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COMINCO LTD

EXPLORATION
NTS: 94C/2,3

WESTERN CANADA
October 9, 1992

ASSESSMENT REPORT
DIAMOND DRILLING ON
PAR 1 MINERAL CLAIM
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE: 56°07'30"

LONGITUDE: 125°00'20"

WORK PERFORMED

JULY 3-5, 1992

OWNER OPERATOR - COMINCO LTD.

M.G. WESTCOTT

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,612

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COMINCO LTD

EXPLORATION

WESTERN CANADA

9 October 1992

ASSESSMENT REPORT - PAR

INTRODUCTION

Cominco Ltd staked the Par 1-7 mineral claims in 1990, following discovery of soils anomalous in Pb, Zn, Ag and Fe over an area of 3.5 km x 4.5 km. The soil anomaly is underlain by a north-northwest trending package of Lower Cambrian to Middle Devonian carbonates and clastics. Additional claims were staked in 1991 in order to cover extensions of the prospective stratigraphy; the property now comprises 46 claims totalling 826 units.

Exploration programs in 1990 and 1991 involved: grid soil sampling, geological mapping, airborne and ground geophysics and backhoe trenching. Results from the geochemical and geophysical surveys collectively defined a northerly trending zone deemed prospective for hosting Pb/Zn mineralization. Trenching within this zone exposed mineralized bedrock, including a 17.2 m interval containing 3.5% Pb, 8.4% Zn and 14.2 g/t Ag.

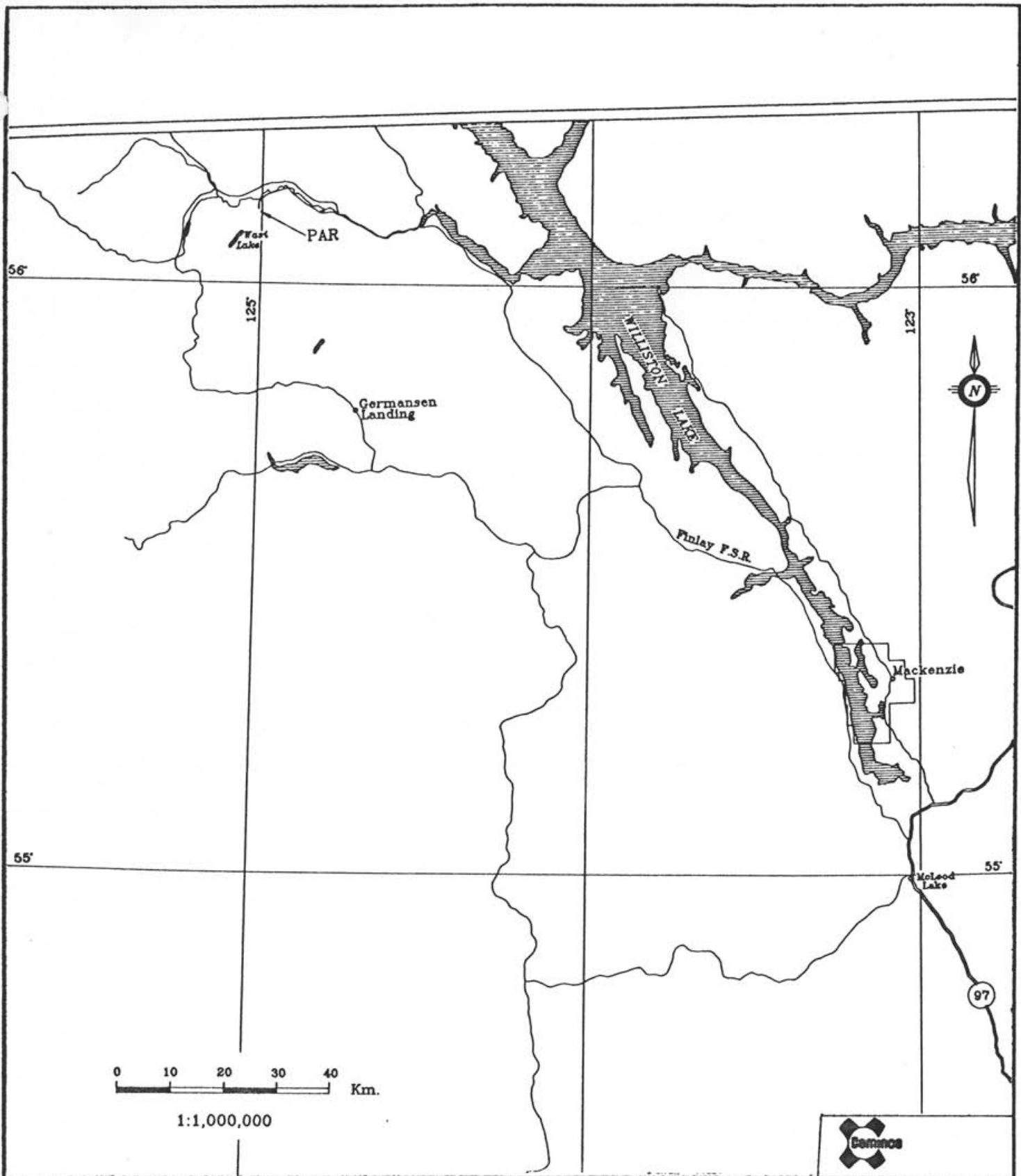
A diamond drilling program was initiated in 1992 in order to further explore the prospective zone. This report pertains to diamond drill hole 92-2 and declares related expenditures for assessment credits applicable to the Par 1 claim.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Par property is located 220 km northwest of Mackenzie, B.C. and 10 to 40 km north-northwest of Germansen Landing (Figure 1 and 2). The property is in the Omineca Mining District on NTS Map Sheets 94C/2,3 and 93N/15,16 and is centered about Latitude 56°03'N and Longitude 124°50'W.

A well maintained network of logging roads stemming from the Fort St. James and Mackenzie areas provide access to the northern half of the property, while much of the area further south requires helicopter support. Tenahiki airstrip, located at Osilinka logging camp, 9 km northwest of the property, is presently in good condition and can accommodate mid-sized aircraft.

