

85-786-13989

10/86

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

- ON THE -

NORTHAIR 1 TO 6 MINERAL CLAIMS

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

- FOR -

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.
360 - 625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6C 2T6

LOCATION: 42 KM. NE OF SQUAMISH, B. C.
NTS MAP No. 92 J/3, BRANDYWINE FALLS
LATITUDE 50° 07' NORTH
LONGITUDE 123° 04' WEST

WORK PERFORMED: SEPTEMBER 3 - OCTOBER 21, 1985

- PREPARED BY -

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
102 - 310 NICOLA STREET
KAMLOOPS, B. C. V2C 2P5

D. A. LEISHMAN, B. Sc.

J. M. DAWSON, P. ENG.

OCTOBER 23, 1985

13989

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

- on the -

NORTHAIR 1 to 6 MINERAL CLAIMS

Vancouver Mining Division

- for -

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

860 - 625 HOWE STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C. V6C 2T6

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,989

Location: 42 kilometres NE of Squamish, B. C.
NTS Map No. 92 J/3, Brandywine Falls
Latitude 50° 07' North
Longitude 123° 04' West

Work Performed: September 3 - October 21, 1985

- prepared by -

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

102 - 310 Nicola Street

Kamloops, B. C. V2C 2P5

D. A. Leishman, B.Sc.

J. M. Dawson, P.Eng.

October 23, 1985

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SUMMARY

A programme of prospecting and mapping was completed over a portion of the Northair 1-6 mineral claim group in September and October, 1985. Six main lithologies were mapped. One of these units, a felsic tuff appears to be the same unit that hosted the ore zones on the former Brandywine Mine (Au - Ag producer). A total of 31 samples were taken and sent for analysis. One sample of float (quartz vein) with coarse crystalline galena returned values of 0.18 ounces Au/ton and 37.1 ounces Ag/ton. Further work is recommended to test the economic potential of this property.

INTRODUCTION

In September and October, 1985 a total of 14½ days were spent mapping on the Northair 1 - 6 claim group. This claim group surrounds the former Brandywine Mine gold, silver, zinc and lead producer (production lease No. 1). During the above period mapping and prospecting was concentrated in an area southeast of the former "Manifold" ore zone primarily within the western area of claims Northair 4 and 6.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Access to the Northair 1 - 6 claim group is via Highway 99, approximately 100 kilometres north of Vancouver and 42 kilometres north-east of Squamish (see Figure 374-1). A logging road leaves the highway in the Callaghan Creek valley and follows along the eastern side of Callaghan Creek for approximately 4 kilometres. A second road to the northeast then leads to the Brandywine Mine site. A series of logging and mine access roads make the western portion of the claim group easily accessible. Northair claims 4 and 6 have no roads crossing them hence all traverses must be made on foot.



NORTH AIR MINES LTD.	
LOCATION MAP	
NORTH AIR CLAIMS 1-6	
BRANDYWINE MINE AREA	
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Technical Work by: Dawson Geol. Cons. Ltd	Date: October 1985
Scale: 1cm. = 87km.	Dwg No. 374 - 1

