GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE

TRUE FISSURE PROPERTY

THOEN (5995) AND THOEN 2 (5998) CLAIMS

Omineca Mining Division

NTS. 93M 6/7

For:

AMIR MINES LTD. Suite 320 - 475 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B3

December 1983

By:

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ASSESSMENT PERCET

13,091

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The True Fissure property consists of eight 2-post claims and 36 metric unit claims located on the south slopes of Mount Thoen. The claims are owned by Amir Mines Ltd. A silver-lead-zinc fissure vein is present in hornfelsed sedimentary rock adjacent to the Mr. Thoen granodiorite intrusive.

The True Fissure property is located in the Omineca Mining Divison approximately 64 kilometres north of Smithers, latitude 55°22', longitude 127°00' (93M 6+7). Access at the present time is by helicopter from Smithers. An allweather logging road gives access to within 8 kilometres of the claims 32 kilometres east of Hazelton along the Suskwa River. (See Figures 1 and 2)

The property is located near the headwaters of a south flowing tributary of the Suskwa River on the south flank of Mt. Thoen. The claims occupy a small southeasterly facing cirque basin at the 1,480 metre - 1,970 metre elevation. The terrain is steep with 180 metre rock bluffs on the western claim margin, rocky felsenmeer and talus slopes of 20 - 30° to the north. To the east and south the steep slopes flatten into alpine meadows with slopes of 5° - 10°.

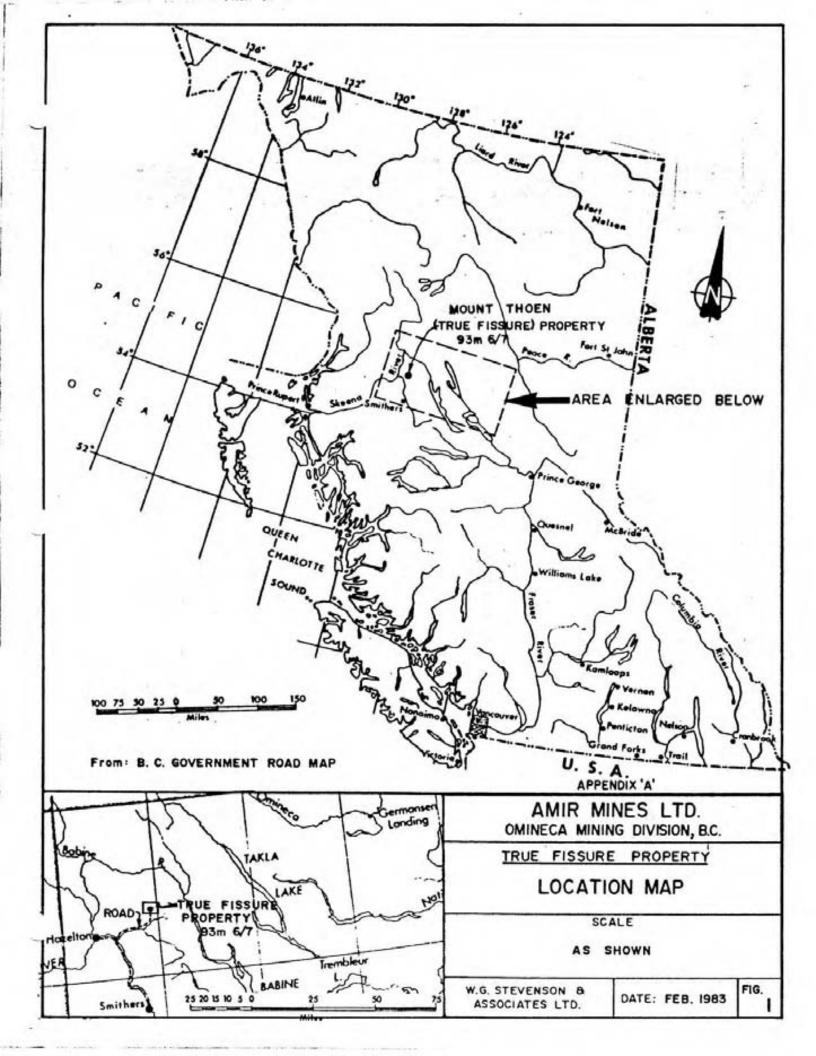
Vegetation consists of alpine moss and grass with stunted juniper and mountain spruce on the south claim boundary.

