81 - 1081 - 9842

DRILLING REPORT

SILVER BELT C.G. - LOT 3696

Golden Mining Division

NTS 82K/8W

Lat. 50°28½', Long. 116°18½'

Owner: Alice F. Scovil, Victoria, B.C.

Operator: Tri Basin Resources Ltd.

by Ralph C. Macdonald, P. Eng

October 30th, 1981

9842

C O N T E N T S

SILVER BELT PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

Tri Basin Resources Ltd. acquired an option early in 1981 on the five crown granted claims in the Silver Belt group which are located immediately to the west-southwest of the Paradise mine group of claims. Old shallow surface workings and short shafts, some dating from the turn of the century, had disclosed appreciable silver-lead-zinc values with considerable quantities of limonite on several of the old dumps. That mineralization is similar in appearance, grade and character to the oxidized portions of the Paradise orebodies and occurs in the same Mt. Nelson dolomite strata which is the favourable host rock at the Paradise. The structural geology is generally similar at both places. Although there are considerable exposures of barren dolomite on the Silver Belt claims, the area where the old workings disclosed the limonite is mostly overburden covered and there appeared to be a good chance of locating ore bodies beneath the surface workings similar to those known at the Paradise mine.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Access road construction, geological mapping and soil sampling during July (and September) were followed by diamond drilling in September. Although the drill holes were close to the surface workings, very little limonite or other metallic mineralization was encountered in the six holes (total 191.5 metres). It now appears obvious that the known limonite deposits on the Silver Belt claims are small, discontinous lenses or pods which give little promise of leading to orebodies of economic importance.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Silver Belt claims are located near the head of Springs Creek (a tributary on the northwest side of Toby Creek) some 20 kms. west by south from Invermere, near Lat. 50° 28½'N, Long. 116° 18½'W (NTS Toby Creek, 82 K/8). A paved highway extends from Invermere up the northwest side of Toby Creek for a distance of 20 kms. to "Jackpine Flats", where a truck road 12 kms. long climbs from about 3800 ft. to the Paradise mine camp at 7,600 ft. elevation. From there a narrow road about 1 km. long provides vehicle access to the more or less open basin at about 7,800 ft. elevation where the main workings are located. (see FIG.1)

HISTORY

Claims were staked here before the turn of the century and a shipment of 15 tons to the Hall smelter at Nelsonin 1901 averaged 218 ozs. of silver per ton. The 1918 annual report of the B.C. Minister of Mines refers to another shipment of 31 tons of "ore similar to the Paradise" - grade not stated. Two inclined shafts located close together in the main area of trenching are now caved and inaccessible but were reported to have been 25 ft. deep. In one of them "a good showing of high-grade lead carbonates and sulphides" was reported to have been cut off by a fault at the bottom.

Titles to the crown granted claims have passed from one of the early workers to his daughter, Alice Scovil of Victoria, B.C., from whom they were optioned by Tri Basin Resources Ltd. in 1981. Those claims are now part of the Paradise group listed below:

Name	No.	Name	No.
Silver Belt	L3696	Blue Goose	L11261
Carbonate Fraction	L3698	Last Chance	L11262
Silver Crown	L10,151	Silver Cache	L11263
Silver Cup	L15,299	Bohunk	L11264
Silver Rod Fraction	L15,300	Oversight	L11265
Parradice	L4341	Oversight Fraction	L11266
Comstock	L4342	Auag #1	594
Royal Stag	L4343		
Shamrock	L4344		
Ptarmigan	L4345		

GEOLOGY

The general geology of this area has been mapped and described in Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 369, by J.E. Reesor. Dolomite of the Proterozoic Mt. Nelson formation is the principal rock type on these claims and particularly in the basin area where the interesting limonite occurs. The underlying quartzite and overlying slate and argillite which are both included in the Mt. Nelson formation are exposed mostly in the higher slopes and ridges around the basin. These strata are all folded in north-northwesterly trending anticlines and synclines which vary from isoclinal to more open, broader folds. The larger folds may be observed in the steep slopes both north and south of Springs Creek, but faulting obviously complicates some of these structures.

The accompanying map (Fig.2) shows the detailed geology and main workings on the Silver Belt claim, Lot. 3696. Extensive exposures of barren dolomite have been more or less outlined but it may be noted that there is very little outcrop in the area of the main workings in the vicinity of 50N, 50E. None of the underlying quartzite is exposed in the map area, but the overlying slate contact is shown to the east and northeast of the dolomite. The shaft at 38N, 67E was sunk on a limonitic mineralized zone immediately beneath that contact; this is probably in a structural setting similar to those for the orebodies in the Paradise mine less than 1 km. to the northeast.

Most of the dolomite is light grey and fine-grained; much of it shows bedding by faint color changes but another feature showing bedding attitude is layers of dense, dark grey to black chert varying from about 1 to as much as 100 cms. in thickness. Some sections of the dolomite stratigraphy contain possible 20% chert across several metres of beds, while other sections contain little or none. Insufficient work was done to define a stratigraphic column through the dolomite, but there are some interbedded slate horizons from 0.3 to 2 metres thick in the dolomite near its base and top, while the interbedded chert may be more abundant near the

upper contact. Another prominent feature of the dolomite is an abundance of tiny quartz veinlets from 1 to 10 mm wide, sometimes forming a boxwork structure and occasionally with the quartz veins reaching 30 cms. wide or forming irregular masses. However, by far the most prominent trend for the quartz veinlets is about 70^{o}/vertical and this trend may be used in some cases as a guide to determine that certain slab rock exposures are not in place.

Weathering brings out three different surface colors - white, blue-grey and buff. In places the differences are so marked that it appears possible to use this feature to help map the stratigraphy. However, while it certainly may be used locally, the writer was unable to correlate the changes over the whole area so has eliminated those differences in the final map, Fig. 2.

A projected vertical cross section through the line AB of Fig.2 from the cliff southwest of the basin and extending east-northeast across the basin and through the limonite-prone area is shown in Fig. 3. It discloses three anticlines and two synclines with steeply west-southwest dipping axial planes, whose crests and troughs are at progressively lower elevations towards the east. These folds all plunge about - 10^{o} to the north-northwest. In the overburden-covered area of the old workings there is probably a synclinal structure. The angles between the core and bedding in drill holes 1 to 4 indicate dips of about 30^{o} ENE which coincide nicely with the structure as shown in the projected section. One possible explantion of the presence of limonite in those trenches and two shafts is that this location is near the top of the dolomite formation, with the overlying slate contact having just barely been eroded from the present surface. Such a slate contact is shown in the lower of two possible structural projections in Fig. 3 in the synclinal area postulated there. Slate interbeds encountered near the top of DH 3 & 4 lend support to this interpretation.

SOIL SAMPLING

A grid system was established in the area of interest, with a north-south base line and east-west lines at 20 metre intervals. Survey pickets were established at 40 metre intervals and soil samples were taken from the B horizon at 20 metre intervals along the lines. A total of 176 soil samples were analysed for silver, lead and zinc, the results being incorporated in the three sketches - Fig. 4, 5 & 6 in which the assays have been contoured. Coinciding silver, lead and zinc anomalies at 50N - 48E & 52N - 60E may be accounted for by the main surface workings where considerable limonite with good values is present on the dumps. Another coincident anomaly at 40N - 54 & 56E is in the vicinity of an old trench where a new road was constructed this year without noting any reason for the anomaly. Likewise at 38N - 60E the new access road didn't add any new exposures of note to the barren dolomite outcrops available near the valley center there. Possibly those metallic values were derived from the shaft mineralization up the moderately steep slope 70 m to the east at 38N - 67E. At 50N - 66E the local coincident anomalous values may be due to some unknown mineralization near the dolomite-slate contact which is not exposed there. The zinc anomaly at 58N - 58E is in a low area underlain by slate near the creek but also near the supposedly favorable dolomite-slate contact; no sulphide or limonite mineralization is exposed in the old trench 15 m to the south.

DIAMOND DRILLING

A diamond drilling contract was awarded to Drilcor Industries Ltd. and that company drilled six BQ size holes during the period Sept. 10-26, for a total of 192 metres (628 ft.). The location, elevation, direction, attitude and length of each hole is shown on the map Fig.2, all of them being close to known mineral showings. Individual logs are included in the appendix, and vertical sections are enclosed in the map pockets (Figs. 6 & 7).

