

AMORE MINERALS INC.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

RONKA EM16 SURVEY

AUI-8 Minerals Claims,
Alberni Mining Division, B.C.

DATE OF WORK: June 26 - 29, 1979

DATE OF REPORT: June 30, 1979

7392

Geophysical Survey of AU claim group in the Alberni Mining Division, B.C. was done in June of 1979 by Steve Presunka and assisted by Murray Swetz. The claim group consists of 8 claims, from AU-1 to AU-8 inclusive.

The AU claim group is located some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north east of Kennedy Lake, Vancouver Island in heavily timbered mountainous area. The old showings exposed along the creek bed are located and listed from A-1 to A-8.

The base line was laid in E.W. direction, starting from I.P. AU-1 claim post to AU-7 claim post (I.P.) for a length of 840 meters. The lines were run at right angle to the base line (N.S.). These lines were flagged every 20 meters, indicating their line number and chainage. A total of 2100 meters of lines were done.

Electromagnetic Survey - Instrument - Ronka E.M.-16 Serv. No. 2
Operator - S.Presunka

Two V.L.F. stations used in the survey are 23.4 (Hawaii) and 18.6 (Seattle). Two profiled plans are submitted, one for each V.L.F. station. These plans are on a scale of 1:1000. The inphase profile is shown in solid lines while the quadrature in broken lines. The conductors are indicated by heavy lines and the weak conductors by broken lines.

V.L.F. Station 18.6 Seattle (Plan No. 1)

(1) The strong conductor on "Camp Line" is in vicinity of mineralized outcrop area. This conductor is close to surface. This area should be detailed to properly outline the geophysical E.M. Trend.

(3) This E.W. striking conductor crosses the base line at 4+40W, then continues in eastern direction some 40 meters north of the base line to line 2+50W some 50 meters north. This portion of conductor is considered fair and is likely due to sulphide occurrence. Depth to this conductor is estimated to be about 40 to 50 meters. The dip, as suggested by the profiled plan, is to the north.

V.L.F. Station 23.4 Hawaii (Plan No. 2)

The No. 1 conductor on the "Camp Line" some 250 meters north of the base line, is located midway between (1) and (2) of V.L.F. St. 18.6. This very likely locates the middle section of the conductor, while V.L.F. station 18.6 shows the two sides of the conductor.

No. 3 conductor of V.L.F. St. 23.4 parallels the V.L.F. 18.6 conductor some 20 meters to the south because of its North dip.

The "Camp Line" conductor should be detailed. The lines should be run E.W. every 40 meters in order to locate the extent of the conductor. Magnetometer survey could be of help in interpreting the cause of the conductors.

COST BREAKDOWN

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Total</u>
Steve Presunka	June 26 - 29, 1979.. \$137.50/day.....	\$ 550.00
Murray Swetz	June 26 - 29, 1979.. \$ 75.00/day.....	300.00
Meals and accomodations		100.00
Interpretation drafting and reports		100.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL -	<u>\$1,050.00</u>

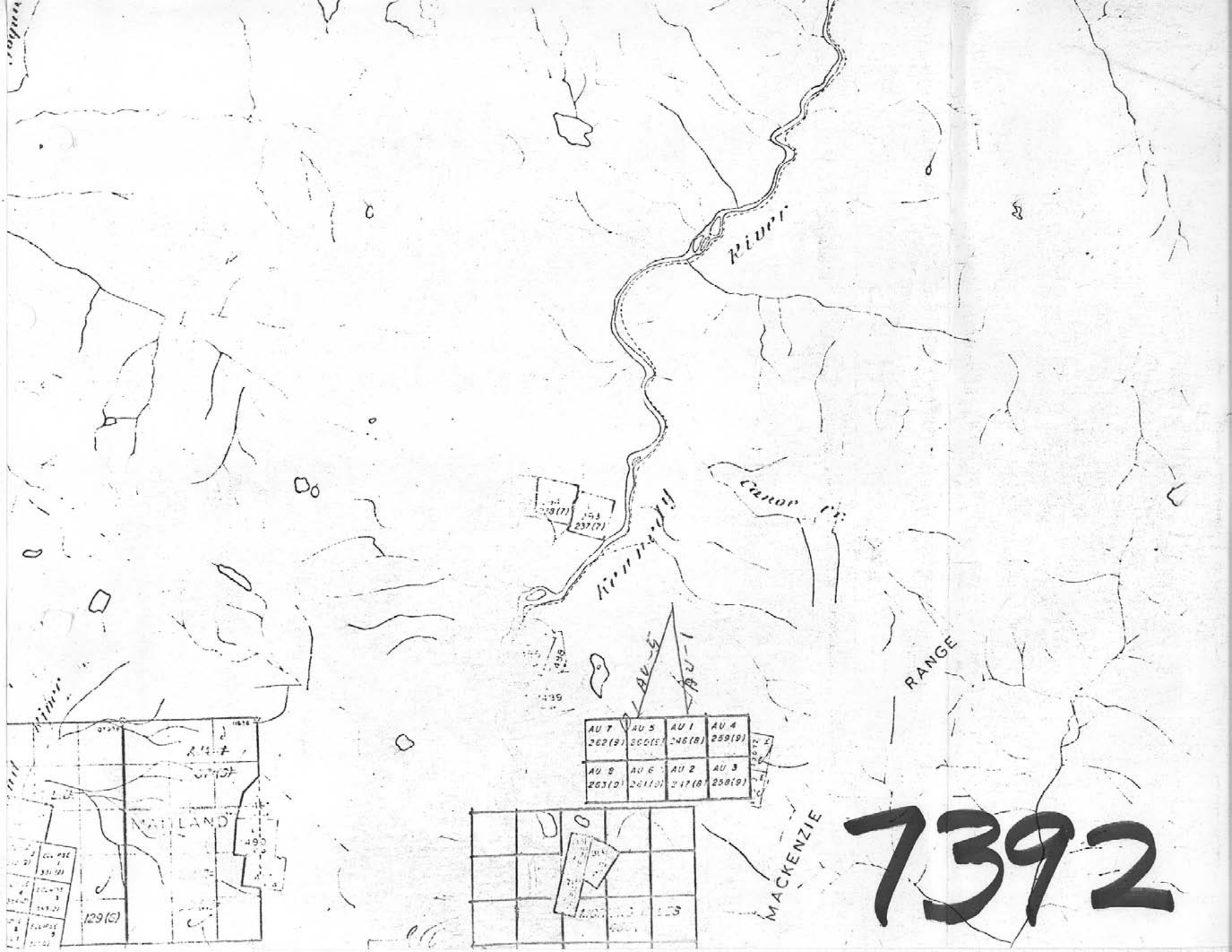
CERTIFICATE

I, VLADIMIR CUKOR, of 2841 West 18th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
do certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with business address as above
2. I graduated from the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1963
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Geological Section of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia
4. I have practised my profession as a Geological Engineer for the past 16 years both in Yugoslavia and Canada
5. I have reviewed the report on the Ronka E.M.-16 Survey prepared by Mr. S. Presunka on the AU Mineral Claims 1 - 8 Kennedy Lake area. Mr. Presunka has carried out similar work under my supervision in the past and I have found him to be a competent E.M.-16 operator
6. I have no interest, direct or indirect in any of the properties mentioned in the report nor do I expect to receive or acquire any

July 13, 1979


VLADIMIR CUKOR, P. ENG.



