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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

SHEAR PROPERTY

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

NTS 92H/15E

Latitude: 49° 57'N
Longitude: 120° 37'W

Owner/Operator: International Northair Mines Ltd.
Suite 860 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2T6

Report By: D.A. Visagie, P.Geo.

Date: June 7, 1994

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,392

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

International Northair Mines' Shear property, located near Aspen Grove, B.C. hosts several porphyry style copper-gold showings. In 1992 Placer Dome Inc. completed a detailed evaluation of the property that included mapping, trenching, sampling, geophysical surveying and drilling. The results were encouraging with the best hole averaging 0.16% Cu, 0.67 gpt Au over 71. Visually some of the other holes appeared to contain higher copper than returned in assay. In addition the results of sludge samples from one of the holes 92-4, assayed at Placer's Vancouver Lab, averaged 238 gpt Ag over 36 m while drill core assays of the same section, completed at Eco-Tech Labs in Kamloops, returned largely negative results. The purpose of the 1993 assaying program was to establish the validity of the previous program's assays. As a result 79 reject samples were re-assayed while seven sections of drill core were re-split and assayed.

2.0 LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The property is centred at latitude 49° 57'N, longitude 120° 37'W occurring on NTS sheet 92H/15E. It is located immediately to the north and east of Aspen Grove, approximately 30 kilometres southeast of Merritt, 60 kilometres north of Princeton (Figure 1)

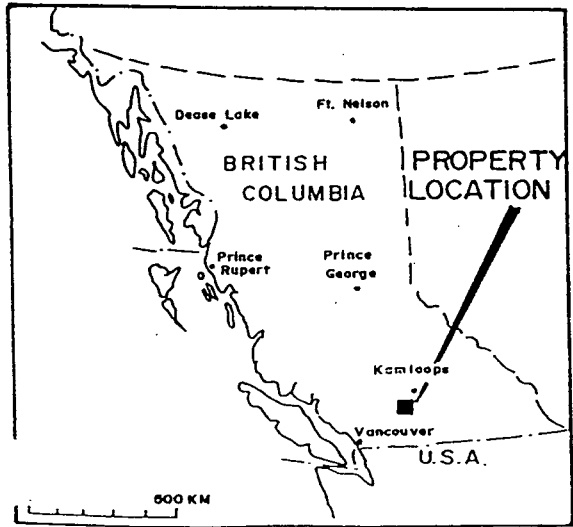
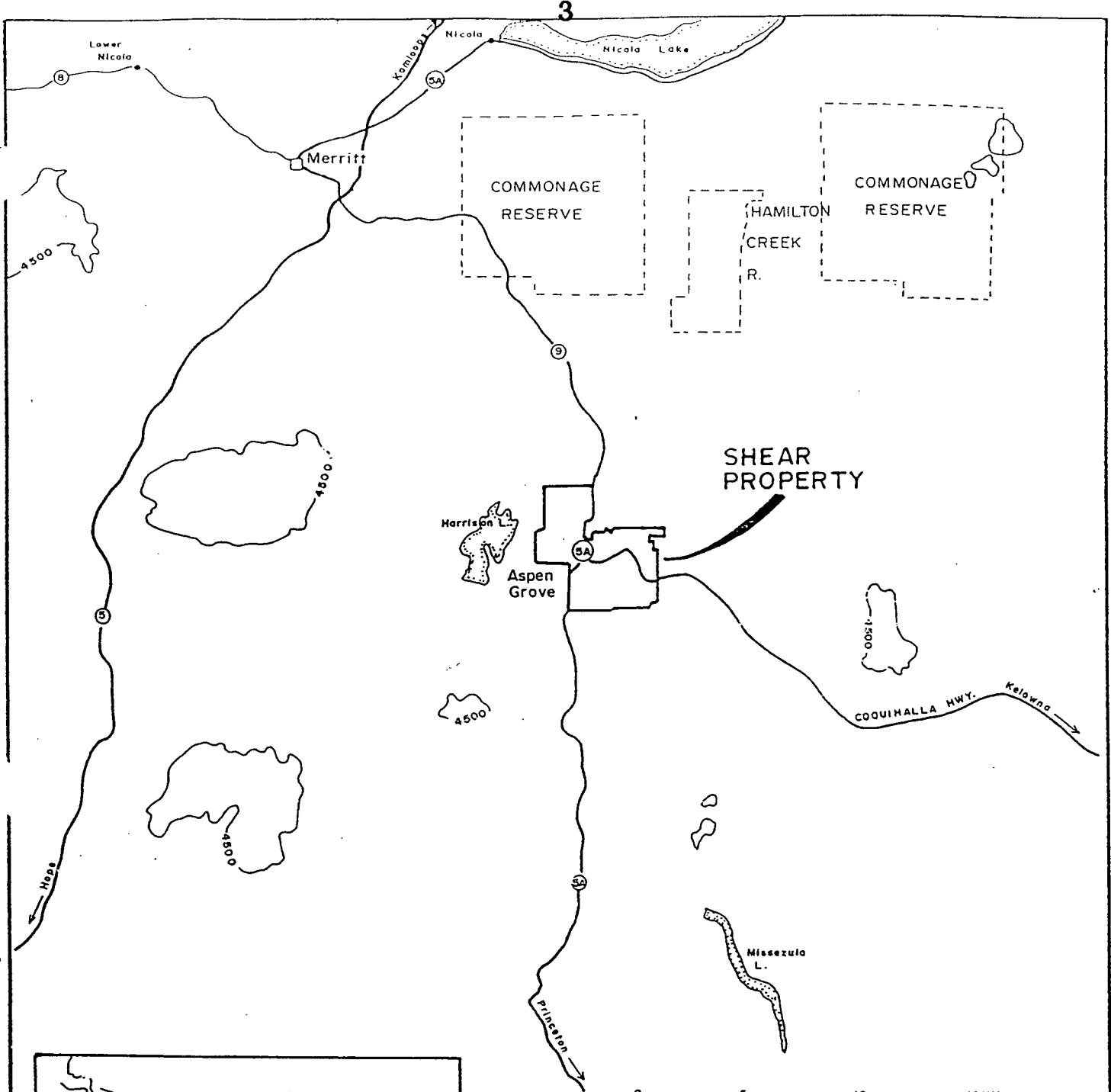
Access to the property is by Provincial Highway No.5 and the four lane Coquillhalla Okanagan connector between Aspen Grove and Peachland. A network of old ranching, mining and logging roads provides good access to most of the claims.

