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REPORT ON
PRELIMINARY GEOPHYSICAL
WORK CONDUCTED ON
THE WIGWAM MINERAL CLAIM GROUP
REVELSTOKE M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

Douglas Wood, B.Sc.

NOVEMBER 10, 1985

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,070

SUMMARY

The Parmac Mines Ltd. Wigwam Claims Group property is located approximately thirty kilometers southeast of Revelstoke, B.C. within the Akolkolex River valley, and lies within the Revelstoke Mining Division.

Preliminary magnetometer surveys were completed over portions of the property by the author and his crew on October 12, 13 and 14, 1985. Analysis of magnetometer data indicates a positive correlation between magnetic field strength and the geological and mineralogical setting of the Wigwam claims.

A magnetometer survey conducted along an access trail connecting various workings on the property provided positive correlation between magnetic field strength readings and known replacement sulfide mineralization at two locations. Field strength increased on the order of 200 to 300 gammas when the survey intersected mineralized horizons.

Respectfully submitted,



Douglas H. Wood, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

November 10, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request from the directors of Parmac Mines Ltd., a mineral exploration program consisting of a preliminary magnetometer survey and brush clearing was conducted over the Wigwam claim group near Revelstoke B.C. on October 12, 13, and 14, 1985 (figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to present the results of preliminary geophysical survey work performed, and to relate these results to the geological setting and lead-zinc-silver mineralization known to occur on the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Wigwam Claims comprise 18 grouped 2-post mineral claims located in the Revelstoke Mining Division (figure 2). In addition Parmac Mines owns the 20 metric unit Parmac #1 claim situated north and east adjoining the Wigwam claims.

The center of the property is located at approximately 50 deg 57 min North latitude and 117 deg 57 min West longitude. The claims are some 30 km southeast of Revelstoke, B.C.

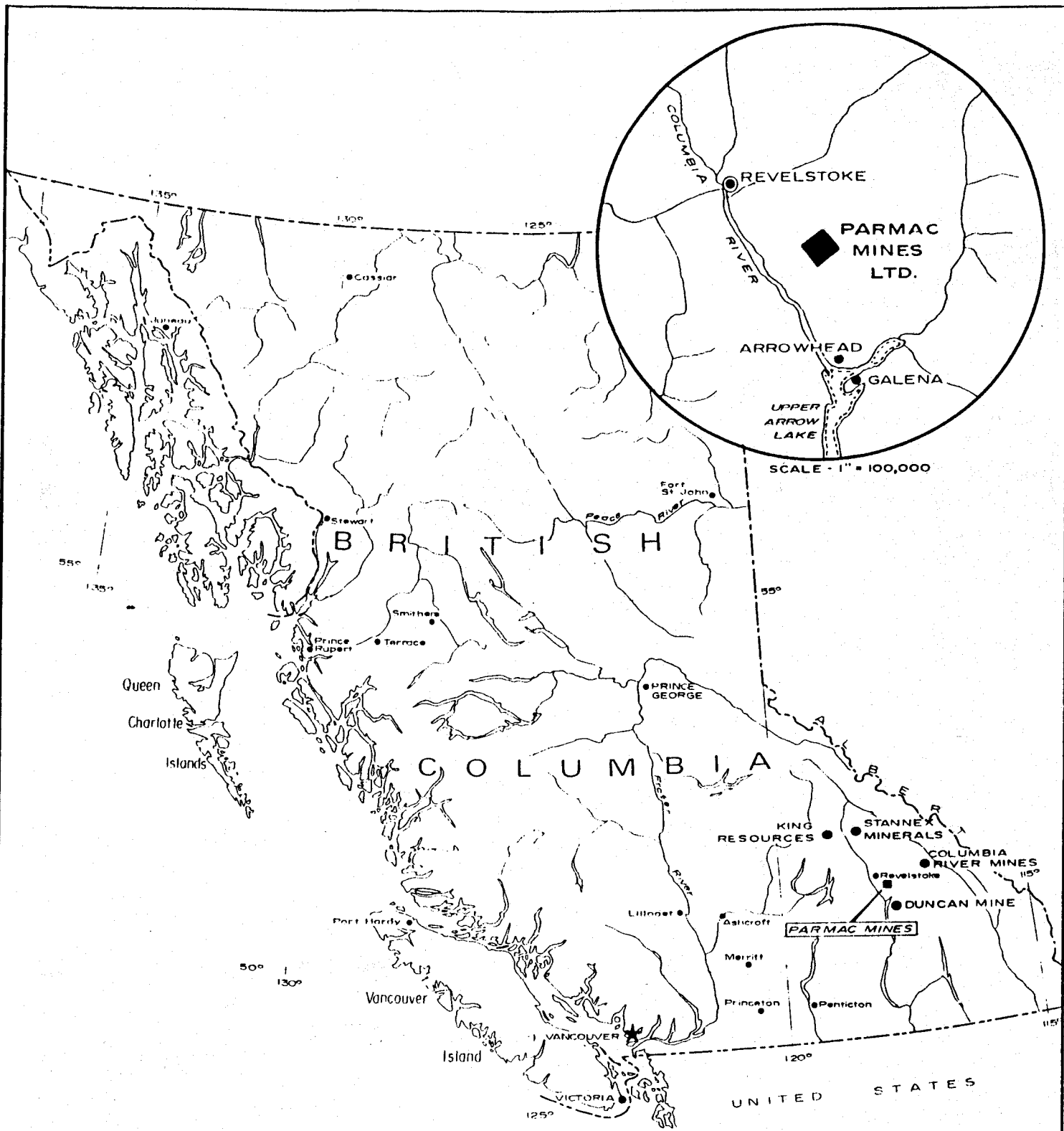
Access to the property from Revelstoke is via the paved Arrowhead Highway (on the east side of the Columbia River valley) south for 19 km and then east along the all weather loose surface Akolkolex River forest road for 15.6 km to the well marked entrance to the Wigwam claims. From the gate a rough 4 wheel drive tote road continues for 3.0 km up slope to within walking distance of most underground and surface showings on the claims.

