

DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM  
BONANZA BASIN PROPERTY  
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION  
ELDORADO MOUNTAIN AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Location:

N.T.S.: 92-0-2W  
LATITUDE: 51° 01' 00"N.  
LONGITUDE: 122° 52' 48"W.

CLAIMS

NEA FRACTION, OX, HI GRADE FRACTION, JG FRACTION, JG 1-7,  
K2, K4-K6, WG, WG FRACTION, ANN, ANN 1, A2-A8, TAX FRACTION,  
B 1-8, VISTA, TROLL (8 UNITS), TROLL 1-3 FRACTIONS, EVA 7 FRACTION

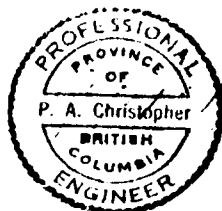
OWNER

MUTUAL RESOURCES LIMITED  
904-1199 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA V6E 3V4

OPERATOR

CINNABAR RESOURCES LTD.  
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SEPTEMBER 19, 1986

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## SUMMARY

The Bonanza Basin Property of Cinnabar Resources Ltd. is situated in the Bridge River area and Lillooet Mining Division. The property is about 8 miles (13 kilometers) northwest of Levon Resources Ltd. new discovery on the Congress Property and about 14 mile (23 kilometers) north of the the Bralorne-Pioneer Mine which produced about 4,000,000 ounces of gold. The geological, geochemical and structural setting of the Bonanza Basin Property is similar to the better known Bralorne-Pioneer and Congress Properties.

The property consists of 40 converted crown grants, metric claims and fractions which have a maximum possible area of 908.1 hectares. Four wheel drive access exists to the property from the old Silver Quick Mine site. Helicopter access from Pemberton Meadows requires about 20 minutes flying time and is cost effective for short examinations.

The property history dates from about 1910 but modern exploration started in the mid 1960's. Strong soil and talus geochemical response was trenched by Mutual Resources with values up to 1.54 ounces gold per ton over 5 meters reported from Trench 3. Previous production records indicate that 70 ounces of gold were produced from 34 tonnes in 1939 and 1940.

An initial five hole diamond drill program was conducted on the Bonanza Basin Property between June 25th and July 14th, 1986. The holes were drilled to test for possible extensions of the Robson Vein system. Holes one through three were drilled to test the high grade Robson trench area. Holes one and two remained in the footwall and hole three intersected the vein between 25 and 27.6 feet with an assay of 1.320 oz Au/ton and 13.68 oz Ag/ton. Drill holes four and five were drilled to test the down dip extension of the Robson vein both intersected vein material at shallow depth. The vein generally appears to strike N60E and has shallow dips of 20 to 35° with a steeper dip of 60 reported for the section explored by the Robson Adit. The best ten foot assay section was 0.104 oz Au/ton and 1.21 oz Ag/ton from 22 to 32 feet in drill hole CR86-3. The mineralized zones are weathered and broken which resulted in poor core recovery. Sludge samples collected from the mineralized zones assayed between <0.002 and 0.136 oz Au/ton for 10 foot sections.

Further drilling to extend the mineralized zone along strike and dip is required. Intersections of the Robson vein with another mineralized structure has good potential for yielding bonanza type ore shoots.

## INTRODUCTION

The 40 claim Bonanza Basin Property of Cinnabar Resources Ltd. is situated on the northwesterly flank of Eldorado Mountain in the headwater areas of Nea and Hughes Creeks. Past exploration of the claims by Chevron Standard Limited and Mutual Resources has indicated large areas with anomalous gold in soils and talus fines. The property also contains arsenopyrite, stibnite, and chalcedonic quartz veins with high grade gold. A preliminary exploration program by Cinnabar Resources Ltd. (Christopher, 1985). Outlined several geochemical and geophysical targets for drill testing. The initial drill test of the Robson Adit area was supervised by the writer with the assistance of Mr. W.A. Howell and Mr. Murray McClaren. A 500 foot drill contract was completed between June 25th and July 14th, 1986.

This report summarizes the results of the drill program conducted on the Bonanza Basin Property and provides recommendations for further exploration of the property.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figures 1 & 2)

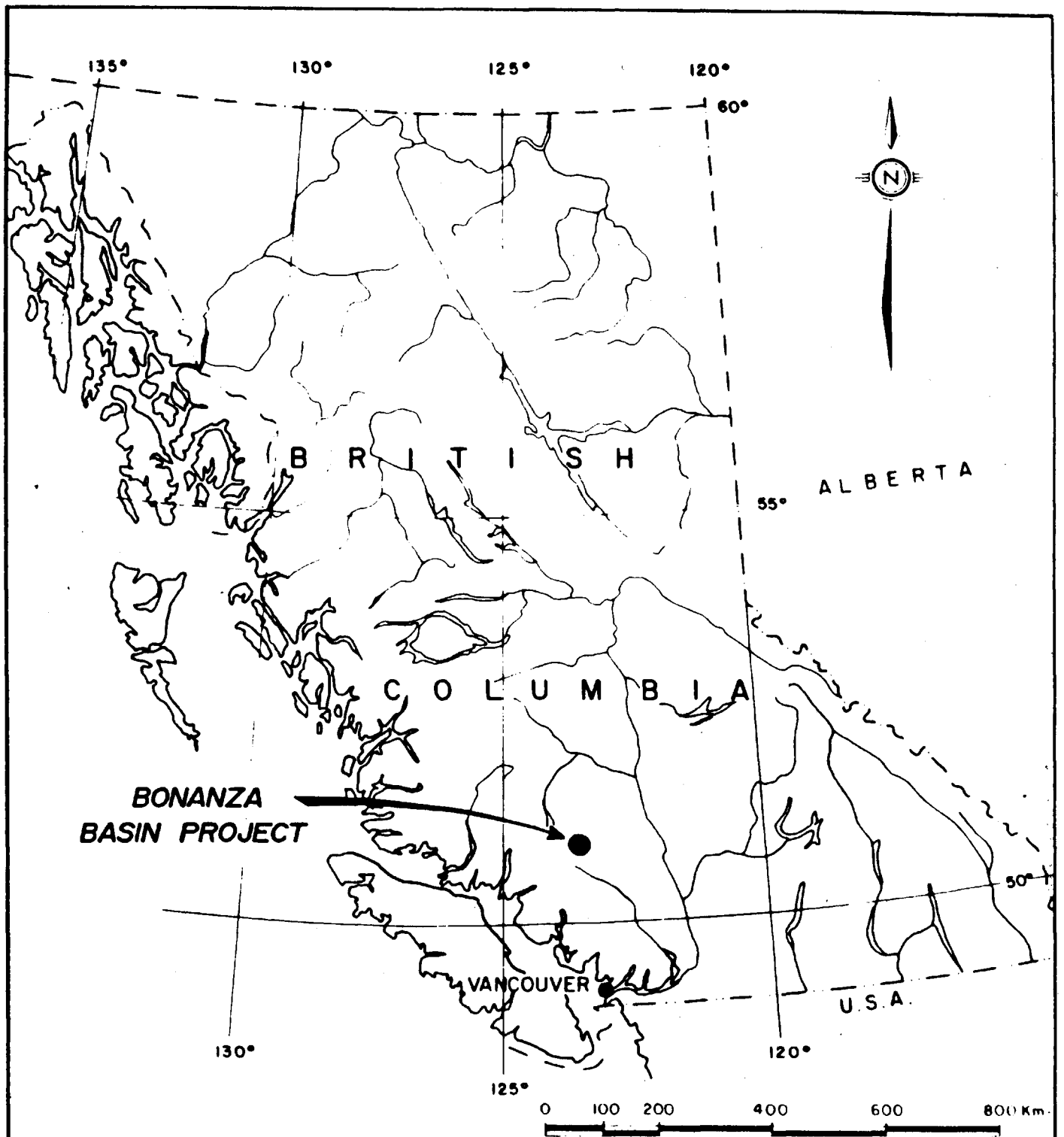
The Bonanza Basin Property is situated on the northwesterly slope of Eldorado Mountain in the Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia. The property is 17.6 kilometers (11 miles) north-northeast of Gold Bridge and about 176 kilometers (110) miles north of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Access to the property is either by helicopter from Pemberton (Pemberton Helicopter Services Ltd. Ph. 894-6919) or via a four wheel drive extension of the former Silver Quick Mine Road. The old Silver Quick mill site is about a 9 kilometer drive from the Robson campsite. Local property access can be improved by clearing access roads that are presently on the property.

The writer cleared the access road of windfall and located the site for drill holes one and two on June 25, 1986. The drill crew moved to the site on July 1, 1986 with the drill helicopter lifted to the initial site on July 2, 1986. The drill was moved to the hole 3 and 4-5 sites and demobilized by hand.

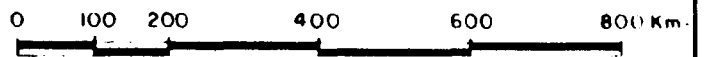
## PROPERTY DEFINITION

The Bonanza Basin Property consisting of 40 converted crown grants, metric claims and fractions has a maximum possible area of 908.1 hectares (2244 acres). The maximum possible area is reduced by overlap of adjacent claims and less than full possible size two post and fractional claims. The property has been in existence since 1975 and mineral rights appear to be securely held. A number of the survey markers for old crown granted claims were found during the present survey. Table 1 summarizes pertinent claim data and Figures 2 and 3 show claim locations.



**BONANZA  
BASIN PROJECT**

VANCOUVER



**CINNABAR RESOURCES LTD.**

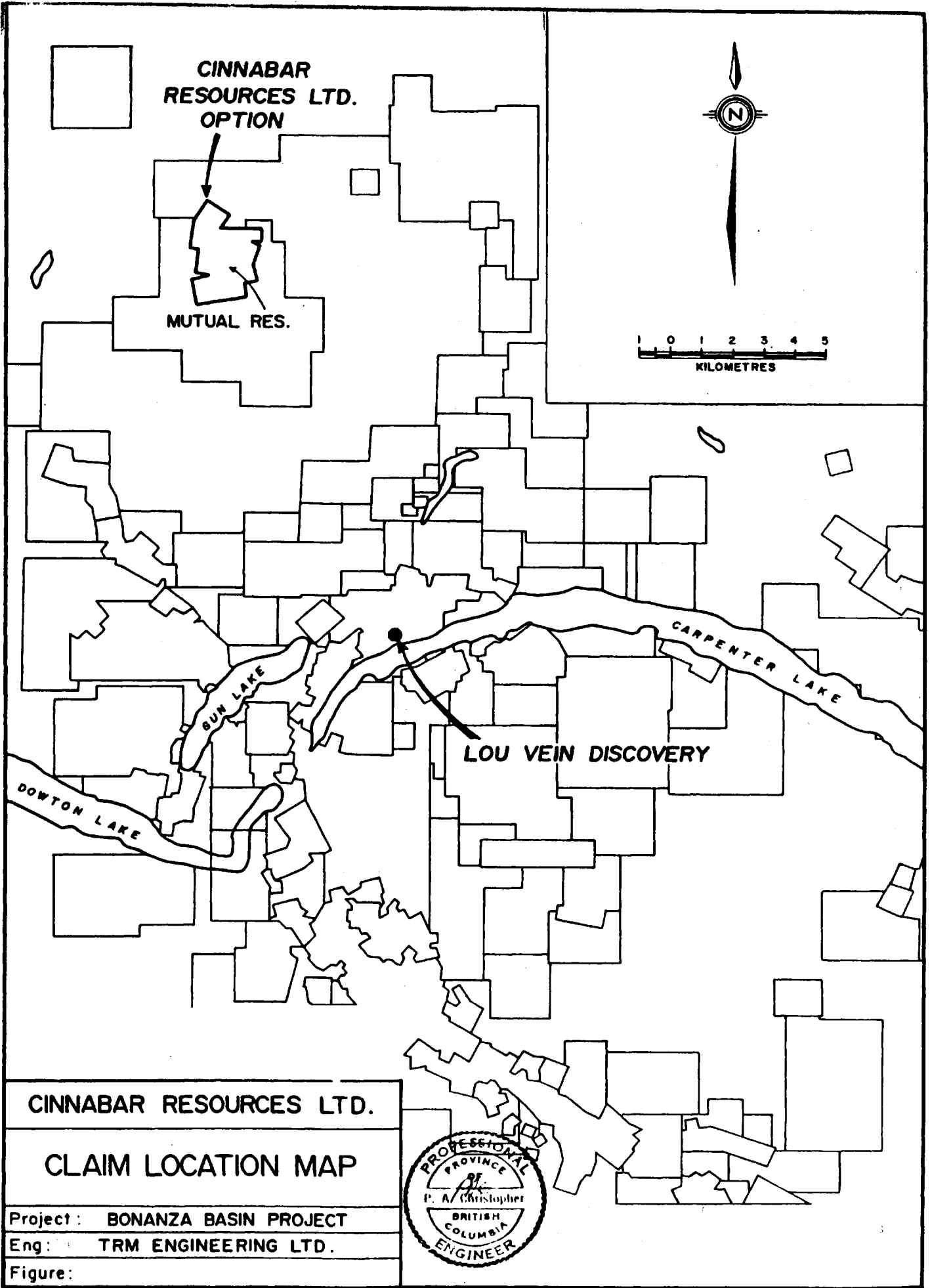
**LOCATION MAP**

PROJECT **BONANZA BASIN PROJECT**

ENG **TRM ENGINEERING LTD.**

DWG NUMBER

FIGURE:



**CINNABAR  
RESOURCES LTD.  
OPTION**

**MUTUAL RES.**



SUN LAKE

DOWNTON LAKE

CARPENTER LAKE

**LOU VEIN DISCOVERY**

**CINNABAR RESOURCES LTD.**

**CLAIM LOCATION MAP**

Project: **BONANZA BASIN PROJECT**  
Eng: **TRM ENGINEERING LTD.**  
Figure:



TABLE I. PERTINENT CLAIM DATA

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>	<u>DUE DATE*</u>
Nea Fraction	20	34.64	Feb 11/1975	Feb 11/91
Ox	24	37.93	"	"
Hi Grade Fr.	25	6.61	"	"
JG Fraction	26	2.22	"	"
K 4	27	46.17	"	"
K 5	28	47.43	"	"
W G Fraction	29	44.77	"	"
Ann 1	30	45.09	"	"
Ann	31	46.94	"	"
A 2	32	51.65	"	"
A 3	33	49.97	"	"
A 4	34	48.42	"	"
A 5	35	46.69	"	"
A 6	36	38.48	"	"
A 7	37	51.65	"	"
A 8	38	51.65	"	"
Tax Fraction	39	28.69	"	"
B 1	40	46.11	"	"
B 2	41	26.36	"	"
B 3	42	51.50	"	"
B 4	43	44.29	"	"
B 5	44	46.12	"	"
B 6	45	51.65	"	"
B 7	46	35.42	"	"
B 8	47	42.65	"	"
W G	48	51.58	"	"
Vista	49	49.99	"	"
K 2	50	49.13	"	"
JG 2	51	49.25	"	"
JG 3	52	51.29	"	"
JG 4	53	50.29	"	"
JG 5	54	28.19	"	"
JG 6	55	51.64	"	"
JG 7	56	47.75	"	"
K 6	57	50.48	"	"
Troll	123	8 units	Sept 24/1975	Sept 24/88
Troll 1 Fr	127	-	"	"
Troll 2 Fr	128	-	"	"
Troll 3 Fr	129	-	"	"
Eva 7	1463	-	July 16/80	July 16/91

\* Before recording work program outlined in this report.  
 - Fractional mineral claims acreage undetermined.

## HISTORY

The Bonanza Basin Property has been referred to as the Bonanza, Robson, Eldorado Mountain and Pearson in previous reports and includes B.C. Mineral Inventory Numbers 92-0-26 and 73. Early access to the property was by pack trails and allowed for only limited production and incomplete exploration. Exploration with modern geochemical methods started in about 1965 and has outlined several targets that warrant subsurface testing.

Gold exploration in the Bonanza Basin area appears to have started in about 1910 with the first descriptions appearing in the 1912 Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report and the 1913 Report of the Minister of Mines. Small veins of mainly arsenopyrite (Pearson Prospect) with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite were explored about 1912. About 1933, Mr. Cooper Drabble and associates acquired a large land position in the Bonanza Basin and located seams of gold bearing arsenopyrite in a feldspathic dyke. A sample across 10 inches is reported to have run 2.39 ounces of gold and 16.8 ounces of silver per ton (Cairnes, 1943). Ground sluicing was reported to have been conducted by Drabble in the southwestern part of the claims and on Hughes Creek a tributary of Nea Creek (Clothier, 1933).

By 1940 the Robson claim group owned by J.G. Mining Company and optioned by Bralorne Mines Limited covered the prospect. The principal showings at the 6,000 feet elevation on Hughes Creek were developed by two adits (200 feet and 40 feet long) and 700 feet of diamond drilling. The claims were surveyed and subsequently crown granted. Cairnes (1943) description of the main showing stated that "It was examined (1939) by Crickmay, who reported it to be a mineralized shear zone averaging about 18 inches in width, striking southwest, and dipping 36 degrees northwest.....A sample collected in 1939 by Crickmay across the shear zone and assayed by the Bureau of Mines, Ottawa, ran 0.99 ounces in gold a ton. At that time the main adit was only in about 20 feet and the owners were shipping out ore on horse back at a rate of about 2 tons a day. Much of this ore was said to run over 3 ounces in gold a ton and also high in silver." The British Columbia Mineral Inventory report shows that 34 tonnes produced 70 ounces of gold, 581 ounces of silver, 425 pounds of copper and 5,820 pounds of lead in 1939 and 1940. The next record of work on the property appears in the 1967 Minister of Mines report. The property had been acquired by Bridge River United Mines Ltd. which conducted geological mapping, geochemical sampling, electromagnetic surveys and trenching between 1967 and 1969.

The property was acquired by Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Ltd. (Chevron Standard Ltd. operator) in 1975. Chevron conducted geological mapping and grid soil geochemistry in 1975 and 1976. The property was acquired by Mutual Resources Ltd., the present owners in 1979 with road building, geological mapping and extensive trenching and rock sampling programs undertaken between 1979 and 1981. Values up to 1.54 ounces of gold per ton over 5 meters were reported by Scott (1980) from trench 3. Mutual Resources spent over \$135,000 exploring the Bonanza Basin Property and recorded sufficient assessment work to maintain the claim into 1988. Lacana Mining Corp.



conducted a 1 week property examination in July 1984 and proposed a geophysical program and drilling but decided not to proceed with the program (Dunn, 1984). One grab sample of a 2-3 cm stibnite vein in Hughes Creek basin collected by Dunn (1984) from float ran 3.976 ounces of gold per ton.

The Bonanza Basin Property was optioned from Mutual Resources Ltd. by Cinnabar Resources Ltd. in August 1985. TRM Engineering was retained to conduct a detailed geophysical and geochemical evaluation of areas with previously reported anomalous gold, silver, arsenic and antimony values. A number of excellent geochemical and geophysical targets were outlined by the 1985 program. This report summarizes the results of the initial 500 foot drill test of Robson adit and trench area.

### 1986 WORK PROGRAM

The 1986 work program was conducted between June 25th and July 14th, 1986. The writer cleared dead fall from the last 9 kilometers of the access road and located the site for drill holes 1 & 2 on June 25th and June 26th, 1986. Martinson Linecutting and Staking mobilized a Gopher all-hydraulic, lightweight core drill to the property on July 1st and a Pemberton Helicopter's Hughes 500D was employed to place the drill on July 2nd, 1986. Five holes totaling 500 feet were completed by July 13th, 1986. The drill was hand moved to drill sites 3, 4, 5 and for demobilization. Core logging, sampling and drill supervision was shared by W.A. Howell, Murray McClaren and the writer. Mr. Don Ingrham was sent to the remove box 1 of hole #3 and all the core from holes 4 and 5. Core from holes 1 through 3 is mainly stored at the hole sites and core from holes 4 and 5 is being stored by Mr. Ingrham in Lillooet.

Drill samples were analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. and Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd. in North Vancouver and Burnaby respectively. Certificates of analysis are presented in Appendix A and on drill logs in Appendix B. The cost estimates for further work and the 1986 work program costs are summarized at the end of this report.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claims are situated in the Coast Mountain physiographic province and have features typical of glaciated mountainous areas. The property has elevations that range from about 4800 feet (1463 meters) in Bonanza Creek to over 8000 feet (2440 meters) on a ridge west of Eldorado Mountain. Treeline on the property is at about 6500 feet (1980 meters). Outcrops occur mainly above treeline on ridges and in drainages. Most areas are covered by talus or felsenmeer.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bonanza Basin Property, which lies on the east flank of the Coast Plutonic Complex, is underlain by igneous and sedimentary rocks of Mesozoic and Cenozoic age. The igneous rocks range in composition from ultramafics and serpentine of the Shulaps Ultramafic Intrusions to rocks of granite or alaskite composition. The property is within a tectonic element of the Cordillera referred to as the Tyaughton Trough which contains mainly Middle Triassic Ferguson Group cherts, pelites, and basalts; Upper Triassic Hurley Formation argillites, conglomerates, and limestone; and Lower Cretaceous Taylor Creek Group chert pebble conglomerates (Pearson, 1974; Cairnes, 1943). The Yalakum Fault Zone, a major northwest splay of the Fraser River Fault Zone, dominates the tectonic fabric of the area. Fault structures that parallel the Yalakum system appear to control emplacement of serpentine bodies, granitic bodies and associated precious metal deposits.

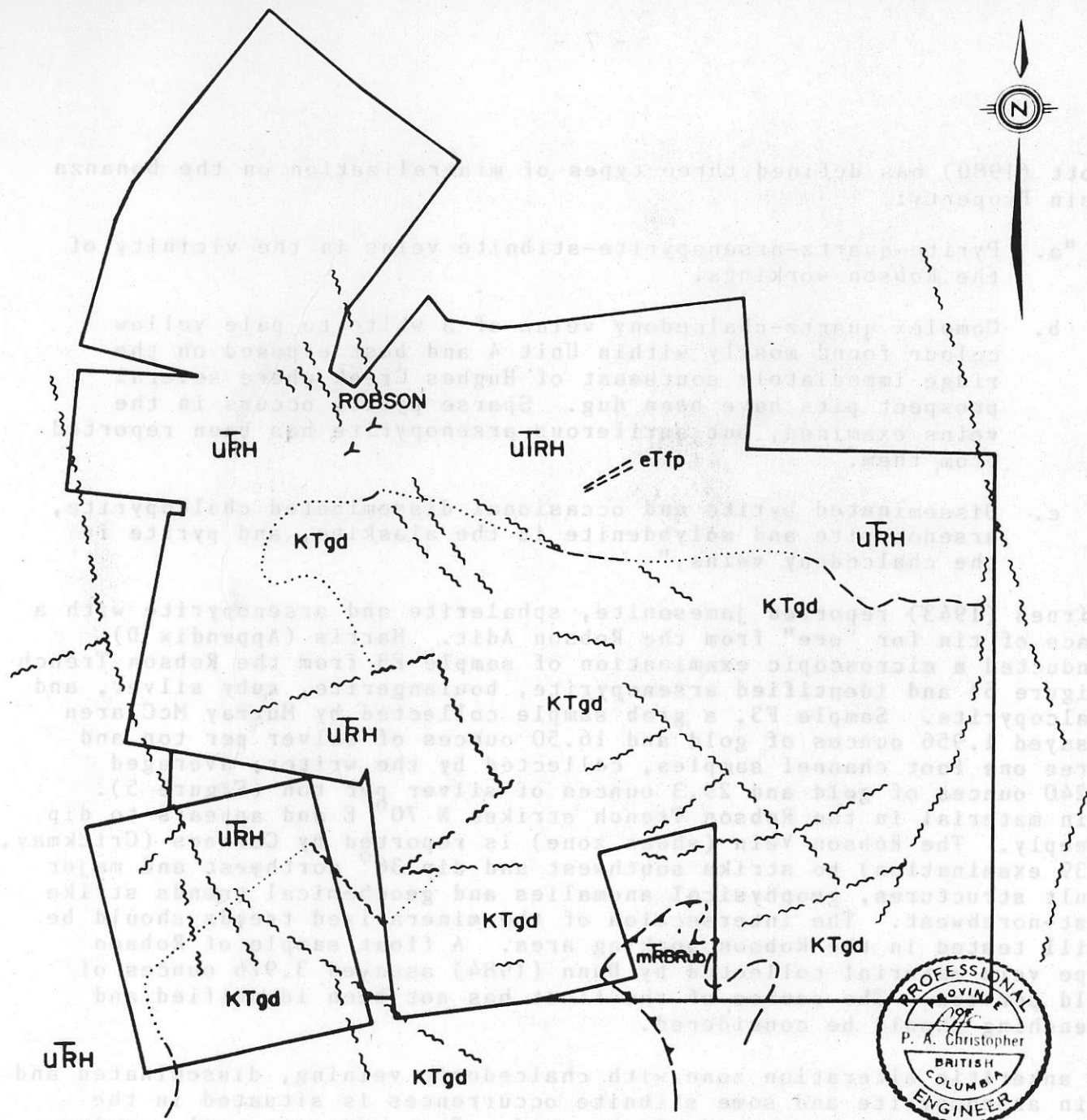
## PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Figure 3)

Figure 3 shows the geology of the Bonanza Basin Property after mapping by Ng and Arscott (1975; 1976), Scott (1980) and Gibson (1980). The property is mainly underlain by Upper Triassic Hurley Formation and hornblende-biotite quartz-diorite and granodiorite of probable Late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary age. A small body of Middle Triassic Bridge River Group serpentinized ultramafics occur in the south central part of the property. Feldspar porphyry and biotite feldspar porphyry dykes cut the Hurley Formation and older dioritic rocks. Altered zones with the granitic body have been mapped as alaskite due to low mafic content or alteration of mafic minerals. Sheared areas within the granitic are strongly altered to ankeritic carbonate and contain stringers of chalcedony with variable amounts of arsenopyrite and pyrite.

Two main structural zones are shown on Figure 3. Major fault structures center around N 70° E and N 20° W with high grade veins occupying both structural trends. The intersection of the two mineralized trends in the Robson adit and trench area is considered to be an excellent exploration target.

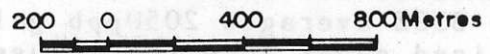
## MINERALIZATION IN THE AREA

The Bralorne-Pioneer mine, the most productive gold mine in the Canadian Cordillera, has produced about 4 million ounces of gold from veins that are hosted by diorite, sediments and greenstone with the richest ore occurring near serpentine bodies. Renewed exploration activity in the Bridge River camp has led to the definition of new reserves in the old Bralorne-Pioneer mine and the exciting recent discovery of the Lou Vein (see Figure 2) on the Congress Property owned by Levon Resources Ltd. (Cooke, 1985). Recent discoveries in the area and general renewed interest in precious metal exploration has resulted in further exploration of a number of properties in the area.



**LEGEND**

- uRH Grey to black argillite, minor conglomerate, limestone and volcanic rocks
- mRBRub Periodite, dunite, serpentized equivalents
- eTfp Felsite, feldspar porphyry, biotite feldspar porphyry
- KTgd Fine to medium grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, highly altered felsic phases
- Geological contact; defined, inferred, assumed
- ~~~~~ Fault; defined, inferred, assumed
- Thrust; defined, inferred, assumed
- Y Adit
- \_\_\_\_\_ Claim boundary



**CINNABAR RESOURCES LTD.**

**GEOLOGY**

PROJECT : BONANZA BASIN PROJECT

ENG. : TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

DWG. NUMBER :

FIGURE : 3

Scott (1980) has defined three types of mineralization on the Bonanza Basin Property:

- "a. Pyrite-quartz-arsenopyrite-stibnite veins in the vicinity of the Robson workings.
- b. Complex quartz-chalcedony veins of a white to pale yellow colour found mostly within Unit 4 and best exposed on the ridge immediately southeast of Hughes Creek where several prospect pits have been dug. Sparse pyrite occurs in the veins examined, but auriferous arsenopyrite has been reported from them.
- c. Disseminated pyrite and occasional disseminated chalcopryite, arsenopyrite and molybdenite in the alaskite, and pyrite in the chalcedony veins."

Cairnes (1943) reported jamesonite, sphalerite and arsenopyrite with a trace of tin for "ore" from the Robson Adit. Harris (Appendix D) conducted a microscopic examination of sample F3 from the Robson Trench (Figure 5) and identified arsenopyrite, boulangerite, ruby silver, and chalcopryite. Sample F3, a grab sample collected by Murray McClaren assayed 1.956 ounces of gold and 16.50 ounces of silver per ton and three one foot channel samples, collected by the writer, averaged 2.240 ounces of gold and 29.3 ounces of silver per ton (Figure 5). Vein material in the Robson Trench strikes N 70° E and appears to dip steeply. The Robson Vein (shear zone) is reported by Carines (Crickmay, 1939 examination) to strike southwest and dip 36° northwest and major fault structures, geophysical anomalies and geochemical trends strike west-northwest. The intersection of the mineralized trends should be drill tested in the Robson working area. A float sample of Robson type vein material collected by Dunn (1984) assayed 3.976 ounces of gold per ton. The source of the float has not been identified and trenching should be considered.

An ankeritic alteration zone with chalcedonic veining, disseminated and vein arsenopyrite and some stibnite occurrences is situated in the ridge area at the south end of the grid. Four adjacent soil samples on line 33SE averaged 2050ppb gold and 2.3 ppm silver. The mineralized shear zone that caused this anomaly appears to be over 50 feet wide and warrants drill testing.

A type b chalcedonic quartz veined area in Trench 3 is reported by Scott to run 1.54 ounces of gold per ton from 300 to 305 meters. If the vein area can be located and confirmed during road clearing, drill testing will be warranted.

## DRILL PROGRAM

The 1986 drill program consisted of five holes totaling 500 feet with drill sites selected to test high grade vein material in the Robson Trench and down dip extensions of the vein exposed in the Robson adit. Figure 4 shows drill hole locations and Appendix A and Appendix B contain certificates of analyses and drill logs respectively.

The drill program was conducted with a Gopher all-hydraulic, lightweight core drill, using IAX standard drill equipment producing core with a diameter of 1 3/8". The drill is expected to produce between 100 to 150 feet per shift in average drilling. Broken ground resulted in difficult drilling condition and shift averages of about 40 feet. A larger diameter core and drill muds should be considered for future programs.

## Results

Diamond drill holes CR86-1 and CR86-2 were drilled in the footwall of the Robson Vein and had no significant gold or silver assays. Drill hole CR86-3 intersected the vein between 25 and 27.6 feet with poor recovery due to broken ground and weathering of vein material. The best drill intersection of 1.320 oz Au/ton and 13.68 oz Ag/ton was obtained from the 2.6 foot vein intersection in hole CR86-3. A ten foot section from 22 to 32 feet in hole CR 86-3 assayed 0.104 oz Au/ton and 1.21 oz Ag/ton. Holes CR86-4 and CR86-5 were drilled below the Robson Adit to test for down dip extensions of the vein with both holes intersecting vein material at shallow depths. The three vein intersections indicate that the vein is approximately parallel to the present slope.

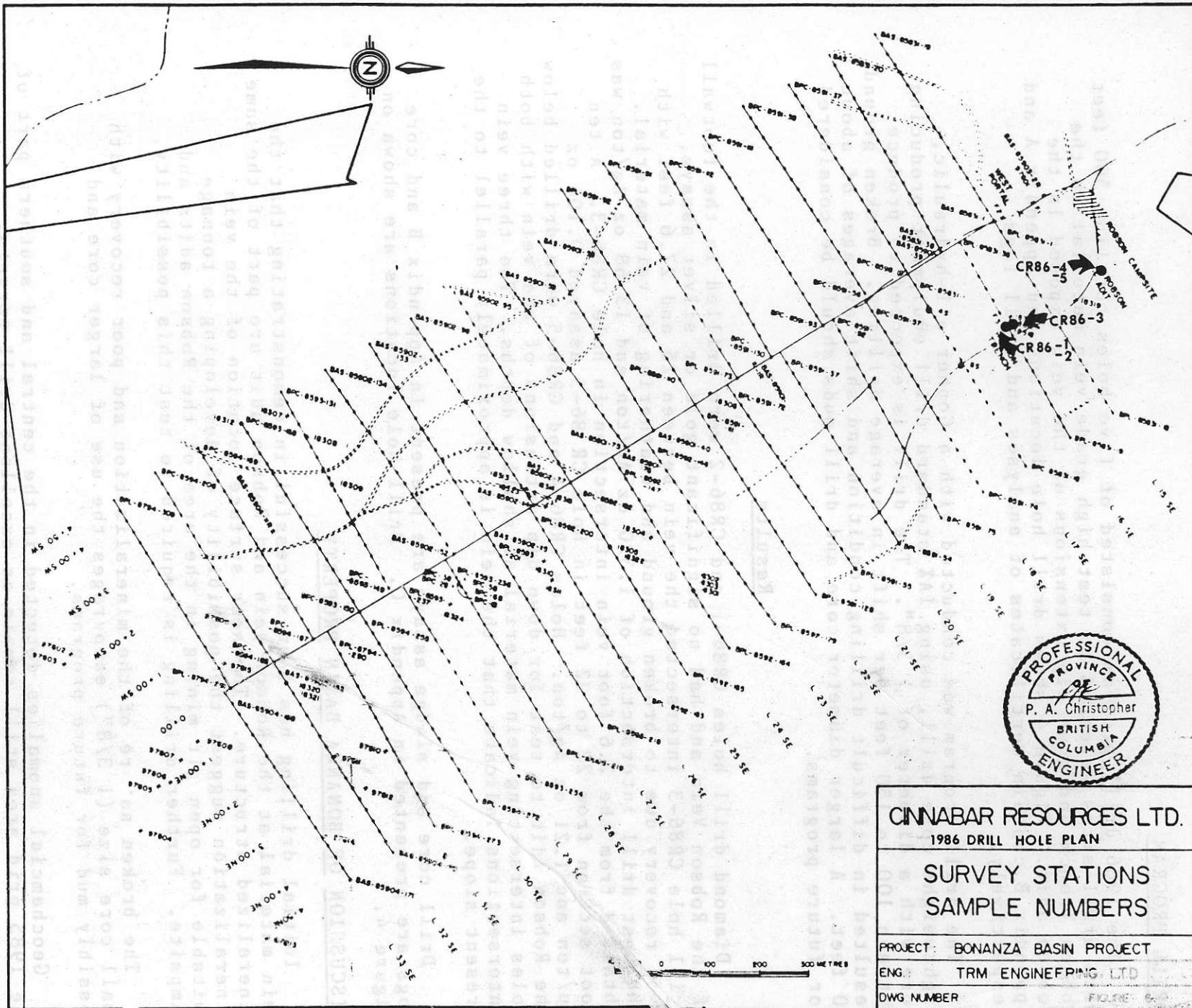
Drill core and sludge assays are present in Appendix B and core logs are presented in Appendix C. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 4.

## DISCUSSION OF BONANZA BASIN PROPERTY

Initial drilling has been successful in demonstrating that the vein material at the Robson vein and Robson adit are part of the same mineralized structure. The near surface location of the vein mineralization suggest the possibility of developing a tonnage suitable for open pit mining in the area of the Robson adits and campsite. Further drilling is required to test this possibility.

The broken nature of the mineralization and poor recovery with small core size (1 3/8") encourages the use of larger core and possibly mud for future programs.

Geochemcial anomalies detected in the central and southern part of the 1985 grid area still remain as excellent drill targets.



**CINNABAR RESOURCES LTD.**  
 1986 DRILL HOLE PLAN

**SURVEY STATIONS**  
**SAMPLE NUMBERS**

PROJECT: BONANZA BASIN PROJECT  
 ENG: TRM ENGINEERING LTD.  
