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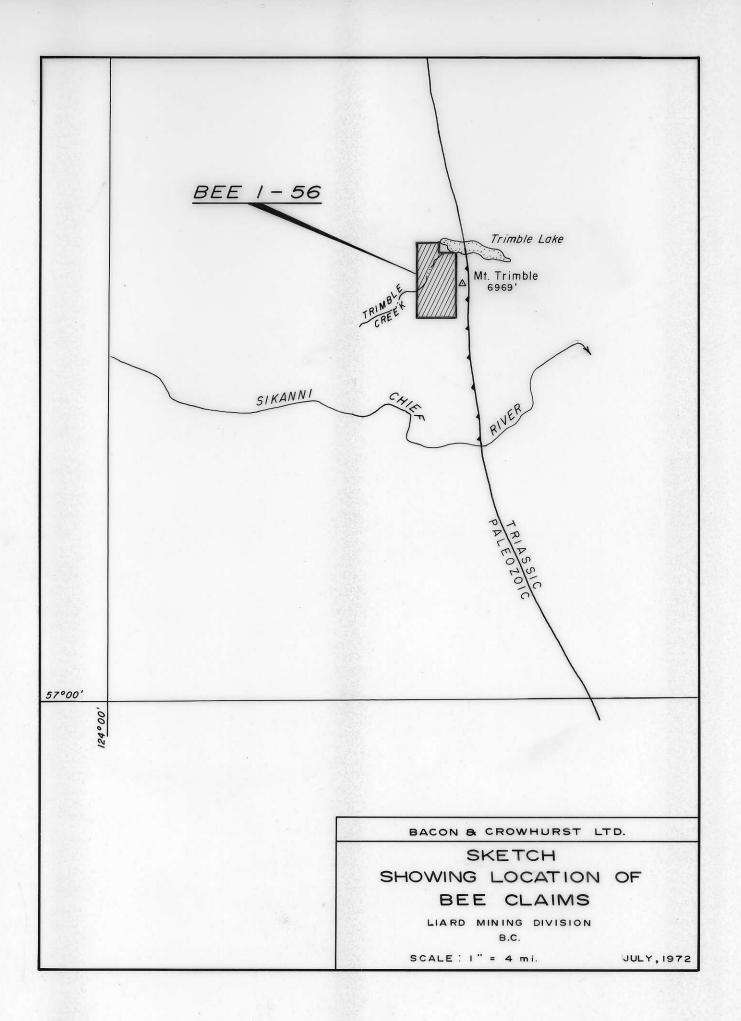
BEE CLAIMS

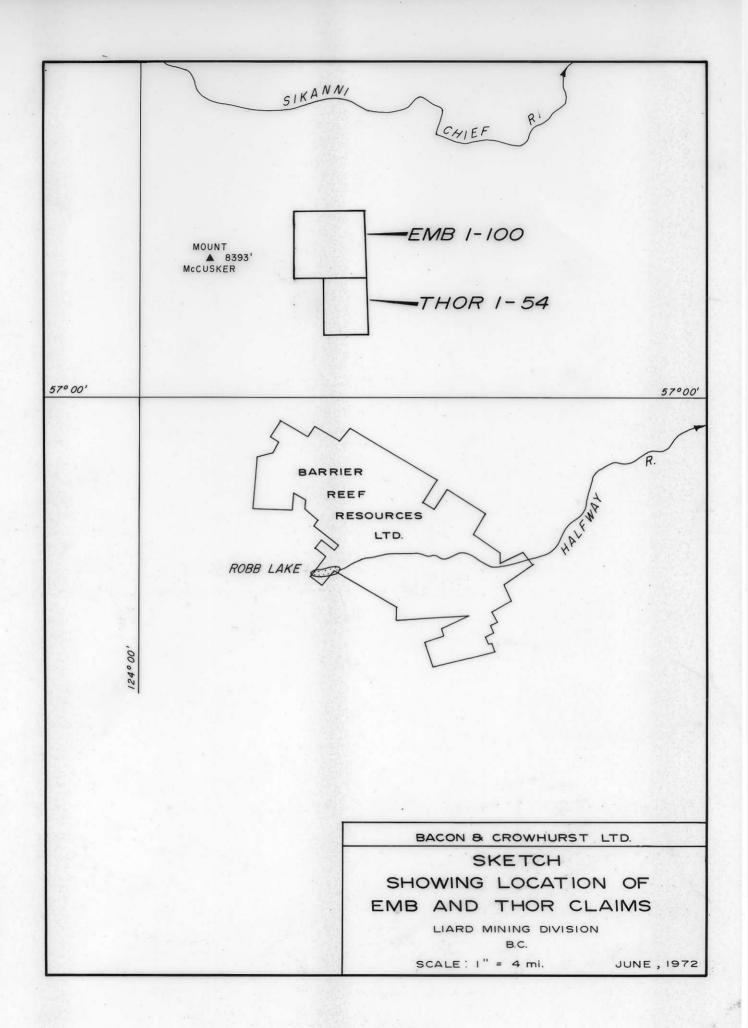
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

