ASSESSMENT REPORT

CBL 1 TO 10 MINERAL CLAIMS

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION

NTS 92L 7W

LAT. 50° 22' LONG. 125° 53'

OWNED AND OPERATED BY

JAMES W. LAIRD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

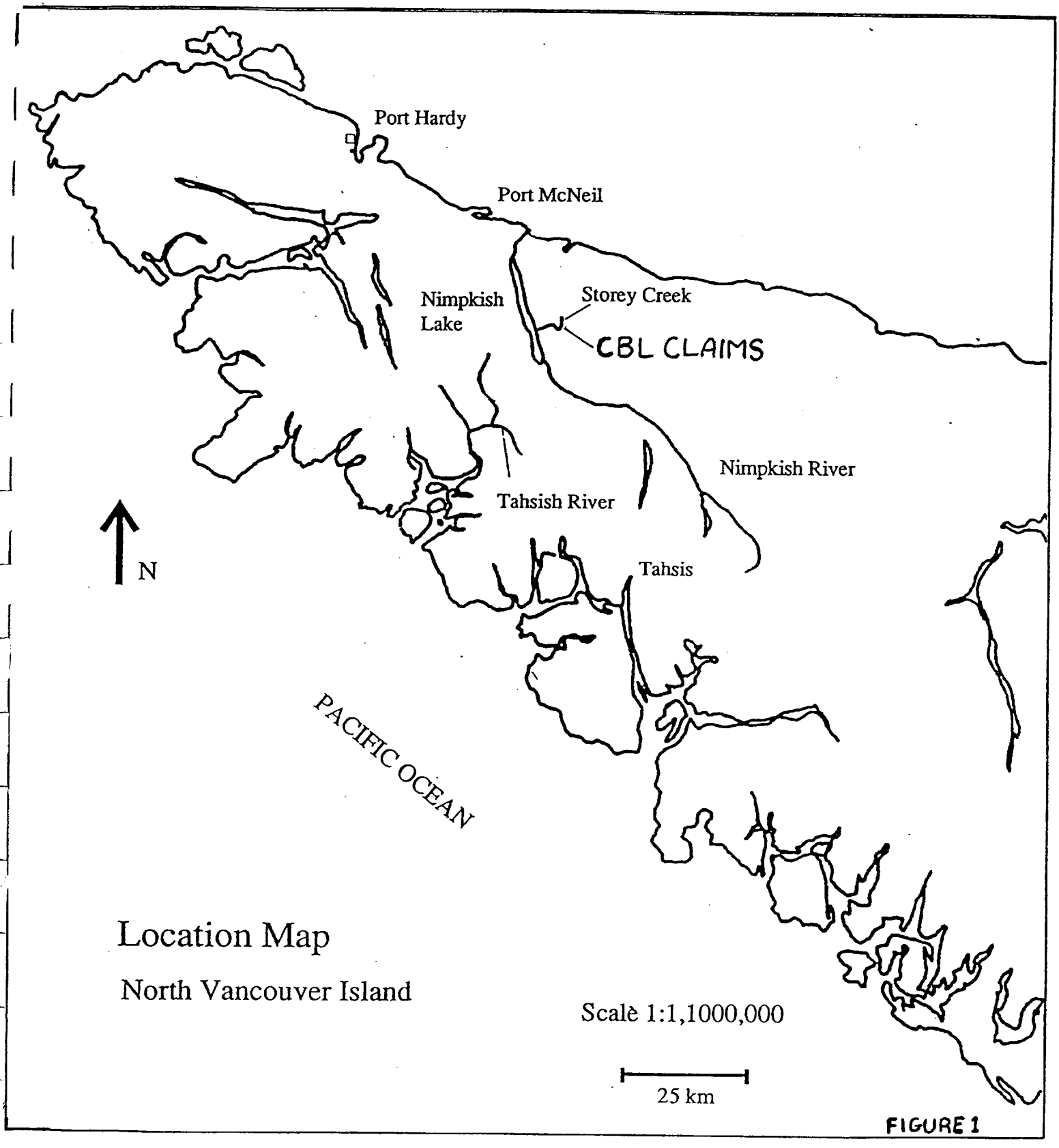
Port Hardy
Port McNeil
Nimpkish Lake
Storey Creek
CBL CLAIMS
Nimpkish River
Tahsish River
Tahsis
N
PACIFIC OCEAN
Location Map
North Vancouver Island
Scale 1:1,1000,000
25 km

