

GROUP II Presently held properties which are currently producing or being explored, or upon which exploration is planned within the next year.

GROUP III Other presently held properties upon which the Issuer's acquisition and exploration costs to date exceed \$100,000.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Issuer's Acquisition and Exploration Costs to February 29, 1988</u>	<u>Shares Issued to Date</u>	<u>Planned Expenditure from Funds Available Upon Completion of the Offering</u>
I	None			
II	Whitewater Property	\$512,379	Nil	\$150,000
III	None			

B. Narrative Information - Material Mining Properties

GROUP I - Not applicable.

GROUP II

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A. Whitewater Property

The Issuer owns a 100% interest in the Whitewater Property, which is situate in south central British Columbia approximately 16 kilometres southwest of Nelson and consists of six mineral leases (reverted crown grants), 14 recorded mineral claims or fractions thereof, and two crown granted mineral claims, more particularly described as follows:

Mineral Leases

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Mineral Lease No.</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Current Expiry Date for Annual Work</u>	<u>Lease Term Expiry Date</u>
Whitewater	M-121	529	July 25, 1988	July 25, 1988*
Columbia	M-121	3136	July 25, 1988	July 25, 1988*
Midas	M-121	3135	July 25, 1988	July 25, 1988*
Snowwater	M-122	3137	July 25, 1988	July 25, 1988*
Stillwater	M-131	3811	December 5, 1988	December 5, 1988*
Peter Fraction	M-153	15271	July 16, 1988	July 16, 1989

\* By a letter dated February 23, 1988 to the Issuer, the Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources renewed these leases for a further term of twenty years.

Mineral Claims

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Current Expiry Date</u>
Siwash	1	935	February 8, 1994
Roosevelt FR	1	936	February 8, 1994
Victory FR	1	937	February 8, 1994
Virginia FR	1	938	February 8, 1994
Churchill FR	1	939	February 8, 1994
Ambassador FR	1	940	February 8, 1994
Veronica FR	1	941	February 8, 1994
Hyland FR	1	941	February 8, 1994
Silver #1 FR	1	2957	February 28, 1994
Silver #2 FR	1	2958	February 28, 1994
Snowwater 1	10	3670	March 21, 1988*
Snowwater 2	16	3671	March 21, 1988*
Snowwater 3	18	3672	March 21, 1988*
Snowwater 4	15	4226	September 23, 1988*

\* The Issuer has filed assessment work on these claims, which, if accepted, will extend the expiry date by one year.

Crown Granted Mineral Claims

- (a) Float Stone mineral claim, Crown Grant No. 6713, Lot 15241, Kootenay District;
- (b) Gold Coin mineral claim, Crown Grant No. 6712, Lot 15240, Kootenay District

(hereinafter referred to as the "Whitewater Property").

The area covered by the Whitewater Property has in the past been explored by various owners or operators. Bulletin #1, 1932 of the B.C. Department of Mines reports that a tunnel 90 feet long was driven on a six foot wide mineralized quartz vein. The area was further developed, a small concentrator was operated, and the key claims crown-granted in 1907. In the early 1930's, prospecting was conducted for high grade float ore which occurred over a considerable distance along Whitewater Creek. Along the creek to the top of the crown granted claims occur quartz boulders weighing more than 17 tons and carrying gold in pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopryite. A specimen of this material assayed 7.06 oz. per ton gold and 37.6 oz. per ton silver.

During the years 1932 to 1970, road building, trenching, test pitting, diamond drilling (1,800 feet in 1943 and 7,600 feet in 19 holes in 1944), geophysical and topographic surveys, and underground drifting were conducted in unsuccessful attempts to locate the source of the large, high grade float boulders and to test the known veins.

The claims were optioned by Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. in 1970 who completed road construction, surface and underground mapping, trenching and 1,064 feet of diamond drilling in three holes. Gold values were intersected in all holes but were not followed up. The option was dropped in 1971.

320 reconnaissance soil samples were collected in 1973 by Dr. R.H. Seraphim. The gold and zinc analysis show two elongated zinc anomalies and several isolated anomalous gold samples. In 1975, J.J. Barakso took 19 rock chips and stream sediment samples as part of an orientation survey. No complete survey was undertaken.

During the period from 1975 until vending the Whitewater Property to the Issuer in 1984, the previous owners had expended approximately \$266,000 on a geophysical survey, backhoe trenching, bulldozing, road building, geochemical sampling (284 soils) and percussion drilling (four holes). In addition, a new adit was driven on the known quartz veins below the main road to test the tenor of the veins. A short cross-cut was started to evaluate percussion drill results (.108 oz. per ton gold @ 145'-150', PD83-4) but this work has not been completed. The geophysical survey indicated three possible conductors but correlation with geology and mineralization was not made. A shipment of 19.5 tons was made to the Trail smelter from one of the float boulders which graded 0.359 oz. per ton gold, 0.60 oz. per ton silver, and 87.2% silica.

After acquiring the Whitewater Property in 1984, the Issuer continued the exploration programs initiated by the previous owners and carried out further road building, trenching, grid preparation, geophysical surveys and percussion drilling. The percussion drilling yielded 1.488 oz. per ton gold over six feet.

Based on the recommendation of Dr. R.H. Seraphim, P.Eng., a program of diamond drilling (3510 feet in 4 holes) and trenching (approximately 10,000 feet) was conducted during 1987 to further test the percussion drill

hole. The diamond drilling encountered no significant mineralization although a moderate form of propylitic alteration was encountered in one drill-hole which is similar to the alteration of certain veins on the Whitewater Property.

Trenching was done around the rim of the Snowwater Creek basin. Success in reaching bedrock was only 5% at lower elevations where the overburden was 21'-22' thick and 50% at higher elevations where the overburden was 12' - 15' thick. Trenching at the higher elevations failed to locate any veins and the granodiorite or granite showed no alteration.

Other trenching uncovered parallel jointing on a much altered granodiorite which was 125° on strike and dipped 60° S.W. Just to the west of this trench is an old diamond drill hole which is making water. The parallel joint, wall rock alteration and artesian water are indicative of a structure that may be related to mineralization.

Trenching west of Snowwater Creek uncovered a boulder of altered granodiorite with a six inch quartz vein containing galena and sphalerite. This angular boulder could not have travelled very far from its source and is located in the general vicinity of the projection of the strike of the quartz vein and drill intersections.

Trenching was also done along the contact of the of the intrusive (Nelson) with the volcanics (Rossland Group) in the Snowwater 2 claim at the headwater of Erie Creek. The contact is silicified and contains disseminations of minor pyrite and some chalcopyrite.

The results of all the exploration efforts in the search for the source of the high grade float boulders has narrowed down the search to four small areas within the Snowwater Creek basin. The Issuer intends to carry out the initial program to locate the source of the high grade float boulders recommended by P.J. Santos in his Report on the Whitewater Property dated December 1, 1987 which is reproduced and attached hereto consisting of 3,200 feet of diamond drilling (15 drill holes) at a cost of \$150,000. This program is independent of the initial diamond drilling program recommended for the Whitewater veins which is not being carried out by the Issuer at this time. In addition, a decision to proceed with the follow-up diamond drilling program on the source of the

high grade float boulders would not be conditional upon completion of the initial program on the Whitewater veins.

THERE IS NO KNOWN BODY OF COMMERCIAL ORE ON THE WHITEWATER PROPERTY.

GROUP III - Not applicable.

ITEM 4 PARTICULARS OF NON-RESOURCE ASSETS

The Issuer does not own or have an interest in any non-resource assets.

ITEM 5 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Issuer was incorporated on April 26, 1984 by filing a Memorandum and Articles with the Registrar of Companies under the British Columbia Company Act.

The Issuer's authorized capital consists of 10,000,000 Common shares without par value, of which 2,992,815 shares are issued. There are no material rights or restrictions attached to such shares.

Since the date of the latest financial statements included in the Statement of Material Facts, the Issuer, on March 21, 1988, issued 417,236 Common shares at a deemed price of \$0.32 per share to Woodcrest Holdings Ltd. to satisfy indebtedness owing as at December 31, 1987 totalling \$133,516.00. Woodcrest Holdings Ltd. is wholly owned by Henry Zukowski, the President and controlling shareholder of the Issuer.

ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND PERSONS HOLDING MORE THAN 10% OF THE ISSUED EQUITY SHARES

The names, addresses, positions with the Issuer, and chief occupations for the past five years of the directors, officers and promoters of the Issuer and the number of shares each holds beneficially, directly or indirectly, are as follows:

Report on the  
Whitewater Property  
Rover Creek Area, Nelson Mining Division  
British Columbia Canada

Latitude 49° 23' Longitude 117° 26'

NTS 82 F/6W

For

Snowwater Resources Ltd.

Prepared By:

P. J. Santos, P. Eng.  
ANGINEL RESOURCES LTD.  
626 - 9th Ave.  
Castlegar, B. C.  
V1N 1M4

Dec. 1, 1987

Copy No. 1

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1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Whitewater mining property, located in the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia consists of 77 claims and units held by Snowwater Resources Ltd., a public company.

Located within this mining property is the Whitewater Mine which has been worked and partially explored for gold in the past and an area wherein high grade gold bearing boulders of quartz float were discovered.

The gold-bearing quartz vein in the Whitewater Mine was explored in 1970 by diamond drilling with reasonable results (one drill hole intersected .260 oz per ton gold over 2.2 feet) but further exploration efforts were concentrated in the attempt to locate the source of the high grade boulders. However, despite much trenching, tunneling, VLF-EM surveys, and drilling, the source of the high grade boulders has not been found.

