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Interim Exploration Report
on
Geophysical and Geochemical Survey
on the
"C" Mineral Claim

Ft. Steele, M.D.

82G 12E

Location: 12 km NE of Ft. Steele
Wild Horse River

Owner Bowes-Lyon Resources Ltd.
and 475 Howe Street

Operator: Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1B3

Consultant: L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.
311-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2

Dates of Work: July 4, 1983 - November 25, 1983

Date of Report: November 25, 1983

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,247

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Interim Exploration Report

on the

"C" Mineral Claim

SUMMARY

The "C" mineral claim is located one km east of the Wild Horse River, 43 km easterly of Kimberly and the Sullivan Mine and 190 km northeast of a smelter at Trail, B.C.

The claim covers a sequence of the Creston formation quartzites that overlie the Ald ridge formation and extend as a general southwesterly band to Fort Steele - enveloping Perry Creek to the southwest.

The history of the area stems from the initial gold placer discoveries on Perry Creek and on Wild Horse River. The Perry Creek placers where gold was derived from gold bearing fissures envelope quartz veins that average "8 feet" thick and can be traced for "long distances along strike".

The Wild Horse River and tributaries thereof up to 1893 had reportedly yielded over six million dollars of placer gold. In 1894 hard rock gold discoveries were made - one of which was on the Dardenelles two km north of the "C" mineral claim. In 1896 an arrastra was built on Wild Horse River to handle the Dardenelles ores which in the same year 30 tons were processed. Up to 1919 the workings included two incline shafts on mineralized vein zones.

In 1975 three shipments of ore were shipped from the Dardenelles to the Trail Smelter. The shipments included 22 tons of material grading 0.80 oz Au/ton.

On the Kootenay King, five km northwest of the "C" mineral claim, galena and silver and copper values occur in an area of porphyry dykes, quartzites and shales.

On the Tit for Tat within two km north of the "C" mineral claim reported values of up to 2.38 oz Au/ton occur in association with galena hosted by a quartz vein.

In the 1983 exploration season, Bowes-Lyon Resources completed a reconnaissance geochemical and geophysical survey on the C mineral claim. The results of the survey delineated five prime correlative anomalous areas.

CONCLUSIONS

The five delineated anomalous areas could be indicative of potential economic mineral zones where mineralization could be associated with quartz veins as at the Dardenelles two km to the north or in a porphyry-sedimentary association as at the Kootenay King to the northwest.

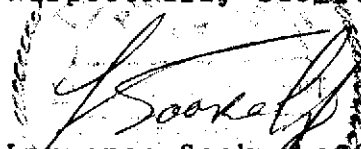
The anomalous area - Area A where up to five consecutive stations returned anomalous and up to double anomalous values in lead, zinc and arsenic presents a significant prime exploration area as gold values in the area are associated with lead and/or lead and zinc.

Thus a follow up exploration program is warranted to detail the five areas (Figure 10) and to locate prime zones for trenching.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Stage II exploration program of the recommendations as set out in the writer's June 30, 1983 report on the property be implemented. The program consists of detailed geochemical and geophysical surveys followed by trenching.

Respectfully submitted,



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

November 25, 1983
Vancouver, B.C.

Interim Exploration Report

on the

C Mineral Claim

PART B

INTRODUCTION

During the period of June 13 to September 10, 1983 an exploration program consisting of geochemical and geophysical surveys was carried out on the C claim group. The exploration program was initiated on the writer's Stage I recommendations as set out in a report dated June 30, 1983.

The purpose of the survey was to locate potential economic mineral bearing zones comparable to the zones of mineralization located on the Dardenelles and the Mother Lode claims within two km to the north.

This report provides the results of that work, the interpretation and the conclusions thereof.

PROPERTY

The property is comprised of one located mineral claim of 18 units. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
C	1788	May 27, 1984

Any legal aspects pertaining to the claims are beyond the scope of this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located 12 km northeast of Fort Steele and two km east of Wild Horse River (Creek) adjacent and to the south of Boulder Creek. Wild Horse River is a southwesterly flowing tributary of the Kootenay River with the confluence at Fort Steele which is 16 km northeast of Cranbrook and 29 km southeast of Kimberly and the Sullivan Mine.

Access is 17 km via paved secondary gravel and dry weather road paralleling Wild River on the south. The LCP is adjacent to the road and within 50 meters of Boulder Creek.

TIMBER AND TOPOGRAPHY

The claims are within the Purcell Range of mountains and cover the southerly facing forested moderate slopes of Vertical Mountain with elevations of up to 1850 meters with a relief of 500 meters.

TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES

Cranbrook, the nearest major commercial center is 40 km west of Fort Steele and is where most supplies would be obtainable. It is served daily by commercial airline from Vancouver 515 air km distant to the west.

Rail facilities are available from Fort Steele to the Trail Smelter, 190 km by rail to the west southwest.

WATER AND POWER

Water would be available from Boulder Creek or from water courses on the property for most of the snow free surface exploration period which may last up to seven months.

Diesel electric power would be required for all phases of the exploration and development program.

The nearest commercial power source is at Fort Steele.

HISTORY

The history of the property area stems from the production of gold from the placers of the Wild Horse River tributaries.

In 1893 it was reported that Wild Horse River yielded over six million dollars in placer gold but little prospecting for gold in hard rock has been done up to that date.

In 1894 new discoveries of gold in quartz were made on Wild Horse River.

In 1896 the discovery of many mineral locations on Wild Horse River was reported on one of which the Dardenelles, mining was being done.

In the fall of 1896, 30 tons of ore were hauled down a two and a half km trail from the workings "2,200 feet" above the creek to the arrastra at the creek which was built in 1896 to process the Dardenelle ore.

The Dardenelles was worked periodically thereafter to approximately 1919. In a 1925 report, the workings consisted of an upper incline shaft sunk for a distance of "55 feet" with a lower incline shaft sunk on a parallel mineralized quartz vein for a distance of "217 feet".

In 1975 three shipments of ore were made by Magnum Enterprises of Cranbrook to the Trail smelter. The shipments were 48.3 tons, 22.2 tons and 24.8 tons for a total of 95.3 dry tons.

During the latter part of the 1800's and the early 1900's and at the time the Dardenelles was in the stages of initial exploration, other properties in the immediate area were also being worked. These properties included the Kootenay King on the north side of Wild Horse River on Lakit Mountain and within five km northwest of the Dardenelles and where three tunnels explore a mineralized zone.

On the Tit for Tat group of three reverted crown grants within two km north of the "C" mineral claim, numerous trenches and inclined shafts explore a mineralized quartz zone in association with quartzites and interbedded thin talcose schists.

Other groups of reverted crown grants on which exploration work was performed is seven km north of the "C" mineral claim.

There is no known previous exploration work on the "C" claim prior to the 1983 exploration program carried out by Bowes-Lyon Resources.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The general geological setting of the area is of predominantly the Creston formation of Precambrian age. The Creston formation is transitional from the Aldridge formation and embraces that succession of greyish argillaceous quartzites which is included between the dark rusty weathering, argillaceous quartzites of the lower Aldridge formation and the thin bedded calcereous rocks of the upper Kitchener formation. In general, the Creston formation consists of argillaceous quartzites, purer quartzites and argillites whose beds average about one foot in thickness.

The main constituent of the purer quartzites is quartz of small angular interlocking grains 0.05 - 1 mm in diameter. The argillaceous quartzites have an argillaceous cement which is usually altered to a dense network of sericite needles. The argillaceous cement is in a few cases, replaced and also accompanied by calcium and magnesium carbonate thus giving rise to calcareous and dolomitic quartzites.

The Creston formation is host to gold quartz veins on Perry Creek, a northeasterly flowing tributary of the St. Marys River with the confluence 14 km west of the "C" mineral claim and 13 km northwest of Cranbrook. The deposits occur in the argillaceous quartzites which are well bedded in beds "2 inches to 2 feet" in thickness, the latter separated by thin beds of metargillites.

The deposits occur as true fissure veins averaging about "8 feet" with some as wide as "20 feet". They can be traced for long distances along strike. The gold values occur as native in the outcrops and with pyrite at depth are unequally distributed.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

In the property area and more specifically on the Tit for Tat group of reverted crown grants within two km north the the "C" mineral claim, green, purple and white argillaceous quartzites of the Creston formation occur. Dolomitic argillite of the Kitchener formation is also indicated. The quartzites strike from N 10°W to N 30°E with dips from 38° to 60° W often interbedded with these quartzites are thin beds of a talcose schist.

The mineralized quartz veins also strike northerly (N 25° W to N 35° E but dip to the east (12° to 45°). The vein is up to one meter wide however is predominantly from 25 to 50 cm wide over a horizontal distance of 140 meters.

At the Kootenay King, the country rock is composed of shales and various quartzites striking N 50° E and dipping at an angle of 65°. Aplitic dykes are also reported. Three tunnels explore mineralized zones which are indicated by sandy shale on a dump heavily impregnated with galena in addition to quartz veins cutting the quartzites "but seeming to dip under the next bed of slate". Several porphyry dykes "all more or less decomposed and containing only slight values in silver and copper are reported on the property".

On the Dardenelles the country rock is composed of shales, slates, schists and beds of quartzite, the shales being predominant. A quartz vein striking NW by SE and dipping SW at an angle of 23 to 33 contains a small amount of iron pyrites and galena besides gold values. The vein can be traced for 1,200 meters in the country rock of slate.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralized zones on properties of the immediate area to the "C" mineral claim are mainly confined to quartz veins, however on the Kootenay King (four km NW) mineralization is reported to occur within "porphyry dykes".

On the Tit for Tat group mineralization is mainly of disseminated iron sulphides and galena which occur mainly as large stringers and segregations in a quartz vein 25-50 cm wide and traced for a horizontal distance of 140 meters. Gold and copper sulphides are also reported.

Assays from the vein are reported up to .426 oz. Au/ton across 20 cm with many in the .05 to .18 oz Au/ton range. A reported assay of 2.388 oz Au/ton is not allocated to location.

On the Kootenay King an open-cut on a steep hillside at an elevation of "7,550 feet" consisting of a finely crystalline mixture of lead, zinc and iron sulphides occurs in a sheared zone having a northerly and southerly strike. A sample taken across a width of 7 feet gave the following returns; "gold 0.02 oz; silver 6.6 oz to the ton; lead 19.1 per cent; zinc 21.9 per cent".

Three tunnels were driven to explore the mineralized outcrop. In the first tunnel a narrower sheared zone is exposed. A sample "across 40 inches assayed: gold 0.013; silver 5.1 oz to the ton; lead 14.8 per cent; zinc 18.1 per cent. In the second tunnel, "109 feet below the outcrop" and driven into the hill for "375 feet" the shear zone was out at the "178 foot distance" showing mineralization in stringers and small bunches. The third tunnel "226 feet" below the open-cut was driven for "311 feet in a northerly direction and apparently parallel to the sheared zone".

On the Dardenelles a northeasterly striking mineralized quartz vein occurring within schists and quartzite striking N 10 W and dipping 60 W has been traced for some length from the main workings which consist of a 17 meter and a 53 meter incline shaft. The 17 meter workings are on a 1.2 meter wide quartz vein which contains a central band of galena up to 6 cm wide. Assays from the vein are reported up to 0.80 oz Au/ton across 1.2 meters. The high values reportedly occur with the galena or confined to enriched streaks near the walls of the vein. Shipments from the property in 1975 included 22.2 tons of material grading 0.81 oz Au/ton.

There is no known mineralization on the "C" mineral claim other than that indicated from the 1983 geochemical survey.

THE 1983 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In the exploration program, eight and one half kilometers of geochemical and geophysical surveys were completed in eleven north-south grid lines mostly 200 meters apart from a base line along the northern edge of the property. Approximately three-quarters of the property was covered by the survey.

Geochemical Survey

1. Survey Procedure

Samples were picked up at 50 meter intervals along the main grid lines. Samples were selected from the B horizon of the brown forest soil at a depth of commonly 30 centimeters. The soil was placed in a brown wet-strength paper bag with the grid co-ordinates marked thereon. A total of ~~418~~ soil samples were collected.

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2. Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The testing procedure was first to thoroughly dry the sample, pulverize and then .500 grams of material digested with 3 ml. of 3:1:3 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O at 90 deg. for one hour. The sample is diluted to 10 mls. with water. The samples were then analysed by atomic absorption for six metals - zinc, copper, arsenic, silver, lead and gold.

3. Treatment of Data

In assessing the data results, the background sub-anomalous and anomalous values were determined utilizing a pocket calculator with a mean standard deviation read-out.

The sub-anomalous threshold value, which is a value not considered anomalous, but an indicator of potential mineralization, is taken as one standard deviation from the mean background value. The anomalous values or the prime indicator values are taken at two standard deviations from the mean background values.

The results of the data treatment were as follows:

	Cu	Zn	Ag	Pb	Au	Ag
Mean background value	11	44	0.1	19	6	9
Sub-anomalous threshold value	25	71	0.2	28	11	14
Anomalous threshold value	18	98	0.3	37	16	19

All values are in parts per million except for gold which is in parts per billion.

Geophysical Survey

VLF-EM

A Scintex Model SC 81 VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Scintex of Toronto was utilized in the VLF-EM survey. The VLF-EM Receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in a primary transmitted magnetic field - in this case Seattle at a frequency of 24.6 Khz - and a secondary magnetic field which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body. The VLF-EM unit - due to its relatively high frequency - can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonaceous sediments or lithological contacts.

The major disadvantage of the VLF method, however is that the high frequency results in a multiple of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographical highs.

RESULTS OF THE 1983 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The results of the geochemical and geophysical surveys completed by Bowes-Lyon Resources Ltd. in 1983 are indicated in the accompanying maps 3 to 9 with map 10 presenting a compilation and correlation of all data.

Five prime correlative anomalous areas were delineated with particulars as follows:

Area A: A 200 by 400 meter area in the southeast portion of the survey area encloses a general sub and anomalous lead zone with general arsenic and strong zinc with correlative localized copper.

Area B: North northeast of Area A and of a 200 by 300 meter area. The sub and anomalies are of general copper correlative with general arsenic and localized lead zones in the south. In the northern sector a one station anomalous area of correlative arsenic-copper-lead and zinc occurs.

Area C A one station correlative gold-arsenic-copper anomaly occurring in the southwest portion of the survey area.

Area D A 100 by 200 four station area of general correlative arsenic and copper with additional correlative lead and zinc zones in the north.

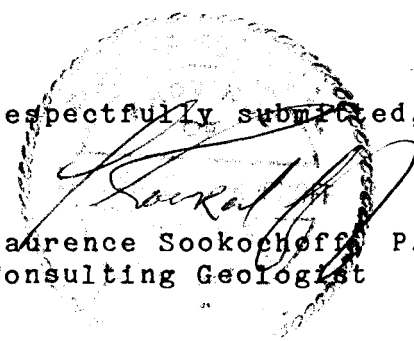
Area E Along the same grid line and to the north of Area A two correlative anomalous zones separated by one blank area. A strong correlation of copper-lead-silver and arsenic with the northern portion of the correlative anomaly extending northwestward to the adjacent grid line.

The VLF-EM survey delineated an anomalous zone paralleling and generally within 100 meters south of Boulder Creek.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

It is recommended that Stage II of the writer's recommended exploration program as detailed in a report on the C mineral claim dated June 30, 1983 be initiated. The program would primarily consist of detailed surveys within the five areas delineated from Stage I. Upon compilation of the detailed surveys trenching and sampling of prime localized zones would be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,


Laurence Sookocheff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

November 25, 1983
Vancouver, B.C.

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May 4, 1983

- Geological Evaluation Report for
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C Mineral Claim, June 30, 1983

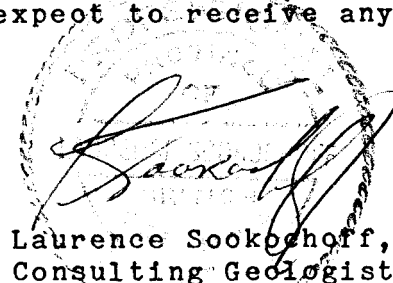
CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 311-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past seventeen years.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. The information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under bibliography, from a property examination made on June 13, 1983 and from field data supplied to the writer.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the property described herein or in the securities of Bowes Lyon Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any.



Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

November 25, 1983
Vancouver, B.C.

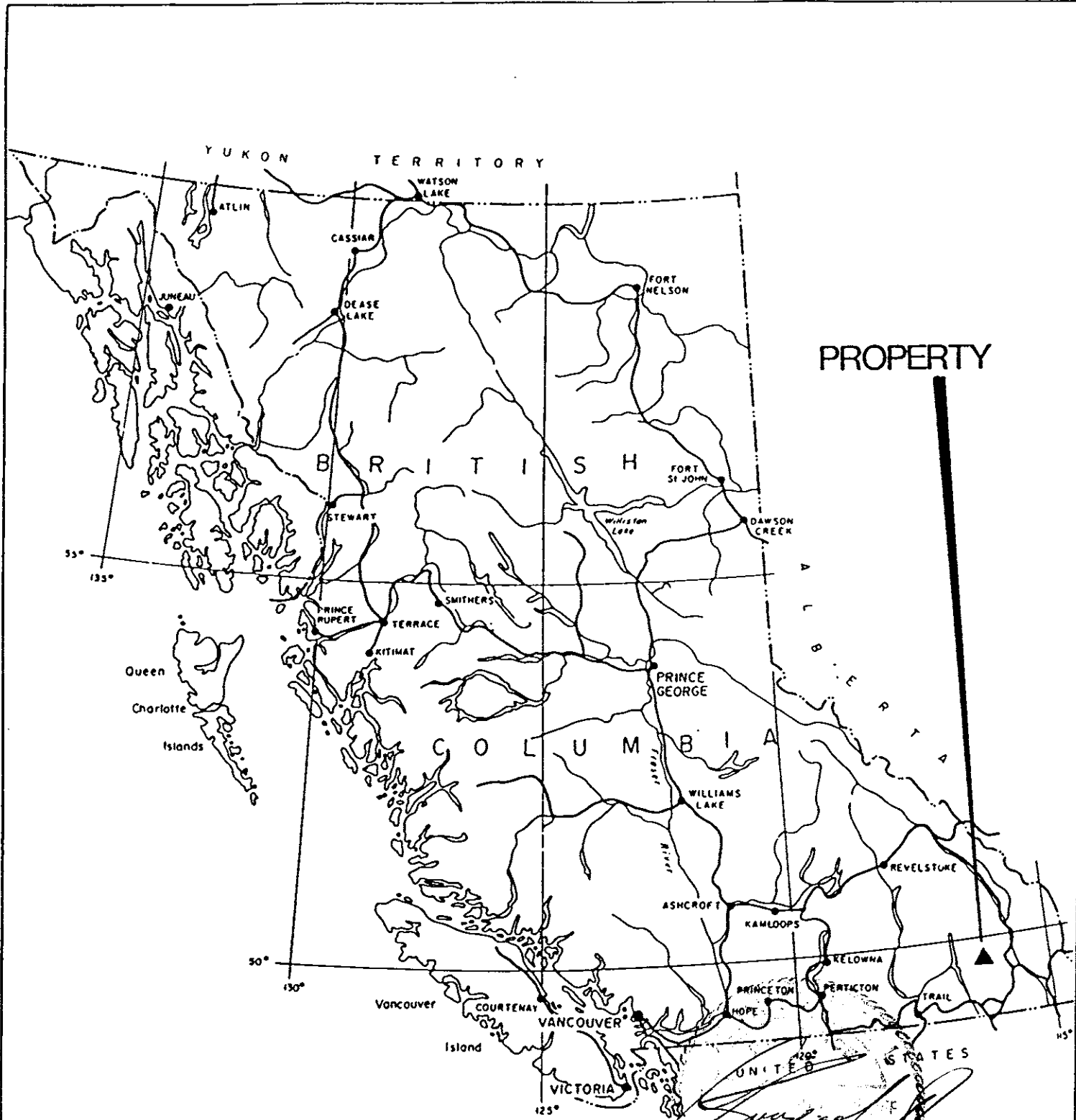


FIGURE 1

PAN AMERICAN CONSULTANTS LTD.			
BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD. C MINERAL CLAIM PROPERTY LOCATION MAP			
<p>0 100 200 MILES 0 100 200 300 KILOMETRES</p>			
DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
		June 1982	1

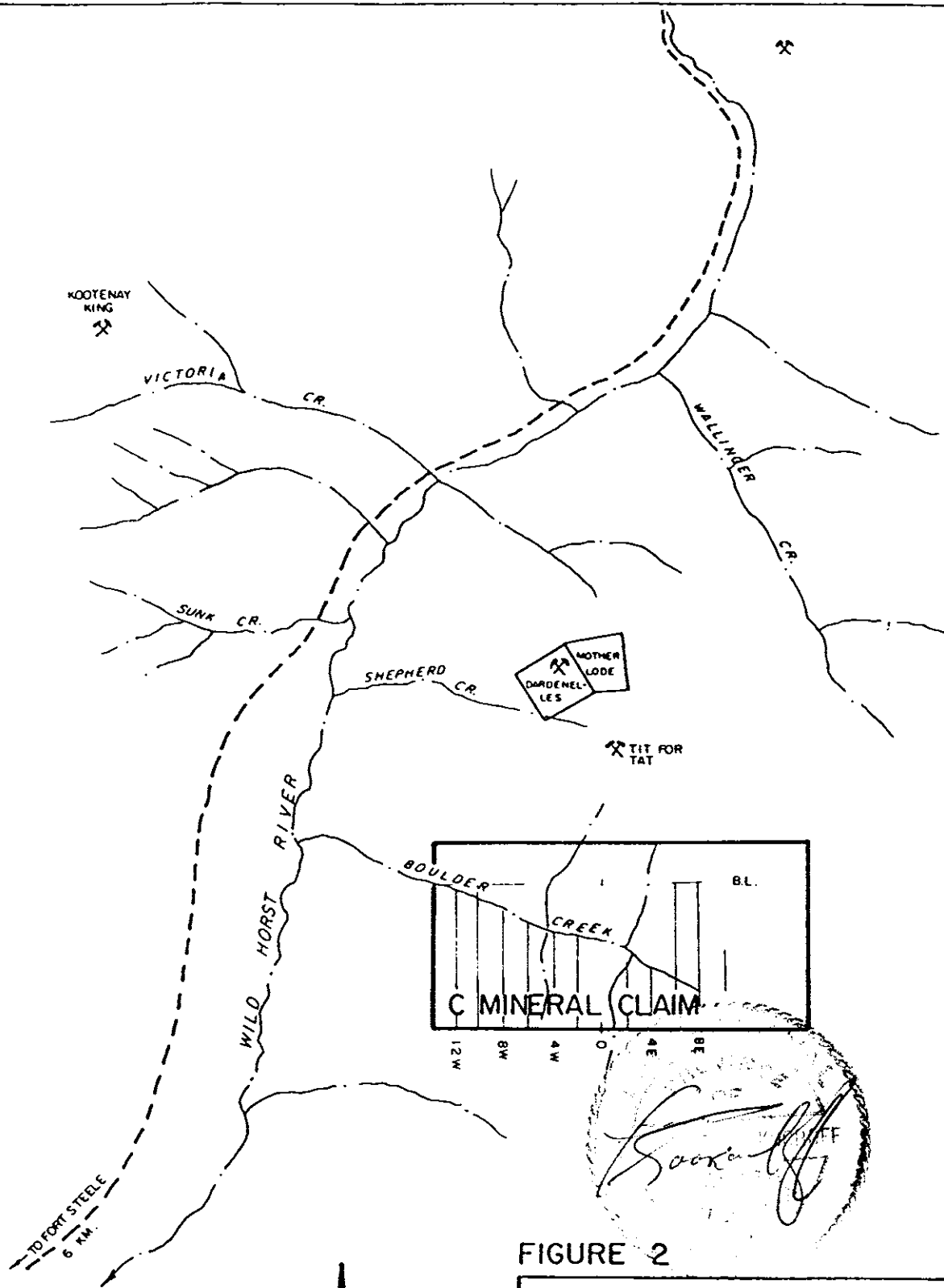


FIGURE 2

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD.
C MINERAL CLAIM
CLAIM MAP
 N.T.S. 82G - 12E FORT STEELE M.D., BC.
 0 1 2 3 KM.
 SCALE 1:50,000 NOV. 1983

WORLD WIDE GENERAL CONTRACTING
6071 - 148th Street
Surrey, B. C.
V3S 3C3
Telephone (604) 591-2603

Bowes Lyon Resources Ltd
413 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B. C.
V6C 2B3

16 November, 1983

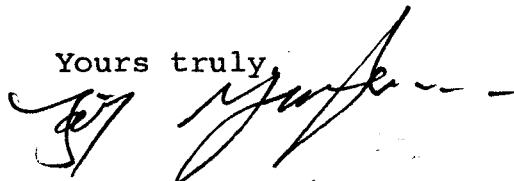
Gentlemen:

For your assistance in filing the work done on the "C" claims, this letter will verify that the following work has been completed in accordance and supervised by your consultants L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. We have received your cheque.

Geochemical Survey	5,500.00
Geophysical Survey	
VLF-EM	3,500.00
Claim locating	300.00
Road Repair	1,500.00
Prospecting and Sampling	1,200.00
Assays	1,725.30
Drafting	561.89

\$14,287.19

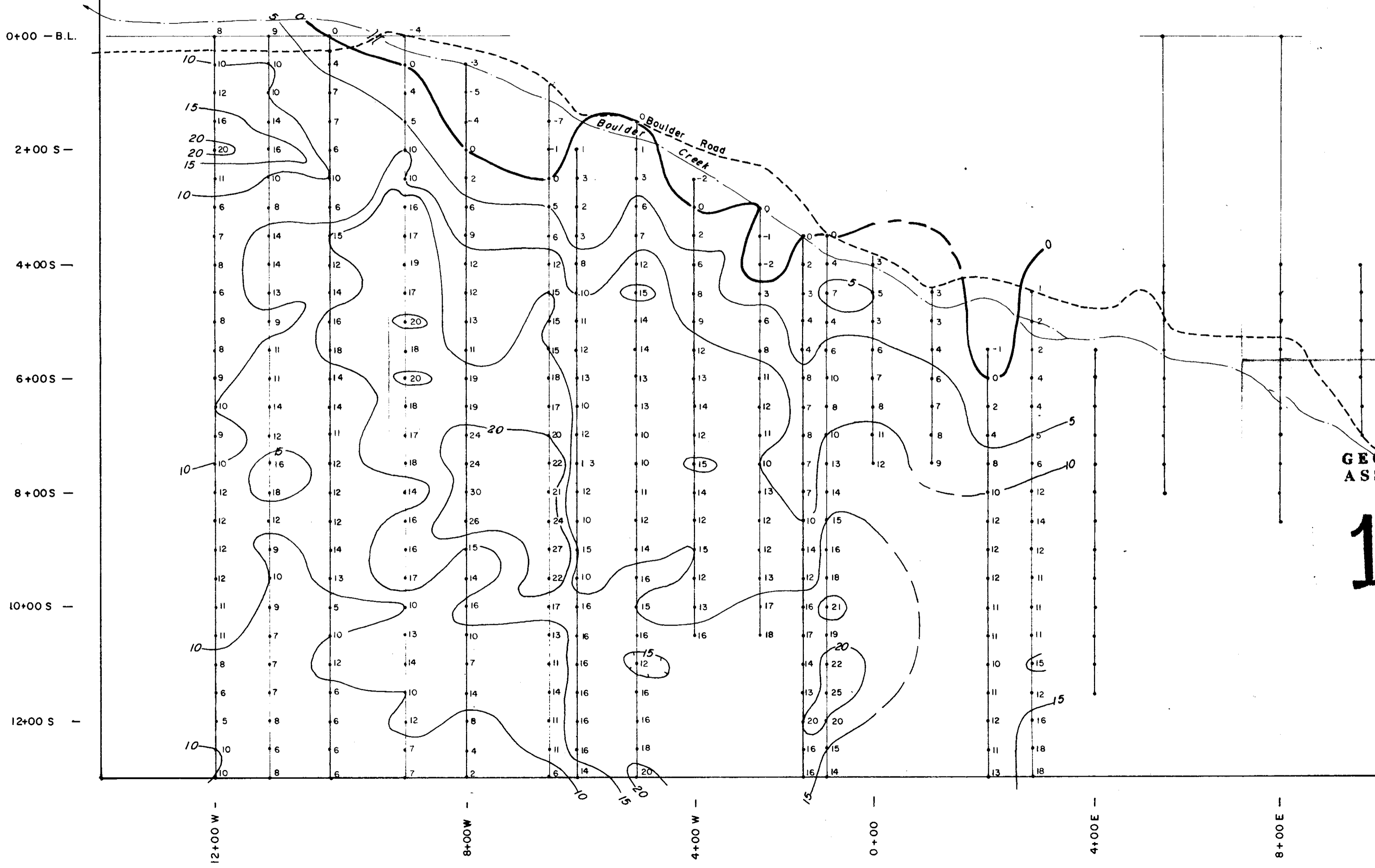
Yours truly,



Jozsef Hunyadi
Managing Director
World Wide General Contracting

JH:ms

L.C.P. C MINERAL CLAIM



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FIGURE 3

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD.
C MINERAL CLAIM

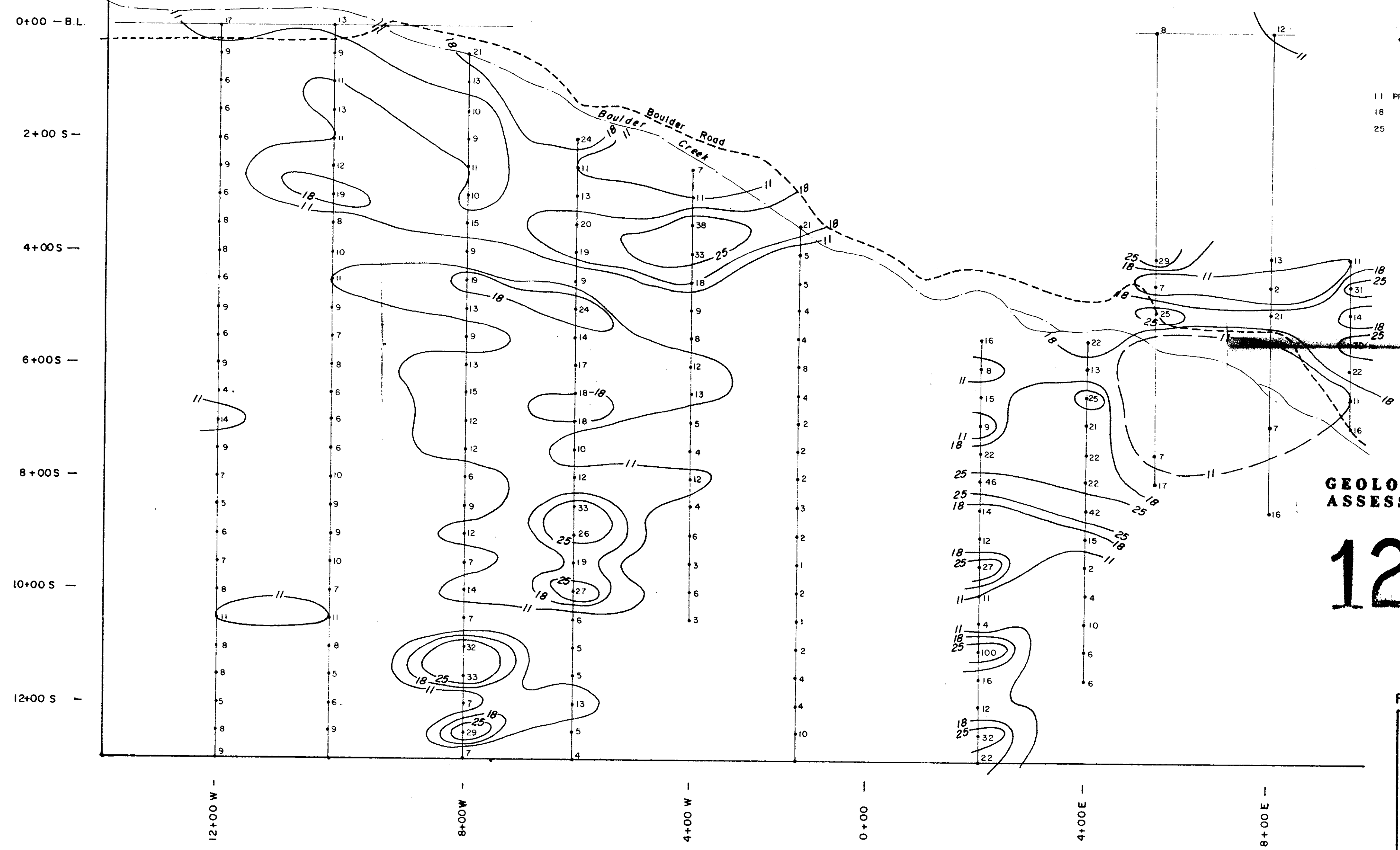
EM-16 SURVEY

N.T.S. 82G-12E FORT STEELE M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 NOV. 1983

L.C.P. C MINERAL CLAIM



LEGEND

- STATION
- 11 PPM BACKGROUND
- 18 " SUB ANOMALOUS
- 25 " ANOMALOUS

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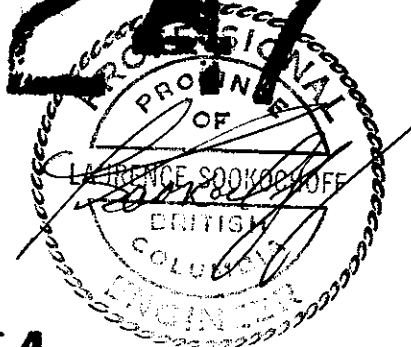


FIGURE 4

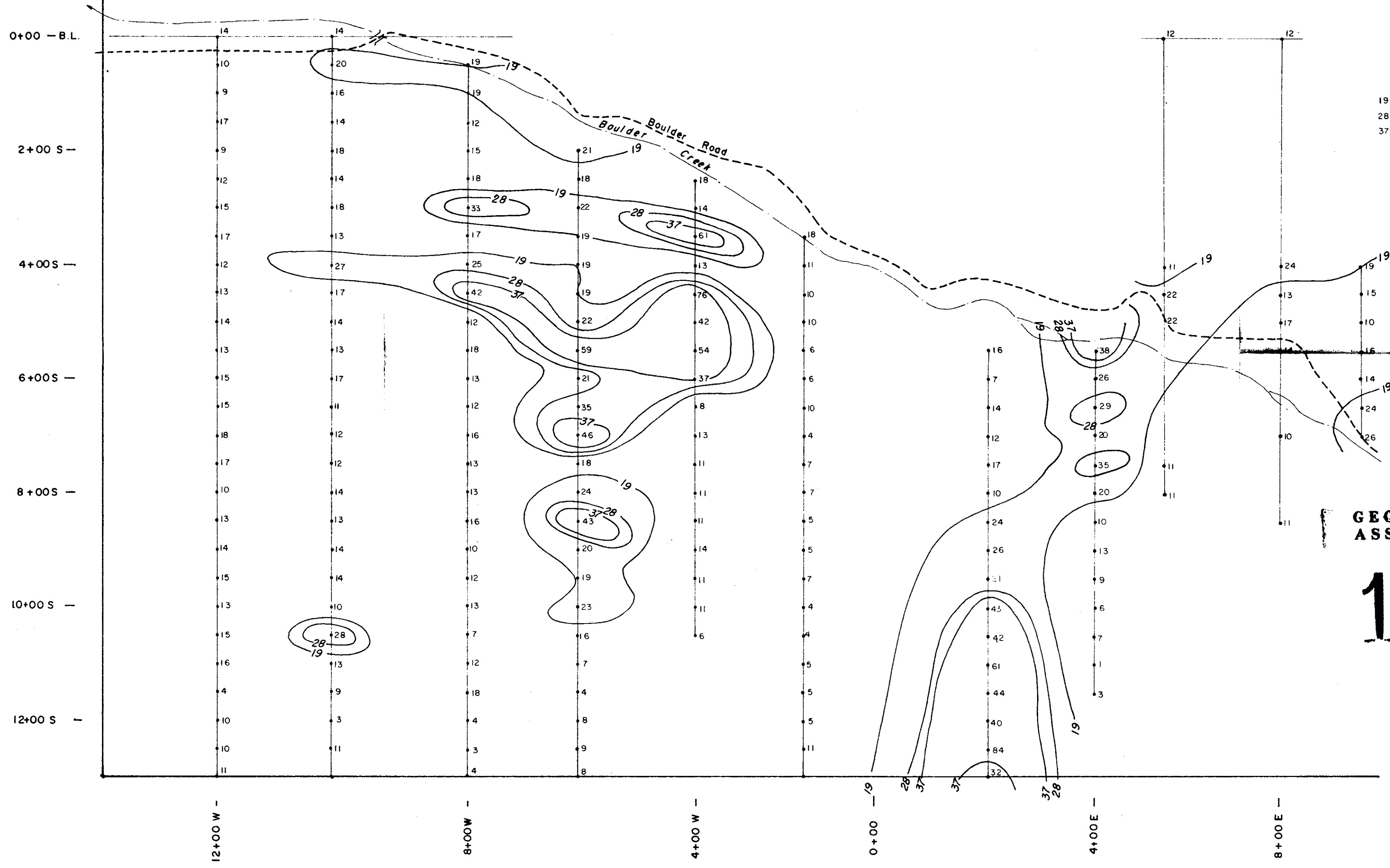
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
 BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD.
 C MINERAL CLAIM
GEOCHEMISTRY - Cu

N.T.S. 82G-12E FORT STEELE MD, B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 NOV. 1983

LCP C MINERAL CLAIM



LEGEND

- STATION
- 19 PPM BACKGROUND
- 28 " SUB ANOMALOUS
- 37 " ANOMALOUS

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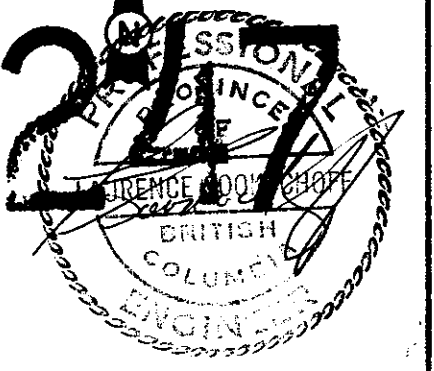
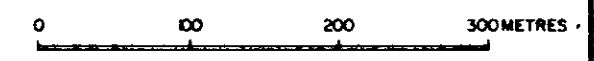


FIGURE 5

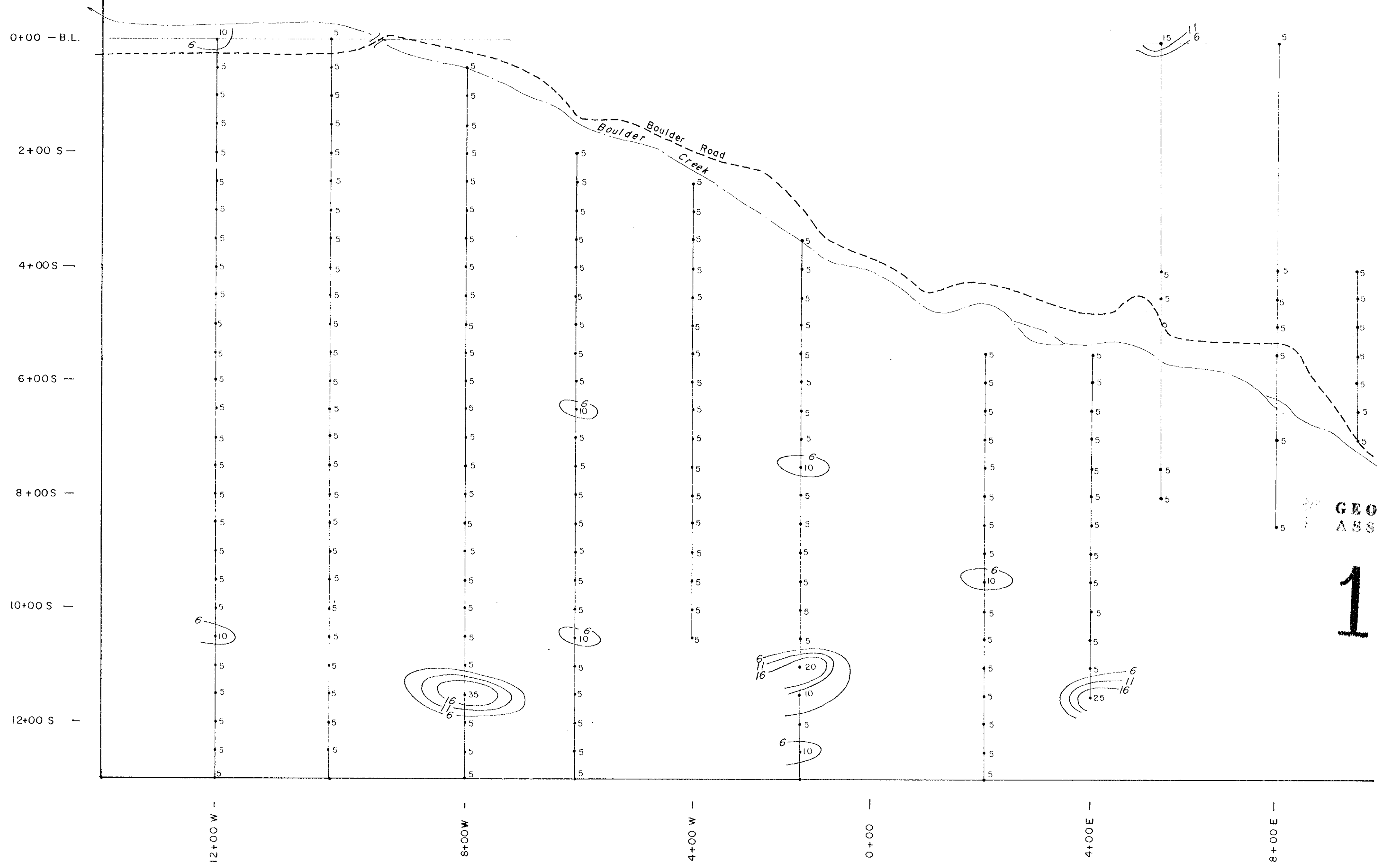
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
 BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD.
 C MINERAL CLAIM
GEOCHEMISTRY - Pb

N.T.S. 82G-12E FORT STEELE MD, B.C.



SCALE 1:5000 NOV. 1983

LCP C MINERAL CLAIM



LEGEND

- STATION
- 6 PPB BACKGROUND
- 11 ▽ SUB ANOMALOUS
- 16 ▣ ANOMALOUS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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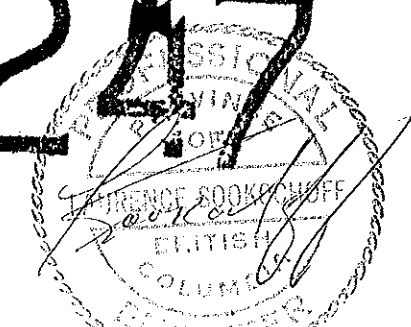
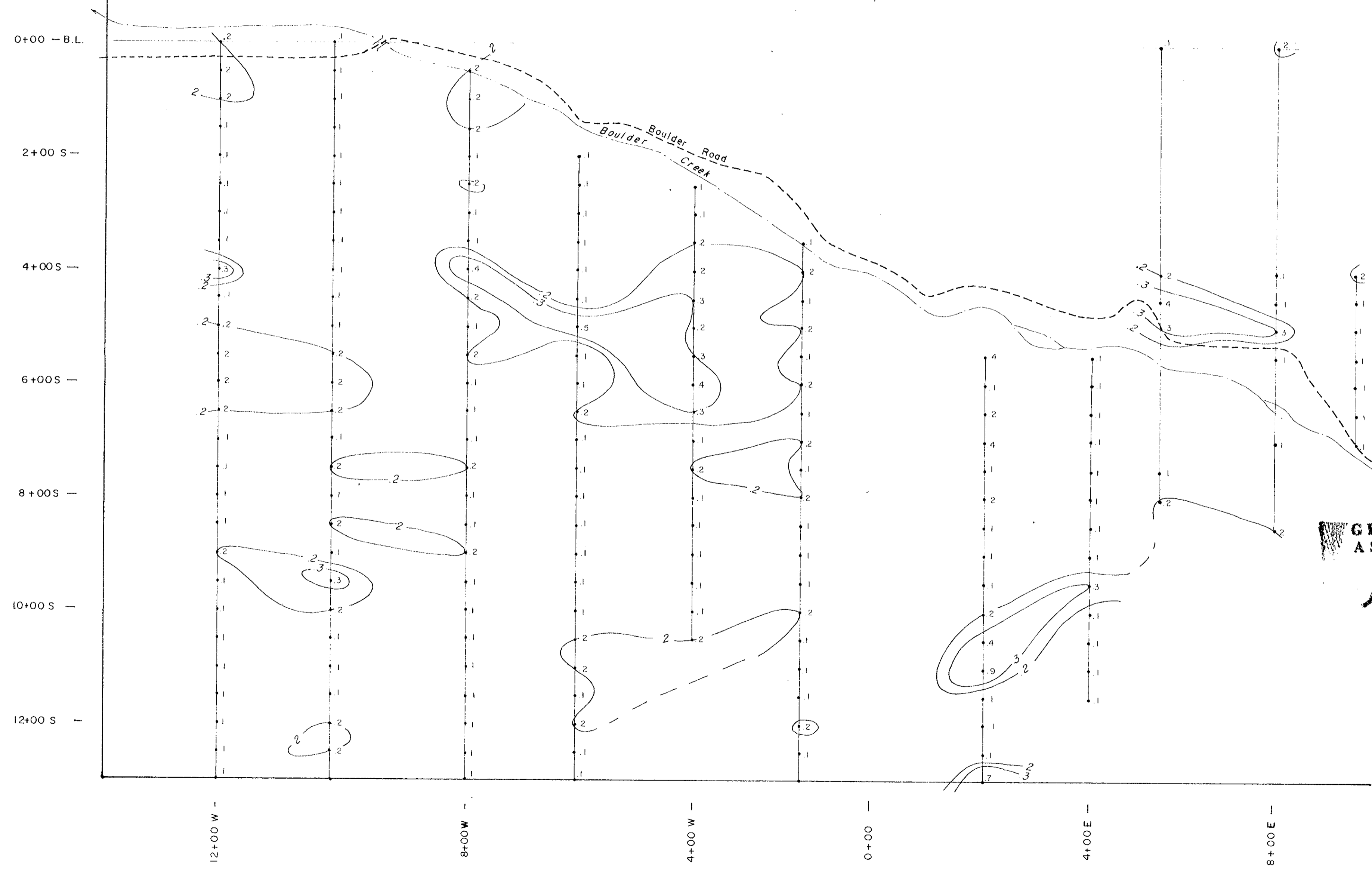


FIGURE 7

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
 BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD.
 C MINERAL CLAIM
GEOCHEMISTRY - Au
 N.T.S. 82G-12E FORT STEELE M.D., B.C.
 0 100 200 300 METRES
 SCALE 1:5000 NOV. 1983

L.C.P. C MINERAL CLAIM



LEGEND

- STATION
- 1 PPM BACKGROUND
- 2 " SUB ANOMALOUS
- 3 " ANOMALOUS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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FIGURE 9

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD.
C MINERAL CLAIM

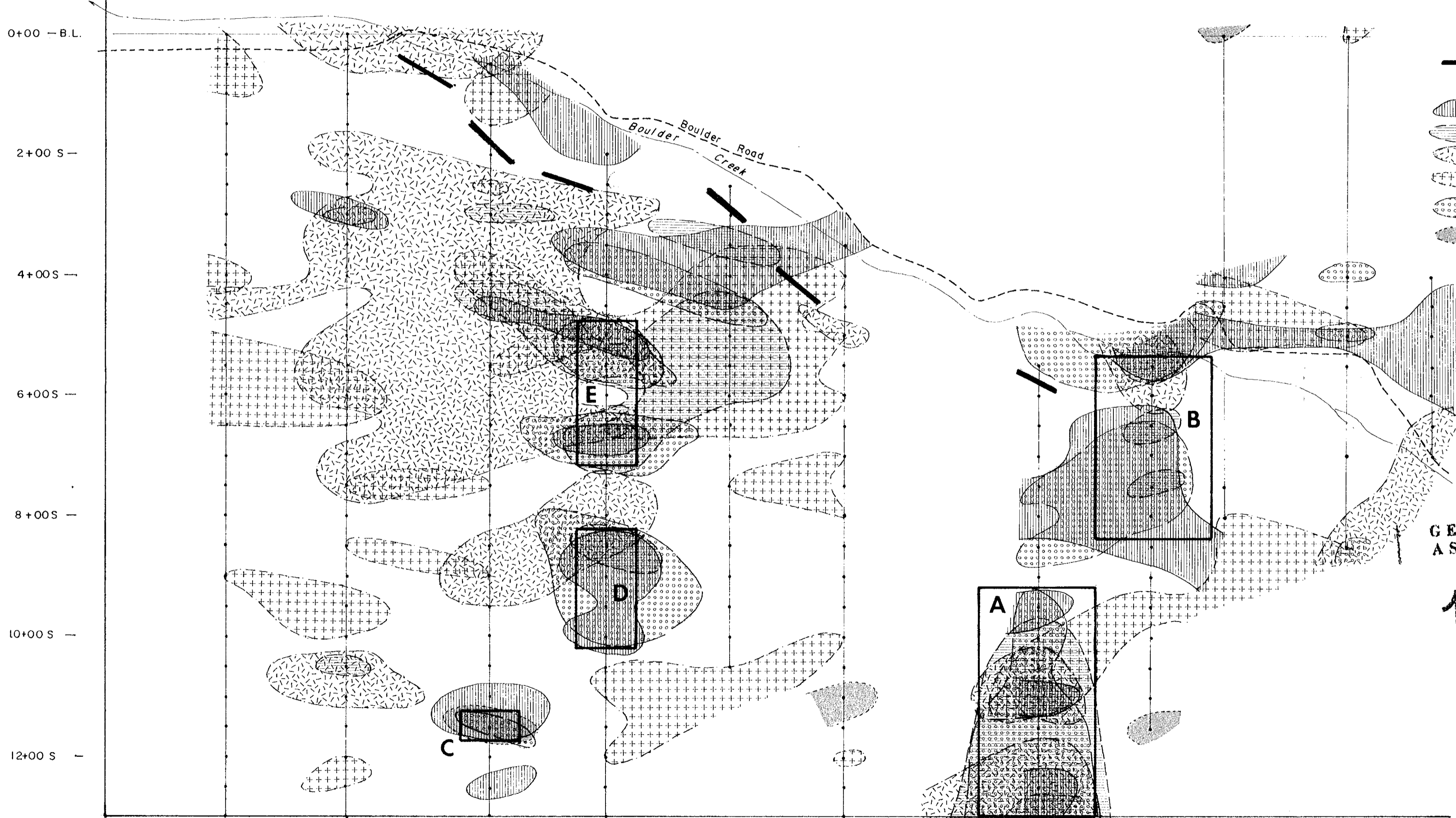
GEOCHEMISTRY - Ag

N.T.S. 82G-12E FORT STEELE MD, B.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 NOV 1983

L.C.P. C MINERAL CLAIM



LEGEND

- STATION
- EM-16 CONDUCTOR
- Cu ANOMALIES
- Pb "
- Zn "
- Ag "
- As "
- Au "

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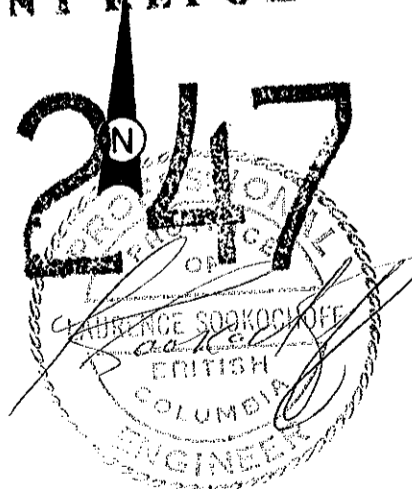


FIGURE 10

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
BOWES LYON RESOURCES LTD.
C MINERAL CLAIM
COMPILATION MAP

N.T.S. 82G-12E FORT STEELE MD., B.C.



SCALE 1:5000 NOV. 1983