Topography in the area is moderate to steep, ranging from 825 to 1900 metres elevation. Tree line is at 1700 m, below which vegetation consists primarily of mature stands of spruce, pine and hemlock. Underbrush is typically sparse and doesn't usually inhibit navigation. Portions of the property have recently been logged.



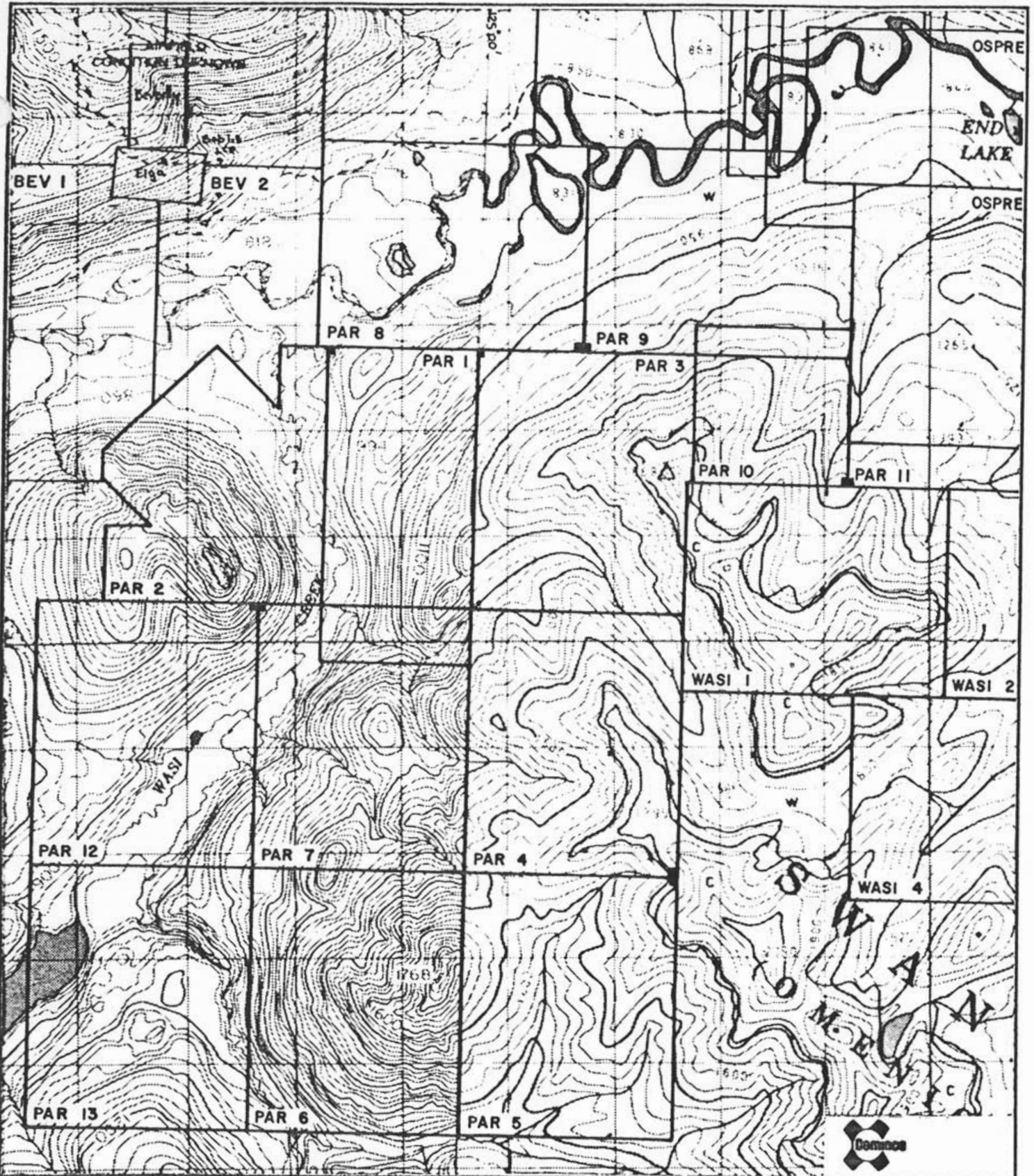
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Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

PAR PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1,000,000

Date: Oct, 1992

FIGURE 1



Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

PAR 1 CLAIM LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1:50,000 Date: Oct., 1992 FIGURE 2

2.

TENURE

The Par property consists of the following claims; all are 100% owned by Cominco Ltd, 700-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Date/Rec</u>	<u>Date Due</u>
Osilinka 1	303712	20	91/08/29	94/08/29
Osilinka 2	303713	20	91/08/29	95/08/29
Osilinka 3	303714	18	91/08/29	95/08/29
Osilinka 4	303715	18	91/08/28	95/08/28
Osilinka 5	303716	18	91/08/28	95/08/28
Osilinka 6	303717	18	91/08/29	95/08/29
Osilinka 7	303718	18	91/08/25	95/08/25
Osilinka 8	203719	20	91/08/27	95/08/27
Osilinka 9	303720	5	91/08/30	95/08/30
Par 1	12072	18	90/06/22	99/06/22
Par 2	12073	20	90/06/22	99/06/22
Par 3	12521	20	90/09/10	99/06/10
Par 4	12522	20	90/09/08	99/09/08
Par 5	12523	20	90/09/08	99/09/08
Par 6	12524	20	90/09/09	99/09/09
Par 7	12525	20	90/09/09	99/09/09
Par 8	303721	20	91/08/26	94/08/26
Par 9	303722	20	91/08/27	94/08/27
Par 10	303723	9	91/08/31	94/08/31
Par 11	303724	4	91/09/01	94/09/01
Par 12	303725	20	91/09/02	94/09/01
Par 13	303726	20	91/09/03	94/09/03
Wasi 1	30372	20	91/08/31	94/08/31
Wasi 2	303728	20	91/08/31	94/08/31
Wasi 3	303729	20	91/08/30	94/08/30
Wasi 4	303730	20	91/08/31	94/08/31
Wasi 5	303731	20	91/08/30	94/08/30
Wasi 6	303732	10	91/08/30	94/08/30
Whistler 1	12071	20	90/06/17	94/06/17
Whistler 2	303733	18	91/08/25	94/08/25
Whistler 3	303734	20	91/08/25	94/08/25
Whistler 4	303735	20	91/08/25	94/08/25
Whistler 5	303736	20	91/08/27	94/08/27
Whistler 6	303737	20	91/08/27	94/08/27
Whistler 7	303738	20	91/08/27	94/08/27
Whistler 8	303739	20	91/08/27	94/08/28
Whistler 9	303740	12	91/09/01	94/09/01
Echo 1	303741	15	91/09/03	94/09/03
Echo 2	303742	18	91/09/02	94/09/02
Echo 3	303743	20	91/09/04	95/09/04

3.

