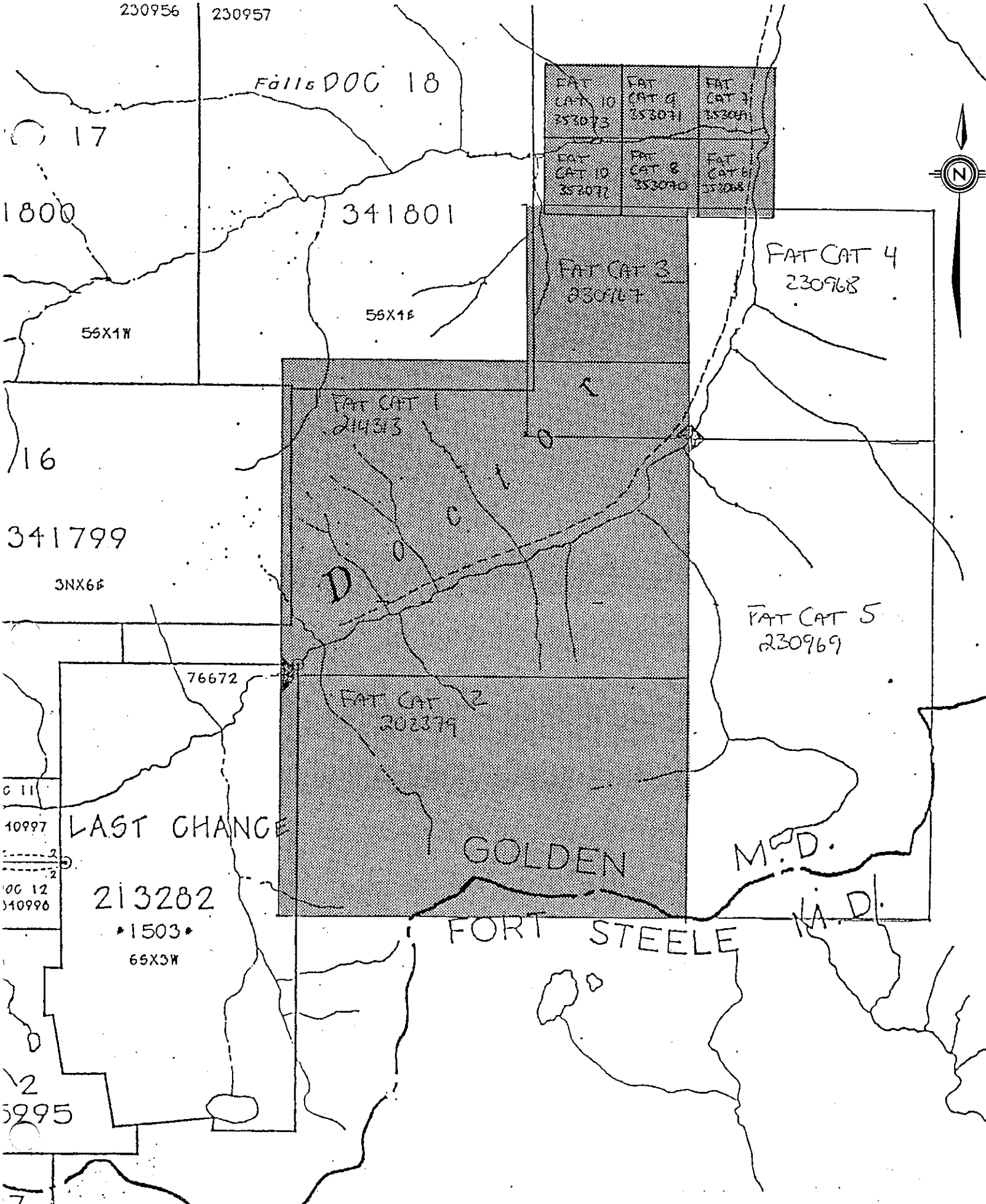


Figure 1A- Claim Location Map

REGIONAL ECONOMIC HISTORY

The East Kootenay area has long been known as a mineral resource-rich area, with numerous mineral showings documented over the years. The turn of the century discovery of Cominco's world-class Sullivan deposit near the present city of Kimberley, put the area into focus with mineral explorationists world-wide. The Sullivan massive sulphide ore body contained 160,000,000 tonnes of ore averaging 5.6% zinc, 6.5% lead, 25.9% iron, and 67g/t silver, with a mineable lifetime of over 80 years, and a contained metal value in present dollars estimated to be in excess of 25 billion dollars. The mine is scheduled for shutdown in the year 2001.

Numerous other past-producers in the area reflect the excellent mineralogic potential of the region. These include:

1) St. Eugene Mine (1899-1929) - 1.63 million tons grading approximately 8% lead, 1% zinc, 4.4 oz/t silver

2) Estella Mine (1951-1967) - 120,000 tons grading 4.8% lead, 9.0% zinc, 6.4 oz/t silver.

3) Kootenay King Mine (1952-1953) - 14,616 tons grading 5.3% lead, 15.1% zinc, 1.94 oz/t silver.

Limited placer gold mining has been reported in the Findlay Creek area. Documentation of this activity is scarce, and it is not known at the time whether this activity occurred upstream or downstream of the confluence of Findlay and Doctor Creeks.

The economy of the area is driven by the forestry and mining sectors, and skilled labour is readily available. A well-established road network links most of the area, and hydroelectric power is located within 20km of property boundaries.

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY and SULLIVAN DEPOSIT OVERVIEW

The Findlay/Doctor/Skookumchuck area has seen sporadic exploration since the 1950s. Since that time, a number of mineral occurrences have been discovered. In 1995, partners Miner River Resources and Eagle Plains Resources acquired a significant land-holding in the area, and subsequently attracted Kennecott Canada to option claims which are contiguous with the Fat Cat property. Late in 1997, Miner River/Eagle Plains announced the discovery of stratabound base-metals in the Greenland Creek drainage, located approximately 6km south of the Fat Cat. Diamond Drilling and trenching activity revealed the presence of several stacked mineralized horizons which returned up to 70.6 g/t Ag, 4.63% Pb, and 10.22% Zn over 25cm.

The regional area was mapped during 1997 by the BCGS at 1:20,000 scale by Derek Brown. His work was part of an initiative undertaken by Eagle Plains, Miner River, Kennecott Canada, and the BCGS. A published map is expected in the near future.

Sullivan Deposit Overview *(after Schroeter, 1997)*

The Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup in southeastern British Columbia constitutes a thick prism of dominantly clastic sediments exceeding 10,000 metres in thickness with the base unexposed. Earliest known sedimentation are Fort Steele Formation fluvial/deltaic sequences of quartz arenite, quartz wacke and Mudstone at least 200 metres thick. Fine-grained elastic beds at the top of the formation grade into very rusty-weathering, fine-grained quartz wacke and mudstone of the Aldridge Formation (1433 Ma +/- 10 Ma), at least 5000 metres thick in the Purcell Mountains. The Aldridge Formation grades upward over 300 metres through a sequence of carbonaceous mudstone with minor beds of grey and green mudstone and fine-grained quartz wacke to the 1800 metre thick Creston Formation, composed of grey, green and maroon quartz wacke and mudstone with minor white arenite. Conformably overlying the Creston Formation are 1200 metres of green and grey dolomitic mudstone, buff-weathering dolomite and minor quartz arenite of the Kitchener Formation. The Kitchener is in turn overlain by 200 to 400 metres of green, slightly dolomitic and calcareous mudstone of the Siyeh Formation. Although poorly defined in the Purcell Mountains west of the Rocky Mountain Trench, the Siyeh is readily recognized in the Rocky Mountains and is conformably and locally unconformably overlain by 0 to 500 metres of basaltic to andesitic flows of the Purcell Lava (1075 Ma) which are taken to mark the close of Lower Purcell sedimentation (1075 to 1500 Ma). To the northwest and west in the Purcell Mountains, the Purcell Lava is only sparsely represented by weathered tuffaceous beds.

Resting with apparent conformity on the Lower Purcell rocks are about 1200 metres of

grey to dark grey, calcareous and dolomitic mudstone and minor quartz wacke of the Dutch Creek Formation. This formation is overlain by about 1000 metres of grey, green and maroon mudstone and calcareous mudstone of the Mount Nelson Formation. The close of Purcell sedimentation is marked by folding during the East Kootenay Orogeny (825 to 900 Ma) and disruption of the basin by large-scale vertical faults concurrent with deposition of basal sedimentary rocks of the Windermere Supergroup.

