-/88

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

TINA-CATHY CLAIMS

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE 49° 31'6"N LONGITUDE 120° 53'8"W

92 H/10W

Owner/Operator: Richard Chapman

FOR

DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
KELOWNA, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

TINA-CATHY CLAIMS

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE 49° 31' N LONGITUDE 120° 53' W

92 H

for

DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
1675 POWICK ROAD
KELOWNA, B.C.

E.A. Schiller
April 20, 1987

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ILLUSTRATIONS

ABSTRACT

This report reviews the geology and mineral potential of the Tina-Cathy property 10 kms. west of Tulameen, B.C. The claims were acquired to cover anomalous amounts of platinum and chromite in dunite. Previous placer workings that yielded platinum production was derived from the dunite.

Subject to a two phase exploration program to cost $280,000.00 consisting of sampling and mapping in phase one and drilling in phase two it would appear the property has the potential of providing a large tonnage, low grade deposit permitting extraction of platinum group metals, chromite and magnetite.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the geology and mineral potential of the Tina-Cathy property that covers a dunite-ultra-basic intrustion 30 kms. north west of Princeton, B.C. The claims are underlain by zones of wide spread platinum and chromite mineralization. Platinum production took place in the 1890's from placer operations. Thereafter only separate workings yielded minor amounts of platinum.

CLAIM DESCRIPTION

The Tina-Cathy property is covered by J and L group of 43 mineral claims and two reverted crown grants as tabulated below. (Fig. 2) All claims lie within the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia and are held by Richard Chapman of Penticton, B.C. and optioned to Dia Met. Minerals Ltd.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
J 1	437	Sept. 29, 1986
J 2	438	Sept. 29, 1986
J 3	439	Sept. 29, 1986
J 4	440	Sept. 29, 1986
J 5	442	Sept. 29, 1986
J 6	443	Sept. 29, 1986
L 1	478	Nov. 15, 1986
L 2	479	Nov. 15, 1986
L 3	480	Nov. 15, 1986
L 4	481	Nov. 15, 1986
L 5	482	Nov. 15, 1986
L 6	483	Nov. 15, 1986
L 7	484	Nov. 15, 1986
L 8	485	Nov. 15, 1986
L 9	849	Nov. 13, 1986
L 10	850	Nov. 13, 1986
L 11	851	Nov. 13, 1986
L.8 FRAC	1347	Dec. 29, 1986
L.9 FRAC	1348	Dec. 29, 1986
L.10 FRAC	1349	Dec. 29, 1986
L.11 FRAC	1350	Dec. 29, 1986
J 9 FRAC	1332	Dec. 1, 1986
L.12	1880	April 11, 1987

CLAIMS NAME	RECORD NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
L.12 FRAC	1873	April 11, 1987
L.13	1881	April 11, 1987
L.13 FRAC	1874	April 11, 1987
L.14	1882	April 11, 1987
L.15	1883	April 11, 1987
L.16	1884	April 11, 1987
L.17	1885	April 11, 1987
L.18 FRAC	1875	April 11, 1987
L.19 FRAC	1876	April 11, 1987
L.20 FRAC	1877	April 11, 1987
L.21	1886	April 11, 1987
L.22	1887	April 11, 1987
L.23 FRAC	1878	April 11, 1987
L.24 FRAC	1879	April 11, 1987
L.25 FRAC	1903	May 16, 1987
L.26 FRAC	1904	May 16, 1987
L.27	1932	June 13, 1987
L.28	1933	June 13, 1987
L.29	1934	June 13, 1987
L.30	1935	June 13, 1987
L.1137 KEATHY	2036	Sept. 29, 1986
L.1136 CAMERON	2037	Sept. 29, 1986

The claims, covering portion of the northern slopes of Olivine Mountain approximately 10 kms. west of Tulameen, B.C. are centered about latitude 49° 31'N and longitude 120° 53'W.

The property can be reached by car from Tulameen by taking the all-weather graded dirt road which follows the northern bank of the Tulameen River. About 7 miles along the road and about 1½ miles short of Eagle Creek an ungraded dirt road turns off from the main road down to a bridge across the Tulameen River. This road allows easy access to the property.

The property stretches from almost the summit of Olivine Mountain, at 5,800 feet elevation, to the Tulameen River below, at 2,900 feet elevation. The average slope over the property is therefore almost 1 in 2 but in fact the slope is less in the upper half of the property and more in the lower. Cliffed areas are common in the north-central part of the property. Except for the far eastern and far western parts, the property ground surface is generally rugged.

HISTORY

Working of placer gold and platinum in the upper reaches of the Tulameen River commenced in 1886 after coarse gold was discovered in Granite Creek late in 1885. Annual platinum production from 1886 to 1891 varied between 1,000 and 2,000 ozs. since when production fell gradually. From about 1910 onwards production has been small and mining intermittent.

Mining interest in the area resulted in geological investigations being undertaken at the beginning of this century, of which investigations, that by Camsell (1909 and 1910) was perhaps the most complete. The investigations showed that the Olivine-Grasshopper Mountains ultra-basic stock rocks were at least in part the source rocks of the placer platinum of the Tulameen River. Numerous attempts were apparently made to trace workable lode platinum deposits on Olivine Mountain during the early part of the century and occasionally up to the present time but grades were everywhere too low for prevailing prices.

The area covered by the Tina-Cathy property has been intermittently staked since the turn of the century. The first claims of the present property were staked during 1967 and others have been added since.

Subsequent to this time the claims were held by various groups. During 1978, 1979 and 1983 Richard Chapman, Land Surveyor of Penticton, B.C. acquired the claims, and in August, 1986 optioned the claims to Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

PREVIOUS WORK

As discussed placer workings have extracted platinum from gravel on the Tulameen River and are obviously derived from Olivine Mountain. Recent mapping by Fendlay 1969 and St. Louis et al (1986) have provided more information in the chemical nature of the complex and petrological similarities to the Alaskan Type.

A 20 meter grab-chip sample was taken randomly by a Dia Met geologist (*) over part of the dunite gave in two analysis of the same sample, the following results:

	Pt oz/ton	Pd oz/ton	Au oz/ton
No. 1	0.081	0.006	0.01
No. 1	0.064	0.005	0.002

GEOLOGY OF CLAIMS **

The property lies on the northern slopes of Olivine Mountain over a portion of the large, elongated Olivine-Grasshopper Mountains or Tulameen complex ultra-basic stock. (Fig. 3) This stock consists of a central core of peridotite, more accurately described as dunite according to the literature, surrounded by a shell of pyroxenite of variable compositions. (Fig. 4) There is a gradational change from peridotite of pyroxenite by decrease of olivine and increase of pyroxene in the essential mineral constituents. This change takes place over a fairly wide zone but is quite variable from place to place. Less basic rocks, possibly related to but slightly younger than the peridotite and pyroxenite, appear to form part of the stock. However, it is clear that most of the claims in the property lie over the central core of peridotite, which here strikes approximately

* Personal Communications Charles Fipke, Dia Met Geologist and collector of this sample

** This section on the gology of the claims was taken from COVENEY AND LEE, 1970.

north-north-west across the property from the summit of Olivine Mountain towards the Tulameen River. Just before reaching the Tulameen River the intrusion passes under valley glacier till deposits and reappears north of the river on the southern slopes of Grasshopper Mountain. The average width of the peridotite core on the property is about 5,000 feet. Pyroxenite was recognized on the property both to the east and west of the central peridotite core. That to the west was more easily recognizable, chiefly because of its coarser grain size.

Because the rock types of the stock are not common, brief descriptions of them follow, together with comments on differences of the stock rocks to the normal.

Although identified as peridotite in the field and so marked on the accompanying map, previous literature on the area classified the core of the intrusion as dunite. Dunite can be considered a pyroxene-free peridotite in which the rock is composed almost solely of the mineral olivine (olivinite). The olivine usually shows mild to extreme alteration to serpentine. The dunite on the property also contains accessory amounts of chromite. Because of the difficulty in distinguishing dunite from peridotite the term dunite will not be used in this report. It will be considered a variety of peridotite. Peridotite is a less basic rock than dunite and contains pyroxene, usually clino-pyroxene and olivine present but either one or the other may greatly dominate. Accessory magnetite is normal but in the peridotite of this stock it is almost non-existent through some secondary magnetite exists. Its place is taken by chromite. Pyroxenite is a rock made up essentially of the mineral pyroxene, either clino-pyroxene or ortho-pyroxene, and all other minerals present are in accessory amounts only. In the Olivine Mountain stock some chromite occurs in accessory amounts near the core edge but appears to give way to magnetite further out towards the sides of the stock. All the dunite, peridotite, and pyroxenite of this intrusion are coarse-grained to medium-grained.

It can be seen from the above descriptions that field identification of the rocks on the property is quite difficult, made increasingly so by the gradational changes from one to the other. This explains the alternative names and question-marked names shown in places on the map of this report.

Almost all the property is composed of the above three rock types. However, outcrops of diorite and one outcrop of gabbro occur in the northeastern part of the property. More detailed mapping will be necessary to determine if the diorite was a small plug or a wide dyke but it clearly intrudes the peridotite/pyroxenite ultra-basics. No mineralization was found accompanying it. The gabbro may be segregation in the peridotite.

The peridotite/pyroxenite mass is cut by numerous ultra-basic dykes and veins and there are probably more present than indicated on the map for the dykes and veins are usually essentially of the same composition as the stock, thus being easily overlooked. Dykes were common in the pyroxenite west of the peridotite and in this locality amphibolite veins were recognized as well as pyroxenite. Monchiquite dykes were tentatively recognized lying within the peridotite in the eastern portion of the stock. Monchiquite is a lamprophyre dyke rock of ultra-basic composition. In addition to the dykes it is possible that a large segregation deposit of coarse-grained hornblendite exists in the western corner of the property.

The peridotite/pyroxene mass has undergone hydrothermal alteration. This alteration is not constant throughout the stock, however, but varies widely in intensity from place to place. At some localities there appears to be little alteration but this is not common. In others alteration is almost complete. There appears to be two types of alteration and these fall into two broad zones. The western-most zone is chiefly in pyroxenite and here hydrothermal alteration of the pyroxene has resulted in a fibrous mineral forming, possibly tremolite. The alteration is quite patchy. This tremolitization appears to be restricted to the pyroxenite west of the peridotite core and to parts of the western edge of the core. Where tremolitization occurs serpentine is absent. Instead of serpentine, epidote veinlets and patches occur in the rock. It is in this zone that coarse-grained augite and/or hornblende veins occur.

The second and eastern zone of hydrothermal alteration occurs in the peridotite core of the stock. Alteration of the rock mass is to serpentine and in several places the rock has been completely serpentinized. Serpentine, serpentine/asbestos, asbestos, and serpentine/(?)hornbelende veins and veinlets cut the peridotite core. This veining is widespread and probably exists throughout the core both in unaltered and altered rock, but it is generally poorly developed in the highly serpentinized parts. The veins rarely exceed ½ inch in width but in places form swarms of parallel sheets. Serpentine and serpentine/asbestos veins also cut the pyroxenite on the eastern side of the core. However, there is a pronounced lessening in numbers of veins towards and into the pyroxenite which appears to be only mildly serpentinized. Chromite occurs in more than accessory amounts in and adjacent to areas of moderate veining in the altered peridotite. Here chromite occurs as clusters of disseminated coarse crystals easily distinguishable with the unaided eye, as irregular veinlets, in coarse "bunches", and as small "gash" veins. From its incidence in and beside a pale-colored dyke cutting the stock it is thought that this coarser chromite was introduced during the period of hydrothermal alteration but alternative explanations are that it concentrates as magmatic segregations or that it formed by metasomatic concentration of existing chromite. Platinum is known to accompany the chromite and zone serpentinization.

ECONOMIC MINERALS

1. Magnetite. Magnetite is known to occur as concentrations within the Lodestone-Olivine Mountain ultra-basic stock. The survey was in part, therefore, to determine the location of magnetite-bearing areas on the property and to determine if a detailed investigation of these areas is warranted.

The property was sufficiently well covered by the geological survey to show that economic occurrences of magnetite, if they do occur, are most likely to be found in the pyroxenites and not in the olivine peridotites and dunites. Pyroxenites containing some visible magnetite were found to occur in the western and southern parts of the property but to date have not been adequately sampled for their iron content. Further prospecting of these pyroxenites is warranted.

2. Chromite. Chromite is known to exist as an accessory mineral throughout the peridotite core and to a lesser extent in the pyroxenite. Locally in the peridotite, and particularly in areas of high serpentinization of the rock, chromite occurs as segregations of coarse crystals, as irregular "bunches", as irregular veinlets, and as small "gash" veins. Evidence points to there being a relatively chromite-rich zone within the peridotite

core and possibly roughly paralleling the strike of the core. However, the concentration of chromite is insufficient and its distribution too erratic to be of economic interest.