Echo 4	303744	20	91/09/04	95/09/04
Echo 5	303745	20	91/09/04	95/09/04
Echo 6	306622	20	91/12/02	92/12/02
Echo 7	306623	20	91/11/30	92/11/30
Echo 8	306624	18	91/11/30	92/11/30
Echo 9	306625	9	91/12/01	92/12/01

HISTORY

The area currently comprising Cominco Ltd's Par property covers a number of mineral showings that were previously staked and have been restaked and worked intermittently. All showings are described as carbonate-hosted stratabound lead, zinc, silver \pm barite \pm hydrozincite styles of mineralization. An inventory of these and other showings has recently been compiled by Ferri, F. et al (1992) as part of BCDM Open File Paper 1992-1.

In 1990 Cominco Ltd carried out a reconnaissance program in the area, in part involving silt and soil sampling stratigraphic extensions of Lower Cambrian to Middle Devonian carbonates hosting known mineral occurrences. In the course of this program the area in the vicinity of the Weber showing, located at Latitude 56°07'23" and Longitude 125°01'31", was staked (Par 1 and 2) and evaluated. The Weber showing, originally staked in 1929, consists of patchy and disseminated galena, sphalerite and barite in Lower Cambrian dolomite. Contour and grid soil sampling defined an area (3.5 km x 4.5 km) anomalous in Pb, Zn, Ag and Fe and an additional five claims (Par 3-7, 100 units) were staked.

In 1991 a program involving: geological mapping, grid soil sampling, backhoe trenching, airborne EM and ground geophysics (HLEM, Mag, IP, VLF) was carried out and defined an area (4.5 km x 1.0 km) with anomalous soil geochemistry (Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe) and several conductors. Additional claims (668 units) were staked to cover the extension of prospective stratigraphy.

The 1992 program involved detailed mapping, line cutting, grid soil sampling, ground geophysics and diamond drilling.

GEOLOGY

Regional

The Par Property is situated at the boundary between the Omineca and Intermontane tectonostratigraphic belts. Rocks from four terranes including, from east to west, Cassiar, Slide Mountain, Harper Ranch and Quesnel outcrop in the area. Cassiar Terrane represents a displaced segment of North American miogeoclinal strata of Upper Proterozoic and Palaeozoic age. Slide Mountain Terrane represents an Upper Palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic oceanic assemblage and occurs structurally above Cassiar Terrane. Further west, Quesnel terrane, which can be subdivided to include the Harper Ranch Terrane, is composed of two volcanic and sedimentary assemblages, the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group and the Upper Palaeozoic Lay Range assemblage. The western margin of Quesnel Terrane is intruded by Triassic to Cretaceous monzonitic and syenitic rocks of the Hogem Intrusive Complex.

4.

Local

Rocks underlying the Par Property include Lower Cambrian to Mississippian clastics and carbonates. Stratigraphy was previously classified using nomenclature applied to miogeoclinal strata of the Cassiar Platform, however, recent 1:50,000 scale mapping by BCDM has resulted in new stratigraphic nomenclature, summarized as follows (After Ferri, et al. 1992, Open File 1992-11).

Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian

Big Creek Group: shale, argillite and siltstone, dark grey, blue-grey and black, thin to very thinly-bedded and platy to wavy bedded.

Middle Devonian

Otter Lakes Group: Dolomite and limestone, dark grey to grey, fetid, poorly bedded, locally fossiliferous, grey, massive.

Middle Ordovician to Lower Devonian

Echo Lake Group: Upper-Dolomite and limestone, pale to medium grey, thin to massively bedded, medium crystalline and sugary, may be bioclastic, oolitic and contain carbonate breccia horizons, locally silicified and may exhibit algal structures.

Lower- Argillite, dark grey, graptolitic and argillaceous limestone, grey to dark grey, planar bedded.

Cambrian and Ordovician

Razor Back Group: Upper - calcareous argillite, argillaceous and dolomitic limestone, dark grey, thinly bedded.

Lower - argillite, shale, dark grey to grey or silvery, thinly bedded, may contain sections of sericitic phyllite or schist, white to greenish.

Lower Cambrian

Atan Group

Mount Kison Formation: limestone, grey to white and mottled, recrystallized, thin, wavy indistinct and discontinuous bedding, slightly argillaceous and may be dolomitized.

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Mount Brown Formation: sandstone, impure quartzite, grey-brown to maroon, moderately to thickly bedded, interlayered with siltstone and phyllite, dark grey to grey-green, thin to thickly bedded, minor limestone nodules.

Above mentioned stratigraphy forms a broad, northwest trending syncline, truncated to the north by an east-west fault contact with Proterozoic rocks. The northern third of the property covers stratigraphy on western and eastern limbs of the syncline, while the southern two-thirds covers the eastern limb only. Stratigraphy on the eastern limb maintains a relatively consistent northwest strike and westerly dip (20-50°). Faulting and additional folding of the western limb results in more variable structural orientations, though the northwest trend is generally maintained.

DIAMOND DRILLING

During July and August 1992 a diamond drilling program was carried out on the Par property. Falcon Drilling Ltd. of Prince George, B.C. was the drill contractor. This report pertains to diamond drill hole 92-2, commenced July 3 and completed July 5, 1992. Drill hole 92-2 is located at the southern end of the Par 1 claim (Figure 2 and Plate 1), at UTM coordinate 6220725 N; 374800 E.