CLIMATE AND TOPAGRAPHY

The climate of the Akolkolex valley is typical of that found at higher elevations within the Selkirk Mountains of B.C. Although winter temperatures in the area are considered mild (avg. -20 to 0 deg C), extremely heavy snowpack conditions prevent most exploration activity from between December and April. During the summer months rainfall is light and temperatures range from 20 to 30 deg C.

Topography in the Wigwam claims area is steep with vertical relief of over 1300 meters (4265 feet). Elevations on the claims range from 760 meters (2500 feet) at the lower end of the property near the Akolkolex River to some 2100 meters (7000 feet) at higher elevations on the Parmac #1 property.

Outcrop exposure is abundant (greater than 15%) over most of the property area due to the steepness of the terrain.

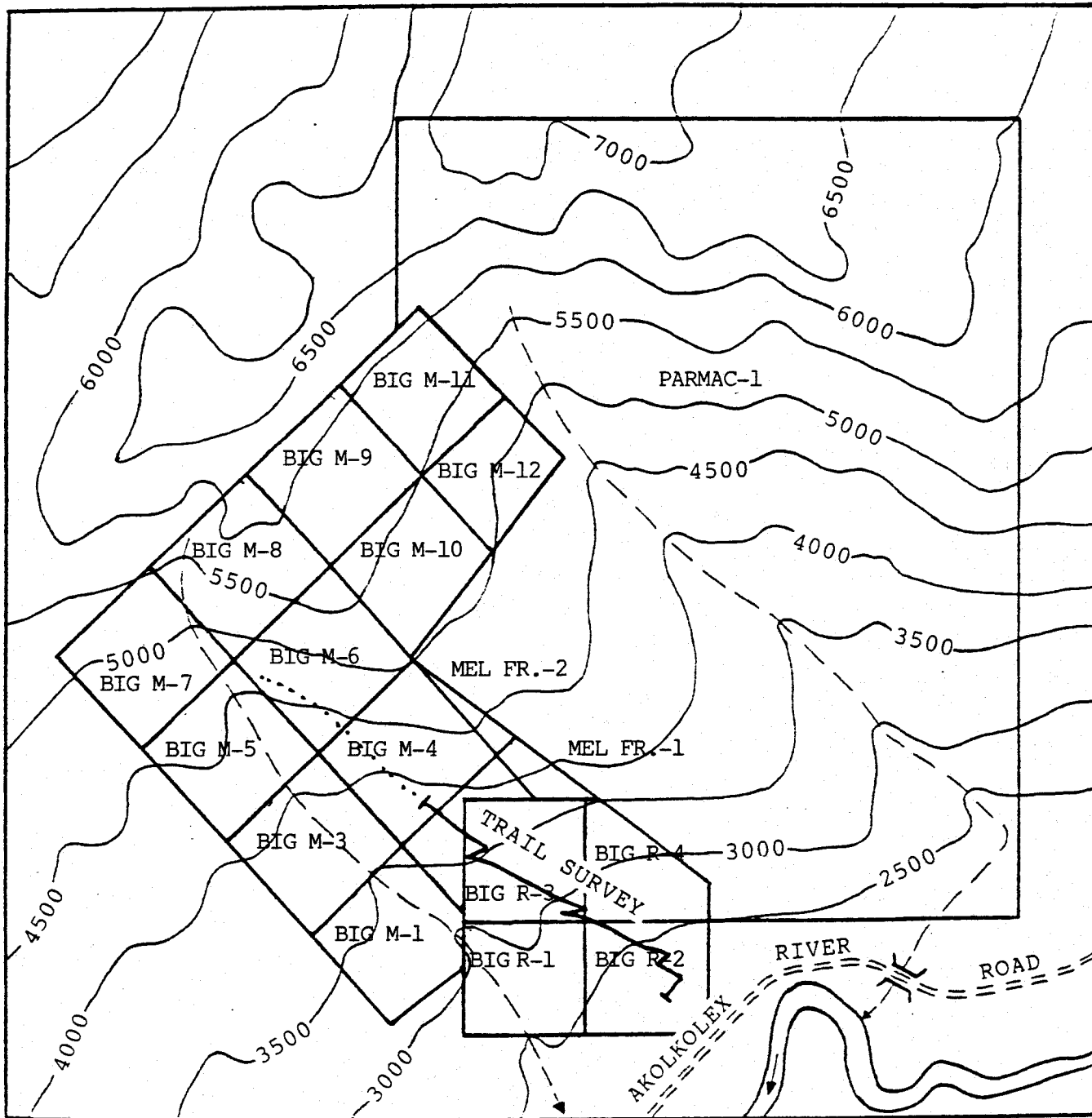


PARMAC MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
LOCATION MAP
WIGWAM PROPERTY
 REVELSTOKE M.D., B.C.
 Scale 1 cm = 90 km
 To accompany report by D.H. Wood
 Nov. 1985

TIMBER, POWER, AND WATER

Water supplies are plentiful and hill sides at lower elevations on the property are covered with sufficient stands of fir, pine, and birch for mining purposes.

Although initial exploration and mining work on the property would require diesel generators, hydro electric power could be obtained at reasonable cost by construction of 16 km of power line up the Akolkolex valley from the Columbia valley.



PARMAC MINES LIMITED

WIGWAM CLAIMS GROUP

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

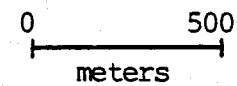


FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP

D.W.

OCT. 1985

GENERALIZED GEOLOGY

The Wigwam claims lie within the Kootenay Arc, a northwesterly trending large scale anticlinorium bounded on the east and west by steeply dipping crustal scale faults. Rocks within the Kootenay Arc are dominated by PreCambrian to Mesozoic aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks which have been intruded by Mesozoic to Cenozoic age granitic intrusions.

