

**The 1999**  
**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL**  
**REPORT On The**  
**LOCOJO CLAIMS**  
**Revelstoke, British Columbia**

**For**  
**WEYMIN RESOURCES LTD.**

Prepared By  
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October 25, 1999  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
REPORT

26,063

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Weymin Resources Ltd. has completed their 1999 exploration season on the Locojo Property, Revelstoke B.C. In 1997, Weymin Resources Ltd. staked a new Volcanogenic copper-zinc showing discovered by government geologists in 1995. The geological unit hosting the mineralization had been mapped as Index Formation which is also the host to the Goldstream VMS deposit. The three Locojo claims (32 contiguous units) are presently only accessible by helicopter. During the staking of the claim group, company geologists sampled two float boulders and one outcrop grab sample from the "discovery showing outcrop". These samples returned combined lead-zinc values of between 15% and 31%. The "discovery outcrop" was also photographed at this time.

The main objectives for the 1999 exploration season were to:

- Examine the "discovery outcrop" to delineate the extent of the lead-zinc mineralization
- Map the "discovery outcrop" and its surrounding host rock to assist in interpretation of potential extensions to the existing lead-zinc mineralization
- Determine if the controls to mineralization and lithological controls characterize a Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide setting
- Prospect the "discovery outcrop" and the vicinity for any other styles of mineralization

The 1999 exploration program included geological mapping and geochemical sampling (8 rock samples) specific to the discovery outcrop. The following is a brief summary of the results with respect to the above objectives.

1. An important sporadically mineralized structure has been located on the property. The structure exposed for about 190m at the base of the "discovery outcrop" has sporadic Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization along at least 120 m of it. Selective samples from this structure reach 16.36% combined Pb-Zn and are the likely source from the two 1996 float samples that reached 30.9% Pb-Zn. This mineralization to date is small but significant for its presence and represents good smoke.
2. There is good potential for finding carbonate replacement Pb-Zn mineralization on the property particularly with the presence of the mineralized structure described above. There are large bodies and bands of Badshot Formation limestone on the property. Badshot Fm. limestone units are the host to other Pb-Zn deposits in the belt. Should the mineralized structure in the "discovery outcrop" area extend and transect large limestone bodies, there would be excellent opportunities for large scale mineralized Pb-Zn bodies. Other parallel mineralized structures likely exist that would increase the chances of this style of mineralization.
3. There is good potential for Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide mineralization in the "eastern prospective unit" area about 350 m east of the "discovery outcrop". The unit is laterally very extensive, at least 1.5 kilometres long and at least 8m thick with sphalerite mineralization present. Elements described by government geologists suggest an exhalative nature. This Iron-Manganese-Sulfide horizon is an important regional marker and thought to be correlative to the Goldstream deposit horizon. It is likely that with more prospecting of this unit, more lead-zinc mineralization will be uncovered. Prospecting may also extend the unit beyond its 1.5 kilometre projection.
4. The potential for Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide mineralization is very low in the "discovery outcrop" area. The "discovery outcrop" was thought to hold VMS style mineralization due to the extensive gossanous character and the presumption of being part of the Index Formation that hosts the Goldstream VMS deposit. The lead-zinc mineralization in the "discovery outcrop" appears to be carbonate replacement style.
5. There is very low potential for precious metals present in the "discovery outcrop" area but this represents a small portion of the property. There may be potential for precious metals elsewhere on the property introduced by structures which appear to be abundant on the property.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Location**

The Locojo claims are located in southeast British Columbia, approximately 32 air kilometers northeast of Revelstoke. The property is on NTS map sheet 082M – 030. The exploration activity to-date is centered at 51 ° 18 ' N and 118 ° 04 ' W (5683000 m N, 426750 m E, NAD 83 – UTM).

The closest vehicle access to the property is via Highway 23 North for 35 kilometers from Revelstoke and an additional 10.2 kilometers east on the Carnes Creek Forest Service Road. The claims are a further 2.7 kilometres beyond the end of this road to the northeast. The condition of the Forestry Service Road depends on the weather and road maintenance. Helicopter access from Revelstoke takes approximately 15 minutes.

### **Topography**

The topography is characteristic of the Selkirk Mountains. The elevation on the property ranges from 1060 to 2470 meters MSL at the Tumbledown Glacier. The topographic relief is a result of recent alpine glaciation. Most valleys tend to be narrow with incised creeks (i.e. McKinnon Creek) while major creeks (i.e. Carnes Creek) exhibit a broader U-shaped appearance with potentially deep overburden. The slopes are steep with talus covered slopes ranging from 28° to 40° and bedrock slopes ranging up to near vertical, depending on the lithology. All of these conditions make traversing the property hazardous and time consuming.

Vegetation on the property changes from alder, devil's club, stinging nettles and deadfall in the valley floor, through stands of cedar, hemlock and minor fir on the mountainsides to sub-alpine and alpine at approximately 1980 meters elevation.

