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Property Submissions
Photon + Positron
Claims
826252

March 7, 1985

Mr. R.D. MacKenzie
Tech-Ture Enterprise Inc.
800-509 Richards Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 2Z6

Dear Mr. MacKenzie:

Thank you for submitting the Photon and Position claims to Corporation Falconbridge Copper for consideration.

Although I believe the property has exploration merit unfortunately due to other projects and priorities, Corporation Falconbridge Copper will not be able to make an offer to participate at this time.

Thank you again for your submission and I wish you best of luck in your exploration efforts.

Yours truly,

A.J. Davidson
Senior Exploration Geologist

AJD/dg

**REPORT ON THE
PHOTON AND POSITRON CLAIMS
FOR
RAMPAGE RESOURCES LTD.
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION
MOUNT WASHINGTON AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**Anthony Floyd
December 4, 1984**

SUMMARY

The Photon and Positron claims are located on the southern flank of Mount Washington on Vancouver Island, B.C. The 24 unit property covers Triassic sediments that are intruded by a Tertiary intrusive complex. Significant mineralization has been delineated on adjoining claims to the north in rocks very similar to those seen on this property. Preliminary geological investigation and geophysical surveys on the Rampage property have detected a coincident I.P., resistivity and VLF-EM conductor close to the contact of the sediments with the intrusive complex. Further exploration is warranted to delineate targets with economic potential. A four phased program including geological mapping, soil geochemistry and ground geophysics (Phase I and Phase II) followed by trenching (Phase III) and contingent upon favorable results, a preliminary diamond drilling program (Phase IV). Budgets for all four phases will be \$48,900, \$32,000, \$56,500 and \$145,800, respectively.

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INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of the Directors of Rampage Resources Ltd. The report is based on geophysical surveys carried out by Phoenix Geophysics between November 5th-12th, 1984, a property examination carried out by the author on the November 19th, 1984 and on data extracted from various government publications and company reports.

This report will attempt to demonstrate that the rocks that underlie the property have the potential to host economic mineralization and that a phased exploration program is warranted.

CLAIMS

The property consists of the Photon and Positron claim groups located in the Nanaimo Mining Division of British Columbia.

The Positron claim consists of 12 units recorded at Nanaimo under Record Number 1441 whilst the Photon claim consists of further 12 units recorded at Nanaimo under Record Number 1467. Although the Positron claim group is recorded as 12 units, the north portion (approximately 20%) of the claim block is presently held by another company and is not a part of the Rampage Group.

The claims (see Figure 2) which cover an area of approximately 6 square kilometers, were acquired by Rampage Resources Ltd. from Nucleus Holdings Ltd. by a Bill of Sale dated February 14th, 1984.