These rocks have undergone several episodes of folding and faulting related to deep-seated tectonic forces. The presence of tightly refolded isoclinal folds on the Wigwam claims suggests that more than two phases of deformation have occurred.

The rock types exposed on the Wigwam claims, as described by Mr. T.R. Tough, P.Eng. in his 1970 report, are as follows from youngest to oldest:

Schist and Phyllite

This unit occurs in the upper limits of the geologic sequence within the ... area and is grey, schistose, brown weathering, and contains metacrysts of white weathering feldspar.

Limestone

White, massive, recrystallized, coarse-grained, with diopside; contains minor grey phyllite and zones of tremolitic limestone and dolomite.

Schist

Black to dark grey, with brown weathering and calcareous in places.

Dolomite

White to blue-grey, fine grained, massive weathers to buff.

Quartzite

Grey, thin-bedded, minor tremolitic limestone.

Limestone

Grey, recrystallized, thin-bedded, fetid, contains varying amounts of diopside.

Quartzite

White, grey to blue-grey, fine-grained, thin-bedded, containing varying amounts of carbon and limestone, minor drag folds.

Schist and Phyllite

Black to dark grey, carbonaceous and calcareous in places.

Mineralization on the property occurs as replacement massive and disseminated sulfide bodies within favorable limestone units. Intense deformation of the rocks has resulted in remobilization of the replacement bodies. The major economic minerals are sphalerite, galena, and pyrrhotite.

Exploration and development work on the Wigwam claims has occurred periodically since the early part of this century, with work by Parmac Mines starting in the late 1960's.

Diamond drilling programs conducted by Parmac Mines to date has indicated 3,245,626 tons of ore grading 2.33% Pb and 3.93% Zn. A further 5,600,942 tons of ore grading approximately the same can also be inferred (T.R. Tough, 1970).

