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**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
and
EXPLORATION PROPOSAL**

**WIT BASEMETAL, GOLD, SILVER
PROSPECT**

**Fort St. James Area
Central British Columbia**

May 20, 1995

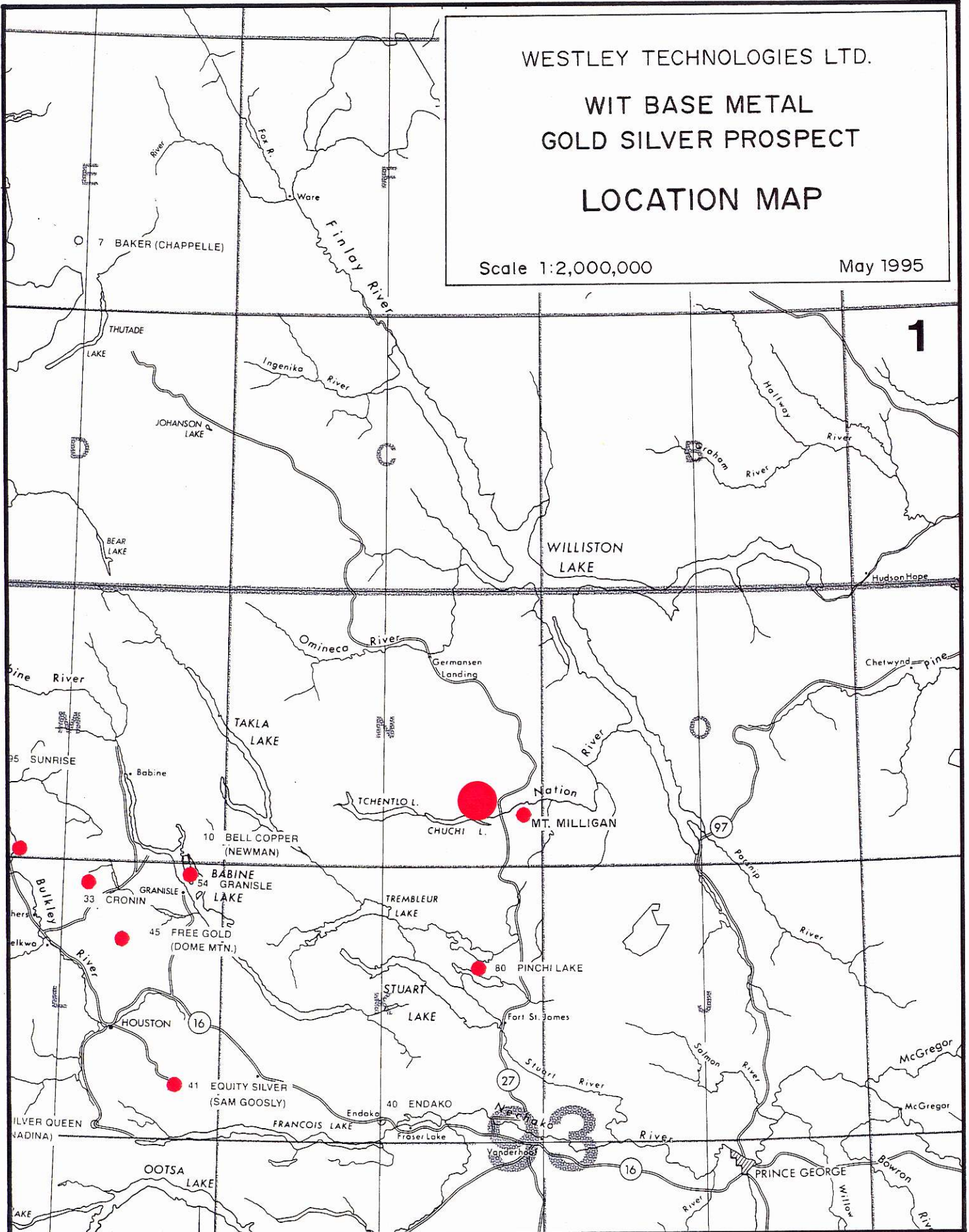
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WIT BASE METAL
GOLD SILVER PROSPECT

LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:2,000,000

May 1995



DIAGRAMS

- FIG. 1 LOCATION MAP
- FIG. 2 DRILL HOLE AND TRENCH PLAN
- FIG. 3 LONGITUDINAL SECTION
- FIG. 4 SECTION 14775E
- FIG. 5 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MULTI-ELEMENT
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES (soil)

WIT-BASEMETAL SILVER GOLD PROSPECT

Location 55° 13'N, 124° 25'N, EL 3100' ASL, NTS 093-N-1

The Wit prospect is situated 2 km north of Chuchi Lake on sparsely wooded terrain that slopes gently toward the lake. The area was logged about 20 years ago.