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

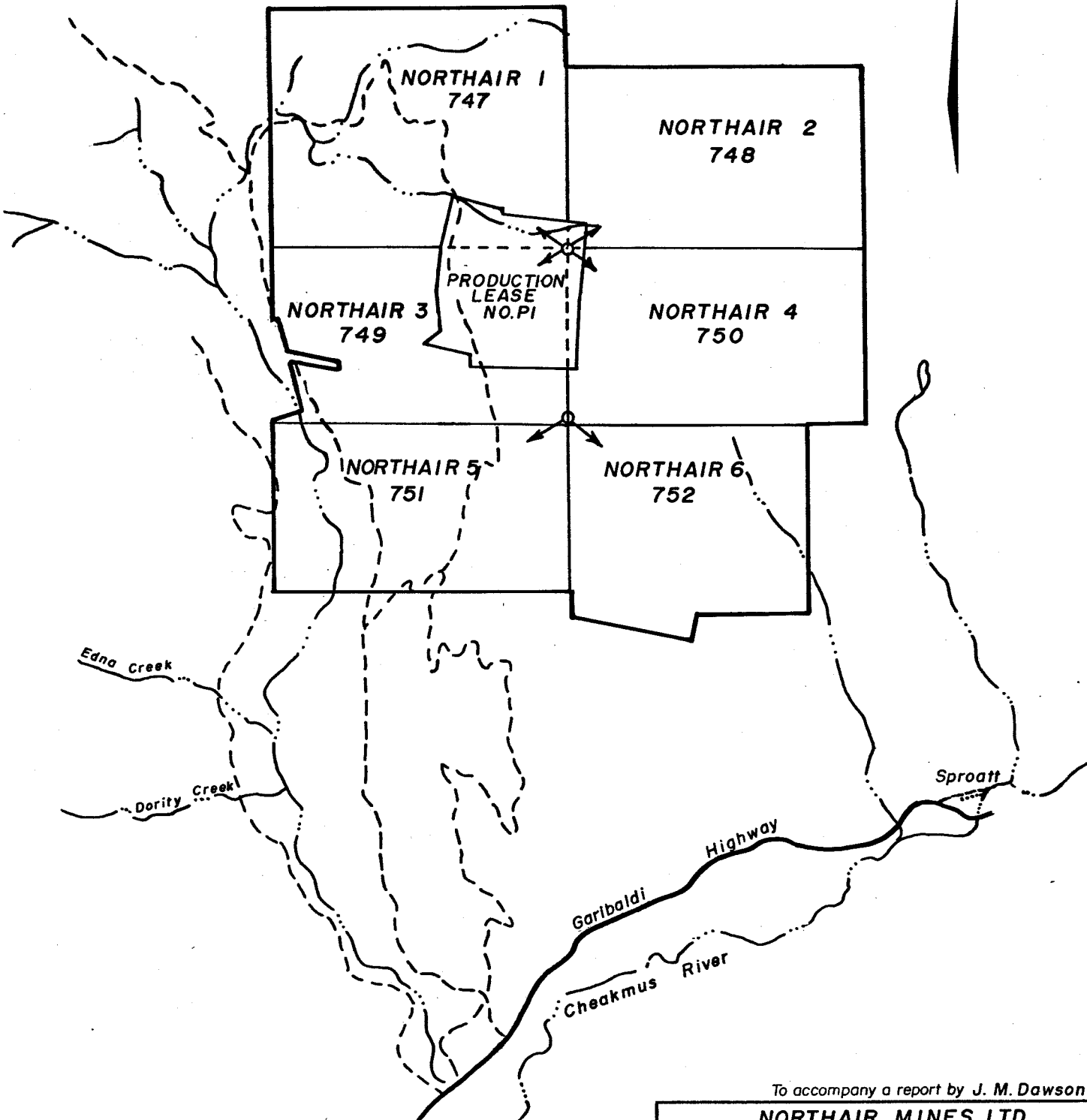
The claim group covers an area of approximately 2,300 hectares. The area where mapping and prospecting was concentrated covers a west facing slope with elevations ranging from 1,190 to 1,645 metres a.s.l. Narrow, deep east-west gullies form a drainage system on this moderate to steep westerly slope.

Stands of Douglas fir and red cedar cover much of this slope below 1,500 metres a.s.l. with alpine vegetation covering the upper elevations. Undergrowth is relatively light making foot traverses easy (under dry conditions). Precipitation averages over 200 centimetres per year (primarily snow) with temperature variations from -5°C in January to 17°C in July.