Middle Proterozoic igneous activity in the Purcell sedimentary basin is dominated by intrusion of gabbroic sills of two ages. The oldest are the Moyie Intrusions which are most common in the Aldridge Formation. Sills and slightly discordant sheets predominate-, locally, however, dykes and step-like discordant sheets are abundant near Kimberley. Gabbroic sills can aggregate 2000 metres of thickness in a typical Aldridge section and are most abundant in the lower part of the section. The youngest event of gabbro intrusion is thought to be comagmatic with the Purcell Lavas, and is represented by abundant sills in the upper part of the Creston Formation, and in the

Kitchener and Siyeh formations. The pegmatitic Hellroaring Creek stock (Middle Proterozoic) and related satellites intrude metamorphosed and deformed Aldridge sedimentary rocks and Moyie Intrusions sills, in an area about 15 kilometres southwest of the Sullivan mine.

Lower Purcell sedimentary rocks have undergone metamorphism to at least greenschist facies. There is a general increase in metamorphic grade with depth in the stratigraphic pile; minor areas of amphibolite facies are restricted to the cores of fold structures displaying large magnitude structural relief.

Purcell rocks are folded about north trending axes to form the Purcell Anticlinorium. Folds comprising the large structure are open and gentle with north plunging axes. Some folds are overturned to the east and some display axial plane schistosity. Large areas within the anticlinorium have nearly flat-lying strata. Major faults with a history of complex movement disrupt the Purcell terrain and separate large regions further disrupted by block faulting. Two of these major faults, the Moyie and St. Mary faults, pass south of Kimberley and throughout much of their extent have a northerly trend, but then abruptly arc to the east into the Rocky Mountain Trench. Both of these faults repeat Lower Purcell strata on their north and west, upthrown sides. The Sullivan orebody occurs on the cast side of this regional structure, on the east limb of an open anticline. The Middle Proterozoic Aldridge Formation (Purcell Supergroup- Lower Purcell Group), has the characteristics of a flysch sequence at least 3800 metres thick. It is composed of a monotonous and repetitious sequence of alternating beds of very fine-grained quartz wacke and mudstone and lesser amounts of very fine- to coarse-grained quartz arenite. The Aldridge Formation is metamorphosed to middle to upper greenschist facies. The Aldridge Formation in the Purcell Mountains has been

divided into three map units; the Lower, Middle and Upper Aldridge. Lower Aldridge sedimentary rocks (at least 1500 metres thick - base not exposed) are composed of a rhythmic succession of thin to medium-bedded, typically graded beds of very fine-grained quartz wacke. Interbedded with the rhythmic sequence of graded beds are laminated sequences of mudstone ranging from a few millimetres to several metres thick. Laminae and discontinuous blebs of pyrrhotite emphasize layering in the laminated mudstone and weathering of the pyrrhotite imparts a conspicuous rusty colour to outcrops. Massive to poorly bedded, elongate lenses of intraformational conglomerate occur locally near the top of the Lower Aldridge. The Middle Aldridge (2000 metres thick) is marked by the appearance of distinctive graded arenaceous beds whose lighter weathering colours contrast sharply with the rusty weathering Lower Aldridge.

Thinly bedded, rusty weathering rocks similar to those in Lower Aldridge sequences are interbedded with thicker, graded arenites but are definitely subordinate. The graded arenaceous rocks are mostly turbidites. Thin bedded to laminated carbonaceous

mudstone becomes the dominant lithology of the 300 metre thick Upper Aldridge. The contact between the Middle and Upper Aldridge is gradational over stratigraphic thicknesses ranging from a few to tens of metres. Disseminated grains and blebs of pyrrhotite aligned along bedding occur in places in carbonaceous mudstone of the Upper Aldridge and here the rock is rusty weathering.

The Sullivan orebody is located at the western edge of the Rocky Mountain Trench and on the eastern flank of the Purcell Mountains. The orebody is a conformable iron-lead-zinc sulphide lens enclosed by clastic metasedimentary rocks of the Middle Proterozoic (Helikian) Aldridge Formation, the basal formation of the Purcell Supergroup (further subdivided into the Lower Purcell Group). Regional metamorphism is upper greenschist facies. The orebody occurs near the top of the Lower Aldridge Formation and has the shape of an inverted and tilted saucer. The maximum north-south dimension is about 2000 metres and the east-west dimension is about 1600 metres. It has flat to gentle east dips in the west, moderate east to northeast dips in the centre, and gentle east to northeast dips in the east. The footwall rocks are composed of intraformational conglomerate and massive lithic wacke overlain by quartz wacke and pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone. The ore zone is overlain by several upward-fining sequences of quartz wacke and mudstone. The orebody attains a maximum thickness of 100 metres approximately 100 metres northwest of its geographic centre, and thins outward in all directions (averages 21 metres in thickness). To the east, it thins gradually to a sequence of pyrrhotite-laminated mudstone 3 to 5 metres thick that persists laterally for some distance. To the north, the orebody thins less gradually and is truncated by the Kimberley fault. To the west, the orebody thins abruptly and is cut by dyke-like

apophyses of the footwall gabbro. The gabbro (of the Middle Proterozoic Moyie Intrusions) lies beneath the orebody and is typically concordant about 500 metres below its eastern edge. To the west, the gabbro rapidly transgresses upward to meet the footwall of the orebody near its western margin but, continuing westward it transgresses downward to resume its sill-like form at approximately its original stratigraphic position. To the south, within the limit of economic mineralization, thickness changes are generally irregular and abrupt.

The Sullivan orebody lies on the folded and faulted eastern limb of a broad north trending anticline. The structure plunges gently to the north and is locally asymmetric and overturned to the east. Detailed structural mapping has revealed three phases of folding. Phase I is characterized by isoclinal folds with axial planes parallel to bedding planes and north trending fold axes. Phase 2 is characterized by relatively open folds with gentle north or south plunges and with moderately west dipping axial planes. Both Phase I and 2 folds indicate easterly vergence. Phase 3 folds are associated with east dipping thrusts; axial planes have steep dips and folds have variable plunges to northwest and southeast.

The Sullivan orebody consists of sulphide rock composed of more than 70 per cent sulphides in thick, gently dipping conformable units enclosed by unaltered or altered quartz wacke and mudstone. In the western part, massive pyrrhotite containing occasional wispy layers of galena is overlain by sulphide rock in which conformable layering consists of pyrrhotite, sphaleritc, galena and pyrite intercalated with beds of clastic sedimentary rock. The ore passes outward on the north, east and south to delicately-bedded sulphide rock interbedded with fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks. Eastward across a transition zone, the orebody is composed of five distinct conformable units of well-bedded sulphide rock interbedded with clastic sedimentary rock. Each bed of sulphide rock thins eastward from the transition zone. The transition zone is commonly only a few metres or tens of metres wide. Three bedded sulphide sequences occur above the main orebody, particularly in the area of the transition zone. Locally, these are ore. Sulphide vein mineralization is present in the footwall in and adjacent to a zone of tourmalinite and very rare elsewhere. Irregular veins commonly form networks composed dominantly of pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Generally minor amounts of quartz, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, cassiterite, tourmaline or scheelite occur in some veins. Major differences exist in footwall rocks, ore zone and hanging wall rocks in different areas of the mine.

Much of the orebody is underlain by locally derived intraformational conglomerate which is more than 80 metres thick in the west and thins to the east. Footwall rocks are cut by tabular bodies of chaotic breccia containing blocks of conglomerate and bedded sedimentary rock; these extend downward unknown distances from the sulphide footwall in the west. Footwall mineralization consisting of thin conformable laminae,

veins and locally intense fracture-filling is common in the west and very rare in the east.

The footwall and hanging wall rocks and locally the orebody in the west have been extensively altered by hydrothermal solutions. A crosscutting zone of tourmalinite underlying the sulphide lens in the west is 1000 by 1500 metres across at the sulphide footwall and extends at least 500 metres beneath the orebody. Albite-chlorite- pyrite alteration occurs in crosscutting zones in the footwall tourmalinite and extends more than 100 metres into the hanging wall over the western part of the orebody. A zone of pyrite-chlorite alteration 300 metres in diameter crosscuts massive sulphide rock immediately overlying footwall albite-chlorite-pyrite alteration zones.