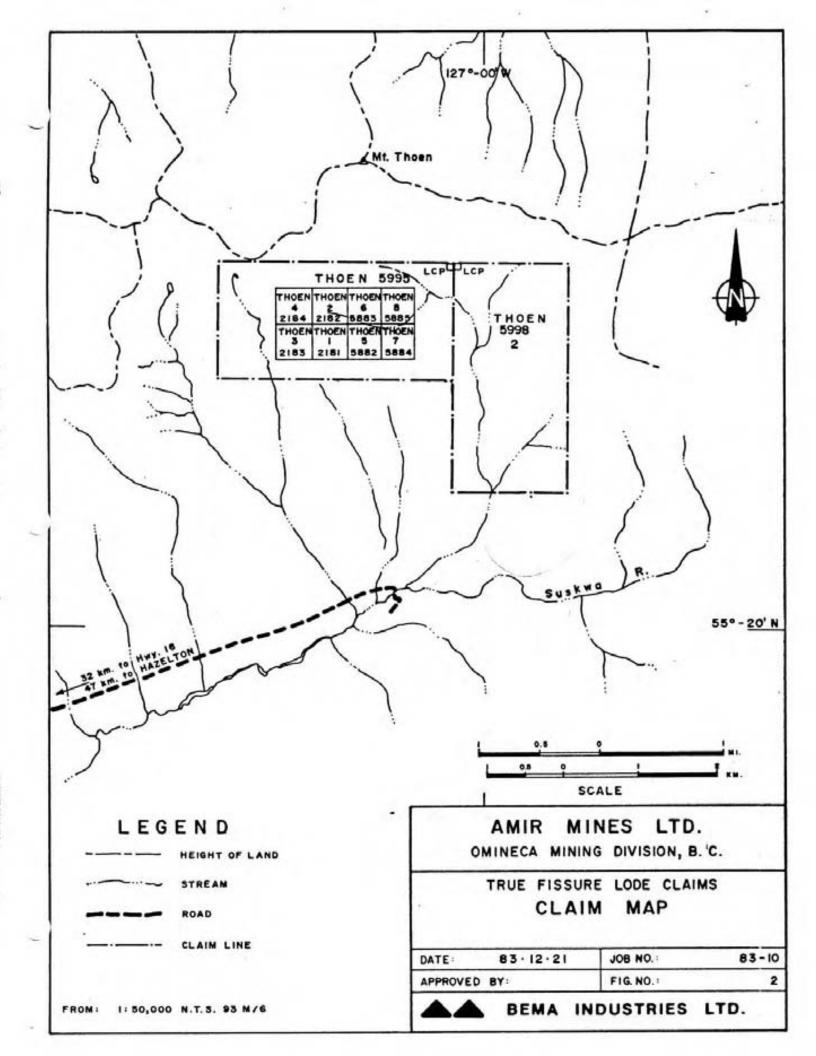
CLAIM DATA

The True Fissure property consists of eight 2-post mineral claims and 36 metric unit claims. All claims are owned by Amir Mines Ltd. (see Figure 2)

2 POST LODE CLAIMS

CLAIM N	IAME	RECORD 1	NUMBER	EXPIR	DATE	
Thoen 1		2181	(10)	Oct.	31, 19	87
Thoen 2	2	2182	(10)	Oct.	31, 19	87
Thoen 3	3	2183	(10)	Oct.	31, 19	87
Thoen 4	1	2184	(10)	Oct.	31, 19	87
Thoen 5	5	5882		Sept.	17, 1	987
Thoen 6	5	5883		Sept.	17, 1	987
Thoen 7	7	5884			17, 1	
Thoen 8	3	5885			17, 1	





