M-179, E-197

→ BONAPARTE

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PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION 881252

a) The main target of this exploration program is to find or indicate sufficient economic tonnage to justify a mine-mill operation at the [redacted] The main exploration target on the Bonaparte Property consists of eight parallel, narrow, gold-bearing quartz veins dipping at 50 degrees. Successful exploration could lead to a long-term underground gold mine in the 200 ton per day range. An operation of this size would employ 50 to 70 workers locally from the Kamloops area. The immediate objective of this program is to prove up the grade of the known veins by bulk testing, extend the veins on strike, find additional veins and to prove up the veins to depth by underground development.

TDS July 28/94

b) Bonaparte

c) The Bonaparte Property is located in south-central B.C. west of the North Thompson River some 50 km. north of Kamloops. The property centers on 59 00' north Latitude and 120 27' west Longitude. N.T.S. location is 92I/16W and 92P/01W in the Kamloops Mining Division.

d) Access to the property is by the Jamieson Logging road branching west of ~~Highway No. 5~~ 35 kilometres north of Kamloops. The property access road branches off west off the Jamieson Road at 15 kilometres and carries on for 15 kilometres. The last three kilometres require minor upgrading and is four wheel drive.

Note: on west side of river

e) The Bonaparte Property consists of eight modified grid claims (52 units) and two mineral claim fractions covering an area of approximately 11 square kilometres. The claims, located on crown land and within the Tree Farm License TFL35 held by Weyerhauser Canada Ltd., are owned by Beaton Engineering Ltd. and Cleveland Capital Company, both incorporated under the laws of B.C.

f) Beaton Engineering and Cleveland Capital Company are in the process of optioning the Bonaparte Property to Claimstaker Resources Ltd., a public company trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. The company is involved in mineral exploration in Canada. The option agreement is currently being reviewed by the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Claimstaker intends to follow the work program laid out by Beaton Engineering and Cleveland Capital and permitted through the Ministry of Mines. If the option agreement goes through, the work program will be carried out jointly between Beaton Engineering and Cleveland Capital under the management of Claimstaker.

g) The geology of the property consists of pelitic and argillaceous sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by

several small bodies of diorite and quartz diorite. The sedimentary rocks and quartz diorite intrusives are overlain by flat-lying tertiary plateau basalt flows. The basalt cover occupies the higher ground in the west, southwest, south parts of the property and in the northeast corner.

Gold mineralization has been found in several narrow quartz veins within the quartz diorite vein. This quartz diorite occurs in a small window of the basalts. Vein thickness varies from a few cm to two metres.

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The veins consist of 95 percent silica and contain approximately two percent sulphides, chiefly pyrite and chalco pyrite. The veins are presumed to be epithermal. The veins strike north and dip about 45 to the east and the eight known veins to date are located in a compact zone 300m by 300m. Proven tonnage to date is 20,000 tons at .5 ounces per ton.

h) Prior to 1984 recorded exploration on the property was geared toward porphyry Cu-Mo mineralization. In 1984 geochemical sampling and prospecting by GoldQuest located gold in quartz boulders and the property was staked. In late 1985 Inter-Pacific optioned the Bonaparte Property and located more quartz vein boulders which assayed up to 16 ozs./ton Au. Seven holes were drilled in early 1986, of which two intersected quartz veins assaying up to one ounce over three feet.

The Hughes Lang Corporation optioned the property in late 1986 and financed exploration consisting of 29 backhoe trenches and 20 diamond drill holes. Six quartz veins were identified and reserves of 10,000 tons averaging .60 ozs./ton were reported for the Crow Vein.

Another program of trenching (19 trenches) and drilling (24 holes) was completed in late 1987. This trenching extended the area of the gold bearing quartz veins, but diamond drilling did not substantially increase the subsurface extent of the gold mineralization.

In 1988/89 a reverse circulation drill was utilized in combination with a diamond drill and better results were obtained particularly drilling down the vein. The Crow Vein system was extended an additional 100 metres.

let's hope so

The total exploration expenditures on the Bonaparte Property is estimated at 1.5 million dollars. The Bonaparte quartz veins are extremely difficult to explore or "prove" up by conventional drilling. They exhibit an extreme "nugget" effect and this, in combination with "erratic" physical structure, makes it very difficult and expensive to drill. They are the classic example of the cliche for gold veins of "drilling for structure" and "drifting for grade".

The exploration program laid out by Beaton Engineering and Cleveland Capital Company for 1994 is utilizing surface bulk sampling as the preliminary step to justify an underground drift and raise program. Currently one vein system on the Bonaparte contains a reserve of 10,000 tons at .6 ozs./ton and the chances of proving up or indicating a

reserve in the range of 100,000 to 200,000 tons at .5 ozs./ton are good.

