ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

LEM 1 –3 MINERAL CLAIMS

TAWEEL LAKE AREA, B.C.
Kamloops Mining Division
NTS: 92P/9W

Lat: 51 deg. 37'N - Long: 120 deg. 15' W

For:

Canadian Mining Co. Ltd./ L.R. Paquette
Ste. 2500 – 1177 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E – 2K3

By:

John Jenks – P.Geo.(B.C.)
Salmon Arm, B.C.
June 20, 1999

SUMMARY

The following describes the work activities carried out in the field from September 6th though 24th, 1999 on the Lem 1 to 3 mineral claims situated in the Taweel Lake area eighteen kilometres west of Clearwater, B.C. Access to the property is from Little Fort, B.C. via a combination of paved and gravel road and four wheel drive trail. Work included prospecting, detailed mapping and re-marking portions of the grid which had deteriorated from the time of original emplacement. The claims are owned by Canadian Zeolite Ltd./Canadian Mining Company Ltd./L.R. Paquette.

All field work was carried out by John Jenks, P.Geo., who plotted and interpreted the data and prepared the final report.

The grid now totals approximately 16,843 metres of crosslines, blazed and flagged plus 1,400 metres of baseline. Approximately 50% of the grid was upgraded.

The claim area is underlain by a Triassic flysch sequence, largely argillitic, in with various latite volcanics of Jurassic age. Small Cretaceous monzonite stocks occur in the general area. Two outcropings of quartz monzonite dyke rock were found in the northeastern portion of the grid. A series of NNWerly-trending and ENEerly-trending fault linears traverse the area. Massive sulphides, including pyrrotite, pyrite, spalerite and galena have been found near the headwaters of Lemieux Creek and in a trenched area 700 metres to the northeast . Both sulphide varieties and their geological setting are suggestive of Besshi-type deposits. The showings could represent remobilizations from larger more distal bodies.

The mapping defined the presence of two major rock types within the grid area - a package of latite volcanics of Jurassic age on the western third of the area in probable fault contact with Triassic flysch sediments including argillites, greywackes, quartzites and black shales overlying the remaining easterly two thirds. The contact location between volcanics and sediments was refined and relocated slightly from the previous placement. A quartz monzonite dyke (probable Cretaceous age) trending subparallel to a major NNWerly-trending fault structure, both in proximity to the trenched massive sulphides, may have significance relating to deposition of the sulphides.

A number of important fault structures and conjugates were discerned which may relate to sulphide deposition. Recommendations made for further work include grid extension, additional mapping, magnetometer surveying, prospecting, as well as experimental auger soil sampling and EM-16 VLF survey. A budget of $37,475 is proposed.

A total of $10,908.18 was expended on the 1998 programme of which $11,200.00 was filed for work assessment.

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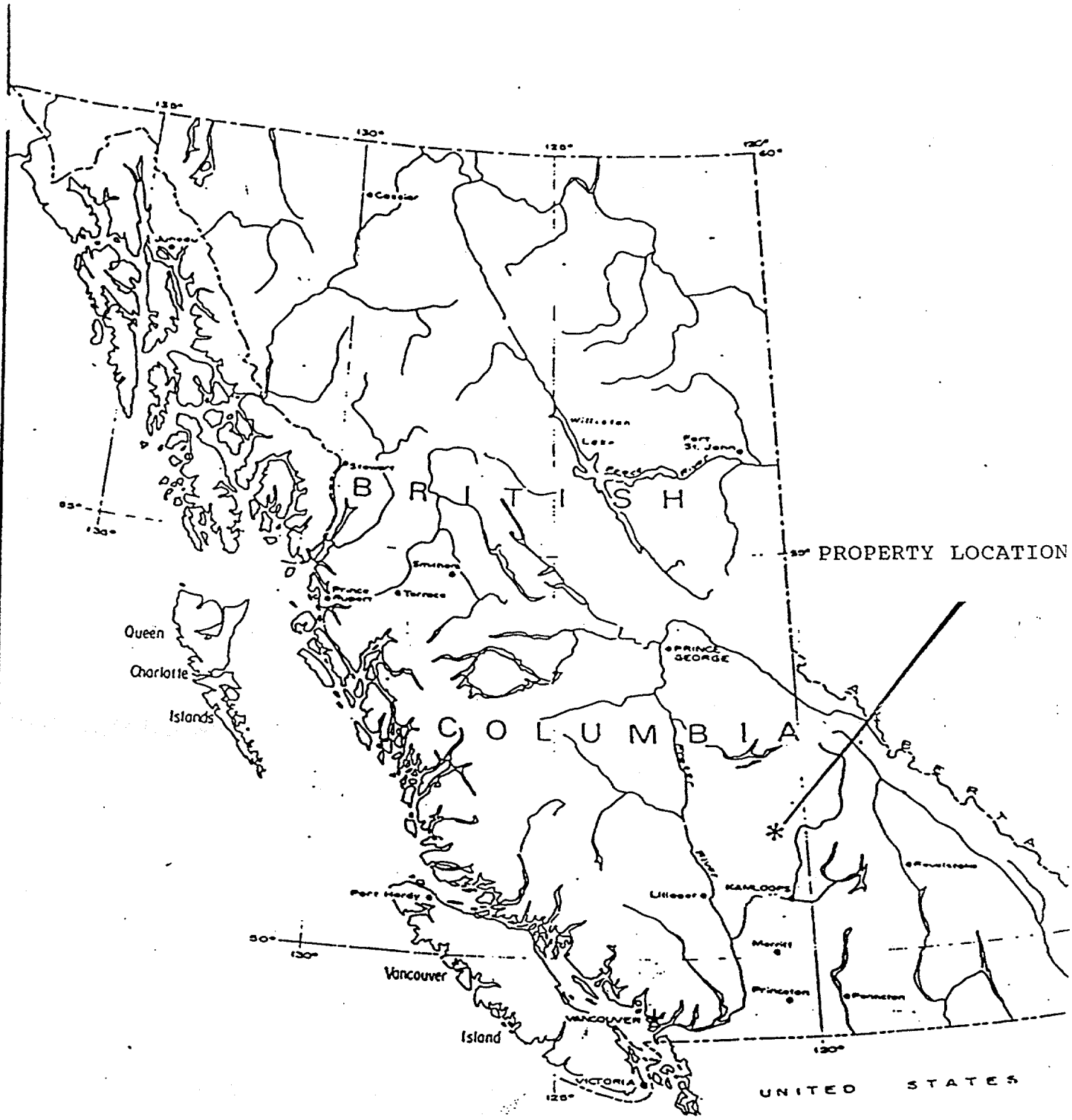