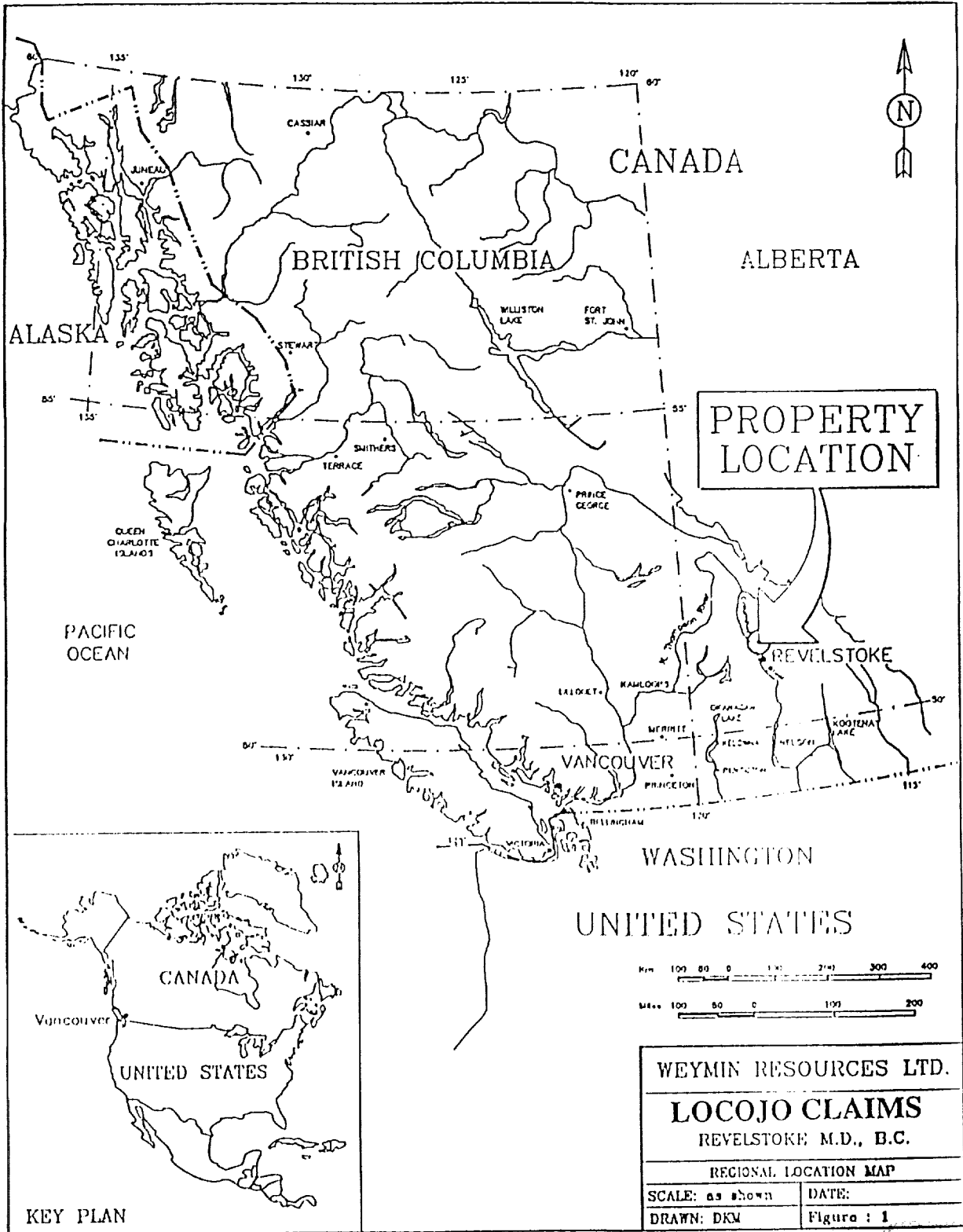
### **Climate**

The summer weather is characterized as warm (16° to 30°C) with long stretches of sun and rain. The rain at times can be very heavy. The average precipitation is 65 cm/year. Winters are long and are characterized by heavy snowfalls (1 to 4 meters) with cool temperatures (-10° to +5°C). Snowfall typically occurs between October and May at higher elevations and between November and April at lower elevations.

The snow cover at the time of the investigation was patchy around the gossanous “discovery outcrop” much like the cover in the 1997 field season. The heavy snow pack of winter 98/99 delayed the current work program from commencing and accessing the “discovery outcrop” which is located in a north-facing cirque. The helicopter pilot said that the timing of this program would be the best melt back we could expect this fall as snow furies were beginning to fall. There was no snow cover on the south-facing slope south of Tumbledown Glacier.

### **Claims**

The property is composed of 3 claims, Locojo 1, 2 and 3. Prior to their expiry date in late August 1999, the claims were grouped to have a common anniversary date of November 1, 1999 (Figure 2). The following table documents the claims and their statistics assuming the acceptance of this report and its related expenditures.



*flowly*  
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 GEOSCIP

5685000 N

BRIDGLAND  
PASS

4780000 E

WEYMIN RESOURCES LTD

# LOCOJO CLAIMS

REVELSTOKE M.D., B.C.