For a more detailed description of ore bodies and geological setting of the Wigwam claims the reader is referred to the October 1970 "Geological Report on the Wigwam Property" by Mr. T.R. Tough, P.Eng.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Magnetometer surveys were conducted on portions of a pack trail built during the early part of the century, within Adit #11, and within the Ice Adit (Figures 3, 4, 5, & 6). All surveys were conducted using Scintrex Model MP-2 proton precession magnetometer. Magnetic field strength readings were taken at 25 meter intervals along the pack trail, at 25 and 10 meter intervals within Adit #11, and at 10 meter intervals within the Ice Adit. Distances were measured using a hip chain calibrated in meters. One hundred meter stations were marked by orange fluorescent painted 1/2 meter survey lath and 25 meter station marked with orange and blue survey ribbon.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the usefulness of magnetic surveys in extending the known limits of economic mineralization on the property.

A total of 91 readings were taken along the trail for a distance of 2250 meters (figures 3 & 4). Twelve readings were taken within Adit #11, including 5 readings along the main drift (at 25 meter intervals), 3 along the far drift (at 25 meter intervals), and 4 readings along the nearest drift to the portal (at 10 meter intervals). A total of 19 readings were taken within the Ice Adit all which were at 10 meter intervals.

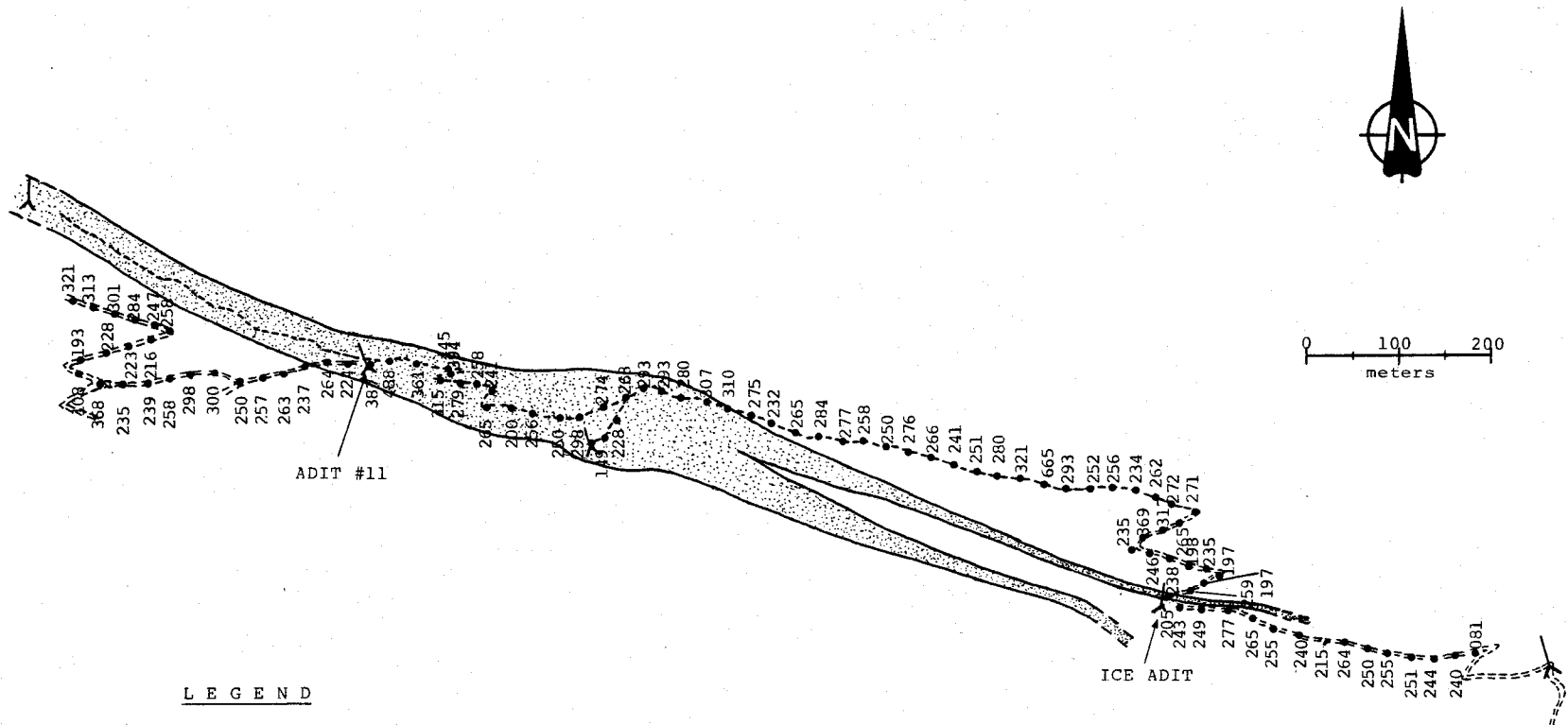
A base station was maintained and times were recorded at 5 minute intervals to allow for correction of diurnal variation. Differences in field strength for the base station during the surveys were on the order of 10's of Gammas and correction was not deemed to be necessary.