Access is achieved by driving 110 km due north from Fort St. James on the Manson Creek gravel highway then 14 km west on a good logging road. (See location map Fig.1) Access and terrain conditions permit cost effective exploration and development operations.

The Wit property is comprised of 221 mineral claim units covering approximately 5525 hectares. It is held under option by Westley from Nation River Resources Ltd. Westley can earn a 65% interest in the property by spending \$2,000,000 on exploration and making total payments of \$200,000 by December 31, 1999.

In early 1995, Westley carried out a 5 hole, 736 meter, diamond drilling program on the Wit property. Drill hole #1 encountered a promising section of ore class mineralization at a vertical depth of 110 meters as follows:

HOLE 1 - 11.4% zinc, 3.84% lead, 23.3 gpt silver, 1.28 gpt gold, true thickness 2.5 meters.

A trench located 150 meters east south east of drill hole #1 returned assays of:

EAST TRENCH 6.28% zinc, 5.8% lead, 34.8 gpt silver, 0.68 gpt gold across 5 meters.

A second trench 180 meters west of drill hole #1 returned assays of:

WEST TRENCH 10.6% zinc and 1.6% lead, across 5 meters.

Quartz-barite sulphide breccias and vein matter are contained within a near vertical, east-west trending shear zone that is 10 to 35 meters in thickness. The barite content is 18% which would add commercial value to the ore. Drill holes #2, #3 and #5 intersected the mineralized structure east of the "East" trench but did not encounter commercial metal concentrations. Hole #4 was not completed to its target depth. (See Drill Hole and Trench plan Fig.2)

Westward from the "East" trench there are surface and drill hole indications of the mineralized structure for a distance of 400 meters. Grades and thicknesses reported in "X-ray" diamond drill holes N-1 to N-5 drilled in 1965, are subject to considerable core loss and only generally indicate the mineralized zone. This area has geological potential for 1.5 million tons of high grade zinc, lead, silver, gold ore to a depth of 300 meters.

The location of the Wit mineralized zone is reflected by widespread anomalous concentrations of barium, zinc and lead in soil in an area 2.5 km. X 1 km with high silver and gold values in the immediate vicinity of the mineralization. There are three other areas on the property with similar geochemical characteristics which provide scope for finding additional mineralized zones similar to the Wit. (See geochemical plan, Fig.5)

The Wit property is underlain by upper Triassic volcanic flow rocks of the Takla group. Immediately to the west, the Takla rocks are intruded by The Hogem Batholith which is composed of syenite and monzonite. Locally this intrusion and the adjacent volcanic rocks form a centre of porphyry copper and gold mineralization. (Skook, Digger and Col prospects.)

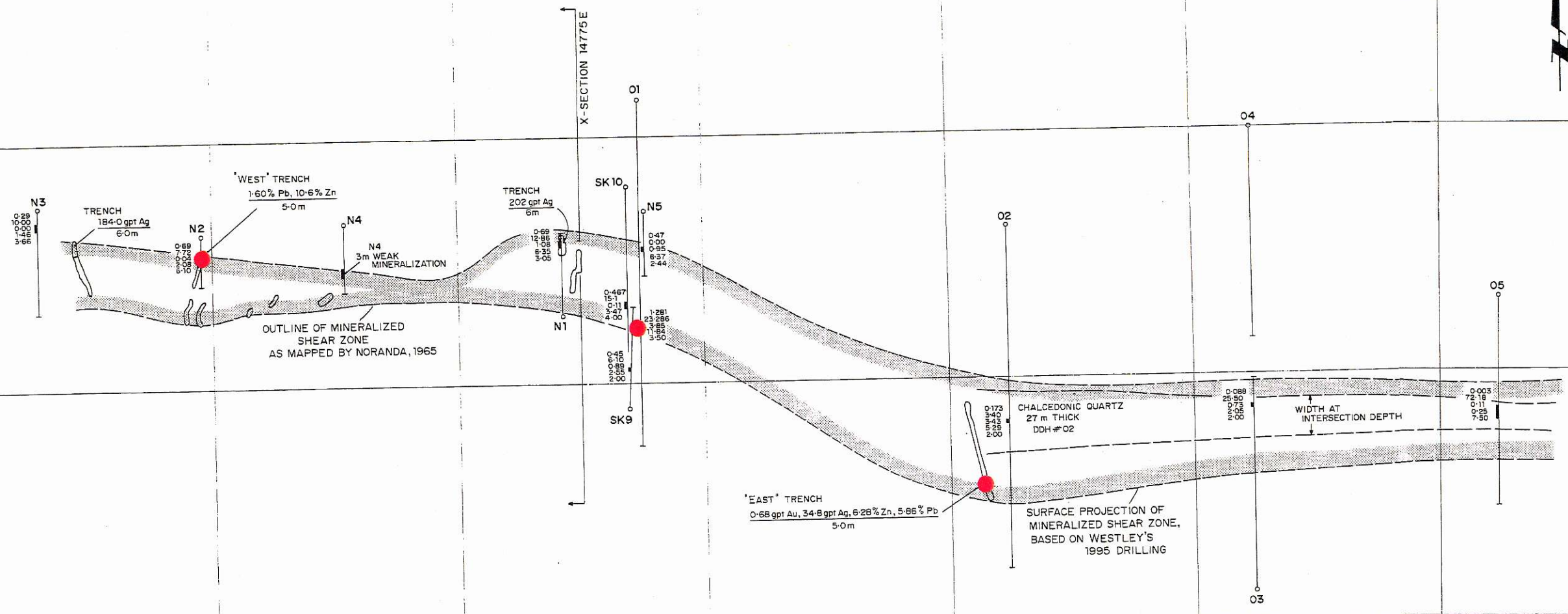
The Wit prospect is typical of Tertiary aged, fault controlled epithermal vein systems that occur peripheral to porphyry copper deposits. Its plume like character (as seen on Section 14775E, Fig.4) being 35 meters wide at surface and 10 meters at a depth of 110 meters indicates that only a small part of the mineralized structure has been removed by erosion. Also the distribution of anomalous metal concentrations in soil relative to structural features that have been mapped by others signifies the presence of a complex, branching mineralized fault system that extends for a distance of 9 km on the property.

There is a strong possibility that the relative importance of gold and silver will improve as exploration proceeds. In the area that has been drilled, gold values average about 0.5 grams/Ton in trenches and shallow drill holes; however, in drill No. 1 at a depth of 110 meters, the gold grade has increased 2 1/2 times to 1.28 gm/tonne. There are also areas of high silver values. For example drill hole #5 which is located 200 meters east of the "East" trench intersected a 7.5 meter section that averaged 72.18 gm/tonne silver. Two old trenches on the west part of the Wit zone returned assays of 184 gm/tonne silver across 6 meters and 202 gm/Ton silver across 6 meters. Drill hole No.2 which is located immediately east of the "East" trench returned 37 meters of grey chalcedonic vein quartz and breccia at 80 meters below surface. This was weakly mineralized with fine pyrite, base metal sulphides,

gold and silver; however, the great thickness and character of this section is impressive evidence of a strong precious metal-bearing epithermal system. Also, anomalous concentrations of gold in soil are more dominant in target areas located east of the main Wit mineralized zone.

In summary, the main Wit mineralized zone is 400 meters long and contains 3 ore class sections that average 3.2% lead, 9.9% zinc, 18.4 gm/Ton silver, 0.85 gm/Ton gold and 18% barite with an average thickness of 4.15 meters. Gold grades appear to be increasing with depth. Further excavator trenching and diamond drilling is required to test the continuity of this zone, along strike and at depth. **There are three other geochemical features on the property indicating potential for additional mineralized zones, including high grade gold and silver, in an extensive fault controlled epithermal system.** Further soil sampling, prospecting and excavator trenching is required to explore these targets.

An exploration program that will include 5280 feet of diamond drilling and 200 hours of excavator trenching is planned for the summer of 1995. The estimated cost of this work is \$360,000.



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WIT PROSPECT
DRILL HOLE and TRENCH
PLAN

SCALE: AS SHOWN MAY 1995

14500 E

14600 E

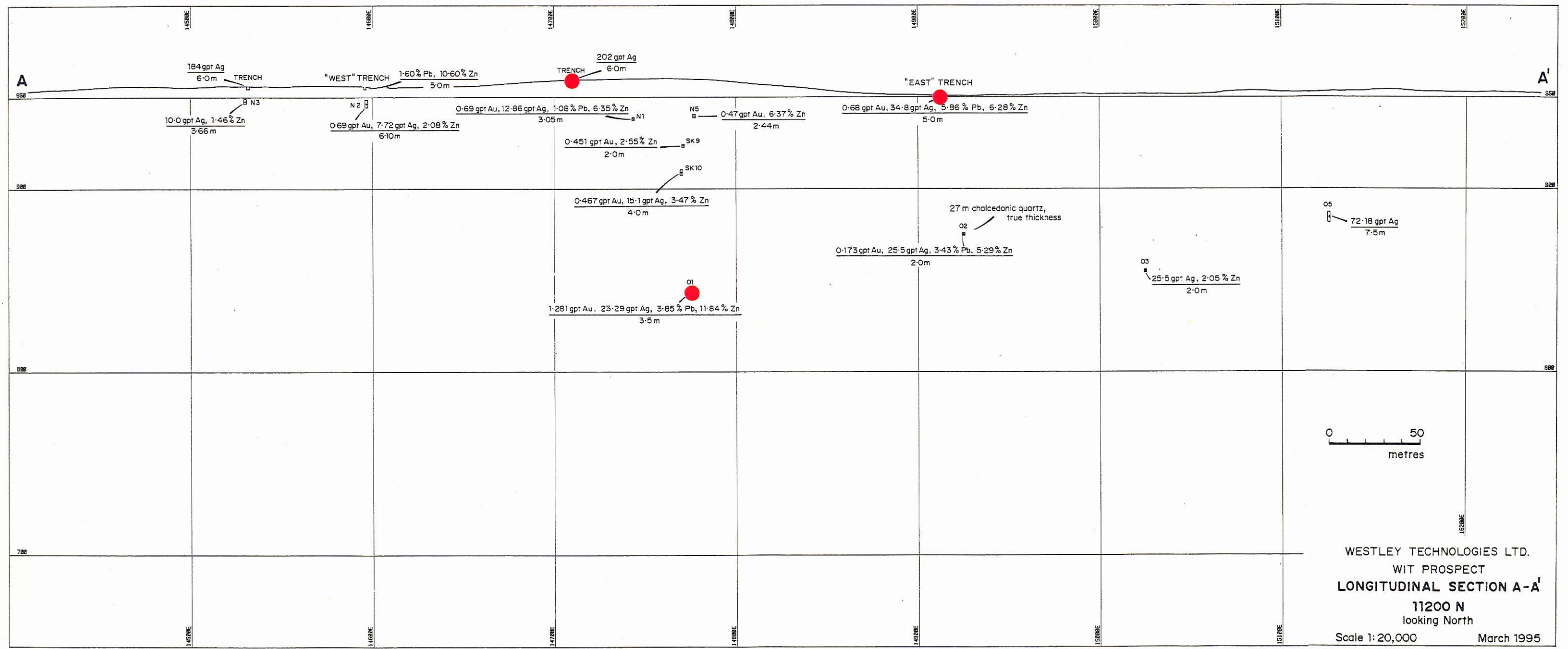
14700 E

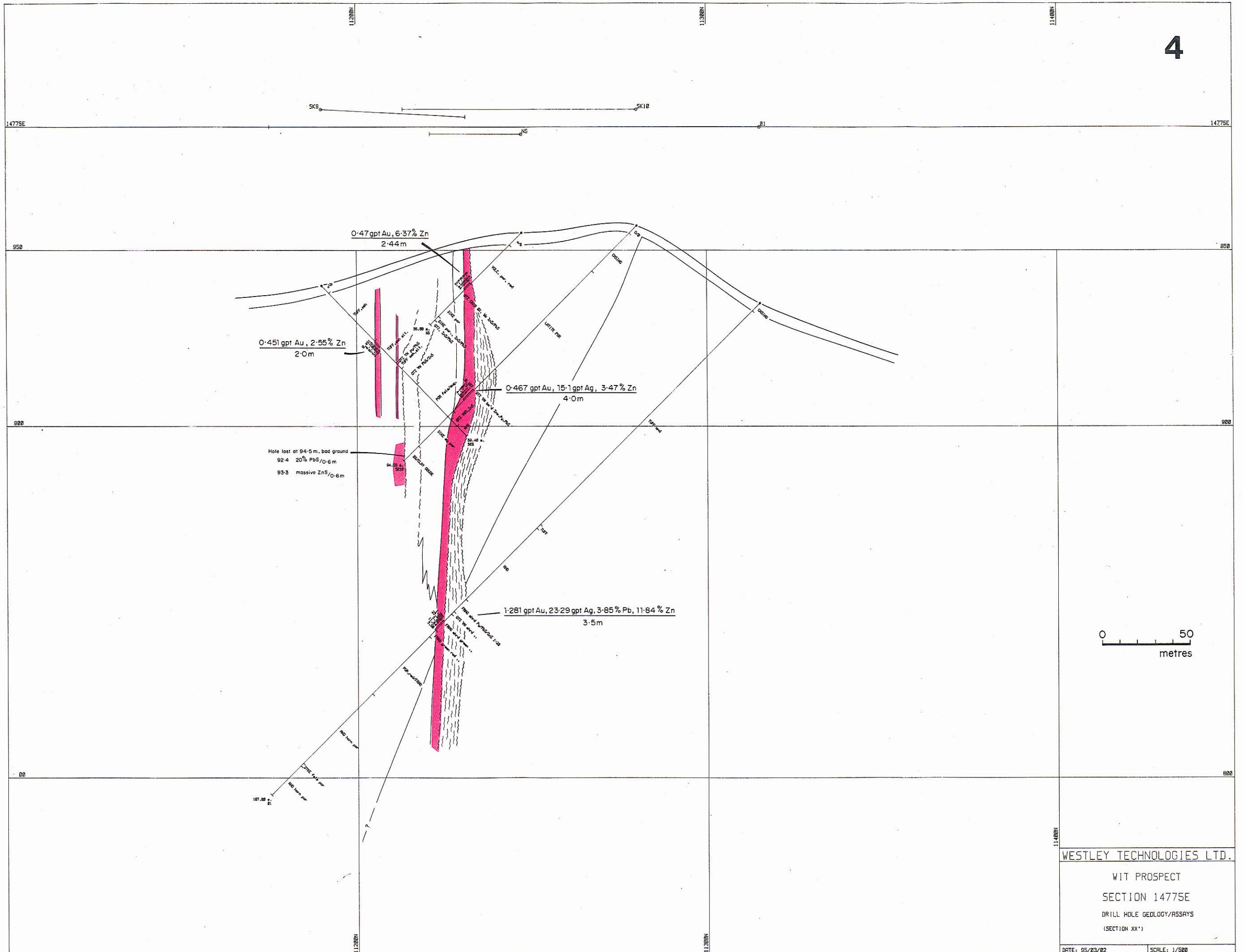
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14900 E

