

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR: 1998/99

REPORT #: PAP 98-29

NAME: ALLAN ST. JAMES

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)**

B. TECHNICAL REPORT AREA I: QUILL PROPERTY

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations 15 to 17, page 6.
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (see section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name ALLAN ST. JAMES Reference Number 98/99-P62

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) QUILL MINFILE No. if applicable _____
 Location of Project Area NTS 104 B/7 Lat 56° 26' Long 130° 30'
 Description of Location and Access ON MCQUILLAN RIDGE (BETWEEN THE UNUK & SOUTH UNUK RIVERS). ACCESS VIA ESKAY CREEK MINE ROAD AND THEN 24 KM SOUTH VIA HELICOPTER.
 Main Commodities Searched For GOLD, COPPER, SILVER

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area HIGH GRADE GOLD/COPPER VALUES IN BOULDERS (FLOAT) AND TWO COPPER OCCURANCES: MINFILE NOS. 104 B 012 & 230

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 2 sq. km
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 0.5 hectares / SCALE: 1:1250
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 31 ROCK SAMPLES
4. Geophysical (type and line km) GROUND VLF-EM + MAGNETOMETRIC: 9 LINE KM
5. Physical Work (type and amount) ESTABLISH SURFACE GRID: 9 LINE KM.
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) 0
7. Other (specify) _____

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities GOLD, COPPER Claim Name QUILL
 Location (show on map) Lat _____ Long _____ Elevation _____
 Best assay/sample type 102 g/tonne gold, 36.5 ppm silver, 5.32% copper in a FLOAT SAMPLE OF QUARTZ VEIN (SJ-09)
 Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies CHALCOPYRITE WITHIN QUARTZ VEINS HOSTED BY QUARTZ DIORITE OCCURS IN SEVERAL ANGULAR BOULDERS, THE "Q-ZONE". THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OVER THIS AREA TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) FOR THE FLOAT. SOME OF THE FREQUENCIES INDICATED DEFINATE TRENDS OF CONDUCTORS AND/OR STRUCTURES IN THE AREA.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act*.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)**

B. TECHNICAL REPORT AREA II: CHEHALIS

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations 15 to 17, page 6.
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (see section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name ALLAN ST. JAMES Reference Number 98/99-P62

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) CHEHALIS MINFILE No. if applicable _____
 Location of Project Area NTS 92G 8/9, 92 H 5/12 Lat 49°29' Long 121°58'
 Description of Location and Access (1) STATLU CREEK, 22 km of logging road + Chilwack Forest Road (#6411) NORTH OF HARRISON MILLS (2) CHEHOLES LAKE - east side, 30 km NORTH OF HARRISON MILLS via logging road & MYSTERY CREEK ROAD
 Main Commodities Searched For GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ZINC

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area (a) SENECA DEPOSIT (ZINC, COPPER): 15 km to the south + (b) the HOT SPRING PROPERTY (GOLD, SILVER): 18 km north

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) (1) 8 sq. km (2) 2 sq km
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 0
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) (1) 5 STREAM SED. (2) 9 ROCK, 7 STREAM SED.
4. Geophysical (type and line km) 0
5. Physical Work (type and amount) 0
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) 0
7. Other (specify) _____

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

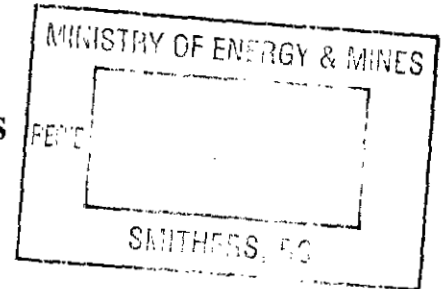
Commodities ZINC/SILVER ANOMALIES Claim Name NO CLAIM
 Location (show on map) Lat 49°29' Long 121°58' Elevation ~ 900 m
 Best assay/sample type HL-28 ROCK SAMPLE: 4845 ppm Zn, 2.8 ppm Ag
FLOAT

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies MINERALIZED CLASTS (FINE - GRAINED PYRITE) IN BRECCIA SAMPLES + COARSE GRAINED SPHALERITE. POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH PYROCLASTIC ROCKS (HL-26, 27). STREAM SEDIMENTS DRAINING THE AREA AROUND MOUNT MCRAE CONTAINED ANOMALOUS ZINC (513, 822 ppm) AND ARSENIC (80, 295). ANOMALOUS LEAD VALUES (74, 14) ALTHOUGH WEAK, MAY BE IMPORTANT AS LEAD IS NOT VERY MOBILE.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

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REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS
IN THE VICINITY OF
THE Q-ZONE AND WINDY TARN SHOWINGS
OF THE
QUILL CLAIMS



Skeena Mining Division
Northwestern British Columbia
NTS 104B/7, 8

-Prepared for St. James Consultants -

By
JOHN H. ADAMS
November, 1998

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Map 5 Ground VLF-EM Profiles - 4.8 kHz - Seattle - Scale 1:1250.....	In Pocket

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Geophysical Data Tables
Appendix 2 Analytical Certificates

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents results of a program of geophysical surveying, geological mapping and prospecting and on the Quill Claims, 24 km South of the Eskay Creek Mine during June of 1998.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the Skeena Mining Division 65 kilometres northwest of Stewart in Northwestern British Columbia (figure 1) and is covered by NTS topographic sheets 104 B/7 and B/8.

The property lies on McQuillan Ridge at the junction of the Unuk and South Unuk Rivers, 24 kilometres south of the Eskay Creek Mine. Property elevations range from 3,000 to 5,600 feet above mean sea level. Slopes above the tree line (4,000 feet) are moderate and outcrop exposure is extensive where not covered by snow; areas below the tree line are steeper with less outcrop.

Access may be gained via helicopter from the Eskay Creek mine road, Kilometre-45 Camp (35 kilometres to the North), Bob Quinn Lake on Highway 37, (65 kilometres to the northeast) or from the town of Stewart (65 kilometres to the southeast).

3.0 PROPERTY

The Quill Property is comprised two claim groups covering 38 units. Claim filing information is as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date
Quill	337650	20	July 1, 1999
M.R.	339222	18	August 19, 1999

The claim group is shown on figure 2.

4.0 PREVIOUS WORK ON THE PROPERTY

In 1981 Allen and MacQuarrie reported on Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical surveys on the South Unuk River Property.

In 1988, E.R. Kurchkowski reported on field work in the immediate vicinity of the Quill Claim Group for South Unuk Gold Corp. The work, involving geological mapping and rock and stream sediment sampling, covered all but the southern-most part of the Quill Claims. Pan concentrates taken in 1988 in sandbars on the rivers indicated gold was from distal sources. Samples from low elevations of tributary creeks in the area yielded a few anomalous gold values (80 to 120 ppb). Subsequent geological traverses identified glacial till deposits upstream of the anomalous samples thus indicating gold from these samples may have

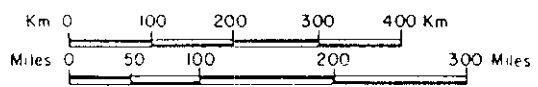
PROPERTY LOCATION



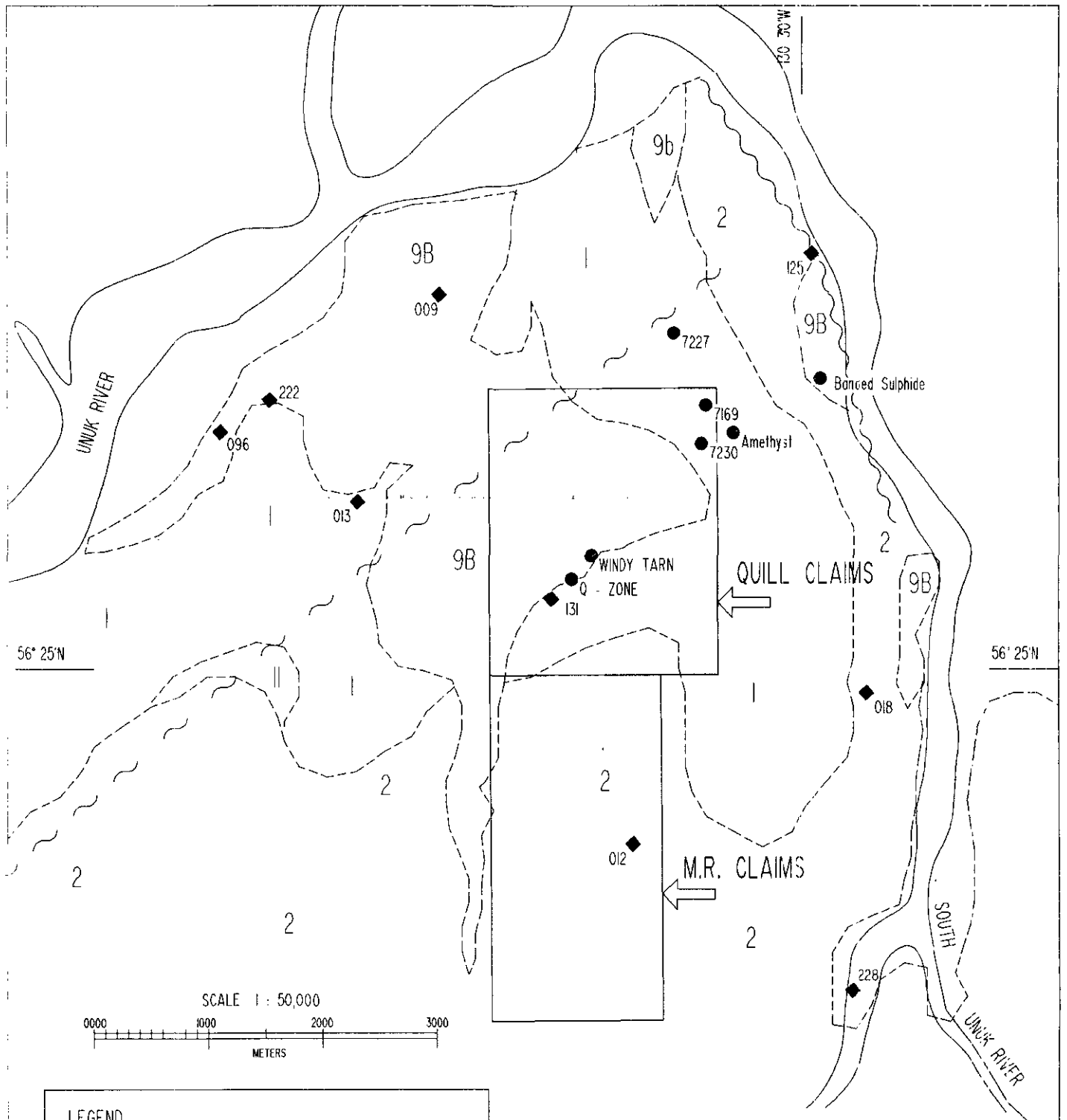
QUILL PROPERTY

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SKEENA MINING DIVISION, BC



DATE SEPT, 1995	NTS 104 B / 7,8	FIGURE 1
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LEGEND

- 1 Upper Triassic: Lower volcanosedimentary sequence
- 2 Upper Triassic: Lower Jurassic: Andesite sequence
- 9b Jurassic: Unuk River Diorite
- II Jurassic: Nickel Mountain Gabbro
- Geological Contact
- Defined Fault
- Air Photo lineament
- ◆ 012 B.C. Minfile Number and Showing (Accuracy 500 m.)
- Pamison Showing

Geology and Minfile Data after Aldrick, Britton, Webster and Russell - British Columbia Geological Survey Branch.
Open file map 1989-10

<h2>QUILL PROPERTY</h2>		
ST. JAMES CONSULTANTS		
<h3>QUILL PROPERTY</h3> CLAIM MAP AND AREA SHOWINGS		
JOHN H. ADAMS & ASSOCIATES LTD.		
DATE 10/10/1995	NTS 104 B / 7,8	FIGURE 2

been from a distal source thus rendering these samples unreliable indicators of proximal gold sources. Streams were not panned at higher elevations due to the lack of sediment. A number of anomalous gold samples were taken below the Chris and Anne Showing (1200 metres to the north-northeast of the Quill claims).