Magnetic field strength readings from the survey were plotted on plan maps for all surveys (figures 3, 5, & 6) and a line profile plotting magnetic field strength vs. station # was constructed for the trail survey. Line profiles were not drawn for the underground surveys due to the spurious nature and small number of readings taken.





Trail Survey

The most informative results from the three surveys were encountered on the trail survey (figures 3 & 4). A direct positive correlation can be observed where the survey line intersects zones of mineralization mapped by previous investigators (T.R. Tough, 1970) and where mainly pyritic sulfide mineralization was observed by this author.

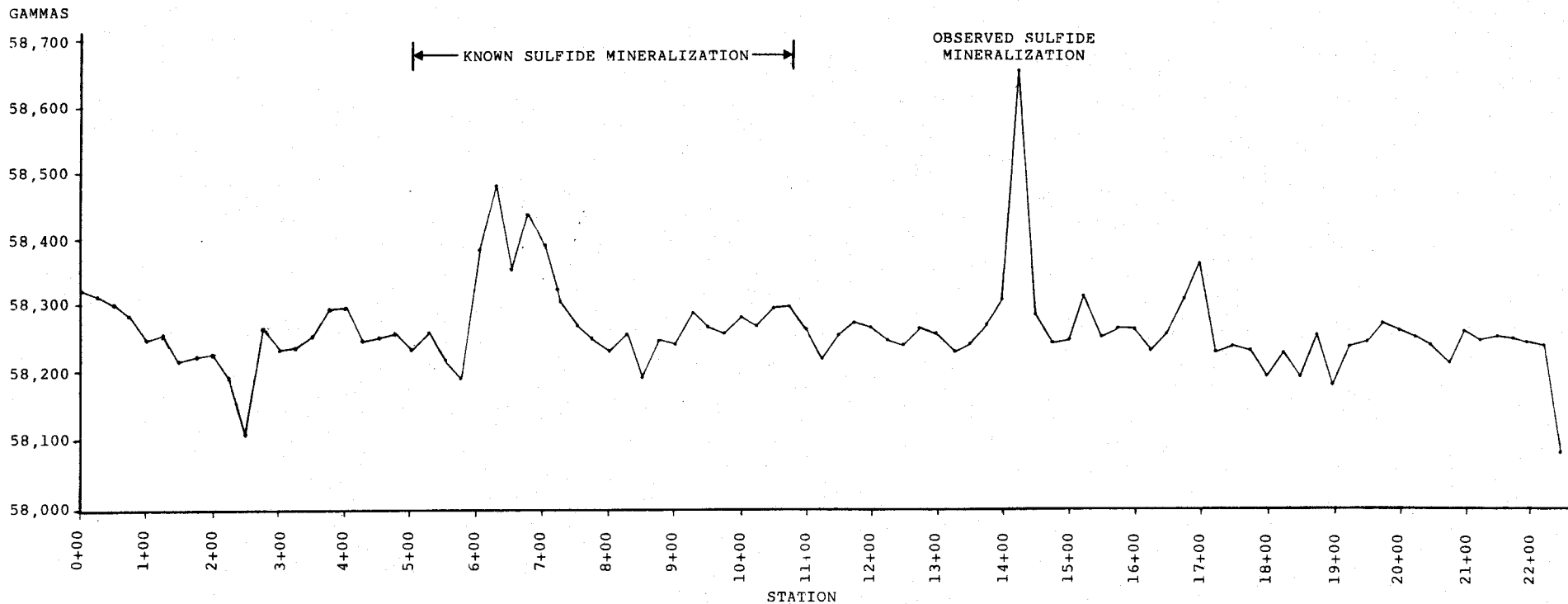
A sharp increase in field strength seen on figure 4 between station 6+00 and station 8+00 (an increase of some 200 gammas) corresponds with known lead-zinc-silver mineralization in the area of Adit #11. A similar increase in field strength was found



LEGEND

-  : MINERALIZED ZONE
- 321 • : SURVEY STATION (readings in Gammas above 58,000)
-  : UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
-  : TRAIL
-  : 4x4 ROAD

PARMAC MINES LTD.		
WIGWAM CLAIMS		
SCALE: 1:8000	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY D.W.
DATE: OCT. 1985		REVISED
TRAIL MAGNETOMETER SURVEY		
to accompany report by D.H. Wood		DRAWING NUMBER FIGURE 3



PARMAC MINES LIMITED WIGWAM CLAIMS		
SCALE: 1:10000	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY D.W.
DATE: OCT. 1985		REVISED
TRAIL SURVEY MAGNETOMETER PROFILE		
to accompany report by D.H. Wood		DRAWING NUMBER FIGURE 4