Extensive volumes of altered rock occur below, within and above the ore zone in the western part of the mine. Tourmalinite is included with wallrock alteration because most of the tourmalinite, except for that near the sulphide footwall, has crosscutting relations. Altered rocks unusually rich in chlorite, albite, pyrite, biotite, garnet and calcite occur in restricted crosscutting footwall structures, in a zone which crosscuts the orebody, and also occupy an extensive volume of rock in the hanging wall. Accessory minerals in altered hanging wall rocks include tourmaline, sphene, subordinate white mica, zircon, scapolite, calcite and quartz. Although minerals in altered rock have a metamorphic texture, their occurrence is interpreted as reflecting pre-metamorphic chemical modifications.

Pyrrhotite and pyrite (ratio of 7:3) are the most abundant sulphides in the Sullivan orebody. Galena and sphalerite (marmatite is the iron-rich variety) are the principal ore minerals. Minor but economically important minerals include tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, boulangerite and arsenopyrite (deleterious). Cassiterite is an important minor constituent in the western part of the orebody. Minerals constituting less than 1 per cent include chalcopyrite, jamesonite, magnetite and less abundant scheelite and stannite. Trace or small amounts of chalcostibite and gudmundite have also been identified along with cerussite and pyromorphite. Principal non-sulphide minerals are quartz and calcite with abundant tourmaline, chlorite, muscovite, albite, pale brown to reddish-brown mica, garnet, tremolite, epidote, actinolite, cordierite and hornblende. Either quartz or calcite may make up 50 to 70 per cent of the non-sulphide suite, chlorite 30 per cent and the other minerals up to about 20 per cent.

Processing of Sullivan ore include recoverable amounts of cadmium, gold, bismuth, indium, iron, sulphur and antimonial lead and tin concentrate.

The Sullivan orebody is interpreted as a hydrothermal synsedimentary deposit which

formed in a sub-basin on the Aldridge marine floor. It is located directly over conduits

through which mineralizing fluids passed. Cross-strata permeability developed along synsedimentary faults and fractures; fluid escape along these led to development of chaotic breccia zones. Footwall conglomerate was extruded from breccia pipes or was laid down when locally oversteepened sediments collapsed. Boron-rich fluids percolated up the zones of cross-strata permeability, soaking adjoining footwall sediments and discharging onto the sea floor. Fluid composition and/or conditions in the sub-basin changed, and sulphides were deposited. Initial sulphide deposition over the vent area was rapid, as evidenced by lack of included clastic sedimentary rock. These features are felt to be consistent with deposition of sulphide particles which issued from the vent area. Waning stages of sulphide deposition were much less violent, and well-layered sulphides intercalated with intermittent clastic sediments became the dominant depositional style. In the upper part of both the eastern and western portions of the orebody, delicate sulphide lamellae consistent with chemical precipitation are widespread. Post-ore sodium-rich hydrothermal fluids altered tourmalinite, sulphide rocks, and hanging wall and footwall rocks over the vent area (Geological Association of Canada Special Paper 25).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (see Figure 2; following)

The eastern portion of the Fat Cat property area is underlain primarily by rocks of the White Creek Batholith. These rocks are the northernmost extension of an area-wide porphyritic quartz-monzonite. Though no mineral occurrences are located within this unit, numerous occurrences have been documented locally along its contact. Over 6km of this contact is overlain by the Fat Cat claims. Located within the western and north-western portion of the claim group are sediments of the Aldridge Formation. During the 1997 program, the presence of a 10-15m thick fragmental unit was recognised, and trends in a northeasterly direction. Bedding attitudes taken within the vicinity confirm the overall orientation of beds to be roughly 045/40°NW. This feature likely represents the stratigraphic location of the Lower/Middle Aldridge Contact ("LMC"), which is known to be the approximate host to Cominco's Sullivan deposit. The location of this horizon also marks the area of elevated soil geochemistry (1996 program), and is also host to a very prominent airborne geophysical anomaly.

Government mapping of the entire area completed in 1958, is large scale, and as a result is vague and inconclusive with respect to specific stratigraphic and structural details within Fat Cat property boundaries. 1:20,000 scale mapping carried out by the BCGS in 1997 (Brown, 1998) will include the Fat Cat property area. The final maps for this program are expected in late spring of 1998.

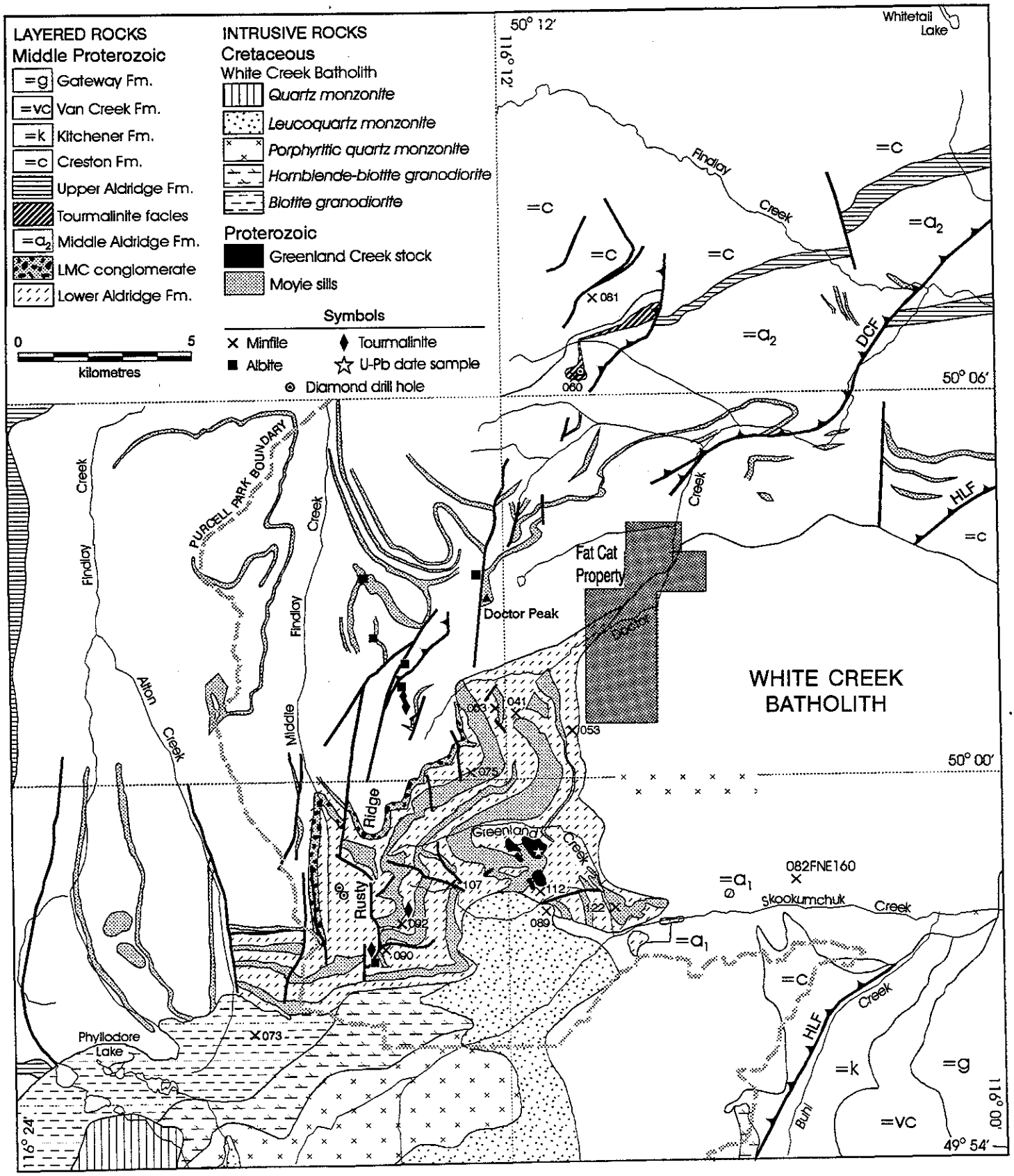


Figure 2: Property Location and Area Geology

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

Two areas were recognised on the Fat Cat property during 1996 to host base- and precious-metal mineralization. The first occurrence represents a new discovery, the second has seen minor past development. Neither has been previously documented.