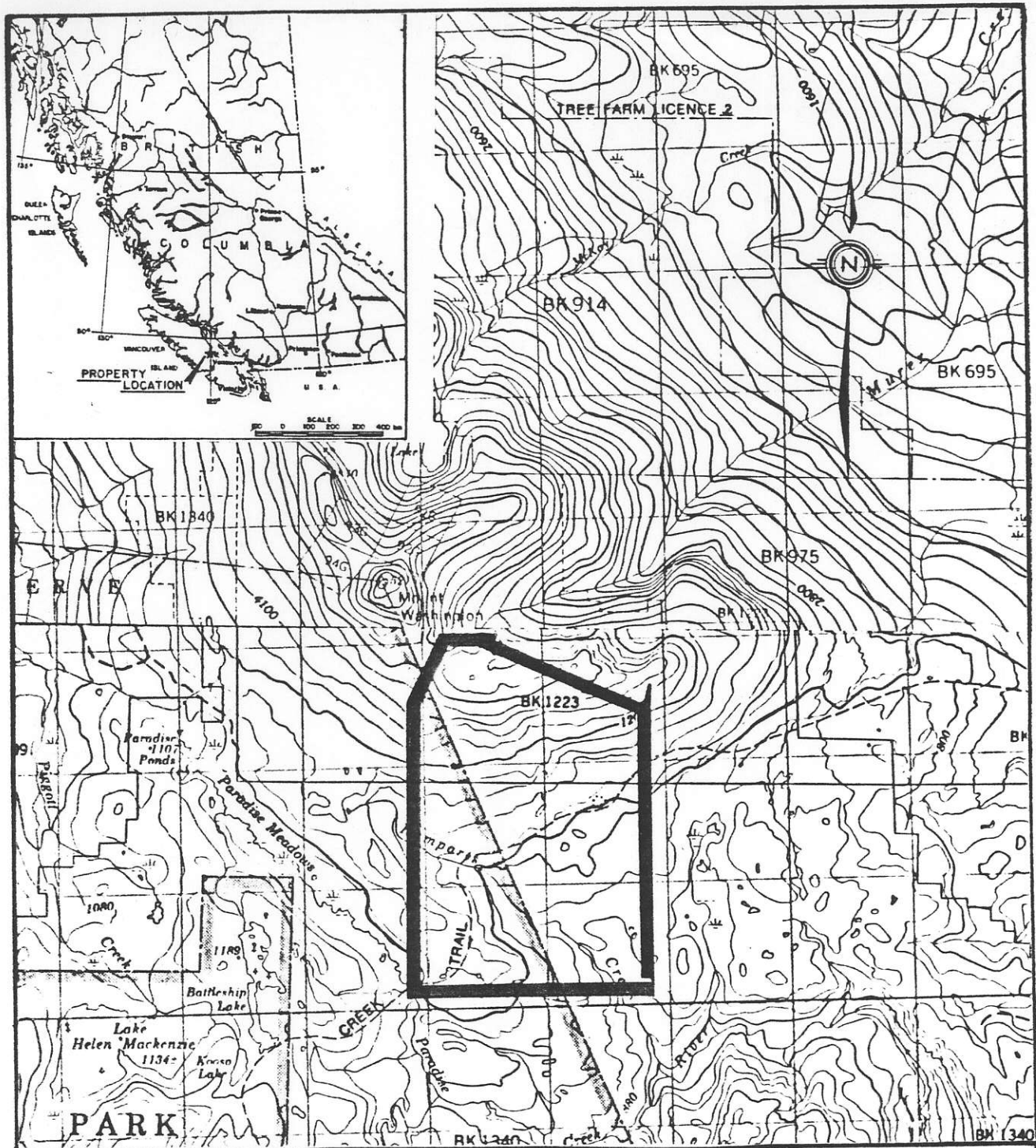


FIGURE 1

RAMPAGE RESOURCES LTD.
CLAIM MAP



OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The property lies on the southern flank of Mount Washington, 18 kilometers northwest of Courtenay, B.C. on Vancouver Island. The claims lay astride a good all weather road that provides access to the Mount Washington ski area. Numerous old logging roads cross the claims and approximately half the claim has been harvested for timber.

Elevations on the property range from 960 metres to 1,400 metres. Terrain on the Photon claim is relatively gentle whilst more rugged areas are found on the northern half of the Positron claim.

HISTORY

The following is a summary of exploration in the area:

- 1940 - J.M. and R.E. McKay discovered gold, silver and copper bearing quartz veins at Mount Washington.
- 1944-5 - Karl Springer investigated McKay's showings by driving several adits.
- 1956 - G.C. Murray formed the Mount Washington Copper Company.
- 1957-9 - Exploration carried out by Noranda Mines Ltd. on the Mount Washington Copper Company's property.
- 1963-4 - Exploration carried out by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company on the Mount Washington's Copper Company's property.
- 1965 - Production commenced, mining 600 tons per day mill. 392,178 tons of ore processed grading 1.16% copper, 0.1 ozs Au/ton and 0.5 ozs Ag/ton.
- 1966 - Production ceases after 23rd month of operation.

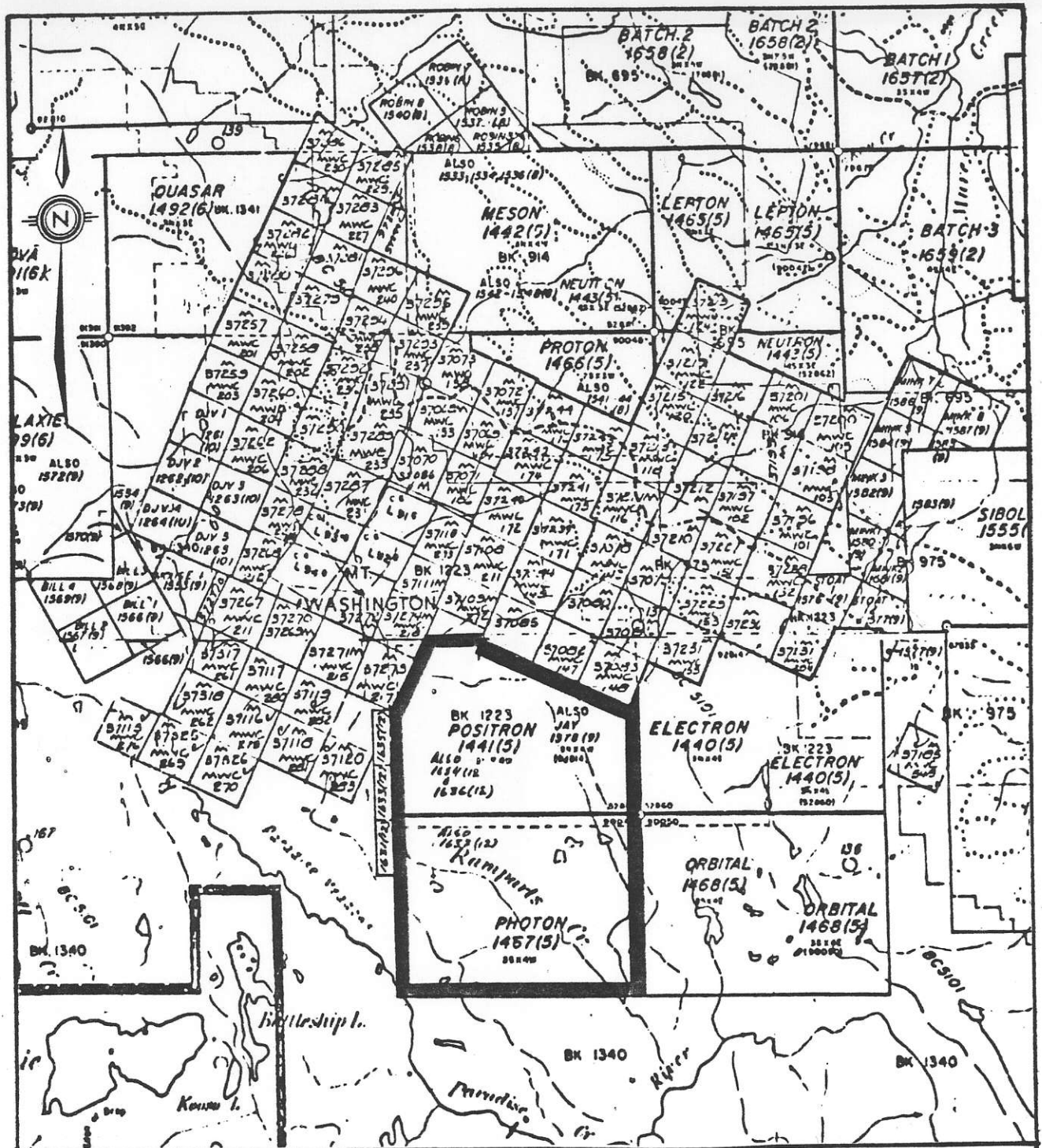


FIGURE 2

RAMPAGE RESOURCES LTD.
CLAIM MAP



OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

1972-80 - Area investigated by Imperial Oil. Geological mapping, geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling have detected significant quantities of gold, copper and silver in intrusive breccias and vein system.

1983 - Better Resources Ltd. optioned Domineer property from Mount Washington Mines Ltd. Drilled two holes which reported 0.19 ozs Au/ton and 0.87 ozs Ag/ton over 10.1 feet and 0.286 ozs Au/ton and 3.41 ozs Ag/ton over 9.0 feet.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mount Washington area which lies within the Insular Belt of the Cordilleran Structural Province. The property is underlain by Triassic Karmutsen Formation (a member of the Vancouver Group) volcanic rocks unconformably overlain by Cretaceous Comox Formation sediments and intruded by a Tertiary intrusive complex.

The oldest rocks exposed in the general area are massive thick layered, gently dipping, dark basalts with volcanic tuff and breccia members. This volcanic series, part of the Vancouver Group, extends over a large part of Vancouver Island and over the lower Mainland of British Columbia. The Vancouver Group is subdivided into the lower volcanic horizon named the Karmutsen, and the upper volcanic horizon named the Bonanza, which are separated by the Quatsino limestone member. This group, of Triassic age, is unconformably overlain by gently dipping sandstone, quartzite and shale beds of the Comox formation, which are Cretaceous in age.

The core of Mount Washington is an igneous stock that outcrops over an area of some 6 square kilometers, and which intruded the volcanic and sedimentary formations in Tertiary time. A number of porphyry stocks and sills of the

Tertiary age are shown on G.S.C. Geological Map 2 - 1965, Comox Lake, by J.E. Muller, which covers an area of approximately 380 square kilometers that encompass Mount Washington.

The intrusive rocks in the vicinity of Mount Washington are quartz diorite with associated porphyry and two or more intrusive breccias. These breccias contain an assemblage of angular fragments in a fine matrix of granular quartz, feldspar and debris from other rocks. Fragments of porphyry are invariably present, depending on the adjacent wall rock, with fragments of volcanic rocks, quartzite and shale.