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REFERENCES

Roscoe, W.E., PH.D., Report on the Bonaparte Property of Hughes Lang Corporation, Feb. 15, 1988. Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., Toronto, Ontario.

Peatfield, G.R., 1986. Geology, Rock and Soil Geochemistry, Geophyics and Diamond Drilling on the Bob 1986 Group (Bonaparte Property) For Inter-Pacific Resources Corp. and GoldQuest I Limited Partnership, MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd. Report Number 130, report submitted for assessment credit.

Gourlay, A.W., 1985. North Thompson Claims, geology, and geochemistry. MineQuest Report #92, report submitted for assessment work credit.

MineQuest - Bonaparte Property. Numerous reports covering the field work, consisting of prospecting, geochemistry geophysics, diamond drilling, percussion drilling and sampling during the field seasons of 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989.

THE 1994 WORK PROGRAM

For details on the recommended work program a copy of the first two pages of the Notice of Work submitted to the Ministry of Mines in the Kamloops Mining Division is enclosed. If the property is optioned to Claimstaker, an additional 2000 meters of diamond drilling will be carried out on the existing known veins as well as anticipated new veins. The program calls for extensive trenching and sampling on all the veins. Permitting is in place for the program to start immediately and the starting date is anticipated around June 15, 1994. If Phase II of the program, which includes underground development, is initiated, the program will overlap into 1995. It is anticipated that 10 to 15 persons will be employed for a minimum of 5 months in 1994.

If Claimstaker Resources Ltd. options the property then 70 percent of the funding will be by public funding with the remainder funded privately by Beaton Engineering and Cleveland Capital. If the Bonaparte Project is not optioned Beaton Engineerng and Cleveland Capital will fund the project privately. Any funding from Explore B.C. would obviously allow the project to move ahead more aggressively and make it economically more feasible to go underground.

All the directors of Claimstaker Resources and officers of Cleveland Capital and Beaton Engineering have extensive experience in mining, particularly gold mining. Richard D. Somerville, P.Eng. in Geology and Secretary of Claimstaker, is the former Vice President of Exploration for ESSO Canada and former Vice President of Exploration for Erickson Gold Mine and Total Energold.

Mike Ross, P.Eng. in Metallurgy, the President of Cleveland Capital, is the President of Orocon, a private company which has constructed 12 gold mills in western Canada, including the Snip mill for Cominco. Mike Ross currently owns 50 percent of a private gold heap leach operation in Arizona.

A.J. Beaton, P.Eng. in Mining, the President of Beaton Engineering, was the Mine Manager of Erickson Gold Mine for seven years and is the President of A.J. Beaton Mining Ltd., a company involved in mine contracting.

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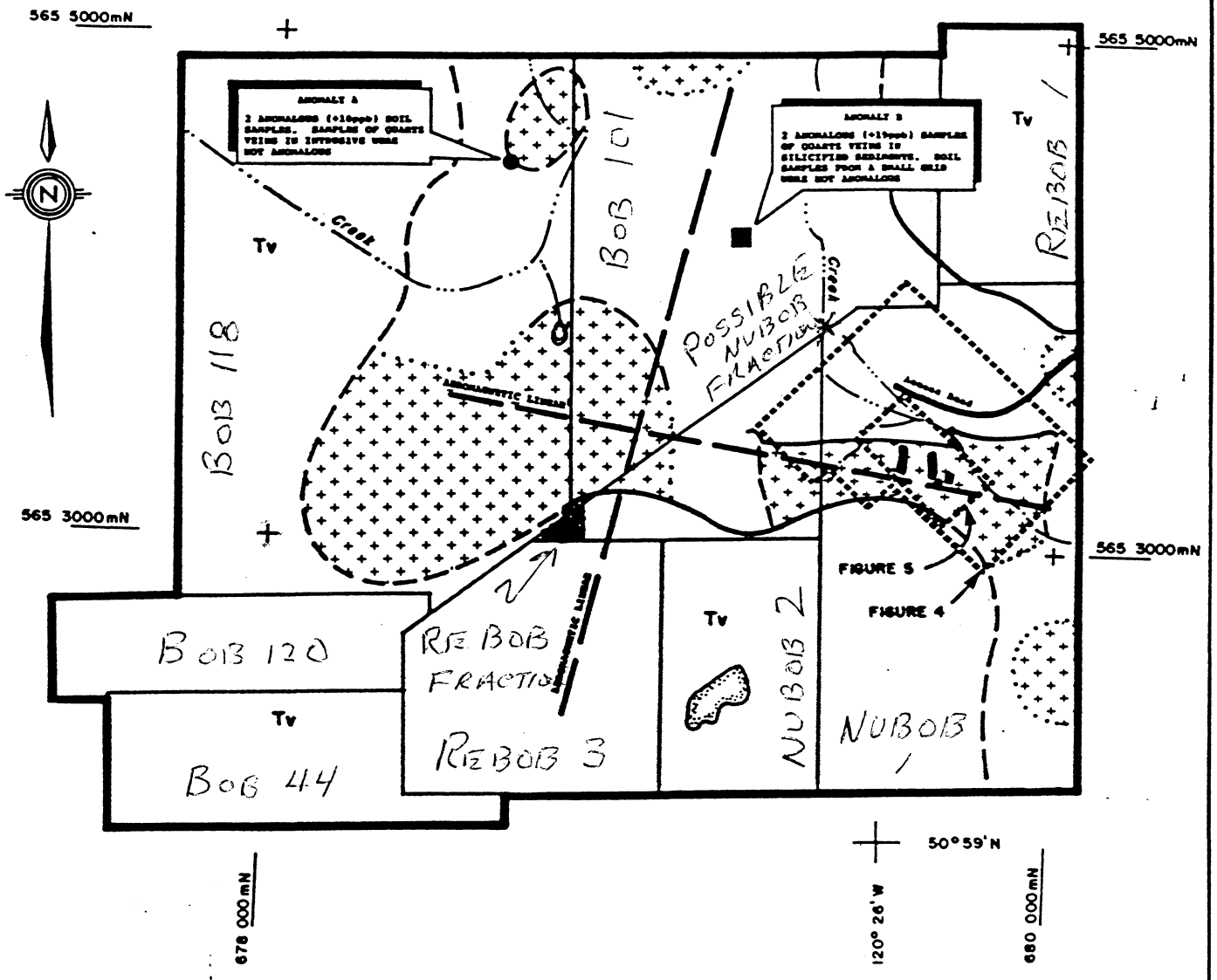

LEGEND

- Tv — TERTIARY PLATEAU BASALTS
- MESOZOIC QUARTZ DIORITE
- MESOZOIC CLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (Altered and hornfelsed near margins of intrusives)
- AURIFEROUS QUARTZ VEINS
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (Defined, Approximate, Assumed)

HUGHES-LANG CORPORATION
INTER-PACIFIC RESOURCE CORP.

BONAPARTE PROPERTY
British Columbia

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

JANUARY 15, 1988 | FIGURE : 3

A.J. Beaton, P.Eng.
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947 Frederick Road
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V7K 1H7
Telephone: 984-7798
May 2, 1994

Mr. Joe Sequin
Inspector of Mines
Ministry of Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources
200, 2985 Airport Drive
Kamloops, B.C. V2B 7W8

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29/06/94

Dear Sir,

RE: THE BONAPARTE PROPERTY ONE-TIME BULK SAMPLING

The Bonaparte mineral property in its present exploration stage consists of eight narrow gold-bearing quartz veins containing an ore reserve of 10,000 tons at .5 ozs. per ton. The veins are confined to a small area of 300 meters by 300 meters.

The property has been held by several medium-sized mining companies including Hughes Lang, QPX and Rae Gold. Extensive exploration work consisting of geo-chemistry, geo-physics, diamond-drilling, percussion drilling and trenching has been carried out. Approximately $1,500,000 have been spent on the property.

This property is the classic erratic narrow-vein gold prospect with an extreme "nugget" effect. It is impossible at this time to determine the grade by eye. Diamond drilling was very inefficient and non-productive on this property due to the erratic and nugget effect of the grade.

The vein varies from a few centimeters to three meters with the average being .85 meters. QPX, in the last season of 1989, used a percussion drill to increase the size of the sample from the diamond drill core. QPX and Hughes Lang found that by increasing the volume of the sample taken, whether on the surface vein or drilling, that the grade and accuracy could be increased. This prospect verifies the old gold mining cliche: "Drill for structure and drift for grade". This bulk sample is essentially a surface version of underground drifting.

This surface bulk sample will accurately determine the grade, structure, and dilution characteristics of the vein. This quartz vein does not have clean footwall or hanging wall contacts. Some dilution is inevitable. Diamond drilling and sampling on the vein by channel or panel are not reliable. A percussion drill hole log is enclosed showing the extreme variability of the grade from .1 to 1 oz. over several meters. The five inch hole was drilled

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down the vein, although the same erratic grade is also in the lateral plane.

The ore essentially has to be mined, crushed, mixed, sampled and cross-referenced with a mill or smelter to determine actual gold content. We are planning to truck the ore to Kamloops for crushing, sampling and mixing. A successful bulk sample on the Bonaparte will substantiate the grade, increase ore reserves, cross-reference the existing drill holes and allow for the confidence to go underground.

Another important aspect of this bulk sample is that direct shipping to the smelter may be the only economic alternative for this property. A conventional 100 ton to 200 ton mine-mill operation on the Bonaparte would require a reserve of 100,000 tons. This property could be economic as a direct shipper if the grade and silicate content are high enough. The Trail Smelter requires a minimum of 75 percent silicate and the mine grade would have to be sufficient to cover all costs, particularly trucking. A combination of surface, underground bulk sample, underground development, surface exploration and diamond drilling can lead to a viable conventional mine-mill operation. Very little of this property has been explored.

The bulk sample planned for this property covers the present known core of veins but there are many other known anomalies on the property. If this core area can be proved up to be economic the information will be utilized to determine and evaluate the economics of any new veins.

A bulk sample of this property is essential for carrying out further exploration and development of this property.

Sincerely yours,

A.J. Beaton, P.Eng.
President, Beaton Engineering Ltd.

c.c. Mr. F.J.T. Hancock, P.Eng.
District Inspector and Resident Engineer
Mine Health & Safety Branch

c.c. Mr. Ed Sadar, P.Eng.
District Manager/Engineer
Land Management & Policy Branch

Cleveland Capital Company
& A.J. Beaton Engineering Ltd.
1866 Naomi Place
North Vancouver, B.C. V7G 1Y1
February 25, 1994

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Rec'd 29/06/94

Ministry of Mines
101 - 2985 Airport Drive
Kamloops, B.C. V2B 7W8

Attention: Joe Seguin, District Inspector

Dear Sir,

RE: NOTICE OF WORK AND RECLAMATION PROGRAM ON A MINERAL PROPERTY

Property: Bonaparte
Annual Work Approval Number: KAM93-1500008-2285
Reclamation Permit MX-15-76

Cleveland Capital Company and Beaton Engineering Ltd., the joint owners of the Bonaparte property, would like to upgrade the work program approved on October 22, 1993. The new work program would consist of a one-time bulk sample pilot program.

The Bonaparte mineralization consists of narrow high grade quartz veins with a tremendous range in grade. It is extremely difficult to evaluate the tonnage and grade without actually mining and processing the ore. It is our plan to mine 7,000 tons of ore from surface and 3000 tons from underground. The underground program would begin in September or October, 1994, following the surface mining.

The ore mined in the bulk sample would be up-graded slightly on site by hand cobbing prior to being trucked to Kamloops to a private commercial screening and crushing plant. The ore would be assayed thoroughly for gold values and silica content prior to being shipped to Cominco's Trail Smelter. The on-going results of this bulk sample will allow for excellent cross-reference of existing diamond drill holes, locally find new ore, and explain some of the local very complex faulting on the veins. It will be a cost effective method to substantiate grade and metallurgy and give the confidence to go underground which ultimately is the only approach for proving up narrow gold veins.

The open pit equipment will consist of an intermediate sized backhoe which will be used to clean the veins prior to waste blasting, removing blasted waste rock, do the delicate removal of waste rock against the vein and removal of the vein itself. The hoe will be used on test pitting and for reclamation.

The drilling equipment will consist of airtrack and compressor, and jacklegs. Waste rock quartz diorite will be blasted out in three meter lifts to within .5 m of the vein.

The blasted waste rock will be removed by back hoe and cat. The waste rock will be stockpiled for backfilling. The vein itself will be blasted using the airtrack and, in delicate situations where the vein is too narrow, with jacklegs. The pit sides will be scaled by back hoe and by hand.

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Prior to waste blasting the pit surface area will be prepared by utilizing the hoe and D-8 cat to clean off the topsoil and stockpile, and stockpiling of glacial gravels approximately two meters thick.

The pit will be designed in 50 meter lengths. The northern pit will be quite shallow, five meters, and the middle and southern ends will be up to 12 meters. The pit would end up being one continuous pit from north to south. The northern end of the pit would be wider due to the pressure of three overlapping veins.

Underground development would consist of 300 meters of decline 2.5m x 2.5m driven from the pit floor at 15 percent. The decline would be driven with a one yard scoop and jacklegs. The exact location of the decline will depend on information derived from the open pit and adjacent exploration information.

The work program schedule would be as follows:

1) Upgrade the existing access exploration road to orehaul standards by ditching and grading. The present exploration road is suitable for 4 x 4 vehicles only. The amount of road requiring upgrading is 2.5 kilometers. the remaining access to the property is on existing good quality logging roads maintained by Weyerhaeuser Canada of Kamloops. Time frame to upgrade existing road would be three days.
2) Install a mobile or portable six man camp on site. Initially men will travel from Kamloops, 90 minutes from the site.
3) Commence open pit operations (approximately 100 days).
4) Carry out adjacent exploration work consisting of test pits, prospecting and possible drilling.

All of this work would be within the existing 300m x 300m active or originally disturbed area.

5) The detailed location of the underground development would be submitted to the Ministry of Mines two months into open pit operation. Underground development would start after open pit operations were completed.