Drill holes were spotted quite close to the known mineralized zones because the shape and attitude of those deposits were not known. The plan was to try for an ore intersection at shallow depth and then possibly to fan out additional holes from each set-up to trace the ore. However, when no ore intersections were encountered, the drill was moved to a new location when each hole was finished. Three inclined and three vertical holes were sufficient to discourage any reasonable hope for success and the whole program was then terminated.

Fig. 5 shows vertical sections through D.H.'s 1 to 4 projected on planes trending N 60° E through each hole; for the sake of convenience the sections have been stacked on one sheet one beneath another with a reference perpendicular line through DH 4 extended through each individual section. Short sloping lines drawn across these holes represent the most likely bedding attitudes based on the "bedding to core angles" logged. D.H.'s 1 & 2 encountered little but dolomite and chert along with thin, light brownish mud seams or fractures less than 1 mm wide which persisted to their ends. DH 3 encountered some slate or shale near surface, interbedded in dolomite, while DH 4 intersected about 1.8 m of black shale at 12 m depth. DH 4 also found considerable light brown limonitic alteration in fractures and irregular patches associated with white vein quartz, some of which gives the appearance of breccia. At 22½ m it encountered some brown, porous limonite which superficially resembles the surface limonite float but without any visible secondary lead or zinc minerals; it contains minor pyrite and Sample #523 assayed 0.17% Zn & 0.62% Pb over 10 cms.

Fig. 7 shows a N 60° E vertical section through DH 5 and a N 75° E vertical projection through DH 6. Interbedded carbonaceous black shale was encountered across 30 cms. in the former at 22 m depth while the latter recovered a few argillite or shale buttons at its top (possibly overburden) before entering the dolomite plus chert. DH 6 also shows thin seams of shale at 20, 24, 28 and 29.7 m depth. A few tiny specks (1 x 3 mm) of galena in 1 mm wide quartz veinlets were found in DH 5 at 12.8 - 13.1 m (Sample #519) as well as minor pyrite and galena in argillite at 27 - 27¼ m (Sample #520). In DH 6 a few specks of pyrite and galena associated with chert at 4.9 m depth were the only sulphides noted. That minor mineralization could be the extension of the mineralized zone now poorly exposed in the shaft (because of its dangerous condition) across an unknown width.

The drill core is stored in a rack in the old office building at the Paradise mine camp.

COSTS

A copy of the drill contractor's invoice is enclosed as appendix i, the net total costs being $16,440.00 ($20,805.00 less the shortfall charge of $4,365.00). No credit is being requested for other associated work.

CONCLUSIONS

The work done in 1981 is considered to be sufficiently conclusive to reduce the probability of locating economic silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the Silver Belt group of claims below the level of Tri Basin Resources Ltd. interest. Six drill holes, located close to the old surface workings where good values are present in the limonite on those dumps, failed to locate any oxidized or fresh suphide ore grade material.

R. C. Macdonald

Ralph C. Macdonald, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, Ralph C. Macdonald, residing at 5980 Balaclava Street Vancouver, B.C., V6N 1L4, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with the degree of B.Sc. (1936) in Mining Engineering and of the University of British Columbia with the degree of M.A.Sc. (1947) in Geological Engineering;

2. That I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia;

3. That I have practised my profession as a geologist since 1947;

4. That this report is based on my personal supervision of the drilling project, logging of the core and location survey of the drill holes and workings.

R. C. Macdonald

Ralph C. Macdonald, P. Eng.

Dated at
Vancouver, B.C.
October 30, 1981.

R E F E R E N C E S

Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 369

Geology of the Lardeau Map - Area, East-Half, British Columbia, by J. E. Reesor - 1973.

Annual Reports - B.C. Minister of Mines

1900 - Page 804
1901 - Page 1013
1902 - Page 134
1903 - Page 101, 103
1904 - Page 144
1907 - Page 217
1917 - Page 144
1918 - Page 151
1920 - Page 111

DRILCOR
INDUSTRIES LTD.

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Richmond , B.C. V6V 1Y5
Telephone (604) 273 1878
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October 9, 1981.

Net: 15 days

Tribasin Resources,
503 - 750 W. Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

INVOICE: 8123/2

re: diamond drilling near Invermere, B.C.

Footage

Hole #	Interval	BW Casing	BQ Coring
1	0-15	15	
	15-157		142
2	0-11	11	
	11-76		65
3	0-15	15	
	15-106		91
4	0-18	18	
	18-98		80
5	0-8	8	
	8-92		84
6	0-14	14	
	14-98		84
		81	546

Totals: 81' BW Casing @ 30.00/ft.	$ 2,430.00
546' BQ Coring @ 25.00/ft.	13,650.00
Shortfall: Under 1500' - 873' @ 5.00/ft.	4,365.00
Meals: 12 man days @ 30.00	360.00
	$20,805.00
Less: Advance	8,000.00
	$12,805.00

Abbreviations Used in Drill Hole Logs

arg	-	argillite
bdg	-	bedding
bk	-	black
brn	-	brown
cal	-	calcite
Ch	-	chert
cg	-	coarse grained
Dol	-	dolomite
dk	-	dark
frac	-	fracture
fg	-	fine grained
gy	-	grey
limon	-	limonite
loc	-	locally
lt	-	light
mg	-	medium grained
py	-	pyrite
Qtz	-	quartz
sli	-	slight
sulf	-	sulphide
sh	-	shale
vn	-	vein
vnlt	-	veinlet
w	-	with
wh	-	white

SILVER BELT - D.H. #1

47.9 m @ -48° @ S 60° W
Lat. 511½ N, Dep. 466½ E, Elev. 2394.5

Started: Sept.13/81
Stopped: Sept.16/81

From	To	Dist.	Recov.	Description	Bdg ° to Core
0	4.6			Casing - 15 ft.	
0	2.4	2.4	0.3))	Dol & Ch; Fg, gy Dol; broken; qtz vnlts to 5 mm	75
2.4	3.0	0.6	0.2)	" "	
3.0	3.9	0.9	0.3)	" "	
3.9	4.6	0.7	0.3)	" "	
4.6	5.5	0.9	0.4)	" "	70
5.5	7.0	1.5	0.8)	" "	75
7.0	8.5	1.5	1.1	Dol; loc ch to 7.3; loc broken; loc thin seams oxidized or mud @ 20°	75
8.5	10.0	1.5	0.7	Dol; loc broken w brnsh, thin seams; mud seam reported at 10.0 m	
10.0	11.6	1.6	1.3	Dol, fg, gy w loc dk gy bdg layers; lt brnsh layers @ 11-11.5 may be arg;	70
11.6	13.1	1.5	1.5	Dol & 7% Ch mostly in 2 layers @ 0.1 m	75
13.1	14.6	1.5	0.4	Dol	
14.6	16.2	1.6	1.0	Dol & 12% Ch	65
16.2	18.0	1.8	1.8	Dol & 15% Ch; 40 cms mostly Ch in centre	70
18.0	19.5	1.5	0.8	Dol & 15% Ch; mud on tight fracs	
19.5	22.5	3.0	1.2	Dol & loc Ch; Qtz vnlts 1-8 mm @ 0-40°; still has lt brn mud on fracs	70
22.5	35.5	13.0	12.0	Dol & 6% Ch; Qtz vnlts 21-22, 25, 27½, 28, 30.2, 31.8; mostly Ch 31.7-33.3, 33.5-33.8, 34.7, 34.9-35.5-36;	80 70
35.5	47.9	12.4	11.7	Dol & minor chert as @ 36, 36.6, 37.4, 38.3, 42.9	80 80
				Qtz bdg layers 1 to 3 cms @ 36.6, 38.3, 41.6, 44.7	75
	END			still shows mud on weathered seams	70

