

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE
WINDY I MINERAL CLAIM
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION
BRIDGE RIVER, B. C.
NTS 92J 15W & 15E

PREPARED FOR
TAMARIND HOLDING CORPORATION

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CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES
NOVEMBER, 1980

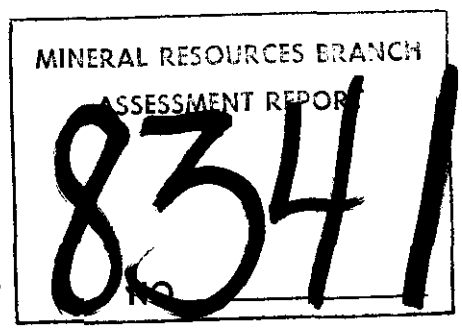


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ABSTRACT

The Windy I mineral claim is located 6.5 kilometers east south-east of Gold Bridge, B.C. and is owned by Tamarind Holding Corporation. Underlying rocks are Cretaceous or Tertiary age granodiorites, belonging to the Bendor Intrusives. Contained within the granodiorite are flat-lying silicified zones containing gold, silver, antimony and lead mineralization.

Retrenching of these mineralized structures and exploration (bulldozer trenching) as warranted by mineralized float, coinciding with a program of detailed mapping should be planned to assess the potential for further development of the claim.

INTRODUCTION

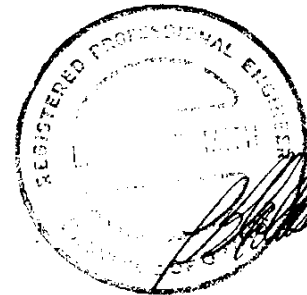
A program consisting of road rehabilitation, bulldozer trenching, sampling and geological assessment was carried out on the main showing of the Windy I mineral claim in mid-October, 1980. The objective being to delineate, measure and assess the mineralized structure to determine if further work was warranted.

The Windy I (1103[12]) mineral claim, situated 50°49' lat., 122°46' long., lies in the Lillooet Mining Division approximately 6.5 kilometers east south-east of Gold Bridge, B.C. (figure 1). The claim is located west of Truax Mountain at an elevation up to 8500 feet, north of the Boss (1112[1]) mineral claim (figure 2).