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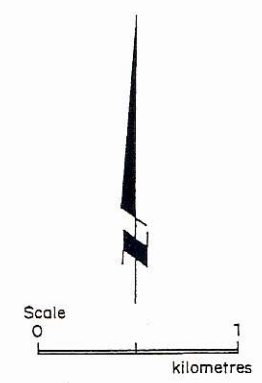
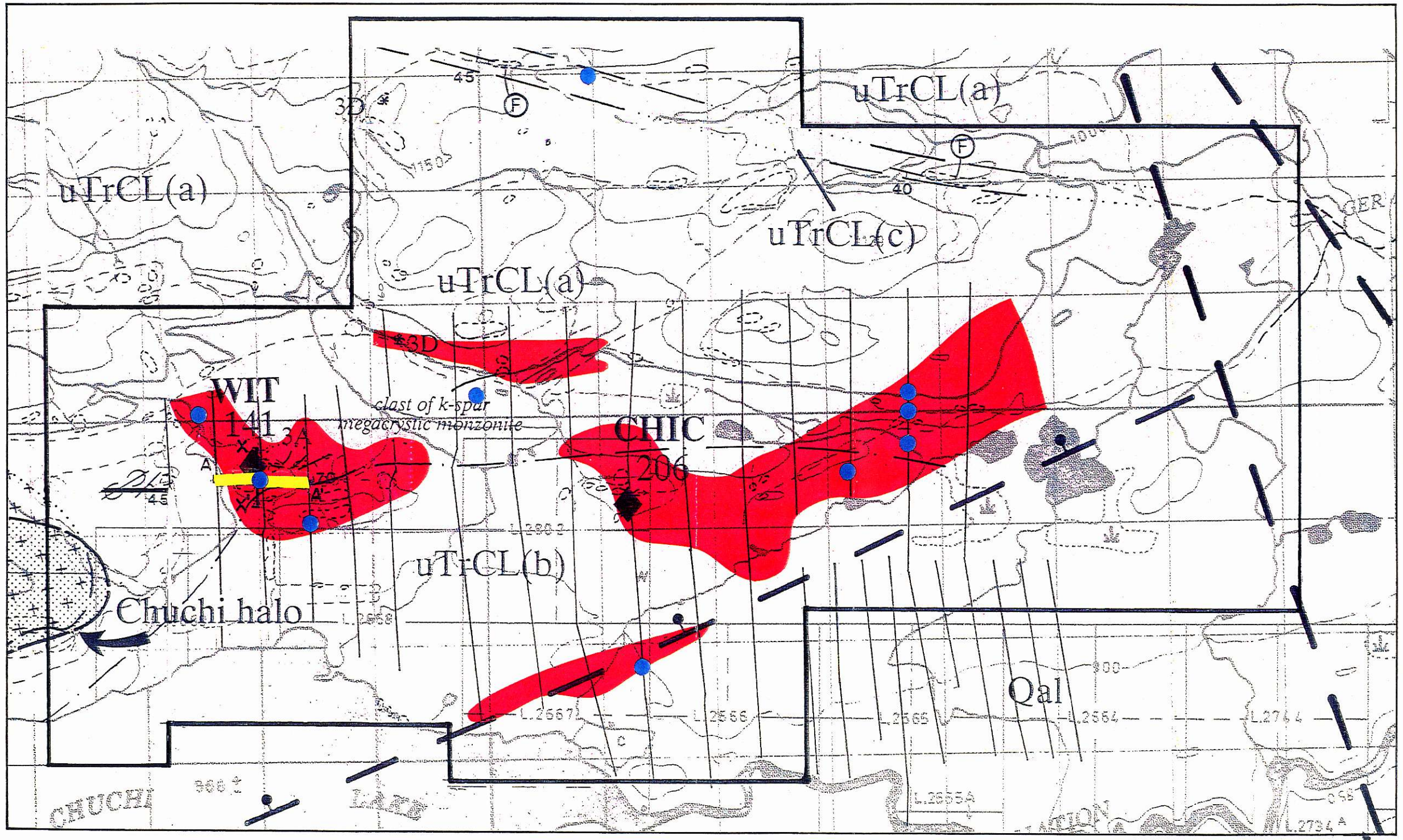
15100 E





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 WIT PROSPECT
 SECTION 1477SE
 DRILL HOLE GEOLOGY/ASSAYS
 (SECTION XX')

DATE: 95/03/02 SCALE: 1/500



- QUATERNARY
 - Qal Unconsolidated glacial till and alluvium
- UPPER TRIASSIC (- JURASSIC?)
 - TAKLA GROUP
 - CHUCHI LAKE FORMATION:
 - (a) Green and maroon heterolithic agglomerate
 - (b) Plagioclase-porphry trachyte flows and breccia
 - (c) Intervolcanic sediments
- Multi-element geochemical anomaly (Ba, Pb, Zn, Ag)
- Geological contact (approximate, inferred)
- Fault, downthrown side indicated
- Bedding (tops known, unknown; overturned)
- Large intrusion
- WIT Prospect
 - Prospect
 - Priority Target

WESTLEY TECHNOLOGIES LTD.
 WIT PROSPECT
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 and
 MULTI-ELEMENT
 GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES
 (Ba, Pb, Zn, Ag)
 Scale As shown May 1995