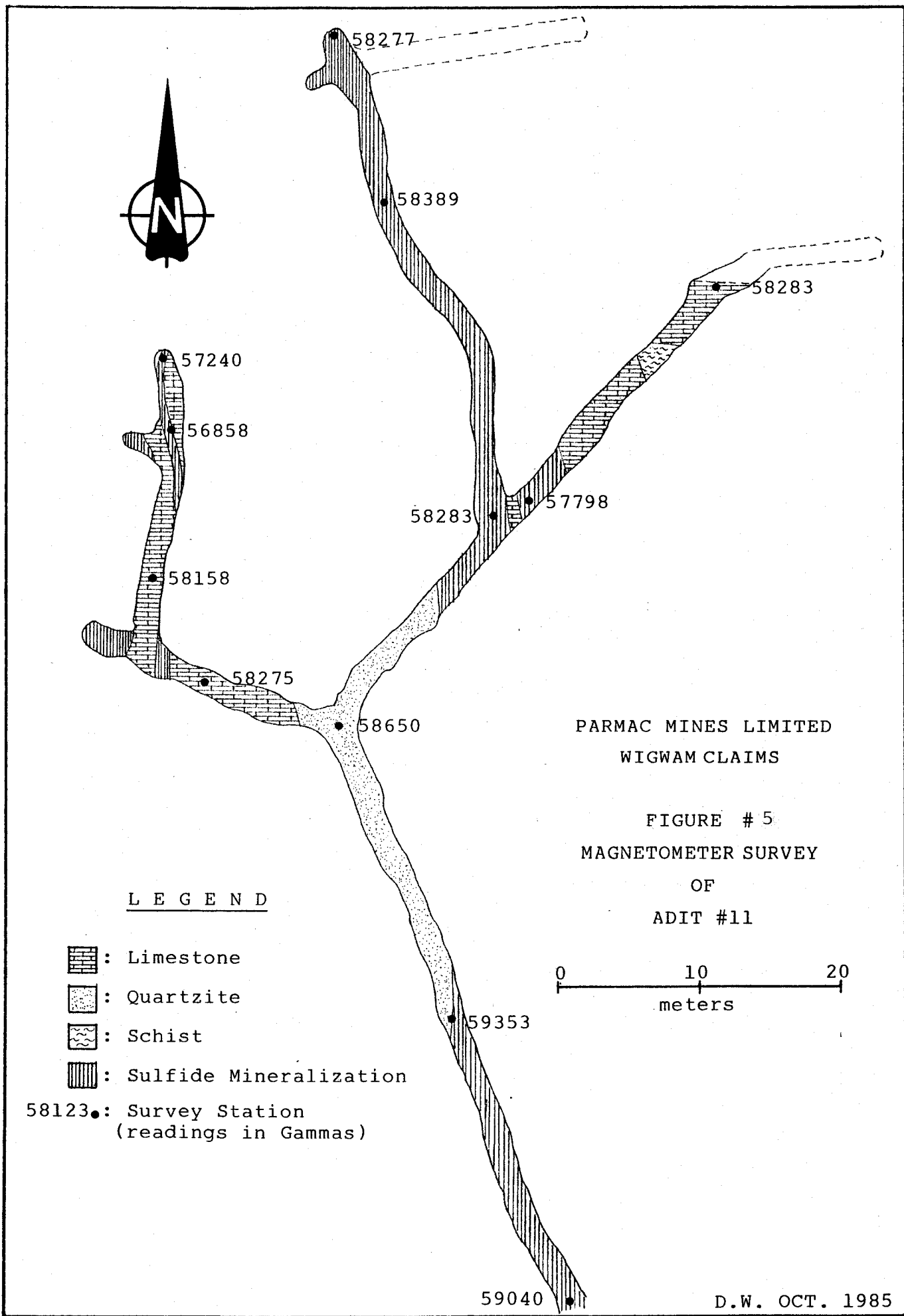
at station 14+25 where an increase of over 300 gammas was observed to correspond with pyrite mineralized buff weathering limestone.

Adit #11 Survey

A possible correlation was seen between magnetic field strength readings Adit #11 and zones of known lead-zinc-silver mineralization (figure 5). Due to the presence of steel mine car tracks and other metal objects within the adit, a definitive conclusion could not be reached as to the source of field strength variation.

Ice Adit Survey





The uncertainty of readings from the Adit #11 survey prompted the author to take readings at 10 meter intervals for the Ice Adit survey. However, the same problems with the presence of metal mining equipment were encountered for this survey and therefore no conclusions have been drawn.



