181-#2114-#8889

ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR

POWER-CAN RESOURCES LTD.
P.O. Box 91340
West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 3N9

on the

LOCKHART 1 MINERAL CLAIM
of 20 Units, Record No. 1657

at

Lockhart Creek on the
East side of Kootenay Lake

in the

NELSON MINING DIVISION

49°30' North Latitude
116°45' West Longitude

N.T.S. 82F7, 10

by

DAVID YEAGER, GEOLOGIST
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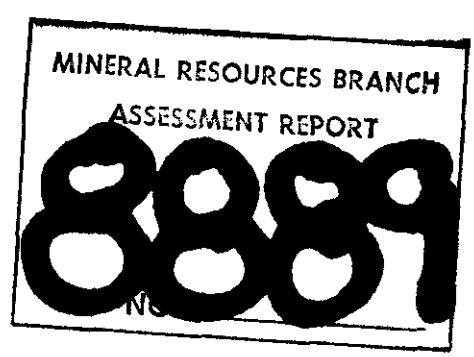

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The LOCKHART 1 mineral claim was staked by A.O. Birkeland, P.Eng. in May, 1980 for W.V. Williams. Title was subsequently transferred to Power-Can Resources Ltd.

A property examination was carried out by A. Burton, P.Eng. and A. Birkeland, P.Eng. from May 21, 1980 to May 23, 1980 and a program of work to explore the claim was recommended.

A preliminary assessment program was completed by Pamicon Developments Ltd. from October 29, 1980 to November 3, 1980 under the supervision of D. Yeager of Pamicon and A. Burton. The work program consisted of prospecting, grid preparation, geochemical sampling, and geologic mapping. Continuation of this work is recommended.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

Name of Claim	Record No.	Staking Date	Recording Date
LOCKHART 1 (20 Units)	1657	May 9,10,1980	May 13,1980

The LOCKHART 1 mineral claim was staked by Arne O. Birkeland as agent for William V. Williams and recorded in Vancouver, B.C. The claim is located in the Nelson Mining Division, B.C.

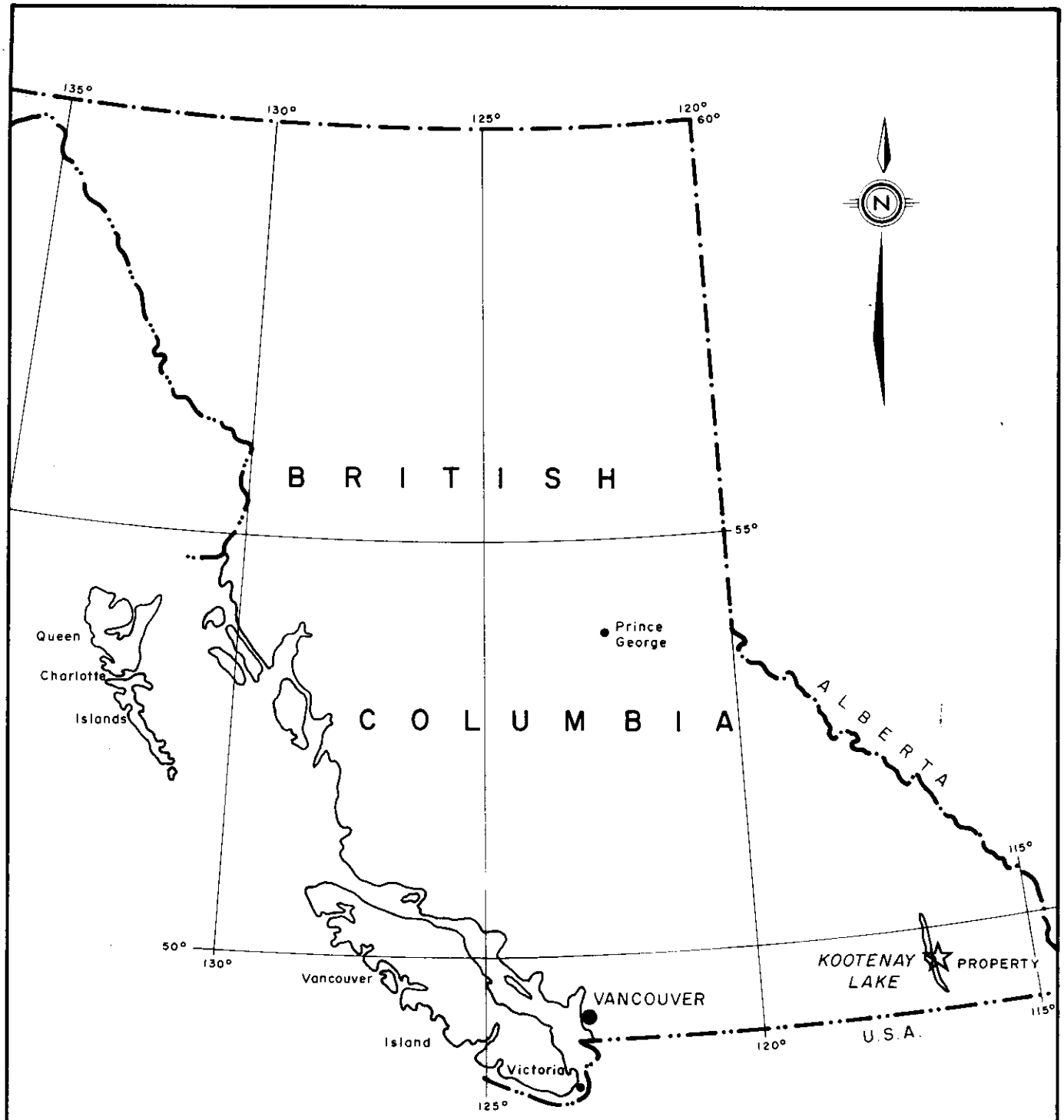
3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The legal corner post is in the northwest corner with 5 units east and 4 units south. The L.C.P. is adjacent to Lockhart Creek about 1200 metres easterly from Lockhart Beach Park, Lot 15516 on the east shore of Kooteney Lake at Lockhart Creek. Lockhart Creek is about 23 kilometres south from the Kootenay Bay Ferry Terminal on Highway 3A toward Creston.

From the highway 2.3 kilometres south of Lockhart Beach Park an old logging road switchbacks up the south side of Lockhart Creek. Both the upper and lower showings are exposed in road cuts. The logging road will require some bulldozer work to make it driveable for trucks.