Local topography is characterized by gently rolling hills covered with pine and fir trees on the upper slopes. Open meadows and farm land are present in the valleys and lower slopes. Local relief is approximately 300 metres with an average elevation of 1200 metres. The property is relatively dry throughout the year.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

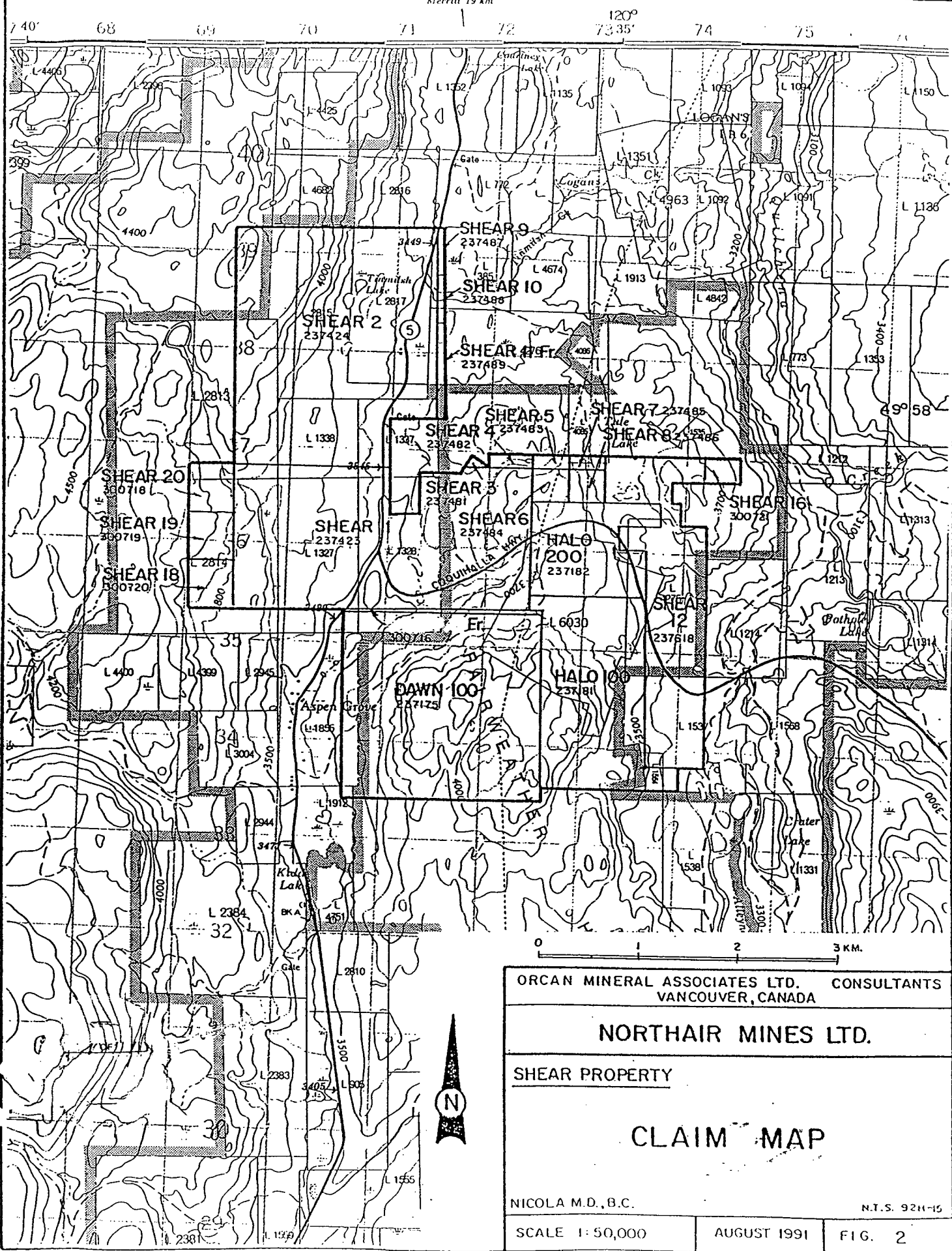
The Shear property, consisting of 22 contiguous claims totalling 101 units, occurs in the Nicola Mining Division (Figure 2). International Northair Mines Ltd. holds a 60% interest in the Shear claims and a 100% interest in the Dawn and Halo claims and is acting as the operator. The following is a listing of all the claims comprising the Shear property:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Shear 1	237423	18	Oct 22, 1997
Shear 2	237424	20	Nov 1, 2002
Shear 3	237481	1	Feb 24, 2003



INTERNATIONAL NORTHAIR MINES LTD.		
Figure 1		
SHEAR PROPERTY LOCATION MAP NICOLA M.D., B.C.		
NTS 92H-15		
Scale 1:250,000	Nov. 92	

Merritt 19 km



ORCAN MINERAL ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTANTS VANCOUVER, CANADA		
NORTH AIR MINES LTD.		
SHEAR PROPERTY		
CLAIM MAP		
NICOLA M.D., B.C.		
N.T.S. 92H-15		
SCALE 1:50,000	AUGUST 1991	FIG. 2



Shear 4	237482	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 5	237483	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 5	237484	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 6	237485	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 7	237485	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 8	237486	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 9	237487	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 10	237488	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 11 Fr.	237489	1	Feb 24, 2003
Shear 12	237618	14	Jan 11, 2003
Shear 16	300721	1	June 1, 2003
Shear 18	300720	1	June 11, 2003
Shear 19	300719	1	June 11, 2003
Shear 20	300718	1	June 11, 2003
Shear 100	306912	1	Dec 11, 2002
Shear 101 Fr.	306913	1	Dec 11, 2002
Dawn #100	237175	16	Aug 28, 2003
Halo 100	237181	12	Feb 11, 2003
Halo 200	237182	6	Feb 11, 2003

3.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Aspen Grove area has been intermittently explored since the early 1900's when a large number of copper showings were located in the area. From 1912-1928 exploration was intense with limited production coming from the Golden Sovereign, Big Sioux and Copper King Mines.

From 1929 to the mid 1950's little exploration was completed in the area. In 1956, Noranda optioned a block of claims covering the Big Kid and Big Sioux deposits and conducted an extensive exploration including trenching, sampling, geophysical surveying, and diamond drilling. Until 1965 Noranda and associated companies intermittently worked on the claims.

