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REPORT ON
SIWASH SILVER PROPERTY
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION
FOR
WESTRON VENTURE LTD.

E. Livgard P. Eng.
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

December 1986



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INTRODUCTION

The writer examined parts of the Siwash Silver Property on September 16th, 1986 accompanied by Mike Gerg, President of Westron Venture Ltd. and Donald Agur, Prospector. The writer was asked by Mr. Gerg to supervise an exploration program on the claims, to report on the exploration work and to recommend further exploration if warranted. This report fulfills that request.

The writer, also with an assistant, staked the Sir mineral claim on behalf of Westron Venture Ltd. on September 23rd - 24th, emplaced a small grid system and mapped and sampled South Silver trenches and geology on October 2nd - 4th, supervised further trenching on October 8th - 10th and did further mapping and sampling, and supervision of emplacement of a large grid system (46 km) and EM-VLF and magnetic surveying October 23rd - 25th and November 1st, 10th - 12th, 1986.

The EM-VLF and mag survey was very ably carried out by Minequest Exploration Associates Ltd., Robert Long, President and interpreted by Apex Airborn Surveys Ltd., Ronald F. Sheldrake, President. The instrumentation used was Scintrex IGS.



RESULTS



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SUMMARY

The Siwash Silver property is located 38 km northeast of Princeton, B.C. and consists of 20 mineral claims which comprise 74 contiguous units. The area has seen considerable exploration in the past. The first references are from 1917 when stripping and underground work was carried out on a quartz - lead - silver - zinc vein. Several such veins were subsequently located. One small but rich shipment is found in the records. The immediate area has from time to time had at least eight active properties, four of which are on the present claim ground.

Several small magnetic, induced polarization and soil geochemical surveys were carried out over parts of the claims, mainly in the 1970's. Brenda Mines Ltd. carried out a large exploration program over most of the claims and on adjoining ground to the north in 1979 and 1980. The program consisted of geochemical, induced polarization, and magnetic surveys.

The area was mapped geologically, extensive trenching was done and 28 diamond drill holes were drilled. The large majority of the physical work was done north of the claim ground. The work indicated that a very large porphyry type mineralizing system was present in the area. Brenda concluded that the centre of the mineralizing system and a potential porphyry copper deposit lay on the ground north of the claims, and that the present claim ground covered peripheral type mineralization consisting of zinc - lead - silver minerals.

The claim ground covers almost exclusively granite related to the Otter Intrusions of upper Cretaceous - early Tertiary age. Adjoining it to the north are quartz-eye porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry. These rocks have intruded granodiorites of the Coast Intrusion.

A large number of faults have been interpreted to occur on the property. The most prominent strikes north-northeasterly. A large number of faults have been interpreted to occur on the property. The granites have been extensively and in places intensely altered. It consists of prophylic and argillic alteration, chloritization, silicification and to a lesser extent, formation of sericite.



The mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite with attendant silver value, ubiquitous pyrite and occasionally hematite. The mineralization is found in breccias, silicified fracture zones with vuggy quartz or opaline silica and in fractures or shears with quartz veins.

The breccias and fracture zones are promising targets in that they may be of considerable size. The Brenda work and the exploration carried out by Westron Venture Ltd. (1986) consisting of trenching and EM-VLF and magnetic surveying has indicated several targets on which further exploration should be done.

CONCLUSIONS

The property covers the southern part of a very large porphyry type mineralizing system. Low grade values particularly in silver are very extensive. Moderate to high silver values have been located over restricted area and in narrow veins. The silver values are found in:

- mineralized breccias
- mineralized silicified fracture zones
- disseminated sulphides in altered rock
- high grade narrow quartz or sulphide veins.

The primary exploration targets on the property are breccia and silicified fracture zones carrying sufficient sulphides with attendant silver values to be of economic interest.

These types of targets hold the possibility of attaining a size which may lend itself to low cost mining, and thus lower the grade which may be of economic significance.

The writer concludes that such deposits may exist on the claim ground and that target areas pointed out by past trenching and by geochemical and geophysical surveys should be further explored.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer recommends that further exploration be carried out on the claim group. This work should consist of bulldozer road work for access and trenching and of hoe trenching of geochemical and geophysical anomalies. The targets should be in priority sequence as indicated. The trenches should be mapped and sampled.

Following the above work the most promising targets should be drilled with reverse circulation rotary drilling. The writer wishes to emphasize that he does not feel that diamond drilling is a suitable exploration tool on the property, due to the variable hard (silicification, unaltered granite) and soft (kaolinitic-chloritic sulphides) ground at and near showings (i.e. 30-80% recovery on some Brenda diamond drilling).

A total of 1,200 metres of drilling in 12 holes to an average depth 100 metres is recommended.

Following completion of the above work, an engineering evaluation should be made with a view to possible further exploration.



ESTIMATED COSTS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Roadwork - bulldozer 5 days at \$1,000 per day	\$ 5,000
Trenching - hoe 6 days at \$750 per day	4,500
Supervision - mapping - sampling	2,000
Reverse circulation rotary drilling 1,200 metres at \$40 per metre	48,000
Supervision - chip logging, Mapping and sampling Sampler, 20 days Geologist, 6 days, all incl.	6,000
Assaying	4,800
Engineering evaluation report	2,500
Contingency 10%	<u>7,200</u>
Total Estimated Cost	<u><u>\$ 80,000</u></u>



GEOGRAPHY



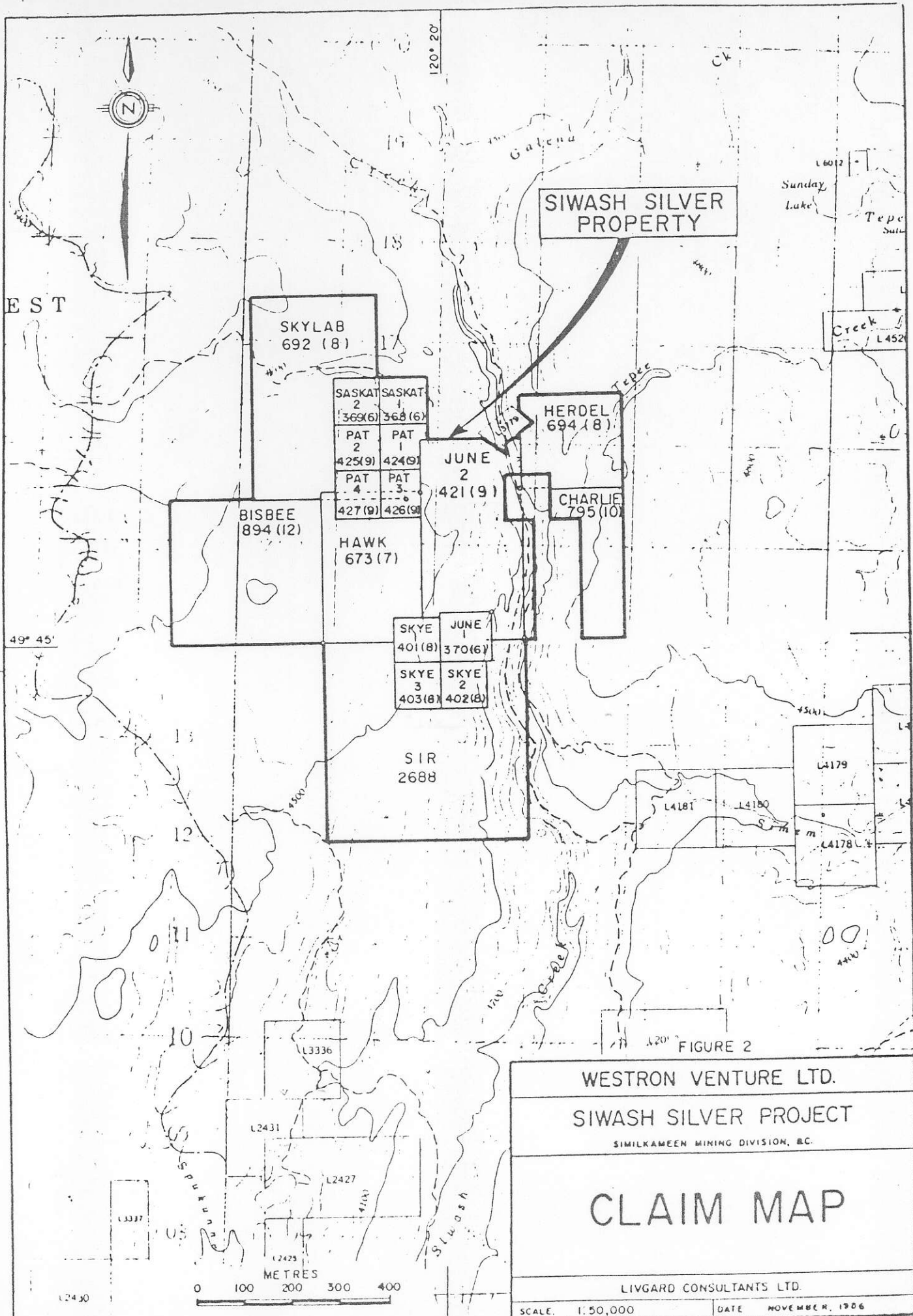
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FIGURE 1

WESTRON VENTURE LTD.
SIWASH SILVER PROJECT SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.
LOCATION MAP



SIWASH SILVER PROPERTY

SKYLAB
692 (8)

SASKAT 2 369(6)	SASKAT 1 368(6)
PAT 2 425(9)	PAT 1 424(9)
PAT 4 427(9)	PAT 3 426(9)

JUNE
2
421(9)

HERDEL
694 (8)

CHARLIE
795 (10)

BISBEE
894 (12)

HAWK
673 (7)

SKYE 401(8)	JUNE 370(6)
SKYE 3 403(8)	SKYE 2 402(8)

SIR
2688

WESTRON VENTURE LTD.

SIWASH SILVER PROJECT

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

CLAIM MAP

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

SCALE: 1:50,000

DATE: NOVEMBER, 1986

FIGURE 2

PROPERTY

The property is a contiguous group of claims which extend a maximum of about 5,000 metres north-south and 4,500 metres east-west. It consists of 20 mineral claims and fractions with a total of 74 units, 12 of which are two-post claims or fractions. The following is a list of the claims which comprise the property discussed in this report.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Registered Owner</u>
Skylab	692	12	August 13, 1988	Patricia Mullin 50% Don Agur 50%
Saskat 1	368	1	June 29, 1992	Don Agur
Saskat 2	369	1	June 29, 1992	Don Agur
Pat 1	424	1	September 14, 1990	Patrick Agur
Pat 2	425	1	September 14, 1990	Patrick Agur
Pat 3	426	1	September 14, 1990	Patrick Agur
Pat 4	427	1	September 14, 1990	Patrick Agur
SS #1 Fr.	1001	1	April 30, 1987	Don Agur
SS #2 Fr.	1002	1	April 30, 1987	Don Agur
SS #3 Fr.	1003	1	April 30, 1987	Don Agur
June #1	370	1	June 29, 1995	Don Agur
June #2	421	8	September 1, 1991	Don Agur
Bisbee	894	9	September 12, 1987	Don Agur
Hawk	673	6	June 26, 1987	Don Agur
Skye #1	401	1	August 15, 1987	Don Agur
Skye #2	402	1	August 15, 1987	Don Agur
Skye #3	403	1	August 15, 1987	Don Agur
Charlie	795	6	October 25, 1987	Don Agur
Herdel	694	4	August 13, 1987	Don Agur
Sir	2688	16	September 26, 1987	Westron Venture Ltd.