The objective of DDH 92-2 was to intersect mineralization revealed in trench 91-3, where a 17.2 m sample yielded 3.5% Pb, 8.4% Zn and 14.2 g/t Ag. The mineralized interval comprises a variety of rock types including light to dark grey dolomite, green-grey phyllite and black carbonaceous mudstone. Mineralization consists of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and trace barite, occurring as disseminations, massive bands and irregular patches.

The core was logged and select intervals were sampled and analyzed for Pb, Zn and Ag (refer to Appendix III for log and Appendix IV for analytical results).

Expenditures directly associated with diamond drill hole 92-2 totalled \$21,291.40 (see Appendix IV for details).

RESULTS

Diamond drill hole 92-2 intersected three rock types: black, carbonaceous \pm calcareous mudstone; medium to dark grey, carbonaceous limestone; and a medium green-grey, \pm phyllitic rock composed of varying proportions of sericite, quartz and carbonate (See Appendix III). Limited outcrop, a lack of fossil evidence and similarities between lithologies at different stratigraphic levels, makes it difficult to definitively assign stratigraphic associations to the units observed in drill core, however an Ordovician or older age is presumed.

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Two narrow mineralized intervals were intersected. Between 52.7 and 53.4 m, fine pyrite, sphalerite and galena is interlaminated with very calcareous sericite + quartz rock. Combined sulphides comprise approximately 15-20% of the interval. The estimated mode of sulphides is 80-90% pyrite, sphalerite + galena 10-20% (sphalerite > galena). This interval and adjacent intervals were split and analysed for Pb, Zn and Ag at the Cominco Exploration Research Lab, Vancouver, B.C. The mineralized interval yielded values of 7360 ppm Pb, 13700 ppm Zn and 4.5 ppm Ag over 1 m. A second mineralized interval, between 53.9 m and 54.4 m, is similar in style to the above-mentioned interval. A 0.5 m sample yielded values of 0.97% Pb, 5.45 Zn and 13.5 g/t Ag.

Analytical results for all sampled intervals are given in Appendix IV.

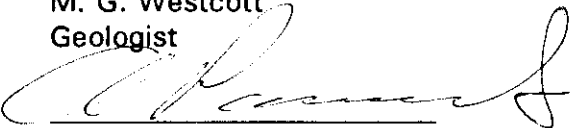
CONCLUSIONS

Diamond drill hole 92-2 tested a portion of the stratigraphy beneath trench 91-3, where surface sampling returned assay results of 3.5% Pb, 8.4% Zn and 14.2 g/t Ag over a 17.2 m interval. Two narrow (70 cm and 50 cm) mineralized intervals were intersected in drill core. The relationship between mineralization observed in core and that encountered in trench 91-3 is unclear, as rock types present in the trench are not all represented in the drill core and styles of mineralization differ somewhat.

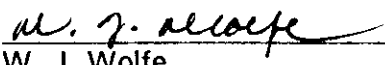
Reported by:


M. G. Westcott
Geologist

Endorsed by:


A.M. Pauwels
Senior Geologist

Approved for
Release by:


W. J. Wolfe
Manager, Exploration-
Western Canada

WJW/pm
Distribution:
Mining Recorder
File

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

- CRAIG, D.L. (1990): Par Property Year End Report, Cominco Ltd Files.
- FERRI, F. and MELVILLE, M. (1990): Geology between Nina Lake and Osilinka River, North Central British Columbia (93N/15, North Half and 94C/2, South Half); B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990-1, pages 101-114.
- FERRI, F., DUDKA, S., and REES, C.: (1992a): Geology of the Uslika Lake Area, Northern Quesnel Trough, B.C. (94C/3,4,6); B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork 1991, paper 1992-1.
- (1992b): Geology of the Uslika Lake Area, Northern Quesnel Trough, B.C. (94C/3,4,6); B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1992-11.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

PAR 1 Mineral Claim
(Work Performed July 3-5, 1992)

Salaries	
M.G. Westcott - 2 days @ \$285/day	\$ 570.0
Domicile - 2 man days @ \$50/day	100.00
Geochemical analyses (Pb, Zn, Ag)	
7 samples @ \$11/sample	77.00
Diamond Drilling 248.7 m @ \$79.31/m	19,724.40
Drilling expenses include mob/demob, supplies, drill cost and site preparation. Cost per metre represents total drilling expenses as per Falcon Drilling Ltd. invoice, divided by total metres drilled.	
Report preparation (M.G. Westcott) - 2 days @ \$285/day	570.00
Drafting/Reproduction	250.00
Total Expenditures:	<u>\$21,291.40</u>

APPENDIX III

DRILL LOG, DDH 92-2

DRILL HOLE RECORD

COMINCO LTD.

Page 1 of 8

Property: PAR
 Commenced: July 3, 1992
 Completed: July 5, 1992

District: Western District
 Location: Par Main Grid
 Core size: NQ

Hole No.: 92-2
 Tests at: 30.5 93.3 130 248
 Cor. Dip: 59 60° 60° 60.5
 True Brg.: 258°, 258.5, 261, 258
 % Recovery.: 95.6%

Objective: Intersect mineralization under trench 91-3
 Date: July 4, 1992
 Logged by: M.G. Westcott