METRIC UNIT CLAIMS

CLAIM NAME	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD NUMBER	(WITH ASSESSMENT)
Thoen	18	5995	Nov. 21, 1987
Thoen 2	18	5998	Dec. 7, 1987

HISTORY

References to the history are from B.C. Ministry of Mines reports 1922, 1927, 1929. The first recorded claims were located by Gordon McLennan and Pete Jennings some time prior to 1922. The silver-lead-zinc vein was traced from the alpine meadows at 5,200 feet elevation to the west up the steep rock bluffs. Several open cuts were made and a short tunnel was driven at the 1,600 - 1,650 metre elevation. The vein was seen to strike northeast and to consist of galena, zinc-blende, pyrite and small amounts of tetrahedrite. During the period 1927 - 1929 the tunnel at the 1,550 metre elevation was advanced 30 feet from the portal following the vein which strikes 62° azimuth and dips 60° southeast. At 40 metres vertically above this point another tunnel was started on the vein where it shows a width of .49 - .80 metres with a gangue of rhodonite.

No other recorded work is available until Mr. Lorne Warren of Smithers staked the claim in 1979. Mr. Warren optioned the claims to D. Groot Logging Ltd. of Smithers, B.C. in 1980. D. Groot Logging Ltd. conducted a 10 day exploration program of geological mapping, chip sampling and an S.P. survey on the Thoen 1 - 4 claims. The sampling showed the vein to be 0.35 - 0.30 m. in width and to have a grade of 0.68 oz/ton Ag to 48.07 oz/ton Ag. The vein was traced by surface exposure for 300 metres to the west and beneath the overburden by an S.P. survey. This indicates an anomalous conductor approximately 100 metres to the east.

In December 1982 the claims were purchased by Mr. Richard Barclay of Langley and vended to Amir Mines Ltd. A property examination was carried out on February 10, 1983.

Amir Mines Ltd. contracted Bema Industries Ltd. to carry out a 4 day property examination. A geologist and assistant were placed on the property from September 14th to September 18th, 1983 for the purpose of sampling, mapping and prospecting the area. Work was carried out on the known True Fissure silver vein outcrops on Thoen 1 - 4 (2181-2184) claims.

PRESENT WORK 1984

Amir Mines Ltd. contracted Bema Industries Ltd. to carry out a 10 day property evaluation program during the period August 22-31, 1984. A program of stream silt sampling, geological mapping and rock chip and grab sampling was conducted over the Thoen (5995) and Thoen 2 (5998) mineral claim to trace projections of known mineralization and propect for new showings.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A total or 58 stream silt samples were taken and analysed geochemically for lead, zinc, silver, arsenic and antimony. A total of 21 rock chip samples were taken and assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. The results are shown on Figures 3 - 8.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Thoen (5995) and Thoen 2 (5998) mineral claims were mapped in the course of the geochemical survey. A total area of 8.0 square kilometres was geologically mapped and plotted in Figure 4 at a scale of 1:8300.

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G.S.C. Paper 77-1A pp. 247; Geology of Hazelton Map Area, British Columbia.

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2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The True Fissure property lies within the Intermontaine Tectonic Belt in Upper Jurassic rocks of the Bowser Lake Group, adjacent to the Mount Thoen intrusive (Bulkley Intrusive). (See Figure 3.)

The structure of the area is dominated by block faults with the major moutain massifs representing an uplifted blocks underlain by granite rocks and older facies of the Bowser Lake Group. Younger rock assemblages occupy the major valleys. The major river valleys represent grabens described as large polygonal blocks with northerly elongation. Fold trends northwest with overturning to the northeast. Sturctures around the Bulkley Valley Intrusive are controlled by these bodies and do not conform to the regional patterns.

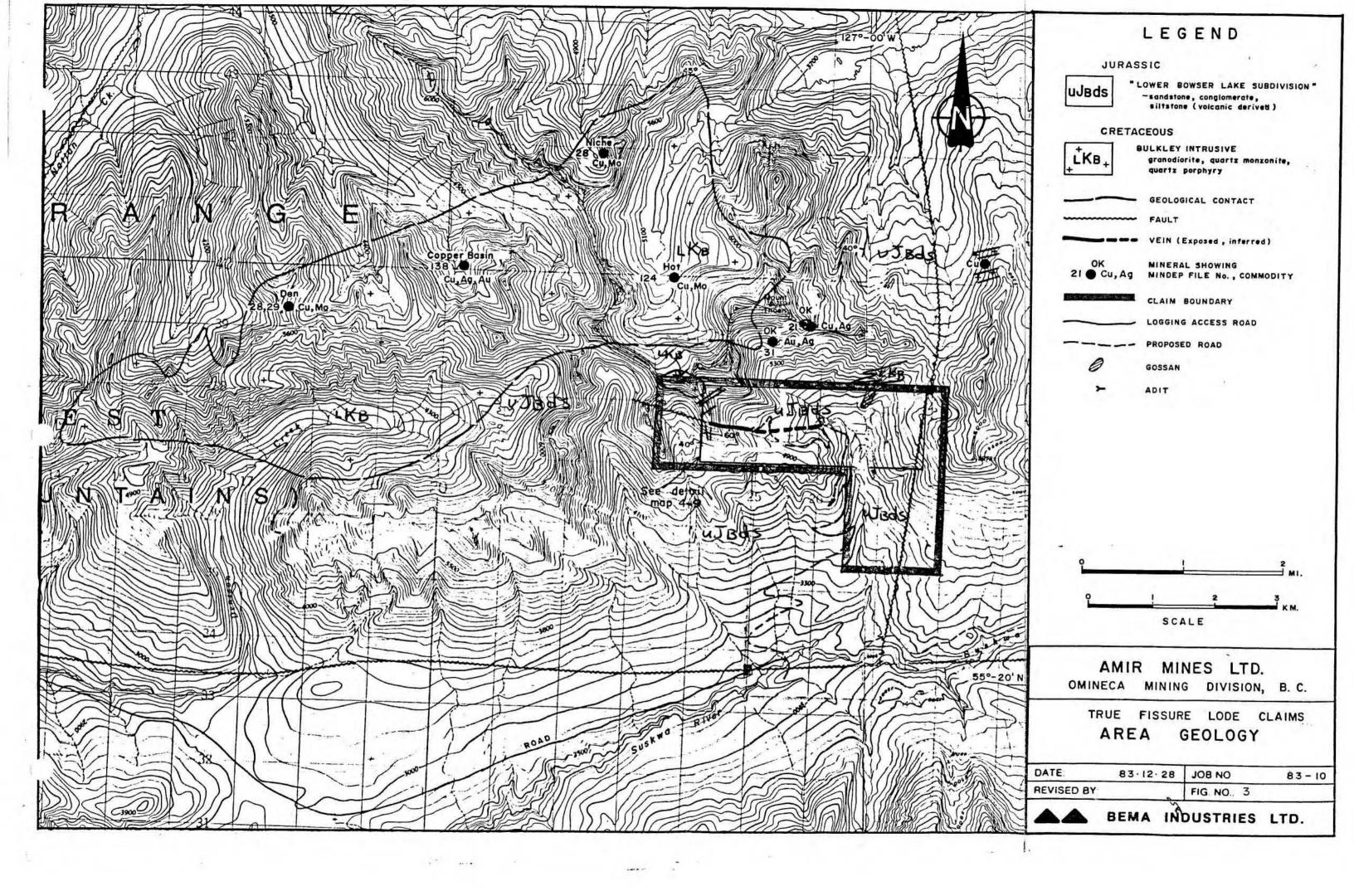
The intrusive rocks of the area are Upper Cretaceous Bulkley Intrusives with ages from 60 - 84 million years. Two types are present, a mesocratic hornblende-biotite diorite and syenodiorite, and a mesocratic to leucocratic biotite-hornblende monzonite to quartz monzonite. With the more acid phases are quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyries rich in K-spar.

Each stock is encircled by hornfels sediments in zones up to 2,000 feet wide. Adjacent to the acid stocks are rocks recrystallized to garnet, hornblende, actinolite, epidote and biotite. Intrusives are epizonal with parts of their roofs preserved.