A single rock sample (float) taken at elevation 7900' (2400m) within the Fat Cat 1 claim (see Sample Location Map; in pocket) returned highly anomalous gold values ((1.04 g/t Au). Quartzite sampled here was laminated, bleached with local rusty stains on fractures, and contained 2% fine grained disseminated pyrite.

Blake Adit: Located within the boundaries of the Fat Cat 6 claim near the confluence of Doctor Creek and an unnamed tributary from the north, this occurrence consists of banded, sub-parallel silver-lead enriched quartz veining within Lower Aldridge quartzites oriented 080/70°N. Sample TTFC96R-01; a 1.0m continuous-chip sample taken of mineralized material, returned values of 121 g/t (3.53 oz/t) Ag, 2.22% Pb, and .67% Zn. Evidence of local folding was located during the inspection. A 15m long adit has been driven along the mineralization, likely by members of the Blake Family, who were active in the area for decades (R. Lemaster-personal communication). Vegetation overgrowth and debris located nearby suggests an age of more than 50 years for the work. Initial indications suggest that the occurrence may be similar to the Silver Key, described below:

Located less than 1 km south-west of the Fat Cat 2 property boundary, the Silver Key Mine has seen limited production over the past 55 years. Described as layer-parallel veins within greenstone and quartzite near the contact with the White Creek Batholith, 308 tons of ore were produced, and yielded 148 ounces gold, 3,816 ounces silver, 33,849 pounds lead, 33,849 pounds zinc, and 271 pounds copper.

BCGS/GSC AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

As a result of the government-sponsored airborne geophysical survey released in July, 1996, significant electromagnetic, magnetometer, and radiometric data was made available to claim owners in the area. Two specific areas of interest were delineated on the property:

Airborne magnetometer data reveals a pronounced signature representing the boundaries of the White Creek batholith, but otherwise indicates no anomalous trends

within the property area (see Figure 3, following).

Within the boundaries of the Fat Cat 1 claim lies a pronounced EM conductor, with dimensions of approximately 500m x 300m. A second, less-intense EM conductor occurs within the boundaries of the Fat Cat 3 and 10 claims, having dimensions of over 1 km x 500m (see Figure 4, following). The first of these anomalies was investigated throughout the course of the 1996 program, with encouraging results. Follow-up prospecting completed in 1997 resulted in the discovery of a muscovite-altered fragmental unit with up to 15m apparent thickness within the anomaly area.

1997 PROGRAM

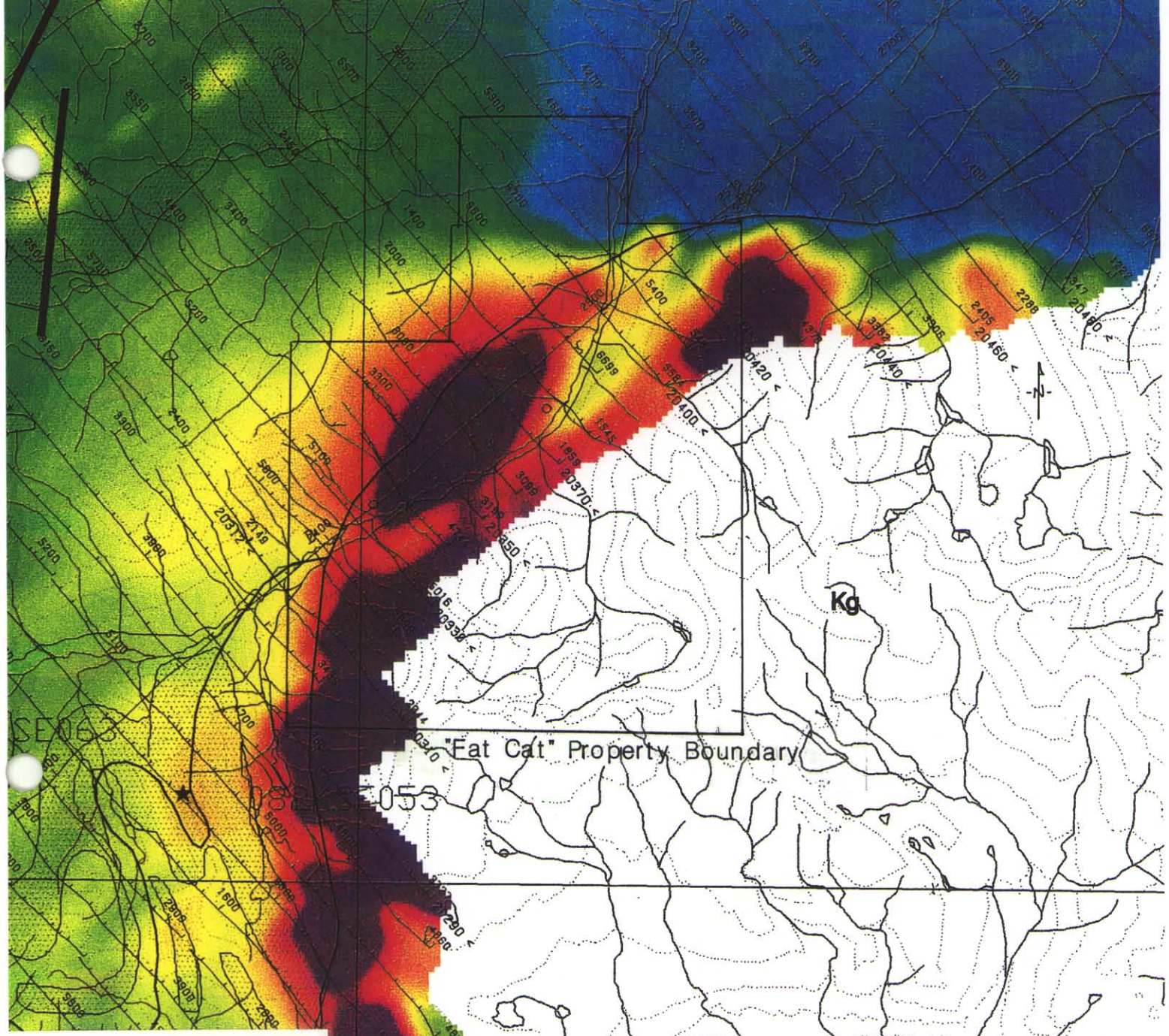
The focus of the 1997 program was to follow-up on encouraging results obtained during 1996 work. Coincident soil and EM geophysical anomalies were delineated in 1996 within the northern portion of the Fat Cat 1 claim, and were the target of 1997 efforts. A total of 41 samples were taken by Toklat Resources and Kennecott Canada crews during 1997. Sampling by Toklat was concentrated in the northern portion of the Fat Cat 1 claim, and saw the collection of 23 rock samples and 1 stream-sediment sample. Kennecott crews were soil-sampling along ridge-crests in the region, and took a total of 17 samples within Fat Cat 1,3 and 8 property boundaries.

Limited geologic mapping was completed by the Toklat crew within the Fat Cat 1 boundary, and included recognition of a continuous, stratabound fragmental horizon. Area geologists typically consider this unit as an indication of proximity to the Lower/Middle Aldridge contact (LMC).

1997 RESULTS

Results of 1997 work were encouraging overall. Though no mineralized source could be found for anomalous airborne geophysical anomalies or elevated soil values indicated during previous programs, a muscovite-altered fragmental unit- an important time-stratigraphic feature, was mapped within property boundaries, and found to coincide with the above features. This unit may mark the approximate stratigraphic location of the LMC, which in turn hosts the Sullivan deposit. In addition, soil geochemical results obtained by Kennecott Canada indicate that elevated base-metal values are contained within rocks overlain by the Fat Cat claims.

Kennecott samples 81237-81242, taken along a northeast-trending ridge within the Fat Cat 3 claim, averaged 250ppm Zn over 1km (normal background values for Aldridge rocks are considered to be 140ppm (D. Pighin, personal communication)). In addition, A single stream sediment-sample collected by Toklat crews within the Fat Cat 3 claim (MBFC97S01) returned 90 ppm Pb and 358ppm Zn.



KILOMETRES 0 1 2 3

SCALE 1 : 50 000

NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This map was compiled from data acquired during an magnetic–radiometric survey carried out by Dighem, Canada Ltd. The survey operations were carried out 1995 to November 3, 1995.

