COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION

NTS: 82-F/9

WESTERN DISTRICT
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,209

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

OF

U T E M SURVEY ON THE

CLAIR CLAIMS

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Latitude : 49°42'N

Longitude : 116°12'W

Work Performed by : Syd J. Visser, Doug McCollor

Claim Owner and Operator : Cominco Ltd.

APRIL 1983

E. TOM EADIE

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COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION WESTERN DISTRICT

NTS: 82-F/9

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT OF

U T E M SURVEY ON THE CLAIR CLAIMS

LIST OF CLAIMS

COMINCO INTEREST - 100%

The claims listed below are covered or partly covered by the grid.

Name	Number of Units	Record Number	Assessment Work Due
Clair 12	12	696	July 6, 1990
Clair 13	12	697	July 6, 1990
Clair 20	2	1638	June 29, 1983
Clair 21	20	1639	June 29, 1983
Clair 22	12	1640	June 29, 1983

INTRODUCTION

The 1982 Clair UTEM grid lies about 15 kilometres due west of Kimberley, B.C. Access to this very mountainous area is via the Matthew Creek Road (see Plate 242-83-1). The 1982 work is an extension of the 1981 UTEM work done to the west of St. Mary's Lake (Lajoie, 1982) which was also done on the Clair claims. The whole claim group is known to be underlain by the Proterozoic clastic sediments of the Middle and Lower Aldridge Formation. The sediments of the Aldridge Formation are known to host the Sullivan ore deposit near Kimberley.

The objective of the UTEM survey was to detect electrical anomalies that may be directly or indirectly related to economic mineralization of the Sullivan type.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UTEM SYSTEM

UTEM is an acronym for "University of Toronto Electromagnetometer". The system was developed by Dr. Y. Lamontagne (1975) while he was a graduate student at that University.

The field procedure consists of laying out a large loop of single-strand insulated wire and energizing it with a transmitter powered by a motor generator. The loop is generally square shaped, wherever possible, with sides between 500 metres and 1,500 metres long. In this survey, the loop dimensions were approximately 1,500 x 1,000 metres. Survey lines are located outside the loop and are generally oriented perpendicular to the side of the loop. The field procedure is very similar to Turam, a better known electromagnetic surveying method.

The transmitter loop is energized with a triangular current at a carefully controlled frequency (30.974 Hz for this survey). The receiver consists of one sensor coil, associated electronics, and a facility for digital recording on a cassette magnetic tape. The time synchronization between transmitter and receiver is achieved through quartz crystal clocks in both units.

The receiver sensor coil measures the vertical component of the magnetic field and it responds to the time derivative of the magnetic field. Since the transmitter current waveform is triangular, the receiver coil will sense a perfect square wave in the absence of geologic conductors. Deviations from a perfect wave are caused by electrical conductors which may be geologic or cultural in origin.

The UTEM receiver gathers and records nine channels of data at each station. The later number channels (7-8-9) correspond to short time or high frequency while the lower numbered channels (1-2-3) correspond to long time or low frequency. Therefore, poor or weak conductors will respond on channels 9, 8, 7 and 6. Progressively better conductors will give responses on progressively lower number channels as well. For example, massive, highly conducting sulphides or graphite will produce a response on all nine channels.

It was mentioned above that the UTEM receiver records data digitally on a cassette. This tape is played back into a minicomputer at the base camp. The minicomputer processes the data and controls the plotting on a small (11" x 15") graphics plotter. Data are portrayed as profiles of each of the nine channels, shown for each survey line of each transmitter loop. These profiles, and an interpretive plan are appended to this report.

FIELD WORK

A field report including personnel is included in Appendix I. In total, approximately 45 kilometres of readings were taken, with a station spacing of 50 metres. In addition to the vertical field measurements, horizontal fields were also measured on several lines. All of this surveying took place between August 22nd and October 4th, 1982.

The main problem in this survey was the extremely rough terrain and poor access to some areas of the grid which slowed down the rate of production significantly.

DATA PRESENTATION

The results of the survey are presented in the UTEM compilation map, Plate 242-83-2, and 59 Data Sections (D.S.) in Appendix III. There is also a location and claim map, Plate 242-83-1. The grid is in the metric system. Therefore, L4000N, 2000E means Line 4000 metres north and Station 2000 metres east.

In order to reduce the field data, the theoretical primary field of the loop must be computed at each station. The normalization of the data is as follows:-

1. Continuously normalized plots

   a) For channel 1:

$$\% \text{ Ch.1 anomaly} = \frac{\text{Ch.1} - P}{P} \times 100\%$$

   where P is the primary field from the loop at the station and Ch.1 is the observed amplitude of Channel 1

   b) For remaining channels (n = 2 to 9)

$$\% \text{ Ch.n anomaly} = \frac{(\text{Ch.n} - \text{Ch.1})}{\text{Ch.1}} \times 100\%$$

   where Ch.n is the observed amplitude of Channels n (2 to 9)

2. Point normalized plots

   These plots display an arrow at the top of the section indicating the station to which all data on the line are normalized. The purpose of point normalized plots is to display only the relative amplitude variation of the secondary field along the line, that is, only that magnetic field from the induced currents in the ground.

a) For channel 1

$$\% \text{ Ch.1 anomaly} = \frac{\text{Ch.1} - P}{P_A} \times 100\%$$

where P_A is the primary field from the loop at station 'A' and Ch.1 is the observed amplitude for Channel 1.

b) For the remaining channels (n = 2 to 9)

$$\% \text{ Ch.n anomaly} = \frac{\text{Ch.n} - \text{Ch.1}}{\text{Ch.1}_A} \times 100\%$$

where Ch.n is the observed amplitude of Channel.n and Ch.1_A is the above reduced Ch.1 anomaly at station 'A'.

Point normalized plots are usually produced on data sections with anomalies to help in interpretation.

The above normalization procedures result in chaining errors displayed in Channel 1 only.

Topography is plotted alongside the Channel 1 data.

DISCUSSION OF DATA

An examination of the Data Sections in Appendix III and the compilation map, Plate 242-83-2 shows that there are a total of 17 crossover type anomalies on the grid. About half of these anomalies are uninteresting single line conductors that probably indicate the presence of either a small fault zone or a small amount of unusually conductive overburden or host rock.

However, most of the better anomalies continue from one line to the next. Three of these features with some strike length have been outlined on Plate 242-83-2. The most interesting of these is Zone A, which has a strike length of at least 1,500 metres.

Zone B is a feature that appears to be very similar to Zone A. Perhaps it is a faulted extension of the first zone. Zone C is a very weak zone and is probably related to a fault.

CONCLUSIONS

Two zones of possible interest were detailed during the 1982 Clair UTEM survey. They are similar to each other in anomaly shape and may be related to each other. Zone A, the stronger of the two zones, should be detailed with more UTEM work.

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ETE/jel

DISTRIBUTION:

Mining Recorder	(2)
Kootenay Exploration	(1)
J. M. Hamilton	(1)
W.D. Exploration	(1)
Technical Support	(1)

REFERENCES

Lajoie, J.J., 1982 — Geophysical Report on the UTEM Electromagnetic Survey on the CLAIR 2, 4, 14, and 15 Claims. Assessment Report Submitted to the Mining Recorder in Cranbrook.

APPENDIX I

UTEM FIELD REPORT

FOR CLAIR, 1982

DATE	LOOP	LINE #	FIELD CREW	COMPUTER	COMMENTS
1982					
August					
20	1		DMcC, BF		lay out Loop #1
21	1	3500N	DMcC, DK		broken loop
22	1	3000N, 2500N	DMcC, DK, MC	SJV	MC - last day of work; the grid is too rough for him
23	1				DMcC, DK - picking up wire left on the LEW
					SJV - readjusting clocks and monitoring to see if drift can be minimized, appear to be having some luck.
24	1	4000N	DMcC, DK		Off-loop line
25					SJV in Yahk DMcC off sick DK repairing wire
26			SJV, DK, GR	DMcC	GR started working today
27			SJV, DK, GR	DMcC	
28	3	4500E	DMcC, DK, GR	SJV	loop broken in 3 places
29			SJV, DK, GR	DMcC	
30			SJV, DK, GR	DMcC	
31	4	3500E, 4000E	DMcC, GR	SJV	DK - day off
September					
1	4	4500E	SJV, DMcC, DK, GR		problems with generator
2	4	5000E, 4500E	SJV,DMcC,DK,GR		Line 4500E detail (Hz,Hx,Hy)
3	5	1000N	DMcC,SJV,DK,GR		very difficult terrain
4					rain; computer catch up; equipment maintenance

DATE	LOOP	LINE #	FIELD CREW	COMPUTER	COMMENTS
1982					
September					
5	5	1500N, 2000N	SJV,DMcC,DK,GR		All out in the field due to difficult terrain, in case loop breaks
6	6	3500E	DMcC,GR,DK	SJV	Put in third field loop in a.m.
7	7	3500N	SJV,GR,DK	DMcC	Hx, Hy, HZ
8	8	2000N, 2500N	DMcC,GR,DK	SJV	
9	8	3000N, 3500N	SJV,GR,DK	DMcC	
10	7	2500N	DMcC,GR,DK	SJV	Hx, Hy, HZ,; snow!
11				SJV,DMcC	Plotting
			DETAIL WORK		
22	10	4000E, 4500E	SJV,DMcC,DK,GR		
23	11,12	1000N, 3500N 4000E, 4500E	SJV,DMcC,DK,GR		
28	11	5000N	SJV,DMcC,DK,BP		rain and snow
October					
2	12		BP,DK	SJV,DMcC	bear problems
3	12		BP,DK,DMcC	SJV	picking up wire
4			BP-DK		packing & picking up

C L A I R C L A I M S

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN PROJECT

SJV	Syd J. Visser	Geophysicist COMINCO LTD. 853 - 409 Granville St. VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1T2
DMcC	Doug McCollor	Geophysicist COMINCO LTD. 853 - 409 Granville St. VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1T2
BP	Brian Price	Helper COMINCO LTD. 853 - 409 Granville St. VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1T2
MC	Mike Claricoates	Helper COMINCO LTD. c/o Kootenay Exploration 1051 Industrial Road No. 2 CRANBROOK, B.C. V1C 4K7
DK	David Keith	Helper COMINCO LTD. c/o Kootenay Exploration 1051 Industrial Road No. 2 CRANBROOK, B.C. V1C 4K7
GR	Glen Rodgers	Helper COMINCO LTD. c/o Kootenay Exploration 1051 Industrial Road No. 2 CRANBROOK, B.C. V1C 4K7
BF	Bruce Fisher	Helper COMINCO LTD. c/o Kootenay Exploration 1051 Industrial Road No. 2 CRANBROOK, B.C. V1C 4K7

APPENDIX II

APPENDIX II

LEGEND

UTEM DATA SECTIONS

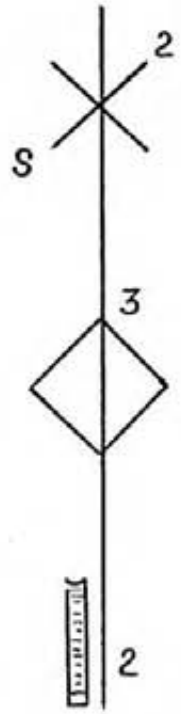
ORDINATE: Amplitude scale is given in %

ABSCISSA: Station or Picket Numbers in Hundreds of Meters

SYMBOL	CHANNEL	MEAN DELAY TIME	
		15 Hz	30 Hz
	1	25.6 ms	12.8 ms
	2	12.8	6.4
	3	6.4	3.2
	4	3.2	1.6
	5	1.6	0.8
	6	0.8	0.4
	7	0.4	0.2
	8	0.2	0.1
	9	0.1	0.05
	10	0.05	

LEGEND

UTEM COMPILATION MAPS

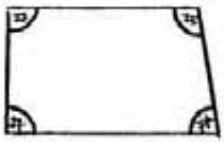


Axis of a crossover anomaly. The number indicates the latest anomalous channel.

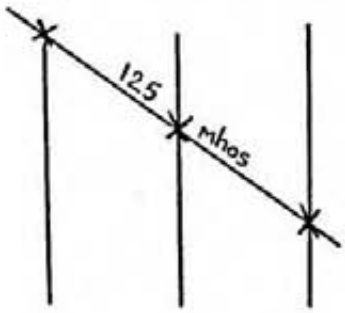
Depth indicated by: S - Shallow (< 30m)
M - Moderate (30-60m)
D - Deep (> 60m)

Axis of reversed crossover anomaly produced when a small conductor dips at less than 70° towards the transmitter. In normal crossover the positive response is towards the transmitter; reversed one, it is away from the transmitter.

Indicates a negative anomaly of width shown by the dash. The latest anomalous channel is shown. Can sometimes be confused with the negative part of a crossover anomaly.



Outline of a transmitter loop.

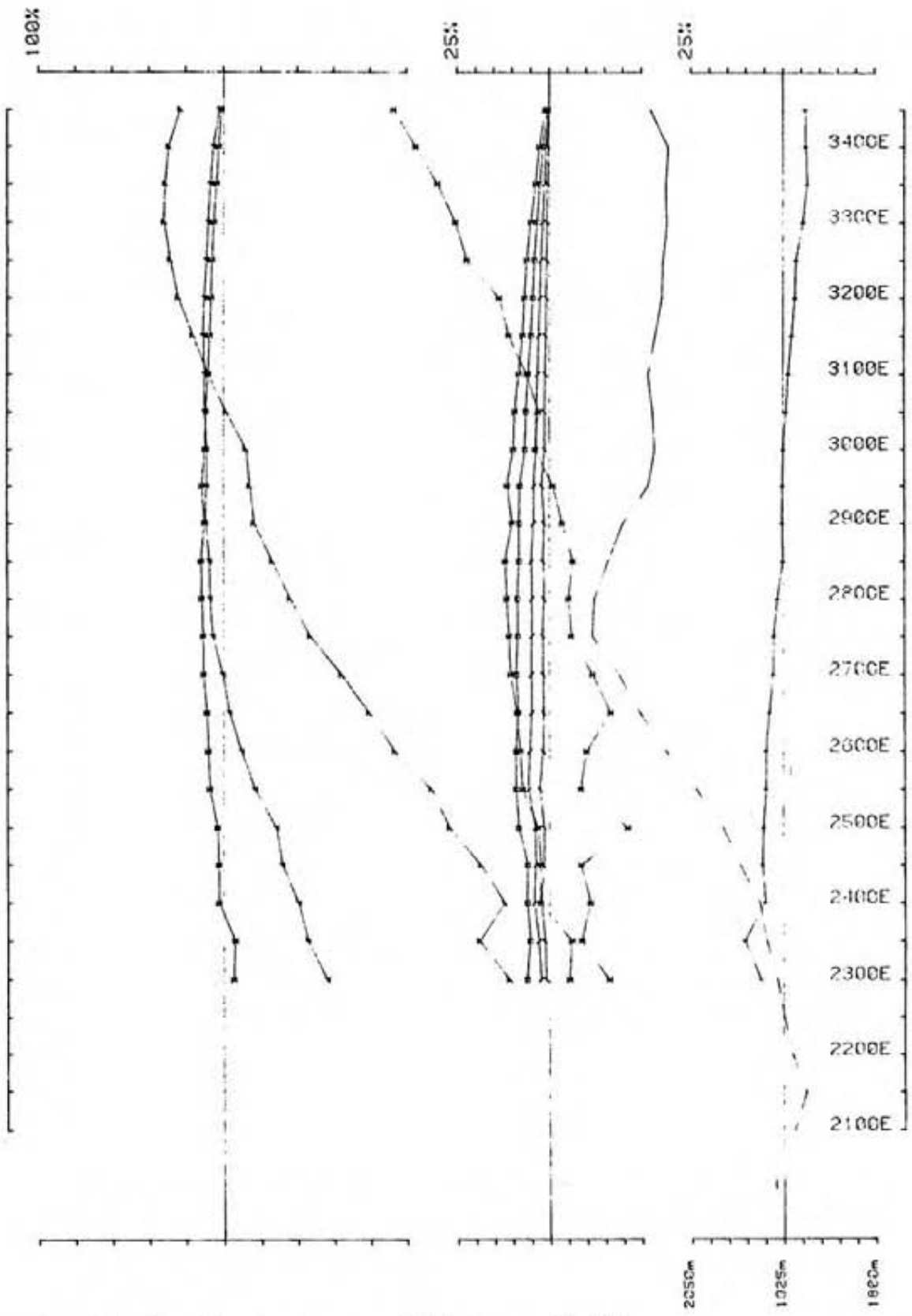


Conductor axis located by crossover anomalies with a conductance determination. The conductance is the interpreted conductivity x thickness of the conductor in mhos (same as Siemens).

Only the principal crossovers are indicated.

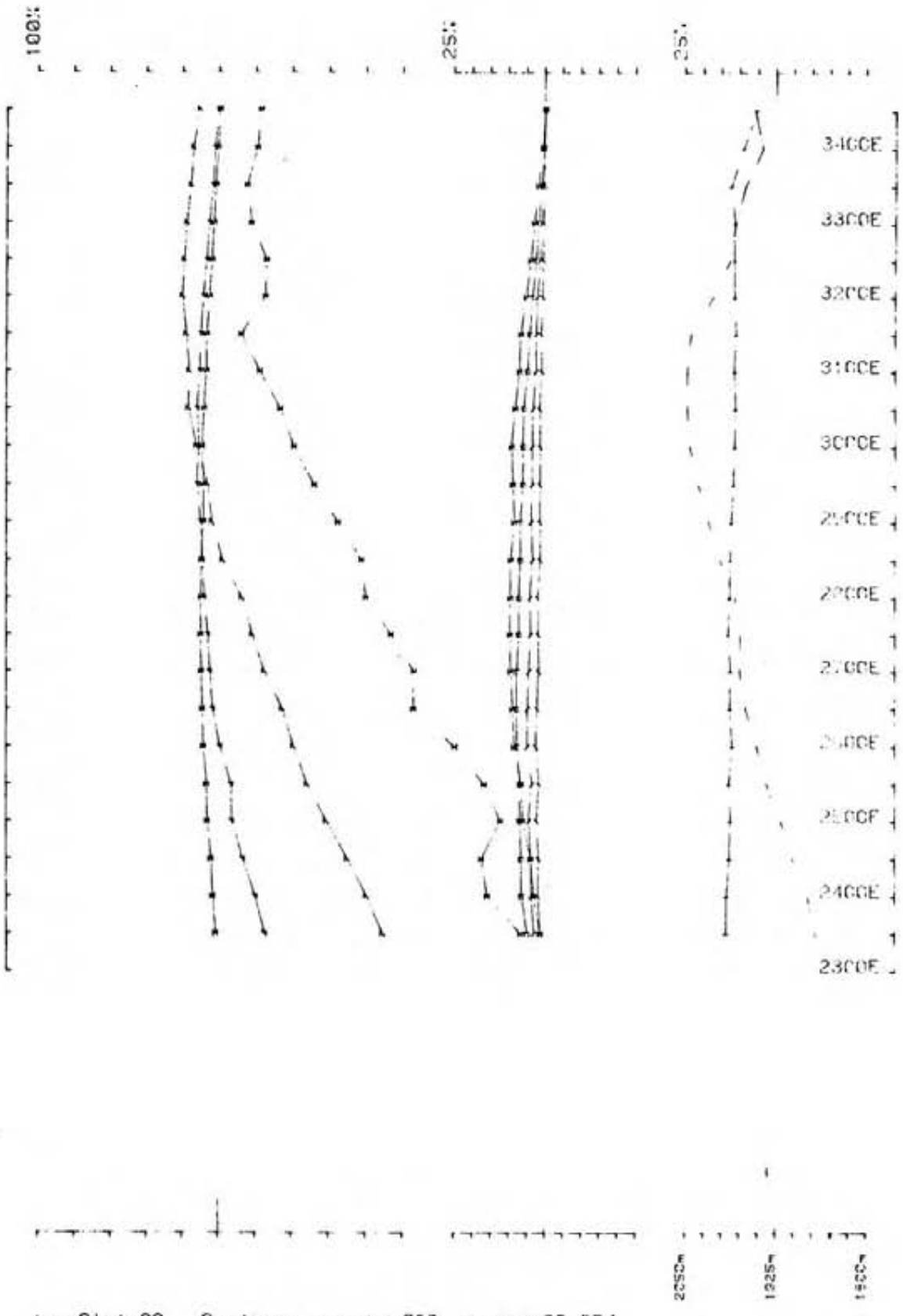
A P P E N D I X III

DATA SECTIONS
(D.S. 1 - 59)



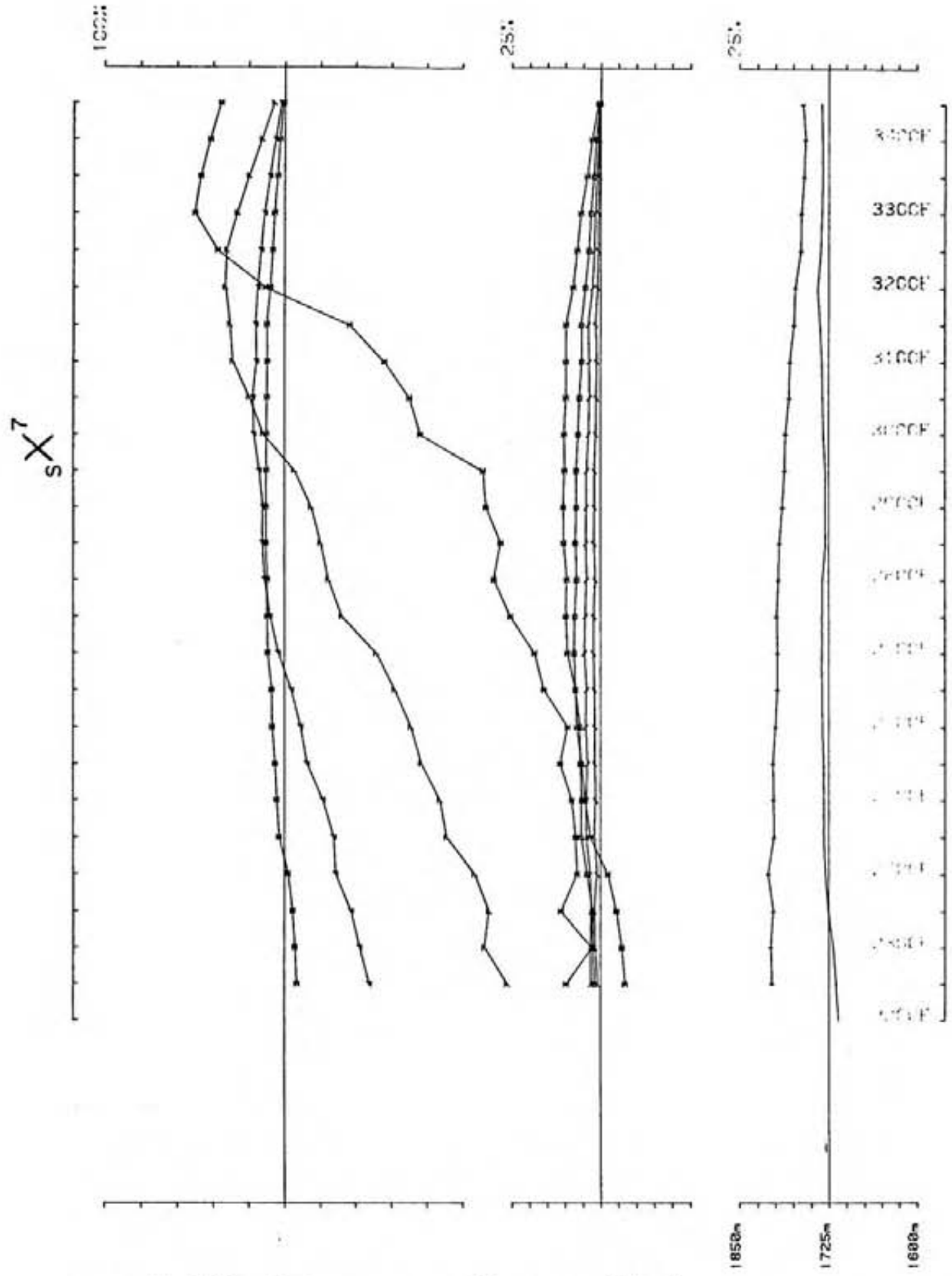
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30,974

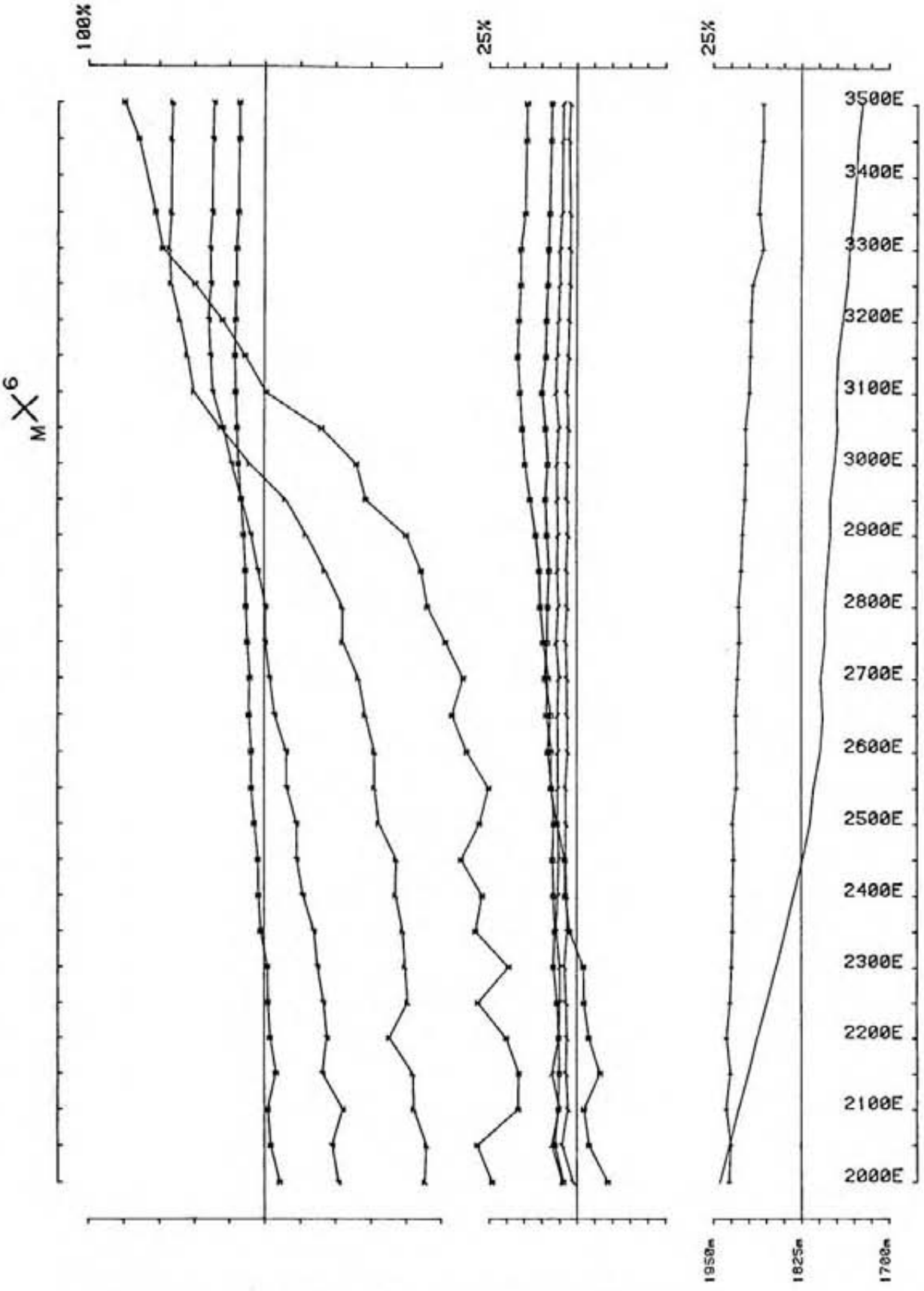
Loopno 1 Line 2500N component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30,974

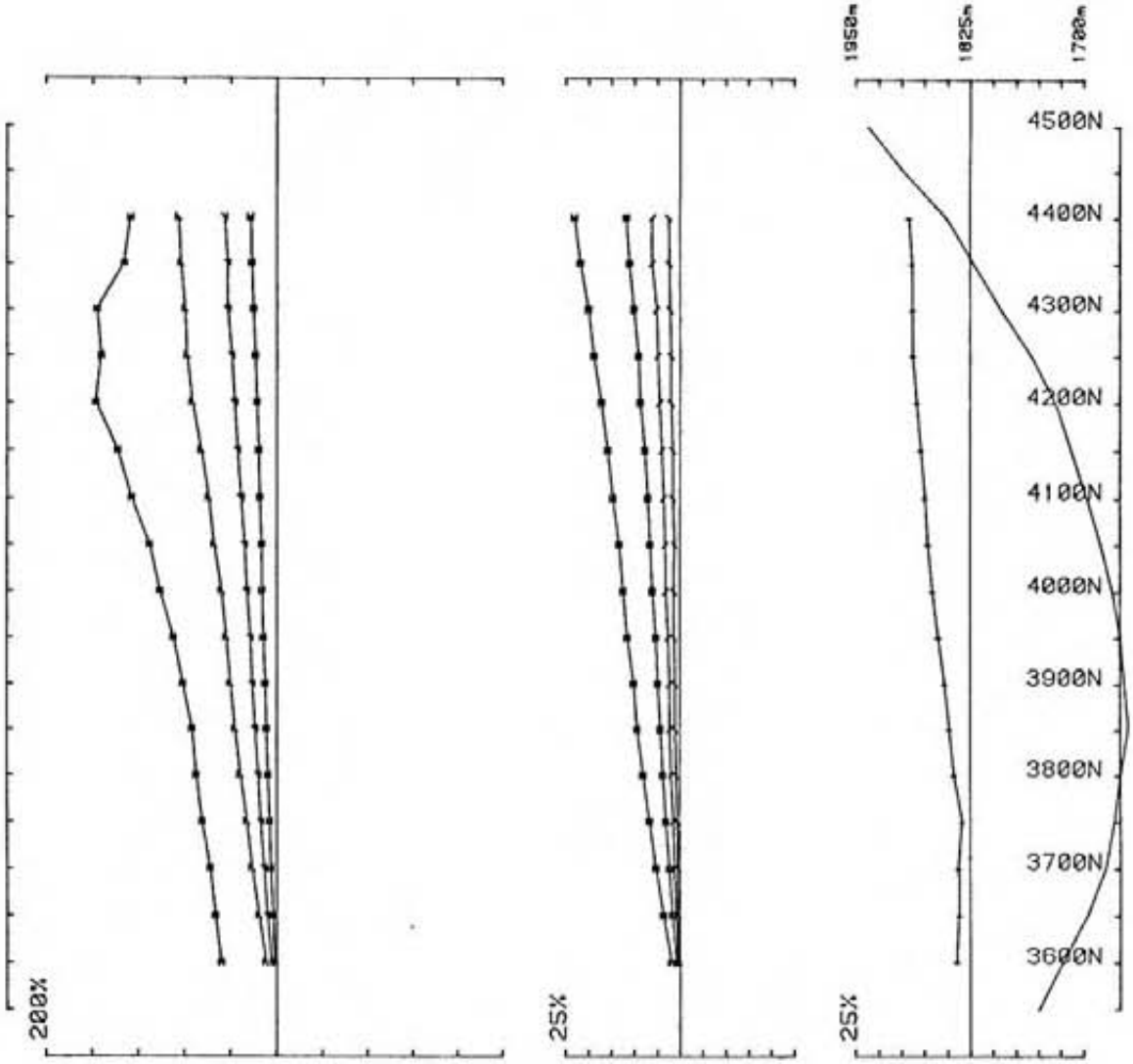
Loopno 1 Line 30000N componnnt Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced


100%
25%
25%
3300E
3200E
1850m
1725m
1600m
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&O
Loopno 1 Line 3500 component H secondary

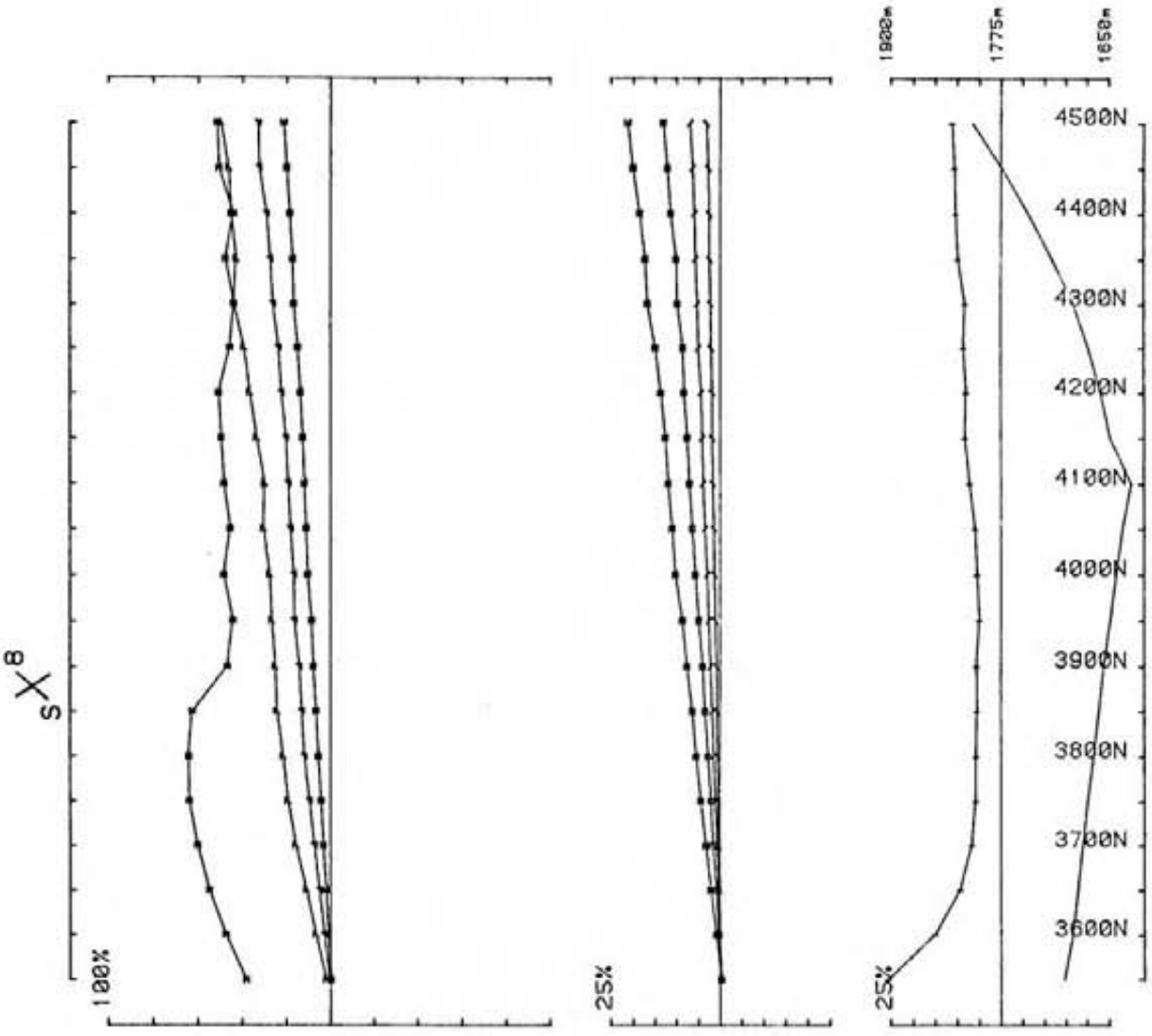


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 1 Line 4000N component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 2 Line 4000E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



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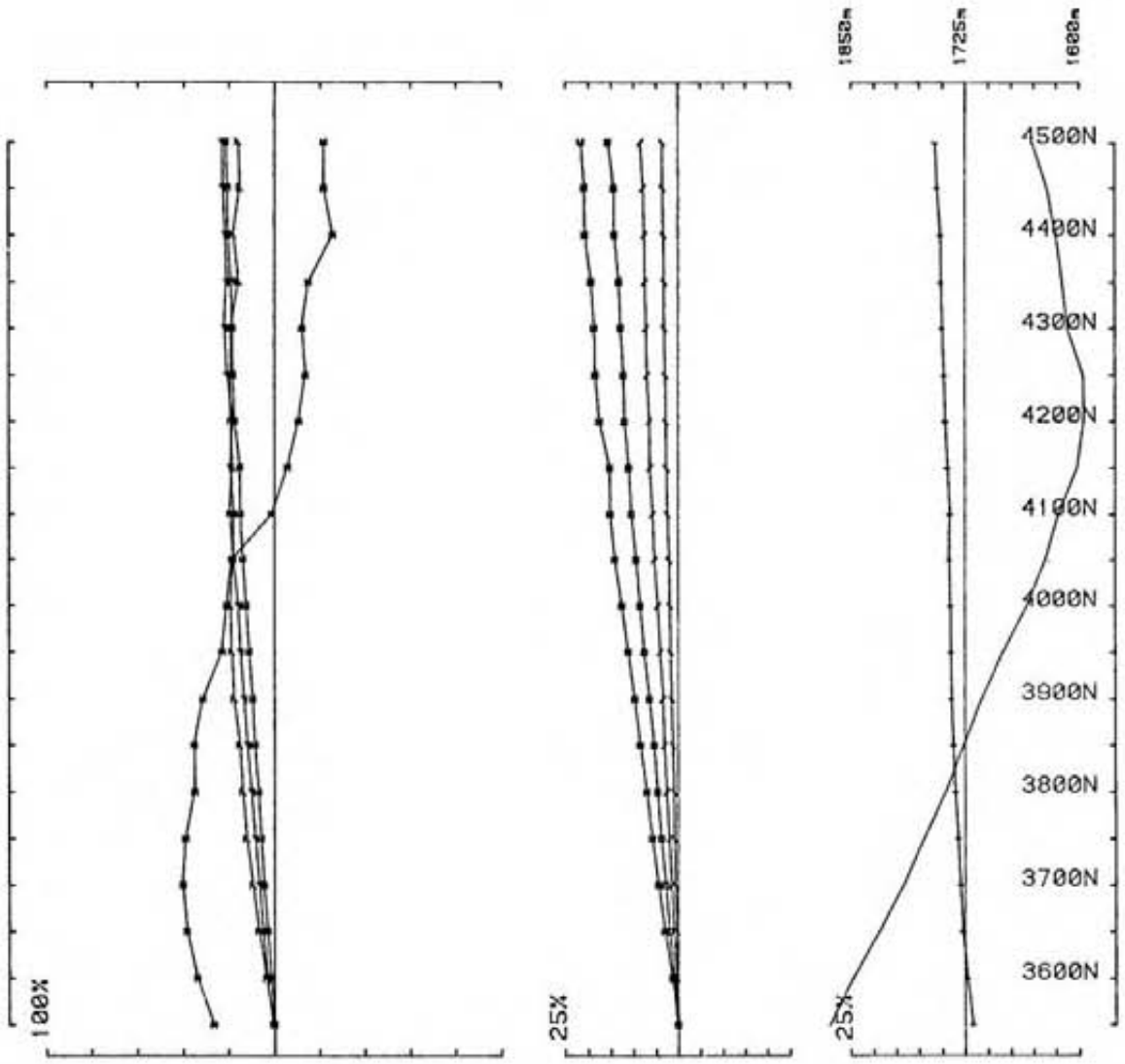
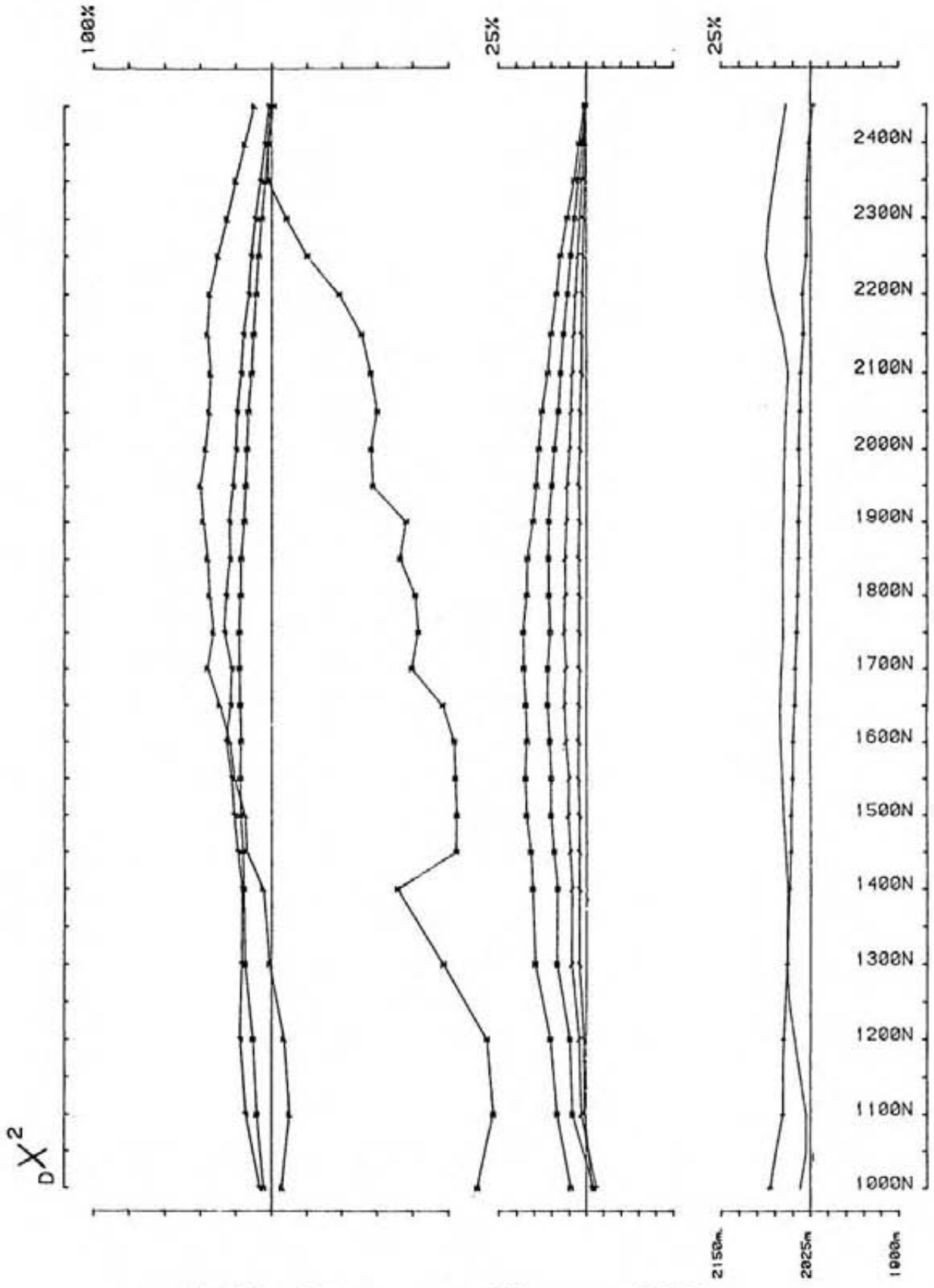
Loopno 2 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

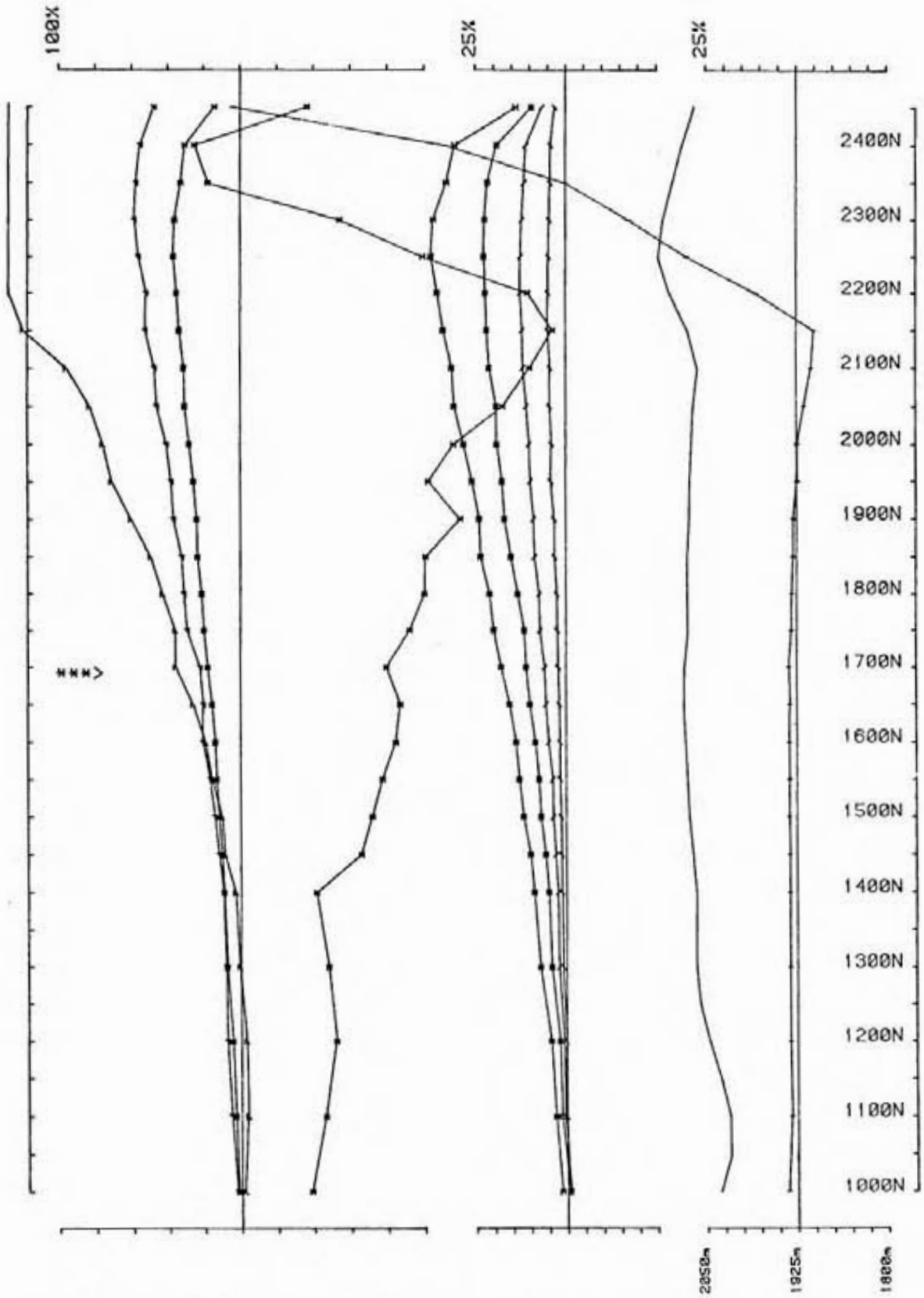


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 2 Line 5000E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduded

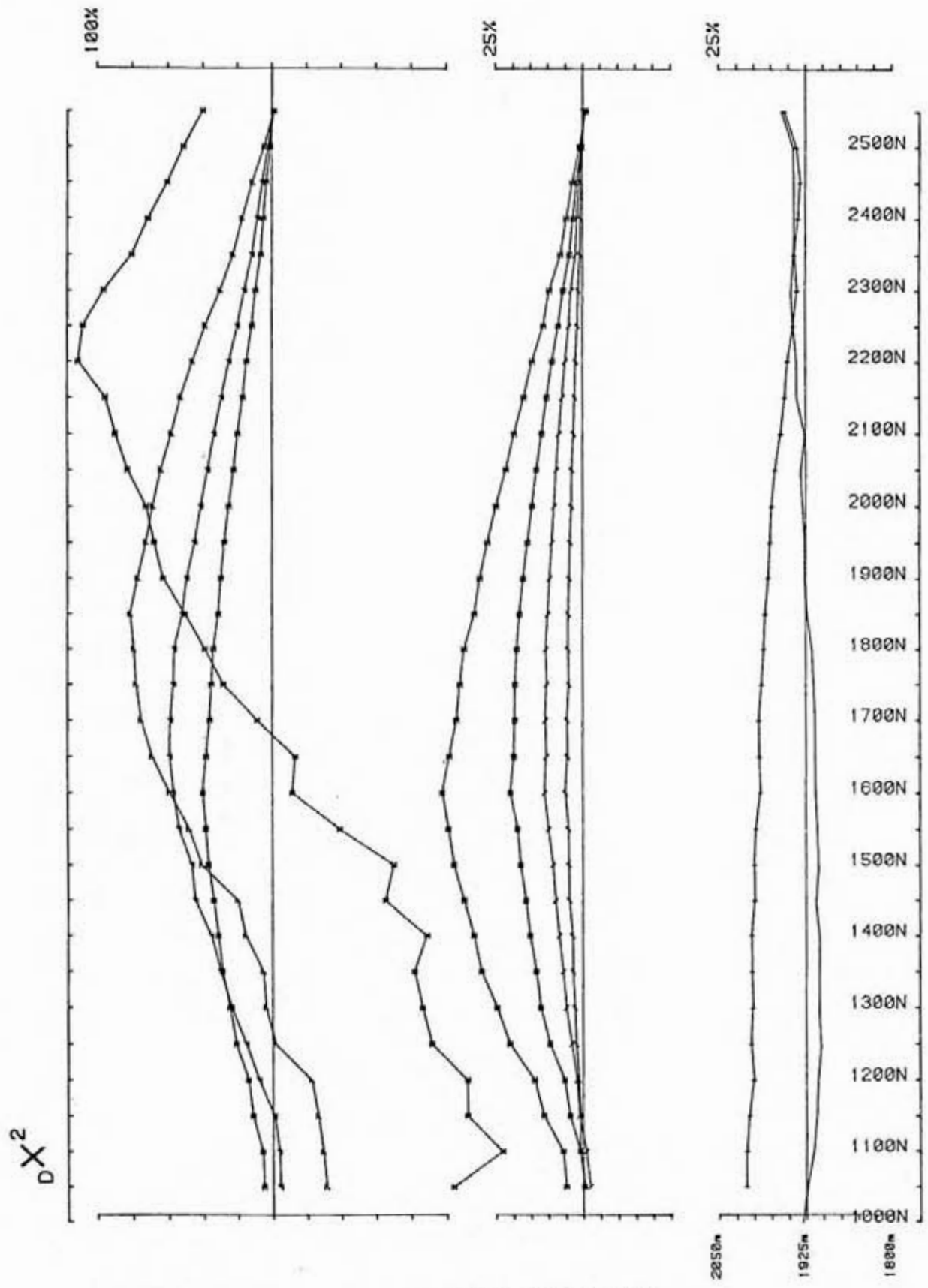


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 3 Line 3500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized

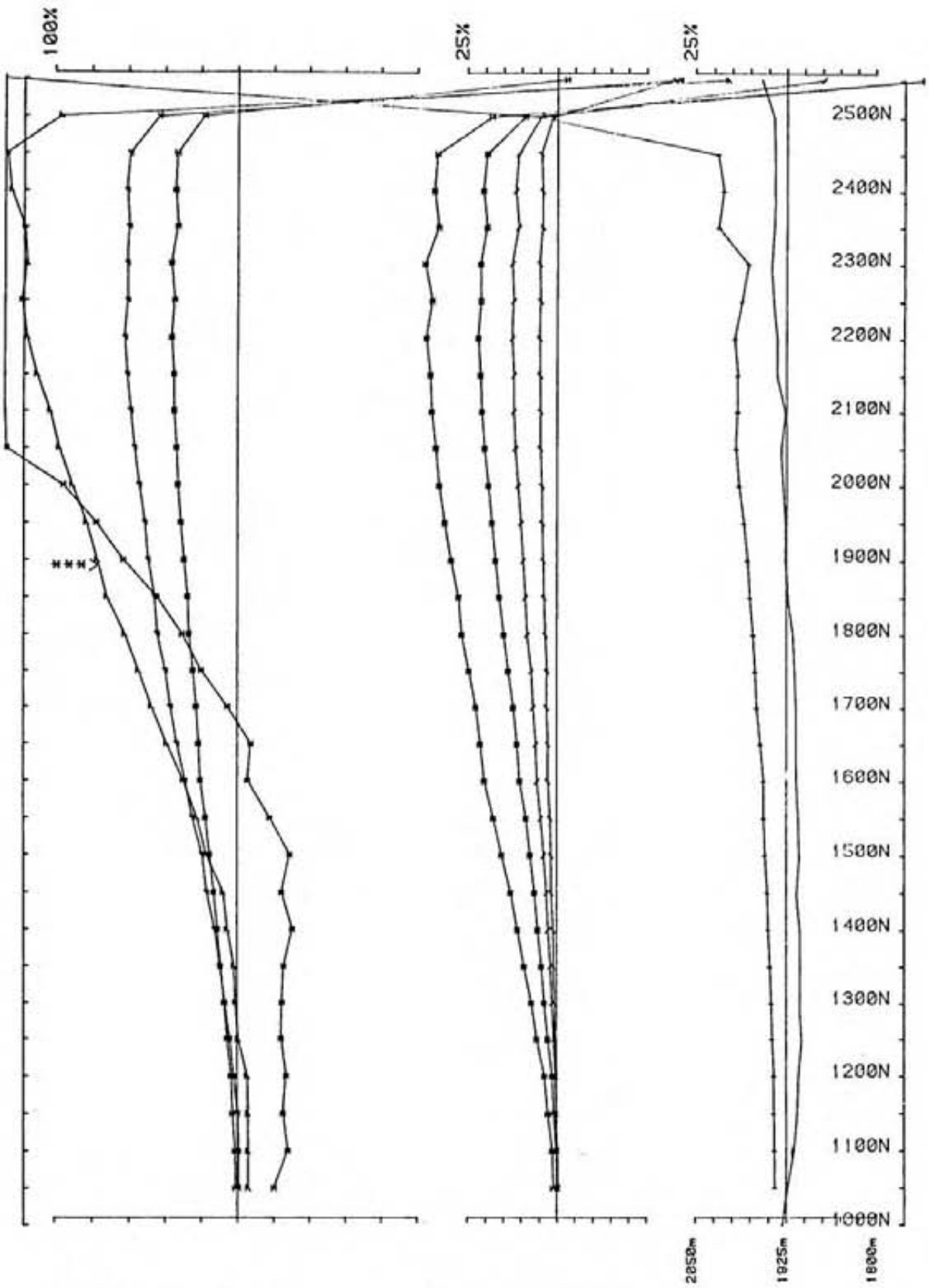


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 3 Line 3500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



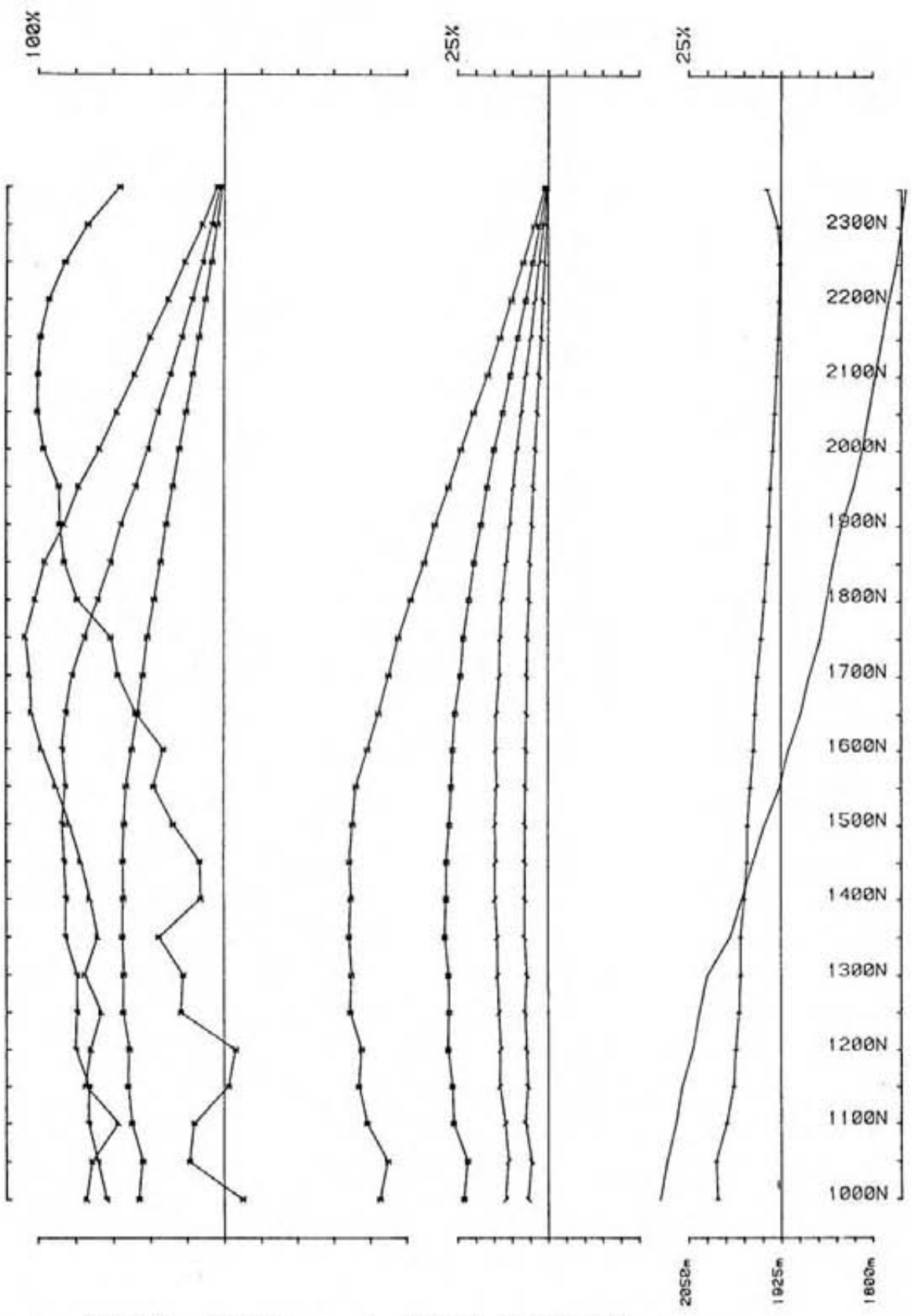
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 3 Line 4000E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



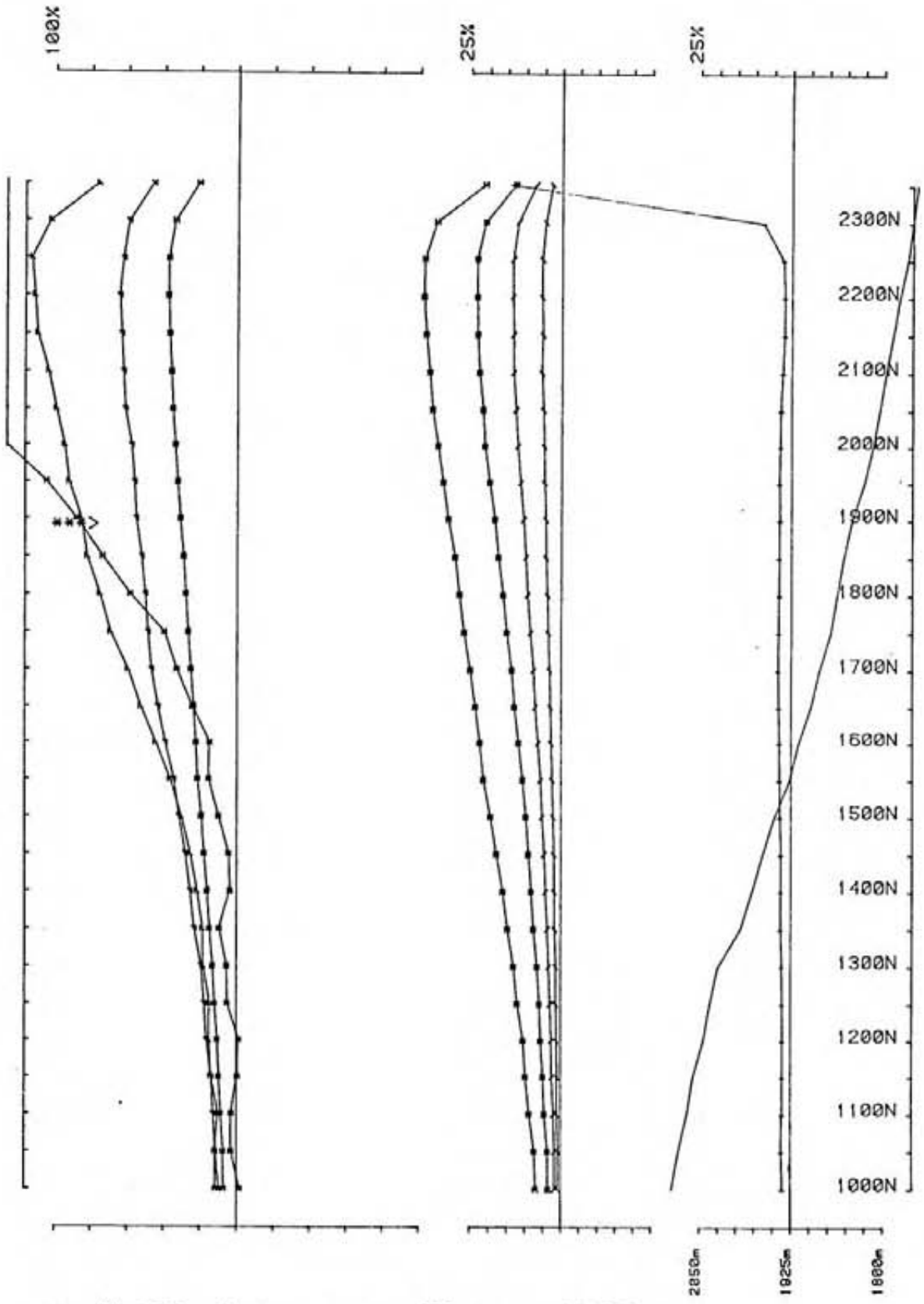
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 3 Line 4000E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

