ASSESSMENT REPORT

GRID LOCATION

AND

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

NEAR

CAMBORNE, B. C.

50°46'N, 118°36'W

CLAIMS: MOHAWK GROUP

MINING DIVISION: REVELSTOKE

N.T.S.: 82K/13

ASSESSMENT REPORT

E. R. LeBlanc Westmin Resources Limited

October 27, 1983

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
1) INTRODUCT	TION	1
2) PROPERTY		. 3
3) REGIONAL	SETTING	5
4) MOSCOW GR	RID	5
5) RED HORSE	GRID	8
6) RED HORSE	ADIT	9
7) HARVEY AD	TIC	9
8) CONCLUSIO	ON .	13
9) BIBLIOGRA	PHY	14
APPENDIX I	STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES	15
APPENDIX II	STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	16

LIST OF FIGURES

			•						PAC	<u>SE</u>
	Scale									
Figure 1		Proper	ty Loc	cation	n Map				2	
Figure 2a	1:50,000	Mohawk	Group	o, C1	aim L	ocation	Мар		4	
Figure 3	1:2000	Moscow Soil G			e & E	clipse	Grids,	Ag	In	Pocket
Figure 4	1:2000							Cu		
Figure 5	1:2000				•	•		Pb		
Figure 6	1:2000		•					Zn		
Figure 7	1:1000	Outcro	p Bel	ow Mo	scow	Baselin	e		7	
Figure 8	1:1000	Red Ho	rse A	dit					11	
Figure 9	1:1000	Harvey	Adit						12	