In 1990, Pamicon Developments Ltd. completed follow-up rock and soil sampling programs on the South Unuk Gold Corp Property (Curtis, K.M. et al, 1991). The Golden Jade, Windy Tarn, 7169 and 7230 showings were discovered in the area now covered by the Quill claims. A total of 251 soil samples were taken mainly on the eastern part of the South Unuk Gold Corp property in the general vicinity of the Chris and Anne showing. Portions of these soil sample lines which impinged on the Quill claims are shown on Map 1 (in pocket). No significant soil anomalies occurred on the Quill Claims.

In June and July 1995, A. St. James prospected the Quill claims and located the Golden Jade Showing (Q-zone) and collected mineralized float samples from the vicinity of the 7169 and 7230 showings (St. James, A., 1995). Several mineralized or geochemically anomalous float samples from other areas of the Quill claims were also found. At the same time Adams carried out a Stream sediment and prospecting Program on the Quill Claims (Adams, J.H., 1995).

5.0 CURRENT EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Between June 17 and 29, 1998 a program of fieldwork was completed in the vicinity of the Q-zone and Windy Tarn showings. A grid was established to cover both showings. The grid was subsequently mapped geologically and magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out. Prospecting and sampling of the showings were also done.

The grid was designed to cover both the Q-zone and Windy Tarn showings. A baseline was begun at BL-00, 400E at UTM coordinates 0405396N, 6254146E. The baseline was extended to 700E at azimuth 135° (UTM coordinates 0405633N, 6253912E). Marked wire pickets were placed every 25 metres along the baseline and lines. Lines 400E, 450E, 500E, 550E and 700E were extended 850 metres at azimuth 045°. Lines 600E, 625E, 650E, 675E were extended from the baseline to 400N. Due to steepness of the terrain near the baseline, lines 525E and 575E were installed between 100N and 400N. A tie line at 400N from 550E to 250E was used to install lines 250E, 275E, 300E, 325E, 350E, 375E, 425E, and 475E from 400N to 850N.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Regional Geology (after Adams, 1995)

The property is underlain by northwest trending Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton and Stuhini groups. These are intruded by felsic to intermediate intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The Hazelton Group is comprised of various assemblages of volcanics and sediments including siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates; felsic and intermediate volcanics and pyroclastics.

The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group is comprised of a volcano-sedimentary sequence of siltstones, shales, wackes with some limestone units and mafic to intermediate volcanics and volcanoclastics.

6.2 Property Geology (after Adams, 1995)

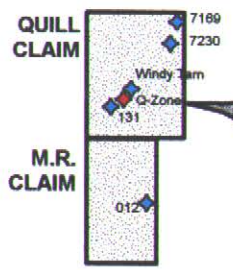
The contact between the Coast Plutonic intrusives and the volcano-sedimentary Stuhini Group and Hazelton Group (Unuk River Formation) rocks pass through the central part of the Quill Claim Group. Granodiorite to diorite intrusives underlie the northwestern and western portions of the Quill Claim Group. Andesite and hornfels were commonly observed near the western contact of the intrusive complex in the central portions of the claims. Conglomerate, shales and minor limestone was observed in float on the eastern portions of the claims. In the southern part of the claim group, large areas of exposed, dark-green mafic volcanics were widespread above the 5000 foot contour that defines the uppermost portion of McQuillan Ridge. Rare lamprophyre dikes were noted in hornfels near the intrusive in the central part of the claim group.

6.3 Detailed Grid Geology (current program mapping)

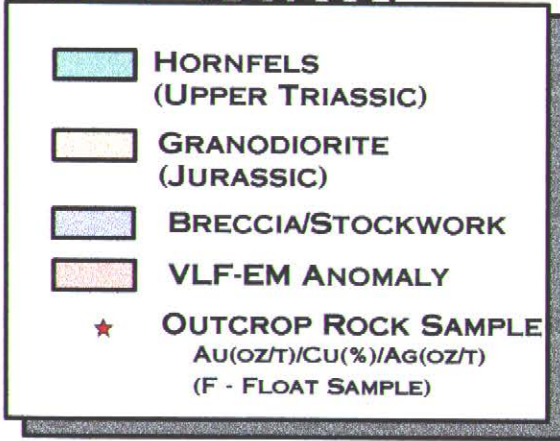
Geology of the grid as mapped during the current program is shown on Map 1. Mapping and prospecting were hampered during this program by the snow cover which obscured approximately 60% of the grid.

The grid is underlain by diorite and part of its metamorphic aureole. Most of the grid is underlain by intermediate intrusive of the Coast Plutonic Intrusive complex. Hornfels at the contact between the intrusive and Stuhini and Unuk River complex volcano-sedimentary rocks extends in an arc from baseline near 400E and along the southeastern boundary of the grid.

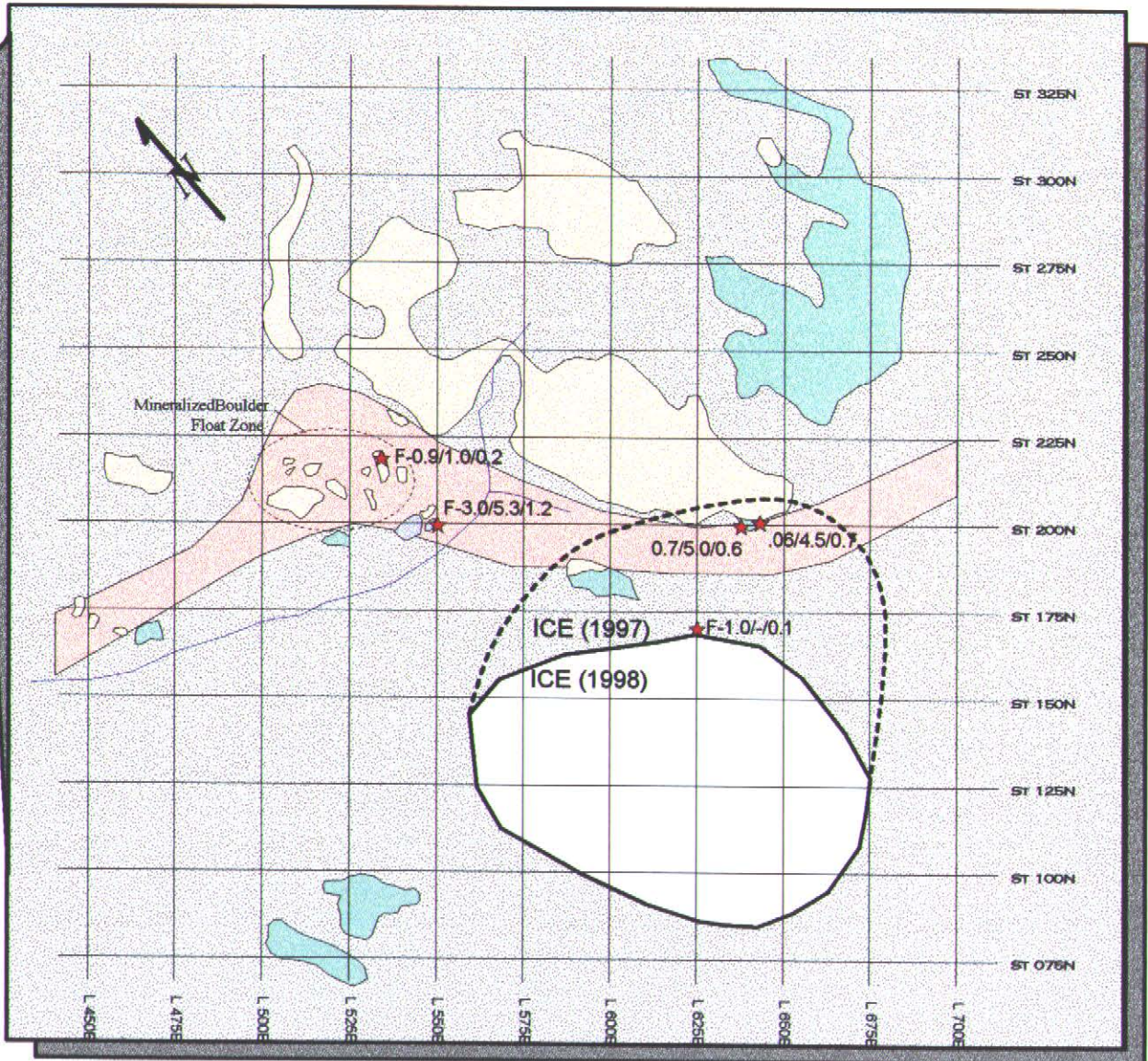
The complex intrusive is dominantly a medium to fine grained hornblende diorite to diorite. Examples of contamination of the intrusive by volcano-sedimentary host rocks range from strongly metamorphosed and metasomatized xenolithic blocks to gneissic banding and hybridized intrusive. Xenolithic blocks are fine to very fine grained dark grey green to black, generally exhibiting sharp contacts with the diorite. Disseminated pyrite is common in the xenoliths. Hybridization is likely due to complete digestion of host rocks of the aureole and xenoliths. In an area 100 metres northeast of the Q-zone boulders and in a second area northwest of the large pond near line 250E hornblende in the diorite is replaced by diopside and tremolite indicating likely contamination by limey sediments. (limestone outcrops were noted outside of the grid approximately 200 metres northeast of L700E, 850N). Occasional outcrops of hornblende porphyry were noted near the Q-zone boulders and in areas near the intrusive-host contact.



MAP 1 GEOLOGY



QUILL PROPERTY Q-ZONE



The host volcano-sedimentary rocks in the grid are all within the metamorphic aureole of the intrusive and as such represented by hornfels. Colours range from dark green-grey to black and are fine grained to very fine grained. Disseminated pyrite is common and in places comprises up to 15% of the rock. Possible relict bedding at 660E, 275N strikes at 153° azimuth with vertical dip. A small area of massive magnetite in outcrop at 650E 25N and a coincident strong magnetic signature on line 650E between 12.5N and 25N is probably due to skarn development.

A diorite dyke exposed at 250E 475N and at 265E 470N is 2 to 4 metres wide, strikes at 150° and dips vertically. A 30 cm wide diabase dyke at 305E 508N strikes at 110° and dips vertically.

Fragmented diabase dyke or xenolithic blocks occur near 450E 850N. The blocks are 1 to 2 metres wide and strike at about 110 ° and dip 85°north. The contacts with diorite are limonitic and fractured.

A prominent fault was noted at approximately 580E 800N. Where exposed high on the hillside, the fault strikes approximately 080° and dips 62° to the north. The fault zone is 2 to 3 metres wide and is complex, exhibiting shearing and intrusion by a generally undeformed, 25 cm wide aplite dyke and highly deformed quartz veins in contorted metasediments. Samples from the zone yielded no significant metal values.