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lockhart 1 Mineral Claim is on the east side of Kootenay Lake and the south side of Lockhart Creek, a stream that

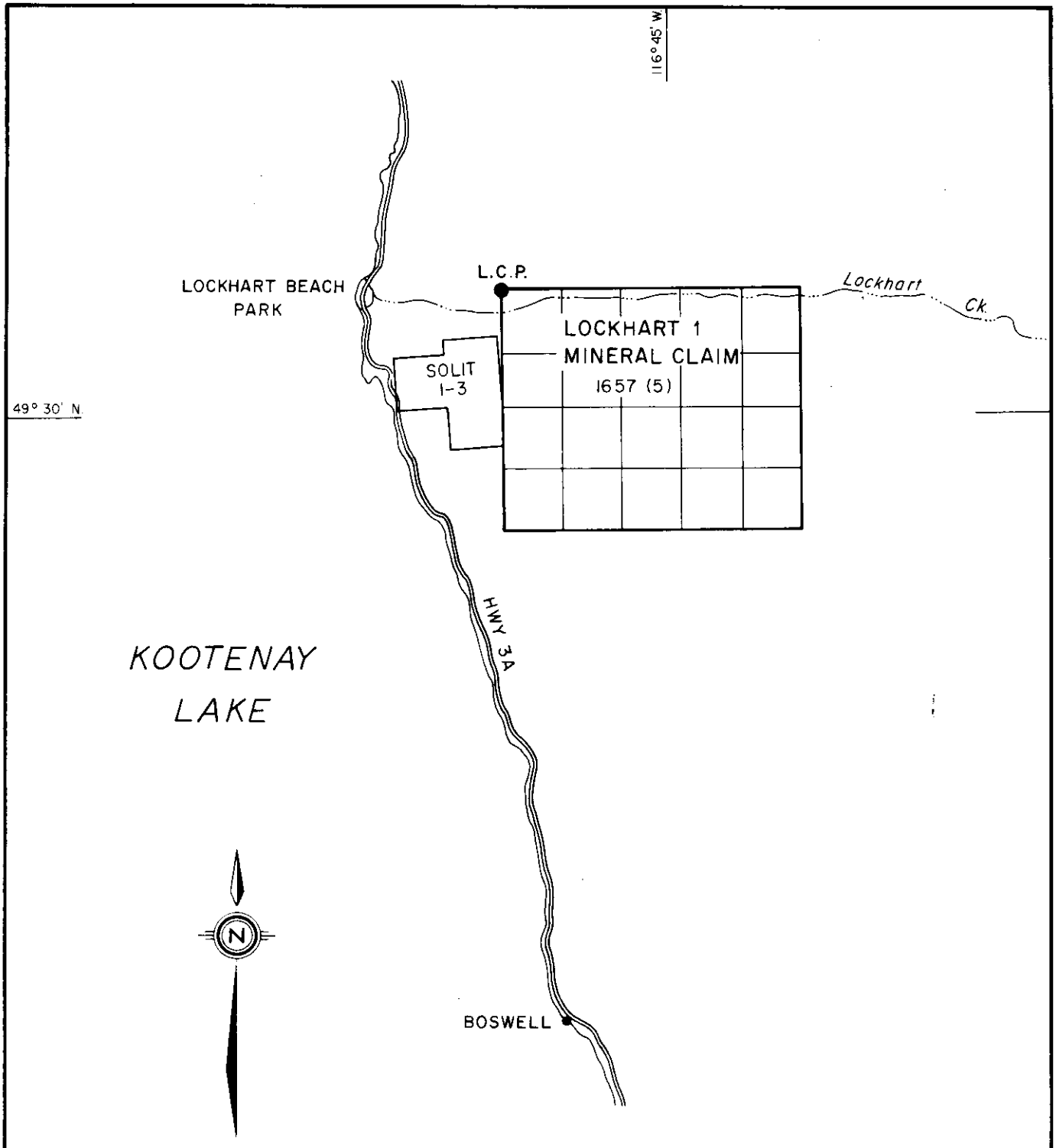


POWER - CAN RESOURCES

LOCATION MAP

LOCKHART No. 1 CLAIM

SCALE : 100 0 100 KM.	NTS
DATE : JULY , 1980	DRAWN BY : EDCO LTD.



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CLAIM MAP

LOCKHART No. 1 MINERAL CLAIM

NELSON MINING DIVISION

SCALE : 0 1:50,000 1000 M.	NTS 82 F 7, 10
DATE : JULY, 1980	DRAWN BY : EDCO LTD.

To accompany report by A. Burton, P.Eng.
Burton Consulting Inc.
Suite 5-924 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E4

Revised Dec. 1980

runs west into Kootenay Lake. The area is in the Purcell Mountains. Elevations range from 700 metres (2,300 feet) in Lockhart Creek at the NW corner, to 1675 metres (5,500 feet) at the SE corner.

Slopes to the west toward Kootenay Lake are moderate (for the Purcell Mountains), while slopes to the north into Lockhart Creek are steep.

The slopes are timber covered with moderate to heavy underbrush and fewer outcrops than would be expected, even on steeper slopes, due to the recessive weathering properties of the argillites and other sediments.

Some immature residual soils are present. There is considerable downslope creep or migration, and in places significant glacially derived surficial deposits.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Memoir 228 by the Geological Survey of Canada published in 1941 provides the basic geology for the Nelson Map Area, East Half (Figure 3). This area has been overshadowed by exploration in the younger Kootenay Arc rocks to the west and the older Sullivan Mine rocks to the east.

The Lockhart Creek Property lies in the Horsethief Creek Series of mainly clastic rocks along a belt of carbonates close to their "shale out". The Horsethief Creek Series carbonates on the Lockhart Property are the lowest main carbonate units in the thick Windermere age clastic sediments. This is a favourable situation for silver, lead-zinc

deposits. There is a belt of lead-zinc showings known from Kootenay Lake to Rose Pass in the north (between Crawford Creek and St. Mary River) along this stratigraphic position.

The successful use of this model in the Selwyn Basin of the Yukon in the search for lead-zinc deposits has spurred the search in this area with its favourable infrastructure for production.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

6.1 Stratigraphy

The Lockhart Property is underlain entirely by the Horsethief Creek Series of the Windermere Group of Proterozoic (Pre Cambrian) sediments. The Horsethief Creek Series is a sedimentary sequence of green, argillaceous quartzite; blue-grey limestone, arkose and pebble conglomerate. This sequence conformably overlies the basal Toby Formation conglomerate of the Windermere Group. On page 17 in Memoir 228 there is a good description of the various argillaceous and other rock types of the Series. Of particular interest is the description of the carbonates and conglomerates.

> ..."Beds and lenses of blue-grey, crystalline, essentially non-magnesian limestone are in places conspicuous and aggregate a considerable part of the series..."
>
> ..."Siliceous conglomerate is the commonest type of conglomerate, but some beds are composed of angular blocks of sandy, magnesian

limestone in a cement of similar composition. Beds of blue-grey limestone conglomerate also occur in places."

In the Rose Pass area to the north the Horsethief Creek Series section has been measured and has an apparent thickness of 2956 metres (9,700 feet), however, there is much folding and estimates of true thickness range from 1200 metres to 1500 metres (4,000 feet to 5,000 feet). There is some evidence for isoclinal folding followed by a second series of broad warping folds. Certainly pebbles in the conglomeratic beds have been generally stretched parallel to banding and to the bedding, at least on the limbs of folds.

Argillites along with some interbedded siliceous argillites and dirty sandstones are the most common rock types seen in float and outcrop (mainly road cuts) on the property. These sediments do not outcrop well even on steeper slopes, or in areas with shallow overburden.

The quartzites outcrop sporadically and somewhat more often than the argillites especially on the higher elevations of the property such as around the upper showings.