The geological structure of the general area is dominated by a linked system of faults, but is relatively simple in its broad outline. Most of the area is underlain by horizontal or low-dipping strata which do not have any consistent direction of dip as a whole, but generally have a relatively uniform attitude within individual blocks that are bounded by faults.

Most of the rock deformation is probably accounted for by two main tectonic periods. The first in the Mesozoic just before the granitic intrusions were emplaced and the other in the Cenozoic, after deposition of the Cretaceous sediments.

In the Mount Washington area mineralization is widespread and can be found in all rock types. The mineralization is essentially pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite, with variable amounts of gold, silver and molybdenite. The mineralization occurs typically in narrow quartz veins and

lenses in gently dipping shear zones, as massive sulphides in shear zones cutting the volcanic rocks and as disseminated low grade mineralization in diorite, breccias, volcanics and sediments.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The author examined the property on November 19th, 1984 at which time there was approximately 1 metre of snow covering the property. Rock exposures at that time were not plentiful, but several traverses were made to ascertain some knowledge of the rocks in fairly close proximity to the all weather road which crosses the property.

In addition, the author shall refer to observations made by F. DiSpirito, P.Eng. who examined the property on May 11th-13th, 1984 and submitted to Rampage Resources Ltd. a report dated May 28th, 1984.

Exposures on the property are moderately good in the logged area and poor in the timbered areas. Glacial overburden is absent.

Sedimentary units exposed on the property are thought to be part of the Comox Formation lying within the Nanaimo Group of Upper Cretaceous age (Muller and Carson, 1969). The Comox Formation, is composed of pebble conglomerates, massive carbonaceous sandstone, mudstone and minor pyritic shale. Thick bedded to massive coarse sandstones with up to 2% pyrite were observed by the author north of the main road. Weathering features suggest these units may in part be calcareous.

Polymict breccias have been observed by DiSpirito in Ramparts Creek as well as by the author at 5W-6S on the grid. These breccias, which contain both volcanic and sedimentary fragments, are thought to be intrusive in nature and related to the Tertiary Mount Washington quartz diorite stock. The matrix of the breccia seen by the author was heavily chloritized and veined with calcite.

No geological mapping has been performed on this property so the distribution of these units is unknown.

DiSpirito observed argillic alteration of the units exposed in Ramparts Creek whilst the author detected disseminated pyrite (2%) in Comox Formation sandstones, however, no significant mineralization has been observed in outcrops or in old prospects during the course of this investigation.

GEOPHYSICS

Phoenix Geophysics carried out a program of grid installation, vertical field magnetics, dual frequency VLF-EM, induced polarization and resistivity surveying.

A baseline orientated east-west was laid out with crosslines run every 200 metres. Stations was marked every 25 metres. Along this grid a vertical field magnetics survey was run, with readings taken every 25 metres. The results which are shown in Figure 4, do not show any coherent trends or patterns and further work of this type is not recommended.

In tandem with the magnetic survey, a dual frequency VLF-EM survey was run

using Seattle and Hawaii as the source stations. Readings of dip angle and field strength were taken every 25 metres and the results are shown in Figures 5 and 6. Numerous VLF-EM conductors were detected and they have been ranked in importance as "definite" or "probable" or "possible". VLF-EM Zones A and B were thought to be the most definite and coherent from line to line so they were further investigated by I.P. and Resistivity. The results displayed as pseudosections are shown in Figure 7. Analysis of the data suggest the source of Zone A is metallic mineralization whilst Zone B may be the contact between a relatively conductive rock type lying south of a more resistive unit. VLF Zone E appears to be coincident with Ramparts Creek and could be a fault structure.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of work to date on the property its possible to conclude the following:

- (1) Significant mineralization has been delineated nearby in rocks of the Mount Washington intrusive complex.
- (2) Intrusive breccias associated with the Mount Washington intrusive complex have been detected on the property.
- (3) VLF-EM geophysical surveys have detected a number of coherent conductors in close proximity to the contact of the Mount Washington intrusive complex and the Triassic sediments.
- (4) Limited I.P. and Resistivity geophysical surveys have detected a well defined conductor probably caused by a metallic source coincident with Zone A.
- (5) Presently there is little knowledge of the detailed geology of the property or the distribution of base and precious metals in the soil.

These conclusions demonstrates that the property warrants further exploration.