7.0 GEOPHYSICS

A total of 8525 metres of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were completed using a Gem Systems GSM -19 v 5.0. - (ID 000068585). The GSM - 19 is a high sensitivity Overhauser effect magnetometer/ gradiometer for hand held or base station use. It has 0.01 nT resolution and 0.2 nT absolute accuracy and is microprocessor based with data storage capability. Hand held and base station units may be synchronized and diurnal corrections made automatically. The integrated VLF instrument can simultaneously read three VLF stations and has a scan option to determine the relative strength of 15 VLF stations to help in the selection of the strongest stations. For this survey results were downloaded to a notebook computer and stored on diskette.

Magnetic Survey

The instrument was used in base mode with the base station set at Line 475E at 475N. A datum value of 57000.00 nT was used and readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals along lines. Map 2 (in Pocket) is a plot of corrected values. Appendix 1 contains magnetic survey data.

VLf-EM Survey

The scan option was used to select the three strongest stations. These were NW Cape, Australia at 22.3 kHz; Annapolis USA at 21.4 kHz; and Seattle, USA at 24.8 kHz. Readings were taken at 12.5 metre intervals along lines. Appendix 1 contains VLF survey data. Maps 3, 4 and 5 (in pocket) are in-phase and out-of-Phase profile maps for the three frequencies.

8.0 PROSPECTING

Prospecting of the grid was limited to the 40% of the grid not covered by snow. The Q-zone boulder field was exposed. The source of the mineralization, however, was not found. The source of the mineralized boulders in the Q-zone is likely in the snow covered up-slope area to the southeast. Results of sampling of boulders and outcrop in this area and in other areas of the grid are shown in Table 1. New mineralized boulders SJ-01, 09, confirmed the high grade nature of the Q-zone float. Sample SJ-20 from a zone of pyritized breccia of hornfels clasts in a silicified diorite matrix.

The Windy Tarn showing was found in a small outcrop at 387E 800N. The showing is exposed as a 4 to 10 cm wide quartz vein in diorite striking 079° with a vertical dip. Minor subsidiary quartz-manganese veins run perpendicularly into the host diorite and also occur parallel to the main vein. The main vein is flanked to the north by a zone of silicified pyritized diorite. A 25 cm chip sample across the main vein yielded 960 ppb gold. A 30 cm wide zone immediately north of the vein sample which has abundant pyrite and a 2 cm quartz vein yielded 1595 ppb gold. A 1.0 metre interval of silicified pyritized diorite immediately to the north of this sample averaged 760 ppb gold. The vein was traced along strike a distance of 4 metres and disappears below cover at both ends. Additional analytical data for the showing are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

CERTIFICATE NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ICP Ag ppm	ICP Al %	ICP As ppm	ICP Ba ppm	ICP Be ppm	ICP Bi ppm	ICP Ca %	ICP Cd ppm	ICP Co ppm	ICP Cr ppm	ICP Cu ppm	ICP Fe %	ICP K %	ICP Mg %	ICP Mn ppm	ICP Mo ppm	ICP Ne %	ICP Ni ppm	ICP P ppm	ICP Pb ppm	ICP Sb ppm	ICP Sc ppm	ICP Sn ppm	ICP Sr ppm	ICP Ti %	ICP V ppm	ICP W ppm	ICP Y ppm	ICP Zn ppm	ICP Zr ppm	GEO Au-wel ppb
8SC036RJ	SJ-01	400m south of Q-zone - float	Altered sediment, Qtz veinlets with galena, cpy and sphal	>100.0	0.89	55	20	1.5	<5	4.99	>100	20	55	2640	4.06	0.29	1.36	620	<2	0.02	15	1100	>10000	870	8	<10	210	<0.01	38	60	8	>10000	3	65
8SC036RJ	SJ-04	.650E 200m SE of C - outcrop	Skarn; f.g. magn.py, 90cm wide in sheared diorite	<0.2	0.55	15	20	<0.5	15	0.5	<1	204	10	2202	>15.00	0.03	0.36	275	<2	0.02	59	730	76	10	<1	<10	10	0.03	71	<10	<1	64	22	35
8SC036RJ	SJ-05	same as SJ-04 - outcrop	30 cm wide soft gossien; poss breccia frags. - outcrop	0.4	1.05	5	60	<0.5	<5	0.12	2	14	22	283	>15.00	0.1	0.68	220	<2	0.03	10	1210	100	10	2	<10	11	0.27	145	<10	<1	144	18	10
8SC036RJ	SJ-06	40m NE of Q-zone - float	Breccia with carb, py & minor cpy	0.2	1.47	5	140	<0.5	<5	5.34	<1	18	42	138	5.02	0.05	1.94	710	<2	0.05	24	1310	12	5	10	<10	75	<0.01	105	<10	7	59	4	10
8SC036RJ	SJ-07	Q-zone - shallow trench	23cm chip across weathered, lim. dyke n.g.d.; strike 182; dip vert	<0.2	2.5	5	40	0.5	<5	0.83	1	42	32	97	4.86	0.06	2.05	580	6	0.03	23	910	10	<5	14	<10	41	0.07	137	<10	11	113	7	5
8SC036RJ	SJ-08	170m from Q-zone - outcrop	quartz diorite; sheared; lim.	<0.2	1.55	<5	30	<0.5	<5	0.54	<1	23	39	43	5.97	0.09	1.77	455	4	0.05	14	1270	8	5	4	<10	25	0.16	96	<10	3	75	5	10
8SC036RJ	SJ-09	Q-zone - float	Qtz vein in g.d. large ang. boulder; 15% cpy,py & marcasite	29.2	0.55	55	10	<0.5	<5	0.57	4	43	86	>10000	10.47	0.03	0.43	230	<2	0.02	9	940	64	5	1	<10	11	<0.01	24	<10	1	150	7	>10000
8SC036RJ	SJ-10	Q-zone - shallow trench	42cm chip across weathered, lim. dyke n.g.d.; strike 182; dip vert	<0.2	2.2	5	40	0.5	<5	1.35	<1	41	16	139	3.83	0.05	1.28	610	8	0.03	14	950	2	5	7	<10	58	0.03	84	<10	8	42	5	100
8SC036RJ	SJ-13	N. side of Windy Tam vein - outcrop	Fractured quartz diorite; few Qtz & py veinlets; across 90 cm	<0.2	1.06	<5	30	<0.5	<5	0.59	<1	7	38	164	2.66	0.07	0.93	330	22	0.05	3	1280	4	<5	2	<10	33	0.12	53	<10	3	81	4	35
8SC036RJ	SJ-14	G. side of D1; outcrop	Fractured quartz diorite; py veinlets; 80cm across strike of 120; dip 70-80 degrees	<0.2	1.06	<5	20	<0.5	<5	0.48	<1	6	17	82	2.83	0.03	0.86	310	4	0.05	2	870	6	<5	1	<10	27	0.11	53	<10	2	43	4	10
8SC036RJ	SJ-15	S. side of D2; outcrop	Quartz diorite; 5% py; broken chip across 1m	<0.2	1.1	<5	40	<0.5	<5	0.6	<1	7	20	124	3.52	0.09	0.9	335	34	0.05	2	1330	8	<5	2	<10	46	0.2	75	<10	3	98	4	20
8SC036RJ	SJ-16	200m N. of W. Tam	Quartz diorite, coated with blue-grey powder (Mn?)	<0.2	3.16	5	30	<0.5	<5	1.59	<1	32	56	307	5.83	0.17	2.53	970	<2	0.07	33	1030	10	<5	4	<10	53	0.22	148	<10	7	89	8	5
8SC036RJ	SJ-17	Windy Tam Vein; 375E 800N - outcrop	Quartz vein breccia, chlor. with 8% fresh py; chip over 50 cm	<0.2	0.38	15	20	<0.5	<5	0.32	<1	4	159	45	1.5	0.02	0.47	385	2	0.02	8	70	6	5	<1	<10	4	0.01	11	<10	2	109	2	65
8SC036RJ	SJ-18	N. side of SJ-17 - outcrop	Quartz diorite; very pyritic; brecciated; quartz veinlets	<0.2	0.96	45	50	<0.5	<5	0.19	<1	7	36	45	5.41	0.22	0.95	310	4	0.02	4	1160	10	<5	1	<10	3	0.02	25	<10	2	19	4	265
8SC036RJ	SJ-19	S. side of SJ-17 - outcrop	Quartz, quartz diorite, brecciated; 10% py	<0.2	0.64	20	30	<0.5	<5	0.25	<1	8	98	21	4.69	0.03	0.73	595	2	0.02	10	180	8	5	<1	<10	5	0.01	17	<10	2	41	4	275
8SC036RJ	SJ-20	Q-zone; beside large blocks of min float - outcrop	Breccia stockwork, silicified/fractured; 15% py clasts diorite & sed/volc; epidote	<0.2	1.17	5	30	<0.5	<5	0.79	<1	25	44	62	4.45	0.07	0.96	300	2	0.06	13	1040	12	<5	2	<10	32	0.13	52	<10	2	55	5	10
8SC036RJ	SJ-21	Ridge top 200m S. of S. end of Quil Claims - outcrop	Volc. agglomerate; reddish purple, ab. epidote	<0.2	2.09	<5	20	<0.5	<5	1.56	<1	26	35	21	4.09	0.03	2.96	1085	<2	0.03	18	1750	4	<5	4	<10	30	0.13	96	<10	4	112	5	60
8SC036RJ	SJ-22	Ridge top 300m N. of SJ-21	Quartz diorite; very Fe-stained & fractured; silicified; large outcrop	<0.2	1.74	<5	10	<0.5	<5	0.81	<1	23	58	218	6.67	0.05	1.36	375	<2	0.03	22	950	8	<5	3	<10	33	0.18	85	<10	5	29	6	5
8SC036RJ	AD-52	500E 375N - float	Breccia, black; silicified; cherty clasts; 6% py; resample of sample taken in 1996	<0.2	0.94	15	60	0.5	<5	0.98	<1	5	47	17	1.78	0.13	0.79	225	8	0.02	6	470	16	<5	1	<10	15	0.07	13	<10	12	111	5	5
8SC036RJ	JA-13	Windy Tam Showing	55 cm chip sample - Northernmost of 2.55m sample across strike of quartz vein. Decomposed, friable, granodiorite	<0.2	1.21	45	50	<0.5	<5	0.19	<1	11	38	92	4.66	0.18	1.17	735	66	0.03	3	820	8	<5	2	<10	8	0.08	49	<10	5	34	4	865
8SC036RJ	JA-14	Windy Tam Showing	45 cm chip sample - immed. south of JA - 13. Fine grained granodiorite; silicified, with abundant pyrite, cut by at least one 2 cm quartz manganese vein parallel to main vein	<0.2	1.08	30	60	<0.5	<5	0.15	<1	11	31	65	5.85	0.22	1.02	675	18	0.02	4	1100	10	<5	2	<10	3	0.09	35	<10	4	67	5	635
8SC036RJ	JA-15	Windy Tam Showing	30 cm chip sample - immed. south of JA - 14. Very fine grained, silicified granodiorite; possible 2 cm wide quartz vein perp. to main vein.	<0.2	1.1	50	60	<0.5	<5	0.25	<1	11	39	47	5.04	0.23	1.02	540	14	0.03	6	1220	6	5	2	<10	3	0.07	30	<10	5	24	5	1595
8SC036RJ	7	Windy Tam Showing	25 cm chip sample - immed. south of JA - 15. Silicified granodiorite and 10 cm wide main Windy Tam vein.	<0.2	0.71	20	40	<0.5	<5	0.61	<1	8	106	27	4.7	0.15	0.7	495	2	0.03	8	460	6	<5	1	<10	11	0.02	19	<10	3	19	4	960