Metres From	To	Description
0	7.9	OVERBURDEN - CASING
7.9	12.2	CASING in and out of Rock + mud to 12.2 so cased to 12.2
7.9	8.4	BLACK, VERY CARBONACEOUS, CALCAREOUS MUDSTONE very broken up
8.4	10.8	BLACK, MUDDY GOUGE ZONE and broken up black, carbonaceous limestone
10.8	14.0	BLACK, VERY CARBONACEOUS LIMESTONE. Broken up section with a few narrow muddy gouge zones. White calcite stringers fairly abundant.
14.0	14.4	BLACK, MUDDY GOUGE (as above)
14.4	27.7	BLACK, VERY CARBONACEOUS SLIGHTLY CALCAREOUS MUDSTONE. Difficult to see bedding features, but very fine laminations or foliation surfaces are distinguished by lighter colour. Some small scale tight folding defined by these laminae/foliation surfaces. Fine white calcite stringers present but not plentiful. Pyrite patches, lenses and stringers are common (Total Py=1%). Pyrite stringers are folded with foliation. Rusty patches on some fracture surfaces. Core axis to foliation (probably bedding parallel) angle @ 15.6m is 45°, appears quite consistent
27.7	27.9	BROKEN ZONE @ CONTACT BETWEEN MUDSTONE (above) AND LIMESTONE (below). Not necessarily a fault.
27.9	41.2	MED.-DARK GREY, CARBONACEOUS LIMESTONE. Distinct banding (bedding) defined by shades of grey, which appear to correlate with finer (dark) and coarser (med grey) silt and mud size material. White calcite veins, lenses and irregular patches are common (10 + /m) Bedding orientation is quite consistent. @ 33.5m 55° to core axis. @ 39.6m 50° @ 40.6m 55° Minor pyrite (<0.5%) cubes. Few stylotiles highlighted with black carbonaceous material.

Property:

Hole No.: 92-2

41.2	41.9	BLACK, SLIGHTLY CALCAREOUS MUDSTONE + GOUGE ZONE. The zone comprises 50% black gouge mud and 50% broken-up black mudstone. There are a few small (< 1 cm) white calcite patches.
41.9	44.4	LIGHT-MED GREY AND BLACK, FINELY LAMINATED SILTY MUDSTONE. Light grey laminae appear to be coarser grained (silt size). Laminae are fine (0.5 - 2mm) and wavy banded, but overall have consistent bedding. Core axis/bedding @ 42.1m 70° Minor pyrite (< 0.5%) Minor calcite \pm qtz veinlets and irregular patches. Core/bedding @ 43.0 70°. Rock is only slightly calcareous and quite soft.
44.4	46.9	BLACK SLIGHTLY CALCAREOUS, MIXED MUDSTONE AND BLACK MUD GOUGE. Approx. 50% gouge mud and 50% black mudstone (like 41.2-41.9 zone). Mudstone is soft. No lamination visible.
46.9	50.1	BLACK + MINOR GREY LAMINATED SILTY MUDSTONE. Quite calcareous (could be classified as muddy - silty limestone). Lighter grey silty laminations present but not as plentiful as in 41.9-44.4 section. Foliation (well developed parting) parallels bedding. @ 48.0 m 20 cm quartz (80%) carbonate (20%) vein. @ 48.2 - 49.2 m this section is broken-up with quartz-calcite veining and flooding, locally entraining mudstone fragments. Fine pyrite laminations and irregular patches total 2-5% pyrite for this section. To be sampled for geochem. Quartz-calcite veining comprises approx. 10% of interval. Core to bedding angles: @ 47.6m 55° @ 48.2m 50° @ 50.0m 75°
50.1	50.5	TRANSITION FROM BLACK, CALCAREOUS SILTY MUDSTONE (muddy limestone) TO GREENISH GREY, SERICITE (\pm CHLORITE) QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. The two lithologies each comprise approx. 50% of interval and are interbedded. Contact appears to represent gradual depositional change. The rock is intensely broken up along foliation and breaks up when handled. Core axis to bedding @ 50.3 m is 65°
50.5	53.4	MEDIUM GREENISH-GREY, SERICITE/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK (PHYLLITE). Sericite (\pm Chlorite) laminations (0.5-2mm) are well defined and wavy. Very well developed parting, rock breaks into thin (1-2 mm) bedding parallel chips. Rock is weakly-moderately calcareous. Fine Pyrite laminations and patches (< 1 cm) are common throughout interval. Fine pyrite, sphalerite, galena interlaminated with very calcareous,

Property:

	<p>sericite + quartz rock over 70 cm (52.7-53.4) interval. Combined sulphides comprise approx. 15-20% of interval. Sulphide mode estimate is Pyrite 80-90, Sphal + galena 10-20% (sphal > gal.) Several 0.5-1.0 cm calcite veins in mineralized section (they cut mineralization). Core/sulphide lamination angle @ 52.8 m 30-35° 20 cm section @ 52.8-53.0 is 50% sulphides (as above). Core/lamination angle @ 51.9 m 10-15° Lower 30 cm of mineralized interval (53.1-53.4) is broken up and is highly sericitic (\pm chlorite).</p>
<p>53.4 57.1</p>	<p>LIGHT GREENISH-GREY SERICITE/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. Phyllitic foliation. Sericite (\pm chlorite) is light yellow-green-tan colour occurring as laminations, thin bands and pervasive disseminations throughout rock. Quartz is grey and commonly observed as thin (< 1mm) laminations and discontinuous lenses parallel to foliation. Quartz is typically difficult to see with naked eye. Very well developed parting/foliation indicates some tight mesoscopic folding. Sericitic laminae define swirled texture locally. While folding is obviously present, the overall orientation of banding is quite consistent @ 50-60° to core axis. Minor (<< 0.5%) fine disseminated pyrite is present over most of interval. Occasional patches and lenses of pyrite + quartz. @ 53.9-54.4 Sulphide (py, sph, gal) is interlaminated with "sericite" quartz/carbonate rock (phyllite). Style of mineralization is similar to 52.8-53.0 m mineralized section. The main difference between the two mineralized intervals is that this one appears to have more silica and less carbonate than the upper section. The best mineralized section (54.1-54.3) comprises approx. 30-40% sulphide (mode pyrite 70-80%, sph + gal 20-30%). Sphalerite is brown to dark grey and more abundant than galena. Sample intervals: 53.9-54.4 54.5-55.9 55.9-58.2 Core/banding angle of sulphide mineralization @ 54.2 is 60°. Resistivity of sulphide interval at 1" electrode spacing is as low as 5000 ohms along sulphide bands and 500,000 ohms across bands.</p>
<p>57.1 58.1</p>	<p>LIGHT GREENISH-GREY MUDDY GOUGE ZONE. Zone is 90% gouge mud, 10% sericite/quartz/carbonate (phyllite) fragments (< 2 cm). Muddy gouge is quite calcareous.</p>
<p>58.1 62.0</p>	<p>MEDIUM GREENISH GREY "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE (PHYLLITE). Slightly calcareous, very soft. Darker than section above -appears to be due to higher "chlorite" content. This section is quite broken-up. Core/bedding measurements difficult. @ 59.7m 20° @ 61.8 m 20°.</p>