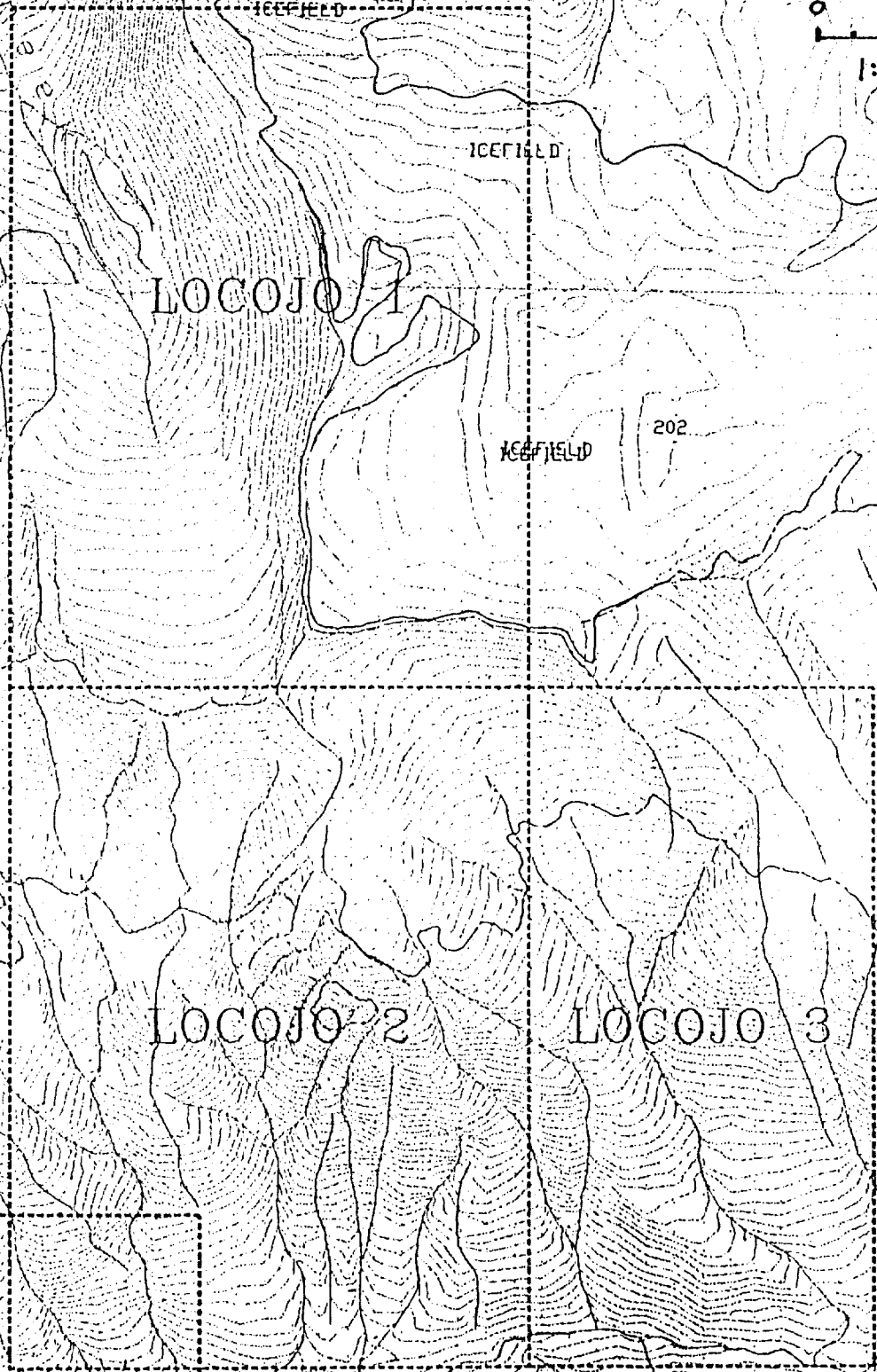
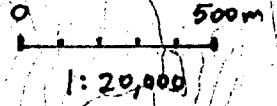
## CLAIM MAP

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Figure : 2



5680000 N

AVE 1

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Number	Map Number	Good to Date	Mining Division	Units	Tag Number
358485	LOCOJO 3	139784 100.0000%	082M08E	2000/11/01	17 Revelstoke	8	220855
358500	LOCOJO I	139784 100.0000%	082M08E	2000/11/01	17 Revelstoke	12	220856
358501	LOCOJO 2	139784 100.0000%	082M08E	2000/11/01	17 Revelstoke	12	220857

## History

Weymin Resources Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Weymin Mining Corporation staked the property in late August, 1997 to cover a new showing discovered by government geologists J. Logan, M. Colpron and B. Johnson in 1995 (MINFILE No. 82M 264). The showing labeled "McKinnon Creek" on government maps is, categorized as a Volcanogenic massive sulfide lens of Cu-Zn mineralization 30cm x 1m. Recession of the Tumbledown Glacier has exposed this "discovery outcrop" only in the last 5 years. There is no known work on this property area prior to this MINFILE reference. The J&L property located 2.3 km west of Locojo has received extensive study for gold and base metals since 1896.

## Work Program

Harvey Klatt, P.Geo., and the author were contracted to conduct a single day field inspection of a portion of the Locojo 1-3 claims by Weymin Resources Ltd. Specifically, the gossanous "discovery outcrop" was to be examined which had been previously photographed and sampled by geologist Ted Muraro. These samples were of 2 float boulders and one outcrop sample, collectively yielding between 15.4 % and 30.9 % combined Pb-Zn and reported in the 1997 McKinnon Creek Assessment Report. Information about the "discovery outcrop" was limited due to T. Muraro's limited time at the site in the fall of 1997 coincident with the property's staking. The photographs held substantial encouragement, appearing to display abundant gossan after massive sulfides.

The author and H. Klatt drove from Vancouver to Revelstoke on September 14, 1999; the field visit was conducted on September 15, 1999; and the return drive was made on September 16, 1999.

Helicopter drop-off and pick-up facilitated the field visit provided by Selkirk Mountain Helicopters based north of the town of Revelstoke. The afternoon round trip time by Bell 206 was 0.5 hours. The "discovery outcrop" area is located in an alpine setting proximal to the Tumbledown Glacier. The "discovery outcrop" averaged an elevation of 6560 feet or 2000m.

The "discovery outcrop" was prospected and preliminarily mapped with respect to surrounding rock units. A total of eight rock samples were taken and sent to Acme Analytical Labs. Samples were submitted for 30 element ICP plus gold. Two of the high-grade samples were also submitted for base metal assay.

## GEOLOGY

### Regional Geology

The property lies within the Selkirk Mountains which form a complex sequence of Neoproterozoic to Lower Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic miogeoclinal rocks (Logan et. al., 1996, and 1997 A & B). They are characterized as near shore platform and deep water sedimentary and subordinate volcanic deposition. Greenschist grade regional

metamorphism has affected most of the rocks in the map area. Recent mapping by Logan has outlined the regional geology as well as some of the details of the area.

