

REPORT ON THE SNOW WHITE PROPERTY
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION,
SPROAT LAKE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

672473

LOCATION:

N.T.S.: 92F-6W
LATITUDE: 49° 19'N.
LONGITUDE: 125° 25'W.

CLAIMS

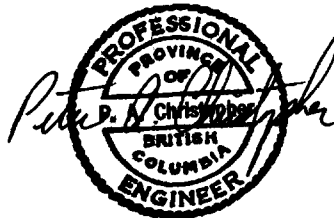
SNOW 1, SNOW 2, WHITE 1, WHITE 2
ROBIN 1, ROBIN 2

FOR

SNOWFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
1410-675 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA V6B 1N2

PREPARED BY

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VANCOUVER, B.C. V6N 2K9



JANUARY 27, 1988

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SUMMARY

The Snow White Property, consisting of six claims totalling 83 metric units is situated west of Sproat Lake, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The property has excellent road access with logging roads extending to the centre of the Snow and White claims. The property was optioned by Snowfield Resources Ltd. to explore a high grade gold prospect recently exposed in a logging road cut.

This report is based on examinations of the Snow White Property by the writer on August 21, 1987 and November 27, 1987, eleven rock samples collected by the writer and a review of the exploration program conducted by Casau Exploration Ltd. (Sayer and Stephen, 1987) and Snowfield Resources Ltd. (Sayer, 1987a; 1987b). A 10.3 foot section of the discovery showing, chip sampled by the writer averaged 0.76 oz Au/ton and 0.65 oz Ag/ton with the initial 4.5 feet assaying 1.570 oz Au/ton and 1.12 oz Ag/ton. A select sample of the high sulphide material from the main showing assayed 0.506 oz Au/ton, 3.37 oz Ag/ton, 0.81% copper, 3.43% lead, 9.31% zinc. A second quartz-sulphide zone, the 'Creek Zone' follows a structurally controlled creek and may be subparallel with the 'main showing' zone. A 1.5 foot chip sample by the writer assayed 0.065 oz Au/ton and 0.41 oz Ag/ton and a select sample with higher sulphide content assayed 2.480 oz Au/ton and 4.12 oz Ag/ton. A 1.7 foot chip sample, collected by the writer at 20 meters northwest of the discovery showing, assayed 0.54% copper, 6.48% lead, 5.40 zinc, 2.86 oz Ag/ton and 0.906 oz Au/ton.

Follow-up of the initial sampling with 247 meters of trenching and three diamond NQ drill holes totalling 150 meters (494 feet) on the main showing has indicated a fault controlled vein zone. The highest grade intersection was from galena bearing, pyritic, bleached and quartz veined intrusive in DDH Snow 87-3 which contained 0.62 meters (59.65 to 60.27 m.) grading 1.120 oz Au/ton, 2.04 oz Ag/ton, 3.60% Pb, and 2.78% Zn followed by a massive quartz sulphide vein from 60.27 to 61.29 meters grading 0.166 oz Au/ton, 5.24 oz Ag/ton, 7.58% Pb, 4.58% Zn and 1.00% Cu.

Sampling by the writer and exploration programs conducted for Casau Exploration Ltd. and Snowfield Resources Ltd. have confirmed a new discovery with excellent precious metal potential. The presence of copper, lead and zinc mineralization in structurally controlled veins may reflect leakage from massive sulphide mineralization at depth with this possibility a secondary target on the Snow White Property.

The Snow White Property is an excellent precious and base metal prospect with further basic exploration warranted to define additional zones. The writer recommends a success contingent staged exploration program for further testing the mineral potential of the Snow White Property. A recommended Stage I program of further trenching, 1450 meters of diamond drilling, detailed mapping and geochemical sampling is estimated to cost \$ 310,000. Contingent on successful completion of the Stage I program further diamond drill test will be warranted. A Stage II, 2000 meter drill program and metallurgical test is estimated to cost \$400,000.

INTRODUCTION

The Snow White Property, consisting of the Snow 1, Snow 2, White 1, White 2, Robin 1 and Robin 2 metric claims totalling 83 units or about 2075 hectares is situated between the Taylor and Kennedy Rivers west of Sproat Lake on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The prospect was located in 1986 to cover a high grade gold showing exposed by a recent logging road cut. In 1987, Snowfield Resources Ltd. obtained an option to earn a 51% interest in the property. The writer was retained by management of Snowfield Resources Ltd. to examine the geological setting of the Snow White Property, sample known showings, and review the 1987 work programs (Sayer and Stephen, 1987). The purpose of the examination was to outline a program of further exploration, if warranted.

This report is based on examinations of the Snow White Property by the writer on August 21, 1987 and November 27, 1987, eleven rock samples collected by the writer and a review of the exploration program conducted by Casau Exploration Ltd. (Sayer and Stephen, 1987) and Snowfield Resources Ltd. (Sayer, 1987a; 1987b). Exploration results and sampling by the writer provide justification for further work and a staged exploration program for further development of the property is presented.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figures 1 & 2)

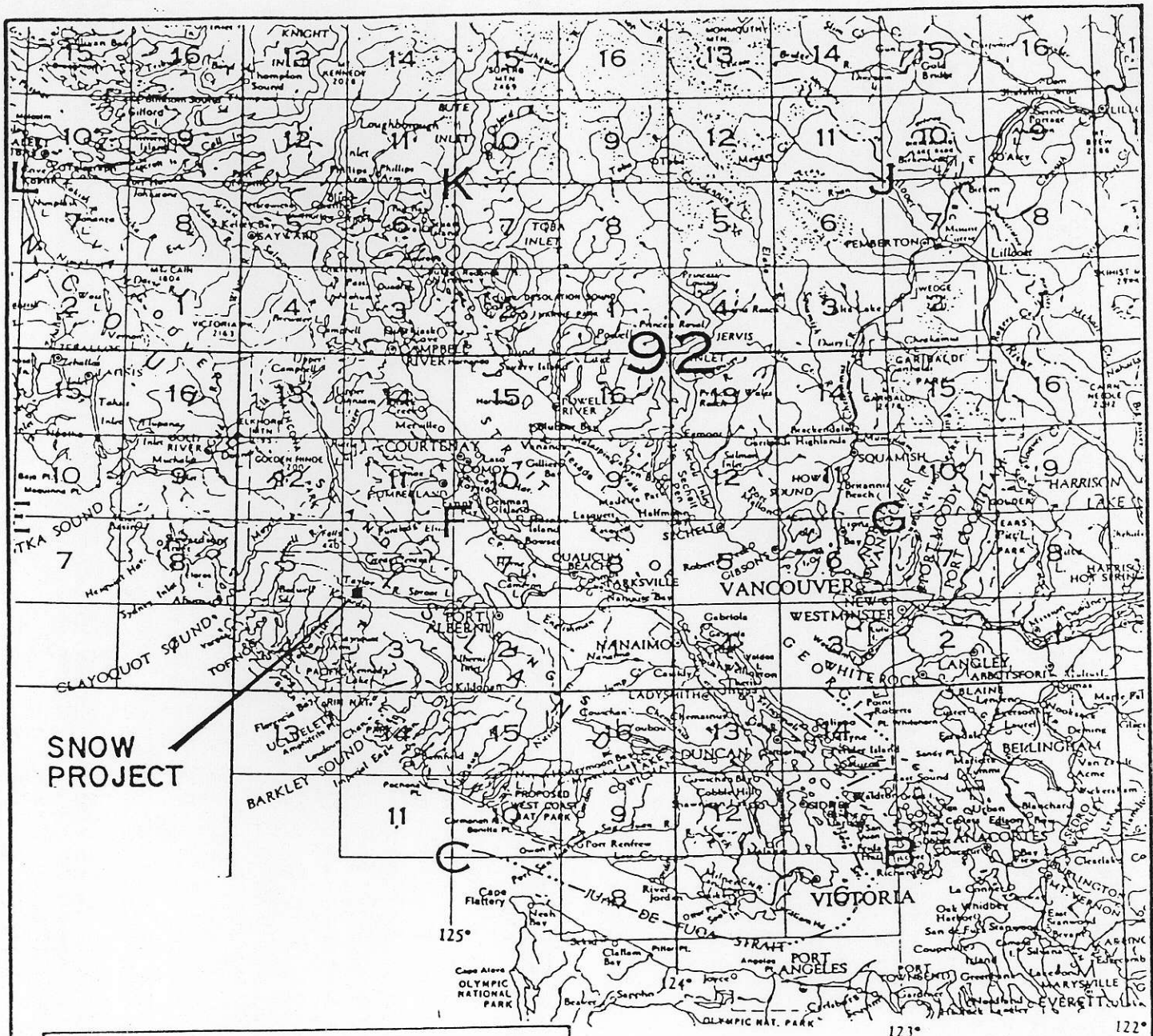
The Snow White Property, under joint venture exploration by Snowfield Resources Ltd., Casau Exploration Ltd. and Area Explorations Ltd. is situated between the Taylor and Kennedy Rivers west of Sproat Lake, Vancouver Island, British Columbia about 45 kilometers west of the town of Port Alberni (Figures 1 & 2). The claims are in NTS map sheet 92F-6W at geographic coordinates $49^{\circ} 19' N$. latitude and $125^{\circ} 25' W$. longitude. The Snow White Property covers the height of land between the Kennedy and Taylor Rivers and extends north across the Taylor River.

Access to the property from Nanaimo is via Highway 19 and Highway 4 to Port Alberni and then 50 km west on Highway 4 from Port Alberni. The MacMillan Bloedel's Sutton Creek logging road on the south side of the Taylor River provides two wheel drive access to the main showing and the centre of the property. MacMillan Bloedel has a number of road extensions planned for the central part of the property.

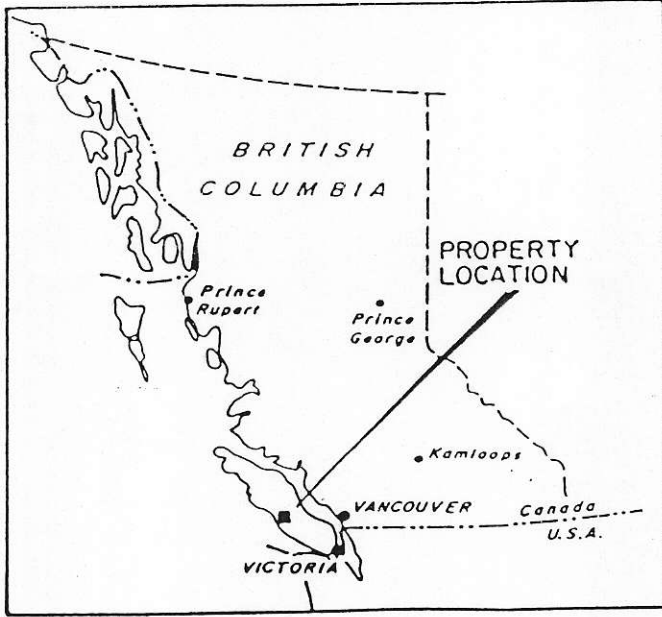
Elevations in the claim area range from 150 meters in the Taylor River Valley to approximately 910 meters in the central portion of the claim area. Elevations rise abruptly from the river level resulting in some precipitous terrain. The property has commercial stands of hemlock and cedar which are presently being logged by MacMillan Bloedel.

PROPERTY DEFINITION (Figure 2)

The Snow White Property, consisting of the Snow 1, Snow 2, White 1, White 2, Robin 1 and Robin 2 metric claims totalling 83 units, covers about 2075 hectares in the Alberni Mining Division. The claims were



SNOW PROJECT



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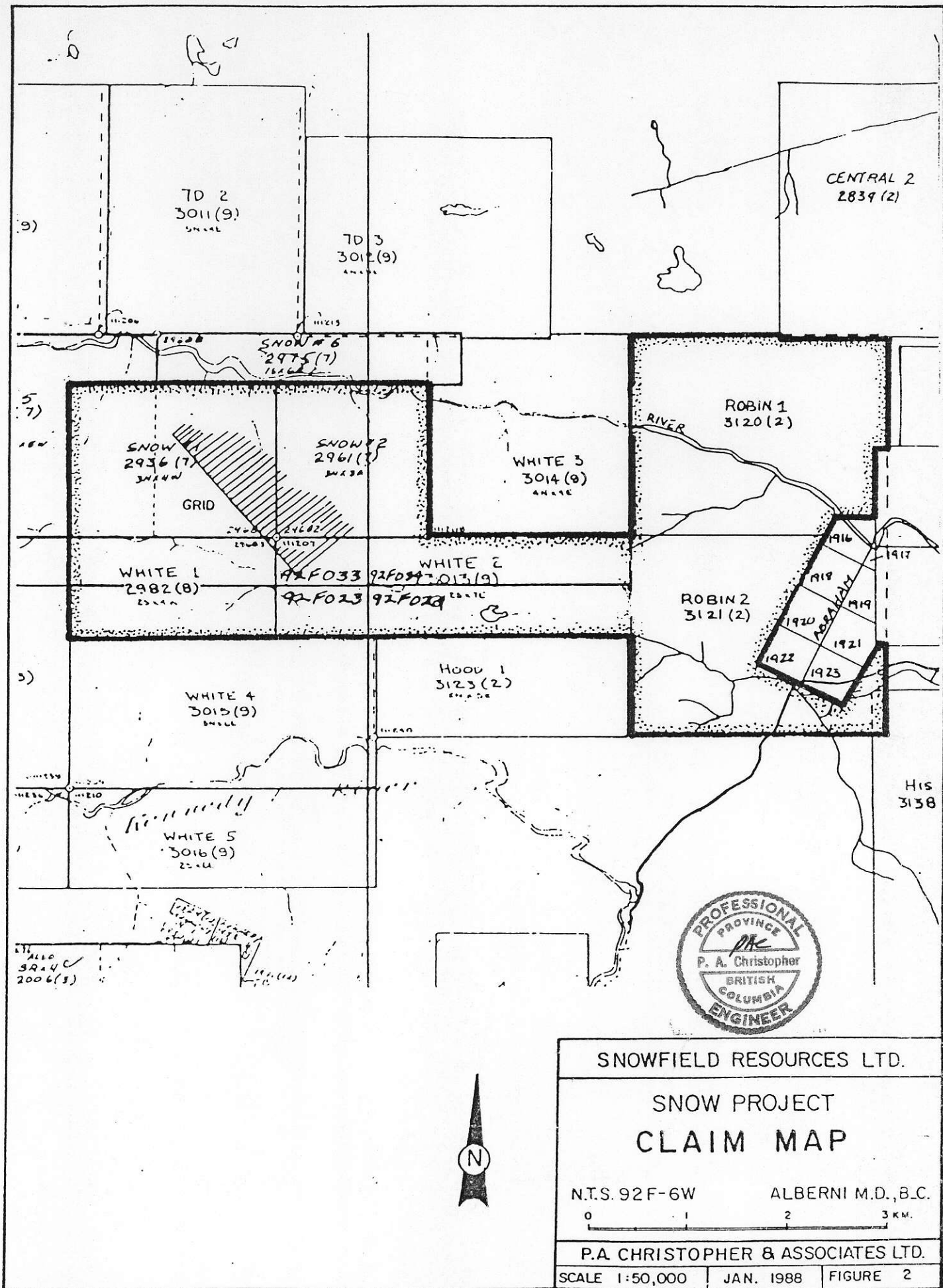
**SNOW PROJECT
LOCATION MAP**

N.T.S. 92F-6W ALBERNI M.D., B.C.

0 20 40 100 KM.

P.A. CHRISTOPHER & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE 1:2,000,000	JAN. 1988	FIGURE 1
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Also
SR 4 C
2006 (3)



SNOWFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

SNOW PROJECT
CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92F-6W

ALBERNI M.D., B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

P.A. CHRISTOPHER & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE 1:50,000

JAN. 1988

FIGURE 2

staked using the modified grid system with property established by a common legal corner post. The legal corner post was examined by personnel conducting exploration for Snowfield Resources Ltd. but was not examined by the writer because of active logging at the time of the property examinations. Snowfield Resources Ltd. entered into an option agreement to earn up to 51% interest in the Snow 1, Snow 2, White 1 and White 2 claims and 100% interest in the Robin 1 and Robin 2 claims in July 1987.

Pertinent claim data for the Snow White Property is shown in Table 1 and claim locations after British Columbia government claim map 92F-6W are shown on Figure 2.

Table 1. Pertinent Claim Data For The Snow White Property.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Units/Shape</u>	<u>Expiry*</u>	<u>Record Date</u>
Snow 1	2936	12/4Wx3N	1988	July 3, 1986
Snow 2	2961	9/3Ex3N	1988	July 15, 1986
White 1	2982	8/4Wx2S	1988	August 7, 1986
White 2	3013	14/7Ex2S	1988	Sept. 17, 1986
Robin 1	3120	20/4Nx5E	1988	Feb. 18, 1987
Robin 2	3121	20/4Sx5E	1988	Feb. 18, 1987

* Prior to filing of 1987 work programs.

HISTORY

No record of previous exploration or mining work exists for the area of the Snow and White claims prior to staking in 1986. The Snow and White claims were staked by Alphonse Gallant of Port Alberni, principal of Area Explorations Ltd. in 1986 to cover a high grade gold showing exposed in a recent logging road cut. Prospecting, trenching and sampling was carried out in 1986 with select samples from the main showing assaying up to several ounces of gold per ton. The Robin 1 and Robin 2 claims were staked by Alphonse Gallant in February 1987 to cover showings of copper-zinc mineralization in magnetite rich skarns.

The area of the Robin 1 claim was held by Mr. W. Guppy of Tofino from 1970 to 1980. In 1970 a soil survey was conducted over the Robin 1 claim by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. From 1971 to 1980, Golden Hinde Mines Ltd. conducted a number of small soil sampling, prospecting, mapping, stripping, and trenching programs. No record of work on the Robin 1 or Robin 2 claim areas exists for the period 1980 to 1987.

Casau Exploration Ltd. and Snowfield Resources Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Area Explorations Ltd. to earn up to 49% and 51% interests, respectively in the Snow 1, Snow 2, White 1 and White 2 claims on July 9, 1987. On the same date Snowfield Resource Ltd. entered into an agreement with Area Explorations to earn up to 100% interest in the Robin 1 and Robin 2 claims.

A work program was conducted by J. C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. between June and August, 1987. The work program included grid construction with a 1,600 meter baseline line and 15.4 kilometers of cross lines at 50 meter intervals with planned grid expansion to be

conducted when active logging is completed. Soil samples were collected from 271 stations with samples analyzed for 30 element ICP and gold by atomic absorption. Gold values range from 1 to a maximum of 9530 ppb with 10 samples >90ppb considered strongly anomalous and eleven samples in the range 41 to 90 ppb considered slightly anomalous. The spatial distribution of gold values was interpreted by Sayer and Stephen (1987) to, "suggest the possible presence of as many as five parallel zones of interest trending on average 163°." The highest gold in soil values (809 and 9530 ppb) are on strike, southeast of the main discovery showing.

A total of 33 rock samples were collected during the initial program with samples analyzed by 30 element ICP and gold geochemistry. Samples with values over 500 ppb gold were assayed.

The geophysical program included VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over the grid area. A VLF-EM and a magnetometer survey was conducted with readings at 10 meter or 20 meter intervals. A Geonics EM-16 instrument using both the Seattle and Maine transmitting stations was employed for the VLF-EM survey with data Fraser Filtered for presentation. Sayer and Stephen (1987) concluded that, "at this stage that the VLF-EM is of little use in outlining the mineralized zones."

A Scintrex MP-2 proton precession magnetometer was employed for the magnetic survey with readings taken at 10 meter intervals along grid line. The magnetic data was useful in defining geologic contacts but does not locate mineralized vein structures.

The 1987 work program on the Robin 1 and Robin 2 claims was conducted for Snowfield Resources Ltd. by J. C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. between October 22nd and November 6th, 1987. The program consisted of 1:5,000 geological mapping along logging roads, 6 km of grid, 7 rock and 103 soil samples. Soils were analyzed for ICP plus gold by atomic absorption. A single anomalous gold value of 120 ppb was obtained and 15 samples contained over 100 ppm copper with copper values up to 268 ppm. The program was reported to cost \$6,800 with additional geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys recommended (Sayer, 1987a).

On November 1, 1987, a second 1987 phase of exploration commenced on the Snow and White claim. The phase included geochemistry on 349 soil and 67 rock samples, 9 trenches totalling 247 meters and 494 feet of NQ core in three holes. Anomalous gold in soil values up to 810 ppb were obtained with 19 samples containing over 100 ppb gold. Anomalous lead, zinc and copper values in soils generally correlate with anomalous gold values with up to 484 ppm lead, 278 ppm zinc and 232 ppm copper. Trenching and stripping has indicated that faulting continued after vein emplacement and resulted in a complex pattern of mineralization.

The writer examined the property with Mr. Doug Paterson on August 21, 1987 to recommend a program of exploration for the property (Christopher, 1987) and reviewed 1987 work programs with Mr. J.C. Stephen and Mr. Robert Paterson during a November 27, 1987 field examination.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Figures 3 & 4)

The Snow White Property is situated in the Insular Tectonic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The region around the Snow White Property is shown by Muller (1977) to be underlain by Triassic Vancouver Group rocks and granodioritic rocks of the Island Intrusions (Figure 3). The claim area is shown to be underlain by Triassic Karmutsen volcanic and granitoid rocks of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Island Intrusions. The Karmutsen Formation unconformably overlies the Pennsylvanian and/or older Sicker Group or is separated from the Sicker Group by a sediment-sill unit at the base of the Vancouver Group. The Sicker Group is known to contain precious metal enhanced massive sulphide deposits at Buttle Lake, Mt. Sicker and in the China Creek area.

The Triassic Karmutsen Formation which underlies a major portion of Vancouver Island is up to 6300 meters thick. The unit consists mainly of tholeiitic volcanic rocks which have been divided into a lower pillow lava member, a middle pillow breccia and aquagine tuff member and an upper massive flow member.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figures 5 - 8)

The geology of the Snow White Property has been mapped by Sayer and Stephen (1987) and Sayer (1987a; 1987b). The property is mainly underlain by Karmutsen basaltic lavas and granodiorite and quartz diorite intrusive rocks with about 30-40% volcanics and 60-70% intrusive rocks in the mapped area. The Karmutsen volcanics, consisting of basaltic lava flows, pillow lavas, massive and porphyritic flows and associated tuffs are believed to be part of the lower part of the Karmutsen volcanics (Muller, 1977).

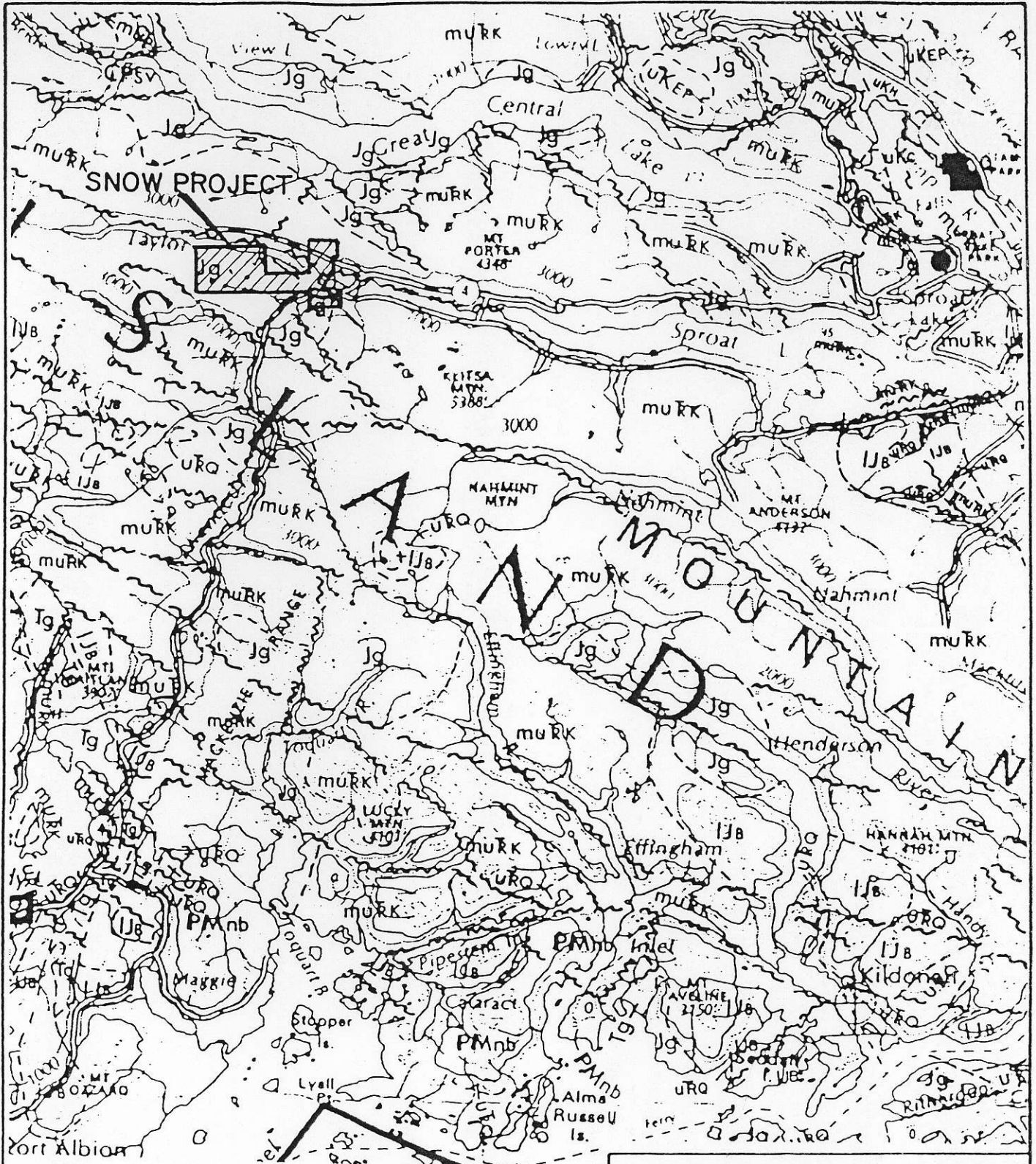
Intrusive rocks on the property consist of medium grained quartz-feldspar porphyry with 20-30% plagioclase feldspar and 10-15% quartz. Mafic constituents of the porphyry are generally chloritized. Sayer (1987a; 1987b) refers to the porphyry as quartz diorite. A more mafic dioritic phase has 10-15% mafics in place of quartz. The quartz-feldspar porphyry appears to occupy the structural zone that controls the main mineralized showing.

A coarse granodioritic phase is distinguished by 15-20% coarse quartz phenocrysts and feldspar with a pinkish cast. Grain size is generally 3-8 mm. with about 2% of the rock composed of mafic minerals.

Volcanic and intrusive rocks are generally in fault contact along north-south, east-west and northwest directions. Faults generally have steep dips with the east-west direction dominant.

MINERALIZATION (Figures 5 & 6)

Gold mineralization on the Snow White Property consists of pyrite, galena, chalcopryrite and sphalerite in quartz or quartz-carbonate veins. Vein textures are indicative of open space filling. A petrographic study indicated the presence of carbonate and epidote with the quartz gangue and indicated native gold as thread-like veinlets and inclusions in chalcopryrite and galena.



FOR LEGEND SEE FIG. 4



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SNOW PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 92F-6W

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SCALE 1:250,000

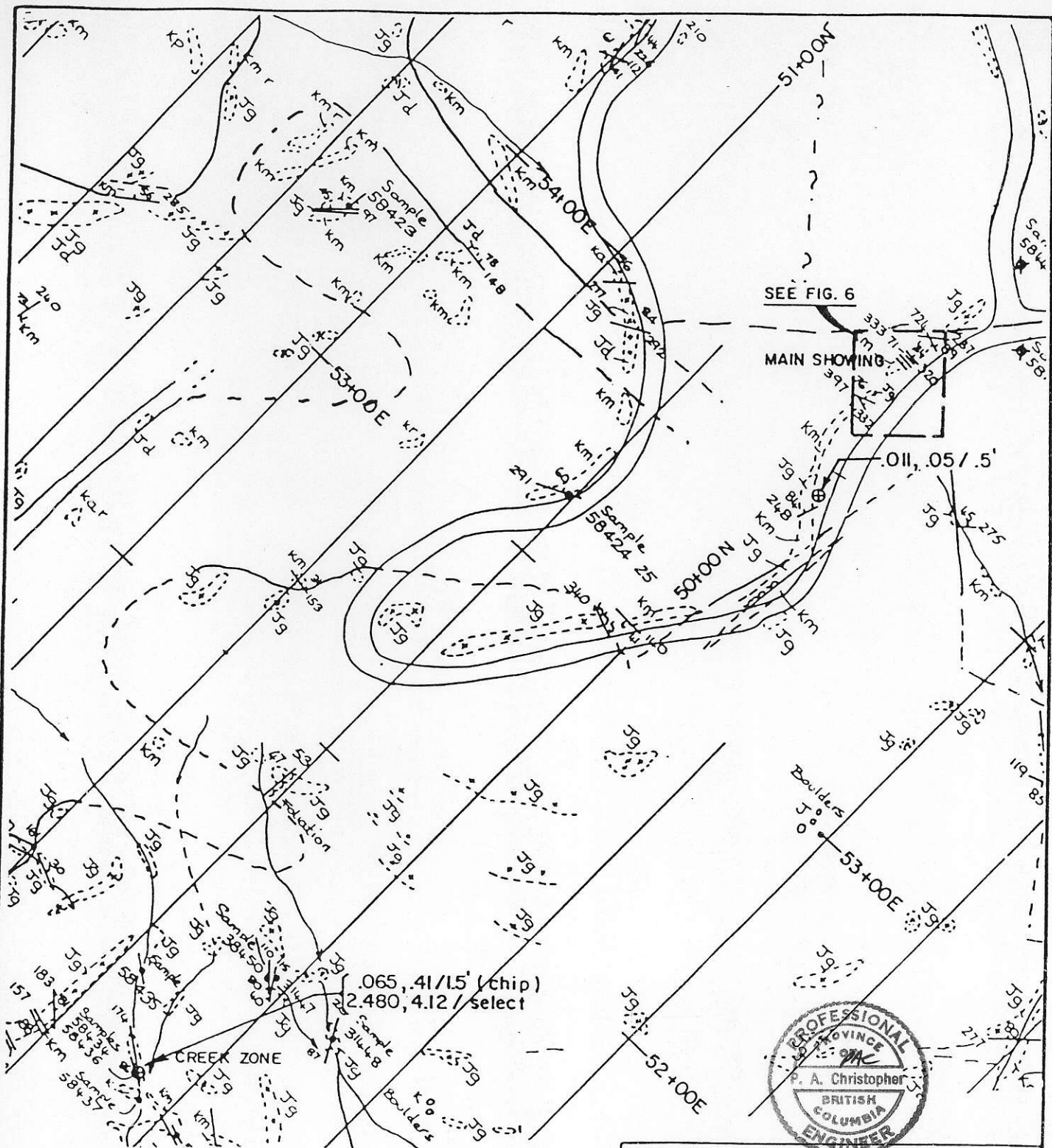
JAN. 1988

FIGURE 3

TABLE OF FORMATIONS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

		SEQUENTIAL LAYERED ROCKS				CRYSTALLINE ROCKS, COMPLEXES OF POORLY DEFINED AGE					
PERIOD	STAGE	GROUP	FORMATION	SYM-BOL	AVERAGE THICKNESS IN M.	LITHOLOGY	NAME	SYM-BOL	ISOTOPIC AGE	LITHOLOGY	
CENOZOIC	EOCENE to OLIGOCENE		late Tert. volcs of Port McNeill	Tvs							
			SOOKE BAY	mpTsb		conglomerate, sandstone, shale					
			CARMANAH	eoTc	1,200	sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate					
			ESCALANTE	eTt	300	conglomerate, sandstone					
	early EOCENE		METCHOSIN	eTm	3,000	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff	SOOKE INTRUSIONS silicic METCHOSIN SCHIST, GNEISS LEECH RIVER FM.	Tg Tgb Tmn JKt	32-59 31-49 47 38-41	quartzdiorite, trondhjemite, agmatite, porphyry gabbro, anorthosite, agmatite chlorite schist, gneiss, amphibolite phyllite, mica schist, greywacke, argillite, chert	
			MESTRICHIAN	NANAIMO	GABRIOLA	uKGA	350	sandstone, conglomerate			
	SPRAY	uKs			200	shale, siltstone					
	GEOFFREY	uKG			150	conglomerate, sandstone					
	NORTHUMBERLAND	uKN			250	siltstone, shale, sandstone					
	DE COURCY	uKDC			350	conglomerate, sandstone					
CEDAR DISTRICT	uKCD	300			shale, siltstone, sandstone						
EXTENSION-PROTECTION	uKEP	300			conglomerate, sandstone, shale, coal						
HASLAM	uKH	200			shale, siltstone, sandstone						
COMOX	uKC	350			sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal						
MANTONIAN	QUEEN	CHARLOTTE			conglomerate unit	IKac	900	conglomerate, greywacke			
			siltstone shale unit	IKop	50	siltstone, shale					
			LONGARM	IKL	250	greywacke, conglomerate, siltstone					
			Upper Jurassic sediment unit	UJS	500	siltstone, argillite, conglomerate	PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX	JKP			greywacke, argillite, chert, basic volcanics, limestone
			volcanics	IJB	1,500	basaltic to rhyolitic lava, tuff, breccia, minor argillite, greywacke	ISLAND INTRUSIONS WESTCOAST silicic COMPLEX basic	Jg PMns PMnb	141-181 264 63-192	granodiorite, quartzdiorite, granite, quartz monzonite quartz-feldspar gneiss metaquartzite, marble hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, quartz diorite, agmatite, amphibolite	
			HARBLEDOWN	IJH		argillite, greywacke, tuff					
			PARSON BAY	uRpb	450	calcareous siltstone, greywacke, silty limestone, minor conglomerate, breccia					
			QUATSINO	uRo	400	limestone					
			KARMUTSEN	muRk	4,500	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff	diabase sills limestone metavolcanic rocks	PRb LS PMnv			metavolcanic rocks, minor metasediments, limestone, marble
			sediment-sill unit	Rds	750	metasiltstone, diabase, limestone					
BONANZA	VANCOUVER	SICKER	BUTLE LAKE	CPbl	300	limestone, chert					
			sediments	CPss	600	metagreywacke, argillite, schist, marble					
			volcanics	CPsv	2,000	basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic flows, tuff, agglomerate	TYEE INTRUSIONS COLQUITZ GNEISS WARK DIORITE GNEISS	Pg Pns Pnb	>390 >390 63-182	metagranodiorite, metaquartzdiorite, metaquartz porphyry quartz feldspar gneiss hornblende-plagioclase gneiss quartz diorite, amphibolite	

FIG. 4 : LEGEND FOR REGIONAL GEOLOGY



SEE FIG. 6

MAIN SHOWING

011, .05 / .5'

.065, .41 / 1.5' (chip)
2.480, 4.12 / select



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SNOW PROJECT
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

N.T.S. 92F-6W ALBERNI M.D., B.C.

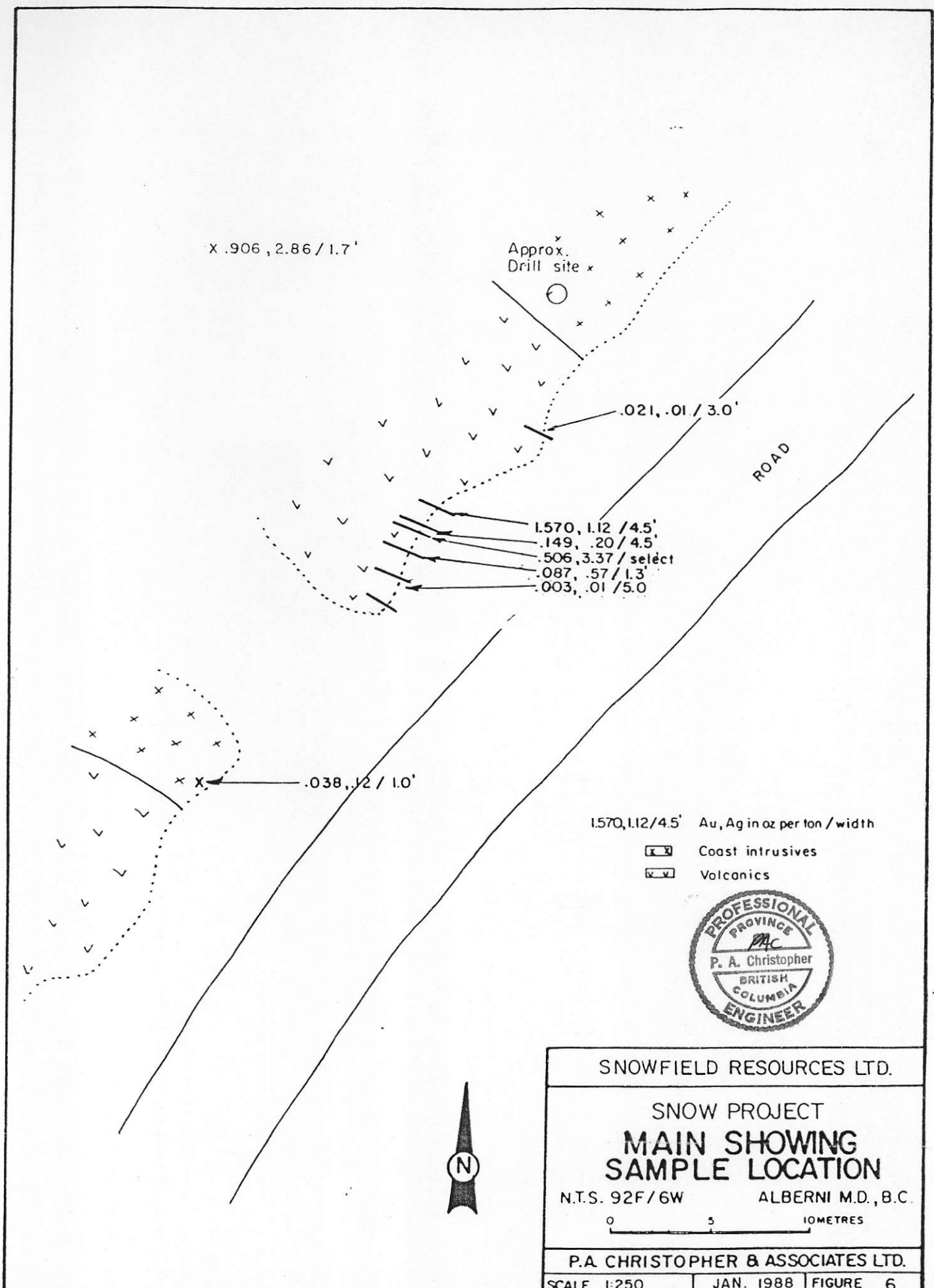
0 50 100 METRES

P.A. CHRISTOPHER & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE 1:2000 JAN. 1988 FIGURE 5

- ⊕ SAMPLE TAKEN BY P. CHRISTOPHER
- .011, .05 / .5' Au, Ag IN OZ. PER TON / WIDTH IN FEET
- J JURASSIC ISLAND INTRUSIVES
- K KARMUTSEN VOLCANICS

After J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.



1.570, 1.12 / 4.5' Au, Ag in oz per ton / width

X Coast intrusives

V Volcanics



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SNOW PROJECT
**MAIN SHOWING
SAMPLE LOCATION**

N.T.S. 92F/6W ALBERNI M.D., B.C.

0 5 10 METRES

P.A. CHRISTOPHER & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE 1:250 JAN. 1988 FIGURE 6

Sayer and Stephen (1987) suggest that veins do not have a preferred direction but at the main showing five veins in a 10-15 meter section all trend about 140°. Samples collected by Sayer and Stephen (1987) assay up to 2.72 oz Au/ton and 5.16 oz Ag/ton for a grab sample 58434 from the 'Creek Zone' with the best chip sample (58436) assaying 0.293 oz Au/ton and 0.99 oz Ag/ton over 30 cm.

Sampling by the writer is summarized in Table 2 with sample locations shown on Figures 5 and 6. The best chip sample (0351), obtained over 4.5 feet at the main showing, assayed 1.570 oz Au/ton and 1.12 oz Ag/ton and was part of a 10.3 foot section which averaged 0.76 oz Au/ton and 0.65 oz Ag/ton. A select sample from the 'Creek Zone' assayed 2.480 oz Au/ton and 4.12 oz Ag/ton which supports the high value obtained by Sayer and Stephen (1987; sample 58434).

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF WRITER'S SAMPLING.

#	TYPE	WIDTH	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	oz/ton		COMMENTS
						Au	Ag	
0351	chip	4.5'	0.29	3.95	2.27	1.570	1.12	Main Show 0-4.5'W
0352	chip	4.5'	0.04	0.17	0.32	0.149	0.20	" " 4.5-9'W
0353	chip	5'	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.003	0.01	" " 9-14'W
0354	chip	1.3'	0.08	0.39	0.77	0.087	0.57	" " 9-10.3'W
0355	select		0.81	3.43	9.31	0.506	3.37	" "
0356	chip	3'	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.021	0.01	" 26.5-29.5E
0357	chip	1'	0.04	0.19	0.42	0.038	0.12	" " 74-75'W
0358	grab		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.011	0.05	" " 200'W
0359	chip	1.5'	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.065	0.41	Creek Zone
0360	select		0.45	0.20	0.38	2.480	4.12	Creek Zone
0363	chip	1.7'	0.54	6.48	5.40	2.86	0.906	Main Show 20m. NW

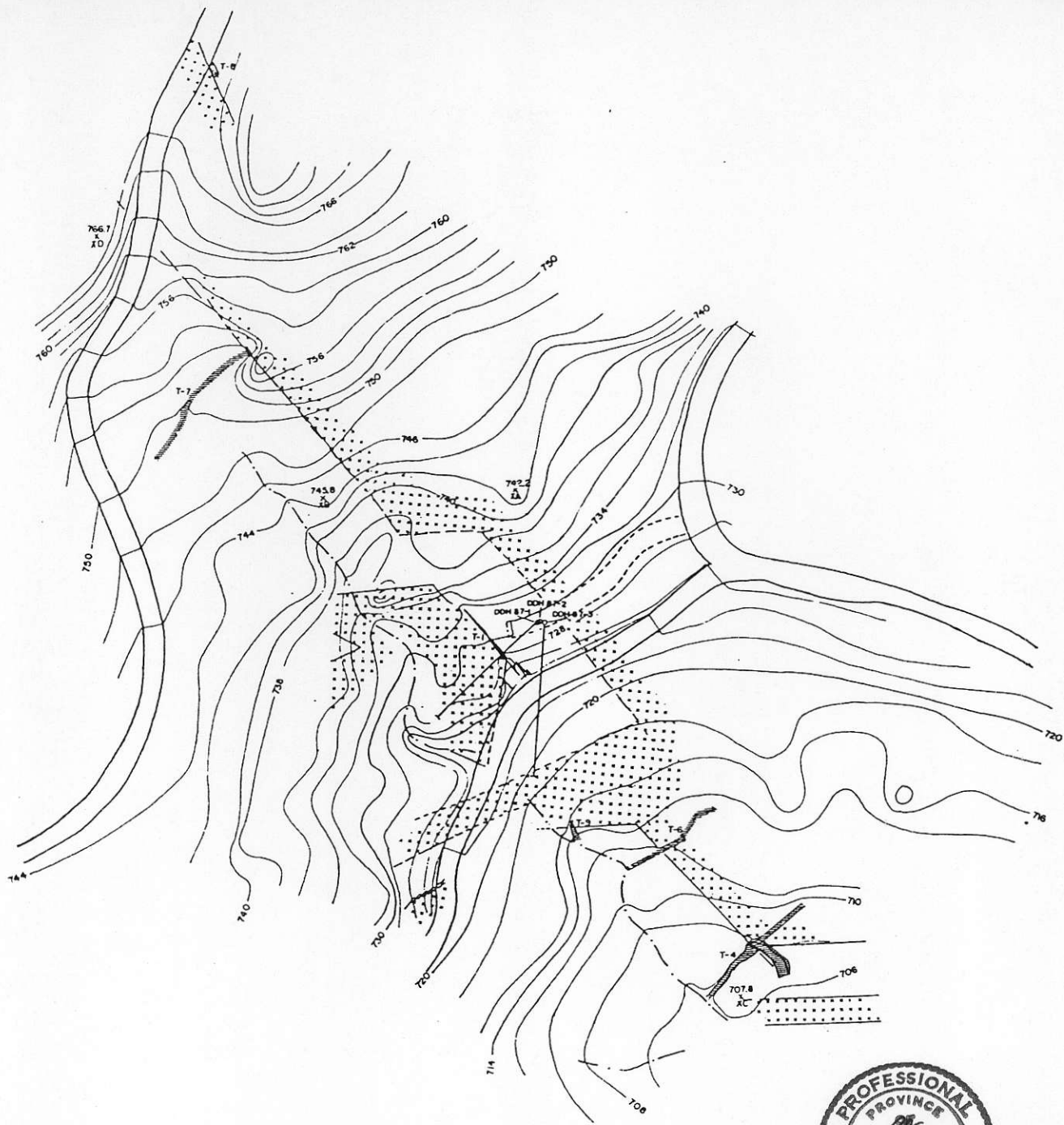
GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical results for gold in the main showing area are summarized on Figure 9 which shows distribution of gold in soils contoured at 40 and 90 ppb. The linear zones of anomalous gold in soils follow topographic linears which are interpreted to be fault structures. Structural zones with associated anomalous gold values are considered to be excellent targets for further trenching and drill testing. Gold values up to 9530 ppb (at 48+00N 53+60E) were obtained from soils. Lead response appears to show the closest correlation with anomalous gold response.

A single anomalous gold value of 120ppb was obtained from the Robin 1 and Robin 2 claims. Prospecting and field checking of the sample is recommended.

DRILLING RESULTS (Figures 5 - 8)

The initial 150.6 meter drill test was conducted in the area of the main showing in Trench 1. Drill hole locations are showing on Figure 7 with a drill section presented as Figure 8. Diamond drill results are summarized in Table 3 with a number of check samples and metallic assays indicating possible problems with nugget effect and/or metallic loss. The highest grade intersection was from pyritic,



LEGEND

- TRENCH T-1
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DOH 87-10
- STADIA TRANSIT HUB 742.2 KA
- JURASSIC QUARTZ DIORITE
- MINERALIZED QUARTZ VEIN
- SHEARING



SNOWFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

SNOW PROJECT
GEOLOGY, TRENCHING
AND DRILL HOLES

N.T.S. 92 F-6W ALBERNI M.D., B.C.

0 10 20 40 60 METRES

P.A. CHRISTOPHER & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE AS SHOWN | JAN. 1988 | FIGURE 7

After J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.

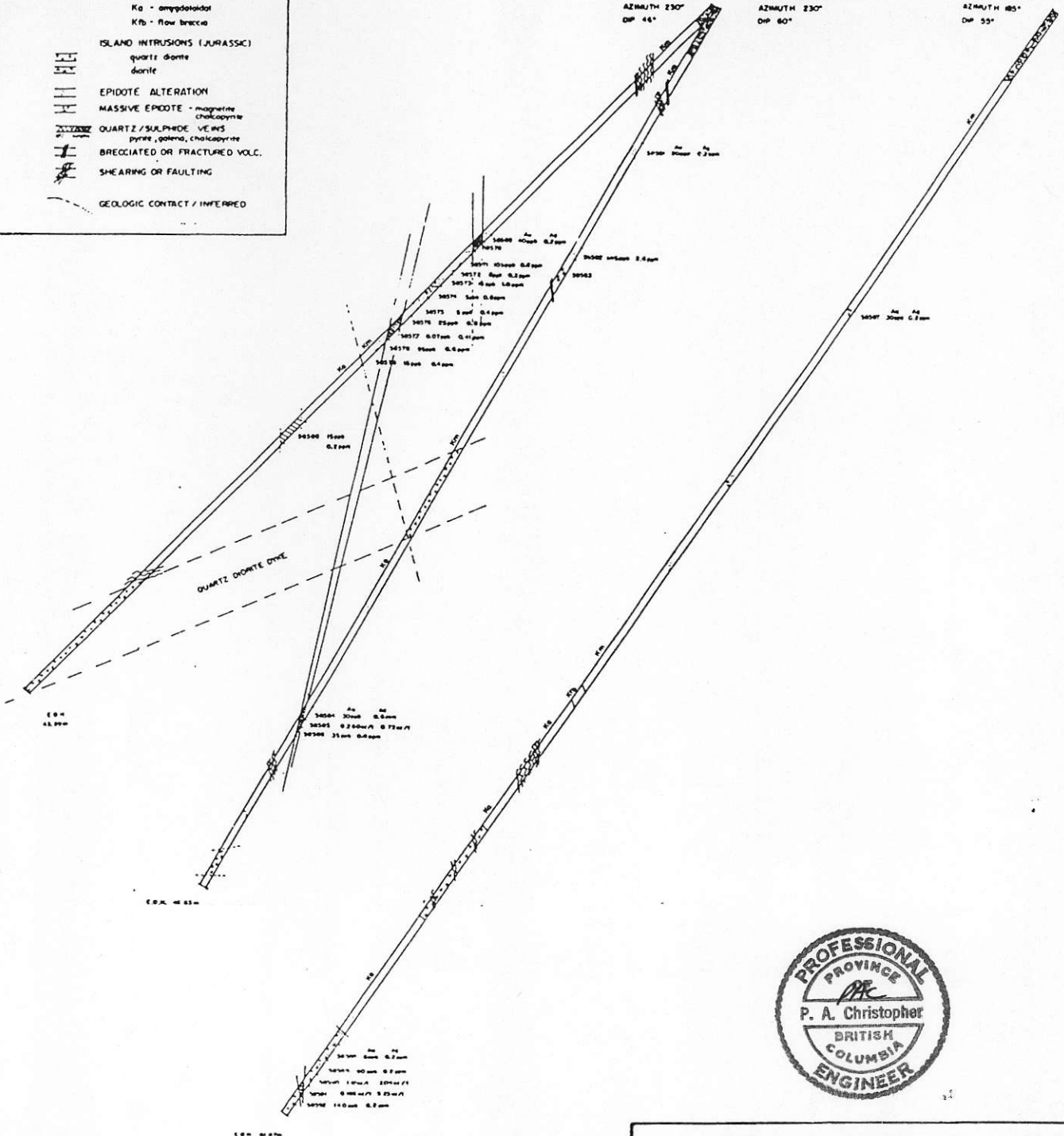
LEGEND

- KAR MUTSEN BASALT (TRIASSIC)
 Km - massive
 Kg - amygdaloidal
 Kfb - flow breccia
- ISLAND INTRUSIONS (JURASSIC)
 quartz diorite
 diorite
- EPIDOTE ALTERATION
- MASSIVE EPIDOTE - magnetite
 chalcopyrite
- QUARTZ/SULPHIDE VEINS
 pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite
- BRECCIATED OR FRACTURED VOLC.
- SHEARING OR FAULTING
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT / INFERRED

DDH SHOW-87-1
 LENGTH 43.90m
 AZIMUTH 230°
 DIP 44°

DDH SHOW-87-2
 LENGTH 46.63m
 AZIMUTH 230°
 DIP 60°

DDH SHOW-87-3
 LENGTH 64.07m
 AZIMUTH 185°
 DIP 35°



After J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.

SNOWFIELD RESOURCES LTD.		
SNOW PROJECT		
DRILL HOLE SECTION		
N.T.S. 92F-6W	ALBERNI M.D., B.C.	
P.A. CHRISTOPHER & ASSOCIATES LTD.		
SCALE AS SHOWN	JAN. 1988	FIGURE 8

bleached and quartz veined intrusive in DDH Snow 87-3 which contained 0.62 meters (59.65 to 60.27 m.) grading 1.120 oz Au/ton, 2.04 oz Ag/ton, 3.60% Pb, and 2.78% Zn followed by a massive quartz sulphide vein from 60.27 to 61.29 meters grading 0.166 oz Au/ton, 5.24 oz Ag/ton, 7.58% Pb, 4.58% Zn and 1.00% Cu. Significant gold intersections are summarized in Table 3 with check assays using metallics assaying methods presented in Table 4. Gold results for the three samples analyzed using the metallics assay method were between 11% and 56% higher. Expanded use of the metallics assaying method is recommended to reduce the influence of erratic gold distribution (nugget effect) and of free gold in the samples.

Table 3. Significant Drill Intersections.

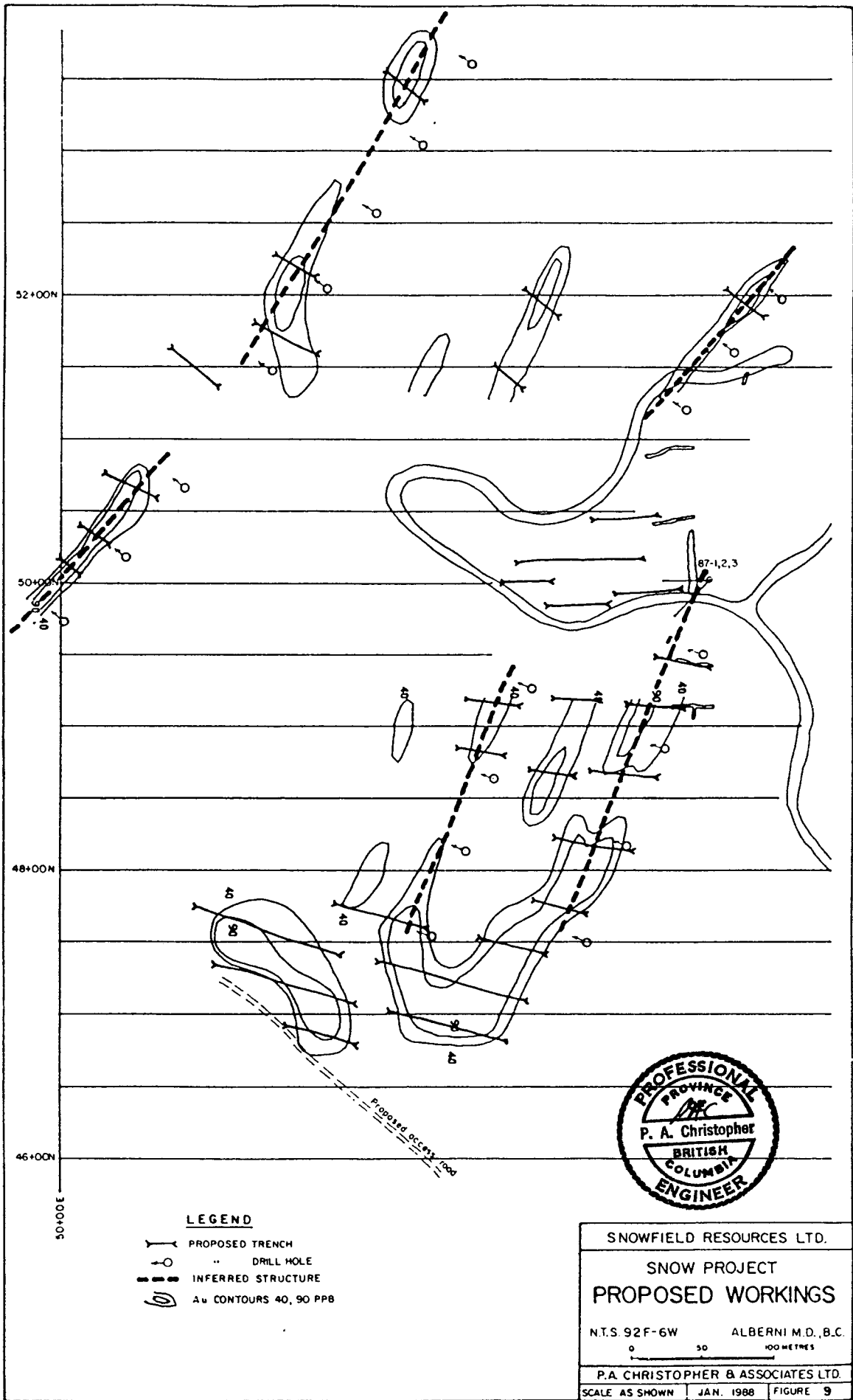
DDH	INTERVAL	LENGTH	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Oz/ton		Ref. #
						Ag	Au	
87-1	15.07-15.63	0.56 m.			1.95	0.25	0.170	58570
	20.43-21.35	0.92 m.			6.56	0.41	0.070	58577
87-2	37.74-38.20	0.56 m.	0.13	0.37	1.32	0.72	0.260	58585
87-3	59.65-60.27	0.62 m.		3.60	2.78	2.04	1.120	58590
	60.27-61.79	0.52 m.	1.00	7.58	4.58	5.25	0.166	58591
Ave	59.65-61.79	1.14 m.		5.42	3.60	3.50	0.780	

Table 4. Check of Sample Split Using Metallics Assays.

DDH	INTERVAL	LENGTH	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Oz/ton		Ref. #
						Ag	Au	
87-1	15.07-15.63	0.56m.	0.06	0.62	1.32	0.22	0.199	58570M
	20.43-21.35	0.92m.	0.08	1.31	7.44	0.41	0.109	58577M
87-3	60.27-60.79	0.52m.	0.93	7.75	4.92	4.94	0.233	58591M

DISCUSSION

The initial geological, geochemical and geophysical evaluation of the Snow White Property (Sayer and Stephen, 1987; Sayer 1987a & 1987b) has been successful in defining several auriferous vein zones that warranted additional exploration. The Main Showing and Creek Zone were sampled by the writer with strongly anomalous gold values obtained from select and chip samples. A 10.3 foot section across the main showing averaged 0.76 oz Au/ton (0351, 0352, 0354) with the initial 4.5 foot section assaying 1.570 oz Au/ton. A select sample of what appeared to be the highest grade material at the main showing contained high base metal values but gold content was relatively lower at 0.506 oz Au/ton. Check and metallic assays conducted to date has produced a significant variation which suggests a nugget effect. The writer recommends the use of large samples and metallics assays to reduce the effect of local gold concentration.



CH086

Figure 9 presents a proposed plan for further exploration of the Snow White Property. Cost effective exploration will depend on conducting exploration to utilize planned logging roads. Anomalous gold in soil trends (Figure 9) extend to the grid boundary which justifies south and southeast extension of the present grid with geochemical coverage. Planned logging roads will provide access for preliminary soil geochemical coverage by Snowfield Resources Ltd. of the southern area of the Robin claims.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The initial exploration programs conducted for Casau Exploration Ltd. and Snowfield Resources Ltd. on the Snow White Property have been successful in indicating several auriferous vein zones that require follow up trenching, detailed geology, geochemical sampling and further drill testing. A number of the zones reach the grid boundary which provides justification for extension of the geochemical grid.

The writer has outlined a success contingent, staged exploration program for further testing the mineral potential of the Snow White Property. A recommended Stage I program of further trenching, 1450 meters of diamond drilling, detailed mapping and geochemical sampling is estimated to cost \$ 310,000. Contingent on successful completion of the Stage I program further diamond drill testing will be warranted. A Stage II, 2000 meter drill program and metallurgical test is estimated to cost \$400,000. Cost estimates for the staged exploration program follow:

COST ESTIMATES

STAGE 1. GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, TRENCHING, DRILLING

Grid Extension	17 km @ \$350	\$ 5,950
Soil Sampling	600 samples @ \$26 all incl.	15,600
Prospecting	55 man days @ \$100/day	5,500
Mapping & Supervision		10,000
Trenching & Road Construction		40,000
Trench Sampling & Assaying		6,200
Diamond Drilling	1450 meters @ \$135 all incl.	195,750
Consulting, Engineering and Reporting		9,000
Contingency		<u>22,000</u>

Stage 1 Total \$ 310,000

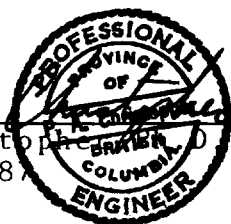
STAGE 2. TRENCHING, DRILLING, METALLURGICAL (Contingent)

Supervision		15,000
Trenching & Road Construction		40,000
Trench Sampling & Assaying		6,000
Diamond Drilling	2000 meters @ \$135 all incl.	270,000
Metallurgical Test		25,000
Consulting, Engineering and Reporting		10,000
Contingency		<u>34,000</u>

Stage 2 Total \$ 400,000

	Total	Snow & White Claims		Robin Claims
		Casau Share	Snowfield Share	Snowfield
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Stage 1.	\$ 310,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 10,000
Stage 2.	<u>400,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	\$ <u>710,000</u>	\$ <u>350,000</u>	\$ <u>350,000</u>	\$ <u>10,000</u>

Peter A. Christopher
 Peter A. Christopher, P.Eng.
 January 27, 1987



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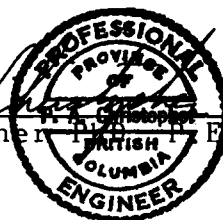
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- Sayer, C., 1987b. Trenching, Geochemical, and Drilling Report on the Snow 1, Snow 2, White 1, White 2 Claims for Snowfield Resources Ltd. dated December 1987.
- Sayer, C. and Stephen, J.C., 1987. Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Snow 1, Snow 2, White 1, White 2 Claims. for Casau Exploration Ltd. and Area Explorations Ltd. dated August 1987 Resources Ltd. dated May 15, 1987.

CERTIFICATE

I, Peter A. Christopher, with business address at 3707 West 34th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a consulting geological engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1976.
- 2) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
- 3) I hold a B.Sc. (1966) from the State University of New York at Fredonia, a M.A. (1968) from Dartmouth College and a Ph.D. (1973) from the University of British Columbia.
- 4) I have been practising my profession as a Geologist for over 20 years.
- 5) I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the property or securities of Casau Exploration Ltd., Area Explorations Ltd., or Snowfield Resources Ltd.
- 6) I have based this report on previous exploration experience in the Port Alberni area, a review of government and company reports listed in the bibliography, a field examinations conducted by me on August 21, 1987 and November 27, 1987.
- 7) I consent to the use of this report by Casau Exploration Ltd. or Snowfield Resources Ltd. for any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or Prospectus issued by the companies.


Peter A. Christopher, P. Eng.
January 27, 1988



APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES

SAMPLING BY PETER A. CHRISTOPHER
(August 21, 1987)
(November 27, 1987)

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 21 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept. 1/87*...

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Rock Chips

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

STEPHEN EXPLORATION PROJECT-SNOW File # 87-3525

SAMPLE#	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG OZ/T	AU OZ/T
K 0351	.29	3.95	2.27	1.12	1.570
K 0352	.04	.17	.32	.20	.149
K 0353	.02	.04	.04	.01	.003
K 0354	.08	.39	.77	.57	.087
K 0355	.81	3.43	9.31	3.37	.506
K 0356	.02	.05	.05	.01	.021
K 0357	.04	.19	.42	.12	.038
K 0358	.01	.01	.01	.05	.011
K 0359	.03	.03	.13	.41	.065
K 0360	.45	.20	.38	4.12	2.480



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: STEPHEN. J.C. EXPLORATION LIMITED

746 REGAL CRESCENT
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7K 2X8

Project: SNOW

Comments:

Page No.: 1
Tot. Pages: 1
Date: 4-DEC-87
Invoice #: I-8727295
P.O. #: NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8727295

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/T RUSH	Au oz/T RUSH					
0363 K	236 --	0.54	6.48	5.40	2.86	0.906					

ALL ASSAY DETERMINATIONS ARE PERFORMED OR SUPERVISED BY B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATION :

W. San Antonio

Peter Christopher & Associates Inc.

GEOLOGICAL & EXPLORATION SERVICES

3707 West 34th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 2K9

Office/Res: 263-6152

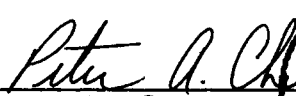
January 27, 1988


Snowfield Resources Ltd.
1410-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1N2

Dear Sirs:

I, Peter A. Christopher, Ph.D., P.Eng., hereby consent to the use of my report dated January 27, 1988 on the Snow White Property, Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia, in any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or Prospectus issued by Snowfield Resources Ltd.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 27th day of January, 1988.


Peter A. Christopher, Ph.D., P.Eng.



The seal is circular with the text "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" around the perimeter and "BRITISH COLUMBIA" at the bottom. In the center, it says "PROVINC OF" and "P. A. Christopher Ph.D." is written across the seal.