ASSESSMENT REPORT

PAUL 1, 2 & 3, MIKE 2 - 7 CLAIMS AND MICKEY #1 FRACTIONAL CLAIM

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

NTS 82G/12
82G/13

LATITUDE: 49°46' N

LONGITUDE: 115° 41.5' W

OWNER: Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

OPERATOR: C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.

AUTHORS: C.E. Fipke
E.R. Capell

Kelowna, B.C.
16 May 1985

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INTRODUCTION

The Paul-Mike group of claims, consisting of the Paul 1, 2 and 3, the Mike 2 - 7 and the Mickey # 1 fractional claim, are located in the western Rocky Mountains of south eastern B.C. (Fig. 1) The claims are approximately 29 km northeast of Cranbrook in the Fort Steele Mining District.

Since the last assessment report exploration work on the claims has included line cutting, a ground I.P. geophysical survey and heavy mineral geochemical sampling to further evaluate the mineral potential of the claims.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Paul-Mike group of claims are situated between Wasa and Sowerby Lakes 29 Km northeast of Cranbrook at latitude 49°46' N and longitude 115°41½' W.

The claims are accessible by driving 2 km east on the good gravel Lewis Creek road which intersects the Wasa-Fort Steele-Jaffray highway 1 km south of Wasa.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claims occur in a flat, lightly conifer wooded area of the Rocky Mountain trench between the Kootenay River and the Hughes Range of the Rocky Mountain belt. Elevations range between 800 and 1100 metres above sea level. The claims partly cover cultivated land and partly cover crown land.

GEOLOGY

The claims are predominantly underlain by unconsolidated Pleistocene glacial deposits which may be deep on the western and central two thirds of the claims. The glacial deposits cover the probable position of the Kootenay River fault.

The Fort Steele Formation (graded quartzites, siltstones and argillites) crops out on the east edge of the claims area and dips moderately westwards to the centre of the claims.

WORK DONE

1. Line Cutting

Since the last assessment about 20 km of 2 - 3 foot wide lines were cut in the claims area (lines A, B, C, D, X and Y) so that a geophysical I.P. survey could be carried out.

2. Geochemical Sampling

250 bulk (±10 kg) glacial drift samples were collected at 50 and 100 metre intervals on lines and along the road in the claims area as shown on figures 2 - 5 (L, B and D samples). The samples were transported by road to C.F. Mineral Research Laboratory in Kelowna, B.C. for heavy mineral concentration. Only samples taken from areas of anomalous geophysical I.P. values were processed.

193 of the ±10 kg samples were wet sieved, washed and jigged into -20+35, -35+60 and -60 mesh concentrates. Up to 3000 gms of each sized fraction were submitted to tetrabromoethane followed by methylene iodide heavy liquid separations using double 0.5 to 1.0 micron filtration. The resultant heaviest (S.G. > 3.3) fractions were submitted to three electromagnetic separations in order to concentrate the ore minerals.

After processing, the heavy non-magnetic concentrates were sent to Bondar-Clegg Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. for nuclear activation analysis for Au-As-Sb. These concentrates were then analysed for Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag using atomic absorption methods. All the heavy para magnetic concentrates were sent to Bondar-Clegg Laboratories in Vancouver for Pb-Mo-Ag analyses.

3. Geophysical Survey

Under the direction of geophysicist Phil Neilson an I.P. survey was carried out over a total distance of about 20 km on lines X, Y, A, B, C, and D and approximately 3 km along the Lewis Creek road where it crosses the claims.

4. Geological Investigation

Most of the cut lines were walked by geologist C. Fipke to look for outcrops which would help in an interpretations of the geology of the claims area.

RESULTS

Geochemical Sampling

Geochemical results are given in Tables 1,2,&3. Geochemical sample results and I.P. survey results were plotted on 1:5000 scale maps by J. Mackenzie of Dia Met Minerals Ltd.. These were later reduced and are included as Figures 2-6.

I.P. Survey

A report by geophysicist P. Neilson on the I.P. Survey is appended (Appendix C).

Geological Investigation

No outcrops were encountered except for some Fort Steele quartzites which had been previously mapped by T. Hoy on the eastern edges of the cut I.P. lines.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of recent geochemical sampling did not indicate any new base metal anomalous areas but rather confirmed the existence of many of the anomalous areas previously located. Some of the Pb values in -20HP fractions of samples taken recently did not correlate with Pb values obtained from earlier samples in the same area - this was particularly noticeable on line D in the southern part of the claims. In an effort to explain the difference between the earlier W samples and later L,B,& D series analytical results some of the initial high W -20HP samples were submitted for re-analysis. Table 4 illustrates that the check results did indeed confirm the initial high Pb±Mo±Ag results of the original survey. Check analysis and re-sampling needs to be completed on the remaining low level L,B,& D laboratory results so that eventually the difference between the high and low batches is determined.

As the up-ice samples collected in the northern portions of the claims and along the east portion of the road in the Lewis Creek valley are unamonalous in Pb, it is probable that the anomalous Pb is derived from within the claims. Anomalous Pb values above estimated threshold of 160ppm Pb (n=280) in -20HN fractions were found to be more closely associated with the I.P. anomalous areas than the high Pb values in the -20HP fractions. This could be due to the presence of relatively fresh sulphides or limonite coated sulphides which may have originated from sub-surface massive sulphides which produced the I.P. anomalies.

Carbonate boulders noted in the tills in some areas of the claims appear to have led to more basic weathering products of sulphides (galena, cerrusite, sphalerite, Zn limonite, chalcopyrite and malachite etc) which concentrate in the HN fractions.

Unfortunately, after nuclear activation analysis for Au±As±Sb, Bondar-Clegg laboratories accidentally discarded some of the samples which were to be further analysed for Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag. Therefore no -20HN base metal results are available for the thirty-seven B and D series samples discarded.

Sample D 158 was found to be anomalous in antimony (41.0 ppm). High Sb values are a feature characteristic of samples from the nearby Sullivan Pb-Zn deposit. A few samples (L2, L5 and D310) gave high possibly weakly anomalous As results. Thus it is recommended that As and Sb results be obtained for all available sample concentrates.

A considerable number of -20 HN concentrates yeilded anomalous Au results up to and exceeding 130 x the regional threshold of about 150ppb Au determined from the Au results of 554 vicinity HN concentrates of stream samples. Many of the anomalous Au results appear to correlate well with areas of Pb±Cu±-Zn and anomalous I.P. chargability. However, the original W series samples were not analysed for Au and it is consequently not presently possible to interpret how much originated from outside of the claims.

The overburden thickness is estimated by Dr. Z. Dvorak to be (personal communication with C. Fipke) a maximum of 110 metres in the vicinity of an airborne low resistivity anomaly on line C at sample site W175. In view of this potential thick cover it is remarkable that any base metal anomalies were detected. Low consistent anomalies could thus be significant.

Underlying geology of the area is interpreted as Fort Steele to Aldridge on the west down thrown side of the Kootaney River syntectonic fault thought to have been active during Aldridge Precambrian times. As Dr. T. Hoy regards the Fort Steele to be the equivalent of the Lower Aldridge which hosts the Sullivan deposit at the Lower-Middle Aldridge contact, the inferred underlying geology is favourable for stratiform massive sulfides. As heavy mineral Pb± Cu-Zn-Au anomalies occur in the vicinity or down ice from all of the five valid I.P. anomalies outlined in the accompaning report by P.P. Neilsen, the drilling previously recommended by Dr. Northcote is warranted.

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Geochemical Lab Report

TABLE 1

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au GM	As PPM	Sb PPM	NOTE
C L1	HN	6900	1.06	29	7.8	
C L2		660	3.12	230	4.3	
C L3	-20	300	1.15	140	9.1	
C L4		12900	0.65	130	7.8	
C L5		1800	1.52	190	9.8	
C L6		<90	2.82	<19	8.7	
C L7		480	5.28	39	9.5	
C L8		200	9.57			
C L9		120	11.66			
C L10		90	11.28			
C L11		2360	0.90			
C L12		<200	0.23			
C L13		<90	0.74			
C L14		650	0.59			
C L15		> 20000	1.22			
[illegible]		1200	1.57			
C L17		130	0.97			
C L18		140	0.82			
C L19		<100	0.67			
C L20		120	1.98			
C L21		<100	8.90			
C L22		4400	4.21			
C L23		3000	8.07			
C L24		<100	2.64			
C L25		<100	3.73			
C L26		<100	2.18			
C L27		1500	5.78			
C L28		150	0.79			
C L29		<90	0.81			
C L30		170	1.06			
C L31		1800	2.26			
C L32		4100	0.83			
C L33		<100	0.61			
C L34		250	0.71			
C L35		<90	1.16			
C L36		370	0.52			
[illegible]7		<190	0.40			
C L38		1700	2.15			
C L39		370	5.12			
C L40		<200	5.57	<50	8.1	
C L41		1200	1.07	40	8.5	
C L42		240	0.43	<30	12.1	
C L43		1900	1.20	110	6.3	
C L44		1400	1.13	120	7.1	
C L45		<100	0.85	27	4.9	
C L46		390	1.28	120	8.3	
C L47		<60	0.97	<13	4.1	
C L48		230	0.62	<16	11.4	
C L49		170	2.27	18	6.9	
C L50		60	3.30	13	7.1	
C L51		<40	3.59	12	6.6	
C L52		11100	1.32			
C L53		180	1.33			
C L54		<200	7.80			
C L55		2240	6.95			