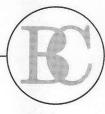
for

TEXORE MINES LTD. 673261

by: W.R. Bacon, Ph.D., P. Eng. July 27/72







BACON & CROWHURST LTD.

1720-1055 West Hastings Street Vancouver 1, B.C.

REPORT

on the

BEE CLAIMS

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

for

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by

W.R. BACON, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

July 27, 1972

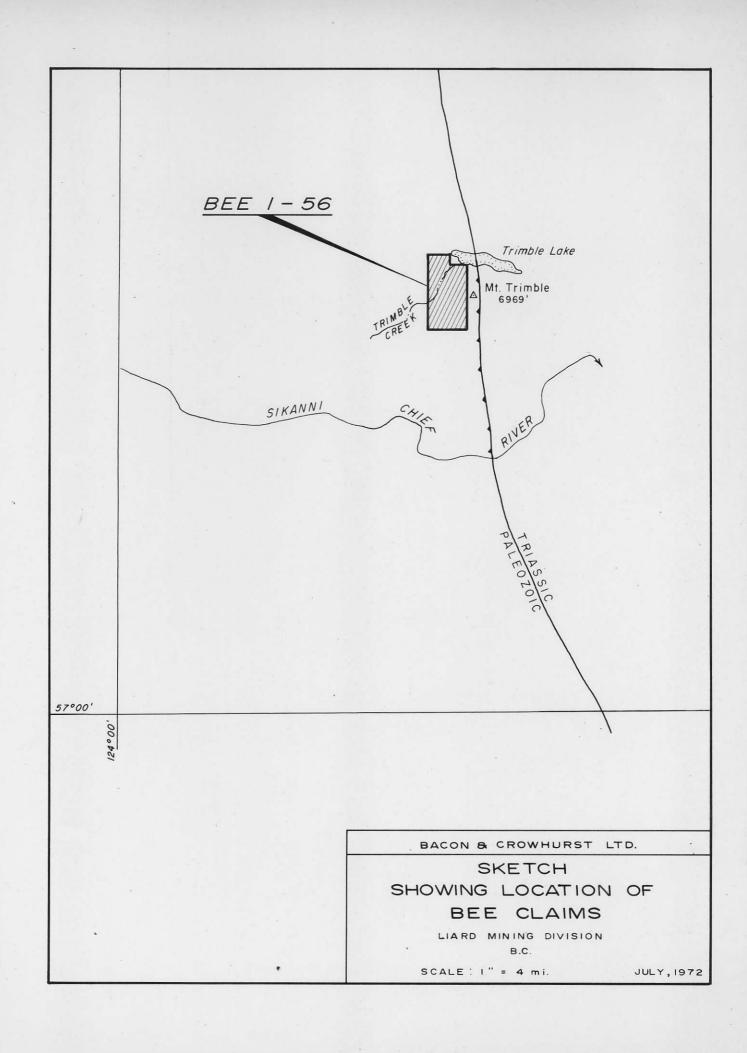


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ILLUSTRATION

Sketch showing Location of BEE Claims,
Liard Mining Division, B.C. - Scale 1" = 4 mi. Frontispiece

INTRODUCTION

The BEE claims form a contiguous group of 56 claims south of the west end of Trimble Lake, in the southwest corner of the Trutch Map-Area. Trimble Lake is about 8 miles north of the Sikanni Chief River, a tributary of the Fort Nelson River which flows into the Liard River.

Physiographically, the claims are on the eastern margin of the Rocky Mountains. Specifically, they are on the western slope of Mount Trimble (6969') and the relatively flat ground to the west thereof. Elevations on the western part of the claims are of the order of 4500'. Trimble Creek traverses the northwesternmost claims in a northeasterly direction.