Metallic mineral prospects in the area are closely related to the Bulkley Intrusives. Each of the major stocks (Blunt, Thomlinson, Thoen) has copper-molybdenite prospects in veins or pegmatites within the generally unaltered intrusions and veins and replacements in the adjacent sediments. Silver mineralization is known at Glen Mountain (Silver Standard), Mr. Thoen (True Fissure), Nine Mile Mountain, Natlan, French Peak, and Hudson's Bay Mountain (Duthie Mine, Mamie Group). Much of the mineralization is related to the upper, barely unroofed parts of the intrusive bodies with gold mineralization near the intrusive and silver mineralization more distant.

3.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Mount Thoen (True Fissure) property is underlain predominately by Jurassic age Lower Bowser Assemblage rocks consisting of argillite, shale, saltsone and sandstone. These rocks strike northeasterly and dip 30°-40° northwesterly. They are intruded by two small Terticary to Cretacious are granitic stocks on the northwest and north boundary of the claims. (See Figure 4)



TRUE FISSURE VEIN AREA

The intrusive on the northwestern portion of the claims is a fine to medium grained grandiorite and is exposed at the top of a small cirque two kilometres south south west of Mount Thoen. Rocks adjacent to it are hornfelsed outward from the stock for 300 metres and form a distinctive light brown gossan in the upper cirque valley. The gossan is due to oxidation of finely disseminated sulphides which cease at the mineralized True Fissure vein shear. The abrupt cessation of sulphides at the vein shear probably related to the small granite intrusive to the north. The hornfelsing continues past the shear zone indicating it predates sulphide mineralization. Along the southern limit of the hornfels zone a well defined lead-zinc-silver vein is exposed along a predominate east west striking shear zone which dips The True Fissure vein trends 060°- 080° azimuth 50-70° south. across the center line of Thoen 1-4 (2181-2184) and dips 50-70° southwest. It varies in width from 0.33 to 0.88 metres and forms lens 100-200 metres in length within the shear zone. Mineralization consists of galen, sphaleute, tetrahedute, chalcopyrite and pyrite.

The vein is well exposed on the western portion of the Thoen 4 (2184) mineral claim along a 130 metre strike length and 70 metre vertical extent in a steep cliff face from elevation 2000 to 1930 metres. In this section it averages 0.50 metres in width and varies in grade from 15.4 to 65.82 oz/ton silver with a weighted average grade of 33.7 oz/ton silver, 0.02 oz/ton gold, 2.66% lead and 7.5% zinc. (Sample no. 84050, 26456-58) At the eastern limit of this section, just above the talus slope, the vein splays into a 10 foot wide zone of weak sulphide filled fractures.

East of this area the vein is covered by a thick talus slide for 300 metres and is exposed again in a small outcrop area within talus for a distance of 200 metres between elevations 1,590 to 1,610 metres. In this section the vein is poorly exposed and is explored by two trenches, at the top and middle of the outcrip section and an adit at the bottom of the outcrop. the upper trench the vein is 0.50-0.75 metre wide and consists primarily of pyrite-sphalerite with inclusions of hornfels Assays from sample number 26459-61 vary from sediments. 0.186-3.31 oz/ton silver. In the middle trench a stron 0.50 metre wide vein is exposed consisting of galena-tetrahedritestibnite-sphalerite-pyrite with assays from sample numbers 26462, 26466-67 varying from 15.59 to 56.54 oz/ton silver. At the bottom of the outcrop area in a 30 foot long adit the vein averages 0.25 metres wide and consists of highly oxidized sulphide material. Samples 26463-26465 assay 1.83 to 6.83 oz/ton silver. A sample from the dump in front of the adit assay 17.56 oz/ton silver.