The rocks in the area are intensely folded and faulted. Thrust sheets and associated splays are characteristic in the region and generally strike northwesterly and dip easterly (Logan et. al., 1997A). The dominant structures and lithologic fabric strike northwesterly (striking about 150°) and dips (about 50°) toward the northeast. Locally, lithologies contort and change strike. Carbonate units tend to flow under tectonic pressure, similar to plasticene.

Two main geological units, the Badshot and Index Formations, have been mapped by Logan (1996) in the vicinity of the Locojo claims:

#### **Badshot Formation**

The Badshot Formation in the region is a highly visible and distinctive lithologic unit in the region. This formation is Lower Cambrian in age and is composed of limestone/dolomite/marble. These units occur as small to large-scale bulbous lenses or thick-bedded bands in the region. These rocks are white to medium grey, fine to medium-grained and vary in their silica content. Thin interlayers of black graphite in the Badshot may be present in these carbonates.

#### **Index Formation**

The Index Formation in the region can be subdivided into five units. The lowermost unit is a white orthoquartzite, followed upward by a graphitic phyllite, then a light grey marble unit, then green mafic metavolcanic flows and finally the uppermost unit of light green phyllite. Logan has mapped only two of these units in the vicinity of the property.

The lower dark phyllite unit of the Index Formation is present on the property. The unit varies from dark grey to black, locally graphitic or calcareous and may contain subordinate units of dark grey limestone. This unit hosts the Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide mineralization at Goldstream.

The upper greenstone unit of the Index Formation is also present on the property. The unit is characterized as green mafic metavolcanic flows, massive and pillowed breccia flows, diorite sills and minor phyllite.

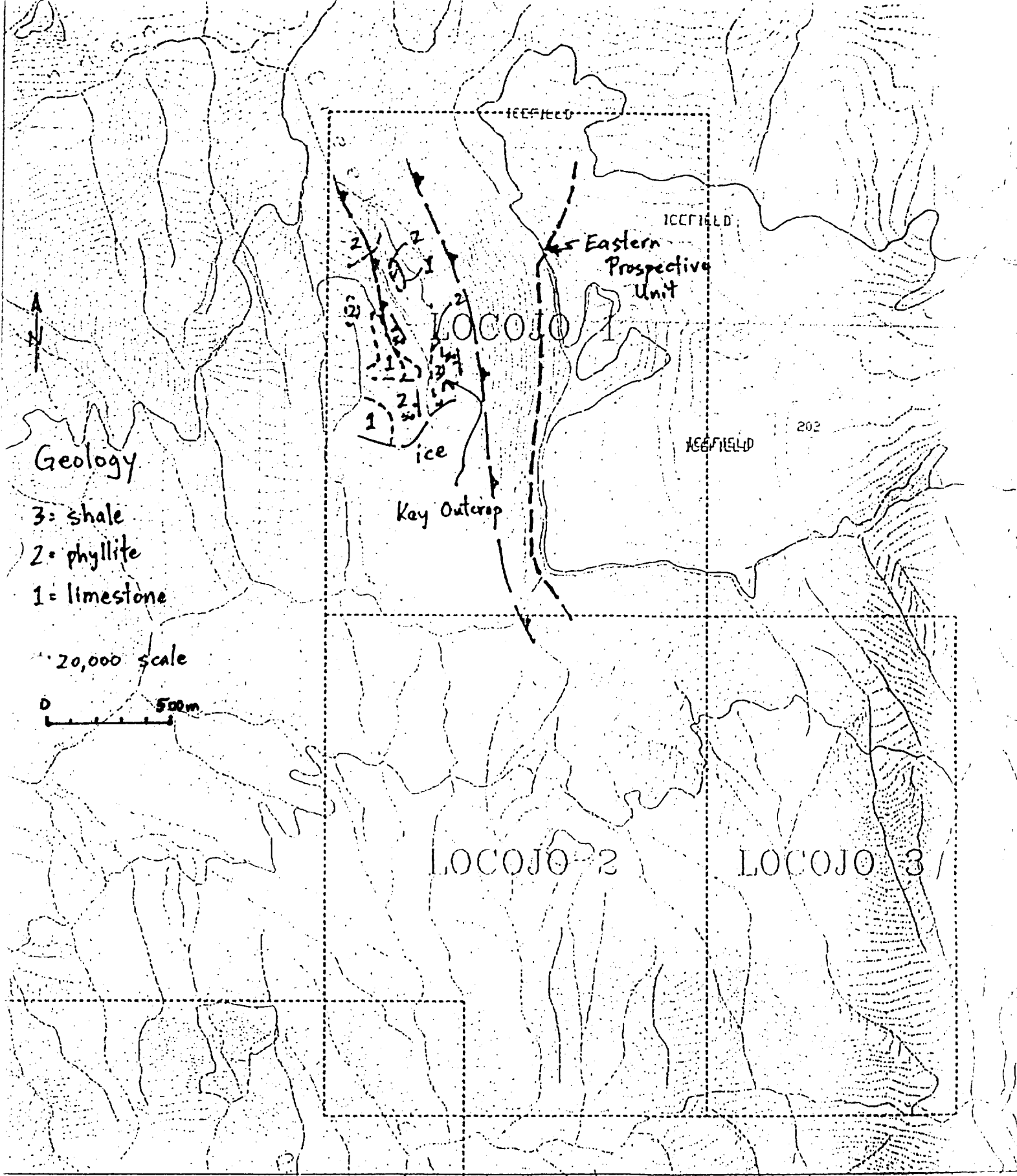
#### **Property Geology**

The shortness of the field examination kept the workers to within a 200m radius of the “discovery outcrop” on the Locojo 1 claim. The geology and mineral potential of the 800-hectare property (32 units) can only be speculated on from visuals at some distance (on foot and by helicopter) and by government regional geology maps.

The Locojo claims has been mapped by Logan (1996) as alternating and coalescing units of Lower Cambrian-aged Badshot Formation (limestone and dolomite) and Cambrian to Devonian-aged lower Index Formation (graphitic phyllite +/- limestone) juxtaposed and repeat by faulting. Two NNW trending thrust planes separated by about 350 m are projected on Locojo 1 claim. The “discovery outcrop” lies between these two thrust planes (see figure 3).

The gossanous “discovery outcrop” is approximately 200m long, up to 40m high (vertical dimensions) and 40m wide. The “discovery outcrop” is composed of north trending moderately east dipping carbonaceous siltstone and shale mildly to moderately foliated approaching a phyllite. The units can still display original textures such as thin to moderately bedded with some

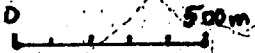




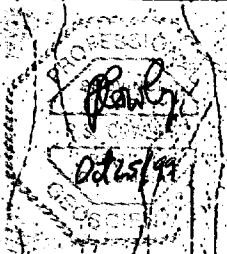
**Geology**

- 3 = shale
- 2 = phyllite
- 1 = limestone

20,000 scale



DAVE 1



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**LOCOJO CLAIMS**  
 REVELSTOKE M.D., B.C.

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sections displaying laminations. The units are structurally disturbed by the multiple phases of deformation common in the Selkirk Mountains. The most dominant feature is the regional trend developed from thrusting and compression. The units are dominantly graphitic due to the style of deformation and carbon content a frequently display slippage planes along presumed bedding planes. The "discovery outcrop" is also impregnated with quartz veins from 1-5%. These veins, predominantly parallel to the presumed bedding, range from hairline to 1 cm and rarely to 0.5m wide. The quartz veins were not laterally persistent (see figure 4).

Several discontinuous fault or fracture zones dissect the outcrop at parallel and low angle to presumed bedding planes in an anastomosing pattern. However, the author has mapped an important structure trending 000/50E located at the base of the "discovery outcrop". The hangingwall zone of this fault or thrust splay has important control to mineralization much like other gold and lead-zinc mineralization in the district. The hangingwall zone can be partly to strongly silicified up to 3 m wide and with associated base metal mineralization. The southern extent of the "discovery outcrop" and the important mineralized structure dive under the Tumbledown Glacier and likely persist on the south-facing slope.

Other sedimentary rocks enclose the "discovery outcrop". The relationships of these rock units were not fully determined due to the shortness of time available. The graphitic black shales/phyllites of the "discovery outcrop" do not appear to extend along strike northward but rather abruptly juxtapose with medium grey-green shales to phyllites. Rocks to the west of the "discovery outcrop" are also predominantly dark grey siltstone and shale with a lesser carbonaceous and graphitic nature. A 30m x 10m two-colour (dark grey and medium grey) carbonate breccia is surrounded in the shales. Large massive limestone units of the Badshot Formation, locally carbonate-stockworked, occur further west of the shales/phyllites units. Rocks to the east of the "discovery outcrop" are medium grey siltstones/phyllites. Higher up the slopes of the mountain to the east are large limestone beds of the Badshot Formation. A regional thrust has been mapped by Logan near the base of this slope some 150m east of the "discovery outcrop". All of these sediments display similar bedding orientations but locally showed considerable contortions.

B.C. government geologists J. Logan, M. Colpron and B.J. Johnson (MINFILE No. 82M 264) describe an important unit that was not examined on the one-day examination. They describe this unit as:

"Dark grey, very thinly layered graphitic and calcareous phyllite overlies marble of the Badshot Formation, in a structurally upright panel, between Bridgeland Pass and Tumbledown glacier. Within the phyllite, possibly spatially related to a nearby, narrow intrusive greenstone body, is a rusty weathering, siliceous, pyrite and pyrrhotite-rich zone at least 8 metres thick. The gossan consists of fine-grained bedding and foliation-parallel pyrrhotite, crosscut by zones of coarsely recrystallized euhedral pyrite and locally by quartz stockworks. Well rounded, black, mineralized chert clasts occur at several horizons within the gossan. Mineralized clasts contain layers and blebs of sphalerite and/or pyrrhotite. This gossan can be traced south for 1.5 kilometres to the ridge separating Carnes and McKinnon creeks. On the ridge the greenstone unit is not present and the manganeseiferous unit occurs within the black phyllite unit, a few hundred metres below the sequence of quartzite and grits that core the Illecillewaet synclinorium to the southeast."

This laterally extensive unit described above and 350 m east of the "discovery outcrop" shall be referred to by this author as the "eastern prospective unit" and has very encouraging potential. The Iron-Manganese-Sulfide horizon is an important regional marker and thought to be correlative to the Goldstream deposit horizon. Its description is similar to the "discovery outcrop" visited by the author, but with other positive parameters such as a proximal greenstone unit and mineralized chert nodules both of which support a Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide environment.

Considering that substantially more mineralization was encountered by the author than was described by the government geologists in the "discovery outcrop", more of the same could be found with more prospecting time in the eastern unit, particularly with the eastern prospective unit's substantial size (200m x 30m versus 1500m x +8m).

A reconnaissance helicopter fly-by of the south-facing slope south of Tumbledown Glacier suggests that the majority of the property appears to host similar units as described above. These slopes of this south-facing area are particularly steep. One would need to take care traversing this area.

## **MINERALIZATION AND GEOCHEMISTRY**

### **General**

All of the 1997 and 1999 geochemical analytical work was done by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of 852 East Hastings, Vancouver, B.C. Acme is an ISO 9002 registered company. Assay certificates are located in Appendix B. Rock samples were prepared by the method outlined below.

Rock samples are dried, crushed to -10 mesh, split, and pulverized to 95% -100 mesh. A 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3ml 3-1-2 HCl-HNO<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O at 95° C for one hour and is diluted to 10 ml with water prior to 30 element ICP analysis. The leach procedure is partial for Mn, Fe, Sr, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. For gold, a 10 gram charge is subjected to an aqua-regia/MIBK extraction prior to a GF/AA analysis.

Two of the samples were done for 15 element assay. A 1.000 gram sample is digested in 30 ml aqua-regia and diluted to 100 ml prior to analysis by ICP for specific elements (Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Th, Cd, Sb and Bi).

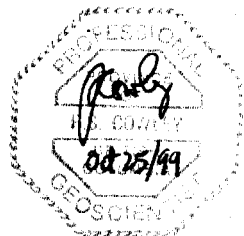
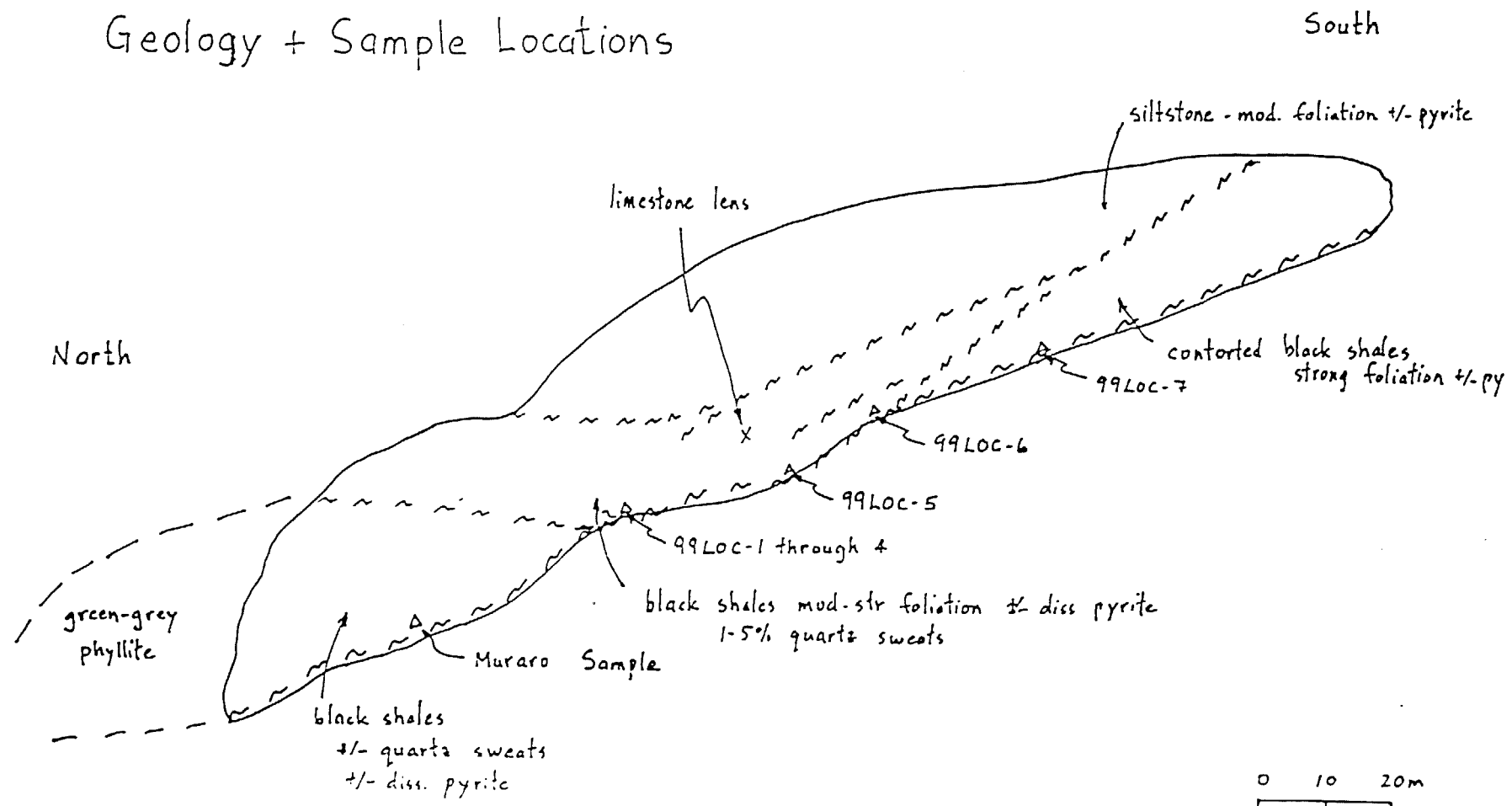
Quality control of analytical results relied on internal laboratory standards and duplicates. This was considered adequate for the 1997 and 1999 program because Acme is ISO 9002 certified. A visual confirmation of some of the analytical results was possible since positive correlation between assay results and visible sulfide mineralization within the sampled lithology could be observed for some of the samples. Field sample bags were tied shut after each sample was collected and were directly delivered to the lab. The probability of sample tampering and fraud was considered low so no extraordinary measures were taken to guard samples in transit from the field to the laboratory. Geologists Ted Muraro and Markus Lowe collected the float and outcrop rock samples in 1997 and geologists Paul Cowley and Harvey Klatt collected rock samples in the 1999 campaign from the Locojo claims.

### **Property Mineralization and Geochemistry**

The "discovery outcrop" of shale/siltstone/phyllite find its marked rusty colour from the variable amounts of syngenetic disseminated pyrite. Pyrite typically ranges from trace to 3%. The disseminations are typically under 0.25mm but locally can develop into well formed 2mm-1cm cubes. On close inspection, the gossanous nature to the outcrop is quite spotty. Some sections 1-3m in width have a persistent and consistent rust content. When examined they were more structurally disturbed and were sampled for potential economic metals that may have been introduced.

Samples 99-LOC-1 through 7, plus the outcrop sample of T. Muraro and MINFILE 82M 264 lie along the base of the "discovery outcrop". These samples appear to represent locally mineralized

# Vertical Section of Discovery Outcrop - Geology + Sample Locations



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DRAWN	FIGURE 4

portions of the hangingwall of the same important structure trending 000/50E. The samples test a strikelength of about 120m along this important structure (see figure 4 for locations).

Samples 99-LOC-1 through 3 formed a 5m chip sample contained 5% pyrite, occasional small lenses of 80% pyrite + quartz and a 20cm x 40cm lens of pyrite-quartz-galena-sphalerite. These samples returned 0.06% to 1.9% Pb and 0.1% to 1.4% Zn. Sample 99-LOC-4 selectively sampled a high-grade lens 20cm thick x 40cm long of pyrite-quartz-galena-sphalerite found within sample 99-LOC-2 and returned 4.84% Pb and 3.36% Zn. Gold and silver were mildly elevated at 30 ppb and 22 ppb Au and 4.3 ppm and 8.9 ppm Ag from 99-LOC-2 and 99-LOC-4. The author believes that the mineralization referred to in MILEFILE No. 82M 264 west of the prospective unit corresponds to this zone within the "discovery outcrop". "Four or five metres of gossan within this siliceous unit contains fine-grained laminated pyrite and sphalerite and massive sulfide lenses up to 30 centimetres thick by 1 metre long. The massive sulfide lenses contain pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite, possible sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite, and nodular quartz."(Logan, 1996).

Samples 99-LOC-5 and 6 are the most interesting mineralized zones and are a continuum of each other. Both samples, 18m apart, occur in the hangingwall of the important 000/50E trending fault zone. The 3-4m thick hangingwall material is more massive and siliceous than the fault zone itself. Sample 99-LOC-5 was a chip/grab from a zone 3.5m x 3.5m of massive sphalerite-galena-pyrite in a siliceous matrix occurring within the shales/phyllites. The mineralized unit has a sharp contorted southern contact but appears to dissipate to the north into unsilicified shales. The Pb-Zn mineralized unit appears to plunge to the southeast, elongating downdip. The downdip elongation would likely be abruptly terminated and/or offset by the faults detected in the "discovery outcrop". The author suspects this unit may be replacing a carbonate lens as an unmineralized lens of limestone was found within the shales of the "discovery outcrop". **Sample 99-LOC-5 returned 6.91% Pb, 9.45% Zn, 0.14 oz/t Ag and geochemical elevations in Cd (614 ppm), Sb (46ppm), Mo (27ppm) and Au (82ppb).** 99-LOC-6 is a chip from a 3m thick x 30m long siliceous unit. The unit is predominantly quartz with 10-20% graphite, 1-8% disseminated pyrite. This sample returned 0.08% Pb and 0.12% Zn.

Sample 99-LOC-7, a 1.8m chip, was of similar nature to 99-LOC-1-3 but without the massive sulfide lenses. This sample returned 0.07% Pb and 0.16% Zn.

Sample 99-LOC-8 is from a 10-15 cm wide zone of pyrite-galena-sphalerite mineralization within a pinch and swell band formed at a contact between phyllite and grey marble. The sulfides bunch up in a small fold nose. This sample located 30 m to the east of the "discovery outcrop" did not return anomalous results.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. An important sporadically mineralized structure has been located on the property. The structure exposed for about 190m at the base of the "discovery outcrop" has sporadic Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization along at least 120 m of it. Selective samples from this structure reach 16.36% combined Pb-Zn and are the likely source from the two 1996 float samples of T. Muraro that reached 30.9% Pb-Zn. This mineralization to date is small but significant for its presence and represents good smoke.
2. There is good potential for finding carbonate replacement Pb-Zn mineralization on the property particularly with the presence of the mineralized structure described above. There are large bodies and bands of Badshot Formation limestone on the property. Badshot Fm. limestone units are the host to other Pb-Zn deposits in the belt. Should the mineralized structure in the "discovery outcrop" area extend and transect large limestone bodies, there would be excellent opportunities for large scale mineralized Pb-Zn bodies. Other parallel

mineralized structures likely exist that would increase the chances of this style of mineralization.

3. There is good potential for Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide mineralization in the “eastern prospective unit” area about 350 m east of the “discovery outcrop”. The unit is laterally very extensive, at least 1.5 kilometres long and at least 8m thick with sphalerite mineralization present. Elements described by government geologists suggest an exhalative nature. This Iron-Manganese-Sulfide horizon is an important regional marker and thought to be correlative to the Goldstream deposit horizon. It is likely that with more prospecting of this unit, more lead-zinc mineralization will be uncovered. Prospecting may also extend the unit beyond its 1.5 kilometre projection.
4. The potential for Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide mineralization is very low in the “discovery outcrop” area. The “discovery outcrop” was thought to hold VMS style mineralization due to the extensive gossanous character and the presumption of being part of the Index Formation that hosts the Goldstream VMS deposit. The lead-zinc mineralization in the “discovery outcrop” appears to be carbonate replacement style.
5. There is very low potential for precious metals present in the “discovery outcrop” area but this represents a small portion of the property. There may be potential for precious metals elsewhere on the property introduced by structures which appear to be abundant on the property.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that a 10-day prospecting and sampling program be conducted on the Locojo claims. Priorities would be: 1) extending the Pb-Zn mineralized structure from the “discovery outcrop” for where it may transect limestone units and 2) prospecting and extending the “eastern prospective unit” for Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide. Prospecting should also endeavor to locate other parallel mineralized structures and to prospect along contacts of any limestone units. Two contour soil lines should traverse the south-facing slope south of Tumbledown Glacier in efforts to locate hidden mineralized structures and bodies. It is recommended that the 10-day program be conducted as a fly camp to keep costs down. The cost of this program is expected to be approximately \$13,000.