In 1965, Norranco Mining and Refining staked claims covering the Big Kid and Big Sioux areas and completed a program of linecutting and geophysical surveying. In 1966 the property was optioned to David Minerals Ltd. who conducted legal surveys and drilled two holes into the Big Kid breccia zone.

From 1970-1981 Amax completed several exploration programs consisting of mapping, sampling, geophysical surveying and percussion drilling (23 holes).

In 1989 the Shear property was staked and in 1991 optioned along with the Dawn and Halo claims to International Northair Mines who in 1992 optioned the property to Placer Dome Inc. In 1992 Placer completed a systematic exploration program

consisting of line cutting, mapping, sampling, geophysical surveying and the drilling of 6 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1,020 m. Although the results were encouraging Placer dropped the option in 1993.

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Aspen Grove area has been mapped (Figure 3) in considerable detail in the last 30 years with the most recent work being published in BCMEM&PR Bulletin 69 by V.A. Preto (1979) and on GSC maps 41-1989 and 42-1989 by J.W.H. Monger (1989).

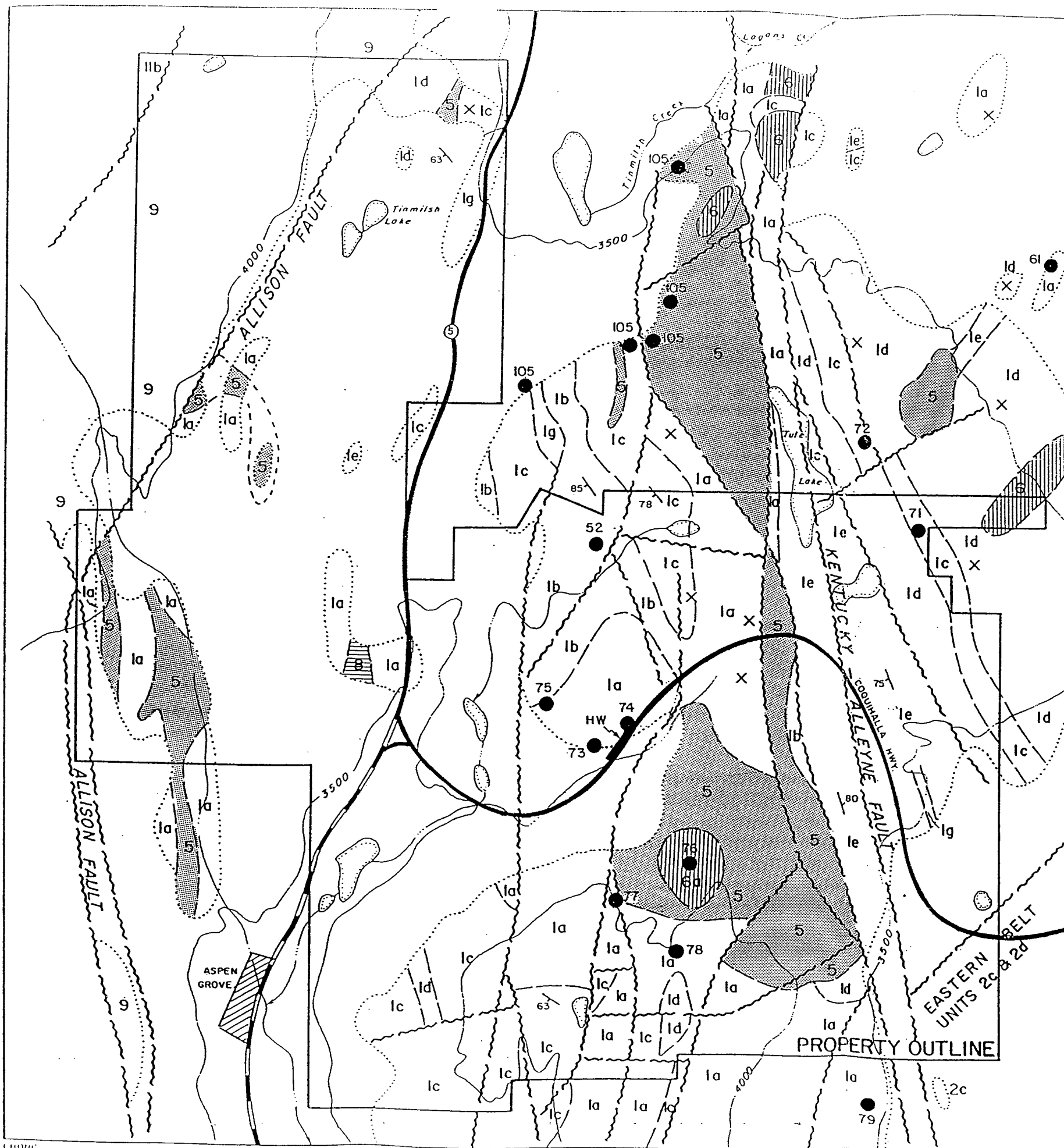
The Shear property occurs in the southern part of Quesnellia Terrain, an area dominated by Triassic-Lower Jurassic Nicola Group rocks locally consisting of volcanics and sediments that are part of a 40 km wide x 180 km long belt that extends from the International Boundary to Kamloops Lake. To the west, Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group rocks consisting of pebble conglomerates, dacitic flows and coarse sandstones and Jurassic Eagle Plutonic Complex rocks dominate.

The Nicola Group has been subdivided into the Eastern, Central and Western Belts by Preto. According to Preto "the western belt consists mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows which grade upwards into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments and abundant limestones. This succession is separated from the Central Belt near Aspen Grove by the Allison fault. The Central Belt assemblage is dominated by alkaline and calc-alkaline volcanic and intrusive rocks and lesser associated sedimentary units. The Summers Creek-Alleyne fault system separates rocks of the Central Belt from those of the Eastern Belt. The latter assemblage consists of a westerly facing sequence of volcanic siltstone, sandstone, conglomerates, lahars, tuffs and minor flow units." This belt has been intruded by small dioritic plutons; granodiorites of the Pennask and Guichon batholiths, Allison Lake, Jesse Lake, and Douglas Lake stocks of Triassic and Jurassic age.

Syenite, monzonite and diorite stocks and dykes are fairly common in the Central Belt. These alkalic stocks and complexes have good porphyry copper-gold potential as exemplified in the Princeton area at the Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle Mines.