OK VEIN AREA

The Northern intrusive is a quartz-muscovite-felspar porphyry and is exposed along the north central boundary of the Thoen 5995, Thoen 2 (5998). It is a sheet-like intrusive which has been injected into the sediments along bedding planes and contains many sedimentary inclusions. Hornfelsing is restricted to sediments surrounded by porphyry. Two types of sulphide mineralization are associated with this intrusive just north of the Thoen 5995 and Thoen 2 (5998) claim boundary:

- (1) Lead-zinc-silver mineralization 6.3 to 1.0 metres wide along a bedding plane shear in quartzites adjacent to a porphyry dyke. The vein is 0.3 1.0 metre wide and assays of samples number 26468-70 vary from 39.76 to 155.49 oz/ton silver.
- (2) Irregular 0.3-1.0 metre massive pyrite-pyrrhotite lenses in hornfels sediments with two sheets of porphyry. Two samples numbers 26471 and 26472 taken from float boulders from these exposures assay only trace amounts of copper, gold and silver.

4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

A stream silt sample geochemical program was carried out on the Thoen 5995 and Thoen 2 (5998) mineral claims and results are plotted on Figures 5 to 8. A total of 58 stream silt samples were taken and analysed geochemically for lead, zinc, silver, antimony and arsenic by atomic absorption determination. A detailed description of collection and analytical techniques follows below.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Two pounds of active silt was collected at each site consisting of the fine silt fraction of the stream bed. Field dried samples were air dried and the minus 80 mesh (177 microns) fraction was obtained for subsequent analyses. The minus 80 mesh fraction was further ground to 80% minus 100 mesh in a ball mill prior to analysis. Analysis was done by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, British Columbia.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

For the determination of Zn, Pb and Ag, a 1 gram sample was reacted with 3 ML of concentrated HNO3 in a test tube for 30 minutes at 90° C. At this point, 1 ML concentrated HCL was added and the digestion was continued at 90° C for an additional 90 minutes.

The sample solution was then diluted to 20 ML with metalfree water and mixed. An, Pb, and Ag were determined at atomic absorption spectroscopy using an air-acetylene flame.

Background corrections were made for Pb and Ag.

Arsenic was determined by hydride generation/atomic absoption spectroscopy on an aliquot taken from the sample prepared for the base metal analyses.

Antimony was determined as follows:

A 2-gram sample was digested with concentrated HCL in a hot water bath. The iron was reduced to Fe (11) and the Sb extracted with trioctyl phosphine oxide and MIBK and measured with atomic absorption spectroscopy with background correction.

GEOSTATISTICS

The mean and standard deviations for normal distributions were calculated for Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb and the results are tabled below:

Element	Pb	An	Ag	As	Sb
Mean	40.47	196.86	0.39	48.71	9.93
Standard Deviation	40.02	121.81	0.99	27.41	8.64

The frequency distributions for 25, 50, 75 percetiles were also calculated and are shown on tables on each of the Figues 5-9 for Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb. The 75 percetile was considered to be the threshold for anomalous values and the results for each element are table below.

Element	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sb
75 percen-	49	219	0.4	54.0	13.9

The 75 percentile corresponds to a 1X standard deviation for lead(Pb), a 2X standard deviation for Zinc (Zn), a 1X standard deviation for silver (Ag), a 2X standard deviation for arsenic (As) and a 1.6X standard deviation for antimony (Sb).

SILT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The results of the stream silt geochemical survey for lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), silver (Ag), antimony (Sb) and arsenic (As) are shown in Figures 5-9.

Three anomalous areas are outlined three of which are coincident in all elements and one of which is anomalous in silver and arsenic.

ANOMALY 1

A strong anomaly for Pb, Zn, Ag, Sb and As with values up to 65 ppm Pb, 770 ppm Zn, 2.4 ppm Ag, 24 ppm Sb and 140 ppm As is outline in the west central portion of the Thoen 5995 mineral claim at the head of a small glacial cirque valley approximately 2.0 kilometres south south west of Mount Thoen. This anomaly corresponds to the known mineralization on the True Fissure lead-zinc-silver vein where assays average 2.66% Pb, 7.5% Zn, 33.703 oz/ton silver, and 0.02 oz/ton gold over 100-200 metre intervals with widths of 0.33 to 0.85 metre.