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**CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS**

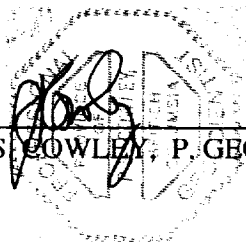
**PAUL S. COWLEY, P.GEO.**

I, Paul S. Cowley, P.Geo., of 503-145 St. Georges Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify as follows:

1. I graduated with Honours with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology, from University of British Columbia, Canada, in 1979.
2. I am a registered Professional Geologist of the Northwest Territories, Canada, Registration Number L445, since October 5, 1989.
3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Registration Number 24350, since June 1999.
4. I have been directly involved in the mining industry for 20 years. I have worked directly in exploration of Epithermal and Mesothermal gold, Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide, porphyry copper, coal, diamonds and industrial minerals projects during this time.
5. I do not have, direct or indirect any interest, shares or options in Weymin Mining Corporation nor in its wholly owned subsidiary, Weymin Resources Ltd..
6. In 1999, I was retained by Weymin Resources Ltd. as the geologist for the Locojo Property evaluation, Revelstoke , British Columbia. I was directly in-charge of the 1999 exploration program and was on-site during the exploration described in this report.
7. This assessment report is an accurate account of the 1999 exploration season for the Locojo Property evaluation, Revelstoke , British Columbia.
8. I hereby grant permission to Weymin Mining Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary Weymin Resources Ltd. to use this report or any portion of this report (so long as any excerpted portion does not materially deviate from this report as a whole), for any legal purpose relating to the business of Weymin Mining Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary Weymin Resources Ltd., including for purposes of filing for assessment work on the claims or a prospectus with the Canadian Securities regulators.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 25 day of October, 1999.

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PAUL S. COWLEY, P. GEO.



## Appendix A Cost Statement



# WEYMIN RESOURCES LTD.

## LOCOJO PROJECT

### 1999 Detailed Assessment Costs

#### **SURFACE EXPLORATION**

WAGES	project geologist	1 day @ \$350; 2 days @ \$150	\$650.00
	geologist	1 day @ \$225; 2 days @ \$150	\$525.00

TRANSPORTATION	helicopte 0.8 hrs @ \$790 plus fuel	\$713.05
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TRAVEL EXPENSES	vehicle rental	\$195.35
	fuel	\$78.60
	tolls	\$20.00

ROOM AND BOARD	food	\$151.80
	accommodations	\$126.50

SUPPLIES		\$33.71
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GEOCHEMICAL	8 samples	<u>\$169.06</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,663.07</b>

#### **REPORT PREPARATION**

project geologist	2.5 days @ \$350	\$875.00
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<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>\$3,538.07</b>
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## Appendix B Geochemical Assays



ASSAY CERTIFICATE



Weymin Mining Corporation PROJECT LOCOJO File # 9903480  
580 - 625 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 Submitted by: Paul Cowley

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	U %	Th %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %
99-LOC-04	.001	.015	4.84	3.36	.28	.005	<.001	<.01	28.26	.01	<.01	<.01	.018	.002	<.01
99-LOC-05	.003	.011	6.91	9.45	.14	.006	<.001	.01	19.05	<.01	<.01	<.01	.056	.003	<.01

GROUP 7 - MULTI ELEMENT ASSAY - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 16 1999

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 27/99*

SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Weymin Mining Corporation PROJECT LOCOJO File # 9903480

580 - 625 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 Submitted by: Paul Cowley

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
99-LOC-01	9	82	644	1163	1.3	29	2	42	4.59	37	<8	<2	2	94	4.3	6	<3	46	2.46	1.139	5	33	.06	42	<.01	5	.70	.01	.20	<2	5
99-LOC-02	14	93	18930	14228	4.3	54	1	77	10.52	50	<8	<2	4	96	77.8	25	<3	51	2.35	.591	4	28	.08	15	<.01	7	.42	.01	.20	<2	30
99-LOC-03	20	51	1426	2285	1.2	26	1	48	4.71	24	<8	<2	2	53	13.0	10	<3	38	1.01	.318	3	24	.04	29	<.01	7	.30	.01	.15	<2	8
99-LOC-04	8	144	4045	33470	8.9	40	<1	33	28.32	75	<8	<2	3	1	194.5	38	<3	6	.21	.007	<1	10	.06	<1	<.01	<3	.06	.01	.04	<2	22
99-LOC-05	27	117	6663	97349	4.9	68	<1	52	18.71	74	<8	<2	3	15	614.6	46	<3	22	.99	.303	1	14	.07	<1	<.01	11	.17	<.01	.08	<2	82
99-LOC-06	5	14	788	1233	.5	16	2	125	1.33	11	<8	<2	<2	65	7.0	3	<3	14	.97	.207	2	27	.19	235	<.01	4	.17	.01	.07	<2	4
RE 99-LOC-06	4	14	778	1238	.3	15	2	125	1.35	14	<8	<2	<2	66	6.6	5	5	14	.97	.209	2	28	.19	262	<.01	3	.17	.01	.07	<2	4
99-LOC-07	8	45	711	1644	1.0	40	4	158	2.52	20	<8	<2	<2	103	8.8	3	<3	43	1.58	.461	4	27	.24	75	<.01	9	.39	<.01	.19	<2	5
99-LOC-08	2	5	130	24	<.3	3	<1	26	.50	2	<8	<2	<2	1	<.2	3	<3	3	.01	.047	3	14	.01	113	<.01	3	.06	<.01	.04	4	2

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.  
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.  
 ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU\* GROUP 3A - 10.00 GM SAMPLE, AQUA-REGIA, MIBK EXTRACT, ANALYSIS BY GF/AA.  
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 16 1999 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 27/99* SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS