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REPORT ON THE
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROPERTY
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

for

CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.

by

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

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INTRODUCTION

In April 1983, I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd. was commissioned by Mr. B. Gallant, President of Curator Resources Ltd. to examine the Agassiz-Weaver property, to analyse the available data and to report the findings with recommendations for continued exploration if warranted.

The property is held under option by Chevron Canada Limited of Calgary, Alberta. Through an agreement between Chevron and Canorex Minerals Ltd., Curator Resources Ltd. can earn an undivided 50% interest in the claims by acquiring the Canorex interest, and by spending \$1,000,000 in exploration work on the property prior to 1986.

Mineral exploration in the property area dates back over 60 years but main interest derives from the polymetallic massive and disseminated sulphides, known as the Seneca deposit, discovered by Zenith Mining Corporation Ltd. in 1971, and subsequently optioned by Cominco the same year. Cominco identified the sulphide mineralisation as a Kuroko type polymetallic submarine volcanogenic deposit, and since then the property has been subjected to intensive exploration by Cominco (1971-1976) and by Chevron Canada Limited (1977-1983). In 1981, Chevron acquired favourable ground immediately north and east of the Seneca claims, and the combined holdings form the present Agassiz-Weaver property.

The property was examined by the writer, accompanied by Mr. M. McInnis of Canorex Resources, on the 21st April 1983.

This report is based on the results of this examination; on the writer's personal knowledge of the Weaver Lake area; and on a study of the available company and government reports.

The study did not include a detailed analysis of the Seneca drill data as this is already the subject of a report commissioned by Curator from Mr. Walter Clarke, P.Eng., of Wright Engineers Limited (Clarke, 1983); however, Mr. Clarke's report has been referred to in the text and has been drawn upon as a data base for the description of the Seneca deposit.

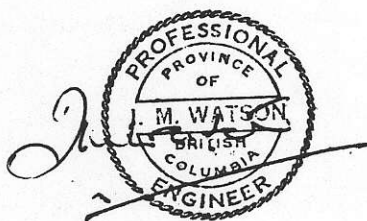


FIG. 1
 AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROJECT
 LOCATION MAP

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

1. Location

The Agassiz-Weaver property is situated 18 kilometres northwest of Agassiz, approximately 90 kilometres east of Vancouver, in the New Westminster Mining District. The NTS reference for the area is 92H/5 (Fig. 1).

The property consists of two claim blocks contiguous only at their northeast and northwest corners. The Dorothy 1-14 claims, forming the western block, straddle the lower Chehalis River Valley and the southern slopes of Mount Keenan. The I AM 50-56 claims of the eastern block (the 'Weaver' property) lie immediately north of Weaver Lake (Fig. 2).

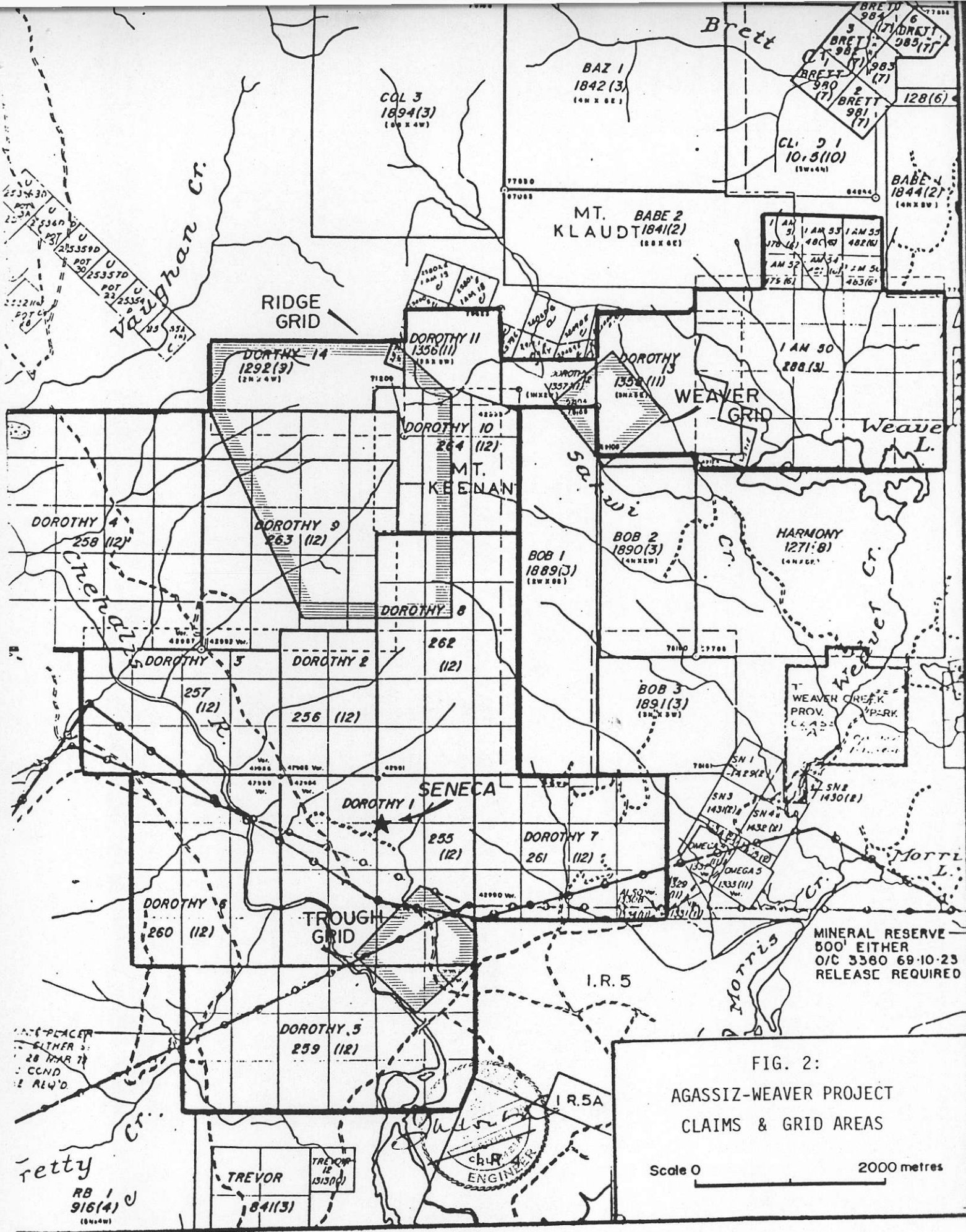
2. Access and Physiography

The claims are readily accessible via Highway 7 from Agassiz to the Morris Valley road northeast from Harrison Mills, and Chehalis River and Hemlock Valley roads north from Chehalis Indian Reserve. Both claim areas have been heavily logged and are crossed by a network of logging roads.

The terrain in the vicinity of the claims is rugged, with slopes to 30° and more. Original forest cover consists of fir, hemlock and cedar, but much of the area has been logged. Reforestation of this ground has produced dense ground cover. Heavy snow accumulation commences in the latter half of November and the higher ground is covered until June. Elevations range from 30 metres at the mouth of the Chehalis to over 1400 metres on Mt. Keenan.

3. Claims

The following information has been obtained from the government and company records and from the Curator Resources solicitors.



Chevron Canada owns 21 claims totalling 189 units, under option from Zenco Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Miller of White Rock, B.C.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Dorothy 1	255	16	01/12/1990	Chevron Canada Limited
2	256	6	01/12/1990	Chevron Canada Limited
3	257	12	01/12/1990	Chevron Canada Limited
4	258	20	01/12/1990	Chevron Canada Limited
5	259	18	01/12/1989	Chevron Canada Limited
6	260	12	01/12/1990	Chevron Canada Limited
7	261	12	01/12/1989	Chevron Canada Limited
8	262	15	01/12/1989	Chevron Canada Limited
9	263	20	01/12/1990	Chevron Canada Limited
10	264	9	01/12/1991	Chevron Canada Limited
11	1356	4	30/11/1992	Chevron Canada Limited
12	1357	2	20/11/1994	Chevron Canada Limited
13	1358	9	20/11/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
14	1292	8	28/09/1992	Chevron Canada Limited
I AM 50	288	20	28/03/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
51	478	1	13/06/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
52	479	1	13/06/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
53	480	1	13/06/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
54	481	1	13/06/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
55	482	1	13/06/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
<u>56</u>	483	<u>1</u>	13/06/1985	Chevron Canada Limited
21		189		

As set out in the letter of agreement dated July 21, 1982, Canorex Minerals Ltd. can earn a 50% undivided interest in Chevron's interest in the property by expending a total of \$1,000,000 in exploration work on the property prior to 1986. In order to maintain the agreement, Canorex or Canorex's assignee, Curator, must spend \$275,000 during 1983.

HISTORY

1. Seneca Property (Dorothy 1-14)

The history of the Seneca property dates back to the 1920's and the discovery of a massive sulphide boulder on the east side of the lower Chehalis River.

In 1961, the M & H Mining Company opened a small pit on copper mineralisation (the present Seneca pit) and drove a 470' adit to test the ground below the pit. A 287 ton shipment from the pit to the Britannia Beach mill yielded 17 ozs. gold, 929 ozs. silver, 7,118 lbs. copper and 40,657 lbs. zinc (Minister of Mines B.C., 1962, p. A47).