FIG. 1

TAWEEL LAKE, KAMLOOPS M.D.,

LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Km. 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 K

Miles 100 50 0 100 200 M

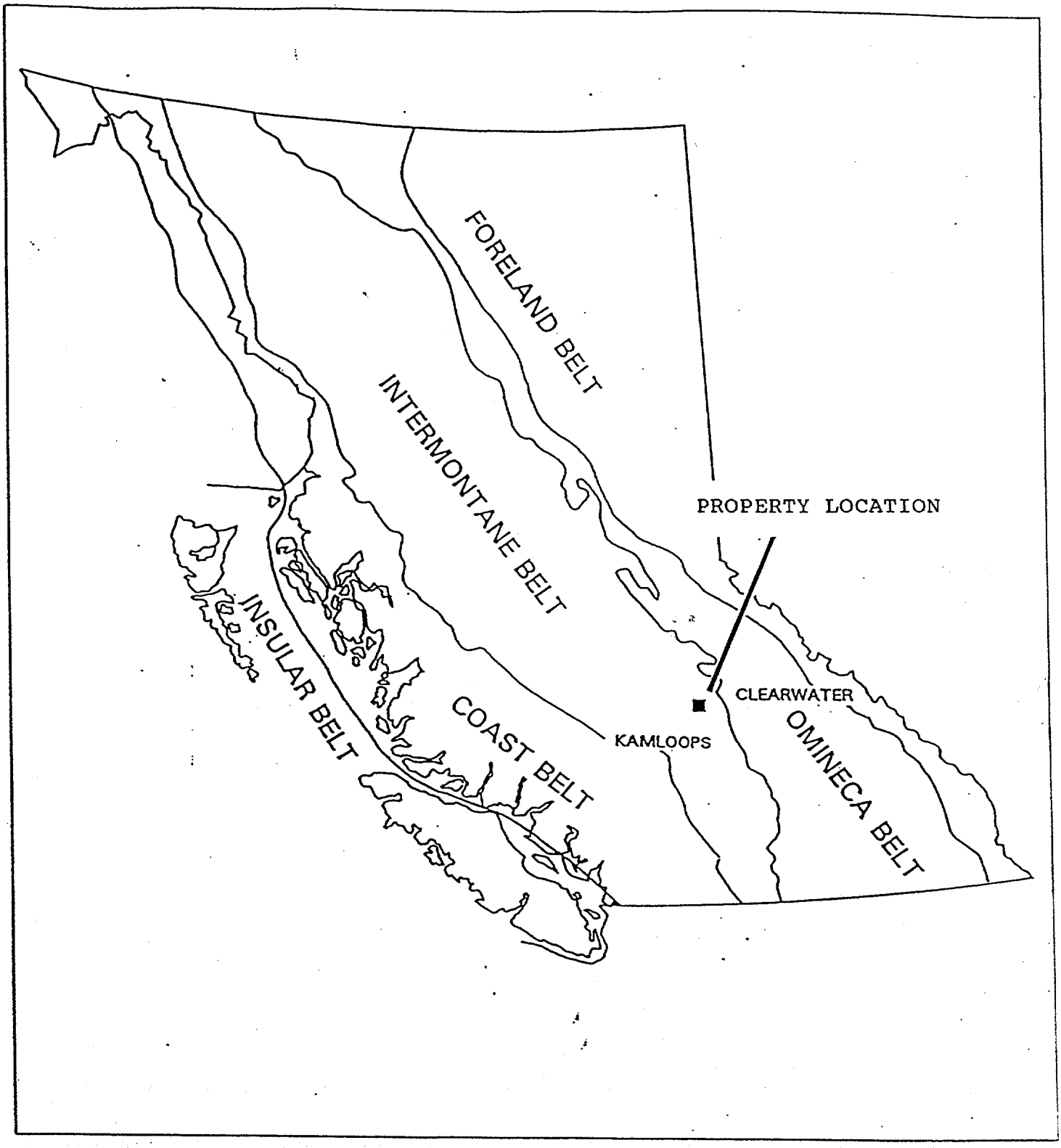

Figure 2

PHYSIOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP

THE LEM CLAIMS

Taweel Lake Area, B.C.

NTS 92P/9

1. INTRODUCTION:

1a. Location and Access:

The Lem claims are situated 24 air kilometres NNW of Little Fort, B.C. and 18 kilometres west of Clearwater, B.C. During the project the claims were accessed from Little Fort as follows:

Odometer (Kms)	Description
0	Junction of highways #5 and #24 at Little Fort. Take highway #24 west from Little Fort.
3.7	Turn left onto Lemieux Creek logging road.
17.4	Take left fork.
19.6	Take left fork.
20.8	Left turn to private property. Stay right.
24.3	Cross over Fourteen Mile Creek.
24.6	Left turn to Tinthohtan Lake. Stay right.
25.9	Southern boundary of Roff #3.
29.0	Arrival at Taweel Lake/Nehalliston Fishing Camp situated within claim area.