The conglomerate beds hosting the "upper showing" mineralization are best exposed in the logging road cuts although the beds have been traced by walking them out for over a hundred metres. In the road cuts the conglomerate cobbles show up well in some of the beds. The cobbles are mainly quartzite and have been stretched to a lense shape resembling a long loaf of bread. Folding occurs within the conglomerate

and possibly within individual beds. At least one apex of an isoclinal anticline fold was seen with silver, lead, zinc mineralization at the upper showing.

6.2 Structure

The regional trend of the rock units is N10°E to N20°E, but on the property bedding and banding varies from west of North to east of North. Dips regionally are to the west with the Horsethief Creek Series underlain to the east by the older Toby Formation conglomerate and overlain in the west by the younger Hamil Series quartzites and the Badshot limestone.

Before folding it is assumed that dips were to the west and the beds became younger up section to the west. It may be possible to use graded bedding in some of the siliceous argillites to find tops of beds and thus help solve some of the folding. Limited exposures through the "edge" of the beds in the argillites and especially in the conglomerates made it difficult to see the graded bedding. Although a detailed analysis of folding was not possible due to the scarcity of outcrop, directions of pencil lineation in the quartzite conglomerates paralleled the axis of elongation of the quartzite cobbles in the conglomerate. This lineation direction (018/17°) is presumably the fold axis direction of isoclinal folding in the area.

6.3 Mineralization

Silver, lead and zinc mineralization is known in three places on the claim. The upper and lower showings were

discovered in logging road cuts; the LK-3 showing in a creek cut. This would indicate that the mineralization does not form gossans or prominent outcrops.

6.3.1 Lower Showing

The lower showing is at the north switchback on the old logging road at about 1000 metres (3,300 feet) elevation (Figure 4). It occurs in a limy and siliceous section within phyllitic argillites. Because the original showing was poorly exposed in a road cut which has since sluffed considerably, a detailed examination was not possible. A considerable amount of quartz float was visible, some of which contained up to 1 cm pods of galena and sphalerite. A grab sample of vein float material analyzed 960 parts per million lead and 1.6 parts per million silver. Previously taken specimens have reportedly assayed 14 percent lead and 22 ounces per ton silver.

6.3.2 LK-3 Showing

The LK-3 showing is located in a creek cut near the southern boundary of the claim at about 975 metres (3,200 feet) elevation (Figure 4). It occurs in a black, calcareous shale section within the argillites. The bedding attitude of the shales near the showing is 010/45°W; however, a northerly trending vertical shear zone in the immediate vicinity of the showing causes considerable local fluctuations in the bedding.

The showing consists of two quartz veins fluctuating in thickness from 5 cm to 15 cm with attitudes 020/20°E and

045/90° (vertical). The veins were visible for a strike length of 5 m in the vertical wall of a small waterfall in the creek cut. The two veins intersect and join together on the south side of the creek. Pods of galena and sphalerite up to 2 cm in size were seen in both veins but the highest concentration of sulphides occurred in the singular portion of the vein. A grab sample with visible sulphides from the south side of the creek analyzed greater than 4,000 parts per million lead and 17.0 parts per million silver.

6.3.3 Upper Showing

The upper showing is on the easterly trending portion of the logging road where it runs parallel to Lockhart Creek above 1200 metres (4,000 feet) elevation (Figure 4). On this steep north facing slope leading down to Lockhart Creek overburden is shallower and outcrop somewhat more abundant than on the west facing slopes, especially in the siliceous and conglomeratic sections.

Here the showings are in a blasted road cut in the quartzite section. Galena and sphalerite plus minor pyrite are present in a quartzite/conglomerate bed which is about half buried by sluff from the bank above. Enough exposure is available to confirm Birkeland's old notes that "the zone as exposed is a folded lens approximately 6 inches (15 cm) to 2 feet (60 cm) in thickness with a strike length of 10 to 15 feet (3 metres to 4.5 metres). The down limb and down plunge strike extensions of the mineralization were covered and open at depth". At present, the showing consists of a zone of broken galena boulders with individual

0E. 30E. 60E. 90E. 120E. 150E. 180E.

60N. 0N. 60S. 120S. 180S.

Float Sample
38 oz/T. Ag

Elevations in metres A.S.L.

LITHOLOGY

4	Brownish White Quartzite 4a – Micaceous Quartzite
3	Talc – Schist
2	White Quartzite Conglomerate 2a – Quartzite conglomerate lenses in fine grained grey phyllite/schist 2b – White Pebbly Sandstone
1	Fine Grained Grey Phyllite/Schist

LEGEND

- 43 — Bedding attitude
- Ⓕ — Float occurrence
- Limit of Outcrop
- Geologic Contact
- Logging Road or Skid Trail

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LOCKHART No. 1 MINERAL CLAIM

N.T.S. 82 F 10W.

GEOLOGICAL MAP
UPPER SHOWING GRID

m 20 10 0 20 40m

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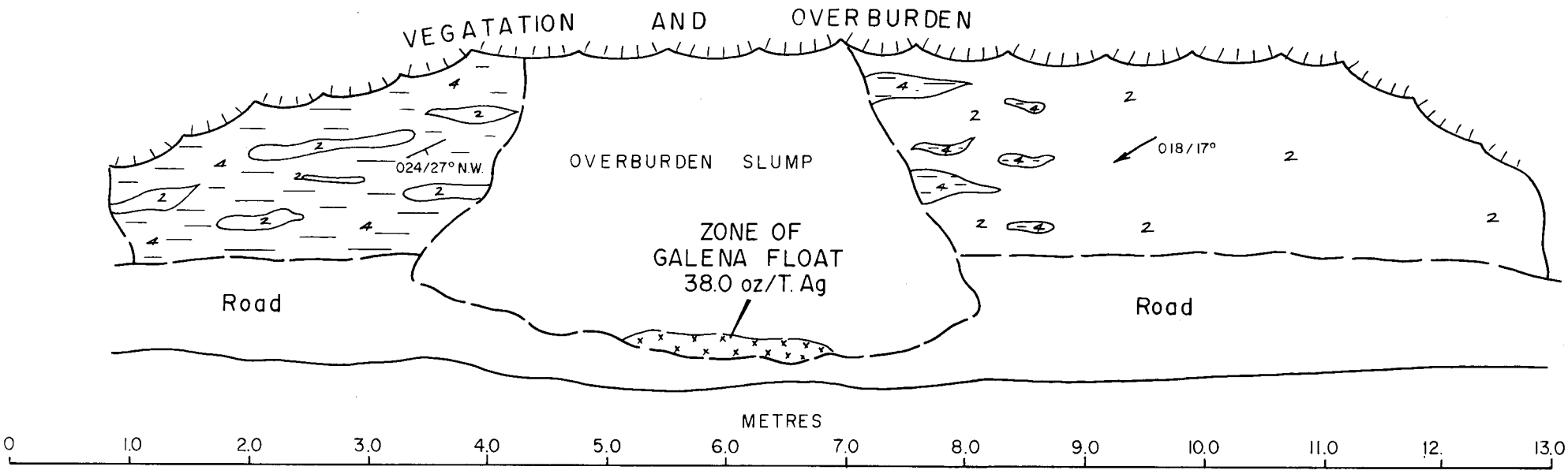
DRAWN.	PROJECT.	DATE.	FIG.
J.W. Drafting	LOCKHART	DEC. 1980	5

VERTICAL SECTION LOOKING SOUTH



LITHOGY

4 Brownish white quartzite

2 White quartzite cobble conglomerate

LEGEND

Bedding attitude

Pencil lineations and axis of elongation of quartzite cobbles

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LOCKHART No. 1 MINERAL CLAIM

N.T.S. 82 F 10W.