CLAIMS

The property consists of six mineral claims totalling 96 units (see Figure 374-2) as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Northair 1	20	747	August 11, 1986
Northair 2	15	748	August 11, 1986
Northair 3	15	749	August 11, 1985
Northair 4	15	750	August 11, 1987
Northair 5	15	751	August 11, 1985
Northair 6	16	752	August 11, 1986



To accompany a report by J. M. Dawson

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

**CLAIM MAP
NORTHAIR CLAIMS 1-6
BRANDYWINE MINE AREA
VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, B.C.**

Technical Work By: Dawson Geol. Cons. Ltd.	Scale: 1:50,000	
Drawn By: P. J. M.	Date: October 1985	
Approved By:	Fig. No. 374-2	

HISTORY

Initial prospecting by Warshawski and Manifold in 1969 led to the location of two mineralized zones (Discovery and Manifold). In late 1972 Northair Mines Limited acquired the property and by 1976 a mill had been established. Milling of ore continued at a rate of 300 tons per day until June, 1982 when the mine was shut down due to a period of depressed gold prices.

During the period 1972 to 1979 geochemical (soil) surveys were performed over a good part of the claim group. Helicopter borne VLF-EM and magnetic surveys were also completed over the claim group in 1979 by Glenn White Geophysical and Consulting Services with ground surveys over parts of the surveyed area.

During the period 1981 to 1982 parts of the claim group and production lease were mapped by Roy Wares on a 1:5,000 scale. Further work by Ash and Taylor in 1983 pertained mainly to the potential for future production within the mining lease covering the various ore zones.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regionally the Northair 1 - 6 claim group lies within the Coast Plutonic Complex which is a series of plutons ranging from diorite to quartz diorite to quartz monzonite in composition. The western portion of these intrusions are of Cretaceous age (Brandywine area) whereas the eastern zone is dated as Early Tertiary.

The Callaghan Creek roof pendant is one of many northwesterly trending volcanic and sedimentary pendants within the Coast Plutonic Complex. The units within these pendants (Callaghan Creek included) are usually strongly metamorphosed and characterized by a strong northwesterly trending foliation. Later volcanic activity (Tertiary) formed north to northwesterly belts containing local flow and pyroclastic accumulations from basalt through to rhyolite composition.

It is within the Callaghan Creek roof pendant where the Brandywine Mine is located and where mapping described herein took place.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Introduction

The Northair 1 - 6 mineral claims cover an area known as the Callaghan Creek roof pendant. This roof pendant consists of a series of volcanoclastic units of Cretaceous age which according to previous workers can be correlated with the lower member of the Gambier Group (Cretaceous) which has been mapped slightly to the south in the Howe Sound area. This pendant lies in an unconformable contact with an intrusive unit known as the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Mapping and prospecting was concentrated in an area southeast of the projected strike of the Manifold zone (Brandywine Mine). All data was plotted on a 1:5,000 scale base plane (see Figure 374-3). Foot traverses were made with the aid of a hip chain and altimeter. A number of rock samples (31 in total) were taken and analysed by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. and Vangeochem Lab Limited. With the exception of two samples (10.5 and 10.7) no truly anomalous results were obtained. Check assays indicated one sample (10.5) was likely the result of a laboratory error.

A general description of the various lithologies and their distribution follows. A total of 6 major units have been delineated and are considered to range from Cretaceous through to Tertiary in age. The units strike in a northwest-southeasterly direction, dip steeply to the east and appear to be younging from the west to the east.

Lithologies

Greenstone

This unit has the widest distribution of all lithologies mapped (see Figure 374-3) and given the name greenstone to denote a sequence of metamorphosed volcanic and volcanic derived units.

Individual units vary from a very fine grained, massive pale grey green tuff with indistinct mineralogy to coarser lapilli and crystal tuffs (all matrix supported) containing felsic fragments and crystals.

The more common unit appears to be crystal tuffs with subhedral pale white feldspar (plagioclases) set in a pale to dark green groundmass. Chloritic, sericite and epidote are the most prevalent alteration minerals. Along shear zones talc is very common. Disseminated sulphides (pyrite with minor pyrrhotite) is erratically distributed. There are no zones of pervasive sulphide mineralization. In places the above units have a banded appearance. Quartz veining (metamorphic sweats) have a widespread distribution. Hence the veins are generally very narrow (centimetres) and with a short strike length (measured in a few metres).

Dikes and sills of apparently similar composition to the above (andesitic) are also found within this major unit. They have undergone similar metamorphism as the enclosing units, however chilled margins are sometimes still visible.

This greenstone unit is distributed mainly in the western portion of the mapped area generally below 4,500 feet a.s.l. Intercalated with the above are thin zones of unit 4 (felsic tuffs), quite pyritic, which probably represent abrupt changes in chemical composition of the volcanic pile. There is a definite increase in the amount of unit 4 intercalated with unit 6 in the southwestern section of the mapped area as seen in the drainage systems on Figure 374-3.

Sediments, Argillites, Siltstones, Cherts

This sedimentary horizon is of variable distribution and thickness and overlies the greenstone unit. It represents a waning of volcanism when sedimentary facies (volcanic derived) had a chance to accumulate in shallow depressions. Composition is probably quite similar to the previous units with the exception of areas of increased organic content which results in graphitic argillites. In places this sedimentary horizon has been metamorphosed to a slate.

Intermediate Felsic Tuff

This unit apparently is the host rock for the ore horizons found within the Brandywine Mine. It is a pale grey, very fine grained tuff with the only minerals identified being feldspars set in a pale grey groundmass. Pyrite mineralization is common (disseminated and along shears). In places alteration of the feldspars and groundmass results in the development of clay minerals and sericite. In general this unit overlies the sedimentary and greenstone sequence though thin horizons are intrastratified with the greenstones. This tuff has its widest distribution in the upper elevations of the mapped area (greater than 4,500 feet a.s.l.). In an alpine area above 5,000 feet a.s.l. (samples 5.7 and 8.6) are zones of "ferricrete" which is a very highly oxidized soil that accumulated along narrow drainages due to the chemical and mechanical breakdown of these pyritic units. Zones of shearing (increased sulphides) probably underly these oxidized zones.

Pyroclastics - Agglomerates and Breccias

This unit was mapped in the alpine region only (greater than 5,000 feet a.s.l.) in the north central part of the mapped area and forms prominent ridges running in a north/south direction. Coarse volcanic fragments up to 0.5 metres in size, subrounded, are set in a fine grained grey green matrix. Fragments are generally paler colours, sometimes vesicular, and in places, flattened. The groundmass and some thin horizons (1-5 metres) appear to be of a similar composition as unit 6 (greenstone). Chlorite and epidote are the most common alteration products.

Intrastratified with the above are thin zones of felsic tuffs similar to unit 4 though generally pyrite mineralization is very limited.

Coast Plutonic Complex

A zone of intrusive units outcrops in the south central portion of the mapped area. Prominent ridges are formed by this unit which is very massive. The joint pattern results in massive blocks with most of the talus slopes consisting of these blocks of intrusive.

The unit itself is quite a variable composition from a pale grey quartz monzonite to a darker quartz hornblende diorite. The horizontal joint system is commonly quartz filled though sulphide free. Minor movement has taken place along these joints, most of which is probably due to gradual "unloading" of the plutonic complex during erosion.

Basalt

Narrow dark grey massive basaltic dikes (vertical dipping) from 1 to 10 metres in width are found in some of the east-west drainages. They are thought to represent feeder zones for the basaltic capping which covers part of the claim group lower in the valley and off the mapped area. These dikes are totally unmetamorphosed and represent the youngest unit in the mapped area.

Structure

The most prominent structure in the mapped area is the well developed foliation or cleavage that strikes in an approximately north/south direction. North/south ridges in the alpine region are also a reflection of the underlying lithology and the sub parallel foliation. Deeply incised east/west drainages are likely a result of a well developed joint pattern. Faulting and shearing on a minor scale is quite common. Most of the visible movements are of a horizontal nature and appear to be very minor only (measured in metres).

There appears to be a major change in the distribution of mapped lithologies between the northern most east/west drainage and the southern most drainage mapped. Unfortunately there is no ground evidence for any major structural break between these drainages. This difference in lithologies could be an indication of facies changes and overall lack of continuity of individual volcanic horizons.

Mineralization

The most prominent mineralization located while mapping were the disseminated sulphides (pyrite) found in unit 4. In places these sulphides totalled 10 - 15% of the rock unit. Increased sulphides usually coincided with small scale shearing. Minor chalcopyrite was sometimes seen associated with these sulphides in a trace amount only. The mineral horizons within the production lease usually were associated with similar sulphide rich horizons though quartz carbonate veining was quite prevalent.

Similar veining was not observed in the course of mapping the area on Figure 374-3.

One piece of quartz float with galena returned very high assay values in gold and silver (sample 10.7). The source of this sample should be located.

Soil and Silt Sampling

A total of 38 soil and silt samples were taken in the mapped area. Though not enough to qualify as a survey programme, they did add knowledge to the claim area. Samples were analysed by atomic absorption for gold and silver at Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Limited and Vangeochem Lab Limited. Sample locations are plotted on Figure 374-3.

In the soil sampling gold values ranged from none detectable to 15 ppb. with silver values from none detectable to 0.8 ppm. This soil profile was completed over a suspected zone of mineralization. Later check samples (rock) and the soil results were considered non anomalous.

Silt sampling of the drainages on the mapped area returned similar poor results. A total of 23 samples were taken (BS 1-21, 5.10, 5.11) with gold values ranging from none detectable through to 20 ppb. Silver values also had a low range from none detectable to 0.5 ppm.

Though the above results are of a negative nature the use of soil and drainage sampling should not be negated.

CONCLUSIONS

Field mapping and prospecting has revealed that horizons similar to those hosting the mineralization in the Brandywine Mine exist on Northair 4 and 6 claims. However quartz carbonate veining associated with these horizons was not observed.

One piece of quartz vein float with coarse crystalline galena was located. Its source was not located. The potential for locating economic mineralization is still excellent but would likely be as a result of indirect methods (geochemistry and geophysics) and field mapping.

respectfully submitted,

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.,

Douglas A. Leishman

Douglas A. Leishman, B. Sc.

Kamloops, B. C.

October 23, 1985.

APPENDIX A

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Sample No.</u>		<u>Description</u>
4.9	Representative sample	Quartz vein, 10 centimetre width
5.4	" "	Felsic tuff, several percent disseminated pyrite
5.5	" "	Felsic tuff, as above
5.9	" "	Felsic Tuff, as above
5.14	" "	Quartz vein, 10 centimetre width
6.1	" "	Quartz vein
6.4	" "	Felsic tuff, with several percent disseminated pyrite
6.5	" "	Felsic tuff, in shear zone with sulphides
6.8	" "	Felsic tuff, with disseminated pyrite, trace chalcopyrite.
8.3	" "	Quartz vein, faulted
9.12	" "	Felsic tuff, several percent pyrite
9.13	" "	Quartz vein.
10.2	" "	Andesite, chloritic with pyrite
10.3	Fault zone	Andesite
10.5	Representative sample	Rhyolitic flow, brecciated, quartz carbonate veining
10.7	Float	Quartz vein with coarse crystalline galena
10.8	Representative sample	Quartz vein, parallel rhyolite flow
10.9	" "	Felsic tuff, sericite
11.4	" "	Quartz vein, within pyritic tuffs
11.7	" "	Quartz vein, 1 metre width
13.2	" "	Quartz carbonate vein
13.5	" "	Felsic tuff with pyrite as disseminations and along shears
13.6	" "	Felsic tuff with quartz vein material, >8% pyrite
13.8	" "	As 10.5
16.1	" "	Felsic tuff, sericite and pyrite rich
16.4	" "	Shear zone, sericitic and talcose
16.5	" "	Quartz vein
16.7	" "	Quartz vein along shear
17.5	" "	Quartz carbonate veining with felsic tuff

APPENDIX B

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS



VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7P 2S3
(604) 986-5211 TELEX: 04-352578

BRANCH OFFICE
1630 PANDORA ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6
(604) 251-5656

REPORT NUMBER: 85-69-027

JOB NUMBER: 85475

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #		Ag	Au
		ppm	ppb
SS - 1	Soil	.2	10
SS - 2	↑	.5	15
SS - 3	↑	.1	nd
SS - 4	↑	.1	5
SS - 5	↑	.4	5
SS - 6	↑	.2	15
SS - 7	↑	.2	nd
SS - 8	↑	.2	5
SS - 9	↑	.8	10
SS - 10	↑	.5	nd
SS - 11	↑	.4	15
SS - 12	↑	.3	5
SS - 13	↑	.2	5
SS - 14	↑	nd	5
SS - 15	Soil	.7	nd
BS - 1	SILT	nd	nd
BS - 2	↑	nd	5
BS - 3	↑	.4	nd
BS - 4	↑	nd	20
BS - 5	↑	nd	5
BS - 6	↑	nd	10
BS - 7	↑	.2	10
BS - 8	↑	nd	nd
BS - 9	↑	.1	10
BS - 10	↑	.3	20
BS - 11	↑	.4	25
BS - 12	↑	.2	10
BS - 13	↑	.2	5
BS - 14	↑	.5	5
BS - 15	↑	.2	5
BS - 16	↑	.2	5
BS - 17	↑	nd	15
BS - 18	↑	.1	10
BS - 19	↑	nd	10
BS - 20	↑	.5	nd
BS - 21	SILT	nd	15

DETECTION LIMIT
nd = none detected

0.1 5
-- = not analysed

is = insufficient sample



VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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BRANCH OFFICE
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VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6
(604) 251-5656

REPORT NUMBER: 85-69-026

JOB NUMBER: 85474

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Ag oz/st	Au oz/st
13 - 2	<.01	<.005
13 - 5	<.01	<.005
13 - 6	<.01	<.005
13 - 8	<.01	<.005
14 - 1 <i>BN claim</i>	<.01	<.005
16 - 1	<.01	<.005
16 - 4	<.01	<.005
16 - 5	<.01	<.005
16 - 7	<.01	<.005
17 - 5	<.01	<.005

DETECTION LIMIT

1 Troy oz/short ton = 34.28 ppm .01 .005
1 ppm = 0.0001% ppm = parts per million (< = less than

signed: _____



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 Dawson Geological Consultants
206 - 310 Nicola Street
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2P5

Certificate No. K-7191

Date October 3, 1985

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

Kral No.	Marked	Au	Ag						
		ounces/ton	ounces/ton						
1	10.5	.003	L.01						
2	10.7	.183	37.1						
	L means "Less than"								

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

David A. Blundell

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

**KAMLOOPS
RESEARCH & ASSAY
LABORATORY LTD.**

B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

2095 WEST TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY — KAMLOOPS B.C.
V1S 1A7
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Dawson Geological Consulting
206-310 Nicola St.,
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2P5

DATE September 19, 1985.

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. G 1375

SAMPLE NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Ag						
1	4.9	L5	-						
2	5.4	L5	-						
3	5.5	L5	-						
4	5.6 SOIL	L5	-					Au Method: Fire assay	
5	5.7 FERRICrete	L5	-					Atomic absorption	
6	5.8 SILT/moss	L5	-					Ag Method: Hot acid extraction	
7	5.9	L5	-					Atomic absorption	
8	5.10 SILT	L5	-						
9	5.11 SILT	L5	-						
10	5.14 QUARTZ VEIN	L5	-						
11	6.1 QUARTZ VEIN	L5	-						
12	6.4	L5	-						
13	6.5	L5	-						
14	6.8	10	-						
15	8.3 QUARTZ VEIN	L5	-						
16	8.6 FERRICrete	10	-						
17	9.12	L5	-						
18	9.13 QUARTZ VEIN	L5	-						
19	10.2	L5	-						
20	10.3	L5	-						
21	10.4	10	-						
22	10.5	1920	-						
	10.7 QUARTZ VEIN WITH GALENA	G1000	G20.0						
	10.8 QUARTZ VEIN	30	-						
	10.9	10	-						
	11.4 QUARTZ VEIN	10	-						
	11.7	35	-						
	L means "less than"								
	G means "greater than"								

APPENDIX C

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

D. A. Leishman

Geologist

September 3 - 11

October 2 ($\frac{1}{2}$ day)

October 3 - 7

October 17, 18, 21

($17\frac{1}{2}$ days)

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF COSTS

COST STATEMENT

LABOUR:

J. M. Dawson, P. Eng. 1 day @ \$350/day	\$ 350.00	
D. A. Leishman, B. Sc. 17½ days @ \$275/day	<u>4,812.50</u>	\$ 5,162.50

EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS:

(a) Vehicle rental	\$1,391.63	
(b) Drafting, maps, blueprints, etc.	234.75	
(c) Assays and analyses	245.20	
(d) Miscellaneous field equipment	121.32	
(e) Motel and meals	945.65	
(f) Telephone, xerox, secretarial, courier, etc.	<u>207.40</u>	<u>3,145.95</u>

Total		<u><u>\$ 8,308.45</u></u>
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APPENDIX E

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

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Exploration Potential of Northair Mines Ltd.
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Brandywine Mine; Internal report for Northair
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scale 1 inch to 400 feet.
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Northair Mines Ltd., March, 1980.

APPENDIX F

WRITERS' CERTIFICATES

JAMES M. DAWSON, P. ENG.

Geological Engineer

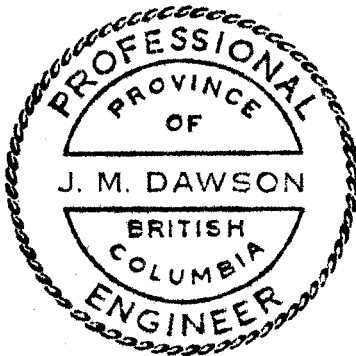
#206 - 310 NICOLA STREET • KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2P5 • TELEPHONE (604) 374-0544

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, JAMES M. DAWSON, of Kamloops, British, do hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a geologist employed by Dawson Geological Consultants Ltd., Suite 102 - 310 Nicola Street, Kamloops, B. C.
- (2) I am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, B. Sc. (1960), M. Sc. (1963), a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia. I have practised my profession for 22 years.
- (3) The exploration programme described in this report was carried out under my supervision.

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.,



James M. Dawson

James M. Dawson, P. Eng.

Kamloops, B. C.

October 23, 1985.

D. A. LEISHMAN
c/o 102 - 310 NICOLA STREET
KAMLOOPS, B. C. V2C 2P5

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, DOUGLAS A. LEISHMAN, of Kamloops, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

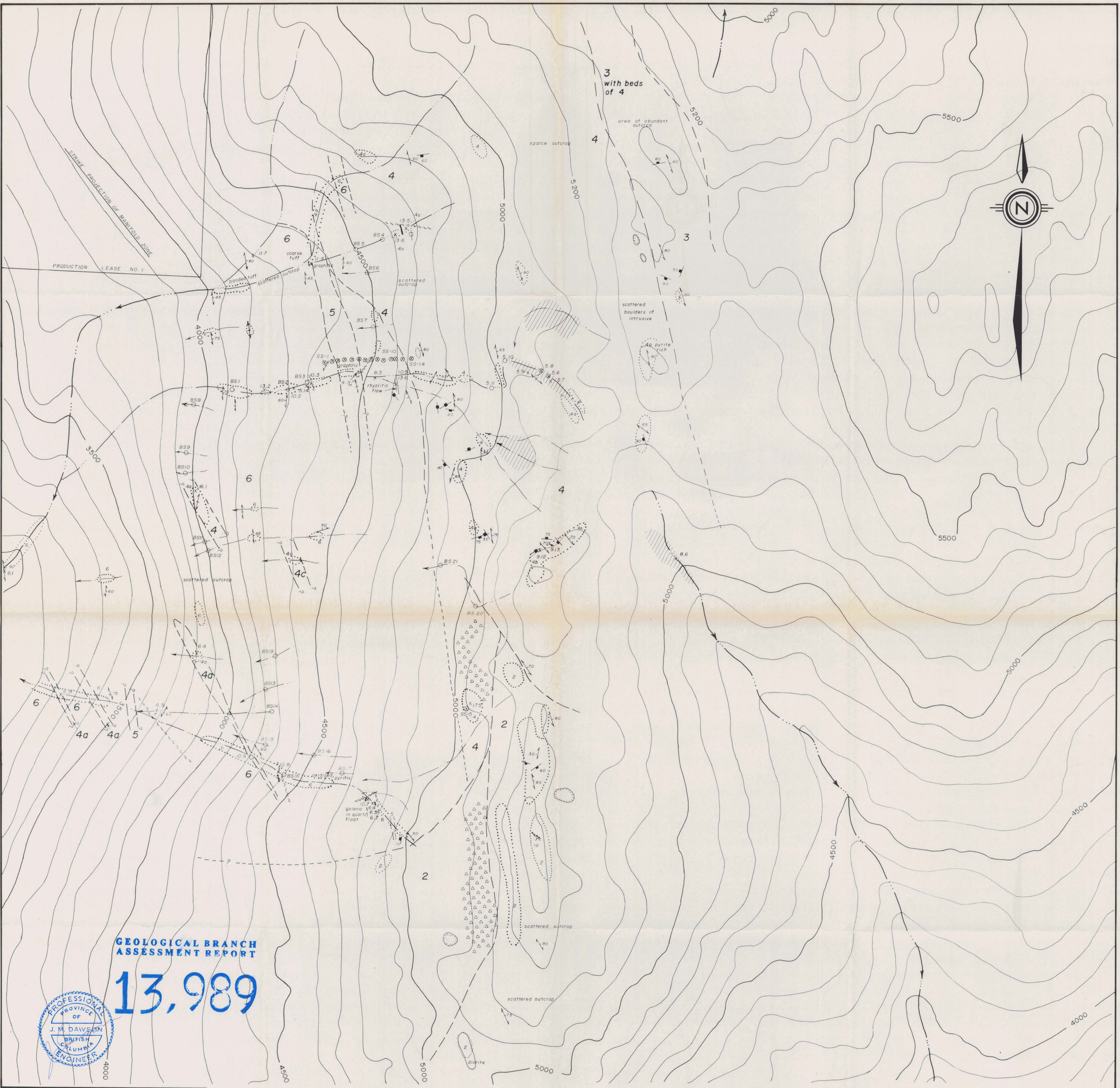
- (1) I am consulting geologist with offices at Suite 102 - 310 Nicola Street, Kamloops, B. C.
- (2) I am a graduate of the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Exploration Technology (Minerals Option) 1971, Edmonton, Alberta.
- (3) I am a graduate of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Royal School of Mines, London, England, B. Sc. (Hons.) Mining Geology, 1981. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration since 1971.
- (4) I am the co-author of this report which is based on an exploration programme carried out by myself.

Douglas A. Leishman

Douglas A. Leishman, B. Sc. (Hons.)
Geologist.

Kamloops, B. C.

October 23, 1985.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,989



NORTHAIR MINES LTD.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
NORTHAIR CLAIMS 1-6
BRANDYWINE MINE AREA
 VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

TECHNICAL WORK BY: DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
 DRAWN BY: P.J.M.
 APPROVED BY:

SCALE: 1:5,000
 DATE: August, 1985
 FIG. NO.: 374-3

— LEGEND —

5000 — TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR IN FEET (A.M.S.L.)
 CREEK
 POND

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

1 Basalt
 2 Coast Plutonic Complex
 3 Pyroclastics, Agglomerates and Breccias
 4 Intermediate Felsic Tuff:
 a) pyritic
 b) fine grained thin bedded
 c) sericitic
 5 Sedimentary Sequence
 6 Greenstone
 Quartz Vein

Contact; defined, assumed
 Outline of outcrop
 Cleavage, foliation, inclined, vertical
 Joints, inclined, vertical
 Shearing
 Gossanous area
 Talus
 Samples; soil, silt, rock

To accompany report by J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.