

NTS 93A/3

821192

**REPORT ON THE
STARLIKE PROPERTY
OF
ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION
HORSEFLY AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION B.C.**

by

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

I.M. WATSON

JANUARY 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	2
LOCATION & ACCESS	2
CLAIMS	4
HISTORY - STARLIKE PROPERTY AREA	5
REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING	6
ALKALINE SUITE PORPHYRY GOLD COPPER DEPOSITS	8
Cariboo Bell Deposit	9
QR (Quesnel River Deposit)	9
Summary	10
STARLIKE PROPERTY	11
1. Geological Setting	11
2. Mineralisation	11
DISCUSSION	14
RECOMMENDATIONS	17
PROPOSED BUDGET	20
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS	21
REFERENCES	22

List of Illustrations

Fig. 1	Index Map	1
Fig. 2	Claim and Location Map	3
Fig. 3	Significant Copper/Gold Deposits	7
Fig. 4	Starlike Property - Geology	12
Fig. 5	Starlike Property - Geochemical Compilation	15
Fig. 6	Starlike Property - Geophysical Compilation	16
Fig. 7	Grid Map	18



INDEX MAP

FIG. 1

INTRODUCTION

In December 1983, I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd. was commissioned by Mr. J. S. Brock, a director of Rockridge Mining Corporation, to make an appraisal of the company's 333-unit Starlike property, situated within the Quesnel Belt near Horsefly, B.C.

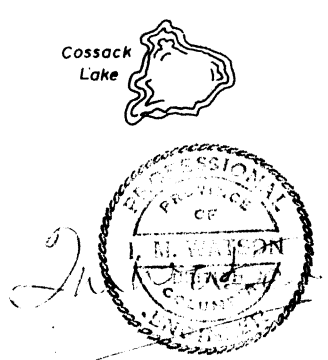
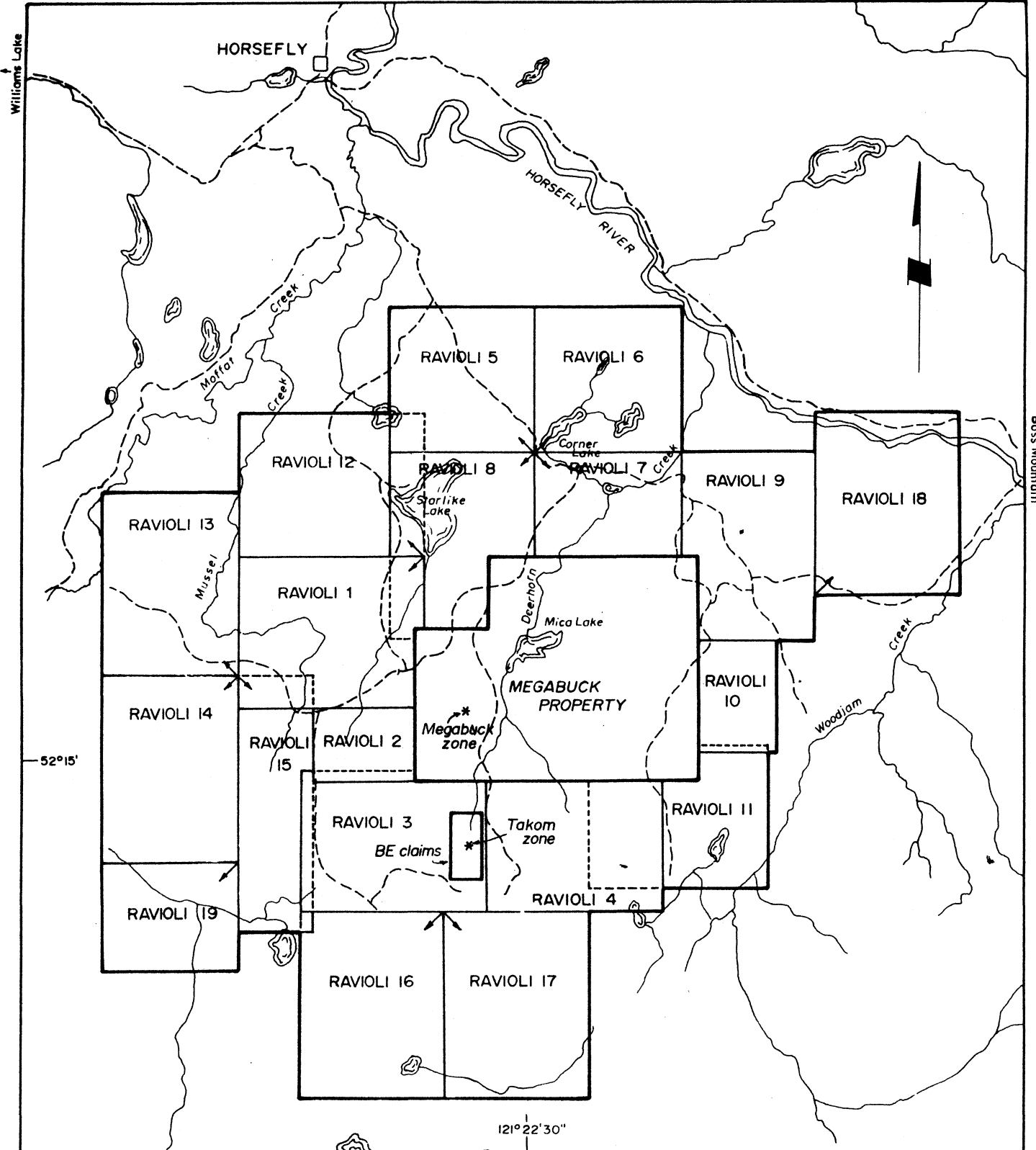
Work in the property area dates back to early gold placer mining but most activity resulted from the exploration for porphyry copper deposits during the late 1960's and early 1970's. More recently, interest in the area and in the Quesnel Belt in general has been renewed by the announcement of the discovery of the Dome Exploration Ltd. QR gold deposit, a porphyry gold-copper zone containing drill indicated reserves of 950,000 tons grading 6.9 g Au/tonne (Dome Annual Report, 1982). The Dome deposit is situated 55 kms. to the northwest of the Starlike property and occurs within altered basic volcanics and related sediments adjacent to a monzonite-diorite-syenite stock (Gambardella and Richardson, 1978; Fox, 1983).

Previous work in the Starlike property area indicates that the geological environment is similar to that on the Dome QR property. Also, the Starlike property surrounds the Megabuck and BE claim groups, which cover zones of copper-gold mineralisation. The Megabuck property is presently under option to Placer Development Ltd.

