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REPORT

ON THE

SARITA RIVER CLAIM GROUP

MINERAL CLAIMS A2, RC#2, RC#4, RC#5, RAIN AND  
CROWN GRANT LOTS 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36, 54

RECORD NOS. 170(2), 167(2), 534(9), 200(5), 4925(3)

SARITA RIVER - BARKLEY SOUND AREA

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

N. Lat.  $48^{\circ}52'30''$  W. Long.  $124^{\circ}59'30''$

M92-C-15W

for

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.  
3566 King George Highway  
Surrey, British Columbia  
V4A 5B6

by

DONALD W. TULLY, P.ENG.

March 24, 1987

West Vancouver, B.C.

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#87 - 0391 (2 pages)  
#87 - 0234 (13 pages}  
#87 - 0346 ( 3 pages}

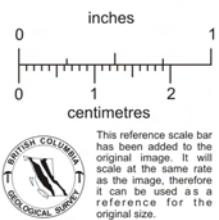
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*Donald W. Tully*

FIGURE I.

**PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**  
**RATTLER RESOURCES LTD.**  
**MARCH 24, 1987**  
**DONALD W. TULLY, P. ENG.**



0 50 100 200 MILES  
0 100 200 300 KILOMETRES

## INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared pursuant to a request from the Directors of RATTLER RESOURCE LTD., 3566 King George Highway, Surrey, British Columbia, V4A 5B6.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the previous mineral exploration development work done on the Sarita River Claim Group and assess the mine-making potential of the claim area.

This report is based upon three property examinations done in late 1979 and early 1980 and a more recent inspection on December 18, 1986.

The writer wishes to acknowledge valuable assistance from Mr. R. Englund, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

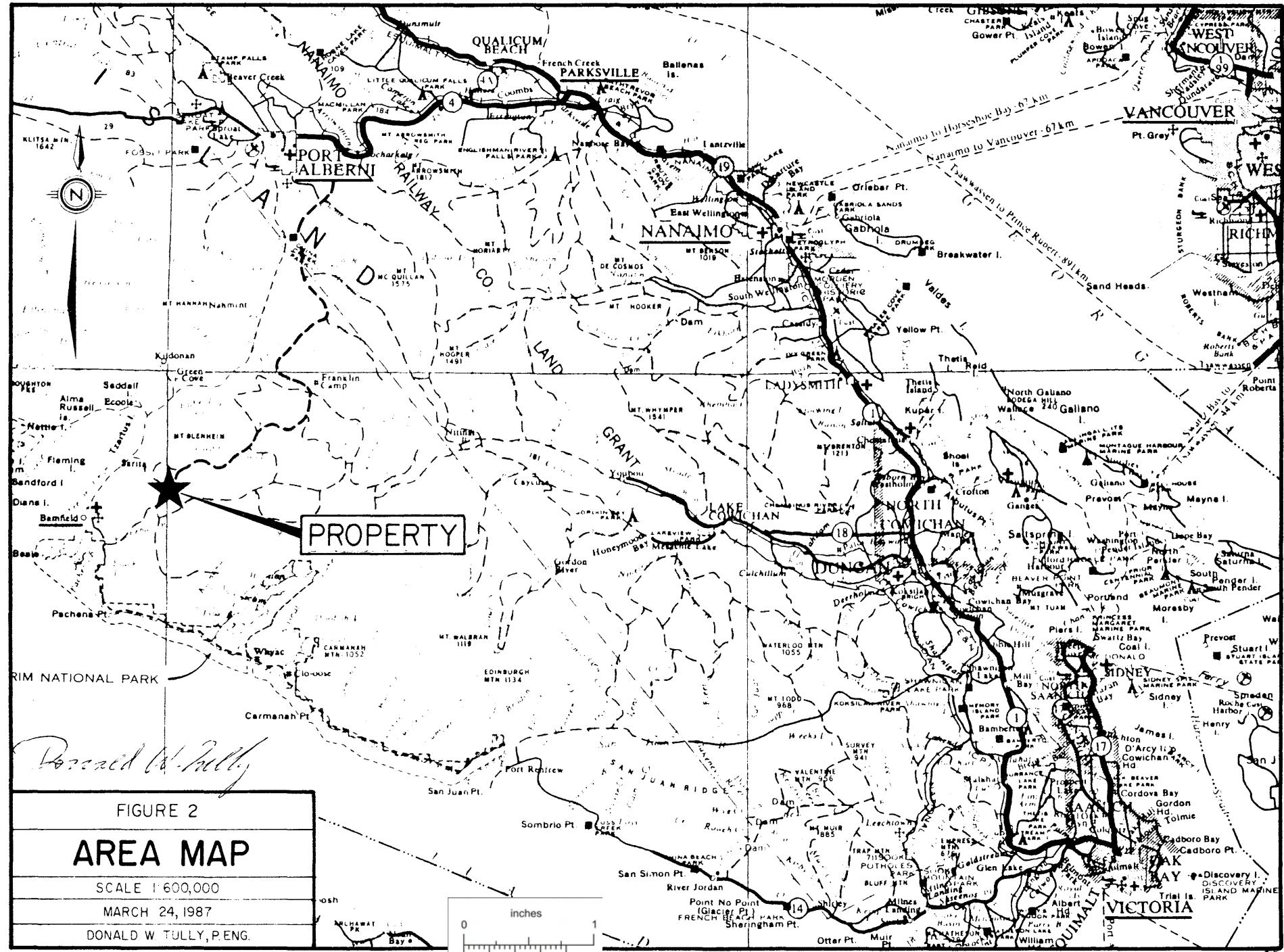
A program of mineral exploration is recommended.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Sarita River Claim Group is located some 60 km southwest of Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

The claim group consists of seven Crown Grant claims and five located claims for a total of 36 contiguous mineral claim units. The total area is calculated to be  $\pm$  1,668 acres ( $\pm$  675 hectares) subject to survey.

Motor vehicle access available to the ground along the Bamfield Road, a road distance of about 74 km from Port Alberni.



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.

The property is underlain by Quatsino limestones, Bonanza acid to basic type volcanics and pyroclastics and granite, granodiorite and quartz diorite intrusives belonging to the Island Intrusions Group. These rocks range in age from upper Triassic to the Cretaceous Era.

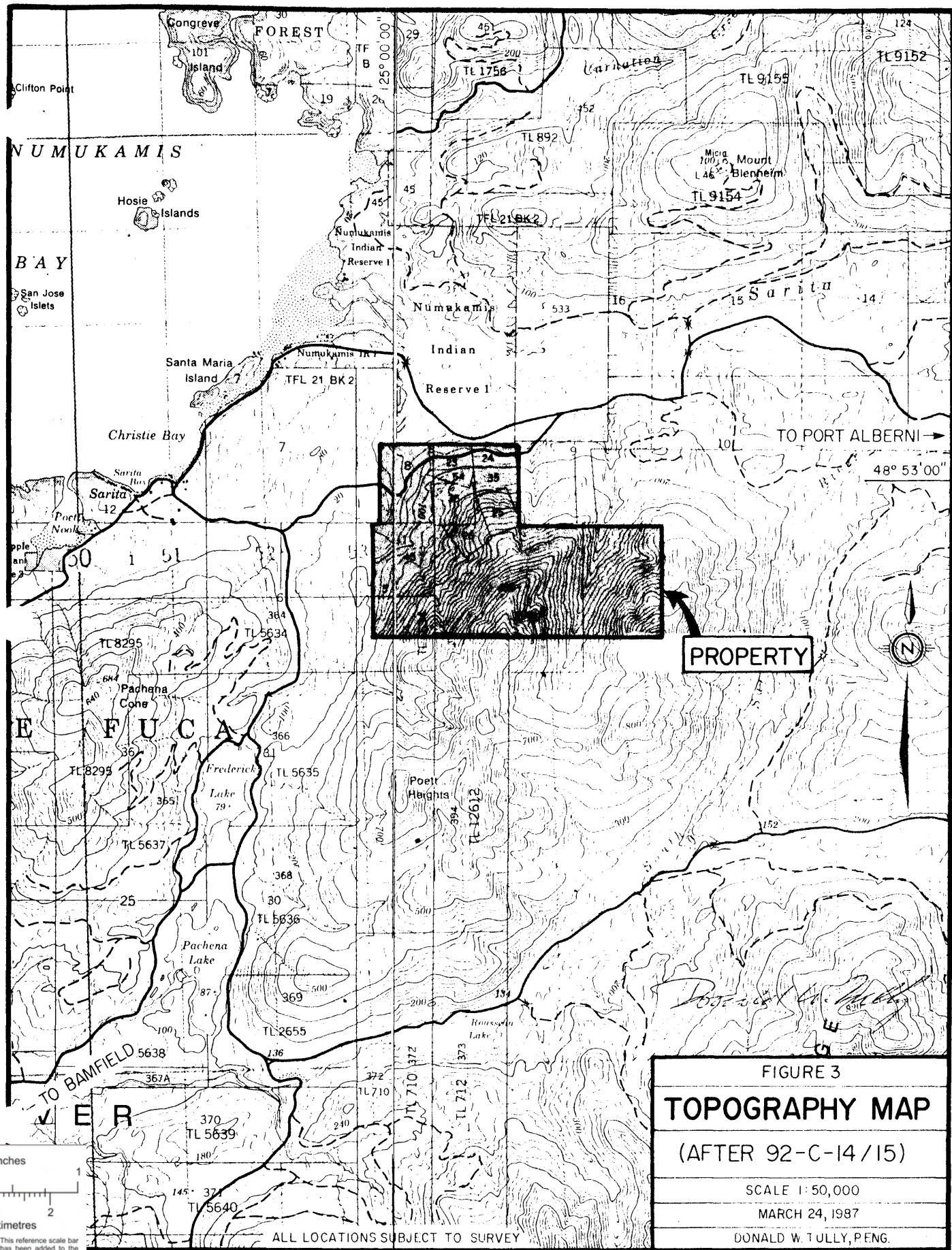
Geochemical surveys have indicated anomalous zones in the central and eastern sectors of the claim group.

The 1987 program of mineral exploration included the collection and analysis of 466 soil samples, 79 rock samples, VLF-EM, magnetometer and some 3.5 km of IP/Resistivity surveys, geological mapping and ten short diamond drill holes totalling 311 metres.

Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, gold and silver. The nature of the gold and silver mineralization has not yet been determined. The mineralization is often found in association with skarn zones in limestones and related marble in the Quatsino Formation. Skarn zones in Bonanza-type acidic volcanic pyroclastics associated with shearing and fracturing are also common.

Previous to the 1987 program of mineral exploration, twenty diamond drill holes and forty percussion drill holes had been drilled on the property. The majority of this drilling has been done in the vicinity of the MAIN ROAD at the north boundary area of the property. Short percussion and diamond drill holes were also drilled on the UPPER and LOWER SHOWINGS.

It is concluded the Sarita River Claim Group is located in a favourable geologic environment for discovery of an economic body of precious and/or base metals. Work



programs to date have been essentially surficial and it is suggested the mineral potential of this property may well be at depth.

The property is considered to be underexplored. It is proposed the present indications of mineralization should be followed-up by a program of deep-penetrating geophysical surveys such as DEEPEM and drilling development.

A two-phase program of mineral exploration is recommended at an estimated total cost of \$233,875.00.

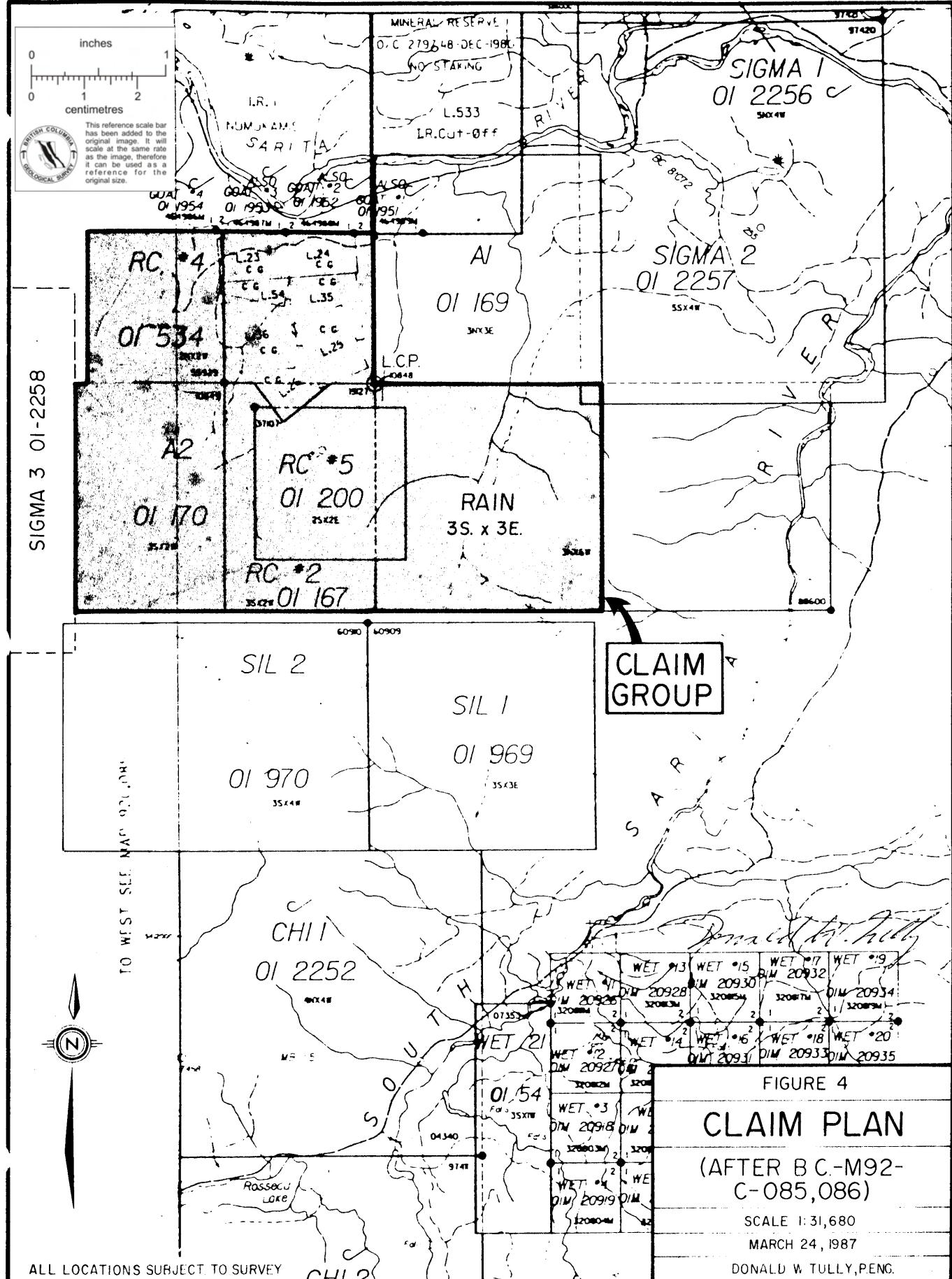
PROPERTY - LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Sarita River Claim Group is located about 60 km southwest of Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The claim group comprises seven Crown Grants and five located claims situated on the south side of the Sarita River and the south boundary of the Numukamis Indian Reserve No. 1. The claimed ground occupies the area of Poett Heights and covers an area  $\pm$  675 hectares ( $\pm$  1,668 acres) subject to survey.

The Port Alberni-Bamfield Main Road is gravel surfaced and traverses the north boundary of the claim area. Logging roads recently constructed by MacMillan-Bloedel provide easy 4WD motor vehicle access over much of the claim area. The MacMillan-Bloedel Woodlands Office is located some 3 km to the west at Sarita Landing on Sarita Bay.

The road distance from Port Alberni is about 74 km. Kilometre Posts 43 and 44 from Franklin Camp are located on



the Main Road that traverses the claim area.

The topography is steep and rises southward from the Sarita River over the claim area to some 2,700 feet ( $\pm$  823 metres). The drainage pattern is north-northwestward towards Sarita River and tidewater at Numukamis Bay.

Logging of marketable timber is currently underway on the claim area.

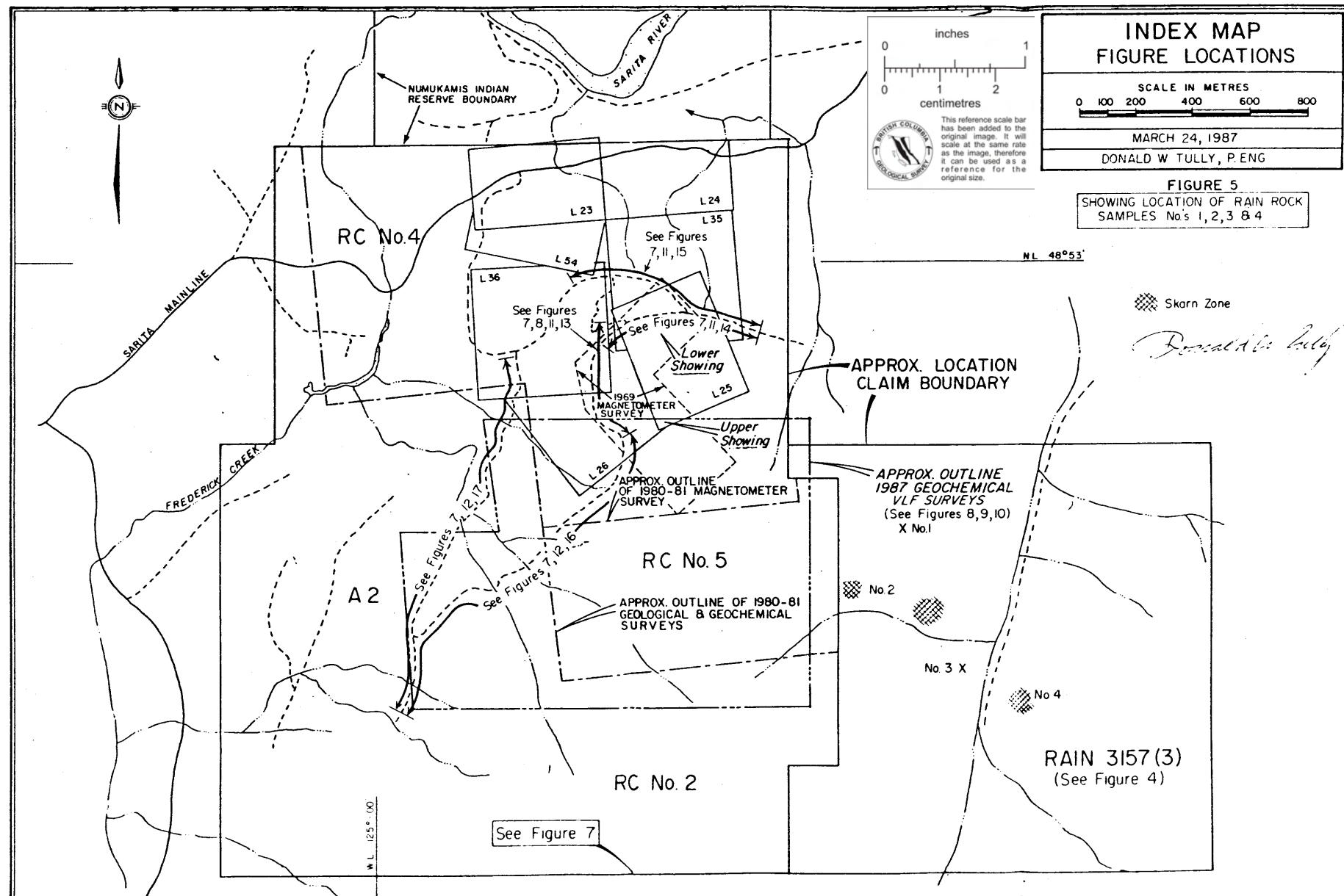
The climate is quite moderate with temperatures averaging about  $\pm 5^{\circ}$  C in winter and some  $18^{\circ}$  C in summer.

Precipitation varies between 250 and 400 cm annually. The writer saw a light snow cover on Poett Heights in January 1980.

The salmon spawning creeks that drain from the claim area into Sarita River are under the control of the Fish and Wildlife authorities and are an environmental consideration for any mining operation.

#### CLAIMS

Seven Crown Grant claims and five located mineral claims comprising thirty-six claim units are situated in the Alberni Mining Division, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Information on file at the office of the Gold Commissioner at Port Alberni, B.C. on March 24, 1987 was as follows:



<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Recorded Holder</u>
A#2	170(2)	2Wx3S = 6	Feb. 14, 1990	Tenquille Resources Ltd.
RC#2	167(2)	2Wx3W = 6	Feb. 14, 1990	Tenquille Resources Ltd.
RC#4	534(9)	2Wx2N = 4	Sept. 6, 1990	Tenquille Resources Ltd.
RC#5	200(5)	2Sx2E = 4	May 25, 1990	Tenquille Resources Ltd.
Rain	3157(3)	9	Mar. 16, 1988	D. Chapman
Black Bear	Lot #23	1	Taxes due May 30 annually)	
Eureka	Lot #24	1	Taxes due May 30 annually)	
British Pacific	Lot #25	1	Taxes due May 30 annually)	
Midday	Lot #26	1	Taxes due May 30 annually) <u>See Appendix F</u>	
Southern Cross	Lot #35	1	Taxes due May 30 annually)	
United	Lot #36	1	Taxes due May 30 annually)	
Union	Lot #54	1	Taxes due May 30 annually)	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>36 units</u></b>		

A copy of an agreement covering the precious and base metals on the Crown Grant mineral claims is shown in Appendix F to this report.

The claim group is shown on British Columbia Mineral Titles Maps 92C.085 and 92C.086 (Figure 4).

#### HISTORY - PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT

Mineral exploration for iron is recorded for the year 1895 in the area of Sarita River and the Poett Heights property. Apparently some exploration activity for iron continued until 1922. An adit resulting from this work was recorded on the south side of a roadway on the Numukamis Indian Reserve 1, on a survey by Wright, Hillyard & Parry for Nomad Mines Ltd., in 1979 to establish the boundary between the seven Crown Grants and the Indian Reservation. According to the record, the Crown Grant mineral claims were filed in the years 1901, 1907 and 1926.

In 1961, a dip needle survey was carried out in the vicinity of what was then called the "Pachena Creek Swamp Adit". This adit may have been the above-mentioned adit on the Numukamis Indian Reserve.

Peel Resources Ltd. performed a magnetometer survey over the OMA #1 - #4 claim group in 1966. At this time, trenching and test-pitting were done on the LOWER showing near elevation  $\pm$  200 metres and some 180 feet of X-Ray core size diamond drilling was reported carried out. This writer found a collar of a drill hole of this core size on the LOWER SHOWING.

Katanga Mines Ltd. did a magnetometer survey over some of the present claim area under the direction of W. Timmins in 1909. The claim group included the Sunny, Omar, K.S., B.S., and Gambler claims.

In 1970, W.J. Weymark, P.Eng., reported a description of a copper-iron deposit on the Ohiaht Indian Reserve No. 1 to M.W. Hawrelak. His report dated November 27, 1970 included assays for copper and a recommendation for a magnetometer survey, according to K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D.

In 1971, R.W. Kenway, P. Eng., examined the Katanga Mines Sarita River property. This report dated May 26, 1971 indicates several samples containing interesting values in silver in the area of the LOWER SHOWING.

B.C. Assessment Report 5472 dated May 17, 1975 on the DOER Claim Group, located in the area of the present RC#4 claim, was prepared by J.W. McLeod for Grand West Mines.

On February 10, 1978, Nomad Mines Ltd. acquired an option on the seven Crown Grant mineral claims numbered 23-26,

35, 36 and 54. On October 2, 1979, the A2, RC#2, RC#4, RC#5 mineral claims were also acquired by Nomad Mines.

Nomad drilled ten percussion drill holes on the Numukamis Indian Reserve in February 1979 on a showing of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. This showing is located on the Indian Reserve about 375 feet north of the south boundary. These percussion drill holes were numbered PH-1 to PH-10 inclusive. Two of these holes indicated significant values in gold and silver. Two check percussion holes N2T and N6T were drilled in August 1979 under the direction of P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng. The assay results from the two check drill holes indicated a correlation in part with the two previously drilled holes that reported good grade gold and silver assays.

Five percussion drill holes were located for Nomad Mines Ltd., along the logging road on the Black Bear Crown Grant Lot 23 in November 1979 to test a shear zone reported to carry gold values. This indicated zone is located approximately 800 feet south and slightly west of the above described and previously drilled sulphide mineral zone of the Indian Reserve, which was reported to be under agreement to Nomad from the Reservation authority. These holes, numbered N-1 through N-5, were drilled some time in December 1979. Two of these holes, N-1 and N-2, were reported by Nomad Mines as carrying significant values in gold. On January 15, 1980, the writer examined the sample cuttings from percussion drill holes N-1 and N-2 and took check samples. The results of this examination were discussed in this writer's report dated January 24, 1980 with related accompanying correspondence.

Nomad Mines Ltd. continued percussion drilling during January and February, 1980. The results of this work are

recorded by K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D., in his report dated March 26, 1981, on file with the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as Assessment Report #9509 (Parts 1 and 2). K.V. Campbell's account on pages 12 - 14 of his report is as follows:

" Percussion drilling along the main road continued in January and February, 1980. The identification of the drill sites is confused. The assay certificates (Appendix XI) refer to H#6 to H#16 inclusive and PH-23 to PH-25 inclusive. A plan of the hole locations by A. Ashton, P. Eng., of Nomad Mines identifies holes P6 to P24 inclusive and P26. Mr. Wayne Spence, who drilled the holes, informs me that only 25 holes were drilled and that P26 is PH-25. On this plan (Appendix XII) the initial five holes of the drill program, N-1 to N-5, are identified as P1 to P5. Of the assays listed in Appendix XI interesting gold values are reported from H#7, H#9, H#13, H#14, H#15 and H#16.

Diamond drilling with a 1" Winkie drill took place at the upper showing in January 1980. Six holes were drilled; ND-1 (no assay), ND-2, ND-3 (= DN3), ND-4, D-5 and D-6. Of these, interesting gold and silver values were reported in ND-2 and ND-3 (Appendix XIII).

In November and December 1979 and January 1980, D.W. Tully examined a portion of the property. In his report for Nomad Mines dated January 24, 1980 he reviewed the 1978-79 history of the property and recommended a two-stage program of exploration (Appendix XIV). He also collected five samples at the lower and upper showings and the location of these is shown

" on his figure of Dec. 3, 1979 which accompanies the assay certificate in Appendix XV. He took magnetometer and EM-16 (VLF) readings and these are shown on the same figure.

In the spring of 1980 S.E.R.E.M. Ltd. undertook diamond drilling in the area of the 1979 percussion drill holes N-1 and H#9 (= N-9 or P9) along the main road. Their report, by P. Tegart and B. Atkinson, of May 1980 with accompanying assays is given in Appendix XVI. The core samples had very low gold contents. Rock types present in the core were a variety of volcanic rocks, diorite and skarn.

Nomad Mines initiated grid establishment and geochemical soil sampling in the summer of 1980 and the results have been incorporated into the main body of this report.

#### Summary of Previous Findings

1. Gold assays to 0.74 oz/ton and silver assays to 0.90 oz/ton are reported from percussion drill sites north of the Poett Heights property (PH-1 to PH-10) on the Indian Reserve (Appendices V, VI).
2. Gold assays from percussion drill holes N-1 and N-2 along the Port Alberni-Bamfield road indicate values to 0.49 oz/ton with silver assays to 0.60 oz/ton. These locations were check sampled and assayed and a lack of agreement was noted (Appendices VII, VIII, IX, X).
3. Further percussion drilling along the main road and the logging road leading south into the property (H#6 to H#16, PH-23 to PH-25) gave samples

" assaying to 0.98 oz/ton gold and 0.68 oz/ton silver (Appendix XI).

4. Selected samples taken from the vicinity of the upper showing assayed to 15.35 oz/ton silver (Appendix III). Mineralization was reported to be in shear zones in volcanics. Diamond drilling (Appendix XIII) gave samples assaying to 0.04 oz/ton gold and 5.64 oz/ton silver. The diamond drilling was to the northeast of the high silver-bearing sample sites reported earlier.
5. Surface samples of the lower showing (Appendix XV) assayed 0.04 oz/ton gold and 0.05 oz/ton silver. "

Forty percussion drill holes and twenty diamond drill holes have been drilled during seven drill programs on the property area since 1966, as follows:

D.D. HOLES

<u>Program</u>	<u>No. of Holes</u>		<u>Footage</u>	<u>Metres</u>
Peel Resources Ltd. (1966) (Lower Showing)	2	XRT holes	180.0	54.8
S.E.R.E.M. Ltd. (Mar-Apr (Main Road) 1980)	2	DDH-N-1 & 2	1,119.0	341.2
Nomad Mines Ltd. (Jan. 1980) (Upper Showing)	5	Winkie holes ND-1,2, DN-3, ND-4, D-5, D-6	545.0	166.1
Nomad Mines Ltd. (Jan 8 - Mar 9, 1981)	11	DDH-1-1 to DDH-3-1-2, DDH-4-1 to DDH-5-1,2, DDH-6-1, 2 to DDH-7-1, 2	955.5	291.3
TOTAL	<u>20</u>		<u>2,799.5</u>	<u>853.4</u>

PERCUSSION HOLES

<u>Program</u>	<u>No. of Holes</u>		<u>Footage</u>	<u>Metres</u>
Nomad Mines Ltd. (Dec. 1979) (Main Road)	5	N-1 to N-5	1,000.0	304.9
Nomad Mines Ltd. (Jan.-Feb. 1980)	11 3	H#6 to H#16 PH-23 to PH-25	2,970.0 820.0	905.5 250.0
Nomad Mines Ltd. (Jan. 10-29, 1981) (Upper and Lower Showing Areas)	21	PD-1-1 to PD-4-1, 2, PD-5-1, 2, 3 to PD-8-1, PD-9-1 to PD-13-1, 2, 3, PD-14-1, PD-15-	2,155.0	657.0
TOTAL	<u>40</u>		<u>6,945.0</u>	<u>2,117.4</u>

Drill logs and assay information concerning the above mentioned drill programs was made available to the writer from British Columbia Assessment Report No. 9509, Parts I and II (see REFERENCES).

Nomad Mines diamond drilled five holes on the UPPER SHOWING during January 1980. The writer has not been able to determine the results of this program. Rattler Resource Ltd. optioned the Poett Heights property from Tenquille Resources in early 1987 and commenced a program of reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling, VLF-EM, induced polarization/resistivity and magnetometer surveying, geological mapping and shallow diamond drilling. The results of this work program are discussed in this report.

REFERENCES

The following publications contain information pertinent to the Sarita River Claim Group.

Annual Reports of the British Columbia Minister of Mines  
for the years -

1895 - p. 647;  
1896 - p. 4;  
1899 - pp. 185-195;  
1901 - p. 1096;  
1902 - pp. 215-217, 224-225;  
1906 - pp. 189-190;  
1916 - pp. 283-285;  
1922 - pp. 226;  
1966 - p. 77;  
1971 - GEM p. 227;  
1975 - p. 94

Geological Survey of Canada  
Paper 68-50 (1968)  
Open File Report 463 (1977)  
Aeromagnetic Maps 9281g, 9282g (1979)

BCMEMPR Assessment Reports #5472, 9509 (parts I & II)

Private reports contained in K. Vincent Campbell's report  
dated March 26, 1981 (B.C. Assessment Report #9509,  
Parts I and II)

W.J. Weymark, P. Eng.: Preliminary Report on the Sarita  
iron-copper deposit, November 27,  
1970

R.W. Kenway, P. Eng.: Report on the Sarita River Prop-  
erty, Vancouver Island, May 26,  
1971

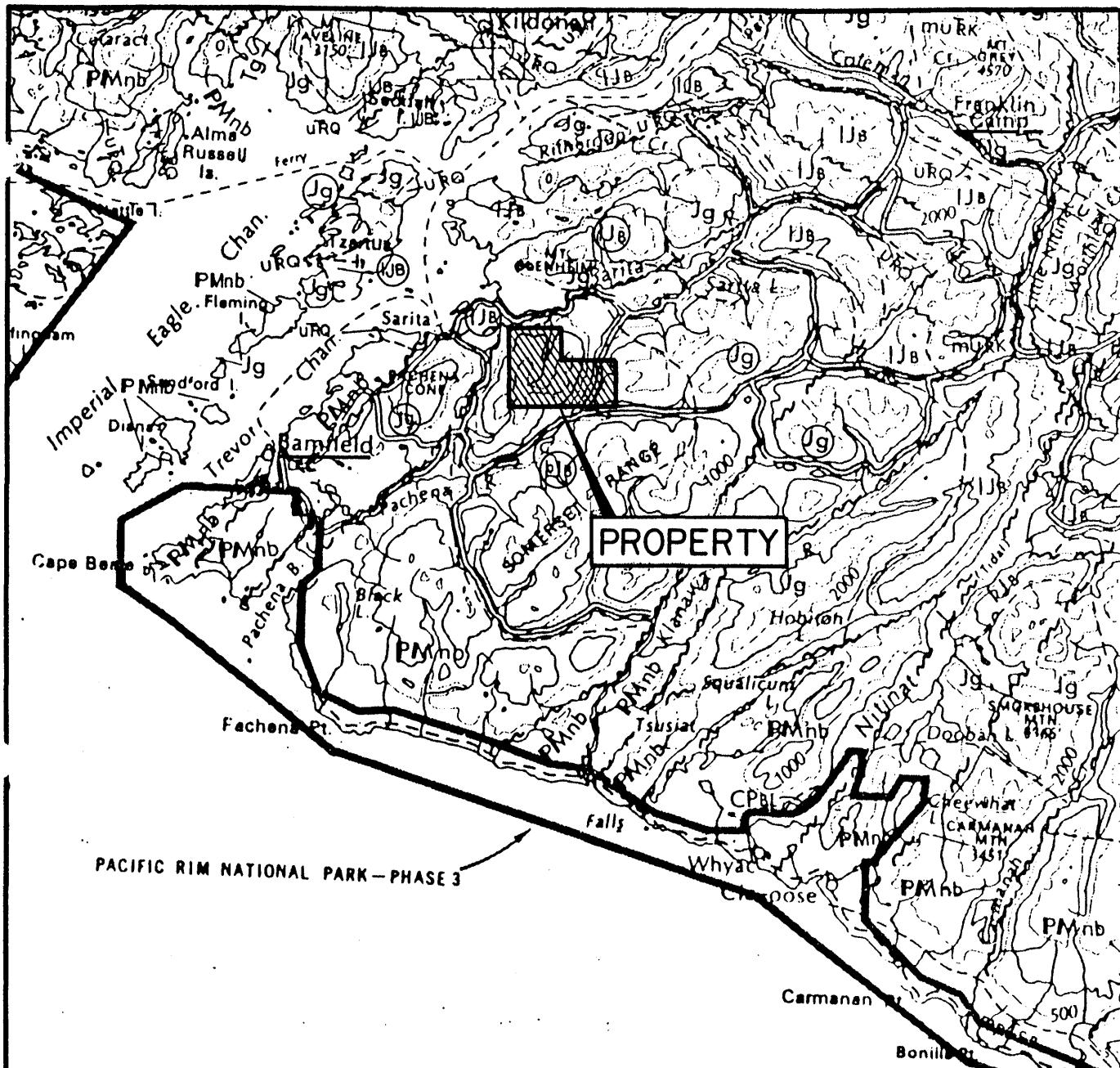
J.W. McLeod, B.Sc.: Geological Report on the Sarita  
River Property, February 15, 1979

P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.: Report on the Sarita River Prop-  
erty, September 17, 1979

D.W. Tully, P. Eng.: Report on the Sarita River-Poett  
Heights Property, January 24, 1980

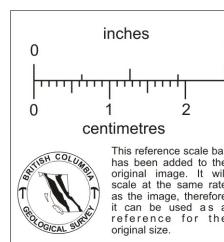
P. Tegart and  
B. Atkinson: Results of Diamond Drill Verifica-  
tion Testing, Sarita River Prop-  
erty, May 1980

D.P. Taylor, P. Eng.: Geological Report on the Crown  
Grants on Poett Heights for Tu-  
Tahl Resources Inc., August 17,  
1984



### LEGEND

- Jg ISLAND INTRUSIONS
- IJB } BONANZA VOLCANICS
- IJH }
- UT Q QUATSINO



### GENERAL GEOLOGY

(AFTER G.S.C.  
OPEN FILE 463)

SCALE 1 cm = 3 Km

MARCH 24, 1987

DONALD W. TULLY, P.ENG.

*Donald W. Tully*

FIGURE 6

Donald W. Tully, P.Eng.: Report on the Poett Heights Property for Tenquille Resources Ltd., dated February 17, 1987

L. Christensen, M.Sc.: Report on the Sarita River Claims - Rattler Resource Ltd., for Strato Geological Engineering Ltd., dated March, 1987

#### REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Sarita River Claims are located in the Insular Fold Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 6).

Several groups of rocks underlie this tectonic region. These groups include the middle Paleozoic Sicker Group and the later Jurassic Bonanza Group of volcanics and sediments. Later intrusives are the Westcoast Complex and the Island Intrusions of granite and quartz diorite with amphibolitic and gneissic phases.

The basement rocks on the property area are the late Triassic Quatsino Formation of fine-grained to massive limestones. The Parson Bay Formation of sediments and limestone overlies the Quatsino which in turn, is overlain by early Jurassic volcanics and related sedimentary horizons.

A tentative geologic table of formations in the property area is as follows:

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Description/Event</u>	<u>Age</u>
Sand, gravel, loam and glacial debris	Unconsolidated (Erosional unconformity)	Quaternary

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Description/Event</u>	<u>Age</u>
Mineralization, metamorphism and skarn	Gold, silver, oxides and sulphides of copper, lead zinc and iron, carbonatization, calc-silicates, marble and quartz veins  (Folding, faulting and related tectonic activity)	Tertiary (?)
Island Intrusions, and Westcoast Complex	Granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, felsic and mafic dykes, gneissic and amphibolitic rocks  (Folding, faulting and related tectonic activity)	Jura-Cretaceous
Bonanza Group	Basalt, andesite, dacite and rhyolitic lavas with associated tuffs and fragmental rocks  (Folding, faulting and related tectonic activity)	Early Jurassic (?)
Parson Bay Formation	Argillite, calcareous pelite and gritty limestone  (Folding, faulting and related tectonic activity)	Late Triassic (?)
Quatsino Formation	Limestone, thin to thickly-bedded horizons	Triassic (?)

The property geology is shown on Figure 7.

Limestone, marble, impure limestone, argillite and pelites belonging to the Quatsino (UTQ) and Parson Bay Formations, occur in several groups of northeasterly trending outcrops across the eastern portion of the claim area, more or less parallel to an intrusive granitic contact zone. K.V. Campbell has referred to "rafts" of light to dark grey

limestone within the Bonanza Group of volcanics and indicated that sulphides of iron, copper, lead and zinc are often found within these "rafts" along with marble and skarn.

The Bonanza Group of rhyolite, dacite, andesite and basalt occupies at least two-thirds of the eastern portion of the property area. Outcrops of the Bonanza Group are common in Poett Heights sector. The trend of these rocks is northeast and the dips, where observed, are relatively flat to the east. Chlorite, actinolite and epidote minerals are not uncommon. These minerals are frequently associated with zones of fractures and silicification trending  $010^{\circ}$  -  $025^{\circ}$  and  $090^{\circ}$  -  $125^{\circ}$  as well as accessory pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The major portion of the north and west sectors of the ground is outcropped with granodiorite, frequently carrying xenoliths of the Bonanza and Quatsino. A few outcrops of diorite and quartz diorite can be found along the Main Road on the Numukamis Indian Reserve.

The dips along the north sector of the claim area on the Main Road are rather steep to the east. Faulting, shearing and fracturing are common. K.V. Campbell indicated three sets of shear-fault zones: SET 1 striking NNE and dipping steeply; SET 2 striking ESE and dipping  $65-70^{\circ}$  SW; SET 3 striking N-S and dipping steeply NE.

#### GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEYS

Strato Geological collected 466 geochemical soil samples from the "B" soil horizon over the grid shown on Figure 9. This grid is more or less coincident with the grid established by Cariboo Geotechnical Services in 1980-81.

The soil samples were analyzed for gold by the atomic absorption method and for the remaining elements including silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic by the (ICP) Induced Coupled Plasma method.

Histograms of the results of the analyses for gold-silver, zinc-arsenic and lead-copper are shown in APPENDIX C.

Values in gold above 90 parts per billion were considered to be anomalous. Values in silver above 2.0 parts per million, values in lead over 100 ppm, in zinc above 275 ppm, in copper above 300 ppm, and in arsenic above 275 ppm were considered to be anomalous.

The results were as follows:

#### Gold

Four anomalous gold values ranging between 93 and 395 parts per billion are indicated on L10S along a distance of 325 metres between 2+25E and 5+50E, in the area of the UPPER SHOWING. A single anomalous result of 150 ppb was found on L14S at 2+25E.

Weakly anomalous values in gold were found on Lines 12S, 13S, 15S and 16S.

#### Silver

Values in silver are generally coincident with the gold values as indicated above except on L12S at 1+50E and 2+00E.

Anomalous results for copper, lead, zinc and arsenic are mostly coincident with the more significant values of gold and silver. A few single-point anomalous results for each of copper, zinc and arsenic occur over the map area.

1987 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

VLF-EM, Self-Potential, Induced Polarization and magnetometer surveys were carried out generally over the area adjoining the logging access roads and the central grid area of the claim group. The results were as follows:

VLF-EM

A Sabre Electronics Model 27 Receiver was used.

The Fraser Filtered VLF response results are shown on Figure 10.

Some 11.4 kilometres of very-low frequency electromagnetic survey was performed over the geochemical soil grid.

The results showed numerous northerly trending apparent conductor responses, which are probably reflecting the trend of the basement geologic fracture pattern over the surveyed area and telluric currents.

Self-Potential

Readings were taken with a PV-06 Digital Millivolt Meter along the Induced Polarization/Resistivity survey array and plotted as a profile as shown on Figures 13 through 17.

Magnetometer Survey

A Scintrex Model MP-2 Proton Magnetometer was used.

Readings were taken along the IP/Resistivity dipole - dipole survey array and plotted as a profile with the induced polarization readings as shown on Figures 13 through 17.

### IP/Resistivity Survey

A Sabre Electronics IP/Resistivity unit Model 21-1 with a 4.5 kw output was used.

The results of some 3.5 km of induced polarization/resistivity survey along five lines done in the frequency domain in dipole-dipole array are shown on Figures 5, 7, 8 and 11 through 17.

L. Christensen has described the results of the IP/Resistivity survey in his report dated March 1987 as follows:

#### " 4.3 Line IP-1

(See Figure 14, Geophysical Surveys, and Figure 6, Geology Map)

This line passes below the Upper Showing and through the skarn drilled by DDH-6 and 7. This skarn is characterized by low Resistivity (<1500 ohm-meters; central zone <1000 ohm-meters), moderately high I.P. ( $pfe > 10\%$ ); a -100mV S.P. anomaly, and a very sharp 600 gamma magnetic low. Except for the negative value of the magnetic anomaly, the geophysical response over the area serves to characterize skarns: low Resistivity, moderate to high I.P. effects, a negative S.P. anomaly, and a noticeable magnetic response. The negative magnetic anomaly may be caused by remnant (reverse) magnetism.

A high resistivity zone extends from 3+50N at depth to 3+00N at surface. This may represent the silicified, competent limestone unit mapped in this area.

Resistivity values increase north of 5+00N. I.P. effect in this area is variable; S.P. values are flat, and a 600 gamma magnetic anomaly is found at 7+00N. This region

- " is underlain by silicic volcanics and tuffs, with variable concentrations of pyrrhotite and other metallic minerals. The magnetic anomaly at 7+00N corresponds to a purple-black basaltic dike mapped in that area.

The southern survey area, around the creek at 0+00, shows a zone of high I.P. effect at depth associated with a variable S.P. response, weak magnetic high, and a sharp high-low resistivity contact. This may reflect a dike at depth in this region.

#### 4.4 Line IP-2

(See Figure 15, Geophysical Surveys, Figure 6, Geology).

The geology in the area of this survey line is complex, consisting of dikes, volcanics, skarn, and small limestone pods, each without significant areal extent. The geophysics along the line reflect this complexity. Resistivity values are generally high; I.P. effect increases with depth. At 2+50N, an andesite unit outcrops; over this zone the I.P. effect is generally higher and a sharp 250 gamma magnetic high occurs. Other anomalies are not clearly defined.

#### 4.5 Line IP-3

(See Figure 16, Geophysical Surveys, Figure 6, Geology)

This survey line was begun near the contact with the granodiorite (1+50N) and extended easterly to connect with, and partially overlap, Line IP-2.

As mapped by D.C. Elsby, the granodiorite contact lies at approximately 1+50N on this survey line. This contact is shown by the I.P. effect in that area. The

" granodiorite presents a low pfe (<5); a gradient pfe increase occurs at the contact. Presumably clay alteration has occurred as a result of the intrusion.

Past the granodiorite contact, a body of gossanized volcanics is found, the gossan presumably reflecting sulfide mineralization in the outcrop. A zone of high I.P. effect characterizes this area. Resistivity and S.P. results are generally variable and uninformative; a 200 gamma magnetic high at 2+50N indicates a local metallic mineral concentration.

Between 4+50N and 5+50N several outcroppings of silicified limestones occur. These are readily identified in the pseudo-sections by the high I.P. effect (5-40 pfe) and high Resistivity (<5000 ohm-meters). A limestone outcropping between 6+00N and 7+00N shows a similar I.P.-Resistivity response.

#### 4.6 Line IP-4

(See Figure 17, Geophysical Surveys, and Figure 7, Geology).

This survey line was begun at the terminus of the southwestern road system, extended past drill sites DDH-87-1 and 2, and across the major gully north of those drill locations.

Between the starting point and the drill sites the rock units are composed of tuffs and silicic volcanics, intruded by dikes, and are variously sheared and gossanized. The geophysical response over this area is variable and uninformative.

Just north of DDH-87-1 and 2 a zone of high Resistivity and high I.P. outlines the silicified limestone body drilled in that area. The apparent southerly dip of

" the unit, seen in the Resistivity pseudo-section, may be real or just a function of the electrode configuration.

The low Resistivity and low I.P. effect in the area of the gully north of the drill sites indicates a body of broken rock without mineralization. This indicates this major fault zone has not provided a site for ore formation.

#### 4.1 Line IP-5

(See Figure 18, Geophysical Surveys, and Figure 7, Geology)

This line was begun at the same starting point as Line IP-4 and traversed the lower road system, past drill holes DDH-87-4 and 5.

The southern survey area is similar in geophysical response to Line IP-4, although not quite as noisy. A diorite unit mapped by D.C. Elsby between 4+00 and 5+00N is shown as a resistivity high between 4+00 and 5+00N. The I.P. effect is generally high at depth throughout this area, indicating the dioritic unit may be more substantial than its limited areal exposure indicates.

An abrupt decrease in I.P. effect occurs at 7+50N, 25m south of DDH-87-4. This may reflect the faulting in the area, or the tuff-augite porphyry contact noted in DDH-87-4. North of 8+00N the I.P. effect is again high at depth. A 250 gamma magnetic anomaly occurs at 9+75N; surficial mapping does not explain this feature. "

A study of the IP/Resistivity profiles combined with the self-potential and magnetometer results by this writer suggests:

Figure 13 - Line IP-1 shows potentially anomalous results at 0+50N through 1+50N and also at 4+50N through 4+75N. DDH 87-10 was drilled to a shallow depth in the area of 0+50N through 1+50N but until the indicated anomalous area has been delineated it cannot be discerned if this drill hole did test the upper area of this potentially deep anomaly.

Figure 14 - Line IP-2 indicates potentially anomalous responses in the area of 1+10N through 1+80N at depth and may correlate with a similar anomalous response on Line IP-3 at 2+25N through 3+75N. These responses are in the near vicinity of the LOWER SHOWING and are somewhat coincident with a magnetic "High". Pyrrhotite is known to occur in the LOWER SHOWING, which is described below under MINERALIZATION.

Figure 15 - Line IP-3 outlines potentially anomalous results in the area of the granodiorite - Bonanza volcanics contact area at 1+25N through 1+75N. Similar anomalous results occur in the area of 2+25N through 3+75N and also 6+25N through 6+60N.

Figure 16 - Line IP-4 indicates potentially anomalous conditions in the area of 4+50N through 5+50N and also in the vicinity of 6+25N through 7+75N where D.D. Holes 87-1, -2, -3 have been drilled to shallow depths. The depth and the configuration of this indicated anomalous zone at 6+25N through 7+75N is not known, therefore the drilling may not have tested this situation.

Figure 17 - Line IP-5 was traversed more or less parallel to the northeast trending contact zone of the granodiorite - Bonanza volcanics. Potentially anomalous responses are indicated in this contact zone

area at 4+25N through 4+75N and also at 7+25N. D.D. Hole 87-4 may not have tested the suggested anomalous indication at 7+2-N.

Multi-channel DEEPEM instrumentation is recommended over a system of grid control lines 100-metres apart to better delineate the trend and configuration of the several zones of indicated anomalous responses in the area of the LOWER and UPPER SHOWINGS.

#### 1987 DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

The 1987 program of diamond drilling by Strato Geological included ten short diamond drill holes totalling 1,020 feet ( $\pm$  311 metres) of 1.625 inch core size (BD/BGN) drilling. The diamond drill hole locations are shown on Figures 11, 12 and 13.

The results were as follows:

<u>DDH No.</u>	<u>Azim.</u>	<u>Dip</u>	<u>Length</u>		<u>Results</u>		
			<u>Feet</u>	<u>Metres</u>	<u>Gold (ppm)</u>	<u>Silver (ppm)</u>	<u>Width (m)</u>
87 - 1	102°	-40°	99.0	30.2	16	0.2	2
87 - 2	185°	-47°	113.0	34.4	38	0.3	3
87 - 3	155°	-44°	73.0	22.3	10	0.3	-
87 - 4	207°	-40°	76.0	23.2	10	0.3	-
87 - 5	030°	-45°	79.0	24.0	10	0.4	-
87 - 6	160°	-36°	125.0	38.1	1	1.6	1.5
87 - 7	165°	-39°	149.0	45.4	10	70.4	-
87 - 8	128°	-34°	121.0	36.9	10	3.6	4.5
87 - 9	156°	-36°	73.0	22.3	10	0.2	-
87 - 10	052°	-43°	120.0	36.6	10	0.3	-
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>1020.0'</b>	<b>311.0 m.</b>			

Sectional views of the diamond drill holes are shown in APPENDIX B.

The diamond drill holes tested local specific target zones of marbleized limestone, iron-rich skarn and gossan zones in tuffs and volcanics to a shallow depth (maximum 30 m) and intersected no significant mineralization.

Seven previous diamond drill programs have been carried out on the Sarita River Claim Group. During these programs a total of twenty diamond drill holes and forty percussion drill holes were drilled. The results of these programs are discussed in the HISTORY AND PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT section of this report and in the REFERENCES recorded herein.

#### MINERALIZATION

Sulphide and oxides of iron and copper appear to be intimately associated with zones of skarn and shearing and frequently associated with the SET 2 type of fracturing and shearing strikes ESE. Pyrite and pyrrhotite generally occur in pod or lense-like form. Sulphides of zinc and lead are also present but in lesser amounts.

Values in gold and silver, may in part, be related to the presence of chalcopyrite.

Three types of mineralization have been recognized:

- 1) Pyritic calcic skarns occurring in sheared acidic Bonanza volcanics with pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite as in the LOWER and UPPER SHOWINGS. Values in gold and silver occur in this association of minerals.
- 2) Deposits of magnetite in basic to intermediate Bonanza volcanics as indicated by the magnetic anomaly a short distance to the west of the LOWER SHOWING.

- 3) Limestone breccia zones carrying pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in sheared and fractured zones on Lot 26.

K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D., described the LOWER SHOWING in his report dated March 26, 1981, as follows:

" The lower showing cannot be considered worthy of development as a gold or silver ore body. Mineralization is of pyrite and pyrrhotite in clots and fractures in a light to medium colored volcanic rock. Abundant skarn and some partly silicified limestone is present. The extent of iron sulphide mineralization is small, only 21' were intersected in about 245' of diamond drilling. Gold and silver values are consistently low. The highest gold assay, 0.018 oz/ton, was that of 10' of sludge (PD-4-2, PD-5-2) of a pale green volcanic rock with abundant Fe-oxide. The sulphide-rich samples carried only traces of precious metals. The highest silver assay, 0.19 oz/ton, was from a 1' section of pyritized, chloritized, dark green tuff.

The bluff of massive magnetite west of the lower showing has a thickness of about 20'. A five foot section of core (DDH-4-11 of about 80 to 85% magnetite, pyrrhotite and pyrite averages 0.04 oz/ton gold. Fifteen feet of skarn below the magnetite body averages 0.024 oz/ton gold and 0.04 oz/ton silver. The highest value of silver, 0.26 oz/ton, at this site came from 10' of grayish green volcanic rock (PD-1-1). "

Four rock samples, selected during a reconnaissance traverse over the area of the RAIN claim are designated on Figure 5 as #1, #2, #3 and #4. These samples have been described as follows:

" #1 - Gossanous massive sulphide skarn with up to 90% pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. Country rock appears to be of intermediate volcanic origin.

#2 - Taken from old trench of gossaned skarn with up to 90% pyrrhotite. Country rock is of basaltic origin. Minor pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite are also present. Irregular quartz veining is present. Sample elevation 1,705 feet.

#3 - Green, gossanous, silicified limestone - may be rhyolite?. Up to 5% pyrite as disseminations.

#4 - Black to white silicified limestone with small localized massive sulphide pods (pyrrhotite with minor pyrite). Also piece of massive sulphide pyrrhotite? float, very angular, with minor pyrite. "

The analyses of these four rock samples were as follows:

Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au ppb
#1	52	55	6	0.2	32	14
#2	416	11	48	0.9	13	6
#3	35	4	38	0.1	6	1
#4	2941	11	25	0.8	15	6

A description and analyses with histograms for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead and zinc are shown in APPENDIX D for 71 rock samples collected over the claim area.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase program of mineral exploration to search the property at depth for large bodies of economic mineralization is recommended as follows:

### Phase 1

Establish the boundary of the total claim area to define the working area for mineral development.

Carry out a program of geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveying over the area of the RAIN claim.

Perform a program of DEEPEM Induced Polarization/Resistivity survey on a 100-metre grid pattern over the area of the indicated anomalous zones shown on Figures 13 through 17 in the vicinity of the UPPER and LOWER SHOWINGS. This program should be extended to include the area of the samples #1, #2 and #4 on the RAIN claim.

### Phase 2

Contingent upon an engineering evaluation of the results of the Phase 1 program and a recommendation to further test the property, it is proposed to diamond drill any anomalous zones deemed to have economic potential.

ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

Phase 1

a) Establish the perimeter of the total claim area	\$ 2,500
b) Geochemical soil sampling on 100-metre grid on the RAIN claim area (estimate 300 samples collected and analyzed @ \$25/sample)	7,500
c) Magnetometer survey on same 100-metre grid	3,000
d) Geological mapping	7,000
e) DEEPEM Induced Polarization/Resistivity surveying (estimated 12.5 km x \$4,500/km using n = 1 - 10 and a = 50 and 100 metres)	56,250
Contingency @ 10% of above costs	<u>7,625</u>
Total estimated cost Phase 1	<u>\$ 83,875</u>

Phase 2

Contingent upon an engineering evaluation of the results of the Phase 1 program of mineral exploration and a recommendation to further test the property, it is proposed to diamond drill any anomalous zones that are deemed to have economic potential.

1,500 metres NQ core size diamond drill core x \$85/metre	127,500
Core-handling, supervision, travel cost, assaying, engineering report, administration and contingency	<u>22,500</u>
Total estimated cost Phase 2	<u>150,000</u>
Total estimated cost of Phases 1 and 2	<u>\$233,875</u>

Respectfully submitted,



March 24, 1987

Donald W. Tully, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, DONALD WILLIAM TULLY, of the Corporation of West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- 1) I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at Suite 1205, 555 - 13th Street, West Vancouver, B.C.
- 2) I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario and a Charter Member Fellow G.A.C.
- 3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology, from McGill University in 1943.
- 4) I have practised my profession for forty-one years.
- 5) I have no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the A2, RC#2, RC#4, RC#5, RAIN located mineral claims and the Black Bear, Eureka, British Pacific, Midday, Southern Cross, United and Union crown grant mineral claims or the securities of Rattler Resource Ltd., subject of this report, nor do I intend to have any interest.
- 6) This report dated March 24, 1987, is based on field examinations I made of the property on November 27, 28, 29, December 8, 1979, January 15, 1980 and December 18, 1986, and from information gathered from available maps and reports and personal communications.
- 7) I have not examined any mineral claims located within ten kilometres of the subject claim group during the past five years.
- 8) Written permission from the author is required to publish this report dated March 24, 1987 in any Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

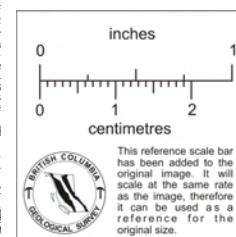
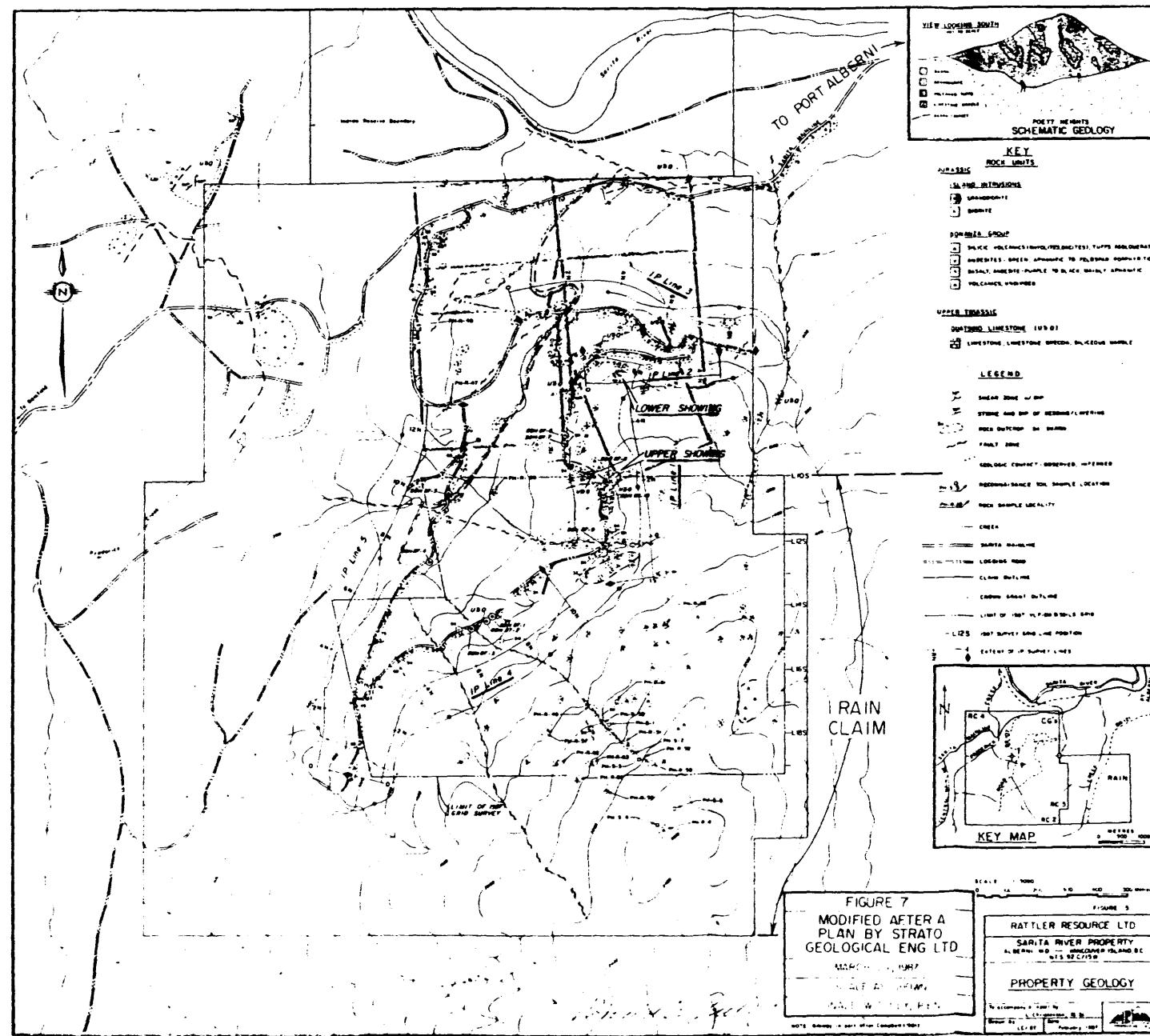
DATED at West Vancouver, Province of British Columbia this 27th day of March, 1987.

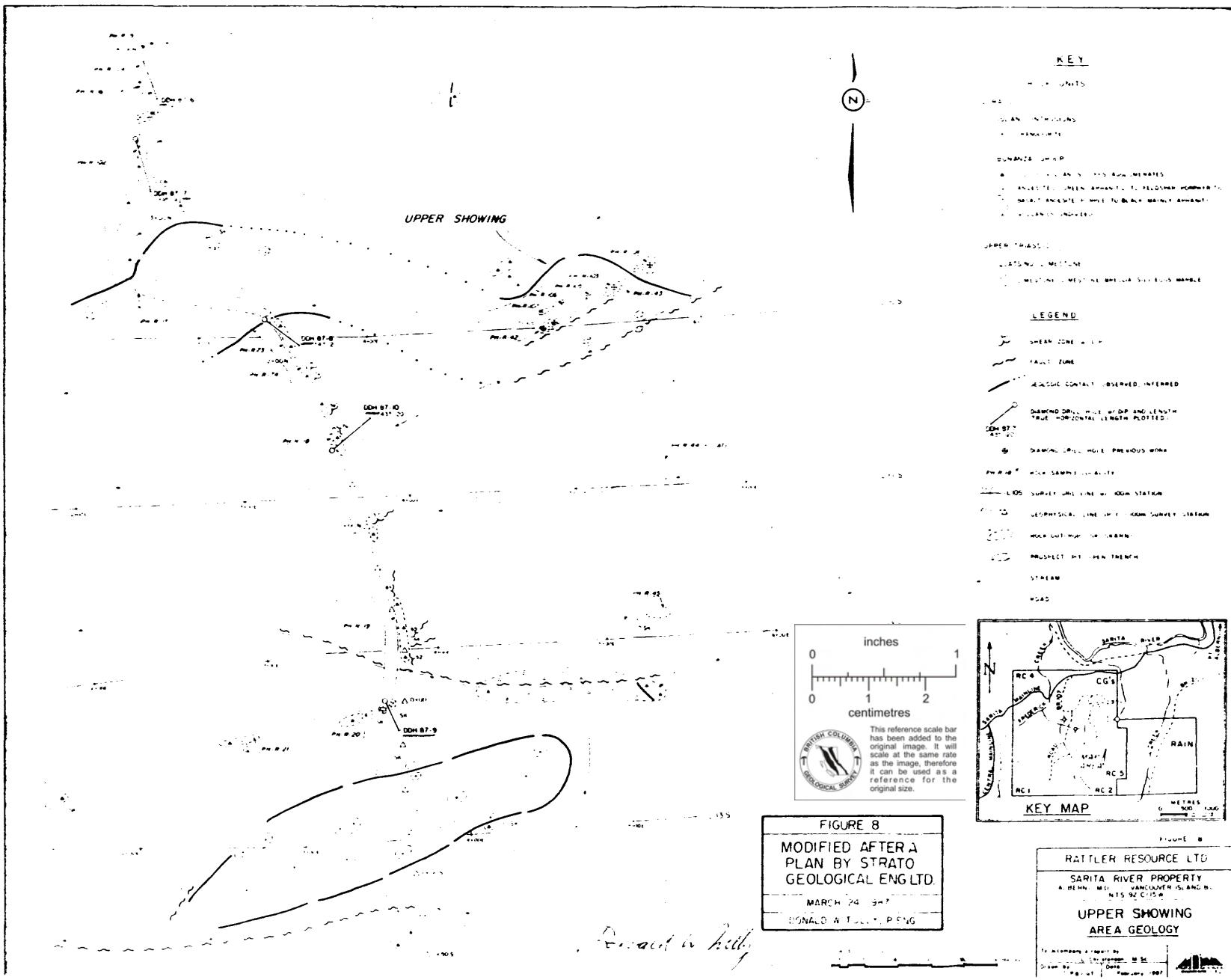


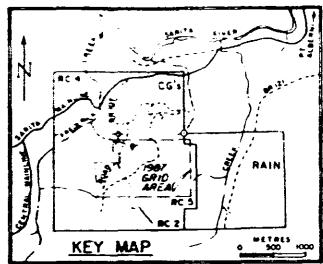
DONALD W. TULLY, P. ENG.,  
Consulting Geologist

DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.  
SUITE 1205, 555-13TH STREET  
WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
V7T 2N8

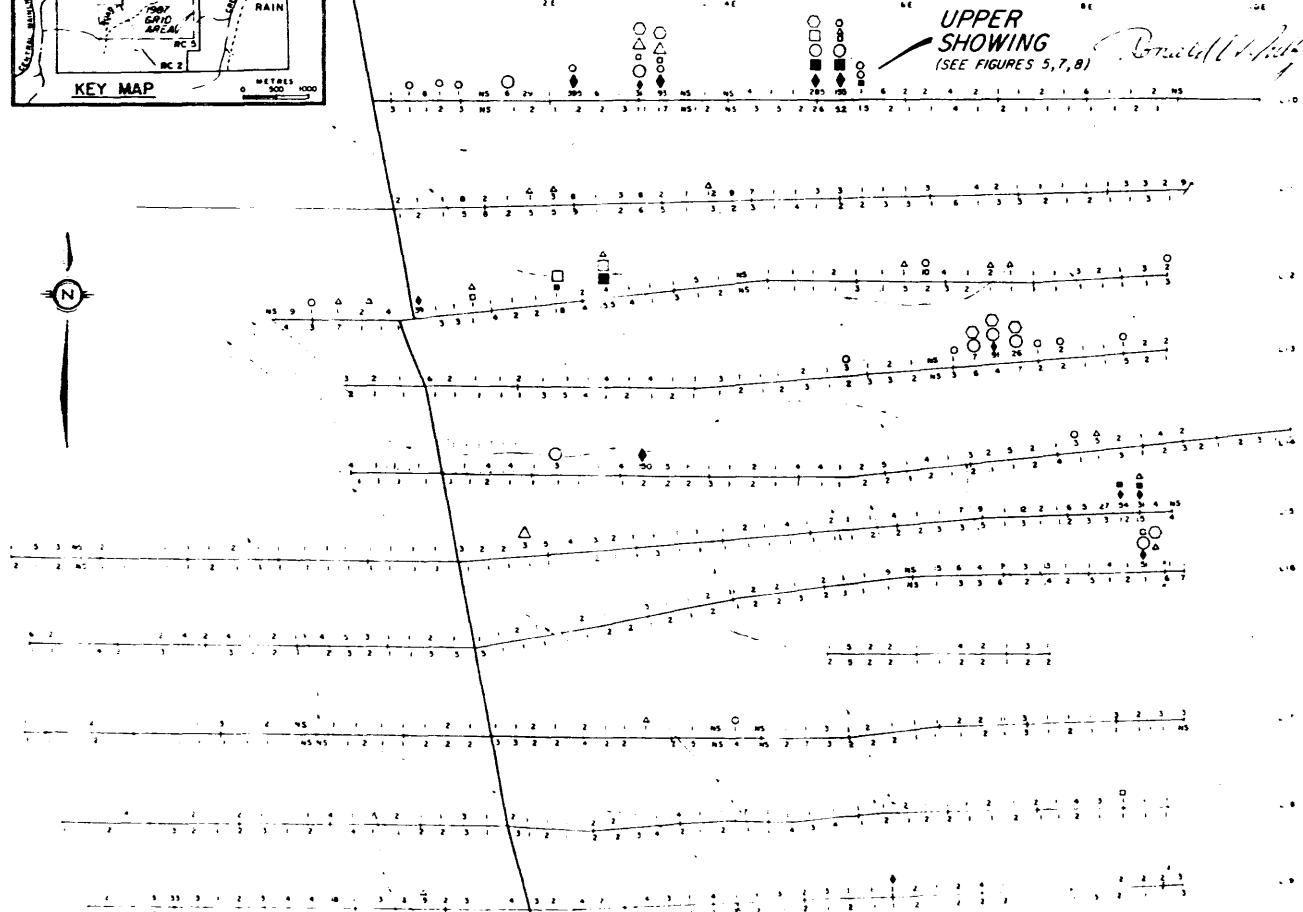
APPENDIX A







**FIGURE 9**  
MODIFIED AFTER A  
PLAN BY STRATO  
GEOLOGICAL ENG LTD  
MARCH 24, 1967  
DONALD W TULLY, F.ENG



Anomalous Geochem. Results		
	Sample No.	Height above Sea Level
As (ppm)	◆	High
Ag (ppm)	■	Anomaly
Cu (ppm)	○	○
Pb (ppm)	○	□
Zn (ppm)	△	△
As (ppm)	○	○

MAP 1 1:250,000  
FIGURE 9  
HATTER RESOURCE LTD  
KAPITA RIVER PROPERTY  
KAPITA RIVER, ONTARIO, CANADA  
SOILS GEOCHEMISTRY  
ANOMALY MAP