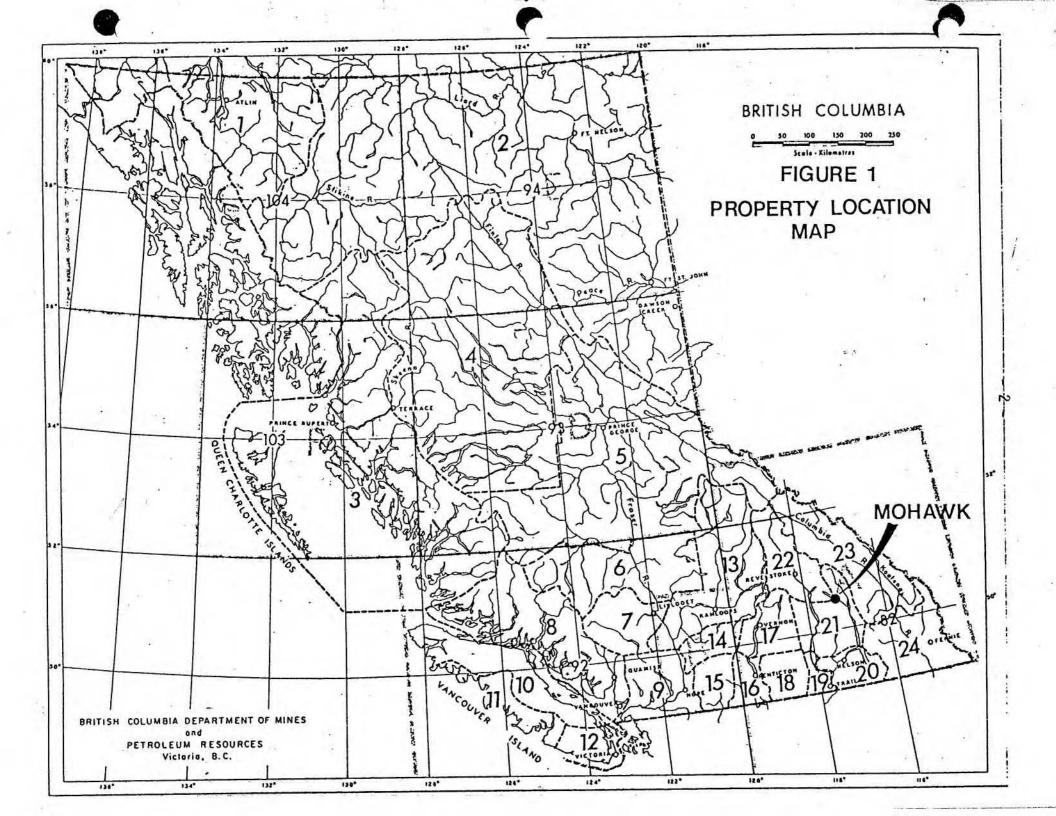
INTRODUCTION

The Hawk, Pool, Fiver and Mohawk claims are located 50 km southeast of Revelstoke, B.C. and 6 km east of the north end of Upper Arrow Lake (Figure 1). The claims extend southeast from the former community of Camborne, B.C. along Mohawk Creek. Access is by paved highway and gravel road south from Revelstoke. The area is within the rugged Selkirk Mountains and elevations range from 1,700 feet at Camborne to peaks in excess of 8,000 feet. The 1983 soil sampling was on steep, generally heavily forested (cedar, fir and hemlock) slopes between 3,000 and 6,000 feet.

Prospectors located numerous high grade vein occurrences on Poole and Mohawk Creeks by 1900. These include the Beatrice, Silver Dollar, Gillman, Spider, Eclipse, Mohawk, Moscow, Conmore and other veins. These are held by a patchwork of Crown-granted claims and bordered by the Westmin-owned Mohawk Group. An option agreement with Wiltshire Industries was concluded by Westmin on Crown-granted claims Lot 4500 (Moscow), Lot 4572 (Fresno), Lot 4573 (Bluebird #2), Lot 4763 (Excelsior), Lot 5170 (Eclipse), Lot 5675 (St. Joe), Lot 5677 (Conmore), Lot 9137 (Emerald), Lot 15779 (Pipestem), Lot 15780 B and J) and Lot 15781 (W.V. Fraction). The Spider Mine was the only significant producer; operated by Newmont, it produced 138,475 tons between 1949-1958 with a recovery grade of 0.086 oz. Au/ton, 12.2 oz. Ag/ton, 8.60 percent Pb, 9.14 percent Zn.

A follow-up geochemical program was carried out in 1983. It consisted of tightening the sample spacing and adding fillin lines in areas that contain anomalies. A total of 6 soil profiles were carried out to test for the presence of insitu anomalies in areas targeted by the 1982 survey. A minor amount of chip sampling was done on several small adits in the area.

All soil samples collected in 1983 were processed at Chemex Labs in North Vancouver. Each sample was run for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn using standard total extractable metal technique and atomic absorption. Some samples were tested for Au to determine whether it would be a better indicator in anomalous areas.