5.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Shear property is hosted by Triassic-Lower Jurassic Nicola Group rocks locally consisting of volcanic flows, pyroclastics, minor sediments and a variety of intrusive bodies ranging in composition from granite to syenite. This is a structurally complex part of the Nicola Group occurring at the triple junction between the Kentucky-Alleyne, Allison and Quilchena fault zones. Extensional tectonics in the Lower Mesozoic resulted in strong interrelationships between faulting, sedimentation, intrusive activity, volcanism, hydrothermal alteration and copper-gold mineralization.



- LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- 10, 11 KINGSDALE GROUP
 - 11b PLAGIOCLASE AND AUGITE-PLAGIOCLASE ANDESITE AND BASALT PORPHYRY SILLS AND/OR FLOWS
- UPPER JURASSIC TO LOWER CRETACEOUS**
- 9 CHERT PEBBLE AND COBBLE CONGLOMERATE; MINOR INTERBEDDED GRIT AND SANDSTONE
- LOWER JURASSIC OR LATER**
- 8 PENNASK BATHOLITH: BIOTITE-HORNBLENDE GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE
- UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC**
- 6 PINK AND GREY MONZONITE AND SYENITE, MEDIUM-GRAINED AND GENERALLY PORPHYRITIC; FINE-GRAINED GREY DACITE
 - 7 MONZONITE AND SYENITE BRECCIA
 - 5 DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, MONZONITE, AND DIORITE BRECCIA; MINOR FINE-GRAINED HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY
- UPPER TRIASSIC**
- 1, 2, 3 NICOLA GROUP**
- EASTERN BELT**
- 2c VOLCANIC SANDSTONE AND SILTSTONE, MINOR TUFF
 - 2d MASSIVE TO CRUDELY LAYERED LAHAR DEPOSITS, MINOR CONGLOMERATE
- CENTRAL BELT**
- 1a REDDISH TO GREEN AUGITE-PLAGIOCLASE ANDESITE AND BASALT FLOWS; OCCASIONAL ANALCITE-BEARING TRACHYBASALT
 - 1b AUTOBRECCIATED EQUIVALENTS OF 1a
 - 1c RED VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND LAHAR DEPOSITS, MOSTLY MASSIVE
 - 1d GREEN VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND LAHAR DEPOSITS, MOSTLY MASSIVE
 - 1e CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF, GENERALLY WELL BEDDED
 - 1g WELL-BEDDED SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, AND ARGILLITE; MINOR GRITSTONE AND PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE

MINERAL DEPOSITS

105	Blue Jay
76	Big Kid
52	Tab
72	Golden Sovereign
71	Big Dutchman
61	June
74	Big Sioux
73	Giant
75	Maggie
77	Blue Bird
78	Copper Belle
79	Copper Standard
HW	Highway Showing

- 71 Mineral deposit with Min. File No.
- X Mineral occurrence
- 4000- Contour in feet
- Stream
- Lake or pond
- Limit of outcrop
- Geological contact
- Fault
- Attitude of bedding

After V.A. Preto, 1979

0 500 1000 1500 METRES

NORTH AIR MINES LTD.

SHEAR PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NICOLA M.D., B.C.

SCALE 1:25,000 AUGUST 1991 FIG. 5

Faulting has divided the property into three geological domains: West, Central and East.

The West area, occurring immediately to the west of Highway 5 covers the north end of the Allision Fault system. Much of the lower ground from Aspen Grove valley northwards is covered by thick glacial and lacustrine deposits. Mapping has shown the area to be underlain by massive andesitic flows that have been intruded by a series of dioritic intrusive and breccia. These intrusives are zoned with a central zone of monzonite and quartz monzonite.

In the extreme northwestern portion the Nicola volcanics are in contact with Cretaceous Kingvale Group rocks locally consisting of pebble conglomerates, dacitic flows and coarse sandstone.

Copper mineralization is largely restricted to the northern area, west of the highway. It occurs within fractured volcanics, proximal to northerly structures and locally narrow siliceous dykes. Secondary copper mineralization consisting primarily of malachite with local chalcocite commonly forms high grade, low tonnage deposits.

The Central area, occurring between the Allision and Kentucky-Alleyne faults, is underlain by pyroxene and plagioclase rich andesitic flows along with thick, interbedded coarse fragmentals including lahar. Much of the area is underlain by intrusive rocks centred on the Big Kid breccia.

The Big Kid breccia appears to be a steeply dipping intrusive breccia pipe that is approximately 300 m in diameter. Composition is variable with varying proportions of monzonite, diorite and volcanic fragments occurring within an altered microdiorite to syenomonzonite matrix. Silicification and carbonate alteration is widespread with variable chalcopyrite and pyrite occurring in the matrix. A significant pyrite halo that is best developed in the north and east appears is formed around the pipe.

The breccia pipe intrudes a 2.2 km long, elongate, north trending, diorite-microdiorite body. A number of small satellite bodies occur near the margins. The presence of numerous volcanic inclusions and the geophysical data strongly suggests much of the area represents a roof zone. Compositionally the intrusive rocks are monzonites to monzodiorites and are chemically similar to the surrounding rocks. Potassic monzonite to syenomonzonite dykes are common within and proximal to the Big Kid breccia as well as at the Shear road cut located at Highway 5A. These are younger than the diorites and have associated potassic alteration in the form of K-feldspar. Weak disseminated and structurally controlled copper mineralization is peripheral and probably related to this more alkalic intrusive phase. The Big Kid breccia, surrounding the intrusives and roof zone volcanics represents a high level intrusive hydrothermal system with good potential for alkalic porphyry copper-gold zones.

The southeastern margin of the intrusive complex is bounded by the Kentucky-Alleyne Fault Zone. This zone consists of two major north trending structures located 100 to 200 m apart enclosing fractured volcanics and monzonitic to dioritic intrusives similar to those occurring to the west. Some of the faulting post dates intrusive activity.

A number of copper showings such as Amax Locality 6 and the Copper Belle are associated with the margins of the fault zone and parallel structures. Most feature fracture controlled chalcocite, local bornite, and a variety of secondary minerals including malachite, azurite, native copper and digenite along with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. The host is predominantly andesitic volcanics. Subsidiary west to northwest trending structures appear to be an important control for mineralization. Copper values of up to several per-cent can be obtained from these showings however they are generally gold poor and have limited tonnage.

The East belt, occurring to the east of the Kentucky-Alleyne Fault is underlain primarily by fragmental volcanic rocks, epiclastics and immature sediments along with minor volcanic flows. A thick sequence of generally well bedded volcanic north striking, steeply dipping, sandstones, crystal and fine lithic tuffs lie immediately east of the fault zone. To the east, on higher ground, coarse lapilli tuffs and massive lahar deposits dominate.

Copper mineralization in the East area is similar to that along the Kentucky-Alleyne Fault with subsidiary west trending structure appearing to control copper mineralization. Chalcocite-native copper veins yield high copper, low gold values with the potential tonnage being small.

6.0 1993 WORK PROGRAM

In 1992 Placer Dome Inc. completed a drill program on the property that tested various zones of copper-gold mineralization. The best results occurred in hole 92-1 where a 71 m section located between 173 and 244 metres averaged .16% Cu and .67 g/t Au. Hole 91-3 visually appeared to be of a much higher grade but only assayed marginally higher in copper with a 63 metre section assaying .22% Cu and .11 g/t Au. In hole 92-4 core recovery was poor and as a result sludge samples were initially taken and assayed at Placer's Lab. The assays were highly anomalous in silver with a 36 metre section located between 66 and 102 m averaging 238 g/t Ag. However follow-up assaying of corresponding drill core completed at Eco-Tech Labs returned largely negative values. The drill hole locations are plotted on Figure 4.

The purpose of the 1993 program was to compare the above results with those of another lab. In order to do so the re-assaying of selected rejects for holes 92-3 and 4 and the re-splitting and assaying of a section of the drill core from hole 92-4 was undertaken with the samples being sent to Vangeochem Labs. As a result 79 rejects and 7 core samples were collected and assayed.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

All of the samples were sent to Vangeochem Labs, Vancouver for analysis.

7.1 Field Procedure

Reject samples were sorted and selected samples stored in nylon bags and sent for analysis. The drill core samples were split, identified and stored in plastic bags and sent for analysis.

7.2 Assaying

All assaying was completed by Vangeochem Labs with the seventy-nine reject and seven drill core samples being analyzed using the 30 element Inductively Coupled Plasma (I.C.P.) method with the gold content being determined by atomic absorption. In addition fifty-two samples were geochemically analyzed.

The following is an outline of the procedure used for the preparation and analysis of the samples:

Samples dried (if necessary), crushed or sieved to pulp size and pulverized to approximately -140 mesh.

For the 30 element I.C.P. analysis a 10 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of 3:1:3 nitric acid to hydrochloric acid to water at 90° C for 1.5 hours. The sample is then diluted to 20 mls with demineralized water and analyzed. The leach is partial for AL, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Sb, Ti, U and W.

For gold determination by atomic absorption, a 10 gram sample that has been ignited overnight at 600° C is digested with hot dilute aqua regia and the clear solution obtained is extracted with Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIKB). Gold is determined in the MIKB extract by atomic absorption using a background detection (detection limit 5 ppb).

For copper assaying, the samples are digested by aqua regia then analyzed by atomic absorption.

7.3 Results

All of the results are tabulated in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Summary Assay Results-Hole 92-3

Sample No.	Intersection (M)			Cu Assaying (PPM)			Au Assaying (PPB)	
	From	To	Int	E.T. Original	Van. Check	Van. ICP Check	E.T. Original	Van. Check
25778	82	85	3	282	270	344	30	30
25779	85	88	3	307	390	505	25	10
25780	88	91	3	6083	8500	10572	320	310
25781	91	94	3	3252	3640	4253	150	160
25782	94	97	3	2153	1090	1313	90	120
25972	97	100	3	1498	1498	1498	140	140
25983	100	103	3	1000	2250	2626	85	60
25984	103	106	3	1517	1570	1821	55	80
25985	106	109	3	1749	2060	2401	100	110
25986	109	112	3	1436	1460	908	50	150
25987	112	115	3	2369	2320	2786	70	90
25988	115	118	3	1575	1620	1923	95	100
25989	118	121	3	2102	2230	2765	75	80
25990	121	124	3	1322	1590	1892	75	100
25991	124	127	3	214	206	275	25	50
25992	127	130	3	2948	3080	3782	100	210
25993	130	133	3	3438	3800	4565	190	220
25994	133	136	3	1440	1480	1784	100	50
25995	136	139	3	1636	1660	1925	90	130
25996	139	142	3	2062	2310	2615	130	120
25997	142	145	3	5623	5400	6568	270	330
25998	145	148	3	684	850	974	80	90
25999	148	151	3	2123	2200	2520	60	50
25800	151	154	3	478	540	641	30	60
25801	154	157	3	668	730	849	35	40
25802	157	160	3	472	510	929	15	30
25803	160	163	3	833	840	975	25	20
25804	163	166	3	1749	1780	2017	70	20
25805	166	169	3	2581	2700	3095	90	90
25806	169	172	3	3405	3070	3483	230	230
25807	172	175	3	2089	2210	2457	105	170
25808	175	178	3	8014	8700	9256	565	600
25809	178	181	3	1823	2170	2506	140	160

25810	181	184	3	821	930	1153	180	350
25811	184	187	3	1662	2000	2164	230	140
25812	187	190	3	511	700	808	50	60
25813	190	193	3	1449	1720	1959	255	90
25814	193	196	3	514	640	735	40	30
25815	196	199	3	802	1000	1128	60	20
25816	199	202	3	684	760	873	55	20
25817	202	205	3	1286	1440	1638	65	30
25818	205	208	3	854	920	1048	50	10
25819	208	211	3	2859	3000	3467	45	120
25820	211	214	3	1628	1670	1887	35	50
25821	214	217	3	236	300	327	35	20
25822	217	220	3	320	620	690	90	20
25823	220	223	3	687	950	1082	195	50
25824	223	226	3	1048	1390	1622	40	30
25825	226	229	3	263	380	415	30	20
25826	229	232	3	434	460	470	115	80
25827	232	235	3	106	210	178	40	70
25828	235	238	3	837	1210	1336	130	30
25829	238	241	3	1010	1300	1465	115	100

E.T.: Eco-Tech Analysis by 30 element I.C.P. - Gold Geochem

Van: Vangeochem Analysis - Cu, Au Geochem

Van I: Vangeochem Analysis by 30 element I.C.P.

Significant Results: Hole 92-3

From M	To M	Int M	E.T.	Cu %		E.T.	Au (PPB)	
				Van	Van I		Van	
82	88	6	.03	.03	.04	28		20
88	145	57	.23	.25	.28	116		137
145	163	18	.09	.11	.11	41		48
163	181	18	.33	.34	.38	200		228
181	202	21	.09	.11	.12	124		101
202	214	12	.17	.18	.20	39		53
214	241	27	.05	.08	.08	87		58

7.4 Discussion Of Results

A review of the results for hole 92-3 shows the samples assayed at Vangeochem by I.C.P. to be approximately 10% higher than those assayed at Eco-Tech. The cause of this is not known. At Vangeochem samples geochemically assayed for copper returned slightly lower values than those on which I.C.P. was completed. In general the values are within an acceptable level of variance. Gold assays are comparable.

TABLE 2: DRILL HOLE SUMMARY - 92-4

SAMPLE	INTERSECTION M			COPPER (ppm)		GOLD (ppb)		SILVER (ppm)			RE-SPLIT CORE			
	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Eco Tech	Van I.C.P.	Eco Tech	Van	Eco Tech	Van	Placer Sludge	Sample	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
25846	39	42	3.0	227	193	35	30	0.1	<0.1	15				
25847	42	45	3.0	224	261	25	20	0.1	0.1	30				
25848	45	48	3.0	113	104	45	20	0.1	<0.1	44				
25849	48	51	3.0	33	11	45	30	0.1	<0.1	29				
25850	51	54	3.0	534	696	40	20	0.1	0.1	36				
25851	54	57	3.0	169	194	30	-	0.1	<0.1	46				
25852	57	60	3.0	262	176	20	-	0.1	<0.1	102				
25853	60	63	3.0	250	354	45	-	0.1	0.2	96				
25854	63	66	3.0	30	26	15	-	0.1	<0.1	35				
25855	66	69	3.0	680	955	55	30	0.1	0.9	157	14261	659	30	1.0
25856	69	72	3.0	372	458	20	-	0.1	0.7	133	14262	161	20	0.2
25857	72	75	3.0	115	122	30	-	0.1	<0.1	253	14263	168	20	0.4
25858	75	78	3.0	73	54	25	-	0.1	<0.1	289	14264	125	<5	0.4
25859	78	81	3.0	335	353	45	-	0.1	0.4	288	14265	65	<5	0.4
25860	81	84	3.0	107	73	25	-	0.1	<0.1	317	14266	184	<5	0.2
25861	84	87	3.0	156	158	30	-	0.1	<0.1	331	14267	13	<5	0.2
25862	87	90	3.0	96	71	25	-	0.1	<0.1	277				
25863	90	93	3.0	14	<1	25	-	0.1	<0.1	256				
25864	93	96	3.0	78	83	10	-	0.1	<0.1	216				
25865	96	99	3.0	57	44	25	-	0.1	<0.1	147				
25866	99	102	3.0	185	163	10	-	0.8	<0.1	190				
25867	102	105	3.0	156	174	15	-	0.6	<0.1	38				
25868	105	108	3.0	59	54	15	-	0.1	<0.1	59				
25869	108	111	3.0	117	124	25	-	0.1	<0.1	41				
25870	111	114	3.0	72	40	5	40	0.4	<0.1	17				
25871	114	117	3.0	239	242	20	-	0.1	<0.1	15				
25872	117	120	3.0	148	186	15	20	0.1	<0.1	80				

Results for hole 92-4 are summarized in Table 2. The results indicate that the original Eco-Tech assay results correspond well with the results of the re-assaying of the reject samples as completed at Vangeochem for copper, gold and silver. In general the copper values at Vangeochem are approximately 10% higher, gold values slightly lower while silver values are within an acceptable level of variance. The assay results for the re-split core correspond with those of the reject samples. The results of the drill core contradict with those of the sludge samples assayed at Placer Dome's Vancouver Lab with the sludge samples assaying much higher in silver than the drill core. The results appear to indicate that a mix-up of samples was made by Placer Dome at it's lab.

8.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Shear property hosts a porphyry copper-gold deposit. Previous drilling by Placer Dome returned encouraging values with the best hole 92-2 averaging .16% Cu and 0.67 g/t Au over 71 m. Visually other holes appeared to be higher grade however the assays were lower than expected with the most promising hole, 92-3 averaging .22% Cu, .11 g/t Au over 63 m. Sludge samples taken from hole 92-4 that were assayed at Placer Dome's Vancouver lab returned highly anomalous silver values with a 38 m section averaging 238 g/t Ag. Core assays for the same section, completed at Eco-Tech Labs in Kamloops, returned negative results with none of the samples assaying > 1 g/t Ag. The discrepancy in the results was not explained.

The purpose of the 1993 sampling program was to determine if possible the source of these discrepancies. To do this 79 reject samples representing the sections needed to be tested in holes 92-3 & 4 were re-assayed. In addition 7 drill core from hole 92-4 were re-split and assayed. All of the drill core and reject samples were sent to Vangeochem Labs for assaying.

The copper assays, using I.C.P. for hole 92-3, indicate that Vangeochems results are approximately 10% higher than those at Eco-Tech. Samples that were geochemically analyzed for copper at Vangeochem assayed close to the original values as determined by Eco-Tech. Gold values correspond well between Eco-Tech and Vangeochem. The comparison of silver values for hole 92-4 shows agreement between Eco-Tech and Vangeochem. The core that was re-split returned low silver values with no anomalous zones being located.

It appears that in the logging of drill core pyrite was confused with chalcopyrite resulting in the over estimation of grade. The sludge samples do not appear to come from the Shear property. The results probably result from the mixing-up of samples at the Placer lab.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that no further assaying of drill core or reject samples be undertaken as the discrepancies in the results has been explained.

10.0 COST STATEMENT

1. Assaying \$ 1912.09*

Date	Certificate #	Sample	Prep	Gold	ICP	Cu Geochem
Oct 26	930113NA	7	3.00	7.50	6.50	
Oct 26	930111NA	79	3.00	7.50	6.50	
		52				2.50

2. Report \$ 700.00

Drafting, Writing, Xeroxing, etc.

Sub total \$ 2612.09

3. Management Overhead (10%) \$ 261.20

TOTAL **\$ 2878.29**

* - includes 7% G.S.T.

11.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, D.A. Visagie of 860 - 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby declare that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree, majoring in Geology, in 1976.
2. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
3. The work undertaken on the Shear Property was under my supervision.

