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REPORT  
ON  
TATS MINERAL CLAIMS  
OF  
RIMACAN RESOURCES LTD.

LIARD MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

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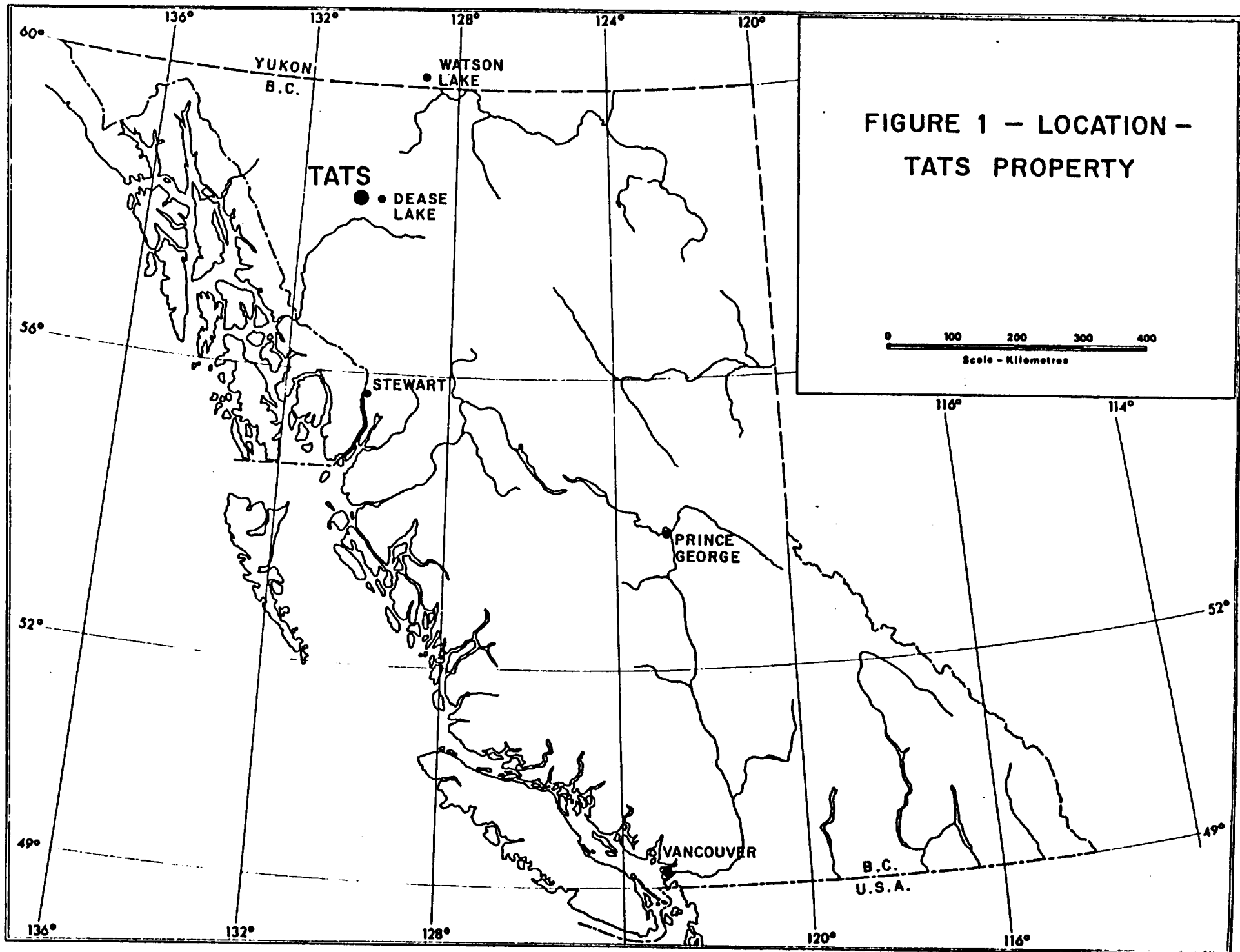
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SUMMARY

Rimacan Resources Ltd. holds four two-post mineral claims on the east flank of Snow Peak in the Liard Mining Division of northern British Columbia.

