

ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME
AINSWORTH PROPERTY

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS 82F/10W
Latitude 49°43'N; Longitude 116°55'W

for

OWNER: DAVID MINERALS LTD.
OPERATOR: DAVID MINERALS LTD.

by

D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc.

and

P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.



Vancouver, B.C.

April 3, 1981

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SUMMARY

A diamond drill programme consisting of 29 holes totalling 1772.4 metres was undertaken on the Ainsworth Property of David Minerals Ltd. Holes were drilled on the Black Chief, Earl, Blackbird, Dictator, Glengarry, United and Last Chance claims. Several veins were intersected but, generally, only weak lead-zinc-silver mineralization was encountered.

INTRODUCTION

David Minerals Ltd. has bought a 150 T.P.D. mill which is on the shore of Kootenay Lake, one kilometre south of Ainsworth (Figure 1). The intention is to process silver-lead-zinc ores from properties in the area. Toward this end, a block of ground immediately west and southwest of Ainsworth has been optioned from Merida Developments Ltd. and Chernoff Bros. Sawmills Ltd.

Throughout the summer and fall of 1979, line-cutting and soil and silt sampling were performed on the property. Results from this initial sampling programme were used to outline areas where more detailed sampling was carried out. In the spring of 1980, the soil and silt geochemistry programme was resumed, lines cut the previous year were extended, and a VLF-EM survey was run over the entire grid. The data obtained from the geochemical and geophysical surveys were combined with previously accumulated geologic information, and drill targets were delineated. Diamond drilling of these targets took place in May, August and September, 1980.

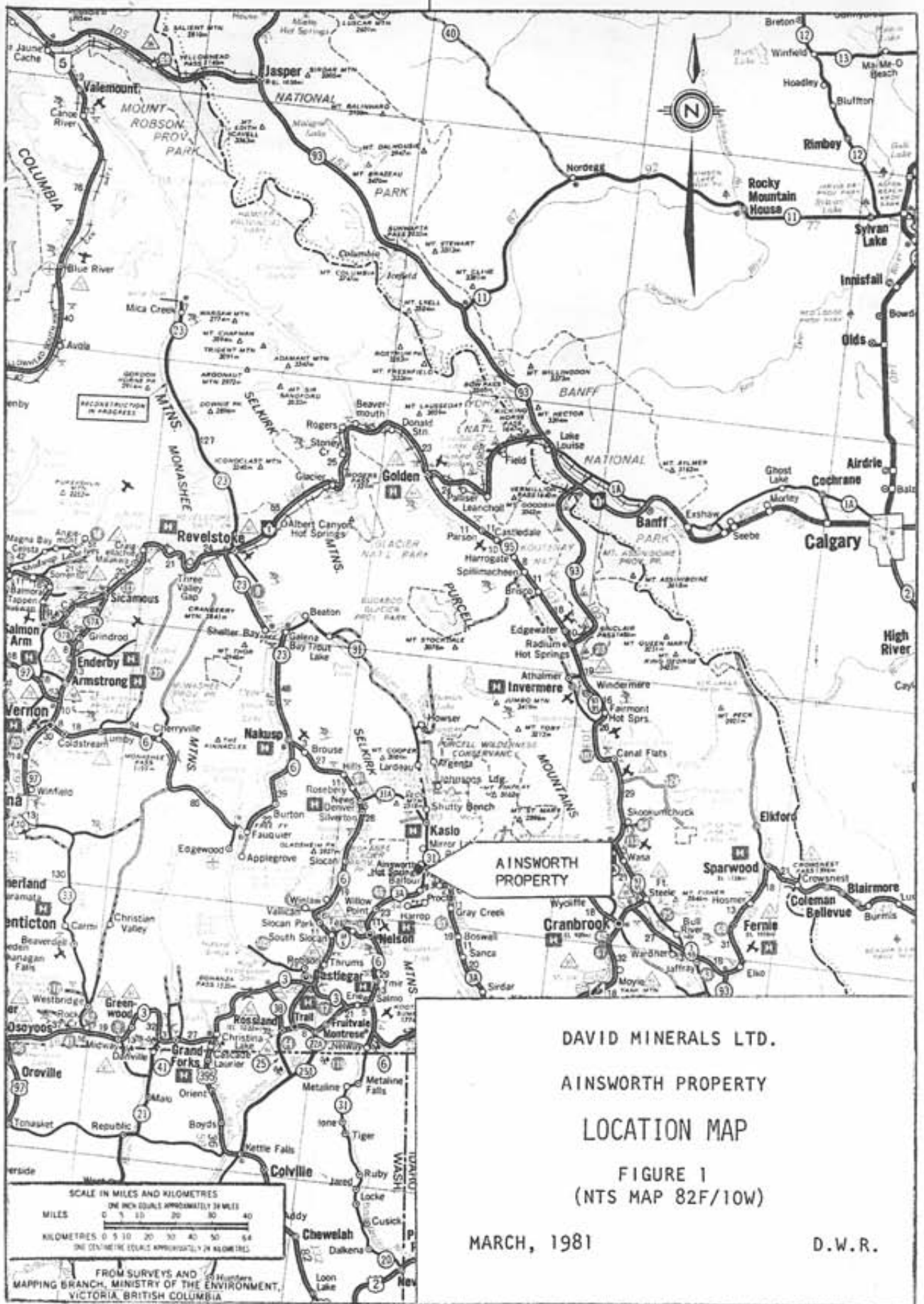
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Merida-Chernoff Property is in the Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia, at latitude 49°43'N, longitude 116°55'W on NTS Sheet 82F/10W (Figure 1). The claims on which work is described in this report lie between 0.5 km to 2.5 km west of the west shore of Kootenay Lake and from 1.4 km north to 4.2 km south of Ainsworth, B.C. Ainsworth is 19 km south of Kaslo on Highway No. 31, which is a paved, two lane road along the west side of Kootenay Lake. The property is traversed by numerous dirt and gravel roads that have been used for logging and mining operations.

CLAIMS

The Peanut Butter 1 and 2 claims and the P.B. 3-6 Fractional claims are located on Mineral Titles Reference Map 82F/10W, and are owned by David Minerals Ltd. The Black Chief, Earl, Blackbird, Dictator, Glengarry, United and Last Chance crown granted claims were optioned by David Minerals Ltd. from Merida Developments Ltd. and Chernoff Bros. Sawmills Ltd. Pertinent claims data are listed below.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Peanut Butter 1	1173(4)	6	April 24, 1983
Peanut Butter 2	1270(6)	20	June 29, 1983
P.B. 3 Fraction	2053(7)	1	July 21, 1981
P.B. 4 Fraction	2054(7)	1	July 21, 1981
P.B. 5 Fraction	2055(7)	1	July 21, 1981
P.B. 6 Fraction	2056(7)	1	July 21, 1981
Black Chief	L.569		
Earl	L.1436		
Blackbird	L.174		
Dictator	L.243		
Glengarry	L.10678		
United	L.172		
Last Chance	L.2333		



DAVID MINERALS LTD.

AINSWORTH PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

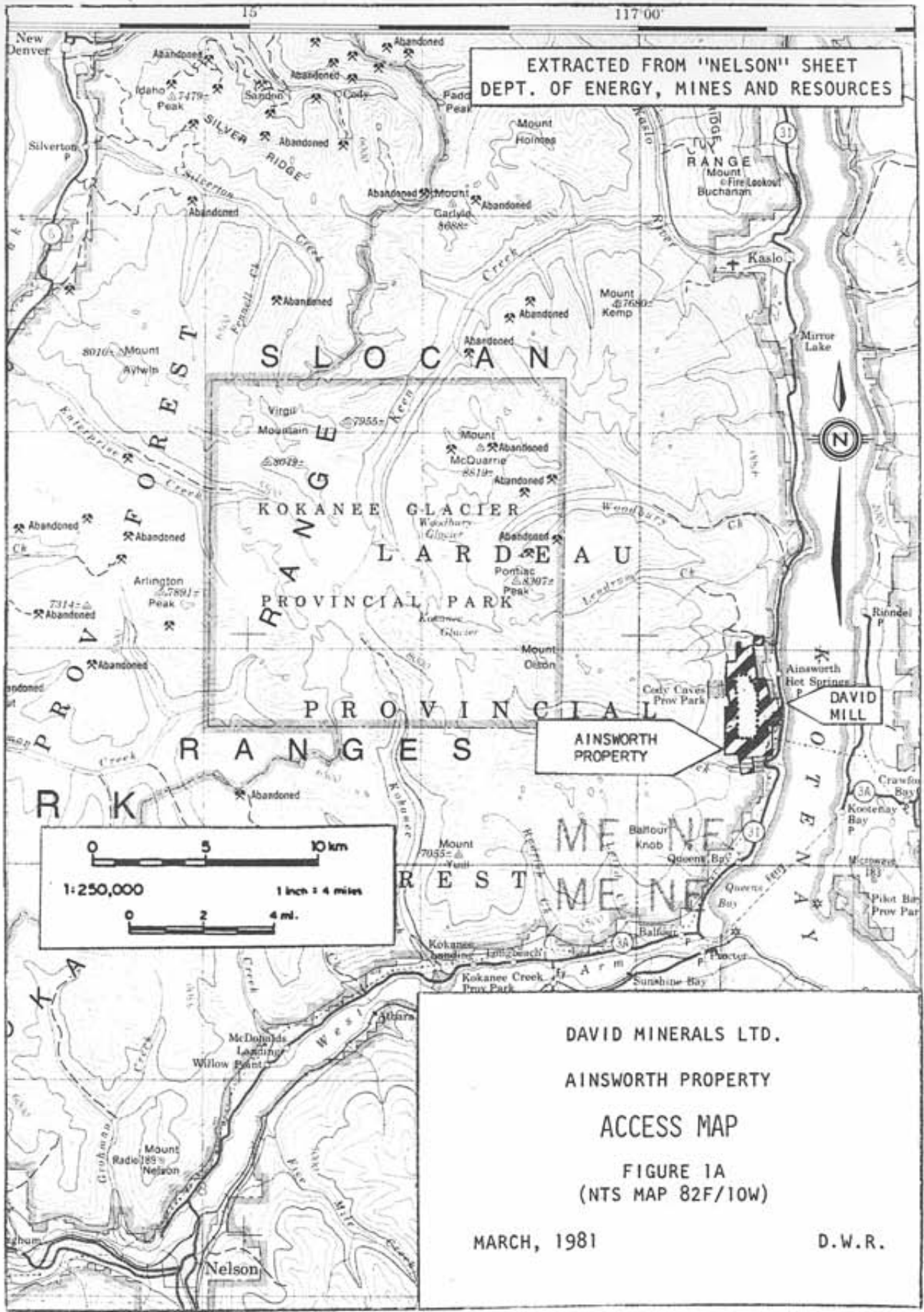
FIGURE 1
(NTS MAP 82F/10W)

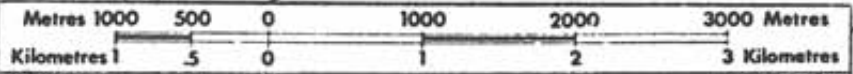
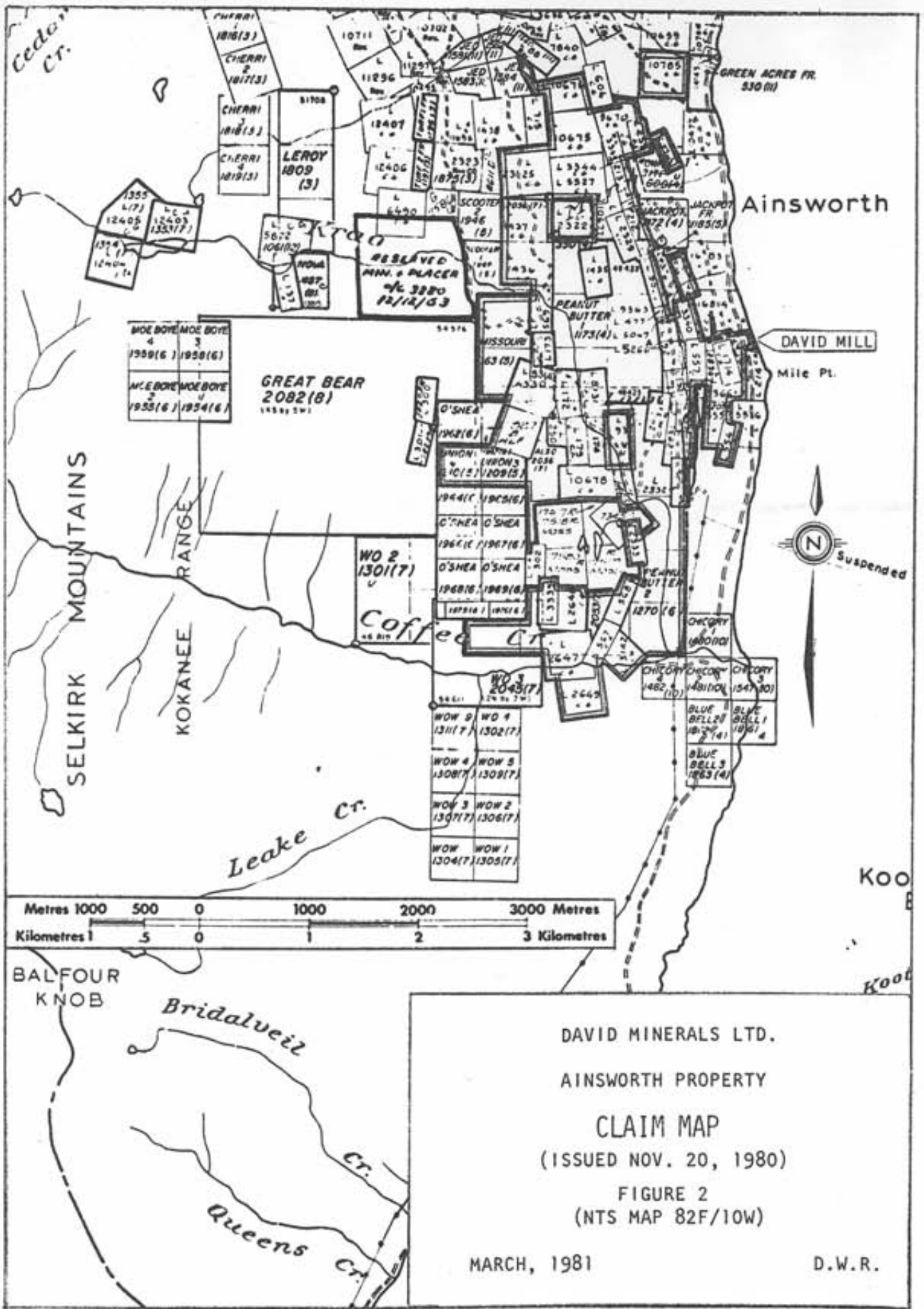
MARCH, 1981

D.W.R.

SCALE IN MILES AND KILOMETRES
ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 39 MILES
KILOMETRES 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 64
ONE CENTIMETRE EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 1.24 KILOMETRES

FROM SURVEYS AND
MAPPING BRANCH, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA





DAVID MINERALS LTD.
 AINSWORTH PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
 (ISSUED NOV. 20, 1980)
 FIGURE 2
 (NTS MAP 82F/10W)

MARCH, 1981

D.W.R.

These claims have been combined into two groups along with the Crescent, Emerson, Dictator, Hamburg and Crow Fledgling claims. The above data conforms with the records of the Claim Recorder in Vancouver and records filed at the Provincial Government Office in Nelson, B.C.

HISTORY

The first mineral claim in the camp was located in 1884, and most of the productive claims were located and crown-granted between then and 1900 (Fyles, 1967). The first production was in 1889 when 300 tons averaging 100 oz/ton silver were shipped. However, the rich silver ore was spotty, and recent mining has been of lead-zinc ore relatively low in silver.

Production has come from about 50 properties, and has totalled 763,826 tons to 1964. Four properties, the Florence, Highlander, Highland and No. 1, have each produced more than 40,000 tons of ore, and the remainder have each produced 5,000 tons or less.