In 1969, following a few years of sporadic activity, the property was optioned to Zenith Mining Corporation who carried out an I.P. survey over the pit area, and subsequently drilled 10 short holes immediately south and east of the pit. Five of the holes intersected significant sulphide mineralisation. In 1971, Cominco optioned the property from Zenith. Cominco recognised that the sulphide mineralisation had the characteristics of a Kuroko type polymetallic submarine volcanogenic deposit and embarked upon an intensive programme of geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, geophysical (I.P.) surveys, trenching and diamond drilling. Most of the work was focussed on what became known as the Seneca deposit.

Between 1971 and 1976, Cominco drilled 46 holes totalling approximately 7300 metres. Most of the holes were drilled in an area approximately 900 metres by 400 metres, extending northeast and southeast of the open pit and corresponding to the presently known limits of the Seneca deposit. Estimated geologically indicated reserves, quoted by Chevron, (Cooke, 1982), are 800,000 tons grading 0.8% Cu; 6.6% Zn; 0.3% Pb; 1.7 ozs/ton Ag and 0.035 ozs/ton Au. By 1976, the original 31 claims held in 1961 had been expanded to over 200 claims, to cover 'ore zone' stratigraphy revealed by Cominco's mapping programme.

In 1977, Chevron optioned the property from Zenore (Zenith), restaked the ground as the Dorothy 1-10 claims (135 units), and started a programme of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys. In 1979, a 25-hole 2816 metre diamond drilling programme was carried out to test targets in the northern part of the property (Ridge zone) and in the areas immediately north and south of the Seneca zone.

2. Weaver Property (I AM 50-56)

The 'Weaver' portion of Chevron's present holdings was optioned following acquisition of the Dorothy claims. The area was originally prospected and staked by I. Miller in 1916. Sulphide mineralisation was exposed by logging operations in 1966 and since then the area has been explored by Bethlehem Copper (1970) and Aaron Mining (1971-1976). Work done included prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys (magnetometer) and minor drilling.

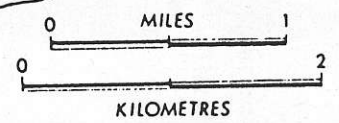
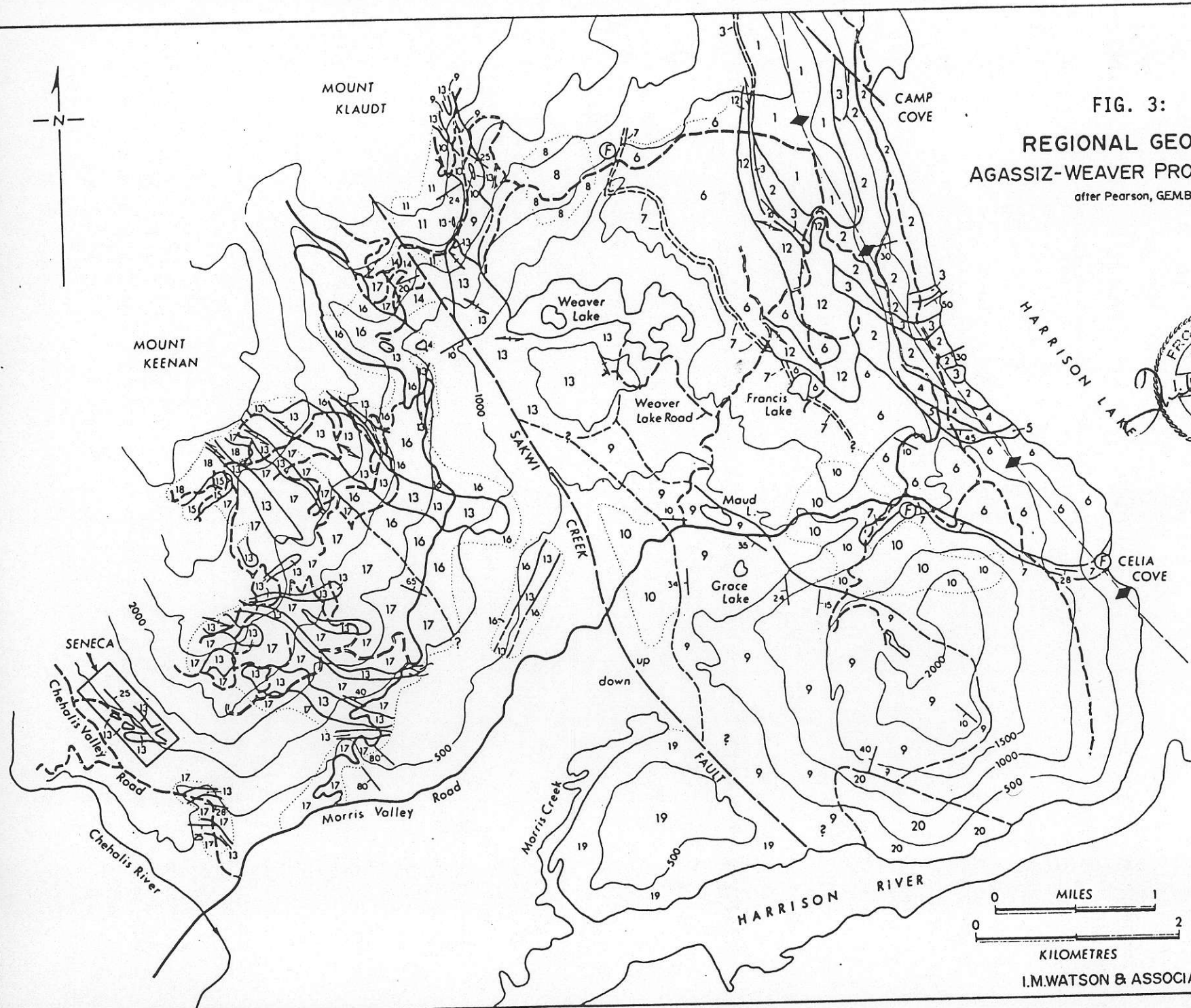
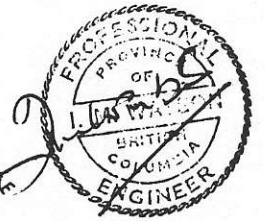
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Agassiz-Weaver property is underlain by the Harrison Lake Formation, a complex sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of mid-Jurassic age, which forms the greater part of a north-westerly trending volcanic sedimentary belt within the Coast Crystalline Complex. The belt is about 20 kilometres wide and 60 kilometres long and extends along the western side of Harrison Lake.

Fig. 3 depicts Pearson's interpretation (1973) of the geology in the property area. The Harrison Lake rocks consist of a succession of tuffs, sediments,



FIG. 3:
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROPERTY AREA
after Pearson, GEM.B.C., 1973



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LEGEND

MIOCENE

20 INTRUSIVE HORNBLLENDE GRANODIORITE

MIDDLE JURASSIC ?

(A) WEST OF SAKWI CREEK FAULT

19 INTERBEDDED SANDSTONE AND SHALE

18 ANDESITE BRECCIA WITH RHYOLITE FRAGMENTS

17 LAUMONTITE-BEARING DACITE TUFFS

13 INTRUSIVE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

16 LAUMONTITE-BEARING ANDESITE BRECCIA

15 SANDSTONE

14 SANDSTONE, SHALES, AND MOTTLED TUFFS

ECHO ISLAND FORMATION

PART OF HARRISON LAKE FORMATION

(B) EAST OF SAKWI CREEK FAULT

11 BRECCIAS AND ASH FALL TUFFS

10 PILLOWED ANDESITES

9 WATER-LAIN TUFF WITH CONVOLUTE LAMINAE

12 RHYOLITE TUFF WITH CONVOLUTE LAMINAE

13 INTRUSIVE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

8 SILICIFIED ZONE

7 FOSSILIFEROUS SHALE

6 DARK GREEN TUFF WITH GRADED BEDDING AND ACCRETIONARY LAPILLI

PART OF HARRISON LAKE FORMATION

LOWER JURASSIC (TOARCIAN)

5 BLACK ARGILLITE

4 CGL

3 CHERT

2

INTERBEDDED GREYWACKES AND SHALES, WITH CHERT BEDS AND CONGLOMERATE

CAMP COVE FORMATION

1 POLYMICTIC CONGLOMERATE

SYMBOLS

- BEDDING
- FLOW-BANDING
- CONTACT: DEFINED, ASSUMED
- FAULT
- ROAD: TWO WHEEL, FOUR WHEEL
- CONTOUR, 500' INTERVAL
- FOSSIL LOCATIONS
- PROJECTED SURFACE TRACE OF TOP AND BASE OF FOSSILIFEROUS SHALE BED
- AXIAL-PLANE TRACE
- CAMP COVE ANTICLINE

LEGEND (Fig. 3)
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROPERTY AREA

pillow lavas and breccias intruded by rhyolite and feldspar porphyry dykes. The order of succession and correlation of units are unclear because of the complexity of both lithology and structure. A major north-westerly trending fault (Sakwi Creek fault) appears to effect a major dislocation of the units. Detailed mapping by Chevron and Cominco geologists shows that there are many other faults within the area. These are of particular significance in the Seneca area where the continuity of the sulphide zone is apparently disrupted by block faulting.

According to Monger (1969), the 2800 metre thick Harrison Lake Formation is divisible into a lower andesite-tuff-volcaniclastic unit and an upper dacite tuff-andesite. Chevron geologists place the Seneca deposit near the base of the upper dacite unit.