Property:

62.0	63.2	<p>Same rock as above except crushed up + sections of light greenish grey mud. Fragments are subrounded (2 mm - 20 mm) and commonly quite siliceous. This rock is only slightly carbonaceous.</p>
63.2	72.0	<p>LIGHT - MED GREENISH GREY, "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE (PHYLLITE). Rock has been folded, sheared and broken-up. Sericitic bands (laminae) are fairly distinct and in part define the contorted nature of the rock. Minor pyrite is present as discrete cubes sparsely disseminated, or as drawn out specs (1-3 mm) of pyrite + quartz parallel to foliation.</p> <p>Quartz occurs as med-dk grey lenses and irregular patches and occasionally in veins. (eg. @ 64.8m, where 10 cm bull white quartz veins with 5% pyrite occurs).</p> <p>Carbonate is present, but hard to estimate amount because where "sericite" content becomes significant it is generally difficult to get acid to fizz - acid gets soaked up etc.</p> <p>Core axis/banding angles. @ 70.7 m 40-45° @ 69.3 m 50° @ 64.2 m 50°</p>
72.0	74.1	<p>FAULT ZONE. Same as above except rock is sheared up here. Rock is brecciated (0.5 - 1.0 cm frags) and has light green-grey muddy gouge developed over ~ 50% of interval. Gouge fizzes quite well.</p>
74.1	76.0	<p>MED. GREEN GREY, WELL LAMINATED "SERICITE"/QUARTZ CARBONATE ROCK. This section is quite siliceous and has particularly well defined laminations of "sericite" and pyrite + quartz. Pyrite + quartz laminations are (0.2-1.0 mm) and very abundant (2-5/cm). Laminations define wavy and locally contorted bedding. Average core/bedding angle is 35-45°.</p> <p>Total pyrite in section ~ 5%</p>
76.0	108.5	<p>LIGHT-MED GREENISH GREY, SERICITE (30-50%) / QUARTZ (40%) / CARBONATE (10-20%), PHYLLITIC ROCK. This rock differs only slightly over this thick interval. Bands/laminations of greenish tan "sericite" (\pm chlorite) rich material are well defined. Bands are generally wavy, but locally contorted. Locally "sericite" bands are fairly dark green and are presumably chlorite rich.</p> <p>Where quartz is visible it occurs as fine (< 1.0 mm) light grey laminae, or more commonly as discontinuous elongate lenses < 1 mm x 10 mm)</p> <p>Minor pyrite disseminations and quartz + pyrite specs are sparsely distributed throughout section (<< 0.5% py).</p> <p>Carbonate content of this rock is difficult to estimate but is present; most spots react slightly to acid.</p> <p>Zinc Zap tried on all boxes - no positive (red) reaction.</p> <p>Core axis/Lamination angles quite variable at metre scale. Significant mesoscopic folding obvious.</p> <p>Averages for intervals.</p>

Property:

		78.0-84.0 25-45° 84.0-86.0 20-40° 86.0-89.8 10-20° 89.8-96.3 20-40° 96.4-99.4 30-45° 99.4-102.4 40° 102.4-108.4 45-65°
108.5	112.9	MED GREENISH GREY SERICITE/QUARTZ/CARBONATE PHYLLITE. Same as interval above. Chlorite content is above average, locally slightly darker green. Sericite banding angle is quite consistent @ 45° to core axis. Minor drawn out quartz + pyrite specs. Rock cores well. Quite calcareous.
112.9	116.6	SERICITE/QUARTZ/CARBONATE PHYLLITE ROCK WITH OCCASIONAL THIN BLACK MUDSTONE BANDS/LAMINATIONS. Light-medium green-grey, well banded. Wavy-contorted bands and local broken-up sections. Few thin (1-3 mm) dark grey-black mudstone seams interfoliated (interbedded?). Core/banding angle variable but generally 20-35°.
116.6	118.2	"SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE PHYLLITIC ROCK WITH SEAMS (2-20 CM) OF BLACK GRAPHITIC MUDSTONE. Banding of "sericite" (green-tan) and quartz (grey) is well defined. Sericite bands are (1-4 mm), quartz bands are (2-5mm). @ 117.4-117.6 black, graphitic mudstone dominated band with minor (10-20%) "sericite"/quartz/carbonate rock interfoliated. A similar band at 118.1-118.2 m. Core/banding quite consistent @ 35-40°.
121.0	134.5	SERICITE/QUARTZ/CARBONATE PHYLLITIC ROCK. Light green grey. This section has less well defined sericite bands and significantly higher quartz content. Rock cores well and fractures at varied angles to foliation as well as along foliation. Generally a better indurated rock. Some sections have been pervasively silica flooded and are bleached to pale greenish grey. Quartz veinlets (< 1mm) and occasional lenses (1 cm) throughout interval. Dark grey pyrite + quartz specs (0.3 mm X 2-10 mm) common. Total pyrite for interval < 0.5%. Core/banding angle not always obvious but appears to be quite consistent @ 45°.
134.5	139.2	MED GREENISH-GREY "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. Well defined sericite bands present. Less silica than above interval. 10 cm light green-grey gouge mud @ 137.8 Core/banding angle gradually increases through interval (@ 137.5m 55°, @ 139m 80°). Interval also gradually becomes more silicic downhole.
139.2	155.4	MEDIUM GREENISH-GREY "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. Quite siliceous, locally very siliceous (pervasive flooding). Sericite

Property:

		<p>bands are very difficult to discern. Chlorite may exceed sericite in this section. Very green chloritic patches with non-discrete edges in highly silicic sections. Silica is very fine grained, greenish-grey and quite pervasive. Faint white specs (0.5-1.0 mm) common in some bands. Core angle/foliation is difficult to measure @ 144.6 m 45°.</p> <p>Quartz veinlets (1-3 mm) locally.</p> <p>Fine disseminated pyrite throughout (< 0.5%)</p> <p>Core/foliation @ 155.0m 40-45°</p> <p>@ 148.7m 40° (Quite consistent over interval)</p>
155.4	159.6	<p>MEDIUM - DARKISH GREEN-GREY "SERICITE" (CHLORITIC)/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. Gradual change from above section. Lighter and darker green-grey bands (1-2 cm). Lighter bands are gritty looking (fine sand and silt), no obvious grading observed. The rock is quite siliceous, fine silt/sand appears to have significant silica component. Contacts of sandy bands are irregular and lobate (possible loading feature or bioturbation). Fine pyrite disseminated throughout, quite abundant (0.5%). Banding is swirled in many spots. On average core/bedding is 20-30°</p>
159.6	165.8	<p>LIGHT-MEDIUM GREEN-GREY "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. Bands/laminations of "sericite" are locally abundant. Rock is quite siliceous. Narrow (< 1 cm) quartz veinlets are fairly common (3-6/m).</p> <p>No reaction with acid.</p> <p>Core/banding @ 162.0 m 45°</p> <p>Core/banding @ 165.6 m 75-80°</p> <p>Banding not well developed in most spots.</p> <p>Some contorted sections.</p>
165.8	175.7	<p>MEDIUM GREEN-GREY "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. Bedding is faint and defined by light coloured greenish-grey, finely laminated (< 1mm), somewhat gritty looking bands.</p> <p>Med-dk green chlorite rich patches locally. Rock has moderate silica content + few narrow quartz veins.</p> <p>Core/bedding angles</p> <p>@ 168.5m 10°</p> <p>@ 170.0m 30°</p> <p>@ 175.4m 20°</p>
175.7	189.8	<p>LIGHT-DARK GREEN + GREY "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. Banding well defined by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. greenish-tan "sericite" rich beds/laminae. 2. light, green-grey siliceous gritty looking beds. 3. med-dk green chlorite rich bands. <p>Edges of individual bands (laminae) are "washed out" (not particularly sharp). Typical band thickness (2 mm - 1 cm)</p> <p>Laminations are wavy, but have consistent or gradually varying angle w.r.t. core axis.</p>

Property:

189.8

248.7

Core/bedding angles:

- @ 175.6m 30°
- @ 178.6m 35°
- @ 183.2m 40°
- @ 186.2m 45°
- @ 188.6m 40-45°

@ 184.7m there are three 1.0 cm quartz veins with minor patchy pyrrhotite and red-brown sphalerite selvages.

@ 187.8-188.2m broken-up/sheared zone. Minor gouge development. Acid fizzes slightly in most spots.

LIGHT-MEDIUM GREEN-GREY "SERICITE"/QUARTZ/CARBONATE ROCK. The remainder of the hole is very similar, varying locally in silica content, nature of banding/bedding and intensity of shear and induration.

Occasional narrow quartz veins (< 1 cm).

Pyrite + quartz specs/lenses (0.2 mm x 2-5 mm) common throughout (total py < 0.5%).

Small pyrrhotite patches (2-5 mm), commonly in quartz vein, occur very locally.

General description of "Sericate"/Quartz/Carbonate Rock

From 189.8 to E.O.H.

Colour: Predominantly light green-grey, locally medium green grey.

Fine gritty silica rich sandy-silty bands are light grey and slightly green.

"Sericate" rich bands are greenish tan colour.

Irregular patches, and occasional bands of chlorite-rich rock are med-dark green.

Texture/Fabric

The rock has a well developed phyllitic parting parallel to compositional bands (bedding). Bedding is typically planar to wavy and occasionally contorted.

Locally, sections (< 1m) are sheared and brecciated (0.5 - 2 cm frags.)

In general, the rock cores well (usually 100% Recov.)

Composition

"Sericate" includes sericite, chlorite \pm talc and occurs as

1. discrete bands and laminae.
2. pervasively distributed through rock.

Where bands/laminae are developed rock is generally more sheared (evidenced by drawn out pyrite/quartz specs). Bands may be caused by shear?

Quartz occurs as

- veinlets and stringers (quite sparse)
- silica flooded patches (very local)
- silica rich gritty silt-sand bands
- laminations and discontinuous lenses of fine grained quartz.

Property:

Irregular silica patches (< 1m) are coincident with bleached patches.

Where rock is sheared, quartzose gritty bands are brecciated and are commonly imbricated and/or drawn out. Silica rich gritty silt-sand bands (1-3 cm thick) are present locally eg. @ 155-156 m and 226.5. These bands have lobate - wavy boundaries - loading feature? Laminations and discontinuous lenses of grey silica rich rock are interfoliated with "sericite".

Carbonate The carbonate content of this rock is difficult to quantify. Most places will give fizz with acid if pulverized; locally it will fizz slightly on cut surfaces. Calcite veinlets and stringers common but not volumetrically significant - some veins and veinlets are quartz + carbonate.

Core Axis to Banding/Foliation/Bedding Angles

- 192-200m quite sheared up, wavy banding 10-40°
- 200-210m wavy banding, locally sheared 0-30° avg 20°
- 210-213m wavy banding, changes gradual. Locally broken up. avg. 20-30°
- 213-217m fairly consistent, planar - slightly wavy, avg. 25° (defined by 2-3 mm laminations and parting)
- 217-223m poorly defined banding, quite broken section. Wavy - contorted bands locally, avg. 10-25°
- 223-230m well defined banding (1 mm - 2-3 cm), quite planar. Exhibits significant shear; pyrite + quartz and quartz rich frags are drawn out along banding. Consistent orientation 30-40°
- 230-238m poorly defined, wavy "banding" (foliation rather than compositional banding), fairly consistent @ 30-40°.
- 238-238.5m Sheared broken-up zone @ 10-20° to core axis
- 238.5-243m Poorly defined sericitic bands + few chloritic bands. Wavy and gradually changing 10-30°.
- 243-248.7m Poorly developed sericitic bands, and partings well developed. Gritty quartz-silty-sandy bands locally present (sometimes broken up). Core axis to banding/Foliation angle 20-30° (quite consistent)

Over interval 225.0-248.7 (E.O.H) small (1-5 mm) pyrrhotite specs/lenses are quite abundant. Estimate total pyrrhotite (~0.5-1.0%).