Between 1930 and 1935, almost all the mines were closed. In 1947, the price of lead and zinc rose, and production was resumed on several properties in the camp. In 1950, Yale Lead and Zinc Mines Ltd. built a mill below the Highlander Mine and operated it until 1961. During the same period, Western Mines Ltd. bought and operated the Kootenay Florence Mine and Mill. In this period, relatively little exploration was done beyond the previously known ore-shoots with the exception that Cominco worked from 1952 to 1957 exploring for limestone replacement deposits similar to the replacement ore of the Bluebell orebodies on the east side of Kootenay Lake.

The Yale Lead and Zinc Mines Ltd. mill was purchased in 1978 by David Minerals Ltd.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Much of the material in the following section was taken from the B.C. Ministry of Mines Bulletin No. 53 "The Geology of the Ainsworth-Kaslo Area, British Columbia" by J.T. Fyles (1967).

The Ainsworth Property is underlain by regionally metamorphosed Lower Cambrian to Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Kootenay Arc. They form the western limb of the Purcell Anticlinorium and are bounded on the west by the Nelson Batholith. Rocks in the vicinity of Ainsworth have been correlated by Fyles (1967) with the Lardeau, Milford, Kaslo and Slocan Groups to the north and south. Many lenticular granite pegmatite and fine-grained granite sills and lamprophyre dikes and sills are present throughout the region as well.

The general strike of the rocks is north-south with moderate westerly dips. Fyles states that many of the beds are limbs of attenuated isoclinal folds with axial planes that dip to the west. Although fold hinges cannot be observed in the field and stratigraphic tops cannot be determined, the existence of these folds can be inferred from the map pattern of the rock units. However, since the mapping in this project was done using large scales, each rock type was considered to be a separate unit and folds were not included in the geologic interpretations.

Three north-trending strike faults divide the area into four slices. These faults dip to the west at approximately the same angle as the foliation and bedding in the rocks of the area. Many smaller faults are present and are

parallel to the major faults, and it is along them that most of the producing ore bodies occurred. Weaker northwest-striking and southerly-dipping fractures are also important economically.

EXPLORATION APPROACH

A 6 km baseline was cut on the Property extending due north from the south border of the Bald Eagle claim south of Coffee Creek. Cross lines on the Property totalling 49.3 km have been flagged and blazed 100 metres apart, and have been picketed at 25 metre intervals. Geochemical sampling and a geophysical survey (VLF-EM) were conducted along these cut-lines, and the data from this work were used to select drill targets.

NQ drilling equipment was used for most holes with reduction to BQ in the event that broken ground was encountered and the rods became difficult to turn. The core was taken to the David Minerals Ltd. millsite at Ainsworth where it was logged, split, and sampled and is now being stored.

Drilling on the Property during the 1980 field season totalled 1772.4 metres.

BLACK CHIEF AND EARL CLAIMS (10900N to 11600N, 9450E to 9600E)

The geochemical sampling programme located several areas of soils anomalously high in silver, lead and zinc. Also, some fairly strong galena and sphalerite mineralization was discovered by past work in a trench on the Black Chief Claim at latitude 10925N (Figures 3 and 4). Inspection of this trench revealed that the mineralization is associated with a northwest-striking fault that dips 45° southwest.

Initially, three holes were drilled in a fan to intersect this fracture zone at a depth of about 25 metres beneath the surface (Figure 13) (see Assessment Report No. 80-#471-#8254). This drilling encountered dark grey

quartz-chlorite schists interlayered with medium to dark grey limestone and light grey fine-grained marble. Two of the holes also intersected a mylonitized granitic intrusive. The mineralized zone consists of a 2 to 3 metre thick graphite-bearing fault zone striking 140° , dipping 45° to the southwest and containing small amounts of disseminated sphalerite and pyrite.

The assays obtained from these holes were very low except for one section in DDH 80-9 that assayed 7.15% zinc across 0.8 metres. Two more holes were drilled southeast of this intersection, but neither encountered sulphides of significant grade.

A small trench near the north end of the Black Chief Claim revealed small amounts of galena and sphalerite in a narrow, northwest-trending, nearly vertical quartz-carbonate vein. DDH 80-11 was collared near the Earl-Black Chief claim boundary to intersect this vein near the hanging wall of the surrounding limestone. A twenty metre thick zone of fracturing, veining and alteration was encountered which contains abundant fine- to medium-grained disseminations and veinlets of pyrite. Although galena and sphalerite were not observed in the core, a 1.0 metre section of the zone assayed 4.52 oz/ton silver. Rusty weathered zones were frequently observed in all sections of the vein. Chlorite, sericite and talc are common alteration minerals, especially in the limestones and calcareous quartzites. Chlorite schists are, in general, less intensely altered.

Analyses of 51.0 ppm silver, 4700 ppm lead and 1780 ppm zinc were obtained from a soil sample taken on the Earl Claim at picket 11500N, 9550E coincident

with a moderately intense EM anomaly (Figure 4). Hole DDH 80-10 was drilled to investigate these anomalies, but no sulphide mineralization was encountered.

The Earl and Black Chief claims are underlain mostly by calcareous rocks. These include the limestones mentioned earlier in this section, and by dark grey, moderately foliated, medium-grained chlorite and talc-chlorite schists. Also present are a lenticular pegmatite and narrow bands of quartz-biotite schists and gneisses. These rocks have been displaced by one or possibly two northwest-striking faults. One of these faults corresponds to the mineralized zone near the south end of the Black Chief claim, and the other fault is about 150 metres north of the first. The magnitudes of the fault movements are unknown.

BLACKBIRD CLAIM (9900N, 10075E)

While investigating a geochemical anomaly at 9900N, 10075E, the authors located an old adit beside Krao Creek (Figure 5). The adit had been driven in a southerly direction along mineralized fractures in micaceous quartzite.

A chip sample was taken at the collar of the adit. It was not possible to measure the strike direction of the body of mineralization because of the presence of other sets of fractures and because of intense weathering. The sample assayed 0.018 oz/ton gold, 13.30 oz/ton silver, 6.02% lead and 11.80% zinc. Check assays have not been done on the sample as yet. Further prospecting revealed a quartz-carbonate vein striking northwest and containing coarse-grained disseminations of galena and sphalerite.

It was determined from these field data that there are two main fracture directions, one striking north and dipping parallel to the surrounding rocks and the other striking northwest and dipping steeply south. Drill holes along the north-south fracture zone encountered small amounts of fine-grained pyrite, sphalerite and galena disseminated throughout stockworks of quartz-carbonate veinlets.

The results of the drilling on the northwest-striking vein were more encouraging. Sulphides occur as medium- to fine-grained disseminations of pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite in quartz-carbonate-filled breccias and in stockworks of quartz-carbonate veinlets. Higher grade stringers of coarse- to medium-grained pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite with minor disseminated chalcopyrite were also noted. These stringers are typically between 0.07 and 0.3 metres thick and account for the higher assays obtained from holes 80-34, -35, -37 and -38.

The mineralized zone is a tabular body striking 120° and dipping 65° to the southwest. Toward the west, however, the vein apparently turns northward because DDH 80-39, which was planned to intersect the structure, did not encounter the vein. To the east, the vein is untested.

The area immediately surrounding the drillholes is underlain by two main rock types: a fine- to medium-grained, rusty-weathering, grey, laminated micaceous quartzite and a dark green, medium-grained hornblende-chlorite-biotite schist. In DDH 80-31, a medium-grained, dark green, pyritiferous quartz-biotite-muscovite-chlorite schist graded into a coarse-grained, light green talc-chlorite-biotite schist. These rocks strike approximately 165° and dip 45° to the west.

DICTATOR CLAIM (9900N to 10100N, 10600E to 10750E)

The geochemical sampling programme located a small, intense anomaly associated with a narrow quartz-calcite-galena-sphalerite vein which strikes 130° and dips vertically (Figure 6). Fine-grained disseminated sphalerite in the adjacent limestone indicated that at least some replacement had taken place there. A hole was drilled vertically through the limestone in the vicinity of the vein to determine if more intense replacement had occurred along strike. Only a small amount of fine- to coarse-grained, anhedral to euhedral sphalerite was observed in a quartz-calcite vein which is 0.9 metres wide.

Other rocks underlying the claim include hornblende schist, numerous 1 to 3 metre layers of quartz-biotite schist and two purple-brown, brown-weathering feldspar porphyry dikes.

GLENGARRY CLAIM (9200N to 9700N, 10050E to 10300E)

The geochemical sampling programme outlined a small area of high metal concentrations in soils near the northeast corner of the Glengarry Claim (Figure 7). Field investigation of these anomalies led the authors to the sites of many old workings including several test pits, a shaft and at least one adit and possibly two. Fyles (1967) reports that the shaft was sunk about 1900 and is 65 feet deep, but did not state when the adit was driven or how long it is.

Three holes were drilled on the property. Two of them were planned to intersect a vein believed to be the source of the north-trending geochemical

anomaly near the northern boundary of the claim. The third hole was planned to intersect the projection of a vein between the shaft and the adit.

In the first two holes, a narrow fracture was intersected, but only small amounts of galena and sphalerite were observed. The third hole, DDH 80-19, did not intersect a vein.

The Glengarry Claim is underlain by coarse- to medium-grained hornblende-biotite-chlorite schists and by rusty weathering, medium-grained micaceous quartzites.

UNITED CLAIM (10100N to 10200N, 9725E to 9925E)

The geophysical survey detected a strong anomaly which is near the United shaft and strikes parallel to the vein in the shaft (Figure 8). Two holes were drilled to intersect the vein 40 and 60 metres east of the shaft at a depth of approximately 30 metres. A 13 to 17 metre wide zone of quartz-carbonate veining, alteration and sulphide mineralization was encountered in both holes. However, only one interesting assay was obtained. It was from a zone containing disseminated galena and sphalerite and ran 2.10 oz/ton silver, 7.28% lead and 5.45% zinc across 0.85 metres.

The veins are quite vuggy, and consist of coarse- to medium-grained quartz and calcite, abundant coarse- to fine-grained veined and disseminated pyrite and rare sphalerite and galena. Fluorite was noted in pore spaces and as coatings on the inside of vugs.

The surrounding rocks are almost exclusively medium-grained quartz-hornblende-biotite schists.

LAST CHANCE CLAIM (8600N to 8850N, 10400E to 10500E)

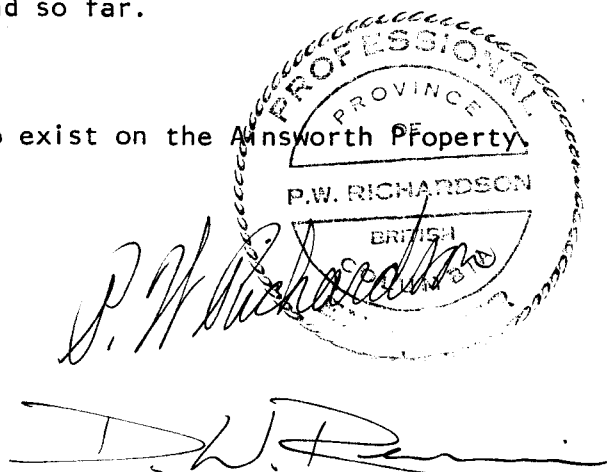
The geochemical sampling programme outlined a north-trending area of soil with an extremely high metal content originating from a sulphide-bearing quartz-carbonate vein (Figure 9). The vein strikes north, dips 40° west and is approximately 1.5 metres wide at the surface. An inclined shaft was sunk on the vein by earlier workers, but its depth is not known.

Three holes, spaced 45 metres apart, were drilled to test the vein, but no sulphides of economic significance were encountered. The vein carried small amounts of fine-grained, disseminated pyrite in a coarse-grained quartz-calcite gangue, and ranged between 10 and 20 metres in thickness. Gouge-filled faults were also common, especially near the footwall of the vein.

Other rocks on the claim include light grey to medium grey, medium-grained quartzitic limestone, a sheared and altered pyritiferous quartz-chlorite schist, a granite intrusive and a feldspar porphyry intrusive.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The amounts of silver, lead, and zinc in the veins which were drilled were small, and much more work would be required to determine the importance of the mineralization found so far.
2. At present, no orebodies are known to exist on the Ainsworth Property.

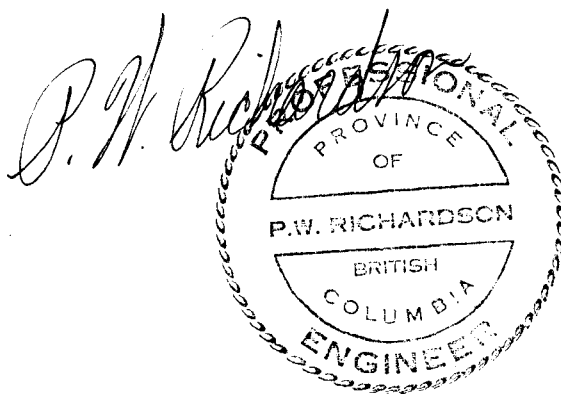


The image shows a circular professional seal for P.W. Richardson, a professional in the Province of British Columbia. The seal contains the text: "PROFESSIONAL", "PROVINCE", "P.W. RICHARDSON", and "BRITISH COLUMBIA". Overlaid on the seal is a handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to be "P.W. Richardson". Below the seal is another handwritten signature in a different style, possibly "I.H. P...".

STATEMENT OF COSTS:

Assays:			\$ 6,120.71
Drilling:	Monday, August 18, 1980 - Sunday, August 24, 1980 Monday, September 1, 1980 - Sunday, September 29, 1980 (36 days)		\$226,843.08
Compass and Tape Survey:	25 man days @ \$75.00/day		\$ 1,875.00
Supervision:	Geologist, 36 days @ \$112.50/day	\$4,050.00	
	Drafting and report writing, 10 days @ \$112.50/day	1,125.00	
	Vehicle (4 x 4), 36 days @ \$34.50/day	1,242.00	
	Room and board, 46 days @ \$15.00/day	<u>690.00</u>	
		<u>\$7,107.00</u>	<u>\$ 7,107.00</u>
	TOTAL		<u><u>\$241,945.79</u></u>

Work Done: Monday, August 18 - Sunday, August 24, 1980 (7 days)
Monday, September 1 - Sunday, September 29, 1980 (29 days)
Monday, October 13 - Friday, October 17, 1980
Monday, November 10 - Friday, November 14, 1980



D.W. Pami

STATEMENT OF AUTHORS' QUALIFICATIONSP.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

B.A.Sc. (1949) M.A.Sc. (1950) from the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering.

Ph.D. (1955) from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Economic Geology and Geochemistry.

- 1950-52: Mine Geologist at Sullivan Mine, B.C.
- 1955-66: Exploration Geologist with Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited, Toronto.
- 1966-68: Exploration Geologist with Amax Exploration Limited, Vancouver.
- 1968-78: Vancouver Manager for Newconex Canadian Exploration Ltd.
- 1978-
Dec. 31, 1980: Principal of Richardson Geological Consulting Ltd. At all times material to the preparation of this report; including the collection of the data as well as the conclusions reached therefrom the writer acted as an independent consultant to David Minerals Ltd.
- Jan. 1, 1981-
Present: Vice President-Exploration of David Minerals Ltd.

I have had an interest in and have practised exploration geochemistry from 1953 to the present time.

D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc.

B.A.Sc. (1979) from the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering.

- 1976: Geophysical field assistant with Cominco Ltd., Vancouver.
- 1977: Geological field assistant with Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver.
- 1978: Geological field assistant with St. Joseph Explorations Ltd., Kamloops.
- 1979-Present: Geologist with David Minerals Ltd., Vancouver.