The above information was obtained from the Mining Recorder's office in Vancouver on December 1st, 1986.



The writer has no knowledge of any agreements regarding the claims. The legal corner post of June #1, June #2 and Sir and the southwest corner post of Charlie and the #1 post of Skye #3 were examined. Based on this the claims, as far as was examined, appear to have been staked according to regulations and appear to be located approximately as shown on the accompanying map.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Siwash Silver property is located 38 air kilometres northeast of Princeton, B.C. The claims are situated along Siwash Creek, west of Tepee Lakes and east of Missezula Lake. There are presently three access roads to the property. Two are 8 to 12 kilometre forestry access roads which branches off from the Summerland - Princeton road, north of Osprey Lake. Another road branches off from the Trout Creek logging road, 60 kilometres west of Peachland, B.C. Several logging roads cross the property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

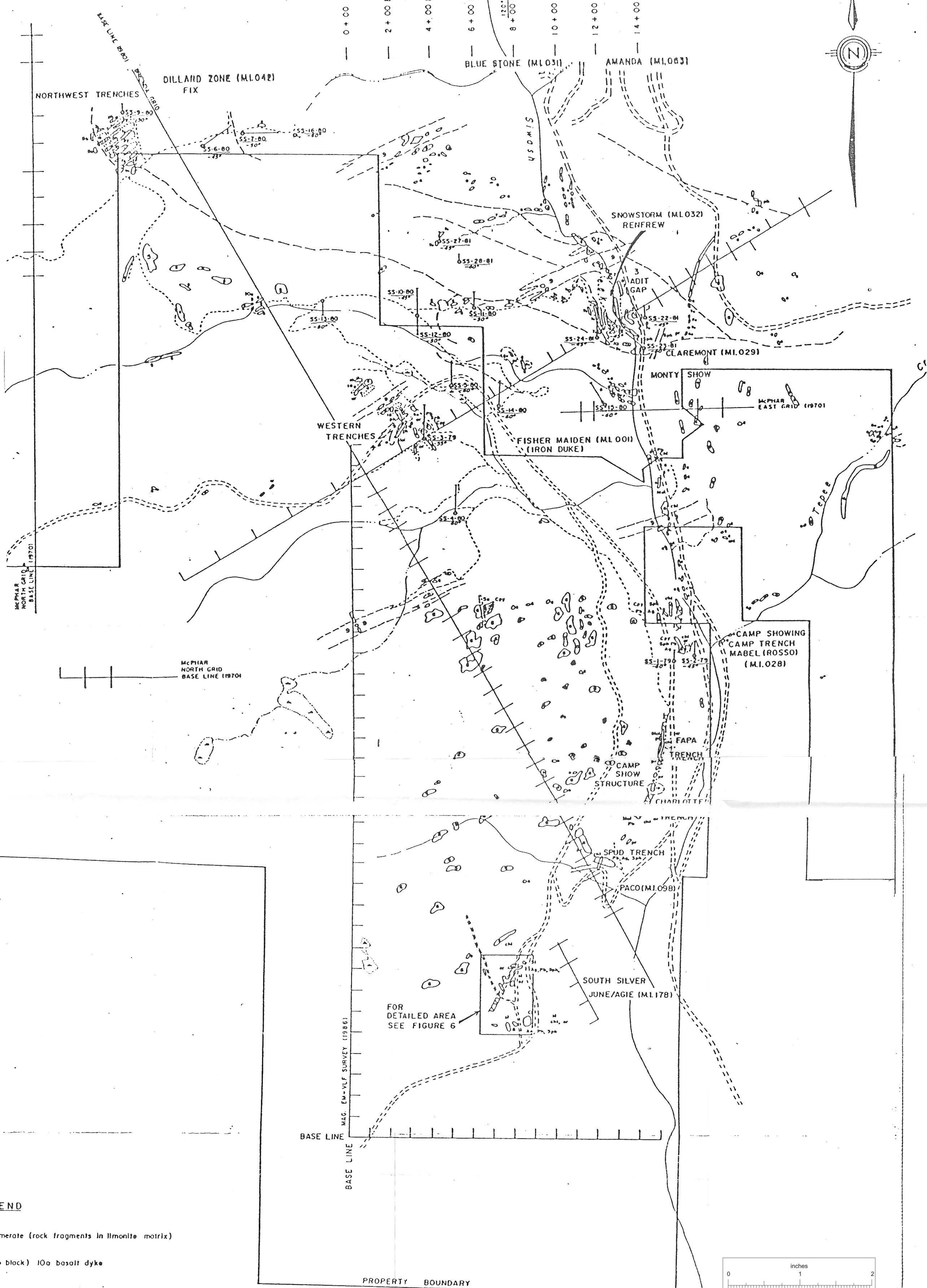
The property occupies the deep, narrow, terraced Siwash Creek valley and its surrounding plateau lands. Major tributaries include Tepee, Galena and Gavin Creeks flowing into the main valley from the east and Saskat Creek entering from the west. All of these creeks occupy the base of very steep, but shallow valleys. Vegetation consists generally of well spaced stands of jackpine, fir and spruce with a lush, grassy undergrowth. Some of the more immature forests consist of tight growth of scrawny jackpine. Taigalders flourish in swampy areas within the plateau and along steep valley sides. Extensive areas on the claim ground have recently been mapped.



HISTORY

The Siwash Creek area has been prospected since the early 1900's. The first reference is found in B.C. Minister of Mines reports 1917. Considerable activity took place in the 1920's. Several adits (8?) were driven on quartz - silver veins and a minor shipment was made from properties just north of the present claim ground. Further work was done on these workings in the 1950's and "ore" was stockpiled but apparently never shipped. During the following 20 years, various claim groups in the areas were mapped and surveyed magnetically. Some of this work was filed as assessment reports and the results are available. In the early 1970's a few short diamond drill holes were drilled in what is now part of the South Silver showings. During 1979 to 1981, Brenda Mines Ltd. carried out an extensive exploration program in the area, approximately one-third of which was on the present claim ground. The work they carried out was completely oriented toward finding a porphyry type copper - molybdenum deposit. The work consisted of mapping, soil surveying, induced polarization surveying, magnetic surveying (off the present claims), trenching, diamond drilling and sampling. In 1986 Westron Venture carried out exploration work which consisted of trenching, EM-VLF and magnetic surveys, mapping and sampling.





GRID FOR 1981
 16+00N
 14+00N
 12+00N
 10+00N
 8+00N
 6+00N
 4+00N
 2+00N
 0+00N

LEGEND

- 11 Paleo-sulphide conglomerate (rock fragments in Ilmonite matrix)
- 10 Andesite dyke (grey to black) 10a basalt dyke
- OTTER INTRUSIVE**
- 9 Biotite feldspar porphyry (hydrothermal biotite; 5-2cm sandstone)
- 8a Quartz feldspar porphyry (3-2cm. k-feldspar); 8a, diatreme
- 7a Quartz eye porphyry (3-1cm dipyramidal quartz); 7a, diatreme
- 6a Granite (coarse grained equigranular); 6a, diatreme.
- PENNASK BATHOLITH**
- 5a Granodiorite, 5a diorite (fine to medium grained equigranular).
- NICOLA GROUP**
- 4a Andesite, 4a, andesite porphyry.

- ==== Road
- Stream
- - - Intermittent Stream
- () Swamp
- - - Geological Boundary
- SS-2-79 Diamond Drill Hole
- || Quartz Vein
- Trench
- Outcrop
- - - Fault

- ALTERATION TYPES**
- si Silicification
 - ph Phyllic
 - pr Propylitic
 - or Argillic
 - chl Chlorite
- MINERALIZATION**
- Mal Malachite
 - Cpy Chalcopyrite
 - Pb Galena
 - Ag Silver
 - Sph Sphalerite

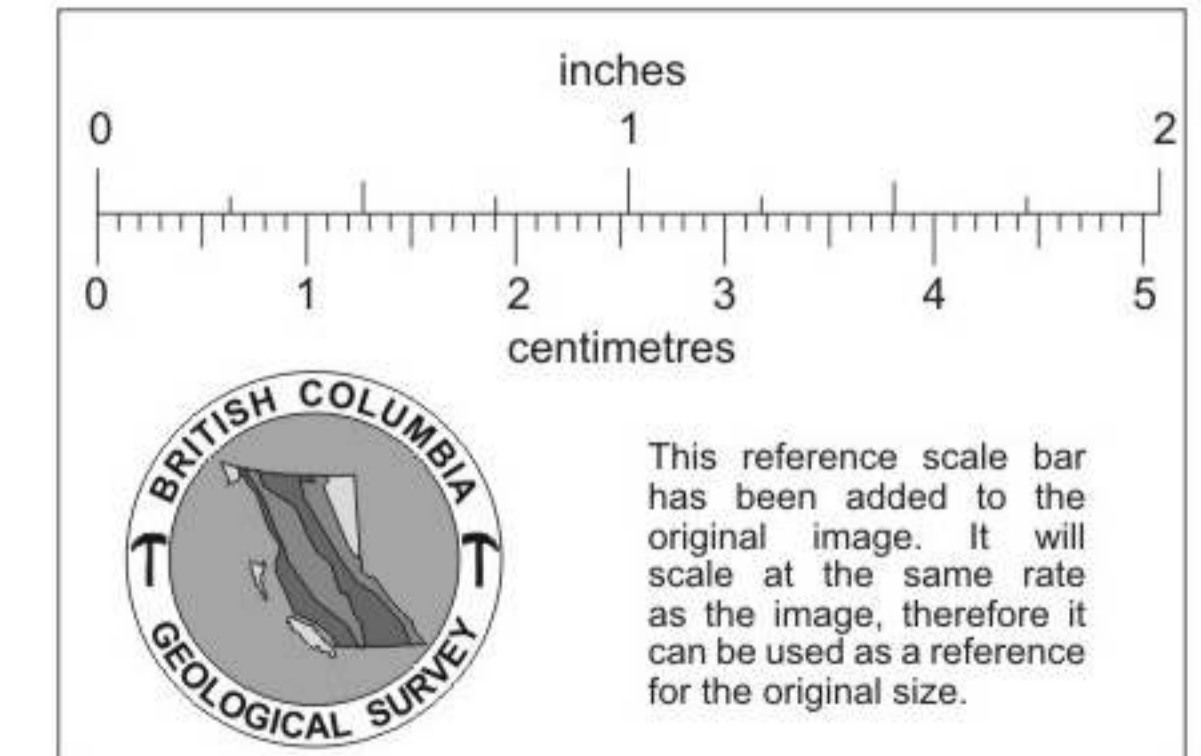


FIGURE 3

WESTRON VENTU
 SIWASH SILVER
 SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVI
 GEOLOGICAL

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

FOR DETAILED AREA
 SEE FIGURE 6

BASE LINE
 MAG. EM-VLF SURVEY (1986)

