Geochemical, Geophysical, Geological & Prospecting

Report on the

DV PROPERTY

Victor Group (30 units)

Pix I	1064	1 claim
Pix II	1065	1 claim
Lynx	1022	8 units
Box	1063	20 units

&

Dibble Group (24 units)

Last Chance Fraction & Beaver Fraction	864	1 claim
First Extension of Last Chance & Foster	865	1 claim
Emerald	866	1 claim
Richmond Hill	875	1 claim
Ax	1023	20 units

Fort Steele Mining Division, B.C.

82 G 11W & 82 G 12E

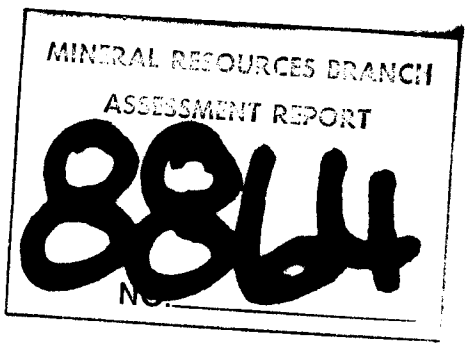
49°36' North Latitude

115°27' West Longitude

Owned & Operated by

G.H. & L.E. Babcock

Vancouver & Trail, B.C.



by

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INTRODUCTION

In August 1980, at the request of Mr. G. H. Babcock, P.Eng., the writer examined current and historical data pertaining to the DV (Dibble-Victor) Property recently acquired and staked by Mr. Babcock and his associates; and, in a Memorandum report dated August 24, 1980, the writer briefly outlined a possible exploration program for the property.

Between September 19 and October 9, 1980, the writer conducted a modest field program on the property, involving prospecting, stream sediment sampling, rock geochemical sampling, underground sampling, and limited line cutting, soil sampling, and VLF-EM surveying.

The DV Property, shown on Figures 1 and 2, is in the Fort Steele Mining Division, southeastern B.C., 28 km easterly of Cranbrook, in the Hughes Range of mountains at the southern extremity of the Kootenay Ranges. The geographic location is approximately 49°36' north latitude and 115°27' west longitude.

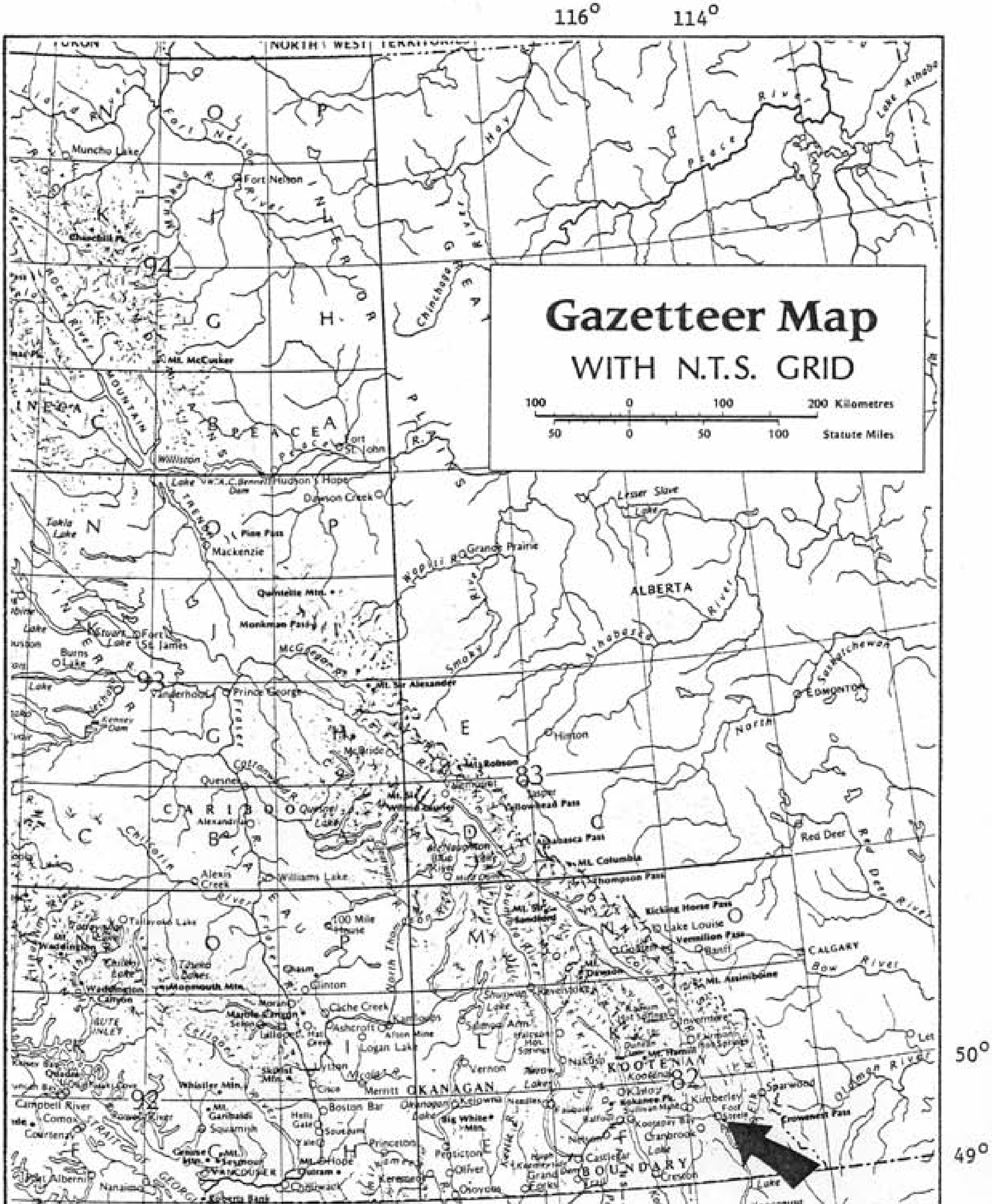
Road access to the Victor workings on the north side of the property consists of 17km of paved highway from Cranbrook to the Maus Creek cut-off, 5km of good gravel road to the end of the V. Pighin ranch, and 10km of narrow "4x4" road to the Victor camp, a total of 32km (1¼ hr.). Mr. Pighin permits access across his property to responsible parties, and it is important to inform him of the access schedule.

There is no road access to the Dibble workings on the southeast portion of the property. Hiking the rugged 3km between the Victor and Dibble areas takes 2 to 2½ hr. A well-used, but steep 6km packhorse trail extends up Sunken Creek (formerly Lost Creek). Exploration work in the Dibble area probably would be conducted to best advantage from a temporary "fly camp" serviced by Okanagan Helicopters stationed in Cranbrook.

Figure 2 shows the 5 contiguous claim groups totalling 54 units and claims which comprise the DV Property. The claims are in the Fort Steele mining division, map sheets 82G11W and 82G12E. The 6 reverted Crown Grants are recorded in the name of Lawrence E. Babcock of Trail, B.C., and the 50 located claims are recorded in the name of Gerald H. Babcock of Vancouver, B.C. The writer located the common legal corner post (LCP) of the Ax and Lynx claims, as well as the initial corner post (IP) of the Pix I and II claims, and verified that the claim lines were suitably blazed and flagged for a few hundred metres from these posts.

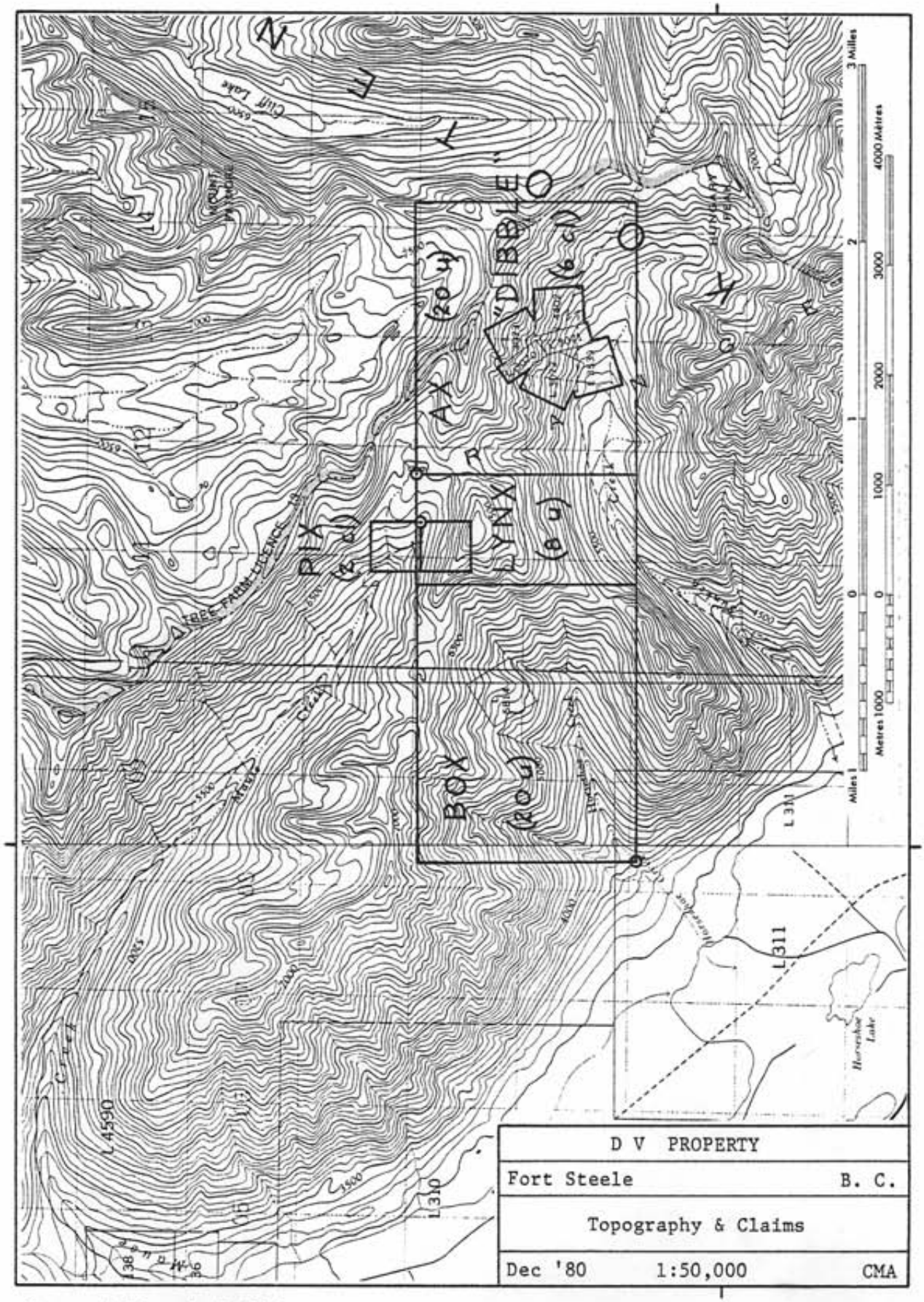
On January 15, 1981, the 54-unit DV Property was divided into 2 groupings, and the work conducted by the writer was applied to the pertinent claims, extending the expiry dates as shown on the following tabulation:

Group	Category	Claim Name	Units or Claims	Lot or Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Date
Victor	Located Mineral Claims	Lynx	8 u	1022	Jul.30/80	Jul.30/85
		Box	20 u	1063	Sep.15/80	Sep.15/84
		Pix I	1 cl	1064	Sep.15/80	Sep.15/88
		Pix II	1 cl	1065	Sep.15/80	Sep.15/89



From: Atlas of B.C., Farley, 1979

Fig. 1



From: NTS 1:50,000
82G12 Cranbrook 1976
82G11 Fernie 1973

Fig. 2

Group	Category	Claim Name	Units or Claims	Lot or Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Date
Dibble	Reverted Crown Grants	Last Chance Fraction & Beaver Fraction	1 cl	864	Jan.15/80	Jan.15/85
		First Extension of Last Chance & Foster	1 cl	865	Jan.15/80	Jan.15/86
		Emerald	1 cl	866	Jan.15/80	Jan.15/86
		Richmond Hill	1 cl	875	Feb. 4/80	Feb. 4/86
	Located Mineral Claim	Ax	20 u	1023	Jul.30/80	Jul.30/83
			24			

The first public record of the Dibble property on Lost Creek (now Sunken Creek), "a new mineral district", was in 1890. A highgrade sample yielded approximately 4.8 oz Au/T, 500 oz Ag/T, and 12% Cu. Other showings of "peacock ore of remarkably beautiful appearance" on the same creek were not located by the writer, and remain as prospecting targets for the 1981 field season. In 1895, four tons of handpicked ore were shipped to the smelter at Everett, Washington, returning 0.09 oz Au/T, 132 oz Ag/T, and 3% Cu. Work apparently was conducted annually until 1902, and it was in this period that the more than 400m of tunneling in 6 portals, plus numerous open cuts were completed. In 1969, Imperial Oil staked an additional 40 claims and conducted geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the property. In 1972, TVI Mining and Athabasca Columbia Resources of Calgary carried out additional rock and dump sampling (65 samples of which 23 were analysed for Cu and Ag), plus 5.4km of flagged line, and 4.8km of VLF-EM surveying.

The first mention of the Victor group, a Ag, Pb, Zn property at the headwaters of Maus Creek, was in 1904, and a major proportion of the existing tunneling was completed in the following few years. In the period 1919 to 1921, a 50tpd mill was erected, and a 7-ton "mixed car-load of ore and concentrates was shipped in the fall" of 1921. No additional tunneling has been driven since that time: 3 adit drifts at about 32-m vertical intervals, aggregating more than 400m, follow a very steep dipping quartz vein normal to a precipitous mountain slope. In 1951, R. Sostad of Vancouver staked 12-claim Victor group, and F.J. Hemsworth cut several samples of mineralized vein material in the Upper and Middle tunnels. The values ranged from 0.3m with 0.02 oz Au/T, 2.0 oz Ag/T, 1.7% Pb, and 14.3% Zn, to 0.15m with 0.48 oz Au/T, 10.8 oz Ag/T, 3.9% Pb, and 23.6% Zn. In 1969, 1970, and 1971, the Victor Mining Corporation (R. Sostad, president) excavated 5 trenches totalling 64m, and carried out a limited program of surveying, mapping, sampling, and diamond drilling (2 shallow holes totalling 64m) in the immediated mine area. G. Blaney cut 19 samples, and F.J. Hemsworth cut 40 samples in the Middle and Upper tunnels. Using gross values, the best 13-m section at the collar of the Upper tunnel averaged *$233/T over 0.49m equivalent to $94/T over 1.2m (minimum mining width). The final 36m to the south (final) face of the Middle tunnel averaged $240/T over 0.37m, equivalent to #73/T over 1.2m: sampling of this section was incomplete. The face of the Lower tunnel is vertically under the collar of the Upper tunnel.

* Au - $700/oz, Ag - $20/oz, Pb & Zn - 40¢/lb

Geochemical survey: 47 soil samples, 39 silt samples, 32 rock-chip samples, and 11 large chip samples were taken and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Au.

Geophysical survey: 1.7 km of line were surveyed at 15-m intervals with an EM-16 unit using the Lualualei and Jim Creek transmitters.

Geological survey: A little over 6 ha were mapped at a scale of 1:1,250, and more than 2 km of reconnaissance traverses were mapped at a scale of 1:12,500.

Prospecting: In 12 non-consecutive days, the writer completed 65 km of reconnaissance prospecting traverses. R. Babcock, Rick Babcock, H. John, and W. Forrest spent a total of 18 days on reconnaissance prospecting, covering about 30% of the claim area, equivalent to about 375 ha.

Linecutting: The writer established 1.6 km of cut, horizontally chained compass lines with 30-m pickets.

The following table shows the claims on which each type of work was conducted:

Victor Group	Units or Claims	Geochemical	Geophysical	Geological	Prospecting	Linecutting
Pix I	1	x	x	x	x	x
Pix II	1	x	x	x	x	x
Lynx	8	x			x	
Box	20	x			x	
	30					
Dibble Group						
Last Chance Fraction & Beaver Fraction	1				x	
First Extension of Last Chance Fraction	1	x			x	
Emerald	1	x			x	
Richmond Hill	1				x	
Ax	20	x		x	x	
	24					

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Stream Sediment Sampling

Silt sampling was employed as a reconnaissance tool to attempt to identify new areas of mineralization on the DV Property for further evaluation. While the accumulation of silt in some steep, intermittent streams occasionally was inadequate for sampling, in most instances, sufficient sediment was obtained: rarely, the sample was obtained from several locations over a distance of about 15 m. The samples were collected in kraft paper envelopes. Analyses were conducted by Bondar-Clegg in North Vancouver: dried, seived to -80 mesh, CuPbZnAg analyses by dissolution in hot Lefort aqua regia and atomic absorption analysis, and Au analyses by combined fire assay and atomic absorption.

The locations of 39 silt samples are shown on the DV Property plan, and the analytical results on the accompanying legend. Because of the small number of samples, the values for weakly, moderately, and strongly anomalous results obtained from graphical statistical calculations are subject to considerable error. These values are shown on the legend. Significant results are indicated in the "Remarks" column by a general, descriptive location. The field notes, analytical results, and statistical analysis calculations are included in the Appendix.

1. Victor Vein. Weakly to moderately anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values probably do not represent dump conta mination, since sample 2, above the vein, but still below the dumps, was not anomalous.

3. S Br Maus Ck. This weakly anomalous Pb value could be significant, and the area should be prospected for quartz veining.

7. N Br Horseshoe Ck. Cu contamination from sample 8 area. Additional silt sampling and prospecting should be conducted upstream to the northeast.

8. E Br L5814 Ck. Strongly and moderately anomalous Cu-Zn-Ag values, and weakly anomalous Pb values suggest a nearby source for the anomaly. The writer did not observe any trenching on L5814, but it is likely that significant mineralization occurs in the area, and prospecting for the source mineralization should be undertaken. A major $110^{\circ}/290^{\circ}$ block fault is indicated by McMechan in this area.

18. N-1 Br Sunken Creek. Weakly and moderately anomalous Ag-Au values warrant follow-up prospecting and additional upstream sampling.

22. N-4 Br Sunken Creek. The weakly anomalous Ag value might derive from the western extension of Dibble Area veining, and should be followed up by additional upstream sampling and prospecting.

26. 2nd X Maus Ck. The weakly anomalous Zn value could be derived from the Victor Vein, and should be checked by additional upstream silt sampling in Maus Creek and its tributaries.