A four phase program is recommended to delineate targets with economic potential. The Phase I program would include:

- (1) Re-establishment of the control grid when the property is free of snow (100 x 25 metres).
- (2) Detailed geological mapping (two men).
- (3) A soil geochemistry survey (two men).
- (4) Further VLF-EM surveys.

The Phase II program would include:

- (1) An I.P. survey over EM geological and geochemical anomalies found in Phase I.
- (2) Detailed geological mapping of I.P. anomalies (two men).
- (3) Detailed geochemical sampling of I.P. anomalies (two men).

The Phase III program would include:

- (1) Trenching of anomalous zones delineated by geophysics and geochemistry. Trenching would consist of a backhoe or cat clearing the overburden followed by cobra drilling and blasting.
- (2) Detailed sampling and mapping of the trenches (two men).

Phase IV program would include:

- (1) Diamond drilling of the mineralized zones most likely to contain economic mineralization.

Each phase of the work program is contingent upon successful completion and the development of encouraging results from the preceding phase of work.

Budgets for the above program are as follows:

PHASE I

Grid Establishment - 60 km @ \$200/km	\$12,000
Geological Survey - 20 days @ \$400/day	8,000
Geochemical Survey - 18 days @ \$300/day	5,400
VLF-EM Survey - 30 km @ \$80/km	2,400
Analysis - 900 samples @ \$12/sample	10,800
Camp Costs - 60 man days @ \$70/day	4,200
Supervision and Report	4,000
Contingencies @ 10%	<u>4,500</u>
TOTAL COST OF PHASE I	<u>\$51,300</u>

PHASE II

I.P. Survey - 10 km @ \$1,200/km	\$12,000
Detailed Geological Mapping - 10 days @ \$400/day	4,000
Detailed Geochemical Sampling - 6 days @ \$300/day	1,800
Analysis - 400 samples @ \$12/sample	4,800
Camp Costs - 32 man days @ \$70/man day	2,240
Supervision and Report	3,000
Contingencies @ 15%	<u>4,160</u>
TOTAL COST OF PHASE II	<u>\$32,000</u>

PHASE III

Trenching (all inclusive)	\$ 25,000
Geological Trench Mapping - 30 days @ \$400/day	12,000
Analysis - 400 samples @ \$25/sample	10,000
Camp Costs	5,000
Supervision and Report	5,000
Contingenices @ 15%	<u>7,500</u>
TOTAL COST OF PHASE III	<u>\$ 64,500</u>

PHASE IV

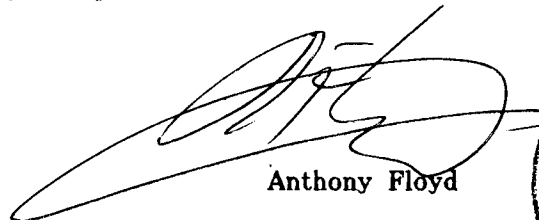
Diamond Drilling - 1,000 metres @ \$80/metre	\$ 80,000
Wages	15,000
Assays - 300 samples @ \$25/sample	7,500
Camp Costs	9,000
Supervision and Report	10,000
Contingencies @ 20%	<u>24,300</u>
TOTAL COSTS OF PHASE IV	<u>\$145,800</u>

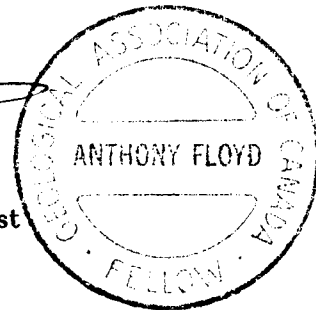
TOTAL COST OF EXPLORATION PROGRAM **\$293,600**

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Anthony Floyd, of 3400 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a 1971 graduate of Nottingham University, England, with a BSc. Honours degree in geology.
2. I am a 1972 graduate of Leicester University, England, with a M.Sc degree in Mineral Exploration and Mining Geology.
3. I have practised my profession for the past eleven years in Canada, United States and Europe. For the past eleven years I have been a resident in British Columbia.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. The information contained in this report is based on my review of various government publications and company reports listed in the Bibliography and my personal examination of the property on the 19th of November, 1984.
6. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest direct or indirect in the properties or securities of Rampage Resources Ltd.
7. Rampage Resources Ltd. is hereby authorized to use this report in, or in conjunction with any Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.


Anthony Floyd
Consulting Geologist



DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 4th day of December, 1984.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

DISPIRITO, F.

1984: Company Report titled "Report on the Photon and Positron Claims, Nanaimo Mining Division, Mount Washington Area, B.C. Strato Geological Engineering Ltd., May 28th, 1984.

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