MCPHAR
 NORTH GRID
 BASE LINE (1970)

MCPHAR
 NORTH GRID
 BASE LINE (1970)

MCPHAR
 EAST GRID (1970)

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

PACO (MLO98)

SOUTH SILVER
 JUNE/AGIE (MLO178)

CAMP SHOWING
 CAMP TRENCH
 MABEL (ROSSO)
 (MLO28)

FAPA
 TRENCH

SPUD
 TRENCH

CHARLOTTE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

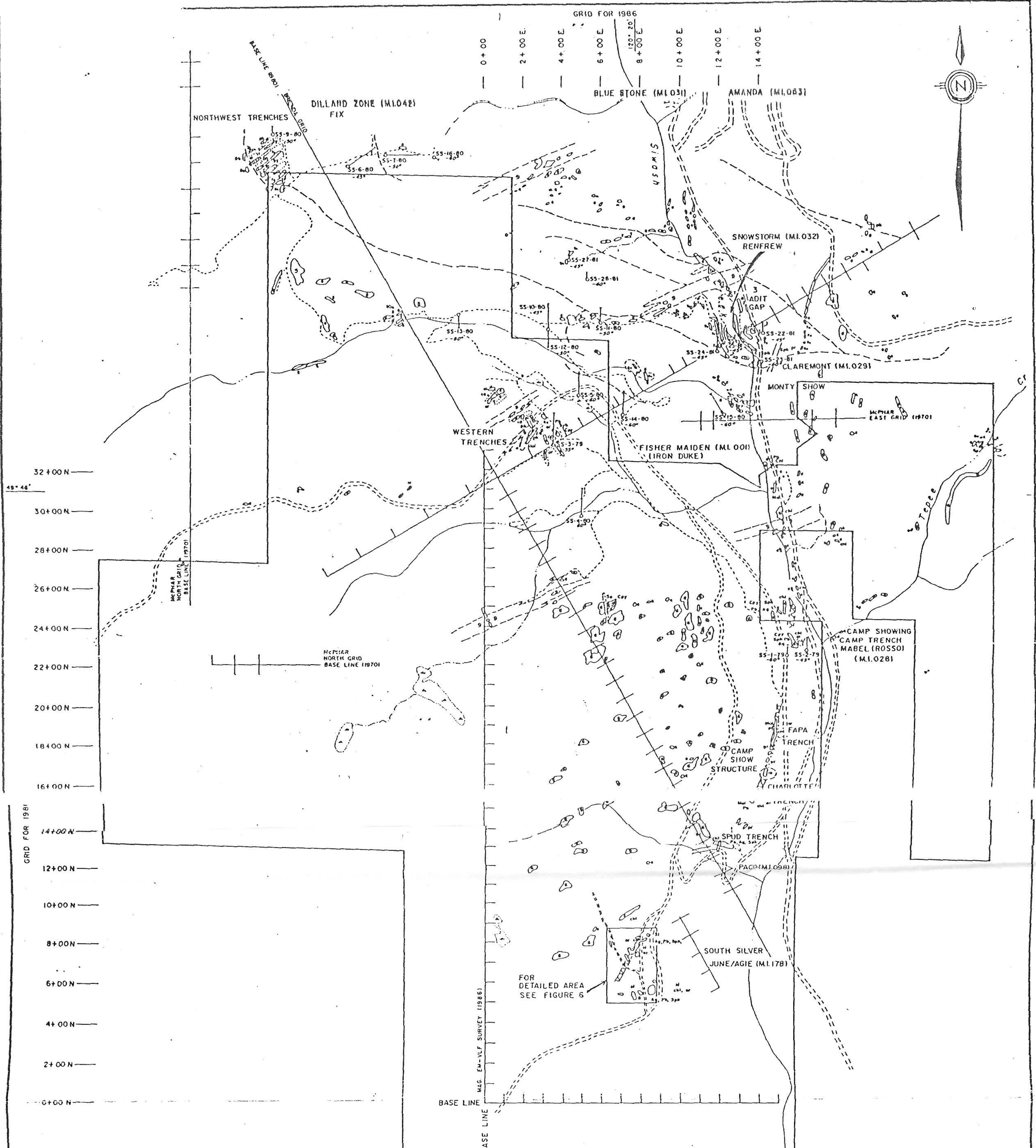
CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE

CAMP SHOW
 STRUCTURE



LEGEND

- 11 Palea-sulphide conglomerate (rock fragments in ilmenite matrix)
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- OTTER INTRUSIVE
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- 8a Quartz feldspar porphyry (5-2cm. k-feldspar); 8a, diatreme
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- NICOLA GROUP
- 4a Andesite, 4a, andesite porphyry.