The claims are underlain by porphyritic granodiorite which is known to contain molybdenite, pyrite and some chalcopyrite in narrow fractures and quartz veinlets.

The writer recommends a program estimated to cost \$60,000, consisting of the drilling of two short diamond drill holes as a preliminary test of grade and extent of base metal and potential precious metal mineralization.

## INTRODUCTION

Rimacan Resources Ltd., holds four 2-post mineral claims in the Liard Mining Division of British Columbia.

This report, prepared at the request of Rimacan Resources Ltd., is based principally on published and unpublished information on open file with the Mineral Resources Branch, Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources.

The writer has not visited the property, but is intimately familiar with the geological settings of mineral deposits throughout west-central and northwestern British Columbia by way of numerous property examinations in the general Stikine River area.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The TATS property is situated west of Dease Lake in northwestern British Columbia. The mineral claims have been located in a cirque area on the southeast flank of Snow Peak (Figure 2), in NTS map area 104J/8W. The centre of the claims is at latitude 58°27' North and longitude 150°25' West.

The community of Dease Lake is on Provincial Highway 37 (Stewart-Cassiar highway) 240 miles north of the port of Stewart and 165 miles south of Watson Lake, Yukon, which has daily scheduled air service.

Access to the TATS claims is by helicopter from Dease Lake airport, 15 miles east. The Dease Lake-Telegraph Creek road passes within 10 miles of the claims (Figure 2).

