

MAMMOTH
GEOLOGICAL LTD.

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FINAL REPORT
1993 PHASE III EXPLORATION PROGRAM
FOR THE
BEAVER PROPERTY
Nanaimo Mining Division
Vancouver Island, B.C.

FOR
PANORAMA NATURAL STONE LTD.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,476

By: R. Tim Henneberry, P. Geo.
December 31, 1993

SUMMARY

The Beaver property was acquired by staking in October 1992 as a possible source of white marble for dimension stone. A preliminary examination was completed at the time of staking, during which a program of mapping and sampling and excavator trenching was recommended. This program was completed in June 1993, with a program of diamond drilling recommended. This program was completed in December 1993 and is described in this report.

The Beaver property consists of the contiguous Beaver 1-4 two-post mineral claims in the Nanaimo Mining Division of Vancouver Island. The property is located 15 kilometres east of Port McNeill. A maintained logging road bisects the property.

A 189 metre (620 foot) diamond drill program was completed on the property between October and December 1993. A total of 8 holes were drilled with 7 of the 8 intersecting the white marble.

The diamond drilling confirmed the continuity of white marble to depth and along strike, with a prominent ridge of marble identified. The drilling showed the white marble beds to be 5 to 10 metres thick, with most of the beds being closer to 10 metres in thickness.

A program of test block cutting is recommended to test the ridge of white marble to ensure marketable quarry blocks of an approximate 2.4*1.8*1.8m (8*6*6 ft) size can be consistently quarried. The total cost of this block-cutting program is estimated at \$77,913.

The completed diamond drilling program cost was \$22,908.54

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION4
LOCATION, ACCESS6
CLAIM HOLDINGS8
REGIONAL GEOLOGY10
 Quatsino Formation12
1993 EXPLORATION PROGRAM13
 Property Geology13
 Trenching13
 Diamond Drilling14
DISCUSSION15
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS16
REFERENCES17
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS18
STATEMENT OF COST19
COST ESTIMATES20
DRILL LOGS21

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Property Location5
2. Claim Location7
3. Geology of Vancouver Island9
4. Northern Vancouver Island Quatsino Limestone11

In pocket

5. Property Geology
6. Drilling Plan

APPENDIX

CROSS SECTIONS AT 1:1250

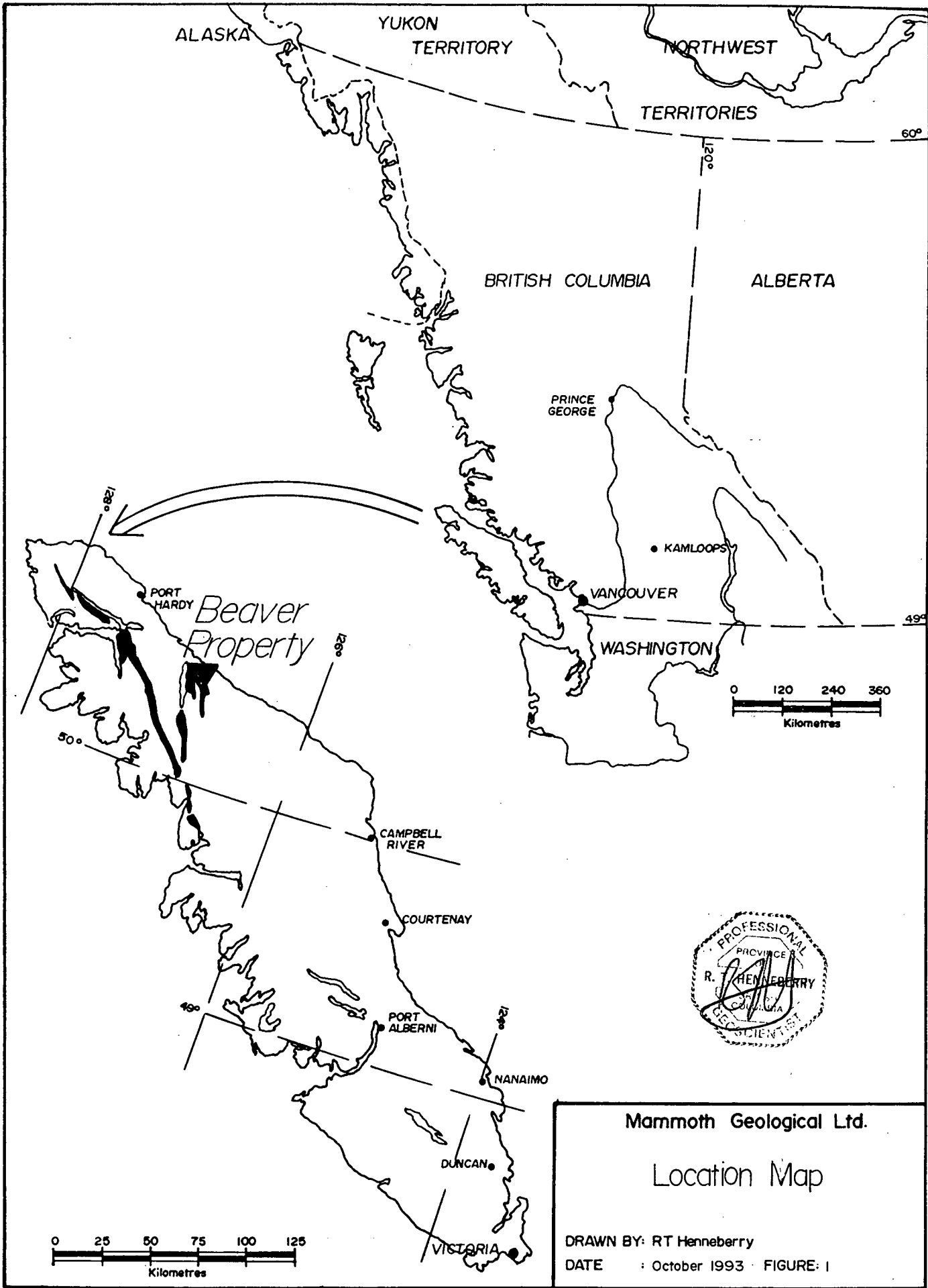
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the 1993 Phase III exploration program completed on the Beaver property of Panorama Natural Stone Ltd. This exploration program consisted of 620 feet (189 metres) of diamond drilling. The program took place between October and December 1993.

This program was undertaken as a result of positive results from the earlier completed Phase I and Phase II exploration programs which consisted of geological mapping and sampling and excavator trenching (Henneberry, 1993).

The goal of the diamond drilling was to confirm the continuation of color and texture of the marble to a depth of 25-30 metres and at the same time pinpoint a location for a bulk test.

The long term goal of this property is to produce $\pm 250 - 2.4*1.8*1.8$ metre (8*6*6 ft) rough quarry blocks of marble on an annual basis. An annual production of this volume would be similar to a solid block of marble the size of an average house. There is little point, therefore, in drilling much past a depth of 30 metres, as marble below this depth is essentially un-quarriable in the short term (10-25 years).



Mammoth Geological Ltd.

Location Map

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry
 DATE : October 1993 : FIGURE: 1

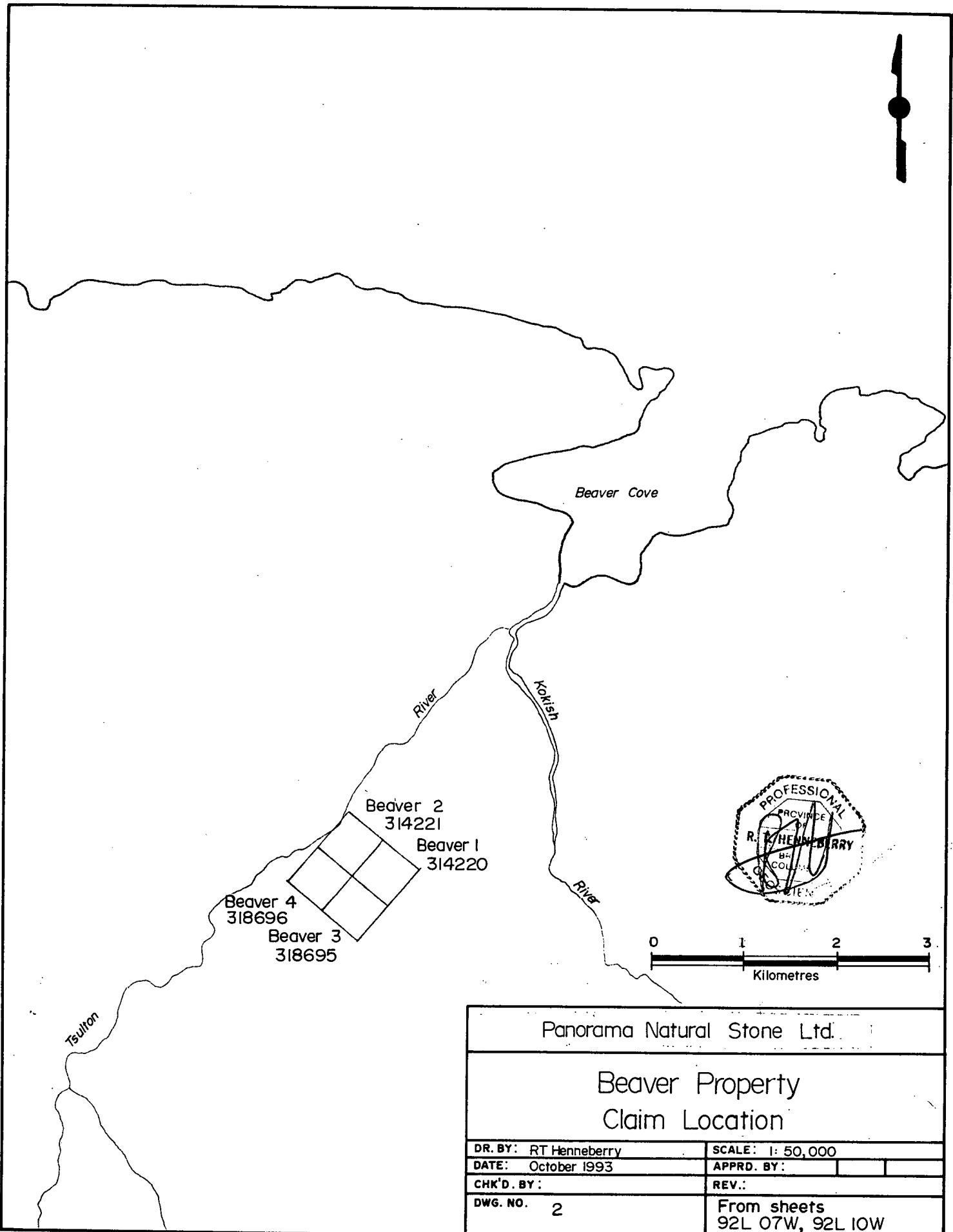
LOCATION, ACCESS

The area of interest is the northern section of Vancouver Island, between latitudes 49° 45' and 50° 45' and longitudes 126° 30' and 127° 55'. Topography ranges from Sea Level to 1050 metres, with valleys generally less than 300 metres. There are numerous lakes, creeks and streams where water for diamond drilling is readily obtainable. Heavy duty equipment for trenching and road-building will be accessible locally, in either Port Hardy or Port McNeill.

The climate on the north island is relatively mild. The summers are warm and generally dry, while the winters are cool and wet. Snow will accumulate on the higher peaks, but generally the valley bottoms and lower hills are clear for year round work.

There are several towns and lesser communities in the map area where accommodation and lodging can be readily obtained, including Port Hardy, Port McNeill and Woss. The Island Highway cuts through much of the map area. The numerous logging roads of Canadian Forest Products, Fletcher Challenge Canada and Canadian Pacific Forest Products provide access to different claim groups.

The Beaver Property lies on NTS Sheet 092L/10W, 15 kilometres east of Port McNeill. Access to the property is obtained by driving 15 kilometres east of Port McNeill via the Beaver Cove Road. A short logging road is then taken at the Beaver Cove "T" to reach the claims. The status of the property is logged and reforested.



Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.	
Beaver Property Claim Location	
DR. BY: RT Henneberry	SCALE: 1: 50,000
DATE: October 1993	APPRD. BY:
CHK'D. BY:	REV.:
DWG. NO. 2	From sheets 92L 07W, 92L 10W

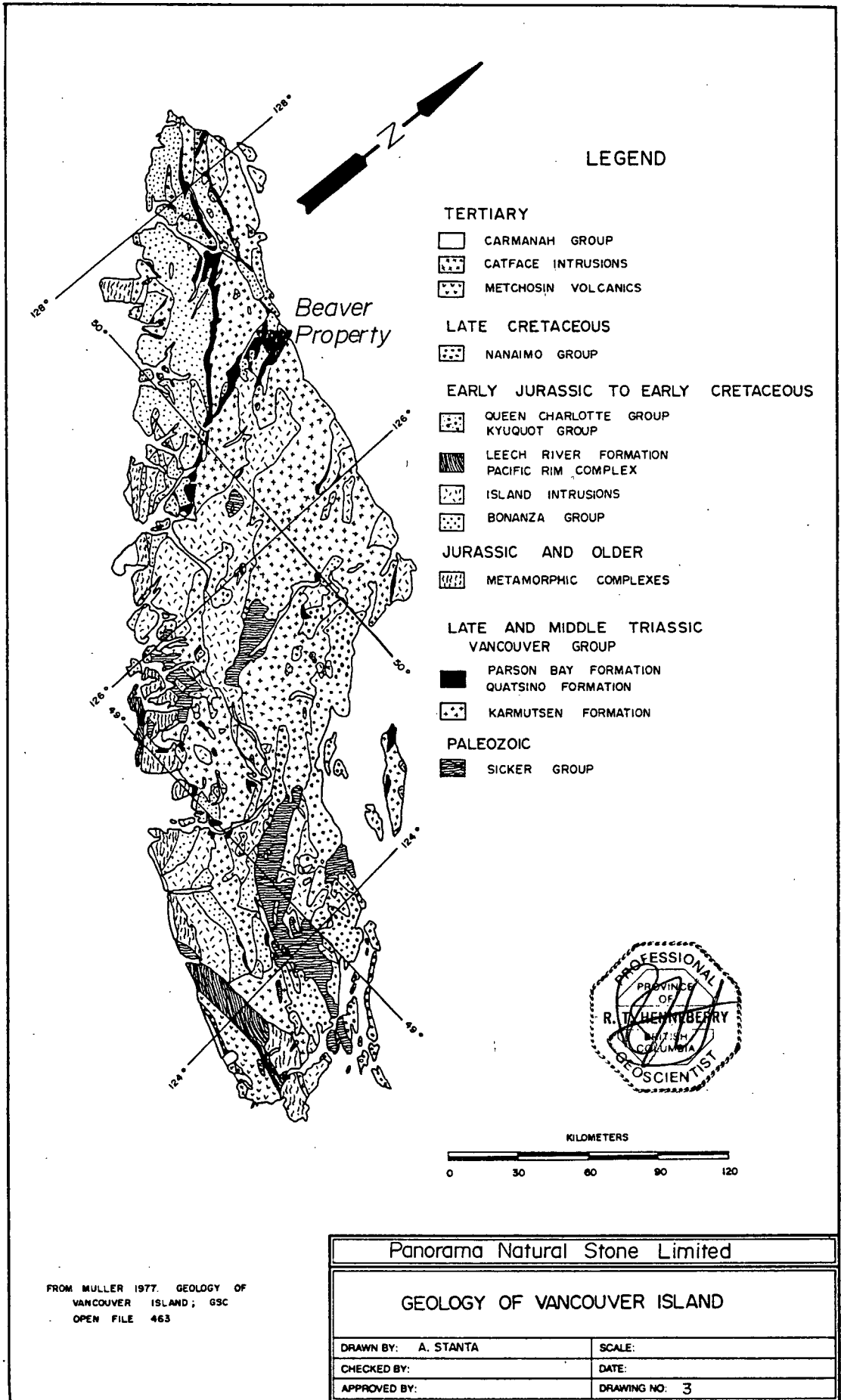
CLAIM HOLDINGS

The Beaver property comprises a total of 4 units. Unlike metallic mineral exploration, large tracts of ground do not need to be acquired to secure your deposit. The marble groups cover the full width of the limestone band, so a larger claim holding is pointless.

Name	Record Numbers	Anniversary Date
Beaver 1-2	314220-314221	October 25, 2003 *
Beaver 3-4	318695-318696	July 1, 1994

* pending approval of phase I and II exploration program for assessment credits.

All claims are presently registered to R. Tim Henneberry who is holding them in trust for Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the north end of Vancouver Island has been described by Muller et al (1974) and Muller et al (1980). The area lies in the Insular Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The map area is chiefly underlain by the middle to upper Triassic Vancouver Group, overlain by the lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. The Vancouver Group is intruded by large and small bodies of middle Jurassic Island Intrusions and the related (?) Westcoast Complex, and overlain unconformably by remnants of a lower Cretaceous clastic wedge on the southwest side and similar upper Cretaceous beds on the northwest side of Vancouver Island. There are some small early Tertiary (Catface) intrusions also mapped. The region may be divided into several great structural blocks, separated mainly by important near-vertical faults and themselves fractured into many small fault segments.

The Vancouver Group is comprised of the lower Karmutsen Formation, middle Quatsino Formation and upper Parson Bay Formation. The Karmutsen Formation, the thickest and most widespread of the Vancouver Group formations, consists of basaltic pillow lavas, pillow breccias and lava flows with minor interbedded limestones, primarily in the upper part of the formation. Karmutsen rocks outcrop throughout the north part of Vancouver Island, primarily on the east side.

The Quatsino Formation overlies the basalts. The lower part of the Quatsino Formation consists of thick bedded to massive, brown-grey to light grey, grey to white weathering, fine to microcrystalline, commonly stylonitic limestone. The upper part is thin to thick bedded, darker brown and grey limestone, with fairly common layers of shell debris. The formation is in gradational contact with the overlying Parson Bay Formation by an increase in layers of calcareous pelites. Quatsino limestone outcrops as three narrow belts on the north part of Vancouver Island.

The Parson Bay Formation consists of a series of interbedded silty limestones and calcareous shales and sandstones, and occasional beds of pure limestone. Parson Bay rocks outcrop sporadically overlying the Quatsino limestone.

The Bonanza Group overlies the Vancouver Group. Bonanza Group rocks are primarily a Jurassic assemblage of interbedded lava, breccia and tuff with compositions ranging from basalt through andesite and dacite to rhyolite, deposited in a volcanic island arc environment. The Bonanza Group outcrop primarily on the west side of northern Vancouver Island.

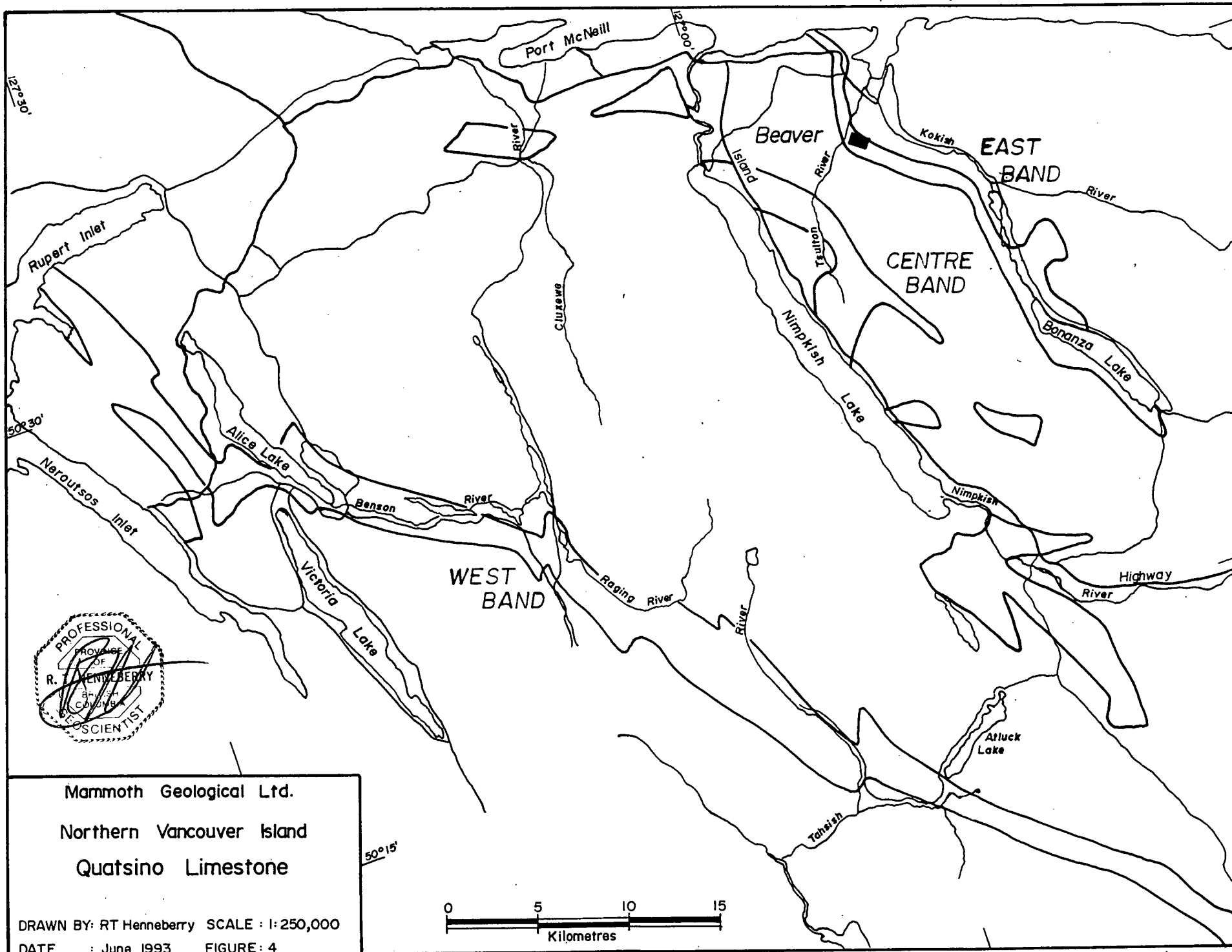
The Westcoast Complex is a heterogeneous assemblage of amphibolite and basic migmatite with minor metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of greenschist metamorphic grade. The Westcoast Complex outcrops in a loosely defined belt on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Granitoid batholiths and stocks of the Island Intrusions underlie large parts of Vancouver Island. These intrusions range in composition from quartz diorite and tonalite to granodiorite and granite. Island Intrusions outcrop in a belt through the central section of Vancouver Island.

The Cretaceous clastic wedge includes the Queen Charlotte and Nanaimo Groups. These groups consist of cyclical successions of sandstone, conglomerate and shale, with interbedded coal in the Nanaimo Group. These rocks outcrop around Quatsino Sound.

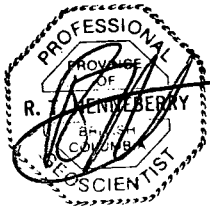
Small intrusive stocks of early Tertiary age and of general quartz dioritic composition are known in many parts of Vancouver Island. These rocks are generally massive, light colored, fine to medium grained equigranular to locally porphyritic granitoid rocks. They are commonly regularly and closely jointed.

The network of faults displayed on the north end of Vancouver Island appears to be the super position of two or more fracture patterns, each with a characteristic directions and of different age and origin.



Mammoth Geological Ltd.
 Northern Vancouver Island
 Quatsino Limestone

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE: 1:250,000
 DATE: June 1993 FIGURE: 4



Quatsino Formation

The Quatsino Formation limestones are the main focus of the marble exploration. The larger, massive beds of limestone are white to grey in color and distinctly crystalline. Exceedingly fine-grained beds form a small percentage of the whole and siliceous or cherty varieties are likewise sparingly developed (Gunning, 1930). The Quatsino formation consists almost entirely of limestone, with a few thin flows of andesite or basalt. The limestone is fine to coarsely crystalline, and ranges from white to black, with various intermediate colors. Towards the base, it tends to be exceedingly fine grained, and grey and brownish or buff colors are characteristic. Midway of the formation the colors are predominantly white or grey, but towards the top the limestone becomes dark grey to black, due to a varying quantity of carbonaceous matter, and the formation grades upward into argillites and impure limestones of the overlying Parson Bay Formation. Even at the top, however, light grey or even white beds are interbedded with the darker varieties. The bedding, as represented by colour banding, is generally well preserved in the upper part of the formation but in the lower part, where white to brownish grey and buff colors predominate, it is poorly preserved. In the upper part, too, the beds are generally thin, thicknesses of 1-2 centimetres being common and more than 60-100 centimetres uncommon. The formation as a whole is dominantly a high-calcium limestone (Hoadley, 1953).

Within 1-3 kilometres of bodies of the Coast Intrusions, the limestone may be highly contorted and extremely jointed and fractured, cut by many acidic dykes, and partly to completely skarnified (Hoadley, 1953).

In the vicinity of Kathleen and Alice lakes, the lower portion of the limestone contains small interbeds of lava and above it lies a mixed series of argillites, quartzites and volcanics in which there are small beds of argillaceous limestone. White to dark grey limestones occur at several places on Nimpkish Lake. The limestones are recrystallized and somewhat faulted. (Gunning, 1930), and obtain a thickness of 150 to 300 metres in the Nimpkish Lake Quadrangle. The limestone becomes darker and argillaceous towards the top of the formation. (Gunning, 1932a).

The limestone in the Zeballos area is medium to coarsely crystalline and, owing to extensive recrystallization, has lost all evidence of bedding. On weathered surfaces the limestone is grey, but on freshly broken surfaces it ranges from white to cream (Stevenson, 1950).

The limestone outcropping along Nimpkish Lake (Central Band) is too jointed in many places to serve as a building stone, but where the beds are least deformed and well removed from intrusions, as from Beaver Cove to Bonanza Lake, it could be extracted in blocks sufficiently large for ordinary structural purposes. However, there is an inexhaustible supply of limestone suitable for fluxing purposes in smelting operations, a favourable location for an open-pit operation being on the east side of Tahsis Inlet, 1.6 kilometres north of Mozino Point (Hoadley, 1953).

Limestone outcrops in three relatively narrow discontinuous bands of varying lengths on the north end of Vancouver Island (McCammon, 1968). The East Band reaches from the hill just west of Beaver Cove southeast across Tsultun River to Bonanza Lake and down the west side of the lake to its west end. The Centre Band extends from 5 kilometres south of Port McNeill southeast to 15 kilometres past the south end of Nimpkish Lake. The West Band extends from west of Nahwitti Lake southeast to Tlupana Inlet. A additional limestone occurrence extends along the south shore of Holberg Inlet.

The limestone from the East Band is generally grey-white to white in color with occasional beds of dark black. Structurally, this band is fairly competent in certain sections. Large blocks could be quarried from these locations.

The limestone from the Centre Band is generally medium grey to black or dark brown to black. Along the east side of Nimpkish Lake a section of "dirty" sugary grey white limestone was observed. Structurally, this is the least competent of the three bands, with several continuous sections of severely broken and brecciated limestone.

The limestone of the West Band is the most colorful of the three, ranging from light brown, through medium grey brown to dark grey, or dark brown to black. As with the East Band, several locations have been identified where large blocks could be quarried.

1993 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Beaver Property Geology

The Beaver Property is underlain by the East Band of the Quatsino Limestone, which obtains a thickness in excess of 150 metres. Two different types of marble have been documented. The dominant variety is a white to grey-white, fine grained dense marble (known as *Carrara Bianco CD*). Of lesser importance is a grey black marble (similar to but lighter than a *Negro Marquina*). Up to 1/2% pyrite can be disseminated through the marbles.

The white marble is the most abundant, underlying the central and eastern sections of the property, outcropping in two locations, an old road ballast "quarry" and along the rail line. The white marble is a dense, fine-grained white to grey white marble with or without delicate blue-grey veining. The white to grey-white colorations give the stone a lot of contrast, yielding a very attractive appearance. The structure of the limestone is hard to obtain in the quarry, as most of the fracturing is due to blasting. One possible feature that suggests large blocks could be obtained is the large number of boulders (up to 2 metres by 2 metres in size) pushed over the side of the bank, at the quarry site.

The white marble along the rail line is generally massive, with few joints noted in the 5-15m high faces. The stone is a dense, fine-grained white to grey white marble with or without delicate blue-grey veining, similar to the stone noted in the "quarry site". Again, the white to grey-white colorations give the stone a lot of contrast, yielding a very attractive appearance.

The white marble is locally cut by thin (to 30cm), steeply dipping andesite dykes. These dykes show strong limonite within their contacts, and within 10 centimetres of the contact within the marble.

The contact between the white and black marble is gradational, passing from black to a 50 metre wide zone of interbedded black and white through to white. The bedding looks to be relatively flat (124/10S).

This grey-black to black marble underlies the west-central side of the property, outcropping in two locations, a small "pit" 250 metres west of the white "quarry site" and along the rail line. The medium grey-black marble is very fine grained and dense. The marble carries a small percentage (up to 1%) of white carbonate, as disseminated blebs and clots (to 2cm) and as veinlet and microveinlet stockworks with individual veinlets ranging from 1-10mm. In polished sections the marble has been micro-brecciated and healed with white carbonate.

The grey-black limestone along the rail line is similar in color and texture to that from the "pit", though white carbonate inclusions are nowhere near as abundant. The exposures are massive to broken, with horizontal fractures spaced at 60-100cm and vertical fractures spaced at 60-100cm.

Beaver Trenching

A number of excavator trenches were dug to test the continuity of the white marble. The series of 8 radial trenches excavated ahead of the "quarry" face all located white marble confirming the continuation of color and texture within the white beds. Six trenches were excavated further from the quarry in a loosely defined radius of 150 to 300 metres, with only one reaching bedrock.

As part of the trenching program, the face of the existing white "quarry" was cleaned to allow clear view of the fully exposed section of the white marble, confirming the colour and texture through this section.

Beaver Diamond Drilling

A total of eight holes were drilled, testing the white marble to a depth of 21-33 metres in roughly rectangular area of 250 by 300 metres. The particulars on each hole follows:

Number	Dip	Depth	Number	Dip	Depth
B93-01	-90	31.4 m	B93-05	-90	21.3 m
B93-02	-90	32.9 m	B93-06	-90	21.9 m
B93-03	-90	21.6 m	B93-07	-90	22.3 m
B93-04	-90	21.3 m	B93-08	-90	16.2 m

All holes reached bedrock except B93-08 which was abandoned at 16.2m. The holes intersected white marble for the most part, though several of the holes passes through a section of interbedded white and grey-black marble. Most of the holes intersected small (0.2 to 3 m) andesite dykes, with the exception of B93-07 which appears to have been drilled on the contact of one of these vertical dykes.

The marble intersected was predominantly the white marble similar to that seen in the "quarry". The color ranges from white to grey-white. The marble is fine-grained, dense and crystalline. Limonite is common near the top of the holes, as would be expected. The only limonite noted at depth is along vertical fractures. The overall appearance of the marble is good. The holes pass through sections of "cloudy" marble, where the contrast between the white and grey-white marble give the stone a good contrast to sections of monotonous grey-white. Stylolites are common, spaced at intervals from 20-100 centimetres.

The core recovery was good, with close to 100% recovery in the marble itself. The cores ranged from massive to broken. The largest percentage of the breaks appears to be due to the drill, as the fractures are roughly parallel and clean. The dominant natural fracture directions appears to be 5-15 degrees to the core axis. These fractures usually exhibit limonite, clays or secondary white carbonate.

The cross sections show the bedding dipping slightly to the south and west, confirming the surface measurements. The grey-black beds are semi-continuous from section to section and are generally less than 1 metre thick. The white to grey-white beds ranging in thickness from 5 metres to in excess of 10 metres. The thicker beds seem to be in the general quarry area.

The andesite dykes intersected are broken green rocks, typically with 2-10% anhedral black phenocrysts of hornblende(?) ranging in size from 2-5mm. The contacts are for the most part sharp and are at 5-25 degrees to core axis, suggesting they are steeply dipping. The appearance, dip and fractured nature are similar to the two dykes noted in the "quarry".

The drilling has shown the area of interest to be the top of a large "knob" of white limestone which drops of abruptly to the southeast. Holes B93-04 and B93-05 intersected 5-7 metres of overburden before reaching the marble, while hole B93-08 failed to reach it to a depth of 16.2 metres.

The results are quite encouraging. Though the marble appears to be broken in the core boxes, much of this breakage can be attributed to drill breakage. The color, texture and appearance is consistent to a depth of \pm 30 metres at least. Holes B93-07 and B93-02 show good solid marble exists immediately ahead of the present quarry face, suggesting this is the best place to excavate some test blocks.

DISCUSSION

The results of the drilling program on the Beaver Claims are most encouraging. The diamond drilling has confirmed the results of the earlier mapping and trenching programs. The white to grey-white marble is consistent to depth and along strike for the most part. The area ahead of the present quarry face seems to be the best location to attempt to excavate test blocks.

An attempt was made to project the massive beds noted along the rail line to road elevation, where they would be easily accessible for the drill. The projection placed the beds through the quarry (B93-01, B93-07) and immediately to the south (B93-02, B93-05, B93-06, B93-08). These holes confirmed these observations, with intersections in excess of 10 metres of massive white to grey-white marble.

Holes B93-03 and B93-04 were laid out to test the grey-black marble. These two holes intersected only thin beds of grey-black marble, interbedded with much thicker white to grey-white beds.

The depth at which some of these holes intersected bedrock is a puzzle. Holes B93-04, B93-05 and B93-06 intersected 5 to 9 metres of overburden, while hole B93-08 failed to reach bedrock at 16.1 metres. These results explain the poor trenching results from the trenches excavated away from the "quarry", where 5 of the 6 trenches failed to reach bedrock. A prominent ridge or "knob" of white marble appears to trend at approximately 124, the measured strike of the beds. There appears to be a sharp drop-off of 5-10 metres from the edge of this bed to the next one down section, almost like a cliff or a step. The test block excavation should bear this in mind and stay within the ridge, to avoid the un-necessary removal of large volumes of overburden.

The next step is to cut a number of rough quarry blocks from the white marble. The purpose is to ensure quarry size blocks (2.4*1.8*1.8m or 8*6*6ft) can be successfully excavated and to ensure the excavated blocks can be successfully processed into end use products (tiles and face-finished slabs).

The most accessible place to begin the excavation is within the ridge, within the existing quarry. This will involve the stripping of overburden ahead of the quarry face and then removing the rubble from the face. After this is completed a series of blocks should be cut, initially by percussion drilling (airtrack), and stockpiled for shipment to a processing facility.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The diamond drilling program completed on the Beaver claims confirmed the continuity of white marble to depth and long strike, with a prominent ridge of marble identified. This drilling indicated the white marble beds are in the range of 5 to 10 metres in thickness, with most of the beds being toward the upper end in thickness. The drilling also confirmed the grey-black marble is predominantly in thinner (30-100 cm) beds, of little use for dimension stone.

The final step is to test the ridge of white marble to ensure marketable quarry blocks of an approximate 2.4*1.8*1.8m (8*6*6 ft) size can be consistently quarried. A program designed to cut a number of test blocks is recommended.

The best location to undertake the program is within the existing quarry site, on the north and/or east wall. Initially the overburden ahead of the quarry face will need to be removed by D8 cat and excavator. The debris on the present quarry face will have to be cleaned and removed by the excavator. An airtrack drill will then be required to drill out the actual test blocks by channel drilling the 3 sides and the sill. The blocks will then be removed and stockpiled, until a facility can be found to process them.

The total cost of this block-cutting program is estimated at \$77,913.

The total cost of the completed diamond drilling program was \$22,908.54

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, R. Tim Henneberry, am the principle of Mammoth Geological Ltd., a geological consulting firm with offices at #1 - 5745 Hardy Bay Road, Port Hardy, B.C. The mailing address is Box 14, Coal Harbour, B.C. V0N 1K0.

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist. I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

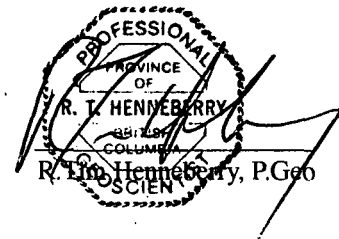
I supervised the drilling program described in this report on the following 1993 dates: October 29 to November 1 and December 8-22.

I am presently the registered owner of the Beaver 1-2 and Beaver 3-4 mineral claims. I am holding them in trust for Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.

I am a principle of Panorama Natural Stone Ltd. I presently directly hold 500,000 escrow shares and 15,010 common shares. Mammoth Geological Ltd. presently directly holds 8,600 common shares.

This report may be used for any purpose normal to the business of Panorama Natural Stone Ltd., provided no part is used in such a manner to convey a meaning different than that set out in the whole.

Dated this 3rd day of January in the Town of Port Hardy, British Columbia.