- Road
- ~~~~~ Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Swamp
- Geological Boundary
- SS-2-79 Diamond Drill Hole
- Quartz Vein
- Trench
- Outcrop
- Fault

- ALTERATION TYPES
- si Silicification
 - ph Phyllite
 - pr Propylitic
 - or Argillic
 - chl Chlorite
- MINERALIZATION
- Mol Molochite
 - Cpy Chalcopyrite
 - Pb Galena
 - Ag Silver
 - Sph Sphalerite

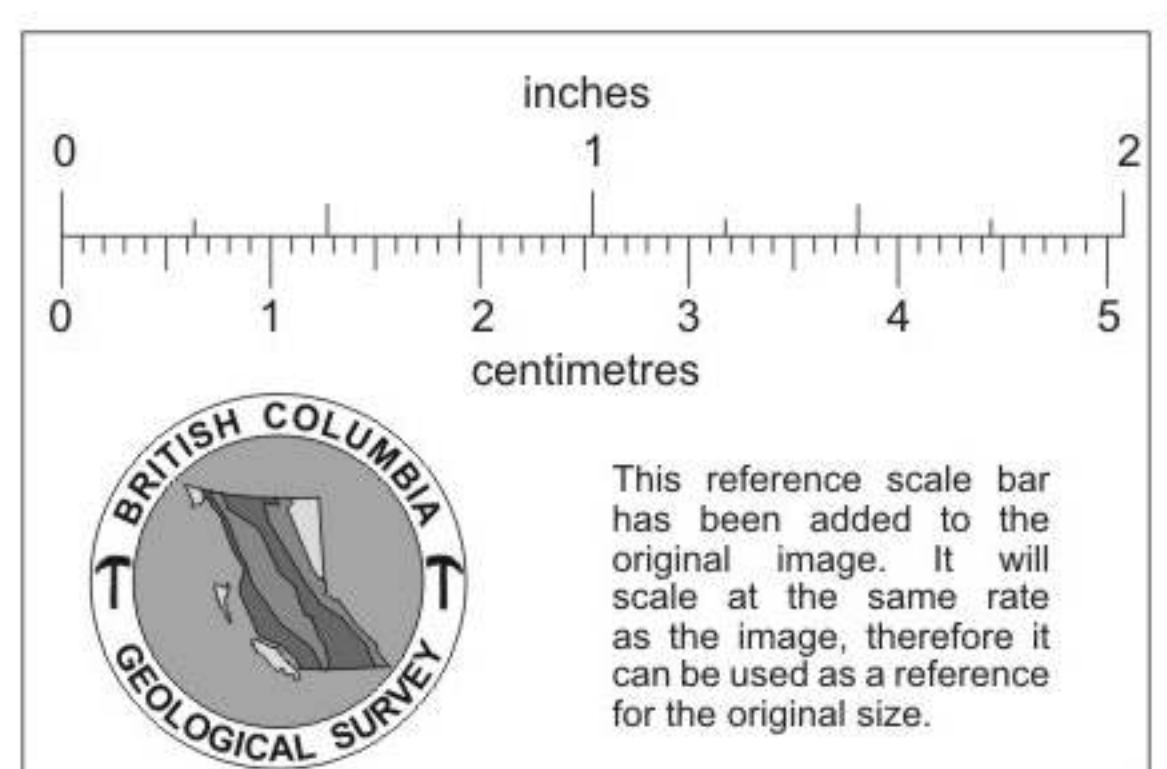


FIGURE 3

WESTRON VENTURE LTD.
 SIWASH SILVER PROJECT
 SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.
 SCALE: 1:20,000 DATE: NOVEMBER, 1986

breccia is not known. Fragments at the South Silver Showings show disseminated sulphides and contain silver values.

Satellite photo interpretation indicates that this may be an area of interesting buried structures.

Alteration

Extensive and intensive alteration of the granite has taken place: Argillic and prophylic alteration has taken place irregularly. Insufficient exposures prevent outlining its extent or any possible zoning. Chloritic alteration may be more closely associated with the north striking structures. Several areas of silicification have been exposed by trenching.

The silicification is either very fine grained and dense or crystalline vein quartz with vugs and comb structure. The silicification and quartz veins are usually accompanied by sulphides.

Mineralization

In order of abundance the minerals found on the property are as follows:

Pyrite occurs both disseminated and in massive veins. The largest concentrations is along the northern part of the claims. The strongest I.P. survey response is thought to be due to pyrite.

Specular Hematite is found disseminated as fracture filling and in small veinlets. The "Camp Showing" and the "Western Trenches" have most abundant showings.

Sphalerite is found mainly associated with galena in quartz veins and fractures. It is also found very widely disseminated in very low concentrations. Concentrations are found on the north part of the property and at the "Monty Showing".



Galena is primarily in quartz veining or in silicified fractures, but specimens showing finely disseminated galena in granite and granite breccia have been found at the "South Silver" trenches.

Chalcopyrite is found in quartz veins, with silicification and small concentrations have been noted with carbonate stringers. Copper also occurs as bornite very occasionally.

Tetrahedrite is found associated with galena and chalcopyrite. It has been identified disseminated in a granite breccia.

Other minerals noted in the field or in references cited are: argentite, vuggy quartz, opaline silica, chlorite, fluorite, arsenopyrite and carbonate.

Silver values are associated with tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Samples running as high as 9245 grammes per tonne have been obtained in the area in the past.

Gold values are associated with the mineralization. Assay values have ranged from trace to 10 grammes per tonne, but the mineralization appears to be erratic and no particular association has been noted.

Porphyry Deposit

The overall geology, both structural and lithological, and the various types of mineralization strongly suggest similarities to porphyry deposits of the Canadian Cordillera.

Some of the common characteristics are:

1. The presence of one or more porphyritic intrusive units.
2. An intrusive complex of comparable age to known economic deposits of the Western Cordillera.



3. The apparent close spatial relationship to what may be major fault structures.
4. Strongly altered zones, i.e.: chloritization, kaolinization, sericitization, and silicification.
5. Veinlet and fracture coating type mineralization associated with alteration zones.
6. Large zones of disseminated pyrite, typical of the "pyrite halo" of many porphyry deposits.
7. High grade quartz and siliceous veining, hosting Pb, Zn and Ag mineralization, generally associated with the peripheral areas of a porphyry system.
8. Presence of pebble dykes (breccia pipes) often associated with porphyry systems (i.e. Highmont and Bethlehem).

Economic Geology

The mineralization on the Siwash property can be divided into two categories:

- A. a copper porphyry deposit (which was the focus of Brenda Mines Exploration, 1979-81);
- B. peripheral mineralization focusing on silver - gold values.

The peripheral mineralization is primarily of three types:

1. granite breccia with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite;





7+00 E —

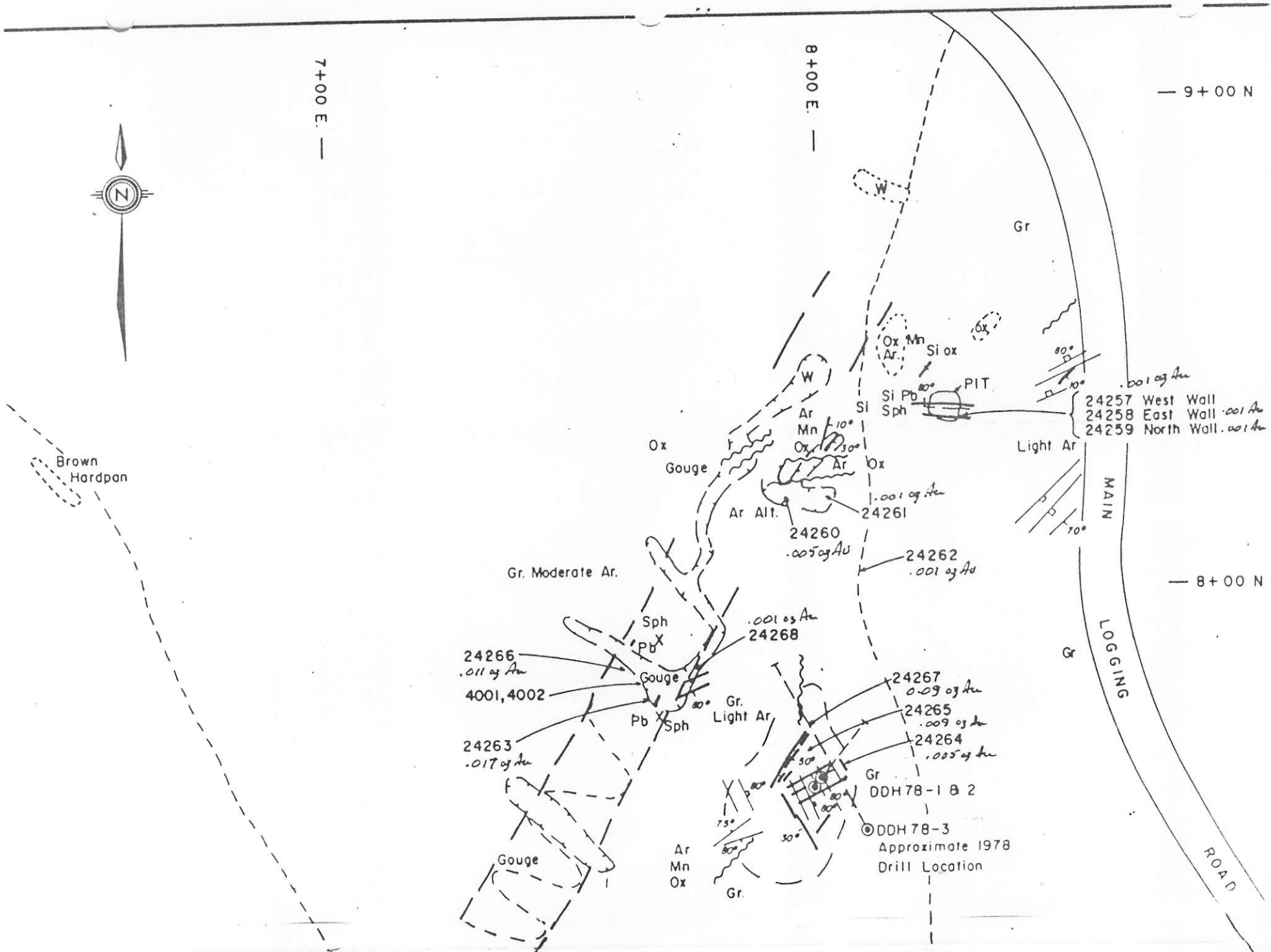
8+00 E —

— 9+00 N

— 8+00 N

— 7+00 N

— 6+00 N



LEGEND

24266 Sample Numbers



Trench



Outcrop



Mineralized Vein strike and dip



Fracture strike and dip



Fault

Road

W

Water

Mal Malachite

Gr Granite

Ar Argillic Alteration

Ox Iron Oxide

Mn Manganese Stain

Si Silicification or Quartz

Pb Galena

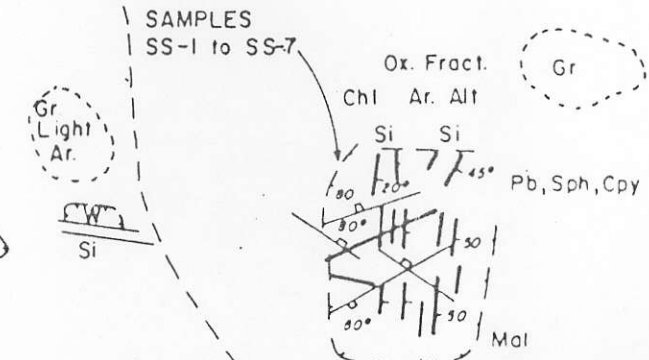
Sph Sphalerite

Chl Chlorite

Cpy Chalcopyrite

FIGURE 6

WESTRON VENTURE LTD.	
SIWASH SILVER PROJECT	
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
SOUTH SILVER TRENCHES 1986	
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.	
SCALE: 1: 1000	DATE: NOVEMBER, 1986



2. silicified fracture zones - predominant fracturing north-south with a moderate to flat dip - mineralization consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite.
3. quartz veins with vugs and comb structure or silicified shear zones with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and possibly argentite.

It appears, based on geology, geophysics and geochemistry, that the centre of the hydrothermal mineralizing activity and the potential centre of a porphyry copper deposit lies immediately north of the present claim group. No direct evidence, in spite of considerable diamond drilling, of such deposit was found by Brenda Mines Ltd.

Work on the Siwash Silver property has exposed peripheral type mineralization. The northern part of the claims tends to show pyrite - sphalerite while the southern part shows more galena with silver values. Exploration on the property should be directed toward the three types of mineralization as listed above. The first two types of targets, breccia and fracture zones, are advantageous in that they hold the potential for larger size. These targets are thus of economic interest even at quite low grade due to the potential for lower cost extraction.

SHOWINGS

The South Silver

(Mineral Inventory 092HNE178, June / Agie / Skye)

These showings have been extensively trenched (1986) and wide spread silver values have been exposed. The Brenda soil survey located a small silver anomaly (100 x 50 metres - 1 to 3 ppm) and copper-lead values. The induced polarization survey indicated wide spread weak response.



A soil survey (Assessment Report 3282) showed extensive zinc-copper anomalous soil values over the South Silver showings and extending northwesterly.

Brenda Mines obtained the following values:

	<u>Copper</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Lead</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>oz</u>
8" vein	0.27	1.14	274	8	-	-
Blast holes	0.65	10.4	432-850	12.6-24.8	2.1-2.5	0.06-0.072

The trenching has exposed a strong gouge zone up to 8 m wide striking northeasterly, possibly the south extension of the Camp Structure extending 2,600 metres northeasterly. The gouge zone consists mainly of clay gouge and angular fragments of country rock (granite). The zone is mineralized with silicified fragment containing lead-zinc probably derived from the wallrock during movements and also streaks of quartz - galena - tetrahedrite which must have been introduced after any movement.

The following values were obtained in the zone.

(g designated grammes per tonne, oz designates ounces per ton)