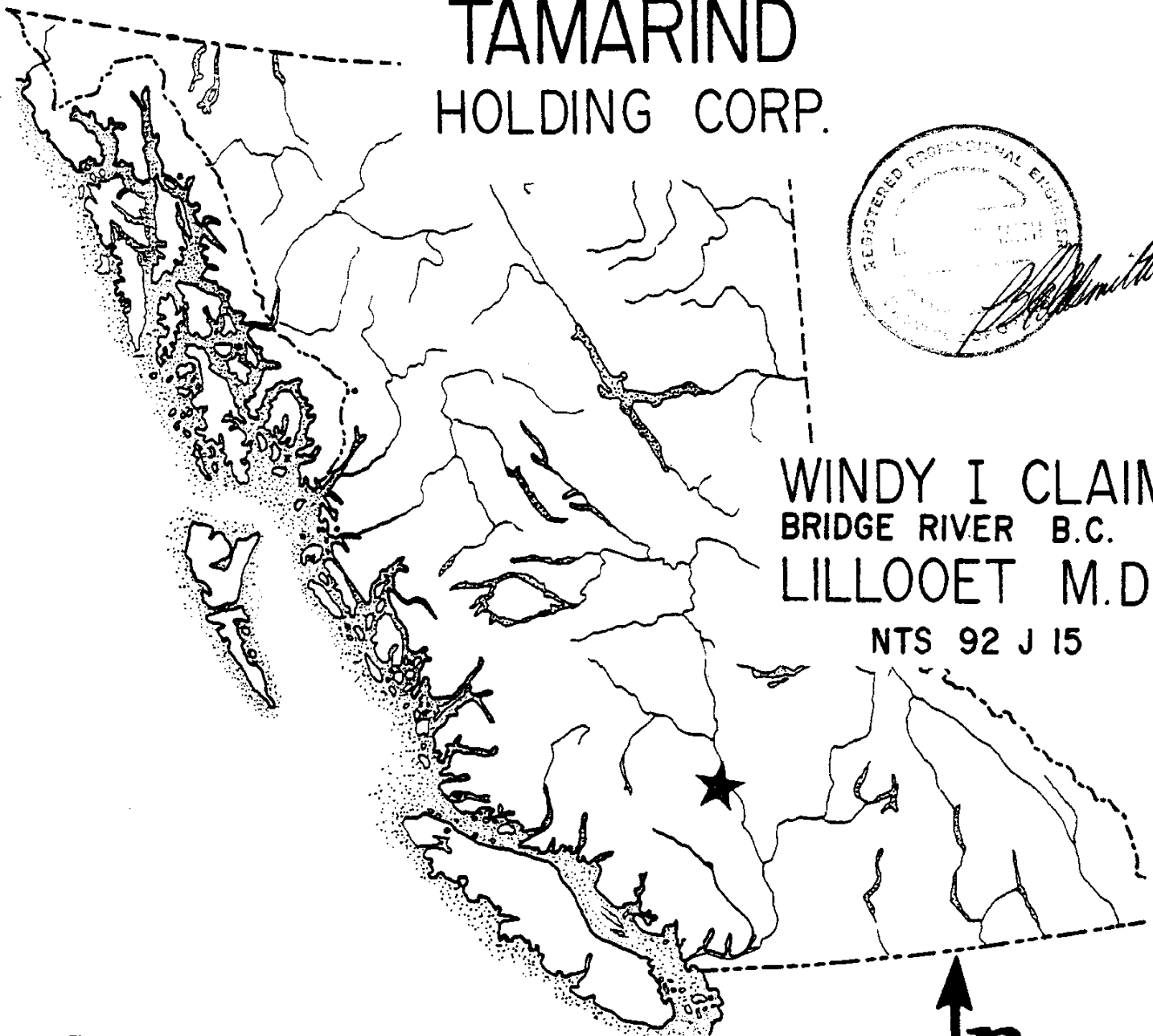
ACCESS

Access is gained from Gold Bridge on the road into Lost Lake which continues up along Fergusson Creek and by a series of switchbacks to the showings (12.5 kilometers). The original cat road was (reportedly) built by Joe Rankin and Associates in 1965, and since (1980 program) been reopened to 4-wheel drive vehicles.

TAMARIND HOLDING CORP.