The final eight kilometres of road are extremely rough, requiring a four-wheel drive vehicle and a full hour of driving time. The trip from Little Fort to Taweel Lake requires 1.5 hours to complete.

1b. Topography and Vegetation:

The claim area consists of rolling, hilly upland terrain with elevations ranging from 1,000 to 1,250 metres. Well-timbered, the forest cover is thick, submature with a mixture of conifers (spruce, hemlock, balsalm fir, jackpine) up to two feet in diameter. Logging activities are encroaching upon the area from the northeast. Two permanent streams traverse the claim area - Lemieux Creek draining Taweel Lake and a small unnamed creek emptying into the lake from the south end.

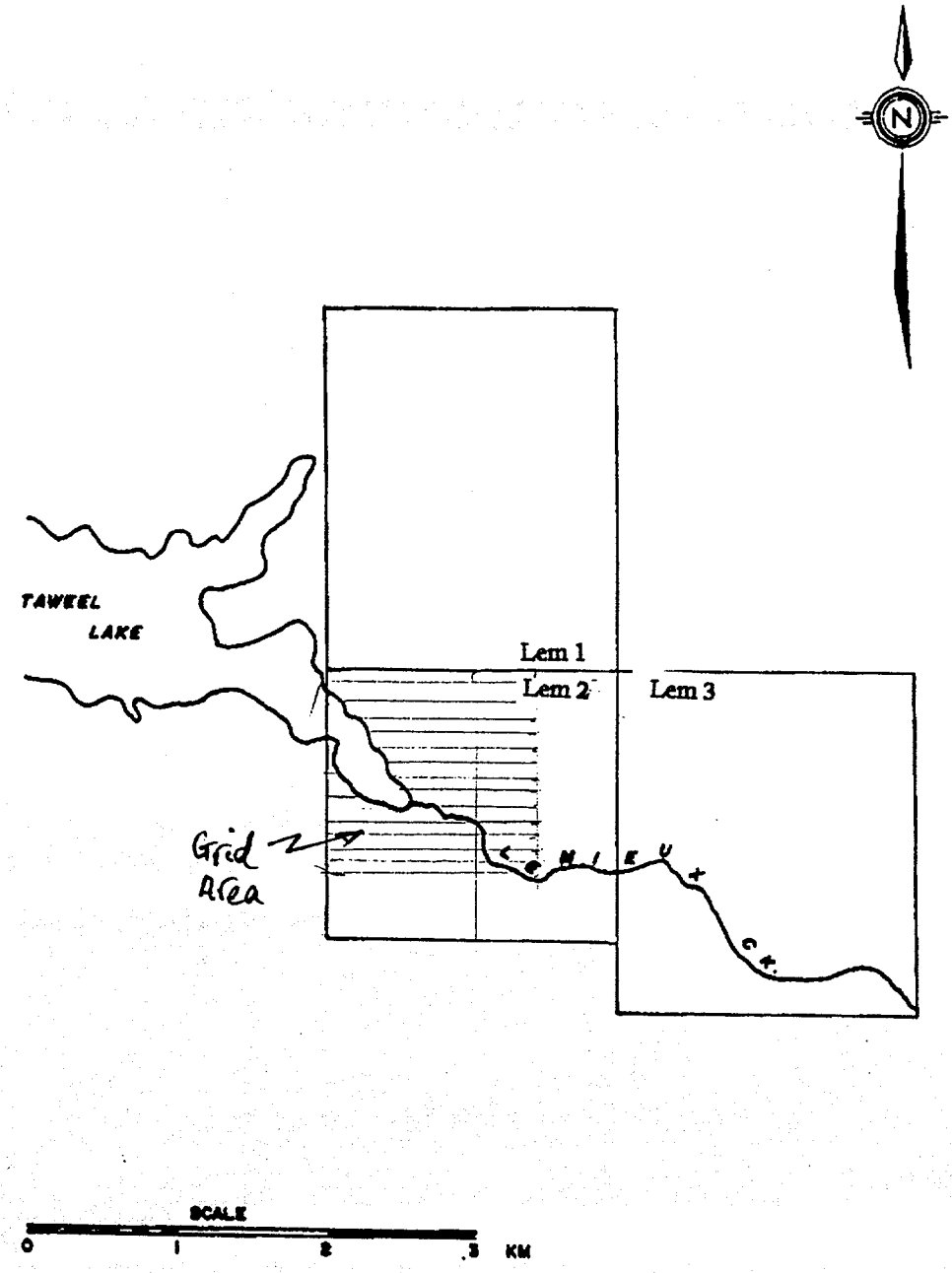

Figure 3

CLAIM MAP

THE ROFF CLAIMS

Taweel Lake Area, B.C.

NTS 92P/9

1c. Land Tenure:

The Lem 1-3 claims consist of 56 contiguous units (28,000 hectares) situated around the eastern portion of Taweel Lake and including the eastern 10% of the lake itself. Details are as follows:

Claim Name	No.Units	Rec No.	Anniv.Date	Owner of Record
Lem #1	20	334437	March 25	Cdn.Zeolite/Cdn.Mining Co.
Lem #2	16	334438	March 25	-do-
Lem #3	20	334439	March 25	-do-

The claims are wholly owned by Canadian Mining Co.

1d. History of Exploration:

Poorly documented exploration activity within the claim area dates back to at least 1925. A now-collapsed, short adit driven into a gold-bearing massive sulphide zone near the headwaters of Lemieux Creek likely originates some 50-75 years ago. A series of trenches and test pits one kilometre to the northeast in similar material was probably dug during the same time period.