Snow cover prevented field examination of the property at this time, and this report is based upon a study of all available data, including government publications and company reports. Additional information was obtained from discussions with Messrs. R. J. Cathro and C. A. Main of Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited. The writer has also drawn upon personal knowledge derived from regional studies of the Quesnel Belt, including two years of intensive property exploration in the Slide Mountain area, adjacent to the Dome QR and Maud properties (Watson, April and May 1983).

LOCATION & ACCESS

The Starlike property is situated 8 kilometres south of the village of Horsefly, and 50 kilometres east of Williams Lake, in the Cariboo Mining District of south central B.C. The claims are centred at 52°14'N latitude and 121°24'N longitude, and lie within NTS map areas 93A/3 and 93A/6.



ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

CLAIM AND LOCATION MAP

STARLIKE PROPERTY
Horsefly Area, BC.

Scale 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 metres

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S. No.	DWG. No.
1:75000	JAN. '84		93A/3W,6W	Fig.2

The property is readily accessible by the several roads and logging trails which pass through the area. The terrain is gently rolling with elevations ranging from 880 metres in the northwestern corner of the property to 1240 metres on Deerhorn Mountain in the southeast. The area is drained by several northerly flowing tributaries of Moffat Creek and Horsefly River. Low lying areas tend to be swampy and there are numerous small lakes scattered throughout the claims.

CLAIMS

The following information was obtained from government and company records. The writer has not made a field examination of the property and can pass no opinion on the manner of staking nor can he verify the position of the claims as depicted on the accompanying plan (Fig. 2).

The Starlike property consists of 19 claims (Ravioli 1-19) containing a total of 333 units. The claims were staked for Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited during the period April to July 1983.

Essential data are listed as follows:

Claim Name	Record #	Tag #	Units	Expiry Date
Ravioli 1	4783(4)	84601	20	April 25, 1984
Ravioli 2	4784(4)	84602	6	April 25, 1984
Ravioli 3	4785(4)	84603	20	April 25, 1984
Ravioli 4	4786(4)	84604	16	April 25, 1984
Ravioli 5	4832(5)	89258	16	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 6	4833(5)	89259	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 7	4834(5)	89260	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 8	4835(5)	89257	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 9	4836(5)	89261	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 10	4837(5)	89262	9	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 11	4838(5)	84605	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 12	4839(5)	84592	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 13	4840(5)	84599	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 14	4841(5)	89264	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 15	4842(5)	89265	14	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 16	4843(5)	84596	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 17	4844(5)	84597	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 18	4845(5)	84590	20	May 17, 1984
Ravioli 19	4999(7)	90293	12	July 25, 1984

The Starlike claims completely surround two separate claim blocks held by other owners. The larger of the two, known as the Megabuck property, consists of five claims containing 44 units (Megabuck, MB, Bob, LS and LP), and two 2-post claims (AB 3 and 4). These claims cover a copper-gold zone (Megabuck) explored by Exploram in the 70's and are now held under option by Placer Development Ltd. The smaller property situated 2.5 kms. south of the Megabuck claims covers another copper zone (Takom), and consists of two 2-post claims (BE).

Archer Cathro reports filing sufficient assessment work on the Starlike claims to keep them in good standing until 1985.

Ownership of the Ravioli claims was transferred to Rockridge Mining Corporation in 1984.

HISTORY - STARLIKE PROPERTY AREA

Placer gold operations were common throughout the Quesnel Belt during the early 1900's but records of activity in the property area are non-existent. The earliest recorded work took place in the 1960's, prompted by the wave of exploration for porphyry copper deposits.

During 1966 and 1967, Helicon Explorations Ltd. and the Magnum Consolidated Mining Company carried out geological mapping and an I.P. survey over parts of the 70 claim Wood property which was situated on the eastern boundary of the present Starlike property. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are reported to occur in lightly fractured granodiorites (B.C. MMAR 1967).

Intensive exploration of the property area began in the early 70's when Exploram Minerals Ltd., a subsidiary of the Calgary based Loram Group, acquired three contiguous blocks of claims, the HS, WL, and Ray. The area covered by these claims corresponds to that now occupied by the south, central and eastern parts of the Starlike claim block, and includes the Megabuck and BE properties.

Between 1973 and 1977, Exploram carried out exploration for porphyry copper deposits. The programme consisted of reconnaissance I.P. and magnetic surveys and geochemical

soil and rock sampling over selected areas of the HS, WL, and Ray claims.

In 1974, Exploram drilled five holes (74-1 and 74-5) to test I.P., magnetic and gold-copper geochemical soil anomalies on ground now covered by the Megabuck and BE claims. In 1977, the Takom zone was again tested by a single drill hole (77-1). The drill core was stored on the property, but is reported to have been vandalised.

Following the expiry of the HS claims in 1979, B. Pryce and A. Babiy staked one 2-unit claim and two 2-post claims (LS #1 and AB #3 & 4, respectively) over the Megabuck zone. In 1980, the AB claims were overstaked by E. Scholtes (the LP 2 unit claim). The LS, AB and LP claims were later (1982-83) overstaked and completely surrounded by the Megabuck claim (20 units), and the MB and Bob claims (24 units). All of these claims are now under option to Placer Development Ltd. Placer is believed to have carried out a drilling programme on the claims during 1983, but there has been no release of information by the company.

