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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

for the

Acacia Property

Kamloops Mining Division, SouthWest B.C.

Mapsheets 82M04W

Latitude ~~49°17'~~ N, Longitude ~~116°28'~~ W

51° 05'

119° 50'

Prepared for:

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.

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By

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July 2001

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT FRONT

26,588

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Summary

The Acacia Property is located on the Adams Plateau area of British Columbia in the Kamloops Mining Division. The property was staked by Eagle Plains Resources in 2000 and consists of a 203 unit claim group covering a stratigraphic package that hosts a number of nearby base and precious metal deposits. Work by past operators on the Acacia Property has identified well developed volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization and alteration hosted by the Lower Cambrian to Devonian-Mississippian Eagle Bay Formation and it is believed that the property has high potential for hosting VMS style deposits. The property has a number of exploration targets.

The central part of the Acacia Property surrounds the historic Homestake Mine Crown Grants. The Homestake Mine was worked intermittently by several owners between 1893 and 1984, and has a probable reserve of 249,906 tonnes of 226.6 gm/T silver, 0.58 gm/T gold, 36.7 percent barite, 0.28 per cent copper, 1.24 per cent lead and 2.19 per cent zinc (Statement of Material Facts 06/06/86, Kamad Silver Company Limited). The main mineralization consists of massive to banded barite, metallic minerals and quartz-sericite cut by veins and lenses of quartz and hosted by Eagle Bay Formation quartz-talc-sericite schists. The Acacia Property covers a number of mineralized showings along the strike extension of the Homestake deposit, including the Inferno Zone massive barite showing area.

The discovery of the Rea Gold volcanogenic massive sulphide lenses in 1983, and the Samatosum massive sulphide vein deposit in 1986 focused exploration on locating similar styles of mineralization on the Acacia Property area. Esso Resources Canada Limited and Homestake Mining (Canada) Limited carried out extensive exploration programs to the north of the current Acacia Claim boundaries to evaluate prospective Eagle Bay Formation volcanics for Rea-Samatosum type deposits. The programs were successful in tracing the mineralized horizons over kilometers of strike length and a number of stacked sulphide lenses were located along both the Rea and Samatosum (Silver) trends. Although none of the lenses were economic, potential exists along the trend for more of these massive sulphide lenses. The current Acacia Property covers the strike extensions of both the Rea and Samatosum horizons.

The Twin Mountain Zone is located on the north eastern part of the Acacia Property. The Twin Mountain occurrence consists of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization within carbonate-quartz veins, and sulphide barite lenses. The host rock consists of sericitized and silicified schists derived from mafic volcanic flows and volcanoclastic rocks. The zone has an apparent strike length of approximately 2500m. A drill hole that targeted the Twin Mineralization returned values of 10.6 gm/t Au, 335.3 gm/t Ag, 3.13% Zn, 2.74% Pb and 0.55% Cu over 2.37 meters (George Cross Newsletter #237, 1987).

The Acacia Showing area was the focus of the 2000 Eagle Plains Resources exploration program. The Acacia Showings are located on the south side of Sinmax Creek and consist of at least eight massive sulphide and vein occurrences hosted by Eagle Bay Formation felsic volcanics, mafic volcanics and calcareous schists. The Acacia area has never been drill tested. The most recent work by Esso Minerals in 1988 included soil sampling, 1:2500 scale mapping and limited ground VLF geophysical surveying. The 1988 report by Marr concluded that "the potential for a significant accumulation of massive sulphide is considered to be good" in the area of the Acacia Showings. 2000 work by Eagle Plains included contour and grid soil geochemical sampling and resampling of some of the main Acacia Showings. The results confirmed the presence of an extensive base and precious metal soil geochemical anomaly associated with a package of mafic and felsic volcanics.

More work is recommended for the Acacia property, including diamond drill testing of the Acacia Showing area. The total cost of the 2000 geological exploration work was \$22,753.86

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ACACIA CLAIM GROUP
 SIN CLAIM GROUP
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION



EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES

ACACIA PROPERTY LOCATION

DATE: July 2001	DRAWN / MAPPED: DOWNTON 2001	BCGS MAP SHEET: 08M001, 082M002, 082M011, 082M012
		FIGURE NO. 1

WASHINGTON

IDAHO

MONTANA

SEATTLE *

Location and Access

The Acacia Property is located in the Kamloops Mining Division of south-central British Columbia approximately 60km northeast of Kamloops and 22km east of the town of Barriere (Fig.1). The claims are centered on the old Homestake Mine that produced high-grade silver ore intermittently between 1893 and 1984.

Access to the property can be gained from the North Thompson Valley via the Forest Lake road (Agate Bay Road) that leaves Highway 5, 2km south of Barriere. An alternate route is an active logging road that follows the west shore of Adams Lake and joins with the Scotch Creek Road to the south. This road connects with the Trans Canada Highway at Squilax, 4km east of Chase.

This area of the province forms part of the interior plateau, an irregular area of tableland ranging from 1250m to 1800m in elevation. Valleys are typically steeply incised with U-shaped cross sections. Precipitous bluffs are common locally. Tree cover consists of spruce and pine in plateau areas. Here, commercial logging operations have created excellent access by means of an extensive network of logging roads. Valley floors are occupied by small farms that raise beef cattle.

Climate is semi-arid and typical of the South-Central Interior. Summers are hot with average temperatures in the high 20's. Winters are cold with snow-cover in excess of 1m in the Plateau regions

Tenure

The property consists of 203 MGS claim units owned 100% by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. It carries no royalties or other encumbrances. A list of all pertinent tenure details follows:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>TENURE NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF UNITS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE*</u>
SIN 1	376027	20	April 24, 2002
SIN 2	376028	20	April 24, 2002
SIN 3	376037	20	April 24, 2002
SIN 4	376038	4	April 24, 2002
SIN 5	376039	20	April 24, 2002
SIN 6	376040	20	April 24, 2002
SIN 7	376041	20	April 24, 2002
SIN 8	376042	16	April 24, 2004
SIN 9	376043	16	April 24, 2004
SIN 10	376984	20	April 24, 2002
SIN 11	376985	12	April 24, 2002
SIN 12	376986	<u>15</u>	April 24, 2004

TOTAL: 203

* after current assessment filed

History and Previous Work

The Eagle Plains Resources Acacia Property covered by the current SIN1-12 claims has been staked a number of times under different names. Historically the western part of the property was worked as the Kamad Claims and the northeastern part of the property as the Twin Claims.

The early history of the Acacia property is essentially the history of the old Homestake Mine. This mine was worked intermittently by several owners between 1893 and 1984. Production includes 2770 tons high-graded in 1926 and 1927, and 3000 tons processed by a 30 ton per day mill between 1935 and 1936.

Significant underground exploration was carried out on the Homestake deposit between 1970 and 1973 by Kamad Silver, who expanded the old workings to explore three silver-rich barite lenses. Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas continued underground exploration and development of the barite lenses in the early 1980's. They completed an 800m long adit at the 1750 level, a production raise that joined with the upper workings, 2,072m of underground drilling, and 2993m of surface drilling. O.K. Ore Processing Ltd. reopened the mine during the winter of 1983/84 and made several shipments of ore to the smelter at Trail.

The discovery of the Rea Gold volcanogenic massive sulphide lenses in 1983, and the Saratsum massive sulphide vein deposit in 1986 shifted the focus of exploration from the Homestake Bluffs to the Plateau area. Geophysical and diamond drill programs carried out north of the current Acacia Property boundary on the Kamad 7 claim in 1983 and 1984 identified massive sulphide mineralization on the Rea Horizon. In 1985, 259146 BC Limited drilled five holes totaling 369.7m into this zone.

The property was optioned from Kamad Silver Company Ltd. by Esso Minerals Canada in December of 1985. In 1986 Esso Minerals conducted an extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical evaluation of the Rea Horizon on the Kamad 7 and 8 claims. This was followed by trenching and 1814 m of diamond drilling later that year. An additional 1125m of diamond drilling was completed in the same area in 1987.

Esso Minerals continued work on the Homestake Bluff area in 1987 with a 1:2500 scale geological mapping and soil sampling program along strike from the Homestake Mine, and 1899 m of diamond drilling. As part of the 1987 program, a number of old showings on the Kamad 1 and 3 claims on the south side of Sinmax Valley were rediscovered. Originally known as the Acacia showings, the occurrences consist of zinc rich massive sulphide and galena-sphalerite-calcite veins located at a contact between altered volcanics and argillites.

An extensive program by Esso in 1988 was intended to evaluate all the mineral occurrences on the Kamad property. Diamond drilling was carried out on the Kamad 7 claim (2094m) and culminated in the discovery of a small massive sulphide body (the "K7" lens). Work was also carried out on the Homestake Bluffs, Kamad 8 and the Acacia showing. Work on the Acacia showing area by Esso in 1988 set out to evaluate the nature and extent of the mineralization and to explore the surrounding area for additional mineral occurrences. A 29 line km blaze and flag grid was established over the southern part of the Kamad 3 claim (The Acacia area). The grid was geologically mapped at 1:2500 scale and soil sampled. A VLF survey was also undertaken. The results of the mapping and soil sampling indicated that the Acacia showing area is underlain by a widespread base and precious metal geochemical anomaly. The best mineralization appeared to occur along the contact between a felsic volcanic and a mafic fragmental unit. Along the contact, lenses of bedded massive sulphide with pyrite, sphalerite and galena occur. These are associated with sphalerite and galena bearing calcite veins thought to represent remobilized sulphides from the mineralized horizon. The felsic mafic contact was traced for approximately 2 kilometers. The 1988

report by Marr concluded that "the potential for a significant accumulation of massive sulphide is considered to be good".

Homestake Canada Ltd. acquired Esso's interest in the Kamad Property in the fall of 1989 and completed 4972m of drilling (25 holes), 785m of backhoe trenching (14 trenches) and 11km of GENIE EM geophysics on the Kamad 7 and Kamad 8 claims. An ESCAN geophysical survey was also carried out over part of the Kamad 7 claim. This work program tested the area down-dip of the K7 lens, and successfully located the Rea zone on the Kamad 8 claim. Some thin (<1m) massive sulphide intersections were obtained in the vicinity of the K7 lens. Homestake completed 2961 m of drilling between June and October of 1990, including two holes into the Inferno Zone.

The last significant work on the Kamad Property was undertaken by Homestake Canada Limited in 1991. A total of 2313 meters of NQ diamond drilling in four holes was completed, and down-hole Pulse EM geophysics was attempted in all holes with limited success. Recommendations from the program included further work to evaluate the Homestake mine area and Homestake Mine host unit, as well as further work on the Acacia massive sulphide showing area.