<u>Sample No.</u> <u>Width</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>g</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pz</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>
7.5 m across zone #24266	0.38	12.0	0.011	0.35	.038	0.2	0.12
Quartz 5 cm stringer #24267	3.10	150.0	0.09	4.38	-	-	-

On the south side of the gouge zone several areas of mineralization have been exposed.



An old pit (2 x 3 m by 3 m deep) shows quartz veining striking east-west and dipping steeply north. The following values were obtained:

<u>Width</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>g</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Number</u>
West Wall, 1.4 m quartz vein	.01	60.0	.001	1.75	24257
1.0 m East Wall	.03	104.5	.001	3.05	24258
3.0 m North Wall	.02	11.9	.001	0.35	24259

Two areas of dense silicified fracturing have been exposed. The predominant fracturing strikes north and dips 10° to 50° east. The fractures have a very fine grained dense silicification. Minor vuggy quartz veining and carbonate with chalcopyrite was also noted. The silicification has been mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite. The following samples were taken.

<u>Sample No.</u> <u>Width</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>g</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>
#24260 (5 cm) Carbonate Stringer	0.16	126.0	.005	3.68	-	-	-
#24262 Silicification No sulphides	.03	2.2	.001	.06	-	-	-
#24263 (5 cm) Quartz Stringer	.58	1040.0	.017	30.33	-	-	-
#24264 (2.0 m) Fracture Zone	.16	106.0	.005	3.09	.233	.79	.20
#24265 (0.5 m) Fracture Zone	.3	317.0	.009	9.25	2.1	2.55	1.8



Fracture Zone South

						<u>Width</u>
SS #1	.03	92.4	.01	2.7	silicified fracturing	0.5m
SS #2	.05	67.8	.01	1.98	"	2.0m
SS #3	.12	40.0	.01	1.17	"	3.0m
SS #4	.06	12.8	.01	0.37	"	5.0m
SS #5	.01	0.2	.01	.01	altered granite	2.0m
SS #6	.01	8.5	.01	.25	"	2.0m
SS #7	.03	18.0	.01	.53	" (minor copper stain)	

The fracture zones are of unknown extent although they are limited partly by exposures or lightly altered granite. This area was mapped in 1978 by T.D. Lewis (B.C. Department Mines) and five showings were located consisting of disseminated galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and pyrite.

Three diamond drill holes were drilled on the showing in 1978. The holes were located close together at a then exposed silicified fracture zone. Hole #1 extended 66 metres northwest, Hole #2 extended 19.5 m northeast and Hole #3 10 m vertically. The core log identified the rocks as quartz-feldspar monzonite showing alteration of K-feldspar to epidote and sericite and green chlorite alteration. Sections of silicification carrying sulphide mineralization were noted. Samples over narrow sections graded 56, 59 and 84 ppm silver.



Dillard Showings

(Mineral Inventory 092HNE042)

(Fix, Northwest Trenches)

This showing lies at the northwest corner of the property. It is only partly on the claim ground.

It consists of quartz veins containing galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and specular hematite in altered granite. A large gossan with much pyrite, manganese, and minor magnetite marks the showings. Magnetic and induced polarization surveys (1969-70) indicated that the zone extends towards the south. The Brenda I.P. survey shows a large, strong anomaly extending about 2,200 metres to the southeast (Anomaly C). Brenda diamond drill hole #9 was drilled from the north end of the showing and extended 66 metres to the north (dip -50°). It encountered strongly altered and frequently brecciated quartz-eye porphyry. The alteration is generally argillic. Disseminated pyrite is found throughout. Brenda soil surveying shows a lead anomaly extending 1,000 metres to the north and a zinc anomaly 1,200 metres to the south. Mineralized quartz veins and stringers generally strike east-west and dip 50° south. Sampling by Brenda in extensive trenching indicates an overall grade of 0.21 to 0.40% zinc and 3.8 to 10.3 grammes per tonne silver. The writer has not examined the showings.

Western Trenches

These mineral showings lie on the north central part of the claims about 1,300 metres west of Siwash Creek. Diamond drill hole #SS3-79 (Brenda, 1979) was drilled in the southeast corner of the showing and extended 312 metres to the north at a -55° dip. It showed first granite to 160 metres and then granodiorite to the end of the hole. The core recovery was not good varying between 60% and 100%. The core log shows varying altered and unaltered rock. The alteration is silification and chloritization with occasional moderate kaolinization. Dissemination of pyrite and veinlets of pyrite, hematite and sphalerite are found in the altered part.



The entire hole was sampled in 3 metre lengths. The assays averaged 0.019% Cu, 0.035% Pb, 0.101% Zn and 3.79 g/tonne Ag (0.11 oz/T). One 3 metre sample assayed 0.404% Cu, 162 g/tonne Ag (4.73 oz/T), 0.326% Pb and 0.279% Zn. Another 3 metres sample assayed 0.0435% Cu, 0.446% Pb, 0.585% Zn and 0.060% Cu, 0.232% Pb, 0.171% Zn and 20 g/tonne Ag (0.583 oz/T). On the whole the correlation between the silver and the base metals is not good.

The writer examined trenches in the area. Several veins carrying primarily black sphalerite but also some galena and chalcopyrite were noted. Pyrite was disseminated throughout and also noted in one massive pyrite vein. The wallrock shows argillic alteration. It appears to be quartz-feldspar porphyry. A feldspar-biotite dyke was noted. The veins strike N20° to 40°E and dip steeply.

The writer took the following channel samples across different veins:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>	<u>Zn %</u>	<u>Ag g/tonne</u>	<u>Ag oz/T</u>	<u>Au g/tonne</u>	<u>Au oz/T</u>
24269	0.6m	.87	0.5	4.48	54	1.58	0.05	.001
24270	2.0m	.92	2.52	4.30	102	2.98	0.02	.001
24271	0.5m	-	-	-	90	2.63	0.73	.021
24272	.10m (pyrite)	-	-	-	28	0.82	.27	.008

Veins on the northern part of the property are higher in zinc and lower in silver as compared to the veins to the south.

Spud - Charlotte - Fapa Trenches

(Paco - Mineral Inventory 092HNE098)

These trenches and mineral showings extend along the Camp Structure for about 800 metres. It has been mapped as being shear and fracture zones mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite with values in silver.



Brenda sampling results of the Spud Trench is recorded as 0.76% to 0.96% Cu, 0.55% to 0.76% Zn and 191.9 g/tonne Ag (5.6 oz Ag/T) to 1144.6 g/tonne Ag (33.4 oz Ag/T). No width is given for these samples so it must be presumed they are high grade grab samples.

The Brenda soil survey disclosed more or less coincident anomalous values in silver, lead, copper, and zinc over the Spud trenches. The anomalies extend over approximately 300 metres by 100 metres, the highest value in silver being 7 ppm and in lead 404 ppm. The trenches are sloughed in. The writer noted strong extensive oxidation and much gouge and fracturing.

The Charlotte trenches have no attendant soil anomalies. The Fapa trenches further north are in an area of low anomalous silver soil values grading from 1 to 4 ppm. The Brenda I.P. survey shows low possibly anomalous I.P. response along the structure. The trenches are sloughed in.



OUTSIDE PROPERTIES

The following properties are outside the claim ground to the north in a similar geological setting.

Fissure Maiden (Mineral Inventory 092HNE001) and Iron Duke

It is described as silicified shear zones and quartz veins containing hematite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Brenda sampling gave these results:

<u>Width</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz/t</u>
10 cm	.11	1.3	.67	822.4	24.0
Host Rock Next to Vein	.087	.345	.431	19.88	.58
10 cm	.41	22.85	16.7	205.6	6.0