 DWG NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The initial diamond drilling program on the Robson vein has been successful in demonstrating 200 meters of dip extension to the vein. The presence of a 2.6 foot intersection of high grade gold and silver mineralization in hole CR86-3 indicates excellent potential for a bonanza grade deposit in the area of the Robson workings.

The writer recommends that remainder of the drill recommend in his October 1985 engineering report be conducted to further test the Robson adit area and to evaluate geochemical anomalies in the central and southern parts of the 1985 grid area.

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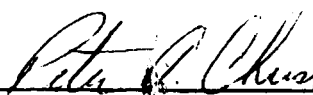


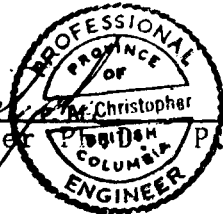
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CERTIFICATE

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 15 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 Cinnabar Resources Ltd.
- 6) I have based this report on a drill program conducted under my supervision between June 25th and July 14th, 1986, previous exploration experience on the property and a review of available geological data on the area, and a review of company exploration reports.
- 7) I consent to the use of this report by Cinnabar Resources Ltd. in any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, Prospectus or for assessment work.

  
Peter A. Christopher P. Eng.  
September 19, 1986



APPENDIX A

COST STATEMENT

PERSONNEL (FIELD)

MURRAY McClAREN B.Sc.	1 office July 7,8/86	\$ 1059.53
P.A. CHRISTOPHER P.Eng.	JUNE 25,26/JULY 1-6 @\$350EA	2625.00
W.A. HOWELL B.SC.	July 10-14/86@ \$250ea	1250.00
D. INGRHAM	August 20/86	157.20

ROOM & BOARD

256.24

TRANSPORTATION 12.5 DAYS @ \$35EA. (4X4) + 1450KM @0.20ea  
HELICOPTER

727.50  
655.00

EXPENDABLES

436.52

DRILLING

500 FEET

11788.00

GEOCHEMICAL COSTS

Chemex  
Rossbacher

1029.50  
13.50

PHONE

10.00

DRAFTING, WORD PROCESSING, OFFICE SUPPORT, COPIES

400.00

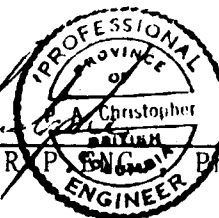
REPORT PREPARATION

800.00

Total Cost

\$21,207.99

*Peter A. Christopher*  
PETER A. CHRISTOPHER P.Eng. Ph.D.  
SEPTEMBER 19, 1986



APPENDIX C

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

Abbreviations Used in Drill Logs.

Aspy	Arsenopyrite
Py	Pyrite
Cpy	Chalcopyrite
Chl	Chlorite
Sph	Sphalerite
C.A.	core axis
ll	parallel
St.	strong
Qtz	quartz
OVB	overburden
HFLS	hornfelsed
Bi (Bio)	Biotite
Po	pyrrhotite
F.g.	fine grained
Carb	carbonate
v.	vein
Jam	Jamesonite
T.R.	trace
Bx	Breccia
En	Eneigite
Diss	disseminated
Stib	Stibnite
ALT	alteration
Serp	Serpentine
Sulp	sulphides
W	with
Pos.	possible
Fr	fracture
Sil	siliceous
Arg	argillite
Rx	Rock
Tuff.	tuffaceous





LOCATION: Robson Tr.  
 DATE COLLARED: July 5/86  
 DATE COMPLETED: July 7/86

BEARING: 330°  
 LENGTH: 104'  
 DIP: -80°

LATITUDE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_

PROPERTY: Eldorado Mtn  
 CORE SIZE: IAQ  
 SCALE OF LOG: \_\_\_\_\_

PILE No.: CR-86-2  
 SHEET No.: 1 of 2  
 LOGGED BY: P.A. Christopher & W.A. Howell  
 DATE: July 5 & 11/86

ROCK TYPE AND TEXTURES	Carb. (3)	Carbonate %	Silico-Ind.(3)	Contacts	Veins	Faults	Bedding	Cleavage	GRAPHIC LOG Rock Type Structure	Footage Mineralization Type (6)	SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION	Est. Grade	REMARKS	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	EST. CORE REC	COMPOSITES	A S S A Y						
																	SAMPLE No.	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Pb + Zn	Zn/Pb RATIO
0 casing to rusty Arg 0-18'																*18105 30% some cave	#18362 1-11			0.01 *0.04	0.002 0.002		
10																	#18363 11-21			0.01	0.002		
20 purple biotite HFSL																	#18364 21-31			0.01	0.002		
30																	+ #18107			*0.01	<0.002		
40																	#18365 31-41			0.01	0.002		
50																	#18366 41-51			0.01	0.002		
60																	+ #18108			*0.02	<0.002		
interbedded grey & purple HFSL																	#18367 51-61			0.05	<0.002		
70																	#18368 61-71			0.04	<0.002		





LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING: 150° LATITUDE: \_\_\_\_\_ PROPERTY: Eldorado Mtn.  
 DATE COLLARED: \_\_\_\_\_ LENGTH: 54' DEPARTURE: \_\_\_\_\_ CORE SIZE: 1AQ  
 DATE COMPLETED: \_\_\_\_\_ DIP: -60° ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_ SCALE OF LOG: \_\_\_\_\_  
 HOLE No.: CR-86-3  
 SHEET No.: 1 of 1  
 LOGGED BY: W.A. Howell  
 DATE: July 12/86

ROCK TYPE AND TEXTURES	Carb. (%)	Carbonate %	Silica - Ind (3)	Contacts	Veins	Faults	Bedding	Cleavage	GRAPHIC LOG Rock Type Structure Footage	Mineralization Type (6)	SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION	Est. Grade	REMARKS	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	EST. CORE REC	COMPOSITES SLUDGE	ASSAY			
																	SAMPLE No.	Ag	Au	
1 rubble 0-7' OVB & broken rock 7'-54' purple & green HFSL core is very broken & rubbly															25%		#18373 0-12	0.03	<0.002	
															50		#18374 12-22	0.03	<0.002	
															90	* #18111		0.03	0.002	
30 rubble with strong mineralization.													clay gouge @ 26 rubble 26.8-27.3 core ground 25-27'		80		#18375 22-32	1.21	0.104	
													strongly mineral- ized St.Asby Py? rubble minor QTZ/ Aspy/Enargite 2@30'			* #18112	3.21	0.136		
40 more purple HFSL (Bi) less green HFSL (Chl)													good local recovery Py has fine Botryoidal or lace texture				#18376 32-42	0.05	0.002	
													32.5-33.5 Chl/ Qtz/Py 34-Qtz Py minor Po/Cpy			* #18113	0.35	0.030		
													43-43.7-strong Qtz Chl ALT w Po as blocks of FRACT. bottom of hole				#18377 42-44			
													finer & dustier rubble in box contains Alum film chips from rods E.O.H. 44.0 feet							

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_ BEARING: \_\_\_\_\_ LATITUDE: \_\_\_\_\_ PROPERTY: Cinnabar Res.  
 DATE COLLARED: \_\_\_\_\_ LENGTH: \_\_\_\_\_ DEPARTURE: \_\_\_\_\_ CORE SIZE: 1AQ  
 DATE COMPLETED: \_\_\_\_\_ DIP: \_\_\_\_\_ ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_ SCALE OF LOG: \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE No.: CR 86-4  
 SHEET No.: 1 of \_\_\_\_\_  
 LOGGED BY: W.A. Howell  
 DATE: July 12, 1986

ROCK TYPE AND TEXTURES	Carb. (%)	Carbonate %	Silice. Ind (3)	Contacts	Veins	Faults	Bedding	Cleavage	GRAPHIC LOG Rock Type Structure	Footage (G)	Mineralization Type (6)	SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION	Est. Grade	REMARKS	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	EST. CORE REC	COMPOSITES SLUDGE	A S S A Y				
																		SAMPLE No.	Ag	Au		
0 casing to 10' extensive rubble to 18' hard grey siliceous cherty mudstone or siltstone-rock has been hornfelsed-color is generally grey																40%		#18378 0-10	0.03	<0.002		
10 but bands of purple clay gouge with rubble														fig. po. & py is widely Diss & on fractures Cpy is a minor mineral w Po.		60%	#18379 10-20	0.03	<0.002			
23' clay gouge w rubble 24' minl. 25' start reasonably solid core												2" massive St. Jam., Py, diss py tr cin en, minor		core is ground on either side of minl. carb veins w Py		90%	#18380 20-30	0.45	0.098			
30' core has periodic crackle zones w Py, Po, minor Cpy & selvages of Qtz/Bi											Aspy diss f.g. Aspy		carb v. Sph Py core is broken out pretty much all there core has fig. sericite thru out-Fr. has purple (Bi) selvages		96%	#18381 30-40	0.05	0.004				
												P. common on Fr. as blobs & small pods along Fr. planes	rock becomes harder less breakage		97%	#18382 40-50		<0.002				
												similar	fine pink selvages occ. Fr. has slightly chertitic to other Mn. Dis			#18383 50-60		<0.002				

ROCK TYPE AND TEXTURES	Carb. (3)	Carbonate %	Silica - Ind (3)	Contacts	Veins	Faults	Bedding	Cleavage	GRAPHIC LOG		SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION	Est. Grade	REMARKS	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	EST. CORE REC.	COMPOSITES	A S S A Y					
									Rock Type Structure	Footage							Mineralization Type (6)	SAMPLE No.	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au
60 grey HFLS															95%		#18384 60-70			0.04	<0.002	
70							30						similar		95		#18385 70-80			0.04	<0.002	
80 Dark grey HFLS.							30						fractures contain Po/Py/minor Cpy		96		#18386 80-90			0.04	<0.002	
90															97		#18387 90-100			0.04	<0.002	
100													102'-3cm diorite dyke 25" t.c.a		97		#18388 100-110			0.07	<0.002	
110													109-pink chert Rhod. 109.5 a. green 200 to 0.0.				#18389 110-120			0.04	<0.002	
120							45						Po/Py filled as tension g sh filler in FRACTS.				#18390 120-130			0.04	<0.002	
130													locally med. Py				#18391 130-140			0.04	<0.002	



ROCK TYPE AND TEXTURES	Carb (3)	Carbonate %	Silice - Ind. (3)	Contacts	Veins	Faults	Bedding	Cleavage	GRAPHIC LOG			SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION	Est. Grade	REMARKS	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	EST. CORE REC.	COMPOSITES	ASSAY								
									Rock Type Structure	Footage	Mineralization Typ (6)							SAMPLE No.	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Pb + Zn	Zn/Pb RATIO		
130 grey cherty HFSL occ. purple HFSL												matrix Po/Py		130.3-130.8 local 'crackle' Bx incr. silicification & matrix Bi (purple) 132 local Carb.	95			#18391 130-140			0.03	<0.002				
140 Hard grey HFSL												diss Aspy 3cm v. of St. En. Aspy? Py stringers diss aspy			90			#18392 140-150			0.05	0.016				
150															90			#18393 150-160.6 E.O.H.			0.04	<0.002				
160																										

Hole was ended at 160.6 because drillers couldn't reenter hole due to cave & lost circulation at 150' rods were vibrating excessively in dry hole. causing walls to cave.

Hole 5 was collared from same set up & bring at -60' for 80'

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE COLLARED: July 11/86  
 DATE COMPLETED: July 12/86

BEARING: 150°  
 LENGTH: 80'  
 DIP: -60°

LATITUDE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_

PROPERTY: Eldorado Mtn.  
 CORE SIZE: TAQ  
 SCALE OF LOG: \_\_\_\_\_

HOLE No.: CR 86-5  
 SHEET No.: 1 of 2  
 LOGGED BY: W.A. Howell  
 DATE: July 13/86

ROCK TYPE AND TEXTURES	Carb. (3)	Carbonate %	Silica - Ind (3)	Contacts	Veins	Faults	Bedding	Cleavage	Rock Type Structure	GRAPHIC LOG Footage	Mineralization Type (6)	SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION	Est. Grade	REMARKS	FOOTAGE BLOCKS	EST. CORE REC.	COMPOSITES SLUDGE	ASSAY					
																		SAMPLE No.	Ag	Au			
0 casing 0-10 extensive rusty rubble to 26'																30%		#18394 0-10	0.06	<0.002			
10																65		#18395 10-20	0.04	<0.002			
20 grey hard HFLS																	* #18117		* 0.01	0.002			
												22-25 common ground core & rubble of STIB				70		#18396 20-30	0.16	0.042			
30												4cm Qtz CARB & brown garnet & Aspy		occ. CARB stringers 29'			* #18118		* 0.20	0.102			
												Diss Py/Po		35-35.5 local crackle with Bi ALT along FRACTS.		80		#18397 30-40	0.06	<0.002			
												Diss Py/Po						* #18119		* 0.05	0.010		
												Diss Py/Po						#18398 40-50		<0.002			
												local pieces of purple HFLS		35-Local crackle & BI ALT.				* #18120		0.06	0.004		
																		#18399 50-60		<0.002			
														occ. serp. FRACTS. (Chl)				* #18121		0.07	<0.002		
														purple HFLS.				* #18122		* 0.07	0.004		