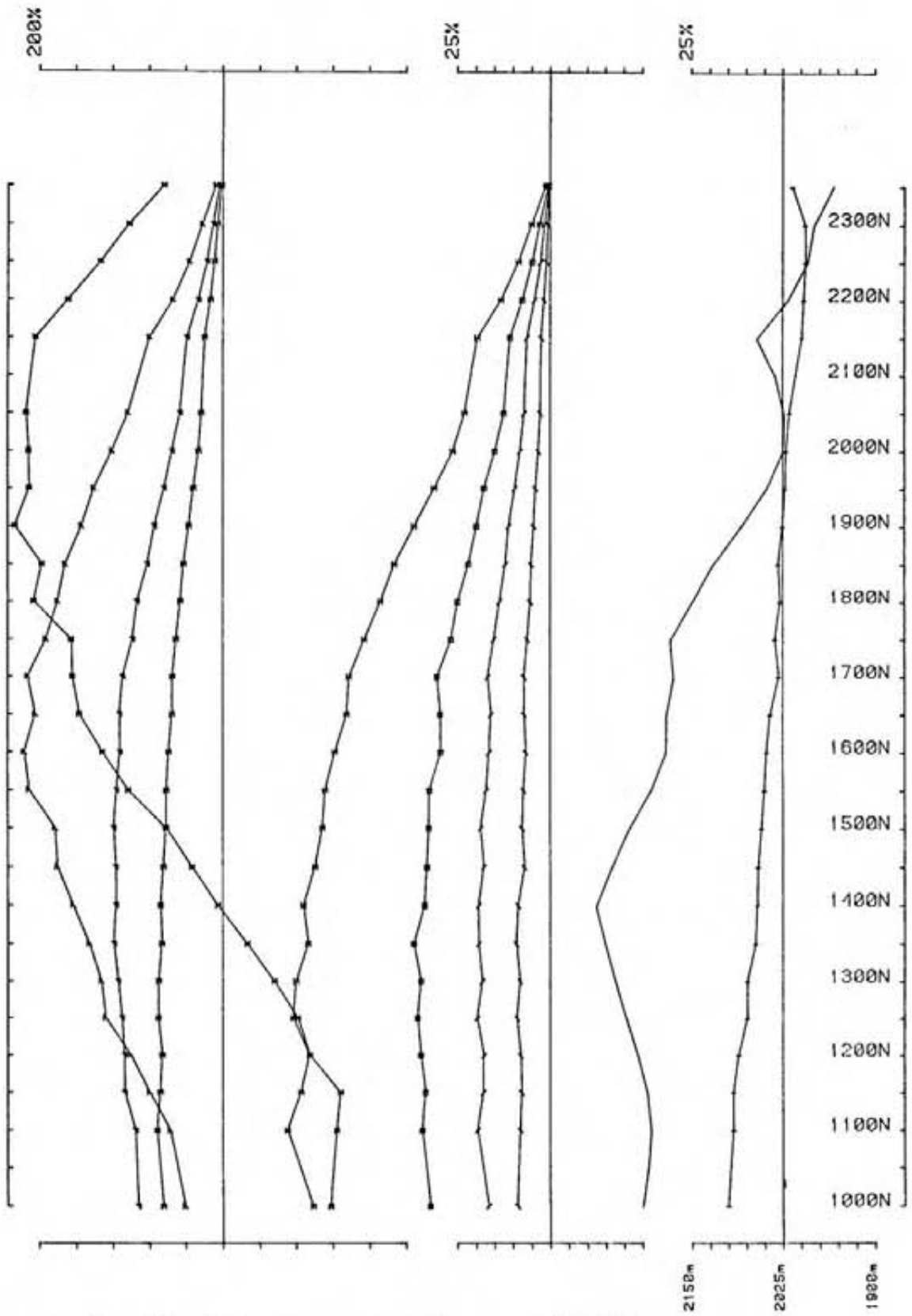


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 3 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

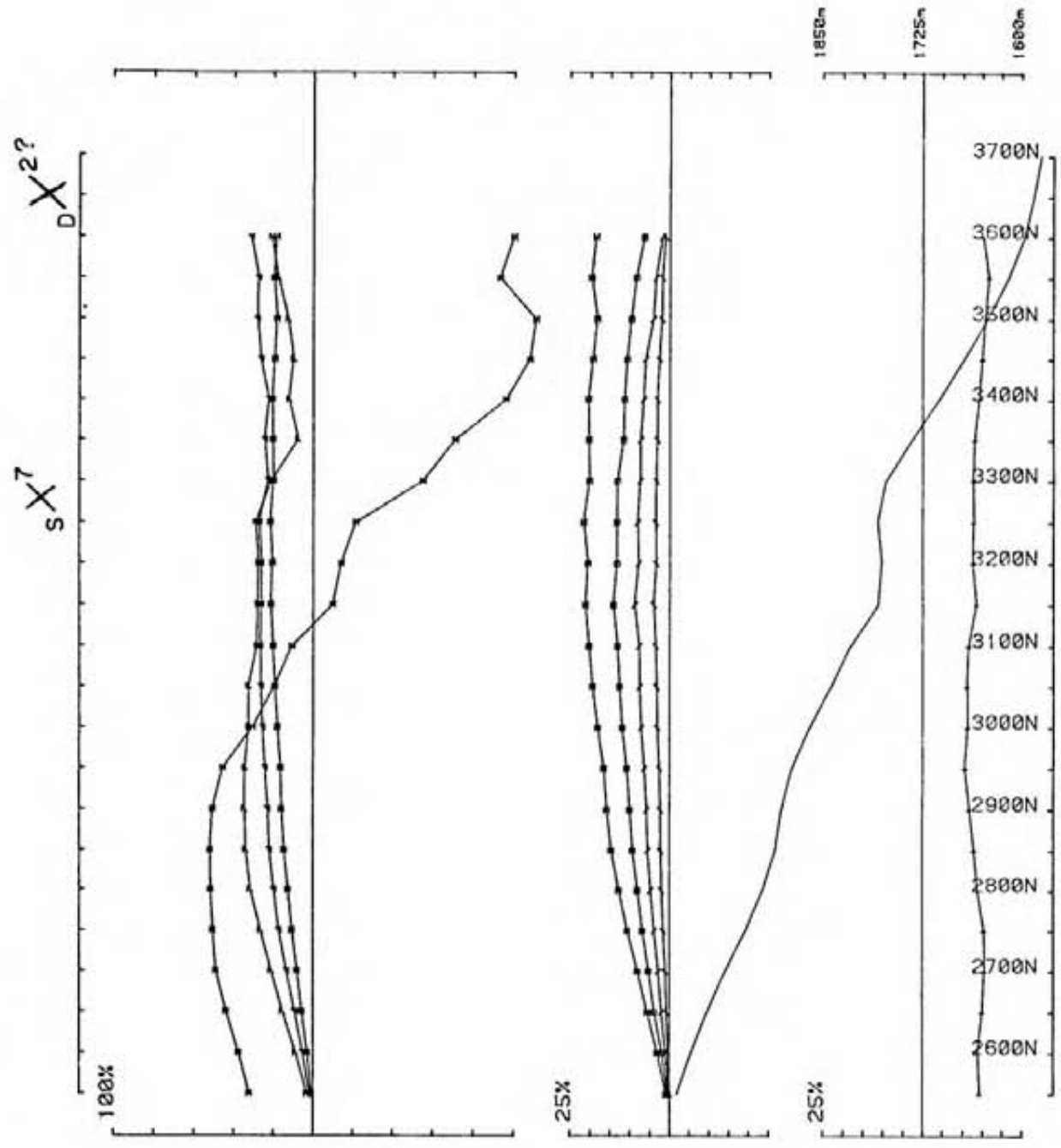


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 3 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

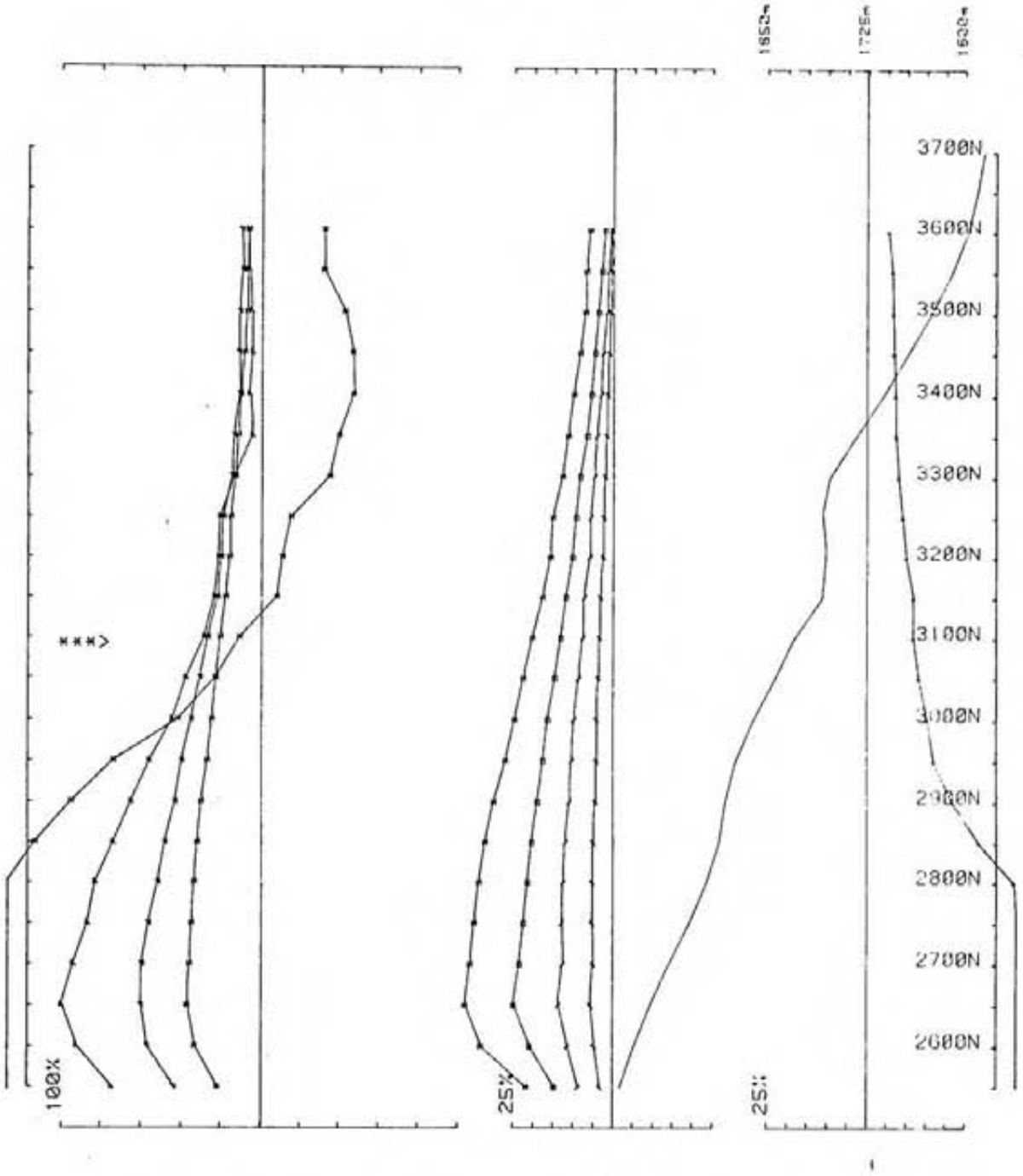


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

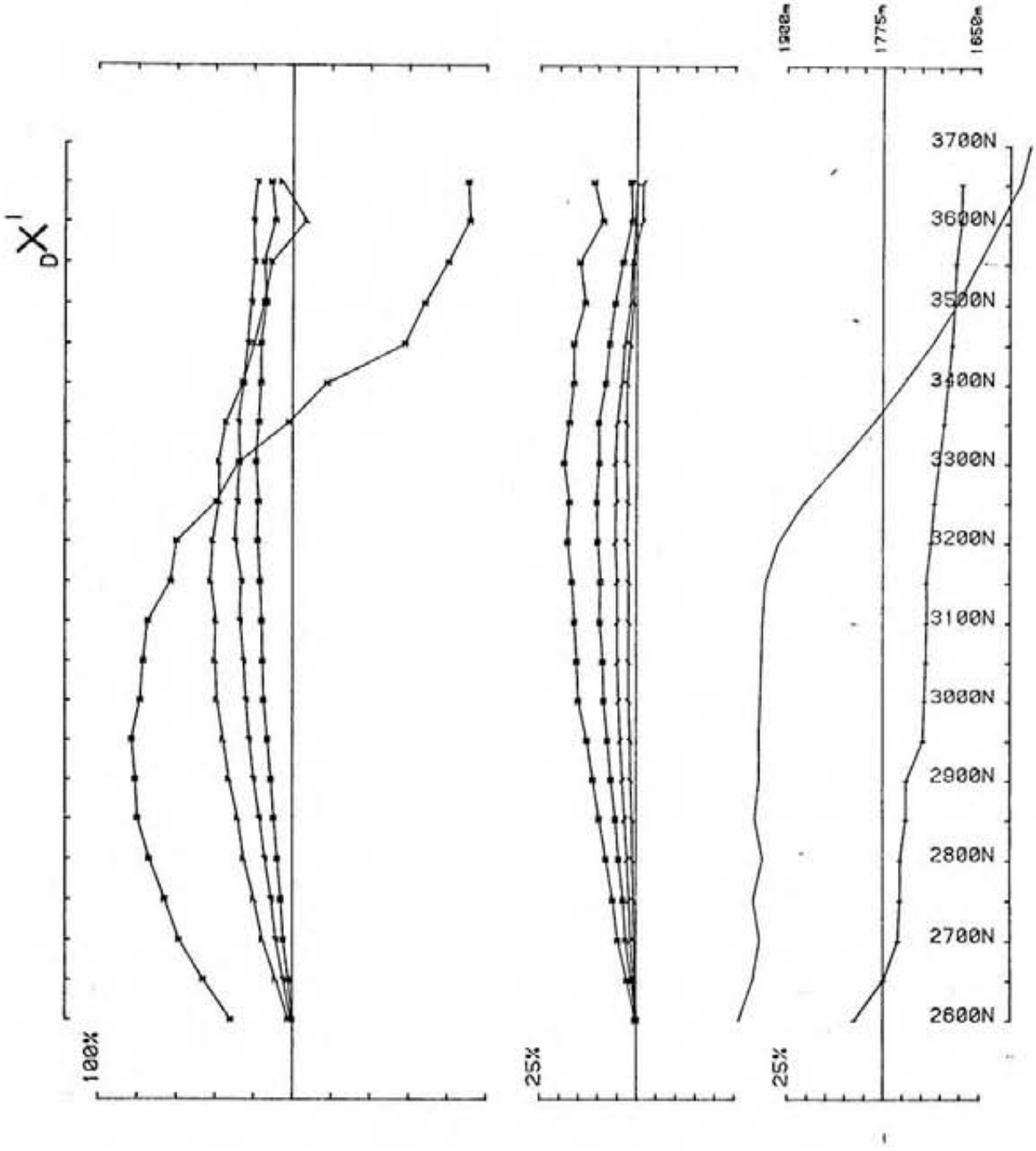
Loopno 3 Line 5000E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



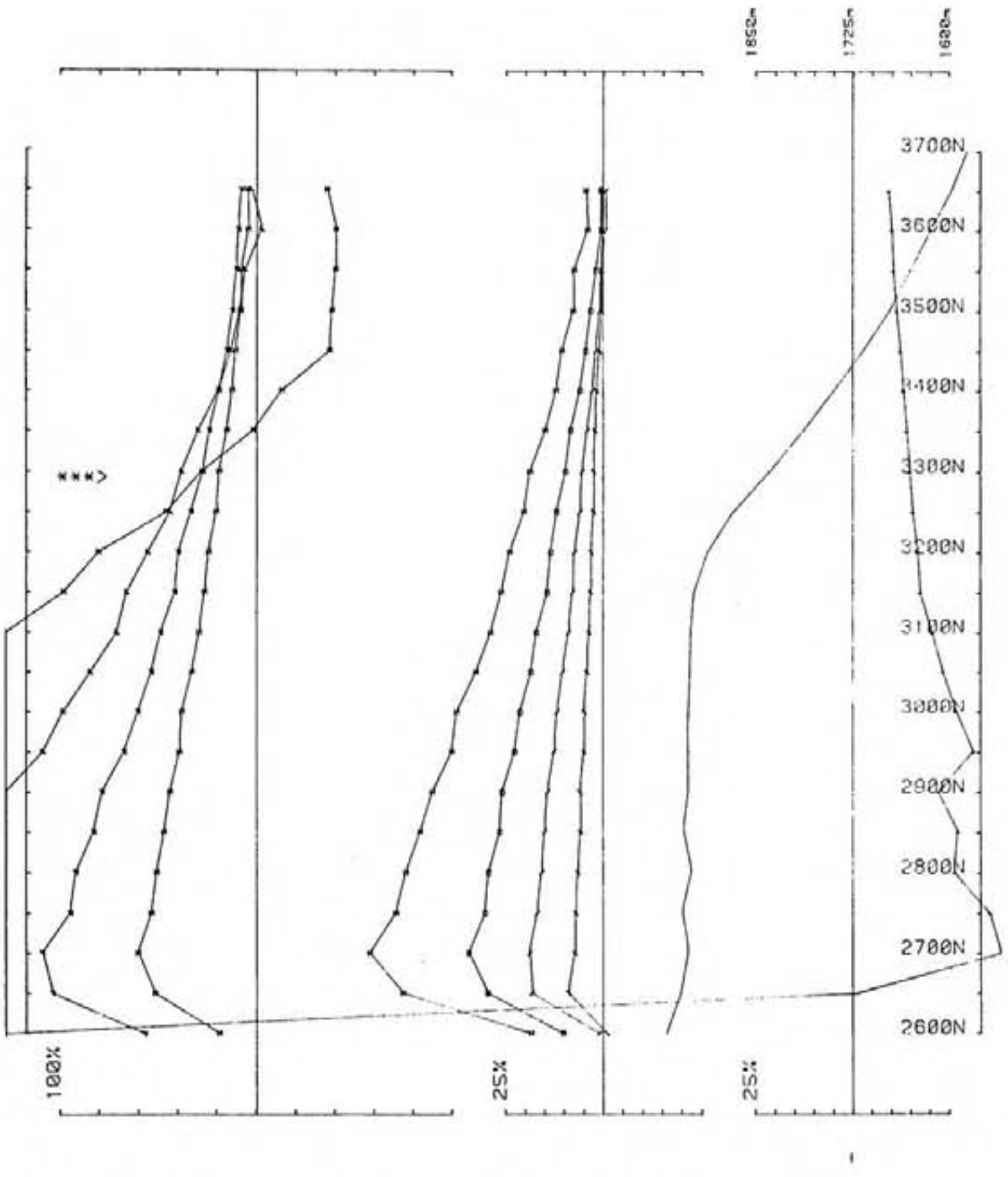
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 4 Line 3500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



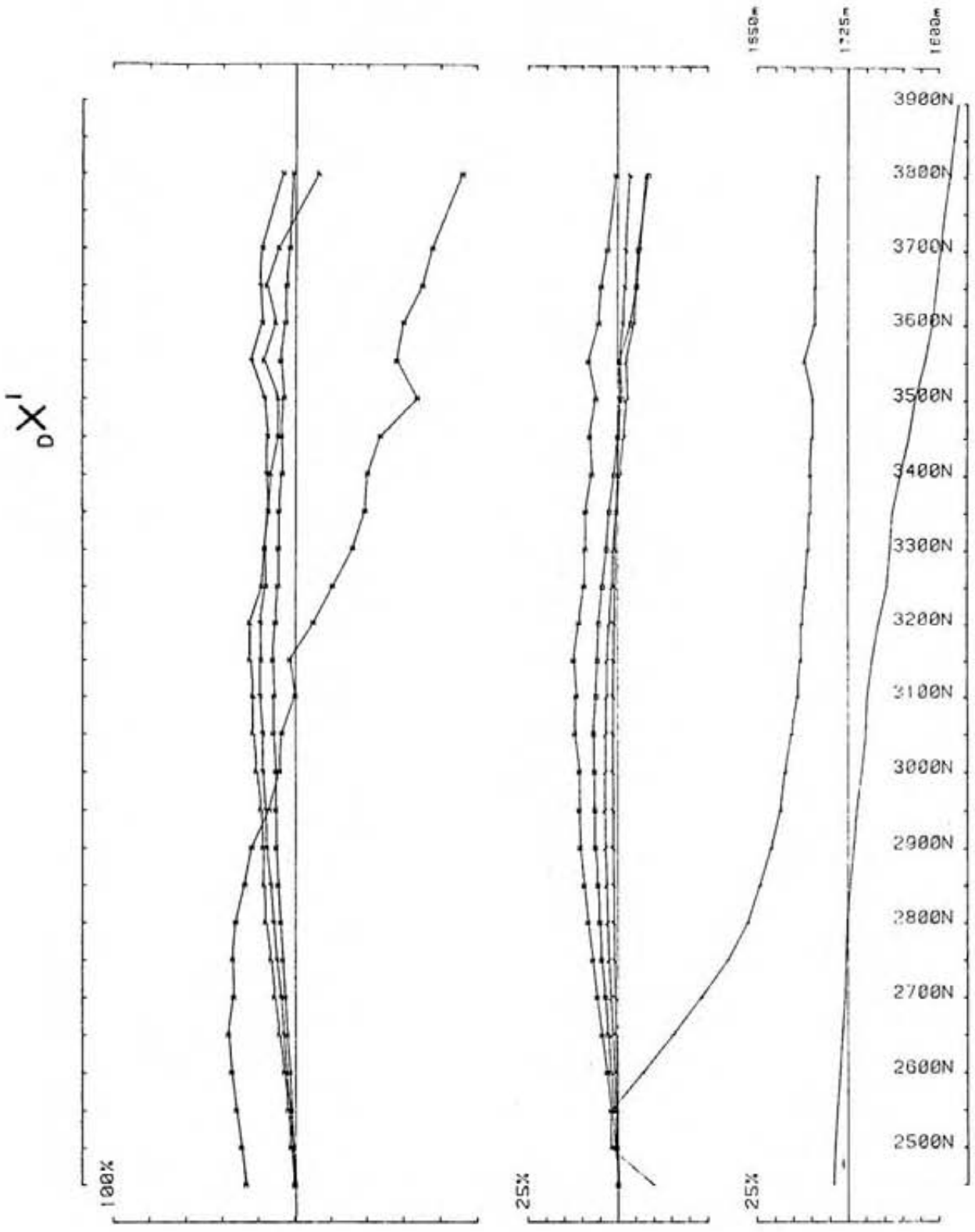
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 4 Line 3500 component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 4 Line 4000E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

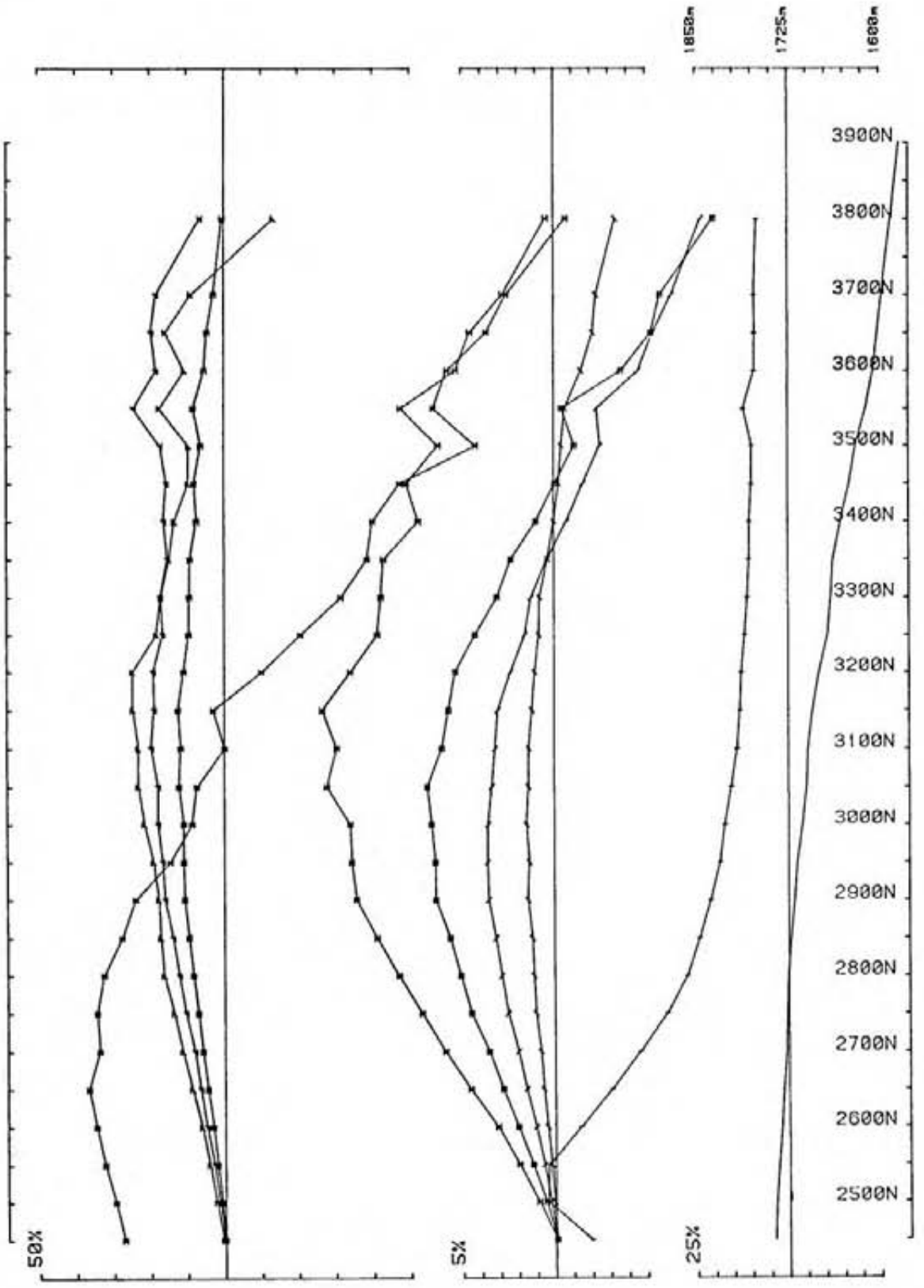


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 4 Line 4000 component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

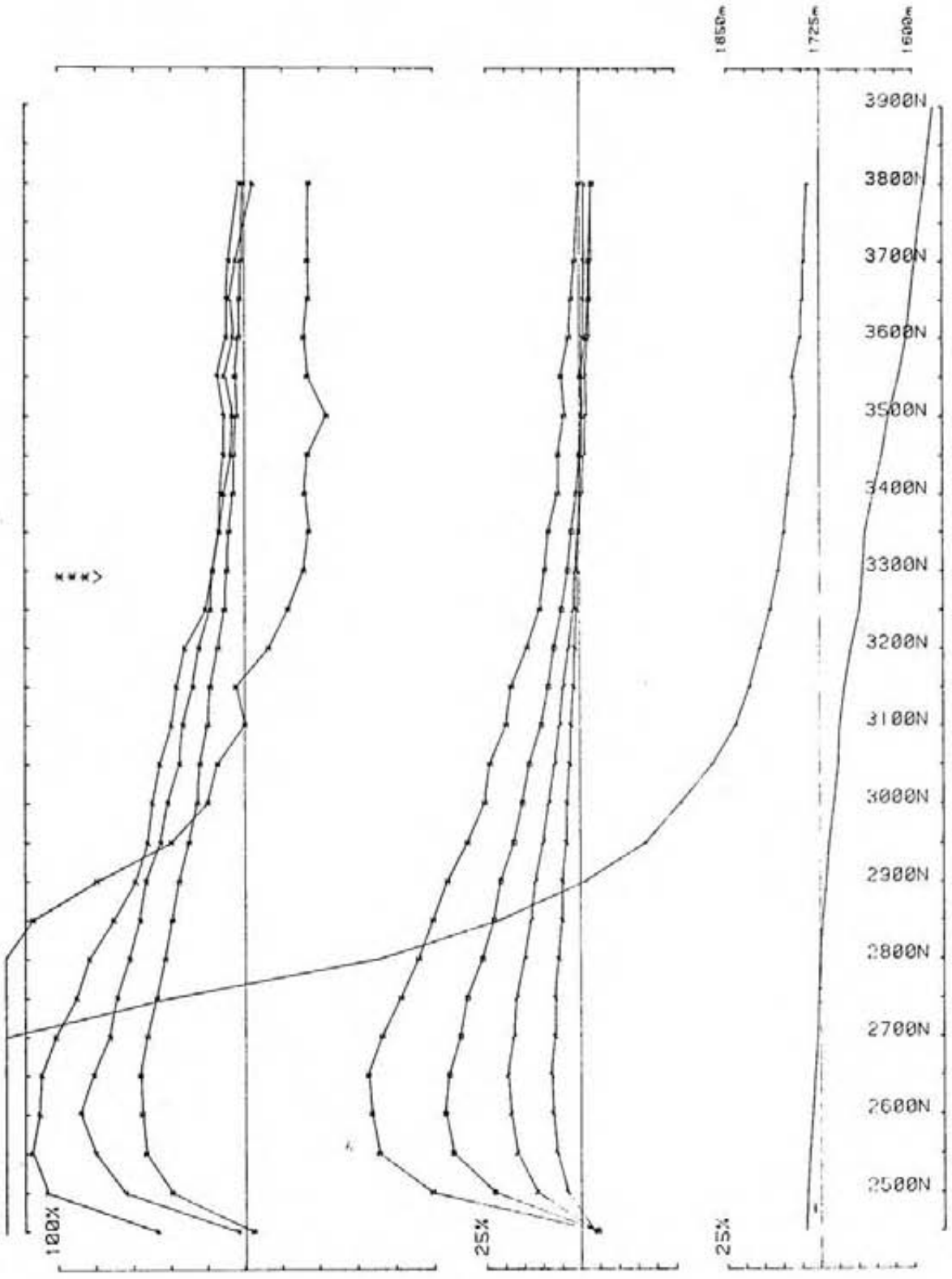


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 4 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

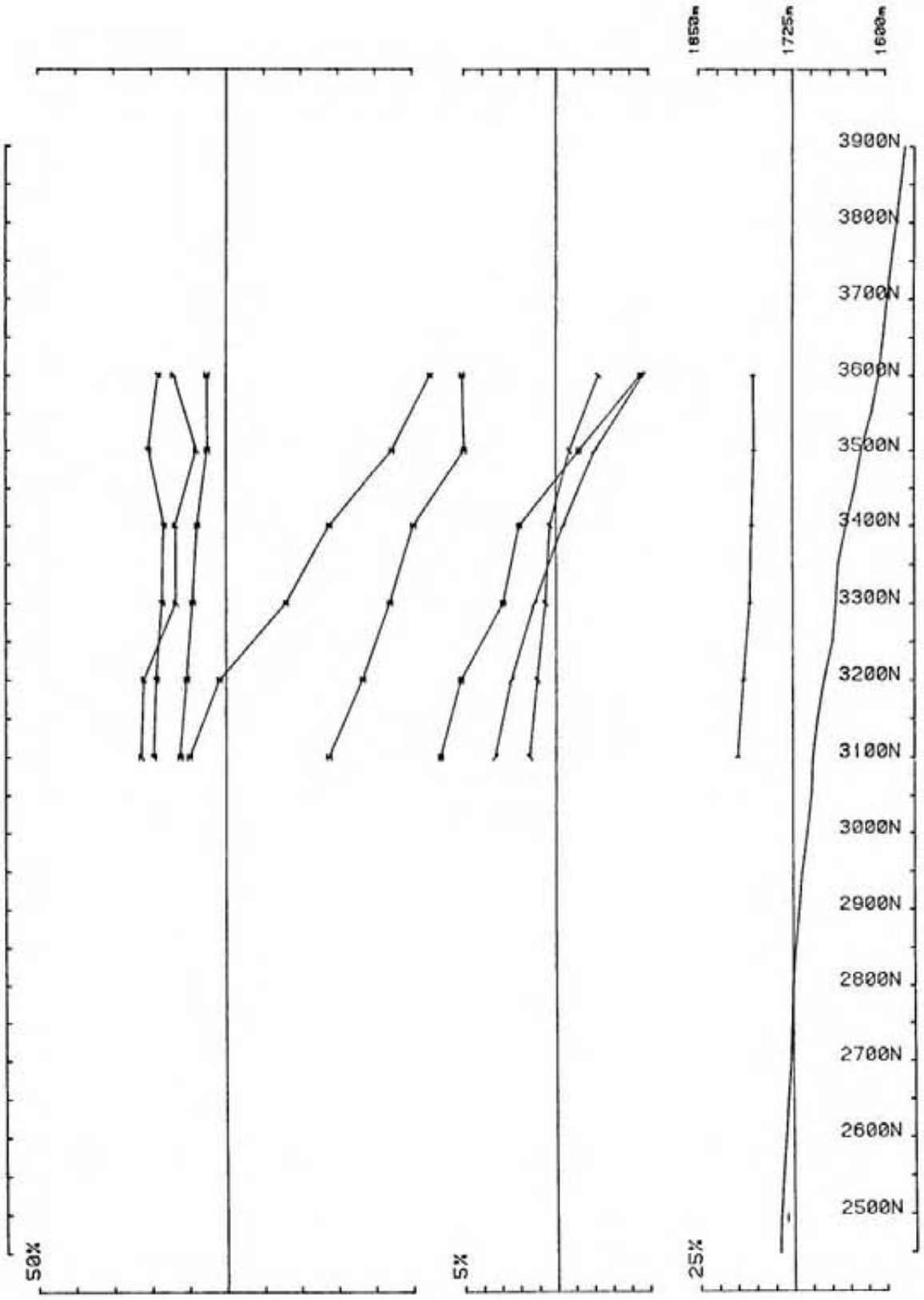


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 4 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

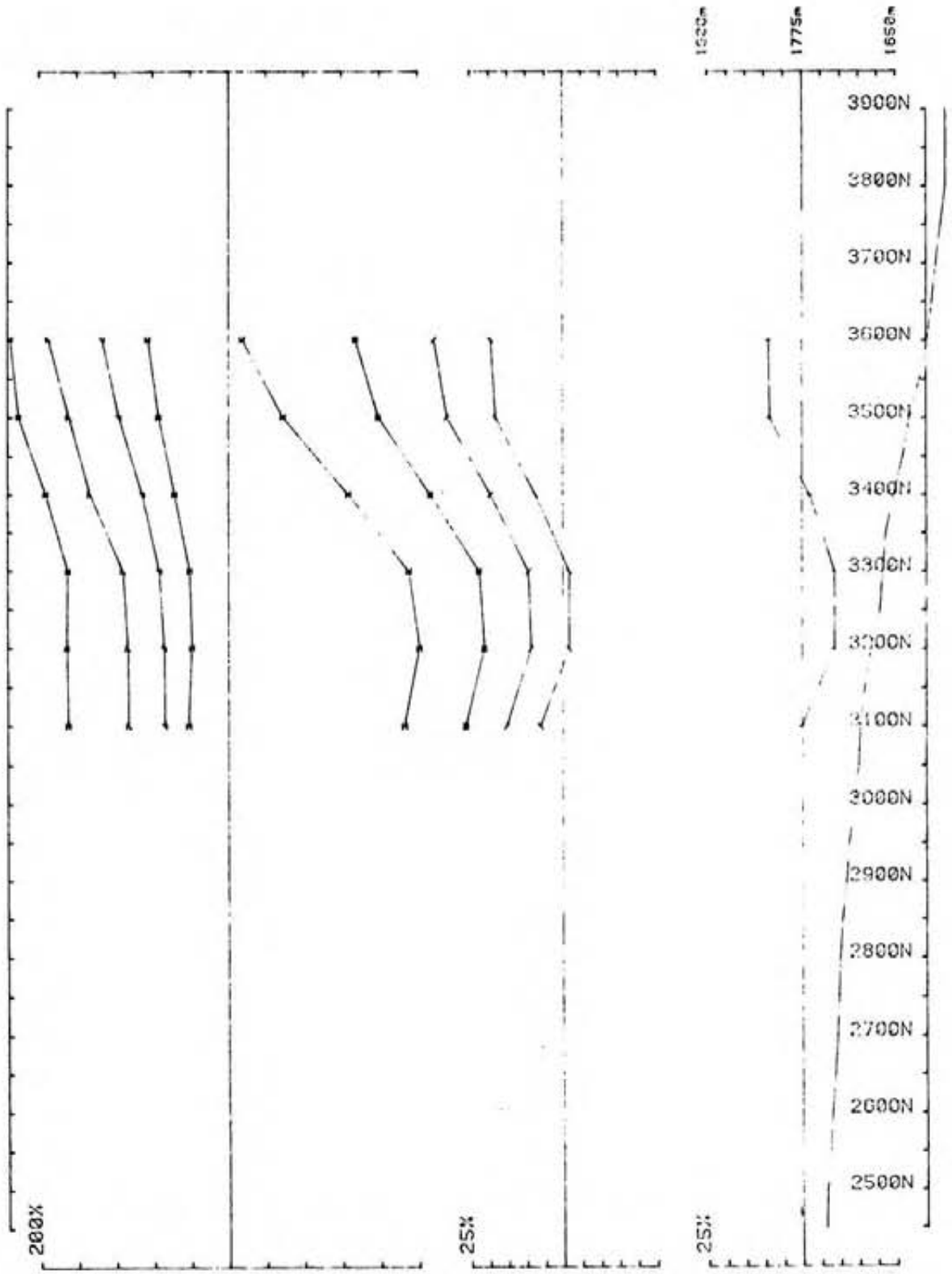


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 4 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

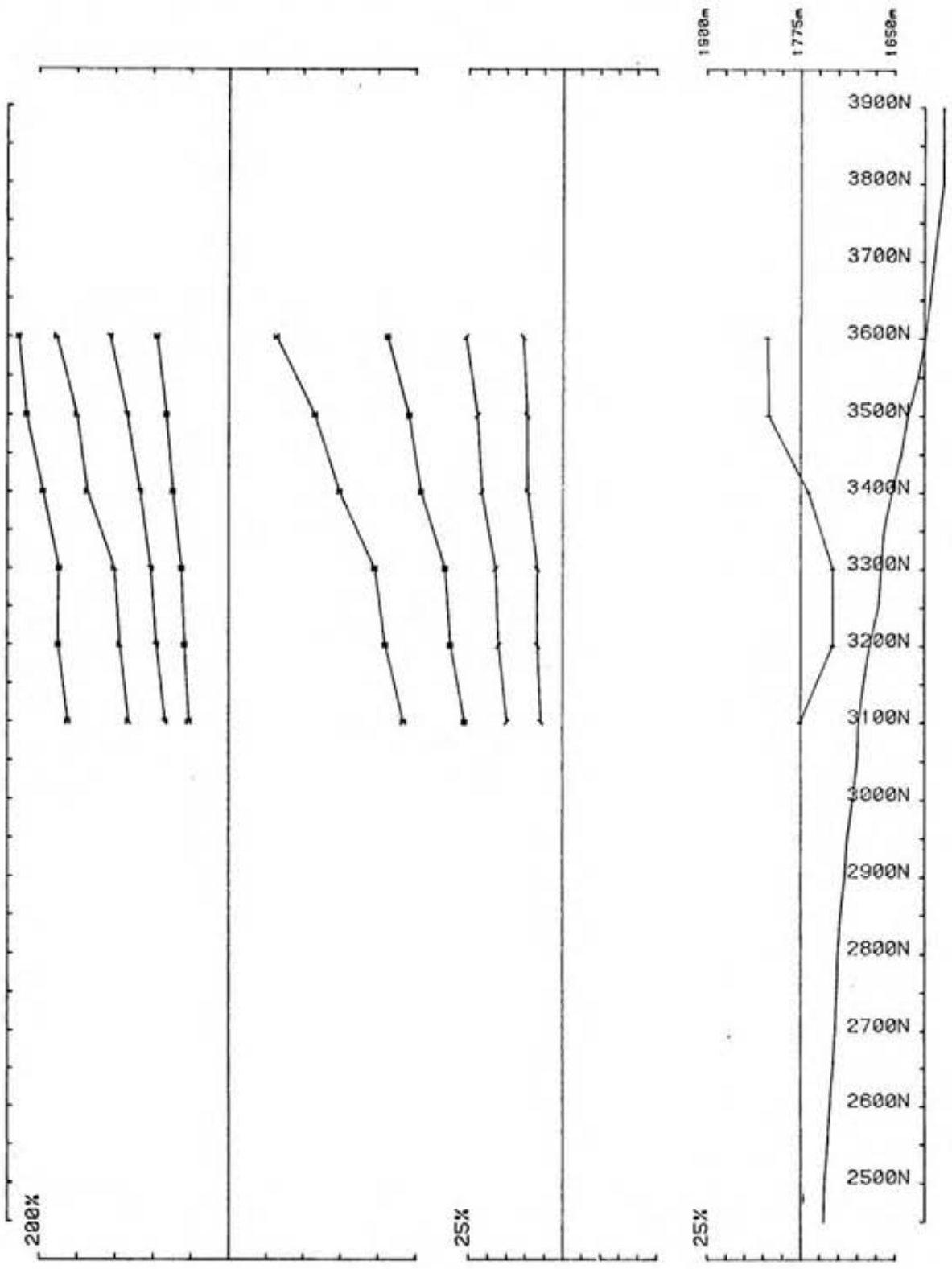


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 4 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



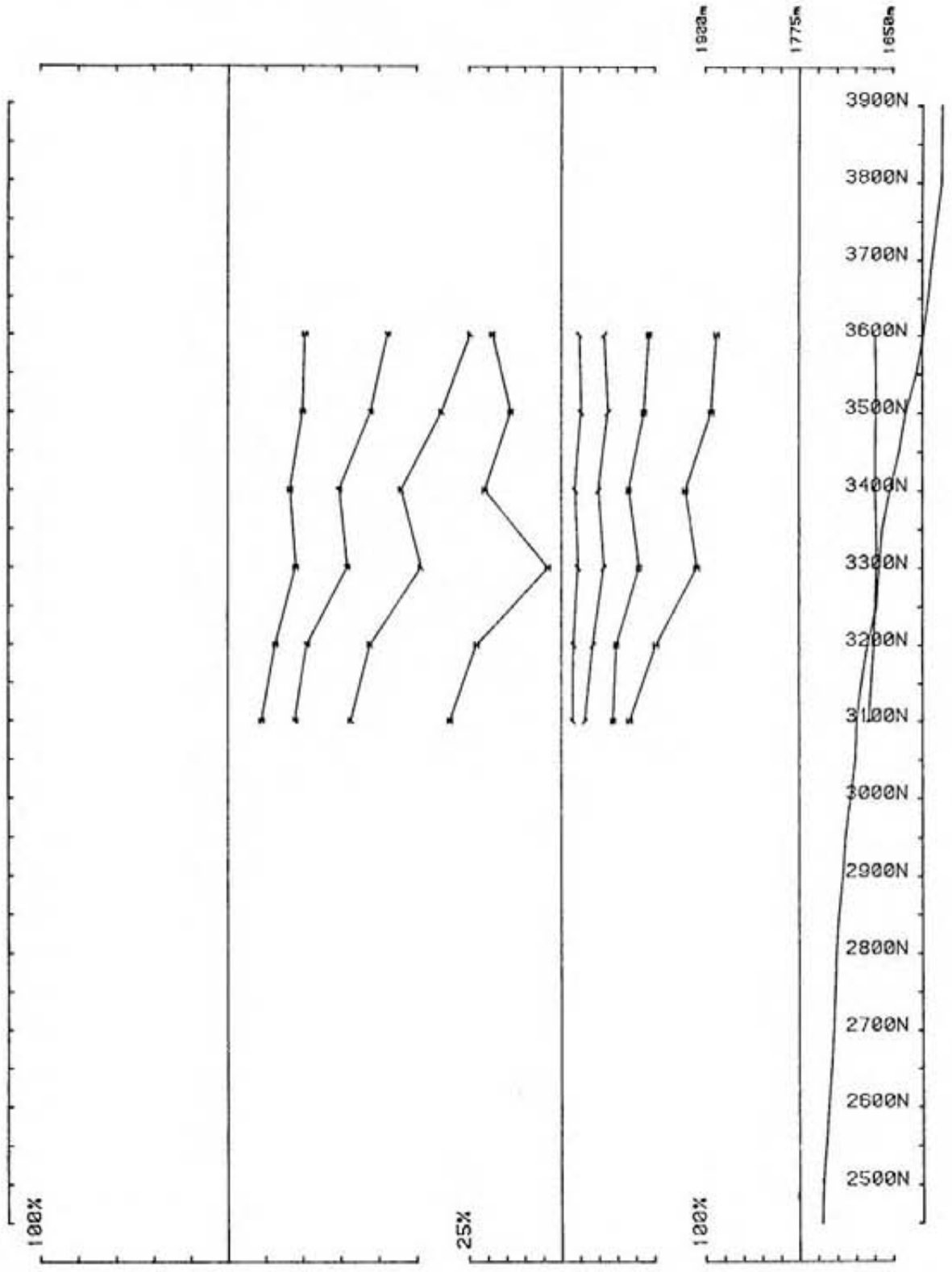
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 4 Line 4500E component Hx secondary primary field normalized

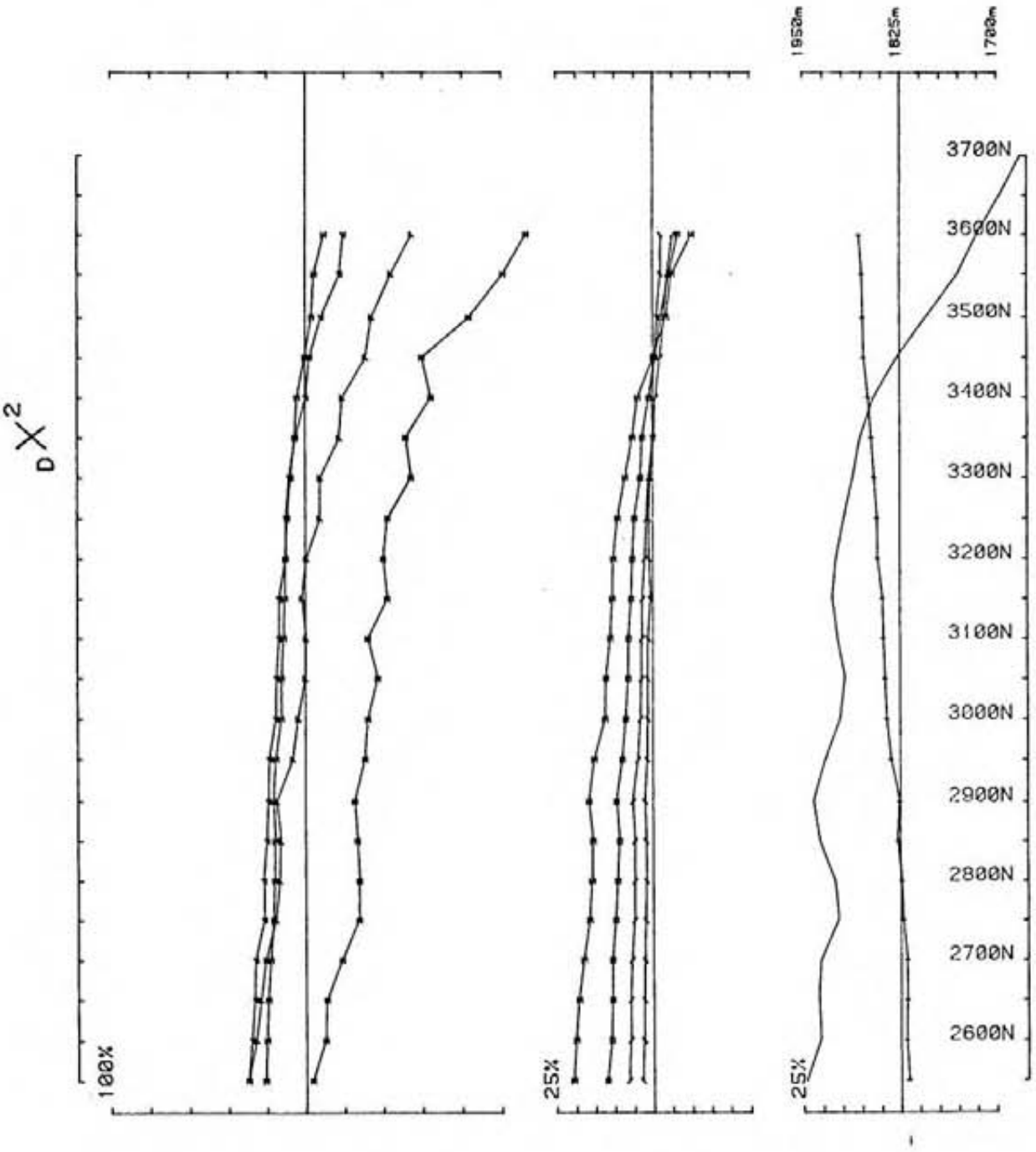


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 4 Line 4500E component Hx secondary primary field normalized Ch I reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 4 Line 4500E component Hy secondary primary field normalized Ch 1 reduced



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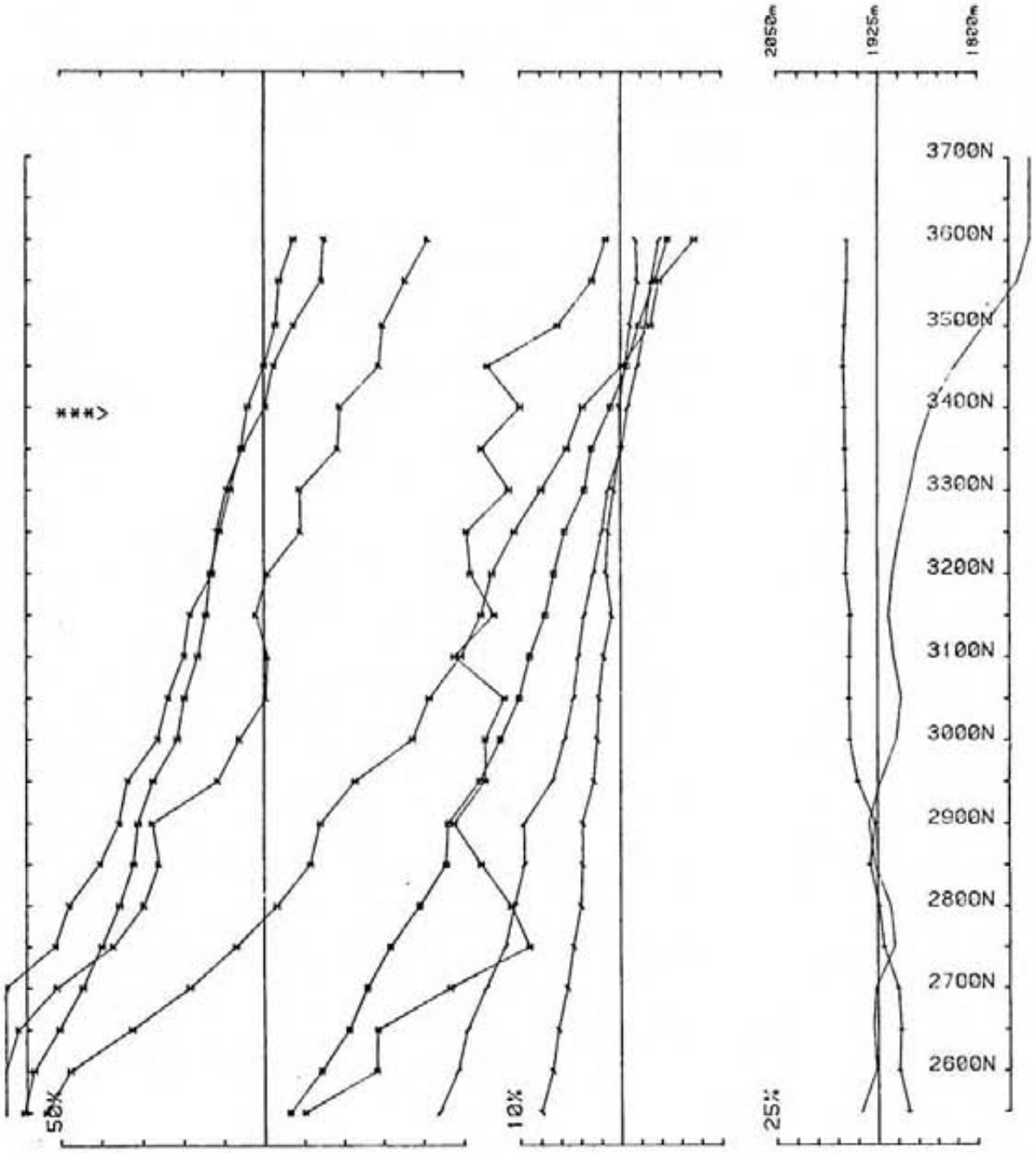

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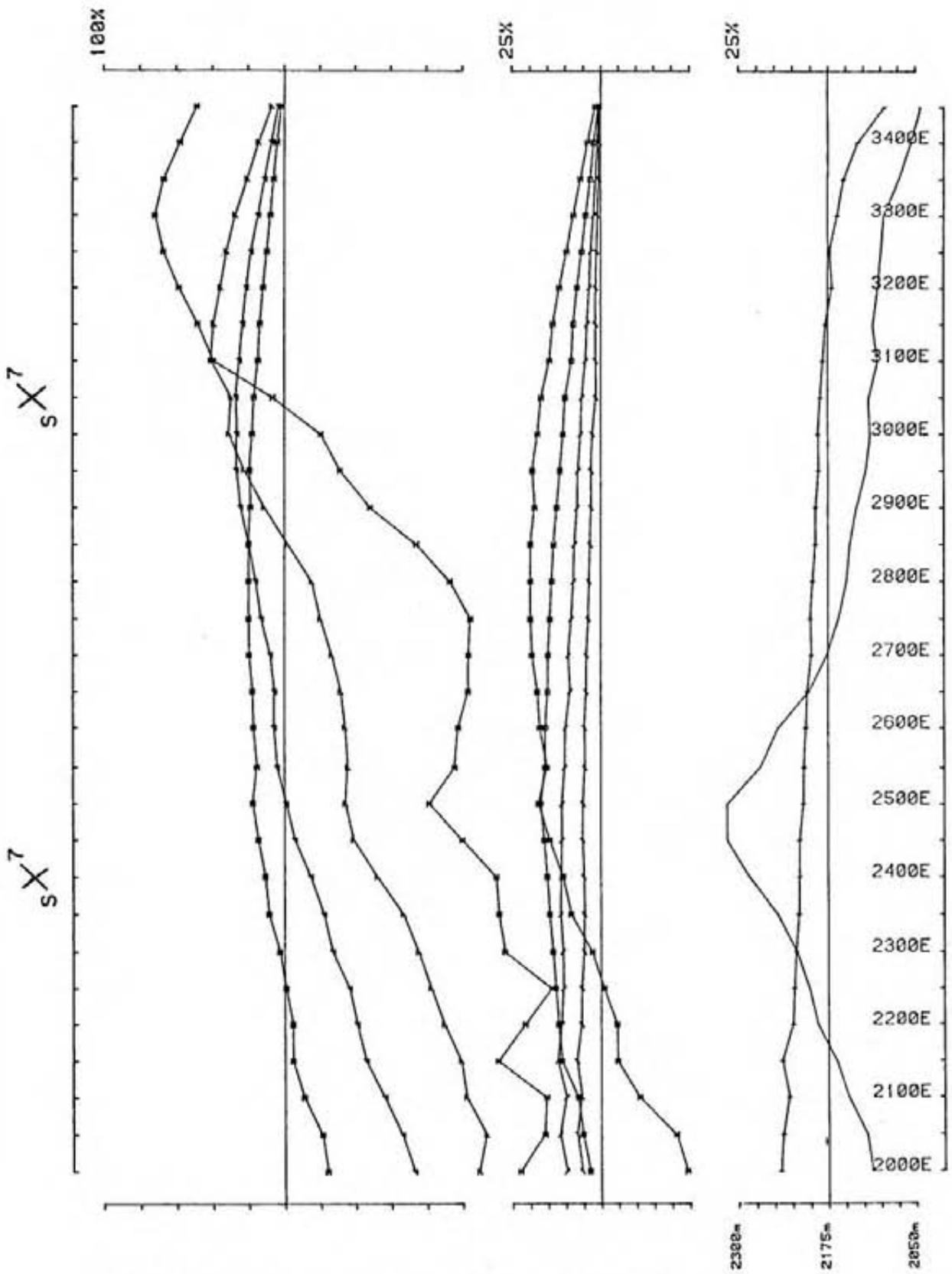
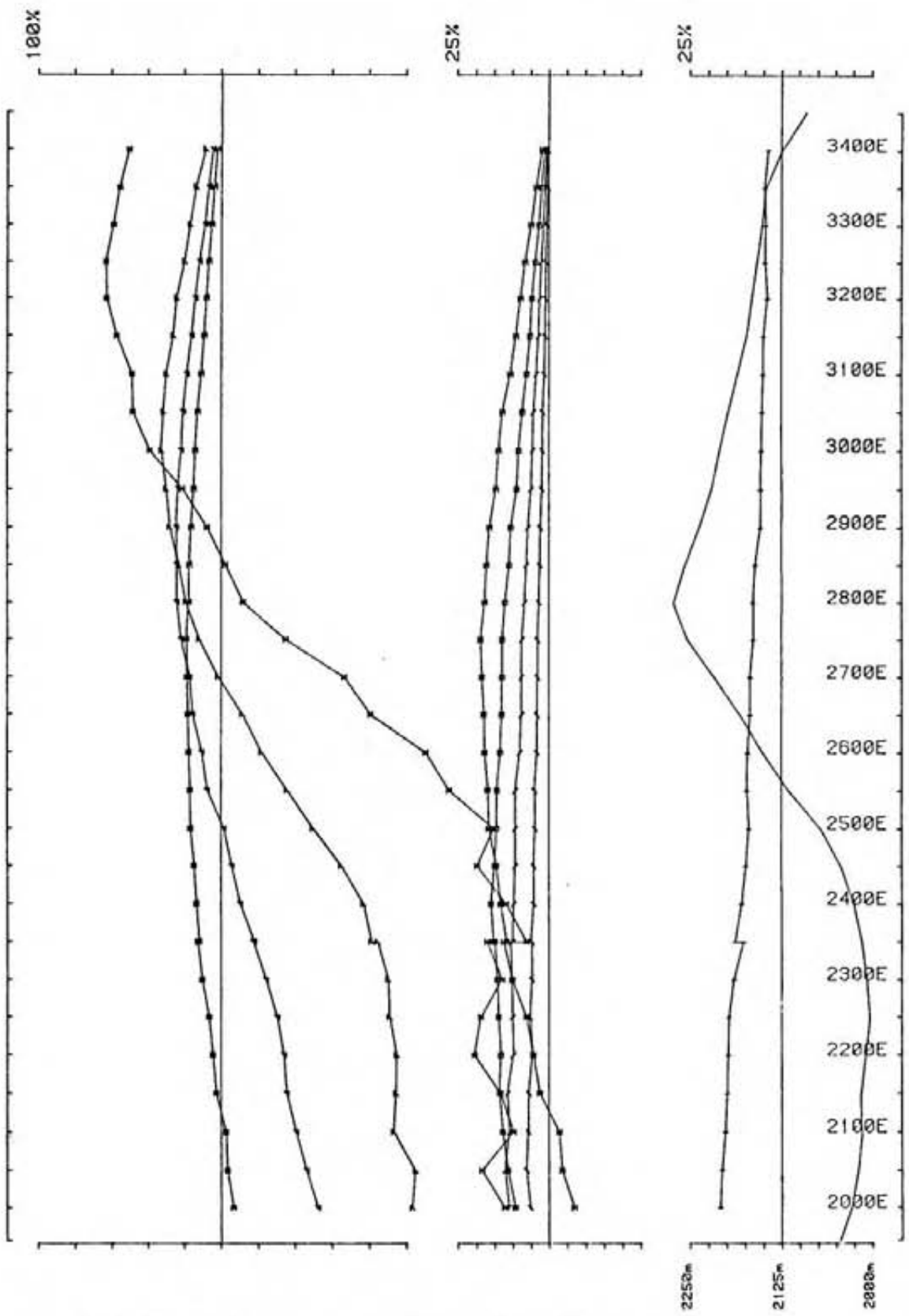
Loopno 4 Line 5000E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 5 Line 1000N component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



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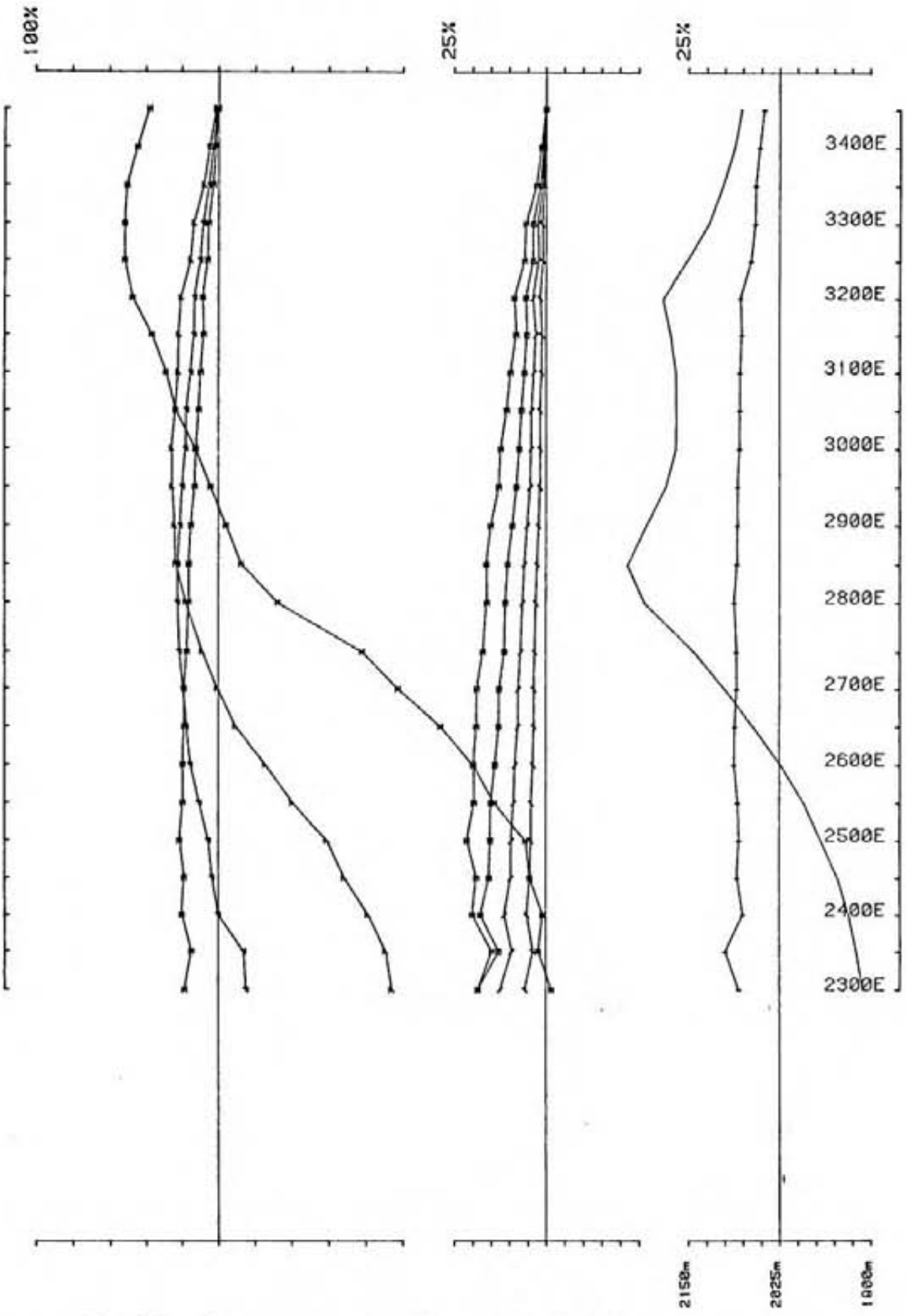

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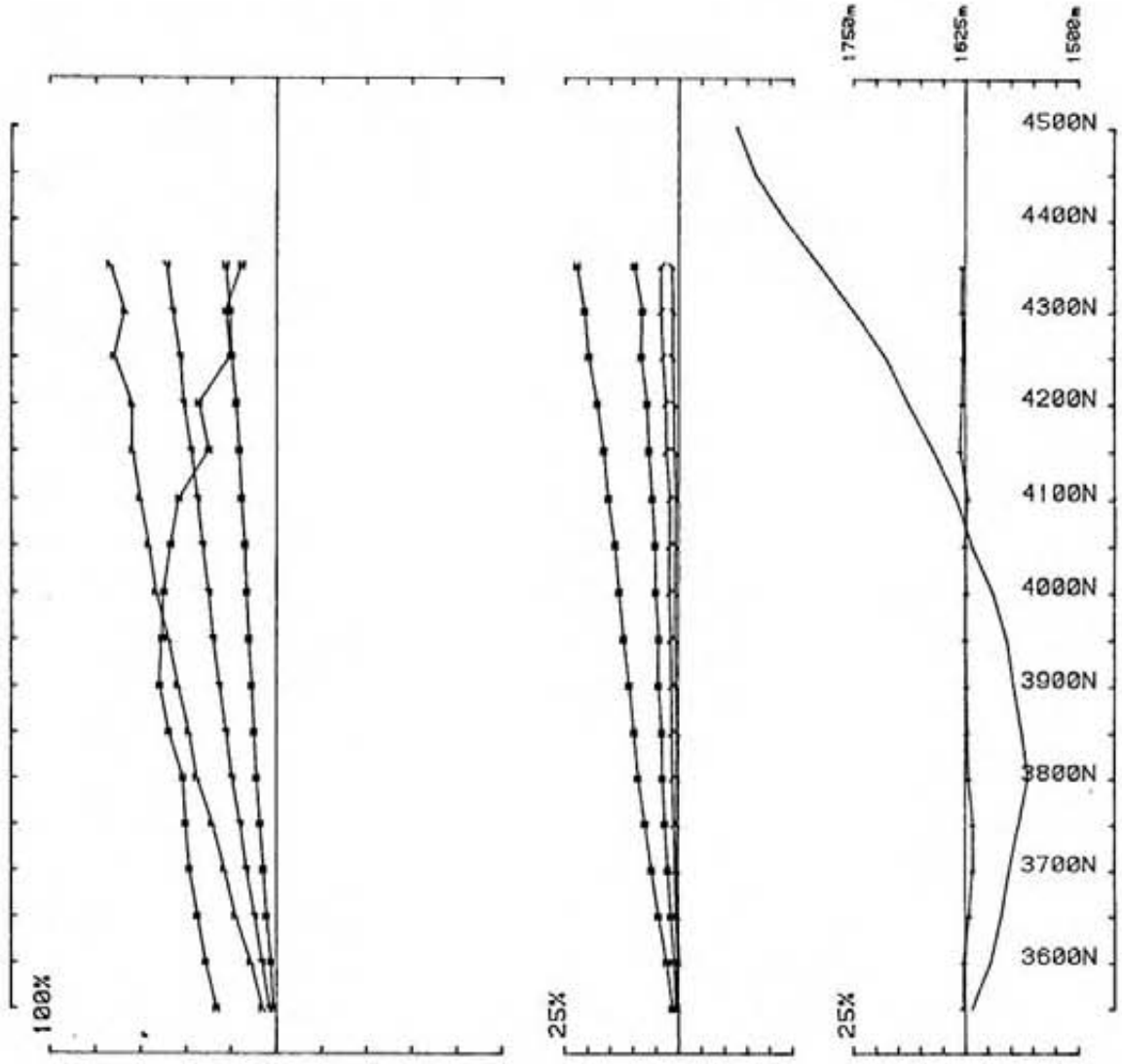
Loopno 5 Line 2000N component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced



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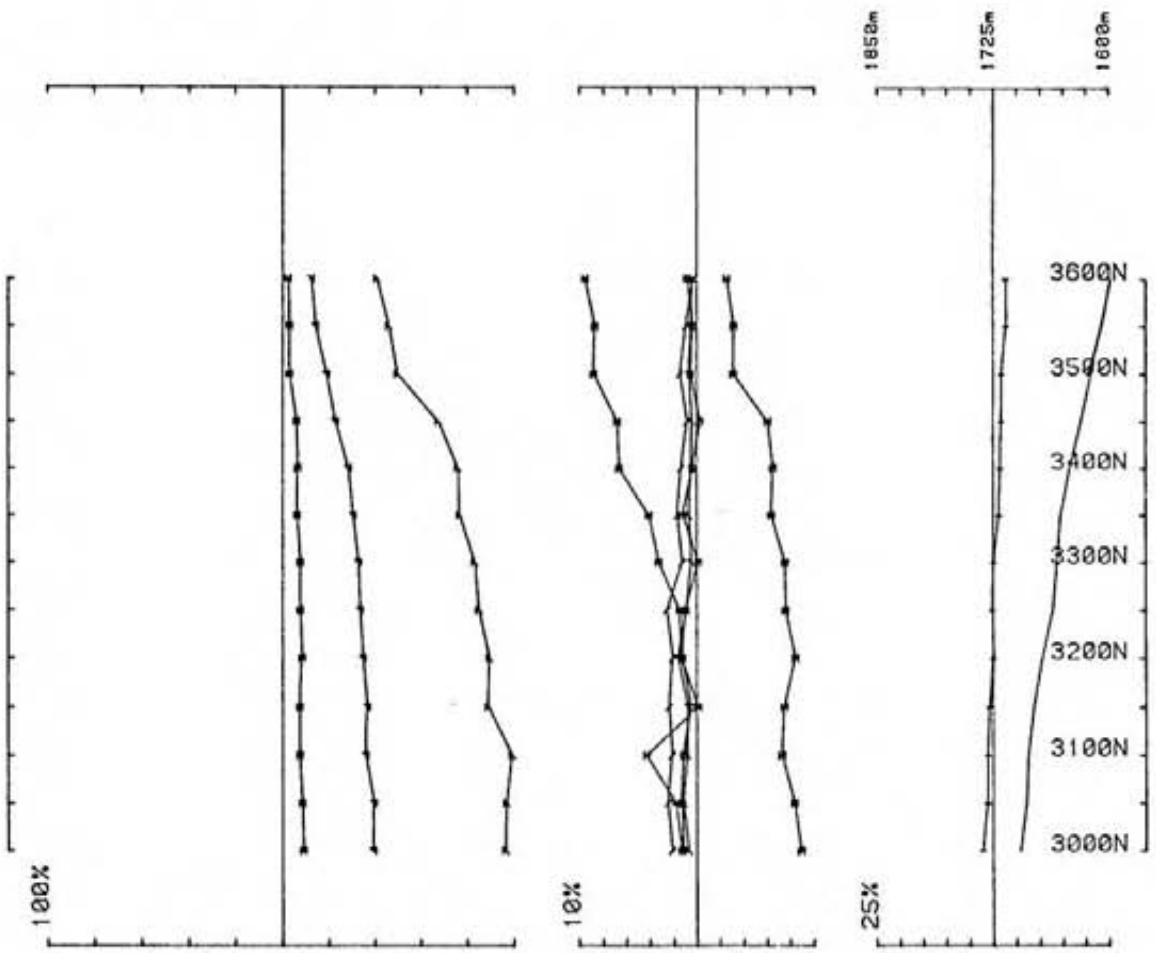
Loopno 6 Line 3500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



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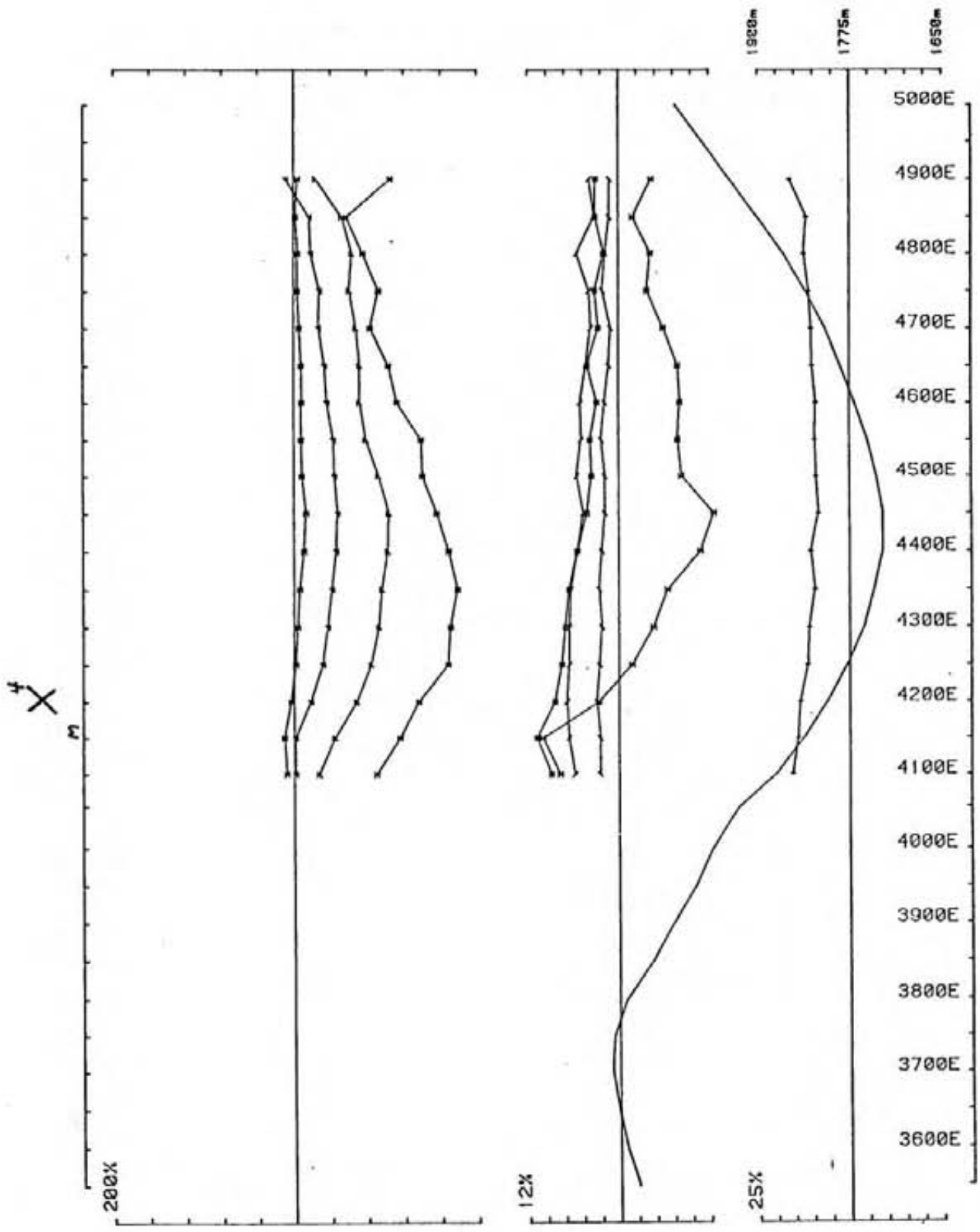

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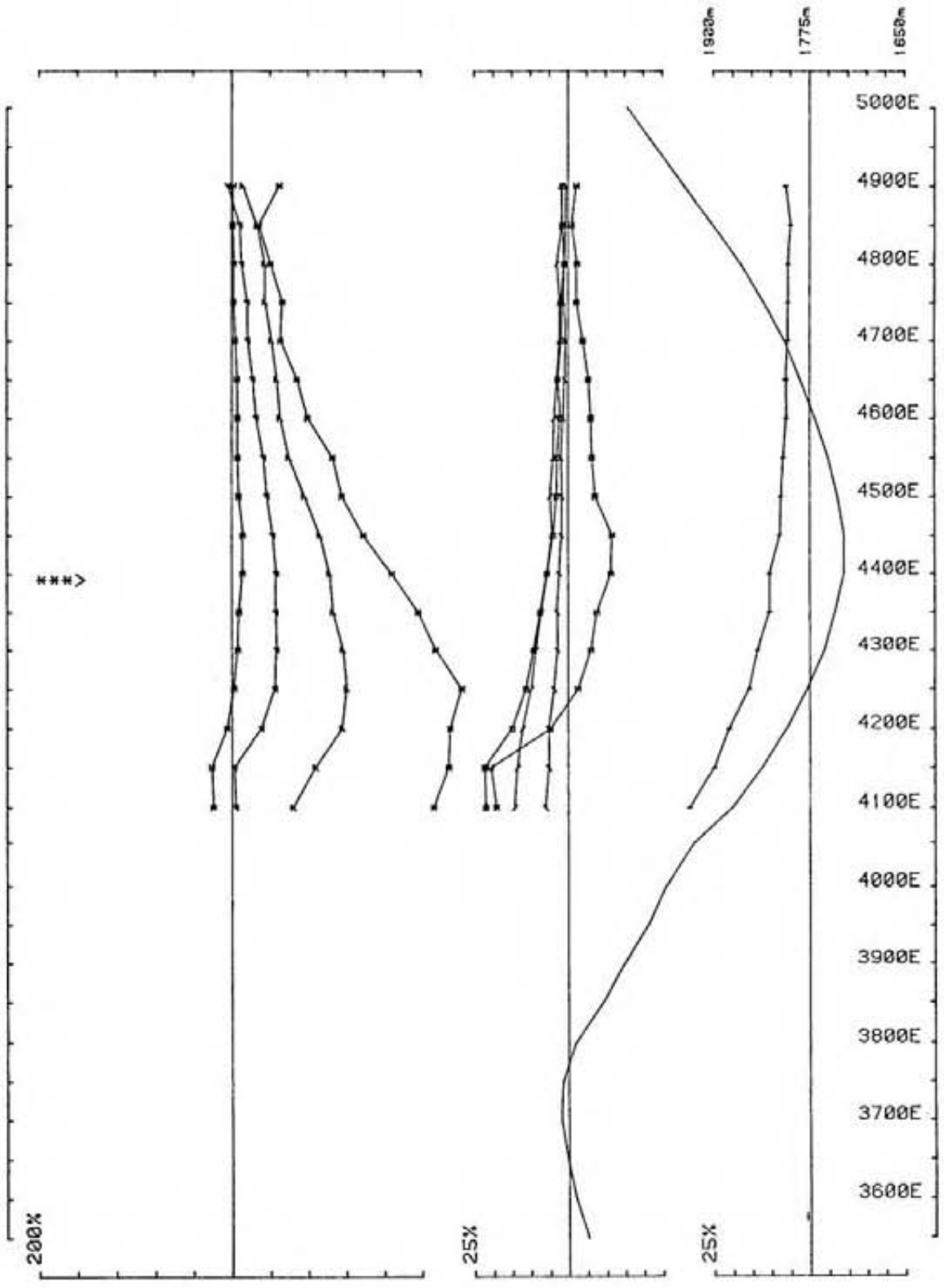

Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
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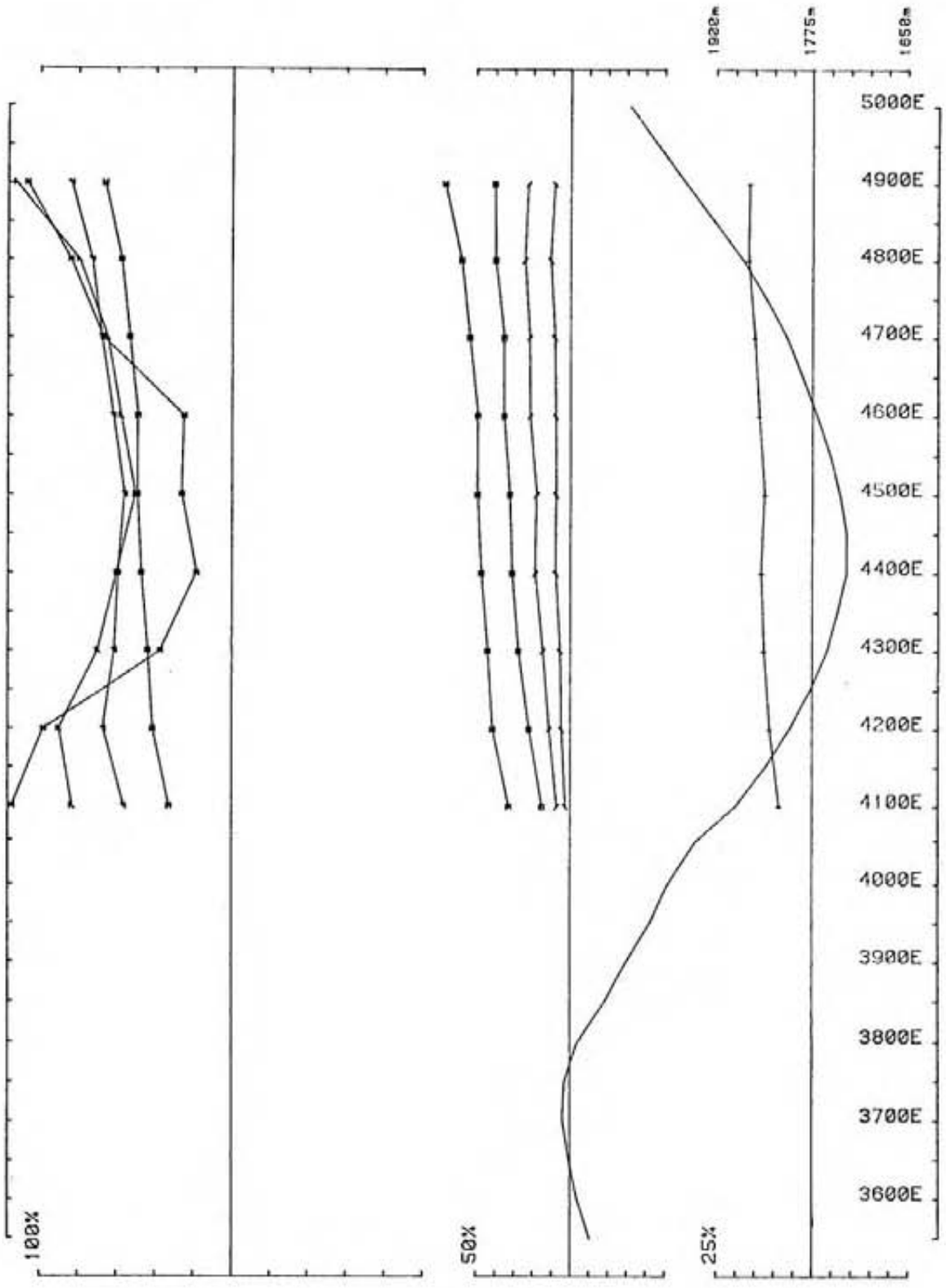

Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
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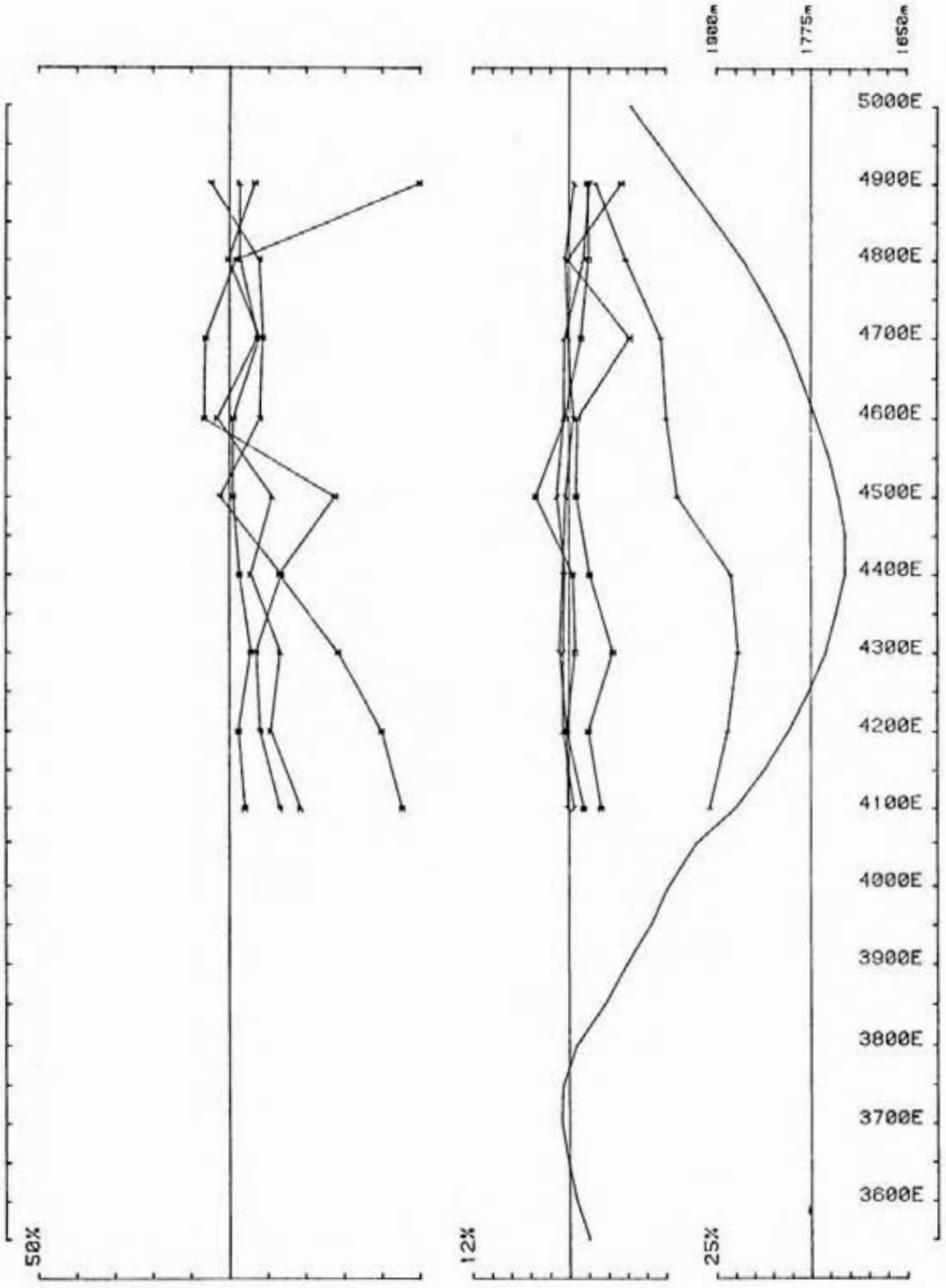
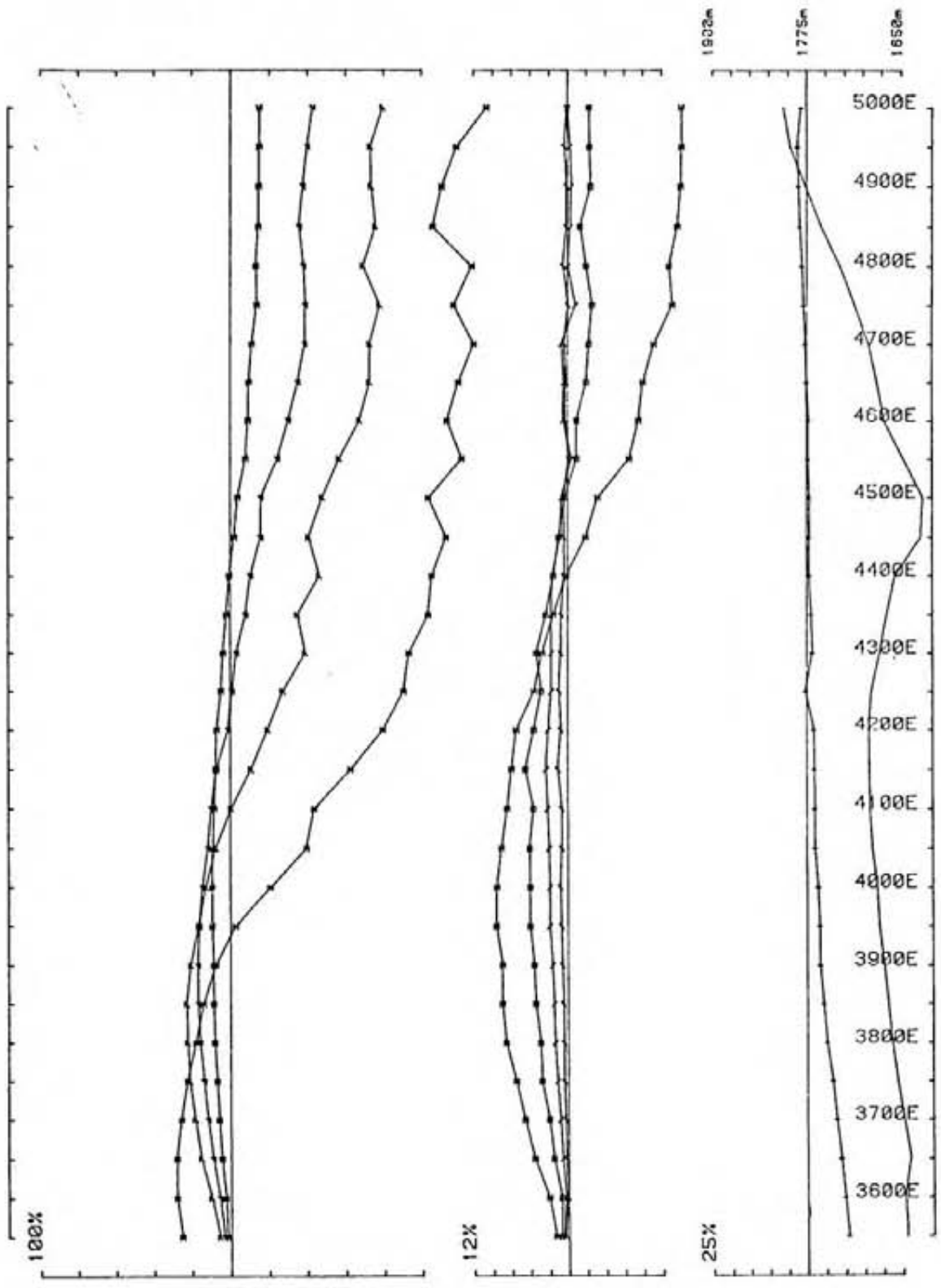


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 7 Line 2500N component Hy secondary primary field normalized Ch 1 reduced



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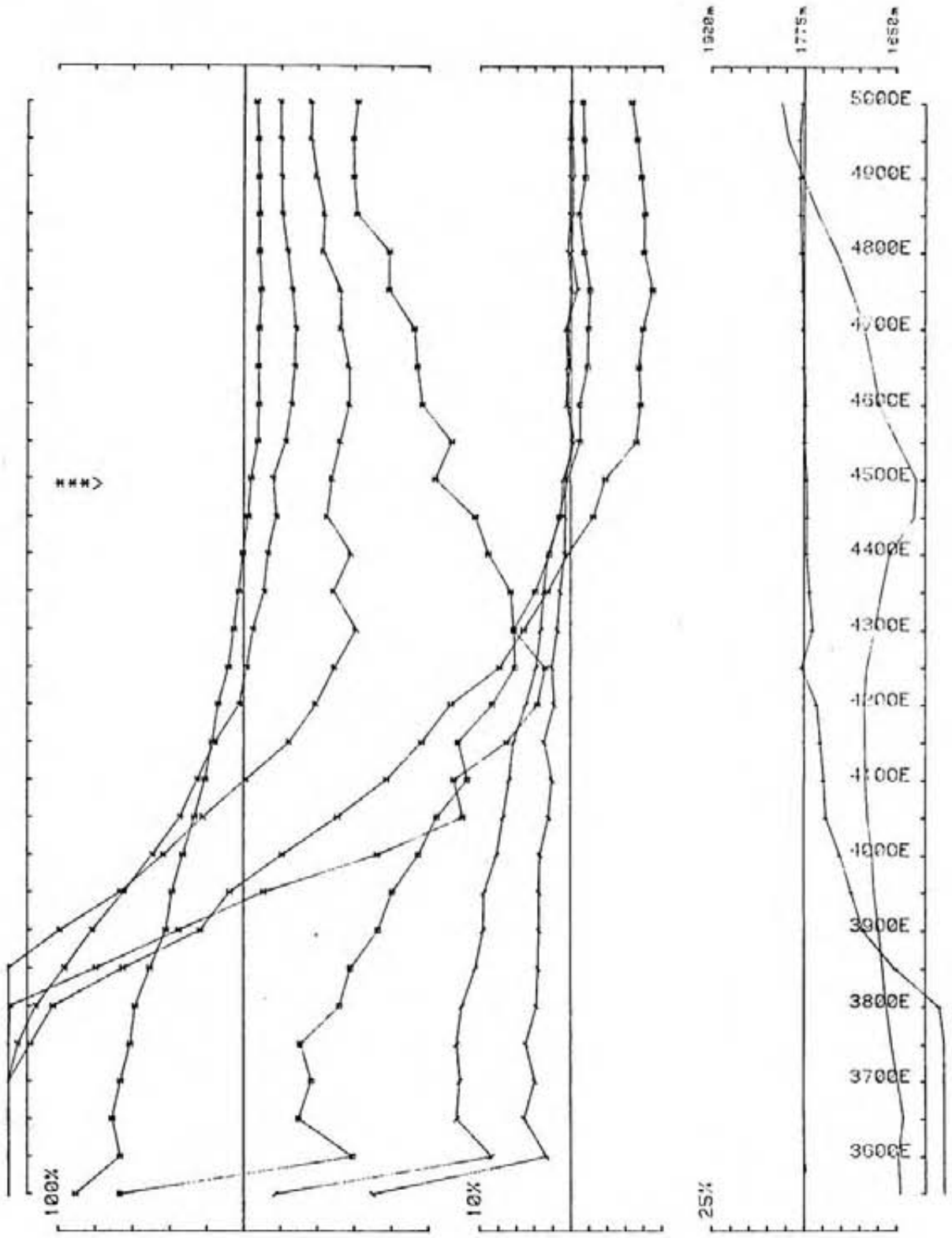

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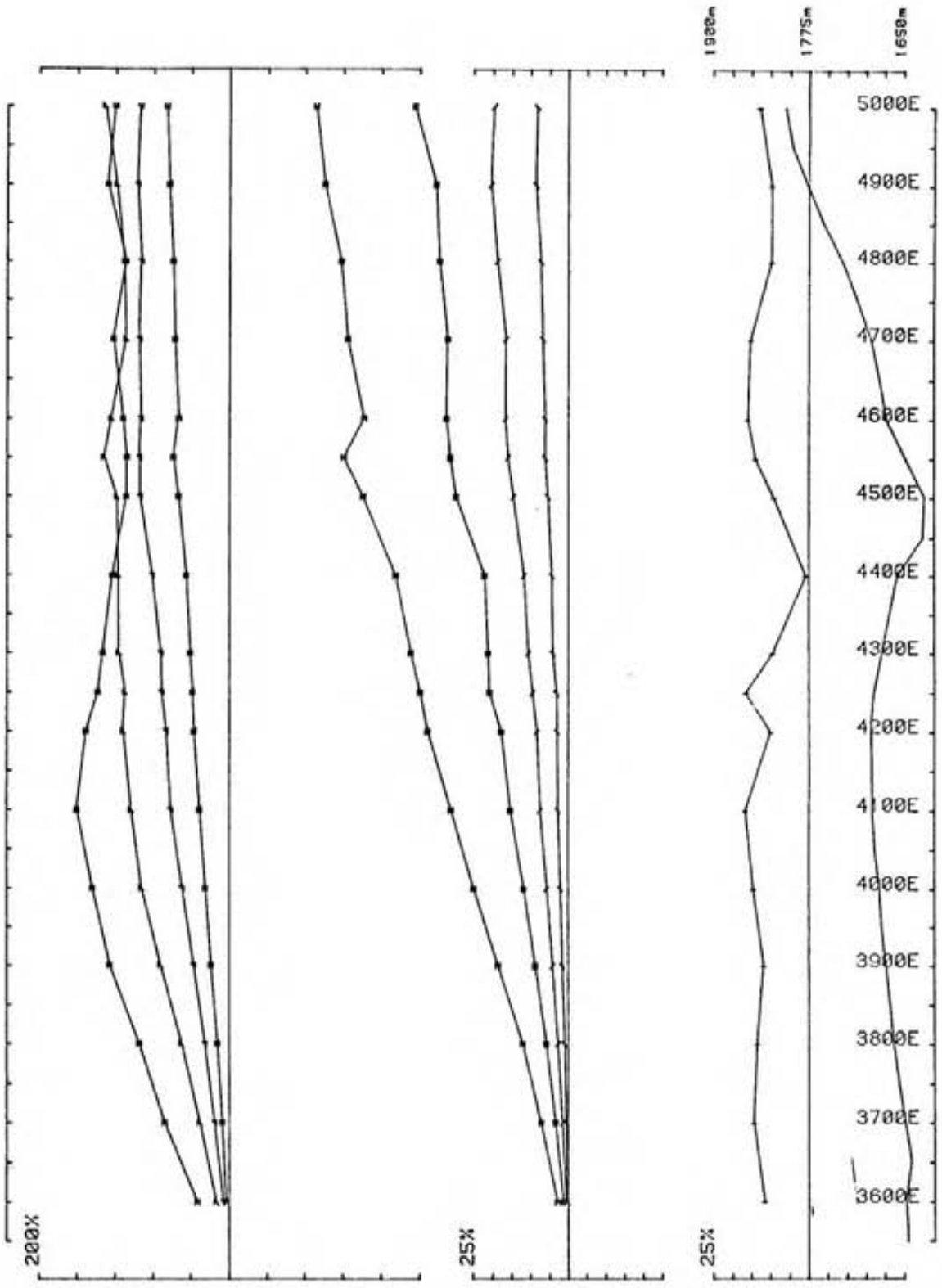
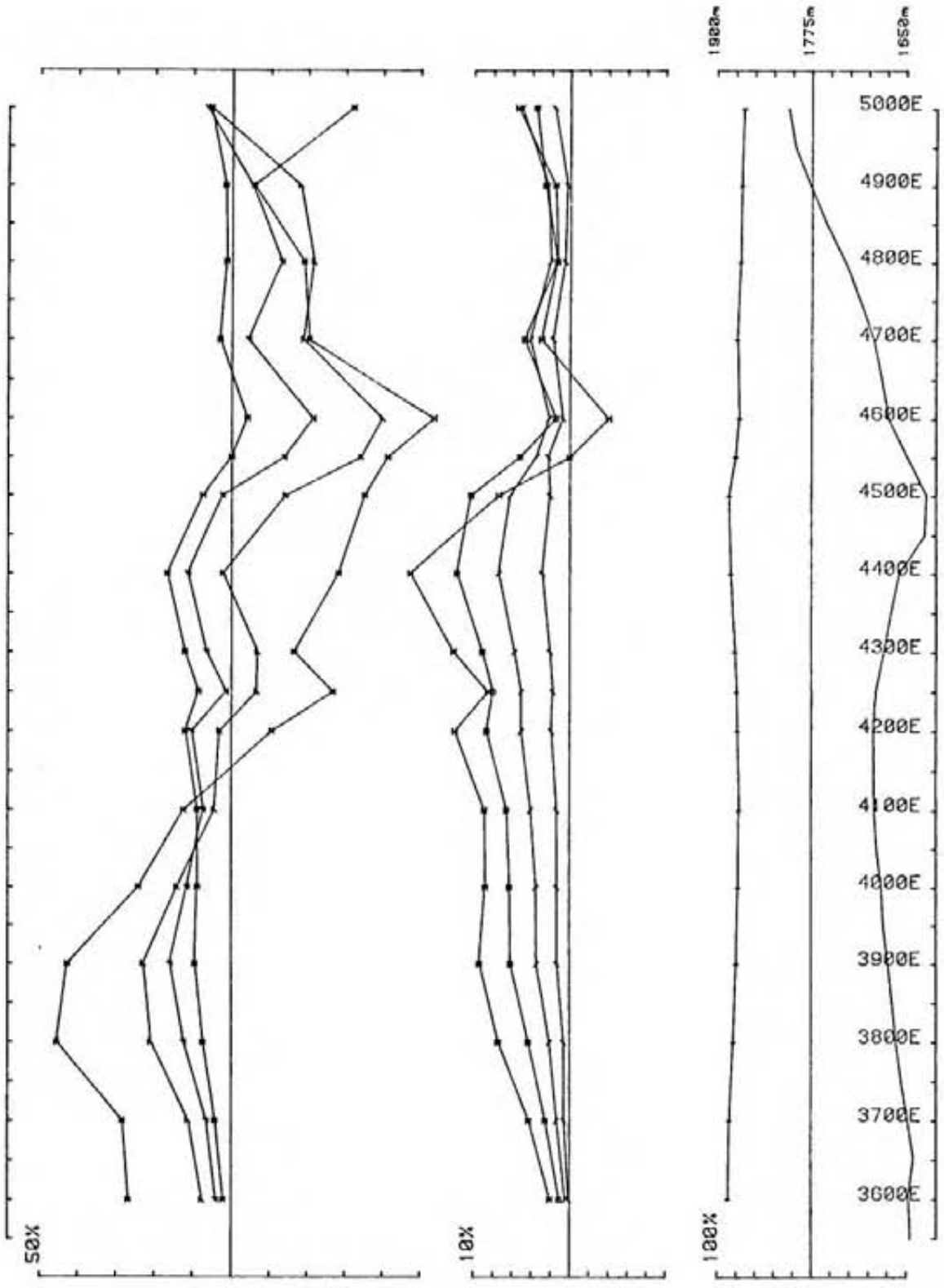


Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 7 Line 3500N component Hx secondary primary field normalized Ch I reduced



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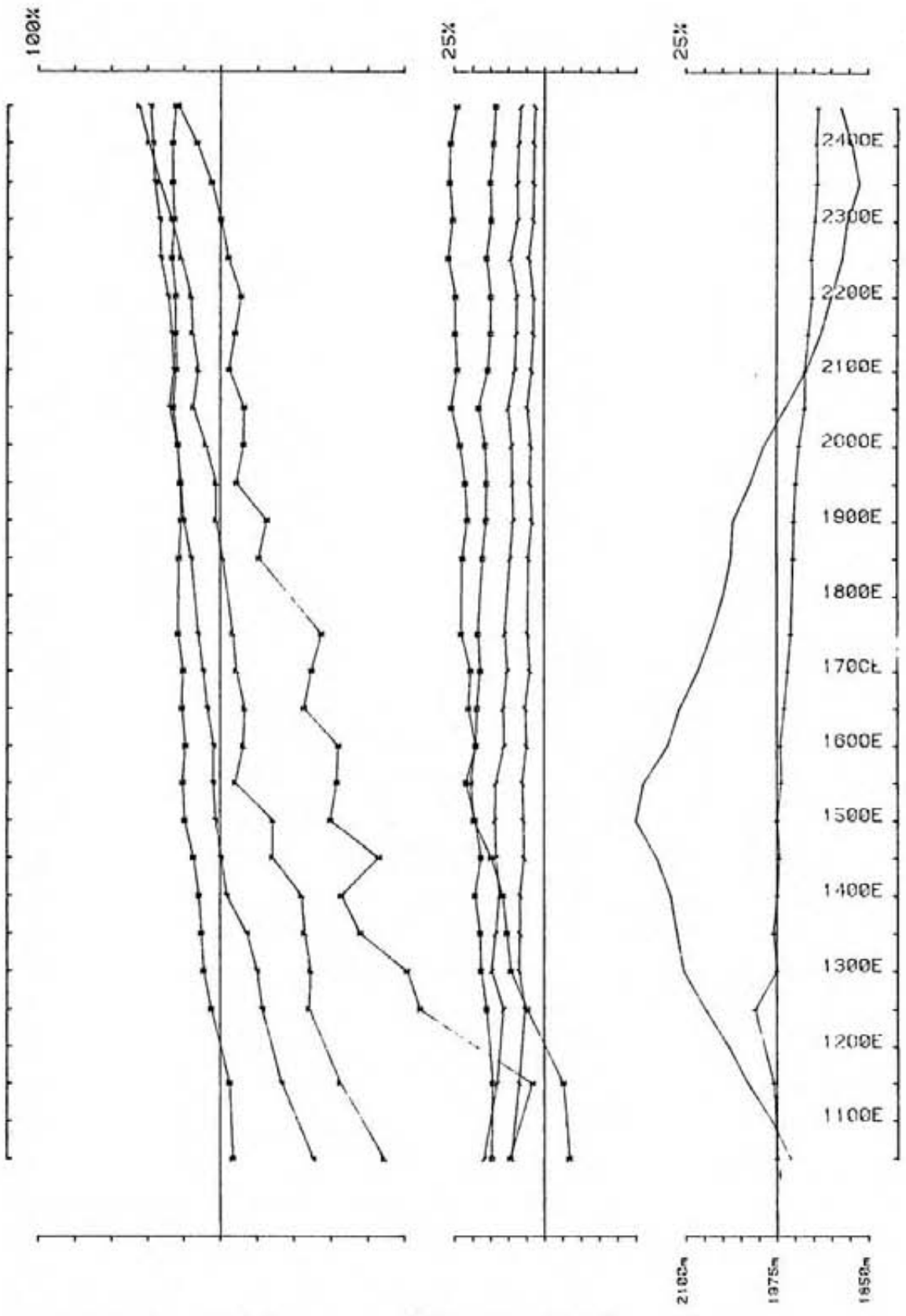
Loopno 7 Line 3500N component Hy secondary primary field normalized Ch I reduced



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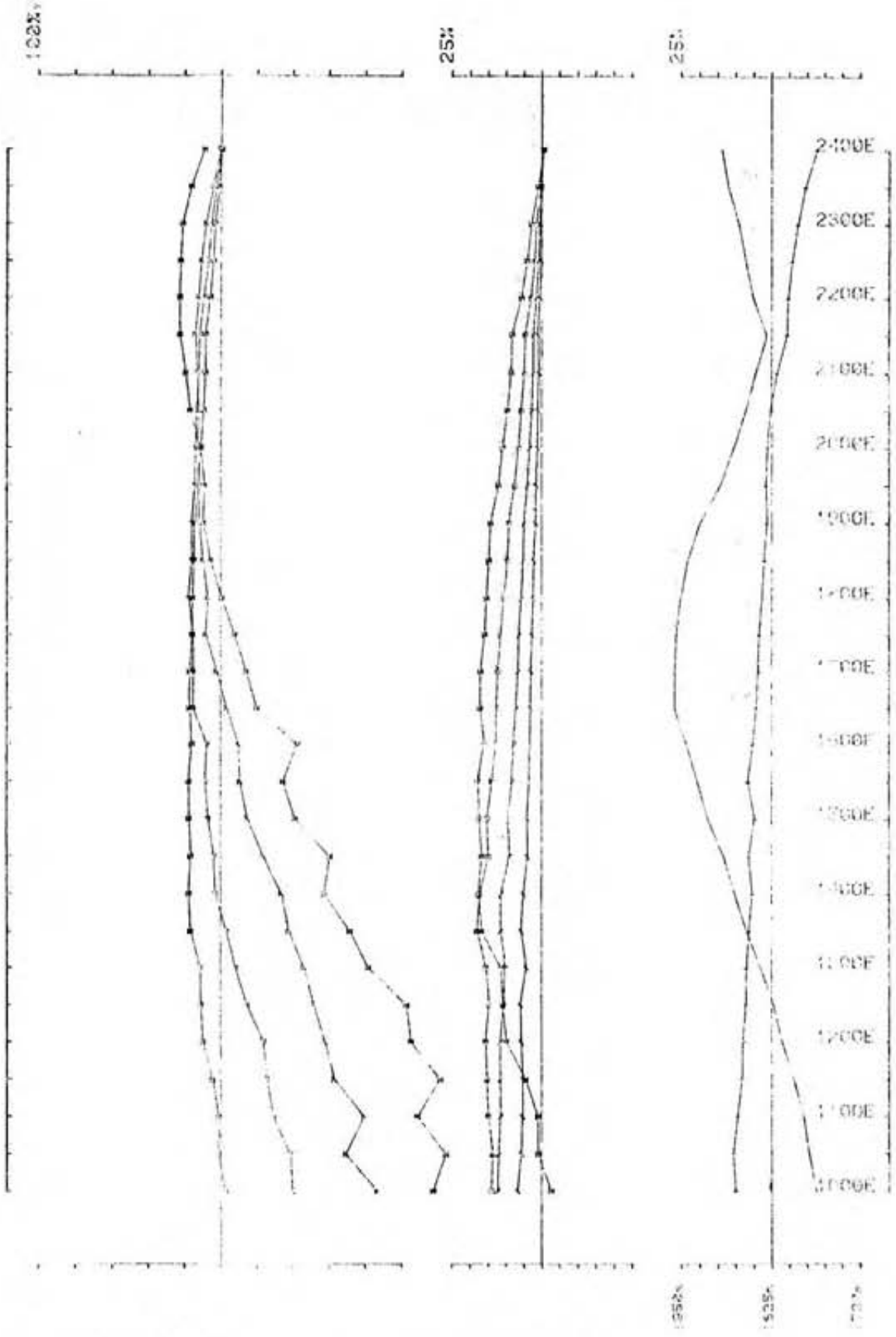
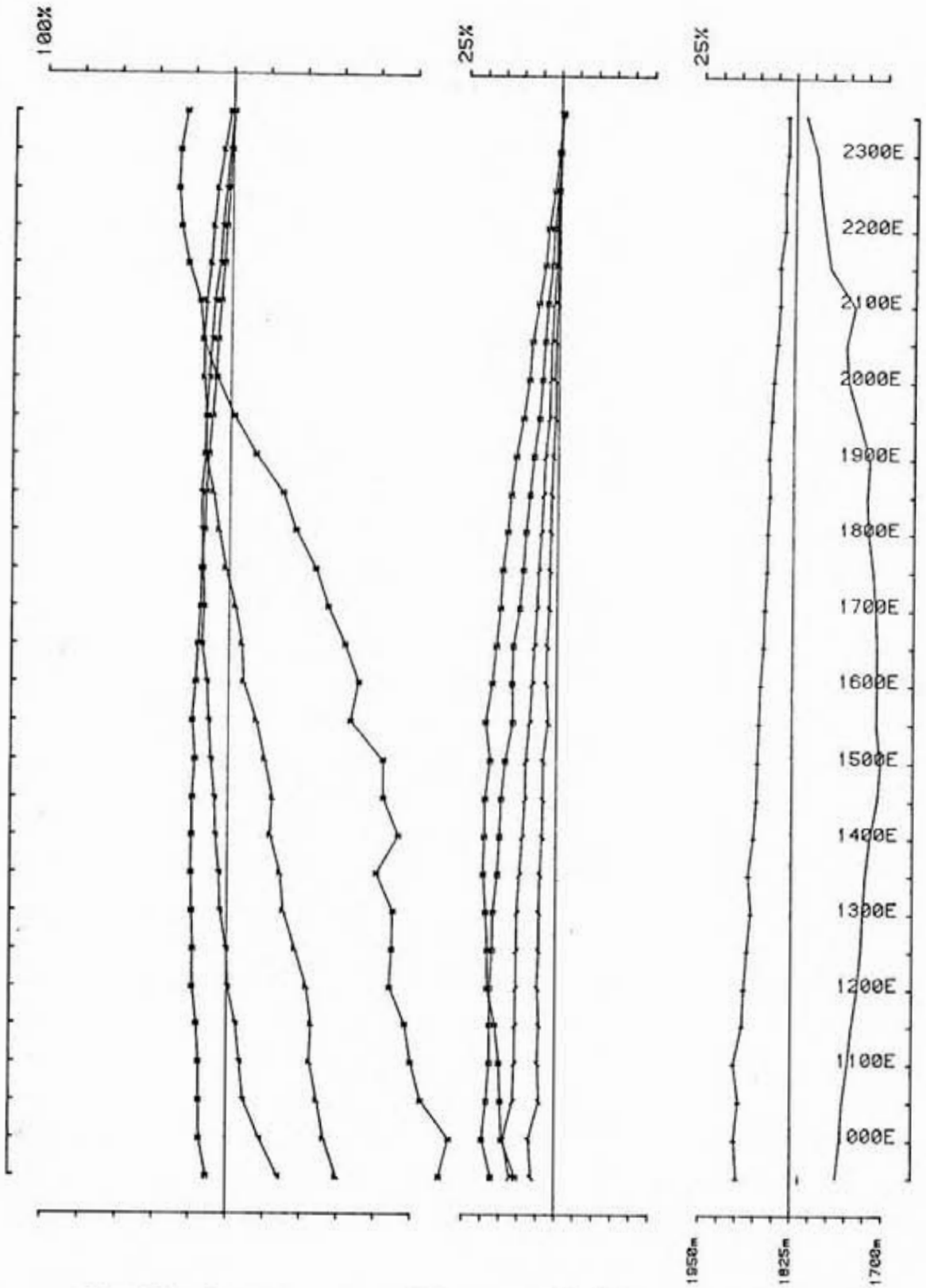


Loopno 8 Line 25



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

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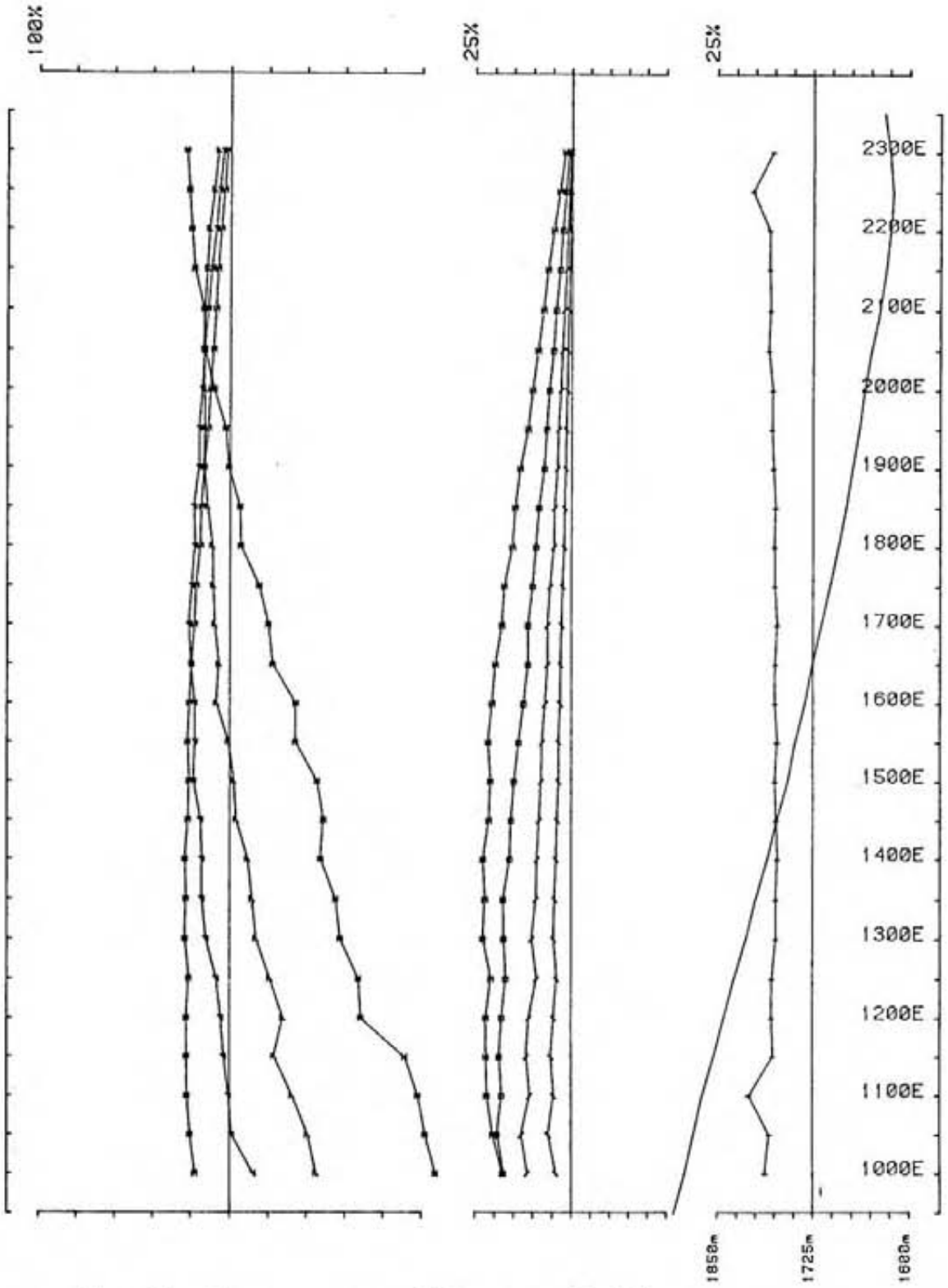

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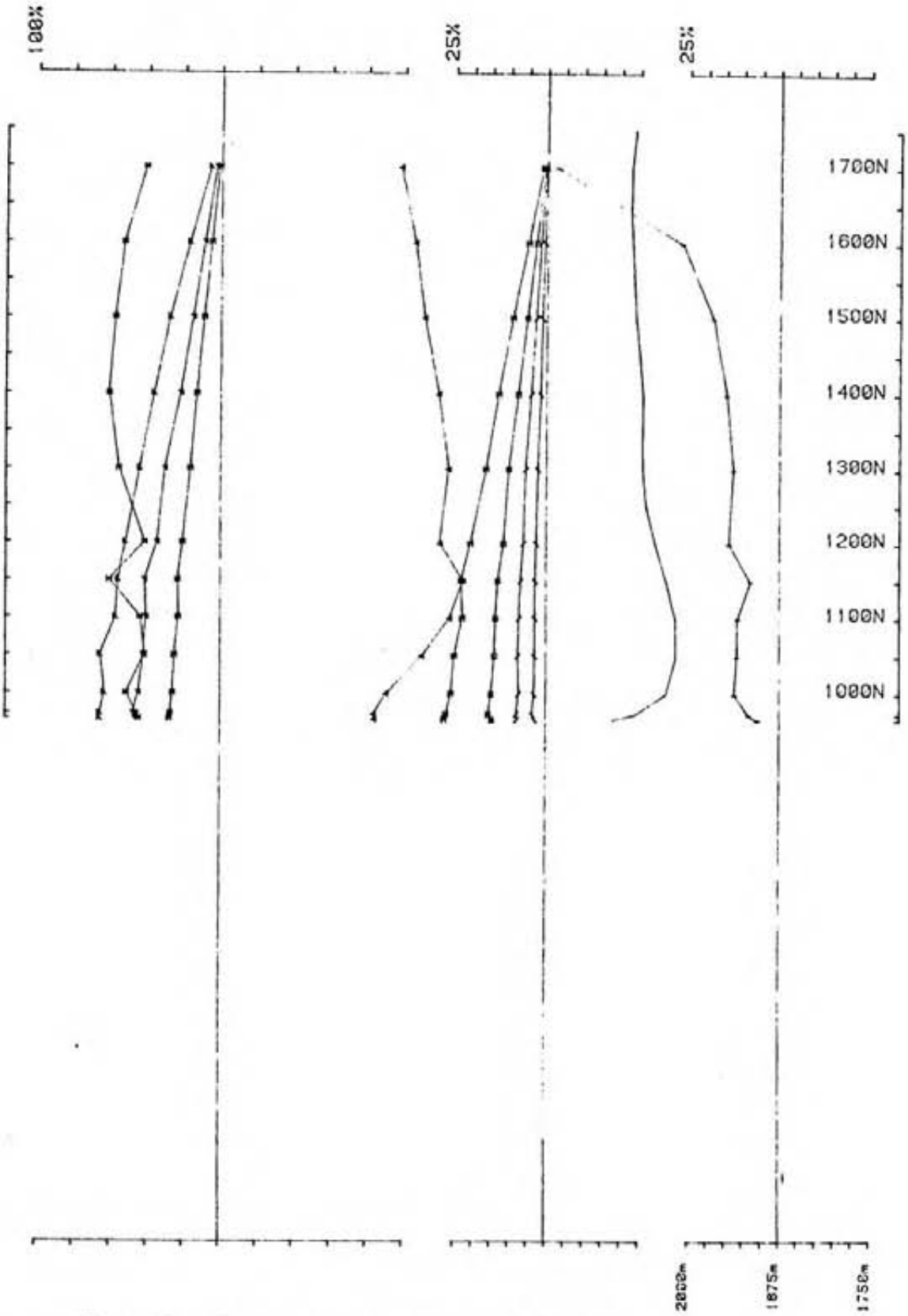
Loopno 8 Line 3500N component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30,974

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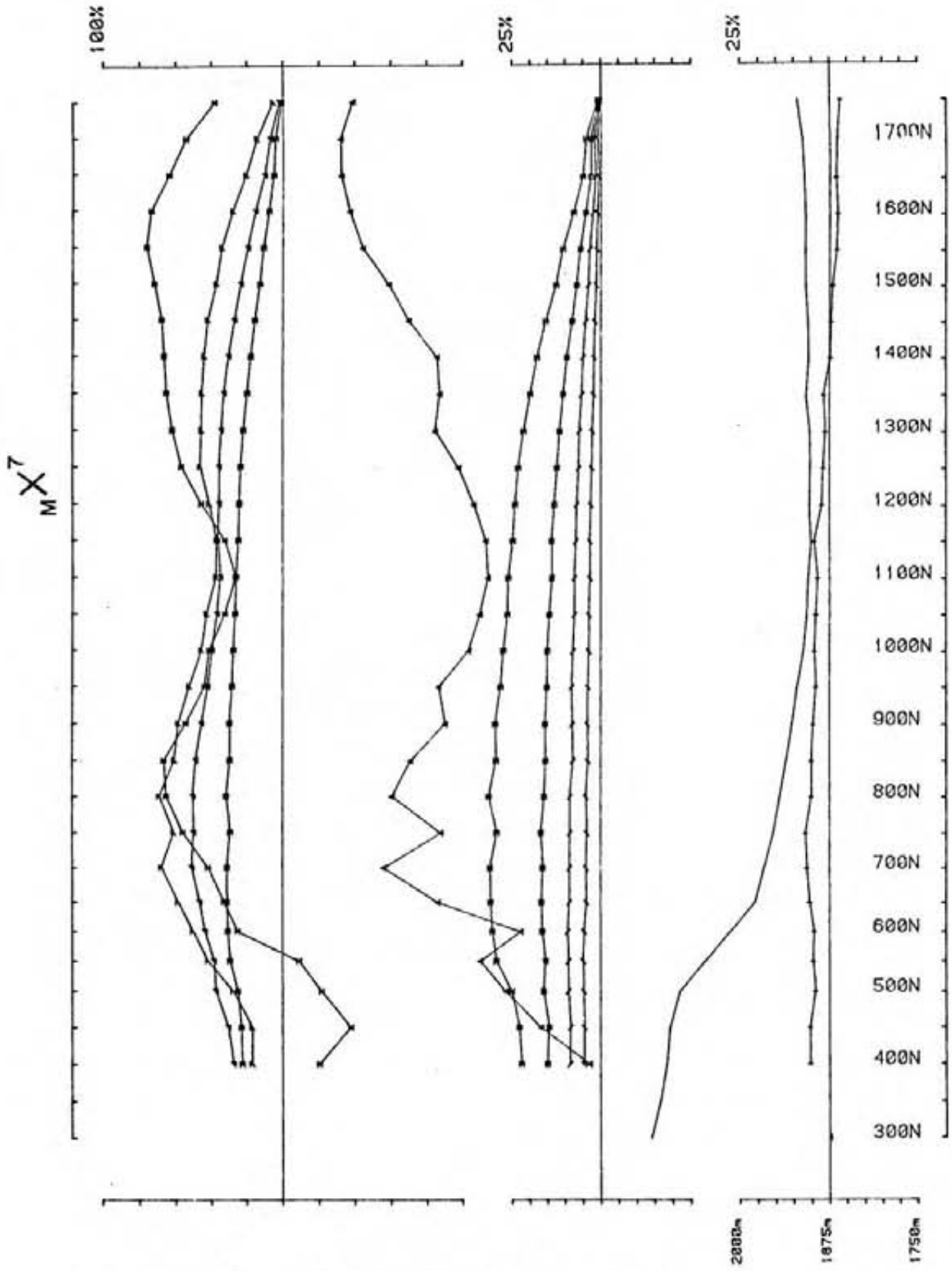
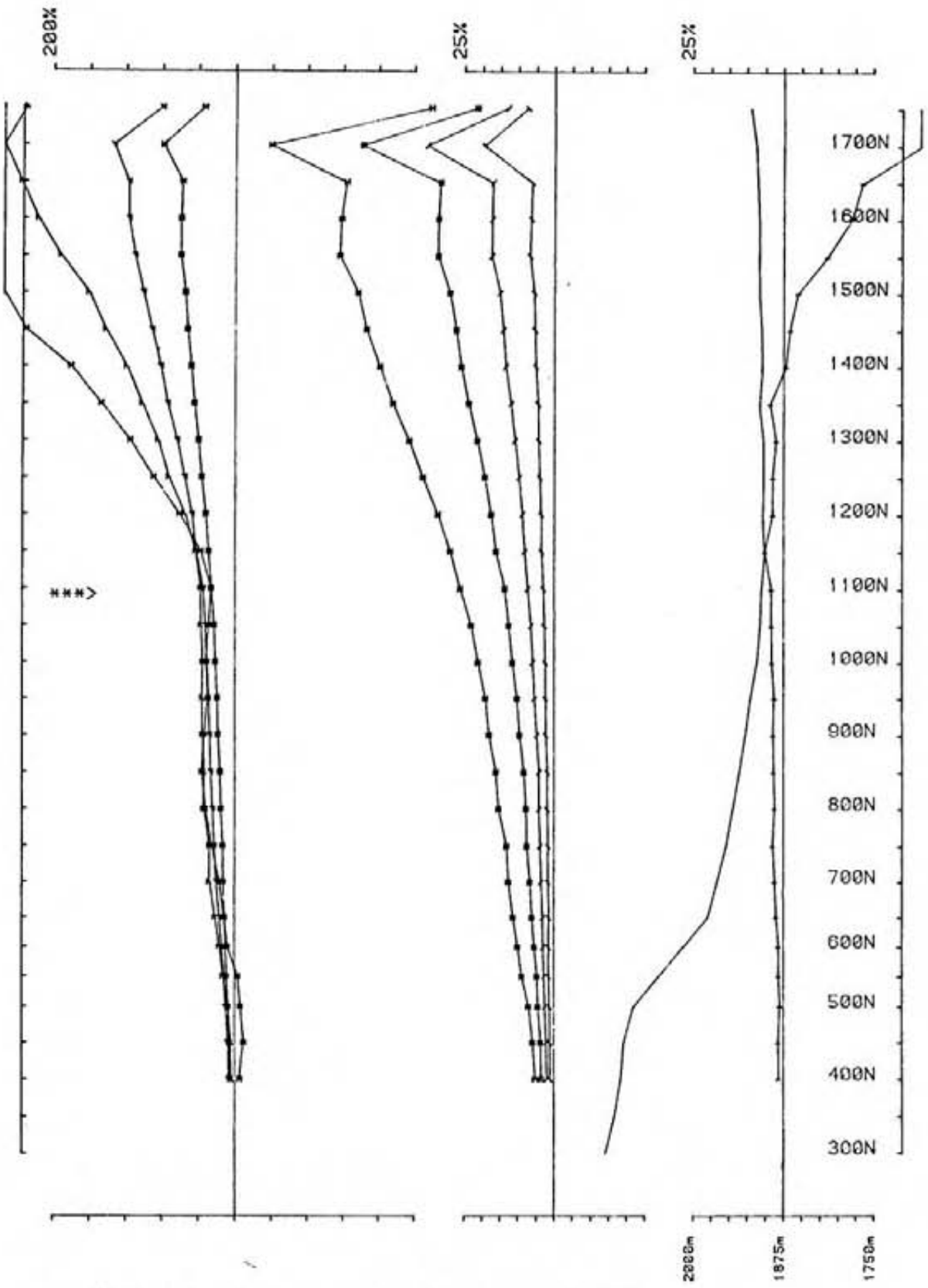


Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 10 Line 4000E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



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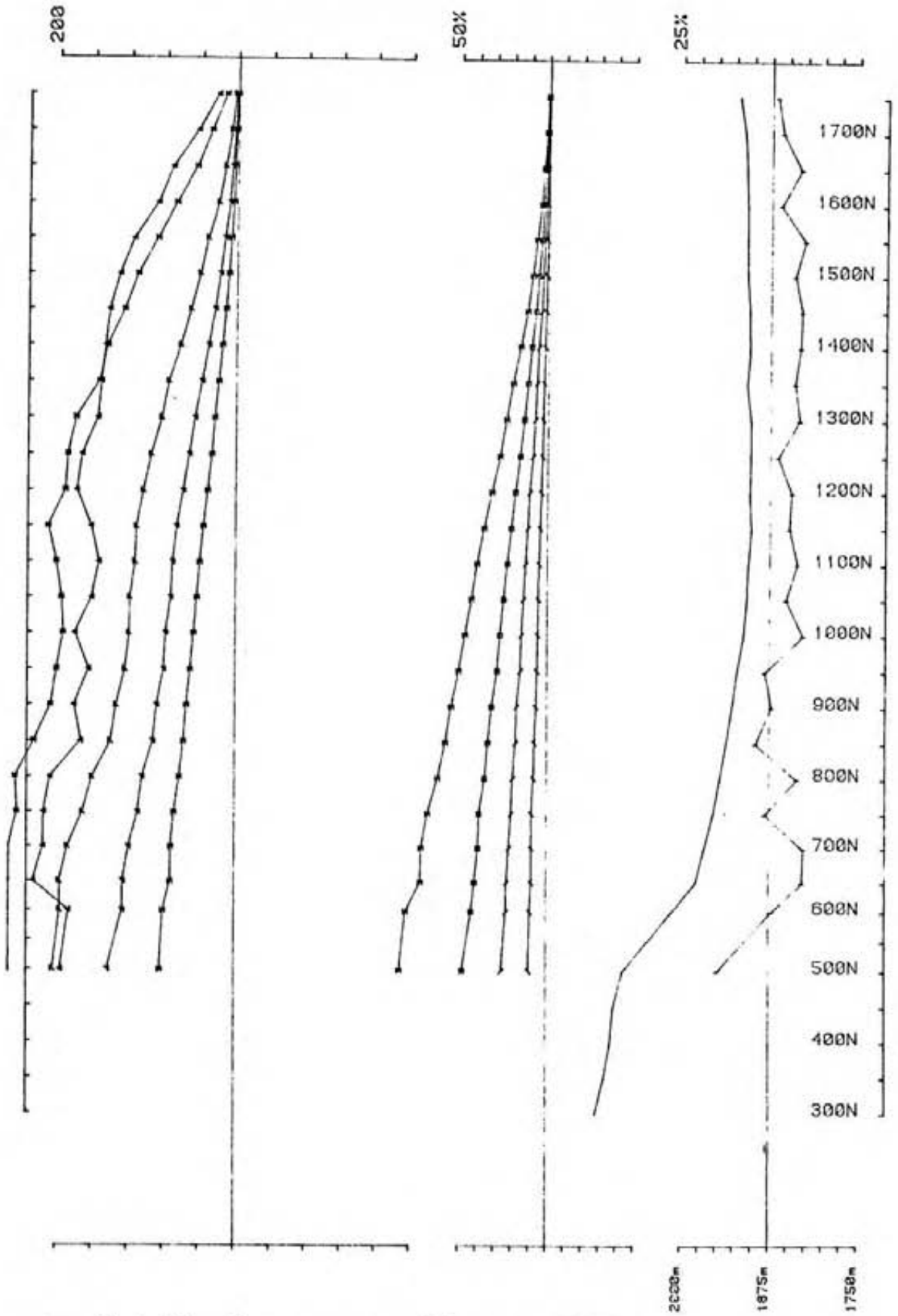

Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

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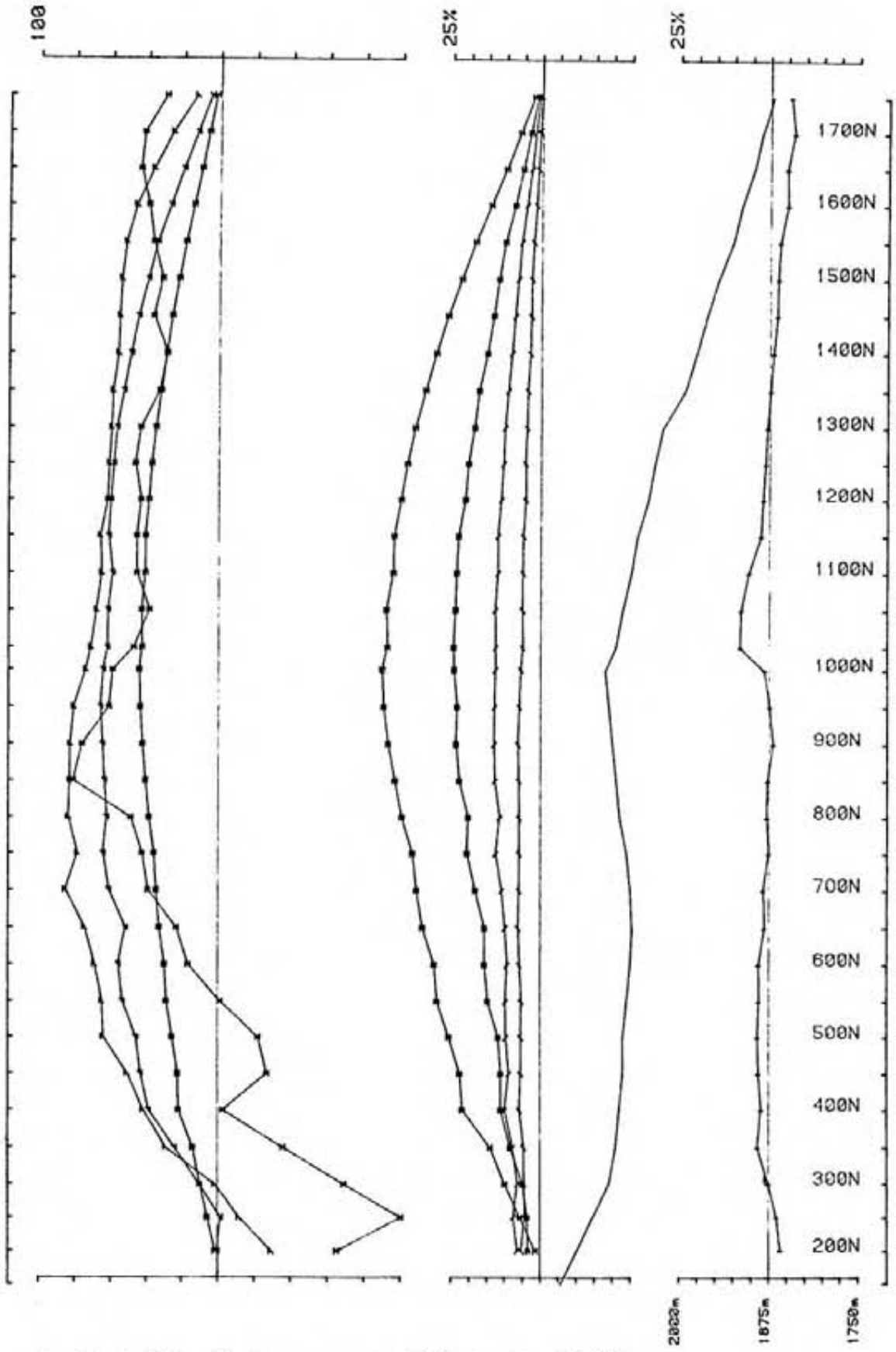
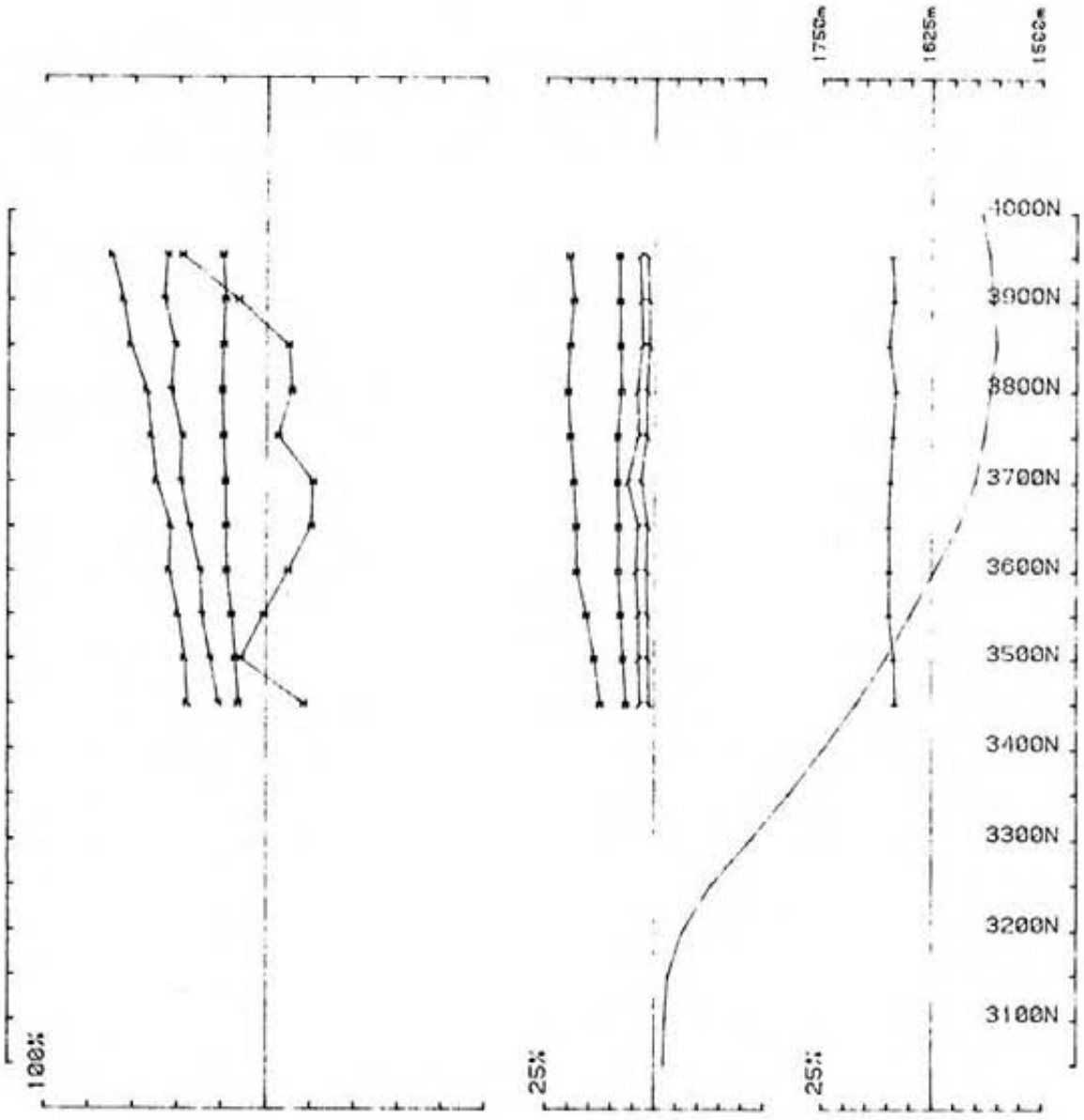


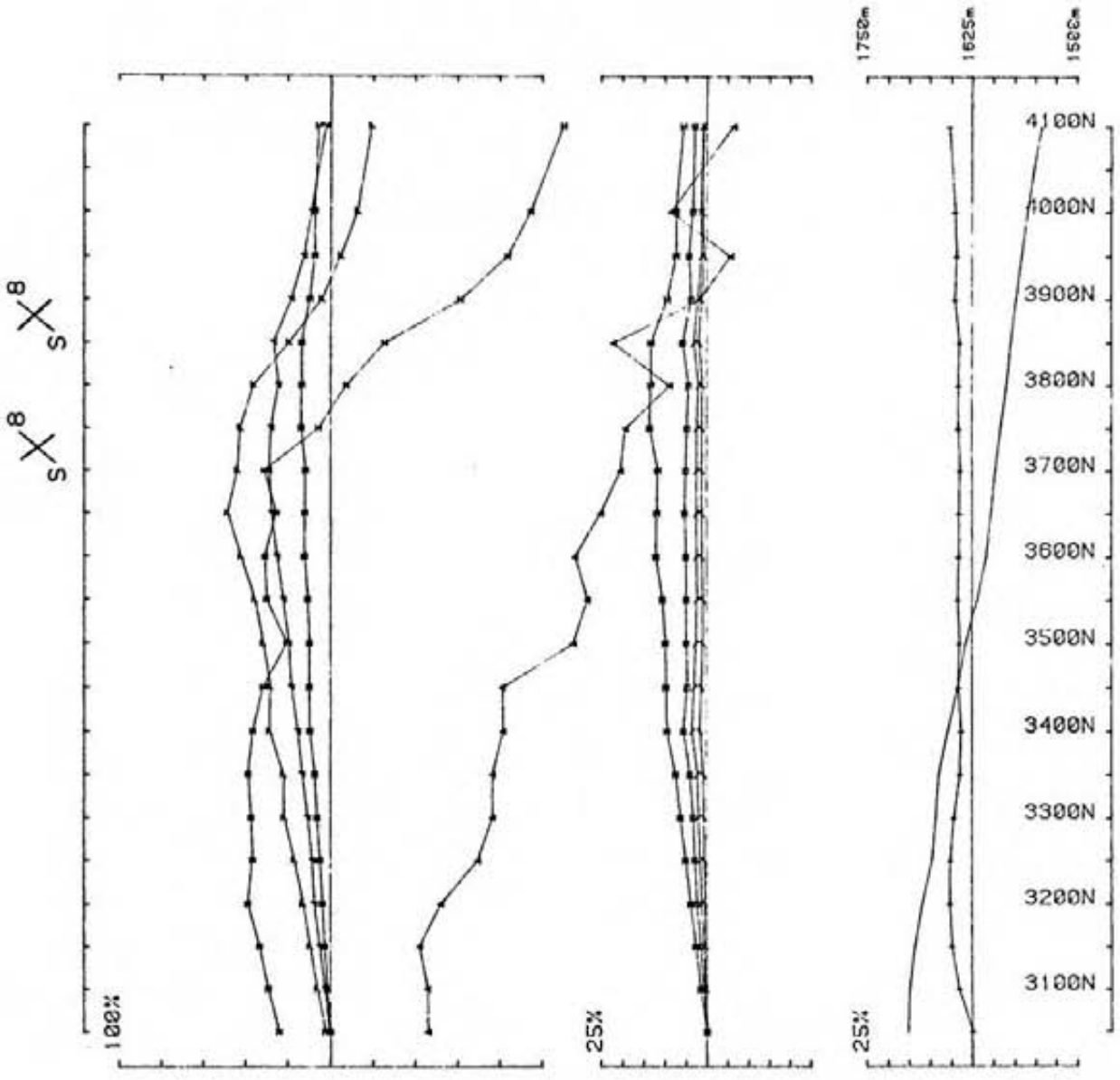
Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

Loopno 10 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

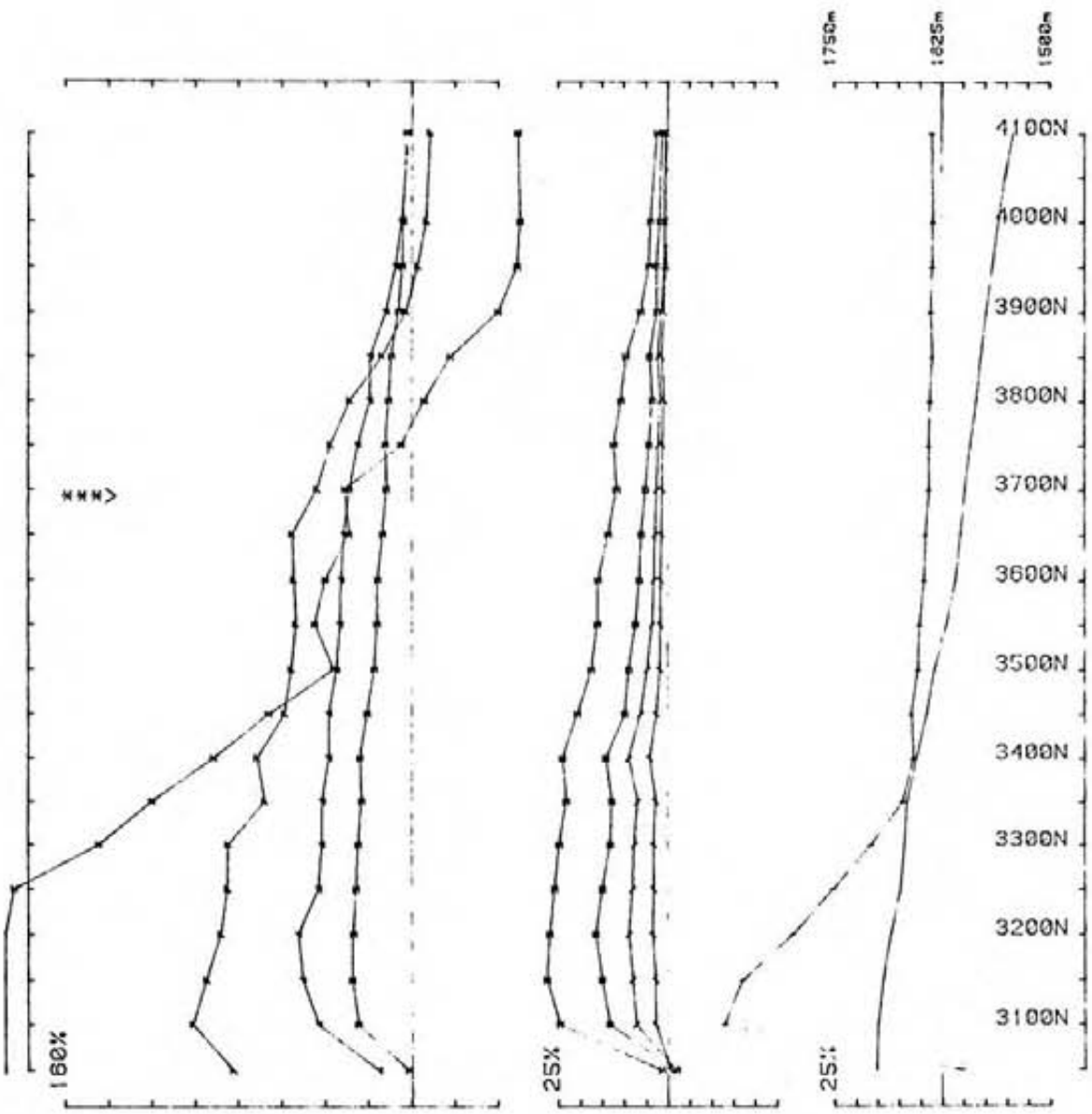


Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

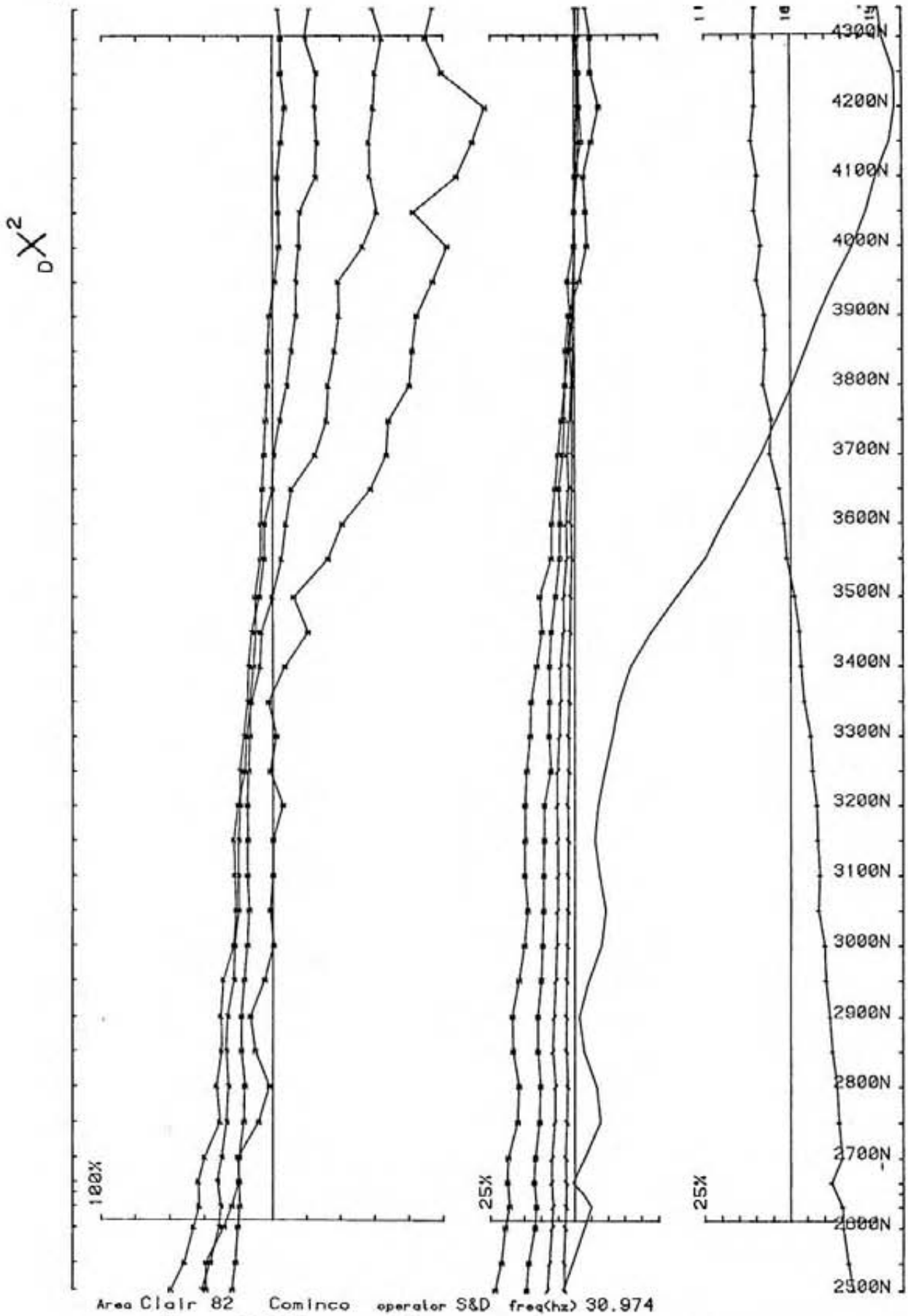
Loopno 11 Line 4000E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced

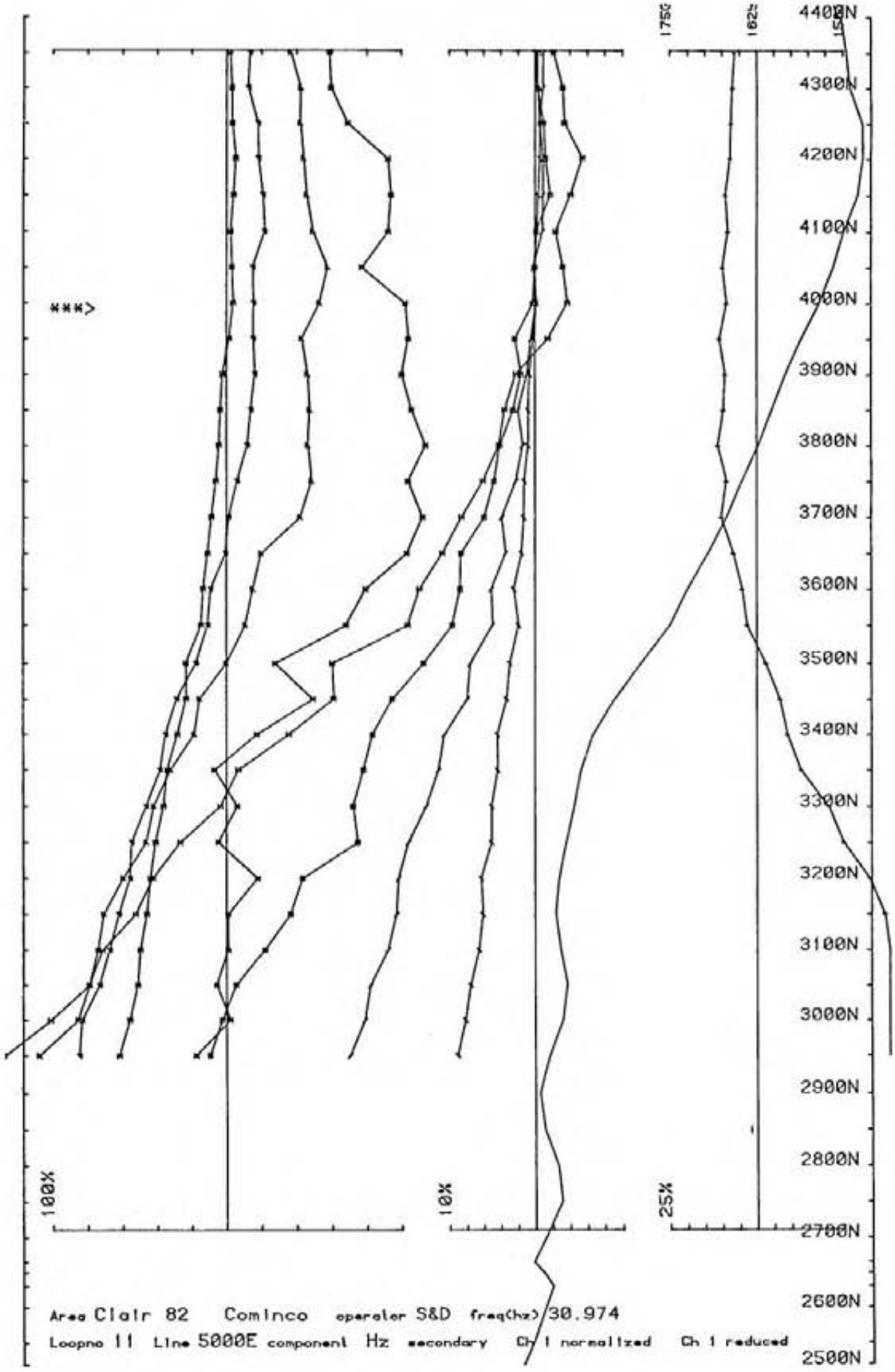


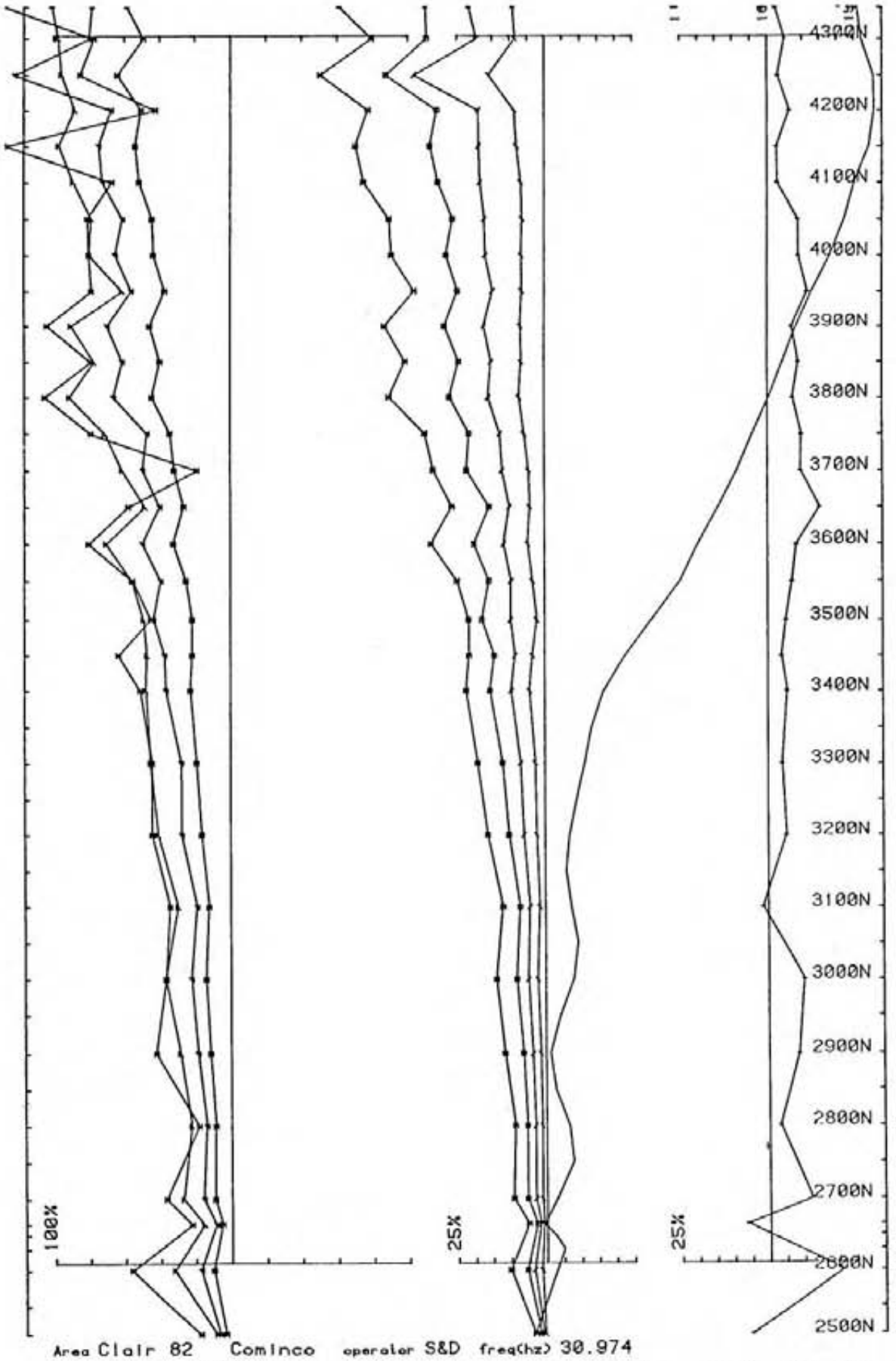
Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 11 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 11 Line 4500E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

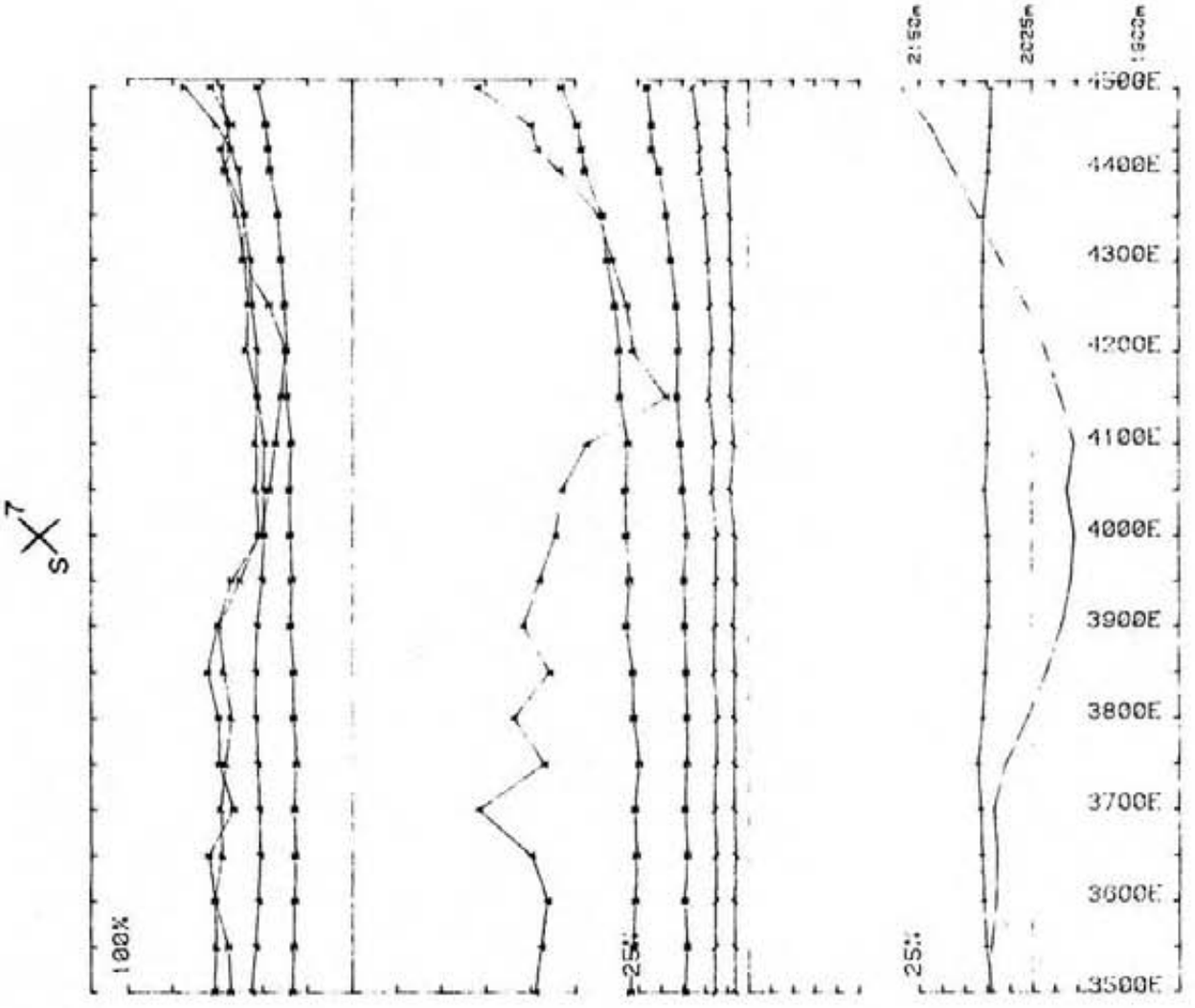

$D X^2$
100%
25%
25%
4300N
4200N
4100N
4000N
3900N
3800N
3700N
3600N
3500N
3400N
3300N
3200N
3100N
3000N
2900N
2800N
2700N
2600N
2500N
Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 11 Line 5000E component Hz secondary Ch I normalized Ch I reduced


4400N
4300N
4200N
4100N
4000N
3900N
3800N
3700N
3600N
3500N
3400N
3300N
3200N
3100N
3000N
2900N
2800N
2700N
2600N
2500N
100X
10X
25X
Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 11 Line 5000E component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced

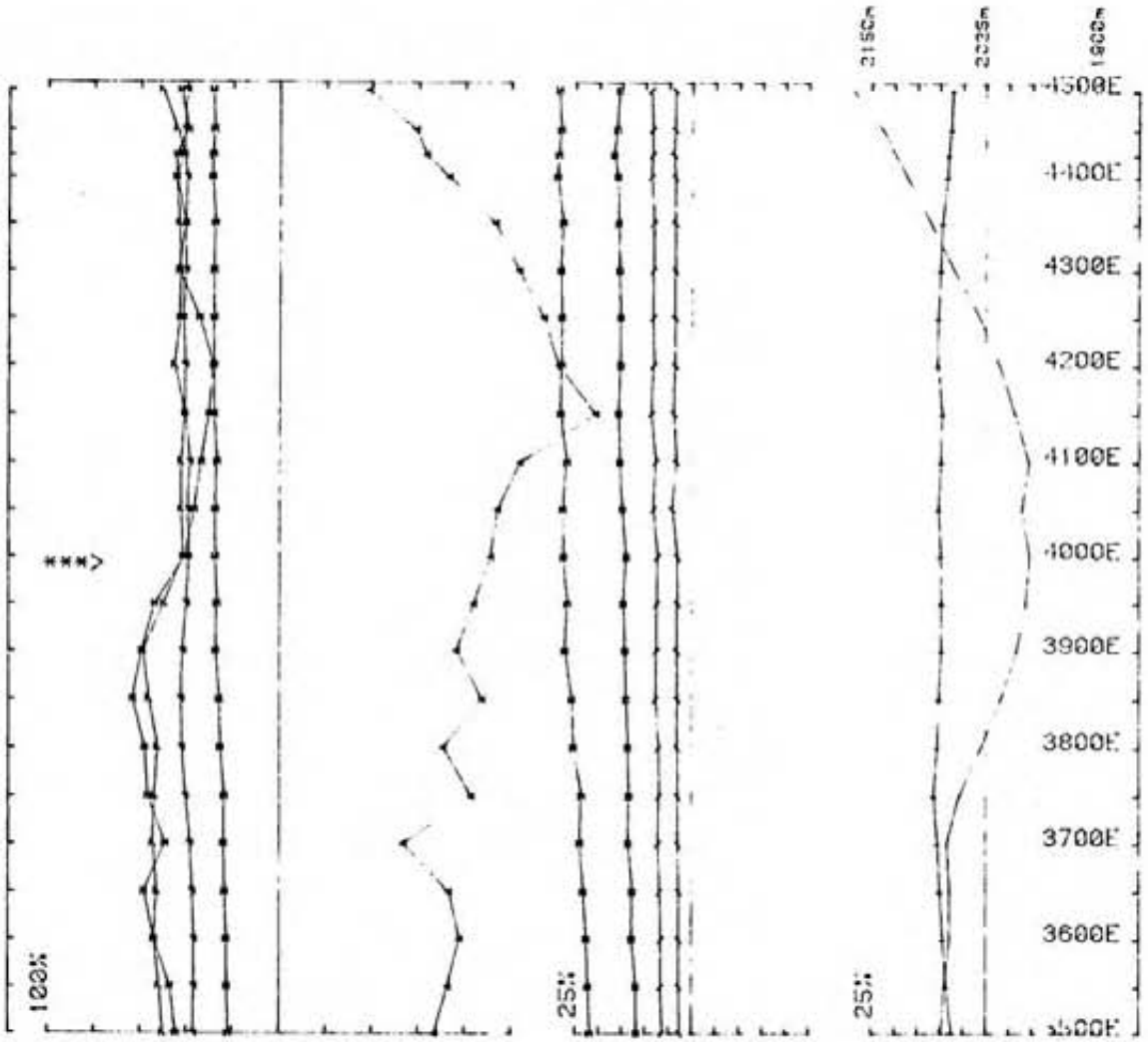


Area Clair 82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974

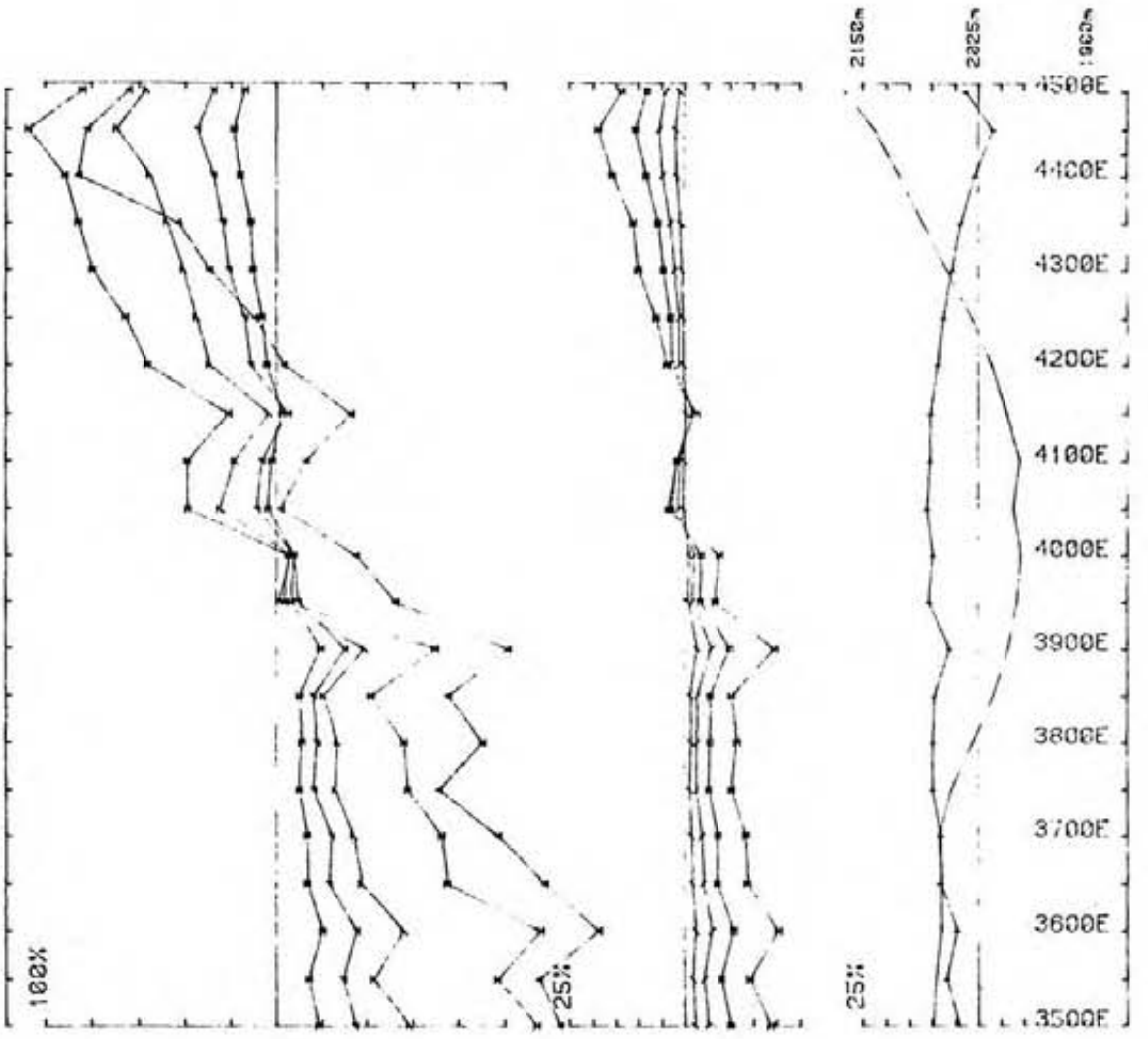
Loopno 11 Line 5000E component Hx secondary primary field normalized Ch 1 reduced



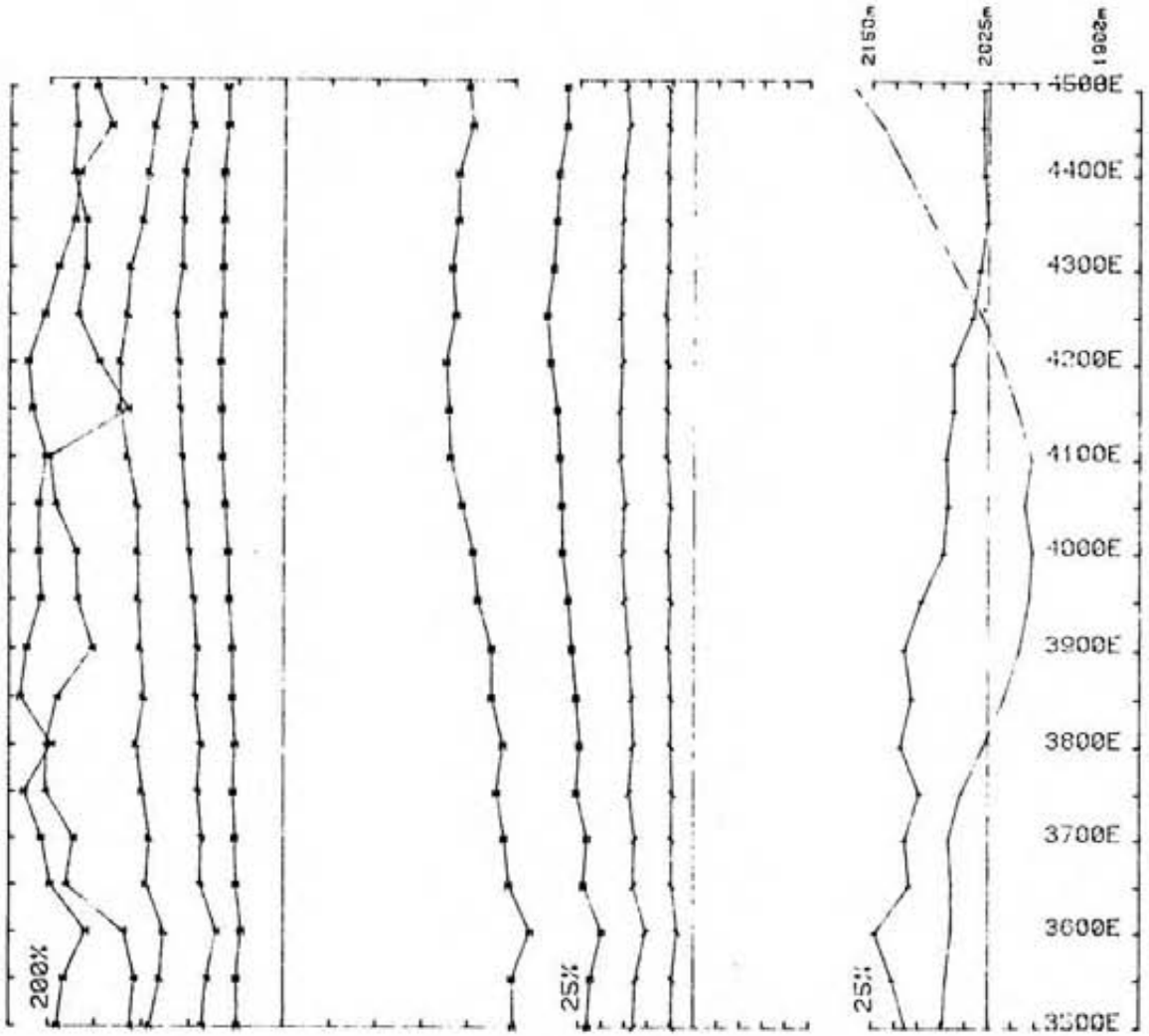
Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30,974
Loopno 12 Line 1000N component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 12 Line 1000N component Hz secondary Ch 1 normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 12 Line 1000N component Hx secondary primary field normalized Ch 1 reduced



Area Clair82 Cominco operator S&D freq(hz) 30.974
Loopno 12 Line 1000N component Hy secondary primary field normalized Ch 1 reduced

APPENDIX IV

IN THE MATTER OF THE B.C. MINERAL ACT

AND IN THE MATTER OF A GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAMME

CARRIED OUT ON THE CLAIR CLAIMS

LOCATED 15 KM WEST OF KIMBERLEY, B.C.

IN THE FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION OF THE

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, MORE PARTICULARLY

N.T.S. : 82-F/9

S T A T E M E N T

I, E. T. Eadie, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, make oath and say:-

1. THAT I am employed as a geophysicist by Cominco Ltd., and as such have a personal knowledge of the facts to which I hereinafter depose;

2. THAT annexed hereto and marked as "Exhibit A', to this statement is a true copy of expenditures incurred on the geophysical survey on the CLAIR mineral claims;

3. THAT the said expenditures were incurred between August 20th and October 4th, 1982, for the purpose of mineral exploration of the above-named claims.

E. T. EADIE, M.Sc.
Geophysicist III, Cominco Ltd.

APRIL 1983

"EXHIBIT A"

STATEMENT OF GEOPHYSICAL EXPENDITURES

CLAIR CLAIMS, 1982

1) STAFF TIME

S.J. Visser	25 days @ $175/day	$ 4,375.00	
D.C. McCollor	26 days @ $135/day	3,510.00	
B. Price	4 days @ $ 85/day	340.00	
Assistants (DK & GR)	42 days @ $ 71/day	2,982.00	$ 11,207.00

2) EQUIPMENT RENTAL

a) Standby	3 days @ $ 75/day	225.00	
b) Operating	20 days @ $150/day	3,000.00	3,225.00

3) OPERATING DAY CHARGE

20 days @ $250/day		5,000.00

4) EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

S.J. Visser	August	$ 866.00	
	September	956.00	
	October	338.31	
D.C. McCollor	August	735.00	
	September	1,190.00	
B. Price	September	240.00	4,325.31

5) MISCELLANEOUS

Wire	175.00	
Truck Rental (5/6 month @ $600/mo.)	500.00	
Truck Repairs (5/6 month @ $160/mo.)	135.00	
Truck Fuel	75.78	
Communications	69.56	
Camp Supplies	338.70	1,294.13

TOTAL	$ 25,051.44

APPENDIX V

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, E. T. Eadie of #407 - 1045 Burnaby Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:-

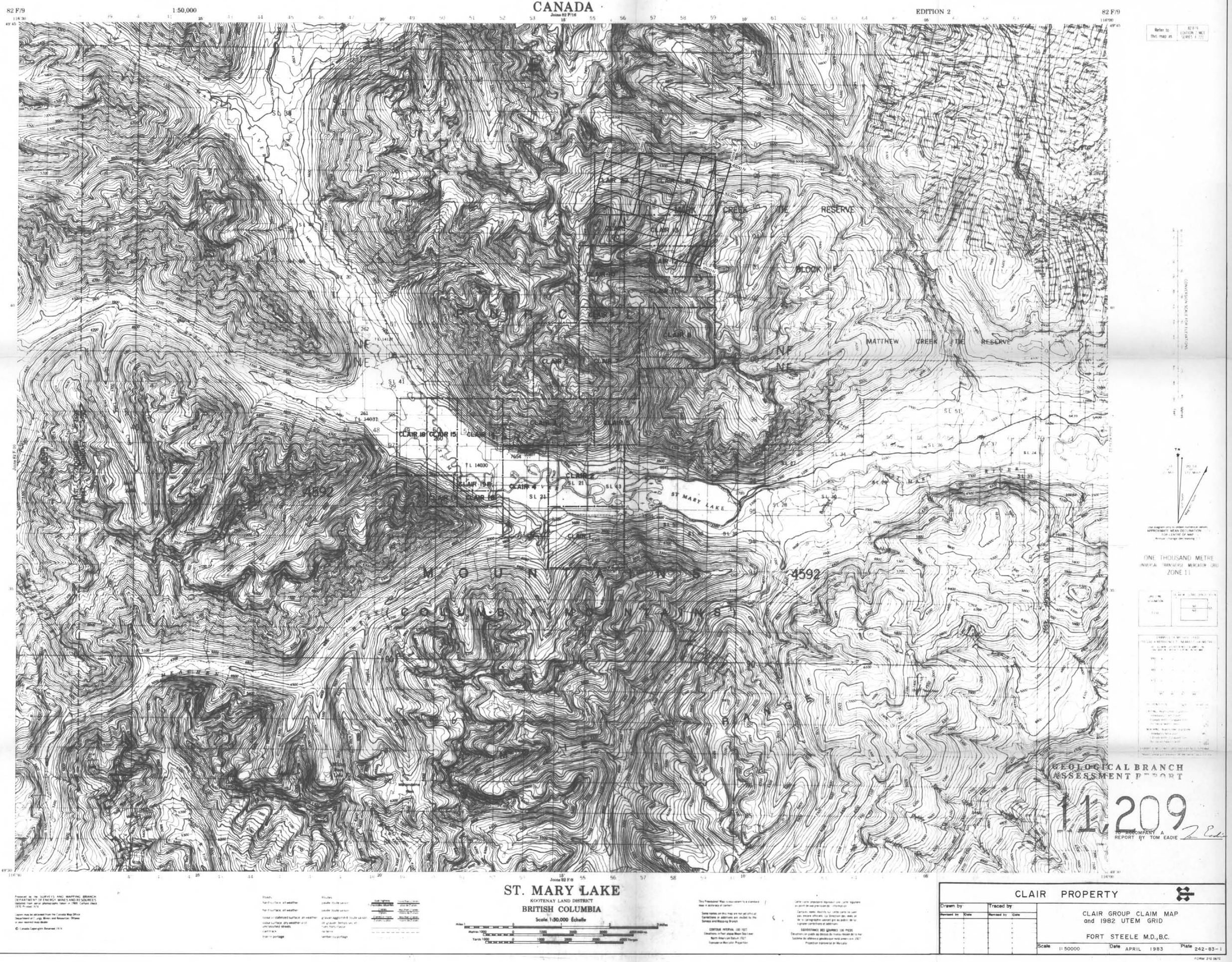
1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1976 with an Honours B.Sc. in Geology and Geophysics, and from the University of Toronto in 1980 with a M.Sc. in geophysics.

2. I have been closely associated with mineral exploration since 1973, and have worked as a geophysicist with Cominco since 1980.

Tom Eadie

E. T. Eadie, M.Sc.
Geophysicist III, Cominco Ltd.

APRIL 1983


CANADA
82 F/9
1:50,000
EDITION 2
82 F/9
Joins 82 F/16
Joins 82 F/8
MARK CREEK TIE RESERVE
BLOCK F
MATTHEW CREEK TIE RESERVE
CLAIR 18
CLAIR 15
CLAIR 4
CLAIR 2
CLAIR 1
CLAIR 8
CLAIR 6
CLAIR 13
ST MARY LAKE
MOUNTAINS
COLUMBIA MOUNTAINS
4592
ONE THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 11
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
11,209
TO ACCOMPANY A
REPORT BY TOM EADIE
ST. MARY LAKE
KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale 1:50,000 Échelle
CLAIR PROPERTY
Drawn by
Traced by
Revised by
Date
CLAIR GROUP CLAIM MAP
and 1982 UTEM GRID
FORT STEELE M.D., B.C.
Scale 1:50000
Date APRIL 1983
Plate 242-83-1
FORM 210 0670

CLAIR 1982 UTEM

METRES

0 500 1000 2000 3000

SHEET INDEX

Scale and elevation datum based on limited ground control resulting in good relative, but uncertain absolute map accuracy.

Compiled from aerial photography at an approximate scale of 1:40 000 flown in 1978

McElhanney

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,209

AXIS OF A CROSSOVER ANOMALY. THE NUMBER INDICATES THE LATEST ANOMALOUS CHANNEL. DEPTH INDICATED BY:
S - SHALLOW (< 30 M.)
M - MODERATE (30-60 M.)
D - DEEP (> 60 M.)

STRONG
WEAK

INDICATES A NEGATIVE ANOMALY OF WIDTH SHOWN BY THE DASH. THE LATEST ANOMALOUS CHANNEL IS SHOWN. DEPTH INDICATED AS ABOVE.

OUTLINE OF A TRANSMITTER LOOP AND LOOP NUMBER.

CONDUCTOR AXIS LOCATED BY CROSSOVER ANOMALIES WITH A CONDUCTANCE DETERMINATION. THE CONDUCTANCE IS THE INTERPRETED CONDUCTIVITY x THICKNESS OF THE CONDUCTOR IN MHOS (SAME AS SIEMENS).

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY TOM EADIE

CLAIR PROPERTY

1982 UTEM GRID and COMPILATION MAP

FORT STEELE M.D., B.C.

Drawn by:	Traced by:
Revised by / Date	Revised by / Date

Scale: 1: 20000 | Date: APRIL 1983 | Plate 242-83-2

FORM 210 0670