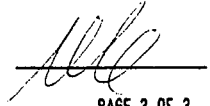
Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 6 day of June, 1994.


D.A. Visagie, P. Geo.



ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O at 95 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
 This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST: 

REPORT #: 930111 PA

NORTH AIR MINES LTD

PROJECT: None Given

DATE IN: OCT 19 1993

DATE OUT: OCT 26 1993

ATTENTION: MR. DAVE VISAGIE

PAGE 3 OF 3

Sample Name	Ag	Al	As	*Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	U	W	Zn	
	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
25872	0.1	2.86	50	20	127	<3	5.97	<0.1	40	4	186	5.85	<0.01	2.05	1131	<1	0.07	<1	0.20	<2	<2	<2	84	<5	<3	76	
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	5	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	2	2	1	5	3	1	
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	10000	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000	
< - Less Than Minimum	> - Greater Than Maximum is - Insufficient Sample ns - No Sample *Au Analysis Done By Fire Assay Concentration / AAS Finish.																										

REPORT NUMBER: 930111 GA

JOB NUMBER: 930111

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 3

SAMPLE #	Cu ppm	Au ppb
25778	270	30
25779	390	10
25780	8500	310
25781	3640	160
25782	1090	120
25783	2250	60
25784	1570	80
25785	2060	110
25786	1460	150
25787	2320	90
25788	1620	100
25789	2230	80
25790	1590	100
25791	206	50
25792	3080	210
25793	3800	220
25794	1480	50
25795	1660	130
25796	2310	120
25797	5400	330
25798	850	90
25799	2200	50
25800	540	60
25801	730	40
25802	510	30
25803	840	20
25804	1780	20
25805	2700	90
25806	3070	230
25807	2210	170
25808	8200	600
25809	2170	260
25810	930	350
25811	2000	140
25812	700	60
25813	1720	90
25814	640	30
25815	1000	20
25816	760	20

DETECTION LIMIT

1

5

nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

Is = insufficient sample

REPORT NUMBER: 930111 GA

JOB NUMBER: 930111

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

PAGE 2 OF 3

SAMPLE #	Cu ppm	Au ppb
25817	1440	30
25818	920	10
25819	3000	120
25820	1670	50
25821	300	20
25822	620	20
25823	950	50
25824	1390	30
25825	380	20
25826	460	80
25827	210	70
25828	1210	130
25829	1300	100
25846	--	30
25847	--	20
25848	--	20
25849	--	30
25850	--	20
25851	--	nd
25852	--	nd
25853	--	nd
25854	--	nd
25855	--	30
25856	--	nd
25857	--	nd
25858	--	nd
25859	--	nd
25860	--	nd
25861	--	nd
25862	--	nd
25863	--	nd
25864	--	nd
25865	--	nd
25866	--	nd
25867	--	nd
25868	--	nd
25869	--	nd
25870	--	40
25871	--	nd

DETECTION LIMIT

1

5

nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

ls = insufficient sample

REPORT NUMBER: 030111 GA

JOB NUMBER: 030111

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

PAGE 3 OF 3

SAMPLE #

Cu
ppm
--

Au
ppb
20

25872

ICAP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .5 gram sample is digested with 5 ml of 3:1:2 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O at 90 °C for 90 minutes and is diluted to 10 ml with water.
 This leach is partial for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sn, Sr and W.

ANALYST: BCU

REPORT #: 930113 PA

NORTH AIR MINES LTD

PROJECT: None Given

DATE IN: OCT 19 1993

DATE OUT: OCT 26 1993

ATTENTION: MR. DAVE VISAGIE

PAGE 1 OF 1

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	*Au ppb	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	U ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	
14261	1.0	0.67	36	30	68	<3	6.30	<0.1	59	9	659	4.72	<0.01	1.23	833	<1	0.07	2	0.15	10	<2	<2	71	<5	<3	76	
14262	0.2	1.58	55	20	45	<3	2.36	<0.1	25	13	161	5.99	<0.01	1.20	541	1	0.11	2	0.17	8	<2	<2	122	<5	<3	62	
14263	0.4	1.94	52	20	32	<3	3.50	<0.1	26	10	168	5.96	<0.01	1.55	683	<1	0.08	1	0.17	<2	<2	<2	105	<5	<3	64	
14264	0.4	1.87	60	<5	35	<3	4.30	<0.1	37	8	125	6.61	<0.01	1.51	760	1	0.08	1	0.18	<2	<2	<2	103	<5	<3	71	
14265	0.4	1.26	47	<5	35	<3	3.76	<0.1	34	8	65	5.96	<0.01	0.98	665	1	0.11	1	0.17	<2	<2	<2	77	<5	<3	53	
14266	0.2	1.63	46	<5	277	<3	2.51	<0.1	17	13	184	5.98	<0.01	1.15	482	2	0.10	1	0.18	<2	<2	<2	121	<5	<3	58	
14267	0.2	2.38	61	<5	31	<3	4.58	<0.1	26	6	13	7.09	<0.01	2.77	1100	<1	0.06	<1	0.17	<2	<2	<2	66	<5	<3	93	
Minimum Detection	0.1	0.01	3	5	1	3	0.01	0.1	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	2	2	2	1	5	3	1	
Maximum Detection	50.0	10.00	2000	10000	1000	1000	10.00	1000.0	20000	1000	20000	10.00	10.00	10.00	20000	1000	10.00	20000	10.00	20000	2000	1000	10000	100	1000	20000	
< - Less Than Minimum	> - Greater Than Maximum is - Insufficient Sample ns - No Sample *Au Analysis Done By Fire Assay Concentration / AAS Finish.																										

REPORT NUMBER: 930113 GA

JOB NUMBER: 930113

NORTHAIR MINES LTD.

PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	Au ppb
14261	30
14262	20
14263	20
14264	nd
14265	nd
14266	nd
14267	nd

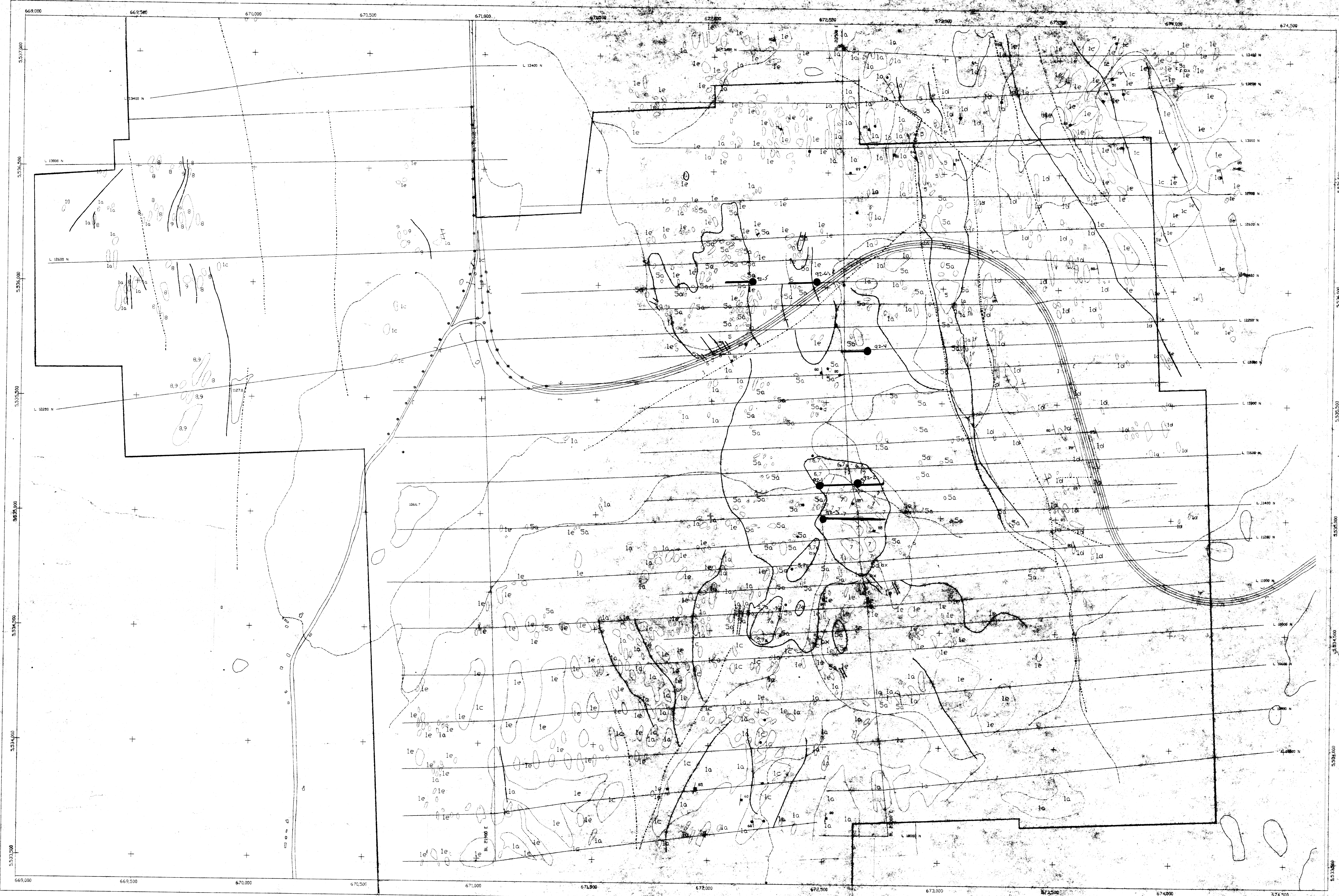
DETECTION LIMIT

5

nd = none detected

-- = not analysed

is = insufficient sample



- GEOLOGICAL LEGEND**
- rock outcroppings
 - Faults
 - contacts
 - Foliation
 - bedding (inclined, vertical)
 - jointing (inclined, vertical)

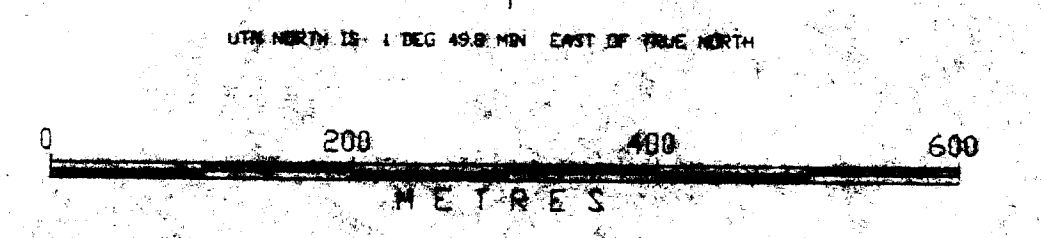
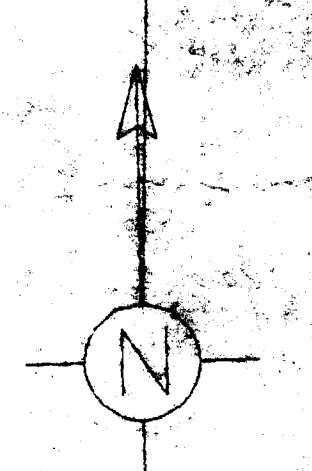
- Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic
Nicola Group - Central Set
Volcanic Rocks**
- 1a green to maroon andesite and minor basalt; massive to amygdaloidal flows, interflow fragmental units
 - 1c volcanic breccias, coarse lapilli tuffs, tanars; mostly massive
 - 1e maroon to red volcanic sandstones, siltstones, grits and sandstones, minor cherts, volcanic flows, generally well bedded
 - 1e green to maroon bedded crystal and lithic tuffs, fine lapilli tuffs, volcanic breccias
 - 1f maroon to red felsic porphyritic trachyandesite; may include flows and dykes

- Upper Triassic - Jurassic
Intrusive Rocks**
- 5 syenodiorite, syenononzonite
 - 6 nonzonalite/syenononzonite
 - 7 intrusion breccias, volcanic/nonvolcanic/syenodioritic fragments in a matrix of nonzonalite/syenononzonite
 - 7a intrusion breccias, microdiorite matrix, predominantly volcanic fragments, minor nonzonalite fragments
 - 8 sub-alkaline diorite, microdiorite/diorite breccias
 - 9 granite, quartz monzonite
 - 10 siliceous feldspar porphyries, quartz monzonite porphyries

- TOPOGRAPHICAL LEGEND**
- 4x4 roads
 - power pole
 - lake
 - grid
 - gates
 - DRILL HOLE

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,392



PLACER DOME INC.	
DRAWN T.J.C.	V.304
DATE 02/06/11	BIG KIDD / SHEAR
SCALE 1:5000	GEOLOGICAL MAP