157' = 47.9 m

Horiz. length = 47.9 x .6691 = 32.05 m

R. C. Macdonald, P. Eng.

SILVER BELT - D.H. #2

23.2 m Vert. Lat. 515 N;
Dep. 449½ E; Elev. 2395.0

Started: Sept.15/81
Stopped: Sept.17/81

From	To	Dist.	Recov.	Description	Bdg ° to Core
0	3.3			Casing - 11 ft.	
0	4.9	4.9	0.7	Dol, lt gy, fg	
4.9	6.4	1.5	1.2	Dol, lt gy, fg, bdg distinct; loc gy & lt gy layers; minor Qtz vnlts 1-8 mm @ various angles Ch @ 6.0, 6.1, 6.2 (1-5 cms.)	45
6.4	7.9	1.5	1.4	Dol & Ch as above; Ch @ 7.0 - 7.1, 7.35, 7.5	50
7.9	9.5	1.6	1.5	Ditto CH @ 8.0, 8.2 - 8.4, 9.15 - 9.2;	60
9.5	11.0	1.5	0.6	Dol, mostly broken; thin mud fracs;	50
11.0	12.5	1.5	0.5	Dol & Ch & mud seam; loc Dol bn 0.1 m	
12.5	14.0	1.5	1.0	Dol & Ch @ 12.8, 13.3, 13.7 - 13.95;	50
14.0	15.6	1.6	1.3	Ditto; Ch @ 14.3, 14.4 - 14.5;	50
15.6	18.7	3.1	2.5	Dol, Ch @ 16.1 - 16.2;	55
18.7	20.2	1.5	0.75	Dol; mostly broken; thin mud fracs; loc Ch @ 18.7, 18.8	
20.2	23.2	3.0	2.6	Dol & Ch; partly broken core; thin clay seams continue to end; Ch @ 20.3 - 20.4, 20.7 - 20.8, 22.1 and 23.2	55
	END				

R. C. Macdonald

R. C. Macdonald, P.Eng.

SILVER BELT - D.H. #3

32.2 m @ -43° @ S 60° W.

Started: Sept.19/81
Stopped: Sept.20/81

Lat. 537 N Dep. 454½ E Elev. 2391.5

From	To	Dist.	Recov.	Description	Bdg ° to Core
0	4.6			Casing - 15 ft.	
0	2.0	2.0	0		
2.0	3.2	1.2	1.2	Dol; lt to med gy; fg, Ch @ 2.6; Rusty fracs & bdg planes loc	70
3.2	4.9	1.7	0.2	Bk slate, chips & buttons; rusty fracs & bdg planes	
4.9	6.1	1.2	0.5	Bk slate; less broken or rusty than above	70
6.1	11.0	4.9	4.6	Dol & Ch; lt gy, fg; loc Qtz vnlts; note lt brnsh clay fracs & bdg planes; Ch @ 6.4, 6.9, 7.6, 8.3, 9.2-9.3, 10.2, 10.3, 10.9; longest core 0.2 m;	70
11.0	12.5	1.5	1.0	As above to 11.7, w Ch @ 11.6-11.7; then ½ m of core looks like a folded area such as seen on surface loc;	60
12.5	23.2	10.7	9.3	Dol & Ch; more long core to 20 cms; Ch @ 14.6, 14.8-15.0, 15½, 16, 17.9-18; 4 cm mud @ 14.5; still shows lt brn mud on tight fracs; Ch @ 19.1, 19.5, 19.8, 20.4, 21.5, 22.4, 22.7;	70 75 70
23.2	24.6	1.4	0.8	Dol & loc Ch @ 23½ m; half of core is broken, small chips.	
24.6	26.1	1.5	1.1	Dol & Ch @ 24.8, 25.2-25.3, 25.8-25.9 not broken; core to 20 cms.	
26.1	32.2	6.1	5.5	Dol & Ch @ 27.2-27.3, 28.5-28.6, 29.3-30, good core, to 25 cms., but still shows some lt brn frac plane mud films; loc narrow, wh Qtz vnlts 30° to core. distict bdg; mostly Ch 30.7-32.2	75 70 75 75
	END				

R. C. Macdonald, P. Eng.

SILVER BELT - D. H. #4

30.5 m @ -45° @ S 60° W
Lat. 501 N Dep. 500 E Elev. 2397.7

Started: Sept.20/81
Stopped: Sept.21/81

From	To	Dist.	Recov.	Description	Bdg ° to Core
0	5.5			Casing - 18 ft.	
5	7.6		2.1	Dol & Ch @ 6.9-7.2; gy & lt gy Dol; mostly broken to 6.7 m; bdg visible only in chert section.	55
7.6	11.2	3.6	3.2	Dol, & minor Ch @ 10.0; Dol is well bdd, lt gy w gy bdg layers; good core to 10.4, then more friable; lt brn mud films on some fracs;	60 60 55
11.2	13.0	1.8	1.0	Black shale; carbonaceous; friable; crumbly in part; distinct bdg.	50
13.0	13.7	0.7	0.6	Dol & Ch; a Qtz vn parallel to core axis is 1-2 cm. wide and ends abruptly at the overlying shale.	
13.7	30.5	16.8	12.5	Dol & Ch; lt gy to gy Dol; bdg not clear because of loc broken core or abundant Qtz vnlts so some looks like breccia considerable brn limonitic alteration along fracs & larger masses assoc. w Qtz; causing broken core loc; no sulf; Ch @ 16½, 16.6-16.8, 17 & 13.7; Sample #521 @ 19.2-19.35 has minor fg Py	50 55
				below 25 m, less limonite & less broken core, but both persist with loc Qtz vns to 2 cms.	60 45 40
				brn porous limon @ 22.5-22.6 is the closest rock type seen in core to equal some of the surface limonite, but no other minerals recognized except dol. Sample #522 @ 22.5-22.6 has minor fg Py	
	END				

R. C. Macdonald, P. Eng.

SILVER BELT - D.H. #5

28.0 m @ -88° @ S 70° E

Started: Sept.21/81
Stopped: Sept. 22/81

Lat. 513½ N Dep. 565 E Elev. 2393.8 m

From	To	Dist.	Recov.	Description	Bdg ° to Core
0	2.4			Casing - 8 ft.	
2	5.2	3.2	2.3	Dol & Ch; consid network of Qtz vnlts mostly 3 mm but loc to 1½ cm; also lt brn mud & limonitic areas & films; half is broken core; Ch @ 2.3, 2.7; some limon assoc w Qtz but not most.	45
5.2	9.7	4.5	2.9	Dol & limonitic Dol; not as broken as above; still a remarkable network of Qtz. vnlts; the softer limonitic areas must have been ground or washed away; Ch @ 8.2; Qtz @ 9.7;	
9.7	13.7	4.0	3.7	Dol & Ch w Qtz vnlts, mostly 1-2 mm but some to 1 cm., rk is fresher - 30 cm. long core sections; much less limon; bdg difficult to see. Ch @ 10.8-11, 11.1-11.2, 11.4-11.6, 12.0, 12.2-12.3, 12.55, 12.7, 13.1, 13.3-13.7; note tiny spots (1 x 3 mm) of PbS in 1 mm wide Qtz vnlts @ 12.85, 12.95, 13.1, 13.3 & 13.55 in relatively fresh Dol section Sample #519 @ 12.8-13.15 has minor Py & PbS	45
13.7	17.3	3.6	3.5	Dol & Ch w consid lt brn limonite & Qtz; Ch @ 15.0, 15.2, 15.3 Qtz @ 15.3-16.4, mixed w Ch, minor Dol & limonite; strong limonite @ 13.6-13.9, 14.2-14.4, 15.4-15.6; some core 30 cms; Sample #523 @ 13.3-14.3 has minor PbS in Qtz vnlts.	50
17.3	25.5	8.2	6.7	Dol & loc Ch & consid network of Qtz vnlts ½-2 mm; minor lt brn limonite & occasional thin mud seams to 25 m; bdg usually difficult; some Qtz to 1½ cms; Ch or Qtz @ 18.3, 19.6, 23.7; note carbonaceous, bk arg or sh @ 22-22.3;	50
25.5	28.0	2.5	1.8	Dol w decreasing Qtz vnlts; core spilled; 25 cm arg & Qtz w fg Py & PbS @ 27-27¼. Sample #520 has Py & minor PbS.	
	END				