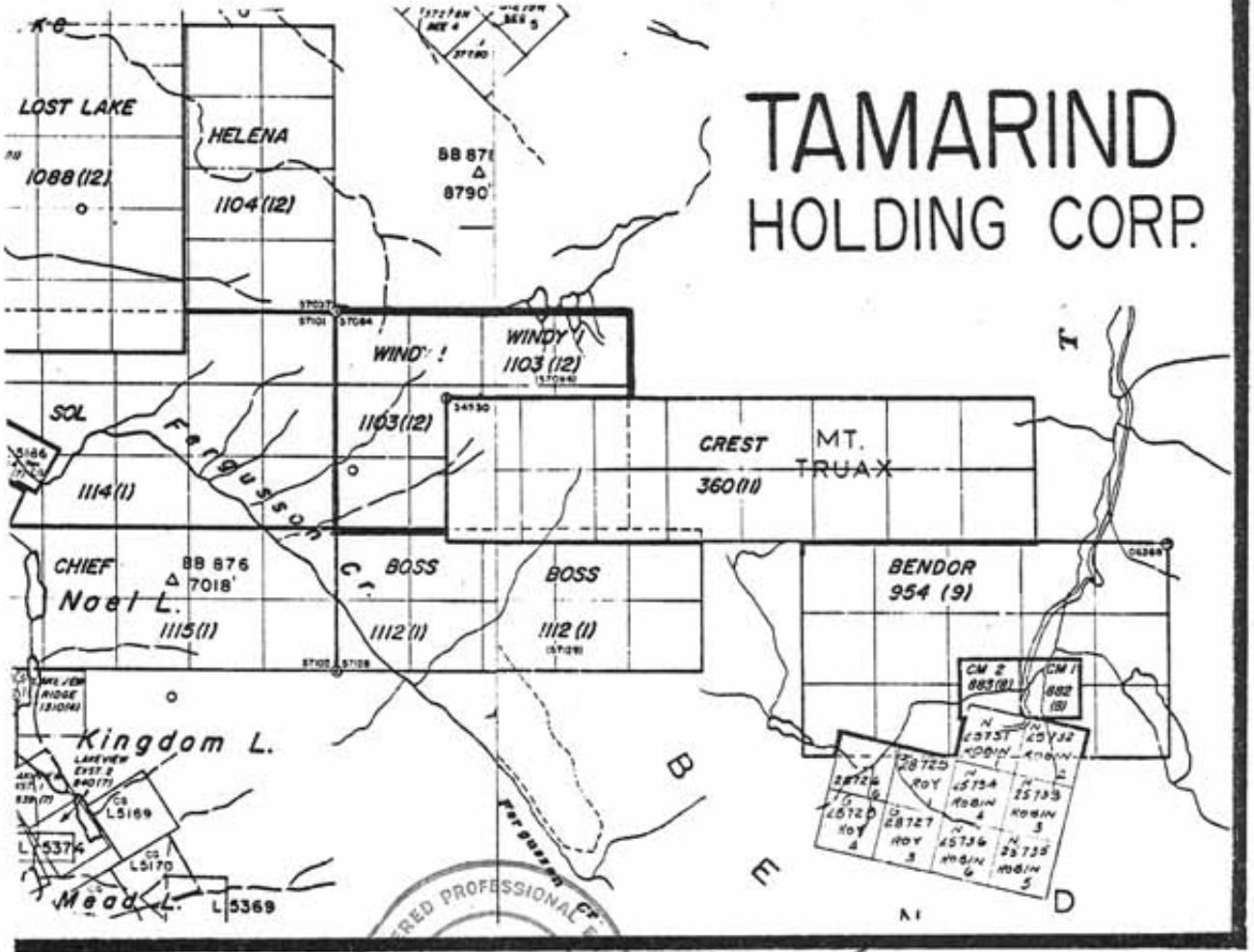


WINDY I CLAIM
BRIDGE RIVER B.C.
LILLOOET M.D.
NTS 92 J 15



**Location
map**

FIG. 1



REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
L. B. GOLDSMITH
L. B. Goldsmith

FIG. 2

0 500 1000
m.

CLAIM MAP

WINDY I CLAIM N.T.S. 92 J 15
BRIDGE RIVER B.C. LILLOOET M.D.

PHYSICAL WORK

Road rehabilitation and bulldozer trenching was carried out on the main showing of the Windy I mineral claim in October, 1980. The original cat road was (reportedly), built by Joe Rankin and Associates in 1965. Reopening the road (to four-wheel drive vehicles) for a total length of 2.7 kilometers and width (at narrowest point) of 3.65 meters required widening and clearing switchbacks and removing badly sloughed banks, boulders and snow to allow access to the main showing.

Trenching of a side-hill cut for a total distance of 70 meters long by 6.25 meters wide by 3.5-5.0 meters deep was completed after road rehabilitation.