FIGURE 1

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report details the results of a preliminary exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling on the CBL 1 to 10 2-post mineral claims located near Nimpkish Lake on Northern Vancouver Island. The exploration program was funded by B.C. Prospectors Assistance Grant #94-95-P169. The field work program was carried out by James W. Laird, prospector, from Sept. 23 to Sept. 30, 1994. The CBL claims were staked to cover a series of known and newly discovered mineralized skarn deposits and a large area of pure white limestone. The claims are owned and operated by James W. Laird of Mission B.C. and recorded as;

CBL 1 to 4, August 15, 1994 Tenure # 330090 to 330093
CBL 5 and 6, August 16, 1994 Tenure # 330094 and 330095
CBL 7 to 10, September 29, 1994 Tenure # 331593 to 331596

The claims area covers a magnetite showing known as the Wolf (Minfile #92L 121) and adjoins two other known prospects, the Kinman Copper property to the southeast, and the Smith property to the west. The Nimpkish area has been prospected by James Laird since the early 1980's, and an area encompassing the CBL claims formerly known as the Nimpkish Group was the subject of a 1990 geological assessment report. The present report details the results of a follow-up prospecting and geological mapping program during which several new mineralized showings were located and sampled. The new showings contain high-grade zinc, copper and silver mineralization over promising widths. The host rock is a pure, white, crystalline calcite marble and limestone with excellent industrial mineral and dimension stone potential. A comprehensive exploration program to test the economic potential of the claims is recommended.

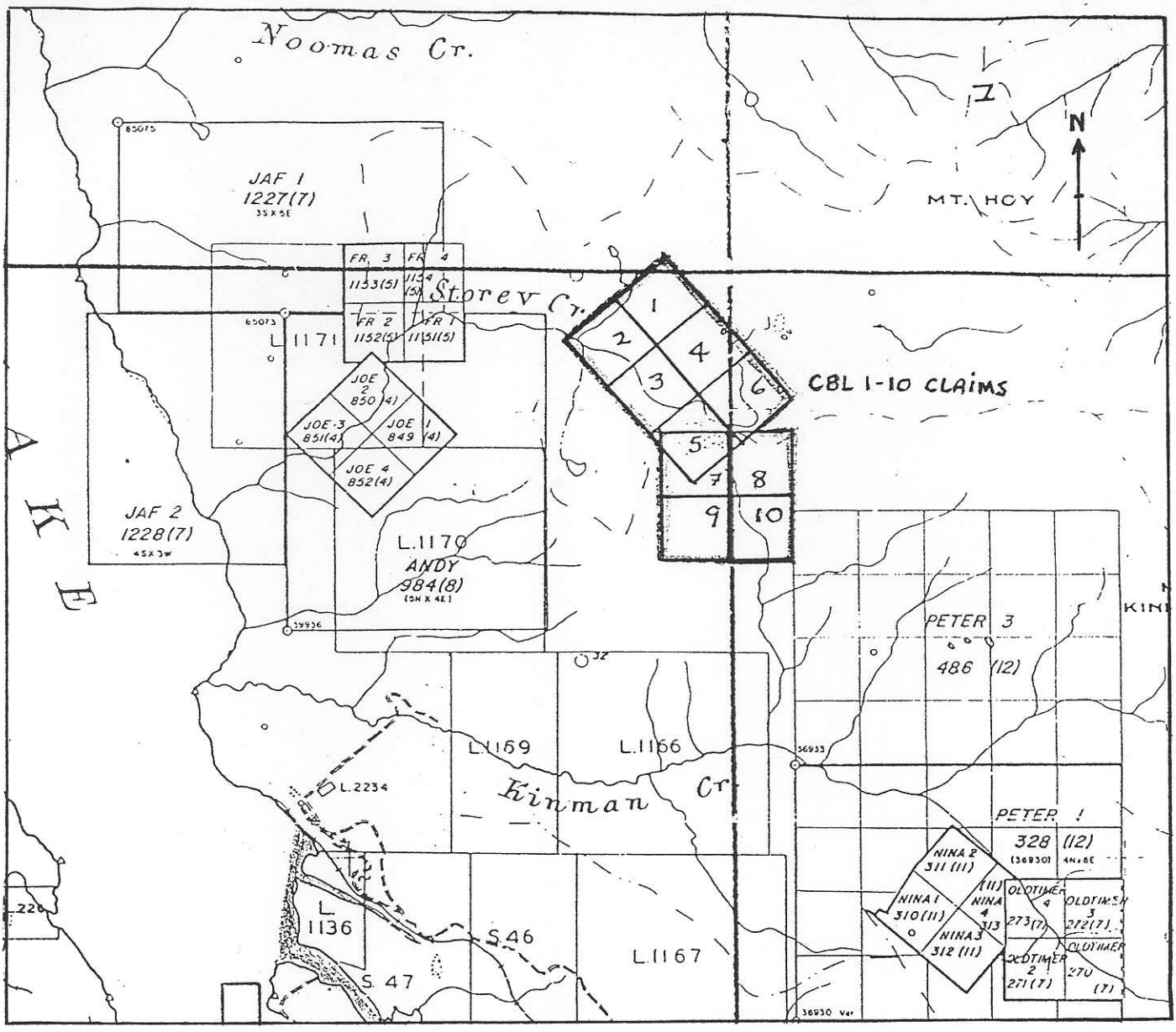

FIGURE 2

CBL CLAIMS MAP

NANAIMO MINING DIV.

NTS 92L/7W 1:50,000

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The CBL claims are located near Nimpkish Lake, about 45 minutes drive south of the town of Port McNeill on Northern Vancouver Island, B.C. The claims were staked in a newly logged area at the headwaters of Storey Creek, which flows into Nimpkish Lake to the west. The claims area is accessible to 2wd vehicles from the Island Highway via Canfor's Noomas Creek logging road and recent spurs cross all claims.

ENVIRONMENT AND TOPOGRAPHY

The climate of the Nimpkish area is mild and wet, with about 400cm of precipitation falling annually, mostly as rain. Snowfall covers the higher areas from late November to early April, but seldom persists at lower elevations for more than a few weeks in mid-winter. First growth conifer forest formerly covered all of the claims, but recent clear-cut logging has exposed more than half of the ground covered by the claims. At an average of 900 metres elevation, the terrain is generally flat to moderately sloped with minor underbrush, with the exception of Storey Creek canyon, which has cut down through bedrock and formed a series of large waterfalls with steep cliffs surrounding. Karst topography is commonly developed in the limestone near water courses.

HISTORY

The Storey Creek area has been explored since the discovery of the adjoining Kinman and Smith properties in the late 1920's, first for copper and gold, and later for magnetite in the 1950's and 1960's. The claims cover the Wolf magnetite showings (Minfile #92L 121) beside Storey Creek, which a small exploration program in the 1960's concluded were uneconomic to develop at the time. The geological mapping base dates mainly from the 1930's but is still remarkably accurate.

The Kinman and Smith properties have some drill-inferred mineral resources containing gold, copper, zinc, lead and silver. On the Kinman property, several small (up to 5000 tons) orebodies have been found in limestone-hosted skarns and mantos near granitic intrusions, with minor production of about 3000 tons of high-grade copper-zinc ore with some gold and silver credits reported from the Hazel open-pit. The Smith property hosts reserves of nearly 100,000 tons of 12.5% zinc, with copper, lead and silver values as well, occurring as a skarn-replacement on a major volcanic/limestone formational contact proximal to a large granodiorite intrusion. Along the Nimpkish River south of Nimpkish Lake, the Nimpkish Iron magnetite skarn produced several million tons of magnetite concentrates in the 1950's and 1960's. Recent exploration efforts in the district have been directed towards the limestone resources, with some production from the Bonanza Lake area to the east. The discovery of several new well-mineralized skarns and a large limestone deposit during this program shows that significant surface exploration potential still exists in the Nimpkish area.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The regional map area is underlain by Vancouver Group rocks which are composed of Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation mafic volcanics, Quatsino limestone, and Parson's Bay Formation sediments and tuffs, overlain by the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Volcanics and intruded by the Jurassic Island Intrusions granitic rocks. In the claims area, Karmutsen basalts are overlain by 100 to 200 metres of Quatsino limestone and are intruded by granodiorite of the Nimpkish Batholith. Major uplift, folding and faulting accompanied emplacement of the granitic rocks as well as skarn mineralization.

The Karmutsen Formation is exposed in the bed of Storey Creek and is mainly dark green basalt flows and tuffs with some feldspar porphyritic members. The overlying Quatsino limestone is well exposed throughout the claims and is strongly re-crystallized to white marble due to intrusive activity. The intrusive rocks are stocks, sills and dikes of granodiorite with some diorite, quartz diorite, felsite, and quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Skarn mineralization in the Nimpkish camp is most often found along the contact of limestone and granitic rocks, in limestone-hosted mantos and replacements, and at the "triple point" contact between the Karmutsen and Quatsino formations and intrusives. The common skarn minerals are green and brown garnet, epidote, manganiferous diopside, calcite and quartz, with magnetite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and occasionally marcasite, hematite, bornite, covellite, tetrahedrite, galena, molybdenite, malachite, azurite and greenockite.

Other minerals noted around the deposits include: secondary quartz-sericite-biotite-k-spar-chlorite-epidote-sulphide development in the intrusive rocks, and rarely red jasperoid, jade-green serpentine, blue to lavender dumortierite, lemon-yellow vesuvianite, green to black tourmaline and massive green sericite veins in the recrystallized limestone. The altered granitic rocks host small occurrences of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite in veins, shears and disseminations. On the CBL claims, several new discoveries of strong skarn mineralization were found by following the major intrusive contact zones and drainages.

The largest mineralized zone exposed to date is the "A" zone which is located in a new logging road cut near the northern boundary of the claims. This zone shows more than 50 metres in width of massive to semi-massive magnetite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite in garnet-diopside skarn and recrystallized limestone near a major intrusive contact. Several small dome-like felsite dikes are directly related to the massive mineralization. The deposit may be cut off to the north and west by intrusives but is open to the southeast and to depth. The sulphide minerals occur as bands and disseminations within massive magnetite and selected areas of sulphide-rich mineralization were sampled with values up to 20.8% zinc, 10.3% copper, and 11.0 oz/t silver, with trace values in gold, platinum, palladium and rhodium.

The "B" zone is located 400 metres southeast of the "A" zone in a poorly exposed road cut for more than 10 metres in width. The zone is hosted in recrystallized limestone and skarn with magnetite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and malachite. Several large

karst sinkholes occur nearby. A single grab sample gave 1.38% copper and 1.06 oz/t silver, with trace values in gold and PGE.

The Cedar Lake zone was found crossing upper Storey Creek near a small lake, and is exposed for more than 10 metres in width and can be followed for nearly 100 metres along a major limestone-granodiorite contact, where it becomes covered with vegetation and shallow overburden. Massive magnetite with disseminated pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur at the contact, and coarse green diopside skarn with disseminated sphalerite forms a shoot adjoining the recrystallized limestone. A 5 x 5 metre chip panel of the pyritic magnetite gave 0.22% copper and trace precious metal values. A 3 metre chip sample of the diopside skarn gave 2.7% zinc and trace precious metal values.

The West Cedar Lake zone is located about 250 metres northwest of the Cedar Lake zone and is likely a direct continuation of the mineralized contact. The located outcrops are very oxidized and were not sampled, but can be followed for more than 100 metres in length and appear to be similar widths and mineralogy to the Cedar Lake zone.

About 100 metres southeast of the Cedar Lake zone a subcropping skarn zone was found on the contact, so it is fairly safe to assume a potential mineralized strike length of more than 500 metres with an average observed width of 10 metres, and possibly 150 to 200 metres in depth to the favorable Karmutsen-Quatsino-granodiorite "triple-point" contact.

The upper Storey Creek area for several hundred metres downstream from the Cedar Lake zone hosts several small skarn occurrences in recrystallized grey-white limestone around felsic dikes. A small amount of magnetite, chalcopyrite, hematite, pyrite, and sphalerite was found in the skarns, which are otherwise notable for the presence of hard green serpentine. Minor folds host disseminated sphalerite near one serpentinized skarn zone. Samples from this area did not contain significant economic values in metals, but showed up to 13.6% Magnesium, possibly due to dolomitic limestone being present prior to skarning or by serpentinization.

The Green Garnet zone is located near the head of the Storey Creek canyon, and hosts several small skarn occurrences with coarse green grossularite garnet being notable in some skarns. The skarns host magnetite, minor chalcopyrite, malachite and pyrite across several metres on the contact of some large granitic dikes, and chalcopyrite is developed in biotite hornfels within the dikes. Three samples were taken and showed low to trace assay values.

The Porphyry zone is located in a new logging road cut near the south end of the claims, and shows a small (<100m) plug of coarse quartz-feldspar porphyry intruding recrystallized white limestone near a major contact zone. The porphyry contains minor disseminated pyrite but gave only trace assay values. This porphyritic plug is visually similar to the porphyry found at the Island Copper Mine near Port Hardy. Several small occurrences of garnet skarn were found along the major granitic contact zone west of the plug, and minor molybdenite, pyrite, and quartz veins were found in the granitic intrusive.

Storey Creek canyon upstream from the Wolf magnetite deposit hosts numerous garnetite skarns, sulphide gash-veins, sulphide mantos, and sulphide replacements in white recrystallized limestone exposed for more than 500 metres along the creek and the adjoining sidehills. The mineralized zone is open in all directions. Karmutsen volcanics underlie the limestone at shallow depth and usually show 10 metres or more of yellowish-green garnet skarn on the contact. Light honey-yellow to dark red-brown sphalerite, coarse pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, hematite, greenockite, manganese, and red jasperoid were deposited in the overlying limestone, sometimes proximal to felsic intrusive dikes and often as distal masses.

Rock chip samples in certain areas gave high-grade zinc values up to 46.8% over 1 metre, and often the deposits appear to parallel bedding and formational contacts. Massive clean magnetite is found in the Wolf deposit proximal to the high-grade zinc zone, and a red jasperoid is exposed along Storey Creek nearby. A drill hole on the same "triple point" horizon on the adjoining Smith property main zone returned 13.7 metres thickness of 14.5% zinc, plus lead, copper and silver.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CBL claims host several mineralized skarn zones with significant zinc, copper and silver values across promising widths. Higher precious metal values will be found with detailed sampling, likely in late retrograde structural skarns and copper-rich mantos. The exploration potential for further discoveries using geochemistry and geophysics followed by trenching and drilling is excellent. Easy access to roads, rail, water transport and other infrastructure and a mild climate are strong positives for cost-effective development.

The "A" and "B" zones may be part of a continuous mineralized zone following the main granodiorite/limestone contact, and skarn subcrops between these zones and the Cedar Lake zones argue for continuity of the mineralized belt for more than 1500 metres in length, 100-200 metres deep, and up to 50 metres wide. There are two potential deposit models to consider, high-grade copper-zinc-silver-gold mantos and replacements similar to the Kinman property, or stratiform replacement at the formational /intrusive "triple point"contacts similar to the Smith property. Of the two deposit types, mining operations on other mineralized skarns on Vancouver Island and Texada Island have shown the stratiform "triple point" contact orebodies are generally much larger, while the manto and replacement types can be very high-grade.

The Wolf zone is difficult to accurately assess due to lack of access continuity along Storey Creek canyon , but is very often skarned and mineralized where access could be gained safely. This zone has several discrete types of mineralogy present in skarns, mantos, stratiform replacements, and veins. A rough outline of the known mineralized area would be about 200 x 500 metres, and is open in all directions. The striking similarity to the Smith main zone suggests an original continuity between the two zones, before erosion exposed the underlying granitic and Karmutsen rocks between. The Storey Creek area underlain by limestone hosting mineralized mantos may also be underlain by significant stratiform replacement deposits at shallow depth.

Several other areas of exploration potential exist on the claims, including the total limestone/granitic contact, the Green Garnet and Porphyry zones, and the entire underlying Karmutsen/Quatsino formational contact. The magnetite and industrial garnet potential of the claims has not been assessed, but is considerable. The huge tonnage of pure white recrystallized limestone available with an active industrial logging road and railway to a marine barge dock nearby at Beaver Cove indicates a potential economic quarrying operation. Existing road quarrys in the limestone would make large bulk-sampling a logical course of development. The recommended development work to investigate the possibility of economic reserves on the CBL claims would initially include;

1. 10 line-km of flagged grid covering all mineral zones and the contact.
2. 10 line-km of magnetometer and VLF-EM.
3. Approximately 300 soil samples taken on the grid.
4. Hand trenching all major showings with surface blasting.
5. Approximately 50 chip samples of the trenches and other showings.
6. Detailed geological mapping of grid, trenches, and showings.
7. Target and drill the showings.
8. Bulk sampling and testing the limestone, garnet, and magnetite.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James W. Laird, do state that:

1. I reside at 10975 Wilson Road , Mission B.C. and receive mail at Box 3512, Mission, B.C. V2Y4L1.

2. I am a mineral exploration contractor and self-employed prospector and have been for 16 years.

3. I have completed the B.C. EMPR course "Advanced Mineral Exploration for Prospectors, 1980".

4. I have extensively explored Vancouver Island and the Nimpkish area for more than 16 years and am very familiar with the mines and geology thereof.

5. I am the registered owner of the CBL 1 to 10 claims.

James W. Laird
Prospector

November, 1995

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Wages - James Laird - September 23-30, 1994	
8 days @ 200.00 per day	$1,600.00
Room and Board - 8 x 60.00 per day	480.00
Vehicle Rental - 8 x 50.00 per day	400.00
Fuel and Mileage - 1500km @ 20 cents/km	300.00
B.C. Ferries	114.00
Field Supplies	50.00
Rock Sample Assays	620.30
Report Preparation	400.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	**$3,964.30**

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAYS

CBL 'A' ZONE

CBL-RCP

Selected grab of the chalcopyrite-rich phase of the main skarn zone with lesser magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and sphalerite.

CBL-RZN

Selected grab of the sphalerite-diopside phase of the main skarn zone with minor magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

CBL-RPR

Selected grab of the pyrrhotite-rich phase of the main skarn zone with chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite, and sphalerite.

CBL-RPY

Selected grab of coarse crystalline pyrite from the main skarn zone with magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and sphalerite.

CBL 'B' ZONE

CBL-RBZ

Grab sample of magnetite and chalcopyrite in skarn with lesser pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, and malachite.

CEDAR LAKE ZONE

S-1

Grab sample of garnet and serpentine skarn in light-grey recrystallized limestone near a felsic dike, with minor hematite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite.

S-2a

Grab sample of foliated, recrystallized white limestone, in a small fold above a serpentinized skarn zone (S-2b), with minor sphalerite disseminations parallel to foliation.

S-2b

Grab sample of serpentine and skarn in a folded, recrystallized light-grey limestone.

S-3

3 metre chip of coarse green diopside skarn with disseminated sphalerite and pyrite in a major granodiorite/limestone contact zone.

S-4

5 x 5 metre chip panel sample of massive magnetite with disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite, adjoining sample S-3 on the contact.

PORPHYRY ZONE

P-1

Grab sample of a pyritized quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusion crossing white, grey and black limestone.

GREEN GARNET ZONE

G-1

1 metre chip of disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite across a contact zone between granitic dikes and white recrystallized limestone.

G-2

Grab sample of chalcopyrite in biotite hornfels near sample G-1.

G-3

Grab sample of a small massive magnetite zone hosted in yellow-green garnetite on a dike/limestone contact.

WOLF ZONE

F-1

Grab sample of some small massive veins and pods of sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite in white recrystallized limestone.

W-1

1 metre chip of massive magnetite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite in a bedding plane parallel replacement or manto in white recrystallized limestone.

W-2

1 metre chip of disseminated and massive coarse yellow-brown sphalerite with quartz, feldspar, chlorite and calcite in recrystallized and skarned limestone near a felsic dike.

W-3

1 metre chip of coarse yellow-brown sphalerite with quartz, feldspar, chlorite, pyrite, and red jasperoid in massive veins and disseminated replacements at the contact of skarn and white recrystallized limestone near a felsic dike.

W-4

1 metre chip of coarse yellow-brown sphalerite with minor specular hematite, chlorite, quartz, and feldspar in replacements and massive veins in white recrystallized limestone near skarn and a felsic dike.

W-5

Grab sample of red jasperoid, hematite, and magnetite in white recrystallized limestone near a felsic dike.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

James W. Laird PROJECT CBL/1994 File # 94-2816

Box 3512, Mission BC V2V 4L1

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
CBL-RCP	10.301	<.01	.62	11.01	.006
CBL-RZN	.263	<.01	20.80	.33	.002
CBL-RPR	1.441	.01	.27	1.61	.002
CBL-RPY	.253	.01	1.05	.30	.004
CBL-RBZ	1.385	<.01	.14	1.03	.006
RE CBL-RBZ	1.386	.01	.14	1.06	.007

1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 75 ML AQUA - REGIA, DILUTE TO 250 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 31/94 SIGNED BY..... C. Leong ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEM PRECIO[illegible] METALS ANALYSIS

James W. Laird PROJECT CBL/1994 File # 94-2816

Box 3512, Mission BC V2V 4L1

SAMPLE#	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb	Rh** ppb
CBL-RCP	<3	<3	<5
CBL-RZN	5	5	8
CBL-RPR	<3	<3	<5
CBL-RPY	3	6	5
CBL-RBZ	<3	4	<5
RE CBL-RBZ	<3	5	<5

10 GRAM SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY AND ANALYSIS BY ICP/GRAPHITE FURNACE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK
Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 23 1994 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 31/94 SIGNED BY. C. Leong .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

To :

Certificate: 94292
Invoice: 50370
Date Entered: 95-01-04
File Name:
Page No.: 1

Project: CLB-94 J.W. Laird
Type of Analysis: Assay

PREFIX	SAMPLE NAME	% Cu	% Zn
A1	F-1		12.50
A1	S-4	0.22	
A1	W-1		14.90
A1	W-2		13.80
A1	W-3		46.80
A1	W-4		33.40

CERTIFIED BY :

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

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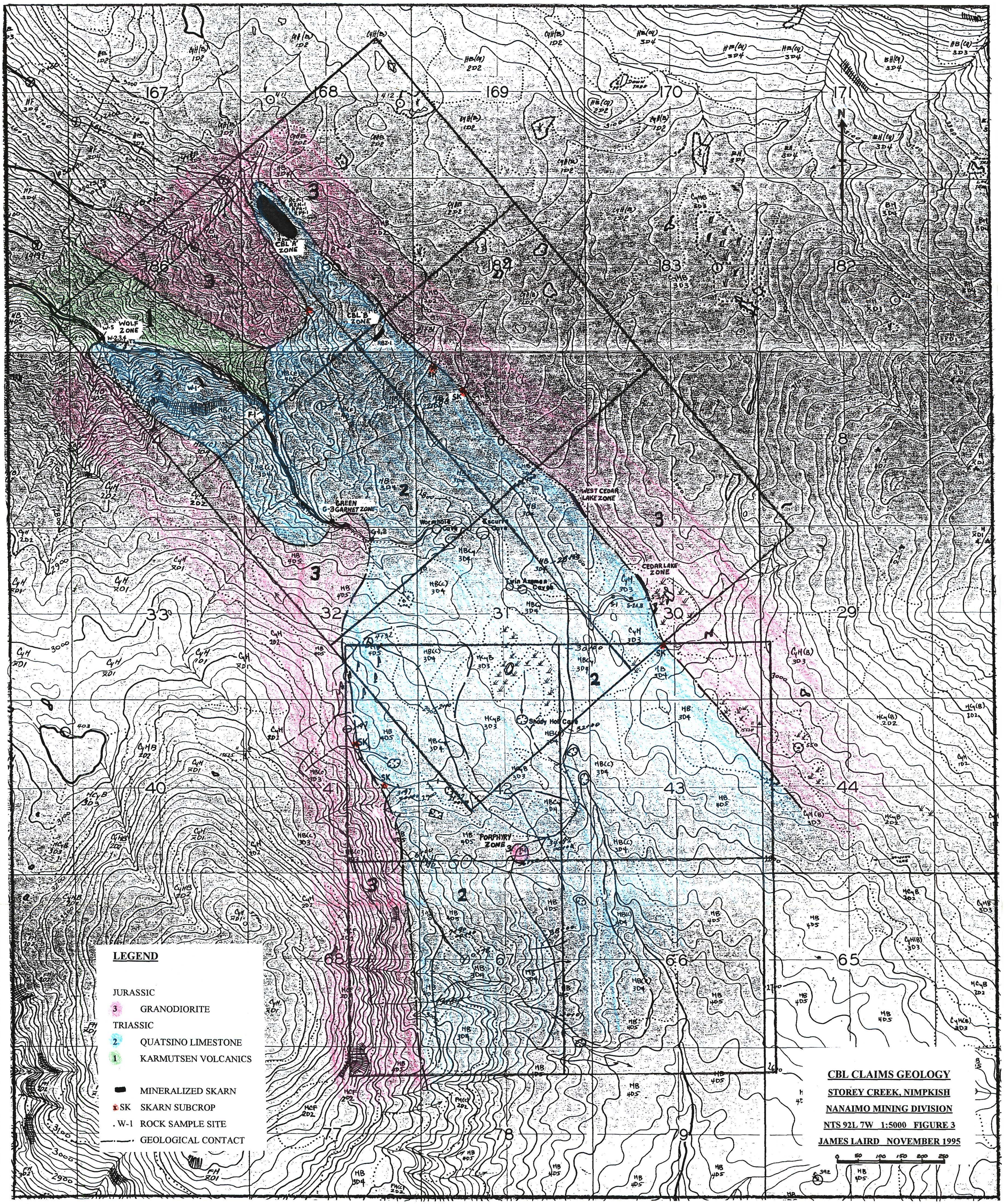
Page No.: 1

Project: CLB-94 J.W. Laird
Type of Analysis: ICP

PREFIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM MO	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG	PPM NI	PPM CO	PPM MN	% FE	PPM AS	PPM U	PPM AU	PPM HG	PPM SR	PPM CD	PPM SB	PPM BI	PPM V	% CA	% P	PPM LA	PPM CR	% MG	PPM BA	% TI	% AL	% NA	% S	PPM W	PPM BE	PPB AU	AA
A1	F-1	5	2254	14	79625	1.8	1	279	1367	22.38	169	5	ND	7	6	393	9	16	1	0.21	0.01	3	5	0.07	7	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	6	1	20	
A1	G-1	2	48	30	665	0.7	26	15	560	6.55	19	5	ND	ND	292	6	6	1	8	4.14	0.05	5	81	0.83	1	0.05	1.11	0.09	0.04	3	1	20	
A1	G-2	1	803	1	896	0.8	15	1	813	1.47	11	5	ND	ND	1546	4	2	1	42	4.97	0.15	4	26	1.14	28	0.19	6.94	0.38	0.01	1	1	10	
A1	G-3	10	47	60	173	0.3	12	97	1248	25.43	58	5	ND	7	100	43	3	1	1	2.01	0.01	2	15	0.38	10	0.01	0.35	0.06	0.02	21	1	10	
A1	P-1	6	11	5	66	0.4	8	1	348	2.85	10	5	ND	ND	172	1	5	4	14	0.45	0.04	6	125	0.33	17	0.07	0.80	0.10	0.01	3	1	5	
A1	S-1	1	1853	1	74	3.0	2	1	1083	7.97	32	5	ND	ND	60	1	29	1	15	13.41	0.01	1	18	0.14	1	0.01	0.23	0.02	0.20	1	2	30	
A1	S-2A	1	33	1	16	0.3	3	1	255	0.54	15	5	ND	ND	583	1	1	1	1	21.54	0.01	1	1	5.81	1	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.01	1	2	5	
A1	S-2B	1	24	1	55	0.4	5	1	522	0.65	2	5	ND	ND	73	1	1	1	7	4.22	0.02	2	1	13.67	1	0.01	1.24	0.02	0.03	1	1	5	
A1	S-3	1	87	21	27066	1.0	3	23	6392	1.36	9	5	ND	ND	37	134	1	12	1	4.54	0.01	1	3	1.16	38	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.03	1	1	40	
A1	S-4	11	2063	66	285	2.5	13	143	2102	25.58	51	5	ND	10	7	2	32	15	7	0.31	0.01	2	31	0.38	18	0.01	0.24	0.05	0.02	1	1	30	
A1	W-1	7	4609	171	>10%	11.0	3	294	835	23.52	1760	5	ND	8	1	814	31	13	1	0.03	0.01	1	10	0.12	7	0.01	0.12	0.03	0.03	1	1	160	
A1	W-2	1	35	33	>10%	0.8	7	106	13150	3.46	33	5	ND	ND	218	616	15	18	1	15.11	0.01	1	1	0.93	1	0.01	1.25	0.03	0.04	1	2	180	
A1	W-3	5	98	36	>10%	1.0	8	357	8232	3.09	16	5	ND	ND	64	2124	119	19	1	4.35	0.01	1	1	1.14	1	0.01	1.40	0.02	0.05	1	1	5	
A1	W-4	1	31	34	>10%	1.0	9	249	6130	4.16	12	5	ND	ND	152	1521	66	21	1	6.95	0.03	1	1	0.88	1	0.01	1.18	0.02	0.07	1	1	20	
A1	W-5	1	45	32	3125	0.5	5	15	4129	10.44	15	5	ND	ND	319	31	1	5	1	15.54	0.01	1	10	0.28	1	0.01	0.31	0.02	0.19	1	2	10	

CERTIFIED BY :


CBL 'A' ZONE
CBL 'B' ZONE
WOLF ZONE
GREEN G-3 GARNET ZONE
WEST CEDAR LAKE ZONE
CEDAR LAKE ZONE
PORPHYRY ZONE
Twin Azmen Caves
Shady Hol Cave
LEGEND
JURASSIC
3 GRANODIORITE
TRIASSIC
2 QUATSINO LIMESTONE
1 KARMUTSEN VOLCANICS
MINERALIZED SKARN
x SK SKARN SUBCROP
. W-1 ROCK SAMPLE SITE
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
CBL CLAIMS GEOLOGY
STOREY CREEK, NIMPKISH
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION
NTS 92L 7W 1:5000 FIGURE 3
JAMES LAIRD NOVEMBER 1995
0 50 100 150 200 250