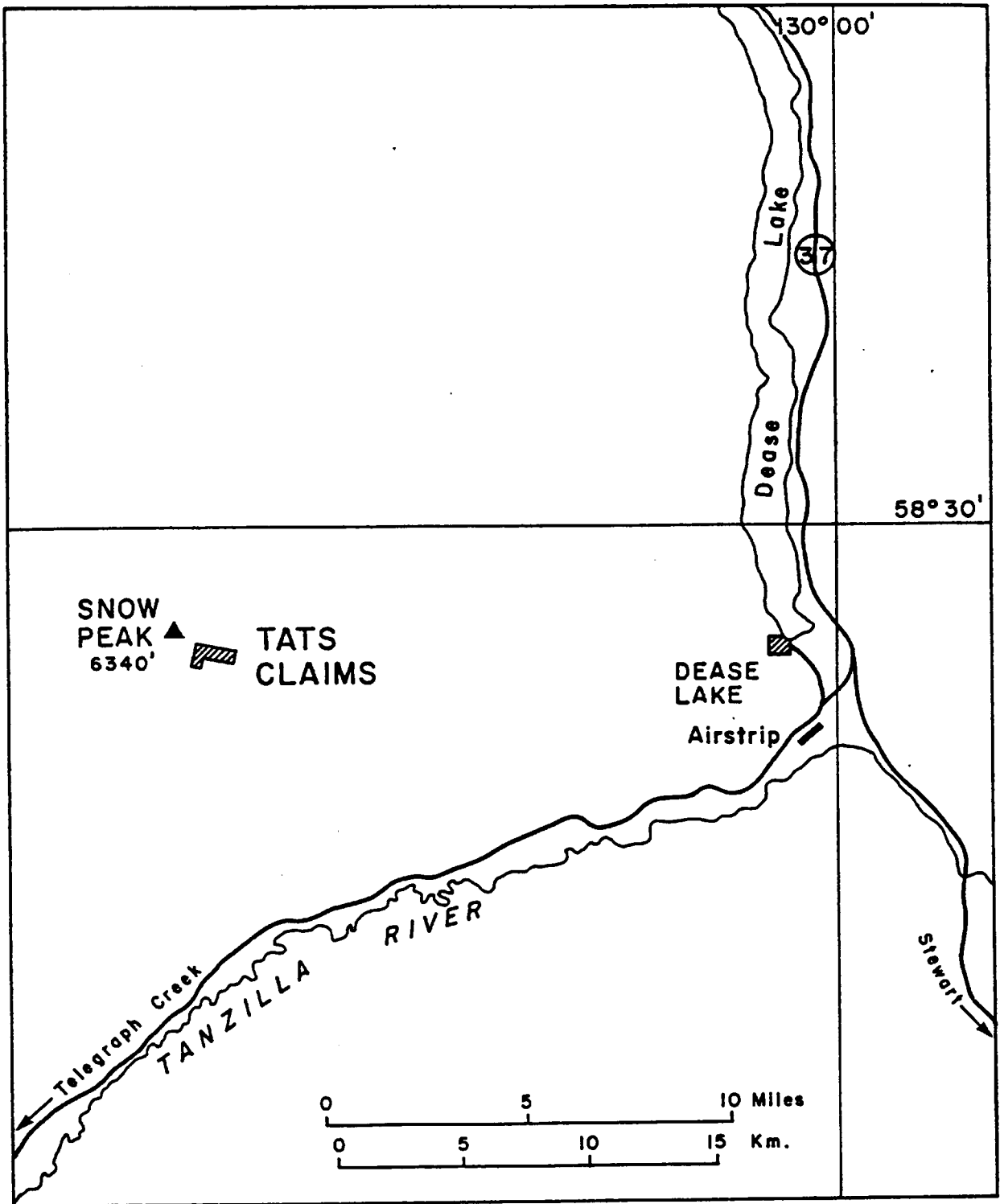


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION - TATS CLAIMS

MINERAL PROPERTY

Rimacan Resources Ltd. holds the following mineral claims (Figure 3):

| <u>Mineral Claim</u> | <u>Record No.</u> | <u>Expiry Date</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| TATS 1               | 2596              | October 21, 1983   |
| TATS 2               | 2597              | " "                |
| TATS 4               | 2599              | " "                |
| TATS 6               | 2601              | " "                |

These are 2-post mineral claims. Claim posts and location lines have not been examined by the writer.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The TATS claims are situated in the Tanzilla Plateau, part of the Stikine Plateau, a partially dissected upland surface between the Coast and Cassiar Mountains. Snow Peak (elevation 6,340 feet), part of the French Range, is one of the more prominent topographical features in the area.

Treeline is between 4,500 and 5,000 feet, consequently, the cirque area covered by the claims east of Snow Peak (Figure 3) features alpine vegetation. Elevations range from 5,000 to more than 5,700 feet, with steep slopes apparent in the cirque headwall south of the tarn lake on the western border of the present property.

HISTORY

The first mineral claims covering molybdenum and copper mineralization exposed in the cirque headwall east of Snow Peak were located in 1966. These claims lapsed and were relocated as the Mack Group or Snow Peak property by Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. in 1969. Additional claims were staked in 1972 bringing the total to over 100 and an agreement was entered

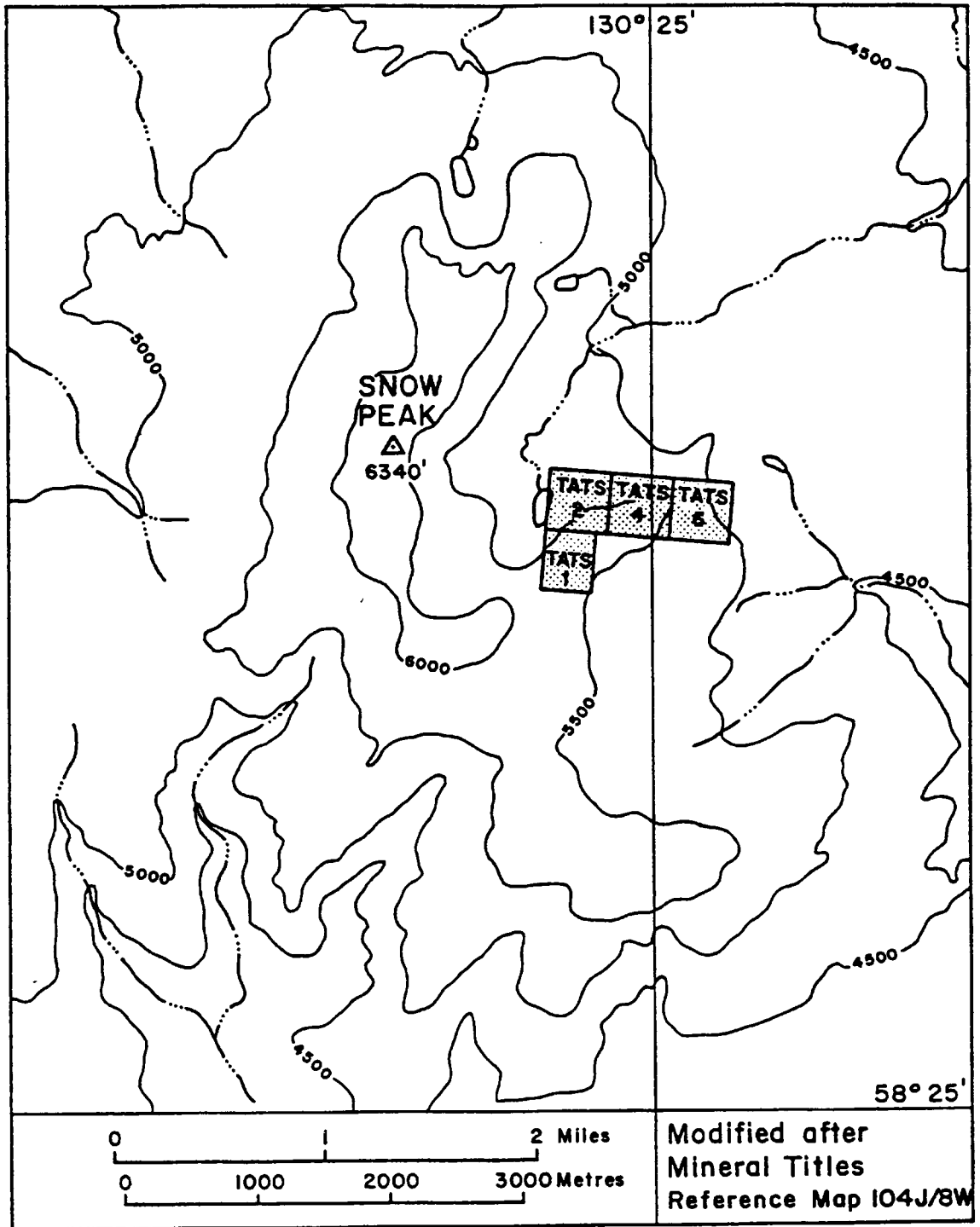


FIGURE 3 - TATS CLAIMS



whereby a subsidiary company, Tormex Resources Ltd., acquired the property.

Exploration work between 1970 and 1972 by Tournigan and Tormex included prospecting, extensive soil geochemistry, geological mapping and magnetometer surveys over an established grid. Over half the claims were allowed to lapse prior to 1976 when further work was undertaken, including trenching and bedrock sampling and an Induced Polarization survey over an area south and east of the cirque. The most recent recorded work on the Mack claims was in 1979 and consisted of additional trenching, pitting and bedrock sampling.

An estimated \$75,000 was spent on exploration of the Mack claims between 1969 and 1979.

The current TATS claims were located in the fall of 1982 and are a relocation of some original Mack claims covering the cirque headwall area east of Snow Peak.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Dease Lake - Snow Peak area is situated in the northern part of the Intermontane tectonic belt. The area is underlain by Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks, part of the Whitehorse trough, which are in fault contact to the north with Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Atlin Terrane. A major structural feature is Stikine Arch, a northeast-striking positive tectonic element since mid Triassic time. The Arch governed subsequent deposition of sedimentary rocks including the Jurassic assemblage to the north underlying the Snow Peak - Dease Lake area.

Regional geological features include Level Mountain, a large late Tertiary-Quaternary shield volcano, situated 30 miles west of Snow Peak and the easterly extension of the King Salmon thrust fault, the trace of which passes through Snow Peak (Souther et al, 1979).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Snow Peak area is underlain by sandstones, siltstones, greywacke and pebble conglomerate of Lower Jurassic age (Gabrielse and Souther, 1962). These sedimentary rocks have been contact metamorphosed to hornfelsed varieties marginal to a granitic stock centred on Snow Peak and the present TATS claims. A magnetic high, centred on Snow Peak (Geophysical Series - Map 7798G) outlines the stock, which is apparently elongate in an east-west direction and measures 3 by 2 miles.

Best bedrock exposures are in the cirque rim above the tarn lake (Cochrane and Scott, 1971; Figure 3). A specimen from this area, shown the writer, is a medium - to coarse - grained leucocratic, porphyritic granodiorite with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch plagioclase phenocrysts. Mafic minerals include biotite and hornblende. The same specimen contains coarse rosettes of molybdenite on a dry fracture.

Granodiorite in the cirque headwall is reportedly cut by numerous fractures and quartz veinlets containing pyrite and molybdenite (Cochrane and Scott, 1971). The main fracture set strikes northwesterly and dips steeply north (Sadlier-Brown and Nevin, 1976) with fracture spacing ranging from 6 inches to two feet. Oxidation products, jarosite and ferrimolybdate, are common, and minor scheelite and powellite were noted (Sadlier-Brown and Nevin, 1976).

A coincident copper and molybdenum geochemical anomaly 3,000 feet long, is reported below and north of the cirque headwall (Cochrane and Scott, 1971) in which copper values exceed 100 parts per million, and molybdenum values

are greater than 60 parts per million.

Bedrock sampling of trenches excavated several hundred feet south of the present TATS claims yielded assay results with the following ranges; copper, 0.01-0.02 %; molybdenum, 0.002-0.13%; tungsten, trace-0.39%  $WO_3$ ; and gold, 0.002-0.13 ounces per ton. (Sadlier-Brown and Nevin, 1976; Kern, 1979).

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The four TATS claims cover part of a granite pluton known to contain values in molybdenum and copper. The presence of lesser tungsten and gold associated with the base metal mineralization immediately to the south could be significant.

2. A limited drilling program is recommended to test the continuance to depth of apparent surface metal values on the TATS claims prior to a more extensive program.

#### RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

1. Diamond drilling of two vertical drill holes, each of 300 feet depth, above the cirque headwall on the TATS 2 and 4 mineral claims;

2. Sampling and analysis of all drill cores for molybdenum, copper, tungsten, gold and silver.

COST STATEMENT

|    |  |                  |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1. | Diamond drilling - 600 feet<br>@ \$50/foot | \$ 30,000        |
| 2. | Helicopter support - 20 hours              | 10,000           |
| 3. | Engineering, supervision                   | 5,000            |
| 4. | Miscellaneous travel expenses              | 4,000            |
| 5. | Contingencies @ 20%                        | 10,000           |
|    | TOTAL:                                     | <u>\$ 60,000</u> |

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CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, of Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1966.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc. (1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S. (1962) and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D. (1974).
3. I have practised my profession in eastern Canada and the United States and in British Columbia over the past 22 years.
4. This report is based on research of published and private reports on public file, and on the author's extensive background knowledge of the geology and mineral deposits of northwestern British Columbia.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the TATS mineral claims or in Rimacan Resources Ltd.
6. Permission is granted to submit this report, as presented, to the Vancouver Stock Exchange and the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers in support of a Prospectus.

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