3. Copper (Chalcopyrite). Chalcopyrite was seen in situ at only one locality on the property, near picket N20 W5 of the grid, where it occurred in the presence of platiniferous chromite. Further mapping or prospecting would be required to determine the extent of mineralization but a brief inspection during the survey indicated that the zone is not extensive. A grab sample averaged 0.21% Cu, 170 ppB Pt, and 120 ppB Pd. This sample was the only one taken from the property which contained significant amounts of palladium.

The copper zone is probably small in extent and low in grade and it is considered that copper mineralization on the property is not economically significant.

4. Platinum. It has been fairly well established by earlier geological investigations of the area, particularly by the Canadian Department of Mines, that the platinum placer deposits of the Tulameen River valley originated in large part of weathering of the Olivine-Grasshopper Mountains ultra-basic stock. A series of specimens of different rock types were therefore collected on the survey and ten sent to Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. for fire-assay/atomic absorption testing. Five of the specimens were of relatively unaltered rock and five of serpentinized rock. Assay results confirmed that platinum exists in rocks on the property and also support the belief gained in the field that best platinum values occur in a highly serpentinized, mildly asbestos-veined zone or zones lying within the peridotite

core. (Values may be best in this zone where chromite occurs.) Assay results for the five significant specimens are listed below:

Sample No.	Rock Type	Assay Result Pt ppB
T4	Completely serpentinized dunite	565
T18	Moderately serpentinized peridotite with numerous fine veinlets of asbestos	200
T13B	Black, fine to medium grained highly serpentinized peridotite	165
T19	Pale-coloured, banded altered dyke rock containing chromite	150
T20	Mildly altered (tremolitized?) dunite with disseminated coarse chromite crystals	115

(See map for locations of specimens)

It will be noticed that the Bondar-Clegg assays give values only up to 0.0165 oz.Pt/short ton (565 ppB). However, a specimen sent for assay by D. Chapman and Associates of Penticton to Johnson Mattkey Chemicals Ltd., London, England contained 0.24 oz. Pt/long ton. This specimen was taken at the same locality as sample number T4. It is therefore clear that platinum distribution is highly erratic throughout the rock. This is to be expected when such small grades of ore (down to 0.1 oz./ton) can be considered as economically significant.

OBJECT OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

Based on the presence of a stock work type of magnetite-chromite veins containing variable amounts of platinum there appears to be potential of developing a low grade, large tonnage platinum-chromite deposit. If a suitable grain size of magnetite can be produced it could be sold to the Fernie coal mines for their coal washing operations.

The first phase program in 1987 will involve cutting a grid over parts of the claims and rock geochemical sampling on 100 meter centers combined with stream sediment soil sampling. Ground magnetic and V.L.F. surveys will be done.

The second phase program tentatively scheduled for 1988 and subject to information derived from phase one, will consist of a open hole drill program using either rotary or percussion equipment.

ESTIMATED COST TO CONDUCT PROPOSED PROGRAM

PHASE ONE 1987

Line Cutting	$ 5,000.00
Geochemical Program	45,000.00
Geophysical Program	10,000.00
Geological Mapping	5,000.00
Support Costs	25,000.00
	90,000.00
Contingency	10,000.00
TOTAL PHASE ONE	$100,000.00

PHASE TWO 1988 tentative

Drilling - 2000 meters in about 50 holes analyses included	100,000.00
Detailed geology and geophysical surveys	25,000.00
Geological supervision	15,000.00
Support Costs	25,000.00
	165,000.00
Contingency	15,000.00
TOTAL PHASE TWO	$180,000.00

REFERENCES

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COVENEY, C & LEE, F. (1970) Geological and Magnetometer Survey Report for Consteel Explorations Ltd. Tina-Cathy Property unpublished report.

E.A. SCHILLER & ASSOCIATES LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS

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CERTIFICATE

I, EDWARD A. SCHILLER, do hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a consulting geologist with offices at 8 Varview Place, Calgary, Alberta.

2. THAT I graduated in geology from the University of Utah in 1963 with a Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

3. THAT I am a registered professional geologist in the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologist and Geophysicists of Alberta.

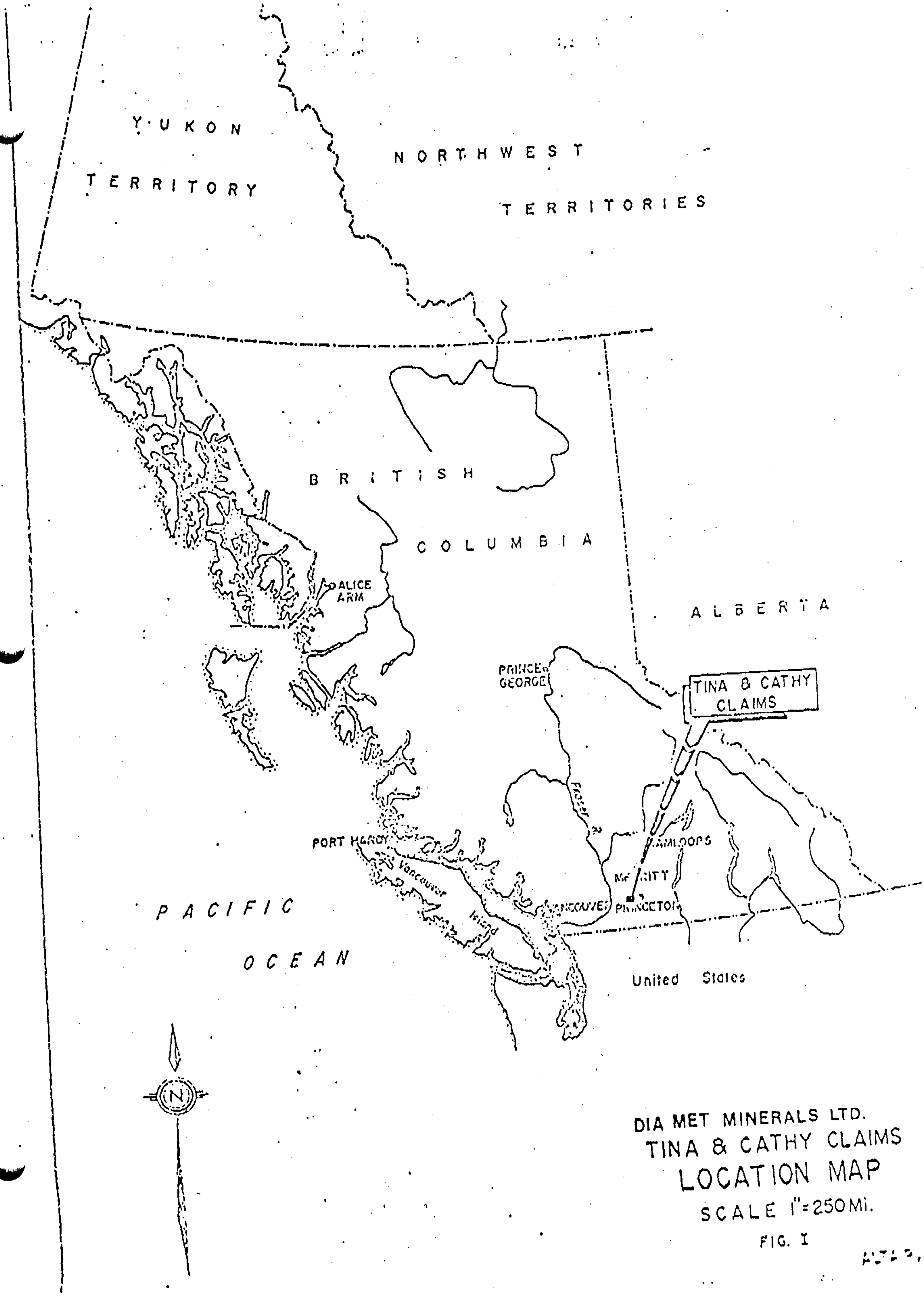
4. THAT I have practiced my profession for 25 years.

5. THAT I have no interest direct nor indirect in the mineral claims herein reported nor do I hold securities in any form, direct nor indirect in Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

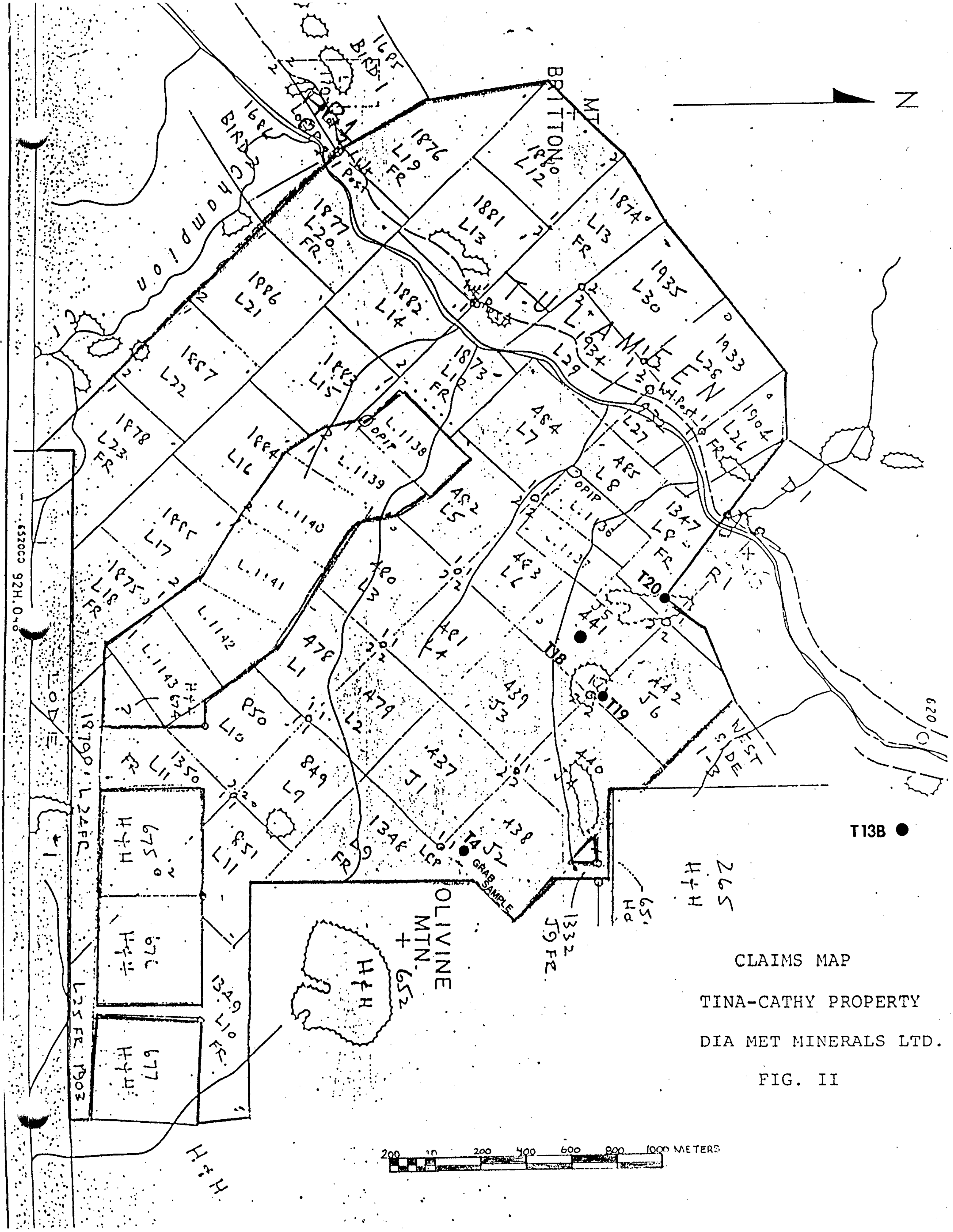
6. THAT this report, dated April 20, 1987, is based on a review of published and unpublished maps and reports and the writers' general knowledge of the geology of platinum deposits and of southern British Columbia.

7. THAT I consented the use of this report by Dia Met Minerals Ltd. in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta this 20th day of April, 1987.



DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
TINA & CATHY CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1"=250Mi.
FIG. I

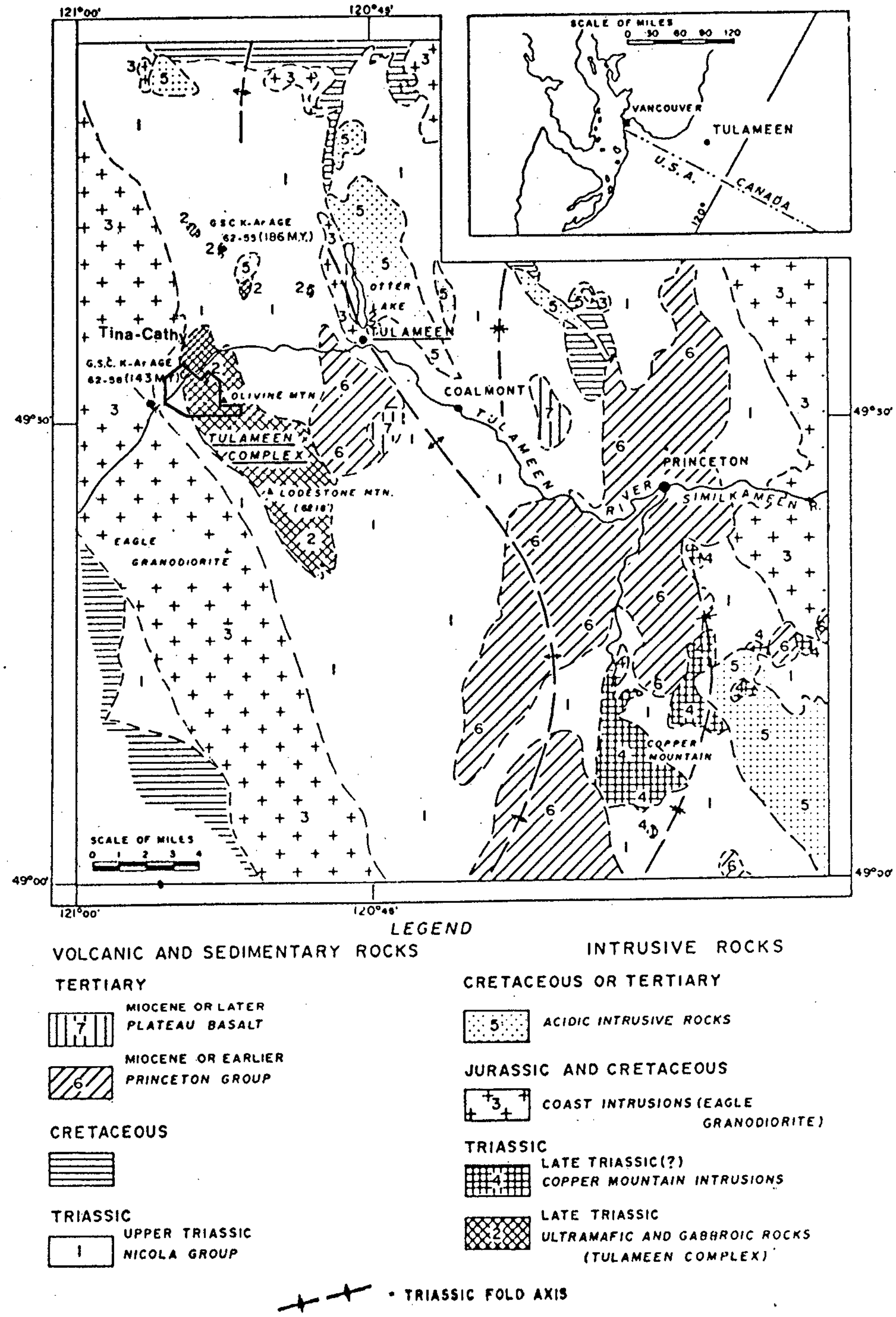


CLAIMS MAP

TINA-CATHY PROPERTY

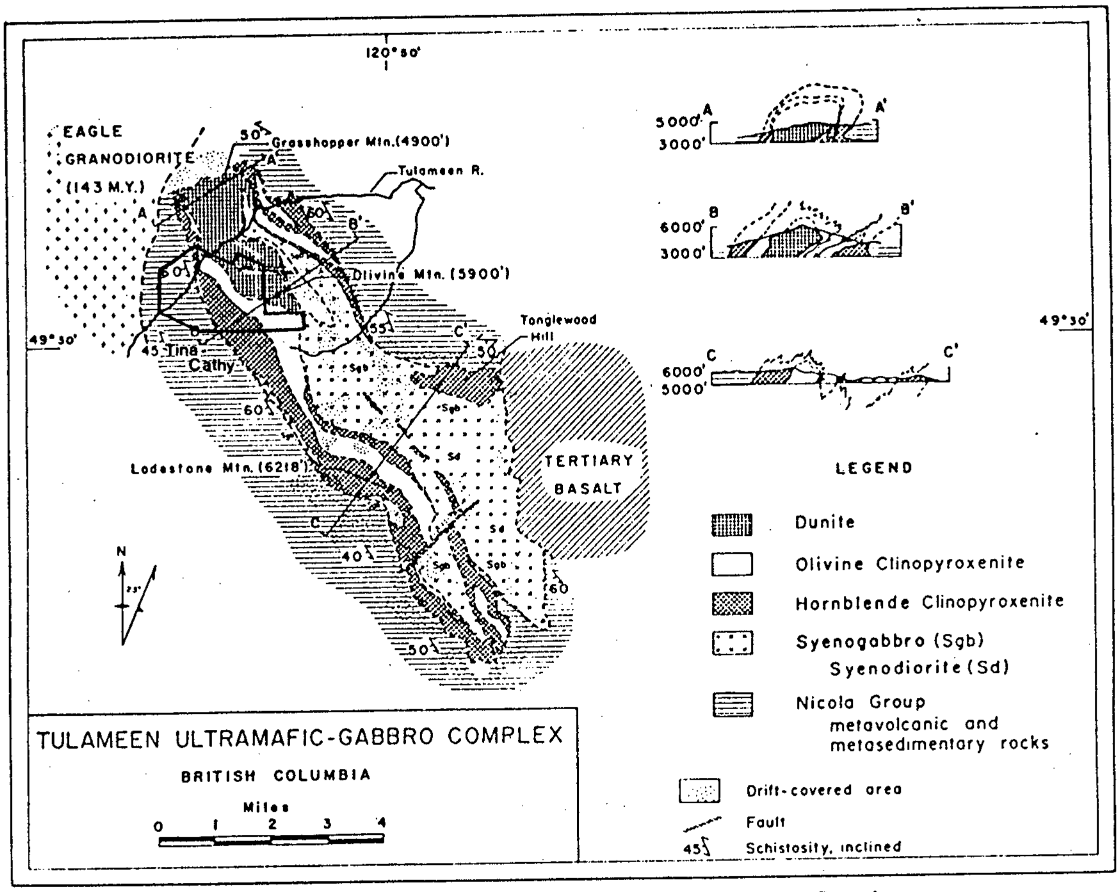
DIA MET MINERALS LTD.

FIG. II



Location and geological setting of the Tulameen Complex (after Rice 1947).

FIGURE III



Generalized geology and structure of the Tulameen Complex.

FIGURE IV

APPENDIX A

RECENT GEOCHEMICAL FINDINGS ON J.L. GROUP (#1684) CLAIMS TULAMEEN ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX, BC

by C.E.Fipke, December 24, 1987

Introduction

During the period from October 30th, 1986 through June 30th, 1987, geoscience technicians (Brent Carr, Stephen Malby, Daniel Tomelin, and Mark Fipke) completed on behalf of Dia Met Minerals Ltd. line cutting, as well as geochemical rock, soil, and heavy mineral sampling on the J.L. Group claims.

Field Methods

i) Geochem Line Cutting and Surveying

Owing to the magnetic deflectin of the underlying magnetic ultramafic complex, soil and rock chip sample lines (Figure A1) were cut using surveyed control points completed by land surveyors, Richard Chapmen & Associates as a base line. All of the lines were thus completed and measured using a tape or topfill between posts positioned along the lines utilizing standard siting rather than compass methods.

ii) Rock Sampling

Seventy-eight preliminary continuous rock chip samples were collected where the grid lines interceded outcrop areas in the vicinity of known mineralized areas and in the vicinity of soil sampled areas of D.K. Platinum, that previously yielded anomalous platinum in soil. The outcrop areas of continuous chip sampled were measured with a tape between 50 meter marked grid lines. The distances continuously chipped along the lines were recorded as sample numbers on the bags containing the rock chips. The rock chips were collected in standard continuous manner using a chisel and rock hammer until a sample of up to 5kgs of altered rock chips was obtained. Subsequent to the field period covered by this report, unaltered rock grab samples were collected in the northeast portions of the claims (Figure 1A)

iii) Soil Sampling

In order to be consistent with previous soil sampling results of D.K. Platinum, "B" horizon soils were collected along the grid lines (Figure 1A) at depths to about 30cm.

At the same time an orientation soil sample was collected within an area indicated to contain anomalous platinum in soils according to previous results of D.K. Platinum. This sample site is located on line L33 + 55S at 4 + 00W of the sample location map. About 3 to 4kg of the base of the "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", and "F" soil horizons ranging from (0-25)cm, (25-47)cm, (47-69)cm, (69-103)cm, (103-124)cm, and (124-150)cm, respectively, were sampled at this orientation soil sample site. Additional orientation samples collected subsequent to the field period covered by this report are also shown on the sample location map.

iv) Heavy Mineral Sampling

Nineteen heavy mineral samples were collected at depths between 100 and 150cm from glacio fluvial (GT), talus (TS), and stream sediment (SS) deposits on the claims. These were collected on lines perpendicular to the quaternary alpine glacial ice direction, thought to be paralled to the flow direction of the Tulameen River.

About 50 to 60kg of unsieved sediment were shovelled from the 100-150cm levels into burlap rice bags. These were packed down to the Tulameen River and washed and wet-sieved with a 20 mesh field screen so that about 10kg of -20 mesh talus or glacial sediments were recovered.

Laboratory Methods

i) Rock Samples

The ±5kg rock chip samples were entirely pulverized to at least -20 mesh using a portable Hansen Z. Cyclone Impact Pulverizer, that pulverized most of the rock samples to -150 mesh. However, the field operator found that the -20 mesh sieve on the pulverizer plugged with moss and organics that were adhered to the rock. He thus changed, after the first few samples crushed, from dry to wet pulverizing with a flotation dispersant. After decanting of excess water and drying, two +30gm samples of the dryed pulverized rock were split out from the bulk of the pulverized rock using a 8mm chute splitter.

The sample preparation of batch 127-10027 of continuous rock chip samples (page 5) was completed at Bondar & Clegg, by crushing each entire rock sample to at least -10 mesh, splitting out a 250 grams portion, and pulverizing the 250 grams split to about -150 mesh or finer.

A +30 grams microsplit of a platinum bearing Dunite chip sample pulverized to -60 mesh was submitted with most batches to Bondar & Clegg Laboratories in Vancouver. This control sample is indicated on the Bondar & Clegg result sheets (page 11, 13, and 14). A 10:1 South African standard was also submitted with Bondar & Clegg reports(page 13 and 14).

The initial Bondar & Clegg batches 426-7101 and 427-0212, pages 11 and 13 , were completed by Bondar & Clegg, utilizing standard fire assay method for Au-Pt-Pd on the entire 30gm sample. Owing to last considerations, all subsequent analyses were completed on +30gm samples utilizing Bondar & Clegg's standard fire assay with AA finish for Au-Pt-Pd.

ii) Soil Samples

The 3 to 4kg samples of the base of each of the "A', "B", "C", "D", "E", and "F" soil horizons of the orientation sample site were dryed and dry-sieved into -20+35, -35+60, and -60 mesh sized fractions at the C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. laboratory in Kelowna, BC. A 31 to 32 grams samples of each sized fraction were submitted to Bondar & Clegg for pulverizing, weighing after pulverizing, and geochem. analysing for Pt-Pd-Au via fire assay with AA finish as well as for Cr by peroxide fusion with AA finish.

As the orientation result of only the "F" horizon collected immediately over bedrock produced consistent anomalous Pt-Cr results (that were highest in the finest size), only 57 reconnaissance soil samples collected immediately over bedrock were selected for analysis. These were submitted to the Bondar & Clegg Laboratory in Vancouver, BC. At Bondar & Clegg, each recce soil was dryed and the entire dry sample sieved to -80 mesh. A ±20gm portion of each -80 mesh soil was geochem. analysed for Pt-Pd-Au, via the fire assay with AA finish method of Bondar & Clegg.

iii) Heavy Mineral Samples

The ±10kg samples of -20 mesh glacio fluvial, talus, and stream sediments were submitted to the C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. laboratory. At the laboratory, the bulk samples are washed, wet- sieved and jigged. About 2,000gms of -20+35 mesh and about a 2,000gms of -35+60 mesh jig concentrates as well as all of the washed -60 mesh resultant sediments are air-dryed and submitted to tetrabromoethane and methylene iodide heavy liquid separations. The heavy liquid separations were accomplished by utilizing +0.5 micron filtration to ensure concentration of micron Au-Pt particles and no intercontamination of micron particles from used heavy liquid. The heavy magnetic (HM) fractions are subsequently electromagnetically separated from the heavy para magnetic (HP) combined with the heavy non magnetic (NM) or HPHN fractions. After dry-sieving the resultant HPHN concentrates into -20+60, -60+200, and -200 mesh sized HPHN concentrates, the resultant -20+60 HPHN and -60+200 HPHN are elecrodynamically separated into conductor (-C), middling (-M), and non conductor (-NC) concentrates. Several resultant middling concentrates were repassed electrodynamically into middling conductive M-MC and middling non conductive M-NC concentrates.