R. C. Macdonald, P.Eng.

SILVER BELT - D.H. #6

29.8 m @ -90°

Started: Sept.23/81
Stopped: Sept.26/81

Lat. 370 N Dep. 676½ E Elev. 2414.3 m

From	To	Dist.	Recov.	Description	Bdg ° to Core
0	4.3			Casing - 14 ft.	
1	2.4	1.4	1.1	Dol, cherty Dol, Ch, & arg first 0.1 m is buttons of grnsh-gy arg or shale or slate; then dk gy, dense, cherty Dol for ½ m, then lt gy Dol & Ch Ch @ 2.1	
2.4	4.0	1.6	0.8	Dol & Ch; loc limon @ 2.4 & layers of brn limon stain to 2.7; Ch chips & bits 3.9-4.0	
4.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	Dol & Ch; loc limon @ 4.0-4.05, 4.7; specks PbS & Py @ 4.9 (Speciment). Ch @ 4.6-5.0, 5.15, 5.4-5.5;	35
				Qtz vnlts to 3 mm @ 65° @ 4.4, 4.8-5.0, 5.8-6.1; & 6.9; lt brn films on bdg loc;	25
				Sample #524 @ 4.8-4.9 has minor Py & PbS.	
7.0	17.7	10.7	9.8	Dol & Ch; Qtz & Cal vnlts 2-3 mm @ 7.1, 7.7-8.1, @ 30°, parallel to bdg,	40
				Ch @ 7.9-8.3, 8.4-8.6, 7.45, 8.7, 8.9, 9.1-1¼, 10.1, 12-12.2, 15.2-15.3, 16.1,	30
				16.6; Ch @ 12.0 is irreg spot 1-2 cms	30
				wide of tan-brown arg? assoc w ½ cm	30
				Qtz; good core generally except 13.1 to 14.6 (50% recov.); limon-stained @ 13.5, 14.6; 14.9-15.1 is 60% limonite	
				Sample #525 @ 14.8-15.1 is mostly limonite.	
				5 cms mud @ 17.0;	60
				1-2 cm Qtz vns @ 15.7, 15.8, 15.9	
17.7	26.8	9.1	9.0	Dol & minor Ch; generally longer pieces of core & very little clay films;	60
				Ch 18.2-18.3, 18.6-18.7, 18.85, 19.2-19.3, 19.4, 19.5, 20.2, 20.8-21.0, 22.4-22.5,	
				22.8, 24.9-25.0;	55
				Dk gy sh or slate @ 20.1 (1 cm) & 23.8-24.0	55
				Ch @ 26-26.1, 26-4-26.5;	70
26.8	29.8	3.0	3.0	Dol, Ch & Dolomitic Sh; Ch @ 26.9-27.0, 27.7, 28.2, 28.5-28.6, Bk Dol Sh @ 28.1,	65
	END			29.7-29.8	

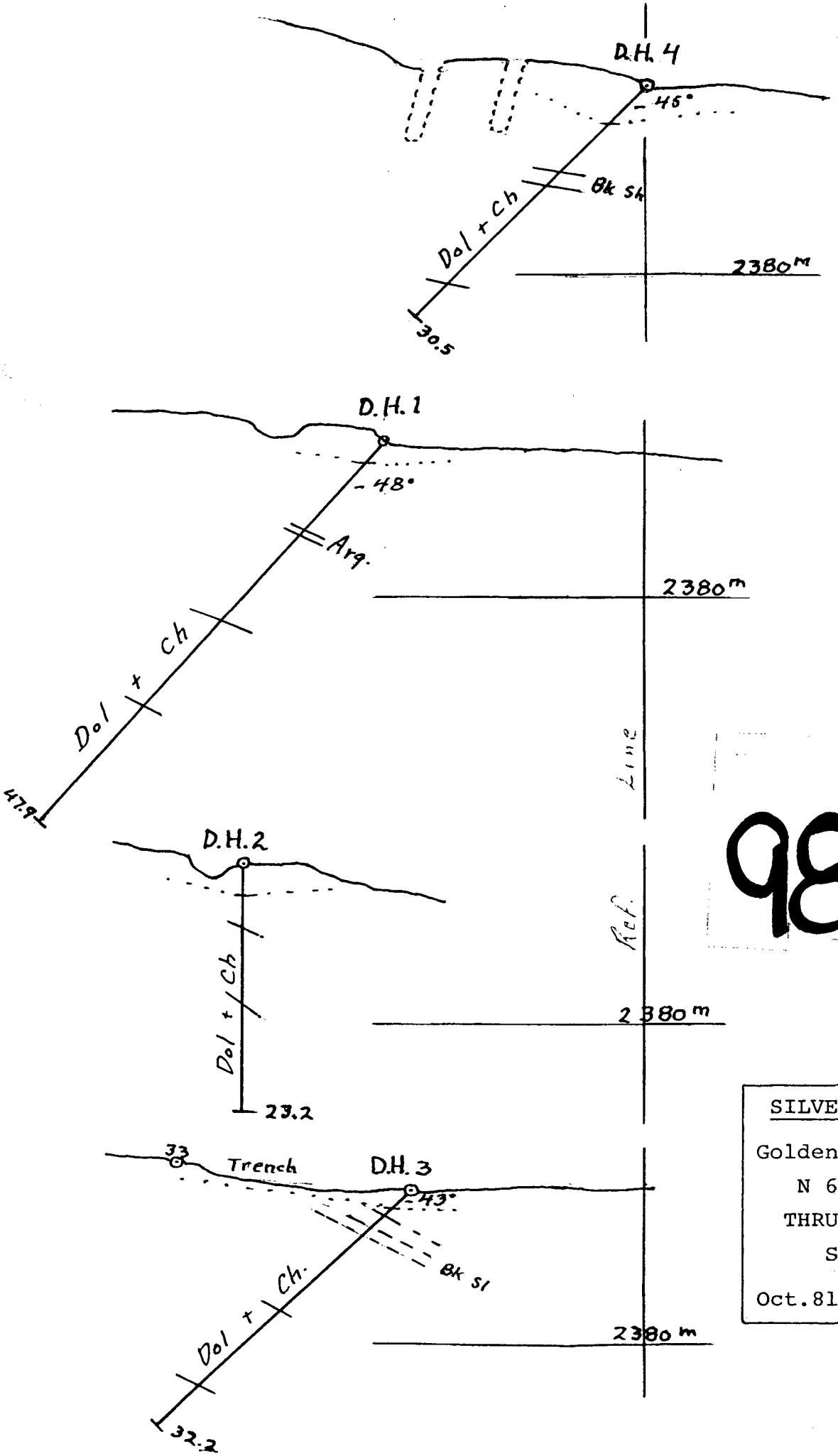
R. C. Macdonald, P.Eng.

SAMPLES AND ASSAY RESULTS

Below are shown all the rock samples and assay results obtained by Tri Basin Resources Ltd. from the Silver Belt.

No.	Description	Ozs. of Silver per Ton	% Lead	% Zinc	
75	From all dumps near 50N; best limonite fragments	18.3	23.4	23.9	
94	From dump at 51N-58E; average limonite fragments	11.65	15.28	26.19	
95	From 50N-49E inclined shaft dump; average limonite	4.72	5.42	12.47	
96	From 50N-48E trench & shaft dump; average limonite	18.52	16.12	16.08	
97	From dumps near 51N-45E; average limonite	4.38	5.02	10.91	
94-97	Arithmetic average	9.82	10.46	16.41	
516	From inclined shaft dump at 38N-76E; average limonite	6.06	7.42	6.22	
517	From inclined shaft dump at 38N-76E; selected siderite	4.13	-	0.19	(33.57 % Fe)
518	From Silver Cup C.G. trench on ridge crest; selected dol across 20 cms. with galena	9.73	19.55	0.41	

		Meters					
	D.H.	From	To	Width			
521	4	19.2	19.35	0.15	TR	0.02	0.31
522	4	22.5	22.6	0.1	0.05	0.17	0.62
519	5	12.8	13.15	0.35	0.04	0.25	0.48
523	5	13.3	14.3	1.0	0.05	0.15	0.85
520	5	27.0	27.25	0.25	0.31	0.25	0.45
524	6	4.8	4.9	0.1	0.05	0.19	0.04
525	6	14.8	15.1	0.3	0.09	0.21	0.34



9842

SILVER BELT PROPERTY

Golden Min. Div., B.C.

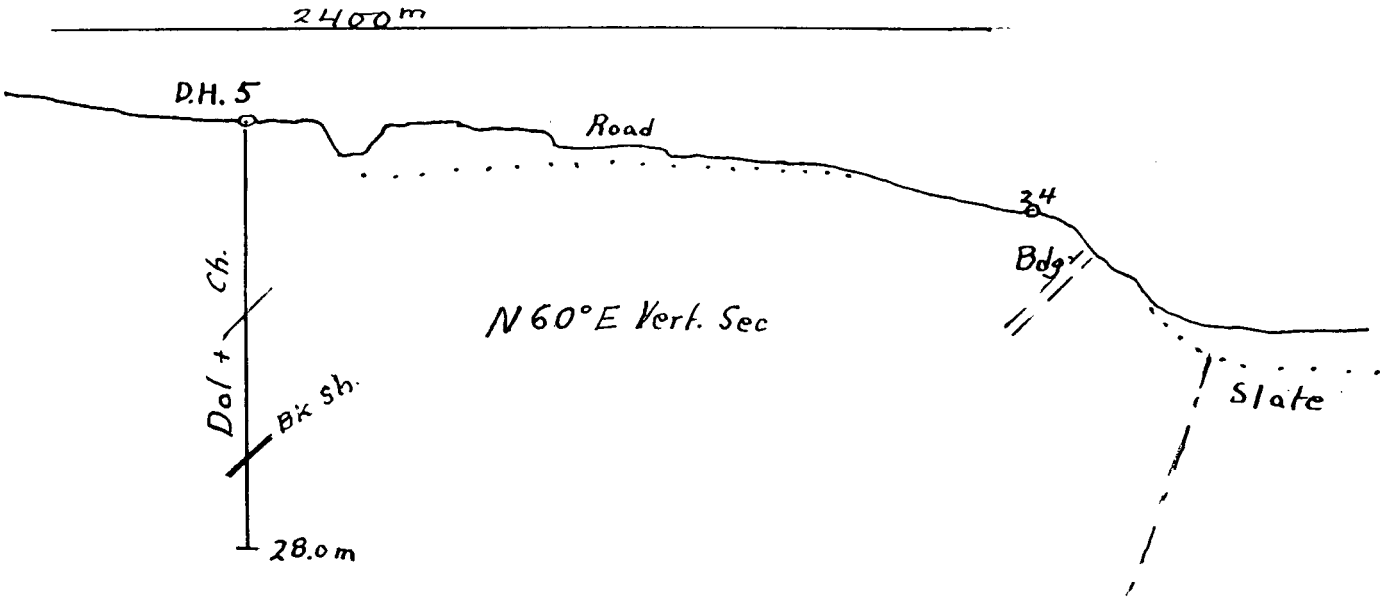
N 60° VERT. SECS.

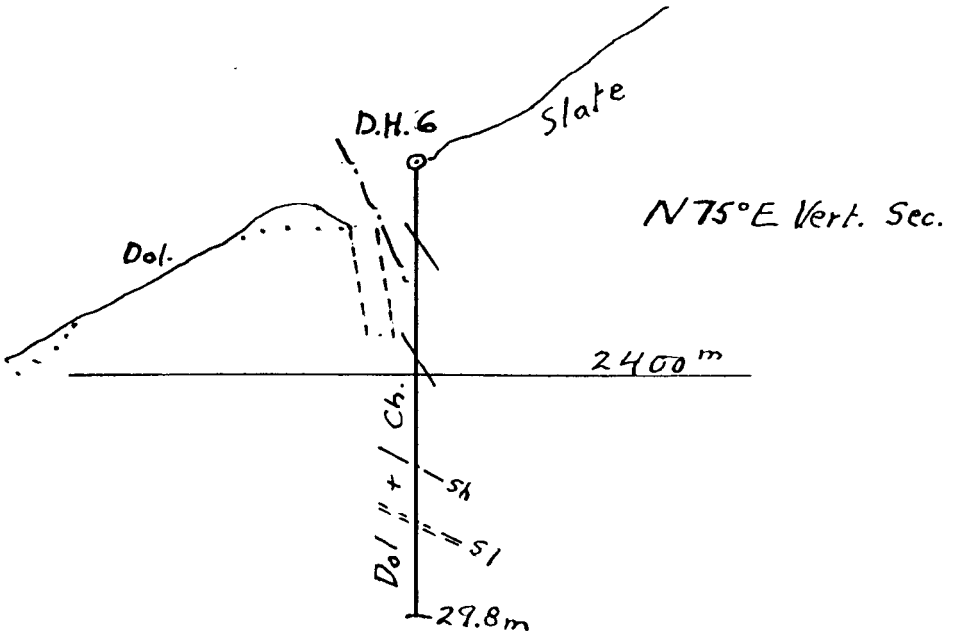
THRU D.H.'s 1 to 4

Scale 1:500

Oct.81 R.C.M.

FIG. 7





9842

SILVER BELT PROPERTY
Golden Min. Div., B.C.
VERTICAL SECTIONS
THRU D.H.'s 5 & 6
Scale 1:500
Oct.81 R.C.M.

FIG. 8

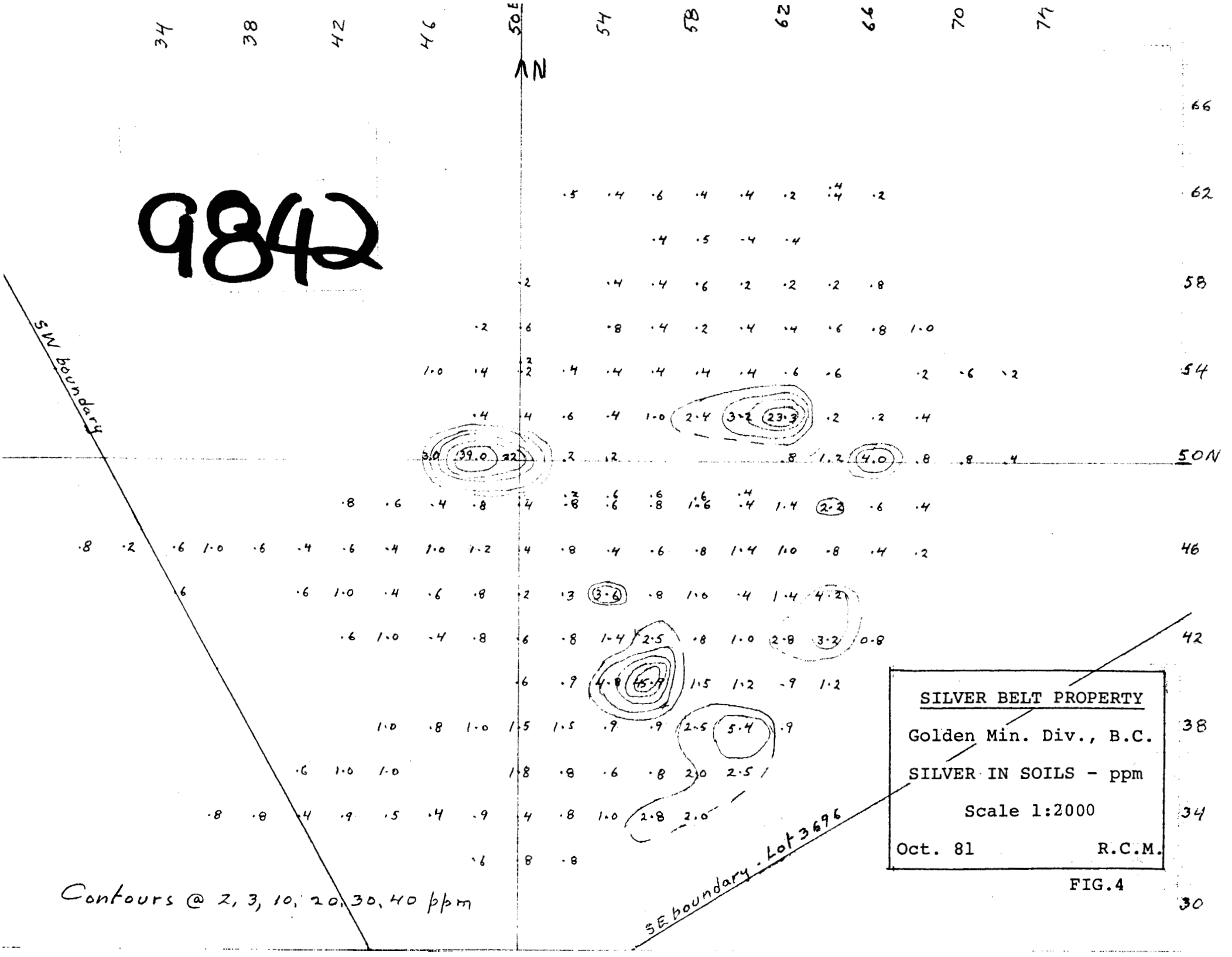

9842
34
38
42
46
50E
54
58
62
66
70
74
N
66
62
58
54
50N
46
42
38
34
30
SW boundary
SE boundary - Lot 3696
39.0
23.3
45.9
5.4
Contours @ 2, 3, 10, 20, 30, 40 ppm
SILVER BELT PROPERTY
Golden Min. Div., B.C.
SILVER IN SOILS - ppm
Scale 1:2000
Oct. 81
R.C.M.

FIG.4

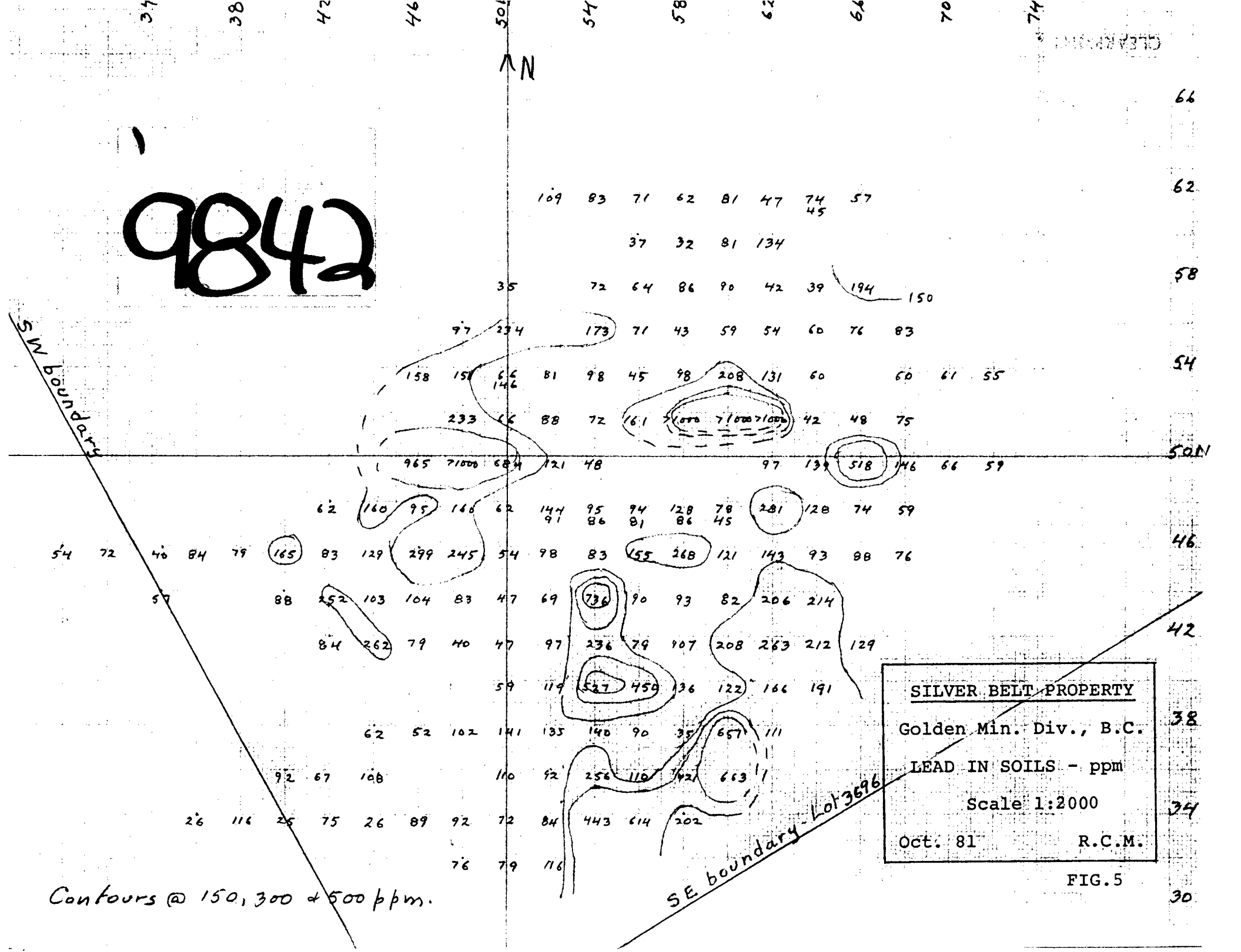

9842
N
50N
SW boundary
SE boundary - Lot 3696
Contours @ 150, 300 & 500 ppm.
SILVER BELT PROPERTY
Golden Min. Div., B.C.
LEAD IN SOILS - ppm
Scale 1:2000
Oct. 81 R.C.M.

FIG.5

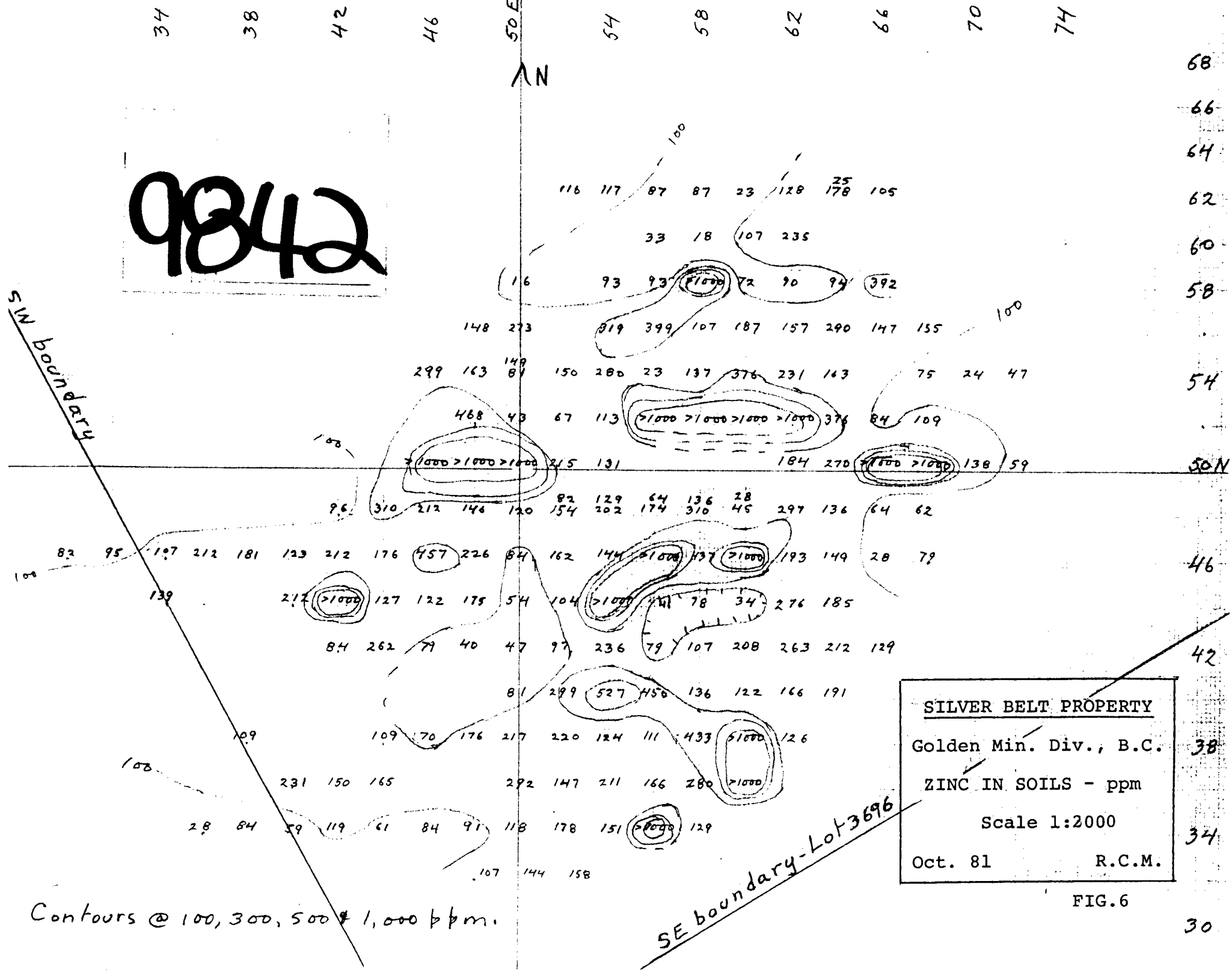
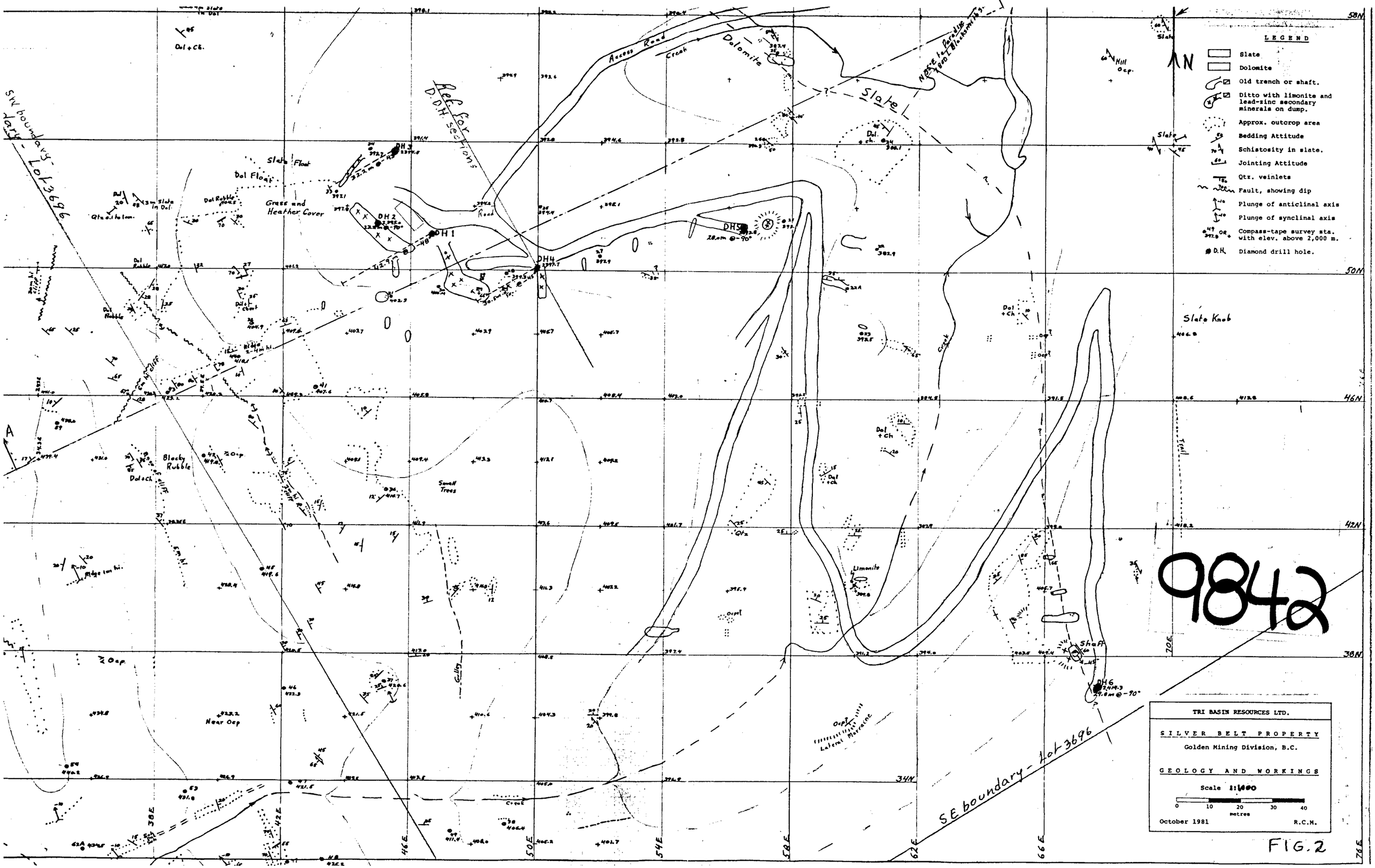

9842
N
50N
SW boundary
SE boundary-Lot 3696
SILVER BELT PROPERTY
Golden Min. Div., B.C.
ZINC IN SOILS - ppm
Scale 1:2000
Oct. 81 R.C.M.
Contours @ 100, 300, 500 & 1,000 ppm.

FIG.6



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TRI BASIN RESOURCES LTD.

SILVER BELT PROPERTY

Golden Mining Division, B.C.

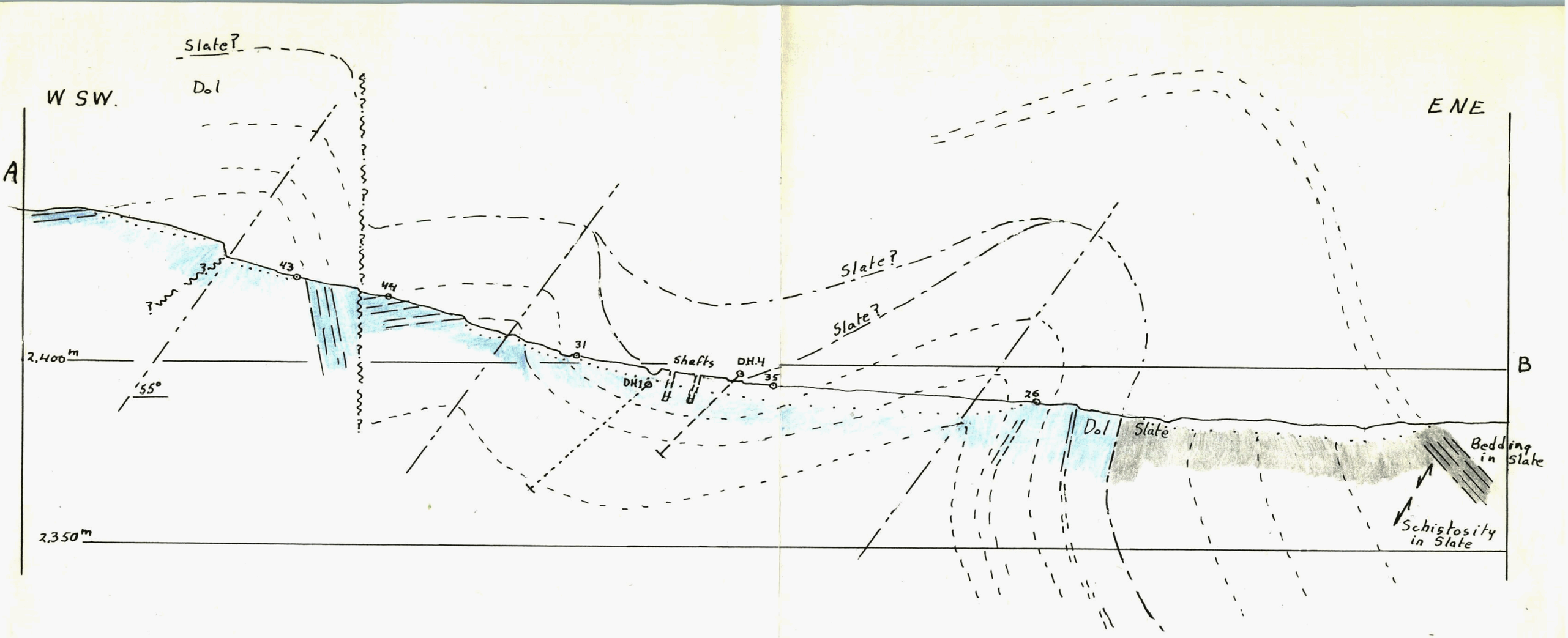
GEOLOGY AND WORKINGS

Scale 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 metres

October 1981 R.C.M.

FIG. 2



TRI BASIN RESOURCES LTD.

SILVER BELT PROPERTY

Golden Min. Div., B.C.

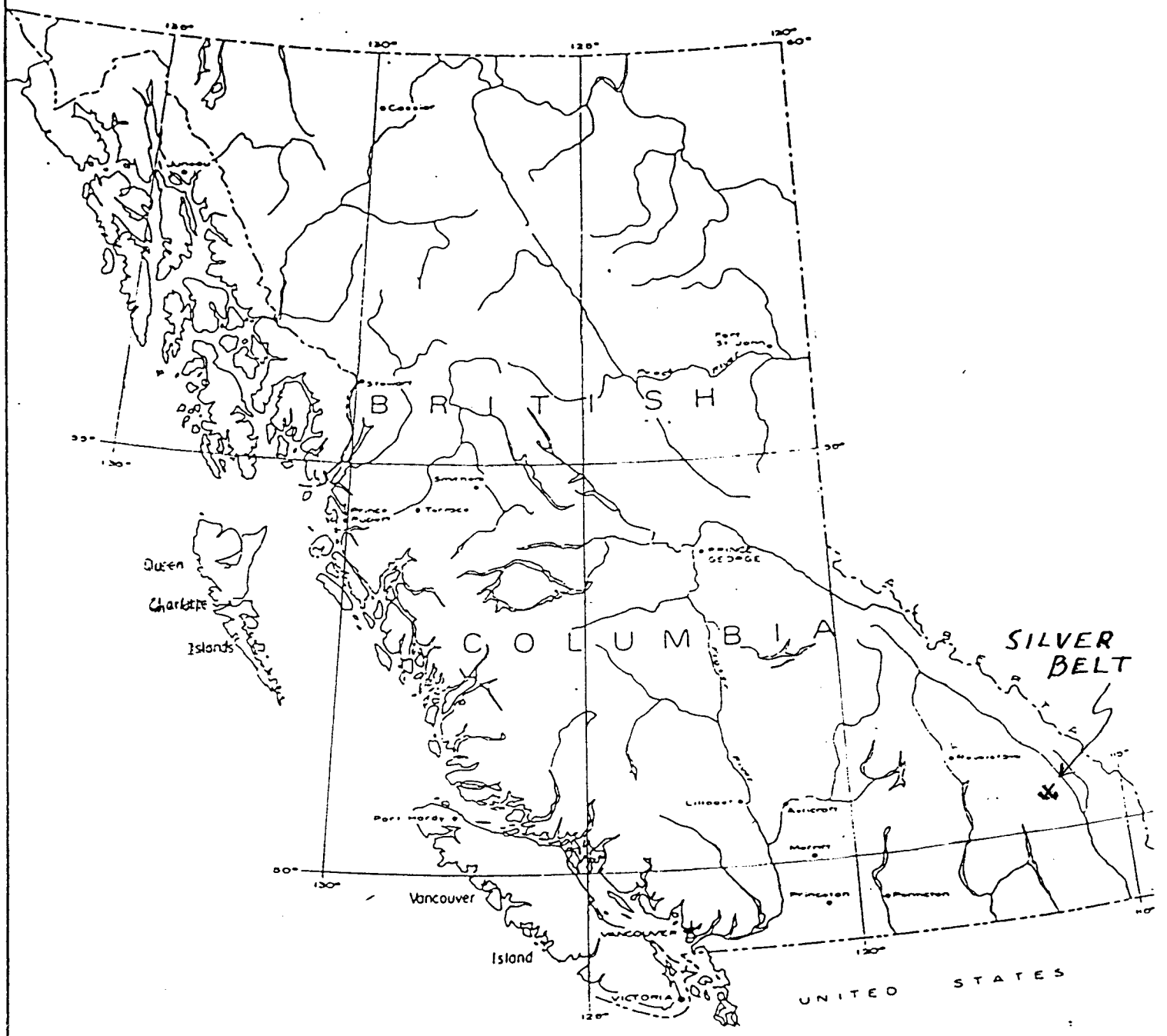
N65°E VERTICAL PROJECTION

ALONG A-B From FIG.1.

Scale 1:1,000

October 1981 R.C.M.

FIG.3



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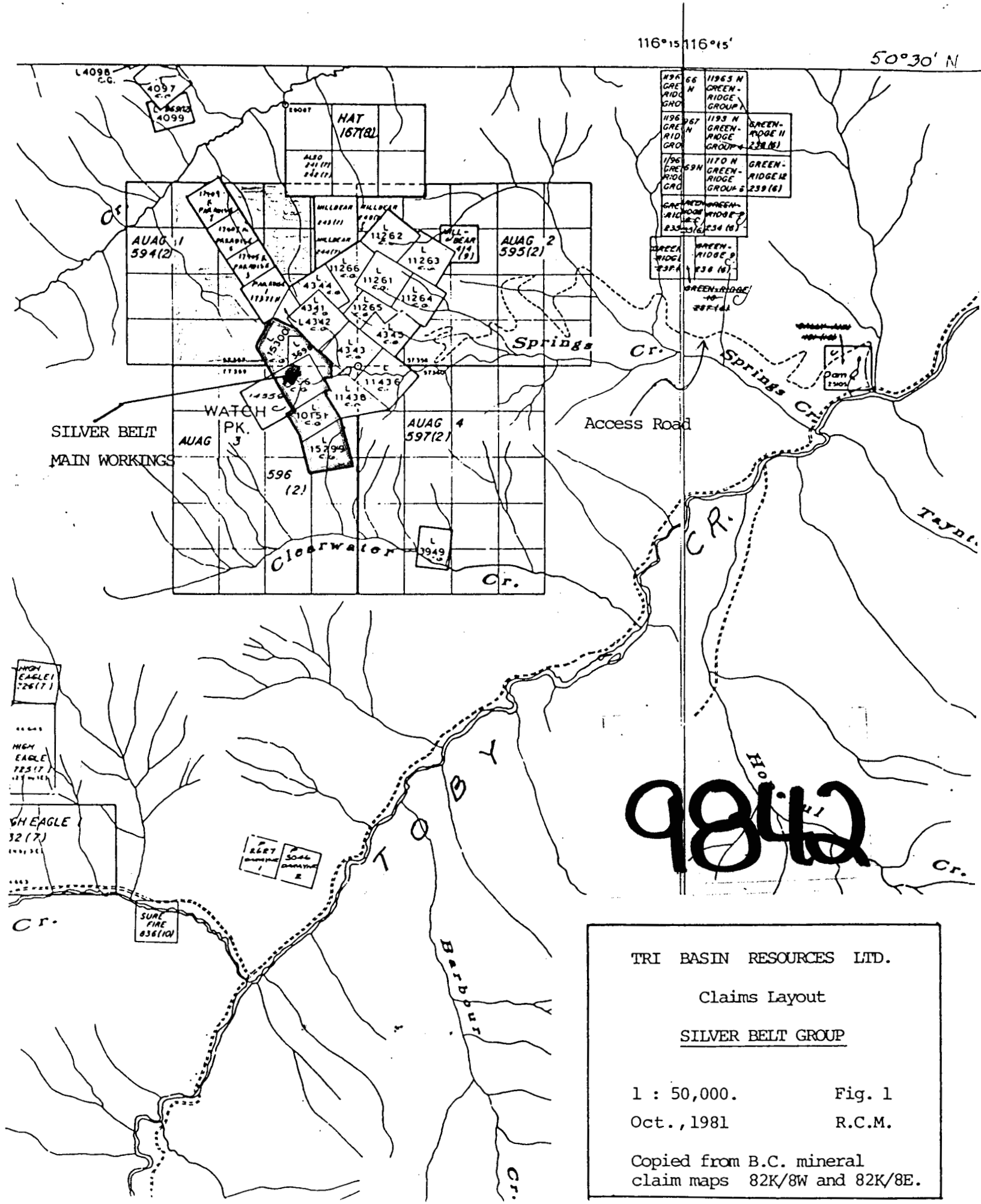
TRI BASIN RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP FOR
SILVER BELT PROPERTY

Golden Min. Div., B.C.
Scale 1:7,600,000

Oct.81 R.C.M.

FIG. 1A



TRI BASIN RESOURCES LTD.

Claims Layout

SILVER BELT GROUP

1 : 50,000. Fig. 1

Oct., 1981 R.C.M.

Copied from B.C. mineral claim maps 82K/8W and 82K/8E.