River

Mackenzie

Canon

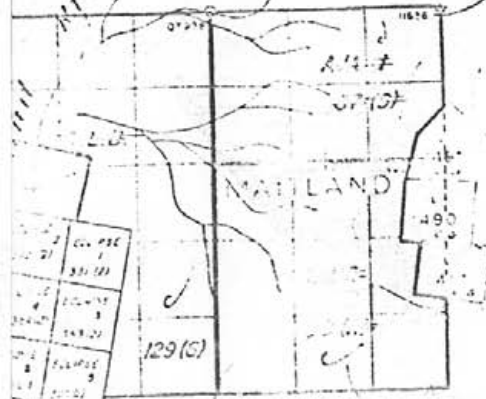
RANGE

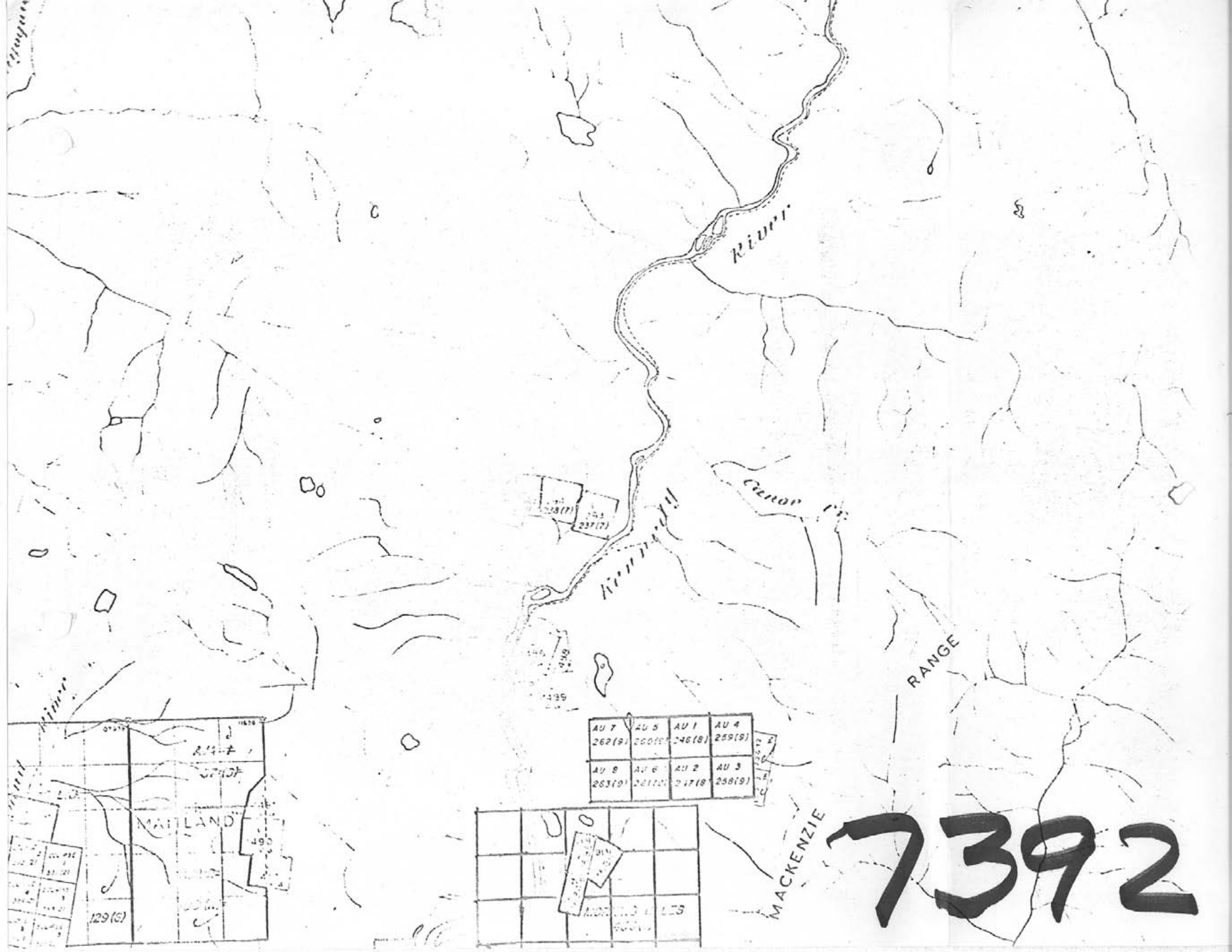
AU 7	AU 5	AU 1	AU 4
262(9)	260(5)	246(8)	259(9)
AU 8	AU 6	AU 2	AU 3
263(9)	261(5)	247(8)	258(9)

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MACKENZIE

MACKENZIE





River

Range

RANGE

MACKENZIE

AU 7	AU 5	AU 1	AU 4
262(9)	260(9)	248(8)	259(9)
AU 8	AU 6	AU 2	AU 3
263(9)	261(9)	247(8)	258(9)

MAYLAND

129(C)

7392



September 5, 1979

File: 166-Alberni

Amore Minerals Inc.
575 Richards Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Dear Sirs:

Re: AU Mineral Claims
Geophysical Report '79-#273

We have received the above-noted report. However, before it can be approved we require, in duplicate, the following amendments:

-This report gives no indication of why the survey was done. Showings are marked on the map, but no mention of them is given in the text. Section 3(2) of the "Mineral Act Regulations" specifies that a brief definition, history and economic assessment of the property must be given and purpose of the survey stated.

We are returning the above-mentioned reports to be amended.

Your early attention regarding these matters would be appreciated.

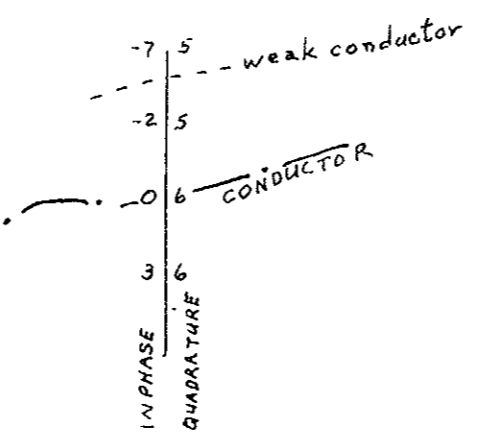
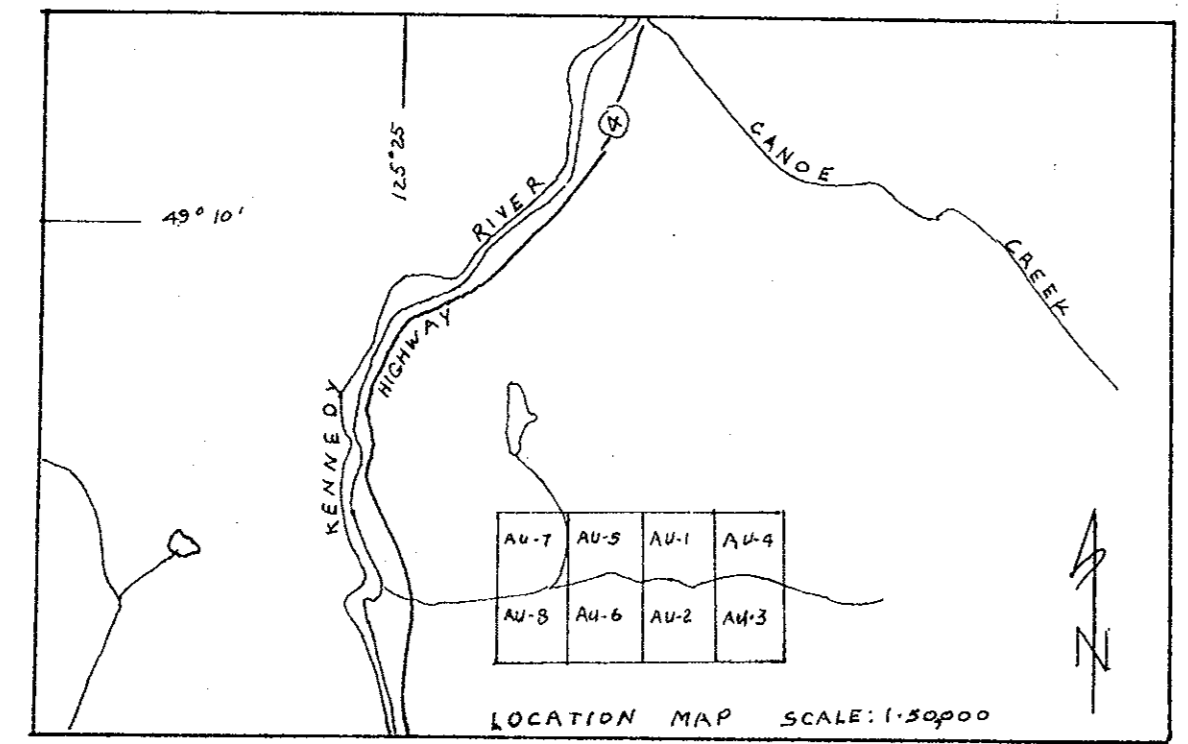
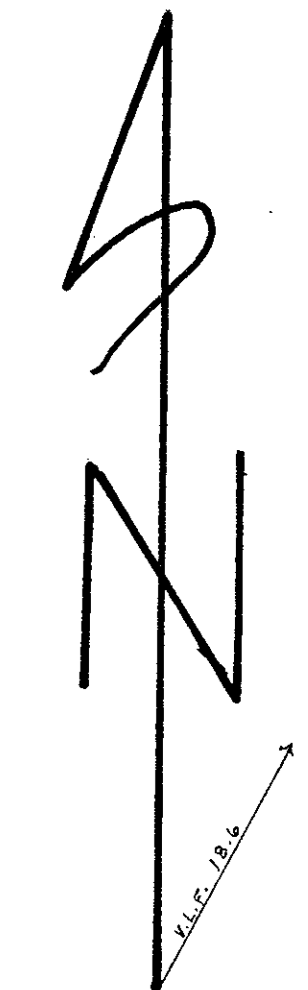
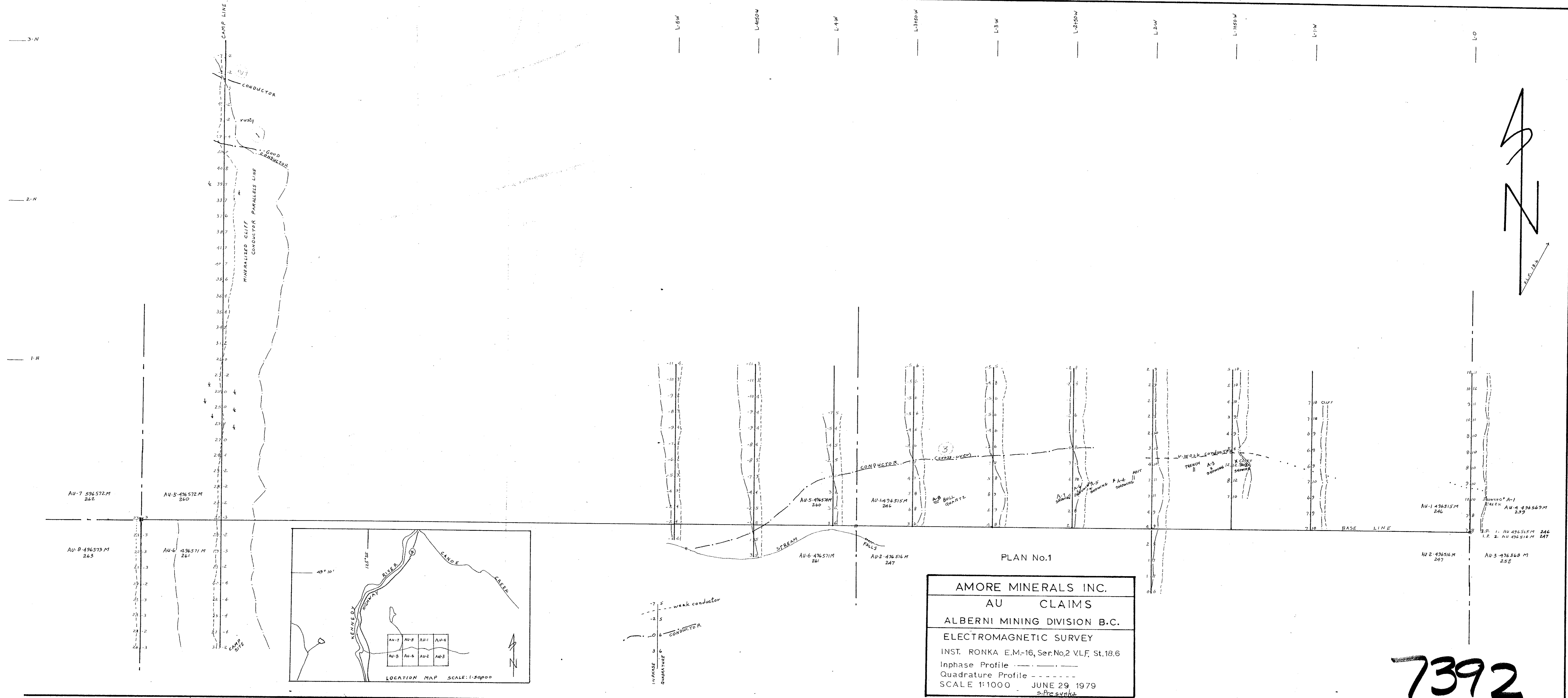
Yours very truly,

E. J. Bowles
Chief Gold Commissioner

/gg

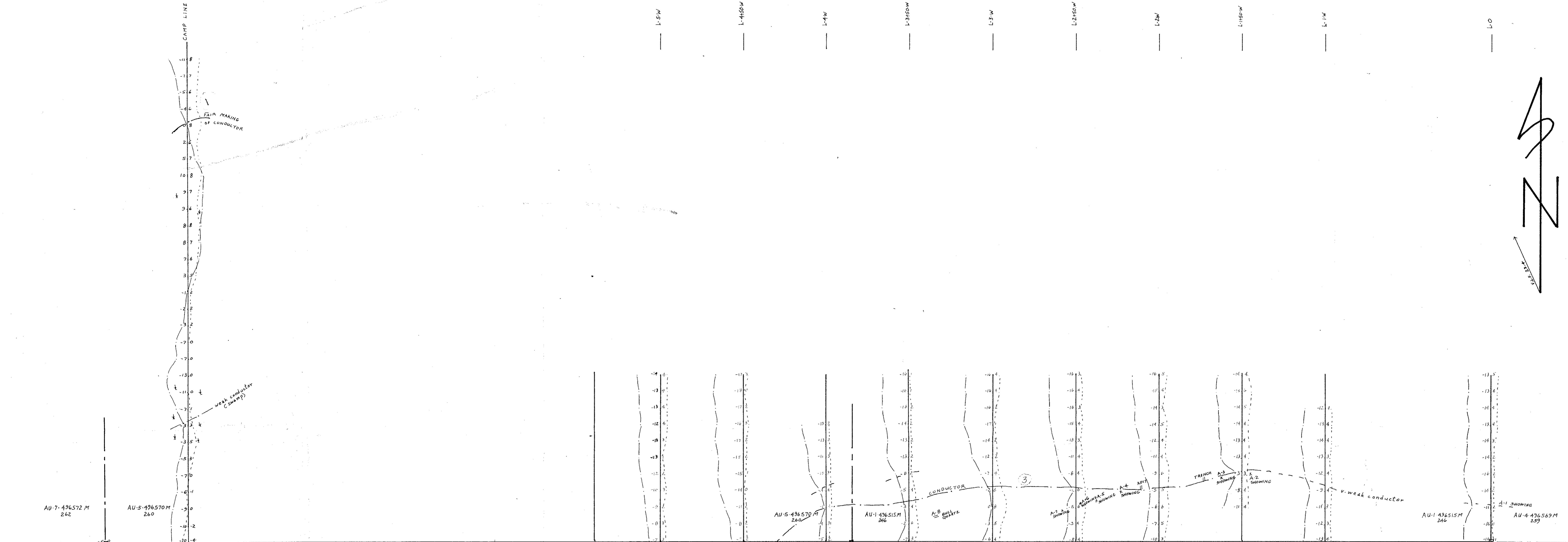
ENCL.

cc: Gold Commissioner: Port Alberni, B.C.



PLAN No.1
AMORE MINERALS INC.
AU CLAIMS
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION B.C.
ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
 INST. RONKA E.M.-16, Ser.No.2 V.L.F. St.18.6
 Inphase Profile —————
 Quadrature Profile
 SCALE 1:1000 JUNE 29 1979
 S. Prasad

7392



AU-7-496572 M
262

AU-5-496570 M
260

AU-8-496573 M
263

AU-6-496571 M
261

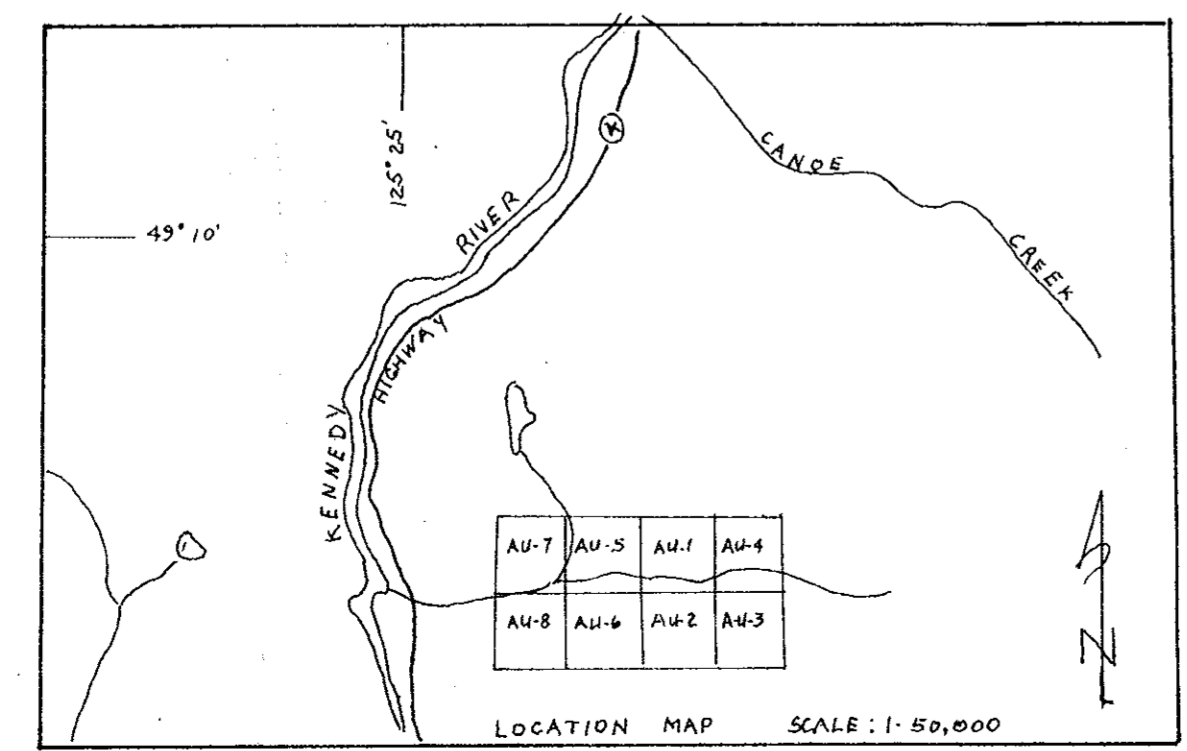
AU-5-496570 M
260

AU-1-496515 M
246

AU-2-496516 M
247

AU-4-496518 M
248

AU-3-496508 M
258



LOCATION MAP SCALE: 1:50,000

PLAN No.2

AMORE MINERALS INC.
 AU CLAIMS
 ALBERNI MINING DIVISION B.C.
 ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
 INST. RONKA E.M.-16. Ser. No.2 VLF St.23.4
 Inphase Profile _____
 Quadrature Profile _____
 SCALE: 1:1000 JUNE 1979
 S. Presunka

7392



SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

REPORT

on the

AU MINERAL CLAIMS

Kennedy River Area

Alberni Mining District

British Columbia

for

AMORE MINERALS INC.

7392

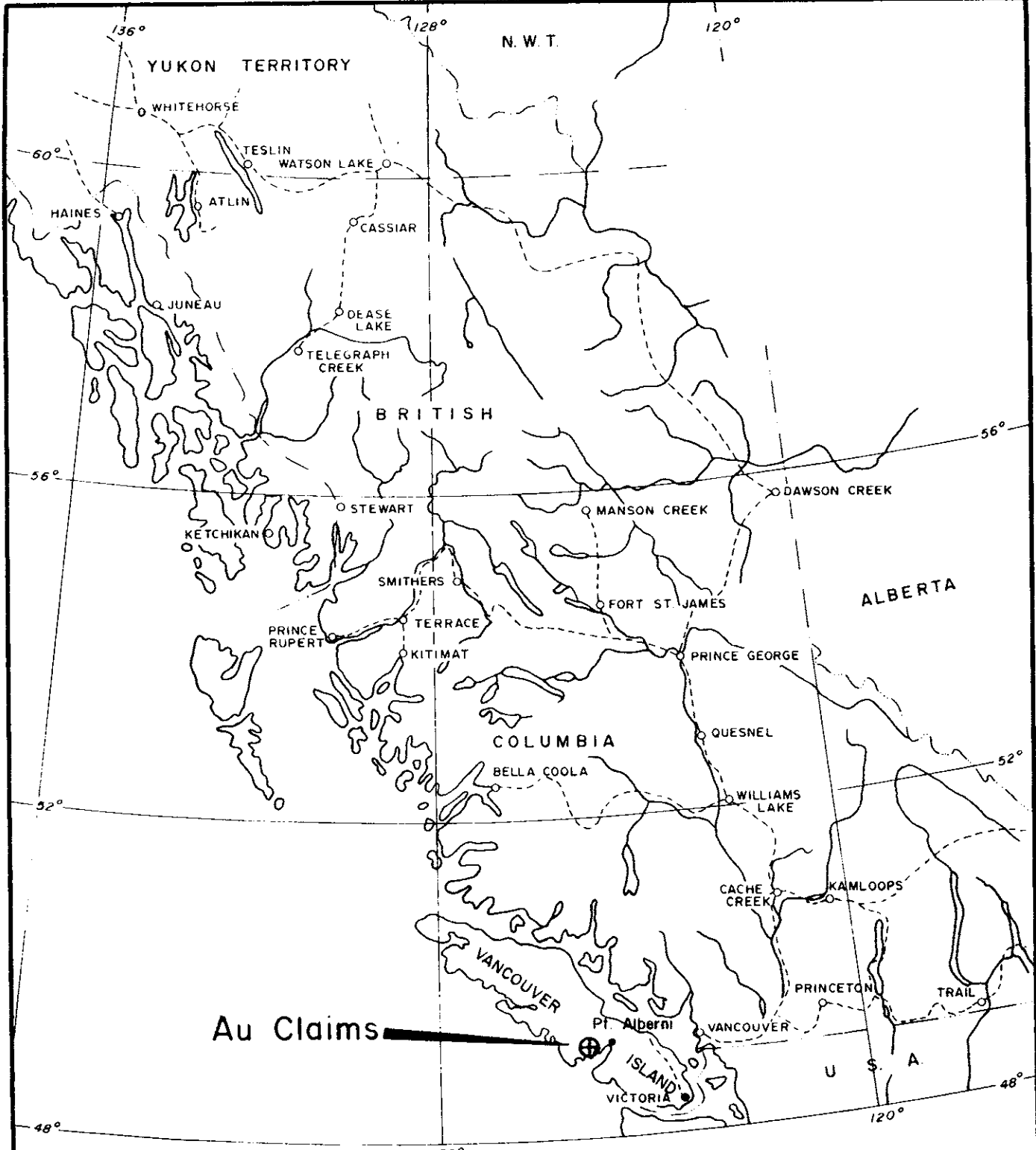
SEPTEMBER 29th, 1978

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AMORE MINERALS INC.
GENERAL LOCATION SKETCH
Au CLAIMS
Alberni Mining Division, B. C.

SCALE: 1" = 125 MILES

Figure 1

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Amore Minerals Inc. the writer visited the Kennedy River area of Vancouver Island on September 8th, 1978, for the purpose of examining reported mineral showings on claims staked by Mr. Murray Swetz of Vancouver. This report, prepared at the request of Mr. G.G. Grauer, President of Amore Minerals Inc., describes the showings, presents assays of samples taken by the writer, and suggests a modest initial exploration program more fully to evaluate the showings.

SUMMARY

Significant values in gold and silver have been obtained over narrow widths of quartz vein material along a strike length of approximately 350 feet on the Au Claims, controlled by option and staking by Amore Minerals Inc. of Vancouver. The style of mineralization is well known in this part of Vancouver Island, and has in the past, around the turn of the century, supported modest mining and shipping operations. With current prices for gold and silver, a carefully controlled and staged exploration program further to explore the potential of these occurrences is warranted.

A first stage exploration program in three phases consisting of physical work - trenching and sampling, etc., a limited amount of geo-physical work to attempt to trace extensions of the veins, and if warranted, an initial drilling program using light weight or portable equipment, is recommended at an estimated cost of \$32,900.00.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of ten mineral claims, Au 1 to Au 10 inclusive, staked in August and September 1978 under the special provisions of the Mineral Act which allows staking of up to eight claims per year by one individual under the old two post staking system, even though the modified grid system of staking is now generally in force. Claims Au 1 to 8 were staked on August 14th and August 29th by J. Billingsley, and were transferred to Murray Swetz by Bills of Sale dated August 22nd and September 5th, 1978. Claims Au 9 and 10 were staked on September 1st, 1978 by J. Mounsey, and at the time of writing this report had not yet been recorded. It is understood that Amore Minerals Inc. is the beneficial owner of claims Au 9 and 10, and that Amore has optioned claims Au 1 to 8 inclusive from Mr. Murray Swetz. The details of terms of this option agreement are beyond the scope of this report.

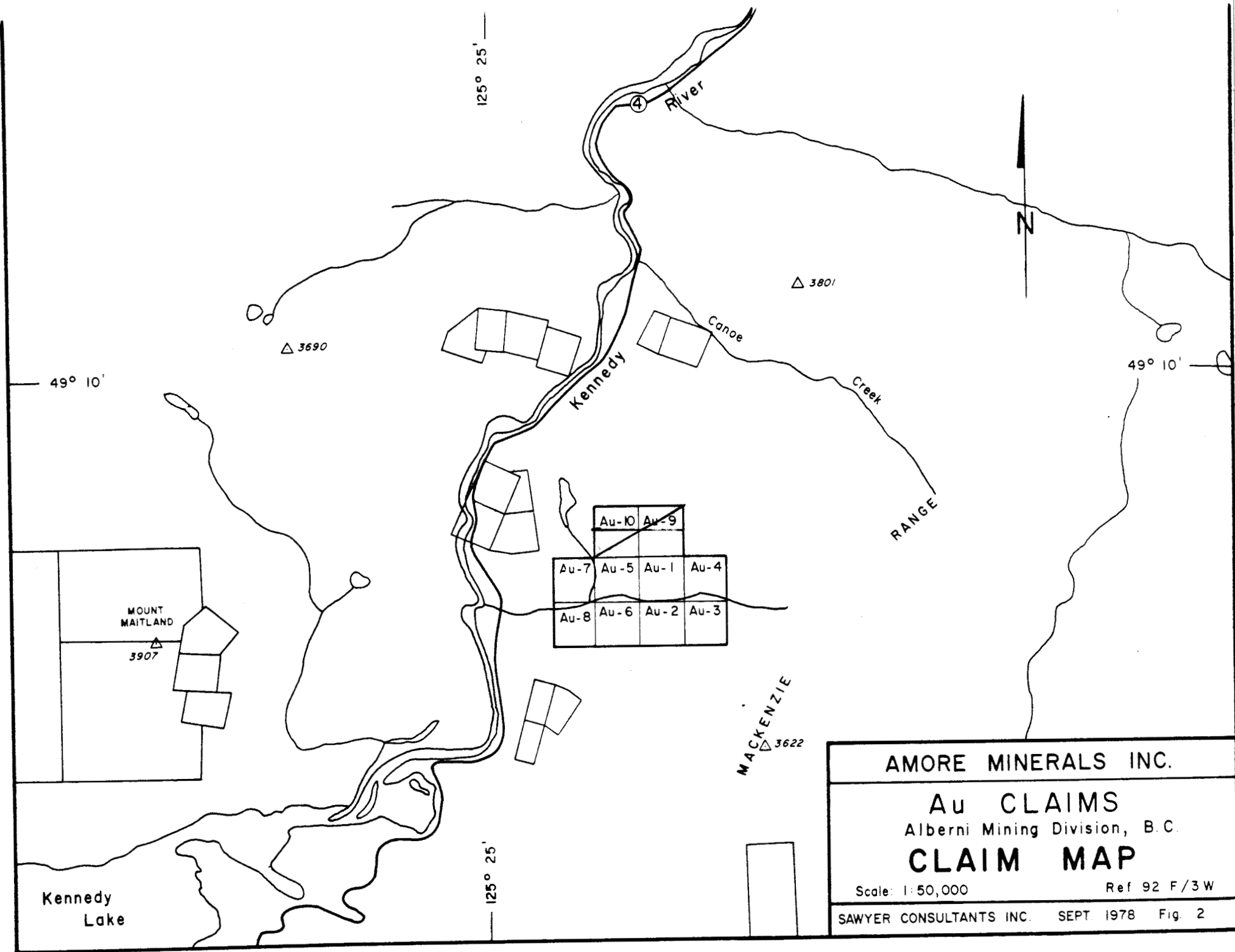
The following table summarizes the claim information to the time of writing the report.

Table I

Claim No.	Tag No.	Record No.	Staked By	Date Staked	Date Recorded	Transferred To
Au 1	496515M	246	J. Billingsley (FMC 159138)	Aug. 14/78	Aug. 22/78	M. Swetz (FMC 158849) by Bill of Sale #977 Aug. 22/78
Au 2	496516M	247	"	Aug. 14/78	Aug. 22/78	
Au 3	496568M	258	"	Aug. 29/78	Sept. 5/78	
Au 4	496569M	259	"	Aug. 29/78	Sept. 5/78	
Au 5	496570M	260	"	Aug. 29/78	Sept. 5/78	
Au 6	496571M	261	"	Aug. 29/78	Sept. 5/78	
Au 7	496572M	262	"	Aug. 29/78	Sept. 5/78	
Au 8	496573M	263	"	Aug. 29/78	Sept. 5/78	
Au 9	496562M	**	J. Mounsey (FMC 172515)	Sept. 1/78	*	M. Swetz (FMC 158849) by Bill of Sale #978 Sept. 5/78
Au 10	496563M	**	"	Sept. 1/78	*	

* Not recorded at date of preparation of report.

**Record Nos. not assigned at date of preparation of report.



	Au-10	Au-9		
Au-7	Au-5	Au-1	Au-4	
Au-8	Au-6	Au-2	Au-3	

AMORE MINERALS INC.

Au CLAIMS
Alberni Mining Division, B.C.

CLAIM MAP

Scale: 1:50,000 Ref 92 F/3 W

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC. SEPT 1978 Fig. 2

The claims lie in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia, and are covered by B. C. Department of Mines Claim Map M92F/3W. Figure 2 of this report is a claim sketch showing the subject claims.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims lie on an unnamed tributary draining westwards into Kennedy River, the centre of the claim group being approximately 6000 feet east of the river at an elevation of about 1000 feet. Access to the claims can be had on foot along a trail which leaves the Alberni-Tofino highway at a point approximately 40 miles south of the town of Port Alberni, and about 1.8 miles north of the northeastern end of Kennedy Lake, and follows generally along the creek. The difference in elevation from the highway to the claims is of the order of 900 feet. There is a logging road on the south side of the creek for approximately half the distance to the claims. Although this would have to be cleared and regraded, it could possibly be extended to the claims in the event that any mining should take place.

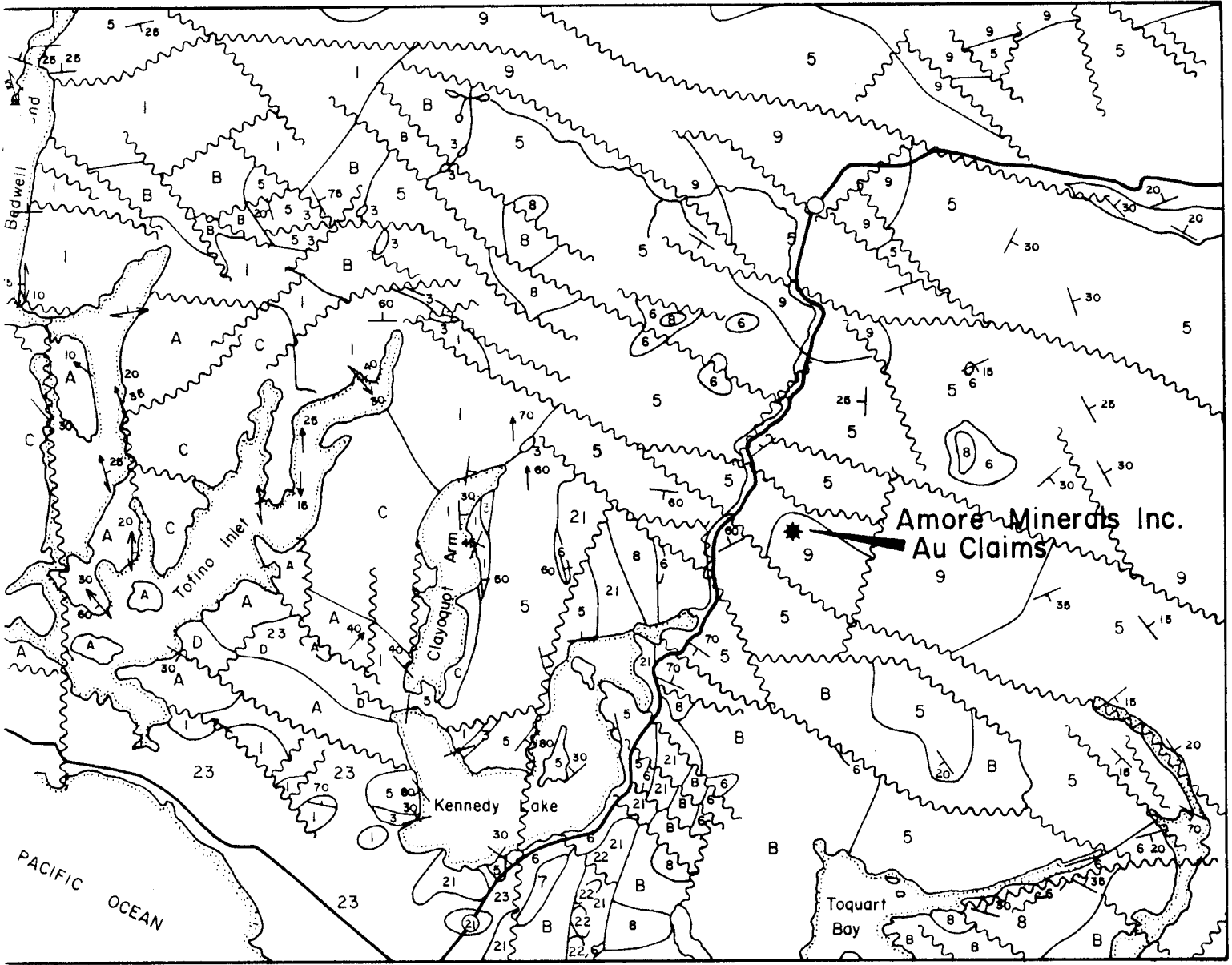
The area in which the claims lie is covered by NTS Maps 92F, Alberni, British Columbia, on a scale of 1:250,000, and 92F/3, Effingham River, British Columbia, on a scale of 1:50,000. Figures 1 and 2 of this report show the general location and more detailed position of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Au claim group lies within the typical rain forest region of western Vancouver Island. In general the relief is rugged, and growth, consisting of fir and pine, and thick undergrowth of salal, devil's club, ivy, etc. is luxuriant, making for quite difficult travel. The rugged topography results in very numerous creeks and rivers draining the area. Water and timber for any mining operations would therefore be abundant within the property boundaries.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geological Survey of Canada Paper 68-50, which includes Map 17-1968, Alberni, B. C., on a scale of 1:250,000, covers the area of the Au claims. Reference to this map, of which Figure 3 is a partial reproduction, shows the predominant rocks in the area to be intermediate volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation with minor limestones of the Quatsino Formation, both



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
| Quaternary | Upper Triassic & Older |
| 23 Glacial & alluvial deposits | 5 Karmutseu Formation - pillow & massive basalt, minor volcanic breccia, conglomerate at base. |
| Tertiary | Pennsylvanian & Older |
| 21 Hornblende quartz diorite, etc. | 1 Volcanic breccia, tuff, argillite |
| Jurassic | WESTCOAST CRYSTALLINE COMPLEX |
| 9 ISLAND INTRUSIONS, biotite hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite. | D Gabbro, peridotite |
| Triassic & Jurassic | C Hornblende - biotite quartz diorite, granodiorite |
| 8 Bonanza Subgroup - andesitic & latitic lavas, tuffs, minor sediments | B Hybrid hornblende diorite, etc. includes masses of hornfelsic volcanic rocks. |
| Upper Triassic & Lower Jurassic | A Hornblende plagioclase gneiss, amphibole, hornfels |
| 7 Sedimentary Division - limestone argillite etc. | |
| Upper Triassic | |
| 6 Quatsino Formation, limestone | |

GEOLOGY from G.S.C. Paper 17-1968 by J. E. Muller.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF KENNEDY RIVER AREA
VANCOUVER ISLAND

SCALE 1: 250,000

Figure 3

Era	Period or Epoch	Group and formation	Map-unit	Lithology	Thickness (feet)
Cenozoic	Pleistocene and Recent		23	Till, gravel, sand, silt	
	Unconformity				
			22	Rhyolitic to dacitic tuff, breccia, ignimbrite	
	Relation unknown, perhaps coeval				
Mesozoic and Cenozoic			21	Hornblende quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, porphyritic dacite, breccia	
	Relations unknown				
	Cretaceous or Tertiary		20	Sandstone, conglomerate (may be younger than T1, T2)	
	Upper Cretaceous and (?) Tertiary	Nanaimo Group			6,000-8,000
	Upper Cretaceous	Gabriola Formation	19	Sandstone, conglomerate, shale	800-1,400
		Spray Formation	18	Siltstone, shale, fine sandstone	225-950
		Geoffrey Formation	17	Conglomerate, sandstone	400-700
		Northumberland Formation	16	Siltstone, shale, fine sandstone	500-1,000
		DeCourcy Formation	15	Conglomerate, sandstone	800-1,400
		Cedar District Formation	14	Shale, siltstone, fine sandstone	1,000 ±
		Extension-Protection	13	Sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal	0-1,900
		Haslam Formation	12	Shale, siltstone, fine sandstone	240-1,000
		Comox Formation	11	Sandstone, shale, coal Benson member, mainly conglomerate	300-2,000
	Not known to be in contact				
	Upper Jurassic and/or Lower Cretaceous	'Tofino Area Greywacke Unit'	10	Greywacke, argillite, conglomerate	several thousand
Nonconformity (also with Nanaimo Group)					
Middle to Upper Jurassic	Island Intrusions	9	Biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite		
Intrusive contact					
Mesozoic	Lower Jurassic and Upper Triassic	Vancouver Group			
		Bonanza Subgroup			
		Volcanic division	8	Andesitic to dacitic breccia, tuff lava; minor argillite, siltstone	1,000?
	Sedimentary division	7	Limestone and argillite, thin-bedded, carbonaceous, silty		
	Upper Triassic	Quatsino Formation	6	Limestone, mainly massive to thick-bedded, minor thin-bedded	500-2,000
Upper Triassic and older	Karmutsen Formation	5	Pillow-basalt and pillow-breccia basaltic lava, minor tuff	7,000-19,000	
T 1 and 2 may be comagmatic					
			4	Diabase, gabbro, peridotite	to 500
Intrusive contact, unconformity with Vancouver Group					
Paleozoic	Lower Permian	Sicker Group			
		Buttle Lake Formation	3	Limestone, chert	0-1,000
	Unconformity				
	Middle Pennsylvanian		2	Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, minor limestone	0-2,000
	Pennsylvanian and older		1	Volcanic breccia, tuff, argillite; greenschist, andesite porphyry	to 10,000?
Um, Umi, Uu, probably metamorphosed and migmatized Sicker and Vancouver Group rocks. Uu probably metamorphosed diabase (2b)					
	'Westcoast Crystalline Complex'				
	'Basic Rocks'	D	Gabbro, peridotite		
	'Tofino Inlet Pluton'	C	Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite granodiorite		
	'Westcoast Diorites'	B	Hybrid hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, agmatite		
	'Westcoast Gneiss Complex'	A	Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, amphibolite		

of Upper Triassic age, which have been intruded by the Middle to Upper Jurassic Island Intrusions consisting predominantly of biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite, etc. A general stratigraphic Table of Formations taken from Muller's Paper (1969) is given below.

Mineral Deposits

The metallic mineral deposits of the area are numerous and variable, and have been divided into 19 different classes based on the type of deposit, for example, copper skarn, or gold quartz vein or fissure zone, or copper porphyry, etc., by Muller et al (1969). We are concerned with their classification G8 which includes gold bearing quartz veins and fissure zones. The chief characteristics of these deposits have been summarized as follows.

Main Metals	Gold, silver; minor lead, zinc, copper, arsenic.
Typical Mineralogy	Pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, native gold.
Host Rocks of Known Deposits	Extremely varied - Sicker Group, Vancouver Group, Nanaimo Group, intrusive rocks.
Important Structural Controls	Fractures, faults, sheeted zones, fissure zones.
Associated Alterations	Restricted silicification, sericitization, carbonatization, chloritization.
Genetically and/or Spatially Related Intrusions	Tertiary quartz diorite stocks, plugs, and related dacite porphyry dikes, sills, laccoliths.
Known or Probable Time of Formation	Tertiary (Oligocene-Eocene) and ? rarely Jurassic on Vancouver Island.

The gold bearing quartz veins and fissure zones of the various areas of Vancouver Island are remarkably alike in many aspects, and according to Carson (1968) occur principally in belts of known Tertiary intrusive activity. The occurrences on the Au claims are associated with igneous intrusive activity but of Jurassic age. Muller notes that despite their overall uniformity, the veins occur in extremely varied host rocks including those of the Sicker Group, Karmutsen Formation, Bonanza Formation, Nanaimo Group, skarn, gneisses, as well as Tertiary and older granitic intrusions. Hence they were probably deposited by solutions originating outside the host rocks, possibly at great depths.

In the immediate area of the Au claims a number of old prospects are known and several of these, probably reverted Crown Grants, appear to have been restaked as claims. Among the old quartz vein prospects in this immediate area are the Jo-Jo, Rose Marie, and Leora. These are described in the B. C. Department of Mines Bulletin No. 1, Lode Gold Deposits of British Columbia (1932) as follows:

"Jo-Jo - The general formation is a greyish dioritic rock with belts of limestone. Within the volcanic rock are quartz filled fissures, mineralized with pyrite and pyrrhotite, some galena, zinc blende, and chalcopryite, as a rule carrying gold values. Several open cuts exposed a vein on this property about 2 feet wide, striking N42°E magnetic, and dipping slightly to the west. It is well defined, well mineralized, and can be traced on the surface for several hundred feet.

Rose Marie - ... on the east side of Kennedy River about 3 miles up from Kennedy Lake. The vein is typical of the quartz vein types of deposits of this section; that is, quartz filled fissures mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and some galena, zinc blende and chalcopryite, as a rule carrying gold values. The croppings are at 1000 feet elevation and a considerable tonnage was mined from the surface. Later a tunnel was driven 350 feet on the vein about 400 feet below the outcrops. The surface ore presumably paid, as there was a four stamp mill, tables, compressor, etc. plant on the property in 1899 which was operated for a couple of seasons.

Leora - ... about two miles up from Kennedy Lake on the east side of Kennedy River. It contained the same type of quartz vein as the Jo-Jo and Rose Marie. It has been described by Forbes in the 1913 Annual Report as follows: The principal development work consists of a tunnel 340 feet long situated about 1000 feet from the river; this tunnel has been driven on a small ledge from 6-12 inches wide with diabase walls. At 117 feet in the tunnel, a winze has been sunk on the ledge, in which it is said that better values and a wider ledge were found. A small shipment has been made from this winze which yielded a return of over \$100.00 a ton. Mineralization consisted of pyrite, arsenopyrite, in a gangue of quartz, and calcite. The sample taken near the winze assayed 1.4 ounces of gold per ton."

Apparently both the Rose Marie and Leora prospects furnished considerable tonnage of milling grade ore.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The occurrences on the Au claims consist of quartz vein material with, in places, silicified enclosing rocks exposed in the walls and bed of the main unnamed creek on which the claims are located, approximately 6500 feet east of the Kennedy River. The uppermost showing observed is on Claim Au 1 near the boundary with Claim Au 2, and succeeding exposures of this and what are probably adjacent parallel veins were observed over a distance of approximately 330 feet down the creek. The vein or veins were observed at seven separate locations over this distance, and are described below for locations numbered 78151 thru 78159 inclusive.

Location 78152

White vein quartz material with bands up to 1/2 inch wide of massive pyrite occur in a light grey silicified host rock which may be a quartzite or silicified limestone. Strike of the enclosing rocks is 085° True with a dip to the north at approximately 48°. Two samples were taken from this location. No. 13572 was a chip sample across 2 1/2 feet of material which included quartz vein material, massive pyrite, and quartzose rock above and below the vein. It returned an assay of 1.67 ounces of gold per ton and 0.96 ounces of silver per ton. Sample #13573 consisted of the massive pyrite only, picked from the vein material. It assayed 3.80 ounces per ton gold, 1.48 ounces per ton silver. These samples were taken in this manner specifically to attempt to determine the mode of occurrence and association of the gold, and it seems clear from this that the gold and silver values report mainly with the sulphides.

Location 78151

This location is approximately 35 feet down the creek from 78152, and consists of an exposure about 4 feet wide, i. e. along the length of the creek, in the northwest wall which shows two fairly flat-lying veins of quartz, striking approximately 060° True and dipping 35° NW. The material of the veins is white and grey quartz carrying up to 4 or 5% disseminated pyrite. The upper of the two veins is about 6 inches wide, and is separated from the lower vein by about 20 inches of a partly silicified limy rock, which may be a carbonated intrusive? The lower vein is at least 6 inches wide and may be slightly wider than this since the lower edge is not fully exposed. Sample #13571 was a chip sample taken over 33 inches vertically in this northwest wall of the creek, which included the upper and lower veins and the intervening country rock. It returned an assay of 0.12 ounces per ton gold, and 0.53 ounces per ton silver.

It is uncertain from the limited exposure whether the vein material at location 78151 and 78152 are the same vein. The relative elevations of the two suggests that they may in fact be two separate veins but this is not certain.

7392

Location 78153

Approximately 150 feet down the creek from 78151 is an old trench oriented roughly at right angles to the creek, i. e. approximately north-south. There is no vein material exposed in this trench but the country rock is a light coloured granitoid intrusive, probably part of the Island Intrusions.

Location 78154

A second old trench, approximately 25 feet further downstream from 78153, has exposed similar intrusive material.

Location 78155

Approximately 25 feet further downstream from 78154 grey siliceous material, in essentially intrusive country rock, is exposed across a width of about 4 feet in the bed of the creek. This material exhibits prominent cleavages as follows: (a) strike 055° , dip 58° NW, and (b) strike 055° , dip 30° SE. The grey siliceous rock carries very finely disseminated sulphides. A grab sample, #13574, of this material returned an assay of 0.01 ounces per ton gold, and 0.11 ounces per ton silver. These much lower values would seem to suggest that the precious metal values are confined to the veins, and do not extend significantly into the wall rocks.

Location 78156

Immediately downstream, approximately 15 feet from location 78155, quartz vein material about 5 or 6 inches wide is exposed in the northwestern edge of the stream gully. The vein occurs in a grey siliceous host rock, similar to that at location 78155, so that there seems to be a northwesterly dipping sequence from the vein across the grey siliceous rock to the more massive intrusive material. A chip sample over two feet of the vein and enclosing grey siliceous rock was taken, sample #13575, and it returned an assay of 0.04 ounces per ton gold, and 0.07 ounces per ton silver.

Location 78157

Approximately 30 feet downstream from 78156, an 18 inch wide vein of white and grey quartz with disseminated sulphides occurs. A chip sample across 18 inches of vein material was taken, sample #13588, which returned an assay of 0.41 ounces per ton gold, and 0.48 ounces per ton silver.

Location 78158

The same vein exposed at location 78157 is again exposed some 25 feet further down the stream gully but here the vein width has narrowed to about 1 foot.

Location 78159

A third exposure of the vein at 78157 and 78158 occurs some 25 feet further down the stream gully from 78158. Again this exposure shows the vein to have narrowed further, to about 9 inches, in width and is composed of a soft mass of mixed rotten white quartz and sulphides. A chip sample across 12 inches of this material, sample #13589, returned an assay of 0.37 ounces per ton gold, and 0.34 ounces per ton silver. This fairly narrow vein can be seen therefore to have a strike of at least 50 feet in the northern edge of the stream bed. This is almost certainly a different vein from those exposed higher up the creek. The exposures at location 78159 are the last, most westerly, of the main showings of the property on which previous work has been done. Undoubtedly this mineralization must persist further along strike to the west and to the east.

Location 781510

Some 600 feet approximately downstream white quartz vein material is again exposed having a strike of about 065° True and dipping to the northwest at about 35° . A grab sample of white quartz vein material at this location, sample #13590, returned an assay of 0.02 ounces per ton gold, and 0.08 ounces per ton silver. This exposure is of the order of 950 feet from the uppermost showing on the creek.

It is apparent from the foregoing descriptions that there is a fairly strong and persistent zone of quartz veining within predominantly intrusive rocks, which are probably part of the Island Intrusions, but with associated limy bands and perhaps carbonated phases of the intrusives over a strike length of the order of 1000 feet. The several exposures of vein material probably represent a number of more or less parallel veins which could form part of a zone of veining of interesting widths. The amount of exposure at this stage is not sufficient to permit of a determination of this probable width. The general tenor of the mineralization is interesting and warrants a limited amount of further exploration.

Table II below summarizes the assay results obtained from the various samples, and a copy of the assay certificate accompanies this report as Appendix A.

Table II

Sample #	Assay		Location	Description
	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton		
13571	0.12	0.53	78151	Chip sample over 33" vertical in NW wall of creek bed. Includes 2 veins and wall rock between veins.
13572	1.67	0.96	78152A	Chip sample over 2.5'; includes quartz vein, massive pyrite, and quartzose rock above and below vein.
13573	3.80	1.48	78152B	Massive pyrite only from same location as sample 13572.
13574	0.010	0.11	78155	Grab sample of grey siliceous rock exposed in bed of creek.
13575	0.040	0.07	78156	Chip sample over 2' includes 5"-6" of vein material and grey siliceous wall rock.
13588	0.41	0.48	78157	Chip sample over 18" of vein material.
13589	0.37	0.34	78159	Chip sample over 12" of vein material.
13590	0.020	0.08	781510	Grab sample of white quartz vein material. This approx. 950' down creek from location 78152.

CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing descriptions of the general geology and mineral occurrences of the Kennedy River area, and of the mineral occurrences on the Au claims, the following conclusions are drawn.

(1) Gold and silver mineralization has long been known to occur in quartz veins and fissures associated with a wide range, both in age and composition, of rocks in the Alberni map-area. A number of these were worked around the turn of the century, apparently at a profit.

(2) At least three and probably more parallel or sub-parallel veins consisting predominantly of quartz with disseminated and, in places, massive sulphides, occur on the Au claims and are exposed at a number of locations

along a tributary of the Kennedy River over a distance of at least 350 feet. Similar vein material has also been observed in outcrop some 600 feet further along the creek suggesting a possible strike length to the zone of the order of 1000 feet.

(3) The significant values in gold and silver appear to be restricted predominantly to the veins themselves with little or no extension into the enclosing wall rocks.

(4) The precious metal values are associated mainly with the sulphide minerals.

(5) Access to the claims is somewhat limited at the present time but could be upgraded with relative ease by utilizing and extending existing old logging trails and roads.

(6) The general tenor of the mineralization suggests that a limited amount of further exploration is warranted to determine widths and extent, as well as downdip extension of the exposed vein mineralization.

(7) The general topography of the area favours development of underground workings through adits driven into the hillsides, although the relatively flat attitude of the vein will provide some mining problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A modest initial program of further exploration of the precious metal bearing veins on the Au Claims is recommended. The most important things to be established are the continuity along strike and to depth, of the veins, the number of veins, and their relative spacing within the zone, and the tenor of mineralization over mining widths. A work program to determine these factors would involve three phases: (a) physical work, blasting and trenching, sampling; (b) geophysical work to trace extensions of veins exposed at surface and in trenches along strike into overburden covered areas; (c) drilling to explore depth extensions of the veins.

The recommended program would follow the outline set out below.

(a) Physical Work

1. Trenching should be carried out better to expose the veins at the several locations seen by the writer, and to provide new exposures. Powder can be used to loosen and remove soil cover so that bedrock can then be drilled, blasted, and trenched. Trenches should be put in, if possible, to cut across several veins so that continuous samples can be obtained across a zone.

2. Bedrock exposures should be properly sampled to provide assay data on both individual veins, and across wider zones of several veins.
3. Provided that the results of 1 and 2 above yield sufficiently encouraging results, it will be desirable to set up a control grid to tie in all of the trenches, and provide control for future geophysical and drilling work.
4. In conjunction with the physical work program, the claims should be geologically mapped in sufficient detail to provide geological guidance for all phases of the work.

It is anticipated that this phase of the work would constitute the largest part of the initial program. Terrain in this area will favour quite extensive trenching so that a lot of important basic information on extent, width, attitude, and tenor of mineralized zones can be obtained.

(b) Geophysical Work

Although the amount of metallic mineralization in the veins is not great, and probably insufficient to constitute electrically conductive zones, the veins appear, from considerations of regional geology, to be related to major zones of structural weakness. Such structural zones can possibly be detected by a suitable high frequency E.M. system, such as EM16.

5. Once the location and probable strike of these zones is established, it is recommended that some EM16 work be done to attempt to detect them, and if they are detectable, to trace them from their exposed locations along strike into overburden covered areas. The initial EM16 work will therefore be of a trial nature. If it is found to be useful it can be extended to wider areas of the property.

(c) Drilling

6. The third dimension of the mineralized zones can only be explored from surface by drilling. If the results of the physical, trenching and sampling program are sufficiently encouraging, a program of drilling to test depth extensions of the veins will be required. Initially, lightweight portable equipment such as a Winkie or Packsac drill, or perhaps a light x-ray drill, would be suitable. Since the veins dip at fairly low angle to the northwest a series of holes, generally along the length of the creek could be drilled from the northwest bank of the creek, south-southeasterly across the zone.

If an initial drilling program of fairly shallow short holes proves up significant down dip extensions to the veins, and the tenor of mineralization warrants it, a second stage program, which would consist mainly of drilling, using a standard size drill, would be justified. Such a second stage program would require more detailed planning and additional funding, and is not considered in this report.

COST ESTIMATES(a) Physical Work

Trenching - 1 month for 2 men	\$ 3,750.00
Rock drill rental, drill steels, etc.	500.00
Powder, blasting caps, etc.	350.00
Assaying, say 100 samples @ \$8.50	850.00
Establish control grid, est. 5 line miles @ \$150.00/mile	750.00
Camp, food, supplies, etc.	2,000.00

(b) Geophysical Work

EM16 Survey - 5 line miles @ \$110.00/mile	550.00
Reporting, consulting, etc.	500.00

(c) Drilling (Winkie or Packsac or x-ray) -
1000 ft. @ \$12.00/ft.

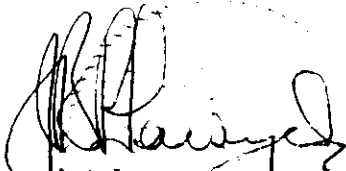
	12,000.00
Mobilization of drill equipment to site, probably require helicopter support	1,500.00
Assaying	150.00
Camp, food, supplies, etc.	2,000.00

General

Travel, transportation, fuel, etc.	1,500.00
Supervision, reporting, engineering, consulting	3,500.00
Contingency	<u>3,000.00</u>
	<u>\$32,900.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

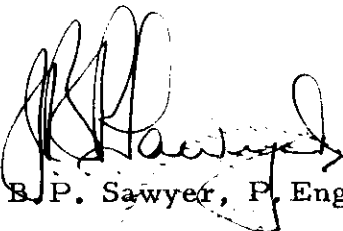


J.B.P. Sawyer, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, J. B. P. Sawyer, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

- (1) That I am a consulting geologist with business office at 1 - 425 Howe Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6C 2A9, and President of Sawyer Consultants Inc.
- (2) That I am a graduate in geology of Manchester University (B. Sc. - 1953) and of the University of Western Ontario (M. Sc. - 1957).
- (3) That I am a Registered Professional Engineer (geological) in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, and have non-resident status with the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba.
- (4) That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (1965), a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (1960), and Fellow of the Geological Society of London (1978).
- (5) That I have practiced my profession as a geologist for the past twenty-four years.
- (6) That the information, opinions, and recommendations in the attached report are based on personal observations made on the Au Claims on September 8th, 1978, and on personal research of published maps, reports, etc.
- (7) That I hold no interest in the shares or securities of Amore Minerals Inc., nor do I expect to receive any such interest.


J. B. P. Sawyer, P. Eng.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 29th day of September, 1978.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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Galloway, John D., ed., 1932: Lode gold deposits of British Columbia;
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Muller, J. E., and
Carson, D. J. T., 1969: Geology and mineral deposits of Alberni map-area,
Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands, British Columbia;
Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 68-50.

Sawyer Consultants Ltd.

REPORT No A28 - 768

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BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

DATE: September 15, 1978

1 - 425 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2A9

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: September 11, 1978
Results completed: September 15, 1978

PROJECT: SCI 7815

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER								TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
13571	0.12		0.53								
13572	1.67		0.96								
13573	3.80		1.48								
13574	0.010		0.11								
13575	0.040		0.07								
13588	0.41		0.48								
13589	0.37		0.34								
13590	0.020		0.08								

APPENDIX A