All of the resultant heavy specific gravity concentrates were tare weighed to ±0.02gm accuracy and to 32gm portions of selected resultant -20+60 HPHN-C, -20+60 HPHN-M, -20+60 HPHN-NC, -20+60 HPHN-M-MC, -20+60 HPHN-M-NC, -60+200 HPHN-C, -60+200 HPHN-M, -60+200 HPHN-NC, -60+200 HPHN-M-MC, -60+200 HPHN-M-NC, and -200 HPHN concentrates which were microsplit from the entire concentates.

The resultant splits to 32 grams as well as a 15.77 grams split of the Dunite chip control sample (labelled DM-4B-200HPHN) were reweighed and submitted to the Bondar & Clegg Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver. At Bondar & Clegg, about 2gms of all -60 mesh concentrates were removed and analysed for Cr, via peroxide fusion with atomic absorption finish. All coarse -20+60 mesh fractions were ceramic pulverized to about 200 mesh. The resultant pulverized fractions and the remaining -60 mesh concentrates were entirely analysed for Pt-Pd-Au using the fire assay method with AA finish. As Bondar & Clegg found samples that were greater than 19 grams in weight and contained an abundance of chromite that did not fuse properly, the Bondar & Clegg personally split all samples in excess of +19gms into two samples and analysed both portions for Pt-Pd-Au.

All analytical results were transferred by telephone modem to the C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. Compaq 386 computer. Using this computer, the C.F.M.'s weight data and the Bondar & Clegg's analytical data were sorted and printed out in a manner convenient to interpret.

Results

The soil and continuous rock chip sample locations and geochem. lines cut are plotted on plan (Figure A1), attached. The soil and rock chip Pt-Pd-Au-Cr analytical results are given on pages 11 to 18. These results are plotted on the plans (Figure A2 through to A5), attached.

The heavy mineral sample locations and lines cut are plotted on plan (Figure A6), attached. The heavy minerals Pt-Pd-Au-Cr, best heavy mineral fraction, analytical results are given on pages 19 to 22. There was a numbering error discovered for sample GT E1+00N whereby the analytical results for the conductive -60+200 HPHN-C were given for the -60+200 HPHN-NC and vise versa. This error, however, was corrected on the computer printout, page 19. An error is also suspected for results for GT W1+00N -20+60 HPHN-M-NC and GT W1+00N -20+60 HPHN-M-MC, but at the time of report completion this probable error is unconfirmed.

Discussion of Results

i) Rock Chip

The continuous rock chips should need to provide metal values of about ±C$20.00/ton or ±0.03 oz/ton (+1,000ppb) Pt at C$650.00 oz Pt/ton for potentially profitable open pit mining. The rock chips of pages 11 to 15 are mostly less than ±0.03 oz/ton (±1,000.00ppb) Pt. The 10:1 standard submitted yielded accurate Pt-Pd-Au results with batch 427-0212 (page 13), but marginally low Pt and Pd results with batch 427-2105 (page 14). The 10:1 standard is a South African sulfide standard. Platinum included in Tulameem cromite maybe more difficult to fuse than is commonly known.

One continuous rock chip near the quarry on line 24+00S produced an anomalous result of 1980 ppb (0.058 oz/ton) Pt and 1.07% Cr over 26 feet. Several other areas have yielded continuous chip results of 300-500 ppb Pt.

ii) Soil Sample Results

The orientation results of page 18 indicate that the deepest "F" soil horizon collected at a depth of almost 1.5 meters above bedrock produced the most consistently anomalous results in all size fractions. Of the three sizes analysed, the finest -60 mesh produced the heighest Pt response. Coarse -20+35 mesh soils were anomalous in the "B" horizon, but this could possibly be fortuitous.

These limited soil orientation test results do indicate that the fine -80 mesh "B" horizon results of D.K. Platinum of fine "B" horizon soils collected for the present survey may not reflect bedrock Pt mineralization present. As a consequence, only 57 of the soils collected immediately above bedrock have been analysed for Pt-Pd-Au. Of these sites, 100 meters and 150 meters west on Line 20+00S produced the highest results of 340 ppb Pt and 220 ppb Pt. The site 650 meters west on Line 8+00S produced a notable anomalous response of 160 ppb Pt and 85 ppb Pd.

iii) Heavy Mineral Results

The heavy mineral results of pages 20 to 22 illustrate that Pt-Au-Cr tend to concentrate in conductive (C) and middling (M) concentrates of varying sizes. The non-conductive (NC) fractions are distinctly deficient in Pt-Au-Cr. Pd as well as Pt-Au-Cr are commonly concentrated in -200 mesh sizes.

The highest Pt result of 8,300 ppb Pt occurs on the down ice line at GT (glacial sediment) site E1+00N. This site is consistently most anomalous in the coarse -20+60 HPHN-C heavy conductive fraction. The site produced the highest coarse to fine Pt ratio result. No sample on the up ice line, except perhaps the SS (stream sediment) sample W0+00N or GT sample W4+00S yielded sufficient coarse platinum to account for the high coarse Pt at down ice site E1+00W.

On the other hand, down ice in SS (stream sediment) site E0+00S produced a fine -200 mesh HPHN anomaly of 4,700 ppb Pt, 2,000 ppb Au, and 500 ppb Pd. The coarse to fine Pt-Au-Pd ratios are low (less than one). The low Pt-Au-Pd ratio of site E0+00S are consistent with the anomalous results of the upstream stream sediment site SS W0+00N (refer to page 22) and suggest that much of the Pt-Au-Pd at both of the stream sediment sites should be derived from a source upstream or up ice from site SS W0+00N.

Talus site TS E5+00S produced a significant anomaly of 2,100 ppb Pt as well as 580 ppb Pt, and 720 ppb Pt in coarse -20+60 mesh HPHN, middling M and conductive C concentrate fractions (page 22). According to the following calculation, 0.0004gms of coarse -20+60 platinum were present in the 8.7kg sample of -20 mesh sediments collected:

$$\frac{2.1\text{ppm} \times 136.3\text{g} + 0.58\text{ppm} \times 19.88\text{g} + 0.72\text{ppm} \times 19.88\text{g}}{1{,}000{,}000\text{ppm}} = 0.0004\text{g}$$

As the -20 mesh sample was small (8.7kg), about twice as much Pt would result if the 0.0004gms result was normalized to the highest 16.8kg sample of -20 mesh sediment collected:

$$\frac{16.8\text{kg}}{8.7\text{kg}} \times 0.0004\text{gms Pt} = 0.0008\text{gms Pt}$$

Thus a significant source of coarse -20+60 mesh Pt should be present on the claims up slope from talus site TS E5+00S.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1) Additional soil orientation testing need to be completed on the claims so that bedrock Pt mineralization will be detected by additional soil sampling implemented. The orientation testing should include fine and course sizing as well as analysing of mobil elements such as Cu-Ni-Sb-Hg-Pd etc., that could report in "B" horizon soils collected over bedrock Pt mineralization. Such elements could be important if they are found. Pt only reports in 1 to 1.5 meter depths when soil cover is thick.

A problem that is encountered is that there are few sites where it is known that bedrock platinum occurs. However, the rock sampling has indicated a few locals for orientation soil testing and a few potential sites plotted on Figures A1 to A5 have been already collected subsequent to the June 30, 1987 report date.

2) If the deepest soil horizons are found to consistently reflect bedrock mineralization, dispersion could be restricted especially in flat areas. The claims should be accordingly sampled using a 25 meter sample spacing and a 100 meter line spacing.

3) The amount of the claims covered by continuous rock chip sampling is minimal and some potential for high or low grade Pt, thus, exists in overburden covered areas, or areas not yet rock sampled. As continuous rock chip sampling is expensive, such sampling should be restricted to areas producing high Pt or key indicator associated elements in soils. A standard sample of Pt in chromite should be obtained and submitted with each rock sample submitted for Pt analysis.

4) Although perhaps 30,000 oz of coarse Pt have been recovered from the Tulameen River, there are no reports of coarse platinum ever being found in outcrop. The results suggest that some source of coarse platinum occurs within the claims. In addition, the results indicate that heavy mineral sampling is a tool that could be utilized to locate sources of course platinum under thick sequences of glacio fluvials or talus cover.

The tool should be augmented by binocular microscope extracting coarse platinum from portions of concentrates not yet analysed. The over all morphology and trace elements present in the grains should suggest the number of sources detected and distances of transport to the sources. In addition, the interpretation should be assisted if the actual normalized amounts of Pt in the various size fractions produced are calculated and plotted accordingly. A professional glacial geo morphological map of the area would be a great asset in interpreting the heavy mineral findings.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

RESUME OF CHARLES FIPKE

1966	Graduated from Kelowna Secondary School. Was a Queens Scout with Bushmans Thong & Gold Chord.
1966 - 70	Completed undergraduate and graduate work at The University of British Columbia which resulted in graduation with a BSc in Honors Geology. The abstract from his thesis research, for which he received a high first class standing, is enclosed. Worked summers on geochemistry and as a geologists' assistant for Amax Exploration (Smithers area, B.C.), Atlas Exploration (Yukon) and the Geological Survey of Canada (N.W.T.).
1970 - 72	Worked as a geologist in New Guinea and Irian Barat for Kennecott Copper on porphyry copper exploration using heavy mineral approaches. Mapped the geology of limonite leach capping and the alteration of the OK Tedi porphyry copper, Papua, New Guinea.
1973	Worked as a mineral geologist for Samedan Oil in North Queensland, Australia completing regional mapping and detail geophysics - geochemistry and diamond drilling of a Mo-W deposit area. Completed some heavy mineral exploration work for scheelite.
1974	Worked as a geologist, in charge of the Barberton Division (staff of 60 persons), for Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, South Africa. Completed geological heavy mineral exploration and geological mapping and diamond drilling for Sb & massive Cu-Ni and Cu-Zn sulfides in Barberton, South Africa, Southwest Africa, Rhodesia and Botswana. Completed heavy mineral development and orientation research in all of the foregoing areas. Visited the underground and open pit operations of De Beers at the Finsch Diamond Mine and the Kimberley diamond mines.
1975	Worked as a geologist for Cominco involving management and logging of diamond drilling of Mo and Cu-Mo deposits in British Columbia. Worked for Cominco Research as a research geologist on heavy mineral orientation and heavy mineral research and was responsible for setting up Cominco's heavy laboratory and procedures. The report based on Fipke's heavy mineral results was distributed world wide.
1975 - 77	Worked as a geologist for Cominco in Brazil in charge of exploration for Pb-Zn in carbonate rocks. Used stratigraphic and heavy mineral exploration and orientation techniques to discover Pb-Zn deposits in the Proterozoic Bambui of Minus Gerais.
1977 - 86	Founded C.F. Mineral Research Limited. Obtained patents for heavy mineral processing techniques in Canada, the United States, Australia, and South Africa. Completed other research projects funded by the National Research Council Step program which led to obtaining a

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patent in Canada for acid leach process. Coordinated and assisted in the design of a heavy mineral and conodont laboratory unique to the western world. Managed and coordinated a 1.4 million dollar exploration program for Superior Oil which led to the discovery of 34 kimberlitic diatremes, 18 gold deposits, two massive sulfide target areas and a new scheelite discovery in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia and the Mackenzie Mountains, N.W.T. Managed many other diamond exploration field and laboratory programs in Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Idaho, Montana and California with a staff of up to 36 persons. The Fipke methods of heavy mineral geochemistry are taught in an advanced geochemistry course at U.B.C. Fipke has given many heavy mineral talks to geologists of major corporations and universities. Fipke and other C.F.M. staff operate Canada's first commercial (windowless) scanning electron microscope that is set-up using South African standards to complete diamond indicator mineral chemistry.

Statement of Assesment Expenditures for Field Period from October 1st, 1986, to June 30th, 1987, by Dia Met Minerals Ltd. pertaining to Tina Cathy J.& L. Group Claims.