E.O.H.

APPENDIX IV

Analytical Results for Par DDH 92-2

<u>Sampled Interval</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>	<u>Pb(ppm)</u>	<u>Zn(ppm)</u>	<u>Ag(ppm)</u>
48.20 - 49.20	1.0	176	2660	0.5
50.90 - 52.40	1.5	20	37	<.4
52.40 - 53.40	1.0	7360	13700	4.5
53.40 - 53.90	0.5	394	3050	0.6
53.90 - 54.40	0.5	8950 (0.97%)	52100 (5.45%)	13.5
54.40 - 55.90	1.5	33	1320	<.4
55.90 - 58.20	2.3	60	43	<.4

All analyses were performed at the Cominco Exploration Research Laboratory, E. Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Analytical Methods

Pb - Aqua Regia Decomposition/AAS
Zn - "
Ag - "


APPENDIX V

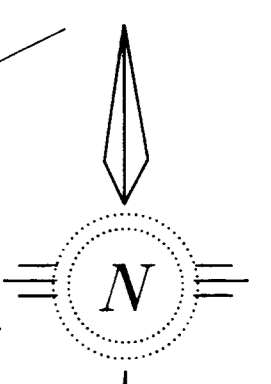
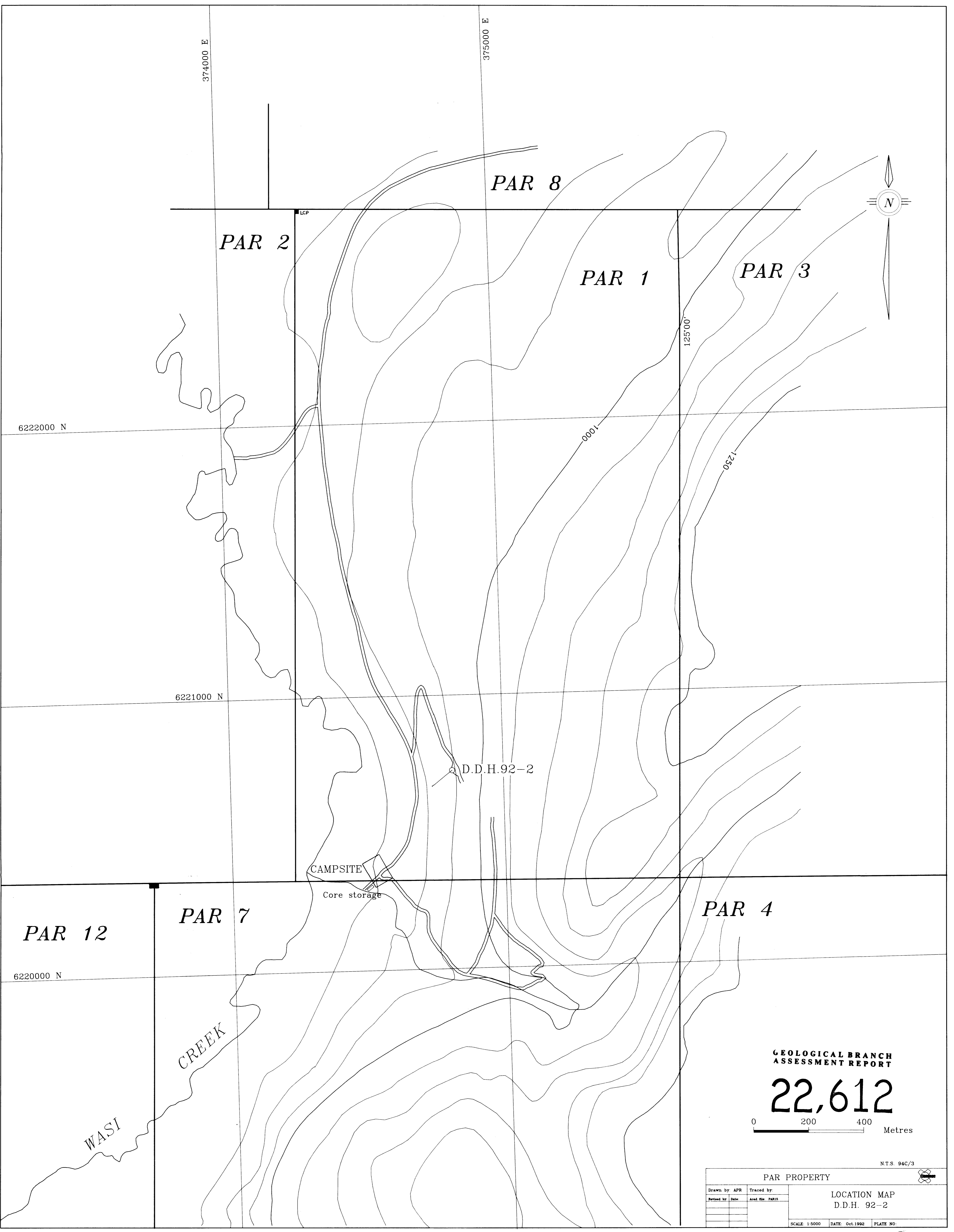
CERTIFICATE

I Michael G. Westcott of #14-1101 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, declare:

1. I am a Geologist, residing at the above address.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1988 with a Bachelor of Science (Geology) degree and from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario in 1991 with a Masters of Science degree (Mineral Exploration).
3. I am an associate of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. This report is based on my personal field examination of the property and a review of all pertinent information.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 14th day of
October, 1992.


M. G. Westcott, M.Sc.
Geologist



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,612

0 200 400 Metres

N.T.S. 94C/3

PAR PROPERTY

Drawn by:	APR	Traced by:	
Revised by:		Date:	
		Acad file:	PAR15

LOCATION MAP
D.D.H. 92-2

SCALE: 1:5000 DATE: Oct. 1992 PLATE NO: