

84#93 - #12442
3/85

REPORT

- on the -

NB-1 MINERAL CLAIM
NORTH BARRIERE LAKE AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

Lat. 51° 20-N

Long. 119° 52-W

NTS 82M/5W

- for -

WESTECH RESOURCES LTD.

Suite #903 Chancery Place
805 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2G3

- by -

Jay D. Murphy, P. Eng.
Consulting Geological Engineer
1335 Todd Road
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5B4

1983 - 05 - 31

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,442

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INTRODUCTION

The NB-1 mineral claim is located 25 km straight line distance northeast of Barriere on the Yellowhead Highway. Road access from this point is approximately 32 km. The first 11 km from Barriere is paved. The remainder is a well maintained logging road serving an active area just west of the claim block currently being logged by Balco Industries. From the main access road a little used spur branches northwest and climbs steeply for 2 km to the two main adits at elevation 900 m (Plate No. 2). From here a network of old roads connect to all points of interest in the claim but are so overgrown that they are of limited advantage in terms of access.

The NB-1 claim, containing nine units, is situated on the north side of North Barriere Lake close to the west end (Plate No. 1). The claim occupies a well wooded southerly facing slope that rises steeply from lake level elevation of 630 m to a maximum of over 975 m on the small hill near the east boundary, representing the highest point within the claim. This is a relief of 345 m in a horizontal distance of 1.5 km.

Forest cover consists mainly of conifers of mixed species mostly 15 to 25 cm. in diameter. Trees are generally well spaced so that traversing along contour lines is not difficult except for occasional deadfall. Old access roads are thickly overgrown with willows which seriously impede walking and detract considerably from the advantage this road network would otherwise provide.

The claim area is well drained by Harper Creek and tributaries on the west side, and by Vermelin Creek on the east. Both streams flow into North Barriere Lake which in turn is drained by the Barriere River flowing southwest to join the North Thompson River at Barriere. There appears to be no permanent water source within the NB-1 claim itself.

Overburden cover is nearly complete so natural rock exposures are rare. The regolith consists predominantly of unsorted glacial material having a thickness of two to eight metres as indicated by diamond drilling and trenching. At the lowest of three adits on the property (elevation 850 m approximately), the overburden has become recemented by ferruginous material to form a consolidated Recent breccia.

The NB-1 claim is not currently being utilized by man for any purpose, such as agriculture, logging or tourism.

Most of the information on past work in the claim area was derived from the assessment reports listed in the bibliography and currently on file at the Government Agents Office in Kamloops. Much of the data on regional geology and structure was taken from reports by Vic Preto published by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The writer is also indebted to N. B. Vollo, P. Eng. for additional property data, and to Leo Loranger for information obtained through personal communications.

The writer spent two days on the property on separate occasions, the first being November 12, 1981 and more recently, May 19th of this year.

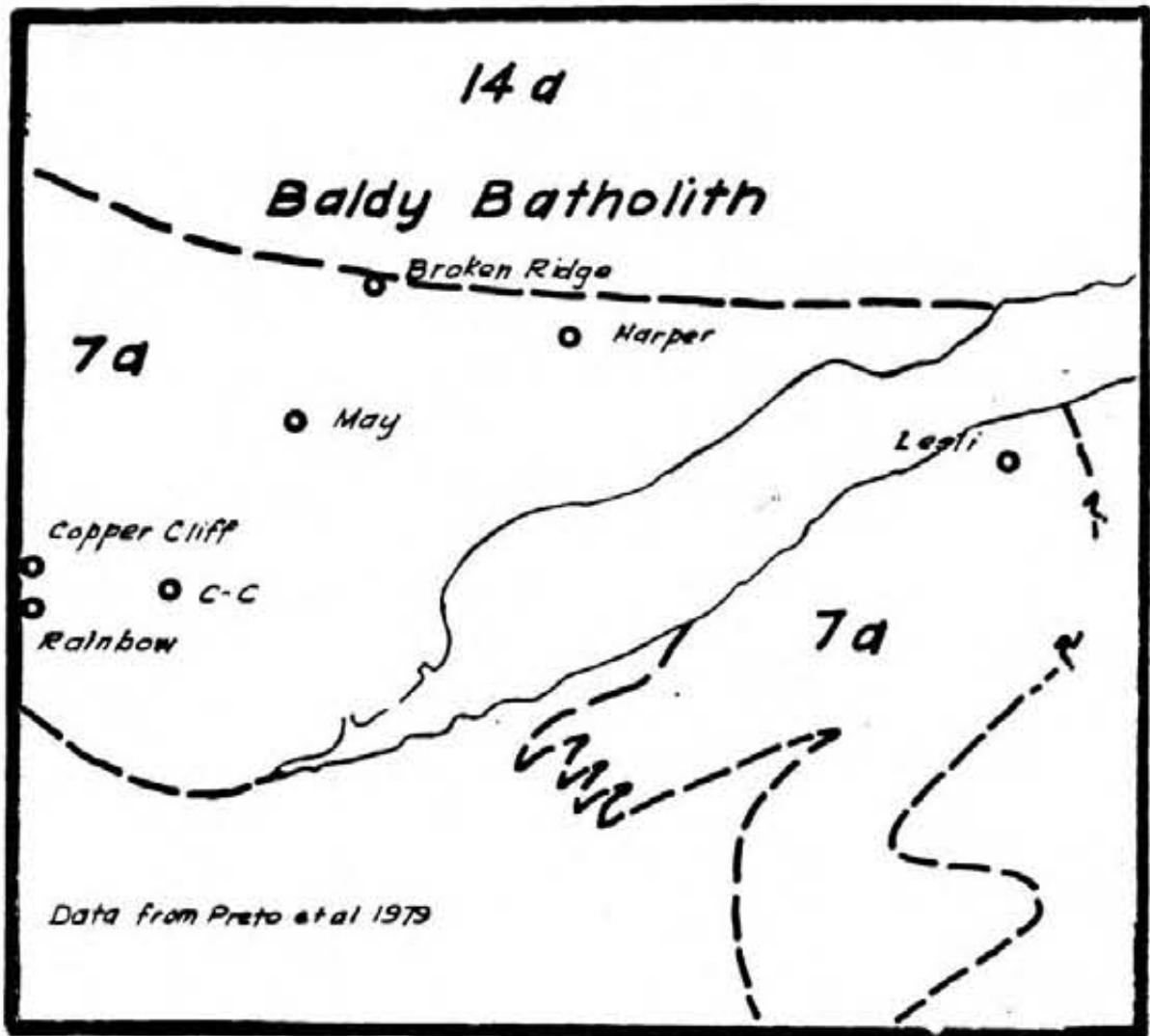
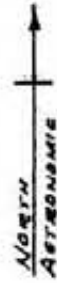


PLATE NO 1

OVERLAY SHOWING
MINERAL DEPOSITS
& GEOLOGY

J.D. Murphy

1:50000

83-05-25

North
Астрономіа

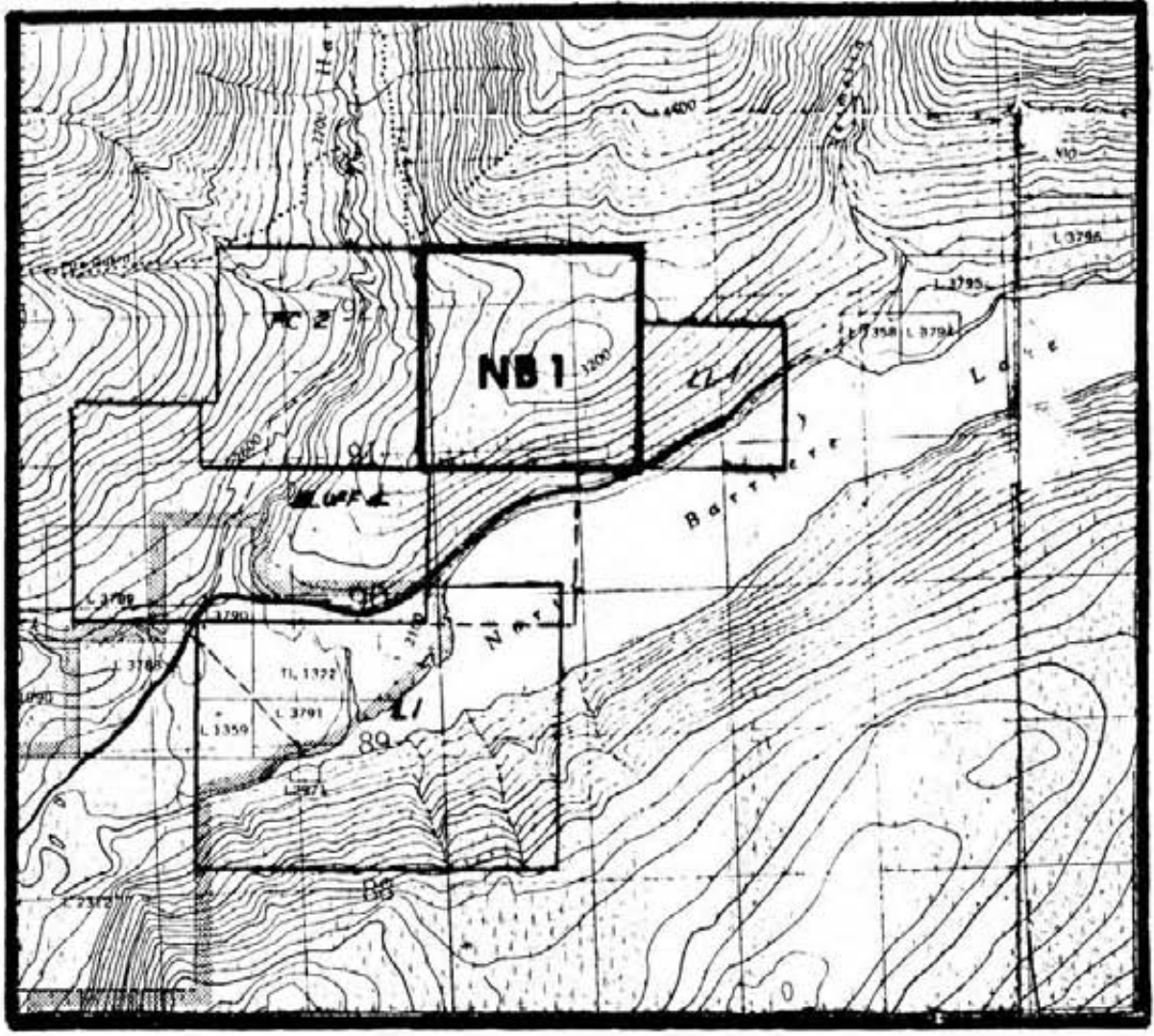


PLATE NO 1		
LOCATION MAP NB-1 CLAIM 82 M/5W		
J.D. Murphy	1:50000	83-05-25

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The NB-1 claim block, despite the paucity of outcrop, contains an impressive amount of massive sulphide mineralization, much of it as float boulders, scattered over a large area. Copper is the principal economic metal but some good zinc mineralization with minor copper and lead has also been observed. Low precious metal values are also present.

Known mineralization is strata bound and occurs in at least two established sulphide bands trending northwest and dipping southwest at 25° to 45°. These bands attain strike lengths up to 210 m, have variable thicknesses to 7 m and have been traced down dip to a depth of 50 m vertically below surface. Mineralization appears fairly continuous both along strike and down dip but is extremely variable over short distances with respect to thickness, total sulphide and copper grade.

High grade copper occurs in place in at least two surface pits examined. Float boulders assaying over 3% zinc have been located by previous operators.

The NB-1 claim is underlain by the same rock type that contains at least six similar mineral occurrences within a radius of five kilometres as illustrated by Plate No. 1 and overlay.

Previous work has concentrated heavily on the two known sulphide bands (Area A, Plate No. 2), and failure to duplicate high grade copper mineralization, as seen on surface, by down dip drill intersections has apparently discouraged further exploration. The writer is of the opinion that, while exploration possibilities remain to be tested in Area A, two other targets with better economic potential have received little attention to date. These are areas designated B and C on Plate No. 2. These areas are discussed in detail under the heading "Discussion of Results". In summary, all three areas warrant additional work in the following order of priority; Area B, Area C, and Area A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Areas B and C represent legitimate drill targets as they stand, assuming previous exploration work is valid. Before embarking on this costly phase of exploration, however, it is essential to confirm anomalous results determined by others. It is also recommended that each anomalous area be rechecked by a second independent system with the objective of outlining coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies on each area prior to drilling.

Conventional soil geochemistry appears to work well, with certain exceptions noted under "Discussion of Results", so this method is recommended in the initial approach. This work should begin with an orientation survey consisting of one line of samples across each of the three areas of interest. This will determine the optimum sampling and analytical technique to be used in the full scale survey. Some geochemical consulting may be required. The objective of the geochemical programme is to confirm the copper and zinc soil anomalies of areas B and C and to locate new anomalies in Area A.

In Area A, if a first order soil anomaly is found coincident with the 15% frequency effect I.P. anomaly, this would be considered a valid drill target. If there is no coincidence then the soil anomaly should be further evaluated by geophysics as in the following recommendations for Areas B and C.

Assuming geochemical soil anomalies are confirmed in Areas B and C it is recommended those areas be given an independent evaluation using an appropriate geophysical technique. The method used must first be tested and proven effective over known mineralization on the property. A VLF system such as Ronka EM 16 is favored because of speed and low cost. However, if this unit is not effective, as suggested in assessment report 6177, it will be necessary to experiment until a suitable system is found. The Crone JEM or CEM units should be considered in this case. The geophysical method selected would also be applied in Area A if required. In all three areas, if geochemical anomalies are confirmed by geophysics diamond drilling is warranted in each case.

Grid lines must first be established or re-established to provide control for the recommended surveys. The old grid shown in Plate No. 2, although it is in the Imperial system of measurement, can probably be modified to metric more economically than establishing an entirely new grid. To do this will mean retaining the present line spacing of 61 m (200 ft.) and rechainning the station pickets in metric units.

Recommendation can be divided into two phases summarized as follows:

Phase One - Staking, grid preparation and surveys.

- (a) Stake four additional units along the south boundary of claim NB-1 as shown on Plate No. 2.
- (b) Re-establish one line of the old grid in each of Areas A, B, and C and take geochemical soil samples for orientation purposes.
- (c) While orientation samples are being analyzed and results evaluated complete line cutting as required in all areas.
- (d) Conduct a full scale geochemical sampling programme in all areas using optimum sampling and analytical methods as determined by orientation survey.
- (e) Make independent geophysical evaluation of soil anomalies located as detailed in the foregoing discussion.

Phase Two - Diamond drilling.

Drill requirements cannot be predicted in detail until the results of Phase 1 are evaluated. However, each target area should be checked by a minimum of three holes, each at least 100 m deep. Three drill targets would therefore require a minimum of 900 m of drilling. Additional drilling beyond this would constitute Phase 3 and would require a re-evaluation of economic potential based on Phase 2 drilling.

COST ESTIMATE

Phase One

(a) Staking & recording 4 units @ \$75.00		\$ 300.00
(b) Re-flag, blaze & chain 1.8 km picket line @ \$200/km	\$ 360.00	
Collect 90 orientation samples @ \$5.00.	450.00	
Total (b)	<u>\$ 810.00</u>	810.00
(c) Geochemical analysis of 90 samples @ \$3.50	\$ 315.00	
Re-establish 13.7 km of line @ \$200/km	2,740.00	
Geochemical consulting	1,000.00	
Total (c)	<u>\$4,055.00</u>	4,055.00
(d) Collect 685 soil samples @ \$5.00	\$3,425.00	
Analyse 685 soil samples @ \$3.50	2,397.50	
Total (d)	<u>\$5,822.50</u>	5,822.50
(e) 10 km EM survey (Ronka or Crane) @ \$250/km		<u>2,500.00</u>
	Sub-Total	\$13,487.50
	Contingencies (15%)	2,023.12
	Phase One Total	<u>\$15,510.62</u>
	Say	<u>\$16,000.00</u>

Phase Two

900 BQ diamond drilling @ \$100/metre including contract costs, mobilization and demobilization, sampling, assaying, engineering, and reporting.		\$90,000.00
	Contingencies (15%)	13,500.00
	Phase Two Total	<u>\$103,500.00</u>
	Say	<u>\$105,000.00</u>

TOTAL PHASE ONE AND PHASE TWO \$121,000.00

TIME ESTIMATE

<u>Phase One</u>	<u>Man Days</u>
(a)	1
(b)	6
(c)	10
(d)	14
(e)	10
Total Phase One	<u>42</u> man days

<u>Phase Two</u>	<u>Man Shifts</u>
Mobilization and demobilization	16
Drill 900 m	72
Moving between holes	<u>32</u>
Total Phase Two	<u>120</u> man shifts

HISTORY

Various reports, both verbal and written, indicate that the NB-1 claim area has been the focus of sporadic mineral exploration for the past 60 years or more. Some of the earliest work was done by a logger-pro prospector named Bendelin who hand drove the three adits (Plate No. 2) having a combined length of over 90 m. This work apparently represents an attempt to evaluate gossan zones and a massive sulphide band that presumably was noted in outcrop. Nothing of economic significance resulted from this endeavour.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's the ground was held by a group of local prospectors, including Gourley and Moore, who operated under the name Barriere Lake Minerals. During this period it is understood much of the road construction, trenching and pitting was done. In addition, a considerable number of EXT diamond drill holes were put down, many in the southwest corner of the present claim. This work seems to have been carried out in a haphazard manner with targets selected at random. It is believed most holes were short, in the 25 to 30 m range. No records such as drill logs or assays are available pertaining to this work. A few boxes of drill core can still be seen scattered around the property. Total footage drilled is not known but in 1963-64 fourteen holes were reportedly drilled.

In 1966 the property was optioned by Scurry-Rainbow. Exploration work included linecutting, a magnetometer survey and a JEM survey. Twelve AQ size holes were subsequently drilled totaling 1,000 m. There is no record of a formal report on any of this work having been submitted for assessment purposes. Drill logs compiled later by Canadian Superior Exploration are included in assessment report 6177. Drill core may be available for re-examination, but this remains to be confirmed.

In 1969 Barriere Lake Minerals reportedly drilled five holes totaling 197.5 m. No records are available on the results of this work.

In 1971 the property was optioned by Craigmont Mines Ltd. A total of 13.4 km of frequency domain I.P. survey was run using an electrode spread of 61 m (200 ft.) and separations of 61, 122 and 183 m. In addition, 361 soil samples were collected at 61 m intervals and analysed for total copper and zinc. Geophysical and geochemical results are recorded in assessment report 3716. Both methods outlined anomalous areas (Plate No. 2) but no diamond drilling was done and the option was dropped.

In March, 1976 the property was staked by Don Cavanagh and optioned to Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd. in July the same year. An additional 39 units were staked surrounding Cavanagh's claim. Approximately 10.8 km of line were re-established in the north central portion of the grid. A reported 8 km of magnetometer and Crone CEM survey were run. A strong EM conductor trending northwest over a strike length of 335 m was tested by three BQ size drill holes having a combined length of 321.5 m. Results of the complete programme are recorded in assessment report 6177. No mineralization of economic grade was encountered in the drilling.

The ground again came open and was restaked by Jack Smith in March, 1982. On March 28, 1983 all interest was transferred to Westech Resources Ltd. The claim is in good standing until March 15, 1984 pending acceptance by the Ministry of Mines of a survey report submitted for assessment purposes. See Appendix 1.

GEOLOGY

The area of interest is located in rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation (late Devonian to Early Mississippian) close to the southern contact of the Cretaceous Baldy Batholith. (Plate No. 1).

The Eagle Bay Formation is very complex structurally and lithologically, exhibiting a diversity of rock types that include massive and bedded limestone, basaltic pillow lavas, quartzite, phyllite, gneiss, sandstone, siltstone and argillite. This assemblage unconformably overlies massive and pillowed basalt of the Devonian age Fennell Formation. Preto summarizes the genesis and lithology of this unit as follows:

"The Eagle Bay Formation is an eugeosynclinal assemblage of high energy, proximal volcanic rocks such as tuff breccias and flows. Rapid lateral facies changes and discontinuity of units in such lithologies are inherent with the origin of the rocks."

The NB-1 claim is underlain by an economical significant member of the Eagle Bay Formation, Unit 7, which Preto et al describes as follows:

"Unit 7 - Generally pyritic, grey to rusty yellow sericite-quartz schists, commonly with eyes of bluish grey quartz occur at North Barriere Lake and near Skwaam Bay. A very extensive package of

similar rocks was also mapped east of Adams Lake. East of Nikwikaia Creek on Adams Plateau these appear to grade laterally into a rather monotonous but apparently not very thick sequence of very fine-grained cherty tuff, calc-silicate, thin layers of impure limestone, and minor argillaceous sediments (unit 7a). Although most schist of unit 7 has been pervasively recrystallized and sheared, volcanic quartz phenocrysts with deeply embayed, resorbed borders have been observed in specimens from the Birk Creek - North Barriere Lake sequence, and clearly fragmental members with numerous flattened felsic clasts crop out southeast of Nikwikaia Lake on Adams Plateau. These features, together with the generally pyritic and felsic nature of the schist, suggest an acid volcanic origin for at least a good part of this unit. Accordingly, the distribution of the unit indicates the existence of at least two felsic volcanic centres, one near North Barriere Lake and one near, or southeast of, Skwaam Bay."

In the North Barriere Lake area unit 7 (a) contains seven known mineral occurrences as illustrated and listed on Plate No. 1 overlay. Six deposits, including the NB-1 claim (Harper showing) carry copper-lead-zinc mineralization, while a single deposit (Leslie), located south of the lake, carries copper only.

Canadian Superior Exploration (assessment report 6177) state that geology of the claim area can be sub-divided into an upper mafic unit and a stratigraphically lower felsic unit. Sulphide mineralization as seen on surface is related to the contact between the two, one massive sulphide lens occurring in each unit. Bedding, including the sulphide bands, strikes northwest and dips 25° to 45° southwest.

STRUCTURE

Work by Preto and others has distinguished two distinct periods of folding. The early folds deform bedding and have axial surfaces that parallel the main schistosity. West of Adams Lake these structures are relatively open with west northwest trending axes that plunge northwest. Later folding deforms the main schistosity and the early folds. Axial planes are normally upright to slightly overturned. Axes strike north and plunge gently in the same direction.

The various map units are disrupted by numerous north and northeast trending faults producing lateral offsets up to several kilometres in magnitude.

Within the NB-1 claim there is no direct evidence of significant folding or faulting. The strata form a homoclinal sequence with a moderate, uniform south westerly dip.

MINERALIZATION

The following paragraph by Preto (1978) summarizes the nature of mineral occurrences in the vicinity of claim NB-1.

"Numerous base metal occurrences, many of which are clearly stratabound massive sulphide deposits syngenetic with their host rock, occur throughout the map-area but are mainly concentrated in two camps. In the north, along Birk Creek and on both shores of North Barriere Lake, several massive sulphide occurrences are hosted in a pyritic quartz-eye sericite schist which was most probably derived from an acid tuff. Amongst these, the Rainbow and Copper Cliff showings on Birk Creek are in a unit of massive to semi-massive pyrite with minor copper, lead, and zinc values that is at least 4 to 5 metres thick and parallel to the main schistosity. Of these the Rainbow showing is structurally overlain by a pyritic metaconglomerate or breccia which contains pebbles and cobbles of the massive pyrite mineralization below. To the east, on both sides of North Barriere Lake, a similar schist hosts several occurrences of semi-massive pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization with some lead and zinc values which are also stratabound. The EBL prospect is on the ridge between North and East Barriere Lake in an area of poor exposure. This prospect has been extensively drilled and is reported to contain a large tonnage of low-grade copper mineralization that is localized parallel to the schistosity in intermediate to felsic schists."

On the NB-1 claim work to date indicates the presence of at least two potentially important sulphide zones as illustrated on Plate No. 2. Diamond drilling has proven the down dip extension of both zones but assays were below ore grade.

Continuity of the most westerly sulphide band has been established over a strike length exceeding 100 m and a vertical depth of over 50 m. Intersections in four holes drilled by Scurry-Rainbow assayed from .14 to .84% copper over widths of 4.9 to 7.9 metres.

The easternmost sulphide band has a proven length of 210 m and a vertical depth of at least 20 m.

Available data indicate that both sulphide bands may change rapidly along strike and down dip with respect to width, sulphide content and copper grade.

In addition to the two copper bearing sulphide bands, hole 76-1 drilled by Canadian Superior Exploration cut a 1-2 m section near surface that assayed .93% Zn and .18% Cu. Similar material in float boulders 135 m away assayed 3.48% Zn, .25% Cu and low values in precious metal.

The southwest corner of claim NB-1 is another area that has received much attention in the past. A prominent gossan zone together with outcrops of strong sulphides was the apparent target for at least 18 short diamond drill holes. No data from this work is on record.

Mineralization normally occurs as stratiform bands of nearly massive sulphides consisting mainly of pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite. An exception is the surface pit near the northwest end of the easterly sulphide band. (Plate No. 2). Here chalcopyrite is the predominant mineral. Sample 067 from this locality assayed over 2% copper. Sphalerite-galena mineralization is reported from other areas of the property but were not seen by the writer.

Despite the relatively small amount of outcrop exposed an impressive amount of strong sulphide mineralization can be found as float and in place distributed over a large area of the NB-1 claim block.

DISCUSSION RESULTS

The results of previous work as known are summarized in graphic form on Plate No. 2. It is apparent that many potential exploration targets are presented but only two areas have received most of the attention.

The majority of work has been done in the central part of the claim (Area A) where two massive sulphide bands are found in outcrop. Exploration efforts here, in addition to early surface trenching and underground exploration, have included an induced polarization survey, a Crone EM survey, a magnetometer survey, a geochemical soil survey and a programme of systematic diamond drilling. Several random holes were also put down by early operators.

A secondary target was the gossan-sulphide zone in the southwest corner of the claim where an ambitious but random programme of diamond drilling was conducted (Area C). This area was also covered by soil geochemistry and partly covered by the I.P. survey. Several of the holes drilled happen to coincide with the north end of a first order copper geochemical anomaly.

Following is a discussion regarding the efficiency of the various exploration techniques applied to the property and the significance of results obtained with respect to additional work.

The induced polarization survey yielded two anomalous areas with frequency effects exceeding 15% and 10% respectively, as shown in contour form. The strong east west trending anomaly exceeding 15% frequency effect coincides in part with the Crone EM conductors, the strongest of which was drill tested. Canadian Superior attributed the EM anomaly to a series of narrow, non-economic sulphide bands in the felsic stratigraphic unit previously discussed and overlying a graphitic "slump breccia" unit up to 12 m thick. This same sulphide-graphite sequence may account for the high frequency effect anomaly. The absence of any significant geochemical results coincident with the I.P. anomaly also suggests that this feature reflects only non-economic mineralization. More work is warranted here however, since the I.P. anomaly has a strike length of 1000 m and only about 250 m have been tested by only four drill holes. For purposes of clarity this anomalous I.P. zone is referred to as Area A, which also includes the two massive sulphide bands off the east end of the zone.

A second zone of interest, Area B, also consists of a high frequency effect anomaly (over 10%) trending north-northeast from the north shore of North Barriere Lake through the middle of the south boundary of the NB-1 claim. This anomaly has a strike length of 540 m and is coincident with a first order copper geochemical anomaly 240 m long and is flanked by anomalous zinc values from third to first order in strength. The geochemical pattern may reflect primary copper-zinc zoning in bedrock. Area B is considered a prime exploration target.

The third area of interest, Area C, is the first order copper anomaly located in the southwest corner of the NB-1 claim and continuing off the property on a southerly strike. Additional staking is required to cover this anomaly. The main first order copper anomaly has a strike length of 480 m and a width of about 30 m. The entire zone of anomalous copper above threshold is 500 m long and 80 to 140 m wide. This zone also warrants further investigation.

Regarding geochemistry, the anomalous zones shown on Plate No. 2 were determined by the writer using results from the Craigmont survey to calculate mean and standard deviation values for each of the two elements, copper and zinc. These parameters were used to determine threshold and first order anomalous results.

It is apparent from Plate No. 2 that soil geochemistry as applied was unsuccessful in picking up known copper mineralization associated with the two sulphide bands of Area A. Good copper anomalies were outlined in Areas B and C however. One explanation is that sample points were too far apart (61 m) to detect the relatively narrow sulphide bands. This suggests that the anomalous areas successfully outlined must therefore represent wider or stronger bands of mineralization. This would considerably enhance the economic potential of Areas B and C as indicated by first order copper anomalies.

A second explanation of why known copper mineralization was not detected in Area A could be that metals have been effectively transported away from their bedrock sources by surface water reacting with sulphides to form strongly acidic solutions capable of transporting metals for considerable distances before precipitation. In this case, to determine an effective geochemical approach might require some fundamental research to determine the appropriate sampling and analytical techniques required to achieve optimum results.

A ground magnetometer survey by Canadian Superior Exploration seems of little help in outlining target areas.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The NB-1 property has the advantage of being easily accessible by road. An abundant water supply is close at hand in North Barriere Lake and streams draining into it. Topography is fairly steep but not extreme and bush is sufficiently open to make traversing relatively easy. The town of Barriere is a convenient and adequate centre of supplies and services such as groceries, hardware, meals, accomodation and heavy equipment contracting. Barriere also provides a potential source of experienced casual labor for exploration work. The town is well situated regarding transportation, being located on both the Yellowhead Highway and the main line of the C.N.R. An airstrip suitable for non-scheduled light aircraft is also conveniently located to the town.

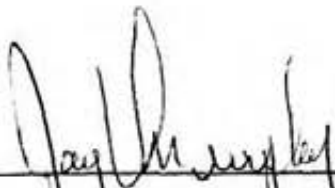
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STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jay D. Murphy, hereby certify:

1. That I am a Consulting Geological Engineer, resident at 1335 Todd Road, Kamloops, B.C.
2. That I am a graduate from the University of Manitoba (1954) with a B.Sc. in Geological Engineering.
3. That I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
4. That I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and Ontario.
5. That the information contained in this report is based on a personal examination of the subject property.
6. That I have no financial interest in the subject property or Westech Resources Ltd.
7. That I am the registered owner of the POCO mineral claims and consultant on the adjacent SAM GROUP of mineral claims situated on the southeast side of East Barriere Lake, a minimum distance of kilometres from the subject NB-1 claim.
8. That this report or excerpts therefrom may not be published in any Property or Statement of Material Facts without written permission from the undersigned.


Jay D. Murphy, P. Eng.



STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred on the NB-1 Mineral Claim between 1983-05-19 and 83-06-10. All fieldwork and report preparation was done by Jay D. Murphy, P. Eng.

FIELDWORK

1 day property examination (1983-05-19) @ \$350/day	<u>\$350.00</u>	\$350.00
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TRANSPORTATION

1 day 4x4 rental @ \$25/day	25.00	
128 miles @ \$.25/mile	<u>32.00</u>	
Total Transportation	<u>\$ 57.00</u>	57.00

ASSAYING

Direct charges	\$ 31.50	
15% surcharge	<u>4.72</u>	
Total Assaying	<u>\$ 36.22</u>	36.22

REPORT PREPARATION

3 days reporting and drafting @ \$350/day	\$1050.00	
52 photocopies @ \$.20	10.40	
4 Mylar copies @ \$1/copy	4.00	
(a) Typing	120.00	
(b) Blueprinting	26.16	
(c) Postage	2.28	
(d) 3 photocopies @\$.25	.75	
15% Surcharge on items (a)(b)(c) & (d)	<u>22.38</u>	
Total Report Preparation	<u>\$1235.97</u>	<u>1235.97</u>
TOTAL COSTS		<u>\$1678.59</u>

MAP NO. 82m/5w

FINISH RECEIPT NO. 173535E

RECORDING AT KAMLOOPS

15th

MARCH

82

DO NOT WRITE IN SHADY AREAS

GOLD COMMISSIONER

KAMLOOPS

Affidavit for Mineral Claim

J. P. Smith
 Box 687 Houston BC

As Affiant Self

VALUATION OF CLAIM NO. 179254

MARK OF THE AREA BY COMMENCEMENT OF THE N B #1

MINERAL CLAIM

ON THE 12 DAY OF March 82 AT 6:00 A.M. AND COMPLETED THE LOCATION

ON THE 12 DAY OF March 82 AT 1:00 P.M. CONSISTING OF

3 BLOCKS OF North 3 West
 43746

North of North Barriere Lake 2500 meters North-east,
 4000 meters South-west of North Barriere Lake 600
 meters East of Mile 8 on the North Barriere access Rd

GOLD COMMISSIONER

173535E

MAR 18 1982

KAMLOOPS
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 MINOR SURVEY STAMP

Jack Smith

WORK REQUIREMENTS MINERAL REQUIREMENT \$100 PER \$50,000 AREA \$20 '90 PER \$200,000 E.T.

W. UNIT	E. UNIT	N. UNIT	S. UNIT	TRANSFERS
		+++		
<p>B/S #2665 Mar.28/83 transfer all interest to Leo Loranger</p> <p>B/S #3666 Mar.28/83 transfer all interest to Westech Resources Ltd.</p>				



KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

2095 WEST TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY — KAMLOOPS B.C.
V1S 1A7

PHONE: (604) 372-2794 — TELEX: 048-8320

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

**B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS**

TO Mr. Jay Murphy
1335 Todd Road
Kamloops, B.C. V2L 5B4

Certificate No. K-4659

Date November 20, 1981

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	GOLD	SILVER	Cu	Mo	Ni	Co			
		Ounces Per Ton	Ounces Per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1	031 839	.004	.20	.41	-	.01	.01			
					.192					

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX 2
- 14 -



KAMLOOPS RESEARCH & ASSAY LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5

PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

**B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS**


TO Mr. Jay Murphy
1335 Todd Road
Kamloops, B.C. V2L 2B4

Certificate No. K-5489
Date June 2, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag	Cu					
		ounces/ton	ounces/ton	percent					
1	066	.009	.70	2.10					
2	067	.001	.17	-					

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks.
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

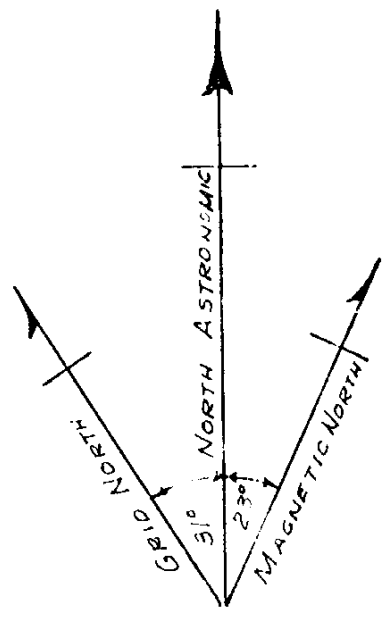


 Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX 3
- 15 -

Open Ground

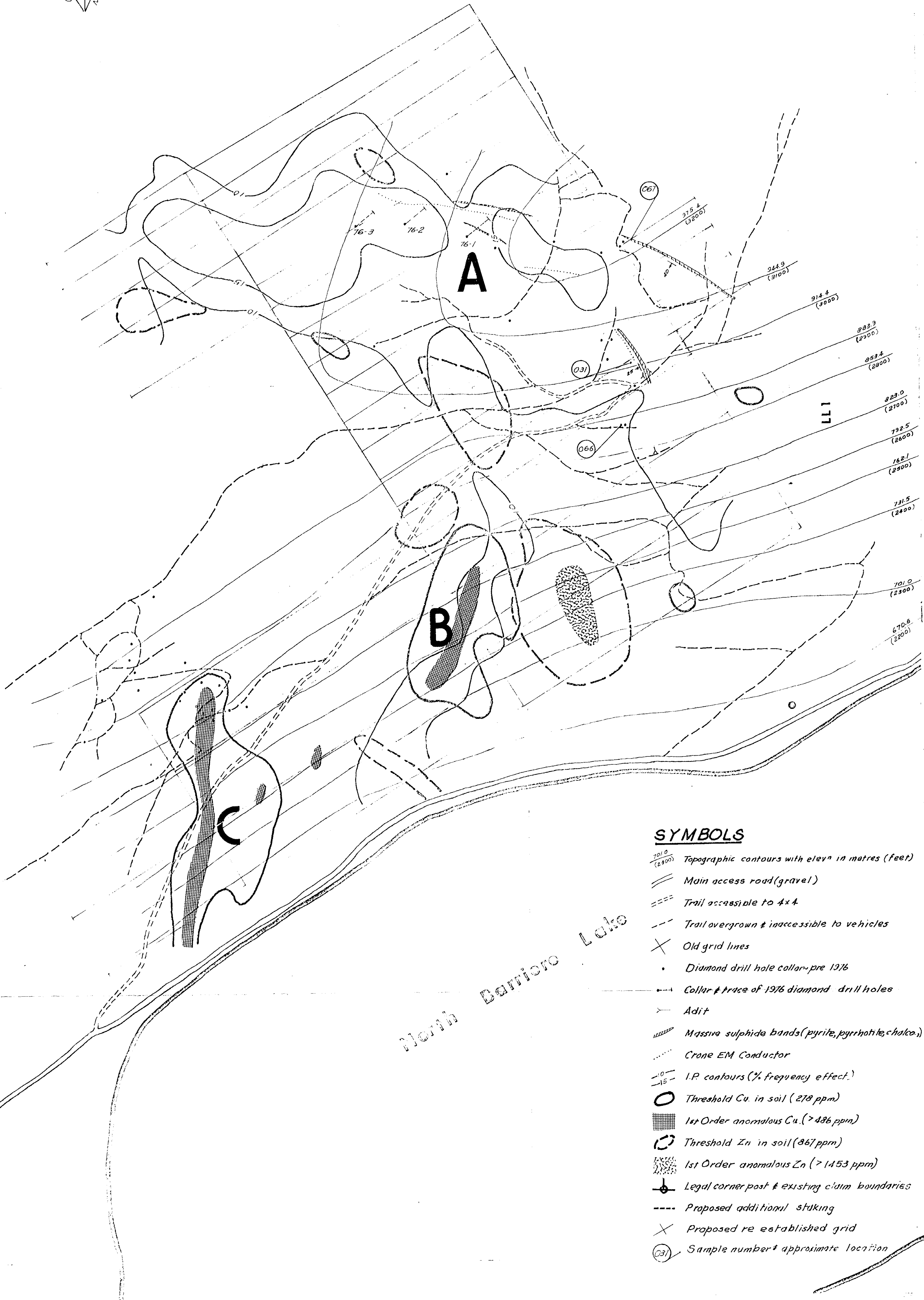
NB 1
3970(3)



Harper Creek

FC 2
3804(8)

BUFF 4
3935(1)



SYMBOLS

- Topographic contours with elevⁿ in metres (feet)
- Main access road (gravel)
- Trail accessible to 4x4
- Trail overgrown & inaccessible to vehicles
- Old grid lines
- Diamond drill hole collar - pre 1976
- Collar & trace of 1976 diamond drill holes
- Adit
- Massive sulphide bands (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcocite)
- Crane EM Conductor
- I.P. contours (% frequency effect)
- Threshold Cu in soil (278 ppm)
- 1st Order anomalous Cu (> 486 ppm)
- Threshold Zn in soil (867 ppm)
- 1st Order anomalous Zn (> 1453 ppm)
- Legal corner post & existing claim boundaries
- Proposed additional staking
- Proposed re-established grid
- Sample number & approximate location

ASSAY DATA

SAMPLE NO.	Cu. %	Ni %	Co %	Au g ^m /t	Ag g ^m /t	REMARKS
031	.41	.01	.01	.14	6.86	1.0m chip from adit wall, strong Pyrrhotite with Chalco
066	2.10	-	-	.03	5.83	Old drill core, 10cm. gtz. vn. with Pyrite & Pyrrhotite
067	2.10	-	-	.37	24.00	Surface grab, good Chalcoppyrite

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,442

WESTECH RESOURCES LTD.

NB-1 CLAIM
NORTH BARRIERE LAKE
KAMLOOPS M.D. NT3 82M/SW

COMPOSITE PLAN
SHOWING DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS &
GEOPHYSICAL & GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