Host Rock Next to Vein	.87	.57	1.38	102.8	3.0

The writer briefly examined the showings and noted two caved adits. A quartz vein showing at the portal of one adit was sampled and gave:

#24273 width of 1.2 m - 0.041% Cu, 0.40% Pb, 0.02% Zn, 58.2 g/tonne Ag and 0.44 g/tonne Au.

The Camp Showings

(Mineral Inventory 092HNE028 - Mabel Ross)

The Camp Showings are outside the claim boundary. They are on the Camp Structure which extends onto the claims. The Brenda soil survey disclosed coincident anomalous values in copper, lead, zinc and silver. The response is smaller and generally lower than that at the Spud Trenches on the property. The I.P. survey gives a definite anomalous response over about 200 m by 350 metres.



The geology is described as mineralized shear zones. Granite is strongly chloritized. Hematite occurs as veinlets and patches with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. A magnetic survey (Assessment Report 2005) indicates high magnetic response over mineralized areas. Brenda sampling shows the following values:

<u>Width</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz/ton</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>oz/ton</u>
2.4 cm (1")	28.0	1.13	-	404.4	11.8	0.62	0.018
3 m interval along 72 m of structure 2 metres wide	.208	.689	.40	212.5	6.2	0.55	0.016

The writer briefly examined the showings.

Two diamond drill holes were drilled into the camp showing (Brenda, 1979). Drill Hole SS-1-79 was drilled north at -60°. It extended for 111.6 metres, and encountered altered and brecciated granite and on the bottom half of the hole diorite. The alteration is chloritization which in places is intense. Numerous gouge ones were encountered. The hole was mineralized throughout with the best mineralization in the strongest alteration and in the gouge zones. In these areas the core recovery was particularly poor varying in between 30% and 70%. Samples were taken over 3 metres (split core) the entire length of the hole. It averaged 0.064% Cu, .098% Pb, 0.201% Zn and 21.6 g/tonne Ag (0.63 oz/T). The best section assayed .095% Cu, 0.348% Pb, 0.47% Zn and 76.25 g/tonne Ag (2.23 oz/T) over 12 metres. Diamond drill hole SS-2-79 was drilled 75 metres further east and did not encounter the same well mineralized area. These holes were collared on the claim ground but extended north past the claim boundary.



Claremont (Mineral Inventory HNE029)

Argentite, Top, Fix, also named Monty Showing

It is described as shear zones in Otter Intrusion altered to kaoline - sericite -quartz - carbonate rock carrying pyrite, sphalerite and argentiferous galena. Brenda sampling (10' samples over 60' width) gave:

<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz/t</u>
0.014 - .05	0.09 - 0.3	0.2 - 4.3	4.11 - 48.98	0.12 - 1.40

The writer briefly examined the showing and took a sample across the best mineralization:

	<u>Width</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz/T</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>oz/T</u>
#24274	3.0m	0.113	0.11	9.02	4.25	0.124	25.8	0.75

An adit, now caved, was noted extending into the zone. Over 120 metres of drifting is recorded on the Claremont Showing.

Snowstorm (Mineral Inventory 092HNE032)

(Also named Renfrew, Amie, Amanda, 3 Adit Gap)

It is described as diorite, granodiorite, and small intrusions of feldspar porphyry. All rocks have been extensively fractured and some fractures are mineralized. A silver - lead vein is found and pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur along fine fractures.



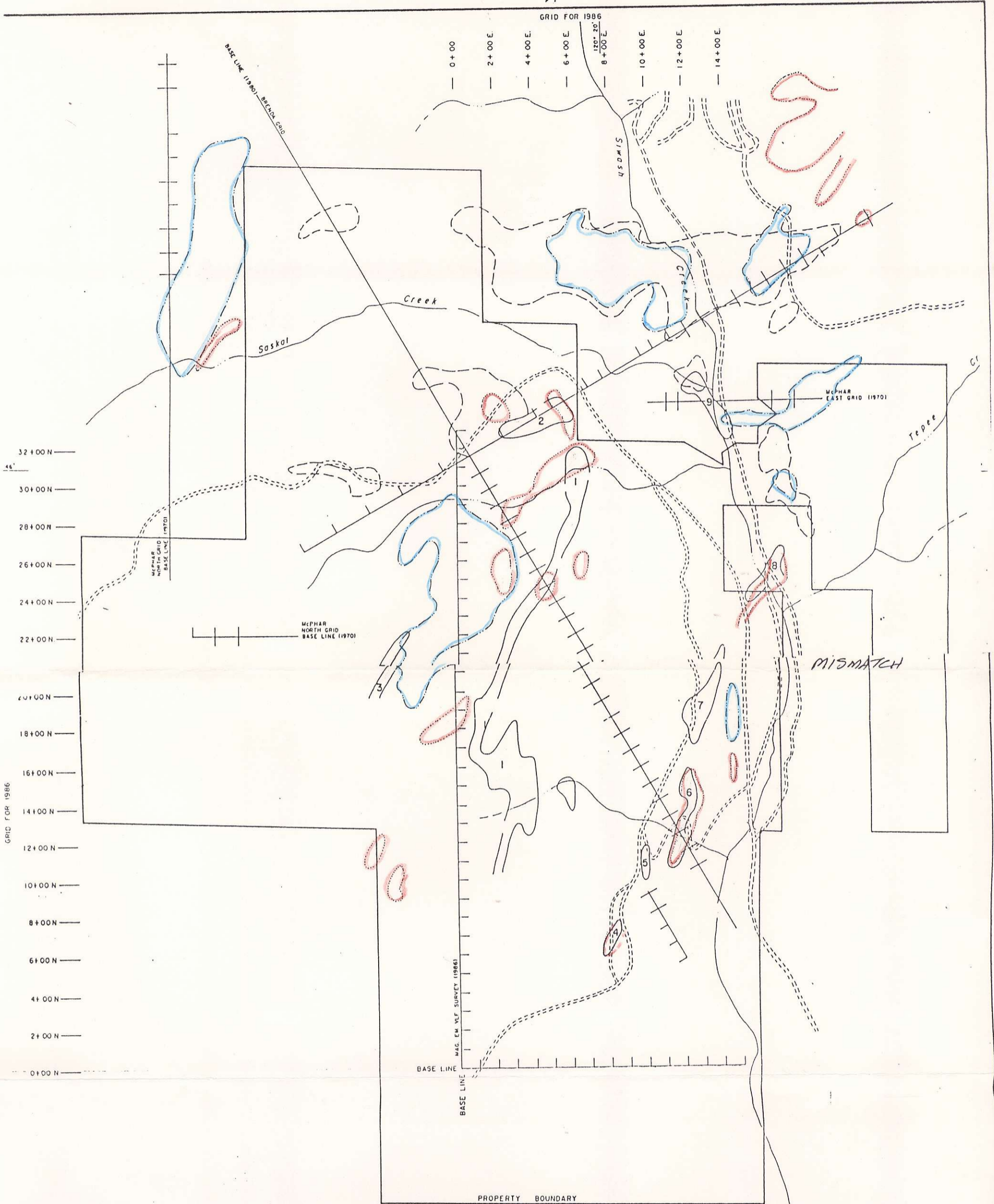
A shipment of ore is recorded in 1926: 20 tonnes (24 T) containing 93 grammes Au; 110,820 grammes Ag or an average recovery grade of 4.65 g/tonne Au (.136 oz Au/T), 5,541 g/tonne Ag (161.7 oz/T Ag).

Brenda soil survey shows a very extensive lead and zinc soil anomaly. A silver anomaly is low (to 3 ppm) and extends about 300 metres northwest.

Brenda sampling gave:

<u>Width</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>oz/T</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>g/tonne</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>oz/T</u>
15 cm	.075	.191	.011	260.8	7.61	-	-
Disseminated Outcrop	.03	1.51	1.17	28.1	0.82	0.31	.009
(200' adit) grab sample on high grade quartz	1.43	6.72	14.95	511.6	14.93	9.25	0.27





LEGEND

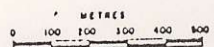
- Silver (Ag) Anomaly (+10 ppm)
- - - Lead (Pb) Anomaly (+75 ppm)
- Zinc (Zn) Anomaly (+500 ppm)
- Copper (Cu) Anomaly (+40 ppm)

1 to 9 Silver Anomalies

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

FIGURE 4

WESTRON VENTURE LTD.	
SIWASH SILVER PROJECT	
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, BC	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	
SOIL ANOMALIES	
SILVER LEAD, ZINC, COPPER	
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD	DATE NOVEMBER, 1986
SCALE: 1:20,000	



GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

(Brenda Mines Ltd., 1979)

A soil survey covered about 120 km of line and consisted of 2,360 samples (spacing of lines 100 m, of samples 50 m). The samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. The results were statistically analysed by cumulative frequency distribution and histogram frequency. From the cumulative frequency curve the background value will be at 50%, low anomalous value at 16% and anomalous values at 2.5% of samples.

**Soil Geochemical Parameters Tabulated
for the Siwash River Mineral Property**

<u>Element</u>	<u>Background Value</u>	<u>Low Anomalous</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>	<u>High Anomalous</u>
Cu	20 ppm	40 ppm	80 ppm	160 ppm
Ag	0.5	ppm 1	ppm 3	ppm 4
Pb	35 ppm	75 ppm	150 ppm	300 ppm
Zn	230 ppm	500 ppm	1000 ppm	2000 ppm

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Varying depths of glacial overburden present an immediate problem in the interpretation of geochemical results over the Siwash Silver mineral property. Drift, occupying the terraced slopes of Siwash Creek valley can vary from zero to over thirty metres in thickness, within a very short horizontal distance. When the soil geochemical data is correlated with areas of thick overburden, values tend to be below average. Conversely, the stronger anomalies often correspond with areas having little soil cover. It is therefore highly possible that several altered mineralized areas may in fact lie at depth beneath this overburden, but are not traceable by existing geochemical methods of sampling. Despite overburden problems, the contoured geochemical data does point out several areas of mineral concentration.



Known mineralized areas such as the Western Trenches (Anomaly #2), Camp Showings (Anomaly #8) and the Spud Trenches (Anomaly #6) show anomalously high concentrations of Cu, Ag, Pb and anomalous to low anomalous Zn values. These geochemical highs are related to observed mineralized veining and to moderate to highly chloritized zones.

Silver anomalies have been numbered 1 to 10 by the writer:

Anomaly #1

This anomaly extends over about 2,200 metres on the claim ground and strikes N20°E parallel to the Camp structure but 800 to 1,000 metres further west. It is open to the south. It seems likely that it is the expression of a mineralized structure similar to the Camp structure.

The southern extension of the Camp structure, a N20°E trending chloritized zone just west of Siwash Creek, is supported by Pb Zn, and Ag anomalies (#4, #5, #6 and #7), extending south intermittently about 2,000 metres.

Anomaly #2