APPENDIX I

DRILL LOGS

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

LOCATION: 10875N/9475E

AZIMUTH: 074°

DIP: -58°

STARTED: AUG. 23, 1980

COMPLETED: AUG. 24, 1980

PURPOSE:

HOLE NO 80-13

PROPERTY: AINSWORTH

CLAIM NO: BLACK CHIEF

SECTION:

LOGGED BY: D. RENNIE

LENGTH: 39.6 m

ELEVATION: 1100m

CORE SIZE: B2

DATE LOGGED: AUG. 26, 1980

DIP TESTS:

CORE STORED IN AINSWORTH

METRES		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	METRES		LENGTH METRES	Au oz /ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Zn %
from	to			from	to					
0	1.8	<u>CASING</u>								
1.8	30.3	<u>CHLORITE SCHIST</u>								
30.3	38.6	<u>MINERALIZED ZONE</u> - bally fractured and altered. Fracture filling graphite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Vein material appears to end at 38.6 m but alteration continues to the end of the hole.	041662	31.2	31.7	0.5	0.001	0.05		
			041663	33.6(?)	34.2	0.6(?)	0.001	0.18		
			041664	36.7(?)	38.6	1.9(?)	0.001	0.03		
38.6	39.6	<u>LIMESTONE</u> - med. grey and white banded limestone at times altered to a pale green coloured rock.								
39.6		<u>END OF HOLE</u>								

LOCATION: 9350N/10135E

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO
80-19

AZIMUTH: 065°

PROPERTY: AINSWORTH

DIP: -45°

LENGTH: 55.17 meters

ELEVATION: 992 m

CLAIM NO: GLENGARRY

STARTED: SEPT. 3, 1980

CORE SIZE: NQ

DATE LOGGED: SEPT 24, 1980

SECTION:

COMPLETED: SEPT. 4, 1980

DIP TESTS:

LOGGED BY: J. RENNIE

PURPOSE:

METRES from to		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	METRES from to		LENGTH METRES	Au oz /ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Zn %
0	1.52			CASING						
1.52	29.26	QUARTZ - CHLORITE - BIOTITE - HORNBLLENDE SCHIST - displays wide variation in texture and composition from coarse grained hornblende-quartz schist to fine grained chlorite schist with all combinations in between.								
29.26	30.49	CHLORITE - CALCITE SCHIST -								
30.49	46.92	QUARTZ - CHLORITE - BIOTITE - HORNBLLENDE SCHIST - Chlorite rich layers appear to be associated with fracturing and may reflect alteration of the hornblende schist.								
46.92	55.17	MICACEOUS QUARTZITE - badly broken in some places displaying rusty weathering								
55.17		END POINT								

LOCATION: 8500N / 10375E

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO

80-25AZIMUTH: 089°PROPERTY: AINSWORTHDIP: -45°LENGTH: 80.46 metresELEVATION: 976 m.CLAIM NO: LAST CHANCESTARTED: SEPT. 11, 1980CORE SIZE: NQDATE LOGGED: SEPT 22, 1980

SECTION:

COMPLETED: SEPT. 12, 1980

DIP TESTS:

LOGGED BY: D. RENNIE

PURPOSE:

METRES		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	METRES		LENGTH METRES	Au oz /ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %
from	to			from	to						
0	8.84	CASING									
8.84	11.47	QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE -									
11.47	13.07	CALCITE VEIN - coarse grained calcite in parts intensively weathered. Bounded on footwall by graphitic shear zone.									
13.07	28.51	QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE -									
28.51	28.82	QUARTZ-CALCITE VEIN - contains disseminated fine grained pyrite									
28.82	33.40	QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE - contains numerous quartz + calcite veinlets.									
33.40	34.41	FELDSPAR PORPHYRY INTRUSIVE - medium grey feldspar porphyry containing 10% disseminated pyrite. Feldspar phenocrysts are up to 4mm in diameter and lie in an aphanitic ground mass. Proportion of phenocrysts increases toward the footwall contact.									
34.41	36.94?	QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE -									
36.94	38.09	ALTERATION ZONE -									
38.09	41.85	QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE									
41.85	42.50	CALCITE VEIN -									
42.50	43.27	QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE -									
43.27	44.87	FAULT ZONE - clay gouge									
44.87	44.92	CALCITE VEIN - zone of fracturing and brecciation + subsequent infilling by calcite and quartz disseminated	003951	44.87	44.94	0.57	0.001	0.01		0.04	0.01
			3952	44.94	46.75	1.31	0.001	0.01		0.04	0.01
			3953	46.75	48.16	1.41	0.001	0.01		0.03	0.01

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

HOLE NO: 80-25
PAGE NO: 2 of 2

METRES		DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO	METRES		LENGTH METRES	Au oz / ton	Ag oz / ton	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %
from	to			from	to						
		pyrite common as is emerald green alteration. Several faults have reduced the rock to clay rich rubble. Permeability of the rock has allowed weathering to occur	003954	48.66	49.52	1.36	0.001	0.02		0.08	0.01
			003955	49.52	50.76	1.24	0.001	0.01		0.01	0.01
			003956	50.76	52.12(?)	1.36(?)	0.001	0.01		0.01	0.01
			003957	52.12(?)	53.34	1.22(?)	0.001	0.01		0.01	0.01
			003958	53.34	56.00	2.66	0.001	0.01		0.01	0.01
64.92	66.35	FAULT ZONE -	003959	56.00	57.47(?)	1.47(?)	0.001	0.01		0.01	0.01
66.35	76.63	QUARTZ-CHLORITE SCHIST -	003960	57.47(?)	58.84	1.37(?)	0.001	0.01		0.02	0.01
76.63	79.99	QUARTZ-BIOTITE SCHIST -	003961	58.84	60.34	1.50	0.001	0.01			
79.99	80.29	GRANITIC INTRUSIVE	003962	60.34	61.35	1.31	0.001	0.03			
80.29	80.46	CHLORITE SCHIST	003963	61.35	62.86	1.51	0.001	0.01			
80.46		END POINT -	003964	62.86	64.39	1.53	0.001	0.01			
			003965	64.92	66.35	1.43	0.001	0.01			

RECIPROCAL

WASHINGTON

L. 12,800 N.

L. 12,700 N.

L. 12,600 N.

L. 12,500 N.

L. 12,400 N.

L. 12,300 N.

L. 12,200 N.

L. 12,100 N.

L. 12,025 N.

L. 11,900 N.

L. 11,800 N.

L. 11,700 N.

L. 11,600 N.

L. 11,500 N.

L. 11,400 N.

L. 11,300 N.

L. 11,200 N.

L. 11,100 N.

L. 11,000 N.

L. 10,900 N.

L. 10,800 N.

L. 10,700 N.

L. 10,600 N.

L. 10,500 N.

L. 10,400 N.

L. 10,300 N.

L. 10,200 N.

L. 10,100 N.

L. 10,000 N.

L. 9,900 N.

L. 9,800 N.

L. 9,700 N.

L. 9,600 N.

L. 9,500 N.

L. 9,400 N.

L. 9,300 N.

L. 9,200 N.

L. 9,100 N.

L. 9,000 N.

L. 8,900 N.

L. 8,800 N.

L. 8,700 N.

L. 8,600 N.

L. 8,500 N.

L. 8,400 N.

L. 8,300 N.

L. 8,200 N.

L. 8,100 N.

L. 8,000 N.

L. 7,900 N.

L. 7,790 N.

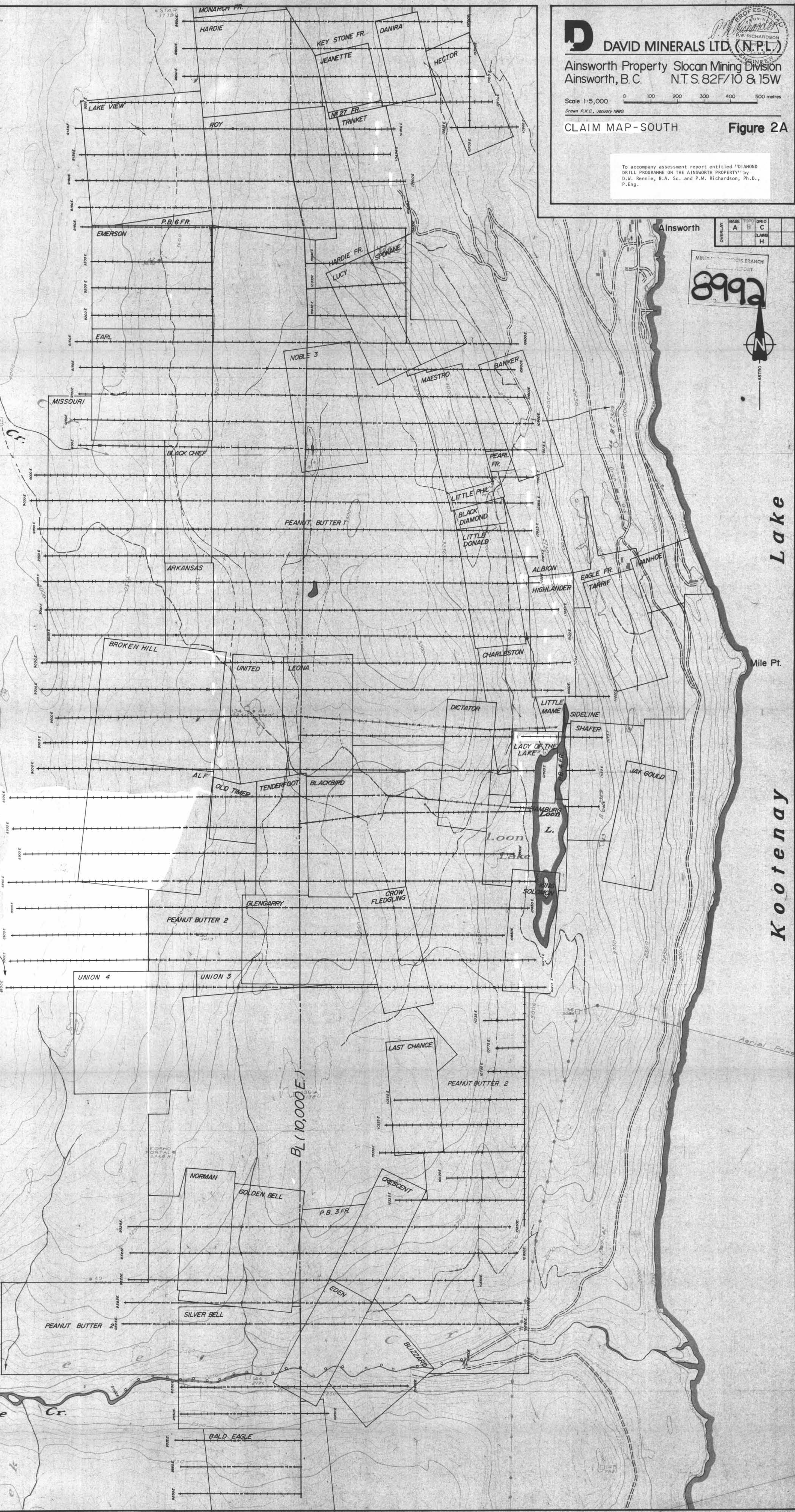
L. 7,600 N.

L. 7,500 N.

L. 7,400 N.

L. 7,300 N.

L. 7,200 N.



DAVID MINERALS LTD. (N.P.L.)

Ainsworth Property Slokan Mining Division
Ainsworth, B.C. N.T.S. 82F/10 & 15W

Scale 1:5,000

0 100 200 300 400 500 metres

Drawn P.K.C., January 1980

CLAIM MAP-SOUTH Figure 2A

To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" by D.W. Rennie, B.A. Sc. and P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Ainsworth