The area in which the claims are staked was visited briefly by the writer, by helicopter, on June 22, 1972. The BEE claims were staked by Mr. A. Harman, who is noted for his meticulous workmanship.

GEOLOGY

The claims under consideration, as noted above, are in the southwest corner of the Trutch Map-Area. The rocks in this area are Paleozoic sediments which are not sub-divided on the most recent map (Map 12-1963) published by the Geological Survey of Canada.

This map indicates a thrust fault contact between Paleozoic sediments on the west and Triassic sediments on the east. The contact trends northerly to NNW through Trimble Lake, about 1/3 of the distance from its western end. The thrust fault dips westward and the map indicates folding along axes parallel to the trace of the thrust fault.

As the Paleozoic rocks have not been sub-divided, it is a matter of opinion at this time regarding the formation or formations exposed on Mount Trimble. Directly south of the Trutch Map-Area, the Paleozoic rocks in the Halfway River Map-Area have been sub-divided. Extrapolating northward from Halfway River Map-Area, one may conjecture that the crest and western slope of Mount Trimble are formed of sediments of the Prophet formation of Mississipian age; however, this extrapolation is over a distance of 18 miles and should certainly be regarded with this fact in mind.

The flat ground to the west of Mount Trimble is practically devoid of outcrop. On a rise about a mile to the west of the BEE claims, the Middle Devonian carbonate unit extends over a considerable area, dipping eastward. It may very well be, therefore, that this Middle

Devonian carbonate, which is the prospective formation, is present at no great depth below the western part of the BEE group. It may further be regarded as probable that the western part of the BEE group is underlain by the Upper Devonian Besa River shale resting on top of the Middle Devonian carbonate unit.

Staking in the area has been occasioned by the discovery of zinc-lead mineralization in Middle Devonian carbonates on the Barrier Reef property, which is in the northwestern corner of the Halfway River Map-Area. The mineral there is found in brecciated sections of dolomitic beds. It goes without saying that the success of any exploration program on any claims in this extensively staked area depends first on location of the Middle Devonian carbonate unit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

logically examined and mapped with particular reference to that part of Mount Trimble occurring on the property. In this regard, it is further recommended that discussions be held with Dr. G.C. Taylor of the Geological Survey of Canada, Calgary Office, who has spent 10 years mapping in the northeastern sector of British Columbia. Presuming that the geological work confirms what has been implied above, the company should take steps to locate the presence and position of the Middle Devonian carbonate unit on the property. Should this unit be within economic limits of the surface, a simple seismic refraction survey would be able to ascertain this fact. Once the facts concerning the Middle Devonian carbonate unit are in hand, diamond drilling should be undertaken to prove or disprove the presence of zinc-lead mineralization within its beds.

COST ESTIMATE

Phase 1 - Geological Prog	gram		
Field work Supplies and servicing		\$2,000 2,500	
		\$4,500	
Phase 2 - Seismic Refract	ion Survey		
Field work, 6 miles @ \$750/line mile Explosives, instrument rental, etc. Interpretation and report Mobilization and demobilization		\$4,500 800 1,700 5,000	
		\$12,000	V
Phase 3 -			
3000 ft. of AQ wireline drilling @ \$10/ft. Mobilization, demobilization Transportation (mainly helicopter) Geology, engineering, supervision and possibly assaying		\$30,000 7,500 6,000 5,000	
		\$48,500	\$65

Respectfully submitted,

BACON & CROWHURST LTD.

W.R. Bacon, Ph.D., P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, William R. Bacon, with business address at 1720 - 1055 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, 1, British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- 1. I am a consulting geological engineer.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.A.Sc. (1939) and M.A.Sc. (1942) degrees in Geological Engineering.
- 3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Ph.D (1952) degree in Economic Geology.
- 4. I have practised my profession for thirty years in Canada, South America and Australia. During the past twenty years, the majority of my time has been spent in British Columbia; it includes seven years (1949-56) as geologist with the B.C. Department of Mines.
- I examined the area in which the BEE claims are located on June 22, 1972.
- I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the BEE claims nor do I expect to acquire any such interest. I have no shares in Texore Mines Ltd. nor do I expect to acquire any.

W.R. Bacon, Ph.D., P.Eng.

londacon

Vancouver, Canada. July 27, 1972