During the early 1980's, exploration work was also being carried out in the area of the Twin Mountain occurrence, located in the northcentral part of the Acacia Property on the SIN 2 claim block (fig.3). The Twin Mountain showing, discovered in 1936, consists of a 0.6 – 6m width Ag-Pb-Zn bearing quartz-dolomite vein hosted in a strongly foliated, ankeritized-sericitized volcanic package. The vein has an apparent strike length of approximately 2500m defined by cat trenching and a couple of small adits (Carmichael, 1981). Mineralization includes galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and rare chalcocite. Most of the zone contains less than 2% combined Pb-Zn mineralization with silver values generally in the 5-25 gram per ton range. Select grab samples of vein material have returned values including 1.028 gm/t Au, 54.86 gm/t Ag, 0.23% Cu, 40.83% Pb and 7.10% Zn. The average of 30 grab samples collected from the Twin Mountain Zone by various operators as published in BCEMPPR Assessment Reports was 0.894 gpt Au, 28.89 gpt Ag, 6.72% Pb and 3.0% Zn (Carmichael, 1991). These samples were collected at many different locations along the Twin Zone and do not represent average grades across the width of the vein. A drill hole that targeted the Twin Mineralization returned values of 10.6 gm/t Au, 335.3 gm/t Ag, 3.13% Zn, 2.74% Pb and 0.55% Cu over 2.37 meters (George Cross Newsletter #237, 1987).

The Twin Mountain area has seen sporadic exploration work by several operators. Early exploration efforts in the early 1930's were concentrated around several small vein occurrences that were discovered in the area. Most of the work since 1936 has focused on the Twin Mountain Showing area and the Rea massive sulphide horizon northwest of the current Acacia Property boundary. In 1953 two exploration tunnels were constructed to intersect the Twin Mountain vein structure. One of the tunnels intersected the mineralized vein and drifting was completed along strike for approximately 60 meters. In 1969 a number of cat trenches were completed along the strike of the Twin Mountain Vein as defined by a coincident Pb-Zn soil geochemical anomaly.

The next major phase of work began in 1981 when Nevin/Sadler-Brown/Goodbrand completed a program of soil sampling, trenching, and geological mapping on behalf of the property owners, Apex Energy. The program extended the known strike of the Twin Mountain mineralization to the east with the exposure of a quartz-carbonate-barite vein with galena, sphalerite and minor pyrite. The vein occurred in a zone characterized by pervasive silicification. Rock samples from the zone returned values consistent with the results from samples collected along the Twin Mountain zone during past programs.

Following the discovery of the Rea Gold massive sulphide lens in 1983, Lincoln Resources Inc. entered an option agreement with Apex Energy Corp. to work on the Twin property. A grid was established over the property and a soil geochemical survey was carried out.

Corporation Falconbridge Copper acquired the Twin Property from Lincoln Resources in 1984, intending to explore the southeasterly strike extension of the Rea zone.

They conducted a 1:2500 scale geological mapping program in conjunction with rock geochemical and Max-Min II and VLF-EM geophysical surveys. Two diamond drillholes (DDH's AA1 and AA2) completed the program, but failed to intersect the target horizon. Corporation Falconbridge Copper terminated their option in April 1985. Lincoln Resources Inc. conducted a limited fill-in soil geochemical survey that year.

In 1986 J.D. Blanchflower undertook an extensive exploration program on behalf of Lincoln and Apex Energy. The program included reestablishment of the 1983 grid, and the addition of 15.5km of new grid. The grid was soil sampled, rock sampled and mapped at a 1:5000 scale. Genie EM (fixed source) and trenching was subsequently completed on the Rea zone.

In December 1986 Esso Minerals Canada optioned the Twin Property from Lincoln Resources and Apex Energy. Early in 1987 Esso Minerals conducted a geophysical (VLF EM) survey over geochemical target areas identified by Blanchflower the previous summer. This was followed by 2269m of diamond drilling which resulted in the discovery of a small gold-rich massive sulphide/barite lens on the Twin 3 claim (Heberlein, 1988). This lens is believed to occur along the same stratigraphic horizon as the Rea Gold massive sulphide deposit.

During the summer of 1988, Esso Minerals drilled 1278m in 8 holes and did additional surface geophysics and geological mapping. Work was targeted on both the Rea zone and the Twin Mountain zone. No significant results were produced by this program, although the Rea zone was found to continue strongly down-dip from the Twin 3 lens.

Homestake Canada Ltd. acquired Esso's option in 1989 and did a limited amount of trenching of the Twin Mountain zone. In 1990 Homestake completed 4017m of NQ diamond drilling in nine holes, and 2235m of downhole Pulse EM geophysical surveying in six of the nine holes. Homestake continued exploration work in 1991 completing 4069m of NQ diamond drilling. The program was directed toward evaluating potential down-dip extensions of the Twin 3 massive sulphide lens and to determine if the Silver Zone stratigraphic horizon crossed Twin Property. The Silver Zone is the stratigraphic host for the nearby Samatosum vein deposit. The most significant result of the 1991 program was the identification of the Silver Zone stratigraphy in four holes. The zone had a maximum apparent thickness of 75 meters and consisted of strongly pyritized siltstone to coarse chert pebble conglomerate. The zone was highly anomalous in base and precious metals including a 20cm width intersection of stratiform massive sulphide which returned a value of 9.456 gm/t Au. This zone represents a new massive sulphide target and is open along strike and down dip. It is believed that the Silver Horizon stratigraphy extends on to Eagle Plains Resources Acacia Property.

Eagle Plains Resources staked the Acacia Property in April 1999. The claims cover the Twin Mountain, Inferno and Acacia Showing areas, as well as potential strike extensions of the Rea, Samatosum and Homestake horizons.

Geology

Regional Geology (Fig.2) (after Bailey, Paradis, Johnston and Høy 1999)

The Adams Plateau area is underlain by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Eagle Bay assemblage of the Kootenay Terrane. The Kootenay Terrane and correlative rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane farther north comprise dominantly Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks that are inferred to have been deposited on the distal western edge of ancestral North America.

The Eagle Bay assemblage described by Schiarizzia and Preto (1987) comprises Lower Cambrian to Mississippian rocks that are intruded by Late Devonian orthogneiss and Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths. Within the Acacia Property area the Eagle Bay Assemblage is contained within four west directed fault slices. The assemblage consists of clastic metasedimentary rocks (units EBH and EBQ Schiarizzia and Preto 1987), mafic metavolcanic rocks and limestone (unit EBG) and structurally overlying clastic metasedimentary rocks, with minor carbonate and volcanic rocks (unit EBS), all of which are interpreted to be Cambrian in age. These are in turn overlain by Devonian-Mississippian mafic to intermediate metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks (units EBA and EBF respectively), which are overlain by metaclastic rocks (unit EBP).

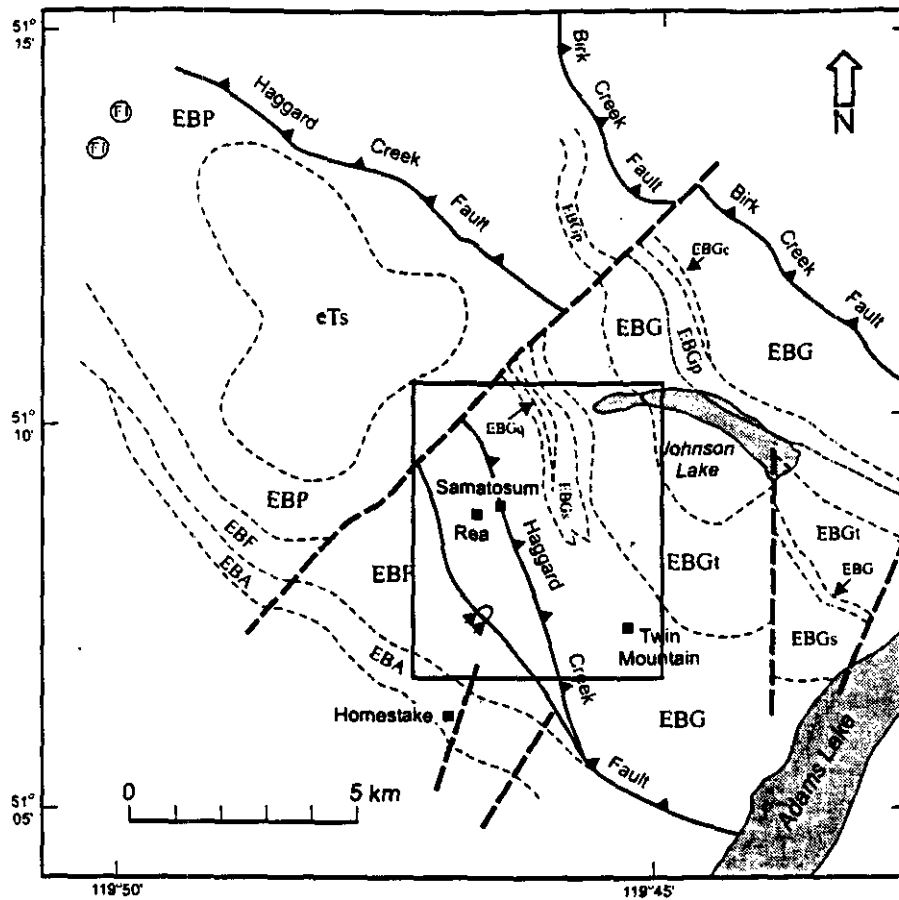
Numerous volcanogenic sulphide occurrences of the Eagle Bay Assemblage, including Rea, Homestake, Samatosum and Twin Mountain are within mafic to intermediate metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of units EBA, EBF and EBG (Fig.2). Regional mapping by Schiarizzia and Preto (1987), and Bailey, Paradis, Johnston and Høy (1999), indicate units EBA, EBF, and EBP between the Samatosum and Homestake deposits are apparently right way up regionally, but are locally overturned. These are structurally overlain by mafic metavolcanic rocks of EBG and the Tshinakin Limestone Member which is assigned to Lower Cambrian age (Schiarizzia and Preto, 1987). These stratigraphic and structural relationships led to the inference by Schiarizzia and Preto of the Haggard Creek Thrust Fault, which places Cambrian rocks on Devonian-Mississippian rocks. The Samatosum and Rea deposits are located near the inferred trace of this fault.

Property Geology (Fig.3)

The Acacia Property area is underlain by northeast dipping metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that, based on well developed graded beds (Høy and Goutier 1986; Bailey, Paradis, Johnston and Høy 1999) display an overall younging down section and toward the west. Hence much of the stratigraphy within this region is overturned. From oldest to youngest, the stratigraphy includes the Tshinakin limestone, mafic metavolcanic rocks, bedded cherts, mafic metavolcanic flows and volcanoclastic rocks, metasediments, and mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks.

Tshinakin Limestone (EBGt)

The Tshinakin limestone outcrops in the eastern portion of the map area (Fig.3). It consists dominantly of finely crystalline white to grey marble with minor dolostone, which display a buff white to grey weathered surface. The unit is generally massive with local light and dark banded laminations. At nearby Adams Lake the limestone is interbedded with calcareous chlorite schist.



LEGEND

- Geological contacts
- Overtured syncline
- Thrust fault
- Fault
- Conodont fossil locality; Mississippian
- Mineral occurrence

EOCENE

eTs Kamloops Group:
Andesite and basalt

EAGLE BAY ASSEMBLAGE

MISSISSIPPIAN

EBP Phyllite, sandstone, grit; minor conglomerate, limestone and metavolcanic rocks

DEVONIAN and/or MISSISSIPPIAN

EBF Feldspathic phyllite and schist derived from intermediate tuff and volcanic breccia

DEVONIAN

EBA Chlorite - sericite - quartz phyllite and schist derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks

LOWER CAMBRIAN

EBG Calcareous chlorite schist and greenstone derived from mafic volcanic rocks; EBGc - marble; EBGt - Tshinaklin limestone; EBGs - phyllite, limestone, quartzite; EBGq - quartzite; EBGp - phyllite and limestone

Figure 2. Geological map of the Johnson Lake area, modified after Schiarizza and Preto (1987)

Mafic Metavolcanics (EBG)

This unit is composed of greenstones and chlorite schists derived from pillows, pillow breccias and feldspathic crystal tuffs. Pillows locally exceed 1 meter in length. The metavolcanics are commonly epidotic and tuffs contain crystals of feldspars less than 1 mm in diameter.

Mafic Metavolcanic Flows and Volcaniclastics (EBFmv)

The mafic metavolcanic rocks in the central portion of the map area are dominated by calcareous chlorite-sericite-quartz schists and chlorite schists derived from mafic volcanic rocks. Abundant volcaniclastic rocks and rare mafic massive flows and pillow basalts and breccias are also present. The most common rock type is a lapilli-tuff with average fragment size of approximately 4-5 centimeters. The lapilli are commonly bleached and are thought to be of similar composition to the matrix. Locally the fragments are up to bomb size as exposed at the Samatosum mine site. Fine grained chlorite schists are abundant throughout the unit. The massive flows contain calcite and quartz amygdules. Pillows are amygdaloidal, approximately 1 meter in size, and have been flattened in the penetrative cleavage plane. The entire unit is calcareous, and locally contains disseminated pyrite.

Major and trace element analysis of these mafic units indicate that they are dominantly alkali, within-plate basalts (Höy 1987). As most of the Devonian-Mississippian volcanic rocks of the Eagle Flay Assemblage are calc-alkaline it is postulated that the Rea and Samatosum stratigraphy represents deposition in a rifted volcanic arc (Höy 1987).

Diorite sills or dykes observed within this unit may have played a role in sulphide mineralization. The Twin Mountain sulphide deposit occurs within pyritic, calcareous chlorite-sericite-quartz schists and chlorite schists derived from mafic volcanic rocks.

Metasediments (EBF/EBP)

The metasediments are phyllites and quartz-sericite schists thought to have been originally fine-grained argillites and quartz wackes. A quartz-lithic pebble conglomerate at the stratigraphic top of this sequence is composed of clasts of chert, chlorite schist, and vein quartz. This conglomerate unit appears to thicken to the northwest beyond the map area.

Near the Samatosum and Rea deposits, the metasediments are part of a structurally complex sequence referred to as the "Mine Series". The Samatosum and Rea deposits are located within the metasediments near the contact with the structurally overlying mafic volcanic rocks. Here, the metasediments are highly strained and sericitized +/- clay, silica and carbonate alteration. They consist of carbonaceous black argillites, sericitized yellowish argillites containing chert lenses, and pyrite-rich silicified grayish argillites. Some of the beds show graded bedding and rip-up clasts. Locally distributed massive to brecciated chert within the metasediments appears to be spatially associated with base-metal sulphides.

Felsic Metavolcanics (EBFfv)

The felsic metavolcanic unit is composed of white weathering, beige quartz-sericite schists derived from quartz-feldspar porphyritic rhyolite, quartz-feldspar-crystal-lithic tuffs and pyroclastics. The feldspar component of this unit is mainly albitite. The volcanics are bounded to the east by quartz-lithic pebble conglomerate and appear to be interlayered with phyllite and quartz wackes, which commonly contain several percent euhedral pyrite.

Mafic to Intermediate Metavolcanics (EBFin)

Chlorite schists derived from mafic volcanoclastic rocks are located in the western and central part of the map area. The most common rock type is mafic volcanic breccia containing 30-cm fragments. In the easternmost section of this unit, the metavolcanics include fragments of felsic volcanic rocks that locally account for 65 to 80 percent of the rock.

Structure and Metamorphism

The structure of the Acacia Property area is dominated by a series of northwest trending, shallow dipping, tight overturned folds, with penetrative axial planar cleavage defined by lower to middle greenschist metamorphic minerals. These folds are west-verging, have parallel axial traces to, and are likely related to a series of southwest-directed thrust faults (Schiarizzia and Preto, 1987). Bedding cleavage relationships and stratigraphic top determinations indicate that the western limbs of these folds are overturned. Parasitic folds plunge at shallow to moderate angles to the northwest.

The penetrative cleavage is crenulated by a second cleavage. The crenulation lineation trends northwest and appears to have formed in conjunction with northeastward trending low amplitude folds (Schiarizzia and Preto, 1987).

Graded beds are the most commonly observed indicators of stratigraphic tops. They are a series of fine sandy layers, which abruptly overlie muddy layers, and grade up into mud. In the coarser units, this gradation proceeds from pebble conglomerate to coarse sand. Rare sedimentary features such as rip-up clasts, and scour-and-fill structures have also been observed. Höy (1987) interpreted this as a turbidite sequence developed on the distal continental margin in deep marine conditions during rifting.

Mineralization

Prospectors and geologists have long recognized the Johnson-Adams Lake area as a favorable region for base-metal sulphide deposits. Several significant mineral occurrences including the Samatosum, Rea, Homestake and Twin Mountain are located nearby or within Eagle Plains Resources Acacia Property boundary.

Table 1 MINERAL DEPOSIT DATA

	Tonnage	Au(g/T)	Ag g/T)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
Samatosum	766,000	1.6	833	1.1	1.4	3.0
Rea	268,000	6.5	73	0.6	2.1	2.3
K7	218,000	7.4	69	0.5	6.1	7.3
Twin(drill	4.1meters	12.8	108	0.2	1.5	0.6
holes)	2.7meters	8.6	259	0.6	2.8	3.2
Homestake	250,000	0.5	202	0.3	1.2	2.2

Twin Mountain

The Twin Mountain occurrence consists of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization within carbonate-quartz veins, and sulphide barite lenses. The host rock consists of sericitized and silicified schists derived from mafic volcanic flows and volcanoclastic rocks. The zone has an apparent strike length of approximately 2500m. A drill hole that targeted the Twin Mineralization returned values of 10.6 gm/t

Au, 335.3 gm/t Ag, 3.13% Zn, 2.74% Pb and 0.55% Cu over 2.37 meters (George Cross Newsletter #237, 1987).

Inferno Zone

The inferno zone represents a potential volcanogenic massive sulphide horizon and occurs near the top of an intensely hydrothermally altered pile of felsic volcanic rocks known as the Homestake schist. The Inferno Zone is the stratigraphic equivalent of the Homestake deposits, and lies about 2 km to the northwest of them. On surface, the zone consists of a 50cm thick bed of massive barite, containing high values in silver, lead and zinc. This barite unit occurs at the contact between a quartz-rich, pyritic sericite schist, and an overlying, less altered quartz eye bearing felsic volcanic. This horizon was intersected by diamond drillhole K90078. Geochemical analysis of the drill core indicated potassium enrichment and sodium depletion in the stratigraphic footwall to the zone, as well as enrichment in base and precious metals. These features are typical of footwall alteration related to VMS deposits.

Homestake

The Homestake deposit is hosted by quartz-talc-sericite schists, sericite-quartz-phyllite and sericite-chlorite-quartz phyllite derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. The deposit lies on the southern limb of a northwest trending, tight, overturned syncline. An east dipping fault is inferred to separate the felsic to intermediate metavolcanics and the more mafic volcanics to the east.

Several barite lenses with variable amounts of sulphides occur near the top of a bleached, rusty-yellowish weathered zone of pyritic sericite-quartz schist interpreted to be a highly altered felsic tuff. The schistosity and compositional layering dip shallowly to moderately to the northeast. The main mineralized areas occur as two tabular horizons separated by 4 to 5 meters of schist. The largest, called the "barite bluff", is 5 to 6 meters wide on surface and contains most of the sulphides. A lower horizon, 1 to 2 meters thick, is banded with only minor sulphides. The barite sulphide lenses have been traced for several hundred meters.

The main horizon consists of massive to banded barite, metallic minerals and quartz-sericite cut by veins and lenses of quartz. Metallics include tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, argentite, native silver and trace ruby silver and native gold. The deposit sits within an extremely large sericite envelope.

Several small sulphide lenses, known as the Victory group, were intersected by old workings at 600, 1700, and 2100 meters southeast of the Homestake deposit (Property File-Stevenson, 1936b). Twelve hundred meters northwest of the Homestake deposit, old workings intersected several conformable quartz lenses with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. These showings are known as the Silver King and Silver Queen and are located near the Inferno Zone showing.

The Homestake Mine has a probable reserve of 249,906 tonnes of 226.6 gm/T silver, 0.58 gm/T gold, 36.7 percent barite, 0.28 per cent copper, 1.24 per cent lead and 2.19 per cent zinc (Statement of Material Facts 06/06/86, Kamad Silver Company Limited).

Rea

The Rea deposit occurs on the overturned eastern limb of a northwest-trending syncline. The stratigraphic footwall of the deposit consists of metamorphosed mafic tuffs and chert, which show sericite-quartz-carbonate alteration, likely representing footwall alteration of a mafic volcanic precursor. Two massive sulphide lenses, one of which contains a barite cap, are stratigraphically above this horizon and are overlain by a thin mafic tuff. These are then stratigraphically overlain by a several hundred meter-thick

sequence of argillites and minor tuffs, which grades into a quartz-pebble conglomerate at the top. Sulphides include pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. These are fine to medium grained with banded breccia textures in the massive sulphide lenses. Gold and silver are associated with the massive sulphide and barite. Exploration of the Rea Zone has shown that it can be traced along strike for seven kilometers and hosts at least five massive sulphide lenses (Carmichael, 1991).

Samatosum

The Samatosum deposit consists of a highly deformed quartz vein system containing massive to disseminated tetrahedrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. It lies within altered and deformed metasediments close to the contact with structurally overlying mafic volcanoclastic rocks. According to Pirie (1989), structural evidence indicates that the sequence is inverted and that the deposit occurs on the overturned limb of a recumbent syncline. The "Mine Series" metasedimentary sequence consists of carbonaceous black argillites, sericitized yellowish argillites containing chert lenses, and pyritic silicified grayish argillites. Some of the beds show grading and rip-up clasts. The metasediments are highly strained and altered with pervasive quartz-pyrite-sericite-fuchsite-carbonate-alteration best developed along the metasediment-metavolcanic contact.

Detailed Geology of the Acacia Area (Fig.4) (after Marr 1989)

The Acacia Showing area consists of at least eight massive sulphide and vein occurrences and was the focus of the 2000 Eagle Plains Resources exploration program. The detailed geology and descriptions are after Marr 1989.

Stratigraphy

The Acacia area occupies a portion of the southern slope of Sinmax Valley, immediately opposite the Homestake Mine. The area is underlain by rocks of the Homestake (Units EBA, EBG, EBS fig. 4) and Acacia Assemblages (Units EBFmv and EBP, fig.4) that form part of the Devonian-Mississippian Eagle Bay Assemblage. Younging directions are ambiguous; however, structural (SS/S0 intersections from calcareous argillites) and stratigraphic indicators (graded bedding) suggest that the sequence may be at least partially overturned to the southwest.

The geology of the Acacia area is shown in Fig.4 and descriptions of the map units are given below and in Table 2 on following page.

EBA – Felsic Volcanic Rocks:

A felsic volcanic sequence estimated to be approximately 150m in thickness, underlies much of the hillside between Acacia and Delores Creeks. Best exposures occur in cliff outcrops at the bottom of the Delores Creek valley. The felsic unit is truncated to the east by a fault that follows the Delores Creek valley and juxtaposes a monzonitic intrusion. Westerly, the felsic rocks lie in conformable contact with a relatively thin mafic volcanic unit (EBG-fig.4).

Where exposed, the rocks consist of light brown to grey, quartz-eye bearing, quartz-sericite schists or phyllites that contain variable amounts of ankerite, chlorite and disseminated pyrite. These rocks are interpreted to be altered felsic tuffs (based on preserved fragmental textures) and are interpreted to be part of the Homestake Schist.

**TABLE 2: DESCRIPTION OF LITHOLOGICAL UNITS-ACACIA AREA
AFTER MARR 1989**

Lithologic Unit	Approximate Thickness Range (m)	Composition	Texture	Comments
1 Felsic Volcanics	1 - 150	qz, ms, pf, ± cl, ca, ak sulphides: py, trace cp	Strongly foliated or rarely massive 5%, 1 - 4mm quartz- eyes locally	Comprises a major part of the Acacia Property; comparable to the Homestake schist; locally anomalous in Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag; interlayered mafic tuff or argillites common.
2 Calcareous Mafic Volcanics	20 - 50	cl-ca ± bi, ak, ms sulphides: py, sl, gl, cp	Weakly to strongly foliated; calcite vein stockworks in places	Massive py, trace cpy found at the lower contact with felsic volcanics (Unit 1); semi-massive py, sl pods in upper part near contact with graphitic argillite; also sl, gl, bearing calcite veins; footwall mafics.
3 Calcareous Argillite	100 - 120	gp-cl-ca-qz ± ms, ak	Strongly foliated; friable with lenticles of quartz-wacke	No anomalous base or precious metal values. Hanging wall sediments.
4 Ankeritic Mafic Volcanic	1 - 10	cl-ak ± ms sulphides: 1 - 2% disseminated py	Moderately foliated or massive with 5 - 30%, 1 - 5mm large ankerite prophyroblasts	No anomalous base or precious metal values; interlayered with quartz-wackes (Unit 5)
5 Quartz-wacke/ Argillite	?	qz-ms-ak-cl- gra sulphides: py, sl, gl	Massive to strongly foliated; good granular texture preserved locally	Fractures in brittle massive quartz-wackes are healed with quartz-veins and locally contain pods of massive sl and ga; graphitic argillites are interlayered with foliated quartz- wacke in the lower part of Unit 5.
6 Monzonite	?	pf-kf-cl-qz; mt locally sulphides: disseminated py	Massive to foliated equigranular rock	No anomalous base or precious metal values; contact with volcanic rocks is sharp and subvertical.

Abbreviations: qz = Quartz; ms = Sericite; cl = Chlorite; pf = Plagioclase Feldspar; kf = Potassium Feldspar; ca = Calcite; gp = Graphite; ak = Ankerite;
py = Pyrite; cp = Chalcopyrite; sl = sphalerite; mt = magnetite

EBG – Mafic Fragmentals:

EBG conformably underlies the felsic sequence and is exposed in a series of cliffs that parallel Acacia Creek on its east side. The sequence consists predominantly of calcareous mafic fragmentals (lapilli and crystal tuffs) and their altered equivalents (chlorite schist and ankerite-chlorite schist). Schistose rocks (altered) are present throughout the section. They are typically medium to dark green in colour and display a moderate to strong foliation. In hand specimen they consist of chlorite, epidote, calcite, biotite, sericite and carbonate (calcite and ankerite). Calcite-vein stockworks occur in many exposures, while ankerite is locally present as a pervasive or spotty alteration. Sericite occurs at several exposures, particularly near the lower (structural) contact with a calcareous argillite unit (EBS, fig.4).

EBS – Calcareous Argillite:

Calcareous argillites are exposed as a narrow north trending strip low on the slope to the east of Acacia Creek (fig.4). This unit is conformable with the structurally overlying mafic volcanics of EBG. The contact between these units is gradational, suggesting that the stratigraphy may be inverted. True thickness of this unit is unknown in the Acacia area. To the south of the grid, similar rocks are exposed over a 150 to 200m stratigraphic interval, implying that a considerable thickness of the unit is unexposed.

In outcrop, the argillite has a distinctive zebra-striped appearance that is caused by alternating layers of black graphitic argillite and white calcite stringers, lenses and 'beds' (up to 40%). Locally, chlorite is a major constituent, suggesting that the rock is at least partly of volcanic provenance. Lenses (toudins?) of massive, grey, sugary textured quartz with accessory sericite and pyrite are widespread in EBS. These may represent deformed quartz veins or quartzitic beds. Similar pods of massive ankerite are also common. Best examples outcrop in cliff exposures on the east side of Acacia Creek at the north end of the Acacia Showing area. These rocks strongly resemble the calcareous argillites of the Sicamous Formation exposed on the Adams Plateau to the east of Adams Lake.

EBFmv – Chlorite Schists and Ankeritic Mafic Volcanics:

EBFmv is exposed on the west side of Acacia Creek (fig.4) where it occurs as interlayers in a thick quartzite and quartz-wackes sequence (EBP). In comparison to EBG, EBFmv is typically thinner and significantly more ankerite-rich. The ankerite occurs as distinct porphyroblasts that give the mafic rocks a spotted texture. As it is poorly exposed the true extent of the EBFmv is not known; however, it appears to occur as narrow intervals in the sedimentary sequence. Individual mafic 'beds' may represent tuffaceous deposits into a sedimentary basinal environment. There is no evidence to suggest that Units EBG and EBFmv are related. Fragmental textures have not been observed in these rocks.

EBP – Quartz-wacke with Minor Argillite:

EBP consists of an interbedded succession of massive quartz-wacke, quartzite, sericite-quartz phyllite and graphitic (chloritic) argillite. These rocks underlie grid area to the west of Acacia Creek and are best exposed at the southwest part of the map area (fig.4). The quartzites and wackes can be distinguished on the basis of quartz content. These rocks make up 80% of EBP. They are typically brown to grey, granular rocks consisting primarily of 50-90% subangular to rounded, sand-sized quartz grains in a fine-grained quartz, plagioclase and sericite matrix.

Sericite-ankerite-quartz phyllites (altered sandstone) comprise 15% of the section and are best exposed in cliffs along the west side of Acacia Creek south of the baseline. Here the phyllite contains massive, conformable quartz ankerite lenticles that are interpreted to be boundinaged veins, similar to those seen in the calcareous argillites.

Graphite-chlorite schist (mafic argillite) make up less than 5% of EBP. Where present, they are thinly interlayered with the phyllites. Unlike the argillites of EBS, these rocks do not contain any appreciable amounts of calcite.

Mz – Monzonite:

Unit Mz consists of a monzonite stock that is exposed at the eastern map area (fig.4). At exposures along Delores Creek, the faulted contact between the monzonite and adjacent volcanic rocks is exposed.

The monzonite is typically massive, equigranular, and consists of alkali feldspar and chlorite with accessory quartz. The relative proportion of alkali feldspar to plagioclase has not been determined. In places, disseminated pyrite and magnetite are present in the monzonite.

Structural Geology

Structurally, the Acacia grid area is a moderately dipping homoclinal sequence. Rock units strike at approximately 120° and dip at moderate angles (25 to 40°) to the northeast. Foliation (fig.4) parallels bedding contacts and have an average strike of 116° and dip of 40° NE. Although this parallel relationship of bedding to foliation implies isoclinal folding, no macroscopic folds have been observed. Minor folds with wavelengths in the tens of centimeters to metre scale have been mapped at several localities. All minor folds axes have consistent plunges of 30 to 40° to the east-northeast.

A west-dipping normal fault is interpreted to cross the grid in a northerly direction. The trace of the fault follows the east fork of Acacia Creek and the main creek valley to the north. Although the fault is not exposed, its position has been constrained with a high degree of confidence using the outcrop distribution of the units. At the north end of the Acacia area, different rock units are exposed on either side of the creek. Considering the regional strike of the units, this observation can only be explained by a fault offset. At the south end of the Acacia area, the interpreted fault separates Acacia Assemblage rocks (units EBF, EIV and EBP) from Homestake Assemblage rocks (units EBA, EBG, EBS). Normally, Homestake Assemblage rocks structurally overlie the Acacia Assemblage (as seen on the Homestake Bluffs) but here they occur at the same structural level implying a down-throw to the west.

To the north of the Acacia area, the same fault is exposed on the Homestake Bluffs where it visibly offsets the Homestake Schist unit with the same sense of movement. The down-throw is estimated to be in the order of 150m.

Another fault is exposed in the Delores Creek at the east end of the grid. This steep (70 to 80°) west-dipping structure juxtaposes the monzonite and altered felsic volcanic rocks of EBA. The displacement on this fault is interpreted to be east-side-down based on an observed offset of the Homestake Schist to the north.

Mineralization (Table 3 following)

Eight mineral occurrences are present on the Acacia grid (A1 to A8 – fig.4). Most of these zones are exposed in the Acacia Creek valley or adits cut into the adjacent southeast hillsides. The best mineralization occurs in the calcareous mafic volcanics (unit EBG) as stratiform massive sulphides or remobilized sulphides in epigenetic veins. Epigenetic vein mineralization is also present in felsic rocks of Unit EBA and in the quartz-wackes of Unit EBP. Characteristics of the mineral occurrences are given in Table 2 on following page.

**TABLE 3 : ACACIA AREA MINERAL OCCURRENCES
AFTER MARR 1989**

Mineral Occurrence	Type	Host Rock	Sulphides Present	ICP Analysis (PPM)				Comments
				Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	
A1-1	quartz-ankerite vein	qz-ms-schist (felsic tuff?)	Disseminated 3% gl, 2% py, 1% sl, 1% cp	941	2461	1250	12.3	10 to 30cm thick quartz-ankerite veins host mineralization; they are also anomalous in Bi (23 PPM) possibly related to the nearby monzonite intrusion.
A1-2	replacement?	ak-ms-cl schist (mafic tuff?)	50% py, 1% cp in conformable stringers (2 - 10cm)	2563	896	276	13.1	Massive sulphide stringers are also anomalous in Bi (34 PPM) and As (134 PPM) possibly related to nearby monzonite intrusion.
A2	replacement? stratiform	ca-cl schist (mafic volcanic)	5 - 40% py, 1% cp disseminated or semi-massive layers	739 533	2 2	48 52	0.2 0.1	Sulphides occur as disseminations or in 0.5 to 1cm thick conformable layers; possibly syngenetic sulphide deposition at felsic-mafic contact.
A3	stratiform	ca-cl-schist (mafic volcanic)	95% py, 1% cp, 2m thick massive sulphide layer	1205 Massive py boulder to south 1281	26 28	54 91	0.6 0.1	The massive sulphide layer is conformable with a felsic-mafic volcanic contact; the sulphide is also anomalous in Co (163 PPM) and Mo (36 PPM).
A4	stratiform with epi-genetic calcite veins	ca-cl-schist (mafic volcanic)	Lenticular semi-massive sulphide pods of 95% py, 5% sl; one 15cm thick massive sl seam; 10% sl, 5% gl in calcite veins	Massive sphalerite 0.08% Banded sphalerite/pyrite 0.04% Massive pyrite 0.10% Calcite vein 188 0.02%	0.96% 19.2% 0.11% 1.45% 0.07% 17177 18.57%	19.2% 3.6 1.6 47878 6.65%	8.5 3.6 1.6 140.8 160.5	Lenticular semi-massive py-sl pods occur within calcareous mafic volcanics in close proximity (2 - 3m) to a mafic volcanic/argillite contact. The best exposure of the mineralization is in the north adit. Assays of talus dump samples yield high Zn grades. Calcite vein rubble also from the adit dump are anomalous in Pb-Zn-Ag and also Sb (155 PPM). Ag content both in veins and stratiform sulphides is a function of galena content. The calcareous mafic volcanic becomes sericitic towards the contact with calcareous argillite.
A5	stratiform with epigenetic quartz-calcite veins	ca-cl-schist (mafic volcanic) gp-cl-schist (argillite)	Semi-massive py pods in mafic volcanic, gl, sl, cp, py in cross-cutting quartz-calcite veins in argillite	quartz-calcite vein 626 0.06%	2099 0.23%	12436 1.25%	4.7 4.5	Mineralization in proximity to mafic volcanic-argillite contact; semi-massive py pods observed in 10m long adit; walls have been previously chip sampled; mineralized quartz-calcite veins in argillite found in 5m deep trench uphill from the adit.
A6	remobilized	ca-cl-schist (mafic volcanic)	5 - 20% disseminated to semi-massive pyrite in stringers	65	9	62	0.1	Mafic volcanic is silicified locally, pyrite is probably remobilized; massive py boulder found downhill from A6 is anomalous in Cu; probably representative of massive py at the felsic-mafic contact (i.e. A3).
A7 & A8	fracture-filled by quartz-vein	quartz-wacke or quartzite	sl and gl in subvertical quartz-veins	1 23 50 0.01% 19 4 0.01%	3419 1656 211 0.02% 623 17691 6.43%	156 501 34937 4.52% 3917 99999 18.82%	3.6 1.5 0.1 0.5 0.5 30.8 34.5	Cross cutting quartz-veins (1 - 25cm) fill fractures in brittle quartzites overlain by ductile ak-cl schist; veins are typically barren of sulphides but in places contain massive sl and gl along thin fractures (1 - 6cm); sulphides are best exposed at the A8 locality; silver content of such veins is directly proportional to galena content.

Abbreviations: qz = Quartz; ms = Sericite; cl = Chlorite; pf = Plagioclase feldspar; kf = Potassium feldspar; ca = Calcite; gp = Graphite; ak = Ankerite; py = Pyrite; cp = Chalcopyrite; sl = sphalerite; mt = magnetite

Vein and Replacement Type Mineralization (Locality A1):

At locality A1 (fig.4) sulphides are hosted by quartz-ankerite veins and an ankerite-sericite-chlorite schist. Quartz-ankerite veins occur as 10-30cm wide boudins in quartz-sericite schist (felsic tuff). The veins contain disseminated galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. ICP analysis of a single vein yielded low Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag values. Anomalous Bi in the vein could have been introduced from the adjacent monzonite intrusion.

Sulphide mineralization is also hosted by an ankerite-sericite-chlorite schist (mafic tuff?) The mafic schist has a minimum exposed thickness of 2m and contains centimeter-scale, semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite stringers. The stringers are weakly anomalous for copper, bismuth and arsenic.

Stratiform Sulphides at Felsic-Mafic Volcanic Contact (Localities A2 and A3):

Stratiform sulphides spatially related to a felsic-mafic volcanic contact are present in cliff exposures along the east side of the Acacia Creek Valley (A2, A3; fig.4).

At locality A2, 0.5 to 1cm thick, conformable semi-massive layers, composed of pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in calcareous mafic volcanics near the contact with felsic volcanics. At locality A3, a 2m thick conformable massive pyrite and chalcopyrite layer occurs directly at the felsic-mafic volcanic contact. In the extreme southern map area, massive pyrite boulders occur 275m downhill from the inferred felsic-mafic contact (fig.4). Everywhere the sulphide was sampled, it was found to be weakly anomalous in Cu. The felsic-mafic volcanic contact is most likely the source of anomalous copper values in soils at the northeast part of the grid.

Stratiform Sulphides and Sulphide Veins at Mafic Volcanic-Argillite Contact (Localities A4, A5, A6):

Stratiform sulphides and associated mineralized veins near a mafic volcanic (Unit 2)/argillite (unit 3) contact were examined in adits and outcrop exposures (A4, A5, A6; fig.3).

Semi-massive pyrite-sphalerite lenses hosted by calcareous mafic volcanics are exposed in the north adit (A4 - fig.4). The sulphides occur within 1m of a lithological contact between the calcareous mafics and calcareous argillites. Close to this contact the mafic volcanic is highly altered to calcite-sericite schist. Locally, pyritic chert lenticles (fragments?) were observed in sericite schist. Grab samples of the sulphides from the dump outside the adit returned high Zn values (table 2). The banded nature of sulphides in some samples signifies a stratiform, syngenetic origin.

Calcite veins up to 1m in width are exposed in the altered mafic volcanic rocks above the portal and in the adit walls. Vein samples from the dump contain coarse-grained sphalerite and galena with lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite. They returned highly anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag-Sb values (table 2).

The south adit (A5-fig.4) penetrates 10m into the hillside and intercepts the same mafic volcanic - argillite contact. Here, pods of semi-massive pyrite occur in the mafic volcanic at the same level as the sulphide pods in the north adit. No sphalerite was seen in the sulphide pods. A 5m deep trench directly uphill (southeast) from the adit exposed a mineralized quartz-calcite vein in graphite schist. The thin (cm's) vein fills a vertical fault in the schist and contains galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Highly anomalous Zn values were obtained from the vein. Pb and Ag values were weak (table 2).

A significant pyrite occurrence in calcareous mafic volcanics was observed to the south of the adit showings (A6, Fig.4). At this locality, pyrite occurs as disseminated or semi-massive stringers. These were found to contain only background metal values (table 2).

Sulphide Bearing Quartz-veins in Quartz-wackes Localities A7 and A8:

Mineralized quartz-veins in massive quartz-wacke were discovered on the west side of Acacia Creek (A7, A8, fig.4). Samples from both occurrences contained anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag values (table 2). The abundance of silver in such veins is directly proportional to the amount of galena present.

The best exposure of these veins is at locality A8, where fracture openings between house-sized, slump blocks provide a 5 to 10m vertical exposure.

Vein mineralization occurs in a dark grey, sugary textured, massive, recrystallized quartz-wacke bounded below and above by narrow shear zones. Although quartz-veins are abundant throughout the quartz-wacke, mineralization occurs locally in the form of massive sphalerite and galena along 1 to 5cm wide, subvertical fractures in the quartz-veins. Sphalerite is disseminated throughout the quartz-wacke. Quartz-veins or mineralized fractures do not occur in the underlying or overlying sericite-ankerite schist.

2000 Work Program (Fig.3)

The objectives of the 2000 Eagle Plains Resources field program on the Acacia property were to better define the geochemical signature of the units that host the Acacia showings. A sample grid was established south of the area covered by the 1988 Esso Minerals soil sampling program. The lines were sampled at 50 meter spacing E-W, with a line spacing of 100 meters N-S. Contour soil sample lines were run along lines from west of Acacia Creek to east of Delores Creek. The lines were sampled at 25m spacing, with 100 meters elevation between lines. Silt samples were collected along both the Acacia and Delores Creek drainages. Rock samples were collected from the main showings in the Acacia Creek area.

A total of 518 soil samples, 12 silt samples and 8 rock samples were collected during the 2000 work program. All samples were shipped to Bondar – Clegg Canada Limited in North Vancouver, B.C. where they were analyzed for 30 element ICP using aqua-regia digestion. High-grade samples were further fire assayed. All samples were collected, handled, catalogued and prepared for shipment by Toklat Resources and Eagle Plains Resources staff. A total of 24 man-days were spent on the property.

All exploration work was carried out in accordance to Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Mines and WCB regulations.

Total expenditures by Eagle Plains Resources on the property in 2000 were \$22,753.86

2000 Program Results (Fig. 4)

Geochemistry

2000 soil geochemical sampling confirmed the presence of an extensive base and precious metal geochemical anomaly associated with a package of felsic and mafic volcanic rocks. The anomalous geochemical values cover a roughly north-south trend and are generally parallel to and best developed along lithological contacts between and within felsic volcanic, mafic volcanic and calcareous argillite rocks. The anomalies also appear to occur in the areas of known sulphide mineralization and in many cases outline anomalous zones on the order of 100-200 meters along sample lines. The anomalous areas returned high geochemical values in Cu, Pb, Zn, Ba, As, Ag and Au. Among the samples collected that returned values greater than 95th percentile over multiple stations were:

Line C700 0+00 – 2+00E : average 344ppm Cu / 81ppm Pb / 493ppm Zn / 30ppm As / 7 ppm Ba
 Line C800 2+75E – 3 +50E: average 79ppm Cu / 22ppm Pb / 513ppm Zn / 8ppm As / 133ppm Ba
 Line C900 1+00E – 1+50E: average 117ppm Cu / 116ppm Pb / 320ppm Zn / 16ppm As / 482ppm Ba
 Line C1000 6+75E – 7+75E: average 123ppm Cu / 71ppm Pb / 319ppm Zn / 16ppm As / 140ppm Ba

High gold values include Line 1+00N 4+50W 47ppb Au, Line 8+00N 4+50W 32ppb Au. and Line C600 11+00W 34ppb Au.

Silt sampling of the Acacia and Delores Creek drainages returned anomalous values for seven of the twelve samples taken. The anomalous samples were enriched in Cu, Pb, Zn, Ba, As, Ag and Sr.

Rock samples collected in the area of the main Acacia showings returned high base and precious metal values in seven of the eight samples collected. Anomalous samples include:

TTAC00R03: 4.4gm/T Ag, 141ppm Cu, 191ppm Pb, 33.75% Zn, 1284.3ppm Cd, 857ppm W
 TTAC00R05: 3.2gm/T Ag, 230ppm Cu, 191ppm Pb, 13.45% Zn, 330ppm W
 TTAC00R06: 191.3gm/T Ag, 842ppm Cu, 22.29% Pb, 6.72% Zn, 155ppm W

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Acacia Property area is underlain by a sequence of volcanic and metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks that host a number of base and precious metal deposits, as well as numerous base and precious metal showings. The property consists of 203 claim units roughly centered on the historic Homestake Mine crown grants. The stratigraphy covered by the claims hosts the nearby Rea Gold and Samatosum deposits, as well as the Homestake schist. The Rea and Samatosum horizons, known to host multiple massive sulphide lenses and small deposits, have been traced to the current Acacia property boundary and form a potential exploration target. The Twin Mountain Zone occurs on the eastern part of the Acacia Property. The Twin Mountain occurrence consists of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization within carbonate-quartz veins, and sulphide barite lenses. Past operators have traced the mineralization over a strike length of 2500 meters using soil sampling, trenching and limited diamond drilling. The Inferno Zone occurs near the western part of the Acacia Property and represents a potential volcanogenic massive sulphide horizon. It occurs near the top of an intensely hydrothermally altered pile of felsic volcanic rocks known as the Homestake schist. The Inferno Zone is the stratigraphic equivalent of the Homestake deposits. Geochemical analysis of Inferno Zone drill core by past operators indicated potassium enrichment and sodium depletion in the stratigraphic footwall to the zone, as well as enrichment in base and precious metals. These features are typical of footwall alteration related to VMS deposits.

The Acacia Showing area consists of at least eight massive sulphide and vein occurrences and was the focus of the 2000 Eagle Plains Resources exploration program. Results from the program were very encouraging and outlined well developed base and precious metal soil geochemical anomalies associated with a package of felsic and mafic volcanics. The Acacia Showing area has never been tested by diamond drilling.

Further work is recommended for the Acacia Property. The area of coincident soil geochemical anomalies, prospective volcanic stratigraphy and the better massive sulphide showings in the Acacia area should be tested with diamond drilling. Three possible drill collars are shown in Fig. 4. Mapping and structural work by Esso Minerals in 1988 indicates that the general strike of the rocks in the Acacia area is 116-120° with dips in the range of 25 to 40° to the northeast. The holes should be collared to cross the lithologic contacts between the felsic, mafic and calcareous argillites that appear to host the geochemical anomalies. The holes should be drilled at an azimuth of 210°. An initial hole should be collared at -60° dip and followed up with a shallower hole (-45°) if warranted. The drill collar locations shown on Figure 4 should be ground truthed to determine local bedding-foliation measurements, and the collars may have to be moved depending on local topography. The continuous nature of the geochemical anomalies should allow for some flexibility in spotting the hole collars. The drill program should be helicopter supported using a medium sized heliportable drill capable of depths of 500 meters of thin wall BTW core drilling.

The Homestake Horizon, the extensions of the Rea and Samatosum horizons and the Twin mountain occurrence also are attractive exploration targets. Future work to assess these targets should include a comprehensive compilation of all past data.

A budget for the proposed work follows:

PERSONNEL: 40 man days @ \$250.00/day.....	\$10000.00
DIAMOND DRILLING: 4000 feet @ \$15/foot (all-in)	\$60000.00
ANALYTICAL: 500 drill core samples @ \$10.00/sample.....	\$5000.00
TRANSPORTATION:	
4WD Vehicle: 20 days x \$50.00/day x 1 vehicles.....	\$1000.00
Mileage: 3000 km x \$.20/km.....	\$600.00
5 ton trailer: 20 days @ \$50.00/day.....	\$1000.00
FUEL:.....	\$500.00
EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND SUPPLIES.....	\$1500.00
MEALS AND ACCOMMODATION.....	\$3000.00
CAMP EQUIPMENT RENTAL: 0.5 mo. @ \$500.00/mo.....	\$500.00
HELICOPTER CHARTER: 8 hours @ \$1000.00/hr	\$8000.00
MISCELLANEOUS:.....	<u>\$1000.00</u>
	SUBTOTAL: \$92100.00
	10 % contingency: \$9210.00
	TOTAL: \$101310.00

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BCEMPR MINFILE 082M020, 082M075, 082M107, 082M164, 082M191, 082M215, 082M244, 082M135,

Appendix I
Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Charles C. Downie of 122 13th Ave. S. in the city of Cranbrook in the Province of British Columbia hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#20137).
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1988) with a B.Sc. degree and have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since graduation.
- 3) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork as well as information gathered through research.
- 4) I hold 125,000 shares of Eagle Plains Resources; I hold an option to purchase a further 25,000 Common Shares of Eagle Plains at \$0.25 per share.

Dated this 30st day of June, 2001 in Cranbrook, British Columbia.

Charles C. Downie, P.Geo.

Appendix II
Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on the Acacia Property, Kamloops Mining Division, for the purpose of mineral exploration between the dates of May 01, 2000 and April 20, 2001.

PERSONNEL

T. Termuende, P. Geo: 5 days x \$425/day	\$2125.00
B. Robison, Geological Technician: 9 days x \$225/day	\$2025.00
J. Campbell: Technician: 10 days x \$225.00/day	\$2250.00

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

4WD Vehicle: 12 days x \$50.00/day	\$600.00
Mileage: 2600 km x \$.20/km.....	\$520.00
Radios (2x): 8 days x \$20.00/day.....	\$160.00
Field Supply: 20.0 man-days x \$25.00/day	\$500.00
Camp Equipment Rental: 0.3 mo x \$500.00/mo	\$150.00

OTHER

Meals/Accommodation:	\$815.84
Fuel:	\$505.51
Camp Materials:	\$87.58
Shipping:	\$171.44
Maps / Orthophotos / Reproduction:	\$540.35
Analytical:	\$8123.87
Report Writing/Reproduction (est.)	\$2500.00
Handling Fees:	\$1024.46
Miscellaneous:	<u>\$654.81</u>
Total:	\$22753.86

Appendix III

Analytical Results : 2000 Exploration Program



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Gechemical Lab Report

REPORT: V00-01587.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE:

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
PROJECT: ACACIA

SUBMITTED BY: T. TERMUENDE
DATE RECEIVED: 16-AUG-00 DATE PRINTED: 30-AUG-00

Table with columns: DATE APPROVED, ELEMENT, NUMBER OF ANALYSES, LOWER DETECTION, EXTRACTION, METHOD, DATE APPROVED, ELEMENT, NUMBER OF ANALYSES, LOWER DETECTION, EXTRACTION, METHOD. Includes sample types table and remarks.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01587.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 16-AUG-00 DATE PRINTED: 30-AUG-00 PAGE 1A(1/ 6)

PROJECT: ACACIA

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, Ag AgGrav PPM, Cu PPM, Pb PPM, Pb PCT, Pb PCT, Zn PPM, Zn PCT, Zn PCT, Mo PPM, Ni PPM, Co PPM, Cd PPM, Bi PPM, As PPM, Sb PPM, Fe PPM, Tot PCT, Mn PPM, Te PPM, Ba PPM, Cr PPM, V PPM, Sn PPM, W PPM, La PPM, Al PCT, Mg PCT, Ca PCT, Na PCT, K PCT, Sr PPM, Y PPM. Rows include TTAC00R01 through TTAC00R08.



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CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01587.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 16-AUG-00 DATE PRINTED: 30-AUG-00 PROJECT: ACACIA
PAGE 1B(2/ 6)

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S
		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PCT
TTAC00R01	<10	3	<5	<5	<5	0.04	8	0.048	
TTAC00R02	17	45	8	14	<5	0.38	76	0.635	
TTAC00R03	11	5	<5	<5	15	0.18	<5	>10.00	
TTAC00R04	<10	<2	<5	<5	11	0.06	<5	>10.00	
TTAC00R05	<10	3	<5	<5	15	0.30	8	>10.00	
TTAC00R06	<10	13	<5	6	<5	0.18	18	7.737	
TTAC00R07	<10	8	<5	<5	15	0.05	<5	5.989	
TTAC00R08	18	5	7	8	7	0.16	213	5.694	



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Ge(chemical) Lab Report

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DATE RECEIVED: 16-AUG-00 DATE PRINTED: 30-AUG-00 PAGE 2A(3/ 6) PROJECT: ACACIA

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Tot, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y) with corresponding numerical values.



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Geochemical Lab Report

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DATE RECEIVED: 16-AUG-00 DATE PRINTED: 30-AUG-00 PAGE 28(4/ 6)

PROJECT: ACACIA

Table with columns: STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT UNITS, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S. Rows include GS91-2, ANALYTICAL BLANK, MP-1A, IGS42 BRIT.GEO.SURV., and CZN-3.



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Ge(chemical) Lab Report

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DATE RECEIVED: 16-AUG-00 DATE PRINTED: 30-AUG-00 PAGE 3A(5/ 6) PROJECT: ACACIA

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Tot, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y) with their respective values in PPM or PCT.



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DATE PRINTED: 30-AUG-00

PROJECT: ACACIA
PAGE 38(6/ 6)

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S
		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PCT
TTAC00R03 Duplicate	11	5	<5	<5	15	0.18	<5	>10.00	
TTAC00R06 Duplicate	<10	13	<5	6	<5	0.18	18	7.737	
TTAC00R08 Duplicate	18	5	7	8	7	0.16	213	5.694	
	20	5	9	8	5	0.17	221	6.234	



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Geochemical Lab Report

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REFERENCE:

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
PROJECT: ACACIA1

SUBMITTED BY: T. TERMUENDE
DATE RECEIVED: 06-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 14-SEP-00

Table with columns: DATE APPROVED, ELEMENT, NUMBER OF ANALYSES, LOWER DETECTION, EXTRACTION, METHOD, SAMPLE TYPES, NUMBER, SIZE FRACTIONS, NUMBER, SAMPLE PREPARATIONS, NUMBER. Contains 36 rows of analytical data for various elements like Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S.

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DATE RECEIVED: 06-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 14-SEP-00 PAGE 1 OF 13 PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include sample IDs like L0+00 0+00W and L1+00N 4+00W with corresponding concentration values.



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Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with their respective concentrations in PPM or PCT.



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PAGE 3 OF 13

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with their respective concentrations in PPM or PCT.



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Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various units (PPB, PPM, PCT). Rows include samples like L4+00N 3+00E, L4+00N 3+50E, etc., with corresponding element concentrations.



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Geochemical Lab Report

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Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with corresponding units and values.



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Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with their respective concentrations.



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PAGE 7 OF 13

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include sample IDs like L8+00N 1+00W and L9+00N 0+00.



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Table with columns for ELEMENT, UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include analytical blanks, number of analyses, mean values, standard deviations, and accepted values for various elements.



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Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT, and various units (PPB, PPM, PCT). Rows include 'Accepted Value', 'OX9 Oxide', 'OX11 Oxide', 'GS91-2', and 'Standard Deviation' for multiple elements.



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Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT, and various units (Au30, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Row for Accepted Value.

Table with columns for CANMET STSD-4, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, Accepted Value. Row for Accepted Value.

Table with columns for OX5 Oxide, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, Accepted Value. Row for Accepted Value.

Table with columns for GS91-1, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, Accepted Value. Row for Accepted Value.

Table with columns for OX12 Oxide, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation. Row for Standard Deviation.



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VANCOUVER BRANCH

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PAGE 11 OF 13

STANDARD NAME	ELEMENT	Au30	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Ni	Co	Cd	Bi	As	Sb	Fe	Mn	Te	Ba	Cr	V	Sn	W	La	Al	Mg	Ca	Na	K	Sr	Y	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S
	UNITS	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PCT

Accepted Value 6600



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PAGE 12 OF 13

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include sample identifiers like L0+00 3+00W Duplicate and their corresponding concentration values.



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PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include sample IDs like L6+00N 4+00E and their duplicate values.



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REFERENCE:

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
PROJECT: ACACIA1

SUBMITTED BY: T. TERMUENDE
DATE RECEIVED: 05-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 7-SEP-00

Table with columns: DATE APPROVED, ELEMENT, NUMBER OF ANALYSES, LOWER DETECTION, EXTRACTION, METHOD. Lists elements from Au to S with their respective analysis counts and methods.

Table with columns: SAMPLE TYPES, NUMBER, SIZE FRACTIONS, NUMBER, SAMPLE PREPARATIONS, NUMBER. Shows T STREAM SED, SILT with 12 samples, size -80, and preparation DRY, SIEVE -80.

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Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various units (PPB, PPM, PCT) for elements Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S.



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PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT, and various units (PPB, PPM, PCT). Rows include ANALYTICAL BLANK, OXS Oxide, and GS91-1.



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PROJECT: ACACIA1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT	Au30	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Ni	Co	Cd	Bi	As	Sb	Fe	Mn	Te	Ba	Cr	V	Sn	W	La	Al	Mg	Ca	Na	K	Sr	Y	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S
	UNITS	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PCT
JCAC00S02		<5	0.5	63	155	350	3	35	14	1.7	<5	9	<5	3.76	1440	<10	45	16	14	<20	<20	12	0.74	0.40	8.10	0.01	0.06	166	6	<2	9	<1	<5	<10	0.01	2	0.10
Duplicate		6	0.5	70	166	383	2	38	15	1.8	<5	12	<5	4.19	1561	<10	48	18	14	<20	<20	13	0.83	0.45	8.83	0.01	0.07	173	7	<2	9	<1	<5	<10	0.02	2	0.11



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ACACIA



Geotechnical
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Gechemical Lab Report

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REFERENCE:

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
PROJECT: ACACIA1

SUBMITTED BY: T. TERMEJENDE
DATE RECEIVED: 01-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 7-SEP-00

Table with columns: DATE APPROVED, ELEMENT, NUMBER OF ANALYSES, LOWER DETECTION, EXTRACTION, METHOD, DATE APPROVED, ELEMENT, NUMBER OF ANALYSES, LOWER DETECTION, EXTRACTION, METHOD. Includes sample data for elements like Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta.

Table with columns: SAMPLE TYPES, NUMBER, SIZE FRACTIONS, NUMBER, SAMPLE PREPARATIONS, NUMBER. Includes entry for R ROCK.

REMARKS: Zinc concentration >1% will enhance Tungsten results. Therefore, Tungsten concentration would be greater than true value. Thank you, RRD

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PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various units (PPB, PPM, PCT). Rows include TTIC00R01 and BRAC00R01 with numerical data for elements like Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta.



BONDAR CLEGG



Geochemical
Lab
Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01693.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 01-SEP-00

DATE PRINTED: 7-SEP-00

PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 1B(2/ 6)

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ti PCT	Zr PPM	S PCT
TTIC00R01		<.01	2	2.83
BRAC00R01		<.01	6	2.34



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01693.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 01-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 7-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 2A(3/ 6)

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta). Rows include GS91-2, ANALYTICAL BLANK, OX11 Oxide, and MP-1A.



BONDAR CLEGG



Ge(chemical
Lab
Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01693.D (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 01-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 7-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 28(4/ 6)

STANDARD NAME	ELEMENT UNITS	Ti PCT	Zr PPM	S PCT
GS91-2		<.01	6	1.25
Number of Analyses		1	1	1
Mean Value		<.01	6	1.25
Standard Deviation		-	-	-
Accepted Value		<.01	5	1.00
ANALYTICAL BLANK		<.01	<1	<.01
Number of Analyses		1	1	1
Mean Value		<.01	<1	<.01
Standard Deviation		-	-	-
Accepted Value		<.01	<1	<.01
OX11 Oxide		-	-	-
Number of Analyses		-	-	-
Mean Value		-	-	-
Standard Deviation		-	-	-
Accepted Value		-	-	-
MP-1A		-	-	-
Number of Analyses		-	-	-
Mean Value		-	-	-
Standard Deviation		-	-	-
Accepted Value		-	-	-



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Ge(chemical) Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01693.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 01-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 7-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 3A(5/ 6)

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au30	Ag Grav	Ag	Cu	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn	Mo	Ni	Co	Cd	Bi	As	Sb	Fe	Mn	Te	Ba	Cr	V	Sn	W	La	Al	Mg	Ca	Na	K	Sr	Y	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta
		PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	
TTIC00R01	51	408.2	>200.0	25	>10000	6.79	>10000	1.65	1	<1	<1	249.1	<5	19	209	0.22	4	<10	107	6	<1	<20	33	<1	0.02	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	35	<1	<2	<1	<1	<5	<10
Duplicate		417.2				6.74		1.66																													

BC

BONDAR CLEGG

ACACIA



Ge(remical
Lab
Report

28

TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
2720 - 17TH ST S
CRANBROOK, BC V1C 4H4

+ + + +

1000 B... North Vancouver BC V7P 2R5 (604) 985-0681



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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
PROJECT: ACACIA1

REFERENCE:

SUBMITTED BY: T. TERMUENDE
DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00

Table with columns: DATE APPROVED, ELEMENT, NUMBER OF ANALYSES, LOWER DETECTION, EXTRACTION, METHOD. Lists elements from Au to S with their respective analysis counts and methods.

Table with columns: SAMPLE TYPES, NUMBER, SIZE FRACTIONS, NUMBER, SAMPLE PREPARATIONS, NUMBER. Shows sample S SOIL and \$ MISSING SAMPLE with preparation details.

NOTES: \$ indicates Sample Not Received

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This report must not be reproduced except in full. The data presented in this report is specific to those samples identified under "Sample Number" and is applicable only to the samples as received expressed on a dry basis unless otherwise indicated



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 1 OF 18
PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with corresponding units and values.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: ACACIA1
DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 2 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Fe, Mn, etc.) with their respective concentrations in PPM or PCT.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 3 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with corresponding numerical values.



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Geometrical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 4 OF 18 PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with corresponding units and values.



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Ge Chemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1 PAGE 5 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical symbols (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows list sample IDs like C800 1+50E and their corresponding element concentrations.



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Ge Chemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: ACACIA1
DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 6 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Fe, Mn, etc.) with their respective units and values.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: ACACIA1
DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 7 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include sample IDs like C900 3+25E, C900 3+50E, etc.



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Ge Chemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

PROJECT: ACACIA1
DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 8 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with corresponding units and values.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 9 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with their respective concentrations in PPM or PCT.



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Geometrical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 10 OF 18
PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Si, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with corresponding concentration values in PPM or PCT.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 11 OF 18 PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with their respective concentrations.



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Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.D (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 12 OF 18

PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include analytical blanks, mean values, standard deviations, and accepted values for OX12 Oxide.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 13 OF 18

PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include CANMET STSD-4, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, and Accepted Value.

Table for OXS Oxide analysis. Columns include Oxide name, value, and various chemical elements. Rows include OXS Oxide (1002, 975, 961), Number of Analyses (3), Mean Value (979), Standard Deviation (21), and Accepted Value (968).

Table for OXB Oxide analysis. Columns include Oxide name, value, and various chemical elements. Rows include OXB Oxide (189, 203, 195), Number of Analyses (3), Mean Value (196), Standard Deviation (7), and Accepted Value (186).



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Geometrical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-D1694.D (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 14 OF 18

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT UNITS, and various elements (Al, Ag, Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with numerical values.

Table with columns for Oxide (OX9 Oxide), Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, and Accepted Value, with numerical values.

Table with columns for CANMET LKSD-2, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, and Accepted Value, with numerical values.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PROJECT: ACACIA1 PAGE 15 OF 18

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S). Rows include OX11 Oxide, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, and Accepted Value.

Table with columns for GS91-2, GS91-2, Number of Analyses, Mean Value, Standard Deviation, and Accepted Value. Rows contain numerical data for various elements.



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Ge(chemical) Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: VDD-01694.D (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00 DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00 PAGE 16 OF 18

PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Al, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with corresponding numerical values.



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Gechemical Lab Report

CLIENT: TOKLAT RESOURCES INC
REPORT: V00-01694.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00

DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00

PROJECT: ACACIA1
PAGE 17 OF 18

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with their respective concentrations in PPM or PCT.



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Ge(chemical) Lab Report

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DATE RECEIVED: 04-SEP-00

DATE PRINTED: 12-SEP-00

PAGE 18 OF 18

PROJECT: ACACIA1

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, Au30, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S. Rows include sample numbers like C1000 0+25W Duplicate and C1100 1+75W Duplicate with corresponding element values.

Appendix IV
Rock Sample Descriptions

Acacia Project

Rock Sample Descriptions

TTAC00R01

Acacia showing area. Unmapped pit, trench between N and S adits. Green-weathering mafic volcanic material. Minor sulphides.

TTAC00R02

Acacia showing area. Volcanic footwall material. Trace pyrite.

TTAC00R03

Acacia showing area. Grab sample from Acacia dumps. Sphalerite-rich quartz-carbonate material hosted by green-weathering mafic volcanic material.

TTAC00R04

Acacia showing area. Massive pyrite grab sample from Acacia dumps.

TTAC00R05

Massive banded sulphides with alternating pyrite and quartz-hosted sphalerite.

TTAC00R06

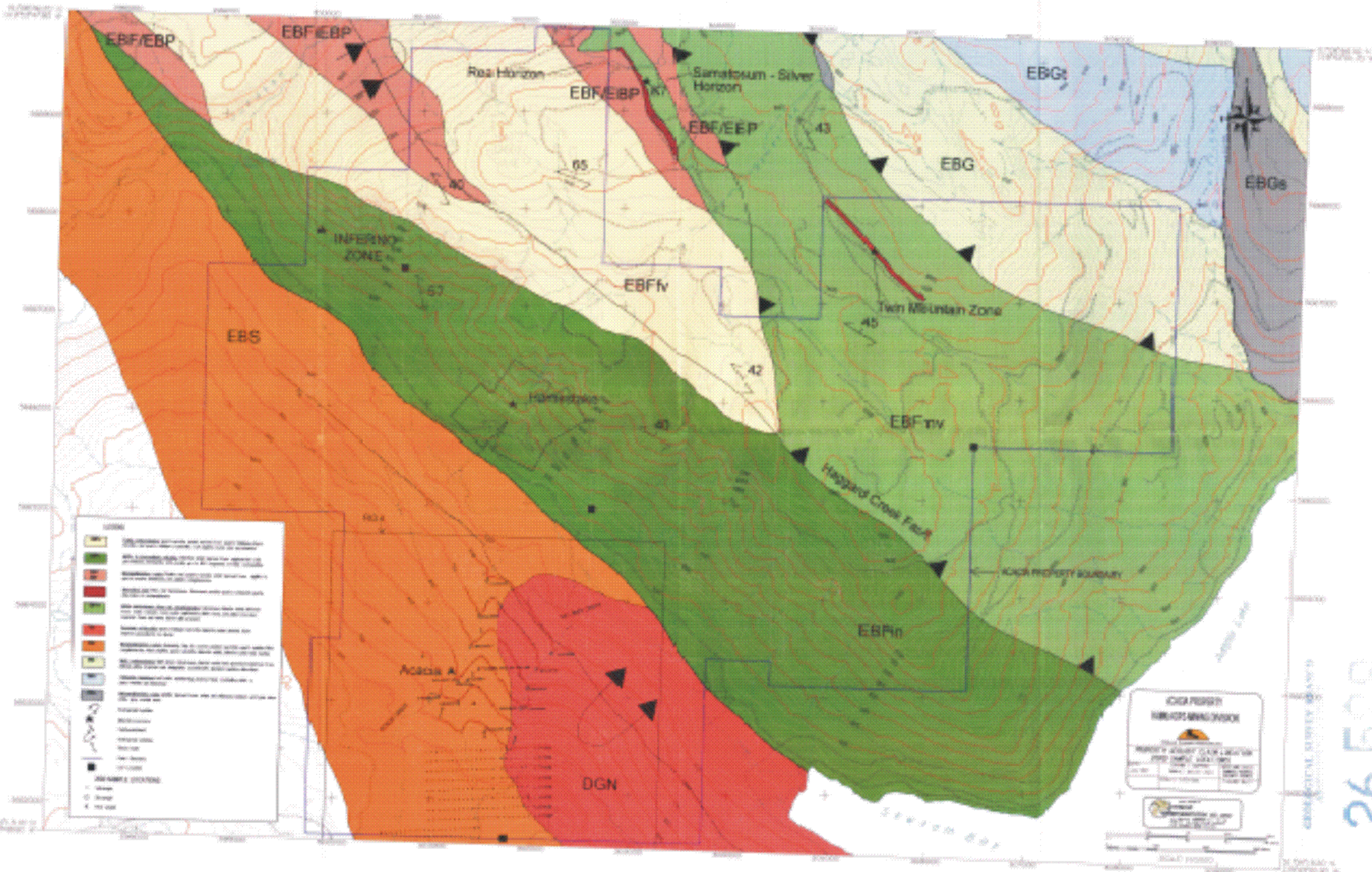
In situ-Acacia portal: Sphalerite in quartz from northernmost adit.

TTAC00R07

Float-plateau above Acacia workings. Sphalerite in quartz-carbonate material.

TTAC00R08

Same location as R08. Quartz-carbonate with green weathering mafic volcanic shards, possible fault or shear zone. 4-6% disseminated sphalerite.



Geological Survey of Canada

26,508

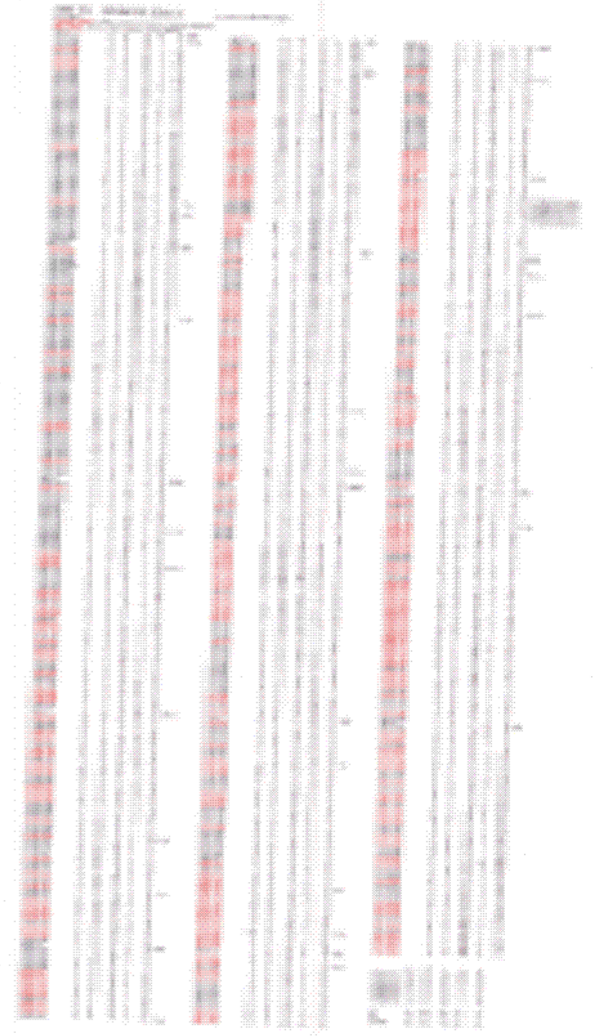
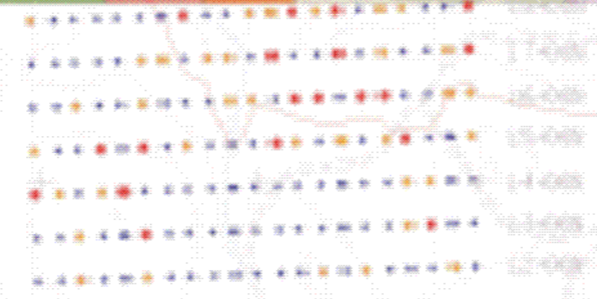
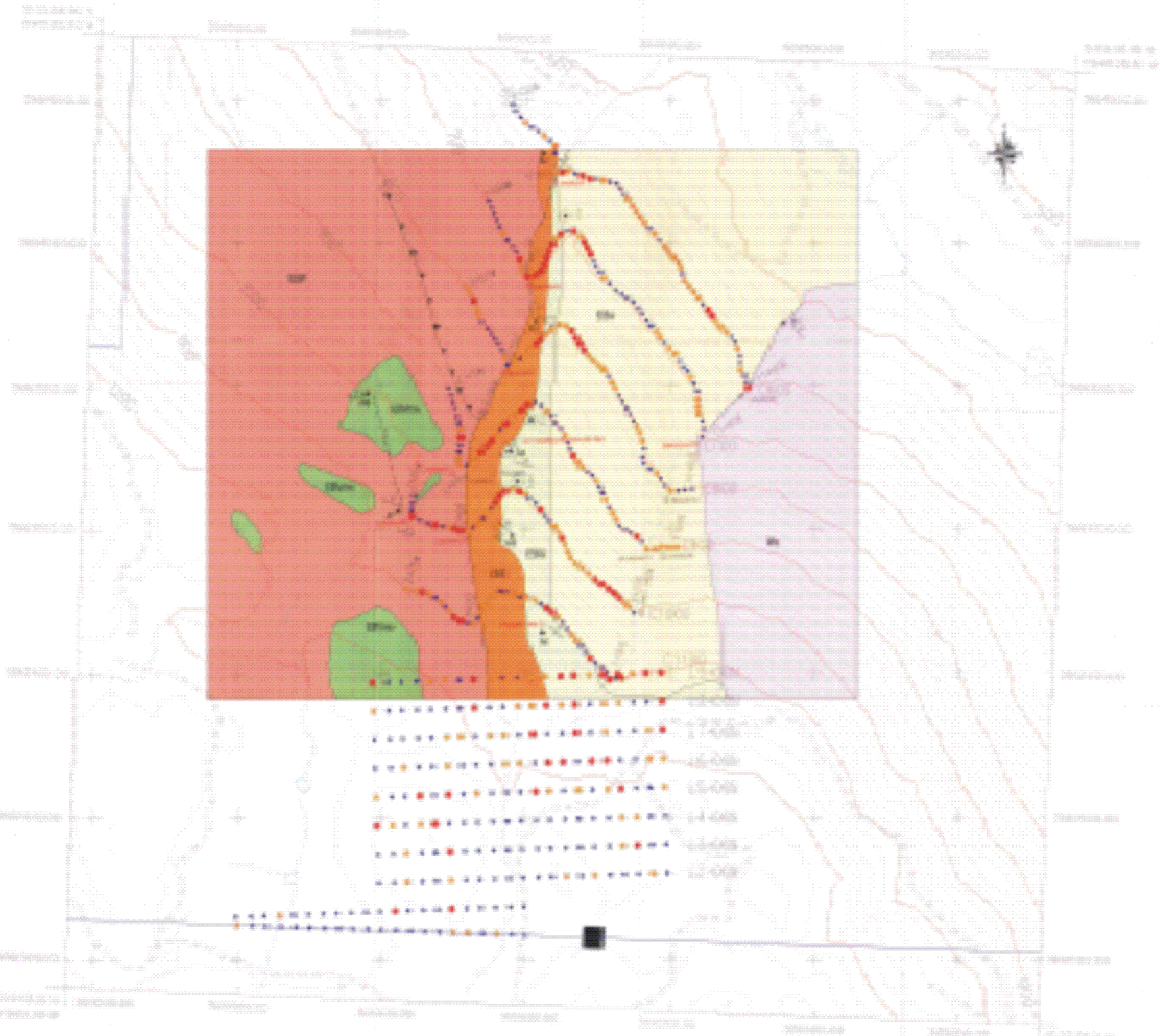
LEGENDA

- Zona de protecție a surselor de apă
- Zona de protecție a surselor de apă
- Zona de protecție a surselor de apă
- Zona de protecție a surselor de apă
- Zona de protecție a surselor de apă

SCALA

NOTA

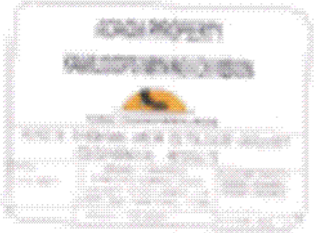
REMARKS



PROIECȚIA

SCALA

REMARKS



REMARKS