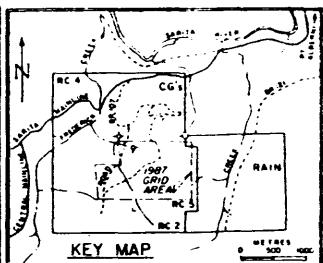
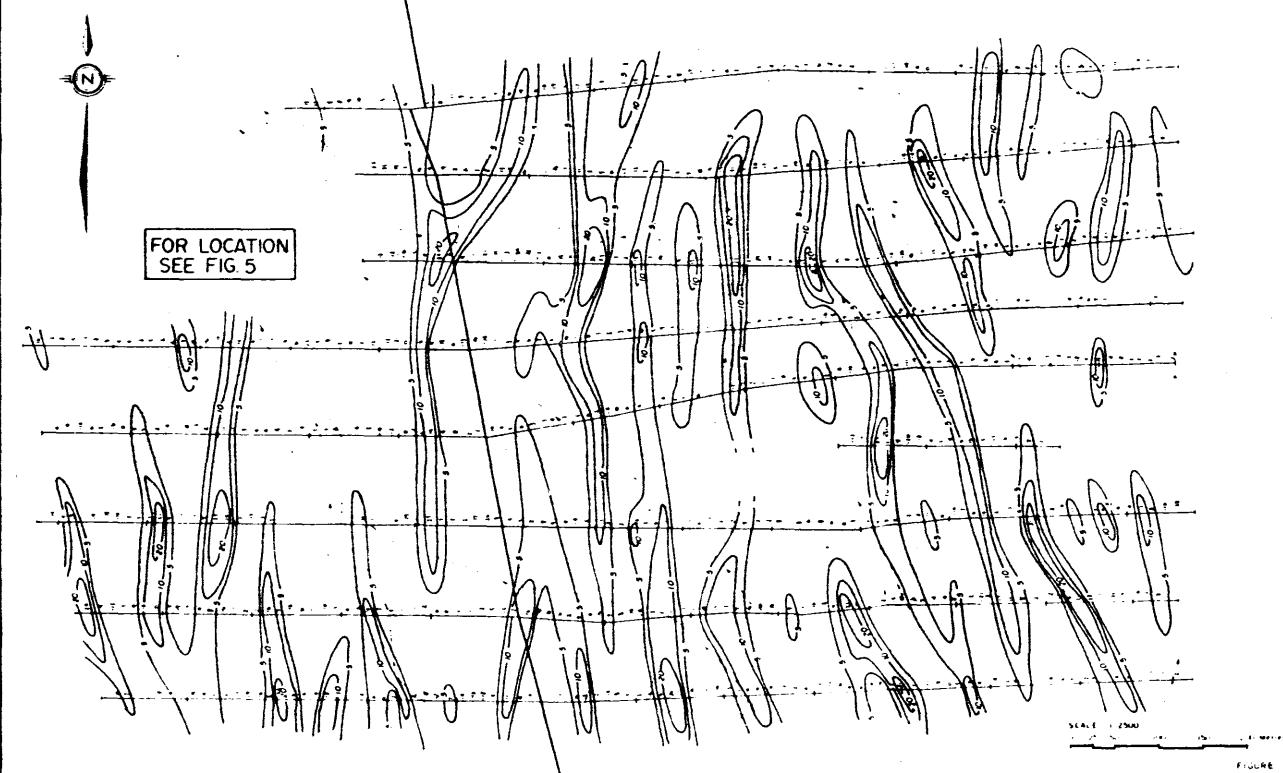


FIGURE 10  
MODIFIED AFTER A  
PLAN BY STRATO  
GEOLOGICAL ENG LTD  
MARCH 24, 1987  
DONALD W TUFLEY P.ENG

*Deceit Creek*



LEADER

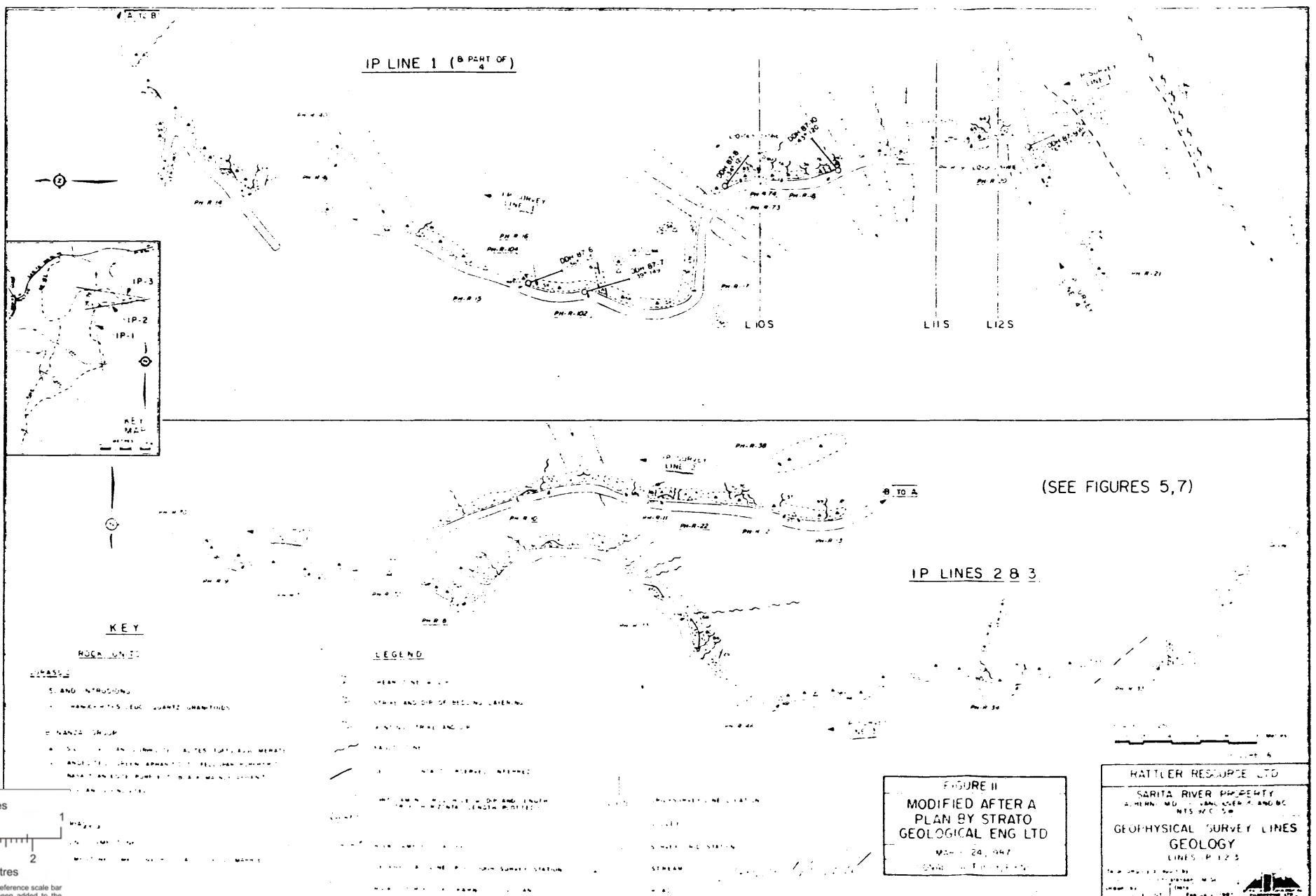
NOTES  
- Receiver: Sobe Electronics Model 27  
- Transmitter: PPG Custer frequency 178 kHz  
- Contour Interval: 5, 10, 20

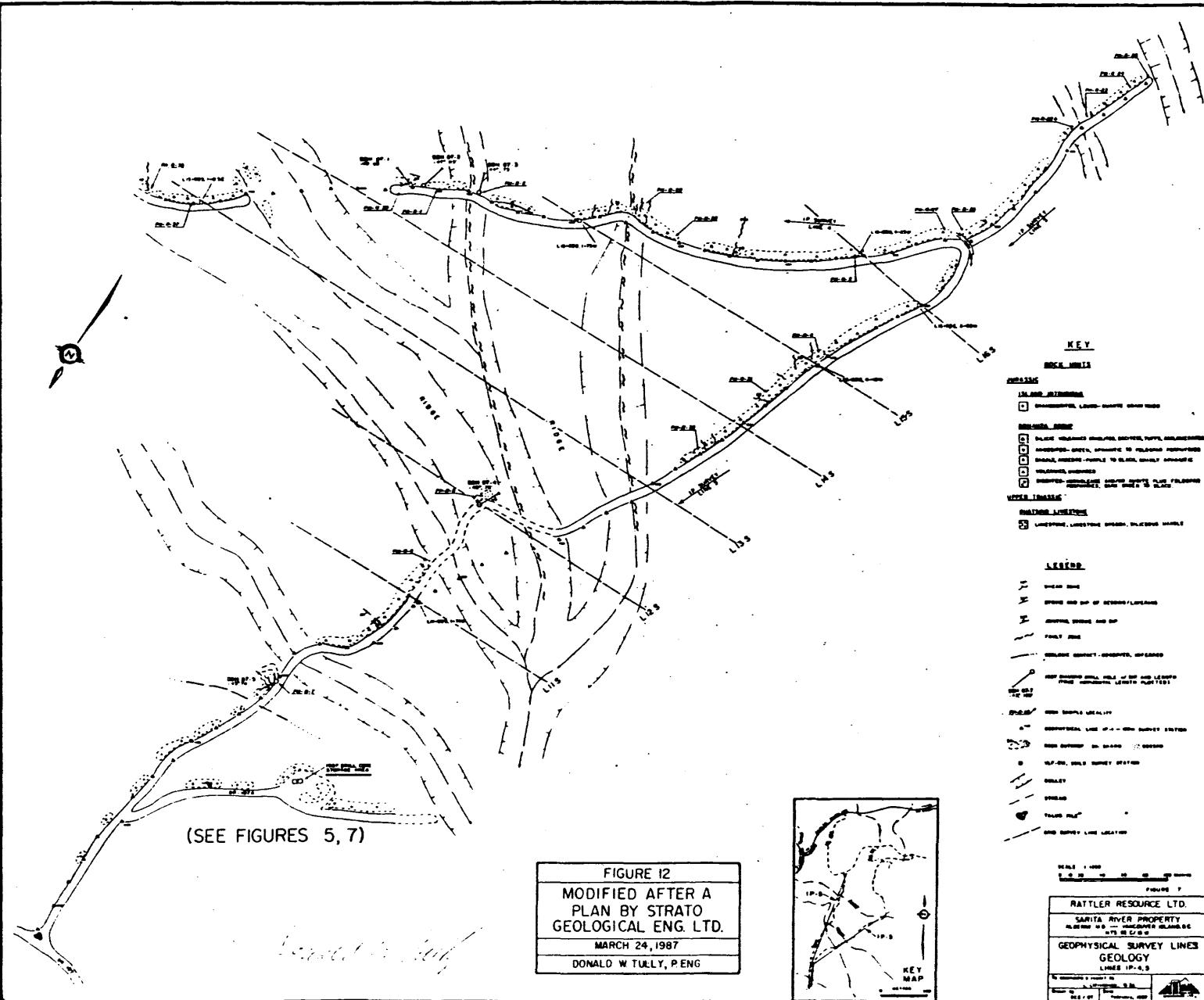
FIGURE 13  
HATTER RESUME LTD  
SAHIA RIVER PROPERTY  
VLF-EM SURVEY  
FRASER FILTER CONTOUR MAP  
(CUTLER)

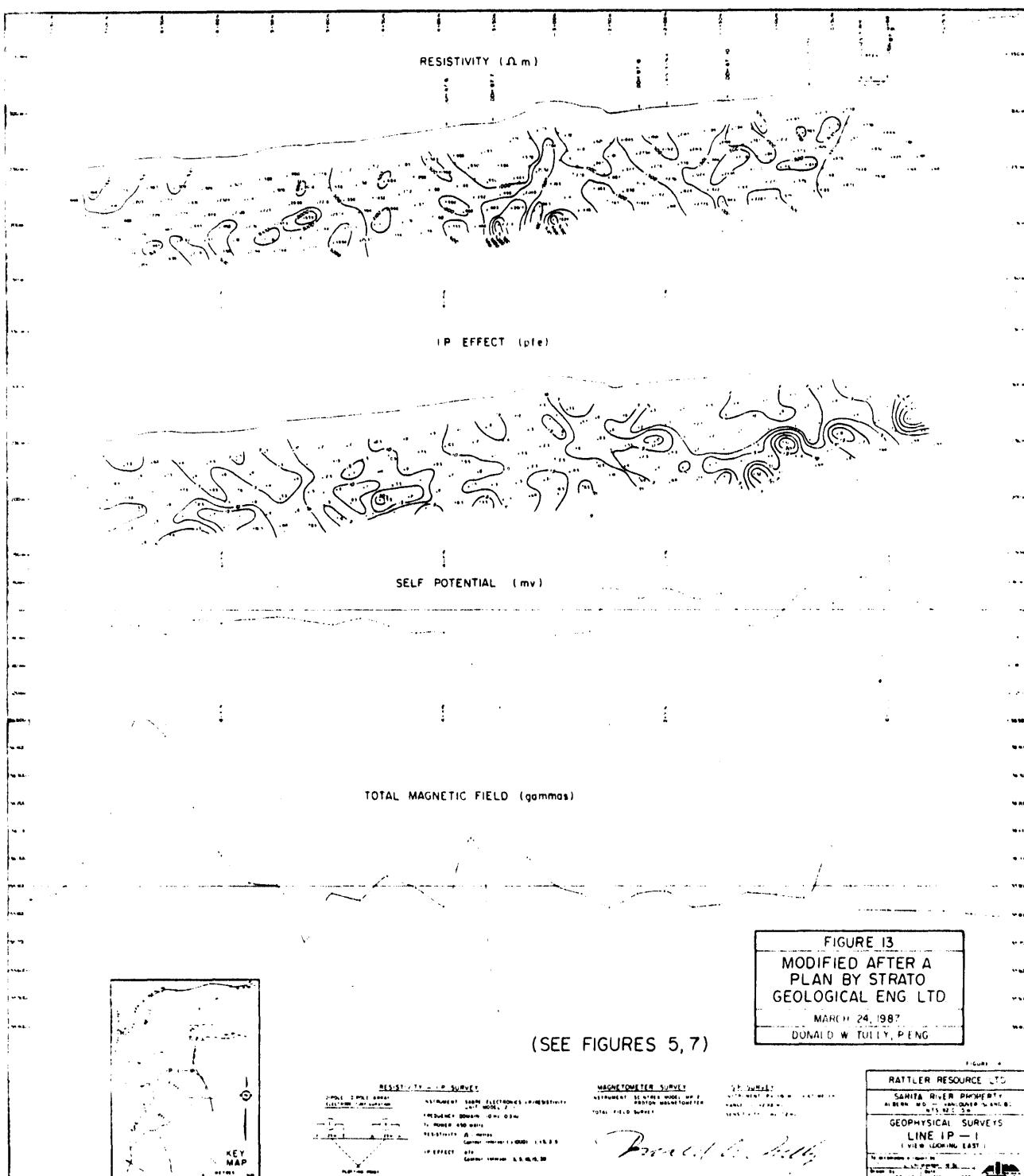


inches  
0 1  
centimetres  
0 1 2

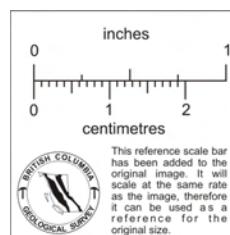
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has been scaled to the  
original image. It will  
scale at the same rate  
as the image, therefore  
it can be used as a  
reference for the  
original size.

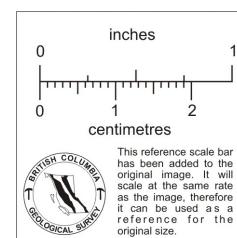
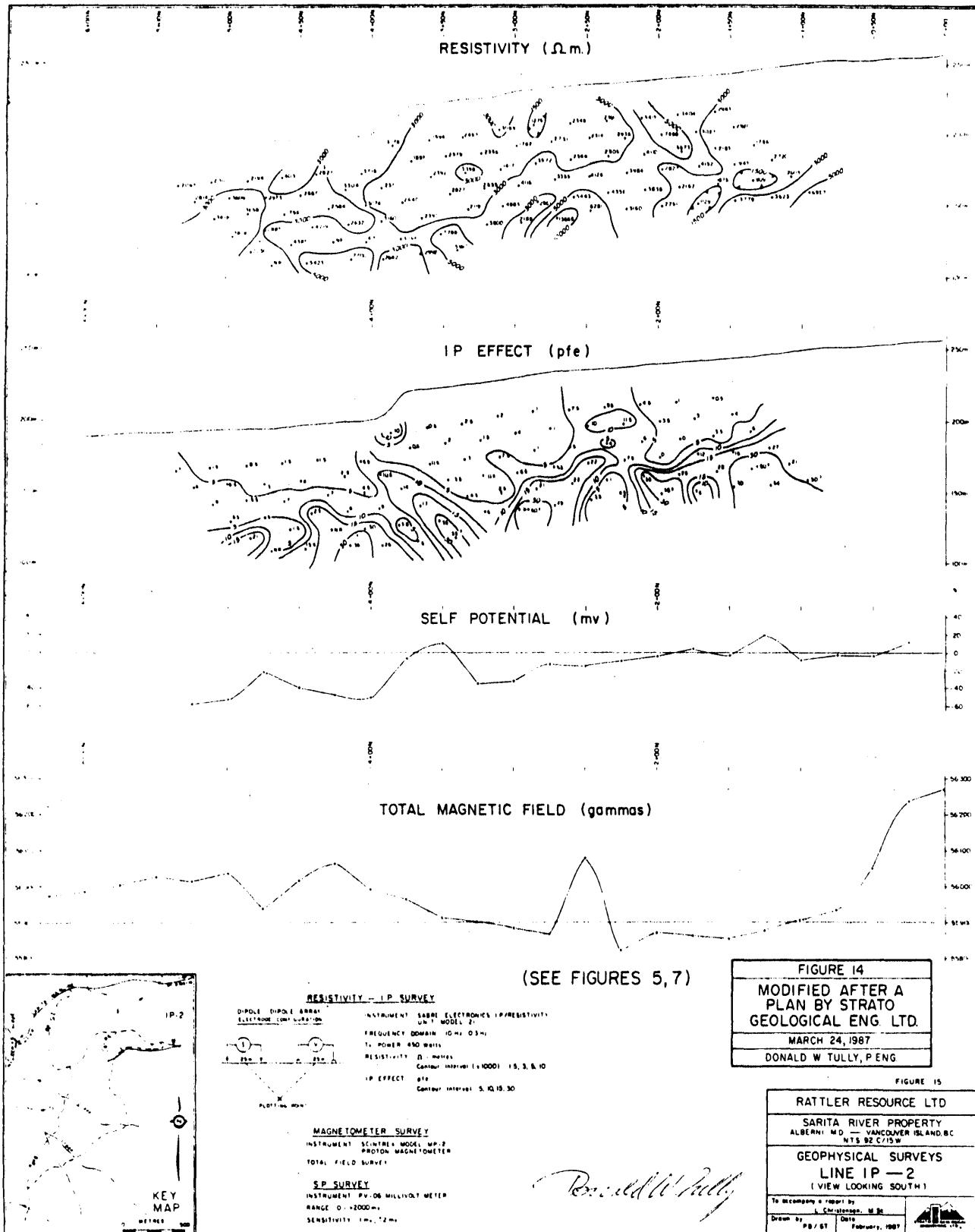


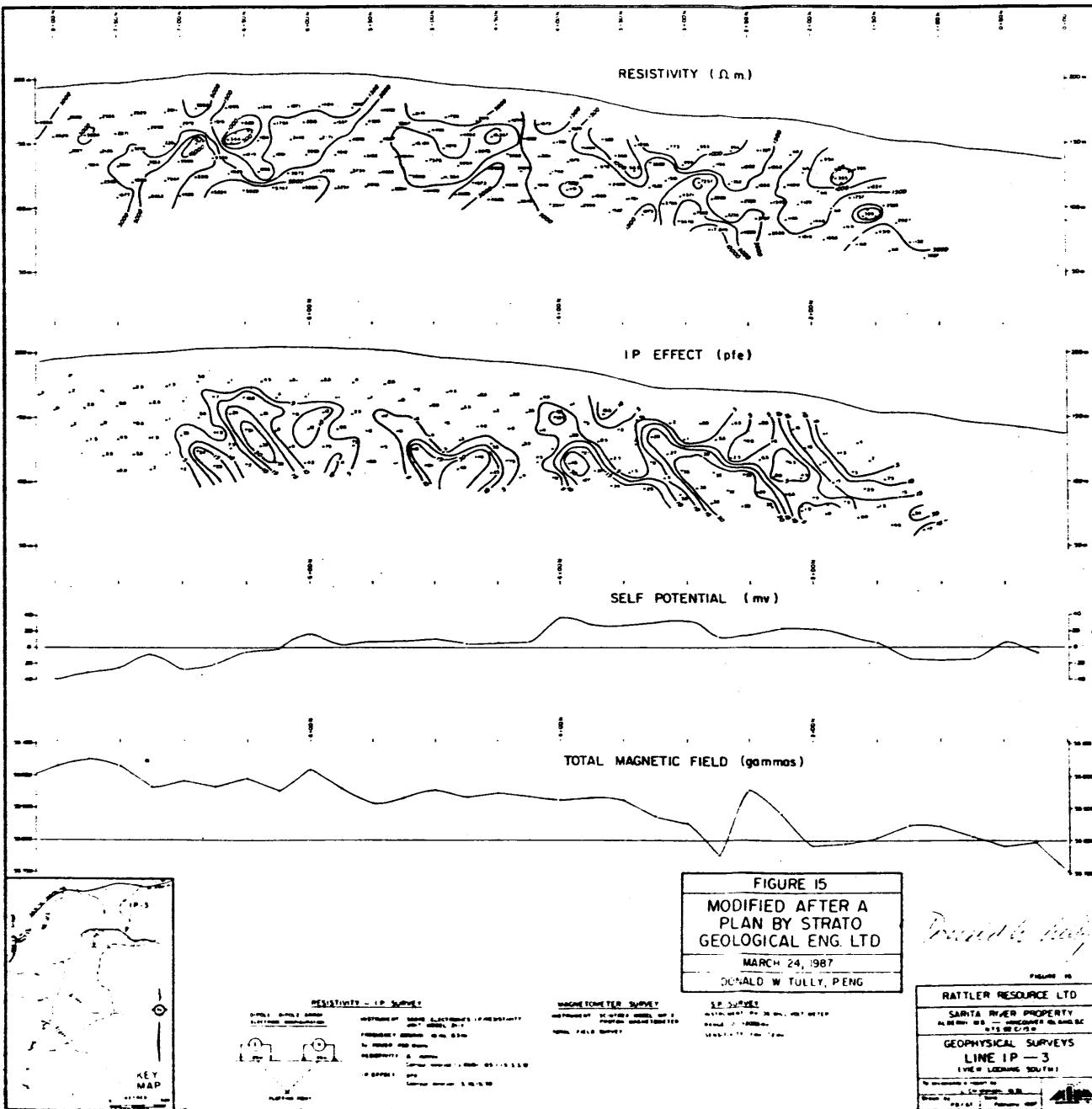


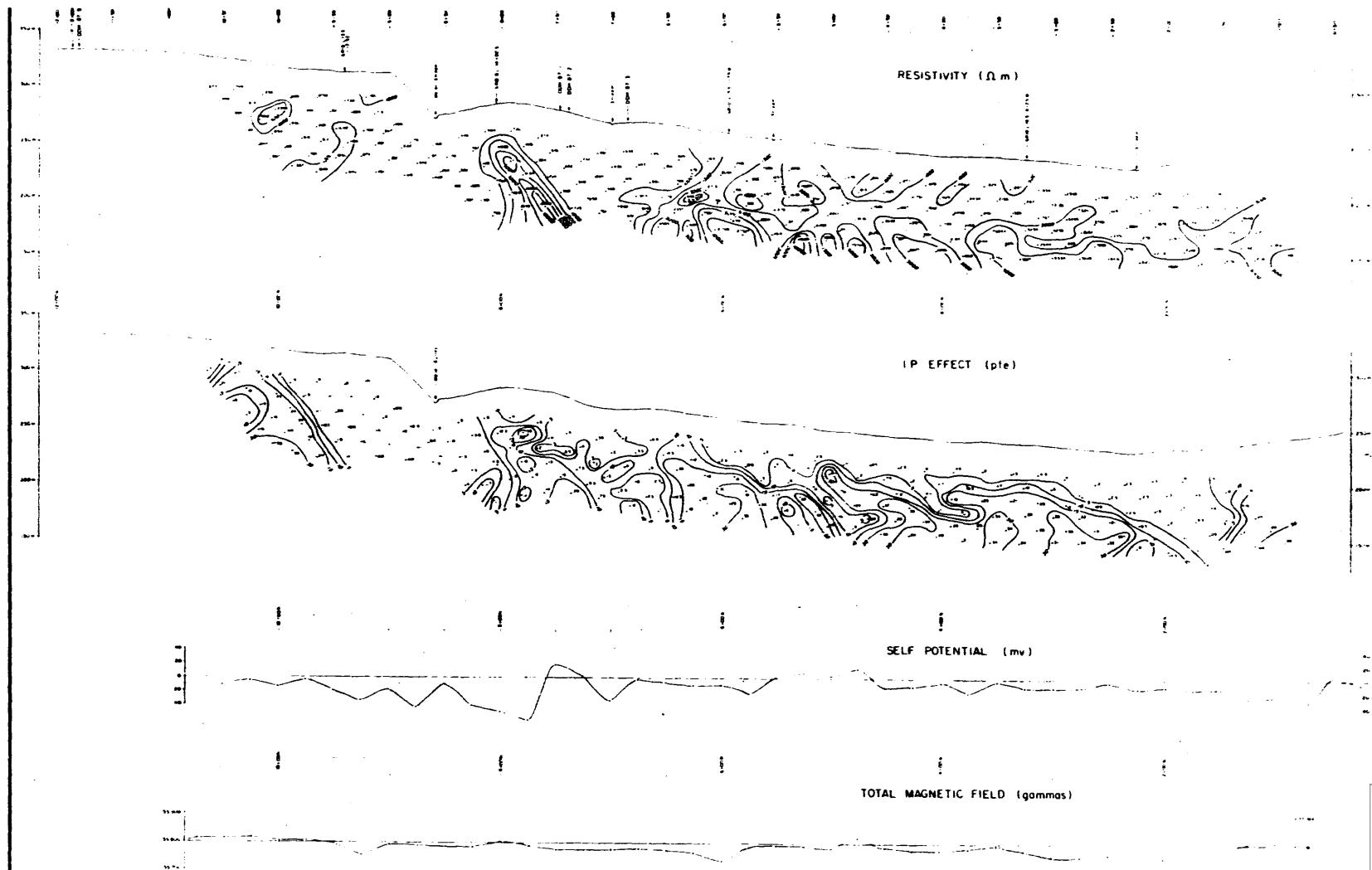


RATTLER RESOURCE LTD  
SANTA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERN NO. 10, LAND DISTRICT  
105.125.20  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS  
LINE IP - I  
VIEW LOOKING EAST