In 1987, a program of diamond drilling (3510 feet NQ) and about 10,000 feet of trenching and reclamation was completed. The diamond drilling cost \$63,180.00 while the trenching and reclamation cost \$53,400.00. The drilling failed to locate the source of the mineralized float boulders.

crown grants), 13 recorded mineral claims or fractions, and two crown granted mineral claims, with particulars as follows:

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<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Mineral Lease No.</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Whitewater	M-121	529	July 25, 1988
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Peter Fraction	M-153	15271	July 15, 1988

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Veronica Fr.	1	941	Feb. 8, 1994
Hyland Fr.	1	941	Feb. 8, 1994
Silver #1 Fr.	1	2957	Feb. 28, 1994
Silver #2 Fr.	1	2958	Feb. 28, 1994
Snowwater 1	10	3670	Mar. 21, 1988
Snowwater 2	16	3671	Mar. 21, 1988
Snowwater 3	18	3672	Mar. 21, 1988
Snowwater 4	15	4226	Sept. 23, 1988

Crown Granted Mineral Claims

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Crown Grant No.</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>District</u>
Floatstone	6713	15241	Kootenay
Gold Coin	6712	15240	Kootenay

The Whitewater property is located in south central British Columbia (see Plate 1) 16 kilometers southwest of Nelson at Latitude 49° 23' north and Longitude 117° 26' west (NTS 82F/6W).

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The Whitewater property is located in south central British Columbia (see Plate 1) 16 kilometers southwest of Nelson at Latitude 49° 23' north and Longitude 117° 26' west (NTS 82F/6W).

The Whitewater property has in the past been explored by various owners or operators. The Whitewater veins and high grade gold bearing float boulders were first discovered along the Whitewater Creek in the late 1800's. A 90-foot drift following a 6-foot mineralized quartz vein was driven. The area was further developed and a small concentrator was operated, and the key claims crown granted in 1907 according to the B. C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin No. 1, 1932. Approximately 1200 tons of ore from surface boulders and from underground were milled but the amount of gold produced is not known. In the early 1930's, prospecting was conducted for high grade float ore which occurred over a considerable distance along Whitewater Creek. Along the creek to the top of the crown granted claims occur quartz boulders that weigh more than 17 tons and carry gold in pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopryrite. A specimen of this material assayed 7.06 oz per ton gold and 37.6 oz per ton silver (B. C. Minister of Mines Bulletin 1, 1932).

Between 1932 to 1970, considerable prospecting and exploration including road building, trenching, test pitting, diamond drilling (1800 feet in 1943 and 7600 feet in 19 holes in 1944), geophysical and topographic surveys, and underground drifting were conducted in unsuccessful attempts to locate the source of the high grade boulders (float) and to test the known veins.

The claims were optioned by Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. in 1970 who completed road construction, surface and underground mapping, trenching, and 1064 feet of diamond drilling in three holes. Gold values (up to .260 oz per ton gold across 2.2 feet in hole W-3) were intersected in these holes but were not followed up. The option was dropped in 1971.

In 1973, Dr. R. H. Seraphim collected 320 reconnaissance soil samples. The gold and zinc analysis show two elongated zinc anomalies and several isolated anomalous gold samples. In 1975, J. J. Barasko took 19 rock chip and stream sediment samples. No complete survey was undertaken.

A VLF EM-16 geophysical survey was carried out in 1980 along ten lines. Three possible conductors were found but correlation with geology and mineralization was not made. In the same year a shipment of 19.5 tons was made to the Trail smelter by Mr. Zukowski from one of the float boulders which graded .359 oz per ton gold, 0.60 oz per ton silver and 87.2% silica.

Between 1980 and 1983 backhoe trenching, more road building, geochemical soil sampling, (284 soil samples), percussion drilling (4 holes) and bulldozing were done by Mr. Zukowski through Woodcrest Holdings Ltd. In 1983 - 1984, a new adit was driven on the known quartz veins below the main road to test the tenor

of the veins. A short crosscut was started to evaluate percussion drill results (.108 oz per ton gold @ 145' - 150', PD83-4) but this work has not been completed. During the period 1975 - 1984, approximately \$266,000 was expended on the above exploration activities.

After acquiring the Whitewater property in 1984, Snowwater Resources Ltd. continued the exploration programs initiated by the previous owners which included further road building, trenching, grid preparation, geophysical surveys, and percussion drilling. The percussion drilling on a VLF-EM anomaly yielded 1.488 oz per ton gold over 6 feet (PH-85-17).

Based on the recommendation of Dr. R. H. Seraphim, P. Eng. a program of diamond drilling (3510 feet in 4 holes) and trenching (approximately 10,000 feet) was conducted to test further the foregoing percussion drill hole. According to Mr. Zukowski \$63,180.00 was spent on the diamond drilling and \$53,435 was spent on trenching and reclamation.

#### 4. GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The region between Castlegar and Nelson in which the Whitewater property is situated is underlain by a volcano-sedi-

mentary sequence of Early to Middle Mesozoic in age intruded by Lower Cretaceous plutonic rocks.

Mapping by R. Mulligan (GSC Paper 52 - 13, 1952, Map 52 - 13A) of the area encompassing the property shows that it is underlain by volcanic (andesite flows) and meta-volcanics (greenstones) belonging to the Triassic and Jurassic(?) Elise Formation (commonly called Rosslund Volcanics) and metasediments (black slates, argillites, argillaceous quartzite) belonging to the Middle to Upper Jurassic Hall Formation. Both formations have been grouped by recent workers as the Rosslund Group. Granite, granodiorite and diorite of the Lower Cretaceous Nelson Batholith have intruded both of the above formations (see Plate 3).

According to Dr. Seraphim, the intrusion in the vicinity of the property is typically a medium grained, equigranular granite with a well developed coarse foliation. Alteration along the contacts has resulted in the formation of schistose meta-volcanics and meta-sediments, locally containing abundant chlorite, epidote, and calcite. A similar type of alteration (propylitization) including sericitization occurs at the wall rocks of the veins. This type of alteration was encountered by one of the diamond drill holes drilled in 1987, DDH-87-2.

Younger pegmatite lenses, aplite, rhyolite, porphyry, and

lamprophyre dykes intrude the granitic rocks. A lamprophyre dike exposed at a 1987 trench between the main (1983) portal and the old millsite cuts through the granitic rocks and the quartz vein but does not cut off the quartz vein.

Two sets of faulting and fracturing were observed on the Whitewater property. A predominant set which trends between Az 030° and Az 040° appears to cross all major units and is also sub-parallel to some of the mineralized vein segments. The second major set trends between Az 150° and Az 180° and appears to be parallel to many of the lamprophyre dykes which intrude the granitic rocks. During the trenching activity in 1987, parallel jointing associated with some moderate propylitic alteration was encountered at 4+70S, 1+80E with a strike Az 125° and dip of 60° to the SW which is adjacent to an old diamond drill hole making water.

Mineralized quartz veins occur mostly within the granite and some are partly within the chloritic schists, argillite and greenstone of the Rosslund Formation. These are described as fissure-filled quartz veins which occasionally carry fragments of crushed country rock.

Pyrite is the predominant metallic mineral present in the quartz veins. It occurs as clusters in pockets and partial



vug fillings of euhedral to subhedral crystals, quite often forming multiple selvages parallel to the wallrocks of the vein and as fine disseminations scattered through the vein. Minor galena and sphalerite occur at irregular intervals with the pyrite. Molybdenite is present alongside some of the veins and may be associated with both pegmatites and with lamprophyre dykes. Gold occur with the pyrite and is the principal economic commodity.

Samples from the Whitewater quartz veins on surface and underground showed high gold assays. Sampling by the B. C. Dept. of Mines (B. C. Bull. #1, 1932) indicated gold assays of .54 oz per ton gold over 66 inches on surface, .29 oz per ton gold over 50 inches underground and a high gold assay of 4.08 oz per ton over 32 inches of heavily oxidized vein underground. These assays were later confirmed by Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. Assays of the samples taken by Scurry-Rainbow are as follows:

<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Width</u> (feet)	<u>Gold</u> (oz /ton)	<u>Remarks</u>
8956	.4	0.320	Upper adit
8963	.7	0.380	Upper adit
8967	2.5	0.600	Outcrop between adits
8972	1.0	3.020	Lower adit, small stope
8952	1.5	1.10	Lower adit
8970	1.5	0.460	Lower adit, quartz pocket

Underground development at a lower elevation was undertaken in 1983 - 1984 on the same vein by Henry Zukowski. Preliminary

chip samples taken by M. Sanguinetti, P. Eng. are listed below:

<u>Sample No. 1</u>	<u>Width</u> (m)	<u>Au</u> oz/ton	<u>Ag</u> oz/ton	<u>Remarks</u>
W-1	0.8	0.086	0.06	Footwall vein, 1 m
W-2	0.4	0.006	.02	At 9.7 m, pyrite clusters
W-3	1.2	0.036	0.02	At 9.0 m, pyritized granite
W-4	0.4	0.021	0.03	At 13 m, minor pyrite
W-5	0.45	0.439	0.36	At 13.7 m, pyrite pods
W-6	1.0	0.092	0.10	At 18.4 m, vein fault
W-7	0.2	0.135	0.08	Side drift, across vein
W-8	grab	0.117	0.21	Vein material on dump

It should be pointed out that this development work was not completed, the crosscuts were short of the vein indicated by diamond and percussion drilling.

The surface quartz veins above and below the main workings were chip sampled also by M. Sanguinetti, P. Eng. The assays of these samples show a widespread, low-grade gold mineralization within the quartz veins, the higher grades have erratic distribution.

The mineralized float boulders, which are found along Snowwater (Whitewater) creek contain more spectacular gold mineralization than any encountered in the underground workings.

According to previous prospecting and trenching and in particular the 1987 trenching the float ore boulders do not occur above line 6+40S. A large majority of the boulders occur east of the Snowwater Creek. Silt sample work by J. J. Barasko suggests several sources of these boulders. Some results of chip samples from these boulders are as follows:

<u>Gold</u> oz/ton	<u>Silver</u> oz/ton	<u>Remarks</u>
0.37	3.6	B. C. Gov't. (1932), composite
7.06	37.6	B. C. Gov't. (1932), specimen
3.76	16.3	B. C. Gov't. (1932), misc. specimen
1.76		J. W. Stollery (1974), chip samples

Chip samples taken by this author of the boulders dug up by the 1987 trenching are as follows and shown on Plate 4.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Gold</u> oz/ton	<u>Silver</u> oz/ton	<u>Remarks</u>
33576	.027	.06	Boulders west of creek
33577	4.20	8.34	Boulders with massive pyrite, east of creek
33578	.110	.11	Composite, boulder of mineralized wallrocks

The boulders are primarily quartz in places with portions of granite wallrock attached. Good values in gold and silver accompany pyrite and minor sphalerite and galena. The amount of

of sulfides vary as sparse disseminations to massive clusters of pyrite in the quartz. Quite often the sulfides form parallel selvages or seams, which, at the Whitewater veins, are parallel to the wallrocks. Several of the boulders uncovered by the 1987 trenching at 2+00S, 0+25E still have lamprophyre portions attached to them. These boulders were buried deep in glacial clay fairly low in the glacial debris profile which suggest that these boulders did not travel too far. It is speculated therefore that the source may be in the vicinity between Line 4+00S and Line 6+00S and Line 1+00E and Line 3+00E where a lamprophyre dike has cut through the granite and the veins.

A 6-inch (15.2 cm) quartz vein which has these seams of disseminated pyrite that strikes Az 040° and dips 60°SW was uncovered by trenching in 1987. None of the previous drilling has ever intersected this vein.

A percussion drill hole PDH-85-17 was drilled on a VLF-EM anomaly which is thought to have intersected the source of the gold-bearing float (reported assay of 1.488 oz per ton gold, check assay of Dr. Seraphim, 1.296 oz per ton gold). The 1987 diamond drilling did not conclusively confirm or negate this since the layout of the 1987 diamond drill holes differ from that originally proposed by Dr. Seraphim (see Fig 5 and Plate 6).

On the west side of Snowwater Creek at Line 6+00S, and Line 2+50W an isolated mineralized quartz float containing a 6-inch (15.2 cm) galena-sphalerite vein was excavated by the 1987 trenching. This is embedded close to the bottom of the glacial debris and could not have traveled very far. The location of this mineralized boulder is significant since it lays at the projection of the perceived strike of the vein intersected by PDH-85-17 and PDH-85-18 (see Plate 6).

Some of the mineralized float uncovered in 1987 were from the mineralized wallrock of the vein since they consist of altered granodiorite laced with abundant quartz veinlets and pyrite. A composite sample of these mineralized wallrocks returned an assay of .110 oz/ton gold and .1 oz/ton silver.

There are two promising potential of the Whitewater property.

The known gold-bearing vein have been partially explored by drilling and by drifting and these veins are still open along strike and down dip. The type of mineralization in these veins are similar if not identical to the high grade float found elsewhere in the property and the potential for enlarging the known size and locating higher grade sections is very good. The potential for finding additional, parallel veins and proving up

additional tonnage of gold-bearing wallrocks is good and additional testing is warranted.

The source of the high grade, gold-bearing quartz float boulders remains a prime exploration potential. The size and distribution of these boulders suggest that the source is a vein (or veins) of up to 2.5 feet (1.5 meters) and there are several possibilities where the vein (or veins) may be located.

5. 1987 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Diamond Drilling

During 1987, Snowwater Resources Ltd. drilled four (4) diamond drill holes of NQ size totalling 3510 feet (1069.85 meters). Details are as follows:

<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Location</u>
87-01	730' (222.50 m)	Az 300°	-45°	2+00S, 1+85E
87-02	1030' (313.94 m)	Az 300°	-45°	5+00S, 2+00E
87-03	1220' (371.86 m)	Az 300°	-45°	2+85S, 1+25E
87-04	530' (161.54 m)	Az 300°	-45°	3+00S, 0+30W

The above diamond drilling cost \$63,180.00 (according to H. Zukowski). These holes are plotted on Plate 5.

There were no significant mineralization encountered by the 1987 drill holes. A moderate form of propylitic alteration was encountered by DDH-87-02 which is similar to the alteration on the Whitewater veins.

The layout of the 1987 drill holes (see Plate 5) differs from that proposed by Dr. Seraphim (see Fig. 5).

#### Trenching, Reclamation, Drill Access Roads

Approximately 10,000 feet (3048 meters) of trenching was completed in 1987. This trenching included reclamation which involved backfilling the trenches and restoring the surface to its original condition in keeping with good exploration practice. An excavator, a CAT. 215 was used to do this type of work.

The trenching and the attendant reclamation (backfilling) in 1987 cost \$53,435.00. The drill access roads, which was minimal due to the existence of an excellent net work of road previously built, is included in the above figure.

The trenching was done from line 0+00 to 16+00S around the rim of the basin. Success in reaching bedrock was only 5% at lower elevations where the overburden (glacial debris) was 21' - 22' thick and 50% at higher elevations where the overburden (glacial debris) was 12' - 15' thick.

The trenching at the rim of the basin when it succeeded (50% of the time) in reaching bedrock failed to locate any veins and the granodiorite or granite showed no alteration.

Trenching near station 4+70S, 1+80E uncovered parallel jointing on a much altered granodiorite which struck Az 125° and dipped 60°SW (see Plate 4). Just to the west of this trench is an old diamond drill hole which is making water. A 1987 drill hole, 87-02, was drilled almost parallel to this structure encountered some form of moderate propylitic alteration. The parallel joint, wall rock alteration, and artesian water is indicative of a structure that may be related to mineralization.

Trenching west of Snowwater Creek at station 6+00S, 2+50W uncovered a boulder of altered granodiorite with a six-inch (15 cm) quartz vein containing galena and sphalerite. This angular boulder could not have traveled very far from its source and is located in the general vicinity of the projection of the strike of the quartz vein and drill intersections on PDH-85-17 and PDH-85-18 (see Plate 6).

Trenching was also done along the contact of the intrusive (Nelson) with the volcanics (Rossland Group) in the Snowwater 2 claim at the headwaters of Erie Creek. The contact is silicified and contains disseminations of minor pyrite and some chalcopyrite.



The results of the spectrographic analysis of the samples taken by H. Zukowski were not available at the time of the writing of this report.

6. RECOMMENDATION

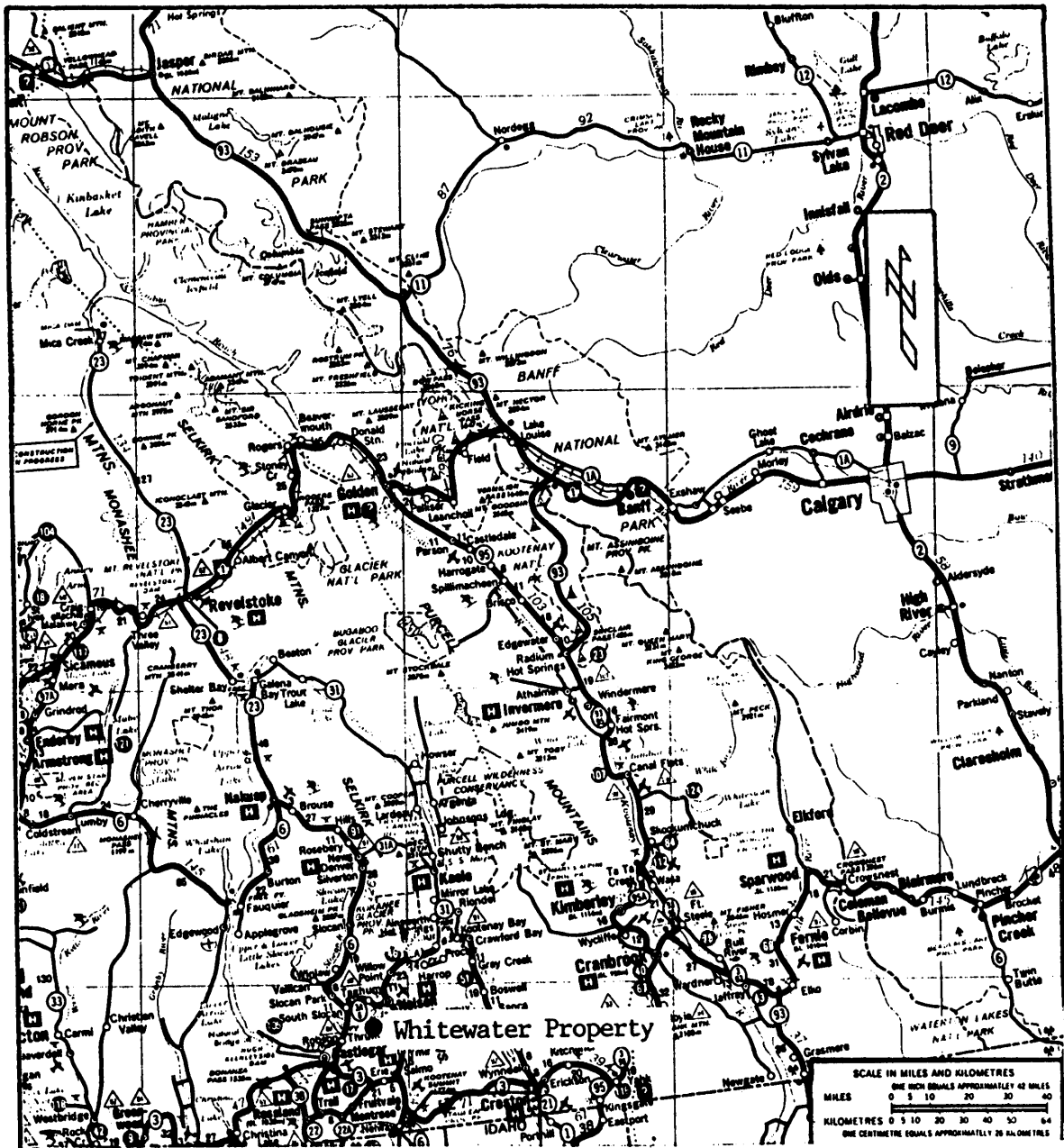
A more balanced form of exploration is being proposed to explore further the two potentials of the Whitewater property, the known gold-bearing veins and the source of the high grade float boulders.

Part 1: Source of High Grade Float Boulders

The results of all the exploration efforts in the exploration for the source of the high grade float boulders has narrowed down the search to four small areas within the Snowwater Creek basin. An initial program of 3200 feet (975.4 meters) of diamond drilling ( 15 drill holes) is proposed followed, if warrented, by 6000 feet (1828.8 meters) of diamond drilling (see Plate 6).

Part 2: Whitewater Veins

A program of continuing the exploration drilling of the known Whitewater veins is proposed which consist initially of 12 diamond drill holes totaling 3000 feet (914.4 meters) followed by, if warranted, 6000 feet (1828.8 meters) of diamond drilling (see Plate 6). This program will explore the on-strike and down-dip extensions of the Whitewater veins as shown on Plate 6. This program is designed to build up drill-proven reserves on the veins to allow development planning on the property to proceed.



**LEGEND and SYMBOLS**

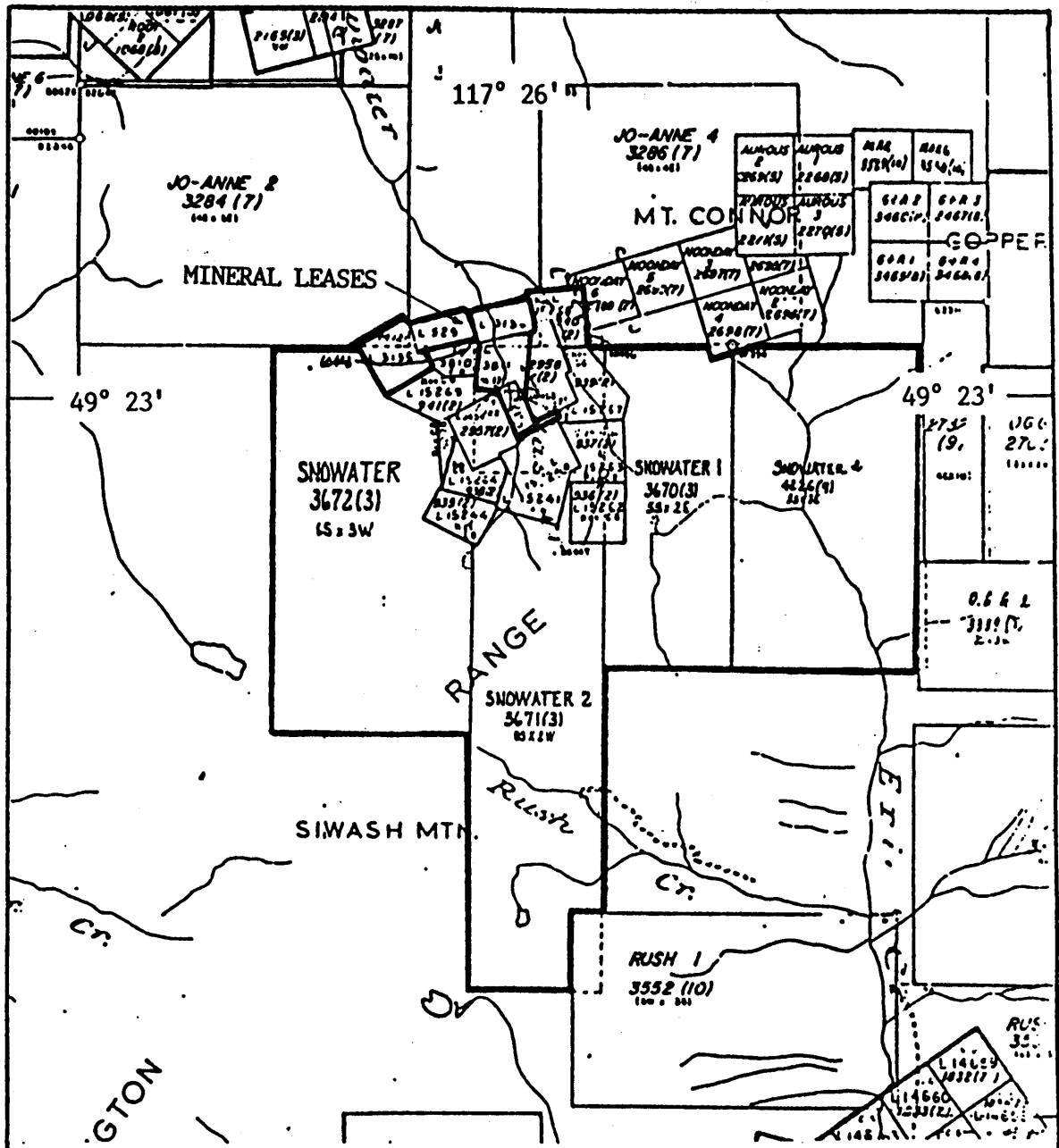
● Whitewater Property

inches  
0 1 2

centimetres  
0 1 2

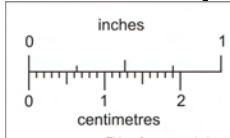
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

<p><b>P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG.</b> <i>Consulting Geologist</i></p>	
<p>Project Title</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INDEX MAP Whitewater Property Nelson M.D., B.C.</p>	
<p>DATE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nov. 1987</p>	<p>SCALE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">As Shown</p>
<p>DRAWN BY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P. J. SANTOS</p>	<p>PLATE NO.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>



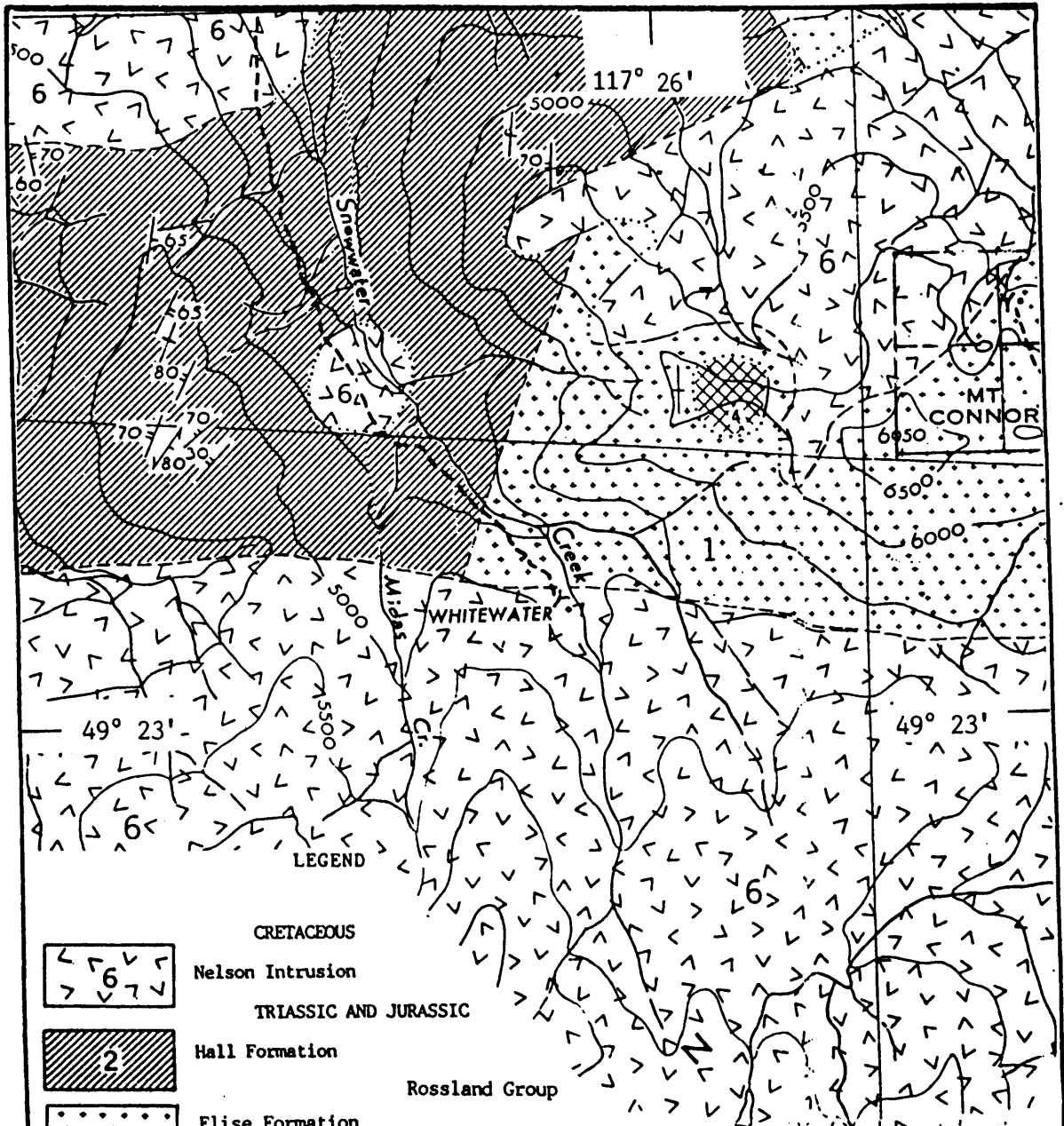
**LEGEND and SYMBOLS**

 **Whitewater Property**

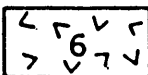




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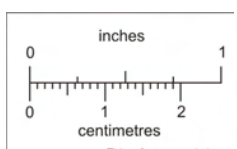
<b>P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG.</b> <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	
Project Title <b>CLAIM MAP</b> <b>Whitewater Property</b> <b>Nelson Mining Division, B.C.</b>	
DATE <b>Nov. 1987</b>	SCALE <b>1: 50 000</b>
DRAWN BY <b>P. J. SANTOS</b>	PLATE NO. <b>2</b>



LEGEND

- CRETACEOUS
  -  Nelson Intrusion
- TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC
  -  Hall Formation
  -  Elise Formation (Rossland Volcanics)

Rossland Group

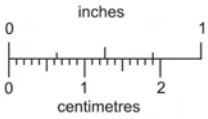


This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



<b>P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG.</b> <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	
Project Title  GEOLOGIC MAP MT. CONNORS AREA Nelson Mining Division B.C.	
DATE June 1987	SCALE As shown
DRAWN BY	PLATE NO. 3

Taken from Preliminary Map 52-13A  
by R. Mulligan, 1949



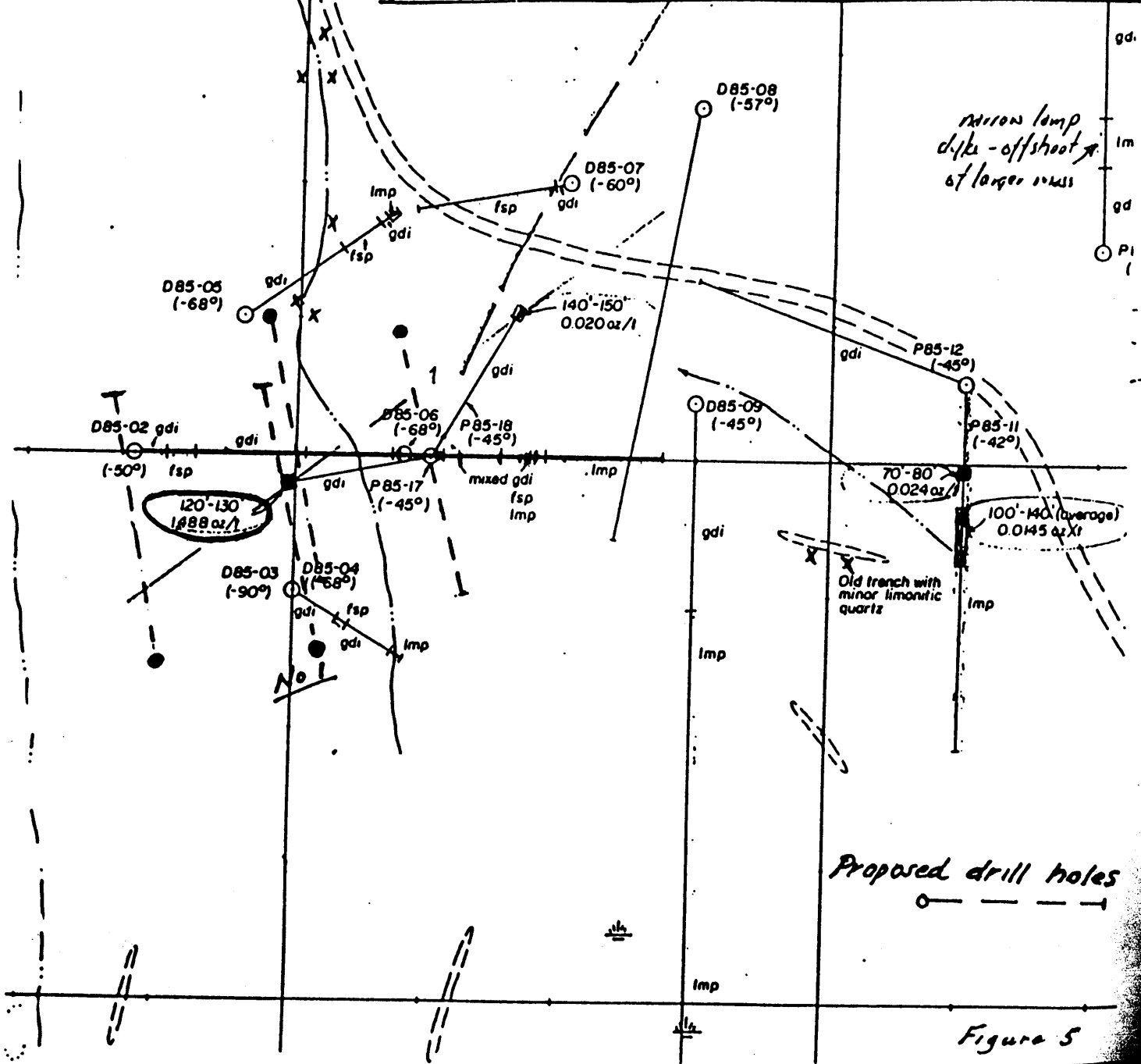
-63-29-

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

SNOW-WATER RESOURCES LTD.  
**DRILL HOLE LOCATION PLAN**  
OF PROPOSED  
OR NEW HOLES  
**WHITEWATER PROPERTY**

NELSON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TECHNICAL WORK BY: GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.	SCALE: 1:1,000 0 5 10 25 meters 50
DRAWN BY: W.G.	DATE: DECEMBER, 1985.
<i>Additions by DWS - April /86</i>	



*Proposed drill holes*

Figure 5



# KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS  
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS  
METALLURGISTS

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.  
V2C 5P5  
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-9320

## CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO P.J. Santos Certificate No. K 8446  
626 - 9th Ave. Date October 26, 1987  
Castlegar, B.C. VIN 1M4 PROJECT: SNOWWATER

**I hereby certify** that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described \_\_\_\_\_ samples

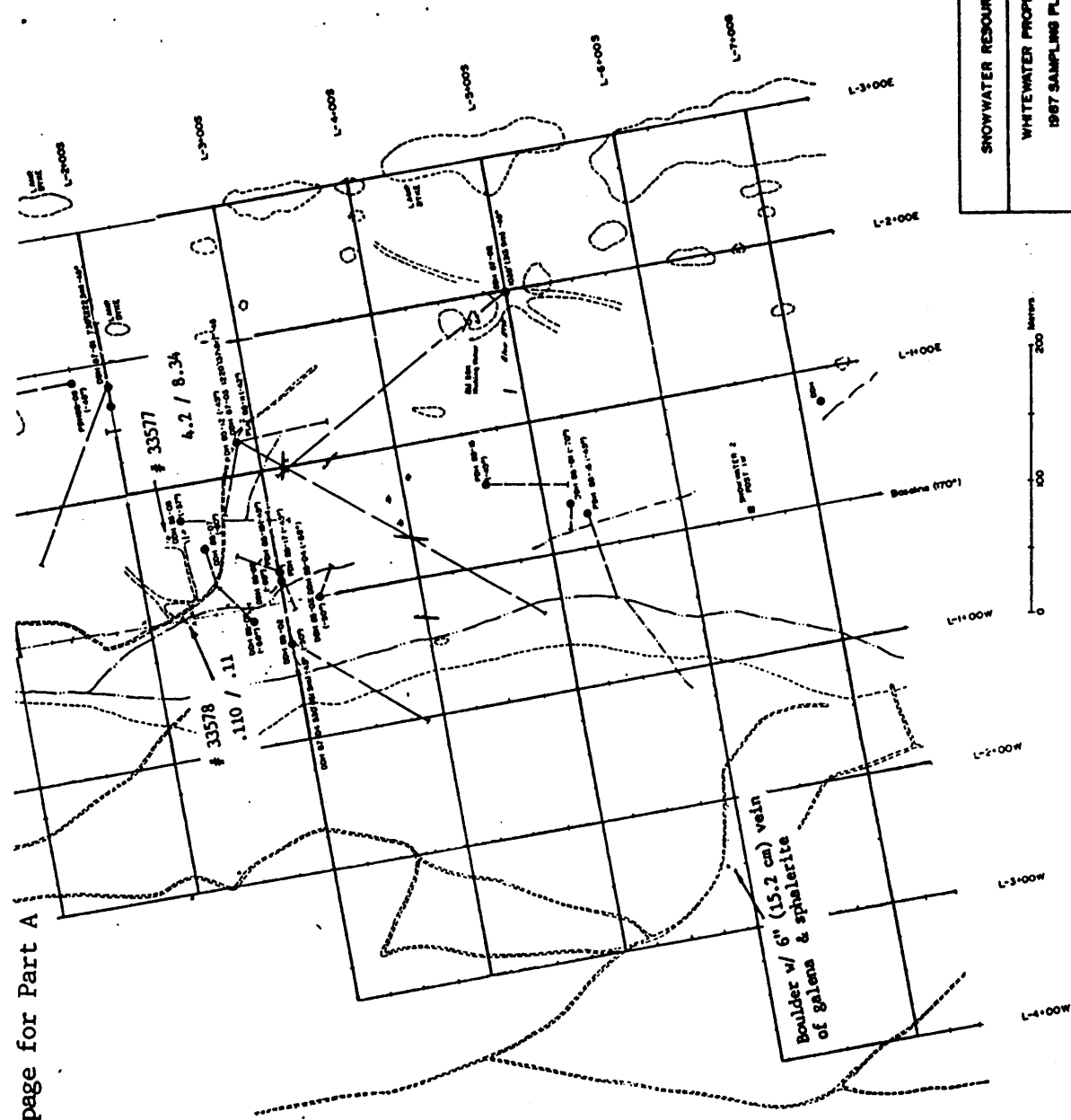
Kral No	Marked	Au		Ag	
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton	ozs/ton
1.	33576	.027	.06		
2.	33577	4.2	8.34		
3.	33578	.110	.11		

NOTE  
Reprints retained three weeks  
Purbs retained three months  
Others otherwise arranged

*Frank A. [Signature]*

Registered Assayer Province of British Columbia

See next page for Part A

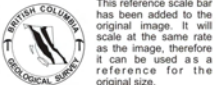
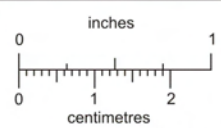


- Mineralized Quartz Vein Plot
- Preliminary Drilled Hole
- DDH - Diamond Drill Hole
- PQH - Percussion Drill Hole
- Trench
- Secondary Area
- Creek
- || Bridge

# 33578  
.110 / .11  
# 33577  
4.2 / 8.34  
Oz per ton Au / Oz per ton Ag

PLATE 4	PLATE 4
Part A	Part B

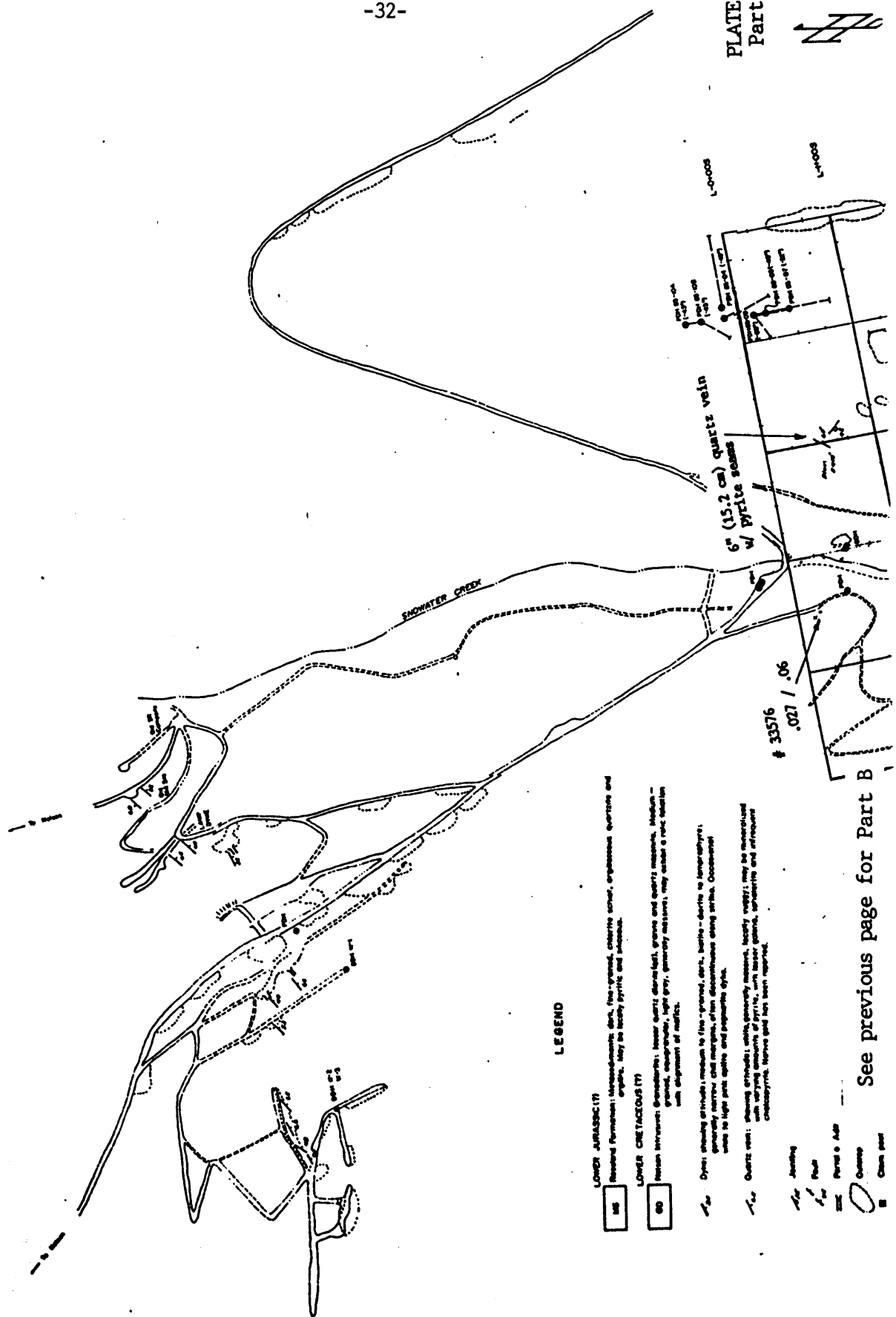
Note: Best map scale of 1:6000 when from Pg. 10, Map 100  
Geological Consulting Ltd. base map north of 50°N  
Map from North Star by Sintergold Engineering  
Ltd. Surveyed by aeromagnetic and chain. Per 1987 100  
location taken from Pg. 10, Map 1000, by Geological  
Consulting Ltd.



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

SNOWWATER RESOURCES LTD.
WHITEWATER PROPERTY 1987 SAMPLING PLAN
ANNEKEE, RESOURCES LTD.
Drawn by: P.J. Stevens, P. Eng.
Date: Oct 1987
PLATE NO. 4



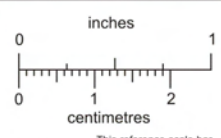


# 33576  
.027 / .06

LEGEND

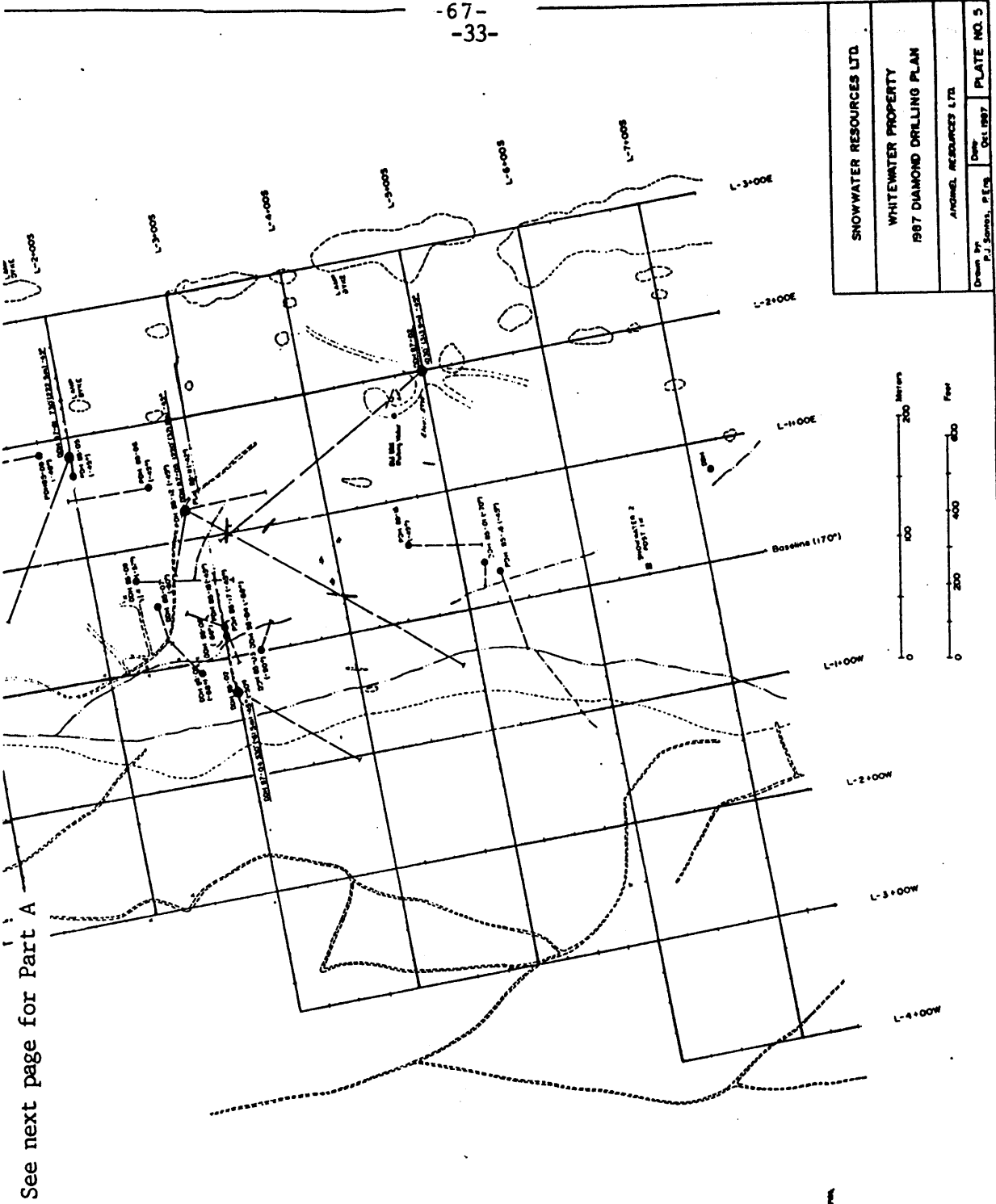
- MS LOWER JURASSIC (?)  
Revised Permian: Metasediments, detrital, fine-grained, quartziferous, argillaceous, quartzites and argillites. May be locally pyritic and siliceous.
- MS LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)  
Recent Intrusions: Granoblastic: lower quartz diorites, gneiss and quartz monzonites. Medium-grained, equigranular, light grey, generally massive, may exhibit a rock texture with alignment of mafics.
- Dykes: showing orthoclase in fine-grained, dark, biotite - dark to leucopyric, generally narrow and marginal, often discontinuous along strike. Occasional veins to light pink talc and pyroclastic dyke.
- Quartz vein: showing orthoclase, with generally massive, locally warty; may be mineralized with varying amounts of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenic. Chalcopyrite, barite and bit have reported.