ANOMALY 2

A strong anomaly for Pb, Zn, Ag, Sb, and As with values up to 20.3 ppm Pb, 360 ppm Zn, 1.8 ppm Ag., 52 ppm Sb and 105 ppm As is outlined on the northeastern portion of the Thoen 5995 mineral claim. This anomaly corresponds to known lead-zinc-silver mineralization on the OK prospect to the north of the Thoen 5995 and Thoen 2 (5998) claims. Assay values of 13.6-53.10% Pb, 8.52-20.60% Zn, 39.76-155.49 oz/ton silver and 0.02-0.05 oz/ton gold were obtained in rock chip samples and grabs, sample numbers 26468-26470.

These showings are within a large cirque basin immediately north of Mount Thoen.

There appears to be an increase in values in Pb, Zn, Ag, Sb, and As at the base of the geochemically anomalous creeks before they enter the main creek. This is thought to be due to enrichment in low swampy organic areas at the base of the creeks and not due to another zome of mineralization.

AREA 3

A moderate anomaly for Ag and Sb with values up to 0.7 ppm Ag and 69 ppm As is present on the western and central portion of Thoen 2 (5998) mineral claim. There are no anomalous values for Pb, Zn, or Sb and no mineralized rock or float was seen in the creek bed.

This anomaly may be due to vein mineralization with a different mineralogy than the lead-zinc-silver mineralization such as a gold-silver bearing arsenopyrite vein.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geochemical, geological and rock chip sampling survey on the Thoen 5995 and Thoen 2 (5998) claims has outlined three areas of anomalous geochemical values. The geochemical anomalous areas 1 and 2 correspond to known lead (Pb)-Zinc (Zn)-silver (Ag) mineralization on the True Fissure and OK prospect veins. The number 3 geochemically anomalous area in the west central portion of the Thoen 2 (5998) mineral claim has no known mineralization associated with it and no mineralized float was observed on traverse.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- VLF-EM-16 geophysical surveys to trace the eastward extension of the True Fissure vein on the west and central portion of Thoen 5995 mineral claim.
- Further prospecting on the geochemical anomaly 2 on the north portion of Thoen 5995 mineral claim.
- 3. Further geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting to outline the source of geochemical anomaly 3 on the west central portion of the Thoen 2 (5998) mineral claim.

6.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

WAGES

Field Days August 22-Augu	st 31, 1984	
Gary Norden, Geologist Wilf Struck, Engineer		
Office Writeup		
Gary Nordin, Geologist Wilf Struck, Drafting Secretary	3 days @ \$300/day 4 days @ \$200/day 2 days @ \$90/day	800.00
HELICOPTER		
1.5 Hours August 24, 1984 1.5 Hours August 30, 1984		
3.0 Hours @ \$529.07/hour		1,578.15
TRUCK RENTAL (Smither-Vancouver)		
10 days @ \$120/day (includin	g mileage)	1,200.00
TRUCK GAS		393.23
CAMP AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL		1,100.00
GROCERIES, MEALS, HOTELS		
2 men - 10 days		772.93
CAMP SUPPLIES		390.10
ASSAY AND GEOCHEM COSTS		
24 rock samples Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag, 49 silt samples for Pb,Zn,Ag		1,200.00
		\$13,514.41

7.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I. GARY D. NORDIN OF BEMA INDUSTRIES LTD. DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

I am a graduate of the University of Alberta 1. and hold the following degrees:

B.Sc. Honors Geology, 1970

- 2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- I have practiced as a professional geologist since 3. 1970, gaining a wide variety of geological experience with mining companies, petroleum companies and the British Columbia government.
- That the information contained in this report is both 4. true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

GARY D. NORDIN ELION

signed:

Gary D. Nordin, B.Sc, F.G.A.C.

Senior Geologist

December 5, 1984

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, WILF STRUCK OF BEMA INDUSTRIES LTD. DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- I have completed the requirements for a BA.Sc. in Geological Engineering from U.B.C.
- I have practiced as a professional geologist since 1982 gaining a wide variety of geological experience with mining companies.
- That the information contained in this report is both true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

signed:

Wilf Struck

dated:

December 5, 1984