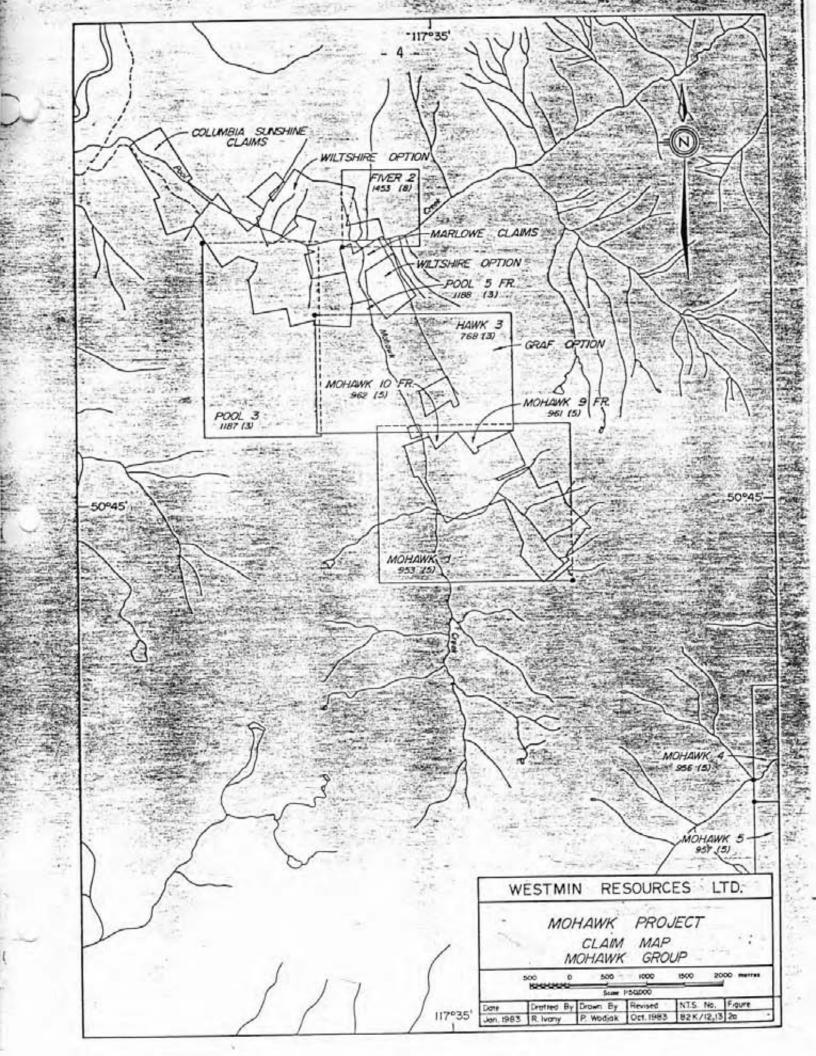


PROPERTY

Mohawk Group

Clain Name	Record No.	Units	Year Staked	Expiry Date
Moscow	Lot 4500	1	Crown grant	
Fresno	Lot 4572	1		
Bluebird #2	Lot 4573	1		
Excelsion	Lot 4763	1		
Eclipse	Lot 5170	1		
St. Joe	Lot 5675	1		
Conmore	Lot 5677	1		
Emerald	Lot 9137	1		
Pipestem	Lot 15779	1		
B and J	Lot 15780	1		
W.V. Fraction	Lot 15781	1		
Mohawk 1	953(5)	20	1980	May 29, 1986
Hawk 3	768(10)	15	1979	October 22, 1986
Pool 3	1187(3)	15	1981	March 12, 1986
Pool 5 Fr.	1188(3)	1	1981	March 12, 1987
Mohawk 9 Fr.	961(5)	1	1980	May 29, 1986
Mohawk 10 Fr.	962(5)	1	1980	May 29, 1986
Fiver 2	1453(8)	4	1982	August 20, 1987
		68		

The Crown-grants are under option from Wiltshire Industries, Hawk 3 is under option from Chris Graf, other claims are 100% owned by Westmin.



REGIONAL SETTING

The area is underlain by the lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group (Read and Wheeler, 1976). The mafic volcanic Jowett Formation is overlain by the clastic sedimentary Broadview Formation. These are tightly folded about gently southeast or northwest dipping fold axes and the Mohawk area lies near the crest of the Silver Cup Anticline. Silver Cup Fault is a regionally extensive feature apparently produced by shear on the northeast limb of the anticline. Vein structures may be subsidiary features related to development of the Silver Cup Anticline and Fault. The quartz veins are mineralogically simple. Galena, sphalerite and pyrite are the principle sulphides with variable tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

MOSCOW GRID

Grid Preparation and Soil Profiling

The Moscow baseline was extended 100 m to the north with crosslines being run 250 m east from B1 6+50N and BL 7+00N. East crosslines done in 1982 were filled in to 25 m sample spacing. New east crosslines were established at 50 m intervals along the baseline with 25 m sample spacing.

Six soil profiles were conducted within areas considered to be anomalous by the 1982 survey.

A total of 126 soil samples were taken.

Soil Geochem Fillin

The Moscow grid was established in 1982 and is located on the northside of Pool Creek along the projected strike of the Eclipse vein. The results of the 1982 survey produced slightly anomalous values in Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn in the vicinity of the baseline. Superimposing the metal, contours produces a roughly north-south striking zone that runs between 0+00N and 6+00N, slightly to the east of the baseline.

The purpose of the 1983 program was to get tighter control on the anomalies present and establish whether there has been any hydromorphic transport down slope.

The fillin work succeeded in giving better definition to the existing anomalies. The general trend of the combined anomalies continues to outline a roughly north-south zone, in close vicinity to the baseline. Looking at specific anomalies for each metal does not produce many coincident targets, however, taken together a general trend is noticeable.

Soil profiles conducted along the trend suggest that some hydromorphic transport has taken place. None of the soil profiles taken showed a pronounced or uniform increase in response with depth.

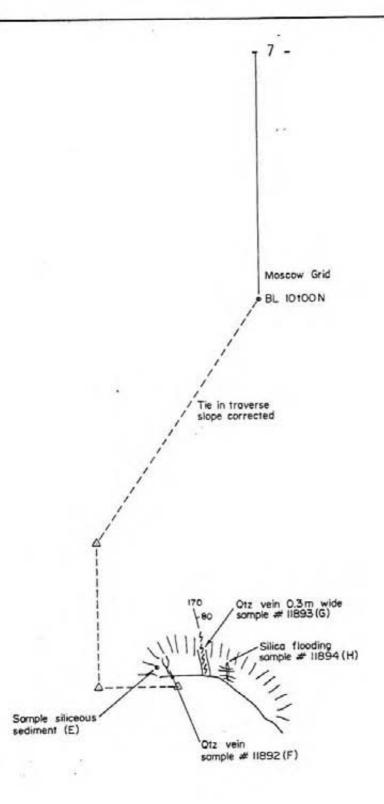
All of the 1983 soil collected on the Moscow grid were analyzed for Au as well as Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. The soils produced a poor response in Au, with very few values being above the detection limit. However, all of the soils that were over the detection limit are situated within the anomalous trend.

In all cases the B-Horizon was collect where possible. All soil samples were shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver. Each sample was run for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn using standard total extractable metal technique and atomic absorption.

Moscow Grid Ground Examination

Examination of the area within the Moscow grid provides little support for presence of an anomaly due to the absence of outcrop. However, just to the south of the grid from the baseline several narrow fault controlled quartz veins were located (Figure 7). The trend exhibited was 170° dipping 80° to the east. The veins tended to be narrow in the order of 0.3 m thickness. The host rock, a siliceous sediment was slight to moderately silica flooded locally. Two selected grab samples taken from exposed vein assayed 2.68 and 1.14 oz./ton Ag.

Along strike from this outcrop on the southside of Pool Creek the Eclipse vein is visible. Due to the shearness of the rock face, close examination was prohibited. However, a rough attitude of 165° dipping 80° to the east was measured.



Assays Number	Au (oz/T)	Ag (oz/T)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn(ppm)
11892	0.006	2.68	20	10	53
11893	< 0.003	0.50	45	9	74
11894	< 0.003	1.14	53	17	111

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		5.001	Revised	NIS. N	o. Figure
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Summary and Recommendations

There are several positive factors concerning the Moscow grid that should be considered. The location of the Moscow soil anomalies coincide with the projection along strike of the Eclipse vein. The fillin geochem survey in 1983 succeeded in enhancing the anomalies that were generated in 1982, with the strongest response existing along the Eclipse veins trend. The presence of some minor silver values in outcrop within the previously mentioned trend is a favourable indicator. A geology map of the area produced by Skerl, 1957 has a self potential anomaly in the area of the Moscow baseline.

The negative factors include the failure of the soil profiling to confirm the presence of an insitu anomaly. Another aspect is that the host rock on the north side of Pool Creek is a siliceous sediment. The veins in this area tend to be more continuous when they are hosted in the greenstone.

Further work in this area is warranted to specifically delineate a target. A VLF survey would be a inexpensive way to attain more information. The use of a cat to do trenching would be optimum, however, the cost of constructing a bridge across Pool Creek must be further evaluated.

RED HORSE GRID

Grid Preparation

Fillin soil lines were run west from the existing Red Horse baseline at 2+00, 4+50, 5+50, 6+00, 6+50 and 7+50N. Samples were taken at 25 m spacing on lines 4+50 and 5+50N. The remainder of the lines were sampled at 50 m spacing. A small grid was established 400 m to the west of BL 2+00N on the Red Horse grid. A 200 m north-south baseline with 50 m crosslines was orientated on the Red Horse adit. Samples were collected at 25 m spacing for 100 m on either side of the baseline.

Soil Geochem Fillin

The fillin lines completed on the Red Horse grid were done to sharpen up the coverage over the area containing the Conmore vein. The area containing the Conmore vein did generate a coincident anomaly of low magnitude. The Red Horse creek valley was also outlined by slightly anomalous values in Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn.

The small grid over the Red Horse adit does contain several anomalies but nothing that collectively outlines a target area.

RED HORSE ADIT

The Red Horse adit was driven roughly 20 m on a 5 m wide quartz, minor siderite vein. It is striking 165° and dipping at a near vertical angle. Mineralization is massive to disseminated pyrite as discontinuous seams along the vein. The host rock for the vein is a siliceous sediment. Five 1 m x 2 m panels were laid out over the exposed vein at the mouth of the adit. Composite chip samples were taken from each panel. Two panels returned minor silver values of 1.18 and 1.38 oz./ton Ag (Figure 8).