- ▬ Boundary
- ▬ Fault
- ▬ Part of A/B
- Quartz
- Claim area



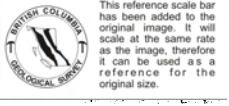
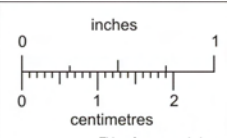
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See previous page for Part B



See next page for Part A

- Previously Drilled Holes
- Proposed Drilled Holes
- Proposed Drilled Holes Drilled in 1987 (Unshaded Property Shaded)
- Traces
- Secondary Area
- Boundary of Property (Shaded)
- Over
- Bridges

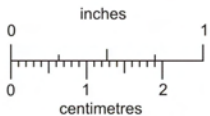


This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

PLATE 5	PLATE 5
Part A	Part B

Note: Base map south of 49°00' N. from Fig. 5, p. 100, Geological Survey of Canada, 1967. The map was prepared by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967. The map was prepared by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967.

SNOWWATER RESOURCES LTD.	Drawn by	P.J. Sadows, P. Eng.	Date	Oct. 1987
WHITEWATER PROPERTY				
1987 DIAMOND DRILLING PLAN				
ANONIM. RESOURCES LTD.				
				PLATE NO. 5

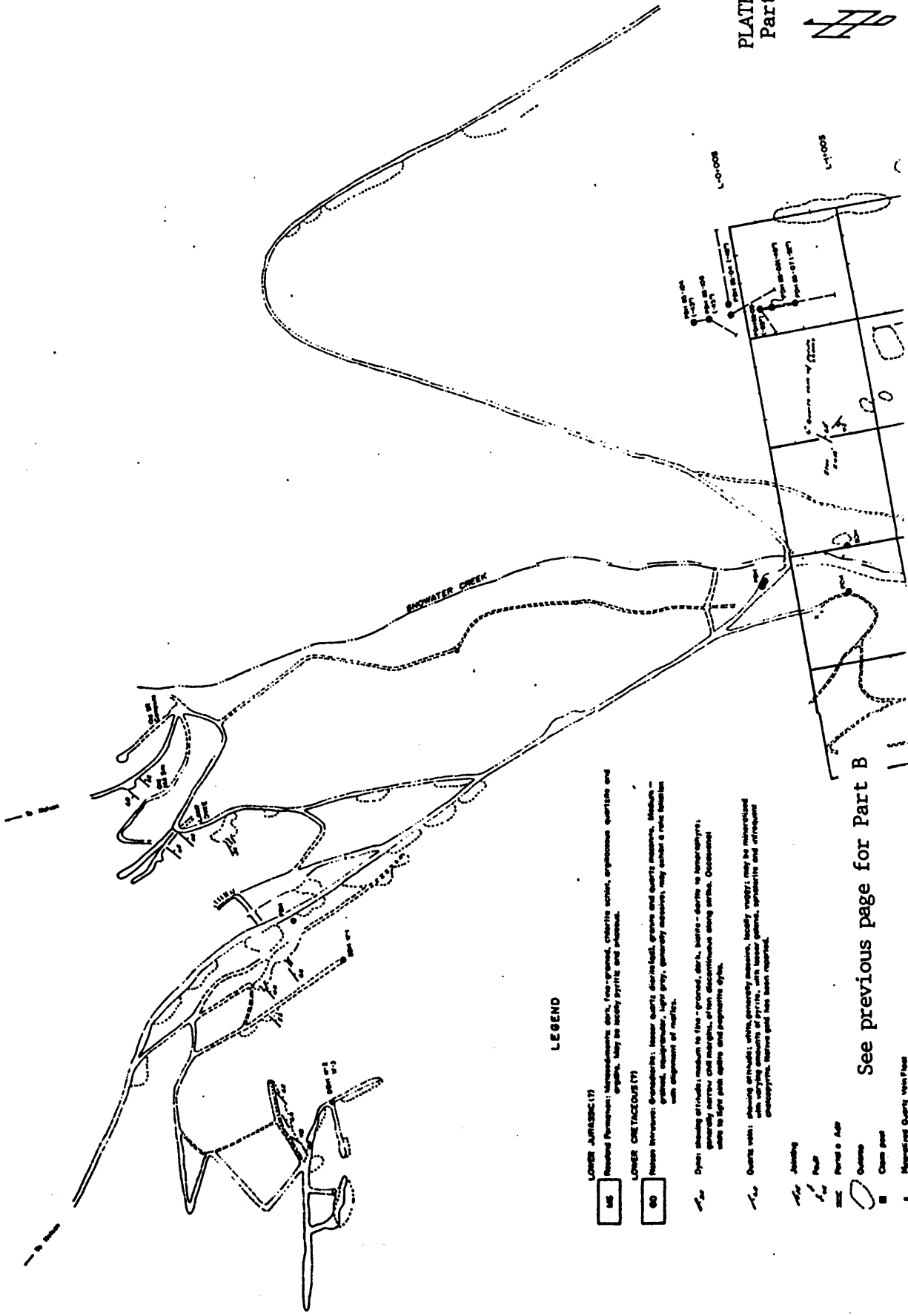


BRITISH COLUMBIA  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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-68-  
-34-

PLATE 5  
Part A

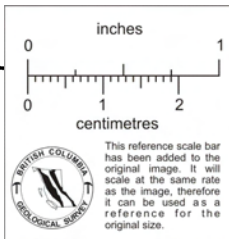


LEGEND

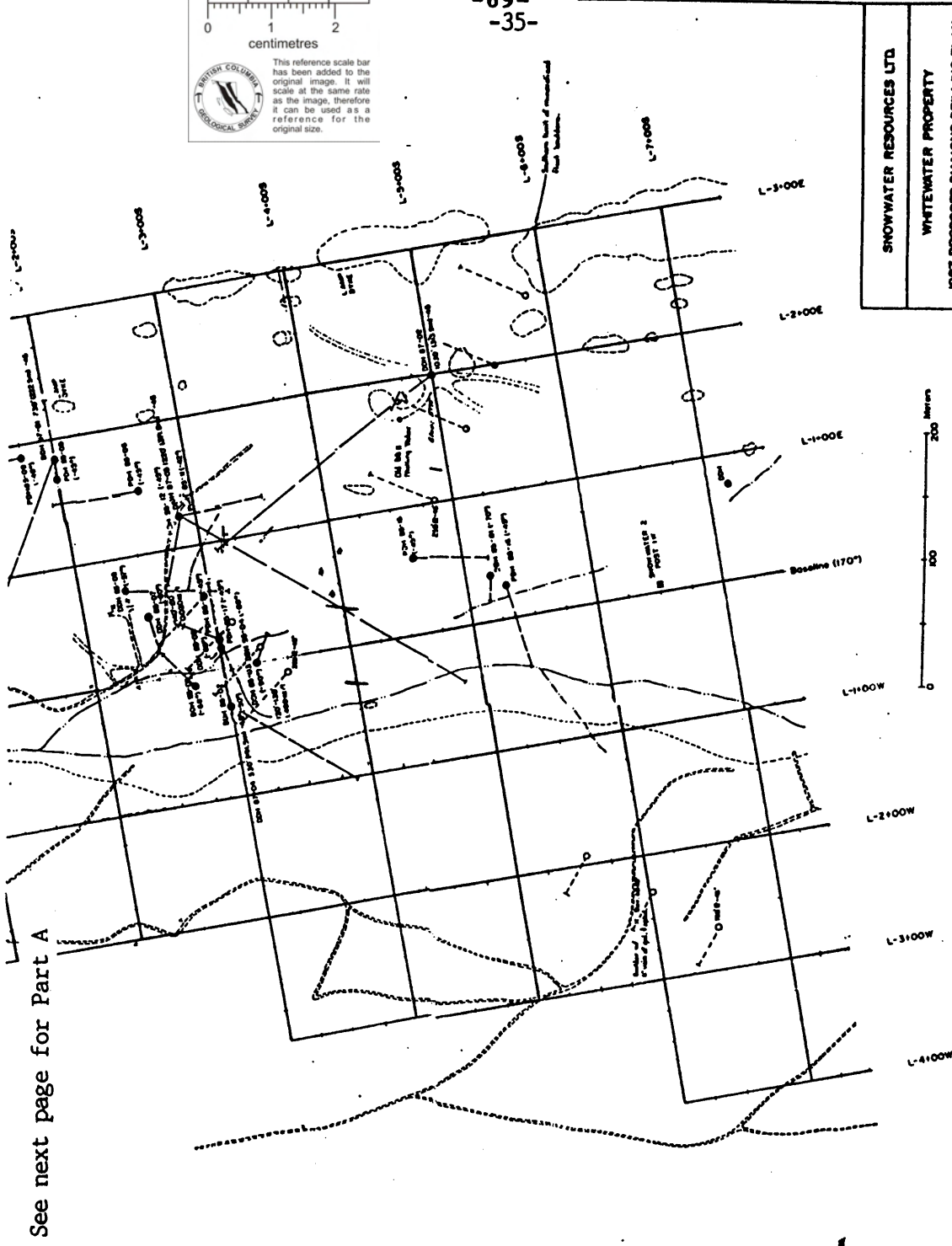
- LOWER JURASSIC (?)**
- MS Reddish Permian: Metasediments, dark, fine-grained, calcareous, siliceous, argillaceous quartzite and argillite. May be locally pyritic and schistose.
- LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)**
- 60 Neocom: Sandstones: lower quartz, calcareous, gray and quartz; massive. Medium-grained, equigranular, light gray, generally massive, may contain a relic lamellar structure of mafic.
  - Dyes: shaly, argillaceous, medium to fine-grained, dark, lacustrine - detrital to terrigenous; generally narrow, coal margins, often discontinuous along strike. Occasional siliceous, micaceous, may contain a relic lamellar structure.
  - Quartz veins: shaly, argillaceous, with generally massive, locally vuggy; may be mineralized with varying amounts of pyrite, with lesser amounts of arsenic and antimony and other elements. Native gold has been reported.
- Other symbols:**
- ▲ Fault
  - Road
  - Point A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ

See previous page for Part B

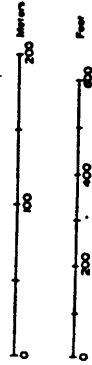
Mineralized Quartz Vein (see legend)



-69-  
-35-



See next page for Part A



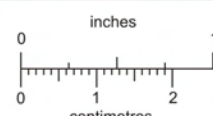
- GDW - Diamond drill hole
- PDW - Percussion drill hole
- Track
- Safety Area
- Proposed Diamond Drilling
- Proposed Property Shaded
- Crack
- Bridge

PLATE 6	PLATE 6
Part A	Part B

Note: See map south of L-1000W from Fig. 6, Aug. 1988. Geopack Consulting Ltd. has been north of L-1000W. See Part 1 of 1987. See Part 2 of 1987. See Part 3 of 1987. See Part 4 of 1987. See Part 5 of 1987. See Part 6 of 1987. See Part 7 of 1987. See Part 8 of 1987. See Part 9 of 1987. See Part 10 of 1987. See Part 11 of 1987. See Part 12 of 1987. See Part 13 of 1987. See Part 14 of 1987. See Part 15 of 1987. See Part 16 of 1987. See Part 17 of 1987. See Part 18 of 1987. See Part 19 of 1987. See Part 20 of 1987. See Part 21 of 1987. See Part 22 of 1987. See Part 23 of 1987. See Part 24 of 1987. See Part 25 of 1987. See Part 26 of 1987. See Part 27 of 1987. See Part 28 of 1987. See Part 29 of 1987. See Part 30 of 1987. See Part 31 of 1987. See Part 32 of 1987. See Part 33 of 1987. See Part 34 of 1987. See Part 35 of 1987. See Part 36 of 1987. See Part 37 of 1987. See Part 38 of 1987. See Part 39 of 1987. See Part 40 of 1987. See Part 41 of 1987. See Part 42 of 1987. See Part 43 of 1987. See Part 44 of 1987. See Part 45 of 1987. See Part 46 of 1987. See Part 47 of 1987. See Part 48 of 1987. See Part 49 of 1987. See Part 50 of 1987. See Part 51 of 1987. See Part 52 of 1987. See Part 53 of 1987. See Part 54 of 1987. See Part 55 of 1987. See Part 56 of 1987. See Part 57 of 1987. See Part 58 of 1987. See Part 59 of 1987. See Part 60 of 1987. See Part 61 of 1987. See Part 62 of 1987. See Part 63 of 1987. See Part 64 of 1987. See Part 65 of 1987. See Part 66 of 1987. See Part 67 of 1987. See Part 68 of 1987. See Part 69 of 1987. See Part 70 of 1987. See Part 71 of 1987. See Part 72 of 1987. See Part 73 of 1987. See Part 74 of 1987. See Part 75 of 1987. See Part 76 of 1987. See Part 77 of 1987. See Part 78 of 1987. See Part 79 of 1987. See Part 80 of 1987. See Part 81 of 1987. See Part 82 of 1987. See Part 83 of 1987. See Part 84 of 1987. See Part 85 of 1987. See Part 86 of 1987. See Part 87 of 1987. See Part 88 of 1987. See Part 89 of 1987. See Part 90 of 1987. See Part 91 of 1987. See Part 92 of 1987. See Part 93 of 1987. See Part 94 of 1987. See Part 95 of 1987. See Part 96 of 1987. See Part 97 of 1987. See Part 98 of 1987. See Part 99 of 1987. See Part 100 of 1987.

SNOWWATER RESOURCES LTD.	Drawn by P.L. Stevens, P.Eng.	Date DEC 1987	PLATE NO. 6
WHITEWATER PROPERTY	ADVANCE RESOURCES LTD.		
1987 PROPOSED DIAMOND DRILLING PLAN			

Part B



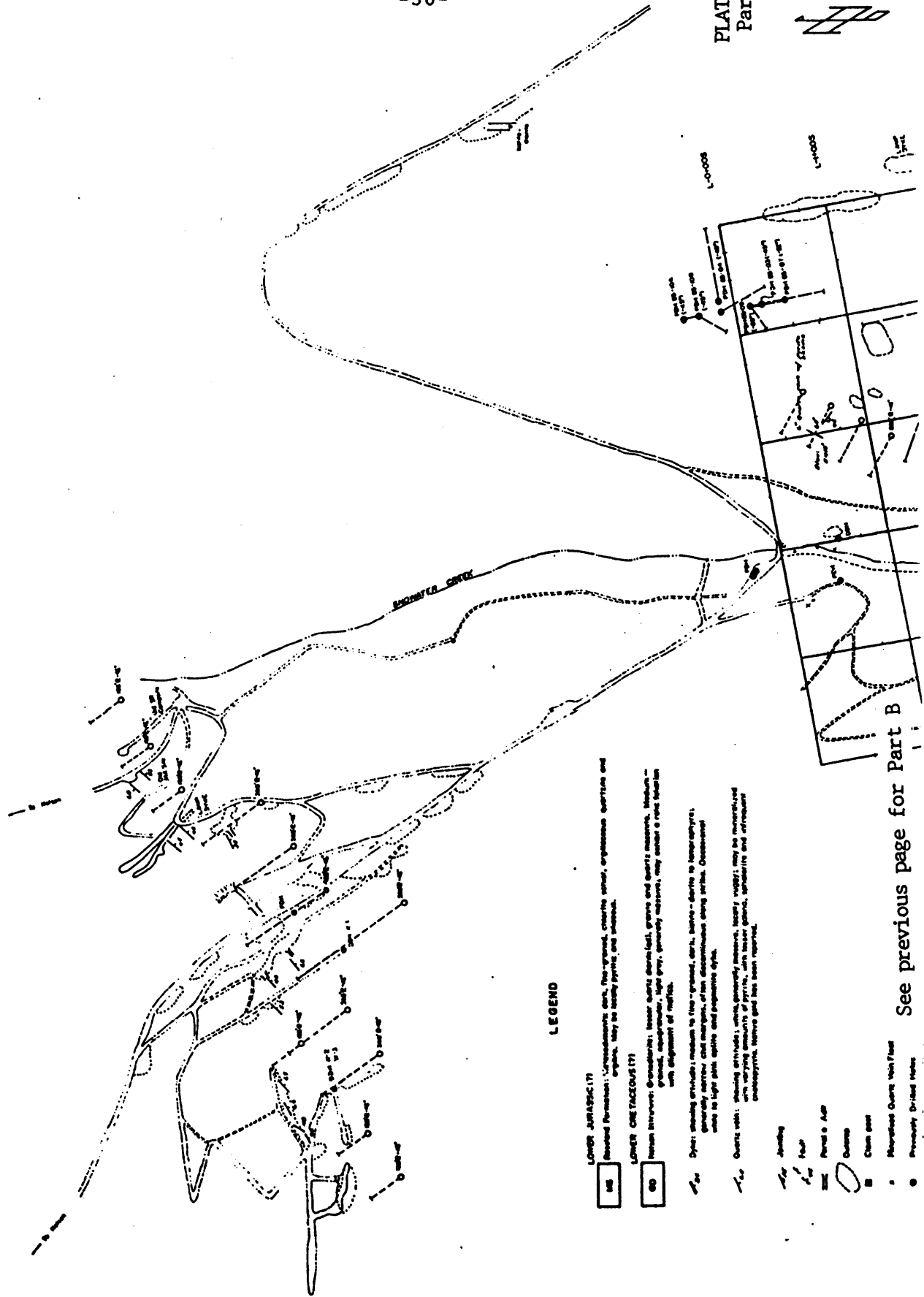
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



-70-

-36-

PLATE 6  
Part A



LEGEND

- LOWER JURASSIC (T)  
Banded formation: Limestone, dark, fine-grained, coarse sand, crystalline quartzite and gneiss. May be locally pyritic and siliceous.
- LOWER CRETACEOUS (T)  
Thin brecciated sandstones; lower quartz dolerite, granite and quartz resources. Medium-grained, micaceous, light grey, generally massive, may exhibit a red to light tan with development of rhyolite.
- Quartz veins: showing evidence; medium to fine-grained, dark, siliceous to transparent; generally narrow and marginal, often discontinuous along strike. Occasional veins to light pink, white and argillaceous dikes.
- Faulting: showing evidence; generally massive, heavy weight; may be associated with varying degrees of siliceous cementation, epidotization and chloritization. Faults generally have been reported.
- Shale
- Sandstone
- Quartzite
- Claystone
- Metamorphic Quartz vein/face
- Prospect Dotted lines

See previous page for Part B