32) W Br L5814 Ck. These weakly anomalous Zn values, plus weakly anomalous Cu and
35) and Ag values in the furthest upstream sample might be derived from min-
36) eralization associated with the $110^{\circ}/290^{\circ}$ block fault indicated by McMechan (as with sample 8). Alternatively, the mineralization on which L5814 was crown-granted might be the source. The writer did not observe

any "workings" on east-west and north-south traverses of the claim (Aldridge argillites and siltites - P€alq?). The original claim survey should be examined for indications of mineralization ("workings"), and it may be desireable to purchase the crown grant, if possible. Otherwise, prospecting should be conducted to establish the source of the anomalous silt samples.

All additional stream sediment samples should be analyzed for all elements (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au).

Rock Geochem Sampling

Highly selective rock-chip geochemical sampling was undertaken to locate significant precious metals (Au & Ag) mineralization. Large (4 kg) samples were taken from quartz veins exposed in bedrock, whereas all other samples consisted of a number of small chips. After crushing and pulverizing, the same dissolution and analytical techniques were used as for the silt samples.

The locations of 15 rock geochem samples R18 to R30, plus 2 miscellaneous samples, are shown on the DV Property plan, and the analytical results on the accompanying legend. The analytical results for the initial 17 rock geochem samples taken by R. Babcock also are tabulated in the Appendix, as are the writer's field notes and sample descriptions, and Dibble Area plan.

Samples R19 to R22 were taken from narrow, flat-lying quartz and quartz-calcite vein fillings in a series of metadiorite sills on the mountain ridge north of the Dibble Area. All samples contained anomalous chalcopyrite mineralization, 0.11% Cu to 2.78% Cu, but unfortunately, no significant precious metal values, without which the mineralization is not of commercial value.

Sample R25 from the Upper Pond Vein showed evidence of the tiny patch of chalcopyrite in the sample (122 ppm Cu), and also carried a distinctly above-background lead value (125 ppm Pb).

Sample R28, from a 0.15-m flattish quartz vein 33m northwest, of the Flat Vein, contained an anomalous 80 ppb of Au. High grade (21%) lead mineralization from the Flat Vein contained only 69 ppb of Au (but 111 ppm of Ag, or 3.25 oz Ag/T).

Soil Sampling

Soil sampling was undertaken in 2 areas with significantly mineralized quartz veins to establish whether the technique was useful for defining mineralization in overburden-obscured areas, and to test for possible strike extensions of the veins under shallow overburden. Generally, the soils are well-drained dystric brunisols, and "B-zone" soil development is quite well developed at depths ranging from 5 to 20 cm. Relatively large samples were collected using a grubhoe, coarse-screened by hand, and packaged in kraft envelopes: the analytical procedures were the same as for the silt samples. Analytical results and graphical statistical calculations are included in the Appendix.

In the Victor area, 27 B-zone soil samples were taken from 30-m stations on 1.2km of cut grid line; and in the Flat Vein area 20 samples were taken from 0.4km of line (numerous 15-m samples).

Again, the 47 samples were inadequate for accurate statistical calculations; however, the results of the graphical statistical calculations are shown on each of the soil sampling plans for the two areas.

In the Victor area, weakly anomalous Cu and Pb values at 60m S/60m W could represent either contamination from the Victor Vein, or, possibly, a parallel vein west of the Victor Vein. Similarly, highly anomalous Pb-Zn values, and weakly to moderately anomalous Cu-Au and Ag values, at 180m S/30m W, could represent either Victor-Vein contamination (from blasting, etc.) or parallel veining. In the writer's opinion, contamination is the more likely cause; however, diamond drilling from the west (hangingwall) side of the Victor Vein should pick up any significant parallel veins. Andesitic rocks on the valley floor probably limit the northerly extension of the Victor Vein.

In the Flat Vein area, all elements indicated the presence of the mineralized Flat Vein: Pb was most effective in pinpointing the vein and dump, while Cu appears to define the broader zone containing numerous other smaller, flat-lying quartz veins.

There is no geochemical expression of the probable strike extension of the Victor Vein in this area.

Cu and Pb are the two most useful pathfinder elements in both the Victor and Flat Vein areas, and future analysis for these elements, only, is recommended.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Aeromagnetic data from sheets 82G11 and 12 clearly define the generally weakly magnetic series (9) of metadiorite dykes and sills on the mountain ridge northeast of the Dibble area. The 40-m dyke along the Horseshoe Creek fault also is clearly defined on the ridge north of Maus Creek; however, its narrow (3m) extension to the southwest is too small for detection. It is interesting that the large (3km x ½km) Moyie sill west of the claims has no aeromagnetic expression. The writer is uncertain whether the 1000-m difference in elevation or the magnetic properties of the sill itself are responsible for the lack of aeromagnetic definition.

Similarly, the andesitic rocks in the Maus Creek valley north of the Victor Vein have no aeromagnetic expression. A detailed ground magnetometer survey probably would define the andesitic lithologies very well, and, because of the absence of outcrop in this area, allowance should be made for a trial survey.

Detailed VLF-EM surveys were conducted on both the Victor area grid and the Flat Vein grid to determine whether the quartz vein structures were defineable conductors: the Fraser filter was employed, and plans of the surveys are included. With the Victor Vein, the Lualualei (Hawii) transmitter, about 40° off the strike of the vein, was employed. While the Victor Vein coincided with the highest conductivity readings, the maximum conductor strength was only 9%, and the coincidence may be fortuitous. Some assistance in interpreting lithologic and structural trends under overburden on the valley floor indicates that the method should be used over any expanded grid. In general, however, the finely bedded and frequently sheared sedimentary rocks mask the weak quartz vein conductors.

In the Flat Vein area, the same transmitter was employed to try to pick up the overburden-obscured strike extension of the Victor Vein. A narrow, extremely weak (1%) conductor was picked up in the projected area, but, again, easily could be fortuitous. The highest readings (5%) coincided with the Flat Vein: the direction of the traverse line was parallel to the strike of the vein, and the "high" could be due to the flat dip of the vein. Using the Jim Creek transmitter, 40° off the strike of the Flat Vein, the entire line was weakly conductive; but the 13% high did not coincide with the Flat Vein. The broad conductor probably reflects the sheared nature of the fine-bedded siltstones in the area.

Although the usefulness of the VLF-EM technique in this sedimentary area appears to be very limited, in so far as ore definition is concerned, the very low cost of the surveys justifies its use over any expanded grid. Copies of the field notes and filtering calculations are included in the Appendix. A total of 1.7 km of line were surveyed, with readings at 15-m intervals, employing a Geonics EM-16 unit, Serial Number 3327.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Regional Geology

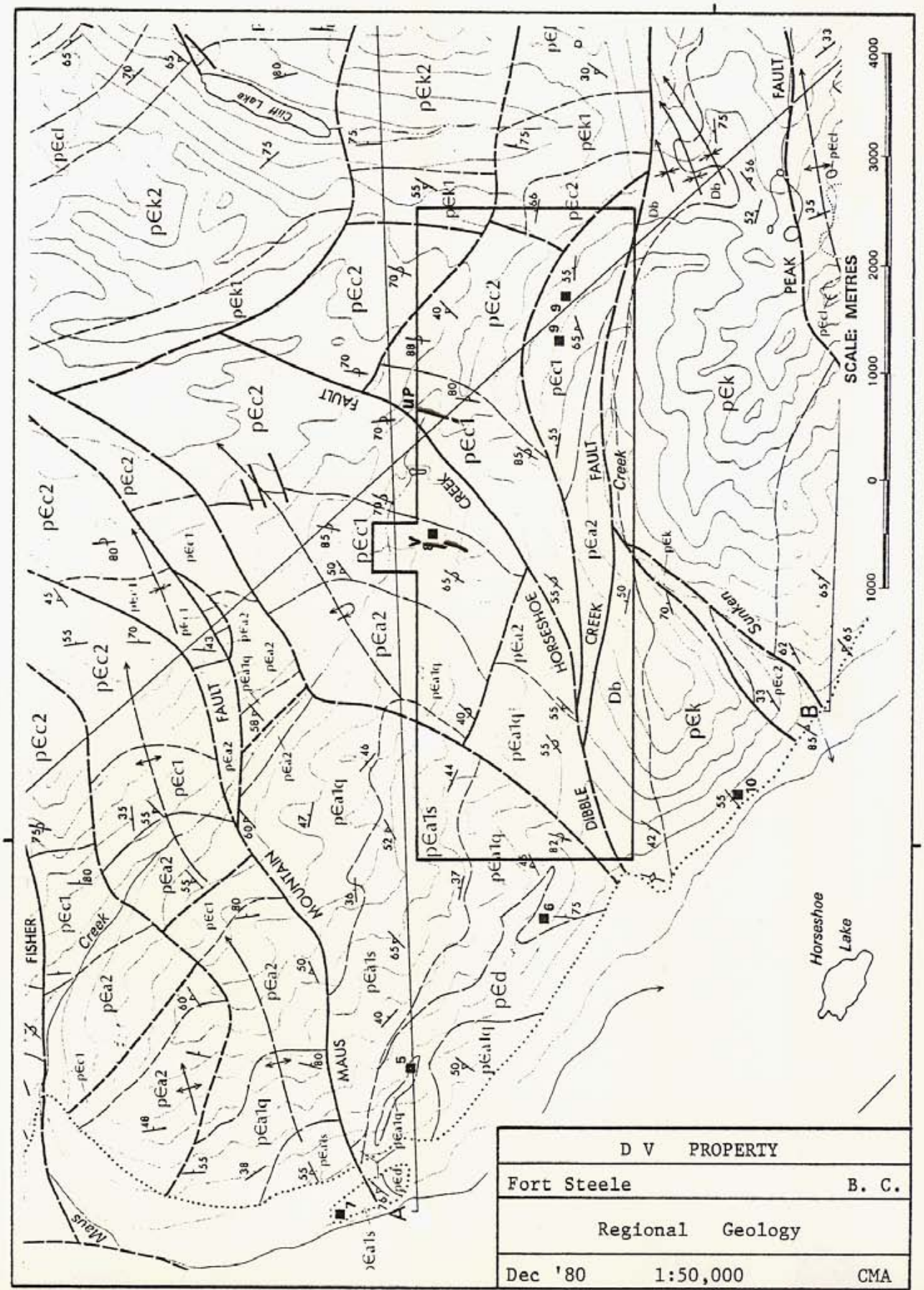
Figure 3 shows the regional geology of the area as recently mapped by M.E. McMechan (1977 and 1978). Due to the general similarity of much of the Middle Proterozoic sedimentary strata on the claim area, the gradational contacts between the various formations, and the writer's inexperience in the area, the contacts between the formations as mapped by McMechan were not always apparent to the writer in the field.

The oldest Precambrian rocks in the area are metamorphosed sediments of the Aldridge Formation, comprised of variably bedded argillaceous quartzites, siltites, and argillites. The lower section of the Aldridge has been subdivided into a quartzite-deficient interval (PЄals), overlain by a quartzite-rich interval (PЄalq), and the upper section is comprised predeominantly of alternating argillite and siltite beds (PЄa2).

"Rocks of the Aldridge Formation grade into those of the overlying Creston Formation over a few hundred metres of section." The Creston is subdivided into a lower section (PЄc1) comprised of siltite-argillite couplets, plus interbedded quartzite lenses near the top, and an upper section (PЄc2) of thin-bedded siltite to fine grained quartzite, interbedded with quartzite lenses, and becoming dolomitic near the top.

"These siltites grade into the dolomitic siltites of the overlying Kitchener Formation." "The top of the Creston was defined at the top of the last non-dolomitic siltite interval with thickness in excess of 5 metres." The Kitchener Formation is comprised of a basal interlaminated dolomitic and non-dolomitic siltite (PЄk1), overlain by silty dolomite, very thin-bedded siltite, and sandy dolomite (PЄk2).

Along the south border of the property, south of the Dibble Creek fault, Devonian dolomitic sandstone, sandy dolomite, conglomerate, and shale of the Burnais Formation (Db), unconformably overlie the Kitchener lithologies.



From: B C Dept of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Preliminary Map No. 34
McMechan 1979

Fig. 3

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

PRELIMINARY MAP 34

GEOLOGY OF THE MOUNT FISHER–SAND CREEK AREA

Geology by M. E. McMechan 1977, 1978

SCALE: METRES

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

LEGEND

UPPER DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

- Pu — UNDIFFERENTIATED FAIRHOLME GROUP, PALLISER FORMATION, EXSHAW FORMATION, BANFF FORMATION, RUNDLE GROUP, ROCKY MOUNTAIN GROUP: LIMESTONE, SHALY LIMESTONE, SHALE, QUARTZITE, AND DOLOMITIC QUARTZITE

MIDDLE DEVONIAN AND (?) EARLIER

- Ib — UPPER UNIT (BURNAIS AND HARRIGATE FORMATIONS): SHALY LIMESTONE, SHALY DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE BRECCIA, AND GYPSUM; BASAL UNIT: DOLOMITIC SANDSTONE, SANDY DOLOMITE, BRECCIA, CONGLOMERATE, AND SHALE

CAMBRIAN

- Et — 'TANGLEFOOT UNIT': SHALY LIMESTONE, LIMESTONE, SANDY SHALE, AND DOLOMITE
- Ee-r — EAGER FORMATION: SHALE, LIMESTONE, SILTSTONE, AND QUARTZITE; CRANBROOK FORMATION: QUARTZITE AND GRANULE CONGLOMERATE

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

- pEd — MOYIE SILL: HORNBLENDE METADIORITE TO METAGABBRO

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

- pEp — PHILLIPS FORMATION: RED MICACEOUS QUARTZITE AND SILTITE
- pEg — GATEWAY FORMATION: GREEN, PURPLE SILTITE, MINOR QUARTZITE, AND DOLOMITIC SILTITE NEAR TOP
- pEs — SHEPPARD FORMATION: STROMATOLITIC DOLOMITE, GREEN, PURPLE SILTITE, QUARTZITE, AND SILTY DOLOMITE
- pEvs — 'LAVA AND SEDIMENT' UNIT: MASSIVE TO AMYGDALOIDAL 'ANDESITIC' LAVA, VOLCANIC AND FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE, SILTITE, AND MINOR DOLOMITIC SILTITE

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

PURCELL SUPERGROUP

- pEnl — 'NON-DOLOMITIC SILTITE' UNIT: GREEN, LOCALLY PURPLE SILTITE
- pEk — UPPER UNIT (k_u+k_l? NORTH OF DIBBLE CREEK FAULT): SILTY DOLOMITE, GREY? DOLOMITIC SILTITE, GREY SILTITE, SANDY DOLOMITE, AND STROMATOLITIC DOLOMITE

  LOWER UNIT (k_l NORTH OF DIBBLE CREEK FAULT): GREEN OR GREY DOLOMITIC SILTITE, GREEN SILTITE, AND MINOR DOLOMITIC QUARTZITE
- pEc — CRESTON FORMATION

  2 UPPER SUBUNIT: GREEN, LESSER PURPLE SILTITE, DOLOMITIC SILTITE NEAR TOP, WHITE QUARTZITE
  LOWER SUBUNIT: PURPLE, GREY OR GREEN, VERY COARSE-GRAINED SILTITE TO FINE-GRAINED QUARTZITE, WHITE QUARTZITE, AND GREEN, PURPLE SILTITE
  1 UPPER SUBUNIT: PURPLE SILTITE WITH WHITE QUARTZITE
  MIDDLE SUBUNIT: GREEN SILTITE
  LOWER SUBUNIT: GREY SILTITE (NORTH OF BULL CANYON FAULT), GREEN, FINE-GRAINED QUARTZITE, WITH GREY SILTITE (SOUTH OF BULL CANYON FAULT – UNIT pEc$_{1a}$)
- pEa — ALDRIDGE FORMATION

  2 GREY SILTITE AND ARGILLITE, WITH TWO DOLOMITIC SILTITE HORIZONS NEAR TOP, SOUTH OF BULL CANYON FAULT (UNIT pEc$_{2a}$)
  1 QUARTZITE, GREY SILTITE AND ARGILLITE; 1_q – QUARTZITE PREDOMINANT, 1_s – SILTITE AND ARGILLITE PREDOMINANT

SYMBOLS

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
- BEDDING: TOPS KNOWN, INCLINED, OVERTURNED
- CLEAVAGE
- FAULT: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
- FOLD: TRACE OF AXIAL SURFACE (SHOWING PLUNGE OF AXIS)
  - ANTICLINE: DEFINITE, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
  - ANTICLINE: OVERTURNED (SHOWING DIP OF LIMBS)
  - ANTICLINE: RECUMBENT (SHOWING DIP OF LIMBS)
  - MONOCLINE: DEFINITE, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
  - SYNCLINE: DEFINITE, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
- LIMITS OF OUTCROP
- LIMITS OF GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
- MINERAL OCCURRENCE
- LIMITS OF OPEN PITS, MINE DUMP (BULL RIVER MINE)

CROSS-SECTION SYMBOLS

- CONTACT CONFORMABLE: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE
- CONTACT UNCONFORMABLE: DEFINED, APPROXIMATE
- FACIES CHANGE
- FAULT: DEFINITE, APPROXIMATE
- FAULT WITH KNOWN STRIKE SLIP MOVEMENT INTO PLANE OF SECTION
- FAULT WITH KNOWN STRIKE-SLIP MOVEMENT OUT OF PLANE OF SECTION
- QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

Immediately west of the property, a large "Moyie sill-dyke" occurs (PGd), and "Numerous hornblende metadiorite to metagabbro sills and dykes occur in the Lower Purcell formations." Specifically, a weakly magnetic metadiorite dyke occurs in the steep dipping Horseshoe Creek fault at the headwaters of Maus Creek: the dyke varies in width from 3m on the south ridge to 40m on the north ridge where it coincides with a weak aeromagnetic high. A series of 9 metadiorite sills with similar aeromagnetic expression, occur on the ridge northeast of the Dibble workings: the sills vary in thickness from 4m to more than 100m, and aggregate 400m in thickness, with a total of more than 550m of Creston sediments (PGc2) between the sills. A 2-m to 5-m thick, magnetic metadiorite dyke striking east-west and dipping steeply south cuts and displaces the Victor vein approximately 35m (left hand).

Fine grained andesitic material of unknown continuity, relative age, and extent occurs in the Maus Creek valley below the Victor workings. It is uncertain whether this non magnetic volcanic rock bears a relationship to the Lava and Sediment (PGnc), or possibly to the Moyie sills (PGd).

Several major faults occur on the property, and a brief examination of the air photographs shows that there are numerous other very strong linears that probably represent faults. The Dibble Creek fault is a right hand reverse fault trending easterly and "dips approximately 55° to the north." Together with a branch fault to the north, "A horse of upright Aldridge and Creston strata occurs along the fault(s) in the Sunken Creek area." "The entire region is cut by a series of northwesterly dipping transverse faults that are concave northward and have had a complex history of reverse, strike slip, and normal displacements. Minor folds have developed adjacent to these transverse faults", notably in the Maus Creek valley adjacent to the Horseshoe Creek fault. As previously pointed out, metadiorite sometimes has been intruded along the fault planes.

Victor Vein

The 3 principal adit tunnels on the Victor Vein, and the locations and assays for 9 large (4kg) chip samples taken underground by the writer are shown on the Geology plan. The tunnel walls are sound, but very dirty, and it is essential that the workings be washed down prior to carrying out a definitive back-sampling and geological mapping program.

The average azimuth of the Victor Vein is approximately 15°/195°, and the dip is very steep (85°, plus) to the west. The azimuth of the argillite, siltite, and quartzite sediments of the lower section of the Creston Formation (PGc1), though variable, is about 340°/160° in the portal area, and the dip is about 75° westerly. The Victor Vein is exposed at several locations over a vertical interval of 300m, and over a strike length of more than 300m, from the Lower tunnel in the Maus Creek valley to the mountain ridge on the south. Further strike extensions are obscured by overburden.

Quartz veining, with variable proportions of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena sulphide mineralization, fill a very strong and persistent fissure or fault zone (displacement unknown), which probably is related genetically to major faulting in the area. The Upper Pond Vein (see Figure 3), on the south side of the Horseshoe Creek fault (along which a metadiorite dyke has been intruded) some 1250m east of the Victor Vein, could be the faulted extension of the Victor Vein. It is probable that the Victor structure persists to substantial depth, at least 1000m (and possibly several times that amount).

The vein quartz with associated Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mineralization varies from a few cm to more than 1m in width; however, because the workings are so dirty, the writer did not obtain a reliable measure of the average vein width. Splits in the vein were observed, and additional veining may occur locally in the walls of the drifts. The wall rock appears to be altered considerably, and, at least locally contains significant base and precious metal values (sample M-1-3 - no other wall rock was sampled). Lead and zinc mineralization, with associated silver and gold values, varies within the vein quartz from lightly disseminated (sample U-1) to semi massive (sample L-2). Some sections with moderate to heavy pyrite disseminations contain very little base or precious metal values (sample M-3). The values in about 50% of the samples taken by the writer are close to ore for narrow vein mining; and, in the writer's opinion, there is a favourable probability that mineable ore shoots may be defined within the Victor Vein. The absence of values at surface near the ridge to the south (rock geochem sample V7400) does not detract from the ore potential.

If the metadiorite dyke that offsets (about 35m left hand) the Victor Vein above the Upper tunnel is Precambrian in age (related to the Moyie sills), the quartz veining and associated sulphide mineralization also would be Precambrian. While deep-seated igneous activity could have been the source of the vein quartz, the base and precious metal values may have been derived from concentrations in the Fort Steele, Aldridge, or Creston Formations traversed by silica rich hydrothermal solutions. This possibility would hold true regardless of the age of the Victor Vein.

In addition to sampling and mapping, both diamond drilling and tunneling are justified to further explore the Victor Vein. The face of the Lower tunnel shows only very narrow mineralization; however, it is significant that no ore values occur in the Middle tunnel vertically above these workings, and the collar of the Upper

tunnel coincides with the face of the Lower tunnel. In other words, it is possible that better mineralization occurs ahead of the face of the Lower tunnel; for example, significant mineralization in the Upper tunnel occurs to more than 100m ahead of the face of the Lower tunnel. The 35-m left hand fault offset of the Victor Vein in the Upper tunnel has not been explored underground along strike. Because of the 75° south dip of the fault, on the Lower level the fault will be more than 130m ahead of the face.

If ore shoots can be delineated by additional work, the Victor Vein, alone, should be capable of supporting a small mining and milling operation.

Upper Pond Vein

As shown on Figure 3 and on the DV Property plan, this strong quartz vein structure is well exposed for 100m on the Maus Creek valley floor, and can be traced in a southerly direction to the mountain ridge, after which it is obscured by overburden. The quartz veining generally varies from 0.1m to 0.5m, although highly altered wall-rock and adjacent branching quartz stringers sometimes increase the width of the zone to 2m. The attitude of the Upper Pond Vein is similar to the Victor Vein, azimuth 15°/195°, and dip vertical to 85° east. The country rock is lower Creston Formation (P€c1), similar to that in the vicinity of the Victor Vein.

On surface, the vein quartz and wall rock are lightly iron-stained, indicative of pyrite oxidation. Only one small patch of chalcopyrite was observed, and two large rock geochem samples (R18 and R25) showed no significant values, other than a distinctly above background lead value in R25.

Considering the elevations above datum (sea level), the exposures of Upper Pond Vein coincide with the highest exposures of the Victor Vein near the mountain ridge, and no surface values were found there, either. Accordingly, it is very possible that base and precious metal values occur at greater depths, say 150m, or more.

The strength of the Upper Pond Vein justifies initial testing at depth with 2 or 3 diamond drill holes. As previously mentioned, the Upper Pond Vein could be a faulted extension of the Victor Vein, with a horizontal left hand offset in the order of 2000m.

Flat Vein

A small pit on a rather unusual, 1-m thick occurrence of white vein quartz is located about 400m southerly of the Victor portals on strike of the Victor Vein, and about 100m northwesterly of the overburden-obscured projection of the Victor Vein downslope from the ridge exposure. A genetic association of the quartz veining in the two zones is possible.

The azimuth of the Flat Vein is about $120^{\circ}/300^{\circ}$, and the dip about 25° northeast. A sample from a small stockpile of hand-sorted lead mineralization (sample F7300) assayed 20.75% Pb, and, with 3.25 oz Ag/T, contained a much lower proportion of silver than lead mineralization from the Victor Vein. Considerable bedrock occurs on strike to the northwest, and the vein pinches to only a few cm within a strike length of 5m. The vein is obscured by overburden for 30m to the southeast. The downdip continuity of the vein is untested.

The countryrock is fine bedded, sheared argillite and siltite of the lower section of the Creston Formation (PGcl). Narrower (a few cm to 0.3m) quartz veins with

similar attitude to the Flat Vein occur in a 60-m-wide zone along the ridgeline (60m northeast of the Flat Vein) in lightly iron-stained, sheared, fine bedded siltites. Two rock geochem samples (R28 and R24) showed no significant values, although the 80 ppb Au in the former is distinctly anomalous (compared with 69 ppb in the Flat Vein sample F7300).

That the flat fracture system may be linked genetically, and possibly even physically, with the Victor Vein is a valid possibility, and further field investigation in the area is warranted. Thorough prospecting of the area, followed by linecutting and geological mapping, and possibly also soil sampling, should be undertaken. The Flat Vein should be exposed by trenching and sampled.

Dibble Area

The writer briefly examined all of the major adits and test pits in the Dibble Area, and conducted a geological reconnaissance along the mountain ridge several hundred metres to the north of the workings, along Sunken Creek several hundred metres to the south, and along several traverses northwesterly 1.5km to the Maus Creek area.

The underground workings are extremely dirty, and should be washed down, surveyed, geologically mapped, and sampled. While no samples were taken by the writer in the Dibble workings, R. Babcock took 17 rock geochem samples from surface exposures and dumps in the area, all of which were examined by the writer prior to geochemical analysis (see Appendix). Oxidized quartz veining with light bornite and malachite and azurite mineralization (samples R7 and R9) contained about 1.2% Cu, plus $\geq$0.3 oz Au/T and $\geq$3 oz Ag/T.

Similar to the previous areas, the countryrock in the Dibble Area is argillites, siltites, and quartzites of the lower section of the Creston Formation (PGc1). The bedding strikes roughly east-west, with dips varying from 45° to 80° north, but generally about 75° north.

The quartz veining is roughly conformable to the bedding, varies in width from a few centimetres to 0.5m, and appears to be quite discontinuous or lensey both along strike and down dip. The wall rock often is intensely fractured, and the shallow, smaller drifts and stopes have caved severely. The "ground" in the longer tunnels generally is very good. The 7 tunnels occur within a zone about 300m long and 100m wide, and, although it known there are many paralled veins, the continuity of the individual veins over the 300-m length is not established. The writer's impression is that most of the veins probably do not exceed 100m in length, and many probably are much shorter. Some dislocation of the veins may be caused by shearing, intense fracturing, and movement roughly parallel both to the bedding and to the quartz veining.

As shown in Figure 3, the Dibble Area occurs within a large, fault-bounded, lenticular "horse" of Aldridge and Creston sediments 5km long (east-west) by a maximum of 3/4km wide. The age of the quartz veining and associated Cu-Au-Ag mineralization (differing from the Zn-Pb-Ag-Au mineralization of the Victor Vein), relative to the major faulting, is not known.

The "ore-making" possibilities of the Dibble Area have not been exhausted; and, in addition to the above-mentioned surveying, washing, sampling, and mapping, a number (3 or 4) of wide-spaced (say 1000m) reconnaissance cross section soil sampling lines should be run into the Sunken Creek valley to attempt to locate other overburden-obscured zones of mineralization. The location of the flagged compass lines should be determined by prospecting, local topography, and outcrop.

PROSPECTING

The writer completed 65 km of reconnaissance prospecting in a 12-day time period: 39 silt samples and 17 rock geochem samples were collected on the traverses, and a small amount of regional mapping was completed. The sampling and mapping have been described in the sections titled "Geochemical Survey" and "Geological Survey". In addition, R. Babcock, Rick Babcock, H. John, and W. Forrest spent 18 man-days prospecting in several areas of the property, totalling approximately 375 ha, prior to the writer's field work. Several areas with significant mineralization were identified and sampled (see Appendix), and this work formed the basis for the writer's more detailed follow-up surveys.

COSTS

At the date of Grouping the claims on the DV Property and filing the Assessment Work, January 15, 1981, all of the costs pertaining to the 1980 field program were not available. The small amount of detailed geological mapping was combined with the reconnaissance mapping, and attributed to "Prospecting". Cost details, including dates, times, and rates, follow; and the distribution of costs is summarized at the end, together with the amounts applied for assessment work credit on January 15, 1981.

Wages

C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng., Consulting Engineer

1980 - Aug.23-24 (2 days), Sep.5,16, 19-30 (13 days), Oct.1-9, 14-15, 19-20, 22, 28-29 (11 days), Nov.18-20, 22-30 (7 days), Dec.1-3, 16-24 (10 days)		
1981 - Jan.5-7, 14-15 (2.5 days), Feb.11-15 (4.5 days)		
Total	50 days @ $300.00 =	$15,000.00

R. Babcock

1980 - Jul.4-5, 18-20 (5 days), Aug.30-31 (2 days), Sep.13, 19 (2 days), Oct.4 (1 day)		
Total	10 days @ $125 =	1,250.00

Rick Babcock

1980 - Jul.5, 18-20 (4 days), Aug. 30-31 (2 days)		
Total	6 days @ 50% applicable = 3 days @ $75.00 =	225.00

H. John

1980 - Jul.18-20	3 days @ $75.00 =	225.00

W. Forrest

1980 - Aug. 30-31	2 days @ $75.00 =	150.00
	Total	$16,850.00

Food & Accomodation

C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng. Consulting Engineer

1980 - Sep.19-Oct.9 = 21 days @ $25.00 =	525.00

R. Babcock, Rick Babcock, H. John, W. Forrest

1980 - Jul.4-5, 18-20, Aug.30-31, Sep.13,19, Oct.4	
18 man-days applicable @ $35.00 =	630.00
Total	$1,155.00

Transportation

C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng., Consulting Engineer

1980 - Aug.24, Sep.19-30, Oct.1-9,29, Nov.28, Dec.1,19,22,24

1981 - Jan.5-7, 14-15, Feb.11-14

Vehicle rental	21 days @ $20.00 =	$ 420.00
Fuel		83.81
Personal vehicle	470 km @ $0.20 =	94.00

R. Babcock, Rick Babcock, H. John, W. Forrest

1980 - Jul.4-5, 18-20, Aug.29-31, Sep.13-14, 19, Oct.4

Vehicle rentals	4x4	11 days @ $50 + fuel	867.47
	car	9 days @ $25 + fuel	308.33
Charter flights	fixed wing	Jun.24	100.00
	helicopter	$380/hr Jul.5,19, Aug.31, Oct.4 2.7 hr	1,100.52
		Total	$2,974.13

Other Costs

C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng., Consulting Engineer

1980 - Aug.23-24, Sep.5,16,19-30, Oct.1-9,14,15,19-20,22, 28-29, Nov.18-20,22-30, Dec.1-3,16-24

1981 - Jan.5-7,14-15, Feb.11-15

Assaying	Bondar-Clegg	1,447.15
Copying		662.65
Telephone		224.90
Supplies & equipment rentals		120.62
Typing reports		91.00
Maps & photographs		50.10
Freight & miscellaneous		286.31

R. Babcock, Rick Babcock, H. John, W. Forrest

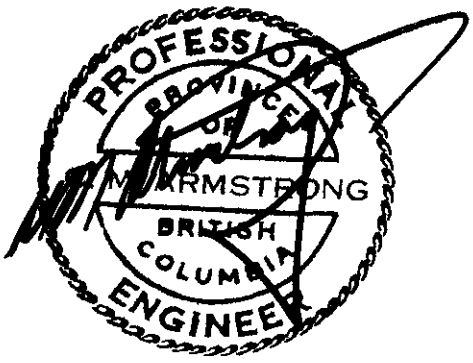
1980 - Feb.-Jun., Jul.3,5, Aug.8,14, Sep.16, Oct.10

Telephone	$718.43 @ 50% applicable =	359.22
Field supplies		216.83
Maps		47.05
Freight & copying		31.93
	Total	$3,537.76

Total exploration expenditures on DV Property applicable for assessment work credit	$24,516.89

Distribution of Costs

	Geochemical	Geophysical	Geological/Prospecting	Total
Victor Group	$7,500	$4,400	$4,300	$16,200
Applied	$5,100	$3,400	$3,900	$12,400
Dibble Group	$3,800	----	$4,500	$ 8,300
Applied	$2,600	----	$4,000	$ 6,600
Total Work Done	$11,300	$4,400	$8,800	$24,500
Applied	$7,700	$3,400	$7,900	$19,000



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Aeromagnetic Series	1:63,360	Fernie	82G/11	1971
		Cranbrook	82G/12	1971
Air Photos	BC 7777	016 - 022 = 7	1:20,000	
		068 - 074 = 7		
Claim Maps	1:50,000	82G11W	82G12W	
Topographic Series	1:50,000	Fernie	82G/11	1973
		Cranbrook	82G/12	1976

CERTIFICATION

I, CHRISTOPHER MACKENDRICK ARMSTRONG of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

THAT I am a practicing Geological Engineer residing at 4085 West 29th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6S 1V4, Canada.

THAT I am a registered Professional Engineer in good standing in the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario.

THAT I received the degree of B.Sc. in Geological Engineering from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario in 1960, and practiced my profession continuously in the period between leaving university in 1959 and returning to university in 1966.

THAT I enrolled in the Department of Mineral Engineering at the University of British Columbia in 1966, and in the period to 1969 completed course work and research work requirements in an M.A.Sc. program, specializing in bacterial-acid leaching systems; thesis writing was not completed; post graduate courses in economic geology and North American geology also were taken and completed.

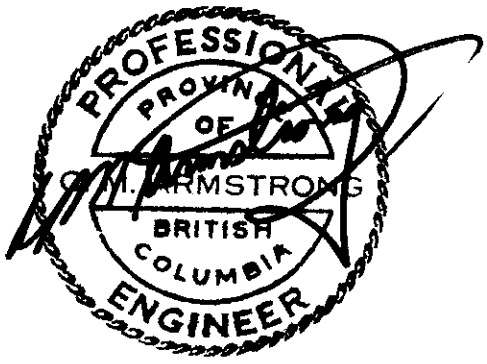
THAT since leaving university in 1969, I have practiced my profession both as a Geological Engineer and as a Specialist-Advisor in ambient temperature-pressure leaching systems.

THAT the following is a true record of my employment and experience:

1957	4 mos. Junior Geologist. Noranda Mines Ltd. Noranda, Quebec.
1958	4 mos. Party Chief. Hollinger North Shore Exploration Co. Ltd. New Quebec and Labrador.
1959-1961	2 yrs. Assistant Geologist. Pickle Crow Gold Mines Ltd. Pickle Crow, Ontario. Teck Corporation Ltd.
1961-1962	1 yr. Assistant Geologist. Willroy Mines Ltd. Manitouwadge, Ontario.
1962-1964	2 yrs. Chief Geologist. Metal Mines Ltd. Werner Lake, Ontario. Consolidated Canadian Faraday.
1964-1966	2 yrs. Chief Geologist. Tegren Goldfields Ltd. Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Teck Corporation Ltd.
1967	½ yr. Project Geologist. McLeese Lake property, B.C. Geophysical Engineering & Surveys Ltd. Teck Corporation Ltd.
1969-1970	1 yr. Laboratory Manager, Chief Geologist, and Consulting Engineer. S. M. Industries Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.
1970-1981	12 yrs. Independent Consulting Engineer. Canada, U.S.A., and Mexico.

THAT I do not have any interest, direct, indirect, or contingent, in the securities or properties of G. H. Babcock, and his associates.

THAT This report is based on field work conducted by the writer between September 19 and October 9, 1980.



Dated at Vancouver this
15th Day of February, 1981

C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng.
Consulting Engineer

APPENDIX

I

Analyses

Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd.

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

130 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEX: 04-352667

Geochemical Lab Report

Extraction _____ Report No. 20 - 2046 PROJECT: DV ARMSTRONG

Method _____ From C.M. Armstrong Sampling by R. Babcock

Fraction Used _____ Date September 12 19 80

SAMPLE NO.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb			REMARKS
1 ROCKS	19	13	5	0.2	5			Qtz.
2	1	2	25	0.2	< 5			Arg.
3	4	2	55	0.2	< 5			Siltite
4	1	2	20	0.2	< 5			Qtz.
5	6	2	36	0.4	< 5			Siltstone
6	2	2	27	0.2	< 5			Qtz.
7	1.18% 11800	2	0.15% 1460	> 3 oz/T >100.	> 0.3 oz/T >10000			Qtz. D - #1 15'
8	13	2	27	1.4	35			Qtzite + strs.
9	1.24% 12400	2	0.04% 420	> 3 oz/T >100.	> 0.3 oz/T >10000			Qtz. D - #1 75'E
10	52	2	55	1.9	25			Arg's siltite.
11	47	8	12	3.2	5			Qtz-cal
12	7	2	36	0.3	< 5			Arg's siltite
13	9	4	48	0.6	< 5			Arg.
14	0.20% 1950	< 2	69	5.4	0.06 oz/T 2200			Qtz. W end Box cls.
15	23	4	8	0.4	< 5			And/dior ?
16	22	2	33	0.2	< 5			Qtz.
17	0.92% 9200	> 2% >20000	0.86% 8600	> 3 oz/T >100.	0.13 oz/T 4325			Qtz. D - #1.
				oz/T ppm				
7				23.80 816	0.66 oz/T 22629 ppb			
9				23.00 789	0.287 oz/T 9840 ppb			
17		6.80 68000		20.80 713				

To: Mr. C. M. Armstrong

PAGE No. 1

4085 West 29th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6S 1V5

REPORT NO. A20 - 1502

DATE: September 30, 1980

Samples submitted: September 25, 1980
Results completed: September 30, 1980

PROJECT: DV ARMSTRONG

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

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

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Pb							
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Rock Geochem Samples – R. Babcock												
7	0.66		23.80		-							
9	0.287		23.00		-							
17	-		20.80		6.80							

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.
130 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. (604) 985-0681 TLX: 04-352667

Geochemical Lab Report

FROM: C. M. Armstrong REPORT NUMBER: 20 - 2409

PROJECT: _____ DATE: October 8, 1980

SAMPLE NUMBERS		Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
Silt Samples	1	52	360	302	1.2	25
	2	32	87	123	0.2	5
	3	23	93	90	0.2	< 5
	4	19	42	46	0.2	< 5
	5	53	86	148	0.2	< 5
	6	39	32	61	0.2	< 5
	7	109	55	169	0.3	< 5
	8	410	108	370	1.8	10
	9	29	53	108	0.2	5
	10	28	46	106	0.2	< 5
	11	50	68	81	0.2	< 5
	12	36	30	54	0.2	< 5
	13	28	63	51	0.2	< 5
	14	53	55	62	0.2	< 5
Rock Geochem Samples	15	65	29	66	0.2	5
	16	72	42	62	0.2	< 5
R -	18 ROCKS	5	22	8	0.2	< 5
	19	1120	5	17	0.2	< 5
	20	6100	22	2	0.3	5
	21	11800	9	3	1.7	10
	22	>20000	130	22	5.2	20
	23	430	7	4	0.2	< 5
	24	152	8	< 1	0.2	10
	25	122	125	21	1.0	5
	26	30	8	27	0.2	< 5

cc Mr. G. H. Babcock

FOR METHOD, EXTRACTION AND FRACTION USED – SEE ATTACHED

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.
130 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. (604) 985-0681 TLX: 04-352667

Geochemical Lab Report

FROM: Mr. C. M. Armstrong, Consulting Engineer REPORT NUMBER: 20 - 2541

PROJECT: DV DATE: October 17, 1980

SAMPLE NUMBERS	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
Silt Samples 17	17	58	32	0.3	< 5
18	62	26	43	1.6	45
19	24	38	56	0.2	5
20	56	18	36	0.2	10
21	39	22	56	0.2	5
22	68	24	48	0.6	5
23	33	10	35	0.2	< 5
24	16	6	26	0.2	10
25	8	7	54	0.2	< 5
26	20	63	190	0.4	10
27	20	39	178	0.2	< 5
28	20	19	86	0.2	< 5
29	45	63	130	0.2	5
30	34	35	94	0.2	5
31	45	63	147	0.2	< 5
32	54	70	170	0.2	20
33	43	75	118	0.2	5
34	52	82	134	0.2	10
35	78	62	184	0.2	< 5
36	134	51	180	0.9	10
37	47	56	146	0.2	< 5
Soil Samples 38	55	42	120	0.2	< 5
39	49	42	124	0.2	5
FBL - 0.15E	28	14	66	0.2	5
0.3 E	37	14	60	0.2	< 5
0.6 E	30	13	61	0.2	< 5
0.75E	13	11	46	0.2	< 5
0.9 E	30	16	44	0.2	< 5
1.05E	23	15	42	0.2	< 5
1.2 E	16	19	65	0.2	< 5
1.35E	17	12	50	0.2	< 5
1.5 E	14	10	45	0.2	5
1.8 E	17	11	40	0.2	< 5
0.15W	76	124	210	0.2	40
0.3 W	36	28	67	0.2	15
FXL	62	116	162	0.7	65
0.3 N	70	16	77	0.2	< 5
0.6 N	42	16	54	0.2	< 5
0.15S	54	560	170	1.0	75
0.3 S	40	130	158	0.6	95

FOR METHOD, EXTRACTION AND FRACTION USED – SEE ATTACHED

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT NUMBER: 20 - 2541 PAGE: 2

SAMPLE NUMBERS	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
FXL - 0.6 S	44	82	114	0.2	10
0.9 S	40	52	105	0.2	10
1.2 S	30	36	96	0.2	< 5
06N - 0.3 E	6	10	25	0.2	< 5
0.6 E	8	12	26	0.2	< 5
0.9 E	10	16	26	0.2	< 5
1.2 E	4	8	17	0.2	< 5
0.3 W	26	27	82	0.2	< 5
0.6 W	21	48	68	0.2	< 5
0.9 W	14	39	60	0.4	< 5
1.2 W	12	29	64	0.2	< 5
V.B.L.	22	56	74	0.2	15
06S - 0.6 E	14	36	52	0.2	< 5
0.9 E	15	12	40	0.2	< 5
1.2 E	12	7	32	0.2	< 5
0.6 W	47	93	95	0.2	5
0.9 W	14	31	16	0.3	< 5
1.2 W	13	20	38	0.2	< 5
12S - 0.6 E	30	44	120	0.2	< 5
1.2 E	41	28	53	0.2	< 5
0.3 W	44	1200	2750	2.4	145
VXL - 0.3 E	12	42	70	0.3	< 5
0.6 E	6	9	27	0.2	< 5
0.9 E	5	9	21	0.2	< 5
1.2 E	6	5	26	0.2	< 5
0.3 W	19	34	68	0.2	< 5
0.6 W	22	58	85	0.2	< 5
0.9 W	12	33	48	0.2	< 5
1.2 W	12	49	54	0.2	< 5
V.B.L.	24	37	66	0.2	< 5
R - 27 ROCKS	8	10	96	0.2	< 5
28	18	33	46	0.6	80
29	19	63	53	0.4	10
30	6	6	7	0.2	< 5

Rock Geochem Samples

Mr. G. H. Babcock

To: Mr. C. M. Armstrong, P. Eng.

PAGE No. 1

4085 West 29th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C. V6S 1V4

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

REPORT NO. A20 - 1582

DATE: October 22, 1980

Samples submitted: October 6, 1980
Results completed: October 22, 1980

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

MARKED			GOLD		SILVER		Cu	Pb	Zn					
			Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
L-1	13226	0.10 m	0.034		5.73		0.29	7.95	15.05					
L-2	13227	0.04 m	0.10		9.65		1.78	18.71	32.46					
M-1-1	13228	0.85 m	0.002		0.05		<0.01	0.10	0.18					
M-1-2	13229	0.05 m	0.032		3.57		0.18	0.77	4.43					
M-1-3	13230	1.25 m	0.020		4.26		0.21	0.47	4.90					
M-2	13231	0.40 m	0.29		23.60		0.89	3.70	8.20					
M-3	13232	0.40 m	0.050		0.26		0.01	0.22	0.16					
U-1	13233	0.10 m	0.043		6.19		0.22	1.24	1.50					
U-2	13234	0.50 m	0.048		8.44		0.25	3.68	2.85					
V-7400	13235	0.6 m	0.002		0.41		0.01	0.25	0.09					
F-7300	13236		0.002		3.25		0.02	20.75	0.07					

cc Mr. G. Babcock

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

To: C. M. Armstrong

PAGE No. 1

4085 West 29th Avenue
Vancouver, B. C.
V6S 1V4

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

REPORT NO. A20 - 1732

DATE: November 10, 1980

Samples submitted: October 28, 1980
Results completed: November 10, 1980

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

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Mo	Sn	WO_3	Sb	As	Bi	Co	
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
13231					0.001	<0.01	<0.01	0.55	0.10	<0.01	<0.01	

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

To: Mr. C. M. Armstrong

PAGE No. 1

4085 West 29th Avenue
Vancouver, B. C.
V6S 1V4

REPORT NO. A20 - 1859

DATE: November 26, 1980

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: November 20, 1980
Results completed: November 26, 1980

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

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Cu							
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Rock Geochem Sample												
22					2.78							

cc Mr. G. H. Babcock

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX

II

Geochemistry

Graphical Statistical Calculations

Rock Geochem — Sampling & Plan by R. Babcock
Sample Description by C.M. Armstrong

Field Notes — Silt & Rock Geochem Samples

C. M. ARMSTRONG, P.Eng.
Consulting Engineer

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GEOCHEMISTRY — Statistical Analysis Calculations

Property DV — Date Nov. 1980

Company Babcock — Element Cu

Soil

Lognormal distribution

$n = \frac{\log R}{\log w}$ =

R = ratio of highest to lowest value =

w = width of classes & log w = 0.05, 0.1, or 0.2

n = number of classes

Silt

Class Limits ppm	Class Limits log	Mid-pt log x	Count	Frequency Total f	Soil %	Soil Σ%	Calculation Silt			$f(t+1)^2$
3.72	0.57	0.62								
4.68	0.67	0.72								
5.89	0.77	0.82								
7.41	0.87	0.92					1	2.56	99.99	
9.33	0.97	1.02								
11.75	1.07	1.12								
14.79	1.17	1.22					2	5.13	97.43	
18.62	1.27	1.32					5	12.82	92.30	
23.44	1.37	1.42					4	10.26	79.48	
29.51	1.47	1.52					4	10.26	69.22	
37.15	1.57	1.62					5	12.82	58.96	
46.77	1.67	1.72					10	25.64	46.14	
58.88	1.77	1.82					4	10.26	20.50	
74.13	1.87	1.92					1	2.56	10.24	
93.33	1.97	2.02					1	2.56	7.68	
117.5	2.07	2.12					1	2.56	5.12	
147.9	2.17	2.22								
186.2	2.27	2.32								
234.4	2.37	2.42								
295.1	2.47	2.57								
371.5	2.57	2.62					1	2.56	2.56	
467.7	2.67	2.72								
588.8	2.77	2.82								
741.3	2.87	2.92								
933.3	2.97									
				7			39	99.99		

	Soil	Silt
b	25	45
b +1S	40	80
b +2S	75	150
b +3S	140	270

x_o = assumed mean = c = cell interval = $*t = \frac{x - x_o}{c}$

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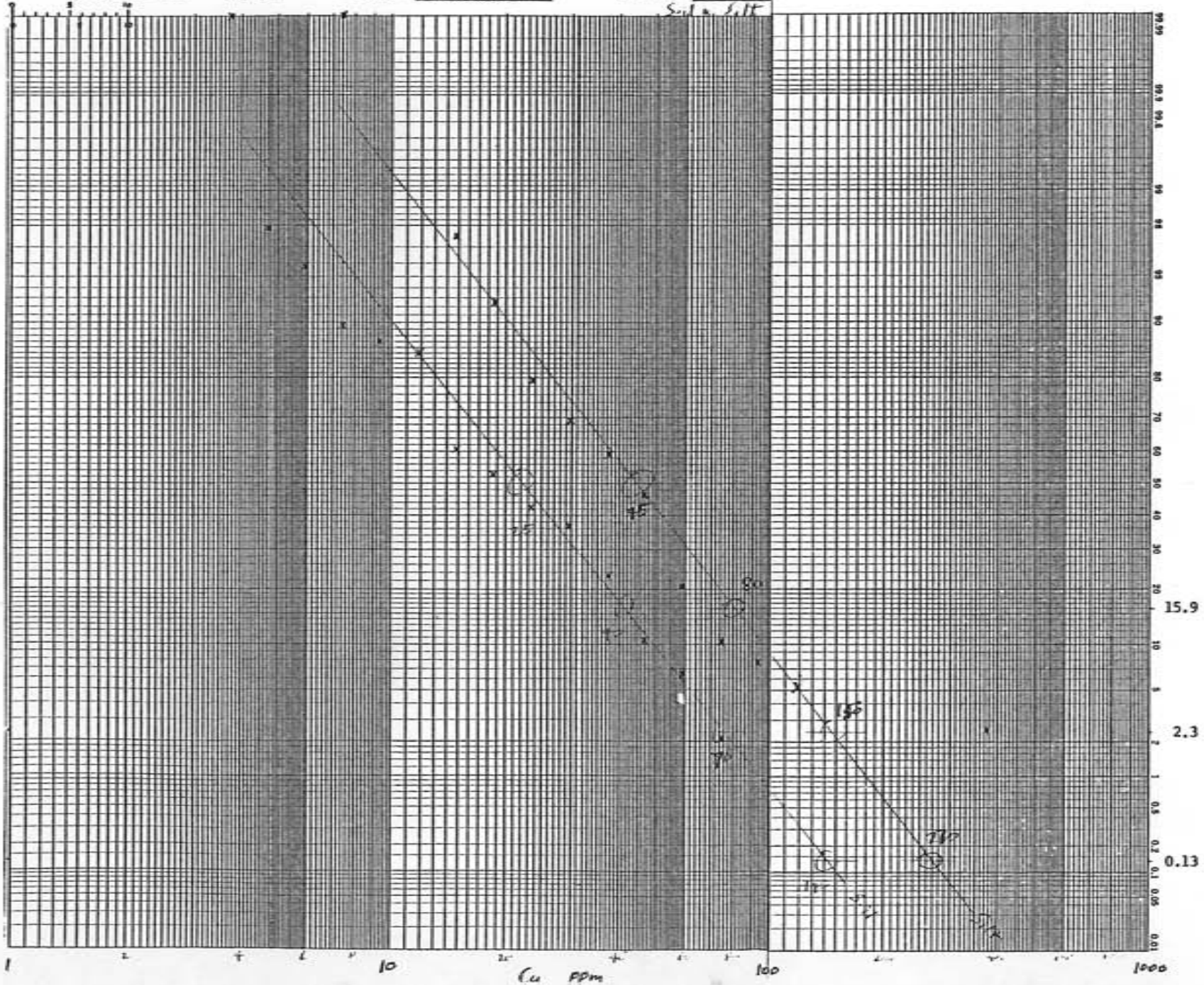
GEOCHEMISTRY — Statistical Analysis Graph

Property DU — Date Dec. 1982

Company Rebuck — Element Cu

Soil & Silt



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GEOCHEMISTRY — Statistical Analysis Calculations

Property DV — Date Nov. 1980

Company Babcock — Element Pb / Soil

Lognormal distribution

$n = \frac{\log R}{\log w} =$

R = ratio of highest to lowest value =
w = width of classes & log w = 0.05, 0.1, or 0.2
n = number of classes

Class Limits ppm	Class Limits log	Mid-pt log x	Count	Frequency Total f	%	Σ%	t	%₀	Σ%₀	$f(t+1)^2$
4.68	0.67									
5.89	0.77	0.72	1							
7.41	0.87	0.82	11							
9.33	0.97	0.92	6							
11.75	1.07	1.02	13							
14.79	1.17	1.12	18							
18.62	1.27	1.22	13							
23.44	1.37	1.32	9							
29.51	1.47	1.42	8							
37.15	1.57	1.52	10							
46.77	1.67	1.62	16							
58.88	1.77	1.72	14							
74.13	1.87	1.82	17							
93.33	1.97	1.92	9							
117.5	2.07	2.02	3							
147.9	2.17	2.12	2							
186.2	2.27	2.22								
234.4	2.37	2.32								
295.1	2.47	2.42	1							
371.5	2.57	2.57	1							
467.7	2.67	2.62								
588.8	2.77	2.72								
741.3	2.87	2.82								
933.3	2.97	2.92								
1175	3.07	3.02								
1479	3.17	3.12								

	Soil	Silt
b	30	45
b + 15	75	90
b + 25	170	180
b + 35	400	400

x_o = assumed mean = c = cell interval = $*t = \frac{X - X_o}{c}$

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GEOCHEMISTRY

Statistical Analysis Graph

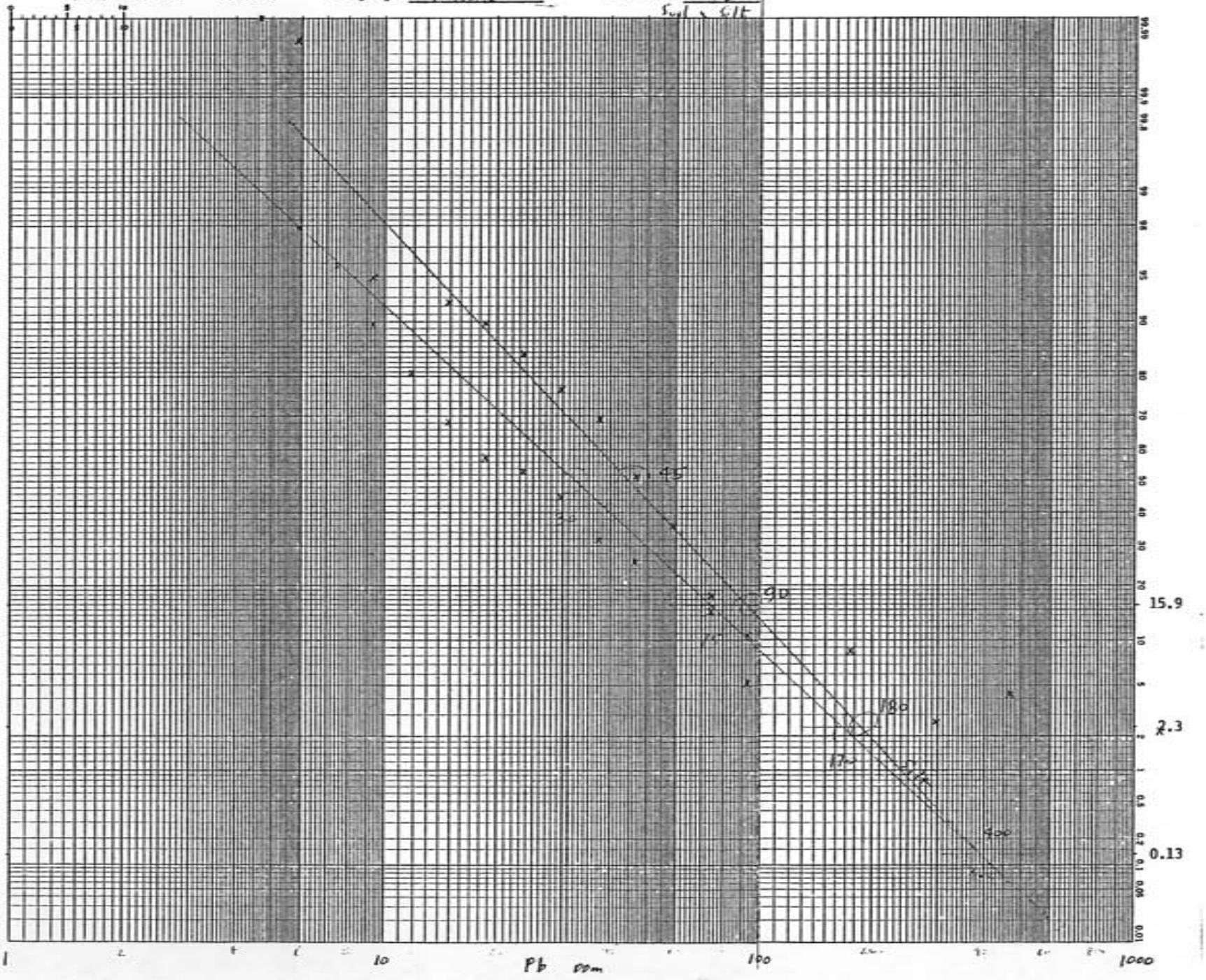
Property [illegible]

Date [illegible]

Company [illegible]

Element Pb

Soil - Silt



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GEOCHEMISTRY — Statistical Analysis Calculations

Property DV — Date Nov. 1980

Company Babcock — Element Zn

Lognormal distribution

$n = \frac{\log R}{\log w} =$

R = ratio of highest to lowest value =
w = width of classes & log w = 0.05, 0.1, or 0.2
n = number of classes

Class Limits ppm	Class Limits log	Mid-pt log x	Frequency Count	Total f	%	%	Calculation			$f(t+1)^2$
11.75	1.07									
14.79	1.17	1.12								
18.62	1.27	1.22								
23.44	1.37	1.32								
29.51	1.47	1.42	i							
37.15	1.57	1.52	iii							
46.77	1.67	1.62	ii							
58.88	1.77	1.72	iiii							
74.13	1.87	1.82	iiii							
93.33	1.97	1.92	iii							
117.5	2.07	2.02	iii							
147.9	2.17	2.12	iiiiii							
186.2	2.27	2.22	iiii							
234.4	2.37	2.32	i							
295.1	2.47	2.42								
371.5	2.57	2.57	ii							
467.7	2.67	2.62								
588.8	2.77	2.72								
741.3	2.87	2.82								
933.3	2.97	2.92								
1175	3.07	3.02								
1479	3.17	3.12								
1862	3.27	3.22								
2344	3.37	3.32								
2951	3.47	3.42								

	Soil	Silt
b	65	90
b + 15	125	180
b + 25	250	350
b + 35	500	700

x_o = assumed mean = c = cell interval = $*t = \frac{x - x_o}{c}$

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GEOCHEMISTRY

Statistical Analysis Graph

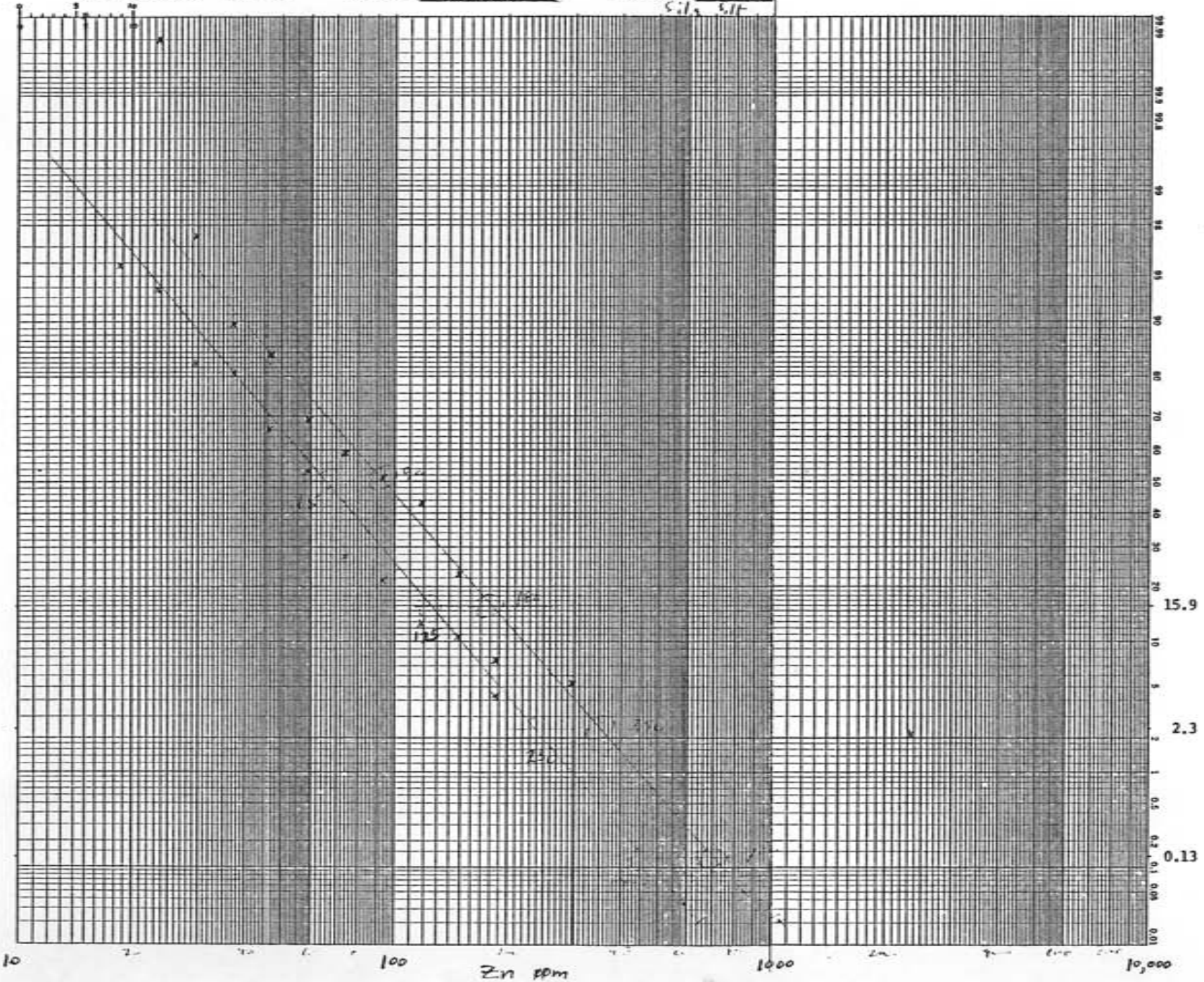
Property DV

Date Nov. 1980

Company Fabrek

Element Zn

Silt



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GEOCHEMISTRY — Statistical Analysis Calculations

Property DV Date Nov. 1980

Company Babcock Element Ag

Lognormal distribution

$n = \frac{\log R}{\log w} =$

R = ratio of highest to lowest value =
w = width of classes & log w = 0.05, 0.1, or 0.2
n = number of classes

Class Limits ppm	Class Limits log	Mid-pt log x	Frequency Count	Total f	%	Σ %				Calculation f(t+1)²
0.15	I.17	I.22								
0.19	I.27	I.32								
0.23	I.37	I.42								
0.295	I.47	I.52								
0.37	I.57	I.62								
0.47	I.67	I.72								
0.59	I.77	I.82								
0.74	I.87	I.92								
0.93	I.97	0.02								
1.18	0.07	0.12								
1.48	0.17	0.22								
1.86	0.27	0.32								
2.35	0.37	0.42								
2.95	0.47	0.52								
3.72	0.57	0.62								
4.68	0.67	0.72								
5.89	0.77	0.82								
7.41	0.87									

	Soil	Silt
b	0.2	0.2
b + 1S	0.5	0.6
b + 2S	1.0	1.8
b + 3S	2.5	6

x_o = assumed mean = c = cell interval = $*t = \frac{X - X_o}{c}$

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GEOCHEMISTRY

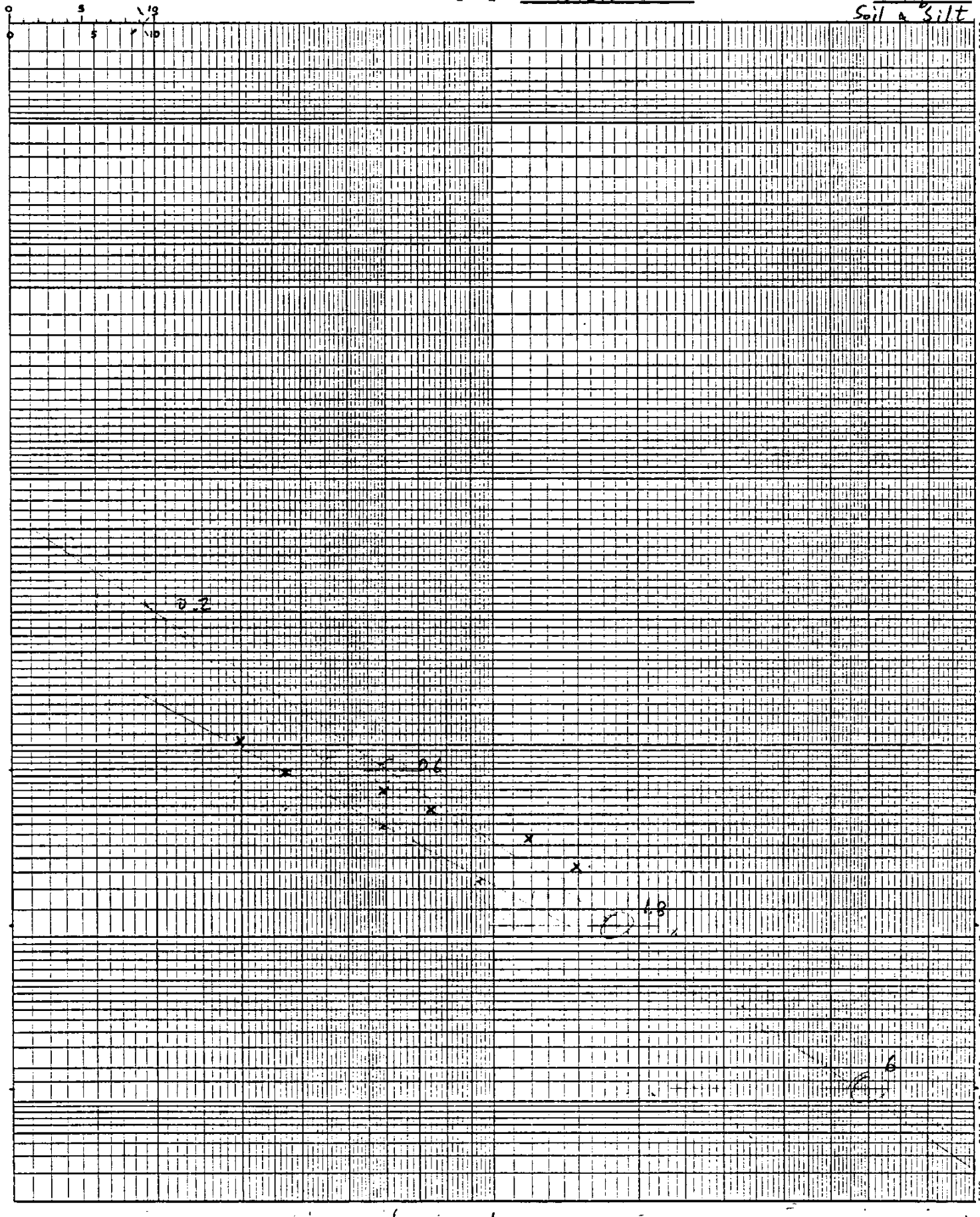
Statistical Analysis Graph

Property DV

Date Nov. 1980

Company Babcock

Element Ag Soil & Silt



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GEOCHEMISTRY — Statistical Analysis Calculations

Property DV — Date Nov. 1980

Company Babcock — Element Au

Lognormal distribution

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5.89	0.77	0.82								
7.41	0.87	0.92								
9.33	0.97	1.02								
11.75	1.07	1.12								
14.79	1.17	1.22								
18.62	1.27	1.32								
23.44	1.37	1.42								
29.51	1.47	1.52								
37.15	1.57	1.62								
46.77	1.67	1.72								
58.88	1.77	1.82								
74.13	1.87	1.92								
93.33	1.97	2.02								
117.5	2.07	2.12								
147.9	2.17	2.22								
186.2	2.27	2.32								
234.4	2.37	2.42								
295.1	2.47	2.57								
371.5	2.57	2.62								
467.7	2.67	2.72								
588.8	2.77	2.82								
741.3	2.87	2.92								
933.3	2.97									

	Soil	Silt
b	4	5
b + 1S	20	13
b + 2S	150	35
b + 3S	1400	100

x_o = assumed mean = c = cell interval = $*t = \frac{X - X_o}{c}$

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GEOCHEMISTRY

Statistical Analysis Graph

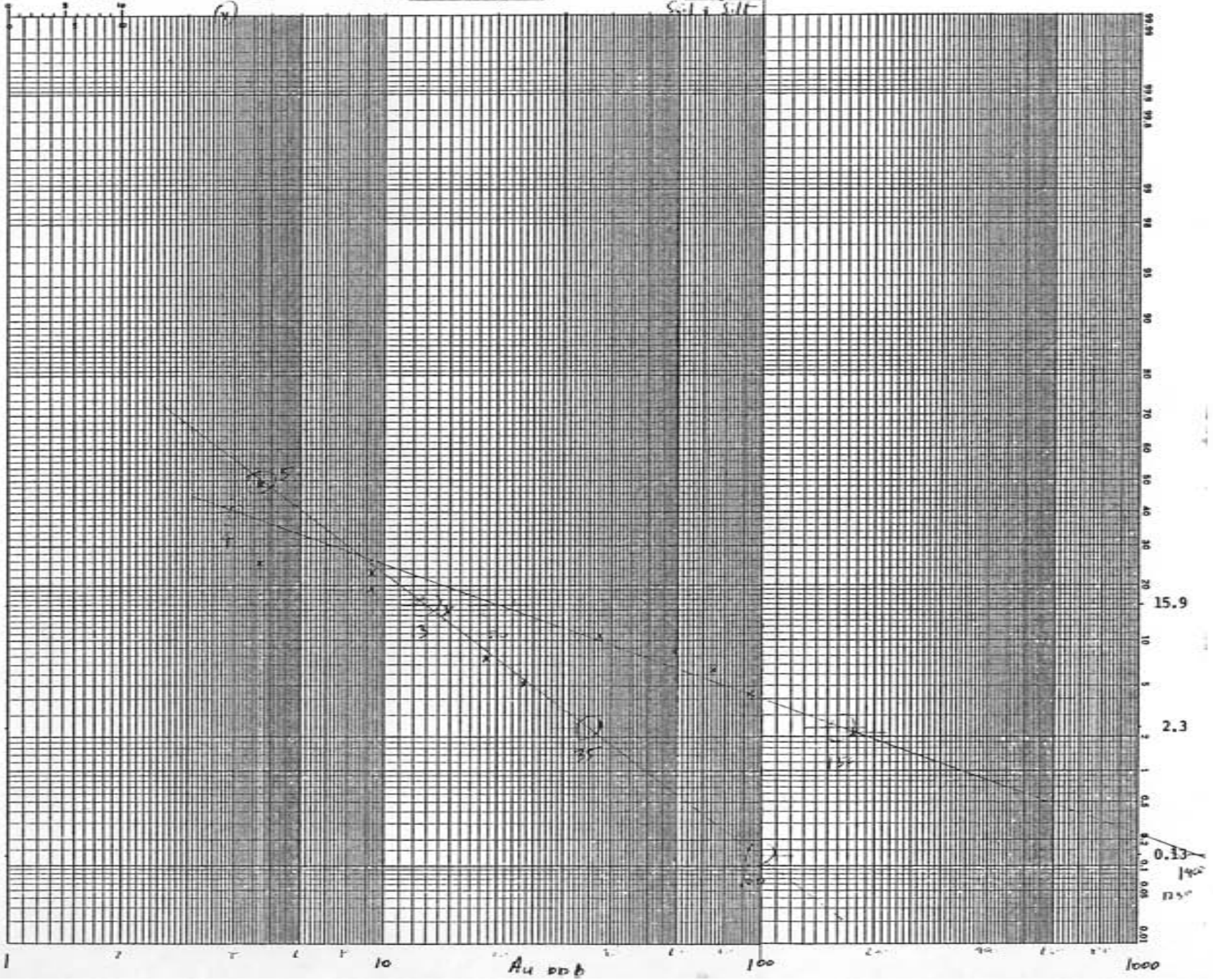
Property [illegible]

Date [illegible]

Company [illegible]

Element Au

Soil & Silt



Rock Geochem Sampling

R. Babcock

Sample

R 1	Float rock - first large ravine west of VLF-EM anomalies (1972).
R 2	90 m west of #6 adit, and 24 m lower than adit.
R 3	70 m west of #6 adit, and 30 m lower.
R 4	100 m west of #6 adit, and 45 m higher.
R 5	90 m west of #6 adit, at same elevation.
R 6	8 cm vein in face of #6 adit.
R 7	Stringer 5m from portal in #1 adit.
R 8	Same location as sample R 2.
R 9	23 m east of #1 adit, at same elevation.
R 10	Same location as sample R 4.
R 11	30 m southof the workings just off the Box claim.
R 12	64 m west of #6 adit directly across gully, and 9 m lower in elevation.
R 13	Float rock on trail 550 m east of Lynx 4S2W post.
R 14	Vein in workings near Box claims.
R 15	30 m east from corner post Lynx 4S2W, on trail.
R 16	90m east of Pix #1 adit - bottom of valley - float rock.
R 17	West wall at portal of #1 tunnel on Pix claim.

The above 17 samples were collected by R. Babcock, examined and described by C.M. Armstrong, P.Eng., and analyzed by Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd.

Miscellaneous Rock Samples

1 Victor - dump #2 2.6% Pb, 1.8% Zn, 3.2 oz Ag/T, 0.04 oz Au/T, 0.3% Cu.

2 Victor - dump #2 0.2% Pb, 0.2% Zn, 0.3 oz Ag/T, 0.005 ozAu/T, 0.05% Cu.

3 Dibble - 120 m east of chopper pad on trail - badly pitted quart with Fe stains.
0.02% Cu, Nil Ag, Nil Au

4 Dibble - 60 m north of Dibble Creek - dirty quartz from large rock outcrop.
0.04% Cu, 1.08 oz Ag/T, 0.005 oz Au/T

DESCRIPTION

Rock Geochem Samples Taken by R. Babcock

R 1 White vein quartz with very light, fine grained pyrite dissemination. Iron-stained fractures. Pyrite in various stages of oxidation. Few tiny specks galena. Limonitic vugs (pyrite completely oxidized). 19-13-5-0.2-5 *

R 2 Sheared argillite. Local vuggy limonite-narrow quartz injections with local sulphides (mostly oxidized). Soft. Strong sericitic shearing. Minor disseminated pyrite - very fine grained. Argillaceous. 1-2-25-0.2--5

R 3 Silltite. Quite massive. Argillaceous. Iron-coated fractures. Local iron-rich (mostly oxidized) bedding seams. Some sericitic shearing. 4-2-55-0.2--5

R 4 Vein quartz ? Pale gray. 2% very light, fine grained, disseminated pyrite - mostly oxidized. Calcareous. Quartz stringers in siltite? 1-2-20-0.2--5

R 5 Strongly sheared siltstone. Calcareous. Tiny Fe spots "peppered" throughout. Argillaceous. 6-2-36-0.4--5

R 6 Vuggy vein quartz. Pale green, sericitic argillite seams. Muddy limonite patches - no pyrite observed. 2-2-27-0.2--5

R 7 Vein quartz with light sulphide mineralization. Bornite patches to 2 mm. Malachite, azurite, and manganese stain on fractures. Minor very fine pyrite or chalcopyrite. Patchy, orange limonite/hematite. Possibly minor very fine galena. 11800-2-1460-+100-+10000

R 8 Branching quartz stringers (1 - 5 mm) cutting pale greenish quartzite - healed contacts. Some pyrite in quartz almost completely oxidized to hematite. Minor very fine pyrite. Possibly aplite? 13-2-27-1.4-35

R 9 White quartz with very light, very fine bornite in patches to 2 mm. Vuggy - leached - hematite-coated. Malachite and azurite coatings and seams. Not calcareous. 12400-2-420-+100+10000

R 10 Sheared, argillaceous siltite. Reddish stain. Hematitic coatings. Some fairly massive, fresh siltite. 52-2-55-1.9-25

R 11 White calcite-quartz veining with few specks oxidized pyrite. Wall rock pale grey, cherty quartzite. Tiny red-brown specks peppered throughout - hematite? Very hard, massive, and dense - chert? 47-8-12-3.2-5

R 12 Fairly massive argillaceous siltite. Some shearing. Medium greenish grey. Some hematitic patches and fracture-coatings/fillings. Inconspicuous, very fine hematite? peppering. 7-2-36-0.3--5

R 13 Argillite. Some coatings of specular hematite. Quite massive. Medium grey. 9-4-48-0.6--5

R 14 White vein quartz. Local calcite. Hematite/limonite patches and coatings. Minor azurite, malachite, and bornite. Mostly barren. 1950--269-5.4-2200

R 15 Fine grained andesite or diorite. Massive, uniform. Grey. 23-4-8-0.4--5

R 16 Irregular white quartz with coarse chloritic clots. Some hematite/limonite seams. Occasional coarse albite patches. 22-2-33-0.2--5

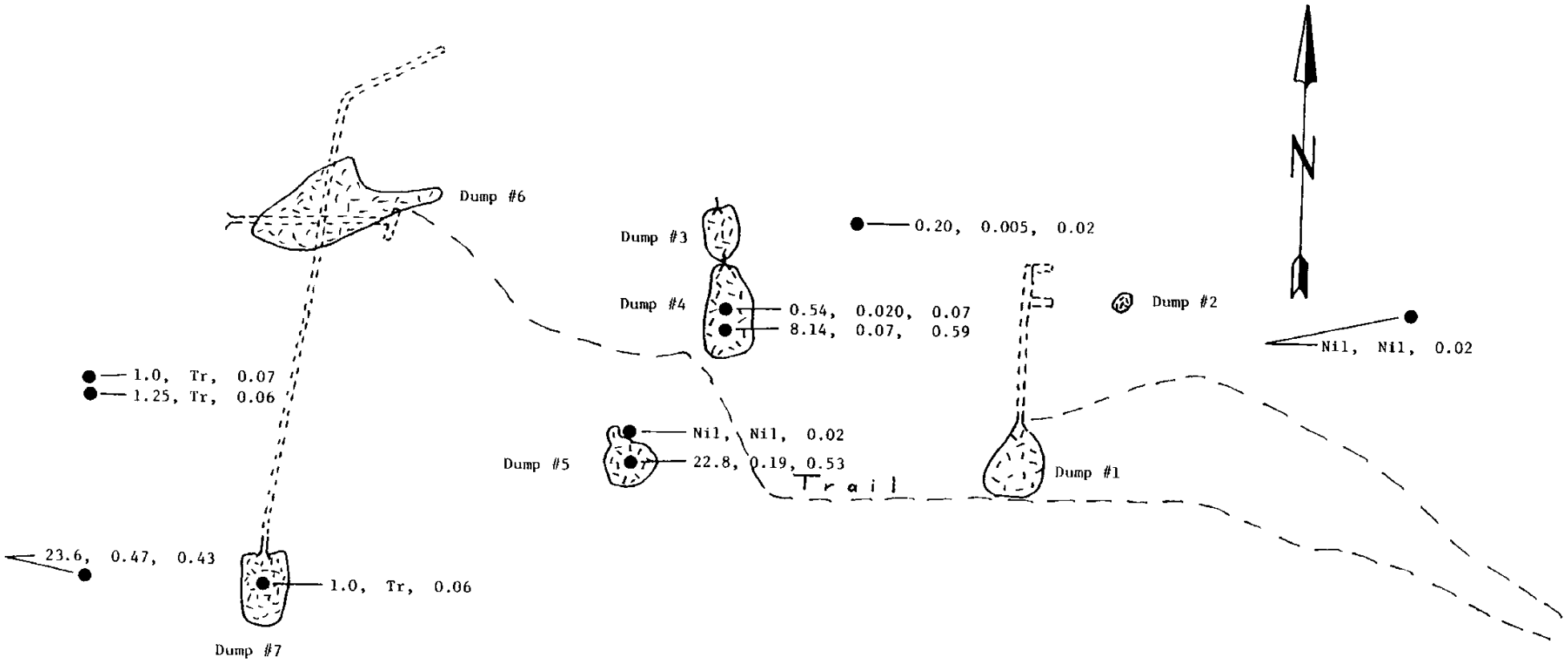
R 17 Quartz with 15% steel grey, metallic mineral - galena/specular hematite? Local very fine pyrite disseminations. Minor patchy sphalerite. 9200-+20000-8600-+100-4325

* Cu ppm - Pb ppm - Zn ppm - Ag ppm - Au ppb

Dibble Area

10 Initial Grab Samples

R. Babcock



Analyses: oz Ag/T, oz Au/T, % Cu

0 100 m

Silt Samples

Sun. Sep. 21/80

1. ✓ SBr Main Ck ~150' be L portal (can't get to) V2 silt.
2. ✓ ~25' ab L portal - mud.

Mon. Sep. 22/80

3. ✓ El 6320. 100' be mouth of valley. 165°-180° ~80°W head of valley. Mud.
4. ✓ Main Ck at pond (exit) - mud El 6930.

Wed Sep. 24/80

5. ✓ Horseshoe Ck - N Br at junctn. 4910 of Good silt.
6. ✓ HS Ck - S Br 4980 11:24 38m ~125 up stp from junctn. Fair - rocky - mostly soil?
7. ✓ N Br 5075 - "path" across ck. Poor - extremely gravel rocky in main flow - W side - mud + gravel - mainly soil from W bank?
8. ✓ L5918 NE Indep Ck ~80' ab junctn NF HS Ck - 300' from 7. 1:02. Fair - small mud from NE bank?
9. ✓ 2:32 5995 - dry - sample more like A-1 soil - fine gravel flats.
10. ✓ 3:09 6420 1-2 gpm. Fair. Rocky.

Thur Sep. 25/80

11. ✓ W end upper pond - stop MCk 6:37 7380 - behind rk dam - mud (smell) - 30' W of ck 7095 55
12. ✓ MCk 7:09 ~400' ab pond (N). Mud & silt - quite good.

Sat. Sep. 27/80

13. ✓ 7060 10:24 Ck ~300' from Plaque Lmp Slime - too much org?
14. ✓ 6905 PR-Ck 11:20. Ck - greatly mud + silt from E bank. 7295 Core 7275
15. ✓ Top md MCk 3:98 Good silt from "dried" pond at base of beaver dam - 100' E (1-1).
16. ✓ MCk Pond above beaver dam 4:08 7430 Core 7415 Good silt.

Sun. Sep. 28/80

17. ✓ E Br Ck below PR 8300 9320. Qzce. (control) 1 gpm almost Top of ck.
18. ✓ L/S Ck - N Br 6100 2:56 W Fair.

Mon. Oct. 6/80

Forgot to flag ?

19. ✓ 40' ab junctn - MCk (S). Good. 6090 3:04
20. ✓ 6045 3:22 200' clearing - below CP - ck - 2 gpm good silt.
21. ✓ 5920 3:36 - 100' clearing - W Br below CP - good silt.
22. ✓ Tiny ck - 0.2 gpm - ~300' N L/S Ck. fair silt.
23. ✓ 200' further. 3 gpm ck. 5525 4:28 - good
24. ✓ 5535 4:35 - good silt.
25. ✓ Dry ck - fair - f sand. 5505 5:03
26. ✓ Main Ck - 2nd crossing below camp (1.2 mi) 5820 5780 - 140 2:31 - good silt.

Tue Oct. 7/80

27. ✓ 5410 5210 - 200 2:47 2.2 mi below camp - good silt. 3725 3425 - 300 3500 - 225
28. ✓ 3:30 5.2 mi be camp - f sand.
29. ✓ Horseshoe Ck. 3890 3625 4:40 - fair - good silt + sand.

Wed 8 Oct. 8/80

Silt Samples

30. ✓ HS Ck 3630 8:34 - small seep from N - 100' from 29 - fair silt.
31. ✓ 3910 8:56 - f-g silt + f sand.
32. ✓ L5918 W Br - 150' ab junctn - 9:45 9360
33. ✓ W side ck - fine silt + mud. HS Ck 150' ab junctn. 4425 10:27 - excellent 8:58 - f-g silt - S side.
34. ✓ 4810
35. ✓ L5918 W Br - 11:25 - 5-8 gpm - 9935 11:44
36. ✓ Murky - f - poor silt (over 125') 5355 - 12:28 - top - 5 gpm
37. ✓ E ck - good silt. 5000 2:21 - dry ck - f soil
38. ✓ W HS Ck wood particles. 4460 2:47 - good silt.
39. ✓ 3965 3:27 - dry ck - good silt + wood chips.

Rock Geochem Sampled

(continuation of 17 samples taken by Russ Babcock)

Fri Sep. 26/80
- ✓ R 18 — Fe ox/pitch. Upper Pond Vn on top N edge of S ridge. 7600 10:25. 3" wmth'd qtz.
- ✓ R 19 — Pic-in bkgd. Qtz-cal 1½" flat with rmal py/cp in sill (II). 8200 2:33. Mag on chl'c ctt w 5°
- ✓ R 20 — 6" wht qtz float w local med cp/mal + Cu pitch + diss'n on 1 ctt. — patchy ser.
- ✓ Pic R 21 — Above 8255 Vn, flat 2"-4" in place near ctt sill (III) 3:39. Bh cal. ½" w buy cp (min mal).
- ✓ Pic R 22 — Ctt sill (IV). Mach 4"-12" qtz-cal vnp + some py. Poss bn reaction rims — Cu pitch w cp/mal — min'd prob (HG)

Sat Sep. 27/80
- ✓ R 23 — Fe oxs. Diss'd py x'ls. 6075 12" qtz in ck gully (W side). 11:42

Thurs Sep. 25/80
- ✓ R 24 — 6"-12" qtz-filled fxs in sill (I) w local semi-mass spec hem (HG) = some cal. 5° deficiency.

Sun Sep. 28/80
- ✓ R 25 — Upper Pond Vn. 7355 2' SL wht qtz w vlt ox'd py. Min seml blk min'l + poss mal. Red hem ox'n + Fe/Mn ox. Local ox'd cp. Wisps of ind'd blebby alt'n W/R.
- ✓ R 26 — Wht qtz + much ox Fe alt'n of Fe carb? (sill or ank?) + Chl'c incl'ns w min py (generally dior). Fe/Mn ox.

Sun Oct. 5/80
- ✓ R 27 — 6595 8795 Qtz with chl'c incl'ns + med ox Fe ox'n. No S° apparent. Min Mn ox.

Sun Oct. 5/80
- ✓ R 28 — Faven. FXL + 1m w — 0.33 m. 6" cont? qtz-carb. Tr mal? Hm ox. Bld arg inclns. Diss'd py x'ls (py'ns).
- ✓ R 29 — Faven. Ridge — 'Hals'. 7975 2.10 — 32 m W'ly. 12" qtz. Vugs + qtz x'ls. Lt py (py'ns x'ls) mstly ox'd. Lt Fe/Mn ox.

Wed Oct. 8/80
- ✓ R 30 — Wht qtz with lim-v hem-alt'd (diss?) incl'ns. Some Mn ox. Local py diss'n — ox.

1a

APPENDIX

III

Geophysics

VLF-EM Field Notes

Mon Sep. 29/80	Hawaii 231° (50 230 OK, N 320/140) Face 190° = "E"		EM-16 (50° off)	Victor	
(VXL)			— closer to E than W	(70 E than 270 W)	— list from E to W
(1.2 E)	+1	+13	+26		
	+1	+13	+26	-2	
0.9 E	+1	+13	+24	-4	
	+1	+11	+22	-2	—
0.6 E	+1	+11	+22	+1	
	0	+11	+23	+3	
0.3 E	+1	+12	+25	+4	
	+1	+13	+27	+4	
0 E-W	+1	+14	+29	+5	
	+2	+15	+32	+7	600'/180m
0.3 W	+2	+17	+36	+7	x 0.4 W ck
	+4	+19	+39	+4	
0.6 W	+4	+20	+40	+2	
	+5	+20	+41	+2	
0.9 W	+6	+21	+42	+1	
	+6	+21	+42	0	—
(1.2 w)	+6	+21	+42	+2	
	+6	+21	+44		
(1.5 w)	+8	+23			
					900' 270m

Margin scale: 325, 300, 275 82.5, 225 67.5, 200, 175 52.5, 125 37.5, 100, 75 22.5, 25 7.5, 0

Thur Oct 2/80 (0.6 S) Face 150	Hawaii	242	240	Face 150	HF N		1a
	(1.8E)	-4	+8	+11			
		-7	+3	+2	-11		
		-8	-1	0	0	—	
	(1.5E)	-7	+1	+2	+4		
		-5	+1	+4	+5	Schist ... in seds?	
	1.2 E	-6	+3	+7	+5		
		-5	+4	+9	+5		
	0.9 E	-4	+5	+12	+8		
		-4	+7	+17	+9	x	
	0.6 E	-1	+10	+21	+7		
		-1	+11	+24	+7		
	0.3 E	-1	+13	+28	+7		
		0	+15	+31	+3		
8:45	BL	+1	+16	+31	+1	—	
		+1	+15	+32	+6		
	0.3 W	+1	+17	+37	+9		
		+2	+20	+41	+7		
	0.6 W	+4	+21	+44	+6		
		+5	+23	+47	+5	Signal less well defined — [illegible]	
	0.9 W	+6	+24	+49	+3		
		+4	+25	+50	+6		
	1.2 W	+6	+25	+55	+7	Getting better	
		+5	+30	+57	+4		
	(1.5W)	+9	+27	+59	-1	—	
		+8	+29	+56	-2	Good def'n	
1300' 390m	(1.8W)	+11	+29	+57			
		+9	+28				

Thur
Oct 22/20

Hawaii — V

Plot signal 239, 237, 231, 242, 236, 230

(1.25) E 1250' 1215m

0.6 N

						(1.5E)	+2	+17	+34	
							+3	+17		
Hawaii (over) Time off (S)	1.2 E	-1	+19	+38		1.2 E	+3	+16	+33	-2
		+1	+19				+4	+16	+32	-1
	0.9 E	0	+19	+38	-1	0.9 E	+4	+16	+32	+1
		-1	+18	+37	-4		+4	+17	+33	+2
	0.6 E	-2	+16	+34	-5	0.6 E	+4	+17	+34	+2
		-2	+16	+32	0		+4	+18	+35	+2
	0.3 E	0	+18	+34	+5	0.3 E	+4	+18	+36	+3
		+1	+19	+37	+7		+5	+20	+38	+5
11:05 ↑ 10:10 Good signal 239° sig Face 150 ↓	BL	+2	+22	+41	+9	BL	+6	+21	+41	+4
		+5	+24	+46	+9		+6	+21	+42	+2
	0.3 W	+6	+26	+50	+7	0.3 W	+6	+22	+43	+2
		+6	+27	+53	+5		+7	+22	+44	+2
	0.6 W	+6	+28	+55	+6	0.6 W	+8	+23	+45	+1
		+8	+31	+59	+4		+7	+22	+45	0
	0.9 W	+8	+31	+59	+7	0.9 W	+8	+23	+45	0
		+9	+35	+66	+9		+8	+22	+45	-2
	1.2 W	+8	+33	+68	0	1.2 W	+8	+21	+43	
		+8	+33	+66	0					
	(1.5 W)	+9	+35	+68	+4					
10:25		+9	+35	+70						

Around sky

Hawaii 237° Face 145 (Hay 235) 11:45 ↑ ↓

12:20

295m 900' 350' 270m

2a.

Pit 3m N

Ck

Sum. CH-16 FVn BL to Vall[illegible]

Oct. 5/80 Hawaii 259 258 260° Fore 170° 60° Jim Ck 267° (Ridge)

FBL

12:14 Hawaii 255° Fore 165 OK	1.8 e	-5	+13		
		-6	+12	+25	
	1.5 e	-8	+10	+22	-6
Sol soils x		-9	+9	+19	-3
	1.2 e	-9	+10	+19	0
		-10	+9	+19	-1
	0.9 e	-10	+9	+18	0
		-11	+10	+19	+1
	0.6 e	-12	+9	+19	-1
		-10	+9	+18	-1
	0.3 e	-11	+9	+18	+1
		-11	+10	+19	+3
9:93 12:00 Fore 165 x	FXL	-10	+11	+21	+5
		-8	+13	+24	+5
	0.3 w	-6	+13	+26	+1
		-7	+12	+25	-3
	(0.6 w)	-7	+11	+23	-4
		-8	+10	+21	
				255 m	

	Jim Ck FVn	274° 267° } 270	Fore 0° = n	
Ridge →		-9 -12		
	FXL -0.6n	-1 -14	-31	
		+2 -11	-25	+11
	0.3n	+4 -9	-20	+10
(K29)		+5 -6	-15	+9
1:35 ↑	FBL	+6 -5	-11	+8
5:30 ↓		+7 -2	-7	+9
	0.3s	+6 0	-2	+11
		+9 +4	+4	+13
	0.6s	+11 +7	+11	+12
		+12 +9	+16	+7
	0.9s	+12 +9	+18	+1
		+12 +8	+17	-3
5:53	1.2s	+12 +7	+15	

Examine 'favourable' zone N from ridge (into Mann Ck valley).

195 m

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

Sample Number	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Remarks
Weakly anomalous	80	90	180	0.6	13	b + 1s
Moderately anomalous	150	180	350	1.8	35	b + 2s
Strongly anomalous	270	400	700	6	100	b + 3s
1	52	360	302	1.2	25	Victor Vein
2	32	87	123	0.2	5	
3	23	93	90	0.2	* -5	S Br Maus Ck
4	19	42	46	0.2	-5	
5	53	86	148	0.2	-5	
6	39	32	61	0.2	-5	
7	109	55	169	0.3	-5	N Br Horseshoe Ck
8	410	108	370	1.8	10	E Br L5814 Ck
9	29	53	108	0.2	5	
10	28	46	106	0.2	-5	
11	50	68	81	0.2	-5	
12	36	30	54	0.2	-5	
13	28	63	51	0.2	-5	
14	53	55	62	0.2	-5	
15	65	29	66	0.2	5	
16	72	42	62	0.2	-5	
17	17	58	32	0.3	-5	
18	62	26	43	1.6	45	N-1 Br Sunken Ck
19	24	38	56	0.2	5	
20	56	18	36	0.2	10	
21	39	22	56	0.2	5	
22	68	24	48	0.6	5	N-4 Br Sunken Ck
23	33	10	35	0.2	-5	
24	16	6	26	0.2	10	
25	8	7	54	0.2	-5	
26	20	63	190	0.4	10	2nd X Maus Ck
27	20	39	178	0.2	-5	
28	20	19	86	0.2	-5	
29	45	63	130	0.2	5	
30	34	35	94	0.2	5	
31	45	63	147	0.2	-5	
32	54	70	170	0.2	20	W Br L5814 Ck
33	43	75	118	0.2	5	
34	52	82	134	0.2	10	
35	78	62	184	0.2	-5	W Br L5814 Ck
36	134	51	180	0.9	10	W Br L5814 Ck
37	47	56	146	0.2	-5	
38	55	42	120	0.2	-5	
39	49	42	124	0.2	5	

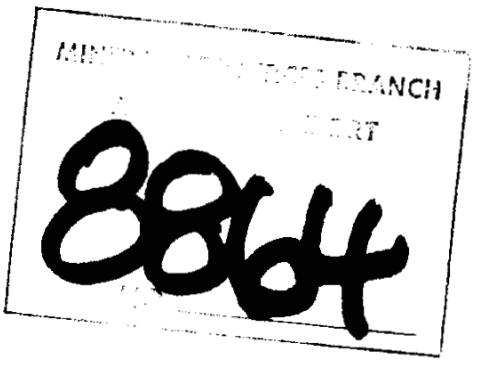
* -5 = less than 5 ppb (parts per billion)

1% = 10,000 ppm (parts per million)

1 Troy oz/Ton = 34.286 grams/tonne (or ppm)

ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLES

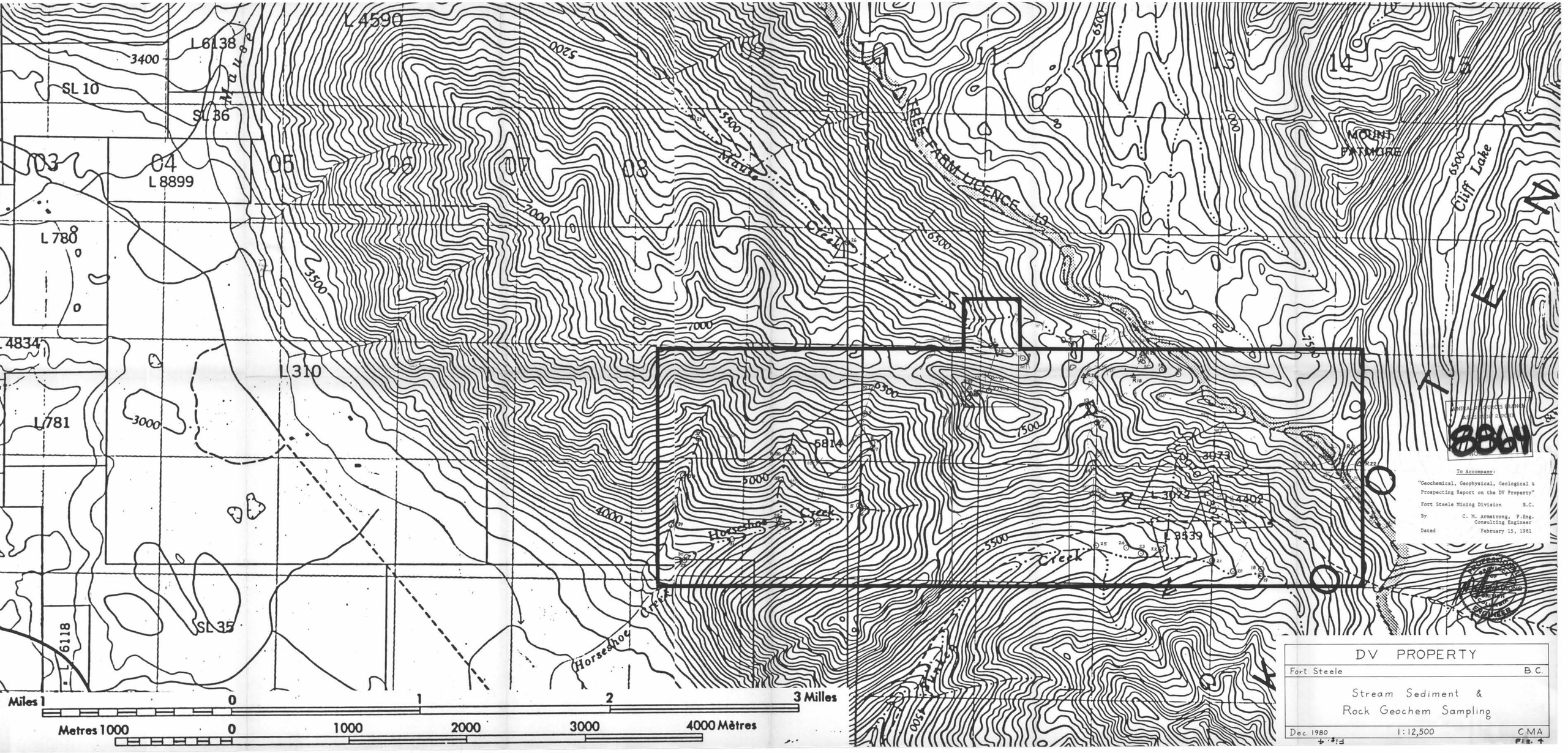
Sample Number	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Remarks
R-1 to R-17	Samples taken by R. Babcock					
R-18	5	22	8	0.2	*-5	Upper Pond Vein - 0.1m
R-19	1,120	5	17	0.2	-5	Diorite vein
20	6,100	22	2	0.3	5	Diorite vein
21	11,800	9	3	1.7	10	Diorite vein
22	27,800	130	22	5.2	20	Diorite vein
23	430	7	4	0.2	-5	0.3m quartz vein
24	152	8	-1	0.2	10	Diorite vein - semi-massive specular hematite
25	122	125	21	1.0	5	Upper Pond Vein - 1.8m
26	30	8	27	0.2	-5	Diorite vein
27	8	10	96	0.2	-5	0.5m quartz vein in Aldridge
28	18	33	46	0.6	80	0.15m quartz vein
29	19	63	53	0.4	10	0.3m quartz vein
30	6	6	7	0.2	-5	Quartz float
V7400	100	2,500	900	14	69	Victor vein
F7300	200	207,500	700	111	69	Flat vein



*-5 = less than 5 ppb (parts per billion)

1% = 10,000 ppm (parts per million)

1 Troy oz/Ton = 34.286 grams/tonne (or ppm)



DV PROPERTY

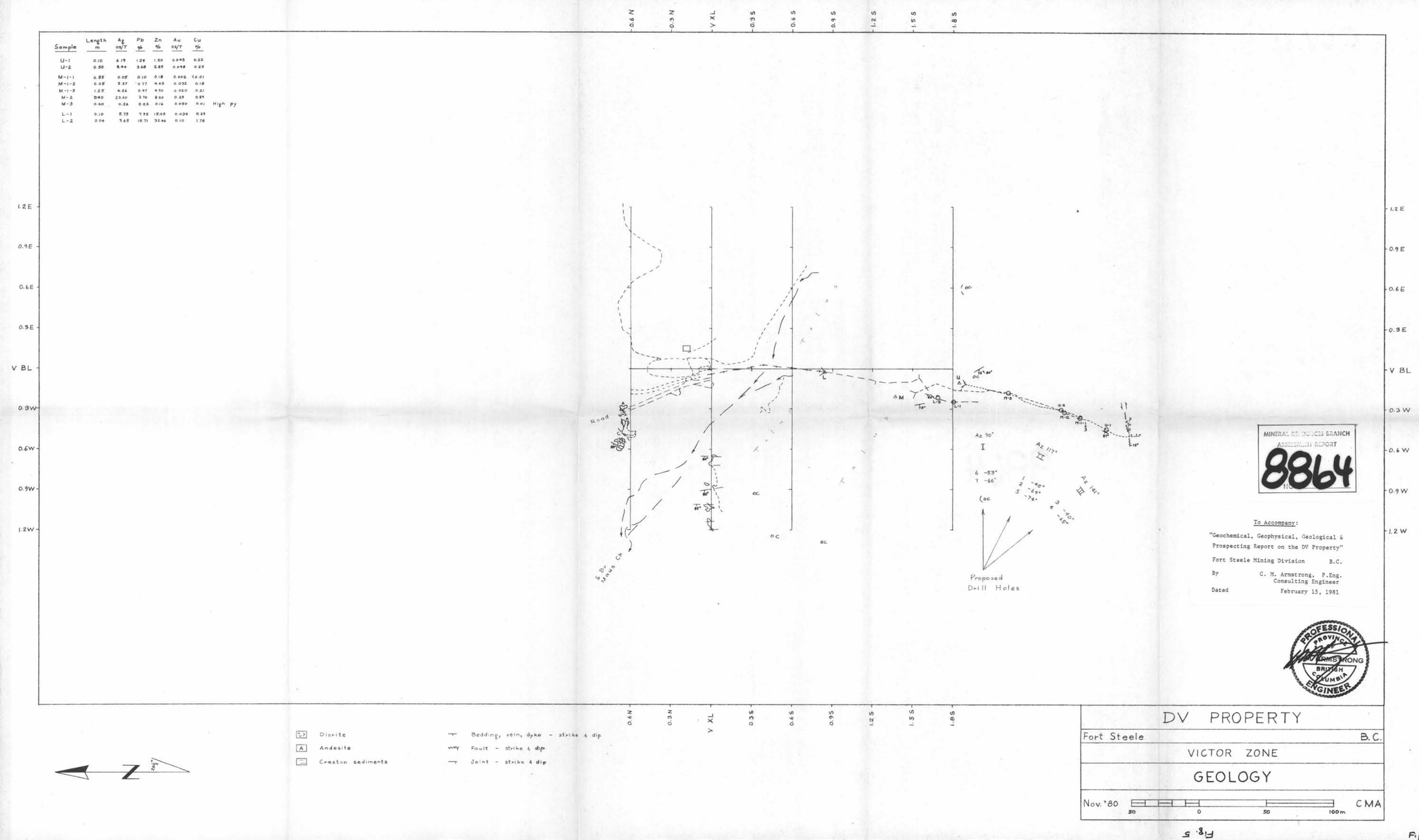
Fort Steele B.C.

Stream Sediment & Rock Geochem Sampling

Dec. 1980 1:12,500 CMA

Fig. 4

Sample	Length m	Ag oz/T	Pb %	Zn %	Au oz/T	Cu %	
U-1	0.10	6.19	1.24	1.50	0.043	0.22	
U-2	0.50	8.44	3.68	2.85	0.098	0.28	
M-1-1	0.85	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.002	<0.01	
M-1-2	0.05	3.57	0.77	4.43	0.032	0.18	
M-1-3	1.25	4.26	0.67	4.50	0.020	0.21	
M-2	0.40	23.60	3.79	8.20	0.29	0.89	
M-3	0.40	0.26	0.22	0.16	0.050	0.01	High py
L-1	0.10	5.73	7.93	15.05	0.034	0.29	
L-2	0.04	5.65	18.71	32.66	0.10	1.78	



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8864

To Accompany:

"Geochemical, Geophysical, Geological & Prospecting Report on the DV Property"

Fort Steele Mining Division B.C.

By C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng. Consulting Engineer

Dated February 15, 1981

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA C. M. ARMSTRONG

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

VICTOR ZONE

GEOLOGY

Nov. '80 CMA

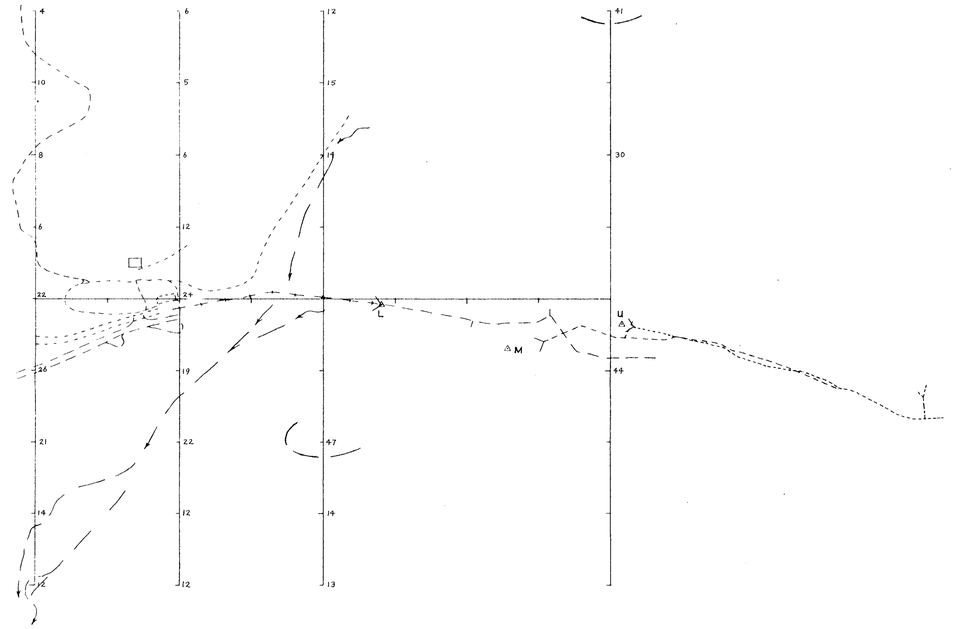
50 0 50 100m

Fig. 5

Fig. 5

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

1.2 E
0.9 E
0.6 E
0.3 E
V BL
0.3 W
0.6 W
0.9 W
1.2 W



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0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

N 20½° E

Cu ppm

Background	25
Weakly Anomalous	40
Moderately Anomalous	75
Strongly Anomalous	140

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

VICTOR ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Cu

Nov. '80 CMA

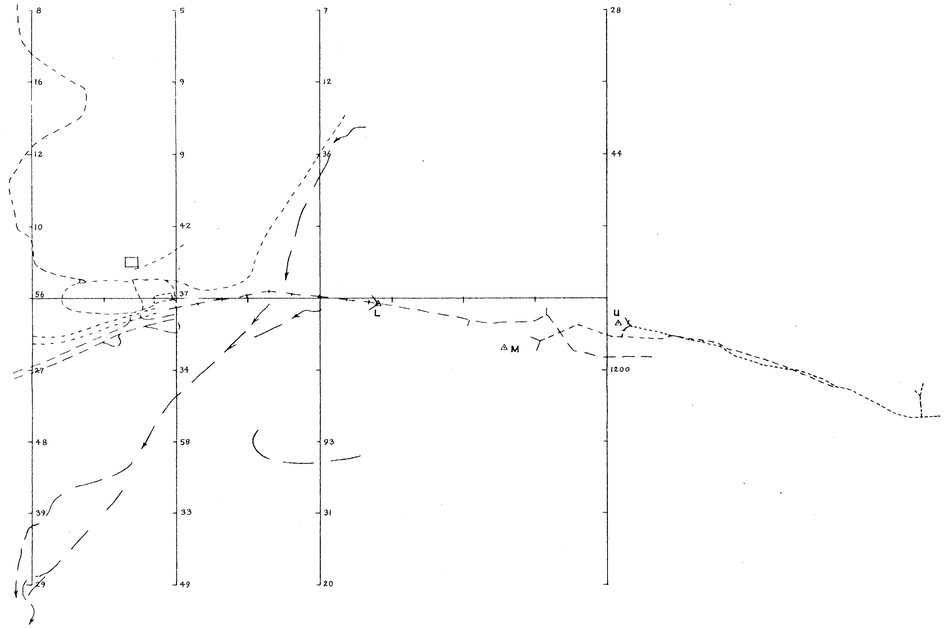
50 0 50 100m

9-81

Fig. 6

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

1.2 E
0.9 E
0.6 E
0.3 E
V BL
0.3 W
0.6 W
0.9 W
1.2 W



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0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

Pb ppm

Background	30
Weakly Anomalous	75
Moderately Anomalous	170
Strongly Anomalous	400

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

VICTOR ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Pb

Nov. '80 CMA

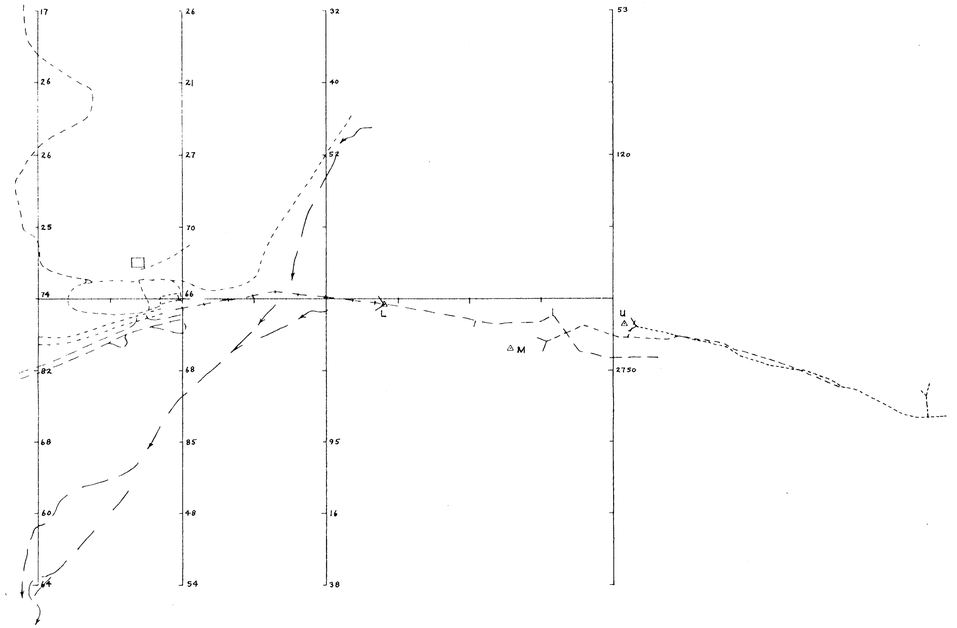
50 0 50 100m

Fig. 7

Fig. 7

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

1.2 E
0.9 E
0.6 E
0.3 E
V BL
0.3 W
0.6 W
0.9 W
1.2 W



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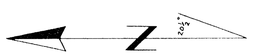
Dated February 15, 1981

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S



	Zn ppm
Background	65
Weakly Anomalous	125
Moderately Anomalous	250
Strongly Anomalous	400

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

VICTOR ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Zn

Nov. '80 CMA

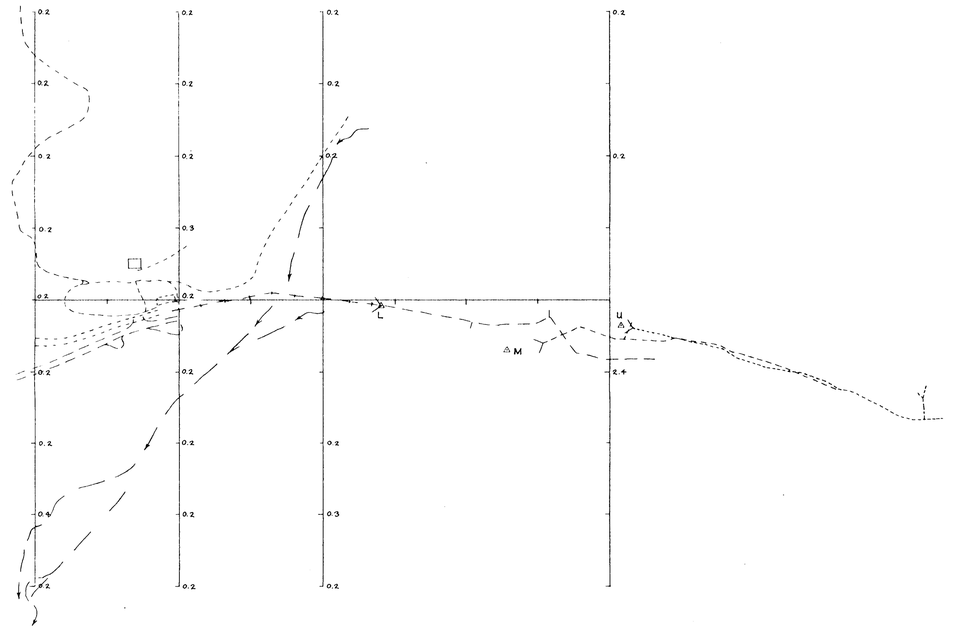
50 0 50 100m

Fig. 8

Fig. 8

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

1.2 E
0.9 E
0.6 E
0.3 E
V BL
0.3 W
0.6 W
0.9 W
1.2 W



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Dated February 15, 1981

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

Ag ppm

Background	0.2
Weakly Anomalous	0.5
Moderately Anomalous	1.0
Strongly Anomalous	2.5

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

VICTOR ZONE

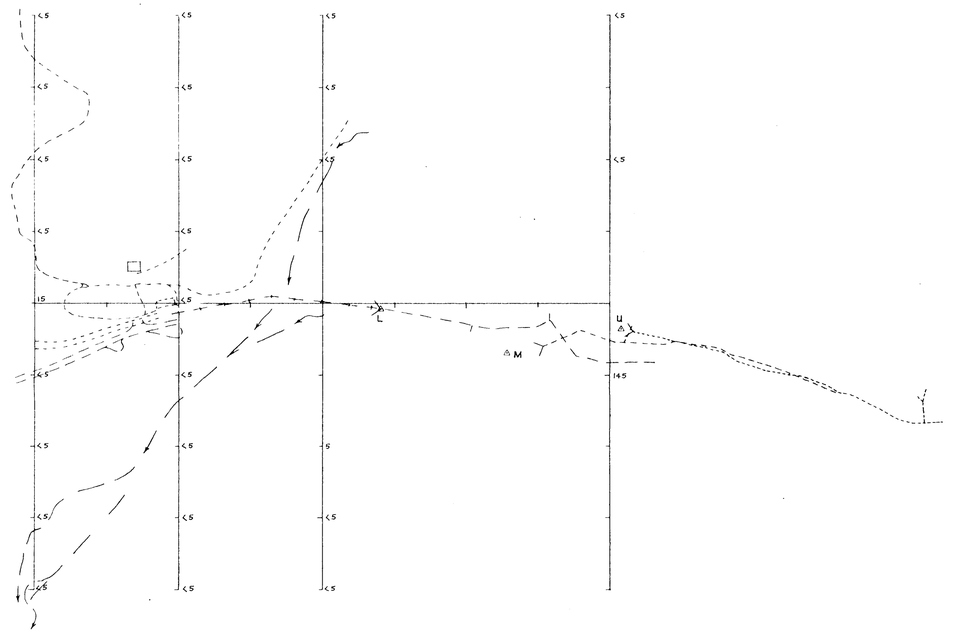
SOIL SAMPLING Ag

Nov. '80 — 50 0 50 100m — CMA

Fig. 9

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V X L | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

1.2 E
0.9 E
0.6 E
0.3 E
V BL
0.3 W
0.6 W
0.9 W
1.2 W



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Dated February 15, 1981

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V X L | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

Au ppb

Background	<5
Weakly Anomalous	20
Moderately Anomalous	150
Strongly Anomalous	1400

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

VICTOR ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Au

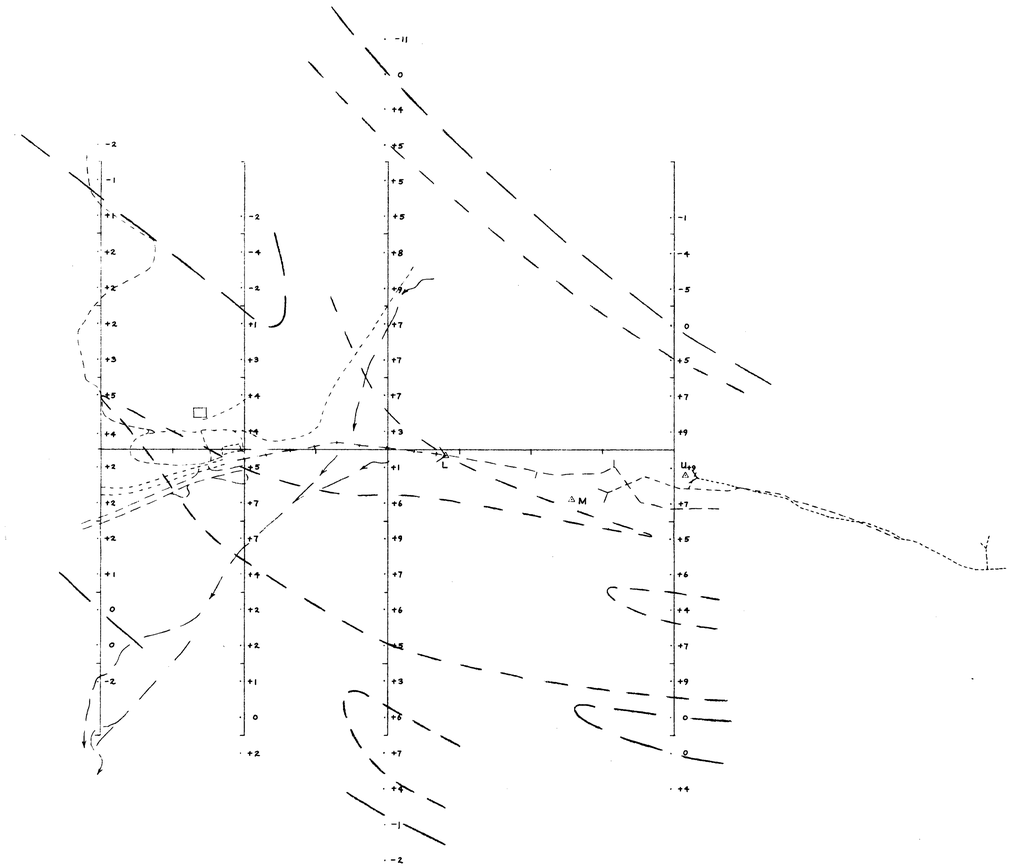
Nov. '80 50 0 50 100m CMA

01-81-J

Fig. 10

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

1.2 E
0.9 E
0.6 E
0.3 E
V BL
0.3 W
0.6 W
0.9 W
1.2 W



To Accompany:

"Geochemical, Geophysical, Geological & Prospecting Report on the DV Property"

Fort Steele Mining Division B.C.

By C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng. Consulting Engineer

Dated February 15, 1981

0.6 N | 0.3 N | V XL | 0.3 S | 0.6 S | 0.9 S | 1.2 S | 1.5 S | 1.8 S

Conductor %

Weak	0
Moderate	10
Strong	20
Very Strong	40

145°
Lualualei
25 40 kHz
NPM
235°

Geonics EM-16
Ser. No. 3327
Fraser filter

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

VICTOR ZONE

VLF-EM Hawaii

Nov. '80 CMA

50 0 50 100m

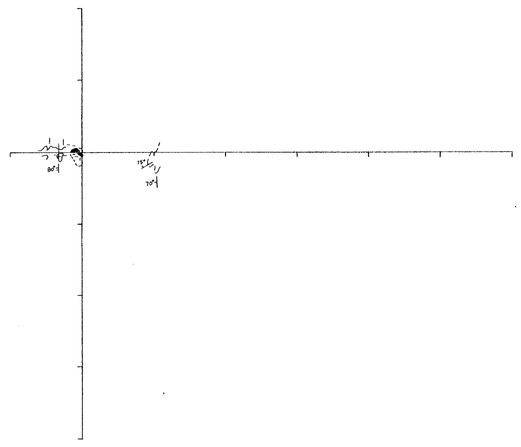
Fig. 11

Fig. 11

Sample	Length m	Ag oz/T	Pb %	Zn %	Au oz/T	Cu %
F 7300	HG grab	3.25	20.75	0.07	0.002	0.02

0.3 W F XL 0.3 E 0.6 E 0.9 E 1.2 E 1.5 E 1.8 E

0.6 N
0.3 N
F BL
0.3 S
0.6 S
0.9 S
1.2 S



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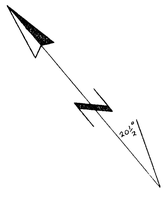
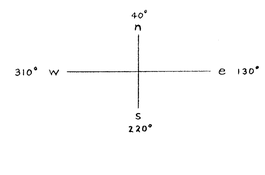
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA C. M. ARMSTRONG



Grid



0.3 W F XL 0.3 E 0.6 E 0.9 E 1.2 E 1.5 E 1.8 E

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

FLAT ZONE

GEOLOGY

Nov. '80 50 0 50 100 m CMA

Fig. 12

Fig. 12

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

Victor vein ?

0.6 N
0.3 N
F BL
0.3 S
0.6 S
0.9 S
1.2 S

42
70
56 62 28 37 50 19 30 23 16 17 14 17
54
48
44
40
30

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Dated February 15, 1981

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA C. M. ARMSTRONG

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

Grid

N 40°
W 310° E 130°
S 220°

20½°

Cu ppm

Background	25
Weakly Anomalous	40
Moderately Anomalous	75
Strongly Anomalous	140

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

FLAT ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Cu

Nov. '80 50 0 50 100 m CMA

Fig. 13

Fig. 13

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

Victor vein

0.6 N
0.3 N
F BL
0.3 S
0.6 S
0.9 S
1.2 S

16 | 16 | 28 | 12+ | 11B | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 11

130 | 82 | 52 | 36

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0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

Grid

N 40°
W 310° E 130°
S 220°

30½°

Pb ppm

Background	30
Weakly Anomalous	75
Moderately Anomalous	170
Strongly Anomalous	400

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B. C.

FLAT ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Pb

Nov. '80 CMA

50 0 50 100 m

Fig. 14

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

Victor vein ?

0.6 N
0.3 N
F BL
0.3 S
0.6 S
0.9 S
1.2 S

54
77
47 210 162 66 60 61 46 44 42 45 50 45 40
170
158
114
105
96

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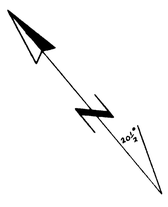
0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E



Grid

40° N
310° W — E 130°
S 220°

Zn ppm

Background	65
Weakly Anomalous	125
Moderately Anomalous	250
Strongly Anomalous	400

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

FLAT ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Zn

Nov. '80 50 0 50 100 m CMA

Fig. 15

0.3w
F XL
0.3e
0.6e
0.9e
1.2e
1.5e
1.8e
0.6n
0.3n
F BL
0.3s
0.6s
0.9s
1.2s
Victor vein ?
0.2
0.7
1.0
0.6
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO.
8864
To Accompany:
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Fort Steele Mining Division B.C.
By C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng. Consulting Engineer
Dated February 15, 1981
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ARMSTRONG
Grid
40° n
310° w
e 130°
s 220°
20½°
Ag ppm
Background 0.2
Weakly Anomalous 0.5
Moderately Anomalous 1.0
Strongly Anomalous 2.5
DV PROPERTY
Fort Steele B.C.
FLAT ZONE
SOIL SAMPLING Ag
Nov. '80
50 0 50 100 m
CMA
Fig. 16

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

Victor vein ?

0.6 N
0.3 N
F BL
0.3 S
0.6 S
0.9 S
1.2 S

<5
<5
15 40 65 5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 <5 5 <5
75
95
10
10
<5

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

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Dated February 15, 1981

30½°

Grid

40° N
310° W — E 130°
S 220°

Au ppb

Background	<5
Weakly Anomalous	20
Moderately Anomalous	150
Strongly Anomalous	1400

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

FLAT ZONE

SOIL SAMPLING Au

Nov. '80

50 0 50 100 m

CMA

Fig. 17

Fig. 17

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 e | 0.6 e | 0.9 e | 1.2 e | 1.5 e | 1.8 e

Victor vein ?

0.6 n
0.3 n
F BL
0.3 s
0.6 s
0.9 s
1.2 s

To Accompany:

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Fort Steele Mining Division B.C.

By C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng. Consulting Engineer

Dated February 15, 1981

20½°

Grid
40° N
310° W — e 130°
S 220°

Conductor %
Weak
Moderate
Strong
Very Strong
0
10
20
40

Lualualei 23.40 KHz NPM
165°
255°

Geonics EM-16
Ser. No. 3327
Fraser filter

DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

FLAT ZONE

1 VLF-EM Hawaii

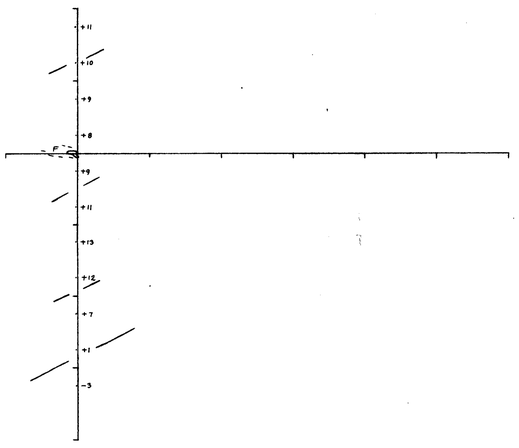
Nov. '80 50 0 50 100 m CMA

Fig. 18

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 e | 0.6 e | 0.9 e | 1.2 e | 1.5 e | 1.8 e

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

0.6 N
0.3 N
F BL
0.3 S
0.6 S
0.9 S
1.2 S



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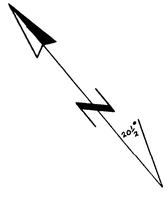
Fort Steele Mining Division B.C.

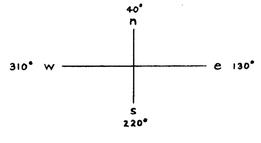
By C. M. Armstrong, P.Eng. Consulting Engineer

Dated February 15, 1981

0.3 W | F XL | 0.3 E | 0.6 E | 0.9 E | 1.2 E | 1.5 E | 1.8 E

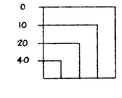


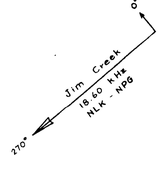
Grid



Conductor %

Weak
Moderate
Strong
Very Strong





Geonics EM-16
Ser. No. 3327
Fraser filter

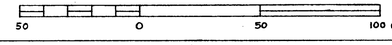
DV PROPERTY

Fort Steele B.C.

FLAT ZONE

VLF-EM Jim Creek

Nov. '80



CMA

61-8-14

Fig. 19