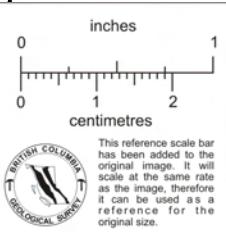


Dunalt W. Tilly

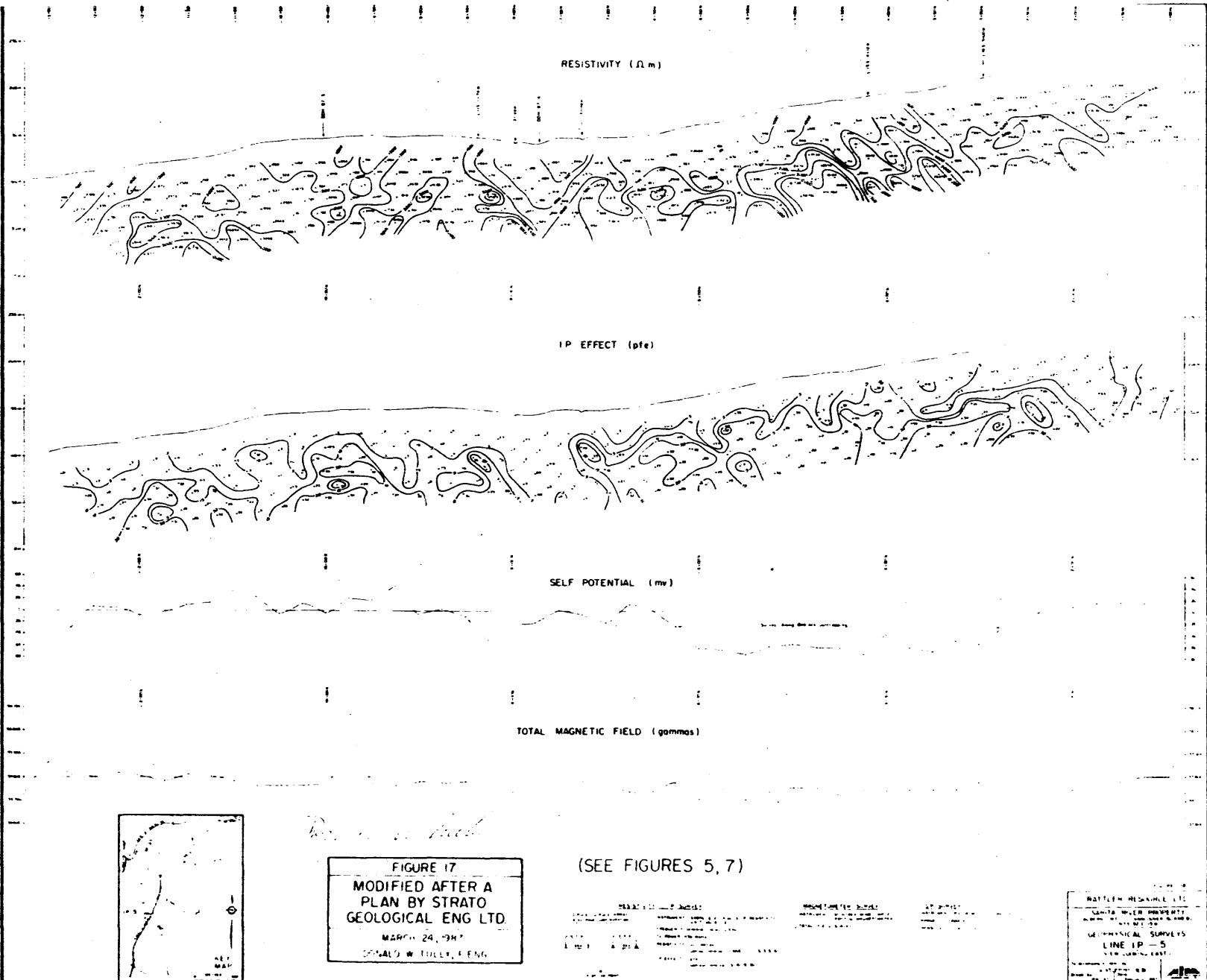
FIGURE 16  
MODIFIED AFTER A  
PLAN BY STRATO  
GEOLOGICAL ENG. LTD  
MARCH 24, 1987  
DUNALT W. TILLY, P.ENG.

(SEE FIGURES 5, 7)

HATTELM RESOURCE LTD  
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
APPROX. 1000 ACRES  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS  
LINE IP - 4  
EAST-SWING SOUTHEAST



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

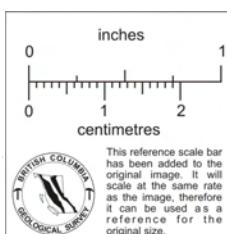


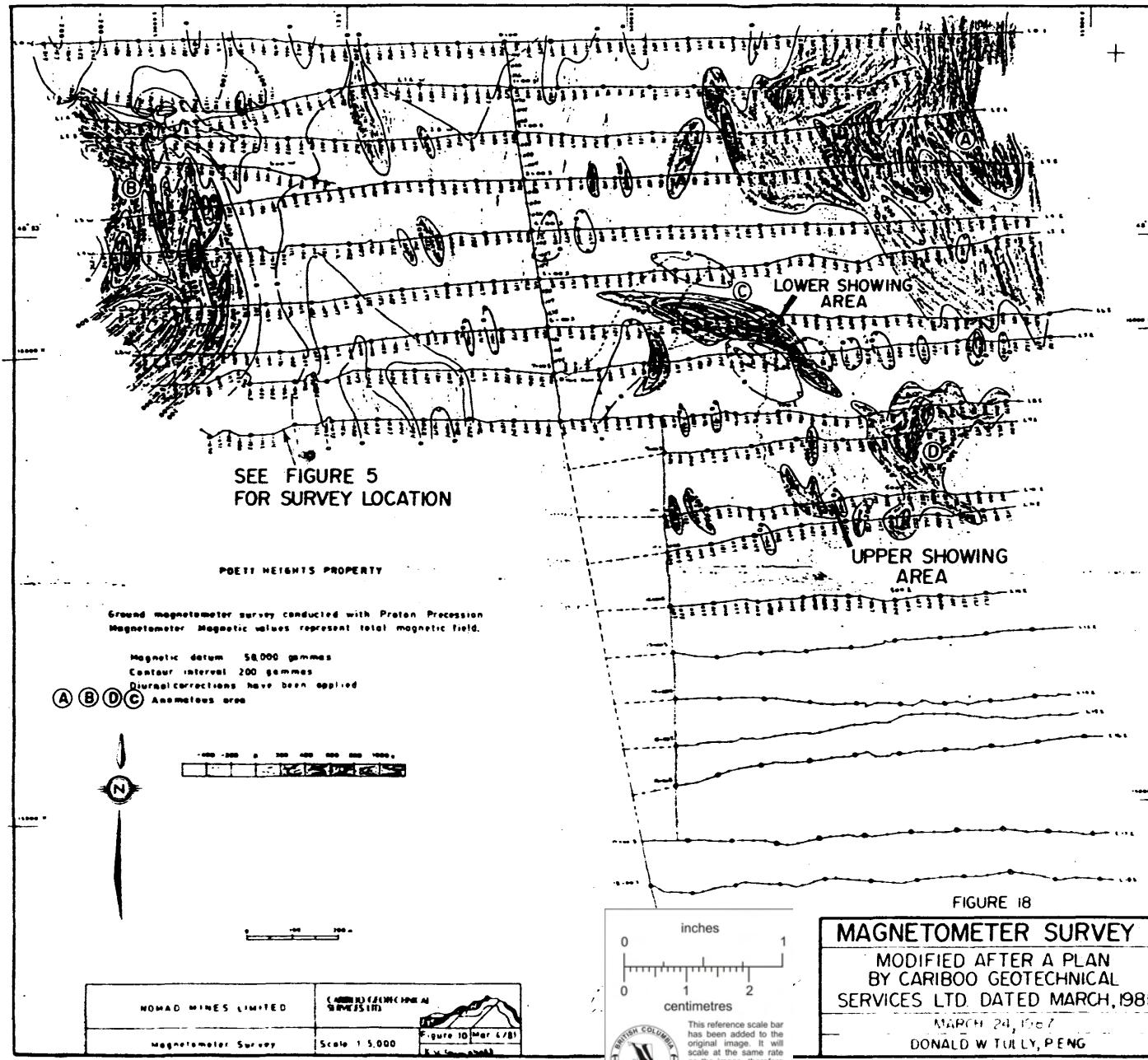
(SEE FIGURES 5, 7)

**FIGURE 17**  
MODIFIED AFTER A  
PLAN BY STRATO  
GEOLOGICAL ENG LTD.  
MARCH 24, 1971  
DONALD W. TULLY, P.ENG.



BATTURE RESERVE LTD.  
CANTA MILEN PROPERTY  
APPROXIMATELY 300 ACRES  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS  
LINE IP - 5  
VIEW LOOKING EAST





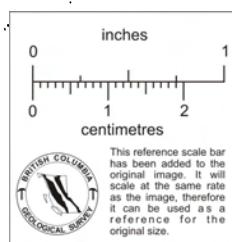
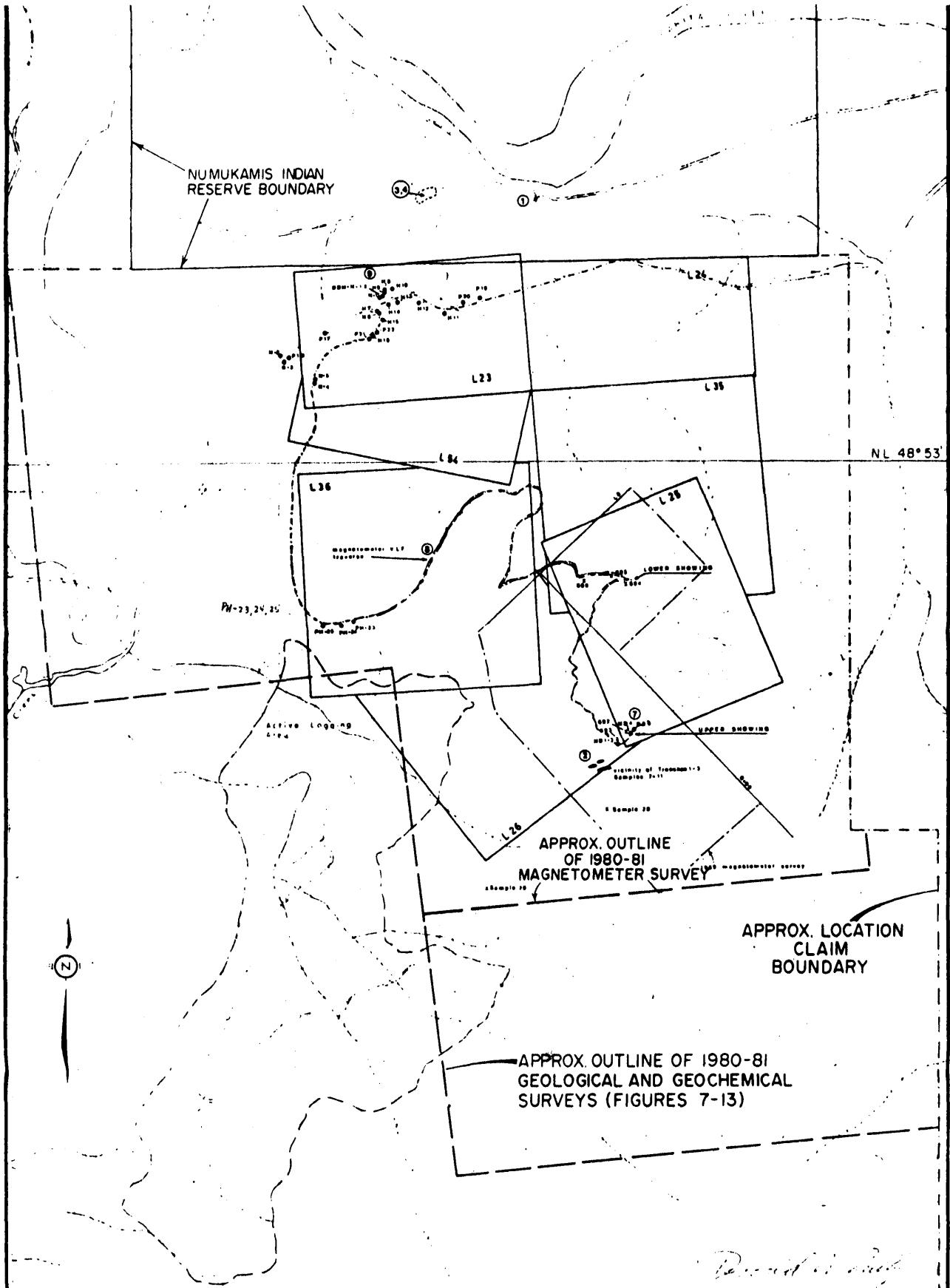


FIGURE 19

DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS			
MODIFIED AFTER A PLAN BY CARIBOO GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES LTD. DATED MARCH, 1981			
m	0	100	200
0	100	200	400
MARCH 24, 1987			
DONALD W TULLY, PENG.			

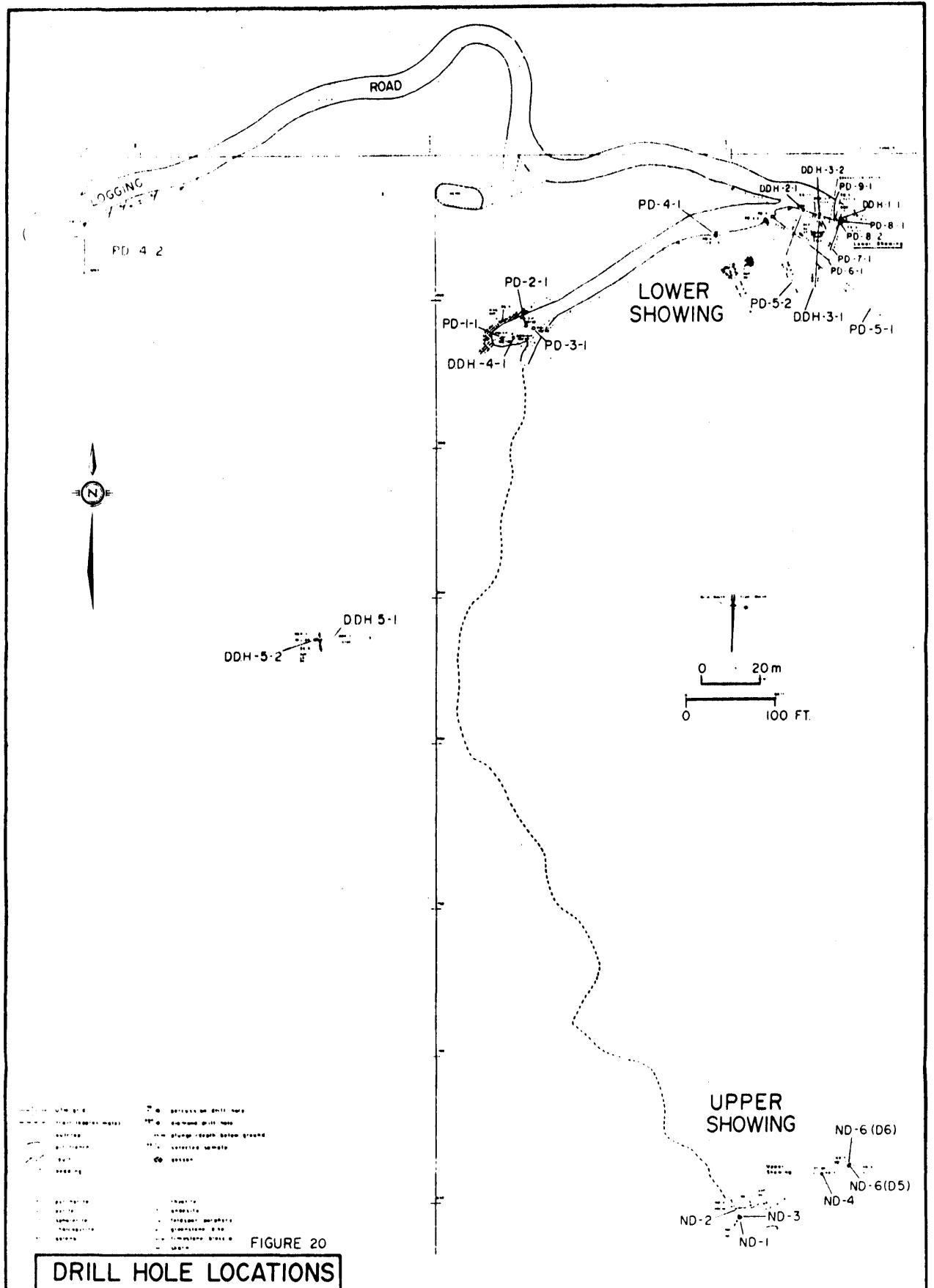
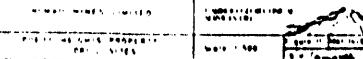


FIGURE 20

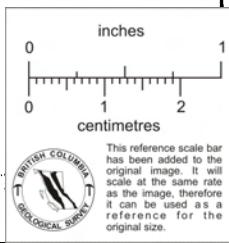
### DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS LOWER & UPPER SHOWINGS

MODIFIED AFTER A PLAN  
BY CARIBOO GEOTECHNICAL  
SERVICES LTD. DATED MARCH, 1981  
MARCH 24, 1987  
DONALD W TULLY, P.ENG.



*Donald W. Tully*

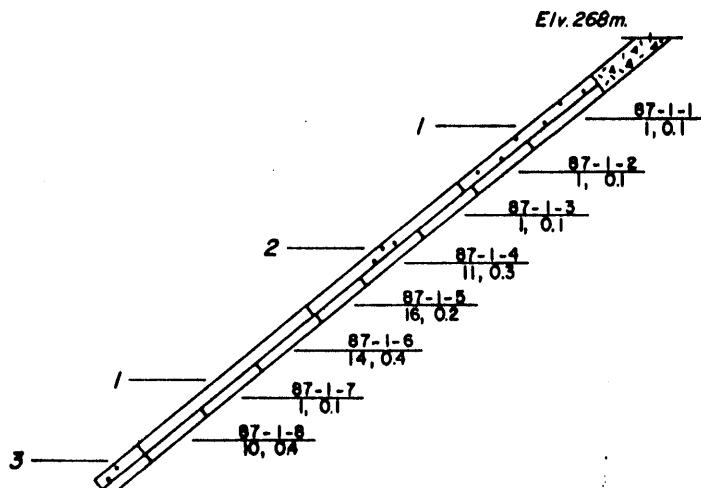
DDH 7-1  
DDH 7-2  
DDH 6-1  
DDH 6-2



**APPENDIX B**

**DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.**  
**SUITE 1208, 555-13TH STREET**  
**WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**V7T 2N8**

VIEW LOOKING SOUTH



- [1] Limestone Breccia
- [2] Massive Limestone w/ <10% Clasts
- [3] Limestone Breccia; Skarned

ALTERATION ZONE

87-1-1 SAMPLE INTERVAL  
1, 0.1 Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.

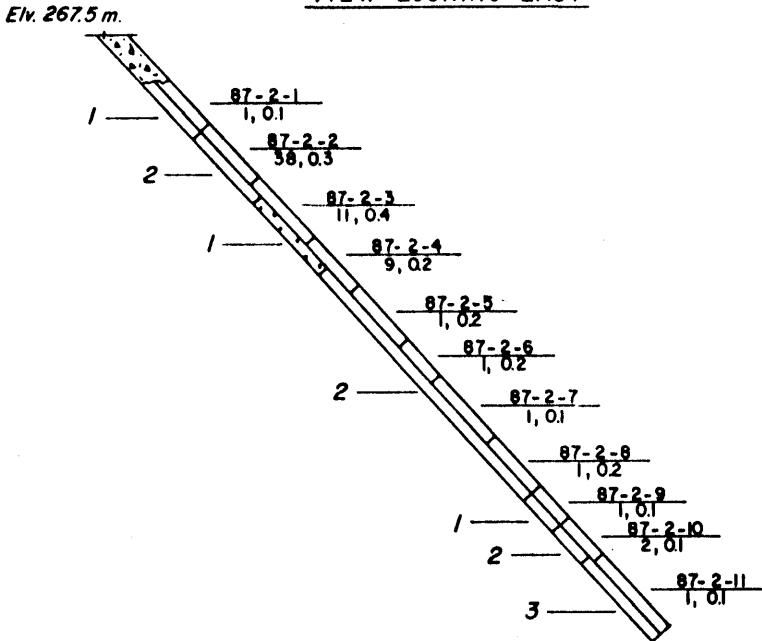
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI M.D. — VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-1

To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by: LC, GT Date: Feb 1987



VIEW LOOKING EAST



- [1] Limestone Breccia
- [2] Limestone; <10% Clasts
- [3] Tuff

ALTERATION ZONE

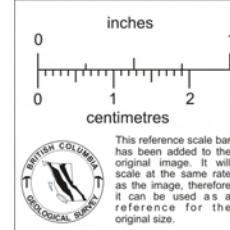
87-2-1 SAMPLE INTERVAL  
1, 0.1 Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.

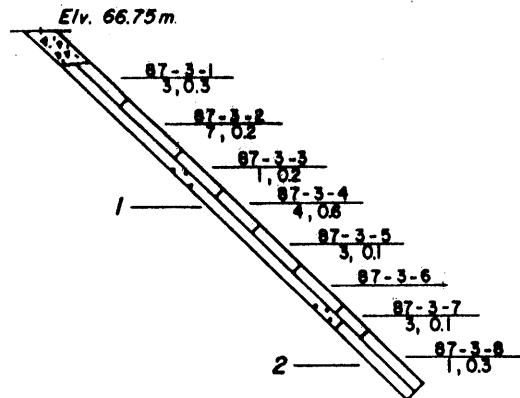
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI M.D. — VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-2

To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by: LC, GT Date: Feb 1987



VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST



- 1 Tuff
- 2 Augite Porphyry

ALTERATION ZONE

87-3-1 SAMPLE INTERVAL  
3, 0.5 Au (ppb) Ag (ppm)

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI M.D. — VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-3

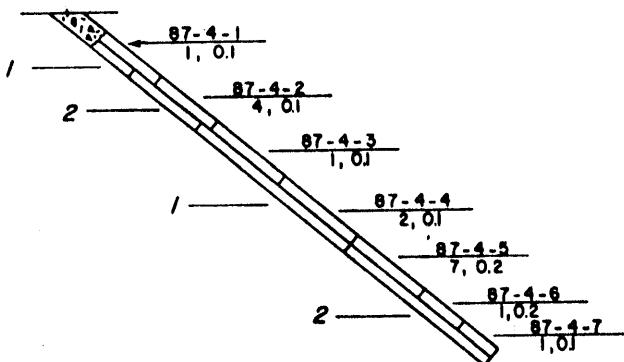
AZIMUTH DIP LENGTH  
155° -44° 73 (667'6")  
22.3

SCALE 1:200  
0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES

To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by LC, GT Date: Feb 1987



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST



- 1 Tuff
- 2 Augite Porphyry

87-4-1 SAMPLE INTERVAL  
1, 0.1 Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

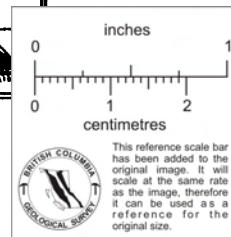
RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.  
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI M.D. — VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-4

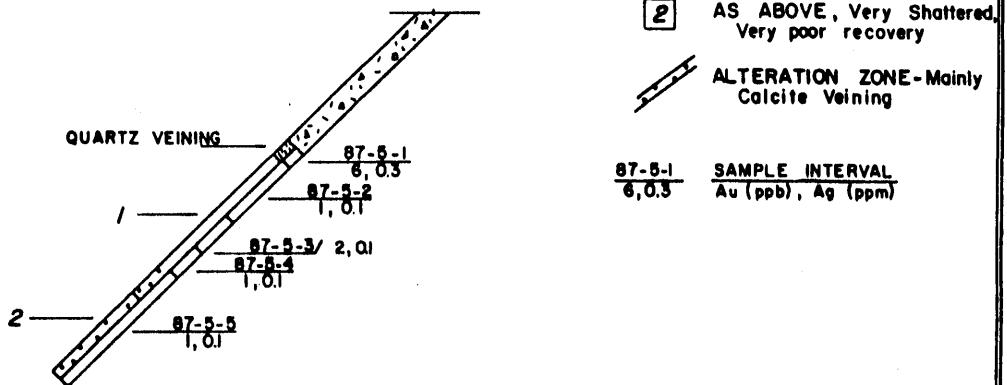
AZIMUTH DIP LENGTH  
207° -40° 76 (23.2 m.)

SCALE 1:200  
0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES

To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by LC, GT Date: Feb 1987



VIEW LOOKING EAST



AZIMUTH   DIP   LENGTH  
030°   -45°   79 (236 m.)  
24, 0

SCALE 1:200  
0   2   4   6   8   10 METRES

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI M.D. — VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-5

To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by: LC, GT Date: Feb 1987



- 1 Skarn
- 1a Dark Green Chloritic Zone in Skarn
- 1b Massive Sulfide
- 2 Andesitic Dike
- 3 Quartz Vein

SEPARATE VIEWS  
LOOKING WEST

87-7-1      SAMPLE INTERVAL  
3, 0.1      Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

0   2   4   6   8   10 METRES

DDH 87-6

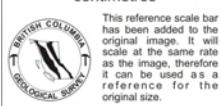
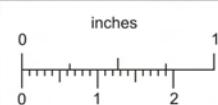
RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.  
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI M.D. — VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-6 & 7

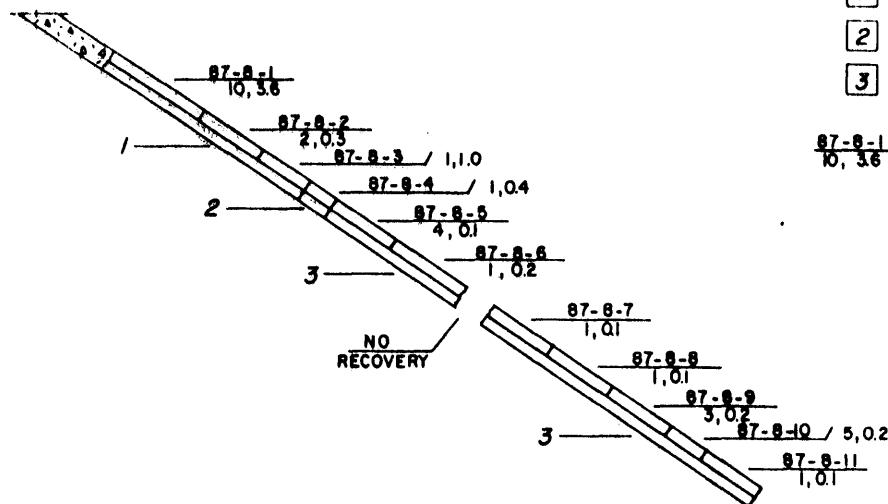
To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by: LC, GT Date: Feb 1987

AZIMUTH   DIP   LENGTH  
DDH-87-6   160°   -36°   125 (38.1 m.)  
DDH-87-7   165°   -39°   149 (45.4 m.)

SCALE 1:200  
0   2   4   6   8   10 METRES



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH



RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.

SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI MD — VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-8

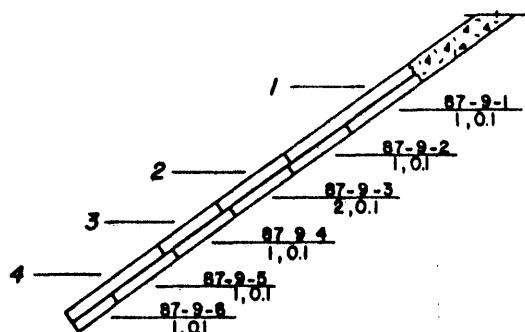
AZIMUTH   DIP   LENGTH  
128°   -34°   121 (36.9m.)

SCALE 1:200  
0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES

To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by: LC, GT Date: Feb 1987



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST



1 Limestone Breccia,  
Partially Skarned

2 Limestone Breccia,  
Intensely Altered

3 Limestone, Clasts <10%

4 Quartz-Rich Crystalline Rock  
—Marble or Granotoid

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.

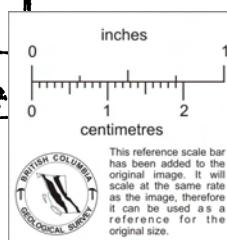
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
ALBERNI MD — VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC  
NTS 92C/15W

DDH 87-9

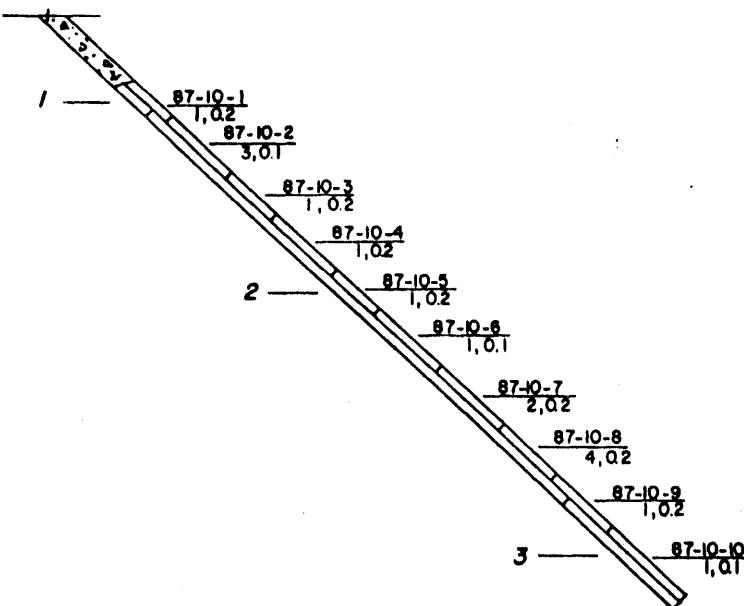
AZIMUTH   DIP   LENGTH  
156°   -36°   73 (22.3m.)

SCALE 1:200  
0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES

To accompany a report by:  
L. Christensen, M.Sc.  
Drawn by: LC, GT Date: Feb 1987

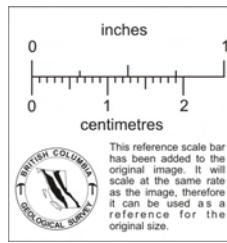


VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST



← 87-10-1      SAMPLE INTERVAL  
1,02      Au (ppb), Ag (ppm)

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.	
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY	
ALBERNI M.D. — VANCOUVER ISLAND, BC	
NTS 92C/15W	
<b>DDH 87-10</b>	
To accompany a report by:	L. Christensen, M.Sc.
Drawn by:	LC, GT
Date:	Feb 1987



AZIMUTH   DIP   LENGTH  
032°   -43°   120 (368 m.)

SCALE 1:200  
0 2 4 6 8 10 METRES

**DIAMOND TILL RECORD**

PROPERTY SARITA RIVER

HOLE NO. DDH-87-1

DIP TEST		
Feature	Reading	Angle Corrected

Hole No. 1 Sheet No. 1 Lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_ Dep. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Begun 1 FEB. 1987 Boaring 102° / -43°  
 Date Finished 1 FEB. 1987 Elev. Colar. 2,780 ft  
 Date Logged 1 FEB. 1987 Core Size \_\_\_\_\_

Total Depth 99' (30.2m)

Logged By LC

Claim \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FROM TO	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	AN	AS	Cu	As
0' 12'	-	OVERBURDEN								
12' 31'	90%	LIGHT GREY LIMESTONE BRECCIA; BLACK SHALTY DISCOLORATIONS; INTERBEDDED; SPARSE DISSEMINATED PYRITE + PYRITINE; ABUNDANT PENETRATING IRON-STAINING; UNIT VERY FRACTURED; HAIRLINE QUARTZ VEINLETS;	87-1-1	12'	21'	10'	1	.1	24	7
			87-1-2	22'	32'	10'	1	.1	46	19
31' 62.5'	90%	LIGHT GREY LIMESTONE w/ BRECCIA CLASTS; <10% OF UNIT; UNIT V. FRACTURED; SULFIDES OCCUR AS ABOVE (12'-31') 34'-45.5' - HEAVY IRON STAINING	87-1-3	32'	44'	12'	1	.1	21	9
			87-1-4	44'	54'	10'	11	.3	17	6
			87-1-5	54'	62.5'	8.5'	16	.2	13	13
			87-1-6	62.5'	73'	10.5'	14	.4	14	10
62.5' 93'	100%	BRECCIA AS ABOVE (12-31'); 62.5-67' V. WEATHERED 67'-73' - HEAVY IRON STAINS; V. FRACTURED 79-88.5' " " " "	84-1-7	73'	85'	11.0'	1	.1	1	3
			84-1-8	83'	93'	10.0'	10	.4	8	5
93' 99'		BRECCIA BRECCIA SKARNED; PRESENCE OF RED-BROWN GARNET; 50% SILICIFIED	84-1-9	73'	99'	6.0'	1	.1	18	6
		END OF HOLE								

## DIAMOND ILL RECORD

PROPERTY SARITA RIVERHOLE NO. DDH - 87-2

DIP TEST		
Feature	Angle	Corrected

Hole No. Sheet No. 1 of 4 Lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_ Dep. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Begun 1 FEB. 87 Bearing 105° - 97°  
 Date Finished 3 FEB. 87 Elev. Collet. 275 m  
 Date Logged 1 FEB. 87 Core Size. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total Depth 115' (39.9m)  
 Logged By L.C.  
 Claim \_\_\_\_\_  
 Core Size. \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FROM TO	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	As PPM
0' 9"	-	OVERBURDEN								
9' 19'		LIMESTONE BRECCIA, PARTIALLY SILICIFIED. CALCITE STRINERS @ 30° TO SOME AXIS PARALLEL BEDDING. CLASTS TO 2.5 cm; BLACK SHALEY LAMINATION, AND INTERBEDS UP TO 8 CM THICK. PYRRHOTITE FOUND AS BLEBS UP TO 7 mm AND AS FINE-GRANDED DISSEMINATIONS AND AS FRACTURE FILLINGS. RANDOMLY ORIENTATED.	87-2-1	9.5	18.5	9.0'	1	.1	13	8
19' 28"		GLEY-GREEN PARCELLOUS QUARTZ STRINERS LOCALLY COM普RASE UP TO 35% OF UNIT. A FINE-GRAINED, DISSEMINATED, BLACK, SHINY SULFIDE MINERAL MAY BE OTHER THAN PYRRHOTITE								
19' 28"		LIGHT-MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE. CLASTS UP TO 5 CM COM普RASE c. 10% OF UNIT. PLAGIOCLASE LATHE UP TO 3 MM HAVE LONGEST DIMENSIONS @ 20-30° (DEFINING BEDDING); FEW PLATE-LIKE 10-15% OF UNIT. PYRRHOTITE AND POSSIBLE UNKNOWN SULFIDE OCCUR AS ABOVE. RARE Fe-STAINED FRACTURES	87-2-2	18.5	28.5	10'	38	.3	14	11
28.5		87-2-3	28.5	40	11.5'	11	.4	18	11	
40'										

NEVILLE CROSBY INC.  
TELEPHONE 4343

## DIAMOND ILL RECORD

PROPERTY SARITA RIVERHOLE NO. DDH - 87-2

DIP TEST		
Feature	Angle	Corrected

Hole No. Sheet No. 2 of 4 Lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_ Dep. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Begun \_\_\_\_\_ Bearing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Finished \_\_\_\_\_ Elev. Collet. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Logged \_\_\_\_\_ Core Size. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total Depth \_\_\_\_\_ Logged By L.C.  
 Claim \_\_\_\_\_ Core Size. \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FROM TO	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Au PPM	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	As PPM
31' 43'	100%	LIMESTONE AS ABOVE WITH CLASTS < 10% OF UNIT. THIS SECTION ALMOST COMPLETELY ALTERED TO Fe-OXIDES. BEDDING CONTORTED; LESS SILICIFICATION; FEWER SULFIDES; VERY FRACUTRED	87-2-4	40	49	9'	9	.2	14	10
43' 44.2'	10%	DARK GREY LIMESTONE; 5% PLAGIOCLASE LATHE; NO Fe-OXIDE TRAINING; VERY FRACUTRED, PYRRHOTITE SHEARS ALONG FRACTURES AND IN BLEBS								
49.2 59.8'	10%	BLACK SHALEY UNIT W/ BRECCIA INTERBEDS FLOODED WITH CALCITE AND MINOR QUARTZ; UNIT GRADES DOWN-HOLE TO INCREASINGLY BRECCIATED AND SILICIFIED; SULFIDE MINERALS INCREASE DOWNHOLE.	87-2-5	49'	59'	10'	1	.2	138	80
59.8 60.5'	95%?	LIMESTONE BRECCIA AS ABOVE BUT WITH LESS SHALE, MORE BRECCIACTION; SULFIDES - MAINLY PYRRHOTITE. COM普RASE UP TO 40% OF UNIT. 53.9' - BLEBS OF CHALCOPYRITE, SPHALERITE? 60.5 - 9cm SEGMENT W/ OFFSET EPIDOTE STRINERS	87-2-6	69'	66'	7'	1	.2	88	18
60.5 62.5'		87-2-7	66	77	11'	1	.1	71	15	
62.5 63.5'		87-2-8	77	86	9'	1	.2	54	16	
63.5 64.5'										

NEVILLE CROSBY INC. SAMPLE INTERVALS RECORDED AS WRITTEN ON CORE BOX  
TELEPHONE 4343 - CORE BOX AND CORE LABELED WRITING BY DRILLER M.L. NO 11 HAS 1' OF SOLID, UNBREAKEN CORE







## DIAMOND I LL RECORD

PROPERTY SARITA RIVER

HOLE NO. DDH-87-6

DIP TEST		
	Angle	
Feature	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. Sheet No. 2 of 3 Lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_ Dep. \_\_\_\_\_ Total Depth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Begun \_\_\_\_\_ Bearing \_\_\_\_\_ Logged By LG  
 Date Finished \_\_\_\_\_ Elev. Colter \_\_\_\_\_ Claim \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Logged 5 FEB 87 Core Size \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FROM TO	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Ag PPM	As PPM	Cu PPM	Ms PPM
55 38'	100%	QUARTZ VEIN, LIGHT GRAY & MILKY, CUT BY THICK, K-N-ORIENTED, WHITE QUARTZ VEINLET, INCORPORATES WALL ROCKS AND DOES NOT FORM A SHARP DEFINABLE CONTACT; CONTAINS V. SPARSE DISSEMINATED SULFIDES - PYRITITE, GALena, POSSIBLY SPHALERITE	87-6-5	38'	38'	3'	1	.2	39	7
38' 49'	1+	ZONE W/ SPARSE STREAKERS AND VEINS WHICH THICK INVADING A LIGHT-GREEN EPIDOTITE, SULFIDE MINERALS - 50% PYRITITE, 50% MAGNETITE - ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE EPI. SULFIDE PATCHES UP TO 2CM	87-6-6	38' 49'	49'	3'	1	.1	7	2
49' 59'	"	FEW THICK INVADING A LIGHT-GREEN EPIDOTITE, SULFIDE MINERALS - 50% PYRITITE, 50% MAGNETITE - ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE EPI. SULFIDE PATCHES UP TO 2CM	87-6-7	49' 59'	59'	3'	1	.1	154	8
59' 69'	"	EPIDOTITE, SULFIDE MINERALS - 50% PYRITITE, 50% MAGNETITE - ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE EPI. SULFIDE PATCHES UP TO 2CM	87-6-8	59' 69'	69'	5'	1	.9	946	9
69' 79'	"	EPIDOTITE, SULFIDE PATCHES UP TO 2CM	87-6-9	69' 79'	79'	5'	1	.2	135	5
79' 89'	"	LIGHT-GREEN EPIDOTITE; PATCHES OF RED-BROWN GARNET AND SPOTTY OR-LIKE LUCASITE, DARK-GREEN DIOPside? SULFIDE RARE - PYRITITE FOUND ALONG FRACtURES, ALONG WITH SPARSE SPHALERITE.	87-6-10	79' 89'	89'	5'	1	.2	127	1
89' 99'	"	ROCK BECOMES MORE WEATHERED-LOOKING DOWN HOLE - BLEACHED - CONTAINS MORE GARNET, LESS EPIDOTITE	87-6-11	89' 99'	99'	3'	1	.1	95	7
99' 109'	"	51'-63.2' - SULFIDE MINERALS SPARSE TO NONEXISTANT								
109' 119'	"	56.5'-57.5' - BROKEN CORE								

NEVILLE CROSBy INC.  
TELEPHONE USE-4343

## DIAMOND I LL RECORD

PROPERTY SARITA RIVER

HOLE NO. DDH-87-6

DIP TEST		
	Angle	
Feature	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. Sheet No. 3 of 3 Lot. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section \_\_\_\_\_ Dep. \_\_\_\_\_ Total Depth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Begun \_\_\_\_\_ Bearing \_\_\_\_\_ Logged By LG  
 Date Finished \_\_\_\_\_ Elev. Colter \_\_\_\_\_ Claim \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Logged 5 FEB 1987 Core Size \_\_\_\_\_

DEPTH FROM TO	RECOVERY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Ag PPM	As PPM	Cu PPM	Ms PPM
64.8-64.9'	100%	DARK GREEN ANDESITIC DIKE, MAINLY APATITIC, WITH ZONES OF PORPHYRITIC FELDSPAR; RARE QUARTZ PHENOCRYST. CONTAINS 5-10% PATCHY DESSIMINATED PYRITOTITE, ABUNDANT, THIN CALCITE STRINGERS RANDOMLY ORIENTATED.	87-6-12	64	69	5'	1	.2	79	3
		67-68' - BROKEN CORE	87-6-13	69	77	8'	1	.1	64	3
		74.8-75.8' - BRECCIA ZONE CEMENTED BY CALCITE	87-6-14	77	84	7'	1	.1	92	22
64.9-125'		LIGHT GREEN EPIDOTITE, CONTACT W/ DIKE @ 45° TO COAT AXIS. CONTAINS DESSIMINATIONS, PATCHES, AND VEINS OF EPIDOTE; ABUNDANT RED-BROWN GARNET?; DIOPside? IN ZONES. SULFIDES SPARSE - ONLY PYRITOTITE NOTED.	87-6-15	84	90	6'	2	.4	17	5
		87-6-16	90	100	10'	1	.4	97	2	
		87-6-17	100	110	10'	1	.1	6	4	
		87-6-18	110	120	10'	1	.4	27	3	
		87-6-19	120	125	5'	1	.1	128	2	
		PROTOLITH PARABASIC TUFF BUT MAY HAVE BEEN DIKE OR FLOW ROCK. UNIT V. HARD-INVADED BY FINE QUARTZ VEINLETS; PROBABLY MICROSTRUCTURALLY SILICA FLOODED.								
		END OF HOLE								

NEVILLE CROSBy INC.  
TELEPHONE USE-4343







STRATO GEOLOGICAL

AU\*  
(PPB)

1 ( 245)  
2 ( 86)  
3 ( 44)  
4 ( 37)  
5 ( 10)  
6 ( 8)  
7 ( 4)  
8 ( 4)  
9 ( 5)  
10 ( 1)  
11 ( 2)  
12 ( 2)  
13 ( 1)  
14 ( 0)  
15 ( 1)  
16 ( 0)  
17 ( 0)  
18 ( 1)  
19 ( 0)  
20 ( 0)  
21 ( 0)  
22 ( 0)  
23 ( 0)  
24 ( 0)  
25 ( 0)  
26 ( 1)  
27 ( 1)  
28 ( 0)  
29 ( 1)  
30 ( 0)  
Over ( 12)

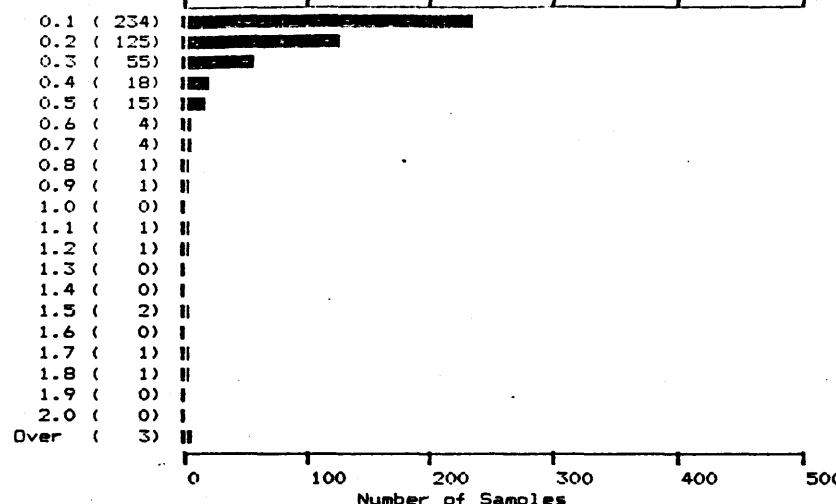


466 Samples      Maximum: 395      Mean: 5  
Minimum: 1      Standard Deviation: 25

### STRATO GEOLOGICAL

AS

(PPM)



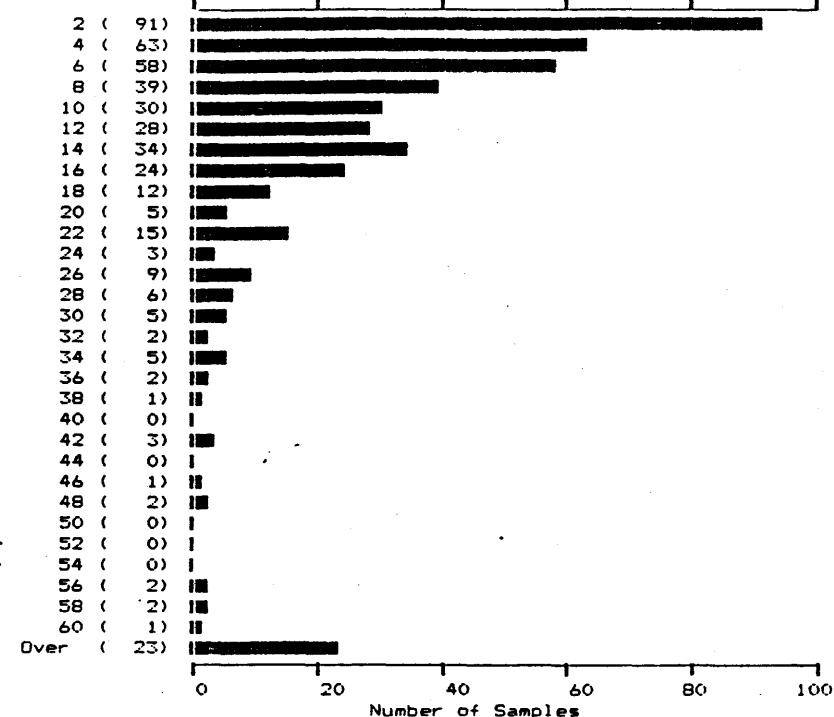
466 Samples      Maximum: 15.5  
                  Minimum: 0.1

Mean: 0.  
Standard Deviation: 0.