TABLE 1. ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

CERTIFICATE NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ICP Ag ppm	ICP Au %	ICP As ppm	ICP Ba ppm	ICP Be ppm	ICP Bi ppm	ICP Ca %	ICP Cd ppm	ICP Co ppm	ICP Cr ppm	ICP Cu ppm	ICP Fe %	ICP K %	ICP Mg %	ICP Mn ppm	ICP Mo ppm	ICP Na %	ICP Ni ppm	ICP P ppm	ICP Pb ppm	ICP Sb ppm	ICP Sc ppm	ICP Sn ppm	ICP Sr ppm	ICP Ti %	ICP V ppm	ICP W ppm	ICP Y ppm	ICP Zn ppm	ICP Zr ppm	GEO Au-wet ppb
8SC036RJ	JA-17	Windy Tam Showing	1.00 m chip sample - immed. south of JA-16. Decomposed granodiorite	<0.2	1.67	<5	40	<0.5	<5	0.58	<1	11	35	89	3.17	0.07	1.56	645	4	0.04	4	930	2	<5	3	<10	39	0.13	74	<10	4	62	5	40
8SC036RJ	JA-18	Mejor fault/shear zone at 580E 800N. Strike approx 080 az, dip 62 N. Zone contains quartz veins, Mn, and apite dyke	25cm chip across apite dyke in shear zone	<0.2	0.46	<5	720	1	<5	0.09	1	1	88	31	1.18	0.06	0.11	360	<2	0.12	6	40	12	<5	<1	<10	21	<0.01	2	<10	9	177	124	10
8SC036RJ	JA-19	Quartz vein in same fault zone	30 cm wide quartz vein with ab, Mn	<0.2	1.48	<5	10	<0.5	<5	6.38	<1	3	113	7	2.28	0.03	1.56	925	2	0.02	21	310	<2	<5	2	<10	95	<0.01	46	<10	1	45	2	5
8SC036RJ	JA-20	Quartz vein in same fault zone	Quartz vein	0.2	0.19	30	20	0.5	<5	5.14	<1	4	173	47	1.57	0.06	0.47	975	2	0.02	21	210	64	5	2	<10	101	<0.01	8	<10	2	132	2	5
8SC036RJ	JA-21	Quartz vein in same fault zone	Quartz vein	<0.2	0.33	<5	10	<0.5	<5	0.04	<1	2	200	8	0.74	0.02	0.31	270	2	0.02	11	80	<2	<5	<1	<10	1	<0.01	10	<10	1	16	1	10
8SC036RJ	JA-22	Float at 525E 800N	Quartz-carb-pyrite vein material. Black siliceous vein at contact between granodiorite and xenolith.	<0.2	1.75	5	30	<0.5	<5	1.97	<1	11	142	73	3.51	0.1	1.67	680	<2	0.02	40	1320	2	5	3	<10	27	<0.01	50	<10	2	61	3	5
8SC036RJ	JA-23	Outcrop at 445E 717N	Feldspar porphyry dyke in granodiorite	<0.2	2.32	<5	160	1	<5	2.01	<1	15	68	92	4.24	0.11	2.34	3300	<2	0.02	36	1000	<2	5	4	<10	42	<0.01	54	<10	8	208	6	5
8SC036RJ	JA-24	Outcrop at 275E 465N	granodiorite	<0.2	1.33	<5	30	<0.5	<5	1.72	<1	11	47	24	2.29	0.04	1.05	510	2	0.05	4	1190	<2	<5	2	<10	48	0.13	53	<10	5	47	5	5

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that:

I have been a resident of Kemptville, province of Ontario since 1971 and have been a consulting and contracting geologist since 1979.

I am a graduate of Carleton University (B.Sc. 1971) in Geology.

I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (1982); a member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists (1984); and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1981).

I have worked intermittently in British Columbia since 1969 and spent 16 days working on the Quill Property.

This report is based on the author's 26 years experience in exploration, on a comprehensive study of assessment records and on geological maps and reports published for the area of interest by the British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources and the Geological Survey of Canada.

I do have an interest in the Quill Property.

I have disclosed in this report all relevant technical material which, to the best of my knowledge, might have a bearing on the viability of the project.

November 25, 1998

John H. Adams
Geologist
Kemptville, Ontario

APPENDIX 1

Geophysical Data Tables

APPENDIX II

ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATES

MR. ALLAN ST. JAMES

Attention: Allan St. James

Project: QUILL

Sample: ROCK

Mineral Environments Laboratories

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8

Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8S0036

Date : Jul-10-98

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	Au-wet ppb
JA-24	<0.2	1.33	<5	30	<0.5	<5	1.72	<1	11	47	24	2.29	0.04	1.05	510	2	0.05	4	1190	<2	<5	2	<10	48	0.13	53	<10	5	47	5	5

A .5 gm sample is digested with 10 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 05c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H2O

Signed: 



MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS LABORATORIES LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

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8282 SHERBROOKE STREET
VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA V5X 4E8
TELEPHONE (604) 327-3436
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SMITHERS, BC, CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (250) 847-3004
FAX (250) 847-3005

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Assay Certificate

8S-0036-PA1

Company: **MR. ALLAN ST. JAMES**
Project: **QUILL**
Attn: **Allan St. James**

Jul-15-98

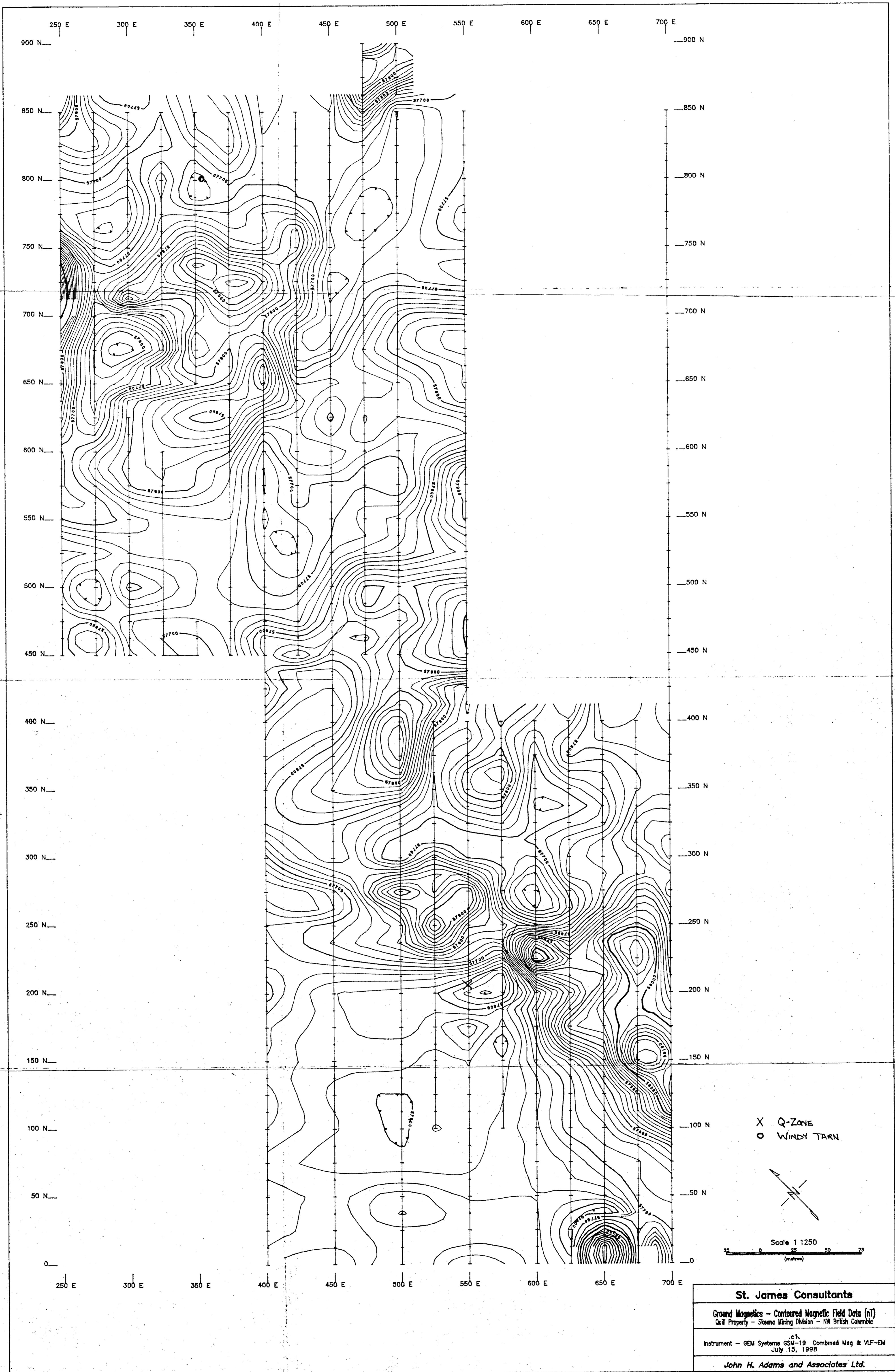
We hereby certify the following Assay of 5 PULP samples
submitted Jul-02-98 by ALLAN ST JAMES.

Sample Name	Au-fire g/tonne	Ag g/tonne	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
SJ-01		425.0	0.387	2.01	3.01
SJ-09	* 102.00	36.5	5.320	0.01	0.01
JA-13	0.97				
JA-15	1.55				
JA-16	0.88				

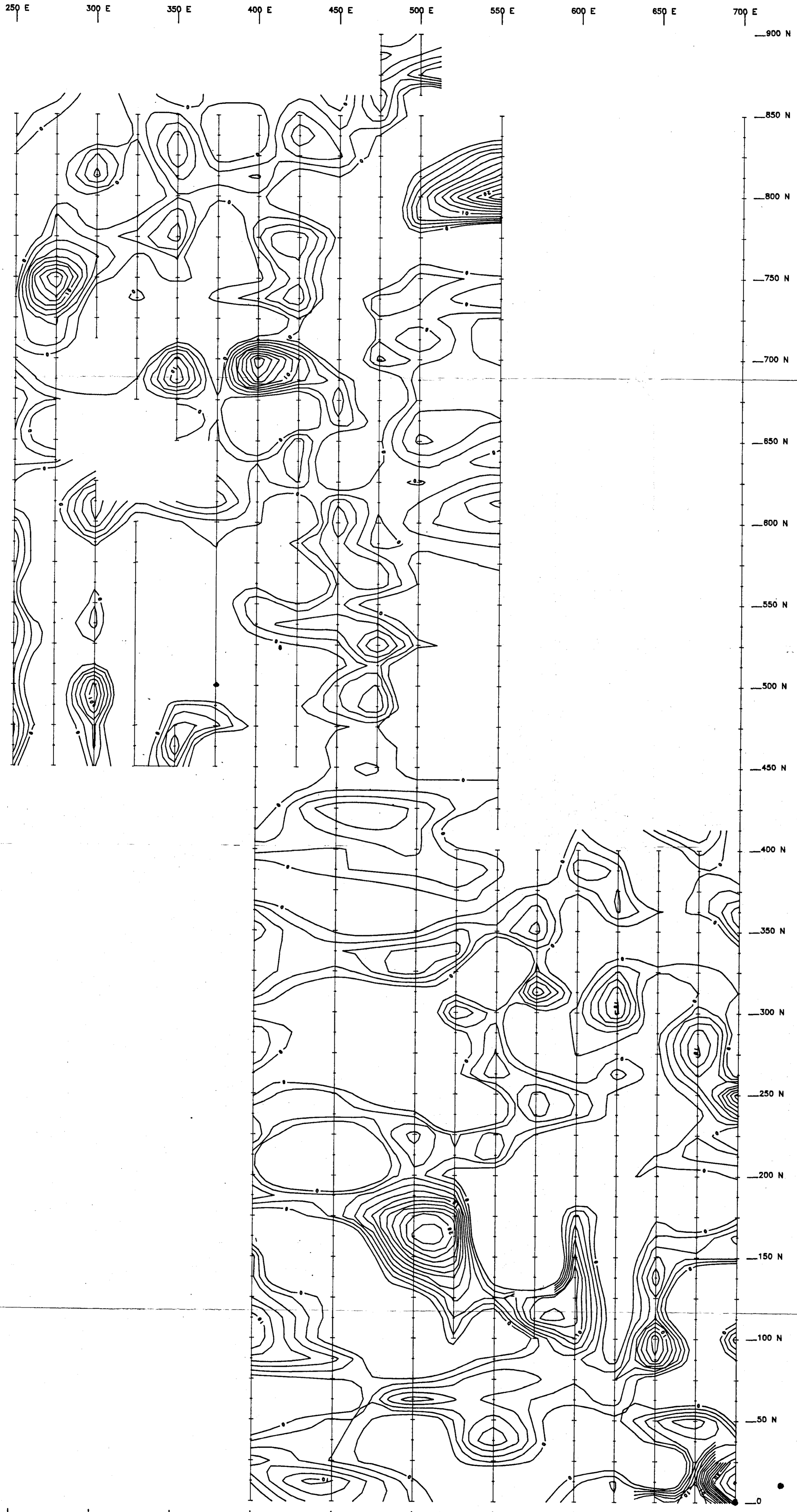
* GRAVIMETRIC FINISH

Certified by

Min-En Laboratories

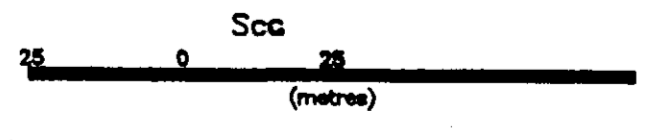
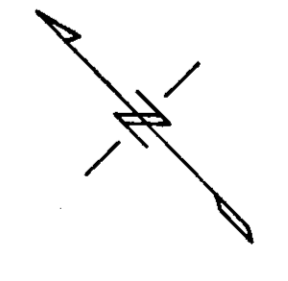


St. James Consultants
 Ground Magnetics - Contoured Magnetic Field Data (nT)
 Quill Property - Skeena Mining Division - NW British Columbia
 Instrument - GEM Systems GSM-19 Combined Mag & VLF-EM
 July 15, 1998
 John H. Adams and Associates Ltd.

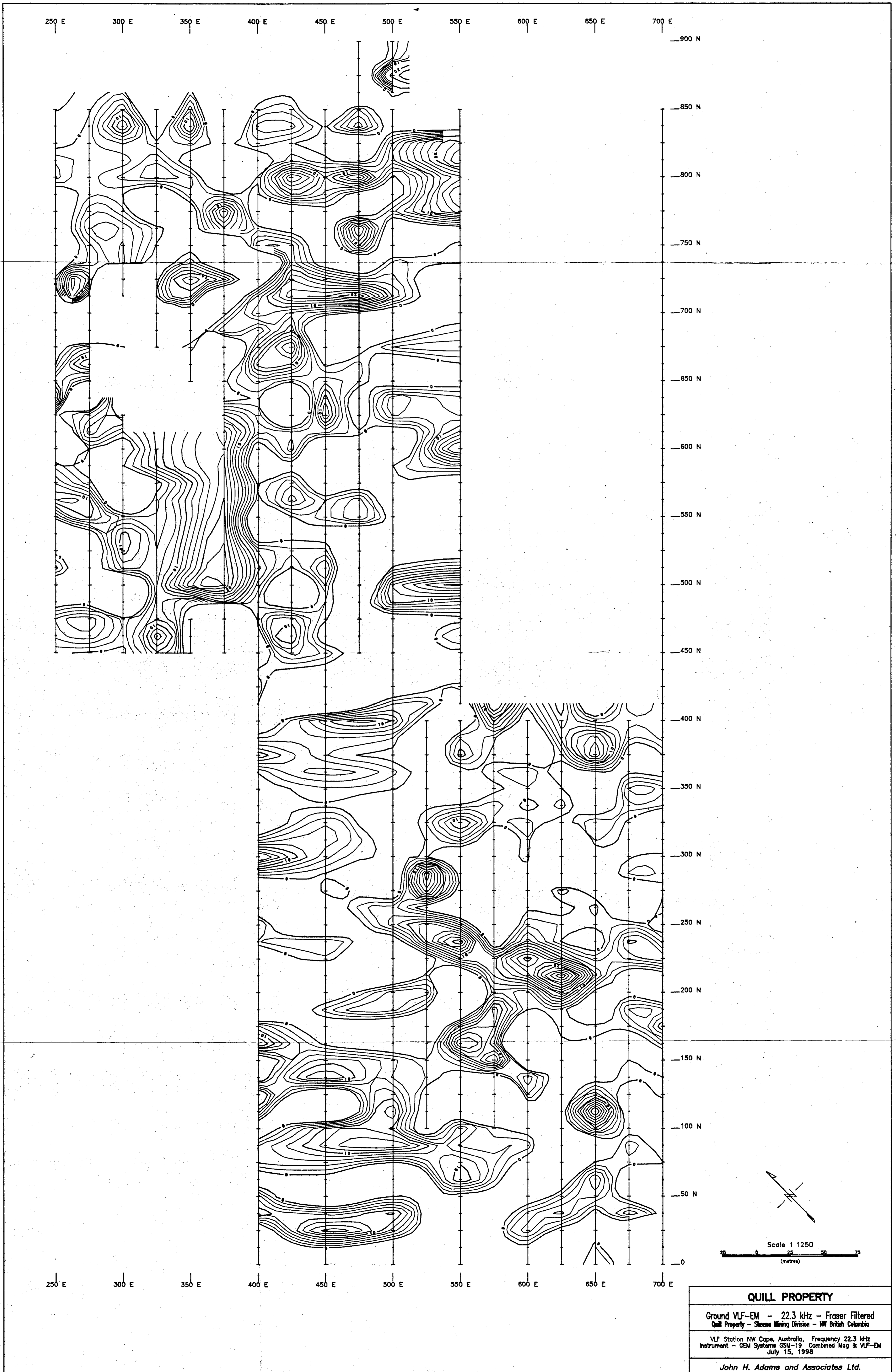


250 E 300 E 350 E 400 E 450 E 500 E 550 E 600 E 650 E 700 E

900 N
850 N
800 N
750 N
700 N
650 N
600 N
550 N
500 N
450 N
400 N
350 N
300 N
250 N
200 N
150 N
100 N
50 N
0

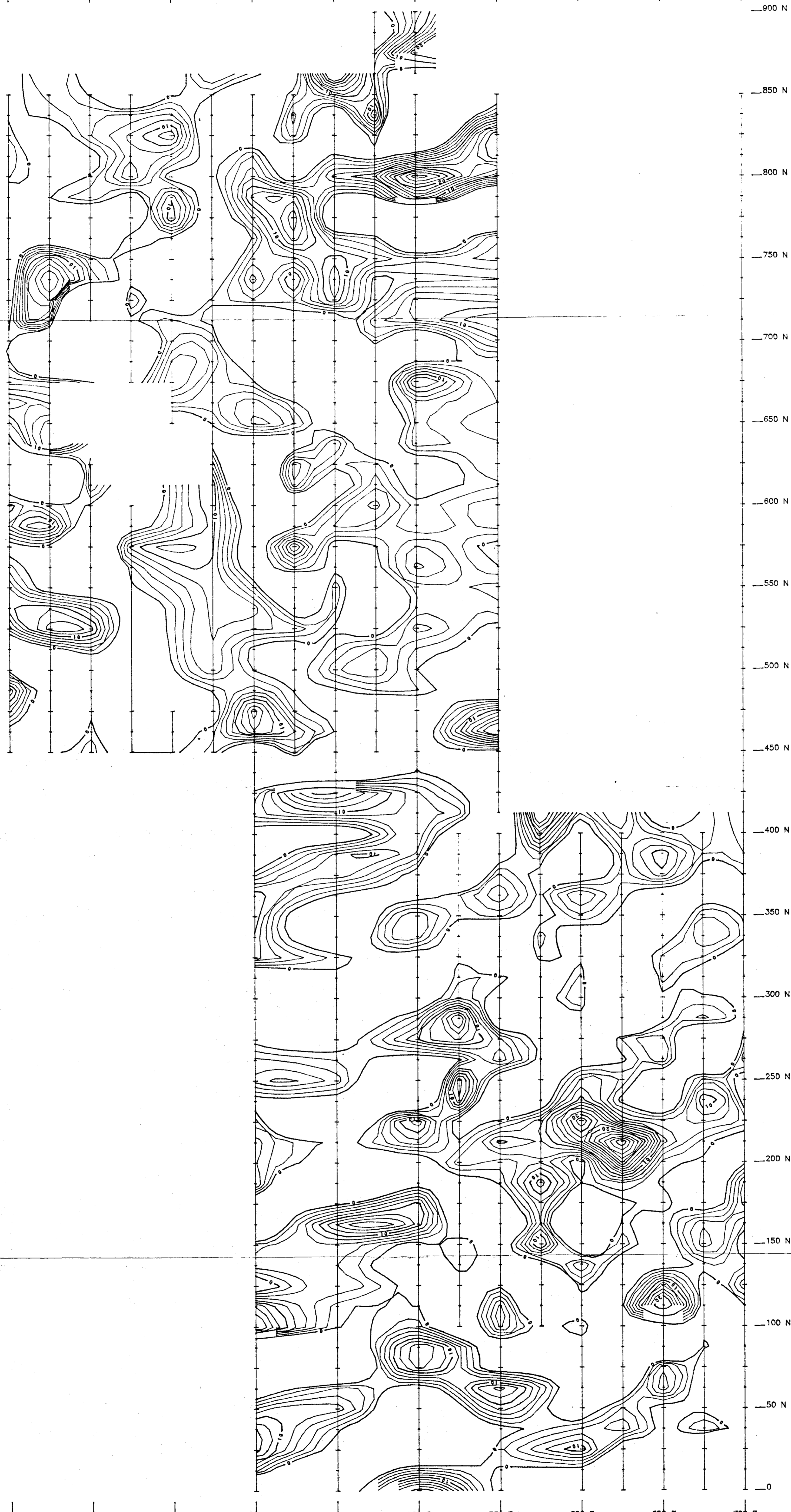


QUILL PROPERTY
 Ground VLF-EM - 24.8 kHz - Fraser Filtered
 Quill Property - Skeena Mining Division - NW British Columbia
 VLF Station Seattle, USA; Frequency 24.8 kHz
 Instrument - GEM Systems GSM-19 Combined Mag & VLF-EM
 July 15, 1998
 John H. Adams and Associates Ltd.



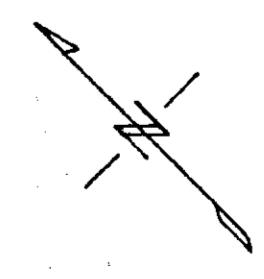
98-29(03)

250 E 300 E 350 E 400 E 450 E 500 E 550 E 600 E 650 E 700 E



250 E 300 E 350 E 400 E 450 E 500 E 550 E 600 E 650 E 700 E

900 N
850 N
800 N
750 N
700 N
650 N
600 N
550 N
500 N
450 N
400 N
350 N
300 N
250 N
200 N
150 N
100 N
50 N
0



Scale 1 1250
0 25 50 75
(metres)

QUILL PROPERTY
Ground VLF-EM - 21.4 kHz - Fraser Filtered
Quill Property - Skeena Mining Division - NW British Columbia
VLF Station: Annapolis, USA. Frequency 21.4 kHz
Instrument - GEM Systems GSM-19 Combined Mag & VLF-EM
July 15, 1998
John H. Adams and Associates Ltd.



MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT

ENERGY AND MINERALS DIVISION

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH

MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE

MAP 104807E

U.T.M. ZONE 9

LAST MAP UPDATE: 1997 NOV 14

ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1:31 480



ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

MINING DIVISIONS: SKEMA

LAND DISTRICTS

ALIENATIONS

NO STAKING AREAS

NO STAKING RESERVE PARS

ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

RECREATION AREAS

INDIAN RESERVE

CONDITIONAL AREAS

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS RESERVE

SECTION 19 RESTRICTION AREAS

1 POST CLAIM AREAS

AREAS SUBJECT TO URANIUM / THORIUM REGULATION

MINERAL TENURE

MINERAL CLAIM

MINERAL LEASE

INDUSTRIAL MINERAL CLAIM

CLAIM NAME

TITLE NUMBER

OLD TITLE NUMBER

TAG NUMBER

LEGAL POST

WITNESS POST

FORFEITED TENURE

VOIDED

SURVEYED

REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM

CROWN GRANTED

OPEN FOR STAKING

1 LINE

SPOT CLAIM

OLD SPOT CLAIM

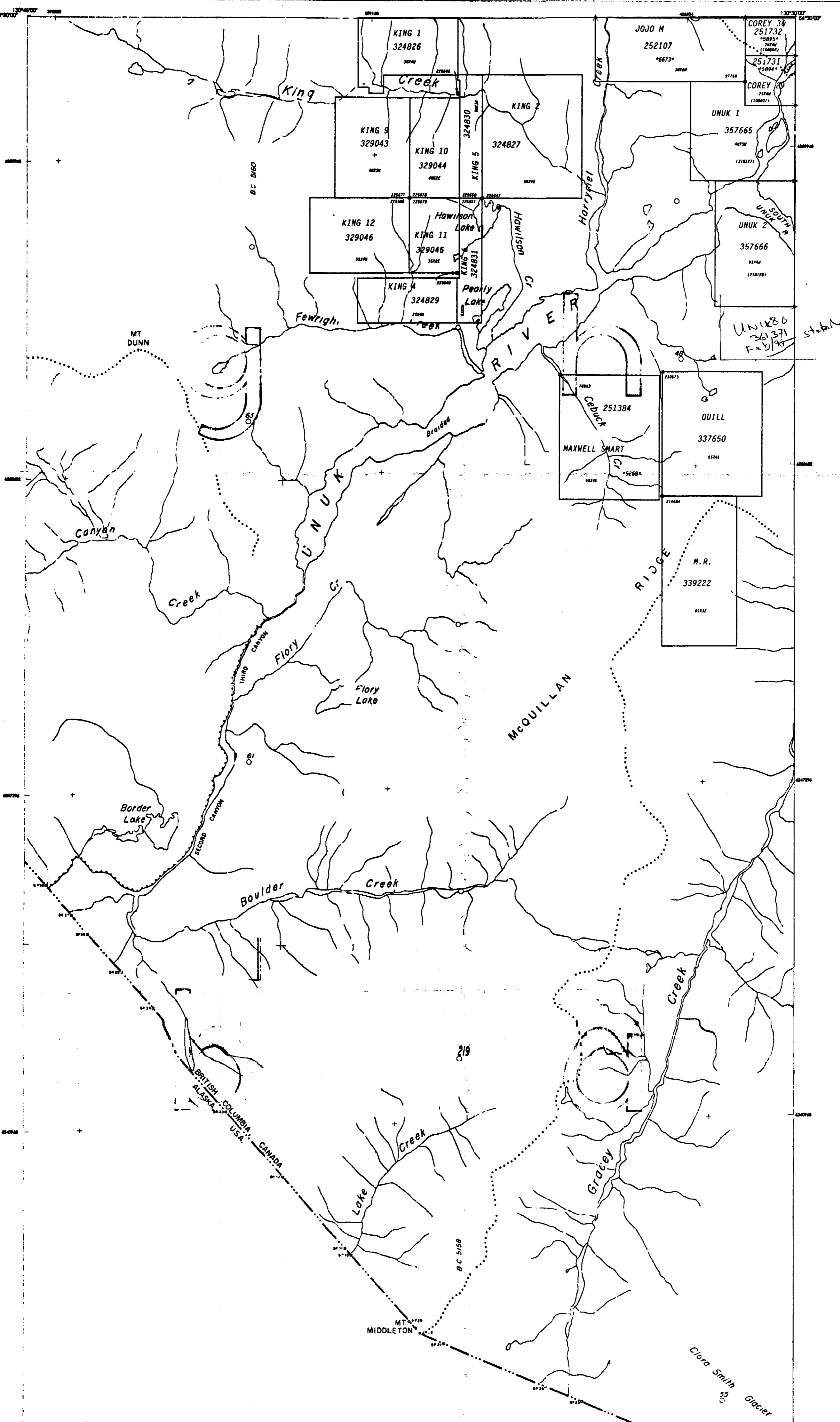
THE MAP IS PREPARED ONLY AS A GUIDE TO THE LOCATION OF MINERAL TENURE AS SHOWN ON THE LOCATION SHEETS. FOR CURRENT OR MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION, APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE TO THE MINING DIVISION CONCERNED.

Grid of 12 boxes for administrative areas

INDEX TO ADMINISTRATIVE MAPS

M 104807E

98-29 (5)

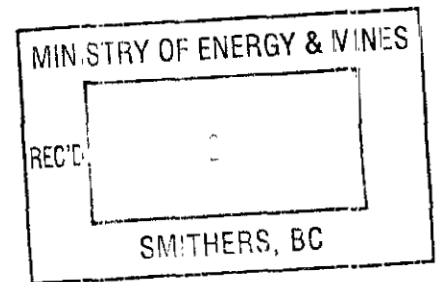


DAY

Report on Prospecting Activities for the British Columbia Prospector's Assistance Plan

AREA II : STATLU CREEK --- CHEHALIS LAKE

(NTS 92 G/8, 92 H5/12)



Submitted by : Allan St. James

Nov.22,1998.

B.C. PROSPECTOR'S ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Area II Statlu Creek - Chehalis lake Area

A prospecting program was carried out in two areas located to the west of Harrison lake in southwestern B.C. This was completed during 16 days in August and September, 1998. Work consisted of prospecting including stream sediment sampling and rock sampling. The two areas were (1) Statlu Creek and (2) Chehalis Lake East.

(1) Statlu Creek Area

Location: The area is located 4 km west of Chehalis lake; between the lake and Mount Jasper. Statlu Creek is the major creek draining the area (see map 1).

Access: This area was accessed via approximately 22 km of logging and forestry roads that branch off from the paved road about 0.5 km north at Harrison Mills.

Topography: The creek bed in the area prospected is at elevations of between 440m and 470m. Relatively steep valley walls occur to both sides of the creek and reach elevations of approximately 1300m on both the east and west sides of the creek.

Geology: The area is underlain by middle Jurassic quartz diorite intrusive rocks of the Mount Jasper pluton.

Previous Work: The only record of work completed in the area that the author has been able to locate refers to some stream sediment geochemistry completed under the B.C. Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS). This survey detected some anomalous gold values in the southern part of the area prospected (just north of the junction of Statlu Creek with Blacklock Creek). Also associated with this were some copper and arsenic anomalies.

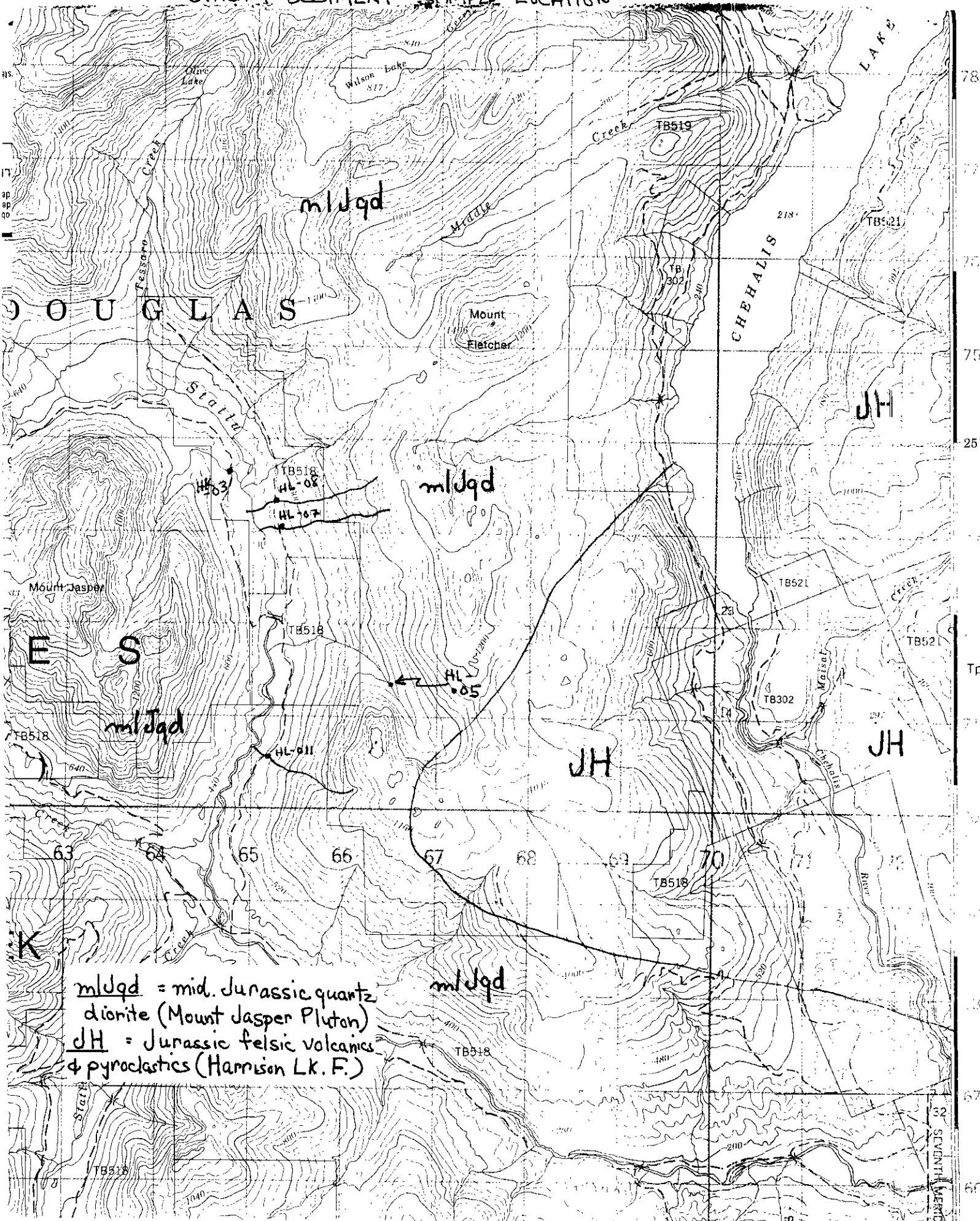
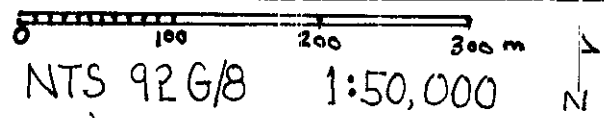
Prospecting Program: The aim of prospecting this area was to determine if vein type gold showings or windows of felsic volcanic rocks of the Harrison River Formation occur within the intrusive. The area was examined by walking old logging roads, trails and streams and collecting rock samples and stream sediments.

Results: Several samples of volcanic rocks were collected; but all appeared to have been transported to the area (for road fill) and were not analyzed. Five stream sediments (HL-03, 05, 07, 08, 11) were analyzed; but, all were low in base and precious metal content (see Table 1a).

Conclusions: No further work is recommended on this area around Statlu Creek. There still is some land that could be prospected however to the east of this area (between the ridge separating the drainage patterns and the west side of Chehalis lake). The Minfile showings indicate a mineral showing in some volcanics immediately to the west (north end) of the lake. A limited zone of pyritic, felsic volcanic rocks occur here; but, they are cut off a short distance to the west by the Mount Jasper intrusive rocks.

MAP 1.

STATLU CREEK AREA
STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION



mlJqd = mid. Jurassic quartz diorite (Mount Jasper Pluton)
 JH = Jurassic felsic volcanics & pyroclastics (Harrison Lk. F.)

SEVENTH MEMO

(2) Chehalis Lake Area (East Side)

Location : This area is located to the east of the north end of Chehalis Lake and south of Mystery Creek. Harrison Lake is located approximately 6 km to the east of here (see Map 2).

Access : The area is accessed from Harrison Mills via approximately 30 km of logging and forestry roads.

Topography : The terrain is steep on the side of the hills that slope towards Chehalis Lake (westward) from the highest points of land in the area : Mount McRae (1527 ft). There are a few ridges running off of Mount McRae and then the land slopes (slightly less steep than the west side) eastward towards Harrison Lake.

Important Showings : The most significant discovery in the area has been the Seneca massive sulfide showing which is located approximately 15 km to the south of the prospected area. The Seneca Showing is comprised of three zones which contain three types of mineralization; conformable massive sulfide lenses, semi-massive and disseminated sulfides and stockwork and stringer mineralization. The deposit is a zinc-copper-lead-barite deposit and has reserves of 1.5 million tonnes of 3.6% zinc, 0.6% copper, 0.1% lead and 1.20 ounces per ton silver. This area is still be actively explored and drilling was completed on the showings in 1998.

Another property currently being explored is the Hot Spring Property of Mount Hope Resources. It is located approximately 15 km west of the north end of Harrison Lake near Sloquel Creek. Drilling has indicated an extensive zone of gold-silver mineralization with some lead/zinc values that is hosted by very altered Grambler volcanics.

Geochemical surveys : The RGS has indicated several strong base metal anomalies in the streams draining this area. There are also weaker precious metal anomalies present.

Minfile/Assessment files : Following the discovery of massive sulphide-type base metal mineralization at the Seneca property several mining companies conducted exploration programs in the Harrison Lake group of volcanics. Chevron, Standard Oil, Newmont and Lac Minerals were active in the area during the 1970's and 1980's. Work they completed consisted mainly of soil and stream geochemistry, mapping/sampling and some magnetometer/VLF surveys. They located base metal anomalies; but did not find significant massive sulphide-type mineralization in place (see Map 3 for Minfile showings). Exploration work in the area declined when the Seneca Deposit appeared to be an economically marginal deposit.

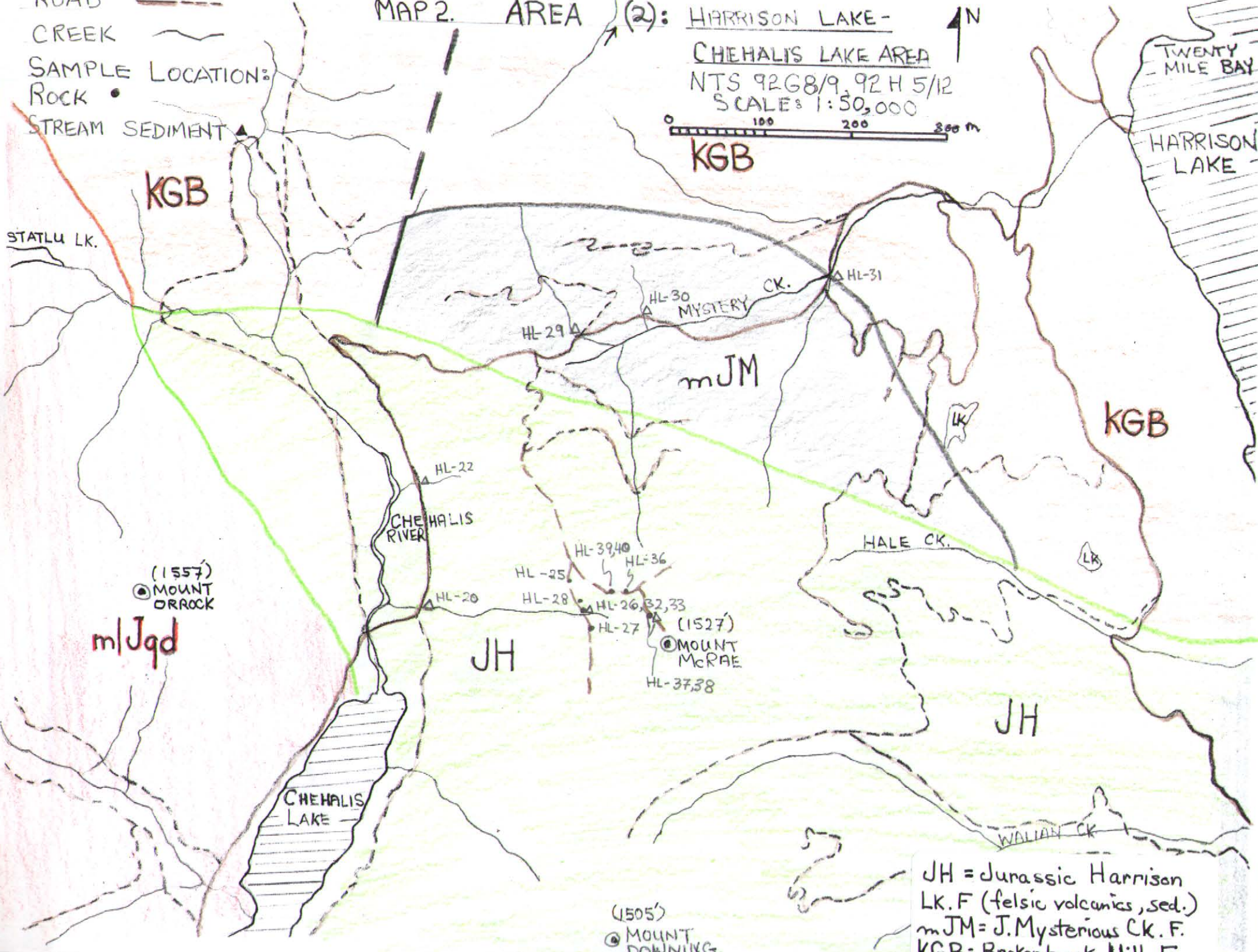
Geology : The area prospected is underlain by the middle Jurassic Harrison Lake Formation. The formation is dominated by a thick succession of intermediate to acidic volcanic flows and pyroclastics. They overlie cherty argillites and mafic volcanics and are overlain by shales and siltstones of the Mysterious Creek Formation (a relatively small unit : roughly 3km x 6km). The Harrison Lake Formation also locally contains

MAP 2. AREA (2):

HARRISON LAKE -
CHEHALIS LAKE AREA
NTS 92G8/9, 92H 5/12
SCALE: 1:50,000



ROAD
CREEK
SAMPLE LOCATION:
ROCK •
STREAM SEDIMENT ▲



(1557)
● MOUNT
OROCK
m/Jqd

(1505')
● MOUNT
DOWNING

JH = Jurassic Harrison
LK.F (felsic volcanics, sed.)
mJM = J. Mysterious Ck. F.
KGB = Brokenback Hill F.

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

AREA OF INTEREST

PALEOZOIC TO MESOZOIC

PMu Ultramafic rock, local gabbro

PMCS COGBURN SCHIST: Schist, metabasalt, pelite, amphibolite, marble, ultramafic rock, possible correlative of Hozameen and Bridge River complexes, metamorphosed in Cretaceous

PERMIAN TO JURASSIC

HOZAMEEN COMPLEX

PJh Undifferentiated chert, pelite, mafic volcanics, minor limestone, gabbro and ultramafic rock

PJhv Mafic volcanic rocks of the Hozameen Complex

PERMIAN (TO MESOZOIC?)

VEDDER COMPLEX

PMv Amphibolite, gneiss, minor ultramafic rock

PALEOZOIC

DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

CHILLIWACK GROUP

DPC Undifferentiated pelite, sandstone, minor conglomerate, mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, Permian and Pennsylvanian carbonate

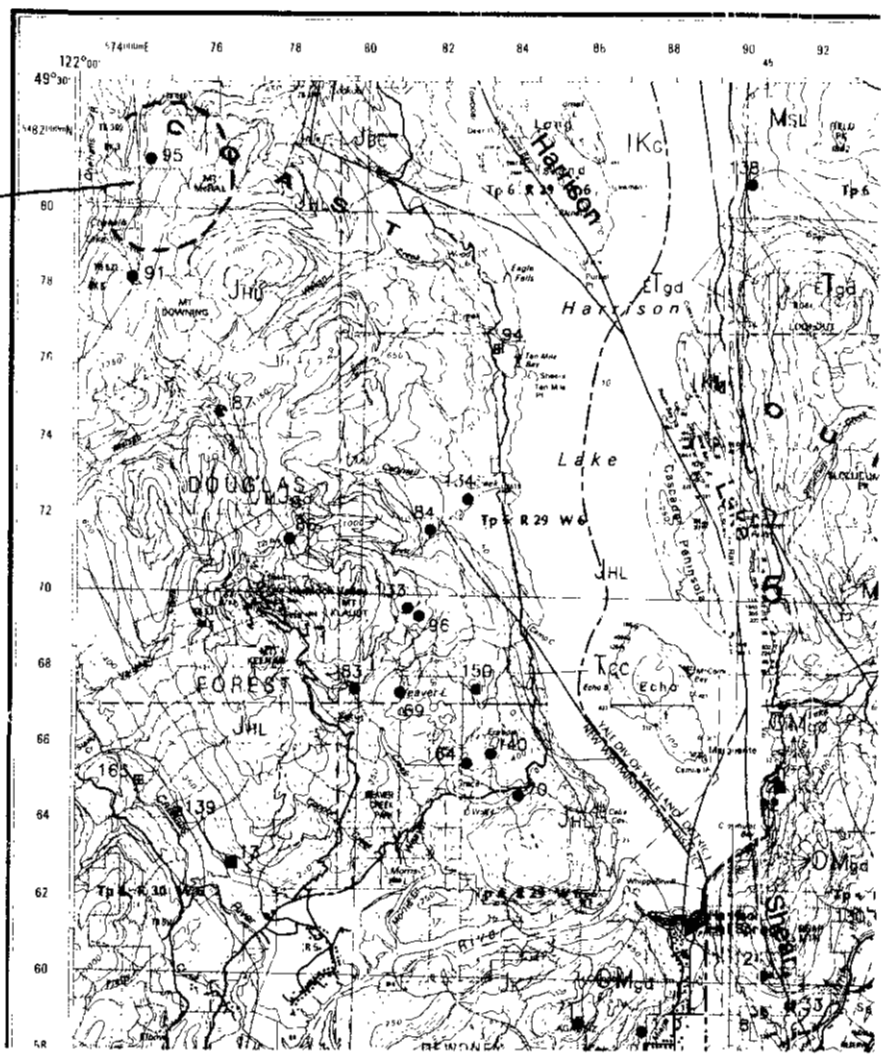
PENNSYLVANIAN TO PERMIAN

PPc Carbonates in the Chilliwack Group

PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC

YELLOW ASTER COMPLEX

PPy Metadiorite and gabbro; includes Baird Diorite on Old Settler Mountain



MAP 3. MINFILE MAP (REVISED: MARCH 1995)
NTS 092 HSW

- . 87 SF Zn, Cu
- . 91 TOP Pb, Cu
- . 95 KU Zn, Cu, Ag
- . 94 BIGFOOT Zn, Cu, Au, Ag

sedimentary rocks (argillite, conglomerate, siltstone, shale and sandstone). To the west of this unit, many extensive intrusives occur such as the Jurassic quartz diorite Mount Jasper pluton. To the north of the Mysterious Creek Formation exists an extensive belt of Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Brokenback Hill Formation (Gambier Group). Rock types in this formation are crystal tuff, volcanoclastic sandstone, phyllite, lapilli tuff, rhyolite and andesite flows and breccias. Several faults in the area, including the one that exists on the western edge of the Mysterious Creek Formation, appear to have a general northeast trend.

Prospecting Program : The area was prospected during Sept., 1998 by hiking old logging roads, trails and stream beds and doing some traverses (see schedule). A total of 9 rock samples and 7 stream sediment samples were collected at this time and all were submitted for assay. Specimen rock samples and results from the area were discussed with Mr. Robert Pinsent, a geologist with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geological Survey Branch, on October 6, 1998.

Results : Several of the rock and stream sediment samples contained anomalous concentrations of zinc, lead, and silver as well as arsenic (see Tables 1a, 1b & 2). All rock samples were from the area of the pyroclastic zone and stream sediment samples 20, 22 ,31, 33, 38 were taken from streams draining this area.

In the rock samples, HL-28 had the highest values in most elements. It contained very anomalous values in zinc (4845 ppm) and silver (2.8 ppm). It also had significant lead (802 ppm), cadmium (30 ppm) and arsenic (100 ppm) values plus weakly anomalous values in antimony (10 ppm) and copper (220 ppm). This sample of breccia contained many different types of fragments including small (2-3 mm in diameter) clasts of massive, fine-grained pyrite and a few crystals of sphalerite. Samples of dacite, HL-25, and pyroclastic chert breccia (or quartz pebble conglomerate), HL-26, 27 , also contained anomalous zinc (1380, 475, 1013 ppm respectively). Sample HL-27 taken from a gouge zone within the pyroclastic unit contained the highest value in arsenic (160 ppm).

In the stream sediment samples, anomalous zinc values were detected in several samples draining the area around the outcrop of pyroclastics. The two highest values were 513 and 822 ppm zinc. Two of the sediment samples also contained anomalous arsenic, 80 and 295 ppm. Weakly anomalous lead values of 74 and 14 ppm were present in two of the samples.

Conclusions : The occurrence of felsic pyroclastic volcanics and breccias and the existence of several geochemical anomalies in the rocks and stream sediments in the area is encouraging. Additional prospecting to determine if other suitable host rocks and/or mineralization of a massive sulphide type occur in the area is contemplated for the 1999 field season. The discovery of mineralization in place or located in a more defined area that could be the source of anomalous base/precious metal values would likely lead into a staking program.

TABLE 2		ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS : CHEHALIS LAKE AREA												
Sample #	Location	Type	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization	ANALYTICAL RESULTS (all ppm except Au in ppb)								
						Cu	Pb	Zn	Au	Ag	As	Sb	Ba	
HL-25	2 km up blast road	otcp	dacite?	v.fract.,lt gray-gn v.altered.qtz reminants v.sil.,beige powdery- mineral in spots	py 8% m-f.g.	29	38	1380	4	-0.2	5	5	270	
HL-26	"blast"rock on road	otcp	pebble congl or chert brecc *proclastic*	lt.green, frac.chert frag & rounded qtz.pebbles very fract.,tuff matrix	diss. fresh py approx.4%	10	34	475	4	-0.2	5	-5	230	
HL-27	20m S. of blast rock	otcp	felsic gouge (no specimen)	m.gray,soft with cobbles/pebbles	py diss. 15- 20%	71	10	1013	4	-0.2	160	5	70	
HL-28	300m N (downroad) of blast	float	breccia	many dif.frag(1-15mm) incl. f.g.massive py siliceous/weathered	py 10-15% few cry.sphal.	220	802	4845	16	2.8	100	10	100	
HL-32	"blast"rock	otcp	chert breccia *pyroclastic*	lt.green, frac.chert frag &qtz.pebbles	diss. fresh py 5%	20	36	120	12	1.2	60	5	110	
HL-36	0.8km E. (up spur rd. off blast rd)	otcp	argillite	black,v.fract.&fe-stain	fg,fresh py: diss.& pods 5%	27	26	88	8	-0.2	30	5	120	
HL-37	ridge log rd off spur rd	float(2 dif. boulders)	1)feldspar porph 2) turbidite?	1)dk.gray,small pheno. (3mm or less),some partly replaced by py 2) turbidite with 2-8mm frag of sed/vol material	py 4-5%	16	6	111	4	-0.2	10	5	100	
HL-39	200m down rd. from HL-37	float	breccia	dk gray-brown,very altered clasts,often mineralized(fg. py), some jasper-like	py 8-10%	35	4	92	4	-0.2	10	5	90	
HL-40	same as HL-39	float	breccia or turbidite	very siliceous with many types of frag.(1- 15mm),breccia-frag & some argillite frag. lt gray/green/purple	py 5%	33	2	129	3	-0.2	-5	5	60	

TABLE 1a.

ALLAN ST. JAMES
 Attention: ALLAN ST. JAMES
 Project: H.L.
 Sample: SILT

Mineral Environments Laboratories
 8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8
 Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V0637 LJ
 Date : Oct-01-98

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	Au-fire ppb
HL-03 STATLU CREEK	<0.2	0.77	<5	60	<0.5	<5	0.27	<1	6	7	14	2.42	0.07	0.33	250	<2	0.03	2	330	2	<5	2	<10	18	0.06	59	<10	3	37	2	3
HL-05	<0.2	0.86	<5	50	<0.5	<5	0.17	<1	3	4	6	1.18	0.02	0.32	210	<2	0.02	2	190	2	<5	1	<10	11	0.04	27	<10	4	22	1	7
HL-07	<0.2	1.17	<5	110	<0.5	<5	0.37	<1	5	9	7	2.25	0.05	0.45	235	<2	0.03	3	260	2	5	3	<10	32	0.06	61	<10	5	31	2	5
HL-08	<0.2	1.39	<5	80	<0.5	<5	0.24	1	8	20	28	3.04	0.06	0.49	285	<2	0.04	5	290	<2	<5	3	<10	19	0.07	115	<10	3	44	2	8
HL-11	<0.2	1.11	<5	190	<0.5	<5	0.38	<1	6	7	7	2.23	0.02	0.55	335	<2	0.02	2	360	<2	5	3	<10	24	0.05	43	<10	7	34	2	2
HL-20 CHEWALS LAKE	<0.2	2.44	15	140	<0.5	<5	0.43	1	17	23	85	4.77	0.05	1.80	1445	<2	0.02	17	760	8	<5	4	<10	22	0.04	73	<10	12	513	3	5
HL-22	<0.2	2.01	80	200	<0.5	<5	0.57	<1	10	20	29	5.29	0.13	0.81	1285	<2	0.06	13	730	8	5	5	<10	29	0.07	102	<10	19	205	5	7
HL-29	<0.2	1.87	10	100	<0.5	<5	0.42	1	9	10	18	4.49	0.03	0.71	670	<2	0.02	10	690	8	<5	5	<10	20	0.03	52	<10	8	99	4	4
HL-30	<0.2	2.06	35	60	<0.5	<5	0.43	<1	12	13	15	5.35	0.04	0.81	975	<2	0.01	8	920	4	5	7	<10	21	0.07	79	<10	11	105	5	2
HL-31	<0.2	1.78	30	60	<0.5	<5	0.36	<1	9	11	14	4.38	0.03	0.83	730	<2	0.01	9	650	4	5	5	<10	17	0.05	66	<10	7	97	4	4
HL-33	<0.2	1.65	30	60	0.5	<5	0.17	2	13	5	34	3.77	0.06	1.32	2330	<2	0.01	4	850	74	5	3	<10	9	0.04	34	<10	14	822	3	10
HL-38	<0.2	1.74	295	210	<0.5	<5	0.34	<1	13	11	27	4.05	0.07	0.53	3390	<2	0.02	18	700	14	5	4	<10	20	0.04	49	<10	11	145	3	7

A .5 gm sample is digested with 10 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H2O.

Signed:



TABLE 1b.

ALLAN ST. JAMES

Attention: ALLAN ST. JAMES

Project: H.L.

Sample: ROCK

CHEHALIS LAKE

Mineral Environments Laboratories

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8

Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V0637 RJ

Date : Oct-01-98

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	Au-fire ppb
HL-25	<0.2	1.55	5	270	<0.5	<5	0.31	6	5	27	29	3.03	0.15	1.68	1405	<2	0.02	2	590	38	5	3	<10	13	0.02	36	<10	14	1380	3	4
HL-26	<0.2	0.63	5	230	<0.5	<5	0.13	2	1	67	10	1.52	0.12	0.63	560	2	0.03	3	180	34	<5	1	<10	9	<0.01	4	<10	11	475	2	4
HL-27	<0.2	1.16	160	70	0.5	<5	1.72	<1	11	12	71	3.24	0.11	0.98	1155	<2	0.01	10	760	10	5	4	<10	35	<0.01	43	<10	14	1013	2	4
HL-28	2.8	1.61	100	100	<0.5	<5	0.21	30	14	46	220	7.23	0.10	1.26	1510	2	0.03	13	750	802	10	5	<10	13	0.08	92	10	9	4845	7	16
HL-32	1.2	0.80	60	110	<0.5	<5	0.14	<1	9	21	20	4.84	0.16	0.20	190	<2	0.02	6	1190	36	5	4	<10	9	0.07	37	<10	8	120	6	12
HL-36	<0.2	0.58	30	120	<0.5	5	6.27	<1	18	31	27	2.92	0.10	0.18	>10000	<2	0.02	19	2350	26	5	3	<10	73	0.02	44	<10	12	88	2	8
HL-37	<0.2	1.93	10	100	<0.5	<5	0.75	<1	16	26	16	5.28	0.22	1.02	650	2	0.02	9	760	6	5	6	<10	16	0.23	62	<10	11	111	13	4
HL-39	<0.2	2.28	10	90	<0.5	<5	1.97	<1	17	48	35	5.08	0.10	1.47	1060	<2	0.03	13	1430	4	5	10	<10	26	0.25	101	<10	13	92	17	4
HL-40	<0.2	2.26	<5	60	<0.5	<5	1.21	1	21	26	33	6.30	0.05	1.84	1210	<2	0.05	11	1270	2	5	12	<10	27	0.33	185	<10	17	129	23	3

A .5 gm sample is digested with 10 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H2O.

Signed: _____