STATEMENT OF COSTS

Beaver Property				
Field Dates	Oct 29-31, Nov 1, Dec 8-22			
Report Dates	Dec 23-24, 28-31			
Project Manager	19 days	@	450.00 /day	\$8,550.00
Vehicles	19 days	@	50.00 /day	\$950.00
Room and Board				\$108.54
Drill Mob/Demob				\$700.00
Drill footage	620 ft	@	15.00 /ft	\$9,300.00
Excavator Hours	12 hrs	@	50.00 /hr	\$600.00
Documentation	6 days	@	450.00 /day	\$2,700.00
Beaver Property Costs				\$22,908.54

COST ESTIMATES

Test Block Cutting Budget for the Beaver Claims

BEAVER CLAIMS

15 day duration - from Port Hardy

Excavator Hours	100 hrs	@	140.00 /hr	\$14,000
Cat	100 hrs	@	140.00 /hr	\$14,000
Drilling				
Airtrack	15 days	@	400.00 /day	\$6,000
Compressor	15 days	@	400.00 /day	\$6,000
Consumables				\$6,000
Project Manager	15 days	@	450.00 /day	\$6,750
Geologist	15 days	@	350.00 /day	\$5,250
Support	30 days	@	75.00 /day	\$2,250
Vehicle	15 days	@	50.00 /day	\$750
Documentation	15 days	@	450.00 /day	\$6,750
Contingency (15%)				\$10,163

BEAVER CLAIMS TEST BLOCK CUTTING BUDGET **\$77,913**

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property Beaver
 Northing 1058 N
 Easting 942 E
 Elevation 900 m

Azimuth
 Dip -90
 Core Size NQ
 Length 103 ft. (31.4m)

Number B93-01
 Commenced Oct 30/93
 Completed Nov 01/93
 Logged By RTH

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
Logged in feet				
0.0	37.0			
	(11.3m)	0.0	8.0 7.6	Grey White to White Marble
				Grey white densely crystalline white marble. Stylolites spaced at 1-2 foot intervals. Color actually grades between a grey-white and a white-grey. In sections, the contrast between the grey-white and white-grey gives the core an attractive appearance.
				- 0.0- 9.0 - extremely broken core. Fractures at 60-70 c.a. Minor limonite
		8.0	18.0 10.0	- 9.8 - Natural break 90 c.a.
				- 10.6 - Natural break 75 c.a.
				- 11.2 - Natural break 90 c.a. ,0.1 ft ground core
				- 11.7 - Natural break 75 c.a.
				- 15.7 - Natural break 85 c.a.
				- 16.2 - Natural break 90 c.a.
		18.0	28.0 10.0	- 20.7 - Natural break 5 c.a., limonite
				- 23.2 - Natural break (?) 65 c.a., clean
				- 25.0 - Natural break 5 c.a., limonite
				- 27.1 - Natural break (?) 85 c.a., clean
		28.0	38.0 10.0	- 32.4 - Natural break 85 c.a., clean
				- 34.1 - Natural break 35 c.a., clays
				- 36.4 - Natural break 45 c.a., clean
37.0	42.0			Grey-black Marble.
	(12.8m)	38.0	48.0 10.0	Dense, grey-black marble with abundant stylolites. Minor white carbonate stringers at 20 c.a.
				- 38.6 - Natural break 15 c.a., white carbonate, clays

B93-01

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
42.0	54.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(16.5m)			As 0.0 to 37.0
				- 43.2 - Natural break 5 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 43.8 - Natural break 35 c.a., clays
				- 46.5 - Natural break 35 c.a., clean
		48.0	58.0 10.0	- 46.9 - Natural break 5 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 48.9 - Natural break 5 c.a., clays, limonite fracture parallels core to 51.2
				- 52.6 - Natural break 5 c.a., clays
				- 53.0 - Natural break 60 c.a., clays
				- 53.8 - Natural break 80 c.a., limonite
54.0	63.0			Andesite Dyke
	(19.2m)			Upper contact 85 c.a, lower contact 65 c.a. Green color, 1-5% black anhedral phenocrysts to 5mm. Vertical fracturing as in the marble, though fractures filled with clay.
		58.0	68.0 10.0	- 58.9 - Natural break 50 c.a., clays and carbonate
				- 61.0 - Natural break 5 c.a., clays and carbonate
63.0	103.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(31.4m)			As 0.0 to 37.0
				- 67.8 - Natural break 20 c.a., clays and carbonate
		68.0	78.0 10.0	- 68.1 - Natural break 15 c.a., clays
				- 70.0 - Natural break 20 c.a.
				- 71.0 - Natural break 25 c.a., clays
				- 72.0 - Natural break 25 c.a.,
				- 73.0 - Natural break 5 c.a., clays and carbonate fracture in core until 74.9
		78.0	88.0 10.0	- 85.5 - Natural break 15 c.a., clays
				- 86.5 - Natural break 20 c.a., clays
				- 87.2 - Natural break 45 c.a., clays
				- 91.5 - Natural break 30 c.a., clays
				- 94.2 - Natural break 65 c.a., clean
				- 95.1 - Natural break 5 c.a., clays
				-102.9 - Natural break 10 c.a., clean
				-103.0 - End of Hole

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property Beaver
 Northing 1000 N
 Easting 1000 E
 Elevation 906.4m

Azimuth
 Dip -90
 Core Size NQ
 Length 108 ft. (32.9m)

Number B93-02
 Commenced Nov 02/93
 Completed Nov 04/93
 Logged By RTH

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
Logged in feet				
0.0	9.0			Overburden
	(2.7m)			
9.0	45.7	9.0	18.0	9.0
	(13.9m)			
		18.0	28.0	10.0
		28.0	38.0	10.0
		38.0	48.0	10.0
45.7	50.0			
	(15.2m)			
		48.0	58.0	10.0
50.0	59.0			
	(18.0m)			
		58.0	68.0	10.0

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
59.0	80.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(24.4m)			As 9.0 to 45.7
				- 59.2 - Natural break 10 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 62.0 - Natural break 5 c.a., clean fracture in core until 63.0
				- 63.0 - Natural break 20 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 64.0 - Natural break 5 c.a., clean
				- 65.0 - Natural break 10 c.a., clays
				- 65.8 - Natural break (?) 70 c.a., clean
				- 67.0 - Natural break 25 c.a., clays
				- 70.0 - Natural break 5 c.a., clean fracture in core until 72.50
				- 72.7 - Natural break 10 c.a., clean
				- 73.5 - Natural break 5 c.a., clean
				- 74.8 - Natural break 15 c.a., clean
				- 77.5 - Natural break 20 c.a., clean
		78.0	88.0	10.0
80.0	84.0			Grey-black Marble.
	(25.6m)			As 45.7 to 50.0
				- 82.0 - Natural break 10 c.a., clays
				- 83.3 - Natural break 75 c.a., clean
84.0	101.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(30.8m)			As 9.0 to 45.7
				- 84.6- 84.9 - Fault 10 c.a.
				- 89.0 - Natural break 25 c.a., clays
				- 90.7 - Natural break 10 c.a., clean with 1.0 feet of broken core
				- 92.3 - Natural break 10 c.a., clean
				- 93.1 - Natural break 50 c.a., clays
				- 94.3 - Natural break 10 c.a., clays with 1.0 feet of broken core
		98.0	108.0	10.0
				- 98.4 - Natural break 10 c.a., clays, carbonate
				- 99.6 - Natural break 20 c.a., clays, carbonate
101.0	103.0			Grey-black Marble.
	(31.4)			As 45.7 to 50.0
				-102.4 - Natural break 30 c.a., clays, carbonate with 1.5 feet of broken core
				-103.0 - Natural break 30 c.a., clays, carbonate

B93-02

Lithology		Recovery	
From	To	From	To
103.0	108.0		
	(32.9)		

Description

Grey White to White Marble
As 9.0 to 45.7
-104.6 - Natural break 60 c.a., clean
-108.0 - End of hole

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property Beaver
 Northing 915 N
 Easting 764 E
 Elevation 903.6m

Azimuth
 Dip -90
 Core Size NQ
 Length 71 ft. (21.6m)

Number B93-03
 Commenced Dec 12/93
 Completed Dec 13/93
 Logged By RTH

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
Logged in feet				
0.0	2.0			Casing
	(0.6m)			
2.0	7.5	2.0	11.0	Grey-black Marble.
	(2.3m)		9.0	Dense, grey-black marble. Extremely brecciated and broken with no piece larger than 4 inches.
7.5	21.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(6.4m)			Grey white densely crystalline white marble. Stylolites spaced at 1-2 foot intervals. Color actually grades between a grey-white and a white-grey. In sections, the contrast between the grey-white and white-grey gives the core an attractive appearance.
				Core is well broken as above with fractures in two dominant directions:
				10-30 c.a. - natural limonitic fractures
				70-90 c.a. - drill induced clean fractures
				- 10.0 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., limonite
				- 10.5 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., limonite
		11.0	16.0	- 11.3 - Natural fracture 60 c.a., limonite
		16.0	21.0	- 16.0-21.0 - well brecciated and broken with no piece bigger than 5 inches. Limonite and clays.
21.0	24.3	21.0	26.0	Grey-black Marble.
	(7.4m)		5.0	As 2.0 to 7.5., contact 75 c.a.
				Well fractured with minor white carbonate.
				- 21.8 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., clean
				- 22.9 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., clean
				- 23.9 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., clays
				- 24.5 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., clean

B93-03

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
24.3	31.2			Grey White to White Marble
	(9.5m)			As 7.5 to 21.0
		26.0	31.0	- 25.1 - Fault
				- 25.4 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clean
				- 27.8 - Natural fracture 25 c.a., clays
				- 29.5 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., limonite
				- 30.6 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., clean
31.2	36.1	31.0	36.0	Grey-black Marble.
	(11.0)		5.0	As 2.0 to 7.5., contact 90 c.a.
				Minor white carbonate, broken but more massive than above blacks.
				- 32.7 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clays with 1.0 feet of broken core
				- 34.4 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clays
				- 35.3 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clays
36.1	37.2	36.0	41.0	Grey White to White Marble
	(11.3)		5.0	As 7.5 to 21.0
37.2	38.3			Grey-black Marble.
	(11.7)			As 2.0 to 7.5., contact 90 c.a.
				Minor white carbonate, broken but more massive than above blacks.
38.3	71.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(21.6)			As 7.5 to 21.0, contact 80 c.a.
		41.0	46.0	- 38.3 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 39.0 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 39.6 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 42.1 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 43.0 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 44.7 - Natural fracture 25 c.a., clays, limonite
				fracture in core to 46.0
		46.0	51.0	- 46.9 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clean
				- 48.8 - Natural fracture 60 c.a., clays, limonite
		51.0	56.0	- 51.0-51.5 - Fault
				- 53.0 - Natural fracture 50 c.a., clays
				fracture in core to 56.0
		56.0	61.0	- 58.5 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 60.1 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clays
		61.0	66.0	- 68.6 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clays, chlorite
		66.0	71.0	- 69.5 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., limonite
				- 71.0 - End of hole

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property	Beaver	Azimuth		Number	B93-04
Northing	922 N	Dip	-90	Commenced	Dec 15/93
Easting	840 E	Core Size	NQ	Completed	Dec 16/93
Elevation	903.3m	Length	70 ft. (21.3m)	Logged By	RTH

Lithology		Recovery			Description
From	To	From	To		
Logged in feet					
0.0	12.0				Overburden
	(3.7m)				
12.0	17.0				Overburden / Clay
	(5.2m)				Dark grey black clay with subhedral fragments of light and dark marble and andesite. (Alteration zone?)
17.0	18.2				Andesite
	(5.6m)	17.0	22.0	4.5	Broken and ground andesite dyke. Mostly cobbles and pebbles.
18.2	25.8				Grey-black Marble.
	(7.9m)				Dense, fine-grained, grey-black marble. Minor clots of white carbonate.
		22.0	27.0	5.0	- 18.5 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., clays, limonite
					- 22.0 - Natural fracture 15 c.a., clays, carbonate
					- 23.5 - Natural fracture 15 c.a., clays, carbonate fracture in core to 25.0
25.8	60.8				Grey White to White Marble
	(18.5m)				Grey white densely crystalline white marble. Stylolites spaced at 1-2 foot intervals. Color actually grades between a grey-white and a white-grey. In sections, the contrast between the grey-white and white-grey gives the core an attractive appearance.
		27.0	32.0	5.0	- 27.0 - Natural fracture 15 c.a., minor limonite
					- 28.3 - Natural fracture (?) 20 c.a., minor clay
		32.0	37.0	5.0	- 33.6 - Natural fracture 15 c.a., minor clay
		37.0	42.0	4.8	- 36.5 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., clays, limonite with 1.5 feet of broken core
		42.0	47.0	5.0	- 44.4 - Natural fracture 35 c.a., minor clay, carbonate
					- 47.8 - Natural fracture 25 c.a., clean

B93-04

Lithology		Recovery			Description
From	To	From	To		
25.8	60.8				Grey White to White Marble
	(18.5m)				(Continued)
		47.0	52.0	5.0	- 53.9 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., clean
		52.0	57.0	5.0	- 55.6 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., clean
					- 56.1-56.3 - Broken core
					- 56.9-57.0 - Broken core
		57.0	62.0	5.0	
60.8	61.7				Grey-black Marble.
	(18.8m)				As 18.2 to 25.8, contact 80 c.a. above blacks.
61.7	70.0				Grey White to White Marble
	(21.3m)				As 25.8 to 60.8
					- 62.4 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clean
					- 65.6 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clean
					- 70.0 - End of Hole

RTH

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property Beaver
 Northing 967 N
 Easting 870 E
 Elevation 903.0m

Azimuth
 Dip -90
 Core Size NQ
 Length 70 ft. (21.3m)

Number B93-05
 Commenced Dec 18/93
 Completed Dec 19/93
 Logged By RTH

Lithology		Recovery			Description
From	To	From	To		
Logged in feet					
0.0	10.0 (3.0m)				Overburden
10.0	27.0 (8.2m)	12.0	17.0	0.9	Road Cobbles
		17.0	22.0	0.9	White and black marble and granite cobbles
		22.0	27.0	1.9	- 12.5-27.0 - cobbles left and clays washed away (?)
27.0	29.0 (8.8m)	27.0	32.0	3.5	Andesite
					Broken and ground grey green andesite dyke.
					Mostly cobbles and pebbles.
29.0	31.0 (9.4m)				Grey-black Marble.
					Dense, fine-grained, grey-black marble.
					Well broken, though not brecciated. Fractures 25 c.a.
31.0	33.8 (10.3m)	32.0	37.0	5.0	Grey White to White Marble
					Grey white densely crystalline white marble. Stylolites
					spaced at 1-2 foot intervals. Color actually grades
					between a grey-white and a white-grey. In sections, the
					contrast between the grey-white and white-grey gives
					the core an attractive appearance.
33.8	37.4 (11.4m)	37.0	42.0	4.5	Grey-black Marble.
					As 29.0 to 31.0
					- 37.4 - Natural fracture 35 c.a., clays, limonite

B93-05

Lithology		Recovery			Description
From	To	From	To		
37.4	70.0 (21.3m)				Grey White to White Marble
					As 31.0 to 33.8
					Color seems to fluctuate between white and grey-white,
					with veined zones. Strongly stylolitic.
					- 38.9 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., limonite
					- 39.8 - Natural fracture 60 c.a., limonite
		42.0	47.0	5.0	- 42.8 - Natural fracture 70 c.a., limonite, clays
					with 0.3 feet of broken core
					- 45.9 - Natural fracture 75 c.a., limonite
					- 46.2 - Natural fracture 50 c.a., limonite
					- 47.0 - Natural fracture 45 c.a., limonite
		47.0	52.0	5.0	- 48.8 - Natural fracture 70 c.a., limonite
					with 0.7 feet of broken core
					- 50.0 - Natural fracture 15 c.a., limonite, clay
		52.0	57.0	5.0	- 52.0-54.0 - blotchy limonite on core
					- 52.2 - Natural fracture 80 c.a., limonite
					- 53.9 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., clays
					with 0.3 feet of broken core
		57.0	62.0	5.0	- 67.4 - Natural fracture 80 c.a., limonite
		62.0	67.0	5.0	- 69.5 - Natural fracture 75 c.a., limonite
		67.0	70.0	3.0	- 70.0 - End of Hole

RTH

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property Beaver
 Northing 1004 N
 Easting 930 E
 Elevation 904.5m

Azimuth
 Dip -90
 Core Size NQ
 Length 72 ft. (21.9m)

Number B93-06
 Commenced Dec 19/93
 Completed Dec 20/93
 Logged By RTH

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
Logged in feet				
0.0	13.0			Casing / Overburden
	(3.9m)			
13.0	20.9			Andesite
	(6.4m)	13.0	18.0	Semi-massive to well brecciated green andesite dyke.
		18.0	22.0	Local rubble sections, vertical fractures (5 c.a.)
				- 19.9 - 1.0 foot clay gouge on lower contact of dyke
20.9	72.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(21.9m)	22.0	27.0	Grey white densely crystalline white marble. Stylolites spaced at 1-2 foot intervals. Color actually grades between a grey-white and a white-grey. In sections, the contrast between the grey-white and white-grey gives the core an attractive appearance.
				The marble is more broken than in previous holes. There is abundant limonite near collar
		27.0	32.0	- 21.0-37.0 - Well broken and fractured (5-15 c.a.) and (60-80 c.a.). All show strong limonite.
		32.0	37.0	
				Solid core begins at 35 feet.
				- 35.0 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., clays, limonite
				- 36.7 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., limonite
		37.0	42.0	- 37.4 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., minor clays
				- 38.7 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., minor clays
				- 39.5 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., minor limonite
				- 40.9 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., minor clays
		42.0	47.0	- 42.0-47.0 - pressure strain in core
				- 47.5 - Natural fracture 60 c.a., clays, limonite
		47.0	52.0	- 49.2 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., limonite
				- 50.7 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clays
				- 51.4 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., clays
		52.0	57.0	- 57.5 - Natural fracture 60 c.a., clean with 0.2 feet of broken core
		57.0	62.0	- 60.0 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., clean
				- 61.5 - Natural fracture 25 c.a., clays

B93-06

Lithology		Recovery		Description
From	To	From	To	
20.9	72.0			Grey White to White Marble
	(21.9m)			(Continued)
		62.0	67.0	- 62.8 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clean
				- 64.1 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clean
				- 67.5 - Natural fracture 15 c.a., clays
		67.0	72.0	- 68.9 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clean
				- 69.4 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., limonite
				- 70.2 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., clean
				- 72.0 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., limonite
				- 72.0 - End of hole

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property Beaver
 Northing 1058 N
 Easting 1003 E
 Elevation 902.8m

Azimuth
 Dip -90
 Core Size NQ
 Length 73 ft. (22.2m)

Number B93-07
 Commenced Dec 21/93
 Completed Dec 21/93
 Logged By RTH

Lithology		Recovery			Description
From	To	From	To		
Logged in feet					
0.0	2.0				Casing
	(0.6m)				
2.0	24.5				Grey White to White Marble
	(7.5m)	0.0	8.0	6.0	Grey white densely crystalline white marble. Stylolites spaced at 1-2 foot intervals. Color actually grades between a- 1.0 foot clay gouge on lower contact of dyke contrast between the grey-white and white-grey gives the core an attractive appearance.
		8.0	13.0	5.0	
		13.0	18.0	5.0	- 15.9 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., clays, limonite
		18.0	23.0	5.0	- 16.1 - Natural fracture 40 c.a., clays, limonite
					- 18.1 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., clays, limonite fracture parallels core to 21.5
		23.0	28.0	5.0	- 22.5 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., chlorite
					- 24.3 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., limonite
24.5	28.5				Grey Black Marble
	(8.7m)	28.0	33.0	5.0	Dense, grey-black marble. Broken, with largest piece only 6 inches. Fracturing is parallel to c.a. through entire section.
					- 25.2-26.0 - core parallels dyke contact with both dyke and limestone in core. Dyke is coarse-grained with abundant black phenocrysts.
28.5	30.2				Grey White to White Marble
	(9.2m)				As 2.0 to 24.5
					- 28.5 - Natural fracture 20 c.a., clays

B93-07

Lithology		Recovery			Description
From	To	From	To		
30.2	40.0				Andesite Dyke
	(12.1m)	33.0	38.0	5.0	(upper 75 c.a. sharp; lower broken)
		38.0	43.0	5.0	Broken green dyke with 2-5% black 2-5mm phenocrysts.
					Dominant fractures 5-20 c.a. with carbonate
					70-90 c.a. with limonite
					White carbonate on fractures and selvages.
40.0	42.4				Grey White to White Marble
	(12.9m)				As 2.0 to 24.5
					Extremely broken and silicified. No piece larger than 4 inches. Abundant fracture carbonate.
42.4	52.7				Andesite Dyke
	(16.1m)	43.0	48.0	5.0	(upper 15 c.a. sharp; lower 15 c.a. sharp)
		48.0	53.0	5.0	- 47.5-49.2 - Fault
52.7	73.0				Grey White to White Marble
	(22.2m)	53.0	58.0	5.0	As 2.0 to 24.5
		58.0	63.0	5.0	- 52.7-53.4 - Fault
		63.0	68.0	5.0	- 54.5 - Natural fracture 25 c.a., limonite
		68.0	73.0	5.0	- 54.6 - Natural fracture 5 c.a., limonite
					- 56.4 - Natural fracture 35 c.a., clean
					- 59.9 - Natural fracture 10 c.a., clean
					- 61.4 - Natural fracture 25 c.a., carbonate
					- 62.3-63.1 - Fault
					- 64.7 - Natural fracture 25 c.a., clean
					- 65.5 - Natural fracture 35 c.a., carbonate
					- 67.5 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., clean
					- 68.3 - Natural fracture 50 c.a., clean
					- 72.4 - Natural fracture 30 c.a., limonite
					- 73.0 End of Hole



DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Property Beaver
Northing 930 N
Easting 1050 E
Elevation 907.2m

Azimuth
Dip -90
Core Size NQ
Length 53 ft. (16.2m)

Number B93-08
Commenced Dec 21/93
Completed Dec 22/93
Logged By RTH

Lithology		Recovery	
From	To	From	To
Logged in feet			

Description

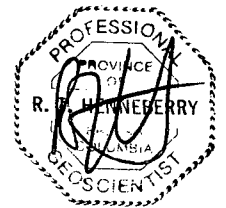
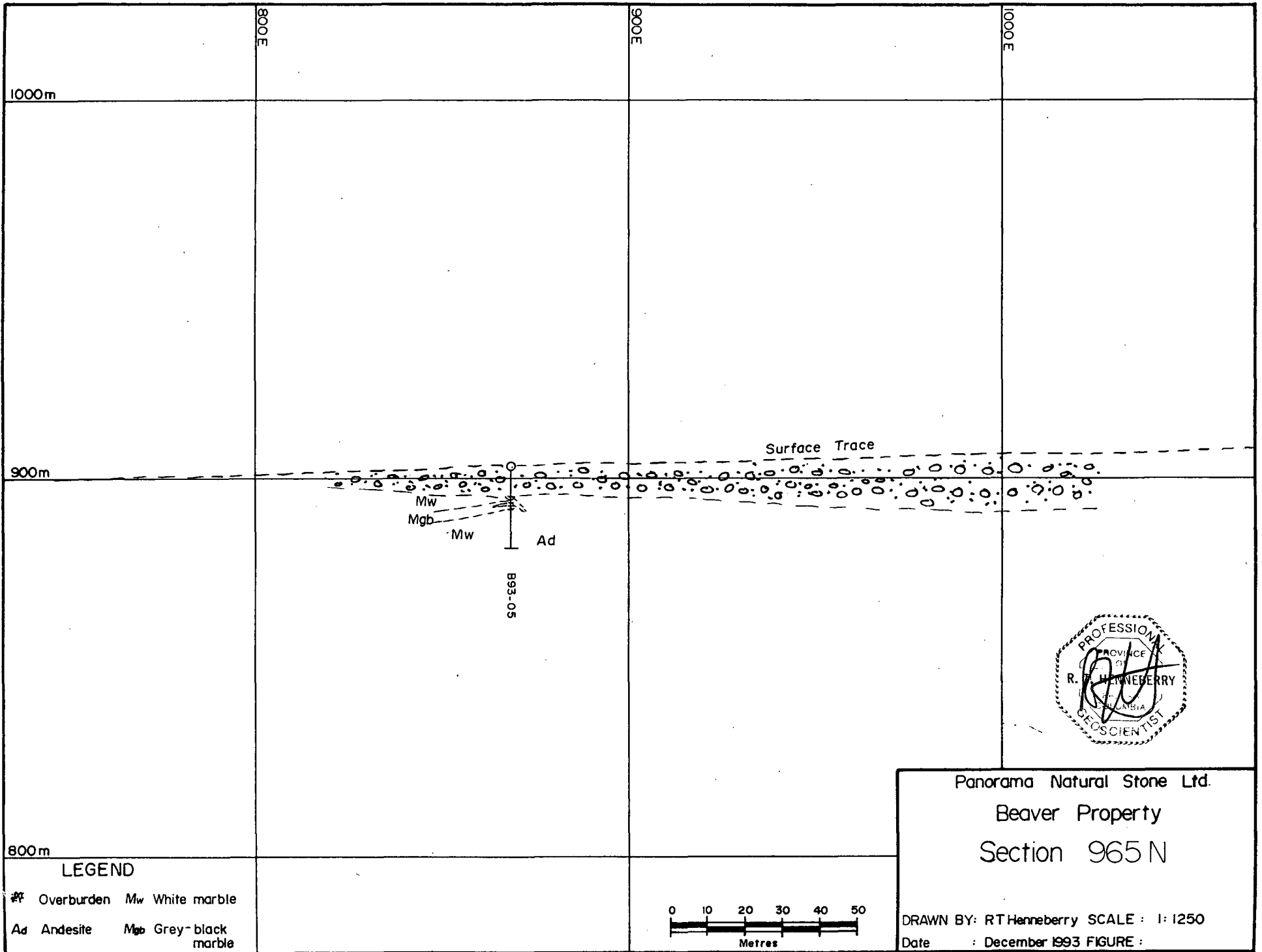
0.0 53.0
(16.2m)

Overburden / Clay

Dark grey black clay with subhedral fragments of light and dark marble and andesite. (Alteration zone or an accumulation of river debris?)
- 53.0 End of Hole

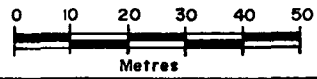
This hole was abandoned at 53 feet without reaching marble.



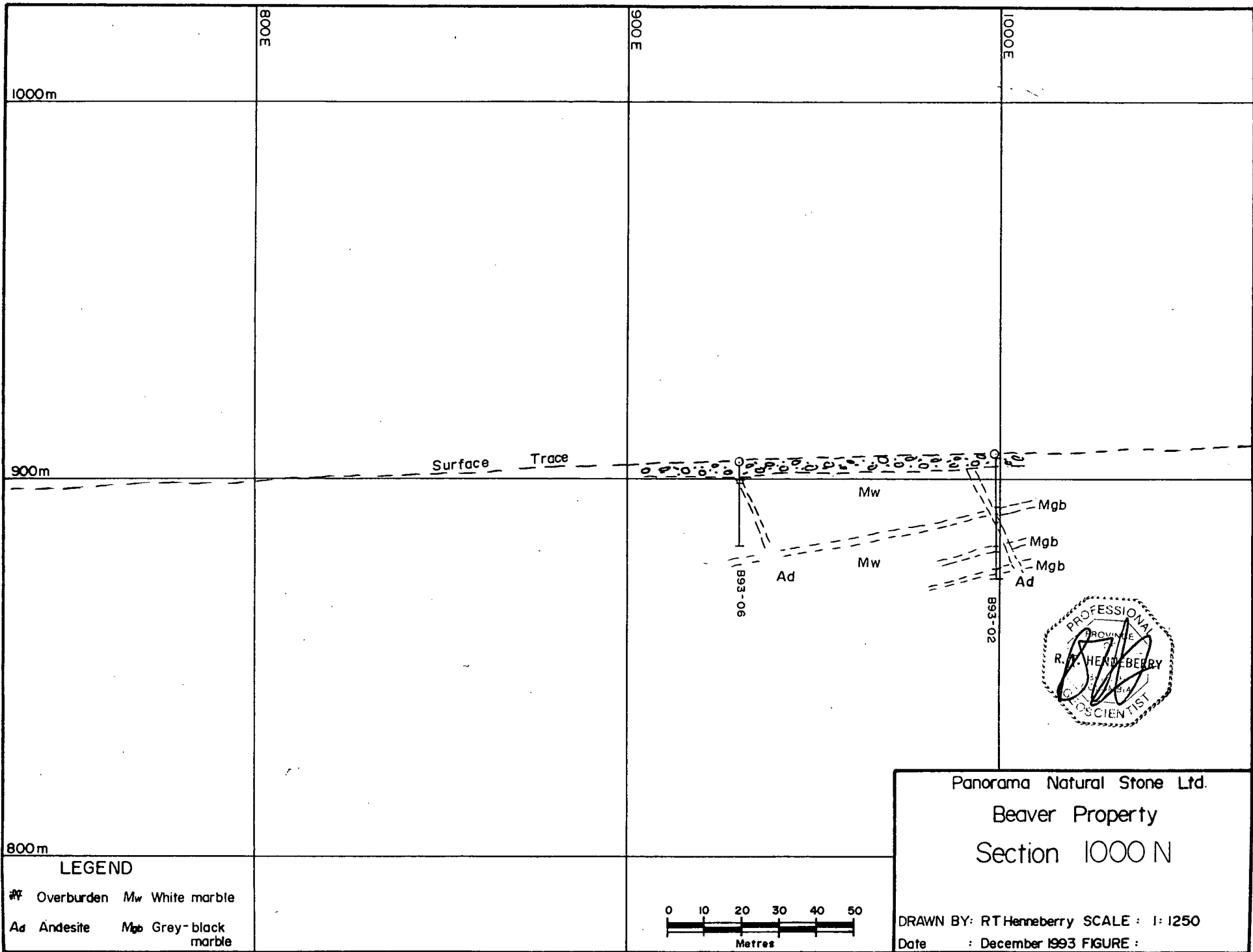


Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 965 N

LEGEND
 Overburden Mw White marble
 Ad Andesite Mgb Grey-black marble



DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:1250
 Date : December 1993 FIGURE :



1000m

800E

900E

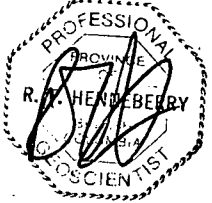
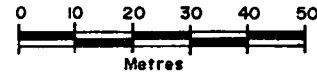
1000E

900m

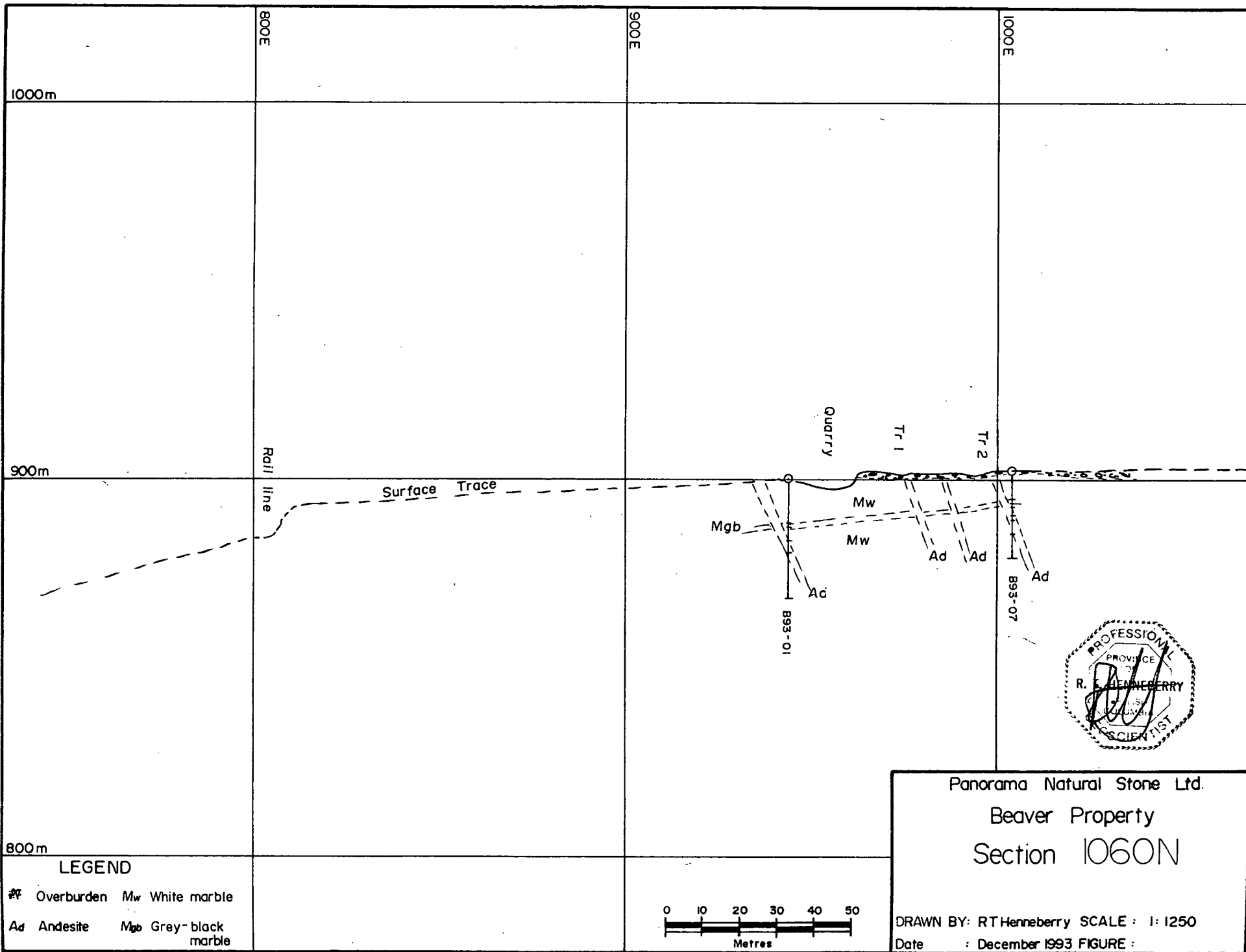
Surface Trace

800m

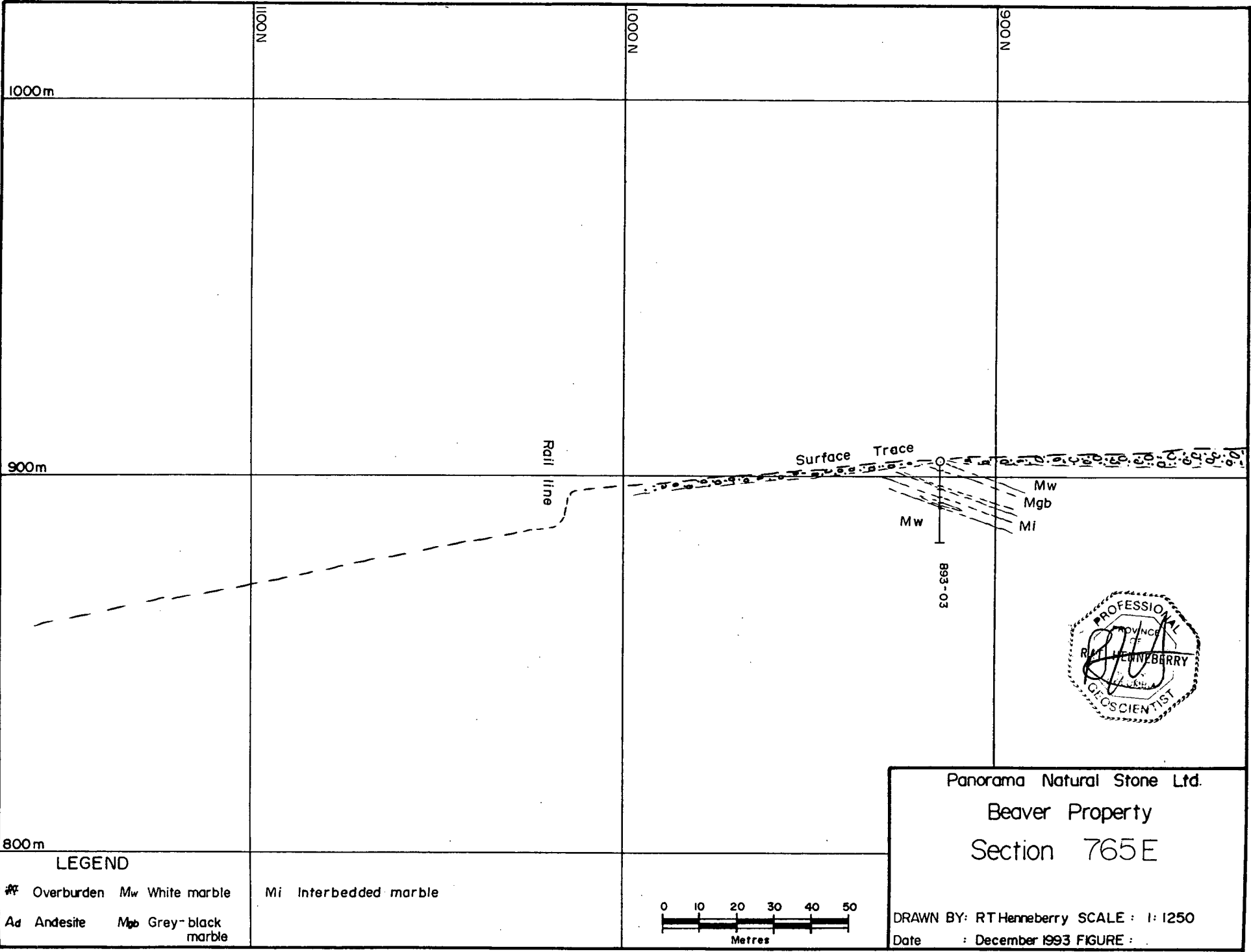
LEGEND
 # Overburden Mw White marble
 Ad Andesite Mgb Gray-black marble



Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 1000 N
 DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE: 1:1250
 Date: December 1993 FIGURE:



Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 1060N
 DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:1250
 Date : December 1993 FIGURE :



1000m

N0001

N0002

N0006

900m

Rail line

Surface Trace

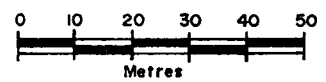
Mw
Mgb
Mi

B93-03

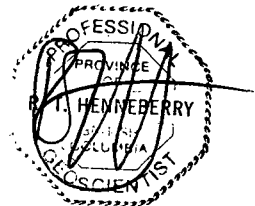
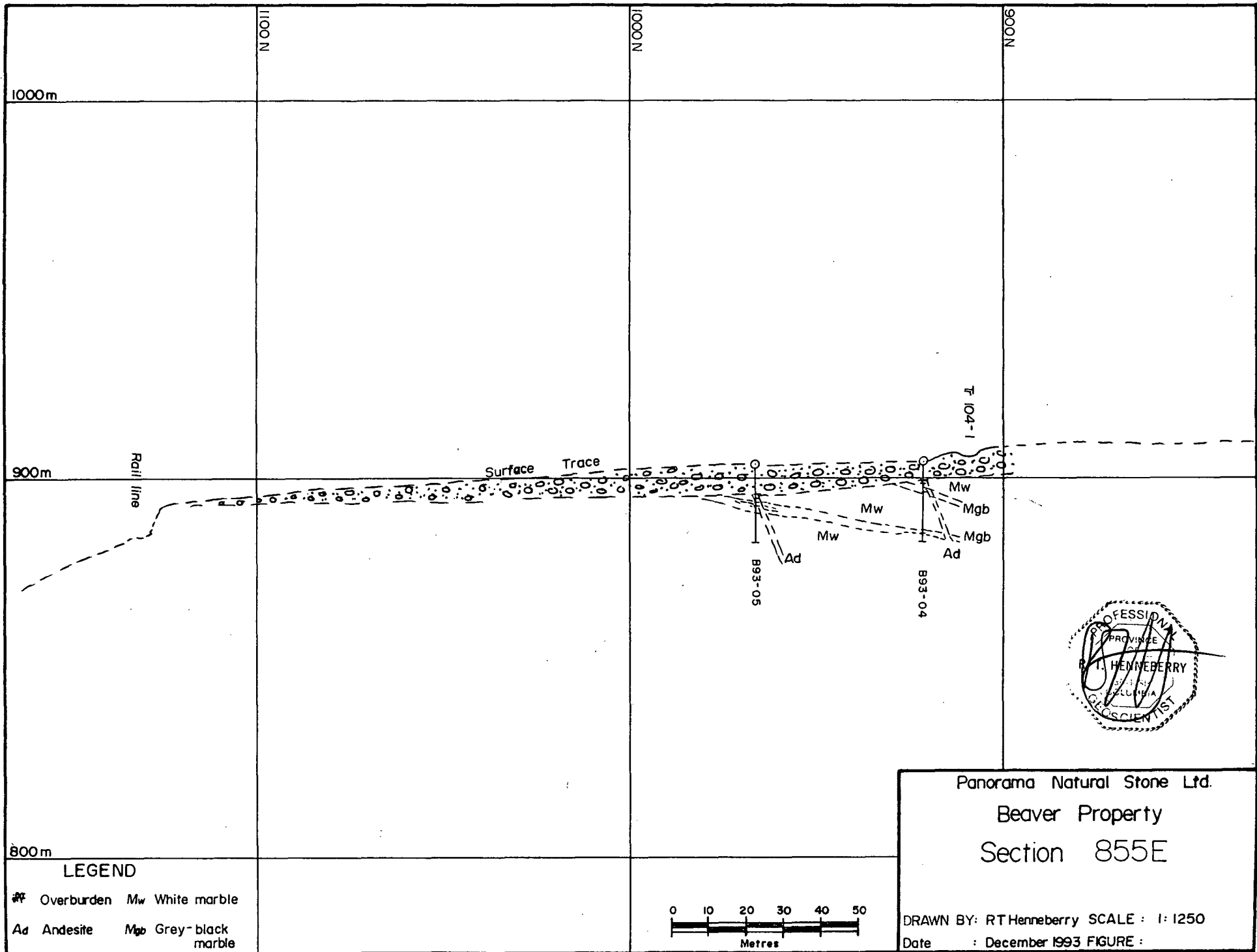
800m

LEGEND

Overburden Mw White marble Mi Interbedded marble
 Ad Andesite Mgb Grey-black marble



Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 765E
 DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE: 1:1250
 Date: December 1993 FIGURE:

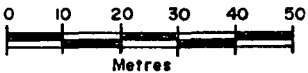


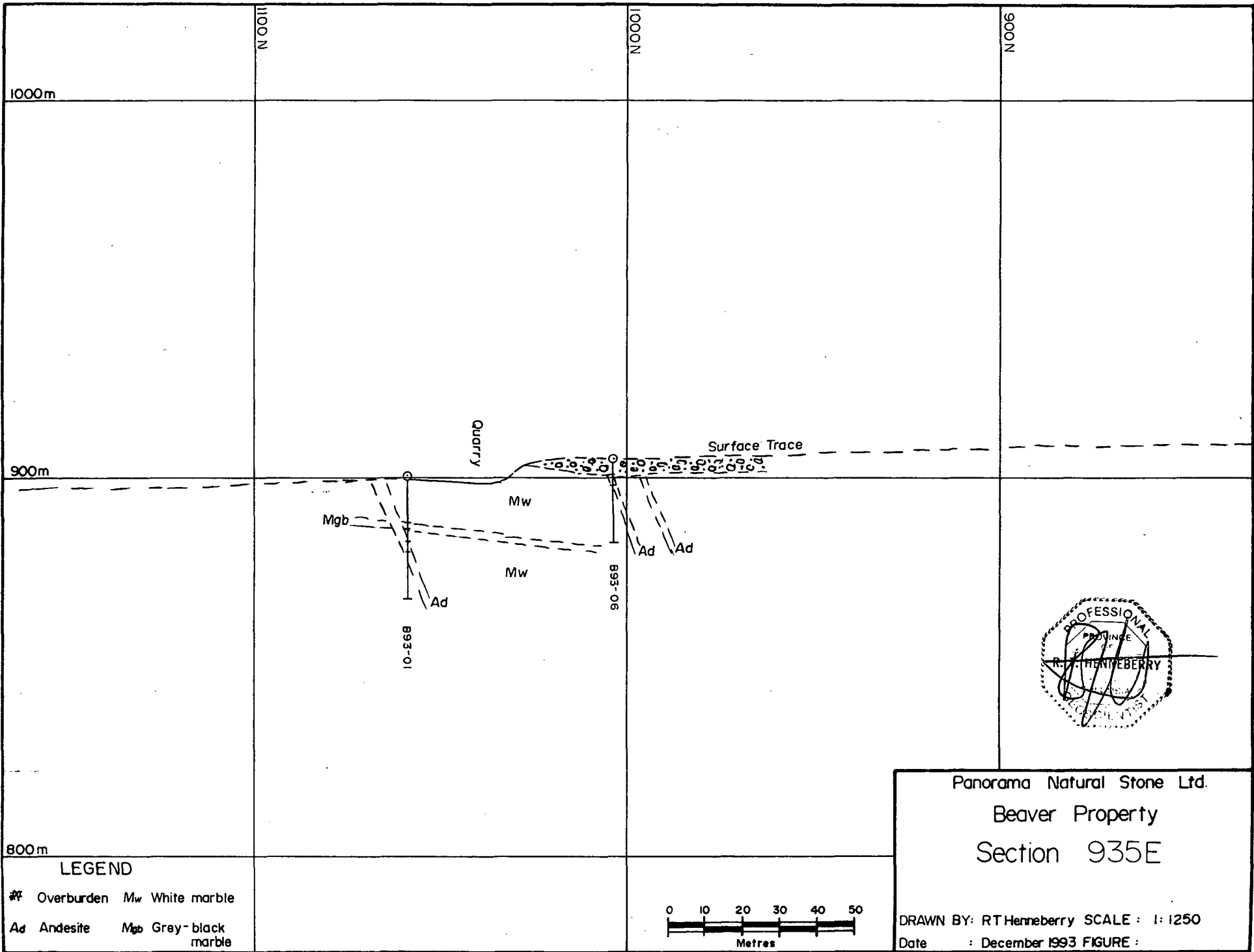
Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 855E

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:1250
 Date : December 1993 FIGURE :

LEGEND

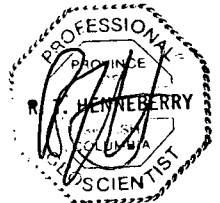
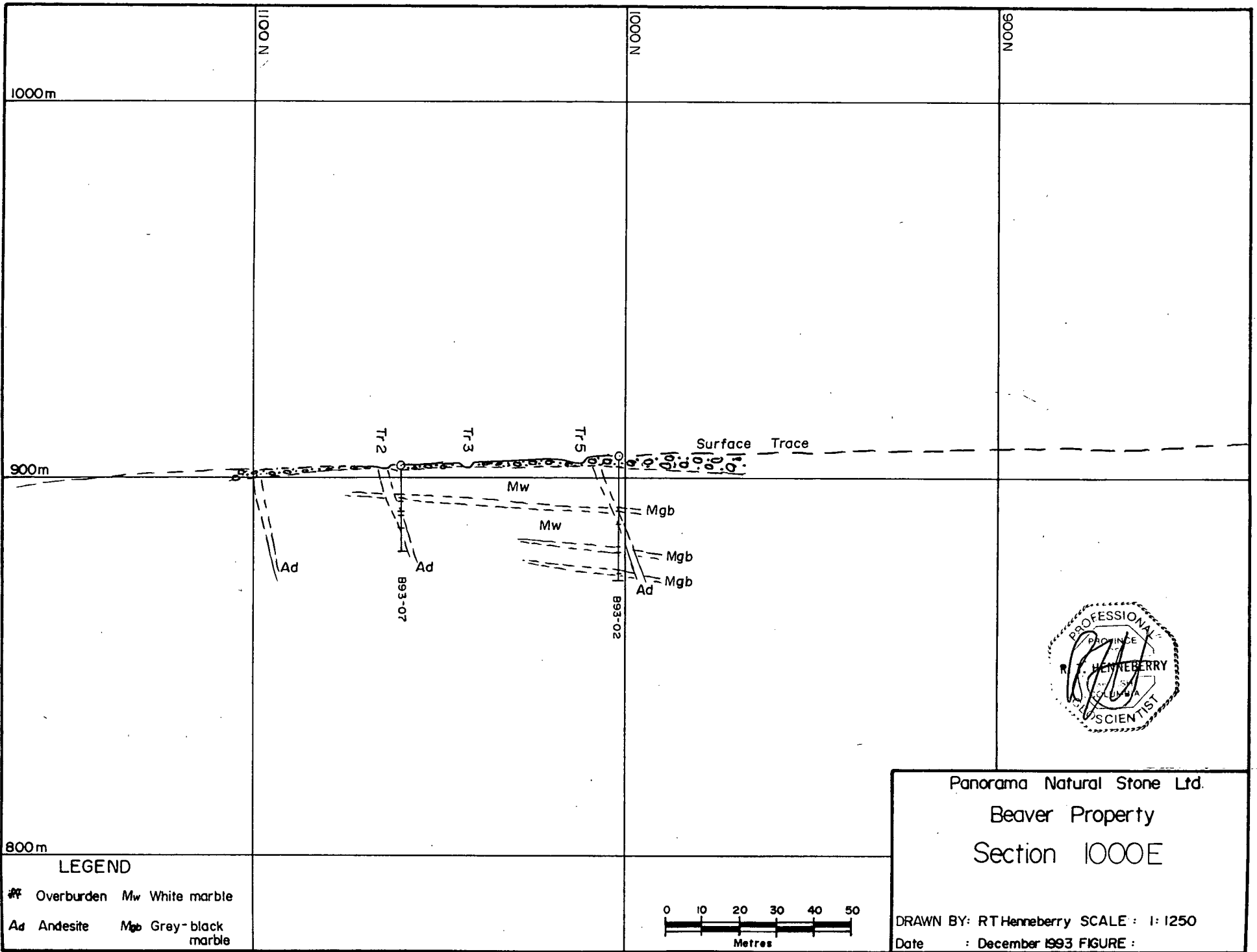
Overburden Mw White marble
 Ad Andesite Mgb Grey-black marble





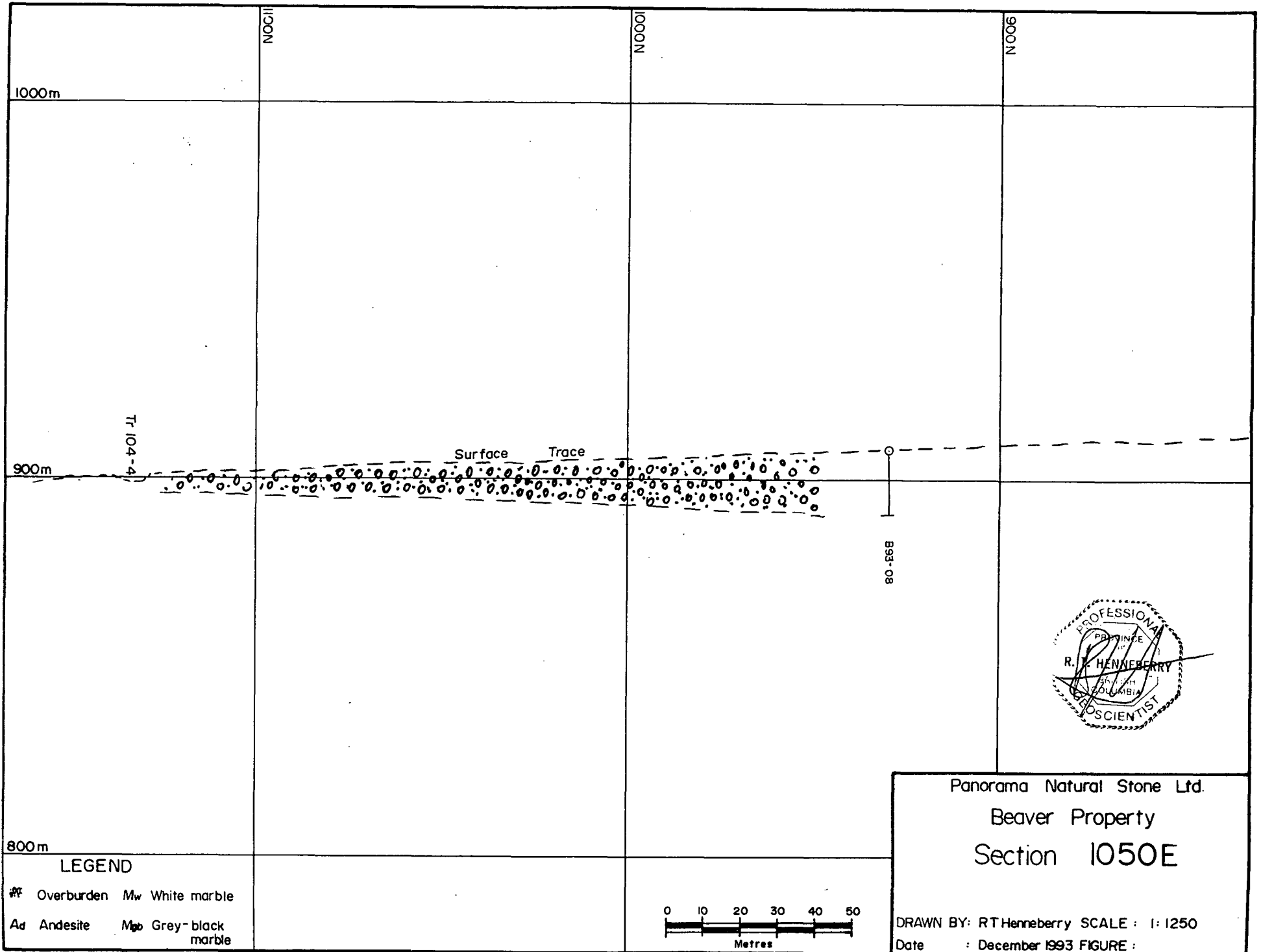
Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 935E

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1: 1250
 Date : December 1993 FIGURE :



Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 1000E

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:1250
 Date : December 1993 FIGURE :



1000m

NOC11

NO001

NO06

Tr 104-4

900m

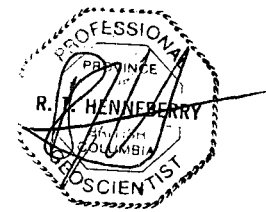
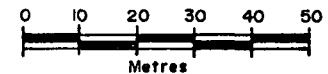
Surface Trace

B93-08

800m

LEGEND

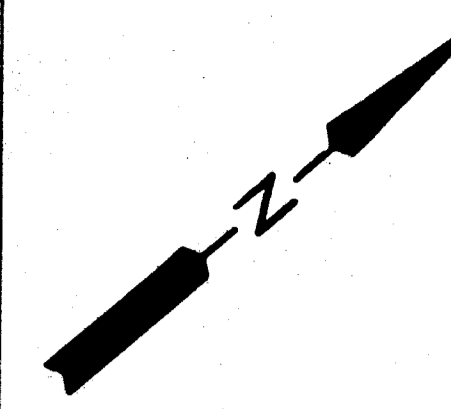
- # Overburden Mw White marble
- Ad Andesite Mgb Grey-black marble



Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.
 Beaver Property
 Section 1050E
 DRAWN BY: R. J. Henneberry SCALE: 1:1250
 Date: December 1993 FIGURE:

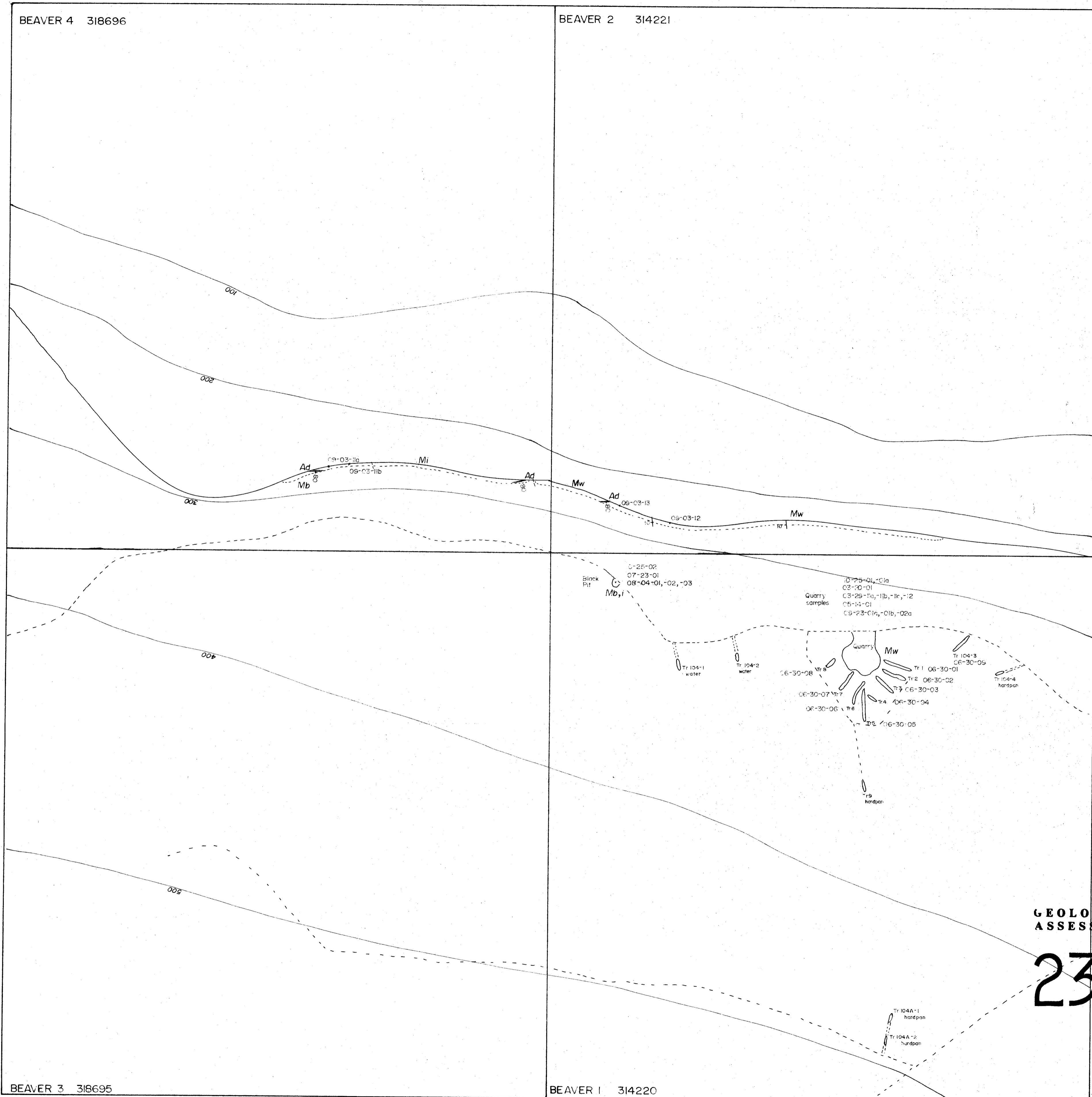
BEAVER 4 318696

BEAVER 2 314221



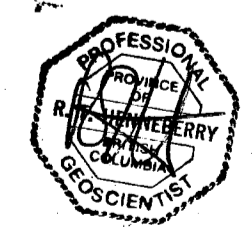
LEGEND

- Ad Andesite dyke
- Mw White marble
- Mi Interbedded marble
- Mb Black marble
- Bedding
- Polished sample location
- Trench
- Rail line
- Logging road
- Contour interval 100 feet



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,476

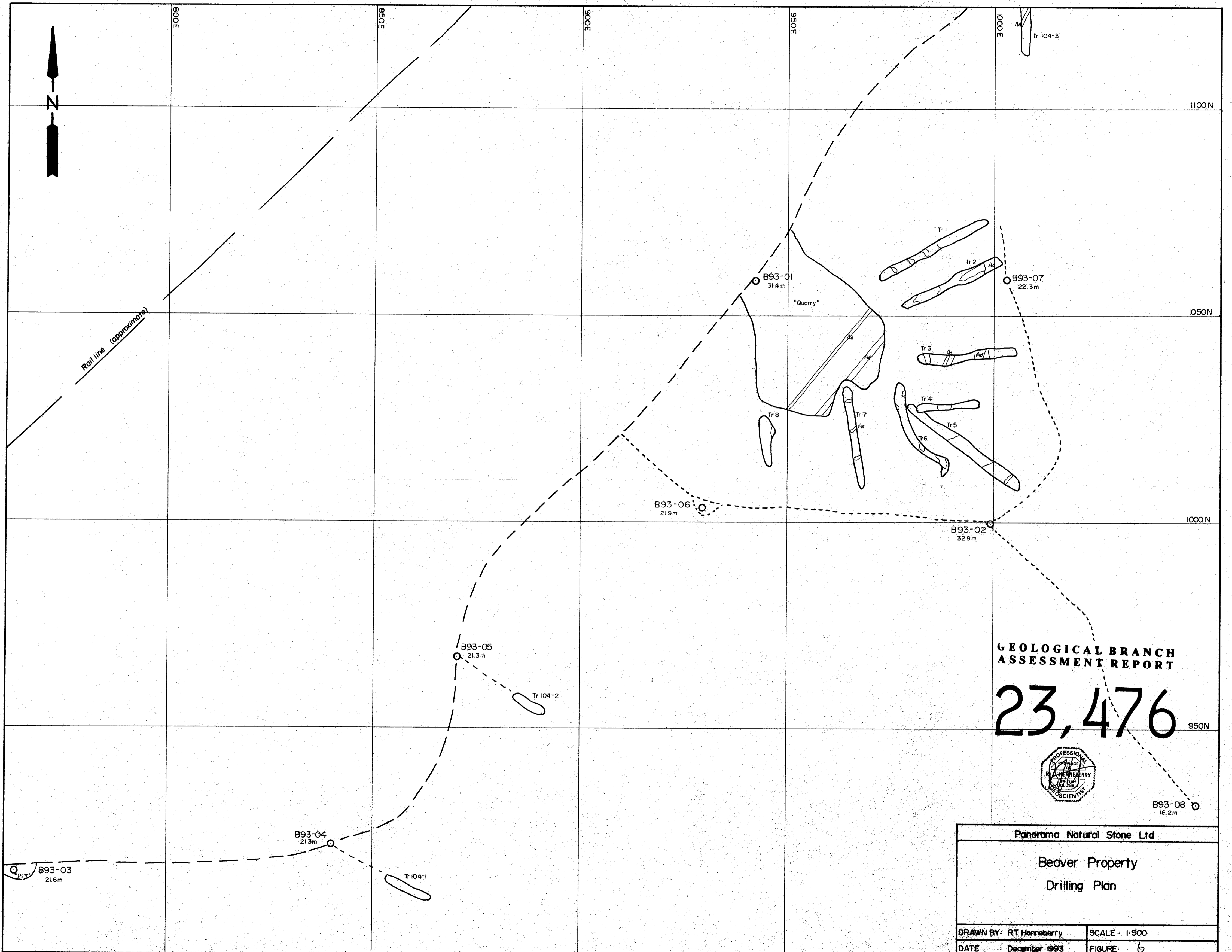


BEAVER 3 318695

BEAVER 1 314220

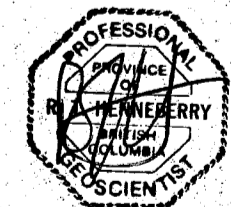


Panorama Natural Stone Ltd.	
Beaver Property	
Geology	
DRAWN BY: RTHengberr	SCALE: 1:2,000
DATE: October 1993	FIGURE: 5



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,476



Panorama Natural Stone Ltd	
Beaver Property Drilling Plan	
DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry	SCALE: 1:500
DATE: December 1993	FIGURE: 6