In the area of the Western Trenches highly anomalous Pb values and anomalous Ag values are related to high grade veining located in the vicinity. Anomalous Cu geochem and low anomalous Zn are likely a reflection of thin veinlets with copper - zinc mineralization located within the highly silicified granite. Due to previous trenching in this area it is also possible that a few of the anomalous geochemical values may have been upgraded by soil contamination.

Anomaly #3

This anomaly lies on the western edge of the survey area. It is short but open to the south. It may possibly represent part of another N20°E structure.



Anomaly #4

This is a small very modest anomaly but trenching in 1986 exposed extensive silver mineralization intermittently over an area 300 metres by 100 metres and open to the north and south. Glacial overburden in the area is from zero (outcrops) to about 4 metres deep. It suggests that more extensive anomalies should be of considerable exploration interest.

Anomalies #5 and #6 are related to mineralization in the Spud trenches. The anomalies are strong and the Spud trenches should be cleaned and extended.

Anomaly #7 is related to mineralization in the Charlotte and Fapa trenches. The base metals are only weakly or not at all anomalous in the area. The anomaly is a low priority exploration target.

Anomaly #8

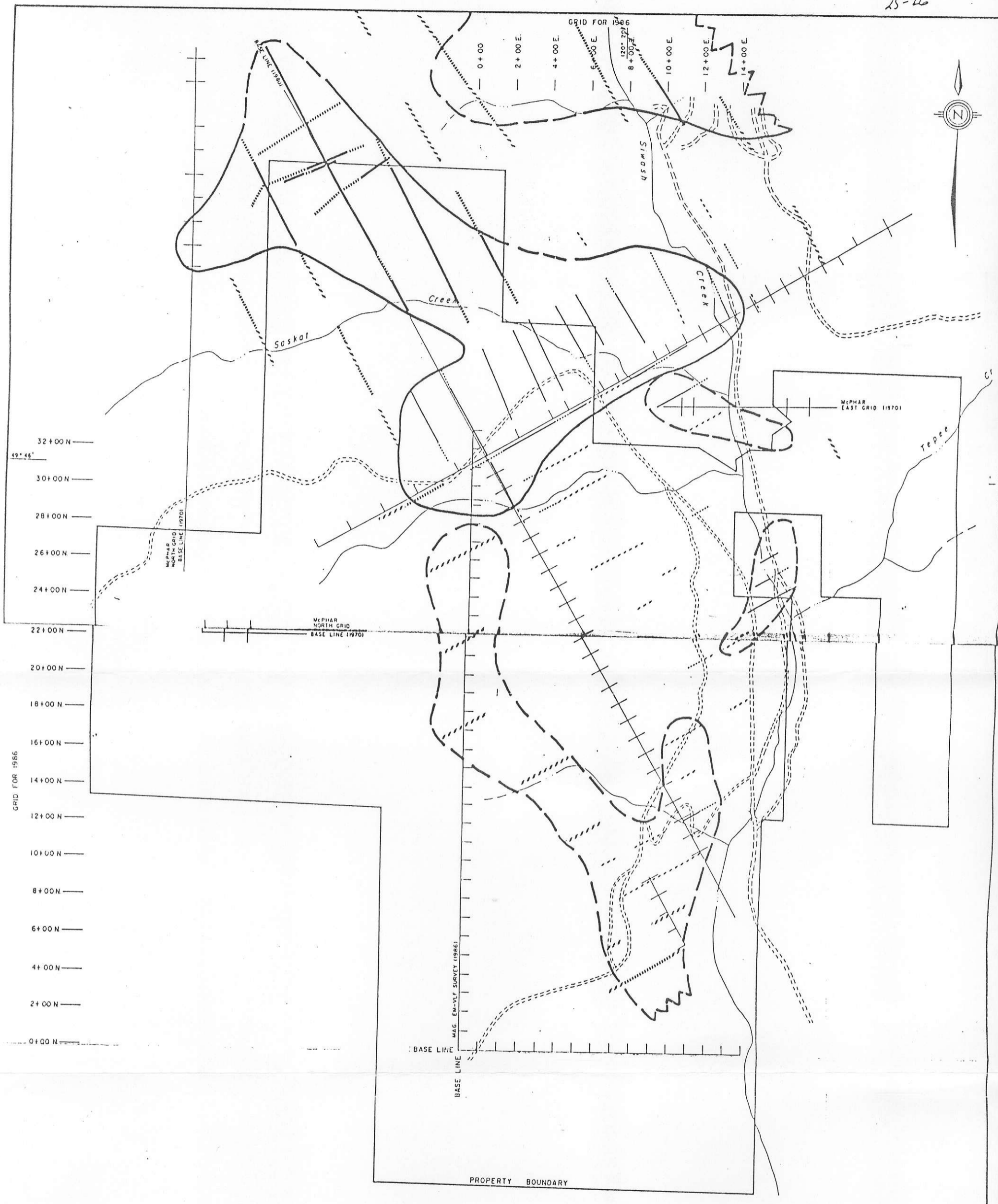
This anomaly covers the Camp Showing. There are moderate to strong coincident Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu anomalies. The anomalies partly extend onto the claim ground.

Anomaly #9

This anomaly is not on the claims. It covers the Fissure Maiden Showings and extends about 200 metres northwest up Saskat Creek covering a large area of brecciation.

Significantly high Au geochemical values (not recorded) correspond to areas anomalous in other metal values, i.e.: Western Trenches, Fissure Maiden, Camp Show, Spud Trenches and localized areas throughout the southwestern part of the Brenda grid. Anomalous Au values are considered to be anything greater than 3 grams per metric tonne. The highest Au value obtained was 15 grams per metric tonne over the highly chloritized Camp Show.





Surface Projection of Anomalous Zone

DEFINITE ————

PROBABLE - - - - -

POSSIBLE ······

ANOMALOUS IP ZONE ○

Previous Survey I.P.P. - 3079 (1980)

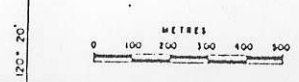


FIGURE 5

WESTRON VENTURE LTD.

SIWASH SILVER PROJECT

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION ANOMALIES

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

SCALE: 1: 20,000 DATE: NOVEMBER, 1986

The geochemical survey has proven to be reasonably successful. It serves very well as a complimentary survey to that of geology in that it substantiates observed areas of mineralization. A few areas, not detected by the geological survey have been detected by soil geochemistry. Most of these areas present an overburden problem and outcrops are few and far between.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

(Phoenix Geophysics for Brenda Mines, January 1981)

The survey covered 71.3 km, approximately half of which was on the claim group discussed in this report.

The survey was carried out on a line and electrode interval of 100 metres.

The survey was designed to locate large bodies of disseminated sulphides. Several anomalous or probable anomalous zones were located.

Zone A

This is a small probable anomalous zone which is located immediately north of the confluence of Siwash Creek, where it straddles Tepee Creek. It is about 750 metres long and 200 metres wide covering the Camp Showings not on the claim ground (mineral inventory Mabel 092HNE028). It extends onto the claim ground and is elongated northeasterly along a probable structural trend on the property.

Zone B

This is a small probably anomalous area which straddles Siwash Creek immediately south of its confluence with Saskat Creek. It is about 800 metres long and 200 metres wide. It is probably entirely on the fissure Maiden (Mineral Inventory 092HNE001) and not part of the claim ground. The two anomalies above are weak, but may represent narrower structures, the response from which has been "diluted" over 100 metres.



Zone C

This is a broad extensive irregular definitive anomaly which extends about 2,400 metres northwesterly and from 600 to 2,000 metres northeasterly. The claim ground covers about half of the southwestern part the anomaly in the "Western Trench" area.

These trenches show veins, veinlets and fracture filling of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopryite which adequately explains the anomaly.

Zone E

This is a probable anomaly located on the present claim ground. It is 2,600 metres long, open to the south, and 300 to 600 metres wide extending northwesterly with a lobe to the northeast along the "Camp Structure". The anomaly is weak and indefinite. The southern end is its strongest part.

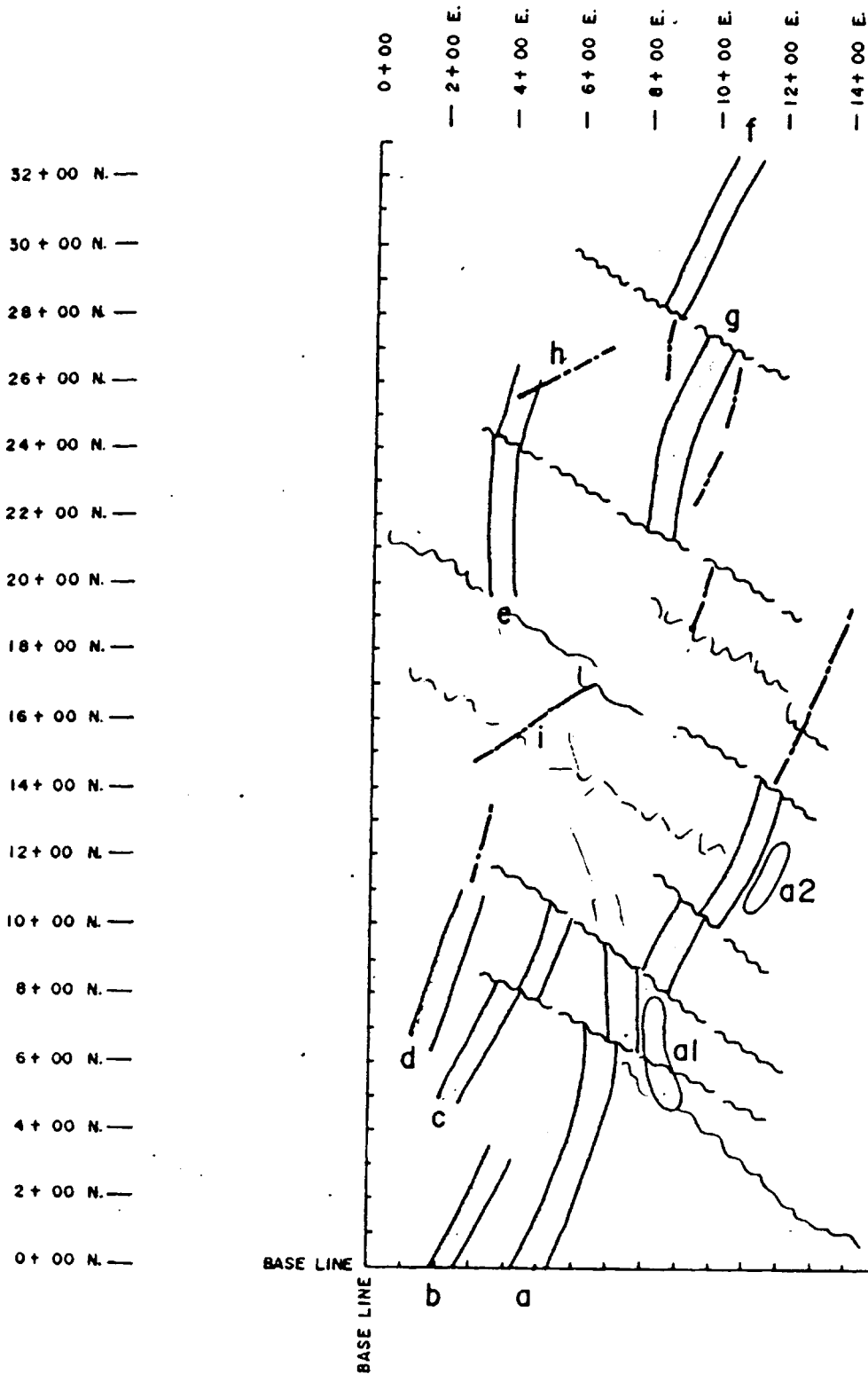
The writer believes the anomaly may be caused by several small separate mineralized fracture zones, veins, mineralized breccia zones and gouge zones.

VERY LOW FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC AND MAGNETIC SURVEY (1986)


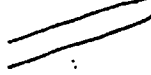


The writer commissioned Minequest Exploration Associates Ltd. to carry out VLF-EM and magnetic surveys on the claim group in the fall of 1986. The instrumentation used was Scintrex IGS which consists of EM-VLF and proton magnetometer with memory. The survey results were subsequently computer treated and produced on maps. The results were interpreted by Ronald F. Sheldrake, Apex Airborn Surveys Ltd., who outlined possible faults, geological contacts, conductive zones and magnetic variations.

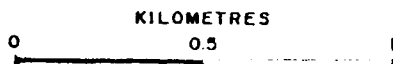
The writer did some further interpretation and correlation with known information such as soil anomalies, with the generous help of David Mark of Geotronics Surveys Ltd.





LEGEND

-  POSSIBLE FAULTS
-  POSSIBLE GOUGE ZONES OR WEAKLY CONDUCTIVE ZONE
-  CONDUCTIVE ZONES INTERPRETATION BY WRITER
-  KNOWN MINERALIZATION



WESTRON VENTURE LTD.
SIWASH SILVER PROJECT
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.
VLF-EM ANOMALIES
FRASER FILTERED
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

The survey was designed to cover known mineralization and structures and other features such as silver soil anomalies and IP anomalies. The results of the survey were highly satisfactory.

The one well known structure on the property, the Camp structure, was clearly indicated. The southern extension of the structure, previously unsurveyed, is by far its most conductive and also shows an outstanding, wide low magnetic response. These anomalies have been designated "a". The known mineralized areas associated with the structure may, as expected, show subtle conductive response, i.e. South Silver Showings designated "a1".

Several other conductive zones parallel to the Camp structure are designated "b", "c", "d", "f" and "g". Other conductive zones are designated "e", "h" and "i".

Anomaly d is partly coincident with the southern end of Silver Soil Anomaly #1. Anomaly e is coincident with part of the northern end of this soil anomaly.

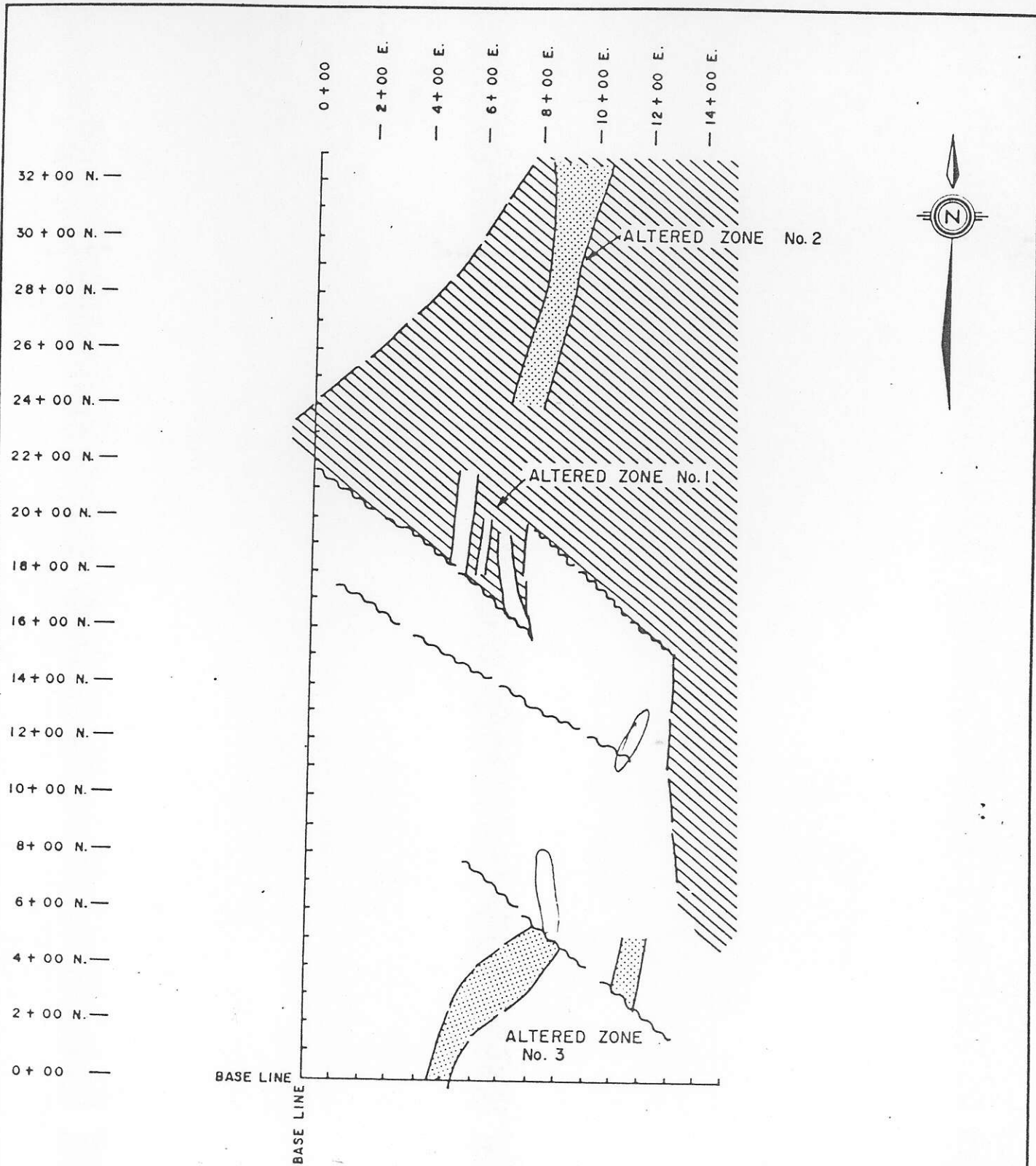
Anomaly f is a coincident high conductivity one and low magnetic response. There are no coincident soil anomalies.

Anomaly i to the southwest is coincident with a wide part of soil Anomaly #1. It is a low grade northeast striking anomaly which to the northeast ends in an area of high magnetics at intersections of interpreted faults and contacts between intrusive rock phases.

Anomaly h also strikes northeasterly and appears to be coincident with a biotite feldspar porphyry.

The majority of anomalies lie in area without outcrops and indeed there appears at times to be an alignment of outcrops on either side of an anomaly (i.e. Anomaly "n") suggesting altered softer ground in between.





WESTRON VENTURE LTD.
SIWASH SILVER PROJECT
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.
MAGNETIC ANOMALIES
LIVCARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

The writer has graded the anomalies as follows:

- Anomaly a(1) South Silver Extension to the south.
- Anomaly a(2) Spud Trenches extending northwest of present trenches.
- Anomaly i (No road access.)
- Anomaly d North end (no road access).
- Anomaly g (No road access.)
- Anomaly f (No road access.)
- Anomaly h (No road access.)

The survey is considered to have been very successful and the above anomalies should be further explored.

Respectfully submitted,



E. Livgard, P. Eng.

Livgard Consultants Ltd.



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Dillard Showing

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Fissure Maiden

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Clairmont (Argenite) (Fix) (Top)

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Snowstorm - Renfrew - Amie - Lucky Strike

Annual Report 1925 p. 210, 1927 p. 247, 1928 p. 264,
1929 p. 277, 1951 p. 130, 1952 p. 277-136
GEM 1970 p. 389, 1971 p. 276, 1972 p. 141, 1973 p. 160,
1974 p. 120.



SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sample No.	Width	Location	Description
24257	1.4 m	South Silver: old pit - west wall	east-west striking fracture with 50% quartz & minor sulphides
24258	1.0 m	South Silver: old pit - east wall	east-west striking fracture with 50 quartz & minor sulphides
24259	3.0 m	South Silver: old pit - north wall	fractured oxidized altered granite
24260	10 cm	30 m SW of pit	carbonate stringer with chalcopyrite
24261	grab	20 m SW of pit	altered granite - minor disseminated pyrite
24262	grab	40 m SW of pit	silicification no sulphides visible
24263	5 cm	Large trench	quartz, pyrite, galena
24264	2.0 m	80 m SW of pit	fracture zone - silicified minor sulphides
24265	0.5 m	80 m SW of pit	fracture zone - silicified minor sulphides
24266	7.5 m	Main gouge zone	clay & silicified fragments, minor pyrite
24267	2 cm	70 m SW of pit	quartz, pyrite, galena, sphalerite
24268	1.2 m	East wall of gouge 2	altered granite minor silicification oxide
24269	0.6 m	Western Trenches	quartz vein sphalerite, pyrite, minor galena
24270	2.0 m	Western Trenches	quartz vein sphalerite, pyrite, minor galena
24271	0.5 m	Western Trenches	quartz vein pyrite, sphalerite
24272	10 cm	Western Trenches	massive pyrite vein

001 1
001 3
001
005 3
001
007 3



SAMPLE DESCRIPTION CONTINUED

Sample No.	Width	Location	Description
24273	1.2 m	Fisher Maiden	silicified vein - cavities, no visible sulphides
24274	3.0 m	Monte Showing	highly altered quartz porphyry(?) sphalerite zone
24001	grab	Main gouge zone	large fragment of wall rock in the gouge zone - mineralized breccia
4002	grab	Main gouge zone	large fragment of wall rock in the gouge zone - mineralized breccia
SS #1	0.5 m	South Silver - 6+00N 8+50E	silicified fracture zone in alt. granite, minor pyrite
SS #2	2.0 m	South Silver - 6+00N 8+50E	silicified fracture zone in alt. granite, minor pyrite
SS #3	3.0 m	South Silver - 6+00N 8+50E	silicified fracture zone in alt. granite, minor pyrite
SS #4	5.0 m	South Silver - 6+00N 8+50E	silicified fracture zone in alt. granite, minor pyrite
SS #5	6.0 m	South Silver - 6+00N 8+50E	alt. granite - no silicification
SS #6	2.0 m	South Silver - 6+00N 8+50E	alt. granite - no silicification
SS #7	1.0 m	South Silver - 6+00N 8+50E	alt. granite - no silicification with Cu stain

NOTE:

All samples designated with a sample number were taken by the writer.



LIVGARD CONSULTANTS PROJECT - WESTRON FILE # 87-1793

SAMPLE#	MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	U	AU	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	N	AU#	
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	
4418	3	18	186	695	.3	2	2	1211	1.28	2	5	ND	9	38	1	2	2	5	.86	.030	17	3	.16	103	.01	3	.29	.05	.17	1	9	
4419	4	90	332	1297	3.4	1	2	1987	1.88	3	5	ND	12	35	2	2	3	2	.77	.022	13	1	.13	62	.01	2	.24	.01	.20	1	12	
4420	4	19	184	737	.6	1	2	1177	1.27	2	6	ND	14	40	1	2	2	4	.87	.023	16	3	.14	108	.01	2	.30	.02	.15	1	9	
4421	2	35	199	837	1.3	2	3	2100	2.04	7	5	ND	8	35	1	2	2	5	.89	.032	21	1	.22	89	.01	2	.38	.02	.22	1	13	
4422	2	14	120	474	.2	2	2	1508	1.32	2	5	ND	8	38	1	2	2	6	.85	.024	23	2	.17	162	.01	2	.39	.02	.18	1	6	
4423	2	13	61	206	1.0	1	2	780	1.29	2	29	ND	11	28	1	2	2	8	.54	.022	26	1	.18	97	.01	2	.30	.03	.15	1	8	
4424	2	32	145	1051	.7	1	2	1176	1.41	3	5	ND	7	38	2	2	2	6	.76	.026	24	2	.17	64	.01	2	.31	.02	.15	1	11	
4425	3	52	151	2063	1.3	2	3	1158	1.69	2	6	ND	8	30	4	2	2	7	.63	.026	21	3	.20	55	.01	2	.36	.02	.14	1	15	
4426	3	53	107	601	.5	1	3	877	1.77	.2	6	ND	7	30	1	2	3	10	.64	.033	24	1	.27	75	.01	2	.43	.02	.15	1	6	
4427	2	55	84	350	1.4	2	3	1016	1.61	2	5	ND	6	33	1	2	2	5	.72	.033	21	2	.19	87	.01	2	.32	.02	.19	1	26	
385-390	31	154	573	2148	5.0	4	6	2637	4.14	18	5	ND	10	27	3	4	2	2	.29	.064	24	1	.18	71	.01	2	.28	.01	.25	1	645	
390-395	21	163	400	1718	3.6	3	4	2177	3.09	15	5	ND	13	27	2	2	2	2	.28	.050	25	1	.17	62	.01	2	.29	.01	.27	1	385	
395-400	5	191	220	911	2.2	1	2	1520	2.08	4	5	2	18	35	1	2	2	3	.35	.047	43	1	.18	96	.01	2	.37	.01	.31	1	595	
400-405	4	215	200	847	2.4	13	6	1730	2.65	6	5	ND	14	58	1	2	4	15	.68	.077	33	14	.44	222	.02	2	.61	.01	.30	1	2650	
405-410	13	143	212	809	1.4	4	4	1882	1.88	3	5	ND	10	56	1	2	3	8	.95	.053	28	5	.29	242	.01	2	.43	.01	.25	1	1460	
410-415	3	93	249	1158	1.2	5	3	1472	1.62	3	6	ND	12	53	2	2	3	9	.83	.048	34	5	.31	216	.01	2	.53	.02	.25	1	450	
415-420	5	189	372	3324	2.3	17	6	3438	2.82	7	7	ND	12	70	5	2	4	21	.98	.083	26	23	.61	156	.02	2	.81	.02	.27	1	2250	
420-425	3	113	196	1512	1.3	3	3	1804	1.80	6	5	ND	12	38	2	2	2	8	.66	.038	24	4	.27	165	.01	2	.40	.02	.18	1	405	
425-430	3	76	122	767	.8	6	3	1139	1.70	3	5	ND	10	43	1	2	3	11	.68	.043	27	6	.33	180	.02	2	.51	.02	.20	1	92	
430-435	2	40	67	400	.4	1	3	1258	1.75	2	5	ND	10	39	1	2	2	10	.78	.039	26	1	.29	183	.01	3	.43	.02	.17	1	43	
87-12	4438	1	15	14	81	.1	9	6	504	1.76	3	5	ND	4	66	1	2	3	25	1.25	.060	10	10	.63	504	.03	2	.82	.04	.11	1	7
4439	2	14	24	136	.1	4	4	546	1.40	3	5	ND	4	65	1	2	2	15	1.70	.063	14	6	.37	268	.01	2	.61	.02	.16	1	6	
4440	2	15	28	85	.6	4	4	729	1.67	2	5	ND	4	88	1	3	2	21	1.52	.060	12	7	.49	656	.03	2	.67	.04	.13	1	5	
4441	2	8	12	78	.3	2	3	751	1.73	2	5	ND	5	36	1	2	2	14	1.03	.047	19	2	.31	104	.01	2	.47	.04	.11	2	10	
4442	3	11	16	79	.1	3	3	556	1.58	2	5	ND	4	29	1	2	2	17	.65	.044	14	5	.29	90	.04	2	.47	.04	.14	2	7	
4443	12	104	76	303	.8	3	4	1178	2.58	2	7	ND	6	39	1	3	2	12	.96	.044	21	2	.32	73	.01	4	.50	.03	.22	2	6	
4444	2	18	13	103	.1	2	3	649	1.78	2	5	ND	4	28	1	2	2	16	.79	.046	17	2	.33	68	.04	3	.49	.03	.17	1	6	
4445	6	25	18	92	.2	1	3	499	1.91	2	5	ND	3	14	1	2	2	20	.36	.044	12	4	.32	88	.10	2	.46	.05	.23	5	7	
4446	4	23	10	71	.1	3	3	485	1.82	2	5	ND	4	15	1	2	2	21	.41	.047	10	3	.35	88	.09	3	.50	.05	.24	3	7	
4447	4	9	14	90	.1	1	2	688	1.60	2	5	ND	5	48	1	2	2	13	1.09	.046	18	1	.35	74	.02	5	.42	.03	.16	1	8	
4448	3	17	5	53	.1	1	3	519	1.67	3	5	ND	5	25	1	2	2	15	.63	.040	20	2	.29	51	.03	2	.41	.04	.14	1	6	
4449	2	8	9	54	.1	1	4	521	1.82	2	5	ND	5	17	1	2	2	17	.45	.042	11	2	.30	67	.07	2	.43	.05	.19	4	4	
4450	2	10	2	57	.1	1	3	517	1.82	2	5	ND	5	19	1	2	2	18	.43	.040	13	2	.32	71	.06	2	.44	.05	.19	4	3	
4451	2	5	10	60	.1	1	3	669	1.71	2	5	ND	5	34	1	2	2	15	.73	.037	19	3	.30	56	.04	5	.37	.04	.17	3	1	
4452	1	6	12	58	.1	1	2	716	1.49	2	5	ND	5	50	1	2	2	11	.97	.036	22	2	.27	54	.01	3	.33	.03	.14	2	1	
4453	2	5	20	60	.1	2	3	620	1.61	2	5	ND	5	42	1	2	2	13	.73	.037	19	2	.25	77	.02	2	.37	.03	.14	1	1	
STD C/AU-R	20	64	37	141	7.3	71	30	1067	3.98	43	14	8	35	50	18	18	19	66	.47	.107	37	62	.92	188	.09	33	1.72	.07	.14	13	515	

385-390
390-395
395-400
400-405
405-410
410-415
415-420
420-425
425-430
430-435

87-12
55-45

12

90°-45°

40' .03203/E
20' .0509/E

EDH

WESTRON
R.C.H #11
WESTERN TRENCH
AREA