Total geotechnical salaries	$10,950.00
Total rentals 4x4 truck and winch, 3 wheel bikes and trailers, 3 chain saws, 5 topofills, field camping equipment including large cook tent, sleeping tent, lanterns, tarps, cooking and eating equipment, bedrolls and cots, field sampling equipment, radios, etc.	7,400.00
Total meals and gas etc.	2,731.86
Total expendable purchases, plastic bags, twine, rope, gas cans, shovels, chain saw parts, gloves, chisels	634.89
Total heavy mineral processing costs	3,916.70
Total Pt-Pd-Au-Cr analysis, splitting and pulverizing	12,237.30
Total engineering and geochemical report writing by Dr. Ed Schiller and Geologist C.E. Fipke	2,300.00
	$40,170.75

Please apply any excess credits granted to the P.A.C. account of Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

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Certificate of Analysis

Rock Chips Page 11

REPORT: 426-7101 PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Pt OPT	Pd OPT	WT gm
X5 L24+00S	27+33-27+47E	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.22
X5 L24+00S	27+49-27+81E	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	31.42
X5 L24+00S	30+62-30+89E	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	31.17
X5 L24+00S	31+35-31+61E	<0.002	0.058	<0.002	31.11
X5 L24+00S	32+86-33+12E	<0.002	0.006	<0.002	31.25
X5 L24+00S	33+13-33+31E	<0.002	0.007	<0.002	31.25
X5 L24+00S	33+38-33+58E	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	31.43
X5 L24+00S	34+00-34+12E	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	31.14
X5 L24+00S	34+92-35+21E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.28
X5 L24+00S	35+44-35+96E	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	31.17
X5 L24+00S	36+25-36+59E	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	31.23
X5 L24+00S	36+91-37+26E	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.27
X5 L26+40S	27+05-27+09E	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.19
X5 L26+40S	28+21-28+26E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.35
X5 L26+40S	28+41-28+61E	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	31.18 * Dunite Chip?
X[illegible]+40S	29+19-29+65E	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.37
X5 L26+40S	29+64-30+00E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.20
X5 L26+40S	30+00-30+29E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.44
X5 L26+40S	30+72-30+81E	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.17
X5 L26+40S	32+12-32+26E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.09
X5 L26+40S	32+51-32+74E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	30.97
X5 L26+40S	33+22-33+74E	<0.002	0.010	<0.002	31.40
X5 L26+40S	33+75-33+90E	<0.002	0.009	<0.002	31.30
X5 L26+40S	35+10-35+37E	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.31
X5 L26+40S	35+50-35+73E	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	31.27
X5 L26+40S	35+73-35+92E	<0.002	0.005	<0.002	31.19
X5 L26+40S	36+00-36+16E	<0.002	0.015	<0.002	31.15
X5 L26+40S	36+22-36+41E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.36
X5 L26+40S	36+79-36+97E	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	31.30
X5 L26+40S	37+04-37+13E	<0.002	0.003	<0.002	31.55
X5 L26+40S	37+14-37+34E	<0.002	0.007	<0.002	31.31
X5 L26+40S	37+51-37+73E	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.34
X5 L26+40S	38+87-39+14E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.24
X5 L26+40S	39+15-39+35E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.02
X5 L26+40S	39+66-39+94E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.17
X5 L26+40S	39+94-40+31E	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.29

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Geochemical Lab Report

Rock Chips Page 12

REPORT: 126-7209

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cr PCT	Au PPB	WT gm	Pt PPB	Pd PPB
X2 PREX BL26+40E						
X2 13+88-14+02S		0.48	<5	28.39	260	<15
X2 14+33-14+39S		0.49	<5	27.74	55	<15
X2 14+69-14+84S		0.29	<5	27.04	220	<15
X2 14+98-15+18S		0.52	<5	28.40	160	<15
X2 15+22-15+40S		0.52	<5	25.50	120	<15
X2 15+80-16+00S		0.42	<5	28.14	160	<15
X2 16+11-16+26S		0.48	<5	27.30	280	<15
X2 16+30-16+18N		0.31	<5	28.80	320	<15
X2 16+48-16+63S		0.40	<5	28.20	160	<15
X2 16+88-16+66N		0.47	<5	28.00	300	<15
X2 17+43-17+31N		0.28	<5	29.10	150	<15
X2 17+66-17+59N		0.40	<5	25.10	360	<15
X2 17+94-17+82N		0.20	<5	28.60	240	<15
X2 18+09-17+97N		0.36	<5	28.90	130	<15
X2 18+25-18+51S		0.43	<5	28.40	160	<15
X2 18+57-18+43N		0.44	<5	28.10	420	<15
X2 18+67-19+00S		0.29	<5	25.90	240	<15
X2 19+24-19+45S		0.31	<5	27.80	220	<15
X2 19+90-20+48S		0.32	<5	29.10	200	<15
X2 21+00-21+48S		0.28	<5	27.70	220	<15
X2 21+97-22+00S		0.53	<5	28.20	260	<15
X2 22+49-22+63S		0.09	<5	30.00	200	<15
X2 23+44-23+66S		0.34	<5	30.10	240	<15
X2 24+20-24+50S		0.44	<5	29.30	200	<15
X2 26+20-26+40S		0.28	<5	28.30	160	<15

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Certificate of Analysis

Rock Chips Page 13

REPORT: 427-0212 PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Pt OPT	Pd OPT	WT gm	
L24+00S (PREFIX)						
C2 30+62-30+89E	A-SPLIT	<0.002	0.002	<0.002	31.0	
C2 31+35-31+61E	A-SPLIT	<0.002	0.018	<0.002	30.9	
C2 32+86-33+12E	A-SPLIT	<0.002	0.004	<0.002	31.3	
C2 33+13-33+31E	A-SPLIT	<0.002	0.006	<0.002	31.2	
C2 33+38-33+58E	A-SPLIT	<0.002	0.007	<0.002	31.6	
C2 34+00-34+12E	A-SPLIT	<0.002	0.006	<0.002	31.2	
L26+40S (PREFIX)						
C2 28+41-28+61E	A-SPLIT	<0.002	0.006	<0.002	31.1	← Dunite Chip.
C2 28+41-28+61E		<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	31.0	
L26+42S (PREFIX)		31	374	153		← true result (ppb)
C2 28+63E-28+68E		<0.002	0.012	0.004	29.8	← 10:1 Standard.
		0.001	0.011	0.005		← true result (oz/ton)

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Certificate of Analysis

Rock Chips Page 14

REPORT: 427-2105

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Pt OPT	Pd OPT	WT gm	
		0.001	0.011	0.005		← true result
P4 20' DUNITE CHIP-35		0.001	0.009	0.002	29.58	← 10:1 Standard
P4 60' DUNITE CHIP A-35		<0.002	0.005	<0.002	19.22	
P4 60' DUNITE CHIP B-35		<0.002	0.004	<0.002	19.68	

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Geochemical Lab Report

Rock Chips Page 15

REPORT: 127-10027

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Pt PPB	Pd PPB
R2 L20+00S 3+13-3+16W		<5	200	<2
R2 L20+00S 3+42-3+45W		<5	150	<2
R2 L20+00S 3+59-3+63W		<5	80	<2
R2 L20+00S 3+84-3+86W		<5	80	<2
R2 L20+00S 4+20-4+25W		<5	80	<2
R2 L20+00S 4+65-4+72W		<5	90	<2
R2 L20+00S 4+77-4+84W		10	100	<2
R2 L20+00S 4+90-5+00W		<5	<15	<2
R2 L26+40S 2+45-2+50W		<5	150	2
R2 L26+40S 2+50-2+60W		<5	300	<2
R2 L26+40S 3+40-3+42W		<5	280	<2
R2 L26+40S 4+89-4+96W		<5	<15	<2
R2 L26+40S 5+50-5+53W		<5	90	<2
R2 L33+55S 2+52-2+60W		<5	100	<2
R2 L33+55S 3+05-3+27W		<5	150	<2
R2 L33+55S 5+10-5+18W		<5	100	10
R2 L33+55S 5+50-5+60W		<5	120	<2
R2 L33+55S 5+85-5+88W		5	110	<2

SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE #	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
L4+00N 0+00W	< 5	50	< 2
L4+00N 0+50W	< 5	15	< 2
L4+00N 1+00W	< 5	15	< 2
L12+00N 0+00W	< 5	20	< 2
L12+00N 0+50W	< 5	30	< 2
L12+00N 1+00W	< 5	30	< 2
L12+00N 1+50W	< 5	20	< 2
L20+00N 0+00W	< 5	40	10
L20+00N 3+50W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L4+00S 4+55W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L8+00S 0+50W	< 5	20	< 2
L8+00S 2+50W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L8+00S 3+00W	< 5	40	< 2
L8+00S 4+00W	< 5	100	10
L8+00S 5+00W	< 5	15	< 2
L8+00S 5+50W	< 5	30	< 2
L8+00S 6+00W	< 5	60	< 2
L8+00S 6+50W	< 5	160	85
L8+00S 7+00W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L12+00S 0+00W	15	40	2
L12+00S 0+50W	< 5	60	6
L12+00S 1+00W	< 5	70	< 2
L12+00S 1+50W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L12+00S 2+00W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L12+00S 2+50W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L12+00S 3+00W	< 5	15	< 2
L12+00S 3+50W	< 5	15	< 2
L12+00S 4+00W	< 5	20	< 2
L12+00S 4+50W	25	25	< 2
L12+00S 5+00W	< 5	35	< 2
L12+00S 5+50W	< 5	110	< 2
L20+00S 0+00W	< 5	15	< 2
L20+00S 0+50W	< 5	< 15	< 2
L20+00S 1+00W	20	340	8
L20+00S 1+50W	5	220	< 2
L20+00S 2+00W	< 5	90	< 2
L20+00S 2+50W	< 5	90	< 2
L20+00S 3+00W	< 5	40	< 2
L20+00S 3+50W	< 5	30	< 2
L20+00S 5+50W	< 5	100	< 2
L20+00S 6+00W	< 5	60	< 2
L26+40S 0+00W	< 5	90	< 2
L26+40S 0+50W	< 5	50	< 2
L26+40S 1+00W	5	20	< 2
L26+40S 1+50W	< 5	180	2
L26+40S 2+00W	< 5	100	< 2

SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE #	Au ppb	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
L26+40S 2+50W	10	160	< 2
L33+55S 0+00W	< 5	100	< 2
L33+55S 0+50W	< 5	50	< 2
L33+55S 1+00W	< 5	40	< 2
L33+55S 1+50W	5	25	< 2
L33+55S 2+00W	5	100	< 2
L33+55S 2+50W	< 5	90	< 2
L33+55S 3+00W	< 5	90	< 2
L33+55S 3+50W	< 5	50	< 2
L3+50W 0+50N	< 5	50	< 2
L3+50W 1+00N	< 5	35	< 2

ORIENTATION SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE #	FRCTN	WEIGHT (g)	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Au ppb	Cr ppm
L33+55S 4+00W A	-20	30.60	20	2	< 5	1300
L33+55S 4+00W A	-35	30.77	15	< 2	< 5	1650
L33+55S 4+00W A	-60	29.57	< 15	4	< 5	1350
L33+55S 4+00W B	-20	30.03	190	20	20	960
L33+55S 4+00W B	-35	29.94	40	< 2	< 5	1100
L33+55S 4+00W B	-60	29.43	< 15	4	< 5	900
L33+55S 4+00W C	-20	29.89	< 15	2	< 5	900
L33+55S 4+00W C	-35	30.13	30	4	< 5	1050
L33+55S 4+00W C	-60	30.04	< 15	4	< 5	800
L33+55S 4+00W D	-20	30.30	25	4	< 5	820
L33+55S 4+00W D	-35	30.55	50	4	< 5	990
L33+55S 4+00W D	-60	29.58	45	4	< 5	900
L33+55S 4+00W E	-20	30.26	50	2	< 5	910
L33+55S 4+00W E	-35	30.41	< 15	2	< 5	1050
L33+55S 4+00W E	-60	30.08	15	2	5	1000
L33+55S 4+00W F	-20	29.88	160	< 2	< 5	4300
L33+55S 4+00W F	-35	29.68	100	< 2	< 5	6200
L33+55S 4+00W F	-60	28.85	180	2	< 5	5500

HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	ORIGINAL WT (Kg)	FRACTION	WEIGHT (g)	SPLIT (g)	Au ppb	AuSQ ppm	Au/Wt (g)	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Cr ppm
GT E1+00N	12.600									
GT E1+00N		-20+60HPHN-NC	15.02		< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	4	-9
GT E1+00N		-20+60HPHN-NC	15.02		< 5	-9	14.49	20	10	-9
GT E1+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	47.88	23.67	10	-9	15.00	5600	55	-9
GT E1+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	47.88	23.67	< 5	-9	8.33	8300	70	-9
GT E1+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	185.14	22.93	< 5	-9	7.60	< 15	20	-9
GT E1+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	185.14	22.93	< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	10	-9
GT E1+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	125.02		5	-9	15.00	800	10	> 20000
GT E1+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	125.02		< 5	-9	4.92	1050	20	-9
GT E1+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	20.64		< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	6	370
GT E1+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	20.64		< 5	-9	6.59	< 15	15	-9
GT E1+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	117.36	29.17	< 5	-9	13.70	460	10	-9
GT E1+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	117.36	29.17	560	-9	15.00	500	10	> 20000
GT E1+00N		-200HPHN	51.64	25.70	140	-9	15.00	150	25	2350
GT E1+00N		-200HPHN	51.64	25.70	600	-9	10.49	220	30	-9
GT E1+00S	12.100									
GT E1+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	29.15		< 5	-9	15.00	320	< 2	-9
GT E1+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	29.15		360	-9	13.87	400	15	-9
GT E1+00S		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	61.69	15.93	< 5	-9	15.53	95	< 2	-9
GT E1+00S		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	474.42	29.47	< 5	-9	14.18	180	10	-9
GT E1+00S		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	474.42	29.47	< 5	-9	15.00	200	2	-9
GT E1+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	35.55	17.62	< 5	-9	17.09	220	< 2	13500
GT E1+00S		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	19.93		< 5	-9	4.61	55	< 2	-9
GT E1+00S		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	19.93		< 5	-9	15.00	50	< 2	1100
GT E1+00S		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	982.18	15.44	< 5	-9	15.07	100	< 2	7650
GT E1+00S		-200HPHN	100.62	25.08	20	-9	15.00	760	10	7350
GT E1+00S		-200HPHN	100.62	25.08	15	-9	9.81	740	25	-9
GT E2+00N	13.000									
GT E2+00N		-20+60HPHN-M	64.27	15.81	< 5	-9	15.47	25	6	-9
GT E2+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	4.57		5	-9	4.19	< 15	4	-9
GT E2+00N		-60+200HPHN-M	90.15	22.76	< 5	-9	15.00	25	< 2	1700
GT E2+00N		-60+200HPHN-M	90.15	22.76	< 5	-9	7.45	< 15	8	-9
GT E2+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	5.54		5	-9	4.95	< 15	< 2	10500
GT E2+00N		-200HPHN	31.07		70	-9	15.77	40	6	-9
GT E2+00N		-200HPHN	31.07		80	-9	15.00	50	< 2	1500
GT E3+00N	13.000									
GT E3+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	14.23		< 5	-9	14.00	80	6	-9
GT E3+00N		-20+6HPHN-M-NC	59.68	29.50	< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	< 2	-9
GT E3+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	59.68	29.50	< 5	-9	11.31	55	6	-9
GT E3+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	100.42	25.08	10	-9	15.00	50	2	-9
GT E3+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	100.42	25.08	< 5	-9	9.82	< 15	15	-9
GT E3+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	26.75		140	-9	11.26	260	15	-9
GT E3+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	26.75		260	-9	15.00	90	< 2	> 20000
GT E3+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	50.33	25.06	< 5	-9	8.98	< 15	4	-9
GT E3+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	50.33	25.06	< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	4	1100
GT E3+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	130.44	16.35	85	-9	16.14	< 15	2	12000
GT E3+00N		-200HPHN	24.47		920	-9	15.00	190	3	4650
GT E3+00N		-200HPHN	24.47		560	-9	9.30	240	10	-9
GT E4+00N	12.000									

HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	ORIGINAL WT (Kg)	FRACTION	WEIGHT (g)	SPLIT (g)	Au ppb	AuSQ ppm	Au/Wt (g)	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Cr ppm
GT E4+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	6.82		< 5	-9	6.60	45	4	-9
GT E4+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	27.16		< 5	-9	10.90	< 15	15	-9
GT E4+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	27.16		< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	2	-9
GT E4+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	43.17	21.28	10	-9	6.10	< 15	15	-9
GT E4+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	43.17	21.28	15	-9	15.00	< 15	8	-9
GT E4+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	6.55		5	-9	6.10	60	10	> 20000
GT E4+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	21.82		< 5	-9	6.31	120	20	-9
GT E4+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	21.82		< 5	-9	15.00	60	6	730
GT E4+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	31.85	15.84	35	-9	15.60	60	65	13600
GT E4+00N		-200HPHN	8.50		130	-9	8.40	180	8	2450
GT E8+00N	10.200									
GT E8+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	25.53		10	-9	15.00	200	6	-9
GT E8+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	25.53		10	-9	8.94	320	8	-9
GT E8+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	107.53	26.48	< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	6	-9
GT E8+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	107.53	26.48	< 5	-9	10.24	35	8	-9
GT E8+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	112.87	28.27	10	-9	15.00	75	2	-9
GT E8+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	112.87	28.27	25	-9	11.21	65	8	-9
GT E8+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	25.19		190	-9	15.00	200	6	> 20000
GT E8+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	25.19		10	-9	8.55	400	15	-9
GT E8+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	133.95	16.89	< 5	-9	16.68	< 15	3	330
GT E8+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	70.63	18.11	130	-9	17.65	150	20	> 20000
GT E8+00N		-200HPHN	24.60		150	-9	15.00	300	130	3650
GT E8+00N		-200HPHN	24.60		720	-9	9.47	200	200	-9
GT W1+00N	10.600									
GT W1+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	16.10		< 5	-9	15.34	30	4	-9
GT W1+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	86.00	21.43	15	-9	5.90	260	15	-9
GT W1+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	86.00	21.43	15	-9	15.00	100	6	-9
GT W1+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	26.97		5	-9	11.35	35	15	-9
GT W1+00N		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	26.97		< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	10	-9
GT W1+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	17.27		< 5	-9	17.04	180	6	> 20000
GT W1+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-NC	76.84	19.08	< 5	-9	18.91	< 15	4	740
GT W1+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	21.83		620	-9	15.00	360	10	15000
GT W1+00N		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	21.83		20	-9	6.58	450	35	-9
GT W1+00N		-200HPHN	8.30		240	-9	8.26	1000	15	2750
GT W1+00S	12.500									
GT W1+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	799.36	25.43	< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	< 2	-9
GT W1+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	799.36	25.43	5	-9	9.18	80	15	-9
GT W1+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	28.40		< 5	-9	15.00	50	10	-9
GT W1+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	28.40		5	-9	12.09	75	20	-9
GT W1+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	96.34	24.03	70	-9	8.13	130	20	-9
GT W1+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	96.34	24.03	35	-9	15.00	50	6	17500
GT W1+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	22.47		10	-9	7.06	320	40	-9
GT W1+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	22.47		240	-9	15.00	400	10	> 20000
GT W1+00S		-200HPHN	34.11	16.80	220	-9	16.67	180	20	3850
GT W2+00S	8.300									
GT W2+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	374.05	23.41	< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	< 2	-9
GT W2+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	374.05	23.41	5	-9	8.17	90	10	-9
GT W2+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	37.25	18.64	< 5	-9	18.34	40	3	-9
GT W2+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	96.28	24.18	5	-9	8.38	130	20	-9

HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	ORIGINAL WT (Kg)	FRACTION	WEIGHT (g)	SPLIT (g)	Au ppb	AuSQ ppm	Au/Wt (g)	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Cr ppm
GT W2+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	96.28	24.18	< 5	-9	15.00	200	10	17500
GT W2+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	17.46		< 5	-9	16.28	140	90	> 20000
GT W2+00S		-200HPHN	31.98		35	-9	16.91	300	170	-9
GT W2+00S		-200HPHN	31.98		45	-9	15.00	200	45	9400
GT W3+00S	12.200									
GT W3+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	834.16	25.97	< 5	-9	10.24	45	15	-9
GT W3+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	834.16	25.97	< 5	-9	15.00	30	3	-9
GT W3+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	26.68		< 5	-9	15.00	80	20	-9
GT W3+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	26.68		10	-9	10.50	220	20	-9
GT W3+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	395.51		< 5	-9	15.00	< 15	8	8350
GT W3+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	395.51		5	-9	6.59	110	20	-9
GT W3+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	29.30		< 5	-9	15.00	440	10	> 20000
GT W3+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	29.30		< 5	-9	12.16	340	10	-9
GT W3+00S		-200HPHN	120.64	30.43	15	-9	15.20	180	80	-9
GT W3+00S		-200HPHN	120.64	30.43	10	-9	15.00	90	60	4350
GT W4+00S	9.700									
GT W4+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	1,020.13	31.67	15	-9	15.00	2200	20	-9
GT W4+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	1,020.13	31.67	20	-9	15.42	2800	30	-9
GT W4+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	21.39		< 5	-9	9.91	140	25	-9
GT W4+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	21.39		10	-9	10.00	120	20	-9
GT W4+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	85.25	21.21	10	-9	15.00	90	50	13500
GT W4+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	85.25	21.21	< 5	-9	10.25	150	75	-9
GT W4+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	21.04		< 5	-9	18.27	160	100	> 20000
GT W4+00S		-200HPHN	51.47	25.71	45	-9	14.00	260	400	2950
GT W4+00S		-200HPHN	51.47	25.71	5	-9	11.61	260	440	-9
GT W5+00S	9.700									
GT W5+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	1,496.53	22.73	< 5	-9	10.00	75	100	-9
GT W5+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	1,496.53	22.73	< 5	-9	10.21	90	130	-9
GT W5+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	35.71	17.76	< 5	-9	16.54	20	10	-9
GT W5+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	294.67	18.46	< 5	-9	17.27	< 15	8	11500
GT W5+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	26.03		5	-9	12.00	65	6	> 20000
GT W5+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	26.03		< 5	-9	12.38	120	25	-9
GT W5+00S		-200HPHN	119.06	29.65	5	-9	15.00	50	90	3350
GT W5+00S		-200HPHN	119.06	29.65	10	-9	14.48	50	60	-9
GT W6+00S	8.500									
GT W6+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	918.89	29.11	5	-9	13.00	25	6	-9
GT W6+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	918.89	29.11	< 5	-9	13.83	55	20	-9
GT W6+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	27.05		5	-9	14.00	30	10	-9
GT W6+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	27.05		< 5	-9	10.19	110	20	-9
GT W6+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	183.21	23.03	100	-9	11.00	70	15	16000
GT W6+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	183.21	23.03	170	-9	11.30	100	15	-9
GT W6+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	22.85		600	-9	11.00	110	6	20000
GT W6+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	22.85		45	-9	10.14	220	20	-9
GT W6+00S		-200HPHN	110.71	27.75	130	-9	13.00	90	85	4100
GT W6+00S		-200HPHN	110.71	27.75	< 5	-9	14.59	110	40	-9
GT W7+00S	9.500									
GT W7+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	27.29		5	-9	13.00	90	25	-9
GT W7+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	27.29		< 5	-9	13.25	55	45	-9
GT W7+00S		-20+60HPHN-M-NC	274.65	16.36	< 5	-9	14.79	< 15	6	-9

HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	ORIGINAL WT (Kg)	FRACTION	WEIGHT (g)	SPLIT (g)	Au ppb	AuSQ ppm	Au/Wt (g)	Pt ppb	Pd ppb	Cr ppm
GT W7+00S		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	817.17	25.60	5	-9	12.40	35	6	-9
GT W7+00S		-20+60HPHN-M-MC	817.17	25.60	< 5	-9	12.00	< 15	6	-9
GT W7+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	27.00		10	-9	13.38	110	6	-9
GT W7+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	27.00		5	-9	12.00	150	< 2	> 20000
GT W7+00S		-60+200HPHN-M-MC	149.87	18.50	< 5	-9	17.12	< 15	< 2	1350
GT W7+00S		-60+200HPHN-M-MC		20.68	< 5	-9	18.31	15	10	5500
GT W7+00S		-200HPHN	165.99	20.61	< 5	-9	9.89	75	3	-9
GT W7+00S		-200HPHN	165.99	20.61	< 5	-9	10.00	75	25	5300
SS E0+00S	8.900									
SS E0+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	71.73	17.82	5	-9	15.43	780	8	-9
SS E0+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	18.86		190	-9	17.82	3800	180	-9
SS E0+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	22.15		380	-9	11.00	1000	320	-9
SS E0+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	22.15		1650	-9	10.00	760	500	> 20000
SS E0+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	26.08		440	-9	10.76	4300	660	-9
SS E0+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	26.08		440	-9	10.76	4300	660	> 20000
SS E0+00S		-200HPHN	9.39		2000	-9	9.28	4700	500	4100
SS W0+00N	11.500									
SS W0+00N		-20+60HPHN-M	122.85	15.11	> 10000	55	13.84	6900	30	-9
SS W0+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	18.37		> 10000	16	16.81	130	< 2	-9
SS W0+00N		-60+200HPHN-M	201.97		1200	-9	12.00	2100	65	13500
SS W0+00N		-60+200HPHN-M	201.97		640	-9	11.57	840	85	-9
SS W0+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	24.61		820	-9	11.00	6500	340	15000
SS W0+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	24.61		1100	-9	10.20	7900	960	-9
SS W0+00N		-200HPHN	14.04		3300	-9	13.92	4400	500	2900
TS E2+00S	10.400									
TS E2+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	157.34	19.82	< 5	-9	16.57	220	8	-9
TS E2+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	26.28		< 5	-9	12.71	940	10	-9
TS E2+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	26.28		< 5	-9	12.00	940	15	-9
TS E2+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	127.05	15.94	340	-9	14.79	240	6	> 20000
TS E2+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	21.42		< 5	-9	10.12	100	15	-9
TS E2+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	21.42		< 5	-9	11.43	900	15	> 20000
TS E2+00S		-200HPHN	27.75		80	-9	13.00	760	55	> 20000
TS E2+00S		-200HPHN	27.75		130	-9	14.43	660	10	-9
TS E5+00S	8.700									
TS E5+00S		-20+60HPHN-M	136.30	16.63	< 5	-9	15.31	2100	15	-9
TS E5+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	19.88		< 5	-9	10.00	580	15	-9
TS E5+00S		-20+60HPHN-C	19.88		< 5	-9	9.49	720	25	-9
TS E5+00S		-60+200HPHN-M	32.95	16.50	< 5	-9	16.03	170	4	> 20000
TS E5+00S		-60+200HPHN-C	16.66		< 5	-9	16.31	500	8	> 20000
TS E5+00S		-200HPHN	7.91		60	-9	7.88	170	30	7650
TS W2+00N	16.800									
TS W2+00N		-20+60HPHN-C	9.83		95	-9	12.08	< 15	75	-9
TS W2+00N		-60+200HPHN-M	34.78	17.28	5	-9	0.78	< 15	6	1950
TS W2+00N		-60+200HPHN-C	12.66		10	-9	16.78	< 15	6	2550
TS W2+00N		-200HPHN	81.41	20.61	10	-9	10.46	45	15	-9
TS W2+00N		-200HPHN	81.41	20.61	50	-9	12.00	< 15	6	250
DM-4B		-200HPHN	15.77		< 5	-9	15.50	190	< 2	4250 * Dunite Chip


WEST SIDE 1 - 3
H+H 265
J9 Fr.
R2
R1
J6
J4
J2
652 H+H
BASE LINE
J5
J3
J1
L9 Fr.
L6
L4
L2
L9
ROAD
L3+50W
L.C.P.
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LEGEND:
ORIENTATION SOIL SAMPLE.
SOIL SAMPLE.
ROCK CHIPS FOR Pt.
UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE
SOIL SAMPLE AND UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE.
SCALE IN FOOT
SCALE: 1: 3,333 IN METER
DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
TINA & CATHY CLAIMS
SAMPLE LOCATIONS MAP
DATE: 10. DEC. 1987
DRAWN BY: RICHARD HOBUTI
Figure A1


WEST SIDE
I - 3
H+H
265
J9
Fr.
652
H+H
R2
R1
J6
J5
J4
J3
J2
J1
L6
L4
L2
L9
L9 Fr.
BASE LINE
ROAD
L3+50W
L.C.P.
H1
H2
H3
H4
A,B,C,D,E,F.
LEGEND:
ORIENTATION SOIL SAMPLE.
SOIL SAMPLE.
ROCK CHIPS FOR Pt.
UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE
SOIL SAMPLE AND UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE.
SCALE IN FOOT
SCALE: 1 : 3,333 IN METER
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DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
TINA & CATHY CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
PALLADIUM (Pd) in PPb
DATE: 10. DEC. 1987
DRAWN BY: RICHARD HOBUTI
Figure A3


WEST SIDE 1 - 3
H+H 265
J9 Fr.
652
H+H
R2
R1
J6
J5
J4
J3
J2
J1
L9 Fr.
L6
L4
L2
L9
ROAD
BASE LINE
L.C.P.
L3+50W
L20+00N
L18+60N
L16+00N
L12+00N
L8+00N
L4+00N
L0+00
L4+00S
L8+00S
L12+00S
L20+00S
L24+00S
L28+00S
L33+55S
0+00W
0+50W
1+00W
1+50W
2+00W
2+50W
3+00W
3+50W
4+00W
4+50W
5+00W
5+50W
6+00W
7+00W
A,B,C,D,E,F.
H1
H2
H3
H4
OC-1
OC-2
OC-3
OC-4
OC-5
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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LEGEND:
ORIENTATION SOIL SAMPLE.
SOIL SAMPLE.
ROCK CHIPS FOR Pt.
UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE
SOIL SAMPLE AND UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE.
SCALE IN FOOT
SCALE: 1: 3,333 IN METER
DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
TINA & CATHY CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
GOLD (Au) in PPb
DATE: 10. DEC. 1987
DRAWN BY: RICHARD HOBUTI
Figure A4


WEST SIDE
1 - 3
H+H
265
J9
Fr.
652
H+H
R2
R1
J6
J4
J2
J5
J3
J1
L9 Fr.
L6
L4
L2
L9
ROAD
BASE LINE
L3+50W
L.C.P.
H1
H2
H3
H4
A, B, C, D, E, F,
0+50W
1+00 W
1+50 W
2+00 W
2+50 W
3+00 W
3+50 W
4+00 W
4+50 W
5+00 W
5+50 W
6+00 W
6+50 W
7+00 W
LEGEND:
ORIENTATION SOIL SAMPLE.
SOIL SAMPLE.
ROCK CHIPS FOR Pt.
UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE
SOIL SAMPLE AND UNALTERED ROCK SAMPLE.
SCALE IN FOOT
SCALE: 1 : 3,333 IN METER
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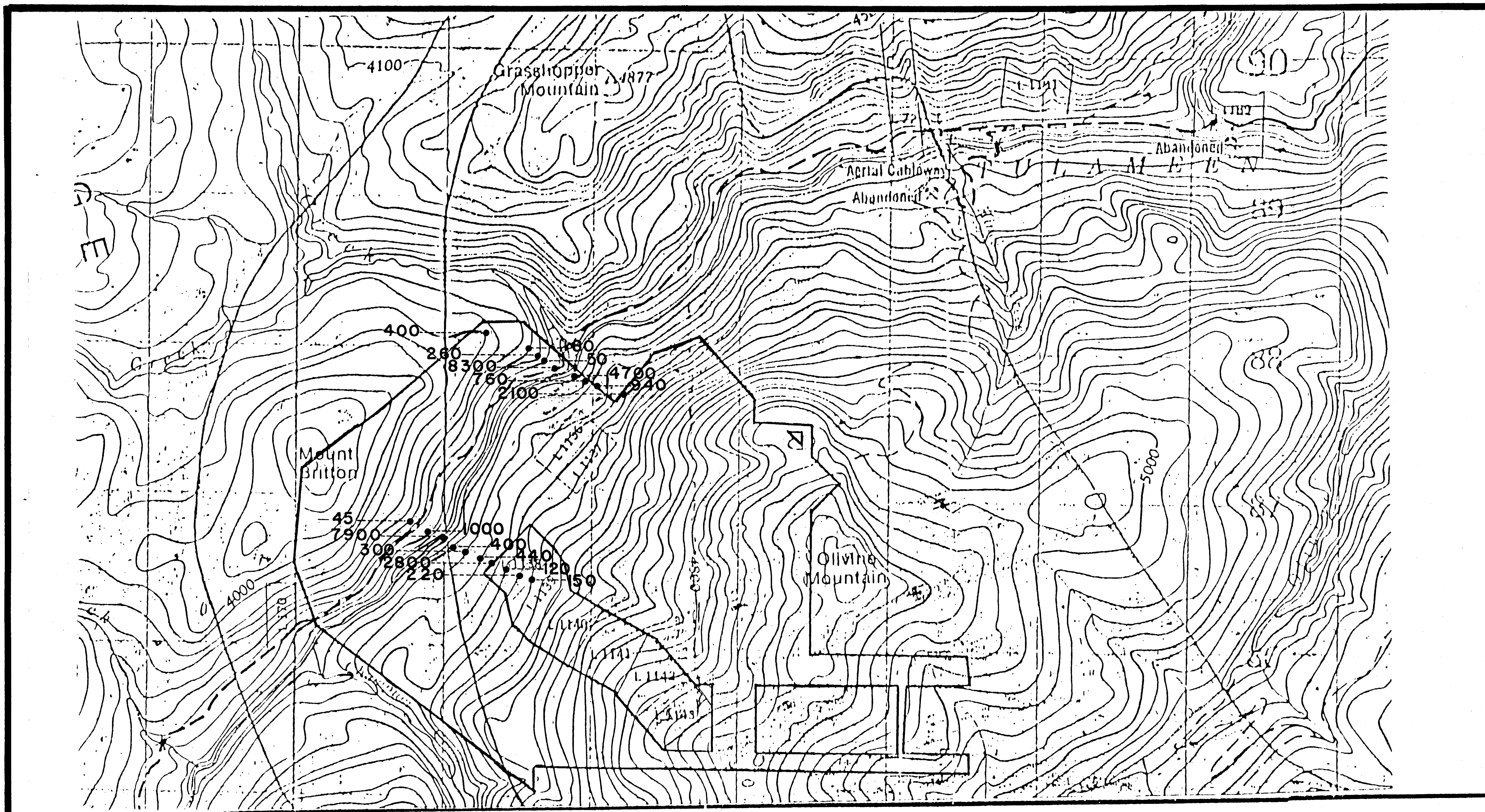
DIA MET MINERALS LTD.
TINA & CATHY CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
CHROMIUM (Cr) in ppm
DATE: 10. DEC. 1987
DRAWN BY: RICHARD HOBUTI
Figure A5



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TULAMEEN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

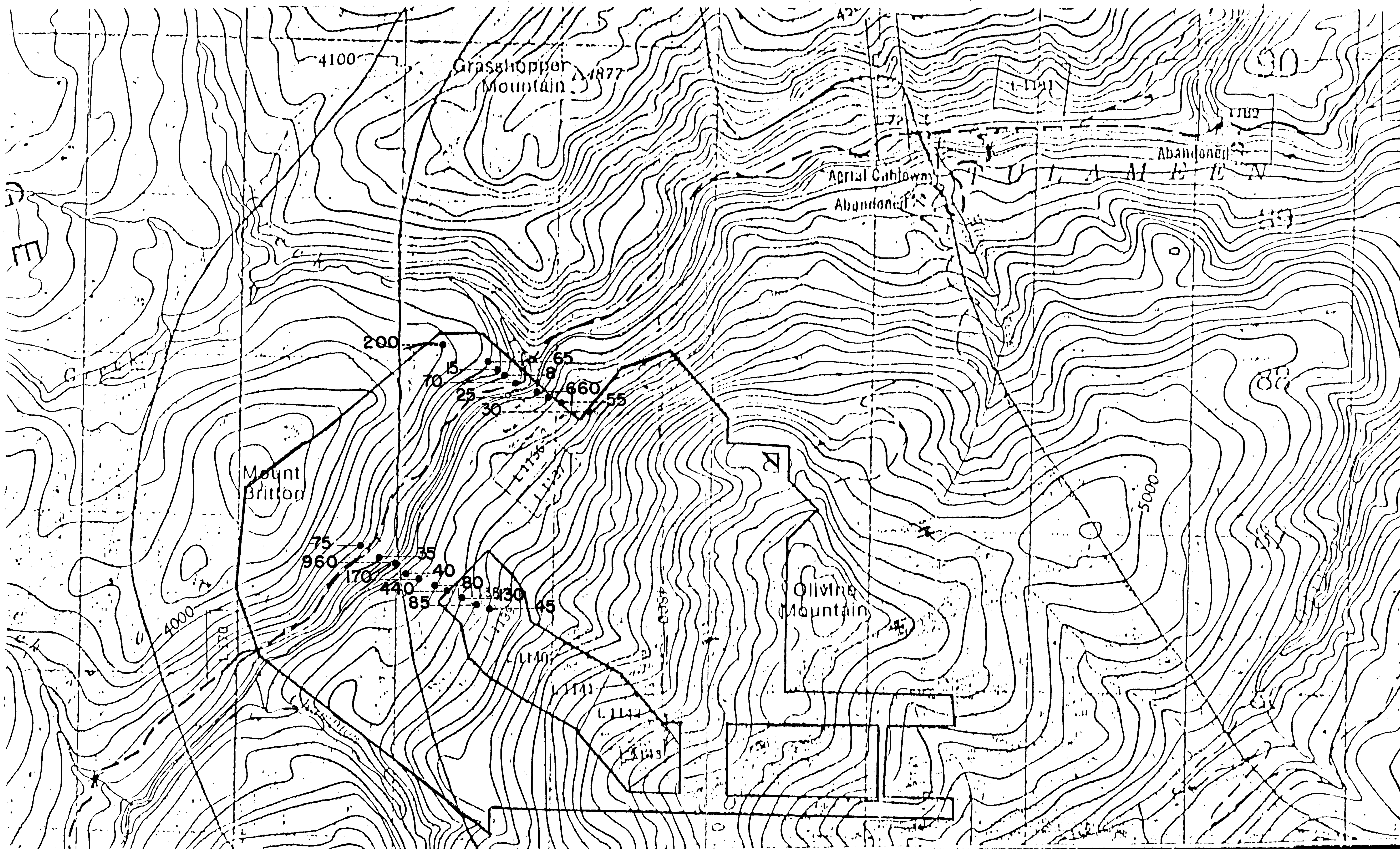
Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Vergas

DIAMET MINERAL LTD.
TINA CATHY CLAIMS
HIGHEST FRACTION HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

PLATINIUM (pt) in ppb

Figure A 7



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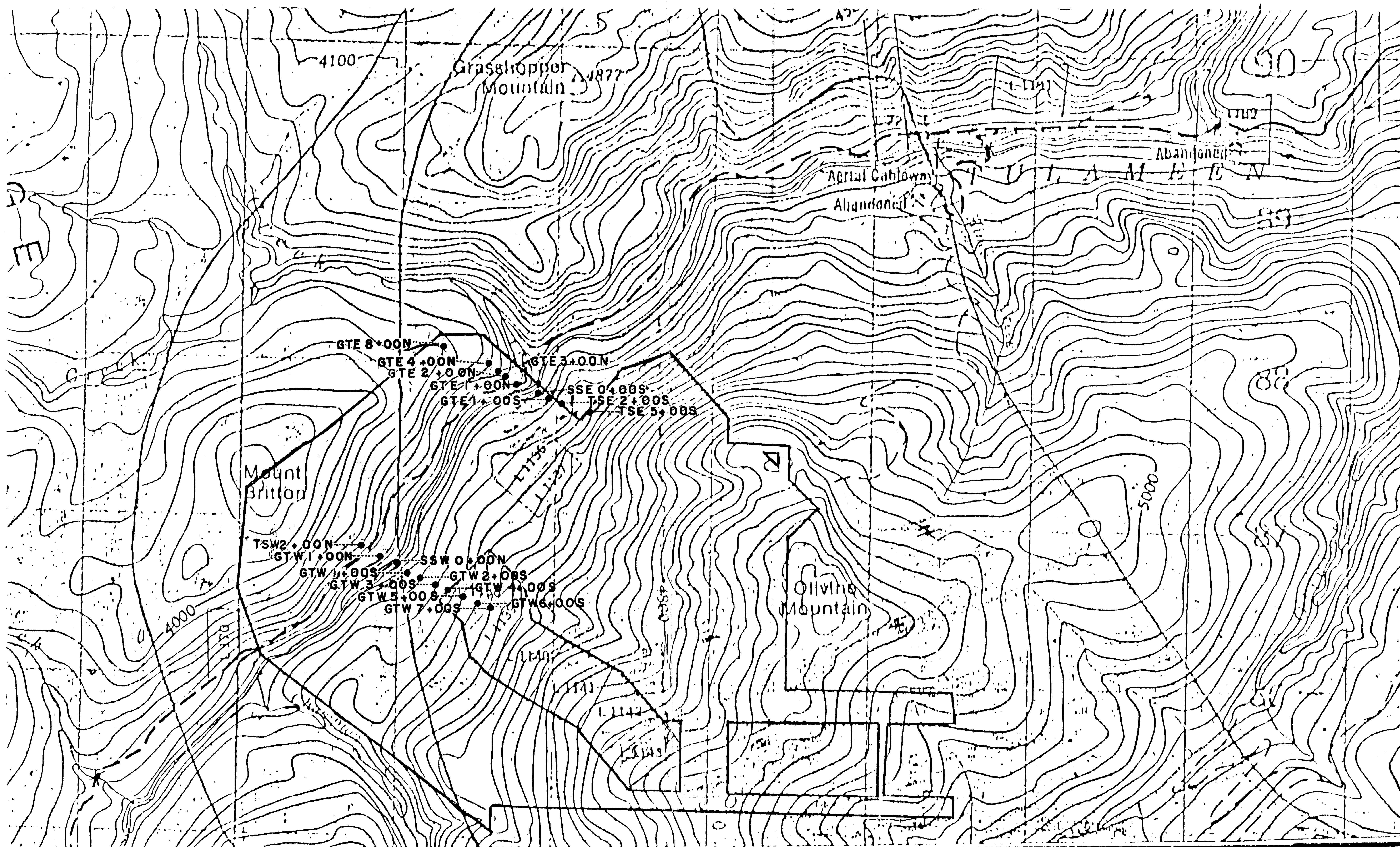
TULAMEEN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles
Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

DIA MET MINERAL LTD.
TINA CATHY CLAIMS
HIGHEST FRACTION HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS
PALLADIUM (Pd) in ppb

Figure A 8



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

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TULAMEEN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

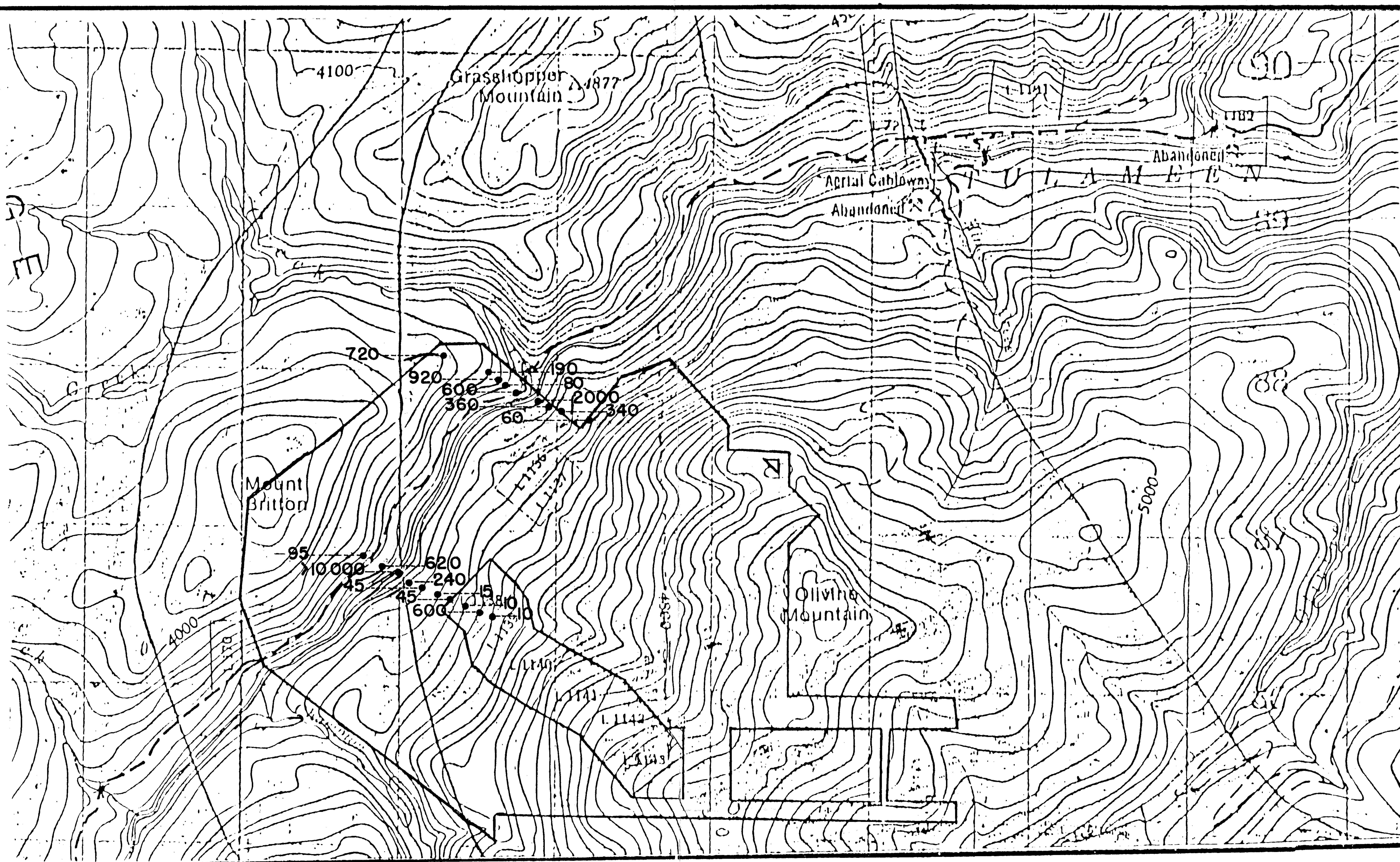
Miles 1 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 Milles

Metres 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Verges

DIAMET MINERAL LTD.
TINA CATHY CLAIMS
HEAVY MINERAL
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Figure A6



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

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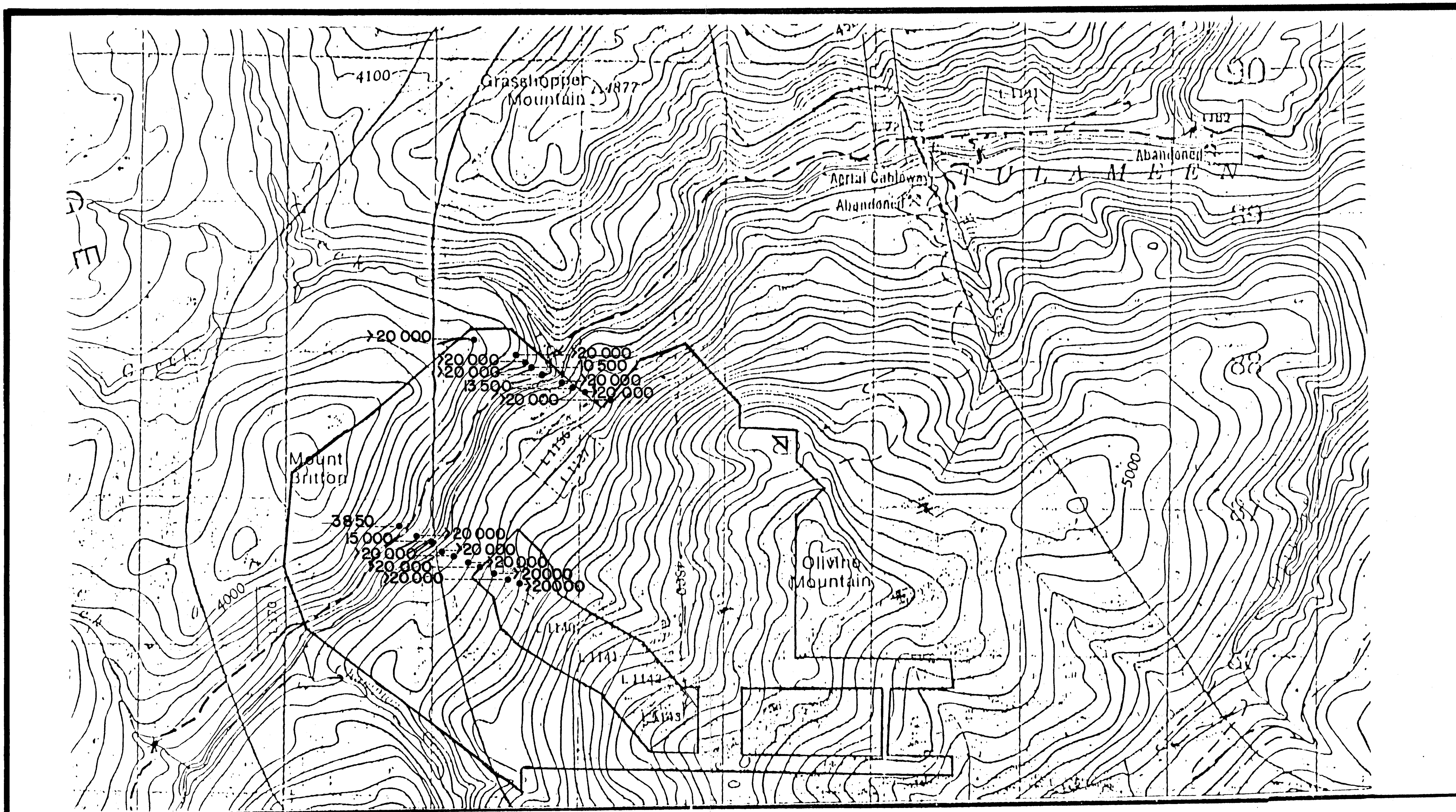
TULAMEEN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 Milles
Metres 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Mètres
Yards 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Verges

DIAMET MINERAL LTD.
TINA CATHY CLAIMS
HIGHEST FRACTION HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS
GOLD (Au) in ppb

Figure A 9



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,691

TULAMEEN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

Miles 1 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 Miles

Metres 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 Verges

DIAMET MINERAL LTD.

TINA CATHY CLAIMS

HIGHEST FRACTION HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

CHROMIUM (Cr) in ppm

Figure A 10