Helicopter	Aerospatiale AS3
Navigation	Sercel differentia
Line spacing/grid interval	400/100 metres
Terrain clearance	Helicopter, Spect Electromagnetic Magnetometer, Vl
Data sampling interval	0.2 second mag, 1.0 second radio
Magnetometer/sensitivity	Scintrex cesium/
VLF receiver/sensitivity	Herz 2A/1%
Electromagnetic system	DIGHEM
Spectrometer	Exploranium GR8
Magnetic inclination	73.0° North
Magnetic declination	19.1° East
Regional correction to magnetic data	IGRF 1995.8, 10

Turn–arounds due to severe topography were remo path presentation on this map.

Frequency	Sensitivity	Coil Orientation	Cc
900 Hz	0.1 ppm	Vertical coaxial	
5500 Hz	0.2 ppm	Vertical coaxial	
900 Hz	0.1 ppm	Horizontal coplanar	
7200 Hz	0.2 ppm	Horizontal coplanar	
56000 Hz	0.5 ppm	Horizontal coplanar	

POSITIONING DETAIL

1200 — Fiducial

13020 ← Flight direction

Flight line number

AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALY MAP

EAST KOOTENAY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

OPEN FILE 1996-23

FINDLAY CREEK AREA

NTS 82F/16, 82J/4, 82K/1

Figure 3

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

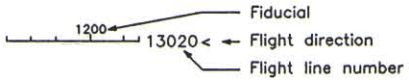
This map was compiled from data acquired during an electromagnetic–magnetic–radiometric survey carried out by Dighem, a division of CGG Canada Ltd. The survey operations were carried out from August 19, 1995 to November 3, 1995.

Helicopter	Aerospatiale AS350B1 (C–FUAM)
Navigation	Sercel differential GPS positioning
Line spacing/grid interval	400/100 metres
Terrain clearance	Helicopter, Spectrometer 60 m Electromagnetic sensor 30 m Magnetometer, VLF receiver 40 m
Data sampling interval	0.2 second mag,EM 1.0 second radiometrics
Magnetometer/sensitivity	Scintrex cesium/0.01 nT
VLF receiver/sensitivity	Herz 2A/1%
Electromagnetic system	DIGHEM^V
Spectrometer	Exploranium GR820
Magnetic inclination	73.0° North
Magnetic declination	19.1° East
Regional correction to magnetic data	IGRF 1995.8, 1000 m

Turn–arounds due to severe topography were removed in the flight path presentation on this map.

Frequency	Sensitivity	Coil Orientation	Coil Separation
900 Hz	0.1 ppm	Vertical coaxial	8.0 m
5500 Hz	0.2 ppm	Vertical coaxial	8.0 m
900 Hz	0.1 ppm	Horizontal coplanar	8.0 m
7200 Hz	0.2 ppm	Horizontal coplanar	8.0 m
56000 Hz	0.5 ppm	Horizontal coplanar	6.3 m

POSITIONING DETAIL



MAP OF CONDUCTORS AND APPARENT CONDUCTIVITY (7200 Hz, CP)

EAST KOOTENAY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

OPEN FILE 1996-23

FINDLAY CREEK AREA

NTS 82F/16, 82J/4, 82K/1

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Figure 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The area overlain by the Fat Cat claims appears to include the stratigraphic package which is known to host the Sullivan silver-lead-zinc deposit, a world-class orebody located 35km to the south. The region contains numerous documented mineral showings, with a mineral assemblage similar to the Sullivan deposit.

Work carried out during 1997 was intended as follow-up to encouraging results obtained during 1996, and from a 1996 BCGS/GSC airborne geophysical survey completed in late 1995.

Results of 1997 work were encouraging overall. Though no mineralized source could be found for anomalous airborne geophysical anomalies or elevated soil values indicated during previous programs, a muscovite-altered fragmental unit- an important time-stratigraphic feature, was mapped within property boundaries, and found to coincide with the above features. This unit may mark the approximate stratigraphic location of the LMC, which in turn hosts the Sullivan deposit. In addition, soil geochemical results obtained by Kennecott Canada indicate that elevated base-metal values are contained within rocks overlain by the Fat Cat claims.

Follow-up work is recommended for the property. A two-phase program is suggested for further work, with details outlined as follows:

1) Detailed geologic mapping should be carried out at 1:5000 scale throughout the property area. Primary objectives of this mapping would be to: (i) define the extensive contact between intrusive rocks of the White Creek Batholith and sedimentary rocks of the Aldridge Formation, (ii) map the location of the Lower/Middle Aldridge contact with respect to property boundaries, (iii) detail stratigraphic relationships in areas of the geophysical/geochemical anomalies and within the Blake adit area.

2) Follow-up trenching and geochemical work should be completed along Line 6700 in the area of the pronounced EM geophysical conductor/geochemical anomaly/fragmental unit, and near the Blake adit.

3) Follow-up prospecting and sampling of the north-flowing tributary from which sample MBFC97S01 was taken.

Contingent on favourable results from Phase 1 work, a 3000' diamond-drilling program should be considered to further define the mineralogic potential of the property.

A budget for further work on the property is included on the following page:

PROPOSED BUDGET

PHASE 1

Personnel	$ 25,000.00
Helicopter Support	5,000.00
Analytical	8,000.00
Meals/Grocery	2,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals	2,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	1,000.00
Supplies	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	6,000.00
Report/Reproduction	2,000.00
Sub-Total:	$ 53,000.00
10% Contingency:	5,000.00
TOTAL, Phase 1:	$ 58,000.00

PHASE 2

Diamond Drilling	$ 115,000.00
Personnel	30,000.00
Helicopter Support	15,000.00
Mob/Demob	5,000.00

Analytical	8,000.00
Meals/Grocery	5,000.00
Truck and Equipment Rentals	5,000.00
Fuel (Diesel, Gasoline, Propane)	4,000.00
Supplies	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	6,000.00
Report/Reproduction	3,000.00

Sub-Total: $200,000.00

10% Contingency: 20,000.00

TOTAL, Phase 2: $ 220,000.00

TOTAL PHASE 1, PHASE 2: $ 278,000.00

REFERENCES

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EMPR Minfile #082FNE 089, 090, 092,107, 112, 122 EMPR Minfile #082KSE 041, 053, 060, 063EMPR/GSC British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey; Kaslo, Lardeau (NTS 82F, 82K).

EMPR Assessment Reports # 5832, 11224, 11737, 12635, 12994, 13224, 15195, 16925, 18169, 21275, 22229.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Tim J. Termuende, of 2720-17th St. S. in the City of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#19201).

2) I am a 1987 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in geology, and have practised my profession as exploration geologist continuously since graduation in 1987.

3) This report is based on my personal examination of the Fat Cat Claim Group, Golden and Mining Division.

4) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork carried out on October 7th, 1997.

5) I have no interest in Alcudia Capital Inc., nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1998.

Toklat Resources Inc.

T.J. Termuende, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1

Statement of Expenditures

Statement of Expenditures-

The following expenses were incurred on the **Fat Cat** claim group as defined in this report for the purposes of mineral exploration on the date of October 7th, 1997.

==========

PERSONNEL

T. Termuende, P.Geo: 3.0 days x $400/day	$ 1,200.00
M. Betker, Tech./First Aid: 1.0 days x $300/day	300.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL/FIELD SUPPLY

4WD Vehicle (1) 1.0 days x $50.00/day	50.00
Mileage: 180 km x $.20/km	36.00
Hand-held Radios (3)	30.00
Field Supply: 3.0 man-days x $25/day	75.00

ANALYTICAL

Eco-Tech Labs, Kamloops	736.31

CONSULTANTS

Big City Resources Inc. (C.C. Downie, P.Geo)	585.37

HELICOPTER

Bighorn Aviation, Cranbrook, B.C	820.16

MISCELLANEOUS

Drafting/Reproduction	500.00
Shipping	31.57

TOTAL: $4,364.41

- Including report preparation

Total overall cost per sample: $106.44

APPENDIX II

Analytical Results

22-Oct-97

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada HWY
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK97-1186

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.
2720-17th STREET SOUTH
CRANBROOK, B.C.
V1C 4H4

ATTENTION: TIM TERMUENDE

No. of samples received: 23
Sample Type: Rock
PROJECT #: FC97
SHIPMENT #:FC97-01
Samples submitted by: T. Termuende

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	MBFC97R01	<0.2	0.09	<5	5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	159	5	0.37	<10	<0.01	69	8	0.03	<1	40	6	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1
2	CDFC97R01	4.4	0.25	295	25	70	<0.01	<1	2	81	49	2.94	20	0.01	40	12	0.01	<1	200	18	<5	<20	2	<0.01	<10	4	<10	<1	<1
3	CDFC97R02	<0.2	1.07	10	75	10	0.05	<1	6	204	11	2.39	<10	0.36	332	7	0.04	5	110	136	<5	<20	4	0.15	<10	33	<10	5	47
4	CDFC97R03	2.6	0.41	<5	25	105	0.14	<1	2	160	49	1.46	<10	0.02	204	8	0.06	2	60	64	<5	<20	10	0.02	<10	4	10	<1	<1
5	CDFC97R04	<0.2	0.42	<5	55	10	0.01	<1	5	107	37	2.06	40	0.06	175	6	0.06	2	230	12	<5	<20	32	0.03	<10	6	<10	4	4
6	CDFC97R05	0.4	0.41	<5	95	75	0.02	<1	9	104	35	1.54	10	0.08	468	8	0.05	8	140	26	<5	<20	2	0.04	<10	5	<10	4	21
7	CDFC97R06	2.2	0.17	<5	10	15	<0.01	<1	3	98	19	1.04	<10	0.02	62	4	0.10	<1	100	148	<5	<20	<1	0.04	<10	5	<10	<1	<1
8	CDFC97R07	<0.2	0.85	<5	80	10	0.04	<1	8	140	43	2.87	20	0.34	367	27	0.05	4	140	16	<5	<20	9	0.17	<10	31	<10	6	40
9	TTFC97R01	<0.2	0.45	10	55	5	0.02	<1	4	370	13	1.66	<10	0.13	157	15	0.04	5	130	6	<5	<20	9	0.06	<10	9	<10	3	10
10	TTFC97R02	<0.2	0.92	<5	130	5	0.02	<1	4	104	5	1.86	10	0.38	173	<1	0.04	3	110	4	<5	<20	<1	0.11	<10	19	<10	7	13
11	TTFC97R03	<0.2	0.76	<5	70	<5	0.07	<1	4	137	21	2.02	<10	0.26	289	4	0.05	3	180	4	<5	<20	7	0.11	<10	22	<10	4	40
12	TTFC97R04	0.2	0.19	5	<5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	106	3	0.56	10	<0.01	53	4	0.05	<1	110	8	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	2	<10	3	<1
13	TTFC97R05	<0.2	0.67	75	60	<5	<0.01	<1	3	76	10	2.20	20	0.13	138	5	0.03	2	230	8	<5	<20	4	0.05	<10	8	<10	2	32
14	TTFC97R06	<0.2	1.33	70	100	5	0.01	<1	9	59	17	2.86	20	0.38	290	<1	0.03	10	110	4	<5	<20	5	0.14	<10	14	<10	5	71
15	TTFC97R07	0.2	0.32	70	5	<5	0.01	<1	1	93	4	0.53	<10	<0.01	51	5	0.04	<1	40	10	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	3
16	TTFC97R08	2.0	0.14	>10000	100	10	0.01	<1	6	140	72	6.92	<10	<0.01	93	5	0.01	2	380	360	10	<20	12	<0.01	<10	18	10	<1	7
17	TTFC97R09	<0.2	0.40	130	<5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	111	4	0.59	10	0.04	359	6	0.04	<1	40	10	<5	<20	<1	0.01	<10	3	<10	5	4
18	TTFC97R10	<0.2	1.57	85	140	5	0.04	<1	9	50	29	4.82	30	0.61	316	<1	0.03	3	520	8	<5	<20	12	0.20	<10	18	10	5	58
19	TTFC97R11	<0.2	0.33	35	5	<5	0.01	<1	<1	91	6	0.37	10	0.02	85	4	0.04	<1	40	28	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	3	<1
20	TTFC97R12	<0.2	2.04	95	160	10	0.03	<1	11	43	11	4.13	10	0.71	355	<1	0.02	6	110	10	<5	<20	2	0.28	<10	23	<10	5	51
21	TTFC97R13	<0.2	0.23	135	25	<5	<0.01	<1	2	109	10	1.41	<10	0.01	112	22	0.04	<1	90	12	<5	<20	6	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	11
22	TTFC97R14	<0.2	0.09	<5	10	<5	<0.01	<1	1	192	5	0.43	<10	<0.01	76	9	0.03	1	50	6	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1
23	TTFC97R15	1.0	1.87	50	160	<5	1.80	<1	20	61	77	4.26	<10	0.99	701	<1	0.03	23	650	18	<5	<20	62	0.13	<10	82	<10	7	61

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK97-1186

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

Et #	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
QC/DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	MBFC97R01	<0.2	0.09	<5	<5	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	159	5	0.37	<10	<0.01	70	8	0.03	<1	40	4	<5	<20	4	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	<1	<1
10	TTFC97R02	<0.2	0.95	<5	135	<5	0.02	<1	4	108	5	1.94	10	0.39	181	2	0.04	3	110	6	<5	<20	1	0.11	<10	19	<10	7	14
Standard:																													
GEO'97		1.2	1.85	70	165	5	1.91	1	21	68	80	4.01	<10	1.03	710	1	0.01	22	710	20	5	20	60	0.10	10	81	10	7	74

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

df/1165A
XLS/97Toklat
fax: 426-6899

20-Oct-97

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada HWY
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK97- 1185

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.
2720-17th STREET SOUTH
CRANBROOK, B.C.
V1C 4H4

ATTENTION: TIM TERMUENDE

No. of samples received: 1
Sample Type: Silt
PROJECT #: FC97
SHIPMENT #:FC97-01
Samples submitted by:T. Termuende

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	MBFC97S01	0.6	1.13	200	50	<5	0.41	<1	11	18	34	2.61	30	0.26	883	3	0.03	21	730	90	<5	<20	21	0.05	10	18	<10	25	358
QC/DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	MBFC97S01	0.6	1.10	210	40	<5	0.39	<1	10	18	33	2.57	30	0.26	886	3	0.04	20	750	94	<5	<20	17	0.04	30	18	<10	25	301
Standard:																													
GEO'97		1.0	1.70	70	135	<5	1.67	<1	19	57	73	3.98	<10	0.92	663	<1	0.04	22	640	18	<5	<20	53	0.11	<10	75	<10	4	65

df/1172
XLS/97Toklat
fax: 426-6899

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

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: KENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
EASTERN B.C.
354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

Project : KAVE-FIN
Comments: ATTN: ERIC FINLAYSON CC: S. COOMBES

Par[illegible]ber :3-B
Tot[illegible]ages :6
Certificate Date: 06-OCT-97
Invoice No. : 19744652
P.O. Number : V043
Account : KAVE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9744652

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
VR81234A	201	202	0.04	7	410	10	< 2	4	11	0.14	< 10	< 10	29	< 10	50
VR81235A	201	202	0.03	5	340	8	< 2	2	6	0.11	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	44
VR81236A	201	202	0.03	3	290	32	< 2	2	5	0.10	< 10	< 10	31	< 10	36
VR81237A	201	202	0.01	5	150	98	< 2	1	5	0.06	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	130
VR81238A	201	202	0.03	8	650	46	< 2	3	6	0.12	< 10	< 10	29	< 10	98
VR81239A	201	202	0.03	18	180	56	< 2	1	10	0.06	< 10	< 10	19	< 10	462
VR81240A	201	202	0.01	24	210	10	< 2	2	11	0.09	< 10	< 10	25	< 10	368
VR81241A	201	202	0.01	12	360	14	< 2	2	7	0.11	< 10	< 10	24	< 10	178
VR81242A	201	202	< 0.01	40	100	8	< 2	6	17	0.19	< 10	< 10	111	< 10	262
VR81243A	201	202	0.01	26	700	20	< 2	3	10	0.14	< 10	< 10	30	< 10	136
	201	202	< 0.01	41	620	20	< 2	37	14	0.30	< 10	< 10	568	< 10	122
	201	202	0.01	13	500	60	< 2	5	8	0.09	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	60
	201	202	0.01	18	620	62	< 2	2	6	0.04	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	70
	201	202	< 0.01	10	410	40	< 2	42	5	0.29	< 10	< 10	386	< 10	80
	201	202	< 0.01	12	200	72	< 2	2	12	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	15	< 10	92
	201	202	0.01	17	720	58	< 2	2	10	0.04	< 10	< 10	28	< 10	120
	201	202	< 0.01	36	650	28	< 2	40	18	0.23	< 10	< 10	388	< 10	90
	201	202	< 0.01	34	750	212	< 2	6	12	0.07	< 10	< 10	60	< 10	220
	201	202	< 0.01	49	1210	120	< 2	5	17	0.05	< 10	10	40	< 10	110
	201	202	0.02	31	900	684	< 2	3	13	0.04	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	92
	201	202	0.01	12	530	22	< 2	2	7	0.04	< 10	< 10	26	< 10	52
	201	202	< 0.01	20	400	28	< 2	2	6	0.02	< 10	< 10	28	< 10	58
	201	202	< 0.01	54	130	34	< 2	17	9	0.27	< 10	< 10	178	< 10	104
	201	202	0.01	42	410	96	< 2	3	12	0.07	< 10	< 10	24	< 10	250
	201	202	0.01	33	390	64	< 2	4	13	0.15	< 10	< 10	63	< 10	194
	201	202	< 0.01	25	280	26	< 2	1	8	0.10	< 10	< 10	22	< 10	116
	201	202	0.01	11	360	38	< 2	1	7	0.08	< 10	< 10	30	< 10	136
	201	202	0.01	7	200	16	< 2	1	5	0.06	< 10	< 10	28	< 10	52
	201	202	< 0.01	50	390	40	< 2	5	16	0.13	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	168
	201	202	< 0.01	37	280	72	2	4	11	0.10	< 10	< 10	18	< 10	138
	201	202	0.01	18	410	228	4	2	10	0.08	< 10	< 10	18	< 10	180
	201	202	0.01	32	570	152	2	2	19	0.08	< 10	< 10	17	< 10	178
	201	202	< 0.01	18	310	46	< 2	3	18	0.09	< 10	< 10	17	< 10	102
VR81275A	201	202	< 0.01	12	260	12	< 2	2	11	0.07	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	82
VR81276A	201	202	0.01	10	370	12	< 2	1	6	0.11	< 10	< 10	23	< 10	62
VR81277A	201	202	< 0.01	15	270	20	< 2	3	9	0.11	< 10	< 10	25	< 10	88
VR81278A	201	202	< 0.01	27	290	10	< 2	3	17	0.13	< 10	< 10	28	< 10	68
VR81279A	201	202	< 0.01	12	140	8	< 2	1	6	0.04	< 10	< 10	18	< 10	58
VR81280A	201	202	0.02	12	660	16	< 2	3	9	0.13	< 10	< 10	29	< 10	60
VR81281A	201	202	0.01	17	160	12	< 2	2	9	0.09	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	78

CERTIFICATION: _____

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: KENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
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354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
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Project : KAVE-FIN
Comments: ATTN: ERIC FINLAYSON CC: S. COOMBES

Page Number :3-A
Total Pages :6
Certificate Date: 06-OCT-97
Invoice No. :19744652
P.O. Number :V043
Account :KAVE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9744652

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		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	Mo ppm
VR81234A	201	202	0.8	4.50	10	40	0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	7	10	19	1.73	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.20	230	1
VR81235A	201	202	0.6	3.94	10	30	0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	3	8	18	1.88	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.11	60	1
VR81236A	201	202	0.8	2.67	176	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.02	< 0.5	1	13	12	2.17	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.10	50	1
VR81237A	201	202	0.4	1.24	34	40	< 0.5	2	0.04	< 0.5	3	9	30	1.69	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.16	135	4
VR81238A	201	202	2.4	4.01	12	60	0.5	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	7	10	24	2.04	10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.12	910	2
VR81239A	201	202	< 0.2	1.78	74	50	0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	8	12	24	2.22	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.25	150	2
VR81240A	201	202	< 0.2	2.30	36	150	1.0	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	14	18	28	2.83	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	0.43	270	1
VR81241A	201	202	1.0	3.25	10	90	0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	7	9	19	1.86	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.15	460	1
VR81242A	201	202	< 0.2	5.37	36	240	1.0	6	0.15	< 0.5	27	88	25	5.04	< 10	< 1	0.96	< 10	1.76	565	1
VR81243A	201	202	0.2	4.15	2	110	1.0	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	13	15	38	2.83	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.32	265	1
	201	202	< 0.2	5.04	6	180	1.5	< 2	0.37	< 0.5	46	1	227	9.64	10	< 1	0.91	< 10	3.33	1315	1
	201	202	< 0.2	2.74	< 2	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	< 0.5	10	13	27	3.10	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.78	535	< 1
	201	202	< 0.2	2.04	40	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	14	10	48	3.26	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.57	665	1
	201	202	0.8	4.32	< 2	230	0.5	< 2	0.01	< 0.5	13	8	430	10.40	20	< 1	1.41	< 10	2.55	415	< 1
	201	202	0.2	0.88	48	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	11	4	62	2.79	< 10	< 1	0.03	40	0.22	645	< 1
	201	202	0.2	1.59	18	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	< 0.5	13	9	38	3.49	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.43	1080	1
	201	202	< 0.2	4.57	< 2	140	1.0	< 2	0.28	< 0.5	40	8	278	8.66	10	< 1	1.06	< 10	3.34	955	1
	201	202	< 0.2	2.04	42	60	0.5	< 2	0.14	< 0.5	41	11	96	4.63	< 10	< 1	0.15	30	0.78	1800	1
	201	202	< 0.2	1.96	22	50	0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	59	14	134	5.63	< 10	< 1	0.13	20	0.81	1820	1
	201	202	1.8	1.90	28	50	0.5	< 2	0.09	< 0.5	31	10	77	3.90	< 10	< 1	0.06	20	0.69	1890	1
	201	202	< 0.2	2.70	2	50	0.5	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	8	9	21	2.64	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.64	510	1
	201	202	< 0.2	2.03	12	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	15	12	34	3.59	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.20	320	1
	201	202	< 0.2	4.69	40	180	0.5	< 2	0.27	< 0.5	33	90	83	6.10	< 10	< 1	1.02	< 10	2.90	810	1
	201	202	0.2	1.91	50	50	0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	31	15	73	4.16	< 10	< 1	0.19	40	0.54	1375	2
	201	202	0.2	2.69	18	80	0.5	< 2	0.10	< 0.5	33	17	193	4.53	< 10	< 1	0.28	20	0.91	965	1
	201	202	< 0.2	2.03	18	60	0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	12	18	38	3.76	< 10	< 1	0.34	30	0.54	520	< 1
	201	202	0.6	2.14	8	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	< 0.5	9	13	22	2.53	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.37	340	1
	201	202	< 0.2	1.55	6	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	5	12	11	1.94	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.35	210	< 1
	201	202	< 0.2	2.66	8	140	1.0	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	19	115	63	4.38	< 10	< 1	0.49	40	1.22	495	3
	201	202	< 0.2	1.84	12	60	0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	26	19	47	3.57	< 10	< 1	0.36	40	0.70	1035	1
	201	202	0.6	1.84	34	50	0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	15	13	33	3.34	< 10	< 1	0.27	30	0.39	860	1
	201	202	0.2	1.65	22	70	0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	32	12	54	3.85	< 10	< 1	0.37	50	0.40	1380	1
	201	202	< 0.2	1.86	4	80	0.5	< 2	0.08	< 0.5	14	14	33	2.46	< 10	< 1	0.40	30	0.38	780	< 1
VR81275A	201	202	< 0.2	1.61	10	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	6	16	30	2.33	< 10	< 1	0.17	10	0.33	270	1
VR81276A	201	202	< 0.2	2.26	8	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	5	12	18	2.08	< 10	< 1	0.20	< 10	0.24	300	1
VR81277A	201	202	< 0.2	2.59	8	80	0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	7	18	21	2.71	< 10	< 1	0.35	10	0.48	285	1
VR81278A	201	202	< 0.2	2.58	14	100	0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	18	22	38	3.38	< 10	< 1	0.35	10	0.67	415	1
VR81279A	201	202	< 0.2	1.49	4	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.05	< 0.5	6	12	12	2.19	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.29	420	< 1
VR81280A	201	202	0.2	4.73	< 2	70	0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	8	17	17	2.16	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.20	1160	1
VR81281A	201	202	< 0.2	2.25	4	60	0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	17	15	26	2.24	< 10	< 1	0.30	10	0.36	340	< 1