OVERLAY	BASE	TOPO	GRID
A	B	C	H

MINERALS DIVISION SLOKAN BRANCH

8992

N

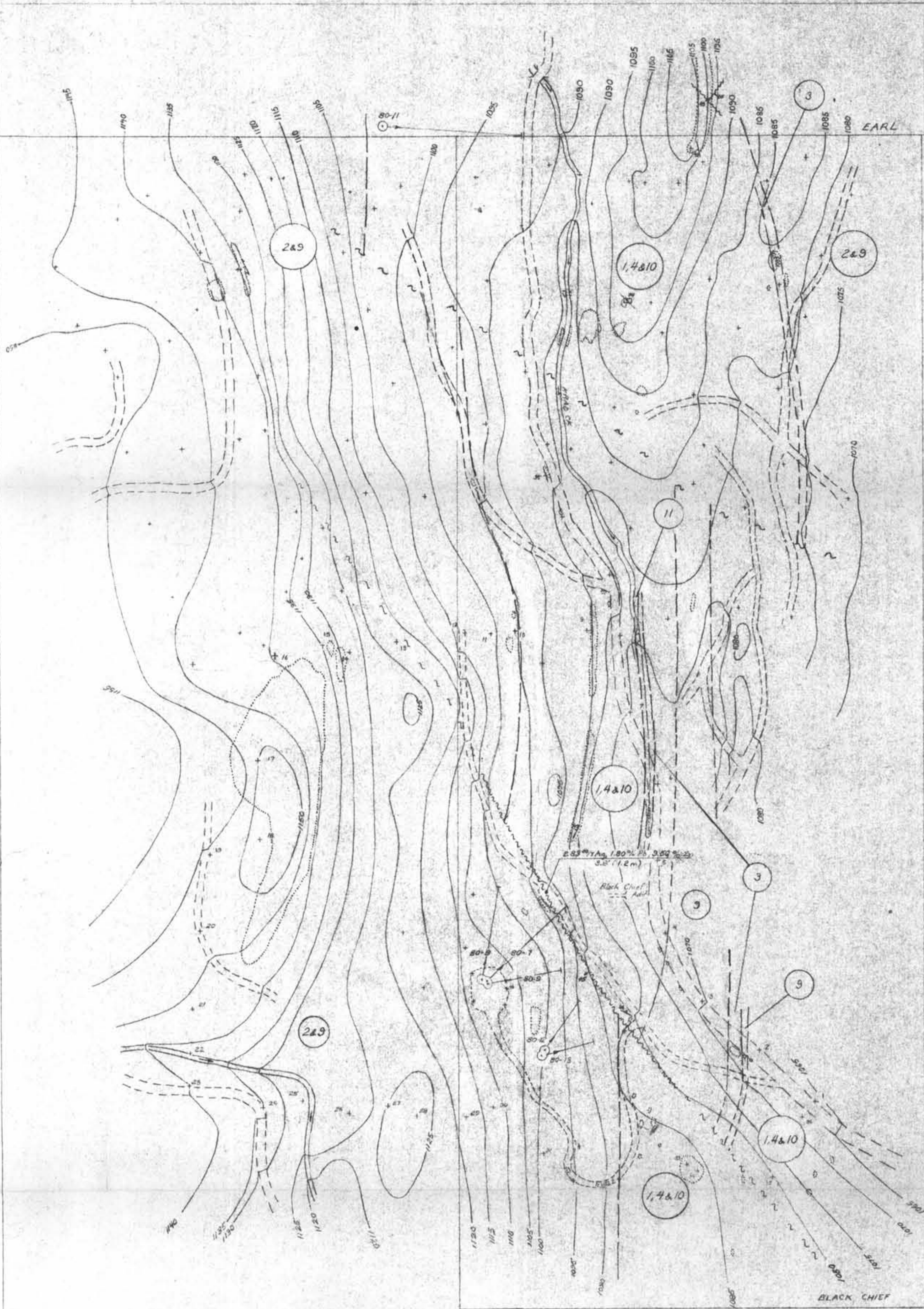
ASTRO

Lake

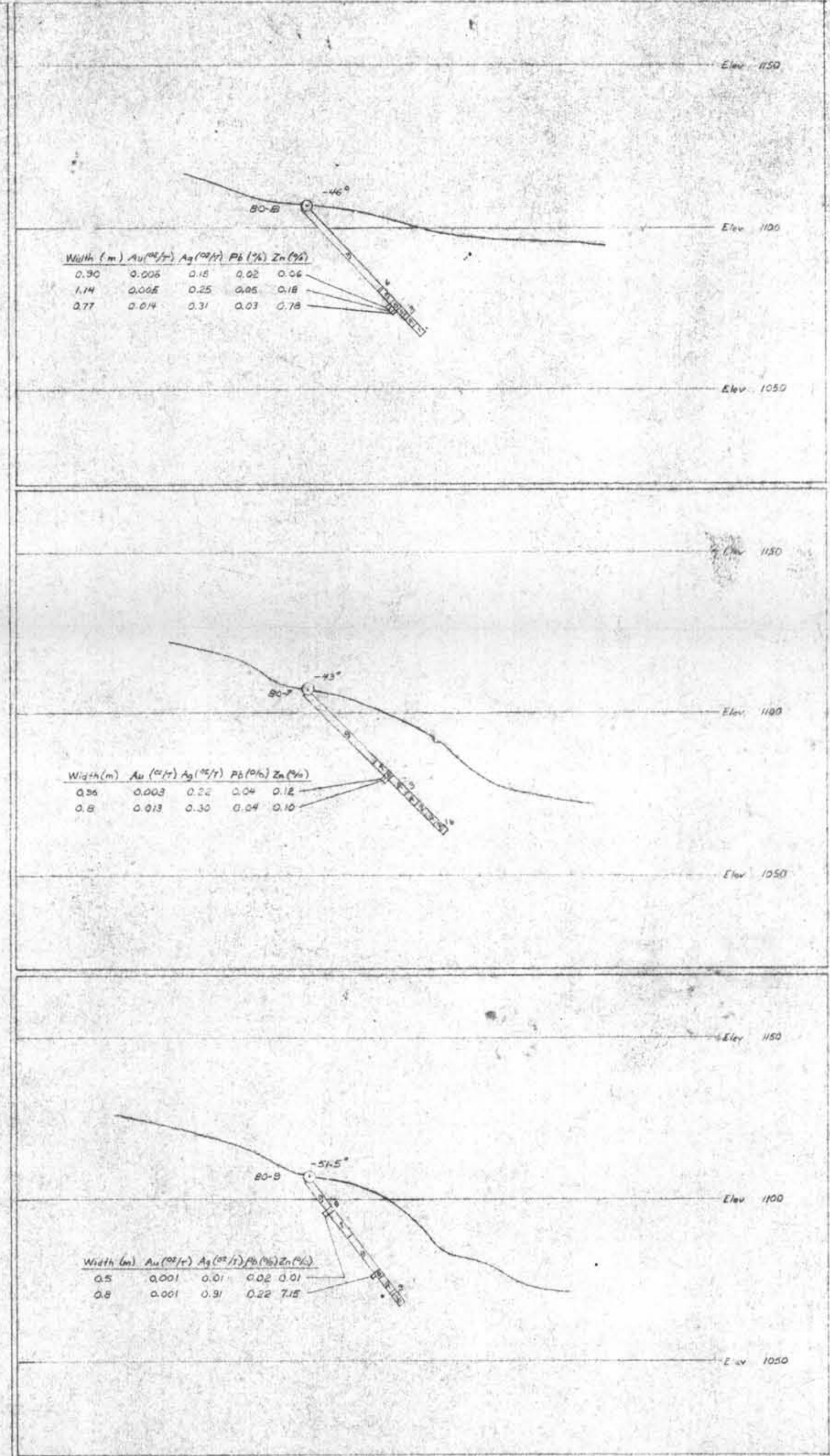
Kootenay

Mile Pt.

Aerial Photo



Elevations approximate

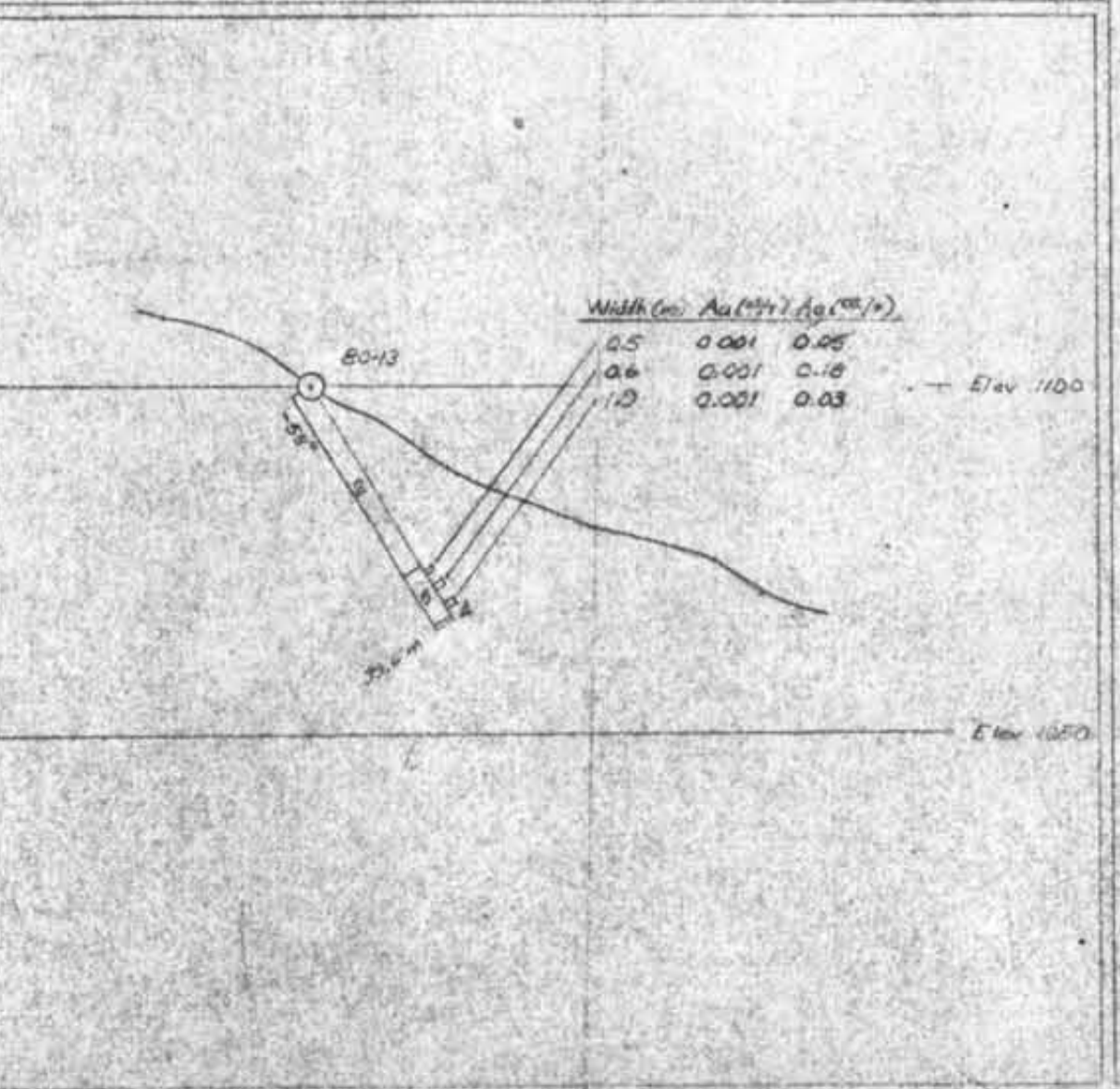
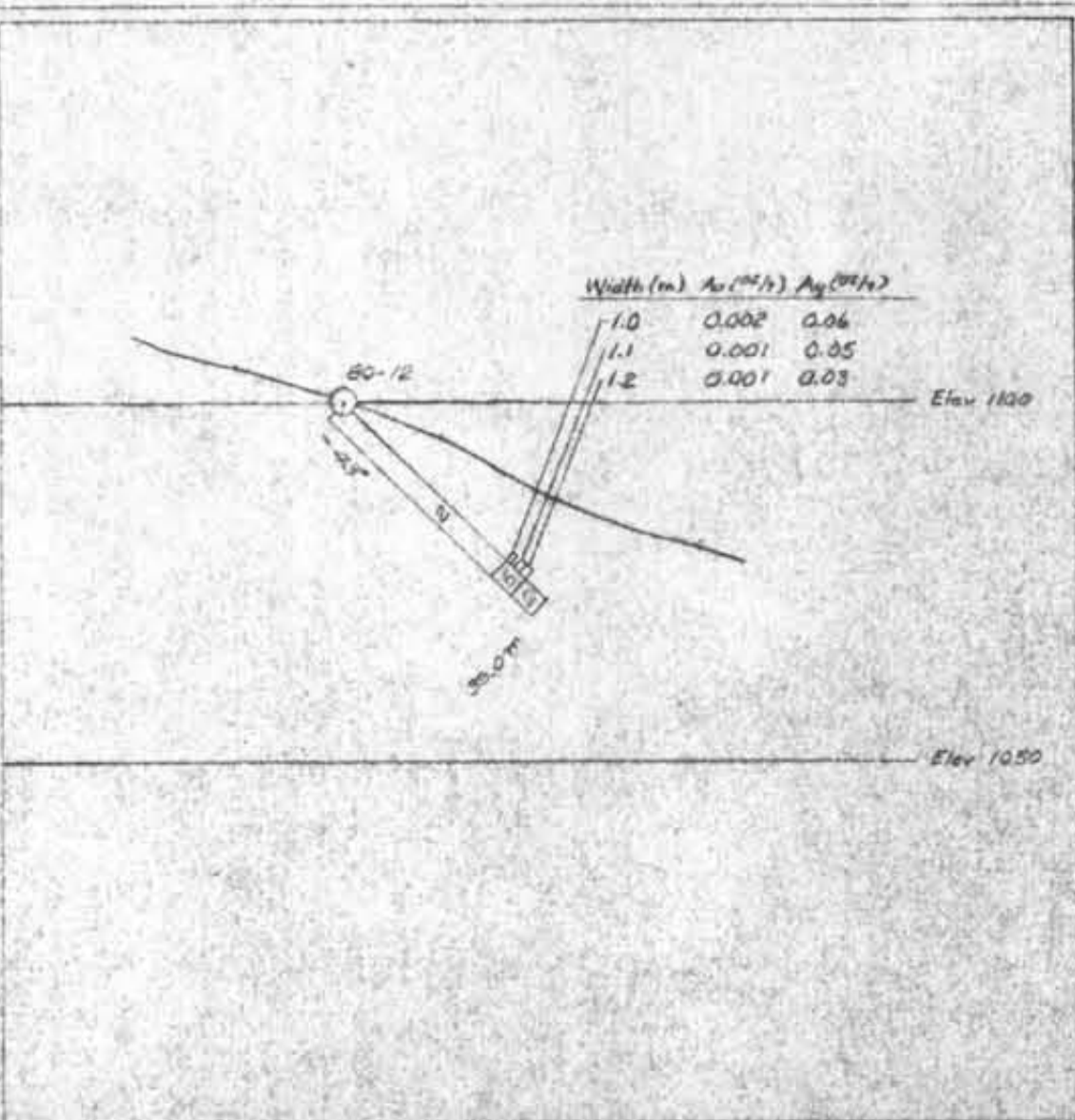
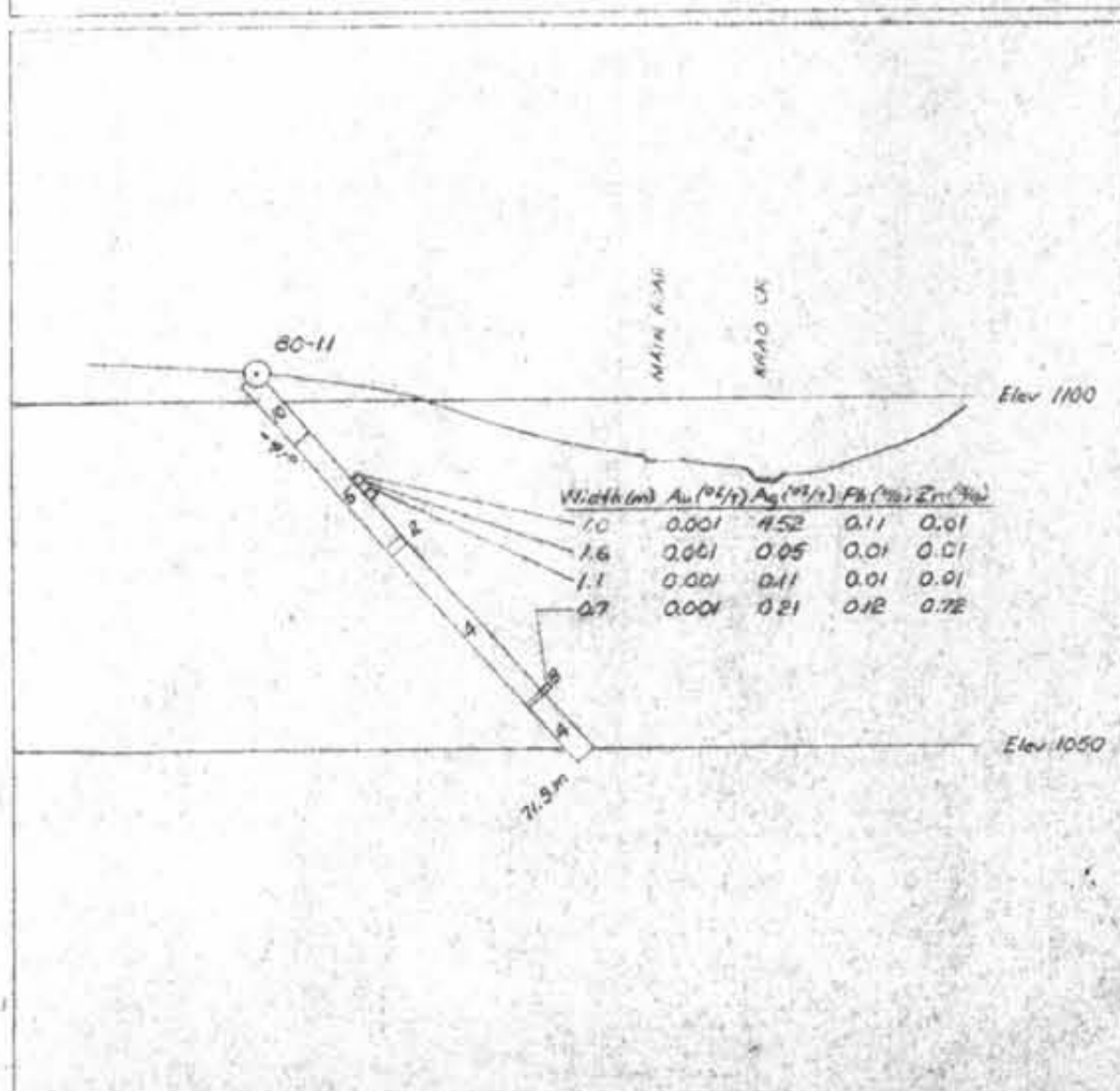


LEGEND

---	ROAD	---	GEOLOGIC CONTACT (Defined, Approximate, Assumed)
○	DIAMOND DRILLHOLE	□	OUTCROP
~	CREEK (Showing direction of flow)	///	STRIKE AND DIP (Bedding, Foliation, Veins)
+5	SURVEY STATION	~~~~~	FAULT (Defined, Assumed)

GEOLOGY

11	MOTITE GNEISS
10	CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE
9	SILVER SCHIST
8	QUARTZ ^{AND} CALCITE VEIN
7	PHYLITE
6	QUARTZITE
5	FRACTURE ^{AND} ALTERATION ZONE
4	LIMESTONE
3	GRANITIC INTRUSIVE
2	CHLORITE SCHIST - May contain varying amounts of calcite, quartz and talc.
1	MARBLE








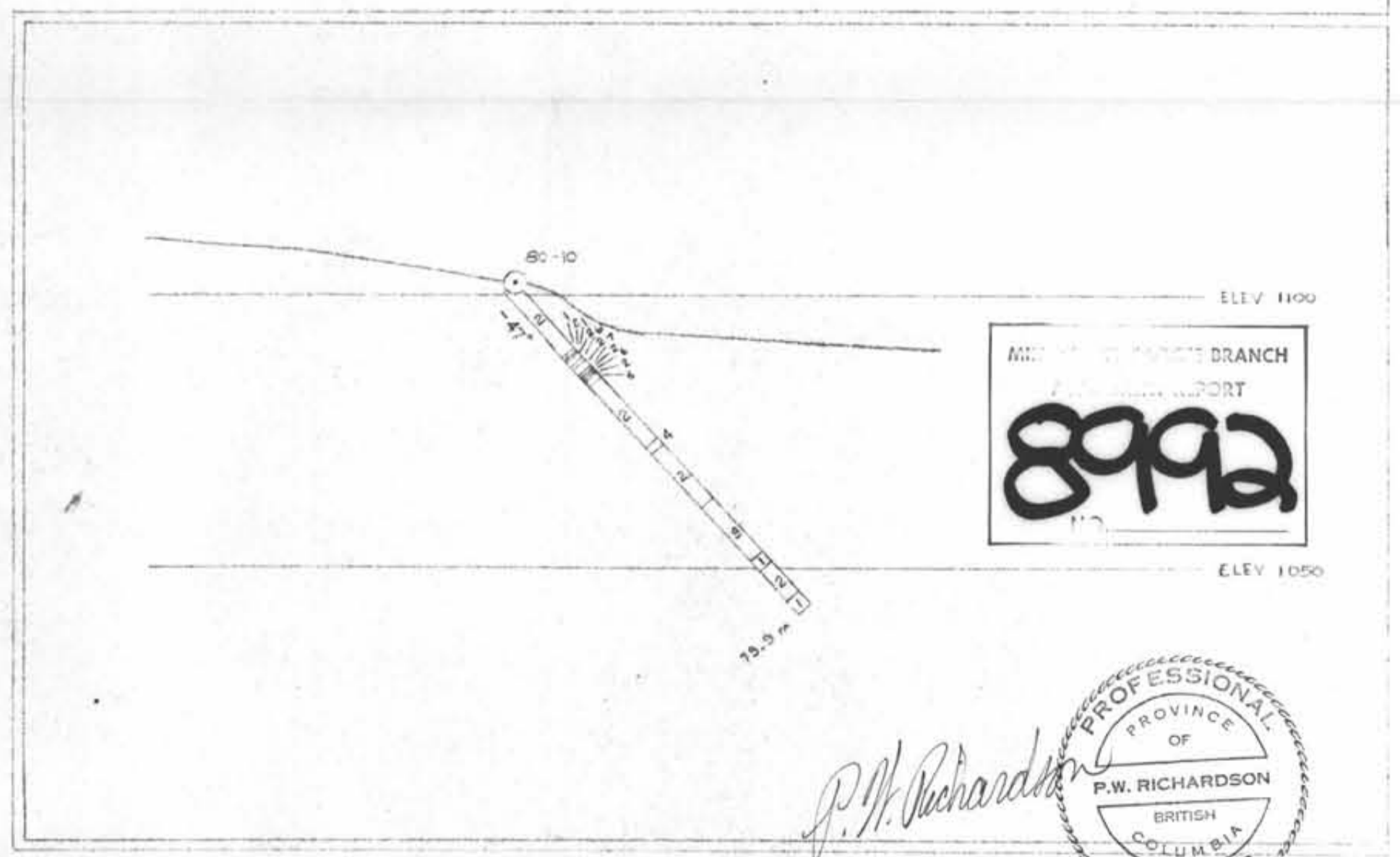
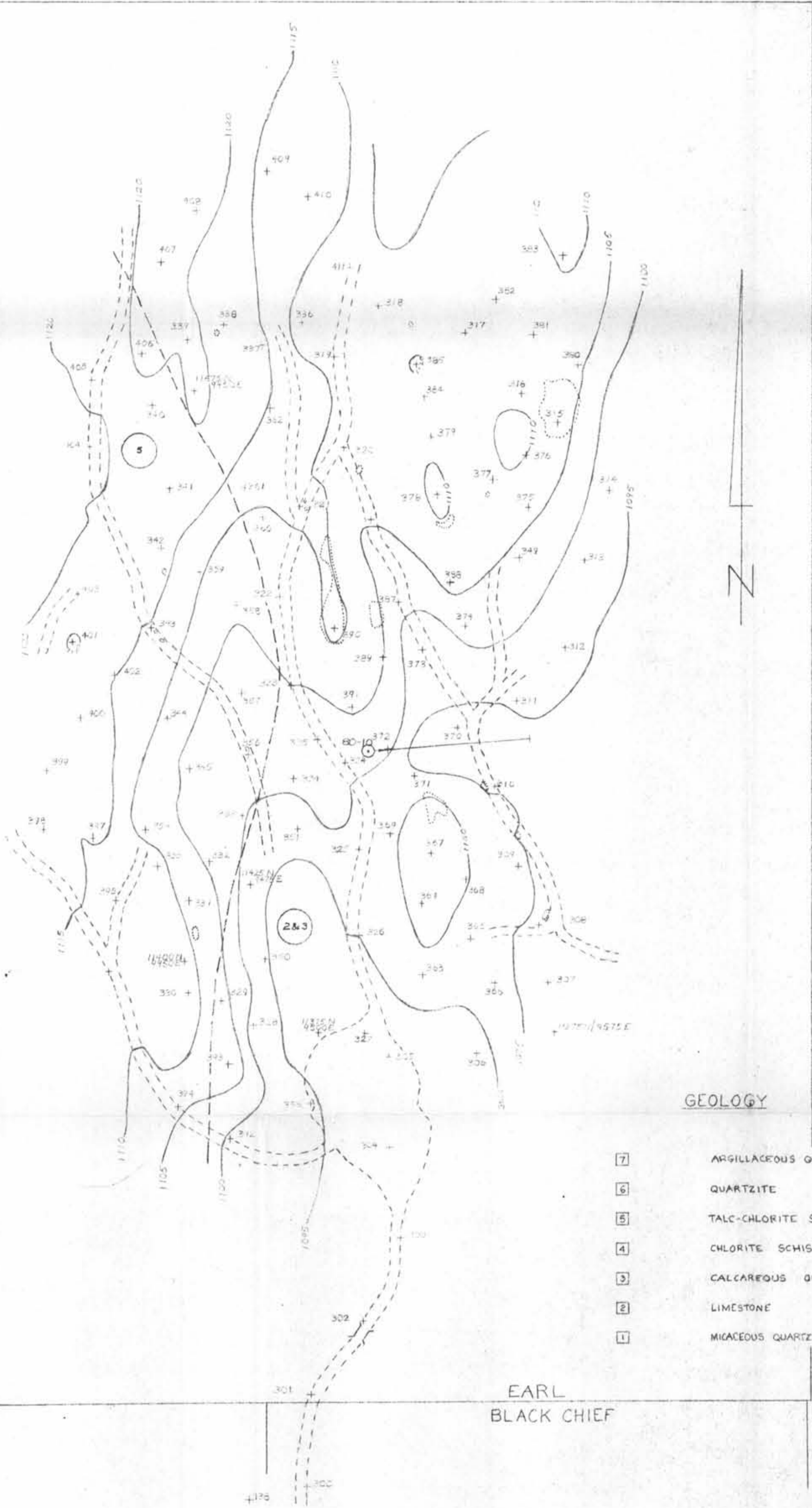
To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND-DRILL PROGRAMME ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" by D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc., and P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

DAVID MINERALS LIMITED
AINS WORTH PROPERTY
BLACK CHIEF DRILL PLAN AND SECTIONS
SCALE - 1:1000 CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METRES
FIELD WORK BY: S. BARNES & T. JOVESKI
PLOTTED BY: D. RENNIE
DATE: MAY 22, 1980

Figure 3

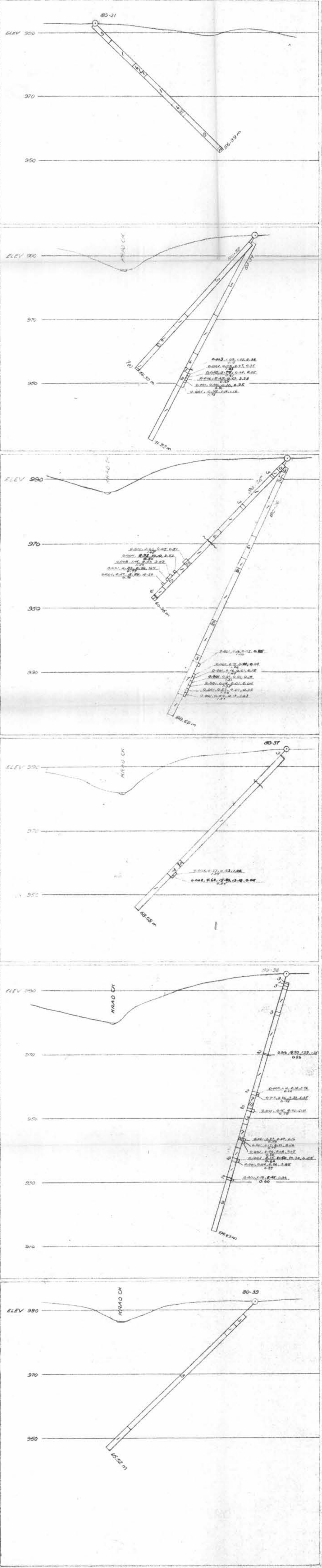
LEGEND

-  ROAD AND CLEARING
-  BRIDGE
-  DIAMOND DRILLHOLE
-  OUTCROP
-  SURVEY STATION



To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" By D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc. and P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

DAVID MINERALS LIMITED
AINS WORTH PROPERTY
EARL DRILL PLAN AND SECTIONS
Figure 4
SCALE-1:1000 CONTOUR INTERVAL-5 METRES
FIELD WORK BY: T.JOVESKI AND S.ZANDER
PLOTTED BY: S.ZANDER
DATE: DECEMBER, 1980

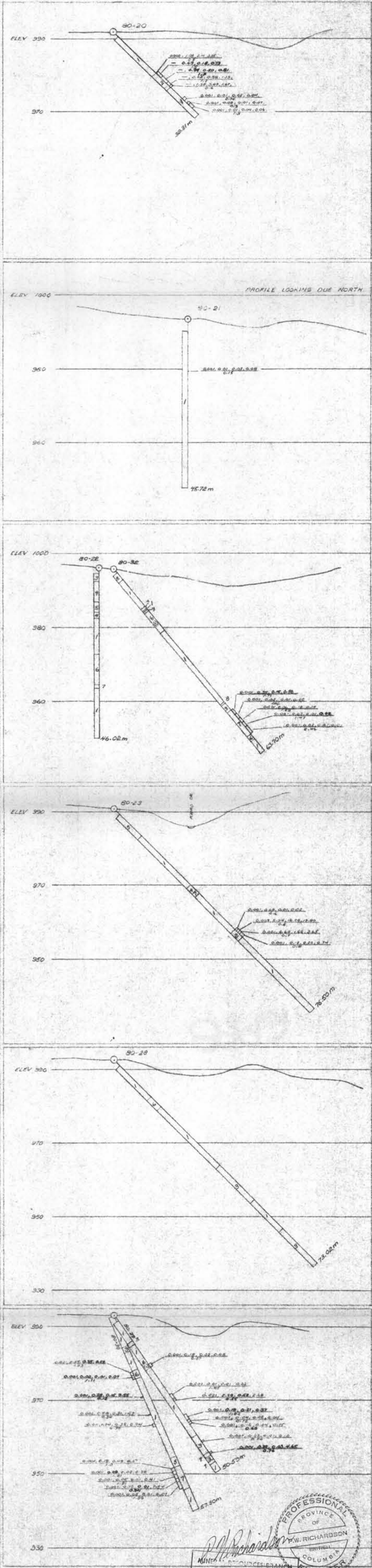
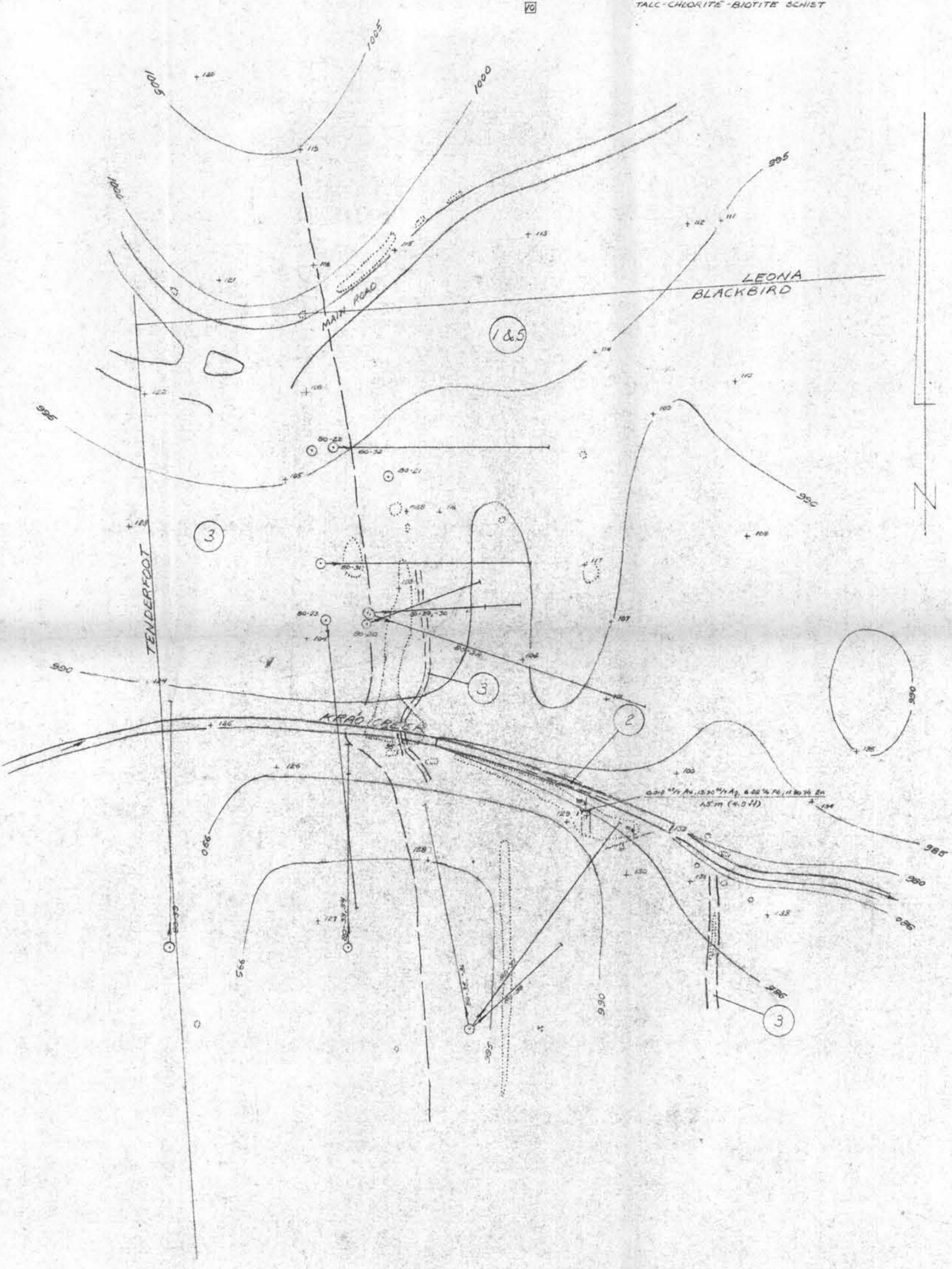


LEGEND

- DIAMOND DRILLHOLE
- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED)
- STRIKE & DIP (FAULT, FOLIATION, FRACTURE)
- ↑ SURVEY STATION
- ADIT
- Assay results (e.g., 41% Cu, 1.1% Ni, 0.006% Co)