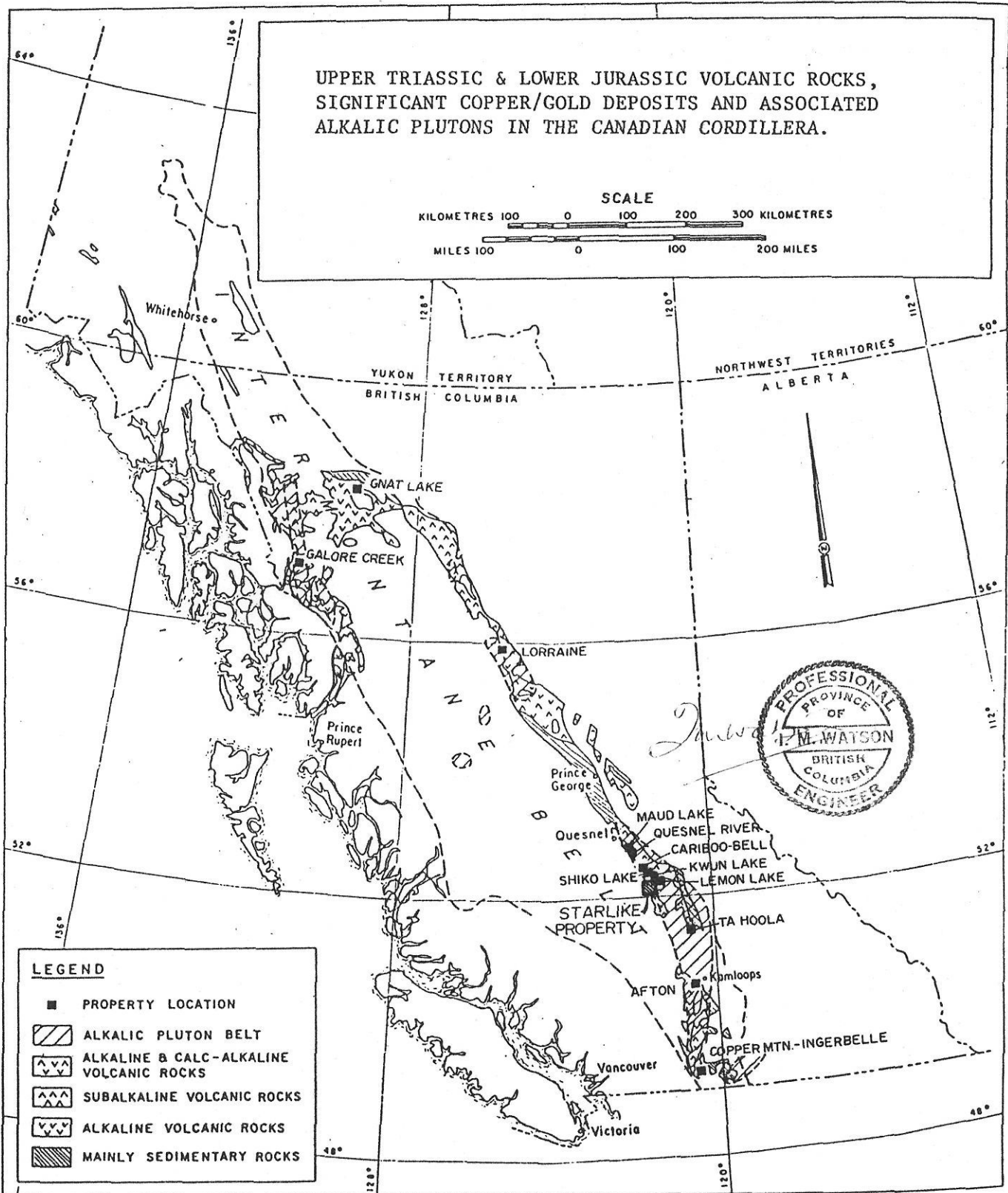
The 19 claim, 333 unit Starlike property (Ravioli 1-19) was staked for Archer Cathro and Associates Ltd. between April and July 1983. Archer Cathro carried out a preliminary programme of reconnaissance mapping and soil sampling (2100 samples) over the property, and at year end had partially established a grid for control of future exploration work.

In early of 1984 ownership of the Starlike property was transferred to Rockridge Corporation.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Starlike property is situated within the Quesnel Trough of the Intermontane Belt (Fig. 3). The trough forms the southern part of a northwesterly trending belt of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Upper Triassic to Jurassic age, extending from the Princeton area in the south to the Stikine in the north. Width of the belt ranges from 30 to 60 kms.

The volcanics of the Quesnel Trough consist of a mixed alkaline and calc-alkaline assemblage, which is predominantly alkaline in the north. The succession is mainly marine consisting of a thick sequence of Upper Triassic alkali basalts and derived



Modified from D. A. Barr et al., C.I.M. Special Volume No. 15, 1976.

FIG. 3

volcaniclastic monolithic and polyolithic breccias and tuffs. Upwards, there is an increase in the sedimentary component, and subaerial deposits may be present (Ney, Hollister, 1976).

The volcanic rocks are intruded by comagmatic complex alkaline plutons. These plutons range from syenogabbro to alkali syenite, and their chemical composition is the same as that of the volcanics they intrude. They appear to be structure related and occur in belts along major lineaments and faults. They vary in size from plugs to small batholiths, and appear to have been emplaced into the volcanic centres which produced the abundance of volcanic material (Barr et al, 1976).

ALKALINE SUITE PORPHYRY GOLD COPPER DEPOSITS

The alkaline suite porphyry deposits of the Quesnel Trough (e.g. Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo Bell) are related to and coeval with the alkaline plutons and their volcanic host rocks. They are characteristically low molybdenum gold bearing copper porphyry deposits and are distinct from the calc-alkaline class of porphyries which are hosted by the large, differentiated, quartz bearing, calc-alkaline batholiths, e.g. Highland Valley deposits, Gibraltar.

Fig. 3 shows the distribution of the known alkaline type porphyry gold-copper deposits.

In general, the deposits occur in breccia zones within the plutons and in zones of intense faulting, fracturing and alteration in the surrounding volcanics. Hydrothermal alteration is developed around the plutons and is characterised by a zone of potash feldspar and biotite succeeded outwards by chlorite, epidote, carbonate and albite (propylitic zone). Sulphides, in order of abundance are pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and pyrrhotite; they occur in all zones of alteration (Barr et al, 1976). The common association of magnetite with alkalic intrusions provides a useful exploration guide, and arcuate airborne magnetic highs are often evidence of a plutons presence.

Exploration during the 1960's and early 1970's resulted in the discovery of most of the known porphyry deposits. At that time, interest lay in copper but sampling revealed the presence of gold and with the rise in price of the precious metal, the deposits became important as potential porphyry gold deposits. Several of these are currently being

explored. In the Cariboo area, the Cariboo-Bell Bootjack Lake and the Dome QR deposits are the best known, and provide models for exploration of the Starlike property.

The Cariboo Bell deposit was discovered in 1964, during examination of a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly. Exploration has resulted in the delineation of drill indicated 110 million tonnes grading 0.32% Cu and 0.45 g/tonne (0.013 ozs/ton) Au.

The deposit occurs in breccia zones within and near the top of a complex alkaline laccolith which intrudes the upper part of a thick sequence of Upper Triassic trachybasalts and volcanoclastic rocks (Hodgson et al, 1976). Chalcopyrite and magnetite occur as disseminations and veinlets in the breccias. Pyrite is abundant in a 'halo' above the copper zone. Alteration consists of potash feldspar-biotite-diopside in the breccias, with outer zones of garnet-epidote and epidote.

Exploration of the Cariboo Bell deposit included geochemical magnetometer and I.P. surveys. Geochemistry delineated glacially extended copper (200ppm Cu) and gold (30ppb Au) anomalies which peak over the mineralised breccia zones. The ground magnetic survey showed a close correspondence of magnetic highs and mineralised zones. The I.P. survey produced weak anomalies (6% frequency effect) correlating with the pyritic halo but did not clearly distinguish the mineralised breccia.

The QR (Quesnel River) deposit was discovered in 1975 during investigation of an airborne magnetic anomaly. Preliminary widely spaced soil sampling revealed an isolated gold/copper anomaly (400 ppb Au; 80ppm Cu). Follow-up detailed sampling outlined a strong gold-copper anomaly and subsequent drilling encountered interesting gold assays.

In May 1982, following further drilling, Dome's annual report announced drilled reserves of 950,000 tons grading 0.21 ozs Au/ton (6.53 g/ton) "in a compact near surface deposit".

Information presently available (Fox, 1983) indicates that the gold occurs within the propylitic alteration zone related to a diorite-monzonite pluton. The pluton has intruded a thick and extensive sequence of basaltic rocks and derived sediments, including carbonates and/or carbonatised basalts. Current belief is that the gold was introduced during hydrothermal alteration and was precipitated in the carbonate rich rocks within the pyrite-epidote enriched propylitic zone. As yet there is no obvious pattern to the

distribution of gold within the zone. There appears to be a combination of stratigraphic and hydrothermal controls, and ore shoots crosscut lithological boundaries. Post 'ore' faulting adds to the complexity.

Gold, copper, and possibly arsenic have been dispersed in the soils down glacier from the QR zone to the northwest for several hundred metres, but the intensity of the anomalies may be a happy accident resulting from the deposit's exposed location on the northern brink of the Quesnel River escarpment. Elsewhere, heavy overburden with thick clay components would tend to geochemically 'mask' a deposit.

Magnetometer surveys confirmed the airborne anomaly and showed the correlation between the stock and magnetic highs (Fox, 1976; Richardson, 1978).

Strong I.P. chargeability anomalies (up to 60 m/s) correlate well with the pyritised propylitic host rocks (Fox, 1983).

Summary

The Cariboo Bell and QR deposits illustrate two different modes of gold occurrence within the alkaline porphyry environment. Cariboo Bell gold zone is hosted in the brecciated upper portion of the pluton itself, while the QR zone occurs a few hundred metres from the pluton, but within the propylitic zone of that intrusion's alteration halo.

The deposits provide the most obvious models and guides for exploration of the Starlike property. However, other modes of gold occurrence are possible within the alkaline porphyry deposit environment and the Quesnel Trough in general. These include volcanic exhalative or fumarolic deposits that may have been deposited earlier in the volcanic cycle, prior to intrusion of the alkaline stock, and are beyond the influence of the alteration halo. The Ta Hoola (Friendly Lake) deposit may be of this type. Stock-work, vein and contact metasomatic types are also possible.

STARLIKE PROPERTY

1. Geological Setting

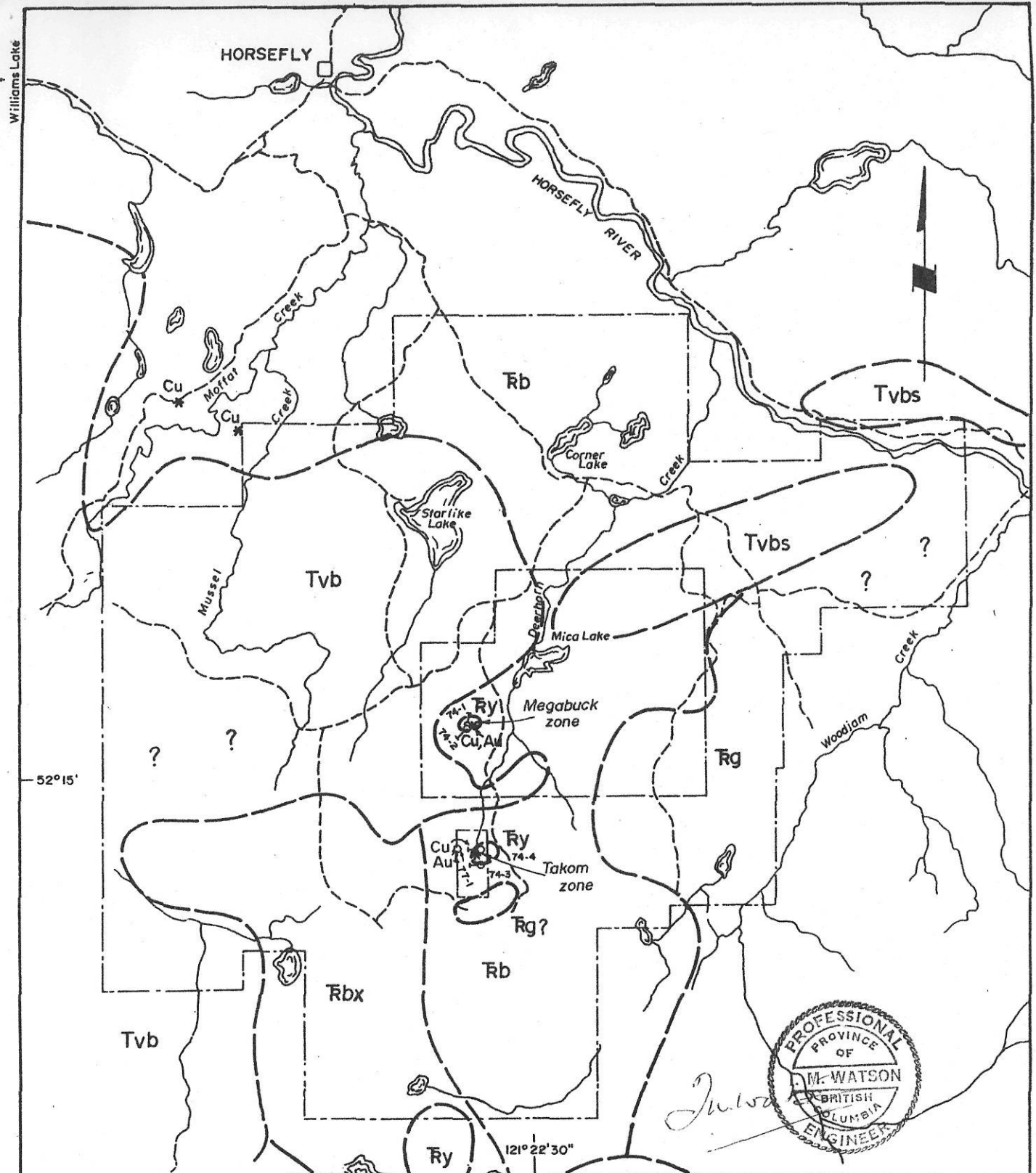
Figure 4 is a geological sketch plan of the property area compiled from GSC mapping (Campbell, 1961; Tipper et al, 1979); from information available in several assessment reports filed by Exploram (see references) and from preliminary reconnaissance mapping carried out by Archer Cathro and Associates in 1983. Interpretation is restricted by the poor exposure, limited information and reconnaissance nature of the mapping.

The property is underlain by a complex sequence of Triassic-Jurassic basic alkaline flows and volcanoclastic rocks. These flank the granodiorite of the calc alkaline suite Takomkane batholith to the east, and are partially concealed in the western part of the property by a veneer of Tertiary plateau basalts. On a more detailed scale, the Archer Cathro mapping has shown that the alkaline volcanics consist of maroon and green augite and feldspar porphyry flows and related tuffs, with less abundant felsic tuffs, coarse pyroclastic breccias, and sediments. Airborne magnetics (GSC maps 7221G, 5239G) and the Exploram reconnaissance ground magnetometer survey suggest a north-easterly strike, contrary to the regional northwesterly trend of the Trough. In the southern part of the property, just south of the BE claims, a small body of quartz monzonite intrudes the volcanics.

An intrusion of altered and brecciated porphyritic monzonite also occurs on the Megabuck claim and drilling on the BE claim intersected pyritised granodiorite (Cruz, 1974, 1977). Both these intrusions contain weakly disseminated chalcopyrite and gold (see below).

2. Mineralisation

a) Copper in Tertiary basalts. Chalcopyrite and native copper occur locally in the flat lying Tertiary basalts. Showings at the northeastern corner of the Starlike property were separately investigated by Vanco Explorations in 1972, and by El Paso Mining in 1973 (B.C. GEM 1972, 1973).



- Tertiary
- Tvbs Basalts, sediments
- Triassic-Jurassic
- Rbx Polyolithic breccia
 - Rb Augite alkali basalt
 - Ry Monzonite-syenite intrusion
 - Rg Takomkane batholith

Cu* showing
 O⁷⁴⁻¹ diamond drill hole

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

GEOLOGY

STARLIKE PROPERTY

Horsefly Area, BC.

Scale 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 metres

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S. No.	DWG. No.
1:75000	JAN. '84		93A/3W,6W	Fig. 4

From: Tupper et al. 1979, Exploram Minerals Ltd 1974, Archer Cathro 1983, P.E. Fox 1976

b) **Porphyry copper-gold.** Work by Exploram during the 1970's resulted in the discovery of two areas of copper-gold mineralisation. The **Megabuck Zone** is on ground now under option to Placer Development, who are rumored to have carried out a drilling programme on the property during 1983. The earlier drilling by Exploram in 1974 (Holes 74-1 and 2) encountered altered, fractured and quartz veined pink porphyritic monzonite containing weakly disseminated chalcopyrite. Alteration consists of potash feldspar, chlorite-carbonate with epidote, and magnetite (Cruz, 1974). Core sampled by Exploram returned assays of 0.036 oz/ton Au and 0.13% Cu over 287 feet (1.23 g/tonne Au over 87.5 m) from hole 74-1; and 0.041 oz/ton Au and 0.11% Cu over 120 feet (1.41 g/tonne Au over 36.6 m) from hole 74-2. Individual gold assays range up to 0.076 ozs/ton (2.60 g/tonne). The monzonite intrudes highly altered, fractured and brecciated volcanics, containing numerous irregular monzonite lenses and fragments. Alteration of the volcanic rocks consist of patchy silicification and chloritisation, with local development of epidote, magnetite and pyrite, and rare chalcopyrite. Exploram made only a partial sampling of the volcanic sections, and although the copper and gold content of the volcanics is markedly less than that of the monzonite, it is still within the 'anomalous' range, containing up to 0.054 ozs Au/ton (1.85 g/tonne).

The **Takom Zone**, on the BE claim, was also drilled by Exploram in 1974 and 1977 (Drill holes 74-3, 4, 5; 77-1). Information available from Exploram drill hole sections and mapping indicates that the zone occurs within partly brecciated augite and feldspar porphyry flows and volcanoclastics containing patchy chlorite and argillic alteration, cut by quartz-carbonate veins. According to the data available, only two of the holes drilled on the Takom zone were assayed, and then only in part. In hole 74-3, granodiorite and hornblende quartz-diorite intrude the volcanics. A 10.6 m section from this zone of intrusion and alteration assayed 0.037 ozs Au/ton (1.3 g/tonne). and 0.13% Cu.

DISCUSSION

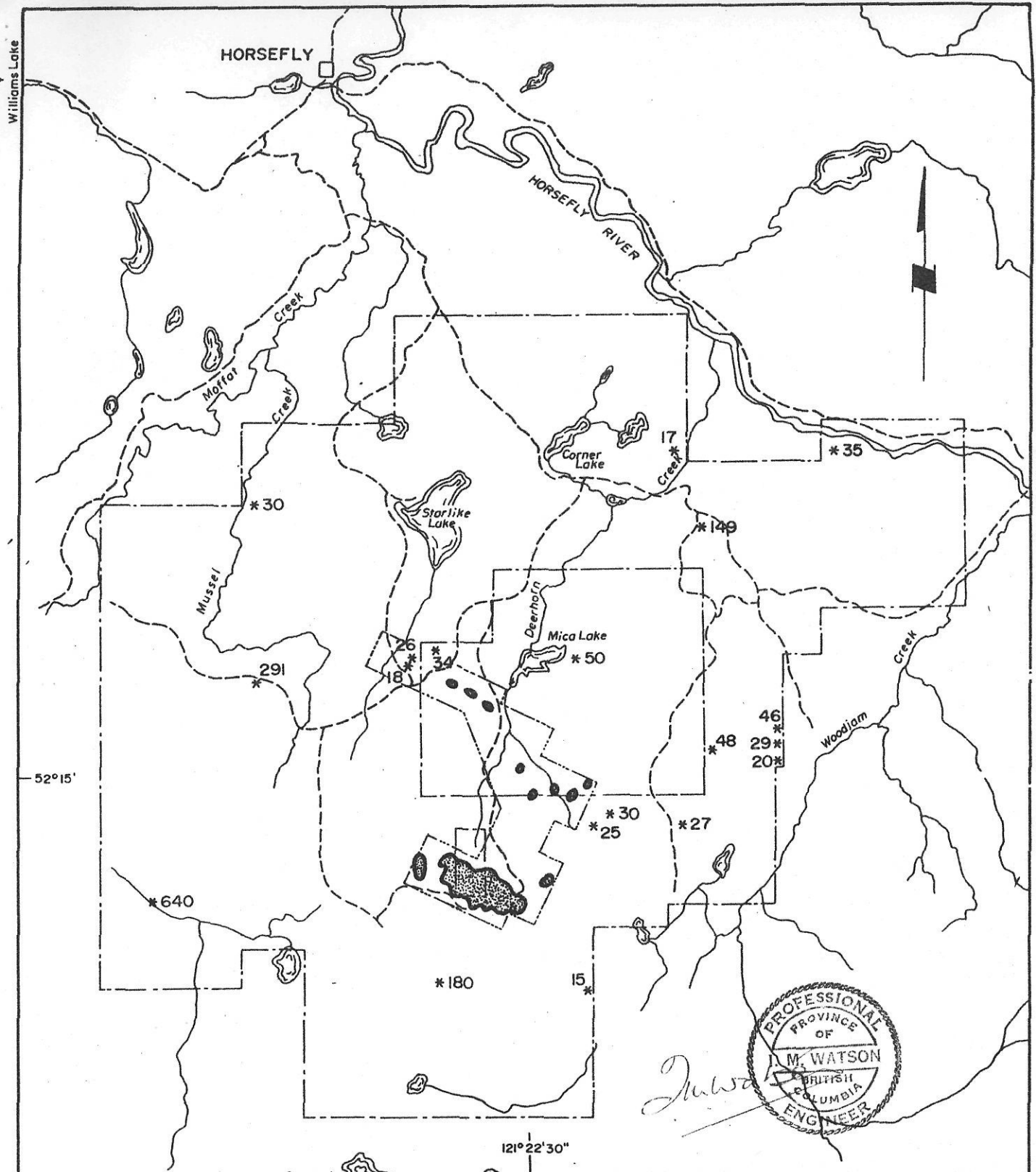
The Starlike property lies within the Quesnel Trough and is underlain mainly by typical trough Triassic-Jurassic age alkaline volcanics. On the Megabuck and BE claims, which are wholly surrounded by the Starlike property, the volcanics are intruded by monzonite and dioritic intrusions. These intrusions host gold-copper mineralisation; the geological setting and nature of mineralisation in both zones are consistent with those of known gold-copper alkali porphyry deposits elsewhere in the trough. The Megabuck zone in particular resembles the Cariboo Bell deposit in that it is hosted in the upper brecciated potassic alteration zone of the pluton.

The limits of the Megabuck and BE claim (Takom) zones are presently unknown. Extensions of these zones may pass on to the Starlike ground as indicated, for example, by the copper-gold soil anomaly which trends northwesterly from the Megabuck zone, and by the broad I.P. chargeability and copper soil anomalies surrounding the Takom zone (see Figs. 5 & 6). Potential exists not only for extensions of these known zones, but for the occurrence of separate distal deposits similar to those on the QR and Ta Hoola properties. Detailed geological mapping and prospecting of the entire property is essential to recognition of these environments.

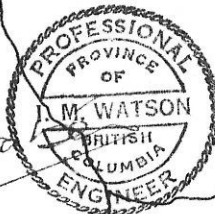
Figs. 5, 6 & 7 illustrate the results and extent of previous exploration, which consisted of reconnaissance I.P. and magnetometer surveys, limited geochemical soil sampling, and diamond drilling. Geochemical soil (40ppm Cu) and I.P. chargeability (6%) anomalies are indicated on the figures.

The Exploram geochemical soil sampling coverage was limited to a relatively small, irregularly shaped area, around and between the Megabuck and Takom zones. All samples were tested for copper but less than half were analysed for gold. Widely spaced reconnaissance soil sampling by Archer Cathro in 1983 encountered high gold soil contents (up to 640pb Au) in several areas untested by previous work. Systematic and selective soil and rock sampling and multi-element analyses are required to adequately test the property.

The Exploram reconnaissance I.P. surveys outlined several chargeability anomalies which require further investigation. The anomalies surrounding the Takom zone are of obvious and immediate interest, but further I.P. work should be preceded and guided by the results



* 180 Soil geochemistry result: Au in ppb (Archer Cathro, 1983)
 " " >40ppm Cu (Exploram, 1975)
 ----- extent of geochemical sampling (Cu only)



ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

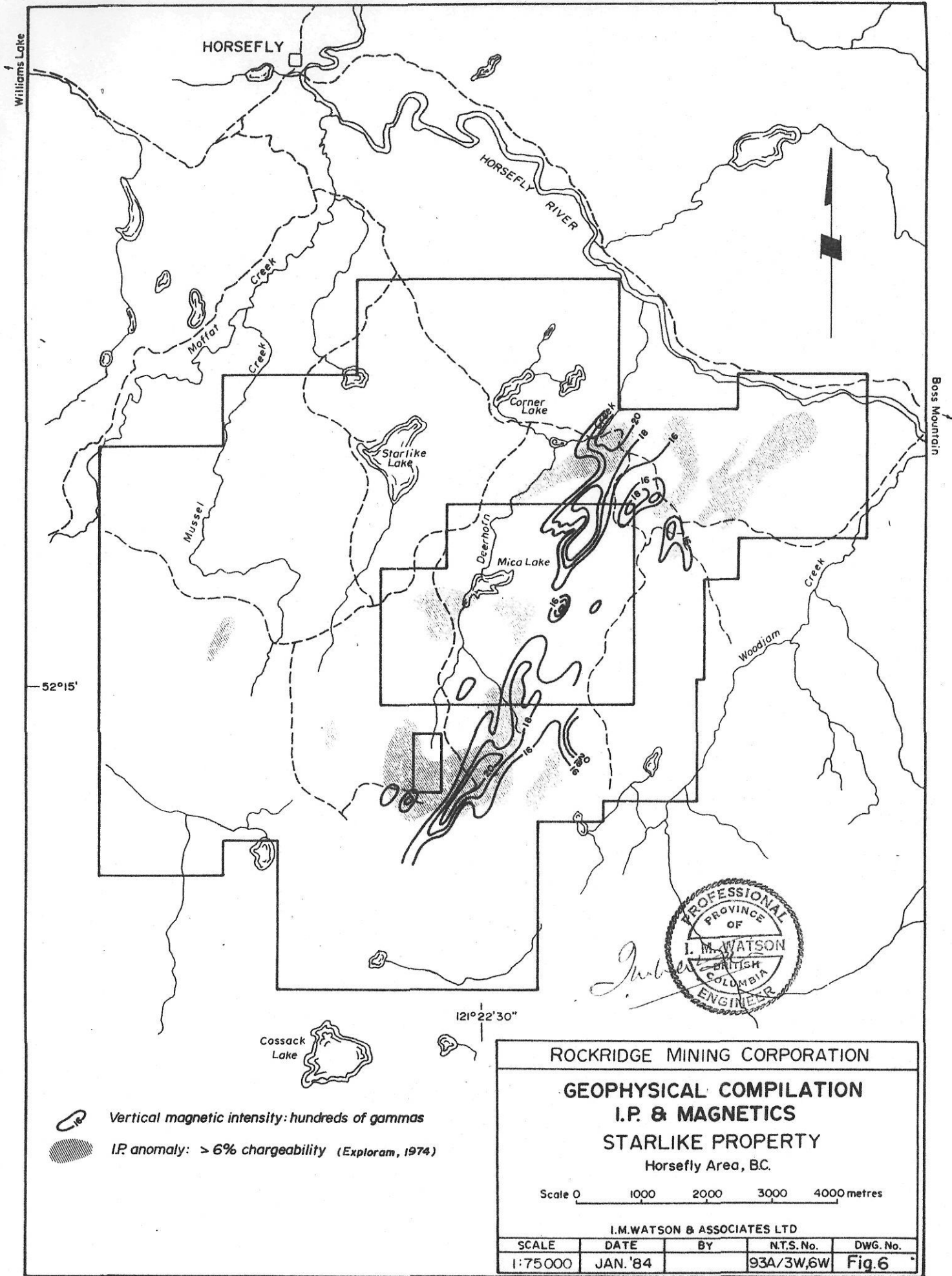
GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION

STARLIKE PROPERTY
Horsefly Area, BC.

Scale 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 metres

i.M.WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.No.	DWG.No.
1:75000	JAN. '84		93A/3W,6W	Fig. 5



HORSEFLY

HORSEFLY RIVER

Moffat Creek

Mussey

Starlike Lake

Corner Lake

Deerhorn

Mica Lake

Woodjam Creek

Cossack Lake

Williams Lake

Boss Mountain



52°15'

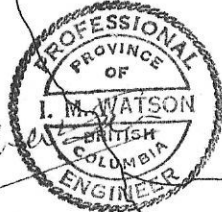
121°22'30"



Vertical magnetic intensity: hundreds of gammas



I.P. anomaly: > 6% chargeability (Exploram, 1974)



ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

**GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION
I.P. & MAGNETICS
STARLIKE PROPERTY**

Horsefly Area, BC.

Scale 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 metres

I.M.WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S.No.	DWG.No.
1:75000	JAN.'84		93A/3W,6W	Fig.6

of the geological and geochemical surveys. The main purpose of the I.P. surveys should be the detection of the pyritic alteration zones which host gold mineralisation; the propylitic zone of the QR deposit, for example, gives a strong persistent chargeability anomaly (maximum 60 m/s).

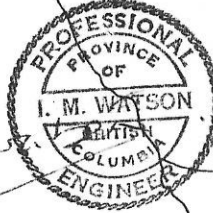
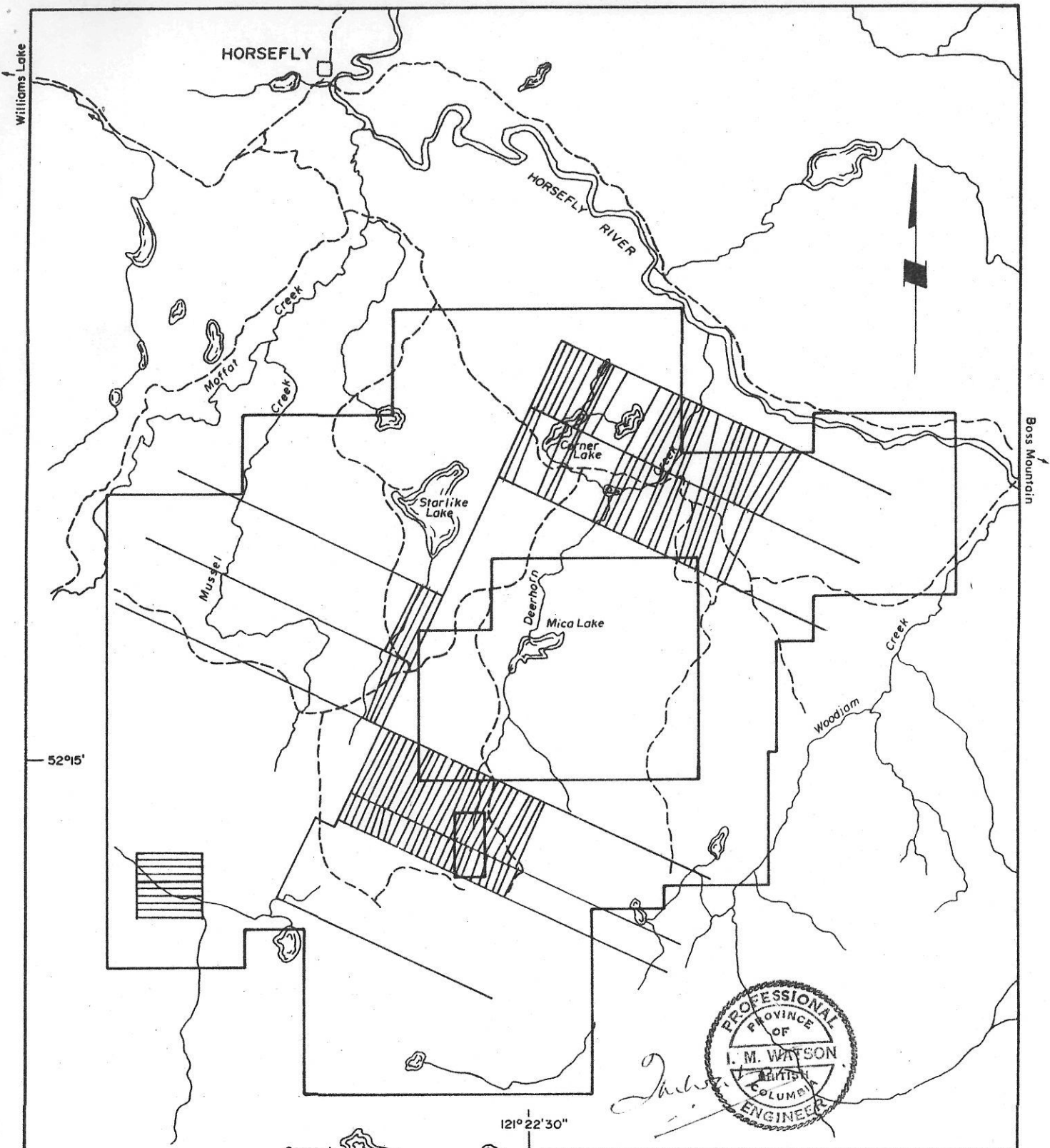
Magnetometer surveys have been useful in identifying target areas and as a mapping tool on the Cariboo Bell and, to a lesser extent, on the QR properties. On the Starlike property, the Exploram magnetometer surveys (Fig. 6) are too limited in extent and the station/line spacings are too wide for either purpose. A more detailed survey of the property should be undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A three-phase exploration programme of the Starlike property is recommended, Phases II and III to be dependent on the results of the preceding phase.

Phase I

1. **Geological Mapping/Prospecting.** The main purposes of the programme are:
 - a) Identification of areas underlain by favourable Triassic to Jurassic volcanic rocks.
 - b) Detail mapping of the favourable volcanic rocks in order to identify target zones - e.g. monzonite-diorite-syenite intrusions and/or related alteration haloes.
 - c) Confirmation/determination of geological trends within the property.
2. **Linecutting.** Completion of the Archer Cathro grid, starting in areas of known favourable geology, and extending coverage to areas identified by the mapping programme.
3. **Magnetometer Survey.** Full extent of the survey is to be determined by geological mapping. Initial spacing of 125m X 50m to be reduced in areas of interest or of doubtful trend.



ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

GRID MAP
STARLIKE PROPERTY
 Horsefly Area, BC.

Scale 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 metres

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD

SCALE	DATE	BY	N.T.S. No.	DWG. No.
1:75 000	JAN. '84		93A/3W,6W	Fig.7

4. Geochemical Soil and Rock Sampling.

- a) Analysis of Archer Cathro 1983 samples.
- b) Sampling coverage to be determined by geological control.
- c) Multi-element ICP analyses, with separate atomic absorption analysis for gold.

Phase II

- 1. **Trenching.** Bulldozer trenching, dependent on the results of the geochemical and I.P. surveys.
- 2. **I.P. Survey.**
 - a) Reconnaissance I.P. surveys to test targets delineated by geological and geochemical surveys. Traverses @ 0.5 kms. spacing, using time domain equipment.
 - b) Detail follow-up of anomalies, dependent on results of (a) above.

Phase III

Diamond Drilling. Preliminary programme 500 metres, dependent on results of Phases I and II.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I Geological mapping, linecutting, magnetometer survey, geochemical soil and rock sampling.

Salaries and administration	\$ 50,200	
Accommodation and travel	12,300	
Communications, freight	2,500	
Vehicle expenses	5,500	
Equipment rental	5,000	
Equipment purchase	2,500	
Geochemical analyses, assays	20,000	
Reproduction, maps	1,500	
Drafting	2,000	
Linecutting	20,000	
	Subtotal	\$ 121,500

Phase II Bulldozer trenching, sampling, I.P. recce and follow-up.

Salaries and administration	\$ 9,000	
Accommodation and travel	2,100	
Communications, freight	750	
Vehicle expenses	1,500	
Equipment rental	5,500	
Equipment purchase	500	
Assays	1,000	
Drafting	500	
Contract geophysics (I.P.)	12,000	
	Subtotal	32,850

Phase III Diamond Drilling - preliminary programme (500 metres)

Salaries and administration	\$ 7,500	
Accommodation and travel	2,500	
Communications, freight	500	
Vehicle expenses	2,200	
Equipment purchase	350	
Equipment rental	500	
Assays	4,000	
Drafting, reproductions	1,000	
Diamond drilling, 500 m @ \$75.00/metre	37,500	
	Subtotal	56,050

TOTAL \$ 210,400

January 20, 1984

I.M. Watson
I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

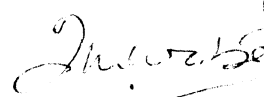



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ivor Moir Watson, of 584 East Braemar Road, North Vancouver, hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with offices at 410 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland (B.Sc., Geology, 1955).
3. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C., and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. The foregoing report is based on:
 - a) a study of all available company and government reports; and
 - b) my personal knowledge of the general area resulting from regional studies and compilations, and regional and property exploration carried out during the period 1972 to the present.
6. I have no interest nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the securities or properties of Rockridge Mining Corporation.
7. I consent to the inclusion of this report in a prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

January 20, 1984
Vancouver



Ivor M. Watson, B.Sc., P.Eng.

REFERENCES

- Archer Cathro & Associates Ltd.**, 1983. Report on Starlike Property.
- Bailey, D.G.** 1976. Notes to Accompany Preliminary Map No. 20 Morehead Lake Area, B.C. (B.C. Department of Mines).
- Barr, D.A., Fox, P.E., Northcote, K.E., and Preto, V.A.**, 1976. The Alkaline Porphyry Deposits A Summary in CIM Special Vol. No. 15.
- Campbell, R.B.**, 1961. Preliminary Map 93A West Quesnel River GSC Map 3-1961.
- Cruz, E.D.**, August 1975. Geochemical Survey of the HS-D Mineral Claim Group (AR 5548).
- October, 1975. Geochemical Survey of the HS Mineral Claims (AR 5731).
- Dome Mines Ltd.**, 1982. Annual Report.
- Fox, P.E.**, 1976. Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the PR Mineral Claims (AR 6079).
1983. The Dome QR Deposit - Talk to Mineral Exploration Group, Vancouver.
- Gambardella, A. and Richardson, P.**, 1978. Percussion Drilling on the QR 1 and QR 3 Claims (AR 6967).
- Hodgson, C.J., Bailer, R.J., and Verzosa, R.S.**, 1976. Cariboo Bell - in CIM Special Vol. No. 15.
- Ney, C.S., Hollister, V.F.**, 1976. Geological Setting of Porphyry Deposits in the Canadian Cordillera - in CIM Special Vol. No. 15.
- Richardson, P.**, 1978. Soil Geochemical, Magnetic and Geological Surveys on the QR Claim Group (AR 6730).
- Tipper, H.W. et al**, 1979. Parsnip River, G.S.C. Map 1424A.
- Watson, I.M.**, 1982. Slide Project Summary Review Report.
1983. Report on the Slide Property.
-
- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report | 1966 | |
| | 1967 | |
| Geology, Exploration and Mining in B.C. | 1972 | p. 331 |
| | 1973 | p. 290 |
| | 1974 | p. 236 - 237 |
| | 1975 | p. E125 |
| | 1977 | P. E179 |