CERTIFICATION:

APPENDIX III

Rock Sample Descriptions

CDFC97R-01 Rock/Float: Quartzite below drop-off along ridge
thin(1-2cm) bedded clean quartzite with variable selective-pervasive quartz flood bedding p'll assoc with fresh pyrite lathes and cubes(2%)and rusty euhedral vugs

CDFC97R-02 Rock/In-situ:Quartz lens above L7900/2+50W elev.2440m
thin to thick bedded rusty quartzite; sample is 20cm length /10 cm width boudin of grey quartz with tr.diss.py.; bedding 038/20SW

CDFC97R-03 Rock/Float: 5m below 167 Doctor Creek side: Quartz boulder
rusty quartz flood-repl in bedded quartzite; qtz. carries tr. py. with rusty vugs;

CDFC97R-04 Rock/Float: Quartz boulder with Tourmaline?Schorl?Same location as 97-03quartz vein?boudin? in thinly laminated altered qtzite; qtzite has alternating bleached-biotite flooded beds with possible tourmaline; qtz is milky white to translucent grey with thin acicular tawny green needles harder than quartz; also resinous mineral with conchoidal fracture;

CDFC97R-05 Rock/In-Situ: Quartzite with finger dykes; 25m N of 97-04
sample is qtz flooded intrusive dyke/sill(appears bedding p'll at 015/42NW); outcrop has distinct rusty red stain;

CDFC97R-06 Rock/In-Situ: Above L7200/0+75E- Chert replacement band
8 cm width band of mottled chert replacement in med. bedded quartzite; bedding 025/40NW

CDFC97R-07 Rock/In-Situ: 2060m-Above L6700/1+50W thin(0.5cm) rusty quartz films along plane in 028/42NW rusty quartzite; possible fault plane

TTFC97R-01 Rock/In-Situ: 2475m- Qz lens in siltite. 2-3cm x 10cm. Rusty, glassy no visible sulphides. Sample located 75m @ 017 from L7900,)+75W. Lens oriented parallel to bedding, oriented 027/42W

TTFC97R-02 Rock/In-Situ: 2335m-Qz veinlets ,1cm wide oriented 080/80S, hosted by blocky qzite 018/40W. No visible sulphides.

TTFC97R-03 Rock/In-Situ: 2275m- pyritic qzite 008/30W

TTFC97R-04 Float: 2230m- quartz boxwork, no visible sulphides

TTFC97R-05 Rock/In-Situ: Biotite/muscovite-altered sediments in area of soil sample L7200/9+75E. No visible sulphides.

TTFC97R-06 Rock/In-Situ: L7200 9+75E: Biotite/muscovite-altered **fragmental.** Appears to be 2-3m thick, consisting of 1-5 cm-long x 2-10cm thick, flattened, elongate biotitic fragments oriented parallel to bedding/foliation at 028/42W

TTFC97R-07 Subcrop: L7200/9+75E- ex. Muscovite-altered meta-qzite?

TTFC97R-08 Float 2200m- Rusty-weathering, scoroditic quartz breccia. No visible sulphides.

TTFC97R-09 Rock/In-situ: 2190m- Weakly muscovite-altered qzite with 1-2% fine black metallic minerals disseminated throughout.

TTFC97R-10 Float: 2150m-Fragmental with extremely rusty clasts. All fragments aligned, approx. .5cm x 3cm average size. No vis. sulphides.

TTFC97R-11 Float: 2140m-Muscovite-altered sediments with fine black metallic mineral 024/42W. Directly in contact with fragmental unit.

TTFC97R-12 Rock/In-situ:2140m-biotite-altered fragmental. Extremely rusty clasts. All fragments aligned, approx. .5cm x 3cm average size. No vis. sulphides. Unit occurs over 15m stratigraphically.

TTFC97R-13 Rock/In-situ: 2080m- Muscovite-altered, silica-rich metaseds. Rusty-weathering, no visible sulphides.

TTFC97R-14 Rock/In-situ 2080m- Rusty, biotitic wacke, located in area of anomalous soils, L6700.

LEGEND

- mPa2 — Middle Aldridge Fm
- mPa1 — Lower Aldridge Fm
- Fragmental
- Moyie Intrusions gabbro, diorite
- White Creek Batholith, Cretaceous Qz-fspar porphyry
- Fault
- Indefinite Contact
- Approximate Contact
- Out Crop
- 184 — Air photo reference point
- 1995 airborne geophysics vlf anomaly
- Anomalous 1996 soil sample
- Roads
- TTFC97R02 — Rock sample location
- TTFC97R03 — Anomalous rock sample
- 81278 — Soil Sample Location
- 81279 — Anomalous Soil Sample
- MBFC97S01 — Anomalous Silt Sample Location

SCALE 1:10,000

0 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Chains
0 250 500 750 Metres

116:10:0 W — 559000 — 560000 — 561000 — 562000 — 563000 — 116:08:0 W

5547000 — 50:04:0 N — 5546000 — 5545000 — 5544000 — 5543000 — 50:02:0 N — 5542000 — 5541000

N W E S

BLAKE ADIT

FAT CAT 11 · FAT CAT 9 · FAT CAT 7 · FAT CAT 10 · FAT CAT 8 · FAT CAT 6 · FAT CAT 3 · FAT CAT 1 · FAT CAT 2

184 · 1900 · 1800 · 1700 · 2000 · 2100 · 2200 · 2300 · 2400 · 2500 · 2600 · 2700

81243 · 81242 · 81241 · 81240 · 81239 · 81238 · 81237 · 81236 · 81235 · 81234 · 81275 · 81276 · 81277 · 81278 · 81279 · 81280 · 81281

MBFC97S01 · TTFC97R01 · CDFC97R01 · TTFC97R02 · TTFC97R03 · CDFC97R02 · TTFC97R04 · TTFC97R05–07 · TTFC97R08 · TTFC97R09 · TTFC97R10 · TTFC97R11,12 · TTFC97R13,14 · 1.04g/t Au · CDFC97R-03,04 · CDFC97R-05 · CDFC97R06 · CDFC97R07

42 · 30 · 58 · 60

mPa2 — MIDDLE ALDRIDGE FORMATION

mPa1 — LOWER ALDRIDGE FORMATION

LOWER-MIDDLE CONTACT (LMC)

WHITE CREEK BATHOLITH

Doctor

FAT CAT PROPERTY BOUNDARY

194 · 196

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

Tag#	Ag	Pb	Zn
MBFC97S01	0.6	90	358
MBFC97R01	<0.2	6	<1
CDFC97R01	4.4	18	<1
CDFC97R02	<0.2	136	47
CDFC97R03	2.6	64	<1
CDFC97R04	<0.2	12	4
CDFC97R05	0.4	26	21
CDFC97R06	2.2	148	<1
CDFC97R07	<0.2	16	40
TTFC97R01	<0.2	6	10
TTFC97R02	<0.2	4	13
TTFC97R03	<0.2	4	40
TTFC97R04	0.2	8	<1
TTFC97R05	<0.2	8	32
TTFC97R06	<0.2	4	71
TTFC97R07	0.2	10	3
TTFC97R08	2	360	7
TTFC97R09	<0.2	10	4
TTFC97R10	0.2	8	58
TTFC97R11	<0.2	28	<1
TTFC97R12	<0.2	10	51
TTFC97R13	<0.2	12	11
81275	<0.2	12	82
81276	<0.2	12	62
81277	<0.2	20	88
81278	<0.2	10	68
81279	<0.2	8	58
81280	0.2	16	60
81281	<0.2	12	78
81234	0.8	10	50
81235	0.6	8	44
81236	0.8	32	36
81237	0.4	98	130
81238	2.4	46	98
81239	<0.2	56	462
81240	<0.2	10	368
81241	1.0	14	178
81242	<0.2	8	262
81243	0.2	20	136

ALCUDIA CAPITAL CORPORATION

SUMMARY OF 1997 WORK
FAT CAT CLAIM GROUP

SAMPLE LOCATIONS, DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS, MINERAL SHOWING LOCATIONS, GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES

MAP 1	DATE: APRIL, 1998	BCGS MAP SHEET: 82KO10/020

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC.

CAD FILE: F:/MISC/TERMUEND/FATCAT/FATCAT.DGN