UPPER SHOWING SKETCH

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN.	PROJECT.	DATE.	FIG.
J W Drafting	LOCKHART	DEC. 1980	6

cubes up to 1 cm in size. Cleavage surfaces all exhibit a slight curvature. A grab sample (15722) consisting of chips from all the galena fragments present assayed 70.3% lead and 38.0 oz/ton silver.

The showing occurs at the gradational interface between a bedded quartzite unit and a quartzite cobble conglomerate unit. That is, the outcrop grades, from east to west, from quartzite with some conglomerate lenses, to conglomerate with some bedded quartzite lenses, to pure conglomerate (Figure 6). The conglomerate cobbles are composed of pure white quartzite and are deformed through flattening and elongation to an approximate thickness range of 1 cm to 8 cm; width range of 4 cm to 15 cm; length range of 8 cm to 30 cm.

This quartzite/conglomerate bed has been traced for 240 metres to the south on the grid and an additional 200 metres south off the grid (Figure 5). The bed exhibits a number of facies changes along its traced strike length; in places it contains fairly large percentages of argillaceous material. Bedding attitudes indicate a moderate dip to the west.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

The geochemical sampling program on the LOCKHART 1 mineral claim consisted of soil sampling on a small grid in the upper showing area and rock chip sampling along the old logging road access from the lower part of the property to the upper showing.

7.1 Soil Geochemistry

A reconnaissance style grid was run in the upper showing area using a silva compass for line directions and Hip Chain for distances. The baseline was run a distance of 240 metres in a true north direction with cross lines at 60 metre intervals. Stations were marked with flagging at 30 metre intervals on the cross lines (Figures 4 and 5).

A total of 32 soil samples were taken at various grid locations. Samples were dug using a spade and were taken from B horizon material, of which there was ample supply at all sample sites. Samples were placed in kraft sample bags and identified by the grid location numbers. All samples were taken to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. where they were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and silver using standard atomic absorption techniques. The following table summarizes the results.

Table 7.1.1

Soil Geochemistry Results

Element	Range of Values	Contour Interval	Figure No.
Copper	10 ppm to 48 ppm	30	Figure 9
Lead	12 ppm to 90 ppm	20,40,60,80	Figure 7
Zinc	62 ppm to 290 ppm	100,150,200,250	Figure 8
Silver	0.1 ppm to 0.2 ppm	--	Figures 7,8

0E. 30E. 60E. 90E. 120E. 150E. 180E.

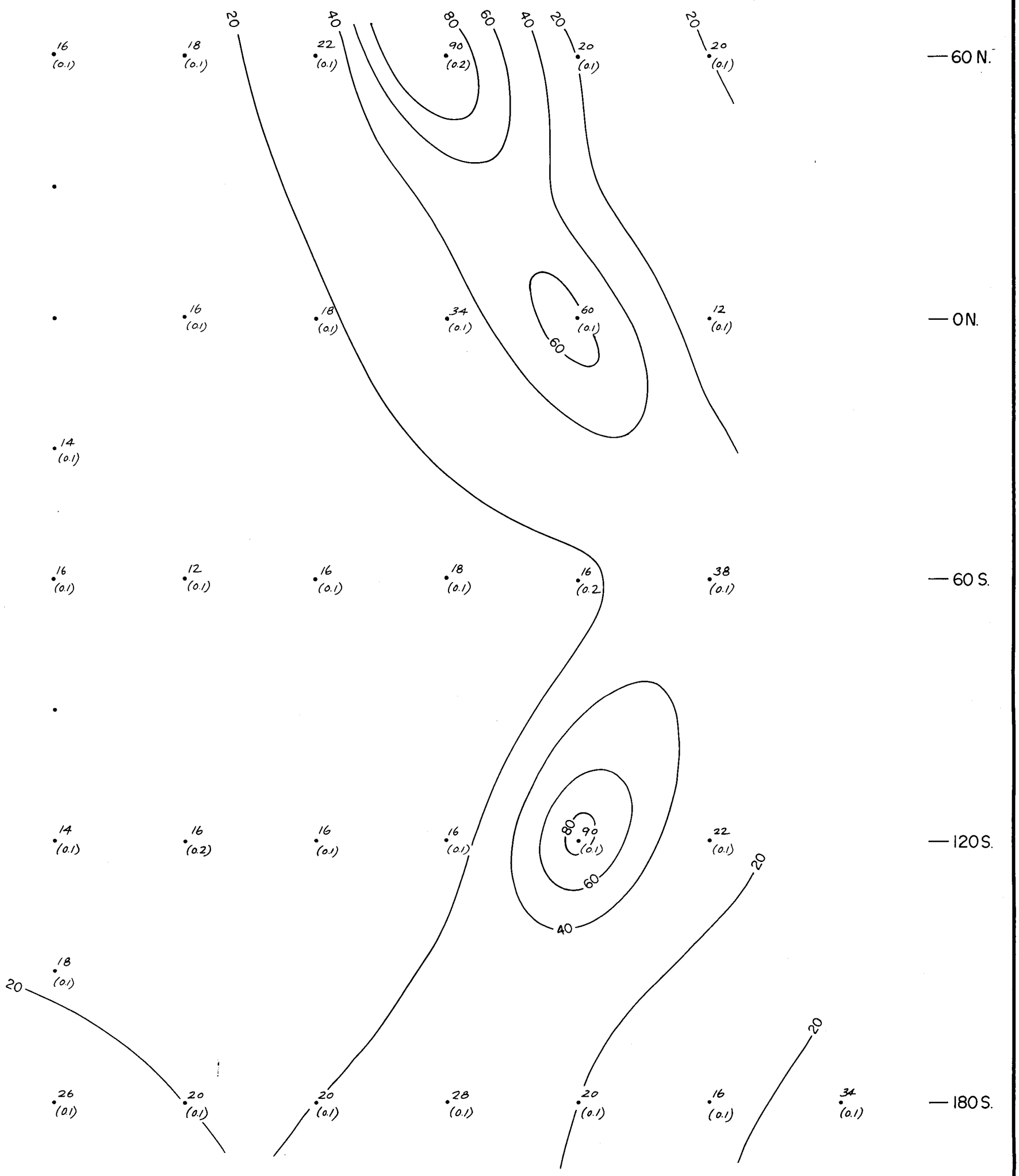
60 N.

0N.

60 S.

120S.

180S.



LEGEND

60 (0.1) — Pb VALUE IN PARTS PER MILLION; Ag VALUE IN PARTS PER MILLION

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LOCKHART No. 1 MINERAL CLAIM

N.T.S. 82 F 10W.

Pb (Ag) IN SOILS
UPPER SHOWING GRID

m 20 10 0 20 40m

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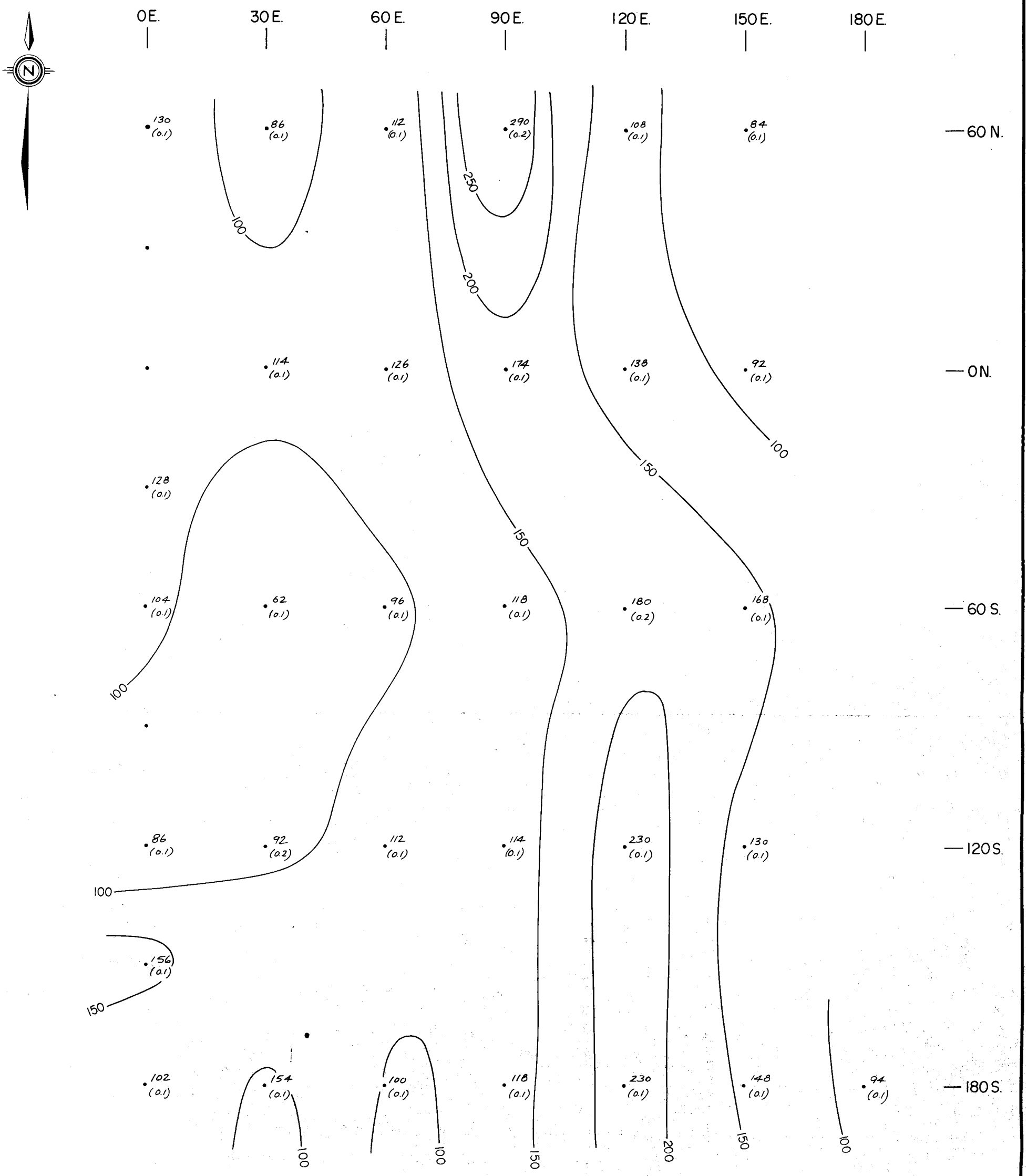
DRAWN.	PROJECT.	DATE.	FIG.
J W Drafting	LOCKHART	DEC. 1980	7



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NO.

LEGEND

118 (0.1) — Zn VALUE IN PARTS PER MILLION; Ag VALUE IN PARTS PER MILLION

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LOCKHART No.1 MINERAL CLAIM

N.T.S. 82 F 10W.

Zn (Ag) IN SOILS
UPPER SHOWING GRID

m 20 10 0 20 40m

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DRAWN.	PROJECT.	DATE.	FIG.
J W Drafting	LOCKHART	DEC. 1980	8

0E. 30E. 60E. 90E. 120E. 150E. 180E.

60 N.

•10 •14 •16 •14 •16 •44

30

0N.

• •18 •26 •16 •14 •22

18

60 S.

•16 •12 •34 •48 •14 •16

120 S.

•30 •48 •32 •26 •14 •24

30

180 S.

•16 •32 •28 •36 •26 •12 •16 •16

30 30

LEGEND

•28 VALUE IN PARTS PER MILLION

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LOCKHART No.1 MINERAL CLAIM

N.T.S. 82 F 10W.

Cu IN SOILS
UPPER SHOWING GRID

m 20 10 0 20 40m

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN.	PROJECT.	DATE.	FIG.
J W Drafting	LOCKHART	DEC. 1980	9

A number of geochemical relationships are evident in Figures 5 and 7-9. There is a coincident lead-zinc anomaly running roughly in a north-south direction from 0+60N, 0+90E to 1+80S, 0+90E. The anomaly curves slightly easterly to 1+50E at 0+60S. This anomalous trend matches almost identically the surface trace of the quartzite/ conglomerate bed which hosts the upper showing. The soil geochemistry results indicate that this host bed is chemically higher in lead and zinc than surrounding rock units. Soils in the area around the upper showing are noticeably higher in lead and zinc than in surrounding areas as the highest values in the survey (90 ppm Pb, 290 ppm Zn, 0.2 ppm Ag) were obtained at 0+60N, 0+90E. Similar values obtained at 1+20S, 1+20E may indicate the presence of an overburden covered showing in that area.

There is a trend of very weakly anomalous copper in soil values running diagonally across the grid from southwest to northeast. These values do not appear to coincide with anomalous lead and/or zinc values.

7.2 Rock Geochemistry

A rock chip geochemistry traverse was run along the old logging trail that traverses the property (Figure 4). Samples were taken from all outcrops encountered in the cut banks of the trail. Samples consisted of approximately 2 kg of rock chips up to 3 or 4 cm in size taken from outcrop areas up to 2 m by 2 m in size. A total of twenty samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. where they were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and silver using standard atomic absorption techniques. Two

of the samples contained visible sulphides (lower showing - 15711 and LK-3 showing - 15720) and should not be considered part of the rock geochemistry survey. Value ranges were as follows: copper - 16 ppm to 40 ppm; lead - 1 ppm to 54 ppm; zinc - 20 ppm to 98 ppm; silver -0.1 ppm.

The highest lead value (54 ppm) and second highest zinc value (92 ppm) were obtained from sample 15710, which was taken from tan coloured phyllitic argillites approximately 10 metres away from the lower showing. All rock samples containing greater than 10 parts per million lead were noted to contain minor visible amounts of pyrite. All the samples taken were from grey to black phyllitic argillites.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

There are definitely vein or bedded/vein occurrences on the property as evidenced by at least three separate and traceable showings.

The upper showing favourable horizon has been traced 240 metres on the grid and prospected another 200 metres south of the grid. Soil geochemistry on the grid correlated well with the favourable horizon and should therefore be a successful technique to use to the south of the grid.

The lower showing is no longer exposed in outcrop but adjacent phyllitic argillites are geochemically high and therefore traceable in bedrock. Further geochemical testing (rock chip and soil) in the immediate area is indicated.

The LK-3 showing was discovered through prospecting a creek cut. No rock chip geochemistry was done beyond sampling the vein. As the showing is on a different slope than the two original showings, orientation surveys (prospecting and geochemistry) are required.

The quantitative values of the geochemical anomalies are not very high, however, they correlate very well with geology and known mineralization and are therefore felt to be real anomalies. Geochemical anomalies associated with vein type occurrences generally will not be large in area nor will they extend very far downslope.

There is a possibility that should not be overlooked that Zn ± Pb, Ag mineralization similar to Selwyn Basin or Gataga type deposits may exist in the area. This is suggested by the fact that some argillaceous horizons on the property are considerably higher in sulphide content than normal.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The next stage of orientation work to be completed before undertaking a detailed property exploration program is a stream silt geochemistry study. Traverses should be run down Lockhart Creek, Holiday Creek, and the unnamed creek draining the south boundary of the claim. Silt samples should be taken at short intervals along their entire length as shown on Figure 4.

Rock chip geochemical samples should be taken as well at all silt sample locations.

Respectfully submitted,

David A. Yeager

D.A. Yeager, Geologist

Alex Burton

Alex Burton, P.Eng.

ESTIMATED COSTS FOR COMPLETION OF ORIENTATION SURVEY

1.	Geochemical sampling and prospecting	$2,000
2.	Staking contingency	3,000
	Total	$5,000

REFERENCES

1. RICE, H.M.A. (1941): Nelson Map Area, East Half, British Columbia. Geological Survey, Canada, Memoir 228.

2. LEECH, G.B. (1957): St. Mary Lake, Kootenay District, B.C. Geological Survey, Canada, Map 15-1957.

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5. GUIDEBOOK (1977): Joint Annual Meeting. Geological Assn. of Canada and Society of Economic Geologists. Field Trip No. 1 Guidebook. Lead-Zinc Deposits of South-eastern B.C.

6. GUIDEBOOK (1977): Joint Annual Meeting. Geological Assn. of Canada and Society of Economic Geologists. Field Trip No. 8, Guidebook. Geology of the Southern Canadian Cordillera. Calgary to Vancouver.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alex Burton do hereby certify that

I am an independent consulting geologist with offices

at 5-942 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E4.

1) I certify that I am a geology graduate of the University of British Columbia and am a Registered Professional Engineer in B.C. with Certificate No. 6262

2) I have practised my profession for 25 years both as an independent consultant and in senior managerial capacity for major mining companies in Canada and other countries.

3) I have no interest or holdings of any sort in Power-Can Resources Ltd.

4) I consent to the use of this report by Power-Can Resources Ltd. in any prospectus or statement of material facts.

Dated in Vancouver, B.C. this 27th day

of February, 1981.

ALEX BURTON, P. ENG.,
Consulting Geologist

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

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TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : Pamicon Developments Ltd.,
208 - 850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1P1

CERT. # : A8011026-001-A
INVOICE # : 40402
DATE : 12-NOV-80
P.O. # : NONE
LOCKHART PROJECT

ATTN. D. YEAGER

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm		
0+00S 0+30E	201	18	16	114	0.1	--	--
0+00S 0+60E	201	26	18	126	0.1	--	--
0+00S 0+90E	201	16	34	174	0.1	--	--
0+00S 1+20E	201	14	60	138	0.1	--	--
0+00S 1+50E	201	22	12	92	0.1	--	--
0+30S 0+00E	201	18	14	128	0.1	--	--
0+60S 0+00E	201	16	16	104	0.1	--	--
0+60S 0+30E	201	12	12	62	0.1	--	--
0+60S 0+60E	201	34	16	96	0.1	--	--
0+60S 0+90E	201	48	18	118	0.1	--	--
0+60S 1+20E	201	14	16	180	0.2	--	--
0+60S 1+50E	201	16	38	168	0.1	--	--
1+20S 0+00E	201	30	14	86	0.1	--	--
1+20S 0+30E	201	48	16	92	0.2	--	--
1+20S 0+60E	201	32	16	112	0.1	--	--
1+20S 0+90E	201	26	16	114	0.1	--	--
1+20S 1+20E	201	14	90	230	0.1	--	--
1+20S 1+50E	201	24	22	130	0.1	--	--
1+50S 0+00E	201	16	18	156	0.1	--	--
1+80S 0+00E	201	32	26	102	0.1	--	--
1+80S 0+30E	201	28	20	154	0.1	--	--
1+80S 0+60E	201	36	20	100	0.1	--	--
1+80S 0+90E	201	26	28	118	0.1	--	--
1+80S 1+20E	201	12	20	230	0.1	--	--
1+80S 1+50E	201	16	16	148	0.1	--	--
1+80S 1+80E	201	16	34	94	0.1	--	--
0+60N 0+00E	201	10	16	130	0.1	--	--
0+60N 0+30E	201	14	18	86	0.1	--	--
0+60N 0+60E	201	16	22	122	0.1	--	--
0+60N 0+90E	201	14	90	290	0.2	--	--
0+60N 1+20E	201	16	20	108	0.1	--	--
0+60N 1+50E	201	44	20	84	0.1	--	--

Certified by Hart Richler

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

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CANADA V7J 2C1

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• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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CERT. # : A8011027-001-A
INVOICE # : 40419
DATE : 13-NOV-80
P.O. # : NONE
LOCKHART PROJECT

ATTN. D. YEAGER

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag opm		
15701	205	16	1	84	0.1	--	--
15702	205	32	1	86	0.1	--	--
15703	205	18	36	52	0.1	--	--
15704	205	26	6	60	0.1	--	--
15705	205	18	8	52	0.1	--	--
15706	205	20	6	58	0.1	--	--
15707	205	23	24	62	0.1	--	--
15708	205	26	6	54	0.1	--	--
15709	205	38	1	80	0.1	--	--
15710	205	26	54	92	0.1	--	--
15711	205	20	960	8	1.6	--	--
15712	205	22	12	58	0.1	--	--
15713	205	40	4	80	0.1	--	--
15714	205	22	12	38	0.1	--	--
15715	205	16	8	26	0.1	--	--
15716	205	16	6	24	0.1	--	--
15717	205	28	10	58	0.1	--	--
15718	205	16	1	98	0.1	--	--
15719	205	16	18	20	0.1	--	--
15720	205	64	>4000	200	17.0	--	--

Certified by Hart Bichler

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: (604)984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : Pamicon Developments Ltd.,
208 - 850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1P1

CERT. # : A8011028-001-A
INVOICE # : 40663
DATE : 24-NOV-80
P.O. # : NONE
LOCKHART PROJECT

ATTN. D. YEAGER

Sample description	Prep code	Cu percent	Pb percent	Zn percent	As oz/t	Au oz/t	
15721	207	--	0.03	0.01	0.08	--	--
15722	207	0.04	70.30	0.04	38.00	--	--

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: [redacted] 984-0221
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. SP 810

INVOICE NO. 41160

RECEIVED Nov. 3/80

ANALYSED Dec. 6/80

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.,
208 - 850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1P1

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	Lower Concentration Limit (PPM)	15722
Antimony	50	200
Arsenic	50	bcl
Barium	5	10
Beryllium	5	bcl
Bismuth	5	1000
Boron	20	bcl
Cadmium	20	150
Calcium	0.05%	0.07%
Chromium	10	10
Cobalt	10	bcl
Copper	1	150
Gallium	5	bcl
Germanium	20	bcl
Indium	50	bcl
Iron	0.05%	1%
Lead	5	> 5000
Magnesium	0.02%	0.02%
Manganese	5	100
Molybdenum	10	< 100
Nickel	5	10
Niobium	50	bcl
Silver	1	300
Strontium	2	15
Tellurium	200	300
Thorium	200	bel
Tin	10	30
Titanium	5	30
Vanadium	20	70
Zinc	50	300
Zirconium	20	bcl

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

>5000 ppm = > 5000 ppm		50 ppm	= 25–100 ppm
5000 ppm = 2500–10000 ppm		20 ppm	= 10–50 ppm
2000 ppm = 1000–4000 ppm		10 ppm	= 5–20 ppm
1000 ppm = 500–2000 ppm		5 ppm	= 2–10 ppm
500 ppm = 250–1000 ppm		2 ppm	= 1–4 ppm
200 ppm = 100–400 ppm		1 ppm	= 0.5–2 ppm
100 ppm = 50–200 ppm		bcl	= below concentration limit

Ranges for Iron, Calcium & Magnesium are reported in %

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: [signature]

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT of COSTS and PERSONNEL

WAGES		
D. Yeager, Geologist 208-850 West Hastings St. Vancouver, B.C.		
October 28-31, 1980 4 days @ $250.00/day	$ 1,000.00	
November 1-2, 1980 2 days @ $250.00/day	500.00	
December 5, 8-10, 1980 3 days @ $250.00/day	750.00	
January, 1981 3.25 days @ $250.00/day	812.50	
February, 1981 4 days @ $250.00/day	1,000.00	$ 4,062.50
N. DeBock, Prospector		
October 28-31, 1980 4 days @ $150.00/day	600.00	
November 1-2, 1980 2 days @ $150.00/day	300.00	$ 900.00
TRUCK RENTAL		
Pamicon Developments Ltd.		
October 28 - November 2, 1980 1,200 Km. @ 10¢/Km. 6 days @ $33.00/day	120.00 198.00	318.00
DRAFTING		
J&W Drafting		
February 3, 10, 1981 #86521, 87369		466.94

REPRODUCTION

Western Reproducers

January 26, 1981	$ 19.16	
February 23, 1981	26.00	$ 45.16

ASSAY

Chemex Labs Ltd.

November 3, 1980	Cert. # SP 810	68.80	
November 12, 1980	Cert. # A8011026	108.80	
November 13, 1980	Cert. # A8011027	92.00	
November 25, 1980	Cert. # A8011028	22.80	292.40

EXPENSE ACCOUNT

D. Yeager, Geologist

Travel, Accomodation, Meals	406.50	
Gasoline	81.10	
Maps	8.00	
Food	70.84	566.44

TYPING SERVICE

Westwords

February 23, 1981	57.00
PAMICON TOTAL	$ 6,708.44

STATEMENT OF COSTS: ALEX BURTON P. ENG.

FIELD EXAMINATION

4 days @ $325.00/day	$ 1,300.00	
field expenses	650.01	
air fare	123.10	$ 2,073.11

REPORT WRITING AND SUPERVISION

13 hours @ $50.00/hour	$ 650.00	650.00
BURTON TOTAL		$ 2,723.11

TOTAL EXPENDITURES PAMICON & ALEX BURTON $ 9,431.55

LEGEND

NOTE: Since this map was originally printed, formations that were included in the upper part of the Windermere have proved to be Palaeozoic

MESOZOIC AND (?) CENOZOIC

POST-TRIASSIC

- *Syenitic intrusives; agglomerate*
- 17 — *Chiefly granite, granodiorite and quartz diorite*

MESOZOIC

TRIASSIC

SLOCAN SERIES
- 16 — *Slate, argillite, quartzite, limestone; schists*

KASLO SERIES
- 15 — *Lavas, tuffs, breccias; allied intrusives; schists*

PALAEOZOIC AND MESOZOIC

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS AND TRIASSIC (MILFORD GROUP)
- 14 — *Slate, argillite, chert, limestone; schists; some greenstone*

PALAEOZOIC

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN
- 13 — *EAGER FORMATION: olive-green, purple and grey shale*
- *CRANBROOK FORMATION: silicious, white, rose, purple and grey quartzite and conglomerate*

PROTEROZOIC (LATE PRECAMBRIAN)

WINDERMERE

LARDEAU SERIES
- 11 — *Micaceous and chloritic schists; quartzite and limestone; paragneiss*
- 10 — *BADSHOT FORMATION: magnesian limestone*

HAMILL SERIES
- 9 — *Grey, green and white, silicious quartzite*

HORSETHIEF CREEK SERIES
- 8 — *Green, argillaceous quartzite; blue-grey limestone, arkose, pebble conglomerate*
- 7 — *IRENE VOLCANIC FORMATION: sheared, andesitic volcanic rocks*
- *TOBY FORMATION: conglomerate*

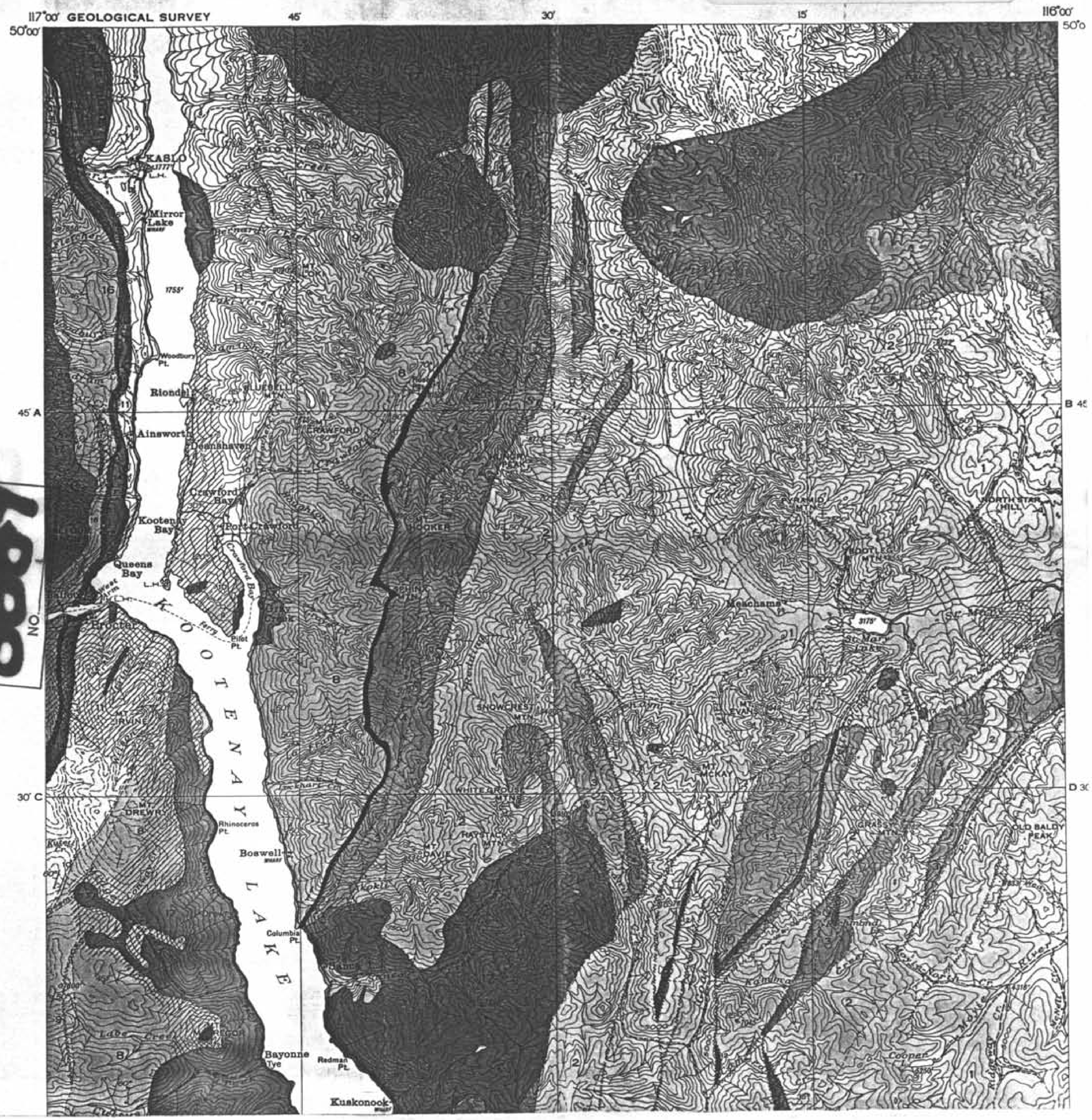
PURCELL

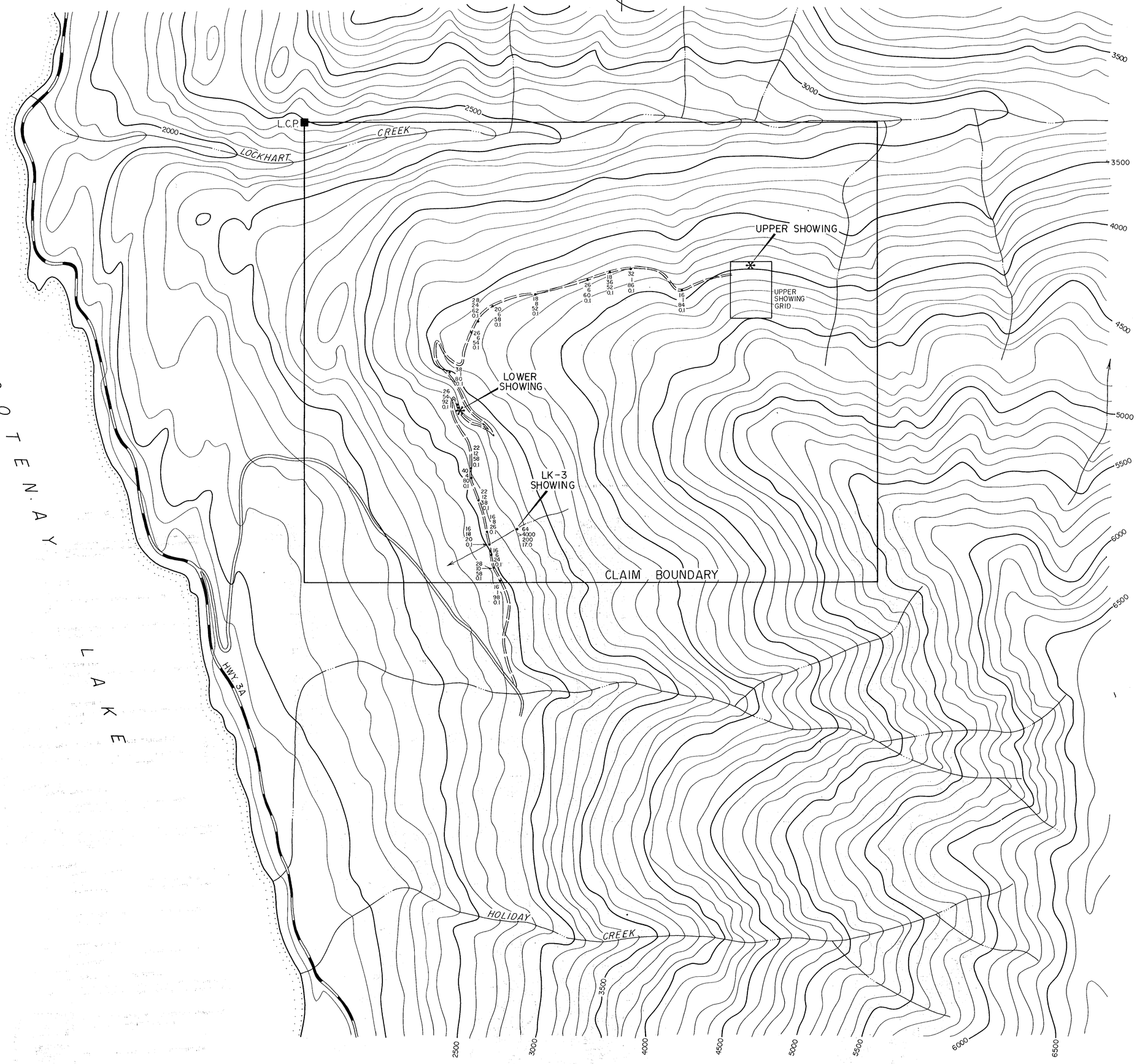
UPPER PURCELL
- 5 — *MOUNT NELSON FORMATION: laminated argillite, magnesian limestone, quartzite*
- 4 — *DUTCH CREEK FORMATION: laminated argillite, magnesian limestone, quartzite*

LOWER PURCELL
- 3 — *KITCHENER-SIYEH FORMATION: chiefly vari-coloured magnesian limestone and argillite; calcareous quartzite*
- 2 — *CRESTON FORMATION: green, purple and grey, argillaceous quartzite; some argillite*
- 1 — *ALDRIDGE FORMATION: grey, rusty-weathering, argillaceous quartzite and argillite*

Structure sections along lines A-B and C-D

FIGURE III: Regional Geology





ROAD

TRAIL

Cu p.p.m.
Pb p.p.m.
Zn p.p.m. ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY SAMPLE SITE
Ag p.p.m.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8889
NO.

—Elevations in feet above sea level

POWER-CAN RESOURCES LTD.

LOCKHART No. 1 MINERAL CLAIM

N.T.S. 82-F-7, 10.
NELSON MINING DIVISION

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

METRES 200 100 0 200 400 600 METRES

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN.	PROJECT	DATE.	FIG.
JW DRAFTING	LOCKHART	DEC. 1980	4