The vein was also identified to the south outcropping in Red Horse Creek. Here it is exposed over a 5 m thickness with the southwestern contact having a 10 cm band of massive pyrite. A selected grab taken of the massive pyrite ran 0.138 oz./ton Au and 4.66 oz./ton Ag. This outcrop occurs roughly 45 m along strike from the adit giving the Red Horse vein a probable strike length of at least 60 m.

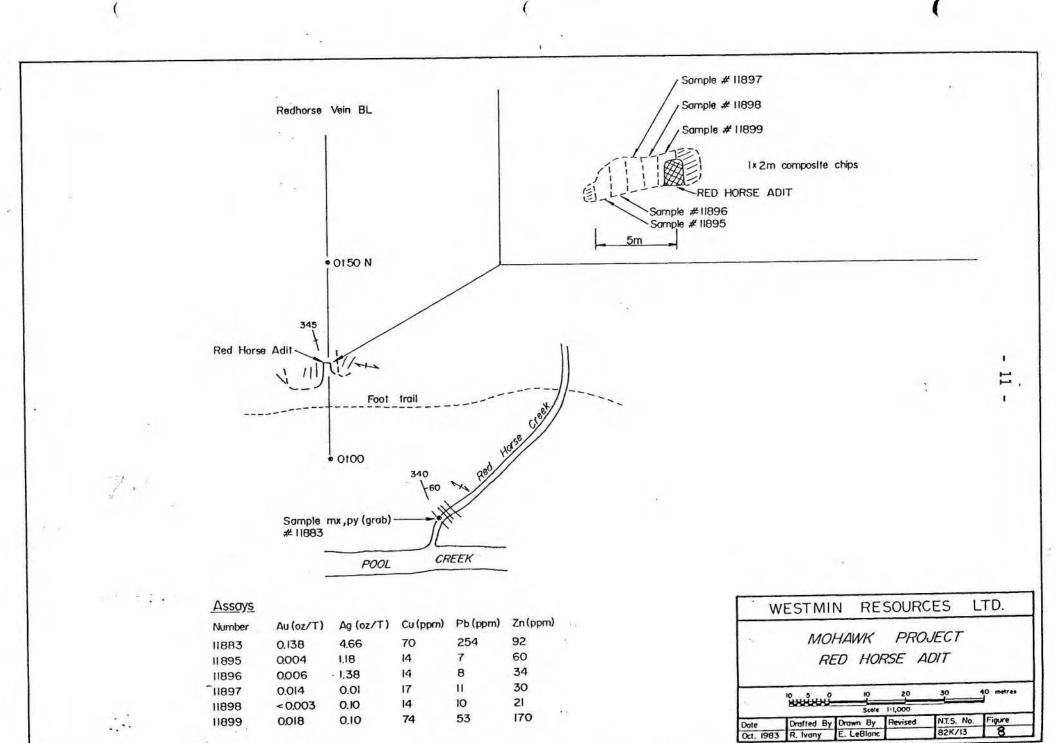
HARVEY ADIT

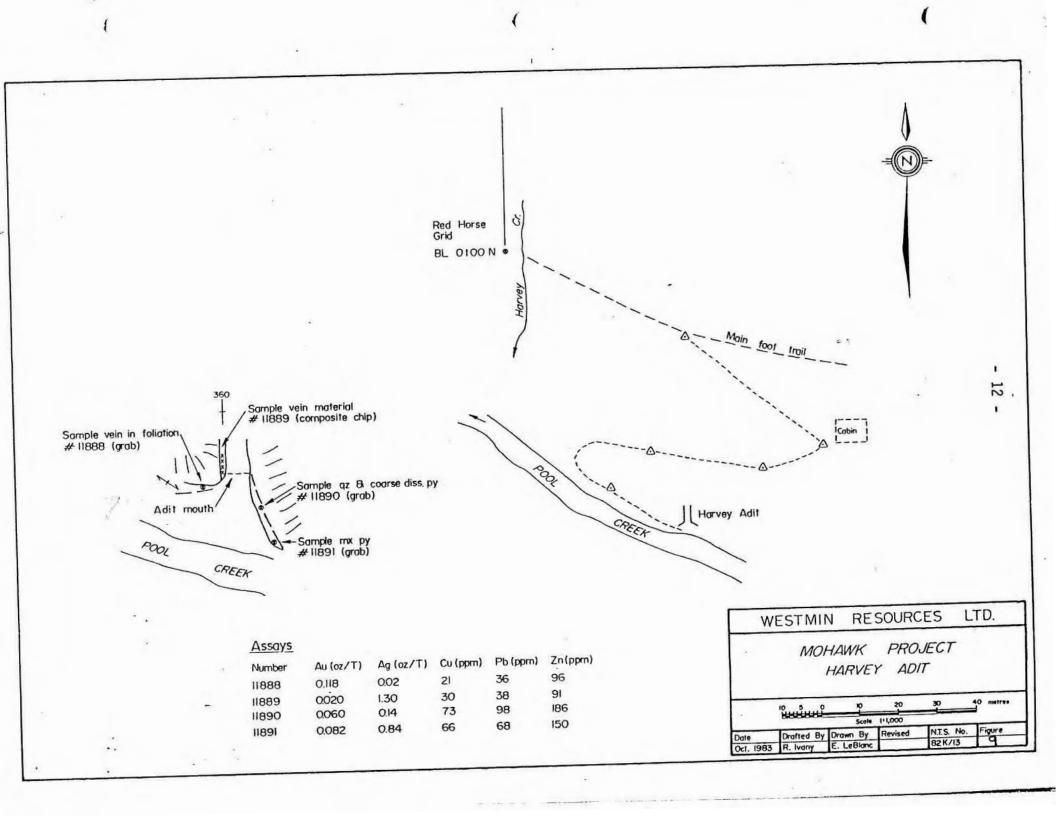
The Harvey adit is located just east of the confluence of Pool and, Harvey Creeks, at the very edge of Pool Creek (Figure 9). Development of this adit seemed to be rather extensive. It was explored to a depth of 20 m with its true extent not being established due to lack of lamp and safety equipment. The vein is quartz, ankerite in composition and is 1-1.5 m in thickness. It strikes 360° and exhibits a vertical dip. It is mineralized

with massive to coarse disseminated pyrite locally. The host rock is a siliceous sediment with intercalated phyllite. Four samples of vein material were sent for assay:

Sample No.	Au oz./ton	Ag oz./ton	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
11888	0.118	0.02	21	36	96
11889	0.020	1.30	30	38	91
11890	0.060	0.14	73	98	186
11891	0.082	0.84	66	68	150

The moderate Au values produced by the samples from the Harvey adit warrant further investigation in this area. Proposed work would include detailed mapping on the inside of the adit and panel sampling of the vein where exposed.





CONCLUSION

Soil geochemistry done over the last two years has succeeded in outlining the anomalies present on the north side of Pool Creek. Further work should now concentrate on generating some drillable targets. The use of geophysics in the form of a VLF survey would provide more control in the anomalous areas. If possible, cat trenching on the northside of Pool Creek could provide outcrop exposure in the areas of interest. However, the mobilization of a cat across Pool Creek could be a very costly endeavour and requires some further study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

READ, P. B. and WHEELER, J. O. (1976) Geology of Lardeau West-Half; GSC Open File 432.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Salaries

Ed LeBlanc (Project Geologist)		
7 days @ \$125		\$ 875.00
H.D. Meade (Supervisor)		
2 days @ \$175/day		350.00
Doug Finlayson (Geological Assistant)		
7 days @ \$75/day		525.00
Brian Soregaroli (Geological Assistant)		
7 days @ \$75/day		525.00
Field Equipment		465.00
Soil & Rock Geochemistry		
237 soils @ \$4.60 ea.		1,090.20
121 soils Au-AA @ \$5.00 ea.		605.00
23 rock @ \$11.20 ea.		257.60
Transportation		
Truck (4x4) & Trailer		962.00
Fuel		190.00
Travel & Accommodations		215.00
Camp Costs		
7 days @ \$120/day		840.00
Report Preparation		**
Drafting, 5 days @ \$160/day	Ť.	800.00
Writing & Typing	5	725.00
	TOTAL	\$8,424.80

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, EDMOND R. LeBLANC, employed by Westmin Resources Limited of Vancouver, B. C. and residential address 3006 East Georgia, Vancouver, B. C. hereby certify that:
- I am a Geologist.
- I am a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia (B.Sc. Geol. 1981).
- From 1977-1983 I have been engaged in full or partime mineral exploration within Canada.
- 4) I personally participated in the fieldwork and have assessed and interpreted all the data resulting in this report.

Respectfully submitted