GEOLOGY

- 1 QUARTZITE
- 2 MINERALIZED ZONE OR VEIN
- 3 HORNBLENDE-BIOTITE (CHLORITE-QUARTZ) SCHIST
- 4 CHLORITE-BIOTITE SCHIST
- 5 QUARTZ-BIOTITE SCHIST
- 6 FRACTURE OR BRECCIA ZONE - original and type in brackets
- 7 ALTERATION ZONE - original and type in brackets (if known)
- 8 QUARTZ-CHLORITE SCHIST
- 9 QUARTZ-BIOTITE-CHLORITE-MUSCOVITE SCHIST
- 10 TALC-CHLORITE-BIOTITE SCHIST

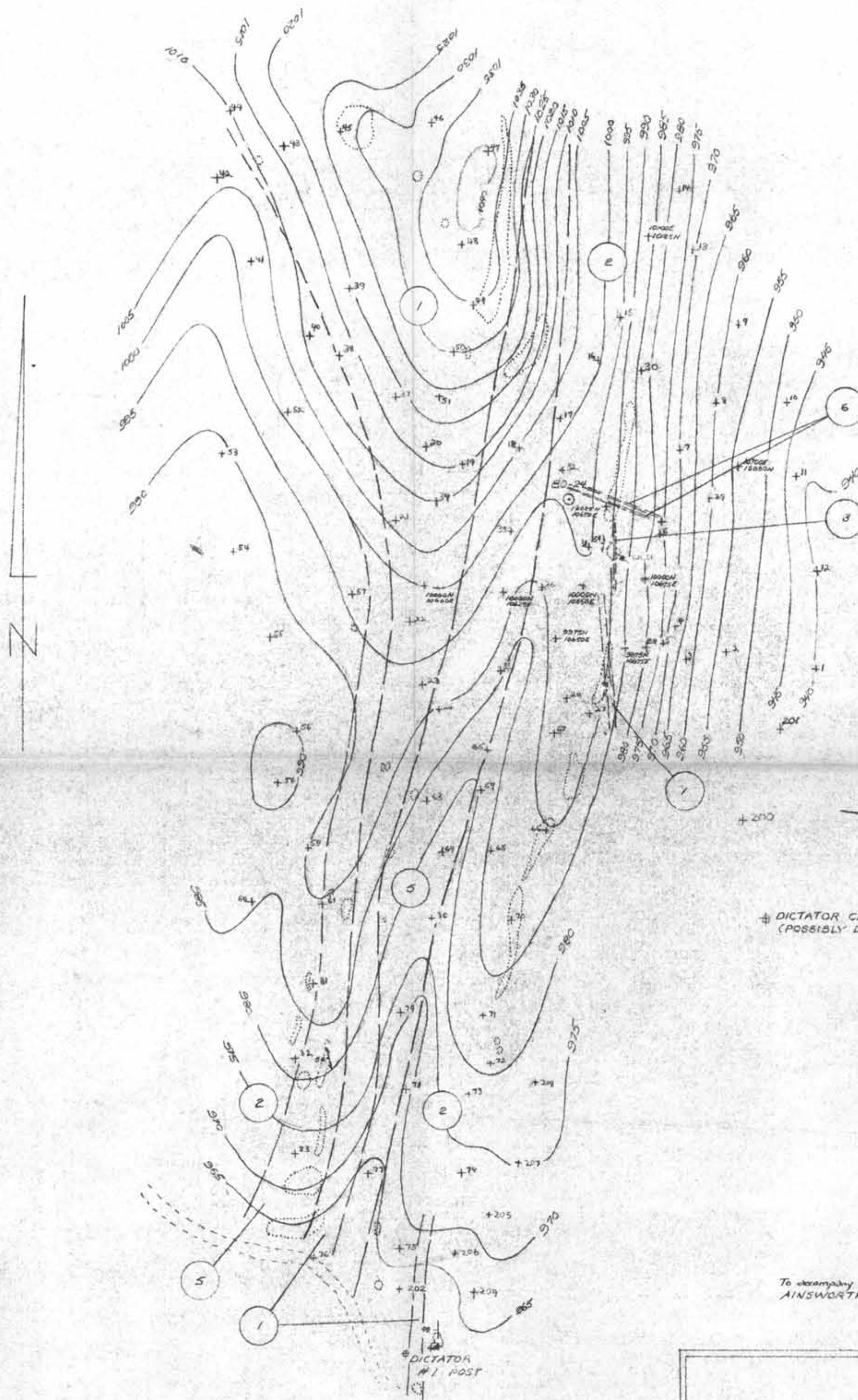
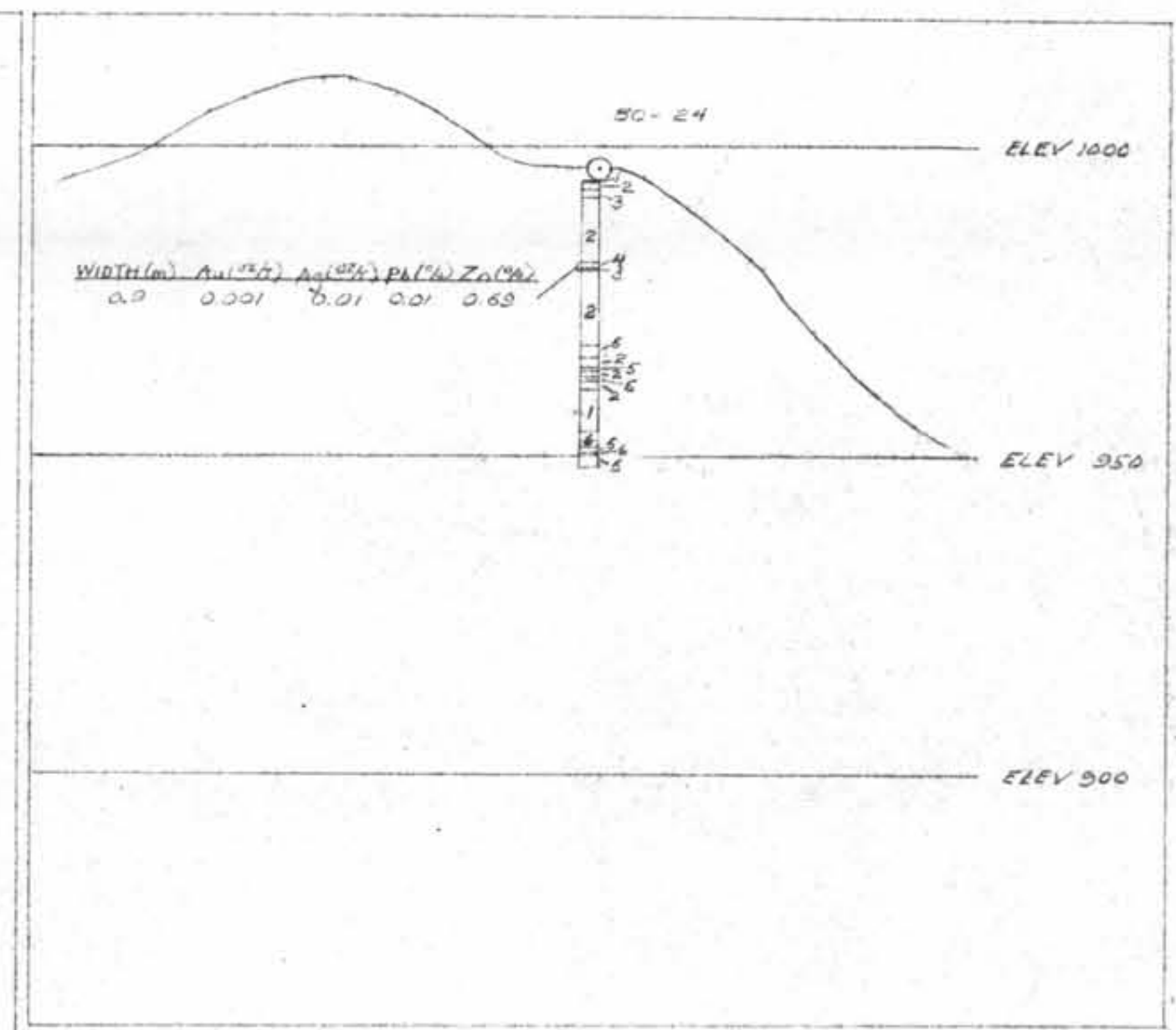


PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND-DRILL PROGRAM ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" by D. W. Rennie, G. A. St. and P. W. Richardson, 1980, p. 179.

DAVID MINERALS LIMITED
 AINSWORTH PROPERTY
BLACKBIRD DRILL PLAN AND SECTIONS
 Figure 5
 SCALE - 1:500 CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5 METRES
 PLOTTED - OCTOBER 7, 1980 BY D. RENNIE



GEOLOGY

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | HORNBLende SCHIST |
| 2 | QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE |
| 3 | GRANITIC INTRUSIVE |
| 4 | QUARTZ-CALCITE VEIN |
| 5 | QUARTZ-BIOTITE SCHIST |
| 6 | FELDSPAR PORPHYRY INTRUSIVE |

LEGEND

- | | |
|---------|---|
| --- | GEOLOGIC CONTACT
(DEFINED, APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED) |
| --- --- | STRIKE AND DIP
(FOLIATION, BEDDING, VEINS) |
| + | CLAIM POST |
| + | SHAFT |
| --- | ROAD |
| ○ | OUTCROP |
| + | SURVEY STATION |

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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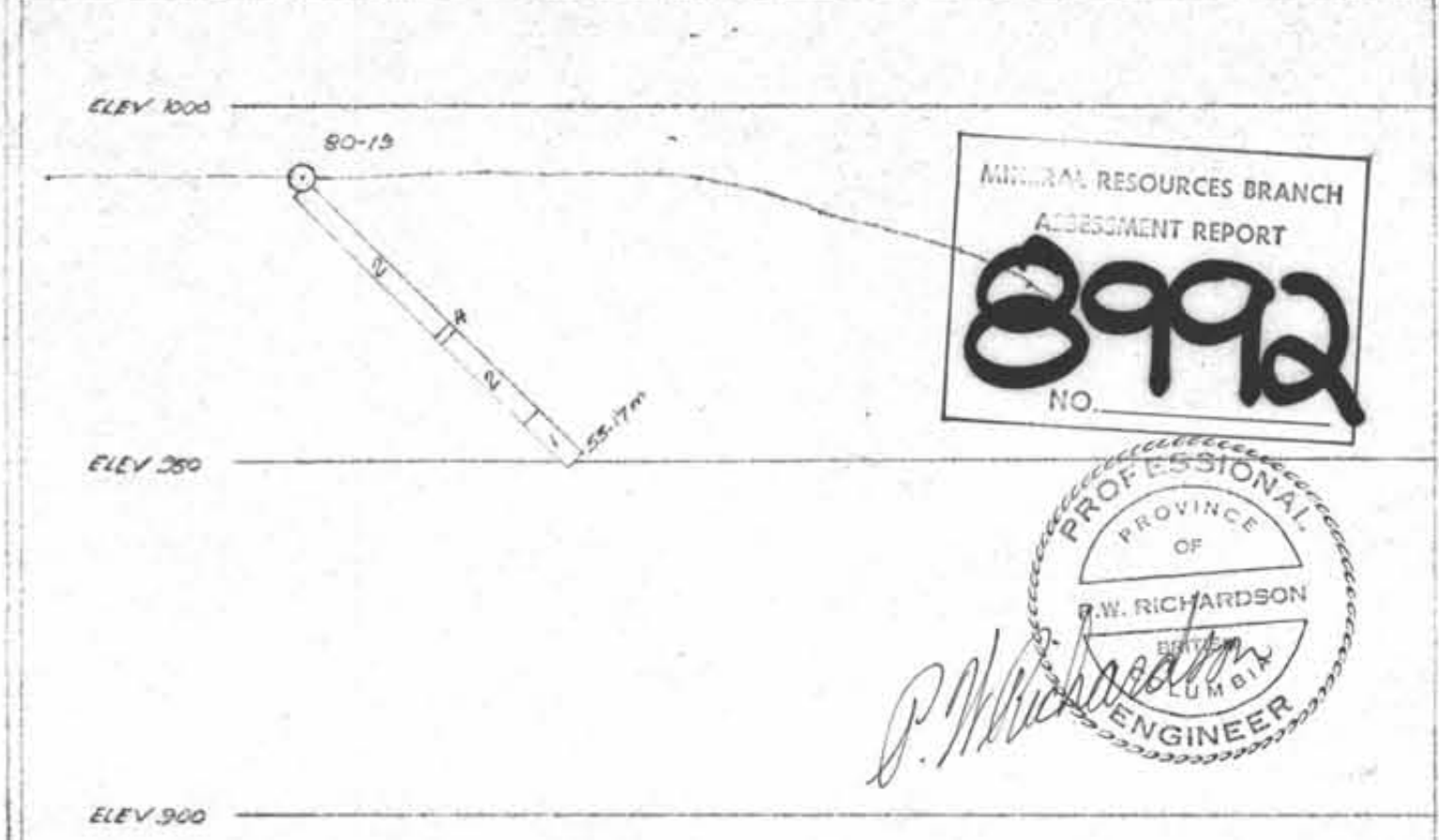
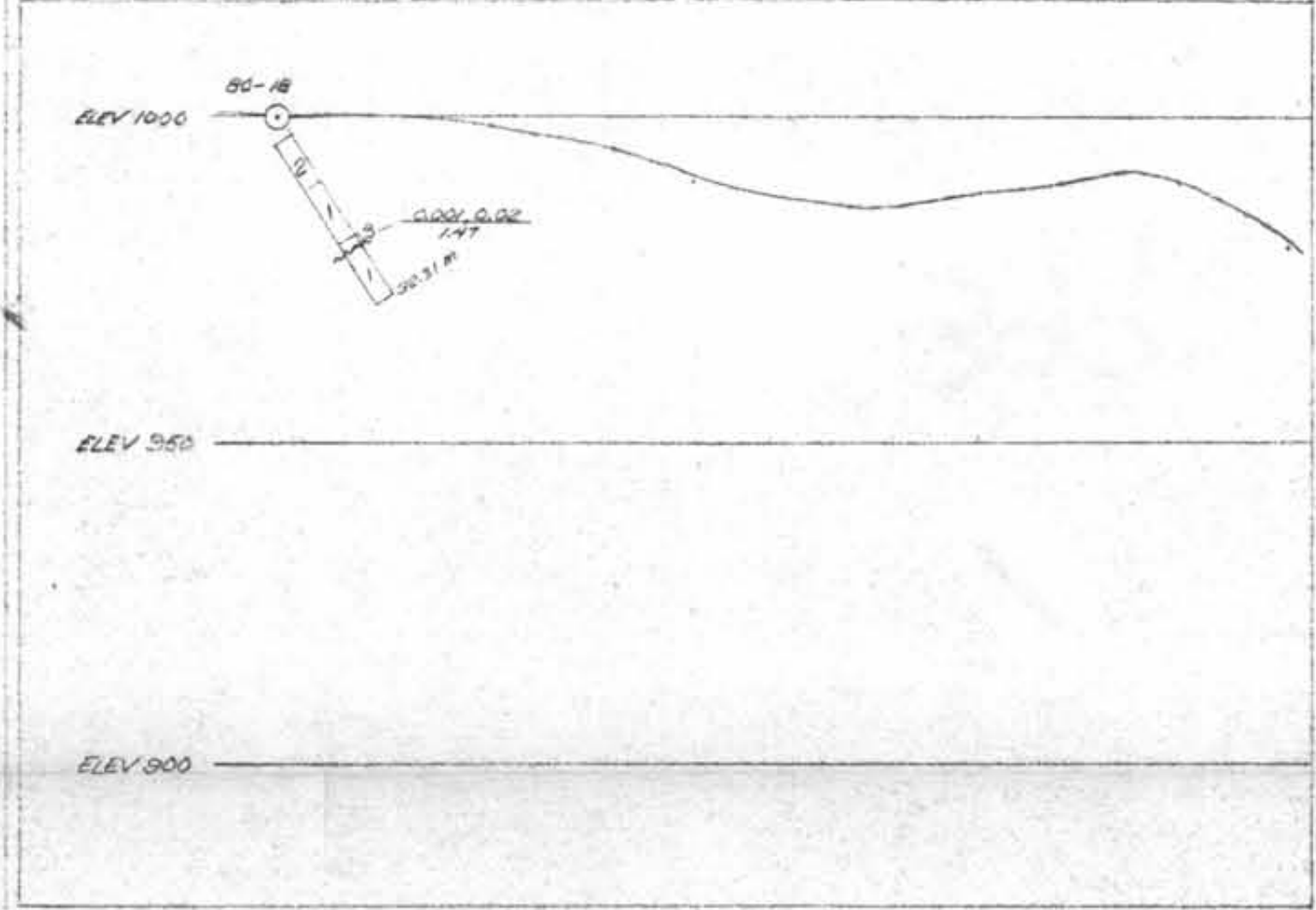
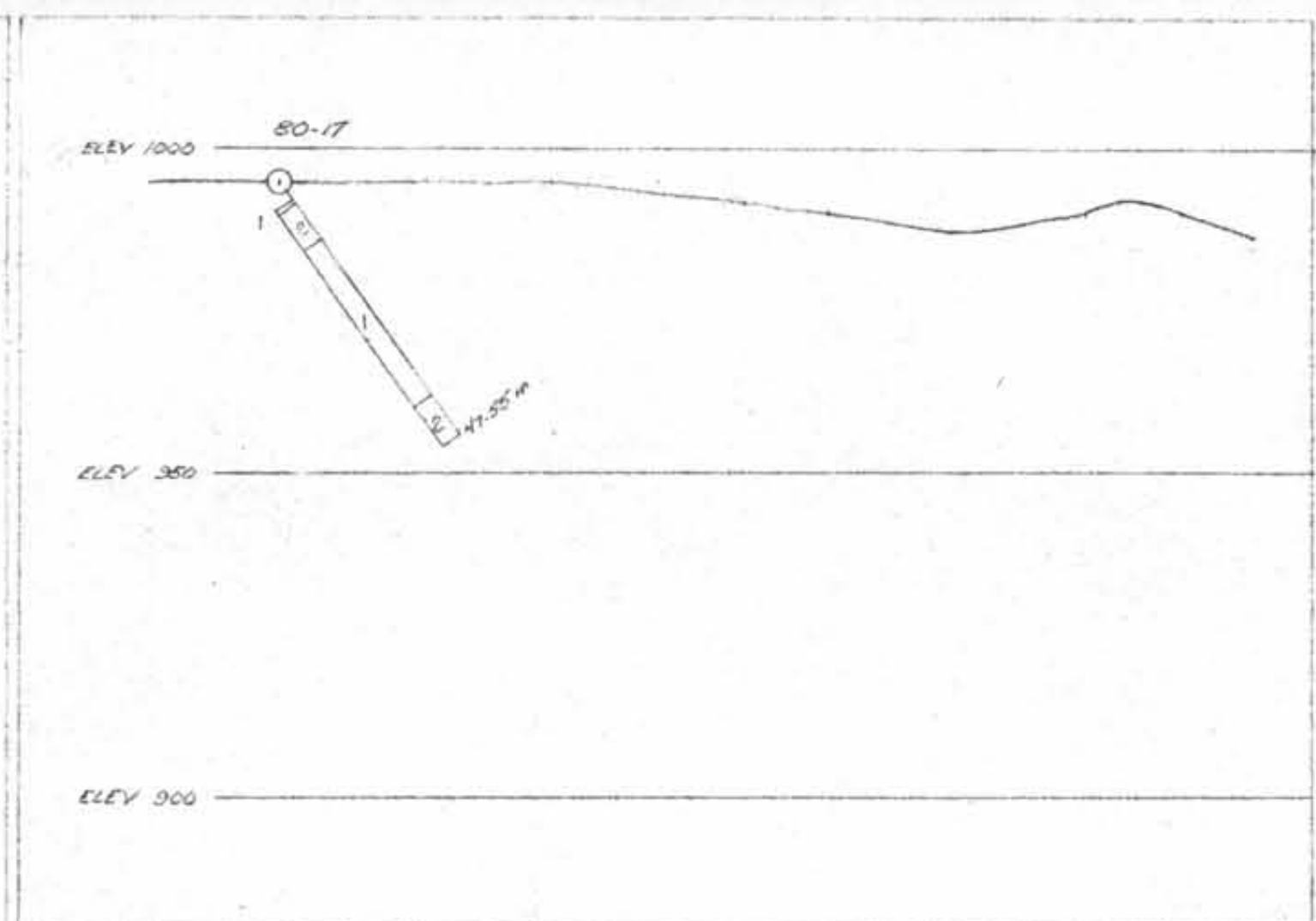
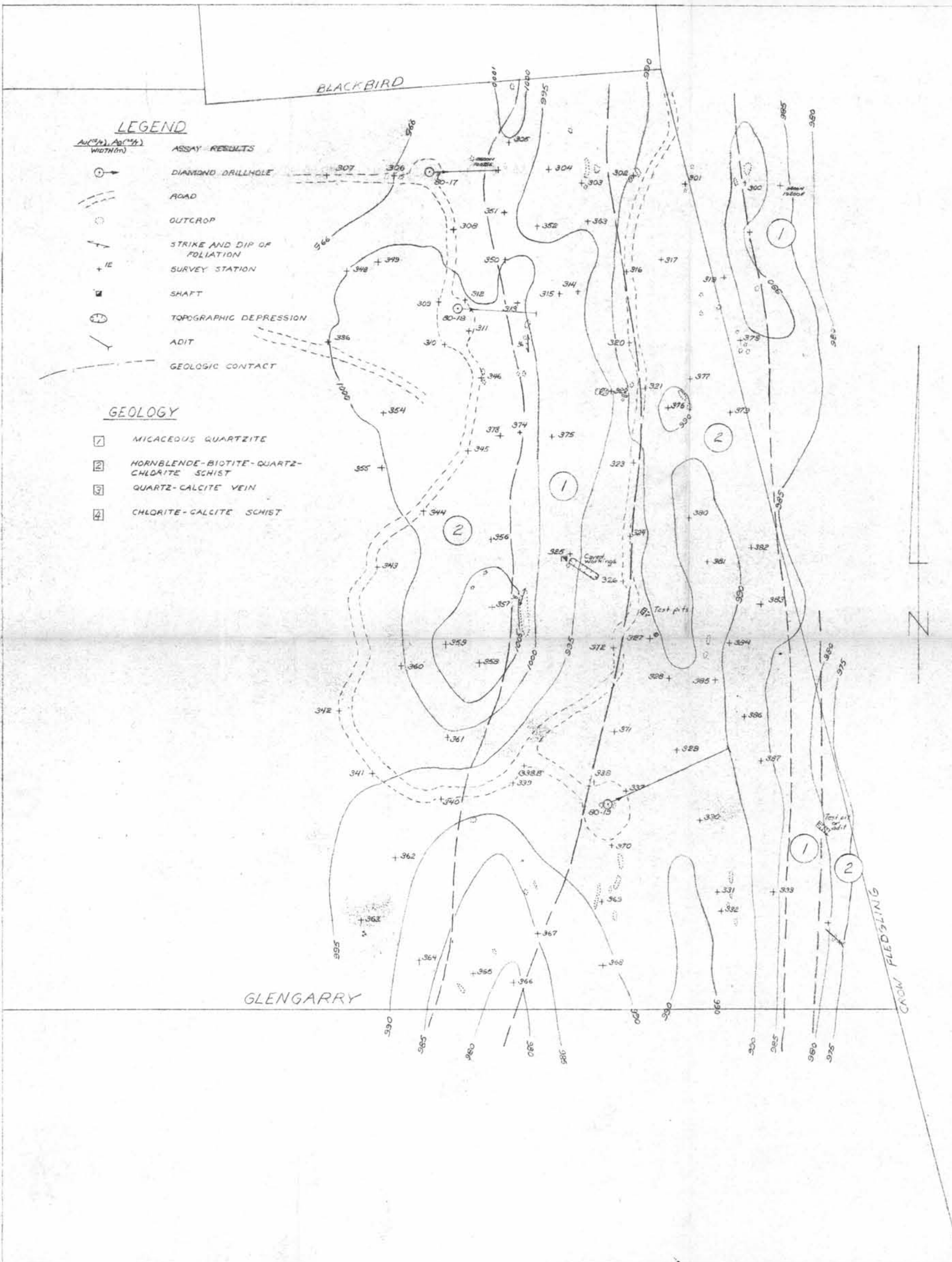
To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" by D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc. and P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

DAVID MINERALS LIMITED
AINS WORTH PROPERTY

DICTATOR DRILL PLAN AND SECTION

SCALE-1:1000
CONTOUR INTERVAL=5 METRES
FIELD WORK BY S.BARNES & S.ZANDER
PLOTTED NOV. 1980 BY D.RENNIE

Figure 6



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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NO.

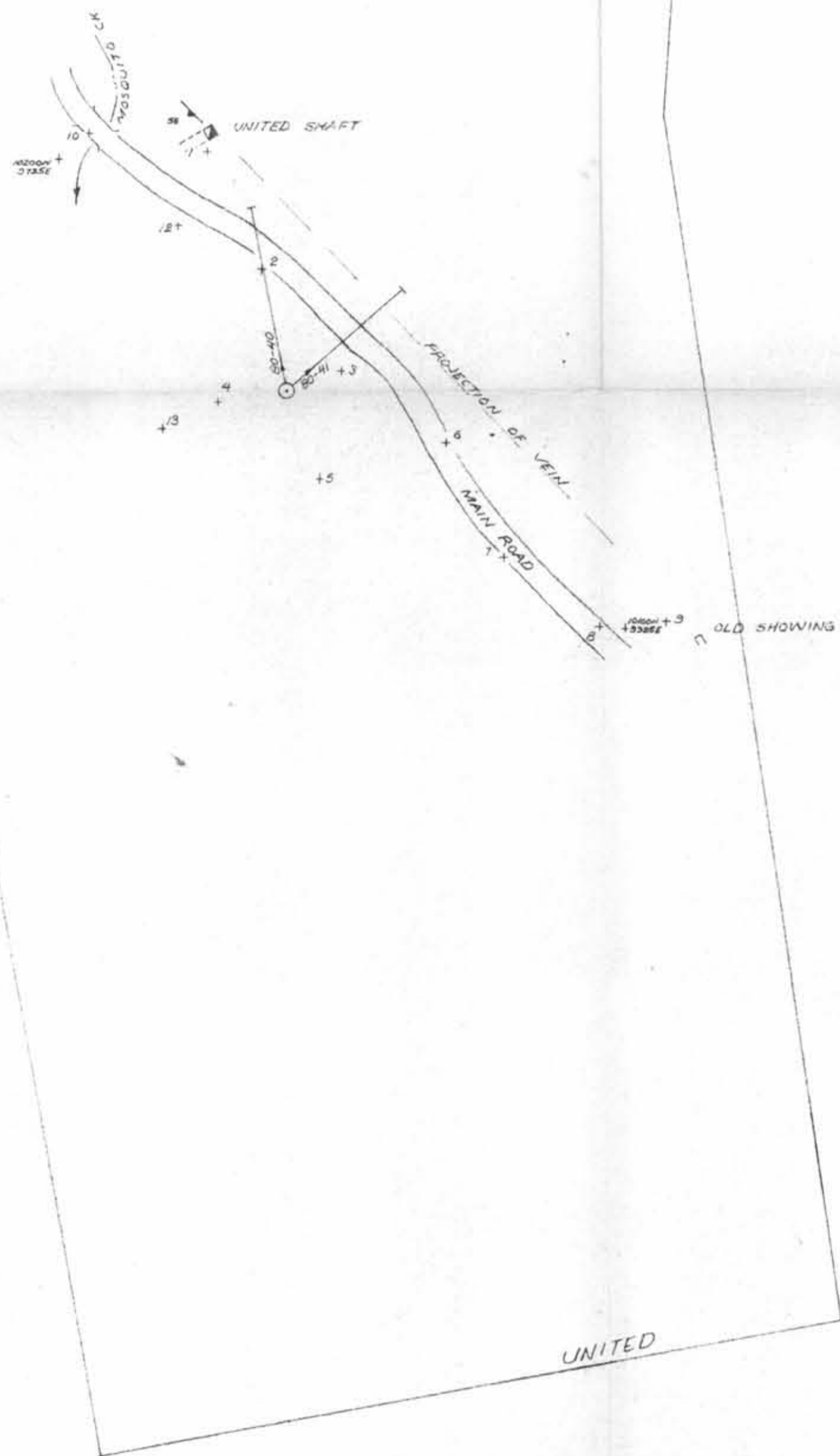


To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" by D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc. and P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

DAVID MINERALS LIMITED
AINS WORTH PROPERTY

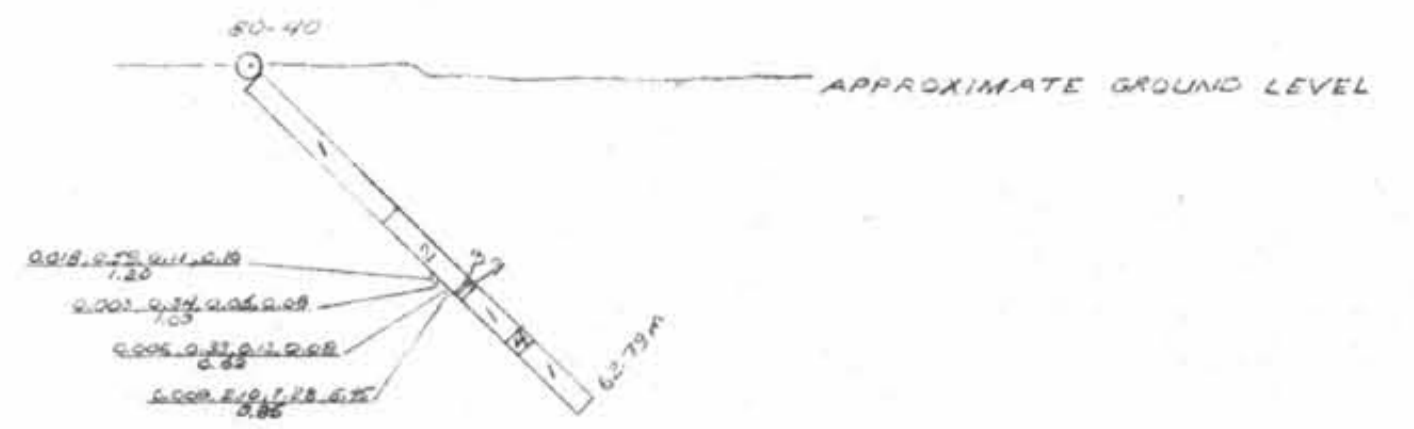
GLENGARRY DRILL PLAN AND SECTIONS

Figure 7
SCALE-1:1000 CONTOUR INTERVAL=5 METRES
FIELD WORK BY S. BARNES & S. ZANDER
PLOTTED BY D. RENNIE NOV. 26, 1980



LEGEND

- CREEK
 - SURVEY STATION
 - DIAMOND DRILLHOLE
 - STRIKE AND DIP OF VEIN
 - INCLINED SHAFT
- As (ppm) Ag (ppm) Pb (%) Zn (%) ASSAY RESULTS*
WIDTH (m)



GEOLOGY

- QUARTZ-HORNBLende-BIOTITE SCHIST
- ALTERATION ZONE
- QUARTZ-CALCITE VEIN
- QUARTZITE

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
8992
 NO.



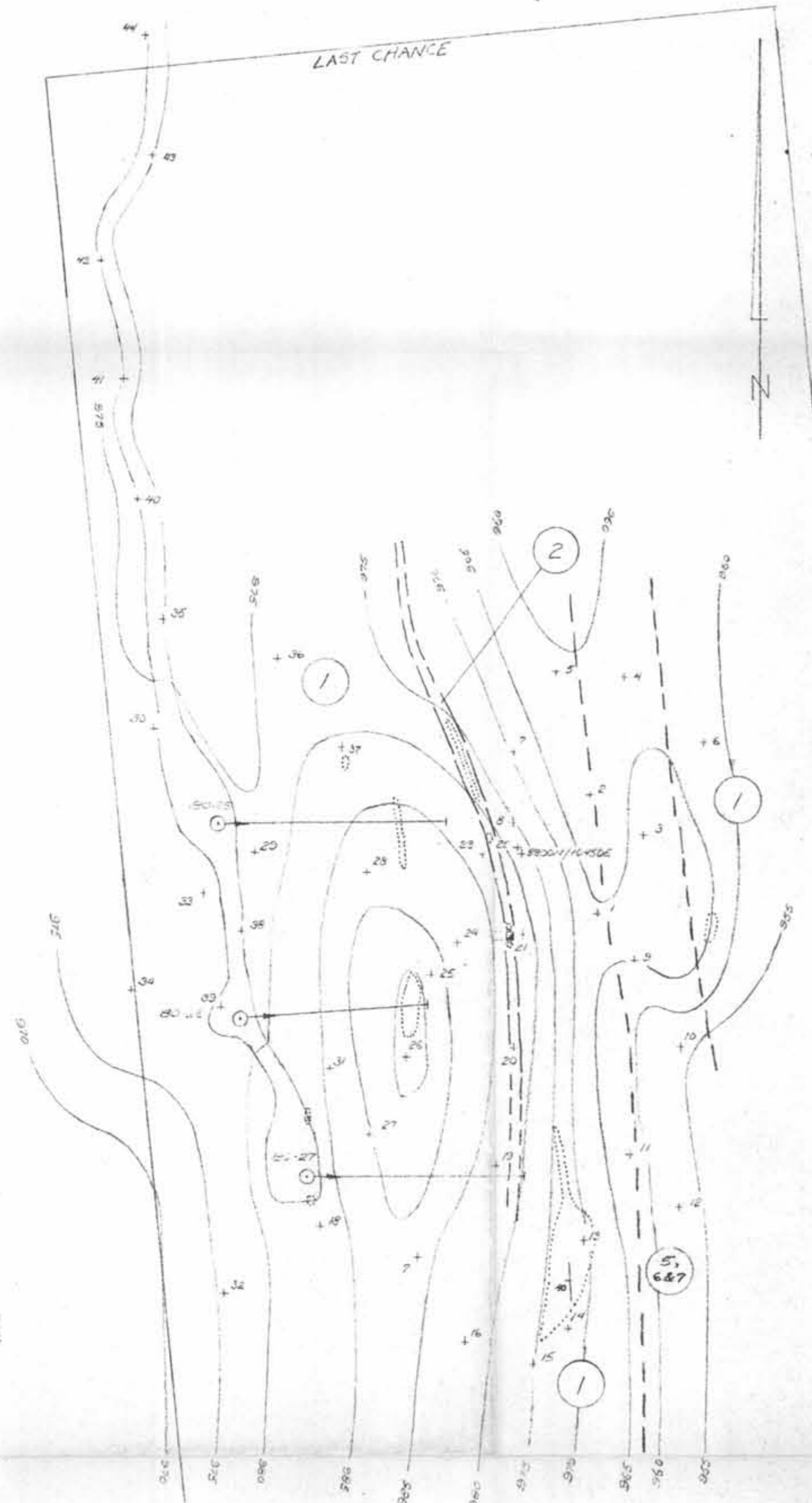
To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" by D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc. and P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

DAVID MINERALS LIMITED
 AINSWORTH PROPERTY

**UNITED DRILL PLAN
 AND SECTIONS**

Figure 8

SCALE-1:1000 CONTOUR INTERVAL=5 METRES
 FIELD WORK BY D. RENNIE & S. ZANDER
 PLOTTED BY D. RENNIE NOV. 26, 1980.

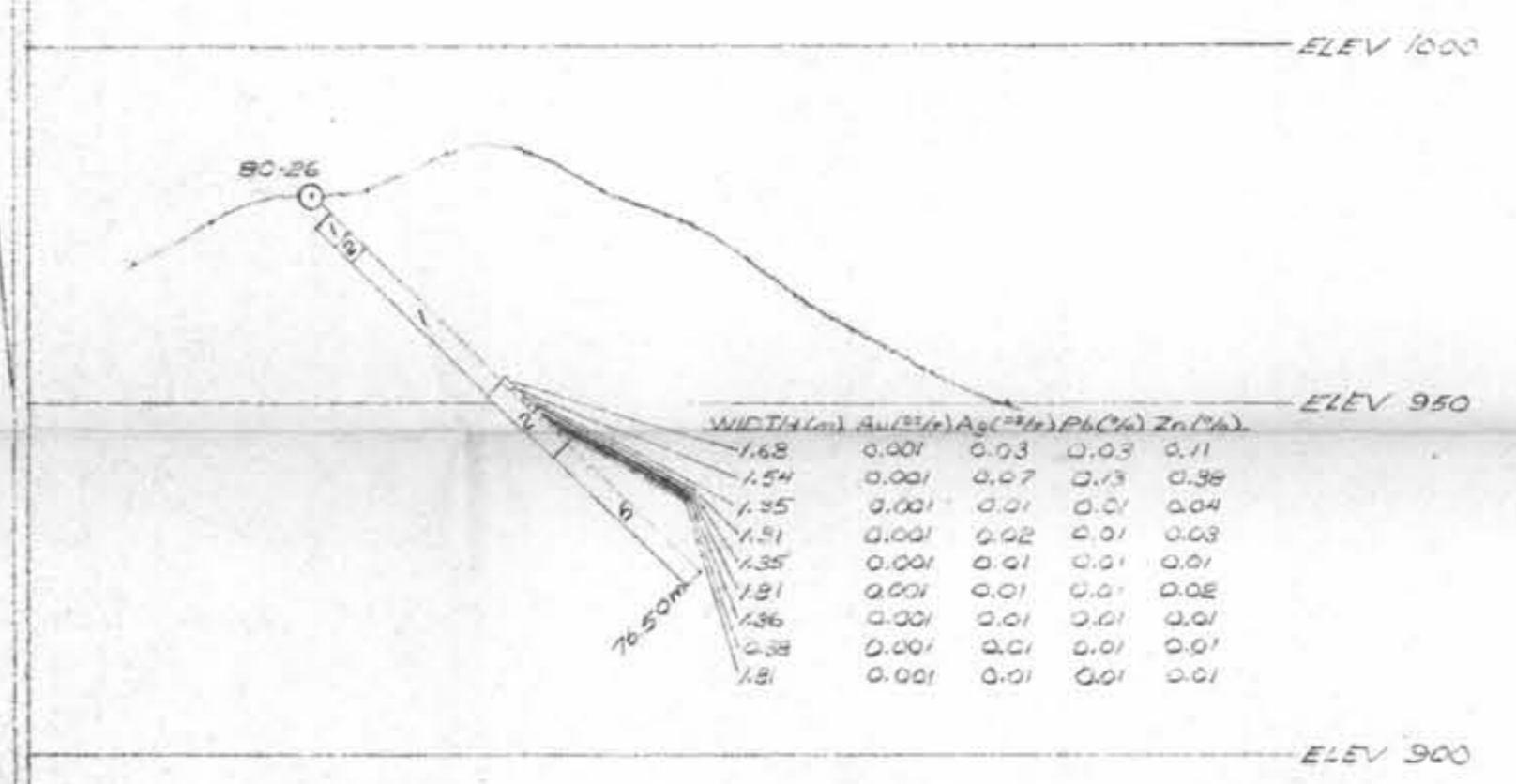
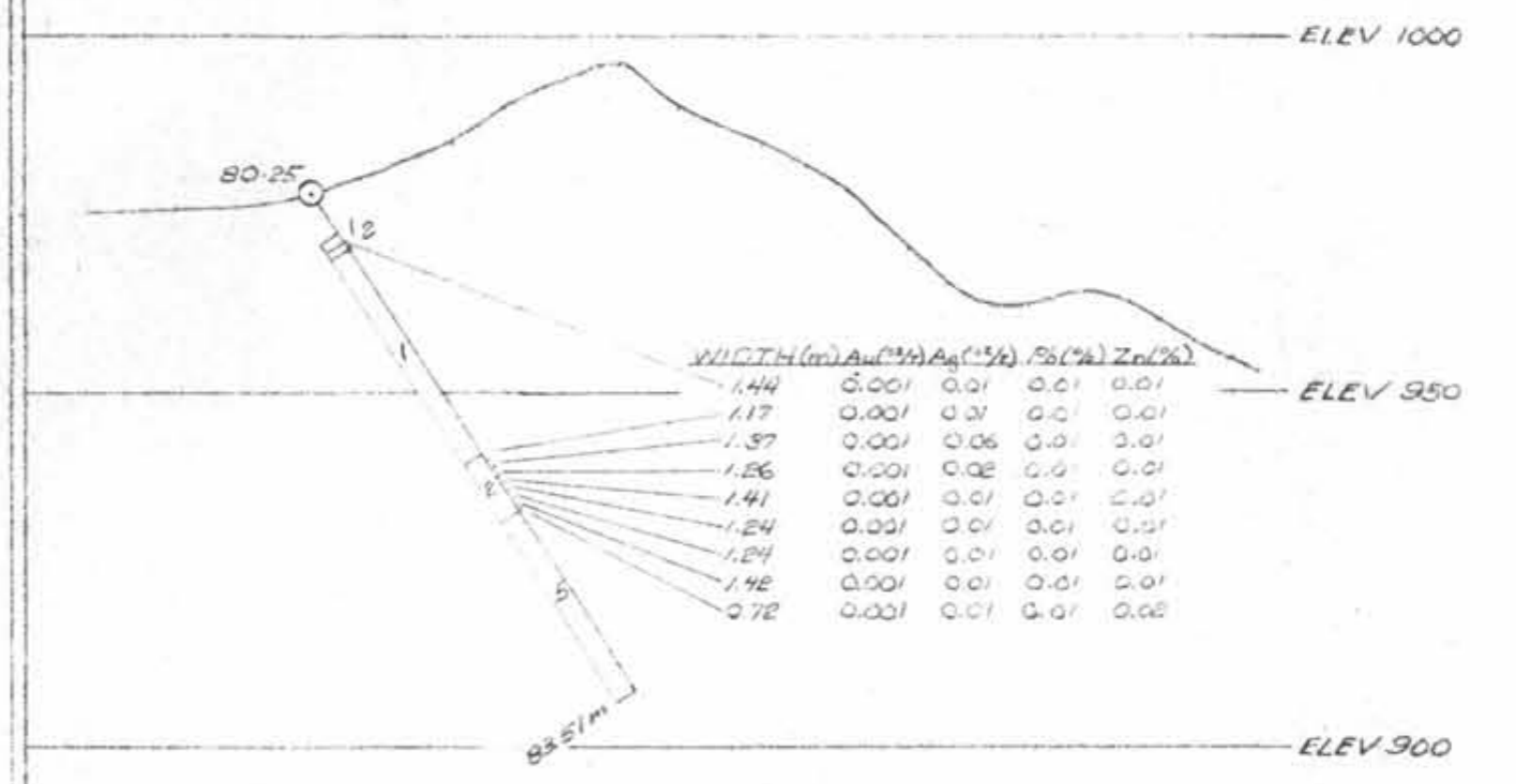
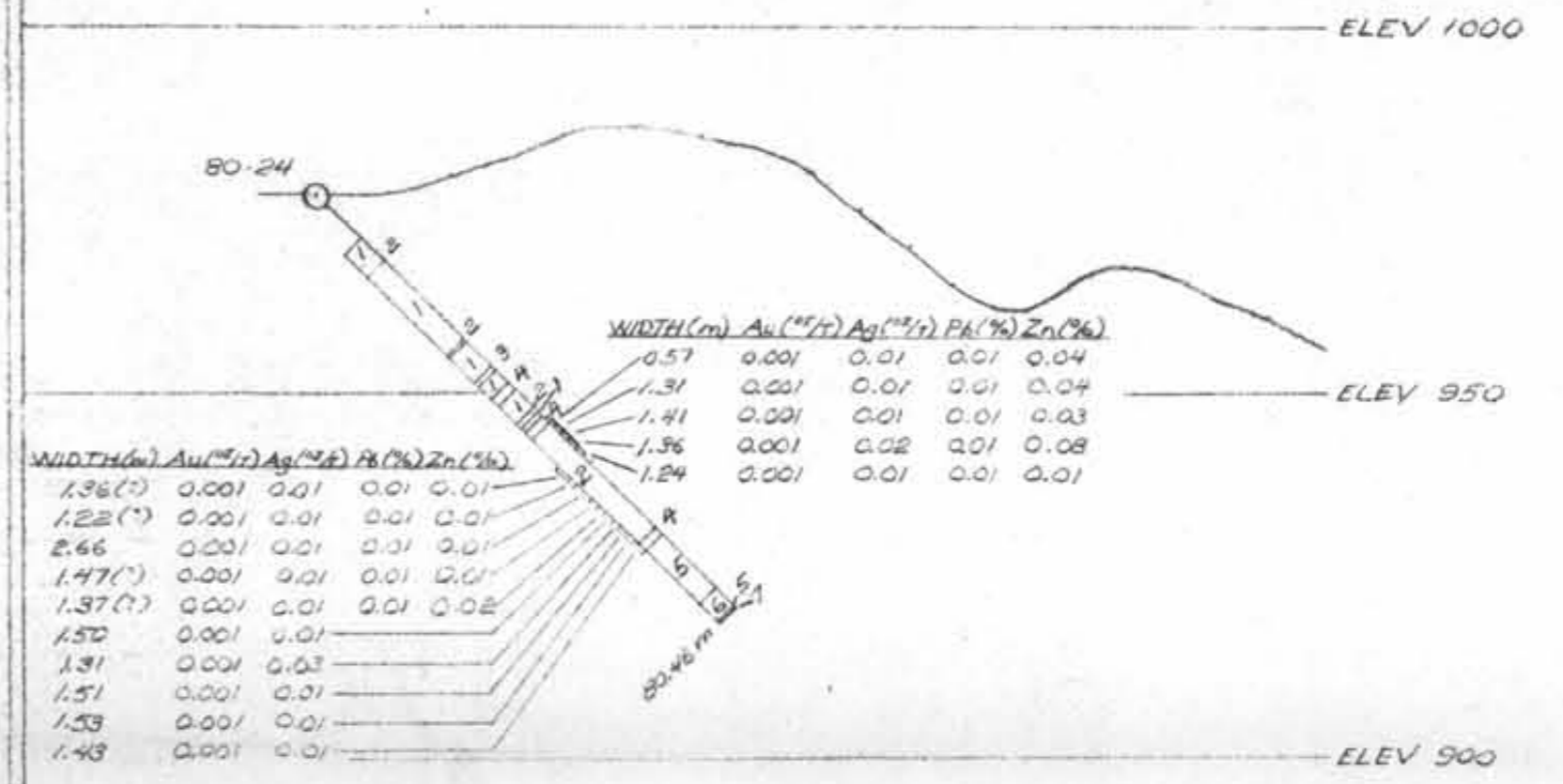


LEGEND

- + SURVEY STATION
- ROAD & CLEARING
- DIAMOND DRILLHOLE
- ▬ INCLINED SHAFT
- OUTCROP

GEOLOGY

- 1 QUARTZITIC LIMESTONE
- 2 QUARTZ AND/OR CALCITE VEIN
- 3 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY INTRUSIVE
- 4 FAULT AND/OR ALTERATION ZONE
- 5 QUARTZ-CHLORITE SCHIST
- 6 QUARTZ-BIOTITE SCHIST
- 7 CHLORITE SCHIST



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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OF
P.W. RICHARDSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

To accompany assessment report entitled "DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME ON THE AINSWORTH PROPERTY" by D.W. Rennie, B.A.Sc. and P.W. Richardson, Ph.D., P.Eng.

DAVID MINERALS LIMITED
AINS WORTH PROPERTY
LAST CHANCE DRILL PLAN
AND SECTIONS
SCALE-1:1000 Figure 9
FIELD WORK BY: J. BARNES & S. ZANDER
PLOTTED BY: D. RENNIE DATE: NOV. 17, 1960