SENECA - A KUROKO TYPE DEPOSIT

The general geological setting and mineralised zones of the Seneca deposit fit a volcanogenic Kuroko-type Model (see Fig. 4). The typical Kuroko deposit is a stratabound polymetallic sulphide-sulphate deposit related to felsic volcanism. Features include (a) association with submarine felsic volcanism, (b) contained Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au with abundant barium and calcium sulphates, and (c) stratiform or lenticular sulphide bodies that are concordant with surrounding sediments.

The Seneca deposit contains massive sulphides consisting of sphalerite and galena with barite and silver (black ore), or chalcopyrite, pyrite, marcasite (yellow ore) and fragmental clasts. Much of the mineralisation is associated with pyroclastic rock of acid to intermediate composition. The most common host is a friable rhyolite-lapilli tuff which contains pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and associated barite and gypsum. The sulphides occur as pods and fragmental clasts in volcanic breccia (explosion breccia); associated with quartz-rich rock (exhalative centre material); and in the sediments which mark periods of quiescence in the deposition cycle.

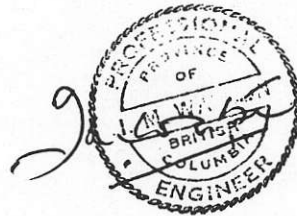
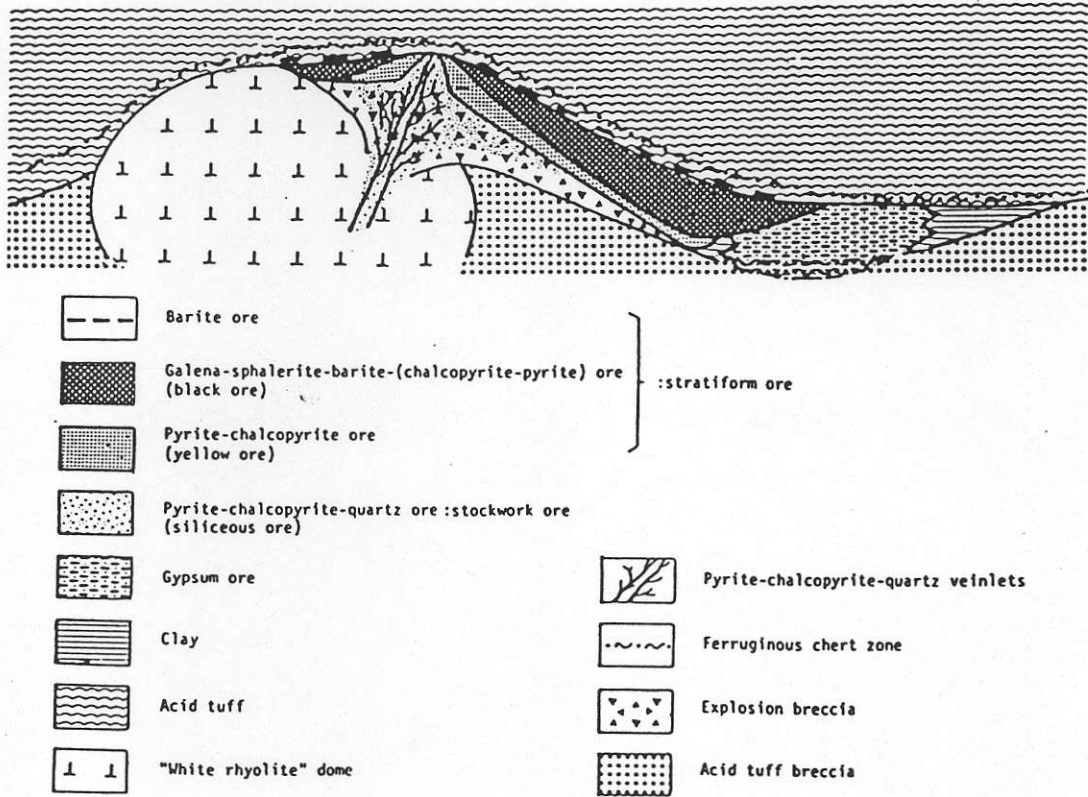
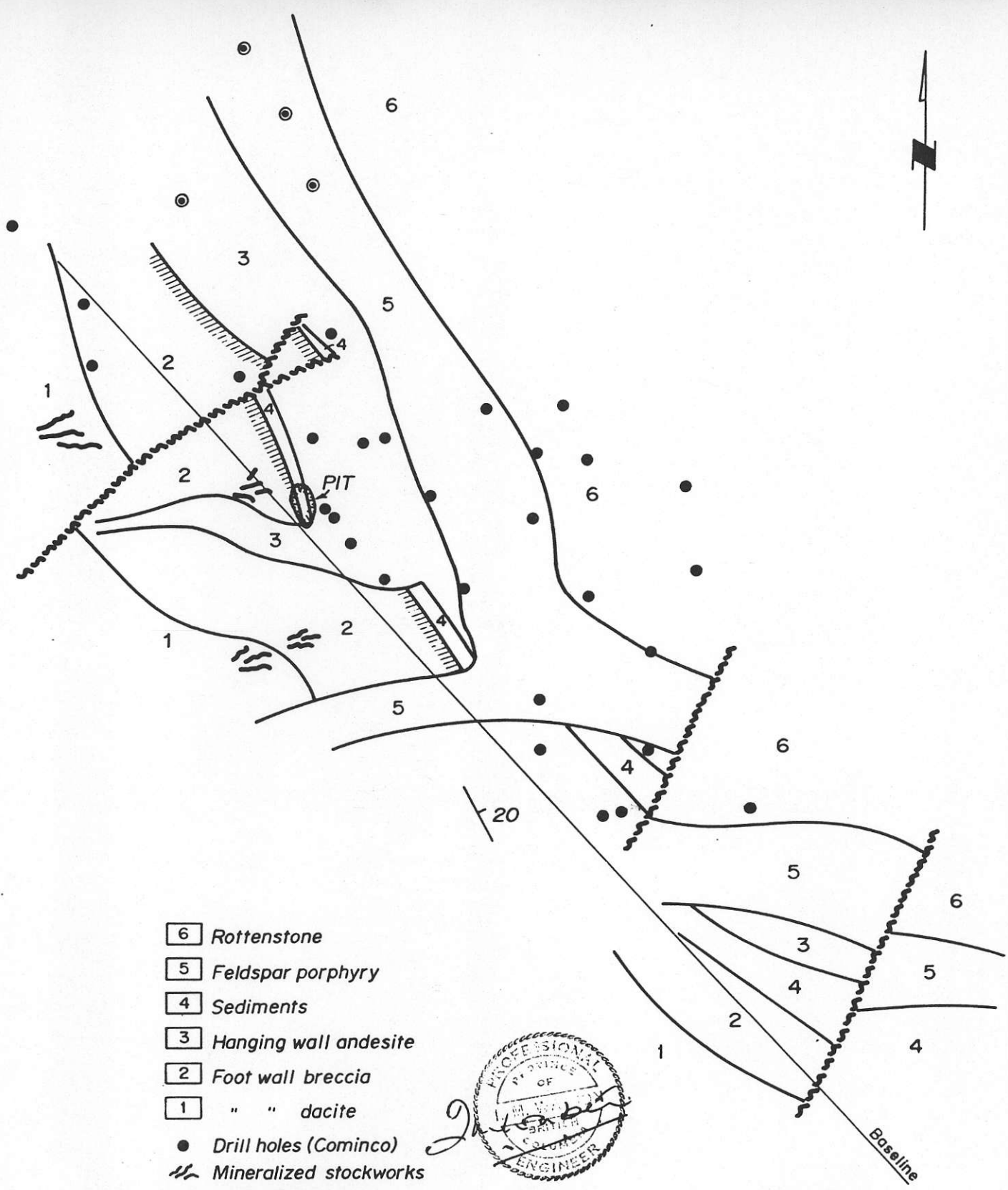
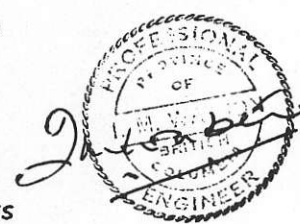


Fig. 4: Schematic cross section of a typical Kuroko deposit.
(Sato, 1974)



- 6 Rottenstone
- 5 Feldspar porphyry
- 4 Sediments
- 3 Hanging wall andesite
- 2 Foot wall breccia
- 1 " " dacite
- Drill holes (Cominco)
- 〰 Mineralized stockworks
- ▨ Mineralized zone
- 1979 Drill holes (Chevron)



Data supplied by Chevron Standard Ltd.

CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.		
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROJECT PIT AREA Geology and Drillholes		
I.M.WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.		
MAY 1983		FIG.No. 5

AGASSIZ WEAVER PROPERTY - MAIN AREAS OF INTEREST

1. Seneca Deposit

In the Seneca area, the Harrison Lake Formation is divisible into three series:

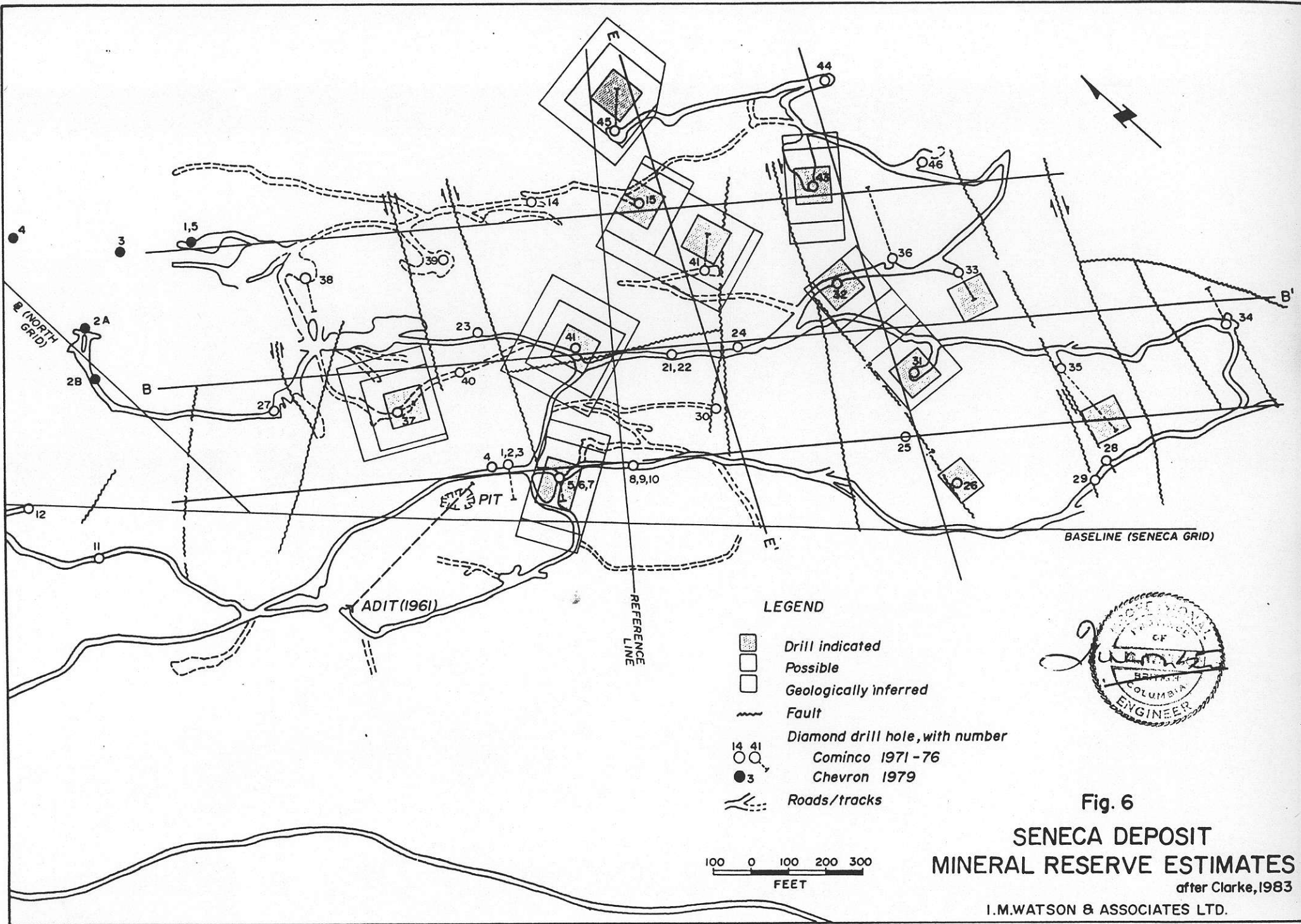
- a) A footwall unit containing rhyolite to dacite flows and tuffs.
- b) Volcaniclastic sediments and tuffs, which host the sulphide mineralisation.
- c) Hanging wall dacite and andesite tuffs and flows.

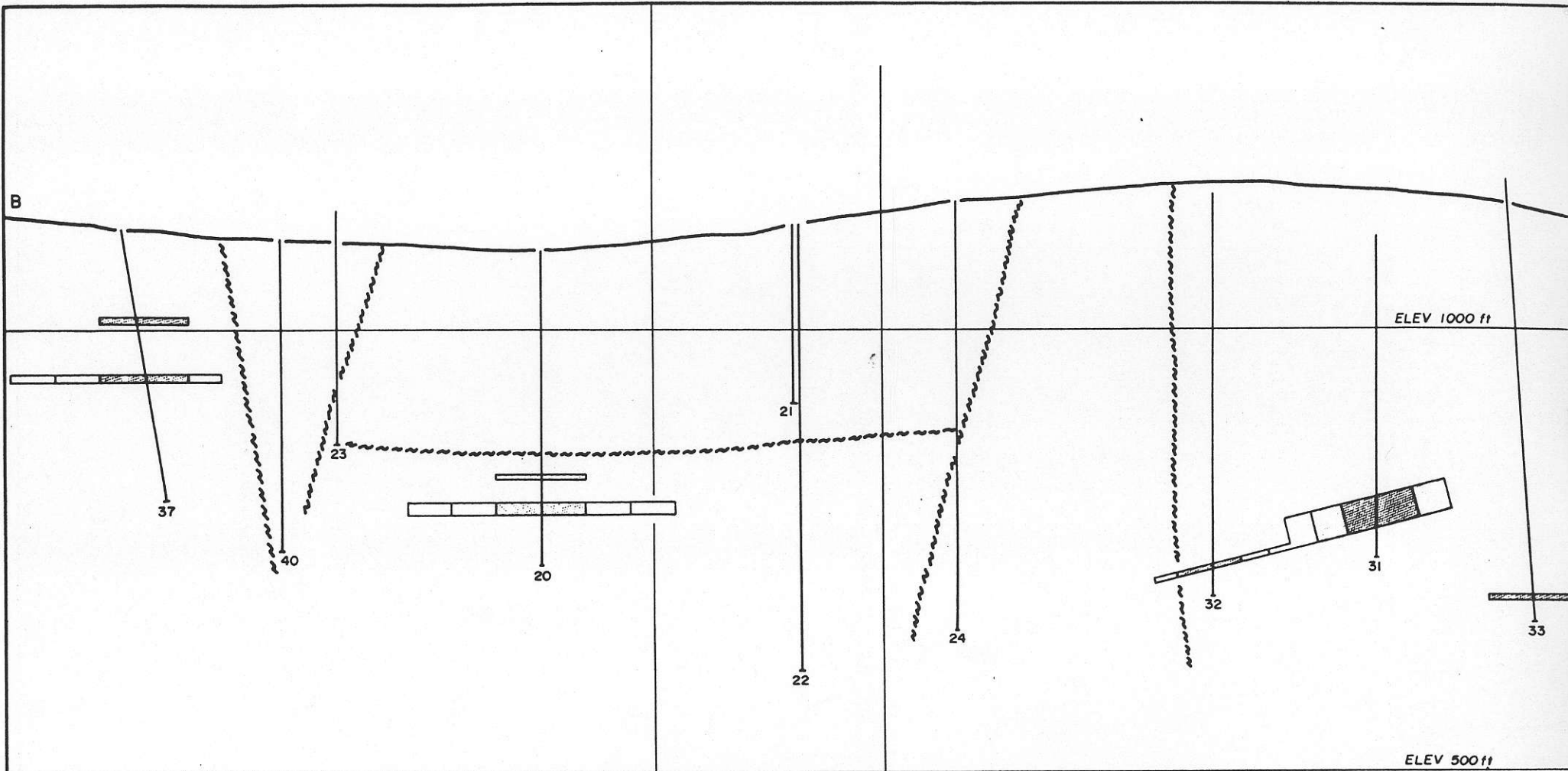
Similar successions have been found at several locations throughout the Agassiz-Weaver property e.g. Trough, Ridge and Weaver areas.

During 1971 - 1976, Cominco drilling was concentrated in a 2100 metre by 300 metre area extending northeast and southeast from the Seneca pit. Cominco's interpretation of the drilling and mapping results was that the Seneca deposit consisted of a single mineralised unit which dipped approximately 25° to the southeast (Freeze, 1976).






In April 1983, Walter Clarke of Wright Engineers Limited made a mineral reserve estimate of the Seneca deposit for Curator, using assay and geological data from the 46 Cominco drill logs and geological mapping by Chevron. In his report, Clarke states ". . . of the 46 holes drilled by Cominco, 39 are irregularly spaced, generally 200 feet or more apart, over an area approximately 3,000 by 1,500 feet. . . This drill hole distribution makes geological interpretation speculative in many sectors and dictates a conservative approach in estimating mineral reserves" (See Figs. 5 and 6).

Sections drawn by Clarke show that the Seneca zone has been segmented, and possibly offset, by several steeply dipping northeast trending faults. The sections also show that sulphide mineralisation appears to occur at more





LEGEND

-  Drill indicated
-  Possible
-  Geologically inferred
-  Fault
-  Diamond drill hole, with number

REFERENCE LINE

E-E'

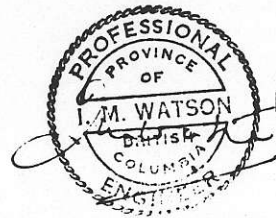
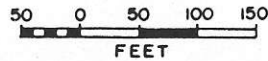


Fig. 7
SENECA DEPOSIT
 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES
LONG. SECTION B-B'
 after Clarke, 1983