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TABLE 1

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au PPB	wt/Au GM	NOTES
C -20HN B261		140	12.3	11400	0.54	
C -20HN B262				860	0.84	
C -20HN B263				<94	0.34	
C -20HN B264				6500	0.86	
C -20HN B265				1900	1.27	
C -20HN B266				70	0.77	
C -20HN B271				890	1.86	
C -20HN B272				1100	0.37	
C -20HN B273				18500	0.25	
C -20HN B274				100	0.39	
C -20HN D158		60	41.0	<160	0.20	
C -20HN D161				<120	0.30	
C -20HN D164		66	13.0	110	0.53	
C -20HN D185				70	2.29	
C -20HN D186				<90	0.40	
C -20HN D187				5000	0.44	
C -20HN D188				540	3.61	
C -20HN D189				<80	1.12	
C -20HN D190		44	15.0	250	0.34	
C -20HN D191		12	6.0	<80	3.25	
C -20HN D192		15	<5 0	<140	0.28	
C -20HN D193				370	1.06	
C -20HN D194				<130	0.19	
C -20HN D195				350	0.59	
C -20HN D196				<180	0.08	
C -20HN D197				120	0.32	
C -20HN D200				370	1.52	
C -20HN D309		122	12.0	<80	0.88	
C -20HN D310		184	6.0	140	0.51	
C -20HN D311		27	8.0	<90	0.48	
C -20HN D312		66	13.0	<110	0.32	
C -20HN D316		19	5.8	120	1.33	
C -20HN D318				<120	0.25	
C -20HN D332		<11	7.3	<100	0.73	
C -20HN D333		98	8.8	130	0.48	
C -20HN D334		19	6.9	220	12.65	
C -20HN D335		71	11.0	5900	0.49	

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TABLE 1

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au GM	NOTE
C -20HN L056		370	5.28	
C -20HN L057		<250	0.42	
C -20HN L058		<125	2.44	
C -20HN L059		<200	0.67	
C -20HN L060		<85	0.82	
C -20HN L061		410	1.15	
C -20HN L062		470	1.86	
C -20HN L063		690	1.23	
C -20HN L064		180	4.82	
C -20HN L065		<200	0.37	
C -20HN L066		<140	0.46	
C -20HN L067		2080	0.90	
C -20HN L068		2880	0.65	
C -20HN L069		<120	1.13	
C -20HN L070		590	1.00	
C -20HN L071		<130	0.52	
C -20HN L072		<120	0.74	
C -20HN L073		1690	0.75	
C -20HN L074		3480	0.32	
C -20HN L075		<110	0.64	
C -20HN L076		<150	0.41	
C -20HN L077		140	0.72	
C -20HN L078		230	1.04	
C -20HN L079		<100	3.31	
C -20HN L080		<75	7.66	
C -20HN L081		<140	4.25	
C -20HN L082		<260	1.85	
C -20HN L083		<360	0.96	
C -20HN L084		3680	2.67	
C -20HN L085		<300	1.13	
C -20HN L086		1550	0.47	
C -20HN L087		270	7.90	
C -20HN L088		610	3.24	
C -20HN L089		1100	1.62	
C -20HN L090		620	3.68	
C -20HN L091		1100	0.89	
C -20HN L092		660	1.69	
C -20HN L093		420	3.74	
C -20HN L094		850	2.43	
C -20HN L095		2500	0.39	
C -20HN L096		1100	0.85	
C -20HN L097		1420	0.82	
C -20HN L098		1550	0.72	
C -20HN L099		1570	0.75	
C -20HN L100		2590	0.47	
C -20HN L101		2700	0.37	
C -20HN L102		3900	0.32	
C -20HN L103		3700	0.30	
C -20HN L104		4700	0.21	
C -20HN L105		4200	0.23	
C -20HN L106		300	1.04	
C -20HN L107		280	0.22	
C -20HN L108		320	1.06	
C -20HN L109		<150	0.53	
C -20HN L110		720	0.84	
C -20HN L111		<190	0.32	
C -20HN L112		<180	0.48	
C -20HN L113		940	0.48	
C -20HN L114		720	0.43	
C -20HN L115		370	0.30	
C -20HN L116		<270	0.26	
C -20HN L117		1200	1.02	
C -20HN L118		180	0.80	
C -20HN L119		150	3.13	
C -20HN L120		340	0.18	
C -20HN L121		410	0.49	
C -20HN L122		200	0.85	
C -20HN L123		890	0.72	
C -20HN L124		180	0.71	
C -20HN L125		<150	0.56	
C -20HN L126		<140	1.68	
C -20HN L140		<110	1.01	
C -20HN L141		840	0.59	
C -20HN L142		160	1.12	
C -20HN L143		<100	1.00	
C -20HN L144		1460	1.13	
C -20HN L145		2200	1.24	
C -20HN L146		3500	2.70	
C -20HN L147		950	1.03	
C -20HN L148		340	1.86	

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TABLE 1

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	wt/Au GM	NOTES
C -20HN L149		600	1.68	
C -20HN L150		880	2.09	
C -20HN L151		<90	5.54	

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-20 HN

TABLE 2

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Pb PPM
C L01		43	61	0.2	201
C L02		46	475	0.8	75
C L03		150	89	0.5	117
C L04		66	73	0.2	83
C L05		281	395	0.7	169
C L06		28	42	<0.2	110
C L07		19	21	<0.2	16
C L08		14	24	<0.2	10
C L09		14	24	<0.2	14
C L10		20	25	<0.2	11
C L11		34	57	<0.2	315
C L12		IS	IS	IS	IS
C L13		72	69	<0.2	148
C L14		53	65	0.3	275
C L15		94	94	3.0	222
C L16		72	71	0.8	106
C L17		135	75	0.3	29
C L18		831	450	<0.2	25
C L19		58	51	<0.2	116
C L20		34	90	<0.2	18
C L21		20	23	<0.2	10
C L22		18	25	<0.2	10
C L23		29	55	<0.2	17
C L24		44	30	<0.2	13
C L25		35	40	<0.2	17
C L26		27	39	<0.2	191
C L27		29	25	<0.2	117
C L28		60	45	<0.2	53
C L29		53	46	<0.2	266
C L30		78	32	0.9	338
C L31		80	114	0.2	72
C L32		196	130	0.5	106
C L33		41	80	<0.2	17
C L34		38	44	<0.2	26
C L35		24	20	<0.2	11
C L36		41	64	<0.2	95
C L37		18	260	0.6	8
C L38		59	28	0.3	30
C L39		17	26	<0.2	10
C L40		33	43	<0.2	15

NOTE	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Pb PPM
	C L41		32	31	<0.2	16
	C L42		20	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
	C L43		151	580	0.3	38
	C L44		141	84	0.3	47
	C L45		40	192	<0.2	9
	C L46		103	103	0.3	264
	C L47		31	28	<0.2	13
	C L48		132	98	<0.2	114
	C L49		115	55	<0.4	15
	C L50		25	31	<0.2	18
	C L51		24	29	<0.2	9
	C L52		47	57	0.3	27
	C L53		28	23	<0.2	10
	C L54		34	30	<0.2	16
	C L55		34	26	<0.2	20

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-20HN

TABLE 2

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	NOTE
C -20HN L056		30	24	43	<0.2	
C -20HN L057		260	34	252	6.2	
C -20HN L058		42	42	42	2.5	
C -20HN L059		37	22	63	0.9	
C -20HN L060		64	25	106	0.6	
C -20HN L061		101	43	111	0.4	
C -20HN L062		79	44	84	0.5	
C -20HN L063		55	33	50	0.5	
C -20HN L064		114	121	95	0.7	
C -20HN L065		46	16	61	0.4	
C -20HN L066		46	58	110	0.2	
C -20HN L067		25	26	260	0.2	
C -20HN L068		61	25	280	<0.2	
C -20HN L069		60	29	88	<0.2	
C -20HN L070		52	47	56	0.2	
C -20HN L071		70	298	71	<0.2	
C -20HN L072		78	45	73	0.4	
C -20HN L073		128	1780	109	3.1	
C -20HN L074		76	132	40	0.8	
C -20HN L075		49	50	50	1.2	
C -20HN L076		124	82	179	0.2	
C -20HN L077		57	40	65	<0.2	
C -20HN L078		98	87	97	0.2	
C -20HN L079		17	14	28	<0.2	
C -20HN L080		29	19	57	<0.2	
C -20HN L081		22	18	35	<0.2	
C -20HN L082		28	104	33	<0.2	
C -20HN L083		113	113	133	0.6	
C -20HN L084		77	48	68	0.4	
C -20HN L085		38	27	52	0.2	
C -20HN L086		18	39	35	0.2	
C -20HN L087		13	16	24	<0.2	
C -20HN L088		55	376	1000	0.2	
C -20HN L089		558	58	415	<0.2	
C -20HN L090		27	2080	108	<0.2	
C -20HN L091		38	57	1000	<0.2	
C -20HN L092		43	29	30	<0.2	
C -20HN L093		19	14	41	<0.2	
C -20HN L094		20	95	112	<0.2	
C -20HN L095		92	114	142	0.2	

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM
C -20HN L096		79	55	50	0.6
C -20HN L097		136	41	128	0.8
C -20HN L098		33	168	127	<0.2
C -20HN L099		40	27	88	<0.2
C -20HN L100		94	96	70	0.4
C -20HN L101		94	208	110	0.2
C -20HN L102		178	550	126	0.4
C -20HN L103		156	66	130	0.4
C -20HN L104		IS	IS	IS	IS
C -20HN L105		IS	IS	IS	IS
C -20HN L106		375	374	160	1.0
C -20HN L107		IS	IS	IS	IS
C -20HN L108		105	55	50	0.4
C -20HN L109		124	41	250	<0.2
C -20HN L110		65	204	66	<0.2
C -20HN L111		138	42	114	0.2
C -20HN L112		94	40	64	0.4
C -20HN L113		116	44	104	<0.2
C -20HN L114		124	1232	78	0.6
C -20HN L115		68	674	80	0.2
C -20HN L116		88	50	520	<0.2
C -20HN L117		116	285	128	0.8
C -20HN L118		36	62	50	<0.2
C -20HN L119		82	62	53	0.2
C -20HN L120		116	170	136	0.2
C -20HN L121		IS	IS	IS	IS
C -20HN L122		668	73	53	0.5
C -20HN L123		85	56	40	0.2
C -20HN L124		84	82	90	0.6
C -20HN L125		113	23	45	0.2
C -20HN L126		110	52	63	<0.2
C -20HN L140		36	28	127	<0.2
C -20HN L141		56	25	150	<0.2
C -20HN L142		21	11	30	<0.2
C -20HN L143		52	46	47	0.2
C -20HN L144		62	48	43	0.2
C -20HN L145		44	33	47	0.2
C -20HN L146		61	44	43	0.5
C -20HN L147		62	722	64	2.4
C -20HN L148		116	117	47	2.9

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TABLE 2

REPORT: 224-3648

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	NOTES
C -20HN L149		67	23	59	<0.2	
C -20HN L150		26	21	35	<0.2	
C -20HN L151		21	24	28	<0.2	

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Geochemical Lab Report

TABLE 3

REPORT: 124-3649 | PROJECT: NONE GIVEN | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Pb PPM	Mo PPM	Ag PPM	NOTE	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Pb PPM	Mo PPM	Ag PPM	NOTE
C -20HP L-001		113	7	<0.2		C -20HP L-041		132	11	0.2	
C -20HP L-002		162	14	0.4		C -20HP L-042		96	9	0.2	
C -20HP L-003		180	9	0.6		C -20HP L-043		175	10	0.5	
C -20HP L-004		127	8	0.2		C -20HP L-044		180	10	0.4	
C -20HP L-005		215	10	0.6		C -20HP L-045		76	8	<0.2	
C -20HP L-006		77	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-046		128	9	<0.2	
C -20HP L-007		70	4	<0.2		C -20HP L-047		66	7	<0.2	
C -20HP L-008		69	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-048		58	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-009		65	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-049		65	7	<0.2	
C -20HP L-010		68	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-050		66	5	<0.2	
C -20HP L-011		122	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-051		66	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-012		99	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-052		124	9	0.3	
C -20HP L-013		125	10	<0.2		C -20HP L-053		70	5	<0.2	
C -20HP L-014		126	10	<0.2		C -20HP L-054		65	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-015		240	9	1.0		C -20HP L-055		72	5	<0.2	
C -20HP L-016		230	9	1.0		C -20HP L-056		62	4	<0.2	
C -20HP L-017		126	7	<0.2		C -20HP L-057		30	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-018		95	8	<0.2		C -20HP L-058		72	8	<0.2	
C -20HP L-019		79	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-059		86	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-020		68	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-060		114	7	0.2	
C -20HP L-021		72	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-061		62	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-022		72	4	<0.2		C -20HP L-062		116	8	0.2	
C -20HP L-023		68	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-063		105	8	0.2	
C -20HP L-024		75	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-064		106	7	<0.2	
C -20HP L-025		70	4	<0.2		C -20HP L-065		72	210	<0.2	
C -20HP L-026		86	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-066		110	10	<0.2	
C -20HP L-027		85	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-067		90	19	<0.2	
C -20HP L-028		154	15	0.3		C -20HP L-068		84	20	<0.2	
C -20HP L-029		155	9	0.3		C -20HP L-069		80	7	<0.2	
C -20HP L-030		225	27	0.5		C -20HP L-070		110	7	0.4	
C -20HP L-031		120	11	0.2		C -20HP L-071		94	5	<0.2	
C -20HP L-032		153	9	0.4		C -20HP L-072		95	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-033		106	24	<0.2		C -20HP L-073		143	8	<0.2	
C -20HP L-034		116	9	<0.2		C -20HP L-074		116	65	<0.2	
C -20HP L-035		68	7	<0.2		C -20HP L-075		124	20	0.3	
C -20HP L-036		68	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-076		90	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-037		70	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-077		107	8	<0.2	
C -20HP L-038		100	7	0.2		C -20HP L-078		167	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-039		68	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-079		70	8	<0.2	
C -20HP L-040		96	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-080		77	5	<0.2	

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Geochemical Lab Report

TABLE 3

REPORT: 124-3649 | PROJECT: NONE GIVEN | PAGE 2

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Pb PPM	Mo PPM	Ag PPM	NOTE	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Pb PPM	Mo PPM	Ag PPM	NOTE
C -20HP L-081		62	4	<0.2		C -20HP L-121		95	8	<0.2	
C -20HP L-082		140	55	0.2		C -20HP L-122		176	8	0.4	
C -20HP L-083		220	10	0.4		C -20HP L-123		183	20	0.5	
C -20HP L-084		162	8	<0.2		C -20HP L-124		143	8	0.2	
C -20HP L-085		124	7	<0.2		C -20HP L-125		124	7	0.2	
C -20HP L-086		96	4	<0.2		C -20HP L-126		98	7	<0.2	
C -20HP L-087		115	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-140		98	8	<0.2	
C -20HP L-088		200	8	<0.2		C -20HP L-141		82	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-089		105	4	<0.2		C -20HP L-142		126	11	<0.2	
C -20HP L-090		122	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-143		124	8	0.2	
C -20HP L-091		132	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-144		165	8	0.4	
C -20HP L-092		182	7	0.2		C -20HP L-145		140	8	0.2	
C -20HP L-093		107	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-146		162	9	0.2	
C -20HP L-094		143	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-147		240	12	1.3	
C -20HP L-095		134	8	0.2		C -20HP L-148		162	8	0.2	
C -20HP L-096		172	9	0.5		C -20HP L-149		73	6	<0.2	
C -20HP L-097		113	5	<0.2		C -20HP L-150		65	5	<0.2	
C -20HP L-098		142	6	<0.2		C -20HP L-151		65	5	<0.2	
C -20HP L-099		147	9	<0.2							
C -20HP L-100		155	10	0.2							
C -20HP L-101		137	7	<0.2							
C -20HP L-102		131	5	<0.2							
C -20HP L-103		118	7	<0.2							
C -20HP L-104		94	7	<0.2							
C -20HP L-105		110	12	<0.2							
C -20HP L-106		210	8	0.6							
C -20HP L-107		122	7	<0.2							
C -20HP L-108		123	9	0.4							
C -20HP L-109		154	14	0.2							
C -20HP L-110		150	9	0.2							
C -20HP L-111		108	6	<0.2							
C -20HP L-112		155	9	0.4							
C -20HP L-113		117	8	<0.2							
C -20HP L-114		137	8	0.2							
C -20HP L-115		110	7	<0.2							
C -20HP L-116		103	8	<0.2							
C -20HP L-117		137	9	0.5							
C -20HP L-118		85	7	<0.2							
C -20HP L-119		187	9	0.7							
C -20HP L-120		80	7	0.2							

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TABLE 3

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Pb PPM	Mo PPM	Ag PPM	NOTES
C -20HP B261		180	10	0.4	
C -20HP B262		165	10	0.4	
C -20HP B263		111	16	0.4	
C -20HP B264		240	100	1.2	
C -20HP B265		250	30	0.9	
C -20HP B266		380	20	1.2	
C -20HP B271		290	45	0.6	
C -20HP B272		140	10	<0.2	
C -20HP B273		520	36	0.8	
C -20HP B274		191	13	0.2	
C -20HP D156		240	120	0.4	
C -20HP D161		220	19	0.3	
C -20HP D164		132	11	0.2	
C -20HP D185		107	30	0.5	
-20HP D186		72	15	1.1	
C -20HP D187		178	28	0.3	
C -20HP D188		330	50	2.2	
C -20HP D189		97	5	<0.2	
C -20HP D190		103	8	0.2	
C -20HP D191		63	4	<0.2	
C -20HP D192		70	5	<0.2	
C -20HP D193		96	14	0.2	
C -20HP D194		185	6	<0.2	
C -20HP D195		280	20	0.6	
C -20HP D196		150	10	<0.2	
C -20HP D197		91	14	0.2	
C -20HP D200		62	8	<0.2	
C -20HP D309		108	5	0.2	
C -20HP D310		160	8	0.4	
C -20HP D311		116	18	0.2	
C -20HP D312		46	54	0.2	
C -20HP D316		67	4	<0.2	
C -20HP D318		116	22	0.2	
C -20HP D332		21	1	<0.2	
C -20HP D333		100	6	0.2	
C -20HP D334		61	3	0.2	
C -20HP D335		116	7	0.2	

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TABLE 3

REPORT: [illegible]

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE [illegible]

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Mo PPM	Pb PPM	Ag PPM
C2 -20HP [illegible]		10	46	<0.2
C2 -20HP [illegible]		8	177	0.6
C2 -20HP D255		8	129	0.6
C2 -20HP D256		7	129	0.8
C2 -20HP D257		7	131	0.9
C2 -20HP D258		6	108	0.4
C2 -20HP D259		11	147	0.7
C2 -20HP D500		5	108	0.4
C2 -20HP D501		9	169	1.2
C2 -20HP D502		5	95	0.5
C2 -20HP D503		6	101	0.2
C2 -20HP D504		11	144	0.4
C2 -20HP D505		6	74	<0.2
C2 -20HP D506		6	78	<0.2
C2 -20HP D507		5	66	0.2
C2 -20HP D508		6	73	<0.2
-20HP D509		5	82	0.2
C2 -20HP D510		5	58	0.3

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Geochemical Lab Report

Table 4 Recent Check Analysis (Note: Original W Results for -20HP samples Listed on Right of subsequent check results)

REPORT: [illegible] PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE [illegible]

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Mo PPM	Mo Ck PPM	Pb PPM	Pb Ck PPM	Ag PPM	Ag Ck PPM	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Mo PPM	Pb PPM	Ag PPM
C2 -20HP WB01		9	12	179	192	0.5	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB02		8	13	308	328	1.3	1.0					
C2 -20HP WB03		5	9	645	1065	0.3	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB04		6	9	399	391	0.9	0.4					
C2 -20HP WB05		9	14	610	625	1.0	0.5					
C2 -20HP WB06		4	6	635	415	0.2	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB07		6	12	312	329	0.5	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB08		3	3	77	103	<0.2	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB09		3	5	332	379	0.2	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB10		4	5	306	328	0.2	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB11		8	14	223	232	0.6	0.3					
C2 -20HP WB12		9	14	230	246	0.6	0.3					
C2 -20HP WB13		8	13	247	279	0.4	0.3					
C2 -20HP WB18		7	10	143	150	0.3	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB19		8	10	137	153	0.3	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB51		7	10	495	470	1.1	0.9					
C2 -20HP WB55		14	24	595	470	2.0	2.2					
C2 -20HP WB56		10	15	1195	1150	0.8	0.5					
C2 -20HP WB57		12	19	1000	1026	0.3	0.3					
C2 -20HP WB58		15	18	1380	1220	<0.2	0.2					
C2 -20HP WB59		22	29	120	241	0.6	0.4					
C2 -20HP WB60		20	26	137	120	0.5	0.2					

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

	$
Field Personnel - 90½ man-days	9,308.09
Food and Accomodation	2,135.92
Mobilization (travel)	362.17
Vehicle rentals	2,887.50
Equipment, supplies, rentals	7,698.48
Contract - Geophysical I.P. Survey	20,695.23
Laboratory analyses	26,770.58
Report preparation	1,000.00
Management - 10 man-days	3,000.00
	$73,857.97

Please apply any approved excess credits to the PAC account

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The accompanying report and geochemical analysis was completed by geologists R. Capell and C. Fipke of C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.

Mrs Rosemary Capell is a 1965 BSc graduate of University College of Rhodesia. Between 1966 and 1975 Mrs Capell worked for Anglo American in Rhodesia chiefly on base metal geochemistry.

C. Fipke is a BSc Honors Geology graduate of the University of British Columbia. Between 1970 and 1977, C. Fipke worked as a geologist involved to a large extent in heavy mineral exploration and research for Kennecott Copper in New Guinea, Samedan Oil in Australia, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments in Southern Africa and Cominco Ltd. in Brazil and British Columbia. C. Fipke and L.M. Fipke organized C. F. Mineral Research Ltd. in 1977. Currently the C.F. Mineral Research heavy mineral laboratory which employes 25 to 35 people is involved in heavy mineral exploration and processing on behalf of many international companies.

APPENDIX C

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Paul and Mike Claims

Lewis Creek N.T.S. 82G/12E & 13E

Fort Steele Mining Division

49°46' N Latitude

115°41.5 W Longitude

on behalf of

DIA MET MINERALS LTD.

Kelowna, B.C.

by

P.P. Nielsen, B.Sc.

Geophysicist

Vernon, B.C.

May 12, 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

During the period from July 25 to August 15, 1984, an Induced Polarization survey was carried out on the Paul & Mike Claim group at Wasa, Fort Steele Mining Division, B.C.

The work was performed on a contract basis by Peter Walcott & Associates Ltd. and supervised by the author, P. Nielsen, B.Sc., Geophysicist, on behalf of Dia Met Minerals Ltd., the owner of the property.

The survey was of a reconnaissance nature over flagged lines widely spaced to cover the large claim block on a limited budget.

Progress and production rate were hampered by electrical storms, poor contact resistance due to blocky ground, poor radio reception at times, broken wires caused by animals, re-chaining of some survey lines, inexperienced crew-members provided by client, and survey requirement of four electrode separations along with fifty metre station intervals.

Despite the above considerations, good quality data were obtained with sufficient parameters to test for a "Sullivan-type" Pb-Zn deposit in what was considered to be a favourable geological environment.

A total of 18.3 line-kilometres were surveyed in 17 working days. In addition, an expander array was attempted but the results were inconclusive.

Location, Access & Topgraphy

The PAUL and MIKE claims are located at 49°46'N latitude and 115°41.5 W longitude, N.T.S. 82G/12E and 13E in the Fort Steele Mining District. The Village of Wasa adjoins the property and is approximately 29 km northeast of Cranbrook.

The claims lie between Wasa Lake and Sowerby Lakes on the east margin of the Rocky Mountain trench at the foot of the west facing slope of the Hughes Range. Elevation varies from 800 to 1100 metres a.s.l.

The property is located partially on cultivated private land and on crown land. The western and central two-thirds of the property is underlain by Pleistocene glacial deposits which are considered very deep. To the east the overburden becomes shallower until outcrops occur.

Access to most portions of the survey area was good consisting of excellent gravel roads, old logging roads and skid trails.

The Survey Grid

The grid lines were installed using the hip-chain and compass method with 50 metre stations being installed by hanging numbered flagging from tree branches. These lines were located prior to the arrival of the survey crew by the clients' personnel and labelled A,B,C, and D lines. Some line segments had to be re-chained due to chainage errors which means that there is not always close agreement between the I.P. survey stations and the soil sample stations which were performed earlier.

Upon completion of these four lines to the south of the Lewis Creek road, it was decided to cover an area to the north resulting in a traverse along this road which was chained by the I.P. crew and labelled Line Y.

In addition, another line approximately 1600 metres in length and to the north of and sub-parallel to the Lewis Creek Road traverse was installed by the property owner which skirted around two farms and was called Line Y.

Another line was installed and surveyed south of the Lewis Creek Road and

went east roughly where Line Y was terminated to the east. This Line was called Line X.

The Induced Polarization Survey

The I.P. Survey was executed using instrumentation, a transmitter operator and receiver operator provided by Peter Walcott & Associates Ltd. of Vancouver. Two helpers were supplied by Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

The project was supervised by the author, P. Nielsen, B.Sc., Geophysicist who also acted as a crewman and cook.

(a) Electrode Configuration

The pole-dipole electrode array using four 'n' values and 'a' equal to 100 metres was employed. The current electrode was kept to the west on all survey lines, except Line Y which had C, to the east.

The infinite current electrode was located approximately 3 km south of the most southerly survey line, Line D.

(b) Instrumentation

The equipment consisted of a Huntec M4 micro-processor receiver and a 7.5 K.W. Transmitter.

The mode was time-domain (pulse-transcient) using a basic period of 8 secs. (2 sec. On-2 sec. OFF, positive and negative).

The initial delay time T_d was 200 msecs. and the total integration time T_p was 1000 msec.

Communication between crew members was provided by small F.M. radios using a designated frequency.

Readings taken were the primary voltage (V_p) between the potential electrodes during current ON time, the current applied (I) by the transmitter to the current electrodes, and the chargeability (M_a) measured by the receiver.

(c) Data Presentation

(1) Calculations

The apparent resistivity ρ_a was calculated by dividing V_p by I and multiplying by the appropriate geometric fractor dependant upon the 'n' and 'a' values used and the ohm-metre units desired.

The chargeability M_a was determined automatically by the processor-receiver and noted in a field book along with the V_p and I for each station surveyed.

(2) Profiles

All apparent resistivity and chargeability values were plotted as "pseudo-sections" giving a graphic indication of the variations of the sub-surface both laterally and vertically along the lines covered.

Those values were contoured at suitable intervals determined by the gradients and highs and lows encountered.

Important cultural effects such as wire fences, culverts, hydro-lines, etc. were also noted.

(d) Discussion of Results

General Comments

As mentioned in the Introduction, the survey was reconnaissance by nature in that a large area was covered with a total line length of only 18.3 km. The intent was to test for large, possibly deep-seated, massive sulphide deposits of the Sullivan ore-body type which might occur in the vicinity of the Lewis Creek fault where it is believed to cross the claim block.

Other considerations in choosing the survey parametres were anomalous geochemical soils as well as a low resistivity airborne E.M. anomaly to the south of the projected Lewis Creek fault.

The survey lines were an average of 600 metres apart and their location was dictated to a great extent by the presence of cultivated fields and farm buildings.

The apparent chargeabilities varied from -9.2 to 6.8 msec. Due to the low background, all values above 3.0 msec. were considered anomalous although some of these high and negative values, especially Line Y along the Lewis Creek road, could be caused by cultural effects.

Apparent resistivities were generally low over most of the survey lines but did rise to exceedingly high values to the east (Line A) in an area mapped as Precambrian pyritized quartzite. Again cultural effects appear to influence many readings.

A "line-by-line" discussion from north to south follows;

Line Y- This line originated directly east of and above the Hitching Post Store and proceeded across a field, up a westerly facing slope and along a ridge to a farm roughly opposite Stn. 00 on the Lewis Creek Road Line for a total length of 1450 metres (first to last reading).

From a chargeability point of view this is the most interesting line. However, the high M_a's conform to higher resistivities suggesting a source due to rock-type (i.e. lithological cause) possibly pyritized quartzites as observed on Line A at the east end. This feature corresponds to higher topography which further suggests the likelihood of an erosional remnant or up-faulted basement rocks.

No cultural effects were noticed within the anomalous zones.

Lewis Creek Road Line

This traverse ran from the Estella mill (Stn. 1650W) to the eastern end of the claim block at Stn. 1700E and is oriented east-northeasterly). Many

culverts, fences and powerlines were either crossed or paralleled.

This line is exceedingly difficult to interpret because of these cultural effects as well as the possibility of the Lewis Creek fault and the influence of the creek on the resistivities.

The anomalous M_a's at the west end must be ignored due to their location next to houses and powerlines.

The slightly anomalous M_a's centred at Stn. 100W are likely caused by a grounded wire fence.

The anomaly centred at 700E coincides with a culvert and hydroline leading north to a farm. The westerly dipping M_a feature with a high of 6.6 msec. at Stn. 900E coincides with a culvert.

The resistivities do not appear to shed any enlightenment on the problem.

Line X

This line runs east from a point 100 metres south of Stn. 0 on the Lewis Creek Road traverse.

The chargeabilities (M_a) are all within background and not worthy of further comment.

The apparently resistivities from Stn. 00 to 1200 E are relatively flat (50 to 247 ohm metres) and appear to reflect the topography to some extent. The higher values at the east end could be due to a change in rock type.

There is a subtle correlation between low ρ_a's and slightly higher M_a's between Stn 600E and 1200E particlarly at the n = 3 and n = 4 separations. Should there be some geochemical correlation along this segment, further investigation might be warranted.

No cultural effects were observed along this line.

Line A

Stn. 00 starts at the SW corner of the hay field and about only 100 metres south of the preceding line. At a point directly south of the eastern end of the Lewis Creek Road Line these lines are about 2000 metres apart.

The low ρ_a's (less than 100 ohm-metres) between Stn. 250E and 2600E are likely due to one rock type of thick, water-saturated, clayey overburden. The intermediate resistivities from 2700E to 2900E are likely due to thinning of the cover and the influences of underlying Precambrian granites observed further to the east where ρ_a's are very high. The slightly anomalous M_a at the west end of the line could be related to those observed to the north on Line Y.

The small M_a kicks at 950E-1100E occur only at n = 1 and are located near a wire fence and through a small gravel pit.

The anomalous M_a's at the eastern end of the line lose significance due to the quartzites observed outcropping in that area.

Line B

Starts directly 325 m south of the start of Line A and exhibits similar M_a values at the west end. The sub-anomalous M_a's from 700E to 1050E (n=1) indicate a shallow source (less than 70 metres) and occur in the vicinity of wire fences and a metal irrigation pipe.

The remainder of the line shows nothing of interest.

The resistivities at the eastern end likely reflect the Precambrian quartzites.

The broad resistivity low from 600 E to 1600E conforms to an airborne E.M. anomaly although the writer suspects that the irrigation pipe probably caused the E.M. response.

Line C

This line starts (Stn 00) at a metal cattle guard opposite a farm yard and

runs parallel with a wooden fence to Stn 250E, then crosses a wire fence at 325E.

The M_a anomaly between 600E and 100E could be due to polarizable material including sulphides. A vertical drill hole might be contemplated to test this feature, although more I.P. should be done each side of this line segment to determine attitude, strike and lateral extent.

The next M_a high centred at 2150E is relatively shallow correlating to moderate resistivities. This feature should be checked against geochemical results to ascertain its importance. Likewise the shallow M_a kicks at 2500E, bearing in mind the possibility of chainage discrepancies.

The high M_a at the east end are likely in the quartzites judging by the high resistivities observed there.

Line D

This line starts at the valley floor near a shallow gravel pit, passes through the MIKE #5, L.C.P. at Stn 500 E, between two small lakes at Stn. 1950 and ends at Stn. 2850 E. It is approximately 600 to 700 metres south of Line C and is the southern most line surveyed.

The westerly dipping M_a anomaly dips with the topography with the 5.7 msec. reading occuring near the top of the slope (bench to east). Because of the wide line separation and due to the change in dip one cannot speculate if this feature correlates with that on adjacent line C but perhaps the geochemical results might say. Nothing else appears to be of interest on this line.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The I.P. survey has indicated the existence of five valid anomalies worth further investigation.

The relatively low M_a's should not be considered discouraging in light of the type of deposit sought, in that many Pb-Zn deposits such as the Sullivan, Faro and Pine Point ore bodies yeild low order chargeability responses.

The more important factors are size and shape of anomaly, order of magnitude (times) background, geological setting, and outside influences.

It is unfortunate that the man-made causes appear to affect the data over much of the western half of the survey area.

It must also be appreciated that a significant deposit could remain undetected between the survey lines.

It is recommended that the M_a anomalies along Line Y and on Line C and Line D (600E-100E and 300E-650E respectively) be examined in detail using geochemical and geophysical techniques. A fast, inexpensive geophysical tool to be considered is the VLF Electromagnetometer.

The remaining features discussed above are of low geophysical priority and would have to be assessed after correlating with other information such as geochemistry.

Respectfully submitted

P.P. Nielsen

P.P. Nielsen, B.Sc.

Geophysicist

Statement of Qualifications

I DO HEREBY STATE THAT:

1. I am the author of this report and supervised the geophysical survey described herein.

2. I have been actively and responsibly involved in mining geophysics in Canada, the United States, Africa and Australia over the past twenty years.

3. I graduated with a B. Sc. degree in Geophysics from the University of British Columbia in 1969.

4. I am the President of Nielsen Geophysics Ltd. with business address at Okanagan Landing Road, Vernon, B.C.

P.P. Nielsen, B.Sc.

Geophysicist

Personnel

Peter Walcott & Associates Ltd.

I.P. Receiver Operator - Garry McMillan

I.P. Transmitter operator - Jerry Mandryk

Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

Paul Derkson - I.P. helper

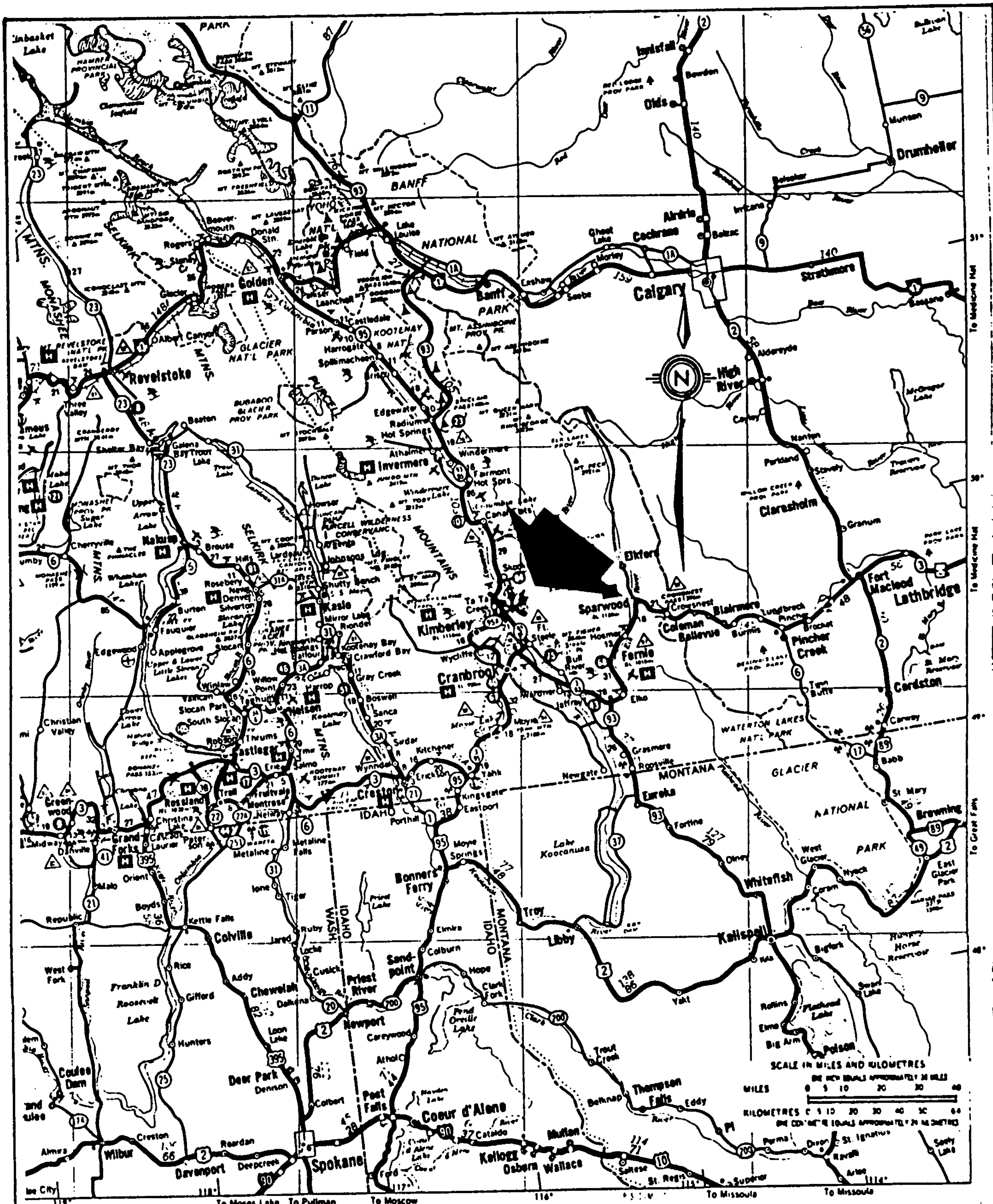
Wade Cook - I.P. helper

Brad Cook - I.P. helper

Kip Orth - I.P. helper

Nielsen Geophysics Ltd.

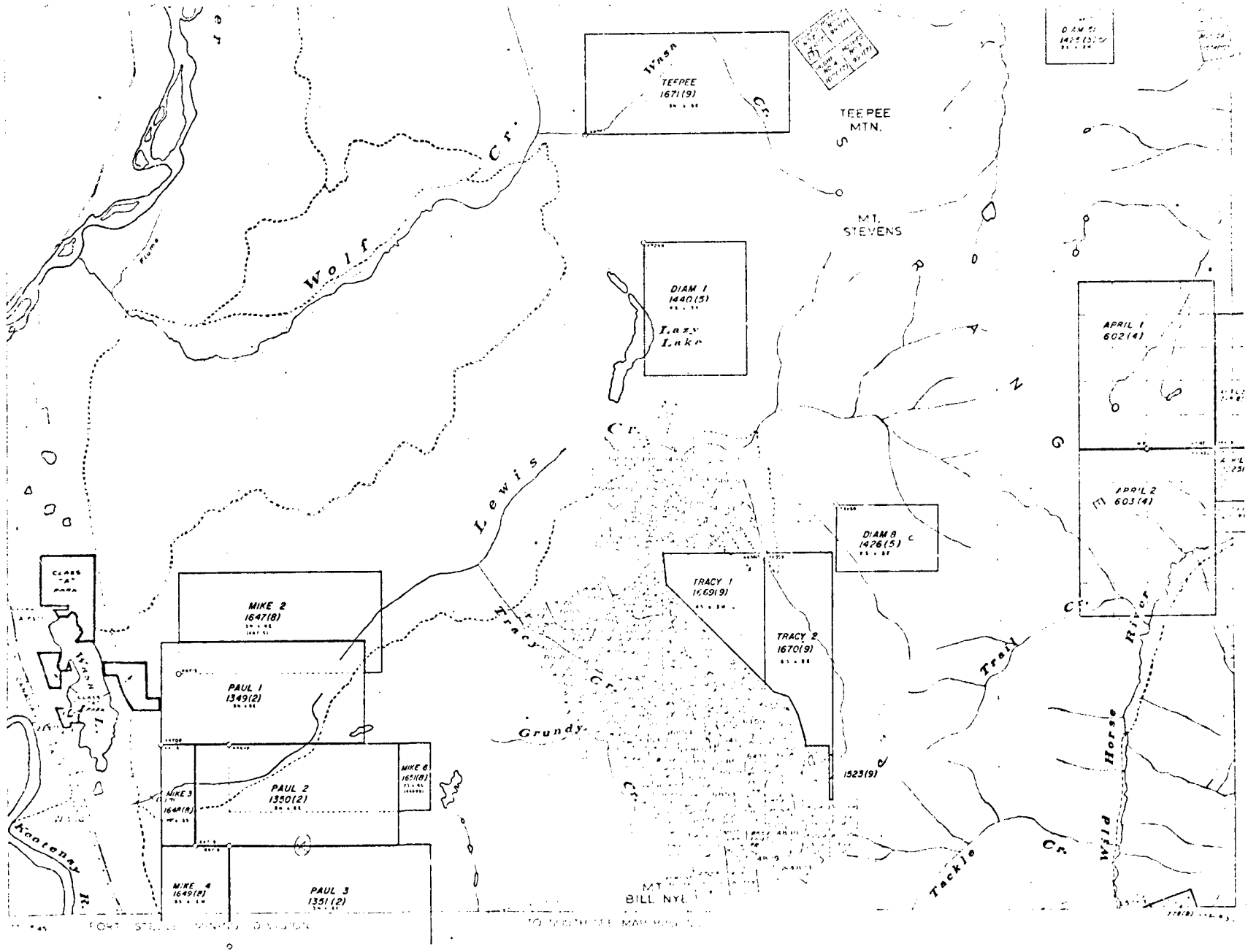
P.P. Nielsen - Geophysicist, crewman, cook.



DIA MET MINERALS LTD
INDEX MAP
PAUL AND MIKE CLAIMS

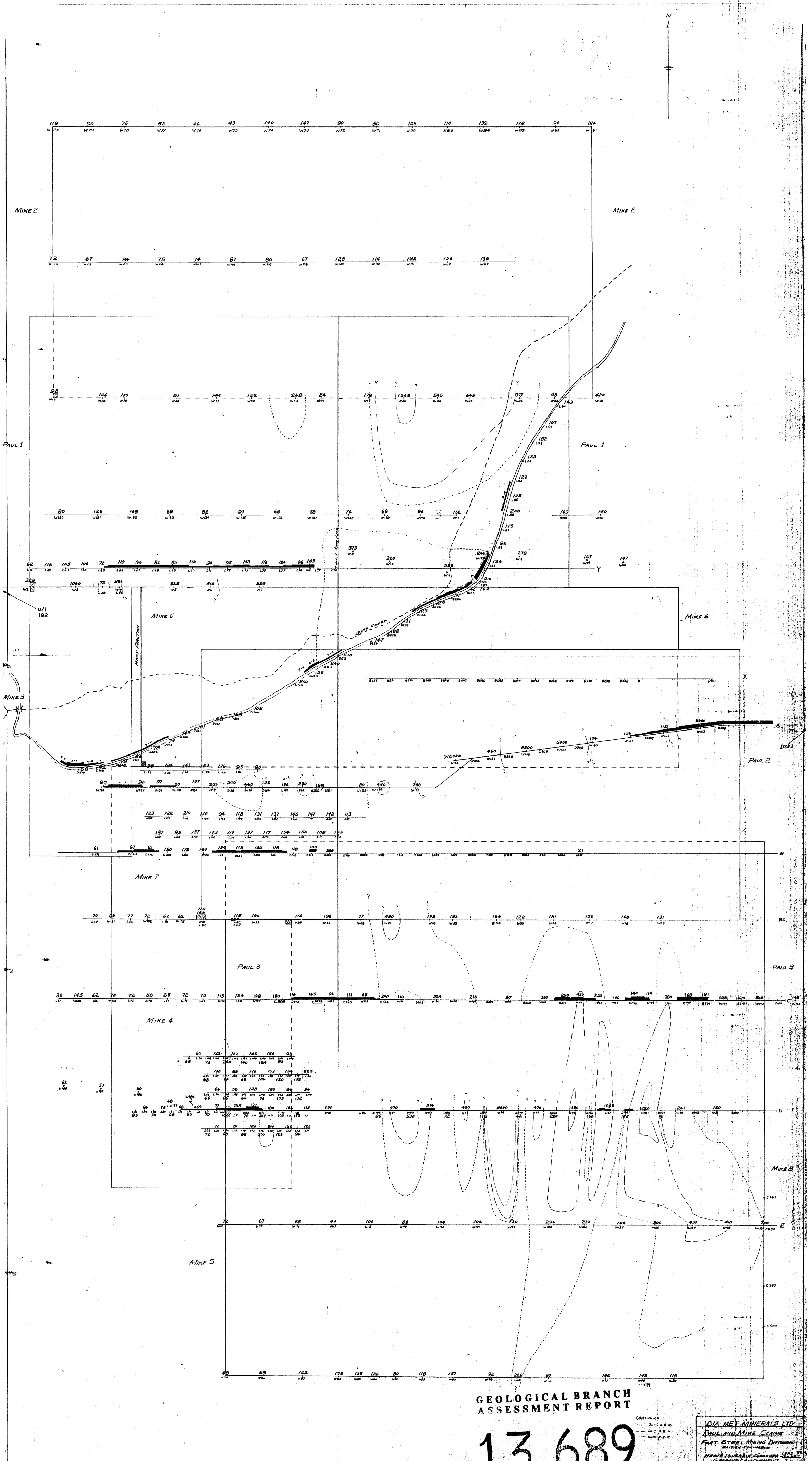
FIGURE 1

82G/12E & 82G/13E	49° 46′N 115° 41.5′W
GOWER, THOMPSON & ASSOCIATES Drawn J.F.B.	K.E.NORTHCOTE AND ASSOCIATES LTD April 30 1983



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA, B.C.

DATE OF MICROFILM: 83-01-13



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CONTOURS:-
---- 200 p.p.m
— — 400 p.p.m
—— 1000 p.p.m

DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
BAUL AND MIKE CLAIMS
FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAVY MINERALS, GEOCHEM - LEAD
GEOPHYSICS - CHARGEABILITY - IP-1
SCALE 1:5000 = 1" - 400'

FIGURE 2

N

MIKE 2

MIKE 2

PAUL 1

PAUL 1

MIKE 6

MIKE 6

MIKE 3

MIKE 7

PAUL 2

PAUL 3

PAUL 3

MIKE 4

MIKE 5

MIKE 5

LAKE

MINEY FRACTION

LEWIS CREEK

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
PAUL AND MIKE CLAIMS
FORT STEEL MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAVY MINERALS GEOCHEM
GEOPHYSICAL - CHMAGNETOMETER
SCALE 1:5000

FIGURE 3

N

MIKE 2

MIKE 2

PAUL 1

PAUL 1

MIKE 6

MIKE 6

MIKE 3

MIKEY FRACTION

LEWIS CREEK

PAUL 2

MIKE 7

PAUL 3

PAUL 3

MIKE 4

MIKE 5

MIKE 5

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DIA MET MINERALS LTD
PAUL AND MIKE CLAIMS
FORT STEEL MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAVY MINERALS GEOCHEM — COPPER PPM / 20 MN
GEOPHYSICAL: CHARGEABILITY — I.P.
SCALE 1:5000 — 3.0-4.0 / 4.1-5.0 / >5.0

FIGURE 4

N

MIKE 2

MIKE 2

PAUL 1

PAUL 1

MIKE 6

MIKE 6

MIKEY FRACTION

LEWIS CREEK

MIKE 3

PAUL 2

MIKE 7

PAUL 3

MIKE 4

MIKE 5

MIKE 5

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,689

DIA MET MINERALS LTD
PAUL AND MIKE CLAIMS
FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
NEAR MINERALS GEOCHEM ZINC P.P
GEOPHYSICAL CHARGABILITY I.P
SCALE 1:5000

N

MIKE 2

PAUL 1

MIKE 6

MIKE 3

MIKE 7

PAUL 2

PAUL 3

MIKE 4

MIKE 5

LEWIS CREEK

MINERY JUNCTION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
PAUL AND MIKE CLAIMS
FORT STEEL MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAVY MINERALS GEOCHEM — GOLD PANNING -20 MM
GEOPHYSICAL CHARGABILITY - I.P. 2.5-4.0, 4.1-5.0, 5.5-6.0
SCALE 1:5000

FIGURE 6

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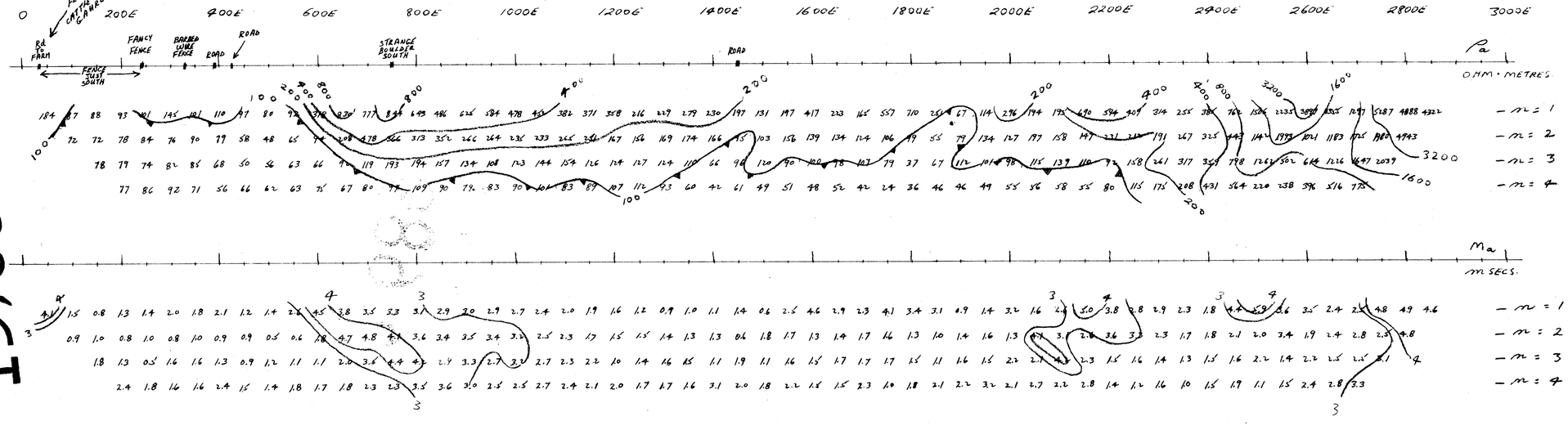
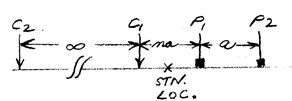


LINE C

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PAUL & MIKE CLAIMS
WASA, B. C.

POLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
a = 100 METRES
C1 TO WEST



SCALE :- 1:5000

P. P. Nielsen

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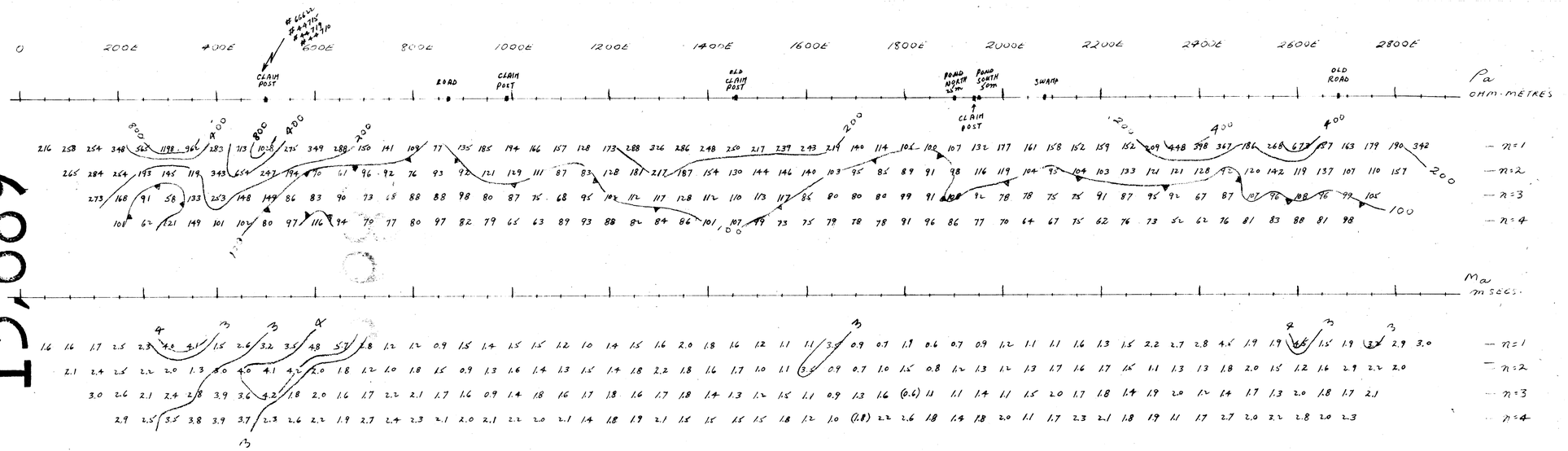


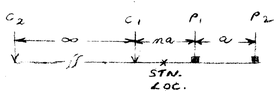
LINE 0

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PAUL & MIKE CLAIMS

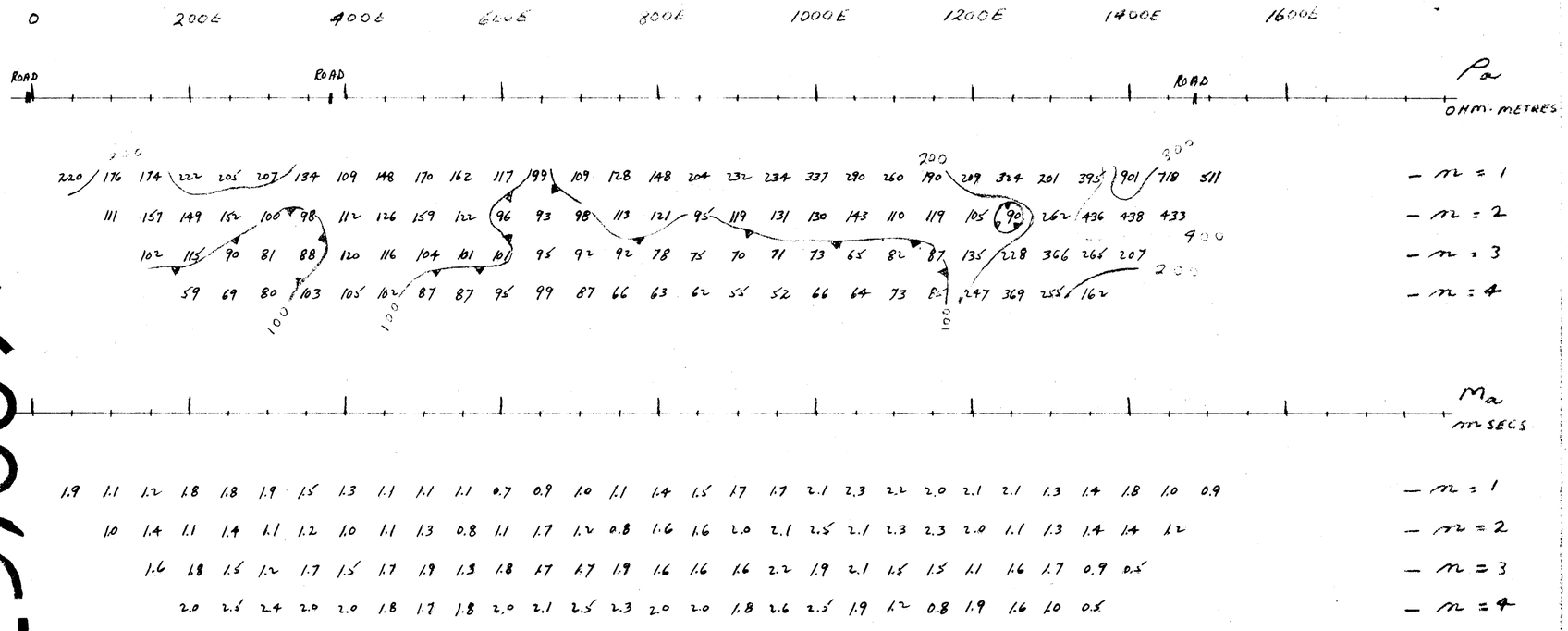
WASA, B.C.

POLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
a = 100 METRES
C_1 TO WEST



SCALE 1: 5,000

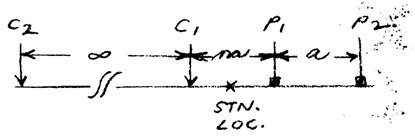
P.P. Nielsen



LINE X

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PAUL & MIKE CLAIMS
WASA, B.C.

POLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
a = 100 METRES
C_1 TO WEST



SCALE :- 1 : 5,000

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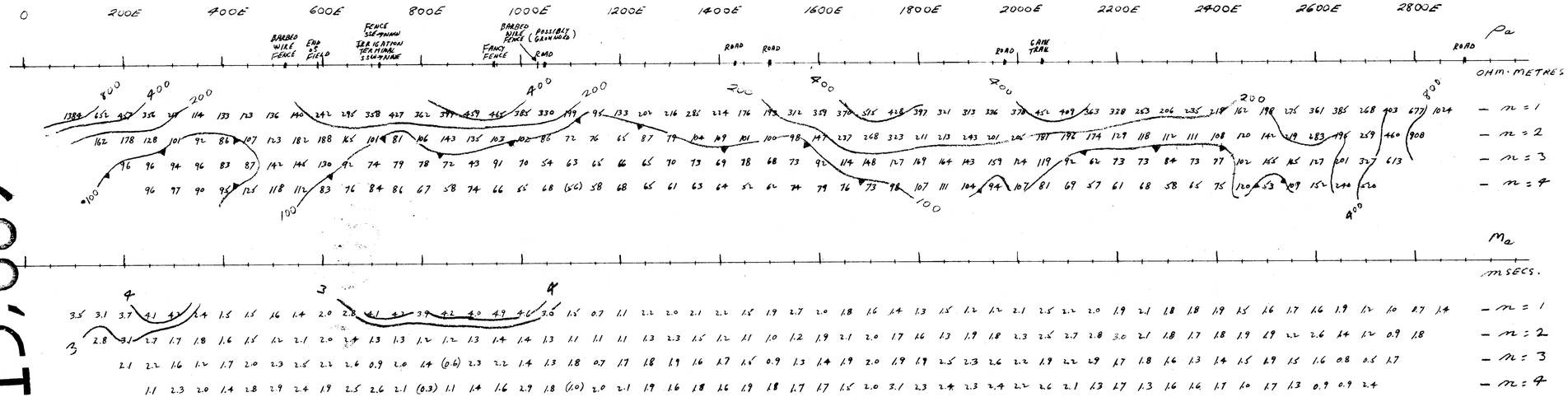


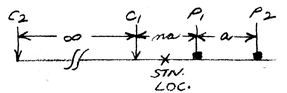
LINE B

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

PAUL & MIKE CLAIMS

WASA, B. C.

POLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
a = 100 METRES
C1 TO WEST



SCALE: 1:5000

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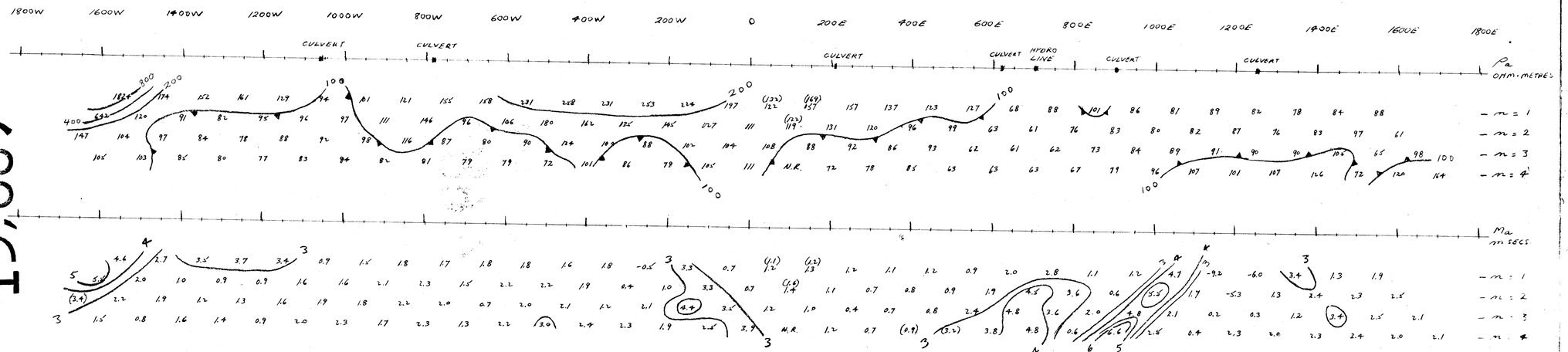
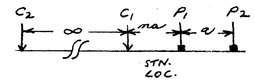


LEWIS CK. ROAD LINE

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PAUL & MIKE CLAIMS
WASA, B.C.

POLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
a = 100 METRES
C_1 TO WEST

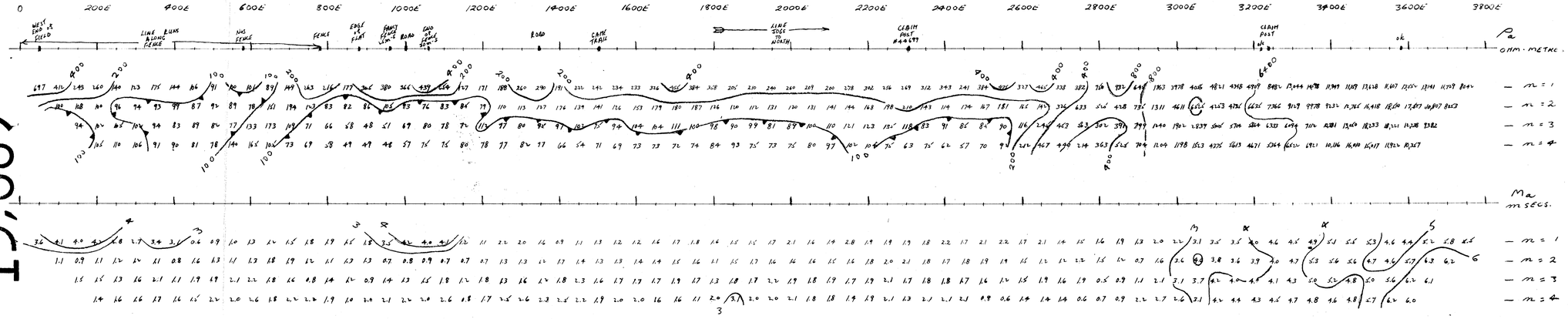


SCALE :- 1:5000

P.F. Nielsen

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

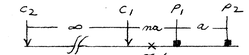
13,689



LINE A

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PAUL & MIKE CLAIMS
WASA, B.C.

POLE-DIPOLE ARRAY
a = 100 METRES
C_1 TO WEST

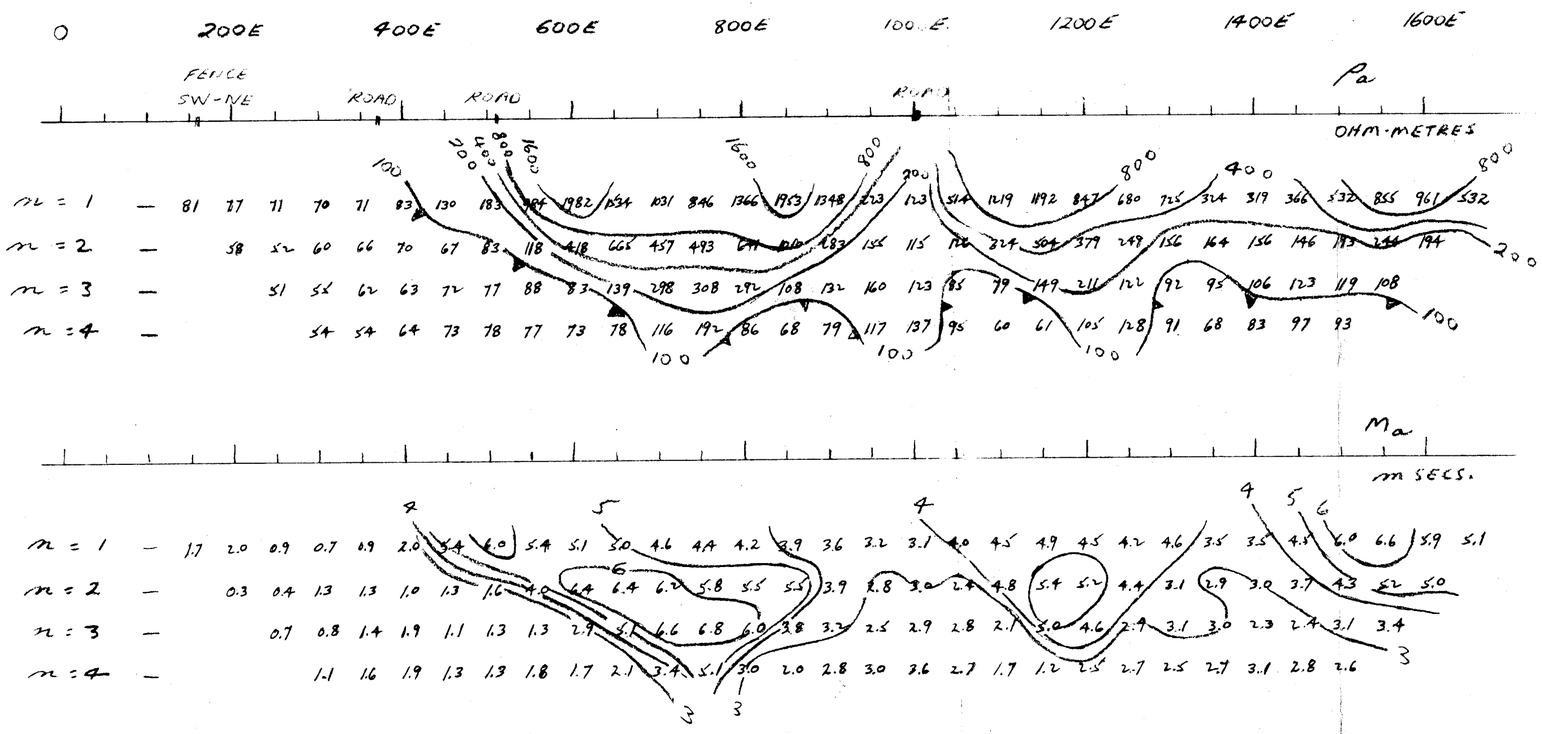


SCALE :- 1 : 5,000

A

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

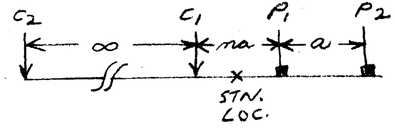
13,689



LINE Y

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
PAUL & MIKE CLAIMS
WASA, B. C.

POLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
a = 100 METRES
C_1 TO EAST



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P. F. Walcer.