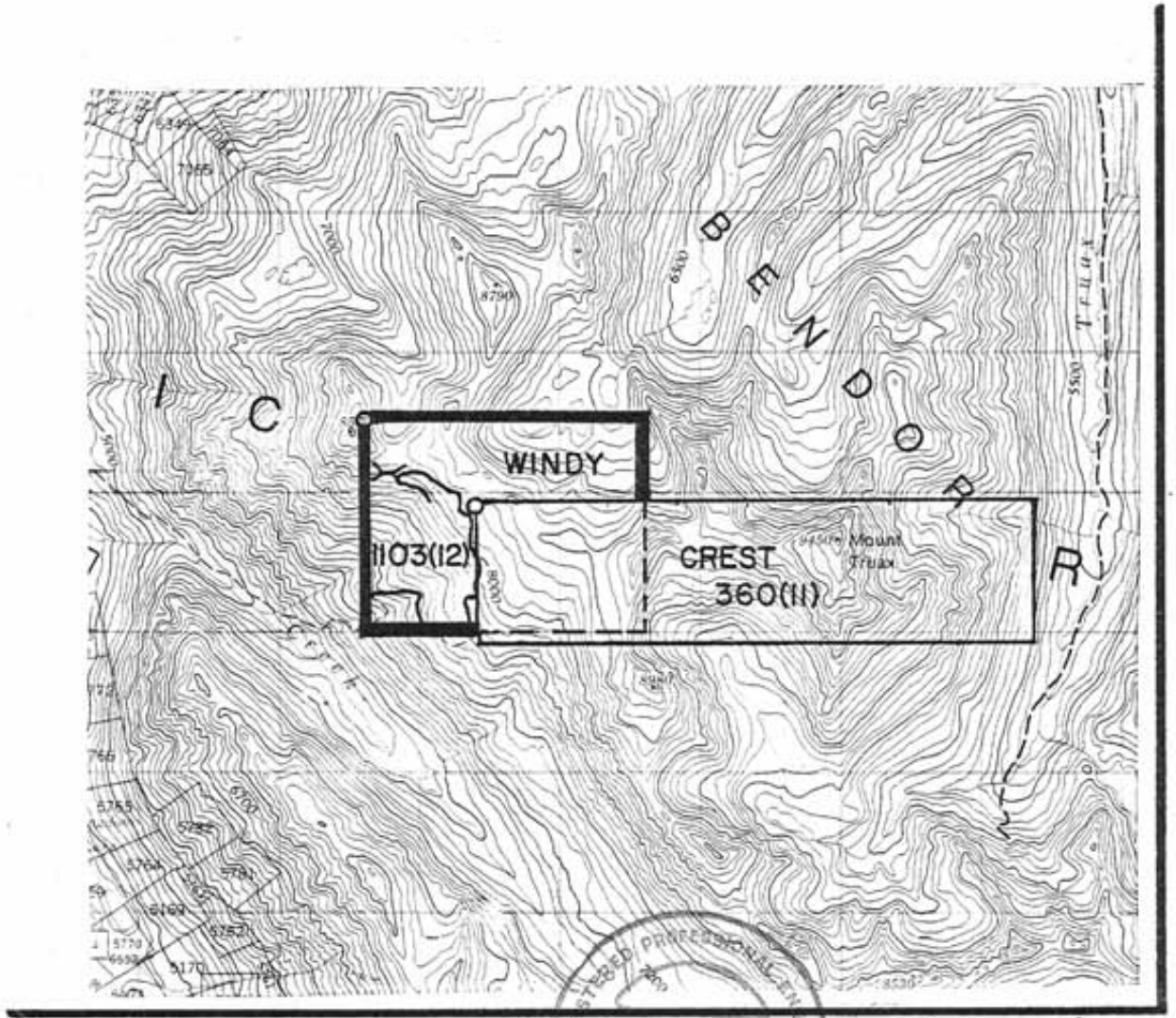




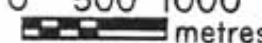
Fig. 3 **LOCATION MAP**
PHYSICAL WORK

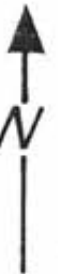
WINDY I MINERAL CLAIM
BRIDGE RIVER, B.C. LILLOOET M.D.

 Extent road rehabilitation
 Trench

TAMARIND HOLDING CORP.

ARCTEX ENGINEERING SERVICES
NOVEMBER 1980

0 500 1000
 metres



GENERAL GEOLOGY

The claim area is underlain by hornblende-biotite-quartz-diorite (granodiorite composition [after C.E. Cairnes]) belonging to the Bendor Intrusives of Cretaceous or Tertiary age. The granodiorite is light-coloured, medium-grained and massive, with well-developed jointing in three directions - two dipping at high angles, striking mainly at $N60^{\circ}E$ and $N30^{\circ}W$, the third, flat lying. Noted off the property along these horizontal fractures are narrow pyrite-mineralized zones similar in appearance to the main showing, but lacking economic minerals.

The contact between this intrusive and the Bridge River Paleozoics (Fergusson Series) strikes roughly westerly to the north of the claim boundary.

The general geological relationships covering the surrounding area are shown on C.E. Cairnes, Map 430A (1935).

MINERALIZATION

Widespread, predominantly high-grade mineralized float is scattered throughout the coarse slide rock-covered southern facing slope of the claim. Five mineralized areas are reported to have been located and trenched but at the time of visiting, sloughing had made these impossible to assess or definitely locate.

The 1980 program of trenching focussed solely on the 'main showing'.

The mineralized structure was further exposed at roughly N83°E along a strike length of 70 meters, to a depth varying from 3.5 to 5.0 meters.

The strike of the mineralized structure varies slightly between N86°E to N90°E and dips from 0° to 10°N into the hillside.

At its widest point (3.1 meters [true thickness]), the mineralized structure consists of three semi-parallel undulating silicified, mineralized lenses/bands. This section with (3) mineralized lenses could be traced for only 8.5 meters along strike, with a cumulative mineralized width of 1.4 meters. Mineralization remains strongest and continuous in the 'upper' band/lens (0.5-0.3 meters wide) where it could be traced with several short breaks for 50 meters in the vertical cut.

Mineralization consists mainly of stibnite, from fine-grained massive, fine-grained disseminated, to massive coarse-

grained crystalline columnar masses. Traces of finely disseminated galena were noted as well as minor amounts of deep red to orange-coloured realgar filling vugs and cavities within the silicified lenses, more often associated with finely disseminated mineralization rather than the massive sulphides. The fine-grained massive sulphide believed to be stibnite is, in light of the silver values (see Assay Certificate, Appendix) more likely to be sulpho-salts (silver/antimony/arsenic) of stephanite and/or pyrargyrite and/or proussite.

These mineralized lenses/bands are contained in a very friable altered granodiorite, stained with limonite, hematite and stibiconite (yellow oxidation product). Where silicified the granodiorite is resistant, bleached (kaolinized?), containing numerous parallel to semi-parallel (to mineralized lenses also) veinlets and stringers of quartz.

Trenching attained a maximum depth of 5 meters and failed to expose fresh mineralization or unweathered bedrock. Therefore, the loss and/or subsequent enrichment of values, cannot be disregarded..

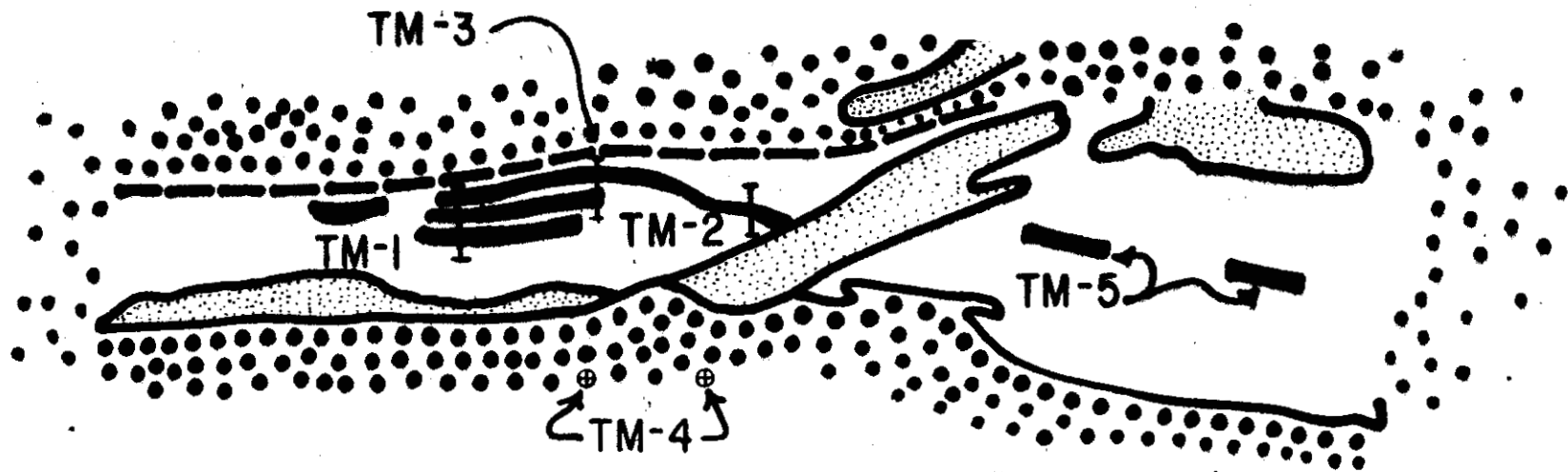
SAMPLING

Sample 1 is a chip across 1.5 meters of the silicified zone. The lower 1.6 meters of friable, oxide-stained granodiorite was excluded (secondary enrichment). It assayed: Au, 0.018 oz/ton; Ag, 14.0 oz/ton; Sb, 0.35% and Pb, 1.12%.

MAIN SHOWING & SAMPLE SITES

(LOOKING N 4° W)

**TAMARIND
HOLDING CORP.**



LEGEND



TALUS, OVERBURDEN



FRIABLE, ALTERED GRANODIORITE



GRANODIORITE



SILICIFIED VEIN ZONE

Figure 4

WINDY I CLAIM

GOLD BRIDGE B.C.

LILLOOET M.D.



SCALE: VERTICAL 1" = 5 METRES
HORIZONTAL 1" = 10 METRES

-0/-

Sample 2 is also a chip sample across a silicified lens/band of 0.5 meters located 17 meters N84 E along strike from sample 1. Sample 2 assayed: Au, 0.25 oz/ton; Ag, 88.1 oz/ton; Sb, 1.58% and Pb, 15.13%.

Sample 3 was taken across a width of 1.0 meters located between the above-mentioned sample sites and assayed: Au, 0.56 oz/ton; Ag, 49.53 oz/ton; Sb, 2.31% and Pb, 5.37%.

Sample 4 is pieces of high-grade float uncovered during the trenching of the main showing which assayed: Au, 3.35 oz/ton; Ag, 54.73 oz/ton; Sb, 1.28% and Pb, 8.64%.

Sample 5 is hand-picked material taken from the eastern-most portion of the mineralized structure, located approximately 50 meters N86° E from sample 1. Sample 5 assayed: Au, 0.004 oz/ton; Ag, 2.14 oz/ton; Sb, 17.75% and Pb 0.30%.

DISCUSSION

F.C. Tomlinson (1969), regarding a Magnetometer and E. M. Survey concluded: continuity of the structure extending north and northwesterly from the main showing as probably due to a northerly dip, but also indicated this could be due to parallel structures to the northwest. This possibility was also considered by Frobex (H.B. Hicks, 1979), in that, a number of en echelon zones containing comparable or better values of silver/antimony might together make up a mineable body. The 1980 program (bulldozer-trenching) was limited in scope to an assessment of the main showing and therefore elucidation of the above hypothesis, although essential to assess potential, can not be made until further work is completed.

The assays returned values notably higher in silver and lower in antimony than expected; previous reported sampling (1969, 1977 and 1978) gave lower and higher values respectively. Noteworthy in samples 1 to 4 inclusive is an increase in silver and gold content paralleling that of lead or vice versa, with generally low values of antimony. Values for sample 5, on the other hand, indicate antimony values increasing (at the expense of gold, silver and lead?) with low silver, gold and lead values.

An uncut average for samples 1 to 3 inclusive over a length of 17 meters assay: Au, 0.108 oz/ton; Ag, 50.5 oz/ton; Sb, 1.41% and Pb, 7.2% for a gross value/ton of \$1280.63 at present metal values.

CONCLUSIONS

All of the mineralized sites mentioned in the literature were visited, although covered by sloughing (upper trench filled with hard packed snow); mineralized float present indicated an area hosting several (separate?) small sized mineralized structures containing economically interesting values of silver/antimony.

The property is a good prospect and worthy of further development.

Although of small size, development of these structures could be undertaken in collaboration with development of other similar deposits within the Bridge River area.


RECOMMENDATIONS

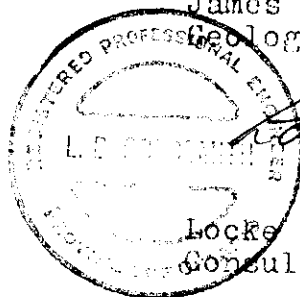
- (1) The claim area should be detail mapped on a scale of at least 1:2500 with particular attention paid to mineralized float.
- (2) Geophysical surveys (Spontaneous Potential and Magnetics) should be first tested over the known showings and if response is adequate, utilized to trace existing and further locate vein structures covered by overburden.
- (3) Further trenching of known mineralized sites (specifically the northern-most, where bedrock was never reached) and exploration trenching as dictated by results of steps 1 and 2. This could be carried out simultaneously with step 1.

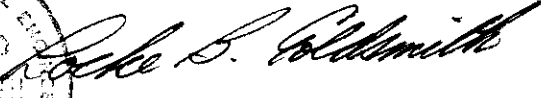
COST ESTIMATE

Geological mapping, sampling, with helicopter support	\$ 20,000.00
Geophysical; spontaneous potential and and magnetometer surveys over known structures	5,000.00
: over new zones subsequent to mapping	10,000.00
Bulldozer	10,000.00
Vehicle, supplies, room and board	3,000.00
Assays	1,000.00
Reporting	2,000.00
Supervision, engineering	3,000.00
	<hr/>
Sub Total	\$ 54,000.00
Contingencies @ 10%	5,400.00
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TOTAL	\$ 59,400.00
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All of which is respectfully submitted,


James M. Logan,
Geologist



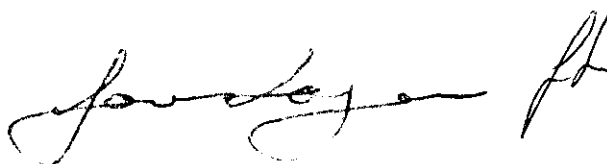

Locke B. Goldsmith,
Consulting Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.
November, 1980

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- (1) I, James M. Logan, of #1 - 1133 Harwood St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1R9, am a graduate of Brock University, Ontario with a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geology.
- (2) I have been engaged in mining exploration for five years.
- (3) I have written the report entitled "Preliminary Report on the Windy I Mineral Claim, Lillooet Mining Division, Gold Bridge, B.C.", dated November 1980. The report is based on research and field work conducted and supervised by the author.
- (4) I have no ownership in the property, nor do I own shares of Tamarind Holding Corporation.
- (5) I consent to the use of this report in a prospectus or in a statement of material facts related to the raising of funds.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James M. Logan", followed by a large, stylized initial "JL".

Vancouver, B.C.
November, 1980

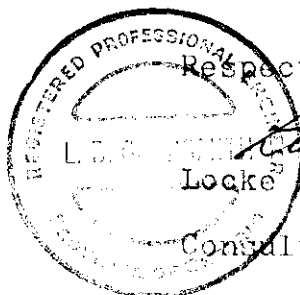
James M. Logan,
Geologist

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

- (1) I, Locke B. Goldsmith, am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario and a Registered Professional Geologist in the State of Oregon. My address is #301 - 1855 Balsam St., Vancouver, B.C. V6K 3M3.
- (2) I have a B.Sc.(Honoures) degree in Geology from Michigan Technological University and have done post-graduate study in Geology at Michigan Tech., University of Nevada and the University of British Columbia. I am a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines and am a Certified Mining Technician. I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists, the AIME, and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- (3) I have been engaged in mining exploration for 22 years.
- (4) I have co-authored the report entitled "Preliminary Report on the Windy I Mineral Claim, Lillooet Mining Division, Gold Bridge, B.C.", dated November 1980. The report is based on research and field work conducted and supervised by the author.
- (5) I have no ownership in the property, nor do I own shares of Tamarind Holding Corporation.
- (6) I consent to the use of this report in a prospectus or in a statement of material facts related to the raising of funds.

Vancouver, B.C.

November, 1980



Respectfully submitted,

Locke B. Goldsmith
Locke B. Goldsmith,

Consulting Engineer

REFERENCES

Cairnes, C.E.

1935: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Mining Camp, B.C.; Geol. Surv. Can. Mem. 213.

Hicks, H.B.

1979: Preliminary Report on Truax Mountain Property for Tamarind Holding Corporation.

Tomlinson, F.C.

1969: Preliminary Report on the Rock Group of Mineral Claims for Westview Mines.

COST STATEMENT

Personnel

J.M. Logan - Field Geologist: 5 Days @ \$200/day \$ 1000.00

Room and Board

5 Man Days @ \$30.30/day 151.50

Transportation

2 Days @ \$30/day 60.00

Equipment Rental

4-Wheel Drive @ \$30/day, 5 days 150.00

1 Komatsu Bulldozer 25 hours @ \$70/hour 1750.00

Assaying

5 Rock Samples: analysed for Au, Ag, Pb, Sb
@ \$35/sample 175.00

Report Writing & Drafting

4.5 Days @ \$200/day 900.00

Report Typing

30.00

TOTAL

\$ 4216.50

APPENDIX

To:

Tamarind Holding Corporation

Suite 1206 - Royal Bank Building

675 West Hastings St.

Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2



can test ltd.

1650 PANDORA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V6L 1L6

Telephone 254 7278

04 54210

cc: Mr. J. Logan
#1 - 1133 Harwood St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1R9

File No. 8449D

Date November 17, 1980

Certificate of Assay

Attention:

We hereby Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon submitted

ORE

samples.

Sample Identification	GOLD	SILVER	LEAD	ANTIMONY				
	Ounces Per Ton	Ounces Per Ton	Percent Pb	Percent Sb	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
TM 1	0.018	14.00	1.12	0.35				
TM 2	0.25	88.10	15.13	1.58				
TM 3	0.056	49.53	5.37	2.31				
TM 4	0.35	54.73	8.64	1.28				
TM 5	0.004	2.14	0.30	17.75				

Note: Pulps retained three months.

Rejects retained two weeks.

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