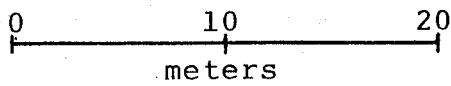
PARMAC MINES LIMITED
WIGWAM CLAIMS

FIGURE # 5
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
OF
ADIT #11

LEGEND

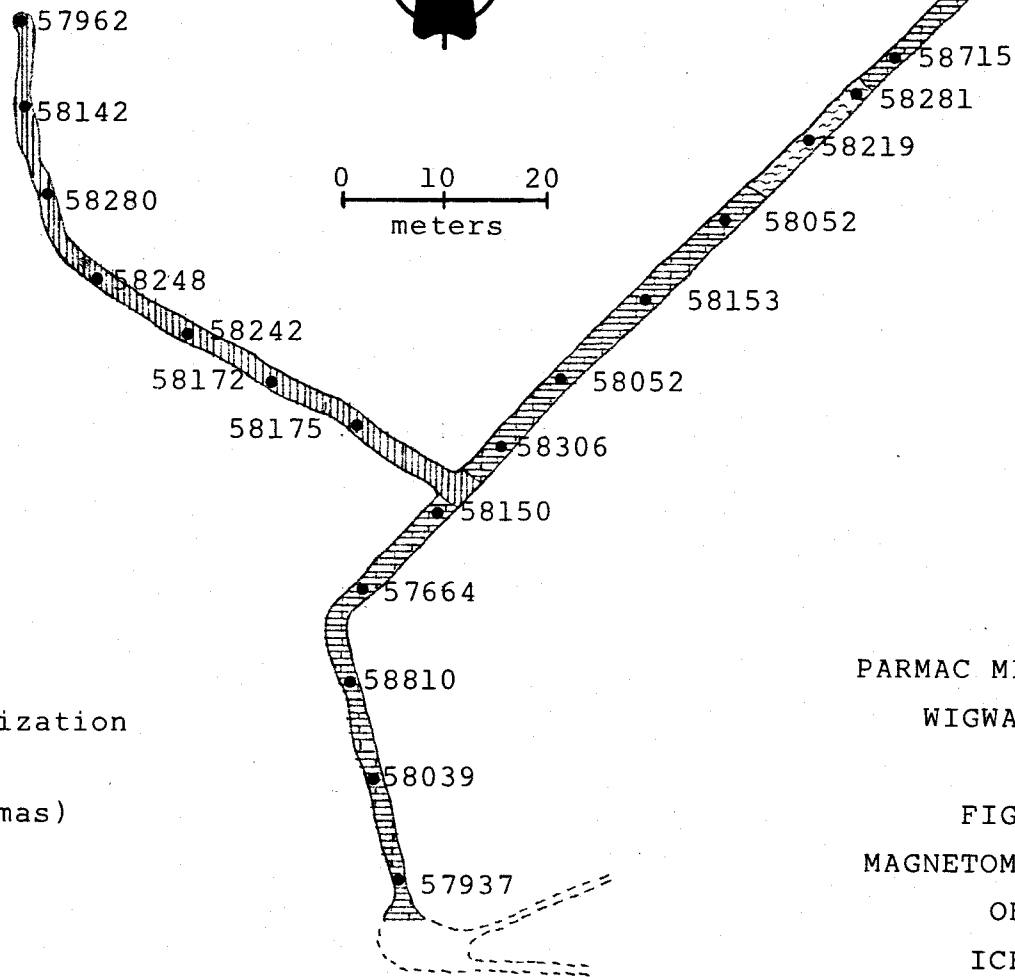
-  : Limestone
-  : Quartzite
-  : Schist
-  : Sulfide Mineralization

58123●: Survey Station
(readings in Gammas)








0 10 20
meters



L E G E N D

-  : Limestone
-  : Schist
-  : Sulfide Mineralization

58321●: Survey Station
(readings in Gammas)

PARMAC MINES LIMITED
WIGWAM CLAIMS

FIGURE # 6
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
OF THE
ICE ADIT

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Survey results indicate that a magnetometer survey covering the entire claims area could prove useful as an exploration tool to extend the presently understood limits of mineralization on the Wigwam claims.

Two zones of mineralization along the pack trail, which serves as access to underground workings on the claims, provided a positive correlation with magnetic field strength readings taken along the trail. Field strength was found to increase by on the order of 200 to 300 gammas where the survey line crossed mineralized limestone horizons.

The results for underground magnetic surveys were found to be contaminated by the presence of abandoned metal mining equipment and it is therefore doubtful underground magnetic surveys could prove to be useful for exploration purposes.

It is recommended that a magnetometer survey be completed over the entire property area to outline and extend known lead-zinc-silver mineralization. The approximate cost of such a program would be on the order of \$5,000 to \$6,000 and should be conducted during mid to late summer to avoid complications arising from the extreme amount of snow common to the area during the winter months.

Respectfully Submitted



Douglas H. Wood, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

November 10, 1985

CERTIFICATE

I, Douglas Harold Wood, of the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 808-1844 Barclay Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1981 and hold the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology.
3. I am an Associate in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. I worked as a Geological Assistant each summer from May 1977 to September 1981 with Cities Service Minerals Ltd. and the Geological Survey of Canada.
5. I have worked continuously as a Geologist from May 1982 to present on numerous projects throughout Canada and the western United States.
6. This report, dated November 10, 1985, is based on field examinations of the Wigwam claims made by myself on October 12, 13, and 14, 1985, and a study of available public and private data and reports pertaining to the area.

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 10th day of November, 1985.



D.H. Wood, B.Sc.

Consulting Geologist

REFERENCES

Publications and reports, public and private, available to the writer and containing information pertinent to the property area and subject of this report are as follows:

Gunning, H.C. (1929)

Mineral Deposits of the Lardeau Map Area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 161, pp 17-85.

Reesor, J.E. (1957)

Geology of the Lardeau Map Area (East Half); Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1957-12

Ramsay, J.G. (1967)

Folding and Fracturing of Rocks; McGraw-Hill, 1967, 568p.

Read, P.B. (1977)

Lardeau Map Area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 77-1A, pp 295-296.

Tough, T.R. (Oct. 5, 1970)

Geological Report on the Wigwam Property, Revelstoke Mining Division, B.C. of Parmac Mines Limited.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

PARMAC PROJECT

WAGES

D.H. Wood	(5 days @ \$150/day)	\$750.00
M.M. Pardek	(5 days @ \$150/day)	750.00
L. Wong	(5 days @ \$150/day)	750.00
Vehicle Rental	(2255 km @ .30/km)	676.50
Vehicle Fuel		446.80
Magnetometer Rental	(5 days @ \$ 40/day)	200.00
Food and Accomodation		526.35
Field supplies and equipment		110.53
Report preparation		450.00

Total Costs **\$ 4,660.18**

Dated at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 10th day
of November, 1985.



Douglas H. Wood, B.Sc.

Consulting Geologist

APPENDIX B

GEOPHYSICS DATA

Parmac Trail Survey

Base Station @ 9:25 AM = 58233 gammas

Station	Reading	Station	Reading
0+00	58321	0+25	58313
0+50	58301	0+75	58284
1+00	58247	1+25	58258
1+50	58216	1+75	58223
2+00	58228	2+25	58193
2+50	58108	2+75	58368
3+00	58235	3+25	58239
3+50	58258	3+75	58298
4+00	58300	4+25	58250
4+50	58257	4+75	58263
5+00	58237	5+25	58264
5+50	58224	5+75	58198
6+00	58387	6+25	58488
6+50	58361	6+75	58445
7+00	58394	7+25	58315
7+50	58279	7+75	58258
8+00	58241	8+25	58265
8+50	58200	8+75	58256
9+00	58250	9+25	58298
9+50	58274	9+75	58268
10+00	58293	10+25	58280
10+50	58307	10+75	58310
11+00	58275	11+25	58232
11+50	58265	11+75	58284
12+00	58277	12+25	58258
12+50	58250	12+75	58276
13+00	58266	13+25	58241
13+50	58251	13+75	58280
14+00	58321	14+25	58665
14+50	58293	14+75	58252
15+00	58256	15+25	58324
15+50	58262	15+75	58272
16+00	58271	16+25	58240
16+50	58265	16+75	58317
17+00	58369	17+25	58235
17+50	58246	17+75	58238
18+00	58198	18+25	58235
18+50	58197	18+75	58259
19+00	58185	19+25	58243
19+50	58249	19+75	58277
20+00	58265	20+25	58255
20+50	58240	20+75	58215
21+00	58264	21+25	58250
21+50	58255	21+75	58251
22+00	58244	22+25	58240
22+50	58081		

Base Station @ 4:16 PM = 58214 gammas

Adit #11 Survey

Station	Reading	Station	Reading
0+00	59040	0+25	59353
0+50	58650	0+75	57798
0+94(end)	58283		
1st Drift			
0+00	58650	0+10	58272
0+20	58158	0+30	56858
0+37(end)	57240		
2nd Drift			
0+00	58283	0+25	58389
0+37(end)	58277		

Ice Adit Survey

Station	Reading	Station	Reading
0+00	57937	0+10	58039
0+20(pipe)	58810	0+30	57664
0+40	58150	0+50	58306
0+60	58052	0+70(DDH 16/17)	58153
0+80	58052	0+90	58219
0+95	58281	1+00(pipe)	58715
Drift at 43m			
0+00	58150	0+10	58175
0+20	58172	0+30(raise)	58242
0+40	58248	0+50	58280
0+60	58142	0+68(end/3% ZnS)	57963