### STRATO GEOLOGICAL

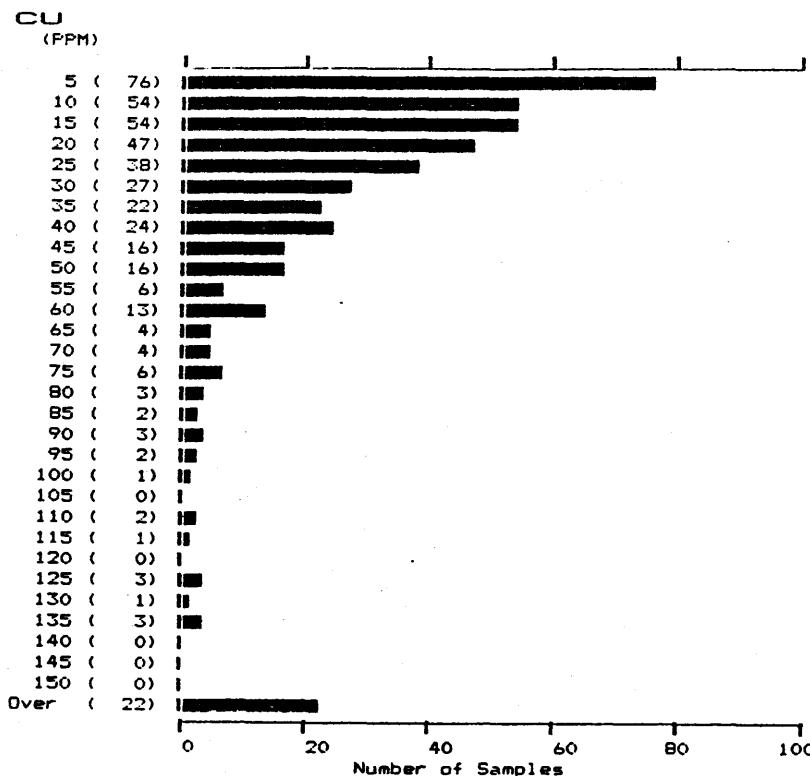
AS

(PPM)



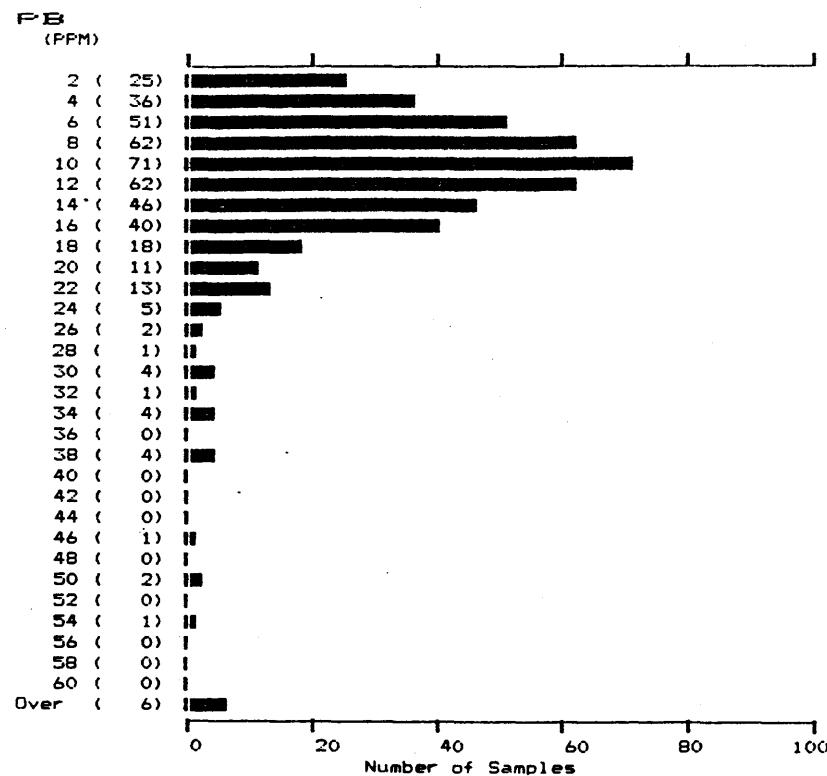
466 Samples      Maximum: 1545  
                  Minimum: 2  
                  Standard Deviation: 85

STRATO GEOLOGICAL



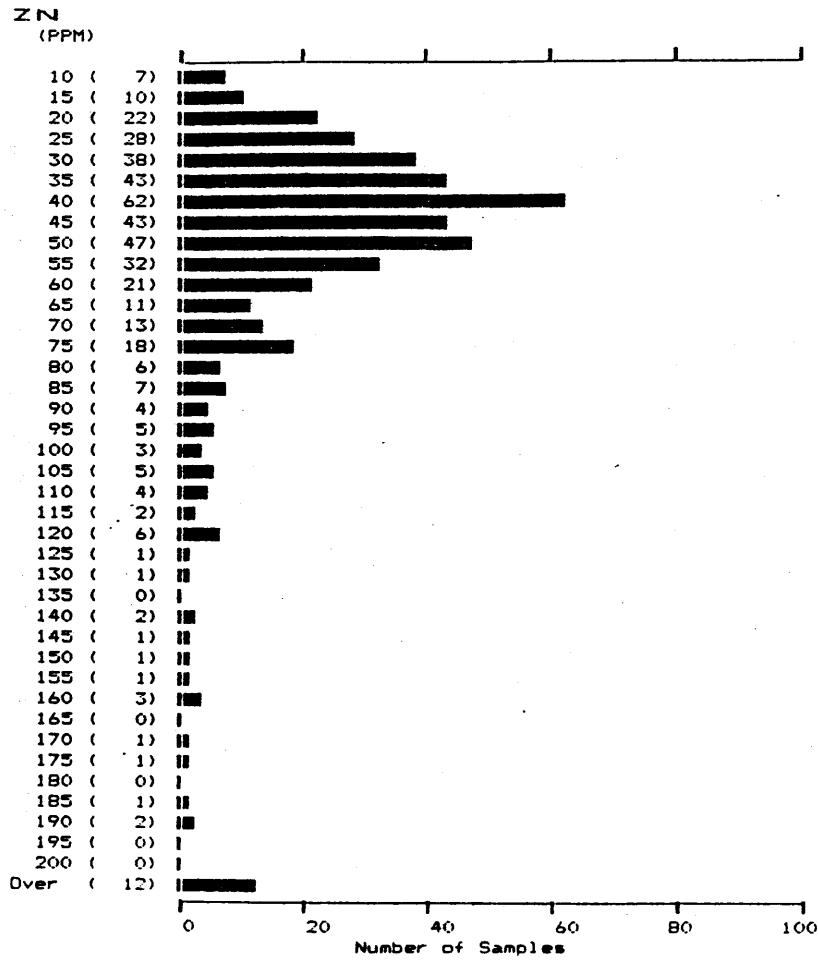
466 Samples      Maximum: 1250      Mean: 45  
Minimum: 1      Standard Deviation: 98

STRATO GEOLOGICAL

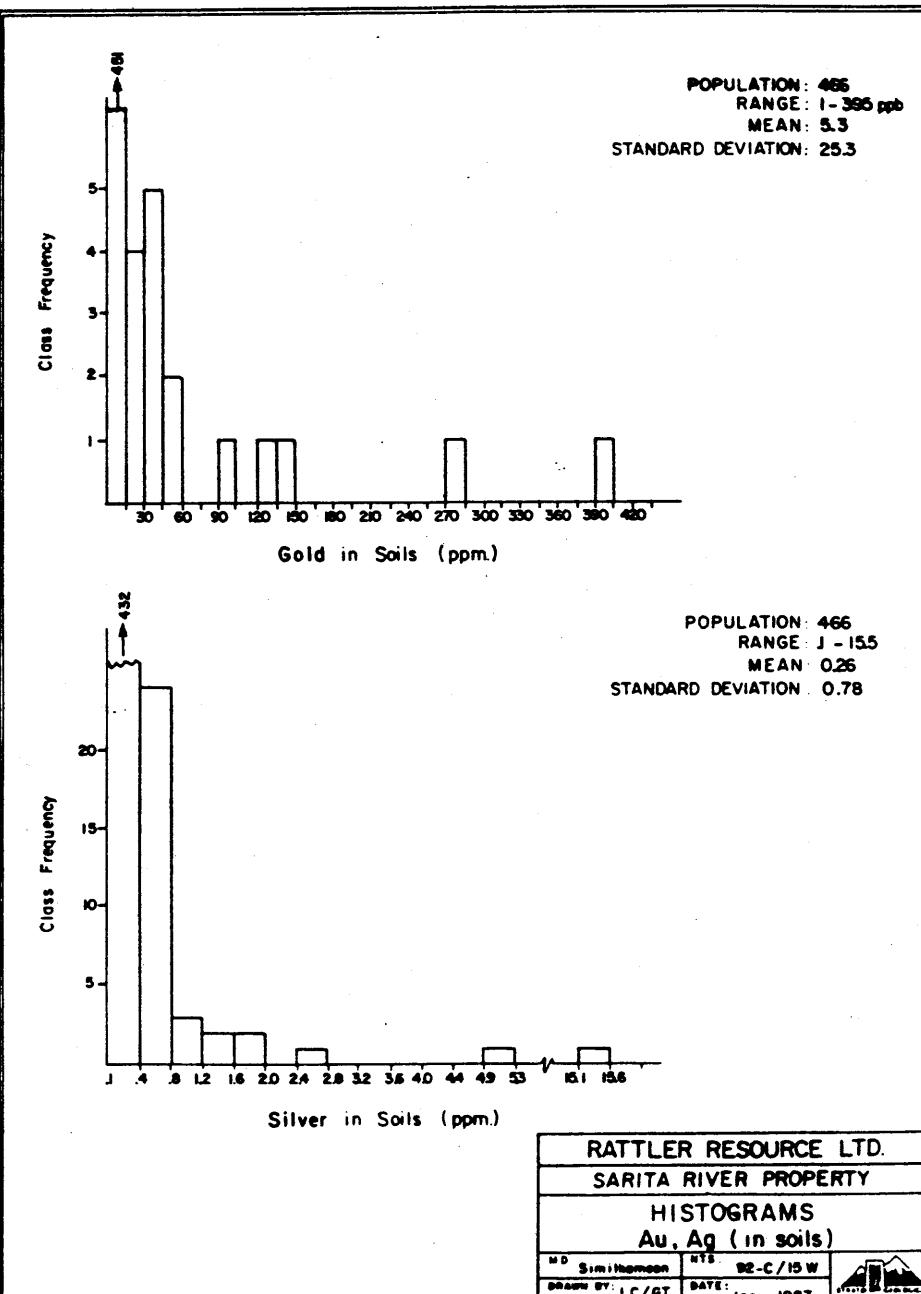


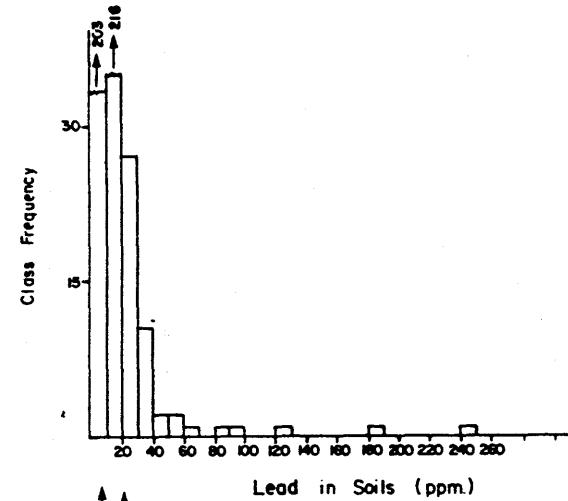
466 Samples      Maximum: 250      Mean: 1  
Minimum: 2      Standard Deviation: 1

**STRATO GEOLOGICAL**

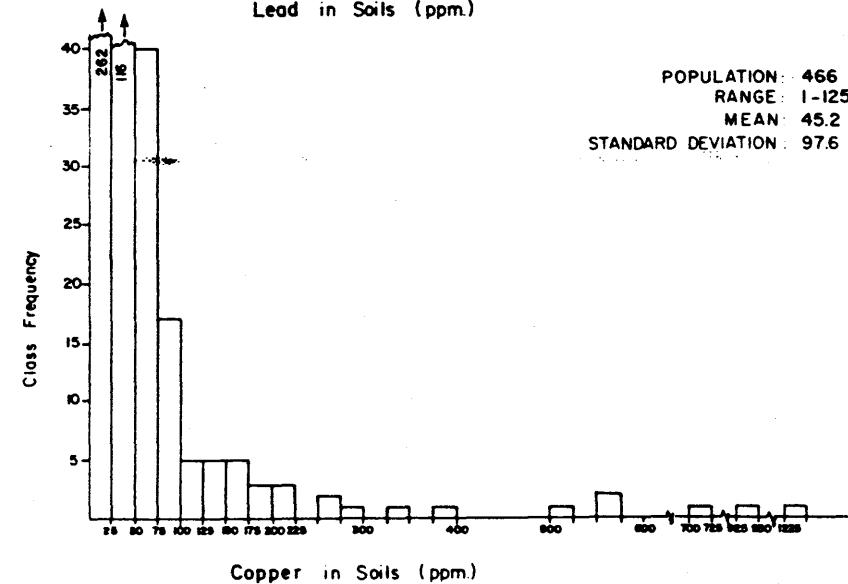


466 Samples      Maximum: 716      Mean:  
Minimum: 9      Standard Deviation:

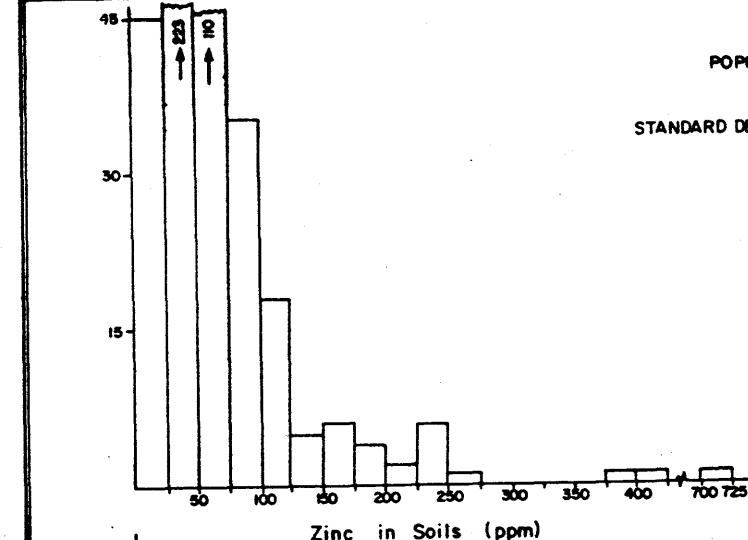




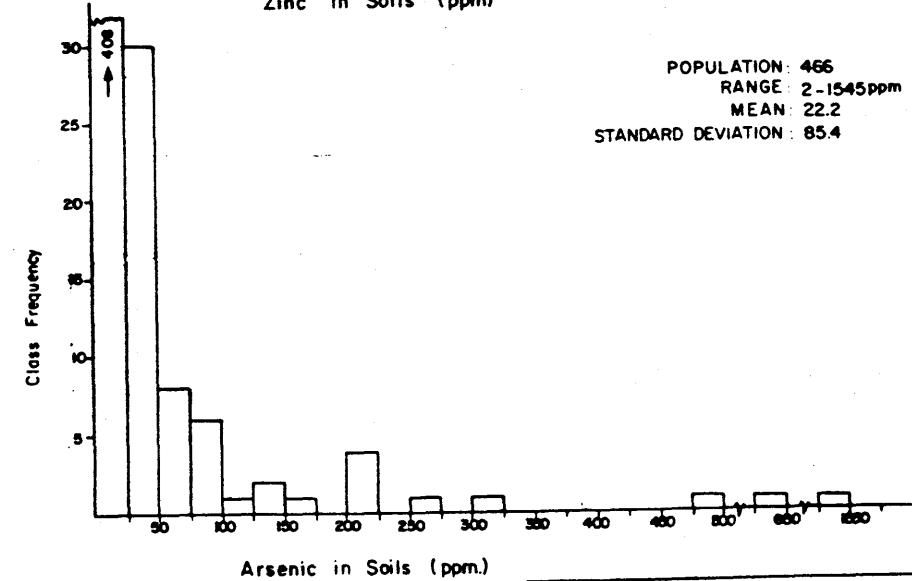
POPULATION: 466  
RANGE: 2-250 ppm.  
MEAN: 14.2  
STANDARD DEVIATION: 19.9



POPULATION: 466  
RANGE: 1-1250 ppm.  
MEAN: 45.2  
STANDARD DEVIATION: 97.6



POPULATION: 466  
RANGE: 9-716 ppm.  
MEAN: 55.8  
STANDARD DEVIATION: 54.1



POPULATION: 466  
RANGE: 2-1545 ppm.  
MEAN: 22.2  
STANDARD DEVIATION: 85.4

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.  
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
HISTOGRAMS  
Pb, Cu (in soils)  
MD: SimiHansen NTS: 92-C/15W  
DRAWN BY: LC/BT DATE: Jan 1987

RATTLER RESOURCE LTD.  
SARITA RIVER PROPERTY  
HISTOGRAMS  
Zn, As (in soils)  
MD: SimiHansen NTS: 92-C/15W  
DRAWN BY: LC/BT DATE: Jan 1987

(FROM A REPORT FOR STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.  
DATED MARCH, 1987)

### APPENDIX III

#### ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

PH-R-1

Silicified limestone, grey-white, approximately 5% sulfides:  
blebs of pyrrhotite, finely disseminated pyrite.

R-2

Red-orange skarn; contains stringers of sulfides (pyrrhotite,  
pyrite, chalcopyrite) in very silicious matrix. Sulfides  
comprise approximately 30%.

R-3

Whitish, crumbly tuff with sub-horizontal calcite stringers  
in contact with green volcanic. Sample 5m by 5m contains  
both rock types. No visible sulfides.

R-4

Gossanized, crumbly tuff, partly silicified, taken from a 2m  
wide shear zone. Contains <2% sulfides.

R-5

Gossanized, silicified tuff, contains pyrrhotite stringers,  
sulfides comprise <5% of total sample.

R-6

Same rock type as R-5 but not as gossanized or silicified, and  
contains fewer sulfide minerals.

R-7

8-12cm wide quartz vein at interface between soil and  
granodiorite. Vein sub-horizontal, dull white, contains  
blebs and lenses of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite.

R-8

White, silicified limestone, contains 1/2cm wide  
discontinuous jasper lenses, breccia zones, and 1/4 - 1/2cm  
dark sandy layers.

### APPENDIX D

R-9

Iron-stained shear zone in tuff host rock contains 3m by 3m silicified pod with 12cm wide sub-horizontal quartz vein. Vein contains abundant coarse grained pyrite (>50%); lesser chalcopyrite.

R-10

Small iron-stained shear in tuff host rock, some spotty silicified pods contain <1% sulfide minerals. Contains pieces of orange clay gouge.

R-11

Gossaned zone in purplish basalt-andesite. Minor silicification, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-12

Purplish-black basalt-andesite contains disseminated pyrite (<5%). Small shear contains pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

R-13

Volcanic? Rock with manganese and iron stains on fracture surfaces, no visible sulfides.

R-14

Very crumbly, manganese-stained limestone, contains no visible sulfides.

R-15

From skarn overlain by volcanic rock. Contains silicified pods, some of which contain up to 90% pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite, lesser pyrite. Surrounding rock dark colored, with abundant iron and manganese staining.

R-16

From west end of same skarn as R-15. Sample is of lenses of coarse-grained pyrite, plus massive pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite. Skarn overlain by feldspar-porphyry volcanics (andesite).

R-17

Resistant knob of silicified limestone, contains epidote, possibly garnet (purple) and diopside (green). Shear contains fine-grained sulfides: chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite.

R-18

Two small vertical quartz stringers in feldspar porphyry dike. Dark grey quartz contains approximately 25% sulfide minerals - pyrite and minor chalcopyrite.

R-19

Resistant ridge between two gullies, contains vertical iron-stained stringers, rock very broken, no visible sulfides

R-20

Skarn-gossaned zone, very broken, some silicified pods contain up to 50% massive sulfide - mainly pyrrhotite, some pyrite, sphalerite(?)

R-21

Very crumbly, gossaned tuff from road cut and silicified volcanic rock from road center. Silicified volcanic contains <5% sulfides, mainly disseminated pyrite.

R-22

Black-purple basalt-andesite, contains no visible sulfides, abundant epidote.

R-22A

Very broken, greenish tuff with angular feldspar, epidote veins, and calcite stringers. Iron stains on fractures; no visible sulfides.

R-23

Same as R-22A.

R-24

Same as R-22A.

R-25

Also same as R-22A, also contains small pod of silicified limestone with minor disseminated sulfide minerals: pyrrhotite, pyrite.

R-26

Grab sample over 15m encompasses two shear zones with abundant iron staining plus contorted, broken tuff with epidote, calcite, and very minor iron staining.

R-27

Broken, greenish tuff, moderately silicified, no visible sulfides.

R-28

Broken, greenish tuff, abundant iron stain plus massive epidote, sulfide blebs 2cm by 1cm composed of phryrotite, pyrite.

R-29

Grab sample from both sides of the gully - greenish dike(?) rock on eastern side, broken greenish tuff on western side. Minor alteration, small vein of massive sulfide - pyrrhotite, pyrite.

R-30

Skarn rock, very iron stained and silicified, in places: massive sulfide pods with pyrrhotite, pyrite.

R-31

Iron-rich lens, gossaned, no visible sulfides. Host rock is very broken, greenish tuff.

R-32

Near-vertical fractures in greenish tuff; calcite stringers and iron-staining parallel fractures; no visible sulfides. Grab sample 3m by 3m.

R-33

Silicified granodiorite; epidote vein 2cm wide.

R-34

Iron and manganese - stained zone 5m by 5m in Bonanza Volcanics. No visible sulfides.

R-35

From 5m wide fault zone separating limestone and purple basalt-andesite. Rock very fractured and crumbly, lots of fault gouge and clay, abundant iron stains, no visible sulfides.

R-36

From an iron-stained, silicified area separating a greenish-black dike and a broken tuff unit. Contains calcite stringers, abundant iron-staining, and <5% sulfide minerals.

R-37

Gossaned, silicified zone in very broken tuff unit, <5% sulfide minerals, chiefly disseminated pyrite.

R-38

Skarn rock, orange and black. Protolith was tuff, contains 5% pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

R-39

Greenish tuff with epidote pods 2cm by 2cm, silicified, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-39A

Massive dark brown-black alteration zone within tuff; disseminated pyrite <2%.

R-39B

Area of massive sulfide (skarn) in tuff - epidote, 85% pyrrhotite plus chalcopyrite, minor pyrite.

R-40

From small ridge of resistant limestone 3m by 10m. Very silicified, whitish-green, epidote veins up to 2cm wide, Mn-staining on fractures, no visible sulfides.

R-41

10m north of R-40; massive sulfide pod: 90% pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and chalcopyrite.

R-42

From area of "Upper Showing". Taken 10m north of drill site DDH-7. Altered, silicified, Fe-stained tuff(?), pods and stringers of sulfide minerals: pyrrhotite, chalcophryrite, sphalerite.

R-43

Taken from drill site at "Upper Showing". Same rock type as R-42, more heavily mineralized with sulfides and Fe-staining.

R-44

Collected float rock, massive sulfide - pyrrhotite, pyrite, in dark grey quartz matrix. May have been tuff or the extension of the quartz vein from R-73, 74.

R-45

From western drill sites at "Upper Showing". Collected float of massive sulfide - pyrrhotite and pyrite, chalcopyrite, in a greenish, silicified, tuff(?) matrix.

R-46

Iron-stained, silicified zone in probable volcanic or dike rock. Abundant epidote, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-47

Granodiorite; 1m zone with Fe-stains and altered, cloudy feldspars, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-48

2m wide fault zone in granodiorite; sample mainly consists of crumbly fault gouge, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-49

Very silicified tuff (chert-like), quartz blebs and stringers, epidote grains, <1% visible sulfide minerals (pyrite).

R-50

Fault zone in gully contains massive sulfides, mostly pyrrhotite, minor pyrite. Another pod is 80% coarse grained pyrite, 20% sphalerite, trace galena and chalcopyrite. Host rock is green, silicified tuff.

R-51

Grey tuff, thin stringers of epidote, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-52

Greenish andesite (?) contains amphiboles, 5% very fine grained disseminated pyrite, Fe-stains on fracture surfaces.

R-53

Greenish-grey tuff, very silicified, Fe-stained, pods of pyrite 1cm across comprise <5% of sample.

R-54

Grey, aphanitic, basalt-andesite, partly silicified, Fe-stained along fractures.

R-55

Buff-white tuff with angular clasts up to 1cm. Rock is fresh and unmineralized, forms cliffs.

R-56

Altered silicified tuff, pyrite plus pyrrhotite stringers comprise 40% of sample, very iron-stained on fracture.

R-57

Very silicified, green-grey tuff (chert-like). No visible sulfide mineralization.

R-58

Contact between limey clastic unit with 3 - 8cm concretions and greenish tuff, unmineralized.

R-60

From L15S, 5+25E; green epidote weathered rusty-black. 60% epidote, 20 - 30% quartz, 10% pyroxene (?), trace disseminated pyrite.

R-61

From L17S, 3+10E; highly silicified, dark-green tuff; contains up to 5% pyrite plus chalcopyrite as disseminations and fracture fillings.

R-62

From L19S, 1+15E; green-grey tuff, clasts of quartz, plagioclase, pyroxene (?). Contains 5% pyrite as disseminations and along fracture fillings.

R-63

Fine grained diorite weathered light grey-brown, 5% pyrite disseminations and blebs.

R-70

Fault gouge from shear cutting green tuff. Abundant Fe-staining, 1cm calcite stringers.

R-71

Basalt-andesite unit juxtaposed with tuff. Minor Fe-staining, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-72

Greenish tuff with angular plagioclase, very slight Fe-staining, no visible sulfide minerals.

R-73

6 - 10cm wide quartz vein within shear zone. Vein contains coarse-grained pyrite, grey porcelaneous quartz, weathered sphalerite, trace chalcopyrite and galena (?). Vein contains 60 - 80% sulfides; is hosted by a broken outcrop of tuffs and volcanics.

R-74

Taken 10m west of R-73. Host rock of broken tuff. Sample of quartz veins in shears up to 1/2m wide, vein mostly grey porcelaneous quartz, <5% sulfides are mainly pyrite, trace sphalerite, some pods of sulfides 2cm by 6m.

R-99

L10S, 0+38E. Massive sulfide in dark green andesite. 70% pyrrhotite, 10% pyrite, trace sphalerite and chalcopyrite, abundant epidote.

R-101

Dark green andesite with feldspar phenocrysts. Contains epidote, iron stains along fractures.

R-102

Massive sulfide skarn, 70% pyrrhotite, trace pyrite and chalcopyrite. Contains abundant 1 - 2cm wide quartz veins.

R-103

Silicified limestone breccia with minor disseminated fine grained pyrite and pyrrhotite.

R-104

Skarned dark green volcanic. Abundant epidote; pyrrhotite smears along fractures. Pyrite <1% as fine grained disseminations; trace chalcopyrite.

R-105

From previous trench workings at Upper Showing. Massive sulfide skarn, up to 60% pyrrhotite, 5% pyrite, minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

R-106

From previous trenching at Upper Showing. Skarned limestone breccia with massive and disseminated sulfides. Up to 20% fine to medium grained pyrite, 5% pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

R-107

Same as R-106.

R-109

Vein quartz float; white, coarse grained quartz enclosed in skarn rock. Minor to trace disseminated pyrite.

SME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

12 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6  
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 17 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Mar. 24/87.*

#### GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.  
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR Mn Fe Ca P Cr Ni Ba Ti B Al Na K Si Zr Ce Sm Y Nb AND Ta. Au DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.  
SAMPLE TYPE: Rock Chips ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

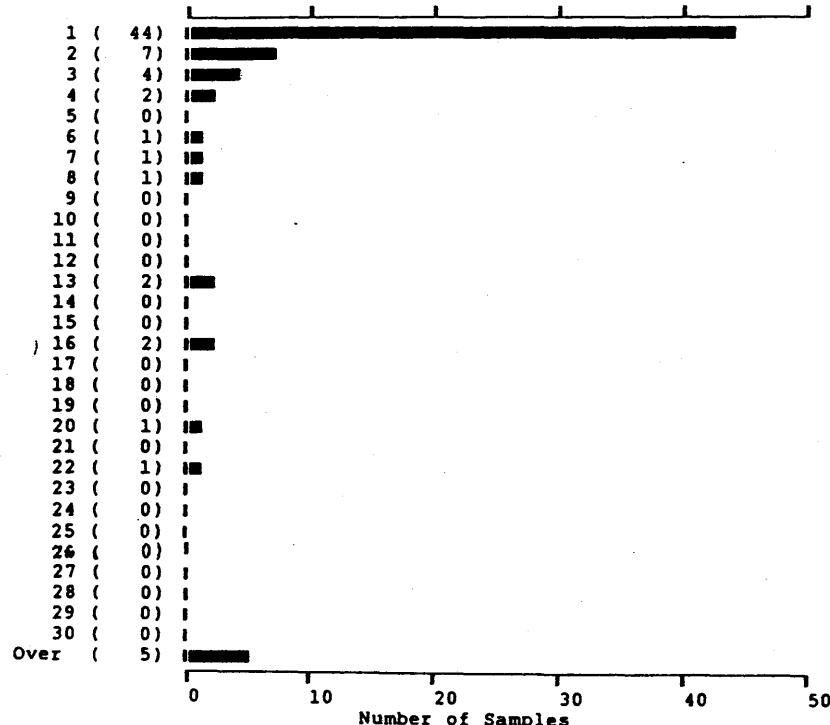
ASSAYER: *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

STRATO GEOLOGICAL PROJECT - SARITA File # 87-0728

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	AU* PPB
RAIN #1	52	5	6	.2	32	14
RAIN #2	4167	11	48	.9	13	6
RAIN #3	35	4	38	.1	6	1
RAIN #4	2941	11	25	.8	15	6

### STRATO GEOLOGICAL

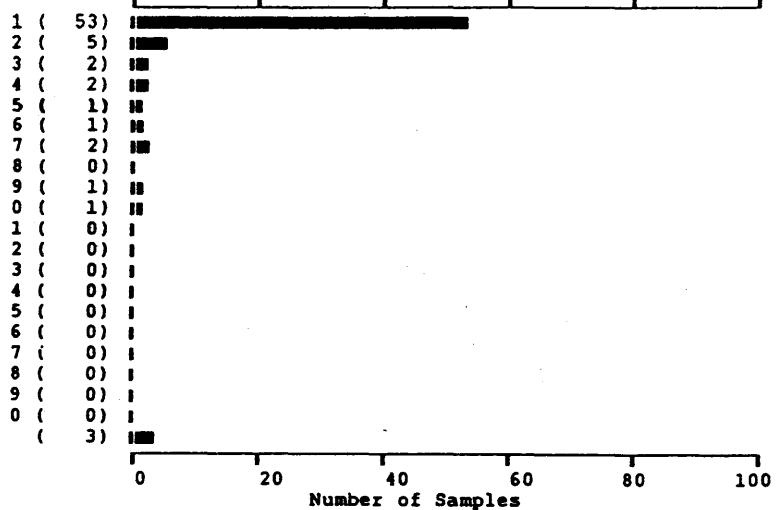
AU\*  
(PPB)



71 Samples      Maximum: 17100      Mean: 281  
                  Minimum: 1      Standard Deviation: 2027

### STRATO GEOLOGICAL

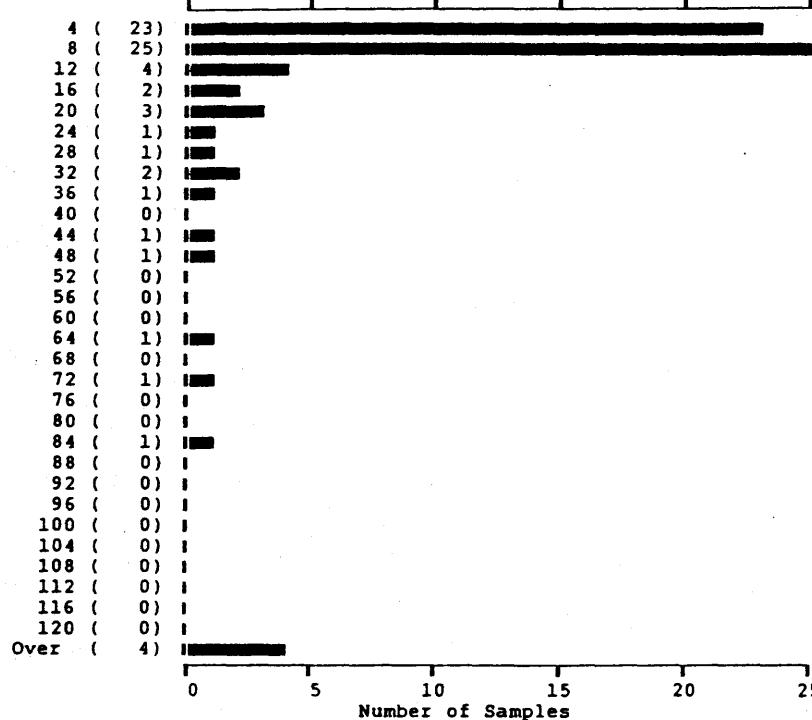
PM)



71 Samples      Maximum: 80.1      Mean: 1.4  
                  Minimum: 0.1      Standard Deviation: 9.4

### **STRATO GEOLOGICAL**

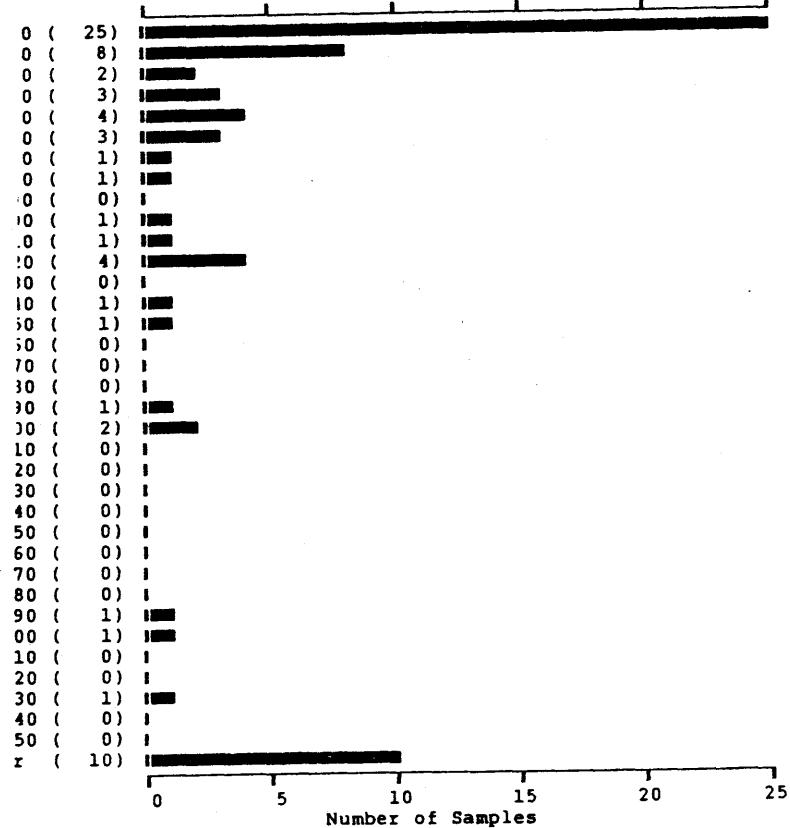
**AS  
(PPM)**



71 Samples      Maximum: 979      Mean: 37  
                  Minimum: 2      Standard Deviation: 128

### **STRATO GEOLOGICAL**

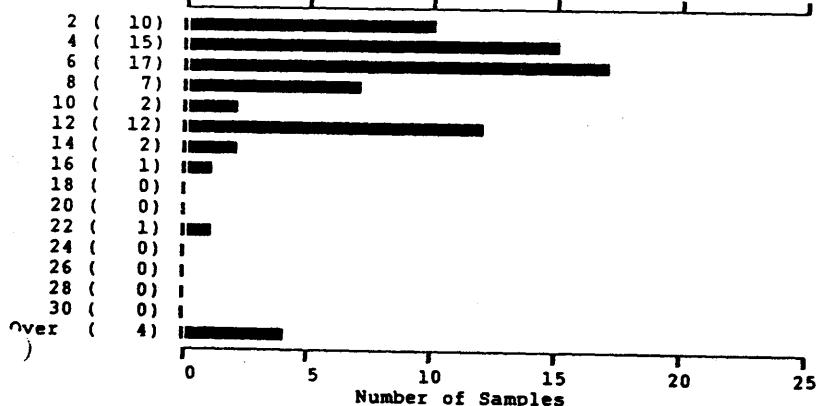
**PM**



71 Samples      Maximum: 8251      Mean: 383  
                  Minimum: 2      Standard Deviation: 1302

### STRATO GEOLOGICAL

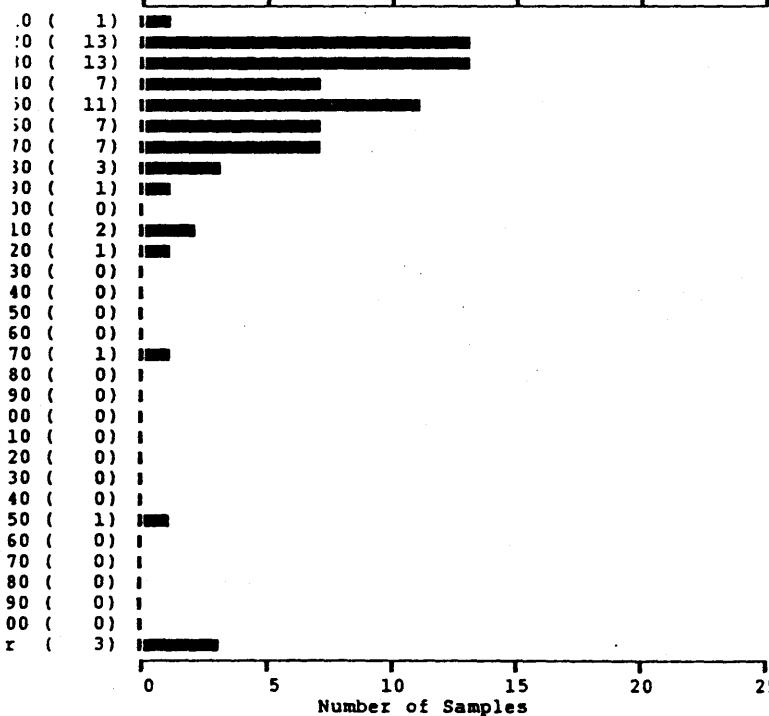
P B  
(PPM)



71 Samples      Maximum: 184      Mean: 12      Standard Deviation: 25

### STRATO GEOLOGICAL

PM)



71 Samples      Maximum: 17405      Mean: 323      Standard Deviation: 2051

## **APPENDIX E**

**DON TULLY ENGINEERING LTD.**  
**SUITE 1205, 555-13TH STREET**  
**WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**V7T 2N8**















STRATO GEOLOGICAL PROJECT - SARITA FILE # 87-0234 PAGE 12						
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au# PPM
L19S 4+00W	26	10	34	.1	3	33
L19S 3+75W	21	11	30	.1	4	3
L19S 3+50W	17	11	29	.1	4	1
L19S 3+25W	17	8	37	.3	4	2
L19S 3+00W	38	6	50	.1	2	3
 L19S 2+75W	 52	 12	 46	 .1	 2	 4
L19S 2+50W	30	11	38	.2	11	4
L19S 2+25W	44	12	39	.1	6	18
L19S 2+00W	25	11	40	.1	2	1
L19S 1+75W	54	6	68	.2	4	3
 L19S 1+50W	 51	 9	 117	 .1	 9	 3
L19S 1+25W	63	15	194	.1	15	9
L19S 1+00W	3	4	22	.1	2	2
L19S 0+75W	12	9	31	.1	6	3
L19S 0+50W	14	11	32	.1	6	1
 L19S 0+25W	 41	 11	 43	 .3	 4	 4
L19S BL	29	6	43	.1	7	3
L19S 0+25E	7	2	31	.2	2	2
L19S 0+50E	5	9	54	.1	2	4
L19S 0+75E	11	12	71	.5	2	2
 L19S 1+00E	 15	 10	 67	 .1	 2	 1
L19S 1+25E	25	13	32	.1	15	4
L19S 1+50E	20	10	54	.2	13	3
L19S 1+75E	4	7	54	.2	2	1
L19S 2+00E	39	15	70	.2	5	4
 L19S 2+25E	 14	 19	 32	 .2	 7	 1
L19S 2+50E	17	10	23	.2	5	1
L19S 2+75E	8	11	27	.1	5	3
L19S 3+00E	8	13	35	.2	4	2
L19S 3+25E	2	17	45	.1	4	0
 L19S 3+50E	 10	 4	 40	 .2	 4	 1
L19S 3+75E	7	14	24	.1	5	1
L19S 4+00E	9	9	40	.1	7	1
L19S 4+25E	11	9	35	.2	4	2
L19S 4+50E	11	10	49	.1	5	1
 L19S 4+75E	 9	 13	 42	 .2	 3	 2
STD C/AU-S	61	79	134	7.0	58	47

STRATO GEOLOGICAL PROJECT - SARITA FILE # 87-0234 PAGE 13

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au# PPM
L19S 5+00E	10	13	70	.2	2	4
L19S 5+25E	8	22	52	.2	2	1
L19S 5+50E	8	4	22	.1	4	1
L19S 5+75E	5	4	21	.1	3	1
L19S 6+00E	8	11	33	.1	6	1
 L19S 6+25E	 8	 6	 39	 .3	 2	 1
L19S 6+50E	20	11	50	.2	9	2
L19S 6+75E	6	9	21	.1	8	2
L19S 7+00E	8	11	54	.1	6	2
L19S 7+25E	14	9	34	.3	27	3
STD C	61	39	135	6.9	40	-





STRATO GEOLOGICAL

PROJECT-SARITA FILE# 87-0391

PAGE 2

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
PH-R-101	14	2	53	.1	2	1
PH-R-102	679	5	29	.1	4	1
PH-R-103	425	11	45	.1	3	1
PH-R-104	1522	11	92	.5	18	1
PH-R-105	1044	36	1136	3.9	207	43
PH-R-106	2706	1982	7550	36.3	52151	4200
PH-R-107	1067	1296	7428	17.8	36794	1490
PH-R-109	22	11	41	.3	104	7
STD C	62	41	138	6.9	38	-

This is SCHEDULE "A" to the Agreement  
made the 4 day of October 1985,  
between DOUGLAS ALAN CHAPMAN, as the  
Vendor, of the First Part, and  
TENQUILLE RESOURCES LTD., as the  
Purchaser, of the Second Part.

All minerals precious and base (save coal and Petroleum which  
may be found in, upon or under those pieces of land situate  
in the Alberni Assessment District in the Province of British  
Columbia, and more particularly known and described as follows:

FIRST: Lot Twenty-four (24) known as the "Eureka" Mineral  
Claim, and Lot Twenty-five (25) known as "British Pacific"  
Mineral Claim, and Lot Twenty-six (26) known as the "Midday"  
Mineral Claim, and Lot Thirty-five (35) known as the "Southern  
Cross" Mineral Claim, and those portions of Lot Twenty-three  
(23) known as the "Black Bear" Mineral Claim, and Lot Thirty-  
six (36) known as the "United" Mineral Claim, lying within  
Block "A" of District Lot Twenty-three (23) and Block "A" of  
District Lot Thirty-six (36), Barclay District; and

SECOND: Those portions of the said Lot Twenty-three (23)  
known as the "Black Bear" Mineral Claim, and of Lot Fifty-four  
(54) known as the "Union" Mineral Claim, lying within the  
boundaries of the East Half of the South West Quarter of Section  
8, Township Four (4) Barclay District, and those portions of the  
said Lot Thirty-six (36) known as the "United" Mineral Claim,  
lying within the boundaries of the South West Quarter of Section  
Eight (8), Township Four (4), and of the North West Quarter of  
Section Five (5), Township Four (4), Barclay District; and

THIRD: That part of the said Lot Fifty-four (54) known as  
the "Union" Mineral Claim, lying within Block "A", District  
Lot Fifty-four (54), Barclay District.

TOGETHER with all buildings, fixtures, commons, ways, profits,  
privileges, rights, easements and appurtenances to the said  
hereditaments belonging, or with the same or any part thereof,  
held or enjoyed, or appurtenant thereto; and the estate, right,  
title, interest, property, claim and demand of it, the said  
Transferor, in to, or upon the said premises.