A previous claim owner during the 1980's, Sim Jutras, had a portion of the claim area gridded, soil sampled and surveyed by ground magnetics. Several promising indicated anomalies were never followed up.

Peppa Resources/P.Lieberman drilled three short diamond drillholes in the Lemieux Creek area during 1988, with encouraging results. At least two other holes drilled into the same area prior to Peppa's programme are undocumented, their date of completion uncertain.

Rock samples taken by previous workers from the Lemieux Creek showing and from the trench areas to the northeast have indicated gold values ranging up to 1.237 ounces per ton with zinc grades to 13.7% and silver to 12,225 opt.

Anaconda carried out a geochemical survey during the 1960's on a massive sulphide zone near Friendly Lake thirteen kilometres to the west while Falconbridge Nickel explored for molybdenum in pegmatites and quartz veins slightly east of the Lem claims. Immediately south of the Lem 2 claim Amax conducted an extensive programme directed towards molybdenum in and around a small granitic stock which culminated in diamond drilling during 1980. A zinc soil anomaly delineated during the programme projects onto the Lem claim area.

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Assessment work carried out by the author for the previous owner, Forefront Ventures during 1994, included rock sampling and reconnaissance soil sampling. High gold and base metal values as indicated by previous workers were verified. A partial grid was cut and magnetometer surveyed during February 1996. During 1997 both the grid and the ground magnetic coverage were extended.

Within the general North Thompson area a number of gold sulphide properties and showings are present. These include the Little Fort, Nehalliston Creek, Lakeview, Diamac, Eakin Creek placer, Silver Lake, Chu Chua, Queen Bess, Windpass and Samatosum properties; the latter three have undergone previous production.

2. WORK PROGRAMME - SEPTEMBER 1998:

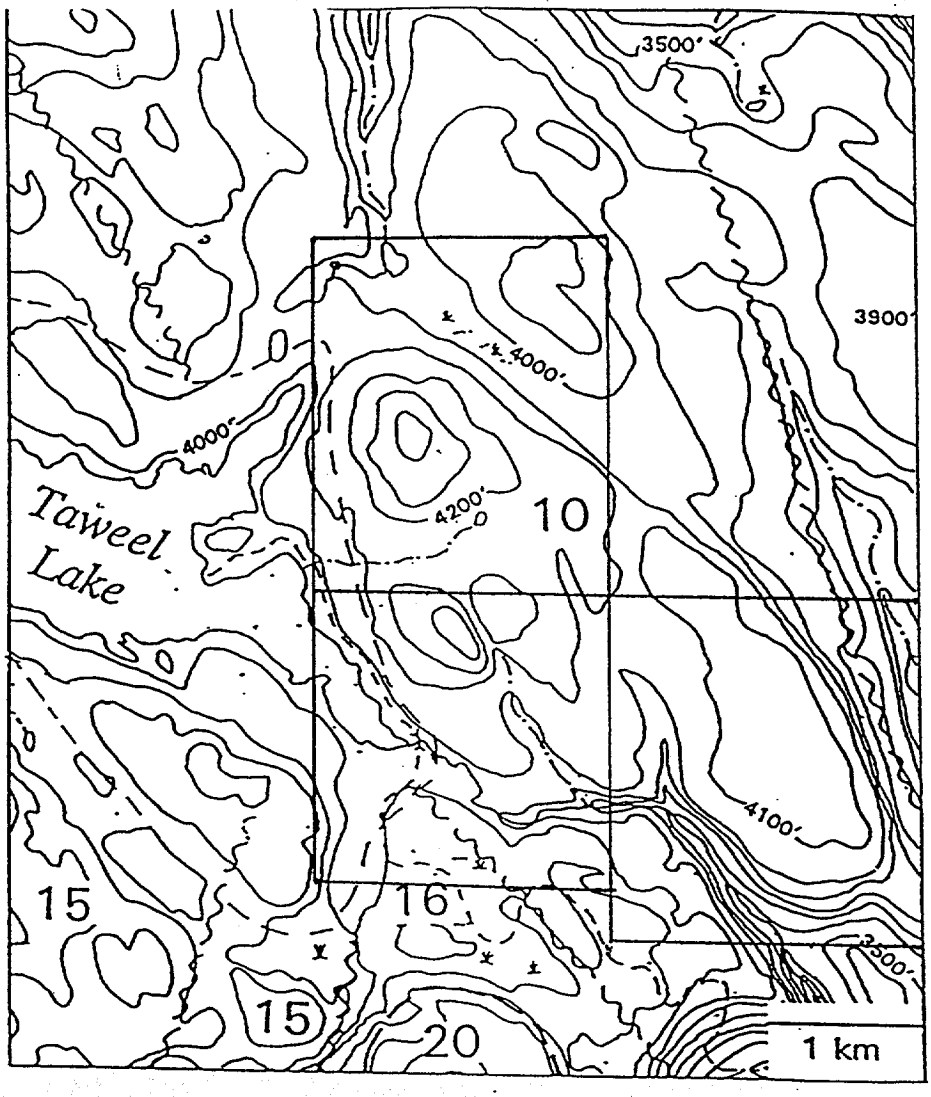
Work on the property was carried out under BCEM approval number KAM 98-1500533-273 from September 6th through 24th,1998. Field work was carried out and documented by John Jenks, P.Geo.

The grid now totals 16.8 km in length with a base line interval of 1,400 metres.

Approximately 40% of the grid stations were re-marked and re-flagged.

Detailed mapping was conducted over the grid area by traversing along certain strategic lines and/or following structures of interest along strike extensions. While the areas around the known showings were prospected in some detail no new additional sulphide mineralization was seen.

Mapping was hampered somewhat by the thick forest cover and heavy deadfall prevalent in certain portions of the grid, essentially the eastern and south-eastern sectors. Outcrop was primarily restricted to steeper terrain mainly in proximity to cliffs and scarps. A thin cover of glacial till at lower elevations effectively masks prospective outcrop. Use was made, particularly in the western half of the grid, of angular float which effectively reflects the underlying geology. Government airphotos are of great assistance in interpretation of fault linears.



UNIT 20 Leuco-quartz monzonites with fine-grained biotite scattered throughout the rock. Scattered veinlets of smoky grey quartz carry molybdenite.

UNIT 16 Porphyritic augite andesite breccia and conglomerate with minor arenite, tuff, argillite, and flows.

UNIT 15 Grey to brown weathering, medium to dark grey and greenish grey clastic volcanic rocks including andesitic arenites, siltstones, grits and brecciated tuffs.

UNIT 10 Silicious argillaceous rock including black shales and argillites variably metamorphosed to phyllites.

Figure 4

GEOLOGICAL MAP
(After Campbell & Tipper,1971)

Taweel Lake Area, B.C.

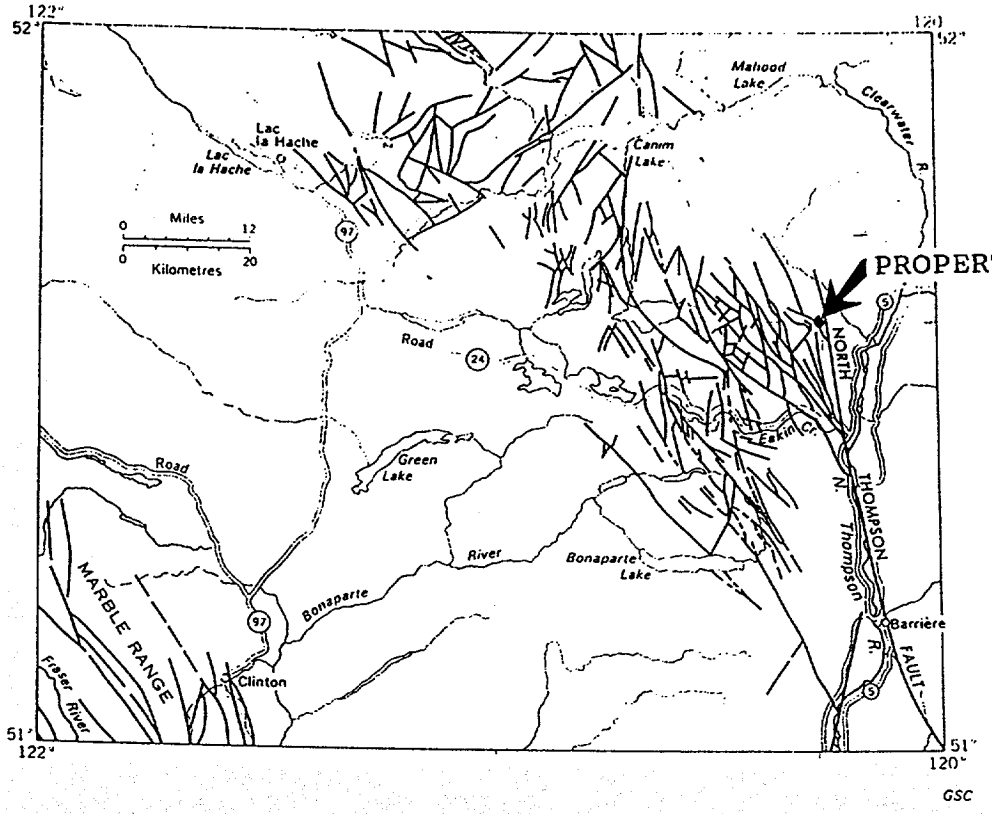
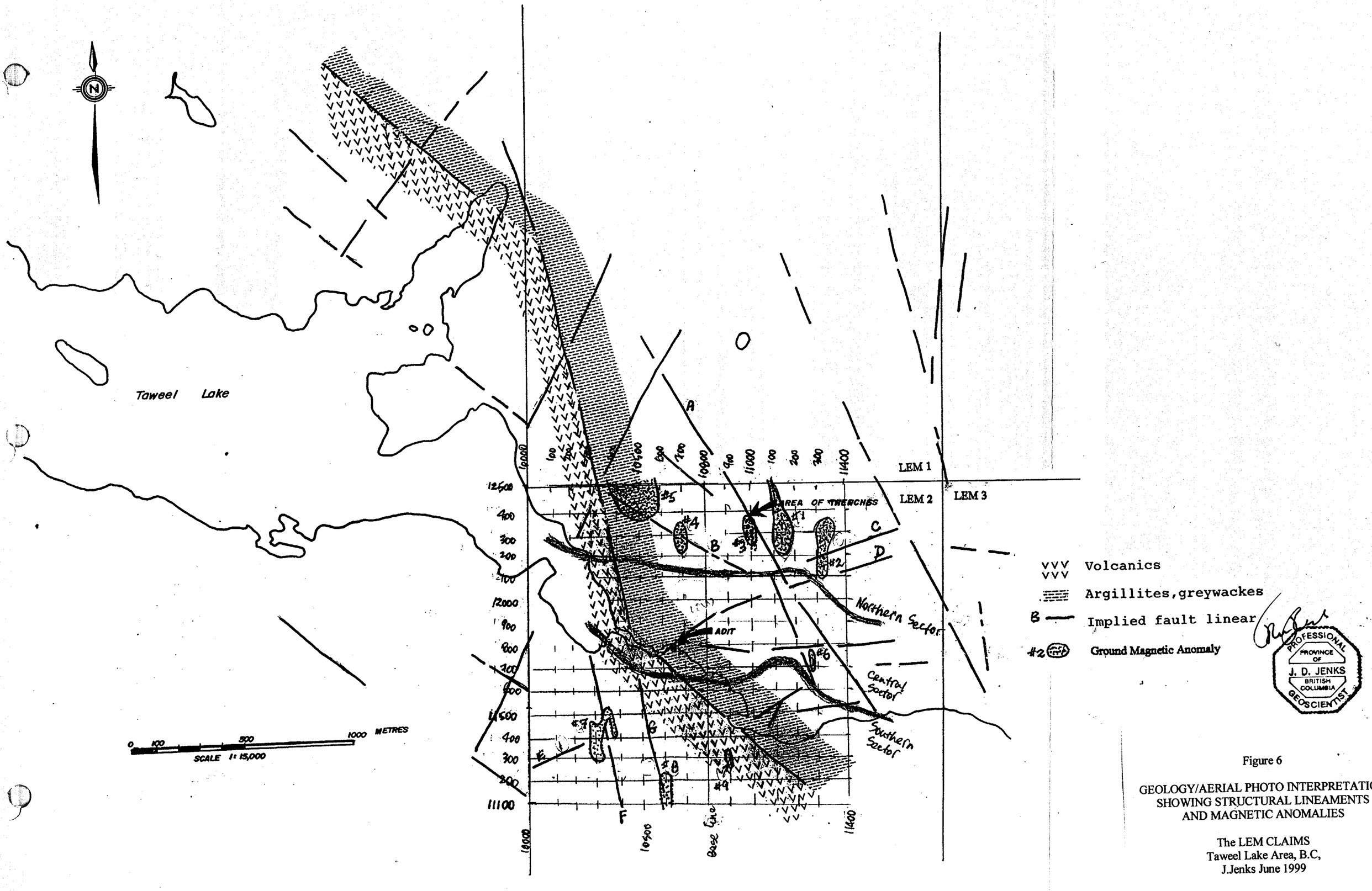


Figure 5

STRUCTURAL MAP SHOWING BLOCK FAULTS
(After Campbell & Tipper, 1971)

Taweel Lake Area, B.C.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. D. JENKS
GEOSCIENTIST

Figure 6

GEOLOGY/AERIAL PHOTO INTERPRETATION
SHOWING STRUCTURAL LINEAMENTS
AND MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

The LEM CLAIMS
Taweel Lake Area, B.C,
J.Jenks June 1999

3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The claim area is situated at the eastern margin of the Quesnel Trough near the border with the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex. Within a swarm of northwesterly and north-northwesterly trending block fault splays the area is underlain by folded and block-faulted late Paleozoic, Mesozoic and early Tertiary volcanic, sedimentary and granitic rocks. Much of the claims are covered by glacial drift and loess, especially around the perimeter of Taweel Lake, and rock exposure is restricted to Lemieux Creek, the banks of ravines and gullys and the tops of ridges and hills.

The predominant rock type is a Triassic-aged argillite commonly with more siliceous horizons, layers and lenses. Northwesterly and north-northwesterly trending fault linears are readily discernable on air photographs and manifest themselves on the ground as narrow ravines and gullys. The probabilty of small covered intrusive bodies within the claim area is high. The western third of the grid area is underlain by volcanics of largely latite composition. A quartz monzonite dyke was uncovered during the 1998 programme.

Showings of massive sulphides and gold-bearing arsenopyrite in the Lemieux Creek and the Trench area northeast of Lemieux Creek appear fault associated though they could relate to more distal Besshi or Kuroko type deposits. The presence of pyrrotite enhances the applicability of ground magnetics.

4. DETAILED GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION:

The paucity of outcrop exposure within the grid area requires utilisation of angular float as well as aerial photography to assist in the geological interpretation.

Much of the grid is covered by a layer of glacial till, probably less than 1.5 metres in thickness, laid down in the Pleistocene by a southerly moving ice sheet. The till layer is thickest at lower elevations, particularly around the shoreline and around the southern extension of Taweel Lake while in the upland sections it is thin or absent. Best outcrop exposures are around the cliffs and along the banks of many of the relatively steep draws.

Map A depicts the geology of the grid area. Two principal rock types occur - a series of volcanic flows, sediments and porphyries of essentially latitic composition within the western third or quarter of the grid and a package of flysch sediments within the eastern two-thirds. A minor but significant exposure of quartz monzonite dyke rock trends north-northwesterly parallel to one of the fault structures associated with massive sulphide mineralization. GSC Memoir 363 assigns a Triassic age to the

sediments, a Jurassic age to the volcanics while the dyke is probably age equivalent to the Baldy Batholith, ie - Cretaceous. Detailed descriptions of the various rock types are given in Appendix A.

The contact between the volcanics and the flysch sediments trends north-northwesterly to the east of Taweel Lake and is marked by a series of distinctive draws trending in that same direction. While the physical boundary between the two rock types is poorly exposed it would appear to be a fault contact. Field mapping has changed the location slightly of the southern section of the contact from its previous depiction (see Fig.6).

The volcanics and the dyke are probably equivalent in terms of rock chemistry (ie - latite/monzonite) and may have a kindred association.

Massive sulphides are exposed in two locations - the Lemieux Creek adit (107e-116n) and the area of trenches (111e-121+50n). The material at Lemieux Creek consist of massive pyrite/pyrrotite with minor arsenopyrite and secondary scorodite in a breccia within flysch sediments. The massive sulphides in the trench area also occur within brecciated flysch-type sediments, with or without associated quartz and/or calcite veining, and contain iron-rich sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Both zones have a significant gold content (Jenks 1994).

Reference to Figure 6 illustrates the prevalence of fault lineaments as discerned from aerial photo study. Predominant trends are north-northwest, north-northeast with a cross-trending east-northeasterly set which could be significant. Memoir 363 indicates that the area was predominantly block (ie- tensionally) faulted between Eocene and the Late Miocene. In the field the fault lineaments generally coincide with sharp, linear draws.

Of particular significance are the fault structures as depicted on Map A. The most obvious is the large linear trending north-northwesterly as shown in a heavy black line in the northeastern portion of the grid. A few splays and conjugate structures project from this main feature, one of which extends into the zone of trenches exposing massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn mineralization. It is noteworthy that a quartz-monzonite dyke five to ten metres in thickness trends roughly parallel some 50-100 metres west of the main structure. This latter main structure is marked in the field by a sharp, well-defined, steep-sided, cliff-bounded draw.

An additional important structural feature is a cross lineament trending at approximately 030 degrees through the Lemieux Creek massive sulphide showing and the aforementioned large linear. The point where the cross lineament intercepts the large linear is manifested by a distinctive sharp structural feature suggesting a

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downdrop of six metres on the southern bloc with respect to the north. Extending the cross-lineament to the southwest past the Lemieux Creek massive sulphide showing projects to an area where a magnetic anomaly (#7 - Fig.6) and a northerly-trending feature coincide.

5. DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The volcanic and flysch sequences on the property were emplaced in a tectonic regime which was largely extentional until the mid-Jurassic. Sulphide mineralization exposed within the two showings has earmarks of the Besshi variety of VMS deposit - ie: predominately argillaceous sediments, proximity to volcanic rocks, elevated cobalt values (Jenks 1994). The association and proximity of the sulphide showings to fault structures suggests that these sulphides may represent remobilization from larger Besshi-type deposits situated elsewhere on the property. A quartz monzonite dyke trending sub-parallel to one of the major fault lineaments, both within fifty metres of the trenched sulphide showings, itself bears testament not only to a link with a plutonic heat source but the presence of a significant plumbing system.

More detailed work is therefore warranted to explore further for larger more distal sulphide masses from which the showings may be derived.

A cursory prospecting follow-up around the magnetic anomalies delineated (see Fig.6) by the previous year's ground magnetic survey did not provide any specific insights, largely because of overburden cover. Anomaly #1 is just adjacent to the large structural lineament immediately east of the trench showings. No specific explanation for the anomaly can be provided at present. Anomaly #2 coincides with a fault draw feature 250 metres east of the trench showings, a situation of possible interest. Anomaly #3 virtually overlies the trench showings suggesting a possible magnetic correlation with mineralization. Anomalies 4 and 5 are overburden-covered and no distinctive field features are indicated. Anomaly #6 would appear to coincide roughly with the quartz monzonite dyke; it is also within a highly faulted area and should be prospected further. Anomaly #7 lies near the intersection of a northerly-trending lineament and a west-northwesterly trending lineament which contains the Lemieux Creek showing. This location is also of interest and warrants follow-up.

Specific Recommendations:

Many of the recommendations put forward in the previous year's report remain valid. Basically it is recommended that efforts be directed towards a) Reconnoitring and prospecting the remainder of the claim bloc outside the grid area; b) Prospect along the

northerly and southerly extensions of the major fault draw structure associated with the trenched sulphide showings. Soil sampling or even cold extraction geochemical testing in the field at 50 metre intervals along the structure could prove beneficial; c) Have a closer look at the areas around magnetic anomalies #'s 6 and 7 using a combination of prospecting, auger soil sampling, EM-16 survey techniques; d) Extend the grid some 500 metres to the east, 500 metres north, 200 metres south. Extend the mapping and magnetic coverage to include this new area.

In the search for Besshi-type deposits certain geological settings warrant special attention: a) sedimentary/volcanic contacts; b) fault intercepts with these contacts; c) fault intercepts with other major structures. The areas around 105e-115n, 103e-114n and 113e-119n would appear particularly prospective in this regard.

As overburden coverage remains the single most inhibiting factor hampering exploration some thought should be directed towards coping with this effect beginning with the most inexpensive techniques. Experimentation may be in order. Blanket soil geochemical coverage would have limited application because of the cover. A hand-held gasoline-powered auger could prove effective in penetrating depths of two metres or less. Use of an EM-16 unit could delineate massive sulphides as well as provide mapping assistance. The aim of the various methods is simply to provide drilling and trenching targets which would be addressed in a subsequent phase.

6. ESTIMATED COSTS:

For emplacement of an additional 20,300 metres of grid line, additional magnetic survey, soil geochemical coverage and geological mapping/prospecting, experimental auger drilling and EM-16 trials:

Line cutting, grid emplacement (11 MD @ $200/)	$ 2200
Magnetic survey (11MD @ $300/)	3300
Soil sample collection (16 MD @ $200/)	3200
Geological mapping/prospecting (11 days @ $300/)	3300
Vehicle expense (26 days @ $65/)	1625
Accomodation (26 days @ $40/)	1000
Equipment rental	800
Supplies	450
Gasoline	300
Assays (1100 x $12/)	13200
Project management	1700
Compilation, report preparation	3000
Miscellaneous (10% of total)	3400
Total	$37,475

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7. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE:

The following costs were incurred in the 1998 subject programme:

Field costs:	
J.Jenks -	
Motel	$529.00
Meals	256.73
Gas	128.14
Telephone	7.50
Wages -	
Line/grid upgrade (4 days @ $250/)	1,000.00
Mapping (9 days @ $350/)	3,150.00
Prospecting (6 days @ $350/)	2,100.00
Vehicle (13 days @ $75/)	975.00
(Kilometre charge)	174.40
Supplies	48.93
Stationery & first aid	15.98
Data Interpretation & Professional Report	1,500.00
Subtotal of Expenditures	$9,885.68
PAC withdrawal from prior years credits	1,533.17
Total Work Credits Available	$11,418.85
Additional Costs Non-chargeable for Assessment:	
GST on $6,250.00 @ 7%	437.50
Free miners licence	25.00
Recording fees (5% of $11,200 recorded)	560.00
Total expenditures incurred	$10,908.18

Respectfully submitted,

John Jenks - P.Geo. (B.C.)
June 20,1999

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J. D. JENKS GEOSCIENTIST

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8.BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Jenks, Consulting Geologist of the City of Salmon Arm, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Canada with a Bachelor of Science (Geology major) degree, 1968.

2. I am a Registered Professional Geologist in good standing since 1970 with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

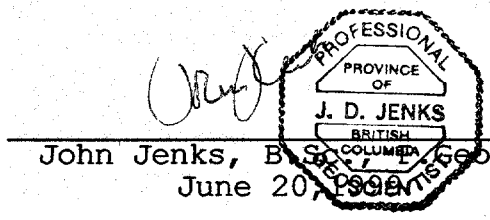
3. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (#21122) in good standing since 1994 with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in British Columbia and various other parts of Canada, Southern Africa, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Western USA, Alaska and Venezuela.

5. I have no interest in the Canadian Mining Company Ltd., nor in any of its affiliates nor do I expect to receive any.

6. I personally conducted the fieldwork on the Lem Claims during the dates indicated within this report.

7. I hereby give my consent for inclusion of this report into a statement of material facts or a prospectus.



John Jenks, B.Sc., P.Geo. (B.C.)
June 20, 2000

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Appendix A:

DESCRIPTIONS OF HAND SPECIMENS

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Descriptions of Samples:

121N-111+25E

QUARTZ MONZONITE:

Cream to buff-coloured, medium-grained, hypocrystalline, weathering light-grey to buff. Consists largely of cream coloured alkaline(?) feldspar (some sericite alteration) with less than 5% dark minerals including fine-grained amphibole and epidote. Interstitial quartz makes up 5% of the rock volume in rounded blebs; slightly weathered cubic pyrite (< 2mm) comprises another 5%. A dyke rock.

117N-112+85E

QUARTZ MONZONITE:

Fine to medium-grained, cream to buff coloured, holocrystalline. Mineral composition as above. Dark minerals (hornblende) weathered to limonite.

122N-106E, 122N-111+25E, 104+20N-194+25E, 127N-112E

ARGILLITE:

Massive, dark-grey to black, very fine-grained, fissile. Occasional thin banding of more arenaceous horizons. Rusty weathered surfaces. Very fine-grained disseminated pyrite.

124N-106+50E, 124N-197+35E

GREYWACKE:

Very fine-grained, medium-grey, rusty weathering surfaces, thin lamellar bedding, highly folded.

112N-100E

VOLCANIC SEDIMENT/FRAGMENTAL:

Dark green to light pistachio green mottled colour. Very fine-grained with black amphibole and green epidote. Very fine clastic fabric.

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111N-101+15E

LATITE PORPHYRY:

Fine-grained, light greyish-green with 25% dark green subhedral crystals of amphibole to 3 mm in diameter in a matrix of finely lathed feldspar.

111N-112+35E

LATITE PORPHYRY:

Similar to above though finer-grained with 10% finely disseminated sulphides (pyrrotite).

124N-104E

LATITE LAVA:

Very fine-grained, light-grey to green. Predominately K-spar and plagioclase. Less than 5% dark minerals, slightly serpentinized. Microfractured, low-grade chloritic metamorphic facies. Minor epidote.

117N-110+40E

GREYWACKE/ARGILLITE:

Dark-grey to black. Massive though slightly fissile. Appears stressed and folded. Very fine-grained. Rusty weathering surfaces.

111+90N-107+10E, 111N-111E, 111N-107+65E

MUDSTONE/SHALE/GREYWACKE:

Dark-grey, thinly-laminated, fissile, very fine-grained.

Upper Trench; 121+70N-111+80E

MASSIVE SULPHIDE:

Silvery to bronze, bluish peacock weathering. Sulphide stringers - probable breccia filling. Pyrrotite predominant, subordinate pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, galena. Minor calcite cavity filling.

Lemieux Creek Adit; 115+95N-107+10E

SHEARED ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE:

Medium-grey, fine-grained, rusty fracture surfaces. Minor arsenopyrite and secondary yellow-green scorodite.

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N

LEGEND

+ 104e-114n Grid station	Outcrop
Cliff	× Angular float
Road	Geological contact
Draw	Fault-field indicated
Stream	Fault-airphoto inferred
Trail	Latite volcanics
Fault draw	Flysch sediments
	Quartz monzonite dyke
	◆ Massive sulphide showing

10000 10100 10200 10300 10400 10500 10600 10700 10800 Baseline 10900 11000

12500 12400 12300 12200 12100 12000 11900 11800 11700 11600 11500 11400 11300 11200 11100

Tawwel Lake

Swamp

Latite Lava

Greywacke

Arg.Qtz.

Arg.Qtz./Arg.

Swamp

Arg. Schist

Arg./Bk.Sh. Schist

Black, graphitic Shale

Qtz. Monz. Dyke

CU-PB-ZN Showings

Arg. Qtz.

6 metres up

6 metres down

Bk.Sh.

Mass. Sulphides

Argillites, Greywackes, Cherts

Arg.-Gwke.-Qtz

Lemieux Creek

Basic Volc. Sed.

Tuffandes. (coarser gr.)

Vein Qtz.

Schistose Argillaceous Qtz.

Latite Fpy.

Tuffandes.

Schist

Schist (after argillite)

Argillaceous Schist

Argillite Gwke.

Argillite

Canadian Mining Co./L.R.Paquette

The LEM CLAIMS - Kamloops M.D.

Geological Plan

J.D.Jenks June 1999 Map A

Scale in Metres

0 100 200 300 400 500

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