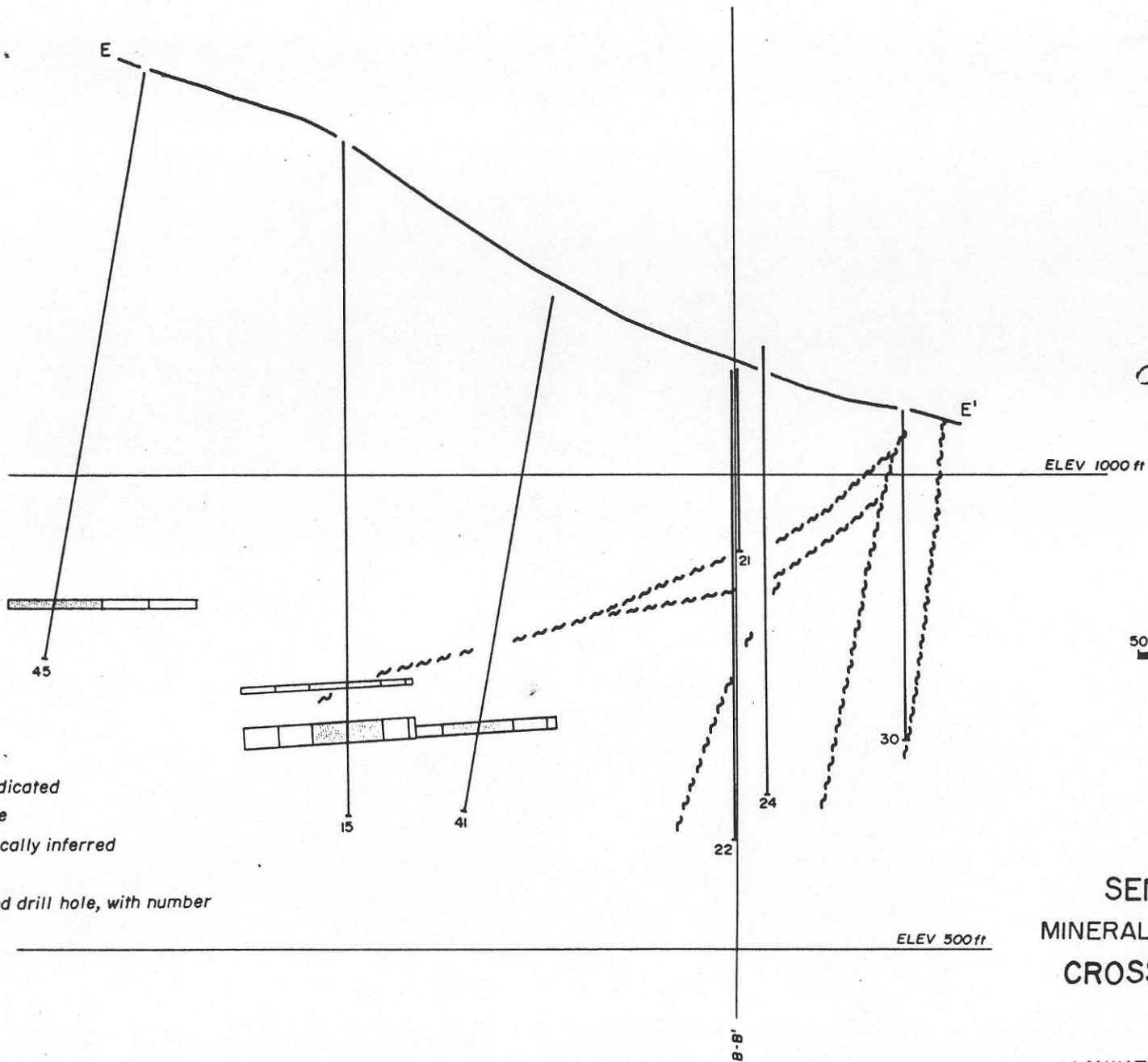


Fig. 8
 SENECA DEPOSIT
 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES
 CROSS SECTION E-E'
 after Clarke, 1983

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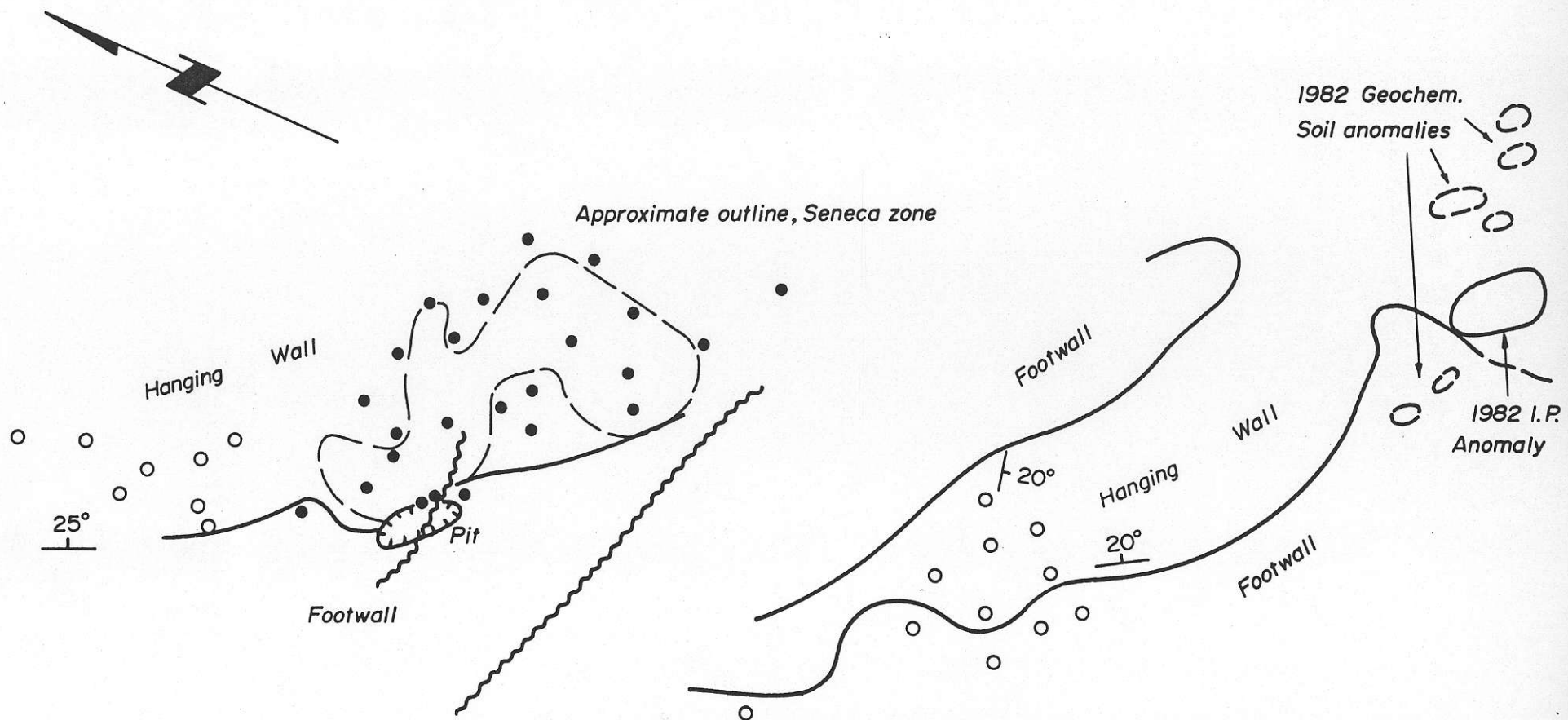
than one stratigraphic level. Clarke concludes that further more detailed drilling is required to establish continuity and extend reserves.

Figures 6, 7 & 8 show a diagrammatic plan and selected sections derived from those accompanying Clarke's report, and are solely intended to illustrate the segmentation and possible displacement of the Seneca zone by faulting, the occurrence of more than one sulphide bearing zone in the stratigraphic succession, and the need for fill-in drilling to establish continuity and to fully delimit the sulphide zones.

Clarke's estimates of reserves contained in the Seneca deposits have been calculated on the basis of a) *reserves with a gross recoverable value greater than \$30/ton, and b) *reserves with gross recoverable value \$15-\$30/ton.

(*Reserves comprise drill indicated, possible and geologically inferred.)

a)	533,000 tons grading	0.042 ozs Au/ton
		2.00 ozs Ag/ton
		0.91% Cu
		0.22% Pb
		7.06% Zn
b)	349,500 tons grading	0.006 ozs Au/ton
		0.85 ozs Ag/ton
		0.32% Cu
		0.11% Pb
		1.07% Zn
a) + b)	883,200 tons grading	0.028 ozs Au/ton
		1.55 ozs Ag/ton
		0.68% Cu
		0.18% Pb
		4.67% Zn



DRILLING

- Cominco
- Chevron 1979

Scale 0  300 metres

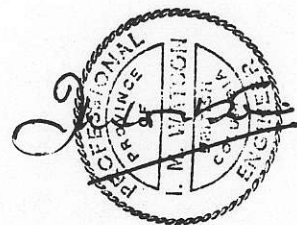


Fig. 9
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROJECT
TROUGH AREA

after Chevron, 1980

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2. Trough Grid

The Trough area is situated approximately 700 metres south of the Seneca zone (Fig. 9). Chevron mapping of the area suggests a synclinal fold with footwall type rhyolite tuff breccias underlying and flanking hanging wall dacite tuffs and ash. Between the footwall and hanging wall rocks, Chevron reports a three-metre potential 'ore zone' consisting of bedded volcanic sandstone, conglomerate and dacite tuff. Two of the ten 1979 drill holes testing the Trough intersected weak sulphide mineralisation.

A 1982 geochemical survey of the southern part of the Trough area indicated weak Cu-Zn-Ag anomalies - these are thought to be the result of flood drainage dispersion from the 'upstream' Seneca deposit.

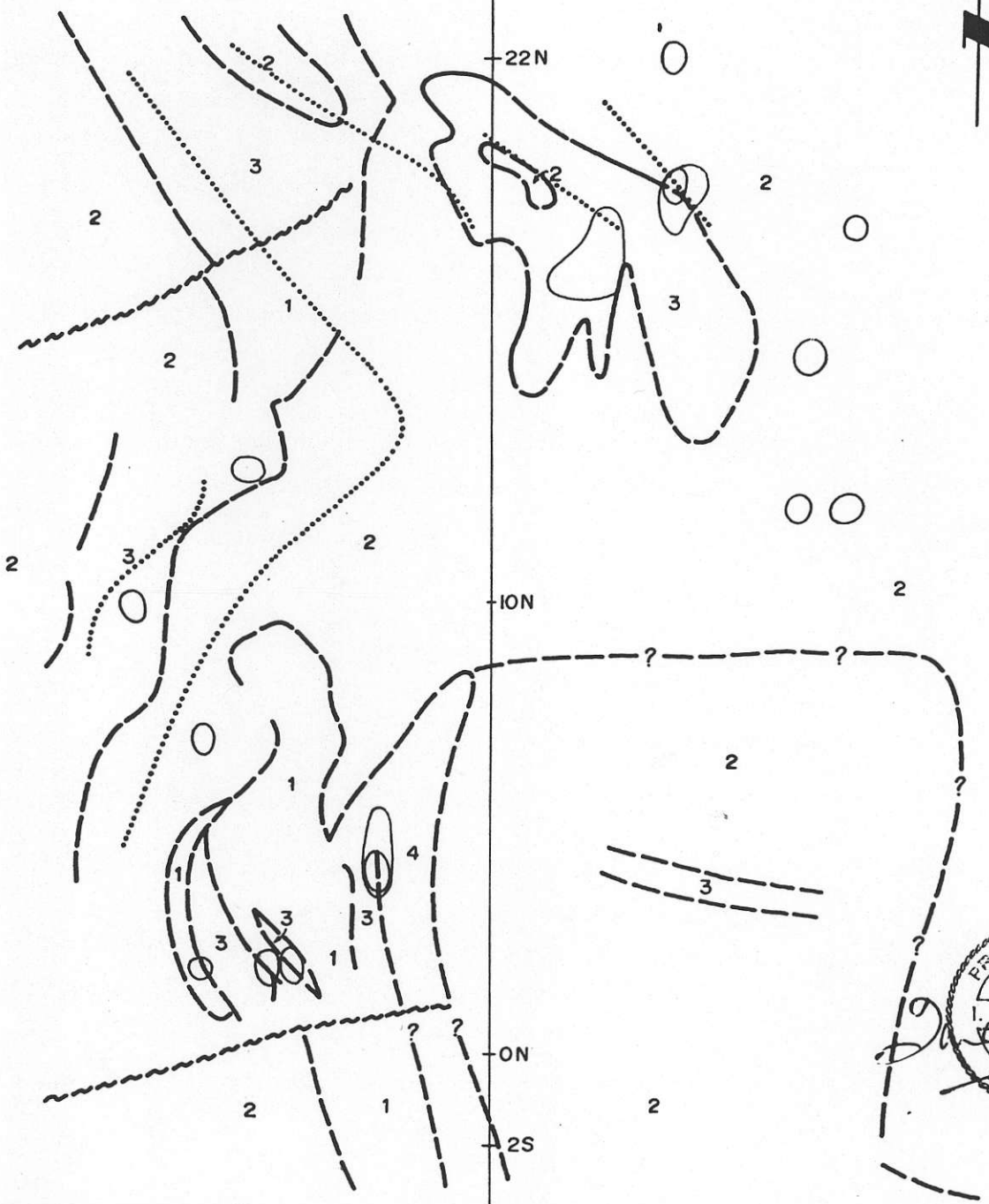
Two weak I.P. anomalies were detected by a 1981 survey. A follow-up survey made in 1982 failed to confirm the 1981 anomalies, but outlined one weakly anomalous zone which requires further detail work.

3. Ridge Grid

The Ridge area, like the Trough and Weaver areas, contains the Seneca 'ore zone' sequence. Figure 10 summarises the geological setting and the geochemical anomalies detected by the 1981-82 programmes. A footwall succession of andesite flows, dacite and rhyolite tuff, and a porphyritic intrusion is overlain by the potential host volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and mudstone (175 metres), capped by hanging wall dacite and andesite tuffs and ashes.

The entire sequence appears to be folded and has been cut by three northeast striking faults. Strong shear controlled alteration and disseminated sulphide mineralisation has been found in the northeast, northwest, and southwest parts of the grid.

Chevron drilled two holes in the southern grid area during 1979. Data available indicates that the holes penetrated sediments and rhyolites, but encountered no significant sulphide mineralisation.



- 4 Dacite
- 3 Sediments
- 2 Rhyolite
- 1 Andesite
- Copper ≥ 100 ppm
- Zinc ≥ 200 ppm
- Possible axis of anomalous I.P. zone

Scale 0 300 metres



CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.		
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROJECT		
RIDGE AREA		
Geology, I.P. & Soil Geochemical Compilation		
I.M.WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.		
MAY 1983		FIG.No.10

Geochemical sampling was carried out in 1981 and 1982. Results show a Cu-Pb-Zn anomaly over 'ore zone' sediments, and a Cu-Zn anomaly over 'footwall' rhyolites. Footwall alteration and mineralisation in andesites produce Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag anomalies in three other areas.

The 1982 I.P. survey of the Ridge grid produced an abundance of anomalies. Phoenix have interpreted five anomalous zones with responses similar to that obtained in test traverses over the Seneca zone (Cartwright, 1982). Because of the large dipole separation (100 metres) a more detailed follow-up survey will be required. Three other lower magnitude anomalies also require further investigation.

4. Weaver Grid

Figures 11 to 13 are diagrammatic representations of the geological setting and the results of the geochemical and I.P. surveys over the 'Weaver' grid.

As in the Ridge, Trough and Seneca areas, a succession of volcanic sandstone, siltstone and mudstone is underlain by footwall type rhyolitic breccias, tuffs and intrusions, and overlain by hanging wall andesite flows and tuffs.

The footwall rhyolitic tuff breccia is strongly altered (silicified and sericitised) and contains veins and disseminations of pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopryrite, and minor galena. The similarity to the Seneca footwall stockwork is marked.

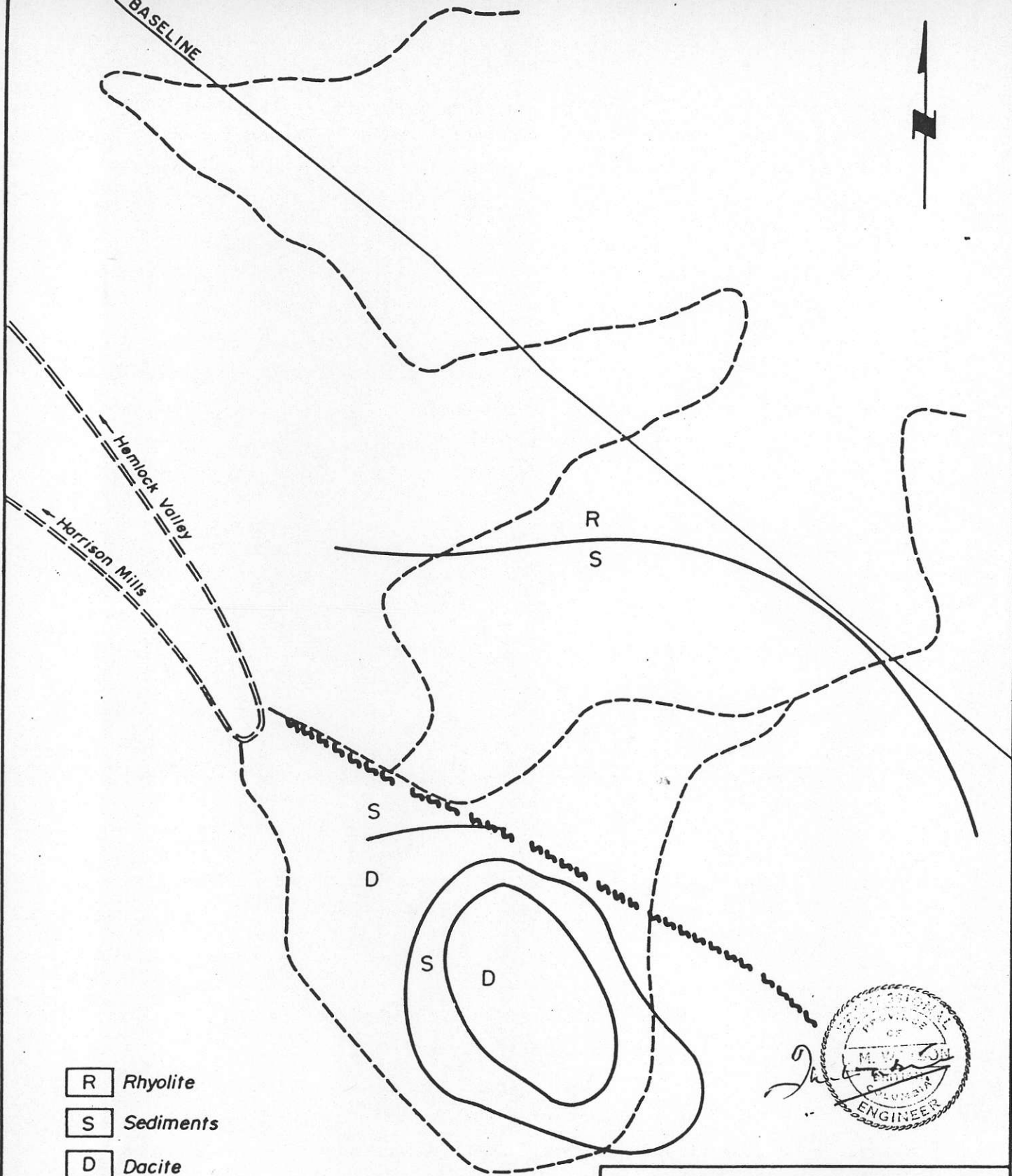
The sequence is cut by several north-westerly striking faults. Bedding attitudes suggest a broad gentle easterly trending anticline.

Soil sampling surveys were made over the Weaver grid in 1978, 1981 and 1982. Strong, large, overlapping copper, zinc and lead anomalies overlie footwall rhyolites and sediments in the eastern and central part of the grid. Other anomalies correlate with known copper-zinc mineralisation in footwall rhyolites.

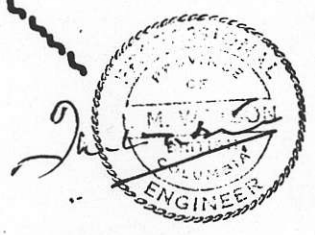
BASELINE



Hemlock Valley
Harrison Mills



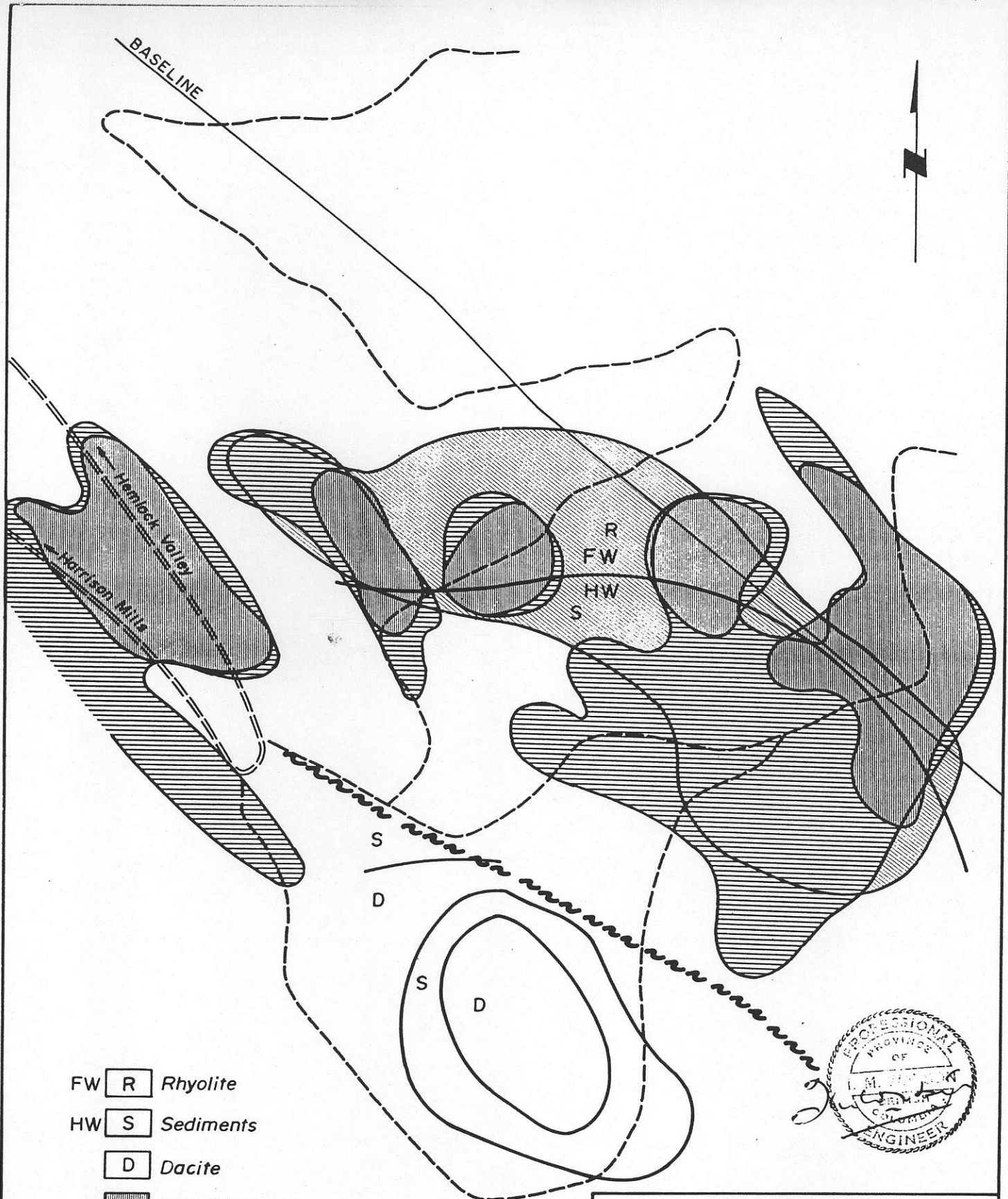
- R Rhyolite
- S Sediments
- D Dacite



0 400ft.

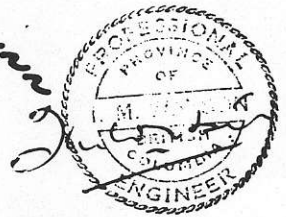
CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.		
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROJECT WEAVER AREA Geology		
I.M.WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.		
MAY 1983		FIG.No.11

Data supplied by Chevron Standard Ltd.



- FW R Rhyolite
- HW S Sediments
- D Dacite
- Cu > 50 ppm
- Pb > 50 ppm
- Zn > 200 ppm

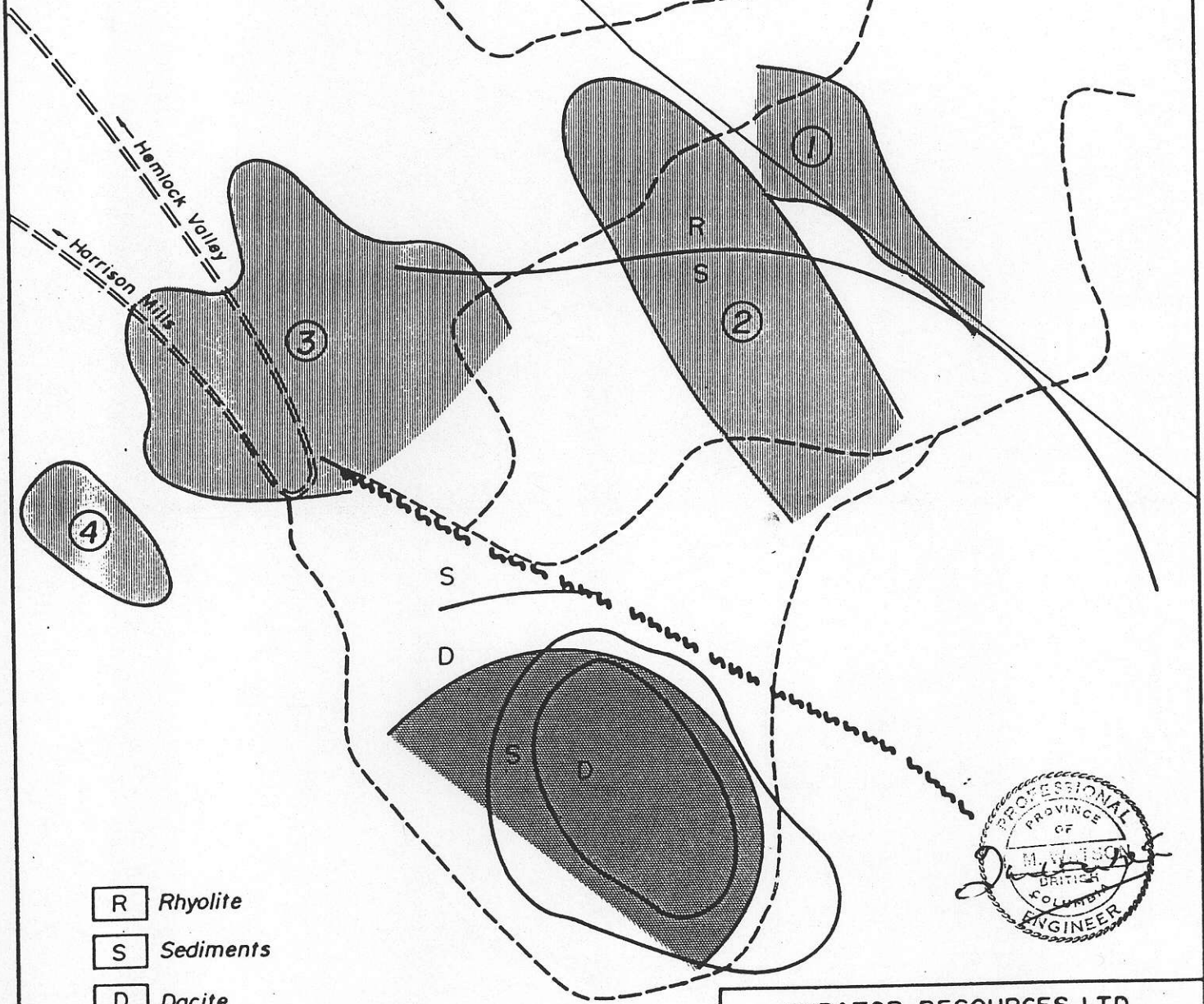
0 400 ft.



CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.		
AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROJECT WEAVER AREA		
Soil Geochemical Compilation		
I.M.WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.		
MAY 1983		FIG No. 12

Data supplied by Chevron Standard Ltd.

BASELINE



R Rhyolite

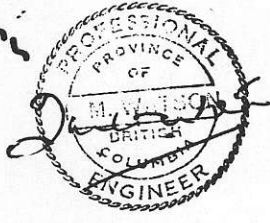
S Sediments

D Dacite

I.P. Anomalies, 1982

" " 1978

0 400ft.



CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.

AGASSIZ-WEAVER PROJECT
WEAVER AREA
I.P. Survey

I.M.WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

MAY 1983

FIG.No. 13

Data supplied by Chevron Standard Ltd.

The I.P. surveys (1978 and 1982) have delineated five anomalous zones (Fig.13). Zone #2 is of particular interest because of the similarity of the I.P. and resistivity responses to that obtained from the Seneca deposit. According to Cartwright (1982) "The best interpretation at present shows the source to be a sheet-like, tabular body, lying close to horizontally beneath the surface, at a depth of less than 100 feet. . ."

Zone #3 is also strongly anomalous, with local responses indicating possible concentrations of sulphides comparable to that of the Seneca deposit.

Cartwright recommends detail follow-up I.P. work before selection of drill targets. Zones 2 and 3 are also open to the east and north.

5. Weaver Lake Area

The area immediately north of Weaver Lake, covered by the I AM 50-56 claims is underlain by Harrison Lake Formation volcanics and sediments, separated from those of the Seneca area by a major northwest trending fault, the Sakwi Creek fault (Fig. 3). In contrast to the more chaotic structure west of the fault, the Weaver Lake area lithologies strike northwest and dip southeast.

Prior to Chevron's acquisition of the ground, the only records of previous work in the area are assessment reports filed by Bethlehem Copper in 1970 and by Aaron Mining in 1973 and 1974. Government records and company files are devoid of any mention of work by Chevron (or Cominco) in this area.

Bethlehem's work consisted of geological mapping, soil and stream sediment sampling. Aaron carried out linecutting, presumably as control for subsequent geochemical and for geophysical surveys, and completed three diamond drill holes totalling 950'.

Bethlehem's reconnaissance mapping programme (Watson, 1970) revealed the presence of numerous extensive zones of highly silicified and pyritized andesitic agglomerates/breccias. Alteration appears to be related to

several prominent north and northwest trending faults, and is most intense in an area 1500 metres north of Weaver Lake. Zn-Cu mineralisation, similar to that in the Seneca footwall zone, is scattered throughout a 1000 X 1000 metre area roughly corresponding to the central part of the I AM claim. The geochemical surveys which were also of a reconnaissance nature, indicated a broad zone anomalous in copper and zinc, which correlates with the known area of alteration and sulphide mineralisation.

DISCUSSION

1. Exploration of the Agassiz-Weaver property has resulted in the discovery and partial delineation of the Seneca zone, a Kuroko type polymetallic sulphide deposit.
2. Drilling of the zone to date has outlined approximately 533,000 tons grading 0.042 ozs Au/ton; 2.00 ozs Ag/ton; 0.91% Cu, 0.22% Pb, and 7.06% Zn (Clarke, 1983). A further 350,000 tons of lower grade material could be added to these reserves if upgraded by further drilling.
3. A Wright Engineers Limited preliminary financial review based on computerised cost estimates indicates that an economic deposit would require about 1.5 million tons of reserves at grades comparable to those above.
4. Preliminary studies by Wright Engineers strongly suggest that the Seneca mineralisation is displaced by faulting and that there is more than one mineralised zone within the succession. Present drill spacing does not adequately test the zone(s); closer spaced drilling is essential to establish continuity and to completely delineate the deposit, and will probably substantially increase reserves.
5. Kuroko type mineralisation typically occurs as a series of deposits related to one or more felsic volcanic centres. The Kuroko/Seneca environment has been found at various places within the Agassiz-Weaver property and these zones are currently being explored (Weaver, Ridge and Trough). Potential exists for further discoveries. The area immediately

north of Weaver Lake (I AM 50 claim) is underlain by large zones of highly altered, footwall type rock containing widely distributed Cu-Zn mineralisation.

6. The large amount of data generated by a lengthy period of exploration involving numerous individuals, the degree of lithological and structural complexity, and changing concepts, have conspired to result in considerable geological confusion. Correlation problems between adjacent drill holes and differences in interpretation of surface geology are symptoms.

Lithological correlation is all-important in exploration of this type of deposit and future work should include compilation and evaluation of all available data. All 'ore zone' drill holes, at least, should be relogged and all areas of critical geology remapped.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase programme is recommended. The first phase of work in each target area should be directed towards defining a target for trenching or drilling, with further work being dependent on results obtained.

1. Seneca Area (Priority 1)

Programme objective: 'fill in' drilling of the Seneca deposit to establish continuity, to extend known zones, and to find new zones.

- Phase I:
1. Preliminary compilation and evaluation of data; preparation of orthophoto base plan; airphoto studies.
 2. Property rehabilitation; camp construction and core shack repair; access road repair; re-establishment of grid (base and tie lines).

3. Geological mapping; remapping of key grid areas; surveying, mapping and sampling of old adit.
4. Core logging - re-log key drill holes; construction of drill sections.
5. Geophysical evaluation; orientation and test surveys (I.P.).

Phase II: 1. Drilling* - fill-in drilling of Seneca zone, based on data evaluation, mapping and geophysical survey results.

(* Rotary drilling may be used in areas of thick 'backs' to penetrate to the target depth where this can be accurately established.

Preliminary programme - 600 m. diamond drilling
- 600 m. rotary drilling

2. Weaver Area (Priority 2)

Programme objective: to test coincident I.P. and geochemical anomalies in a potential 'ore zone' environment.

Phase I: 1. Geophysics (I.P.) - detail follow-up of anomalies; anomalies #2 and #3 highest priority (Fig. 13).

Phase II: 1. Diamond drilling - (est. 300 m.)

3. Ridge Area (Priority 3)

Programme objective: follow-up investigation of geochemical soil and I.P. anomalies in potential 'ore zone' environment.

Phase I & II: same programme as outlined for Weaver area.

4. Trough Area (Priority 4)

Programme objective: investigation of weak sulphide mineralisation; follow-up of weak I.P. anomaly.

Phase I: Geophysics - (I.P.) detail surveys over anomalous zone.
(further work dependent on results obtained)

Phase II: Drilling - rotary/diamond drilling to test zones of weak mineralisation cut by 1979 drill holes.
(est. 460 metres)

5. Weaver Lake (Priority 4)

Programme objective: reconnaissance evaluation of area. Specifically zones of alteration and Cu-Zn mineralisation.

Phase I:

1. Geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling.
2. Geochemical soil sampling.
3. Geophysics - I.P., if a suitable target area can be established by mapping/prospecting and geochemistry.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I

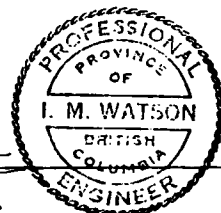
Salaries and fringe	\$ 38,200	
Camp construction	18,500	
Accommodation/travel	6,500	
Communications, freight	1,100	
Vehicle costs	5,500	
Equipment rental	1,500	
Equipment purchase	4,000	
Geochemical analyses/assays	10,500	
Reproduction, maps, etc.	3,500	
Drafting	3,000	
Linecutting (25 kms. @ \$300/km.)	7,500	
Trenching, road work	10,000	
Contract geophysics (20 kms. @ \$1000/km.)	<u>20,000</u>	
Sub total		\$ 129,800

Phase II

Salaries and fring	\$ 10,500	
Accommodation	3,000	
Communications, freight	700	
Vehicle expenses	2,500	
Equipment rental	1,000	
Diamond drilling (1200 m. @ \$73.00/m.)	87,600	
Rotary drilling (1075 m. @ \$33.00m.)	35,475	
Assays	<u>5,000</u>	
Sub total		<u>145,775</u>

TOTAL \$ 275,575

I. M. Watson
I. M. Watson, P. Eng.

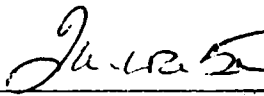
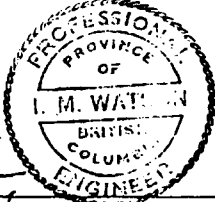


CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ivor Moir Watson, of 584 East Braemar Road, North Vancouver hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with offices at 410 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland (B.Sc., Geology 1955).
3. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C., and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. This report is based on:
 - (a) a personal examination of the Agassiz-Weaver property made on the 21st April 1983;
 - (b) a study of all available company and government reports;
 - (c) my personal knowledge of the Weaver Lake area (exploration programme supervisor August 1970).
6. I have no interest nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the securities or properties of Curator Resources Limited.
7. I consent to the inclusion of this report in a prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

May 26, 1983
Vancouver



Ivor M. Watson, B.Sc., P.Eng.

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AR 4977 - Report on Diamond Drill Hole #4, D.S. #2 Claim C.J. Coveney (Aaron Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.)), 1974.

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AR 7746 - Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Report, I AM, Sir, Mary J, Dot Claims, D. Arscott (Chevron Standard Limited), 1979.

b) British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources

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c) British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources

Exploration in British Columbia - 1975, 1976.

Exploration in British Columbia - 1975, 1976. Seneca (and other properties of interest).

d) British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

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Federal

a) Geological Survey of Canada

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