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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE BOA AND ASP CLAIM GROUPS, MANSON LAKE AREA, OMINICA MINING DIVISION OF B. C.

Nov. 17/66 J.P. Elwell P.Eng.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE BOA AND ASP CLAIM GROUPS, MANSON LAKE AREA, OMINICA MINING DIVISION OF B. C.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the preliminary examination and exploration of the mineral showings on Boulder Creek in the Asp claim group located in the Manson Lake and of the Ominica Mining Division of B. C.

The writer made the examination on July 5th and 6th, 1966, at the request of Ominica Base Metals Ltd., of 890 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1, B. C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Asp and adjoining Boa and Viper claim groups lie across Boulder Creek from its mouth on Manson Lake for about two and a half miles upstream and cover a strip about one and a half miles wide on each side of the creek.

Access to the property is by way of a gravel road from Ft. St. James to a point near the north end of the lower Manson Lake, a distance of approximately 110 miles. From here a bulldozer road has been constructed to the principal mineral showings.

Alternatively, the property can be reached by float plane from Ft. St. James, the flying time being approximately 45 minutes.

A location plan, based on the staking map accompanies this report.

PROPERTIES

The properties consist of three adjoining claim groups, the Asp (40 claims) and the Boa (8 claims), and the Viper (18 claims) recorded as follows:

	Record No.
Asp #1 to #40, incl.	38910 to 38949, incl.
Boa #1 to #8, incl.	41134 to 41141, incl.
Viper #1 to #15, incl.	Tag No. 575961 to 575975, incl.
Viper #16 to #18, incl.	Tag No. 746159 to 746161, incl.

PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

There is no known record of previous exploration on the ground covered by the claims, but the gravels of Boulder Creek have been worked for placer gold in previous years.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

As mapped by A. H. Lang 1940, 1941, and J. E. Armstrong and J. B. Thurber 1944, of the Geological Survey of Canada, the claim area is underlain by the Cache Creek group of altered sediments and flows of Palaeozoic age. The rocks consist of interbedded limestones, argillites, cherts, quartzite, greenstone and serpentine, and their derived schists. The Wolverine complex of metamorphic rocks lies to the northeast and southwest of the property.

A major fault system known as the Manson Fault runs in a northwest-southeast direction through the western side of the claim area and a minor branch of this fault appears to form the channel of Boulder Creek for the last mile to its discharge into Manson Lake.

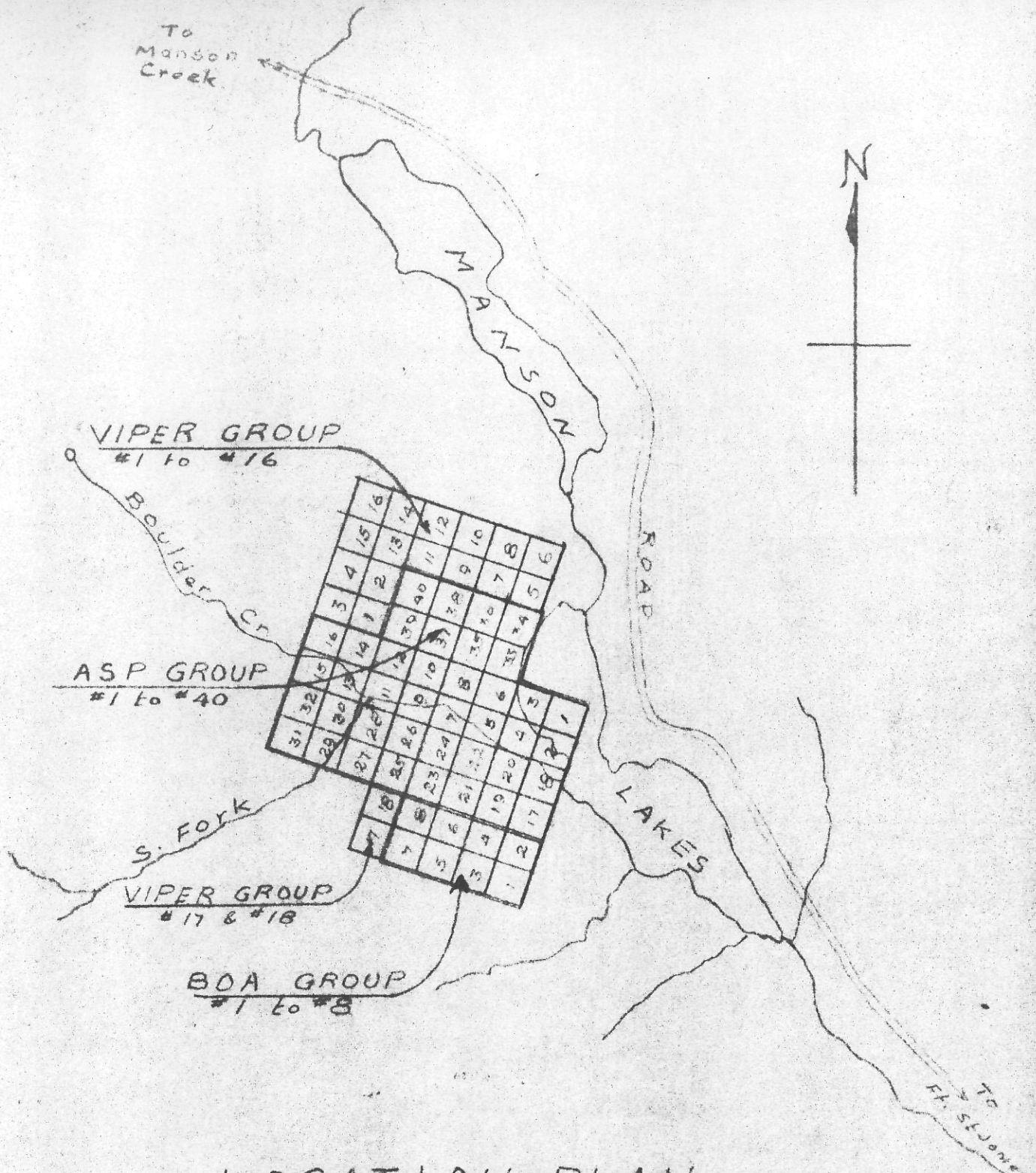
Quarts veins and stringers as well as other type of lode deposits occur in many places, but mainly along the Hanson Fault Zone and its subsidiary fractures. These structures apparently provided abundant channelways for mineralising solutions, and deposition occurred wherever conditions were favorable.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINERAL OCCURRENCES

The first mineral occurrence examined is located about one mile up from the mouth of Boulder Creek. It consists of a massive vein of white quarts cutting through talcy schist and striking across the creek on a bearing of 40° and dipping at about 65° to the N.W. The principal exposure of the vein is on the south side of the creek where it is about 15 feet wide and forms a prominent outcrop up the slope for about 50 feet. Above this elevation it is obscured by boulder and gravel overburden. The vein can be traced across the creek to the north side where it has been partially exposed in a cut in the overburden. This cut indicates that the vein is cut off by a fault striking at 325° and dipping at 70° to the north.

Mineralisation consists of coarse grained galena occurring as erratic depositions in cross fractures of the vein, and mainly in the first 10 feet from the hanging wall. There appeared to be no mineralised structures paralleling the strike of the vein.

The samples were taken, which, due to the nature of the deposition, cannot be considered representative of the whole vein, but serve to indicate the mineral association. The results



LOCATION PLAN
OF
VIPER, BOA, & ASP CLAIM GROUPS

MANSON LAKE AREA, OMINECA MINING DIV. OF B.C.

Scale ~ 1" = 1 mi.

July 1966

Revised Nov. 1966

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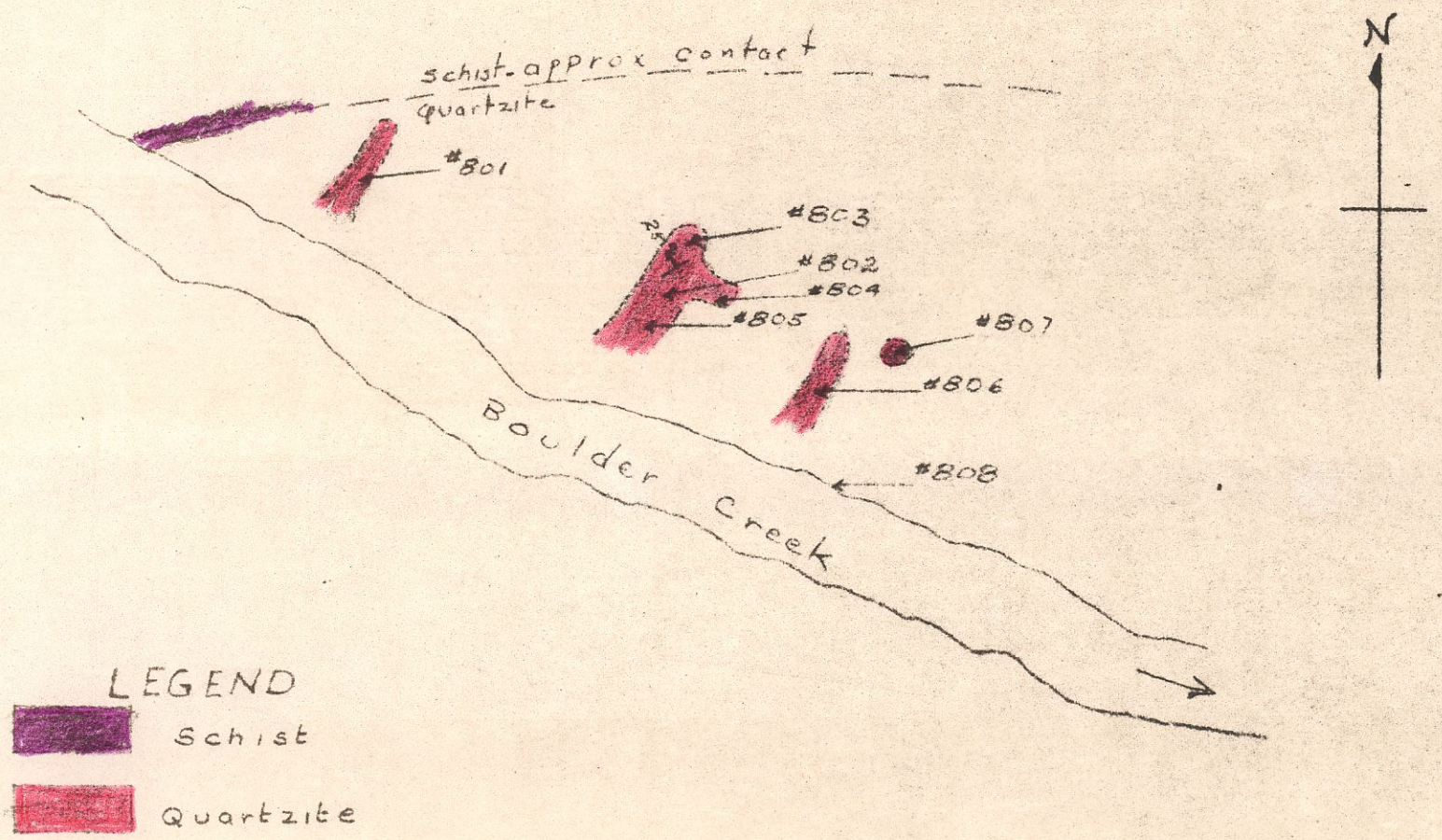
are given below:

Sample No.	Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% Pb.	Remarks
809	0.02	41.5	23.6	- selected mineral
810	Tr.	Tr.	2.80	chip sample over 10'

The second mineral zone examined lies about a quarter of a mile further upstream on the north bank of the creek. Three excavations in the overburden of the creek bank have exposed bedded quartzites mineralised with pyrite, galena and minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite as fine grained disseminations within the quartzite. The excavation done to date is insufficient to determine the width, thickness, and extent of this deposit but the three cuts cover a distance of 140 feet along the creek bank. As exposed in the central cut, the quartzite shows heavy oxidation and weathering for the first few feet below the surface, and the underlying rock, while less altered, is intensely shattered and is oxidised along the fractures.

The dip of the beds is 25° on a bearing of 350°, and there is evidence that they are overlain by beds of talcy schist. There are no exposures of bedrock on the north bank of the creek, but the prospector who uncovered the showings reports that he found the same mineralised quartzite in an excavation on the north side, but the cuts have since sloughed in.

The shattered nature of the rock exposed prevented any channel or chip sampling across a solid face, so the samples taken consisted of chips taken from blocks of broken material which had been blasted loose in the cuts. A sketch map showing the position of the cuts and the location of the different samples is included



SKETCH MAP OF MINERAL SHOWINGS

Sample Locations as Indicated

with this report. The sample results are tabulated below:

Sample No.	Au. Oz./ton	Ag. Oz./ton	Cu. %	Pb. %	Zn. %	MoS_2 %	Remarks
801	Tr.	0.52	0.02	2.80	0.30	0.19	
802	Tr.	0.36	0.02	2.00	0.60	0.20	
803	Tr.	Tr.	0.05	0.40	Tr.	0.009	Surface Oxide
804	Tr.	0.20	Tr.	0.60	Tr.	0.005	
805	Tr.	0.24	Tr.	1.70	Tr.	0.007	
806	Tr.	0.30	Tr.	2.30	1.10	0.15	
807	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	Tr.	0.002	
808	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	Tr.	Tr.	- Quartsite in creek bed

As all the samples were taken from surface showings affected by weathering and oxidation, it is felt that some values may have been lost by leaching.

RECENT EXPLORATION

In August, 1966, the company constructed a bulldozer road from the main road past Manson Creek to the mineral showings on the property, and carried out some stripping in the area of the original mineral showings along the bank of Boulder Creek.

This stripping was not too successful as the overburden was thicker than anticipated, and the surface quartsites were so shattered that it was not possible to uncover a fresh clean surface for sampling. An attempt was also made to strip the south side of the creek, but the deep overburden and large glacial boulders made this impractical.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Asp, Boa and Viper claim groups lie on Boulder Creek to the west of Manson Lake, about 110 miles north of Ft. St. James. An all-weather gravel road leads past the east side of the lake, about a mile and a half from the property.

The underlying rocks consist of the Cache Creek series of altered sedimentary and volcanic rocks and their derived schists. The Manson Fault runs through the property in a north-westerly direction, and is believed to be the source of the solutions which have resulted in mineralization at many points along the fault where conditions are favorable.

There are two known deposits of mineralization within the claim area. One of these is a wide quartz vein in schist which strikes in a north-south direction across Boulder Creek and which carries lead-silver values erratically deposited in cross fractures in the quartz. Although the examination and sampling of this showing has been of a preliminary nature, it is considered doubtful if sufficient concentrations of mineral could be found to make an economic grade of ore.

The other mineral occurrence examined consisted of disseminated galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite in bedded quartzite overlain by talc schist. The assay results of grab sampling of this deposit were low but not conclusive, as they were all taken from near-surface material. The extent and thickness of the deposit is still indeterminate, but the possibilities of a large, low grade body which would be economical to mine are suggested, and on this basis the property deserves a preliminary exploration program.

As bulldozer stripping has proved impractical, a geophysical approach should be employed to attempt to outline the limits of the mineralization. It is thought that the Induced Polarization method would be the most effective for the type of mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An I.P. survey should be run over a limited part of the claim group centered over the mineral showings. Initially a block of 8 claims could be run with 400 foot line spacing which would amount to about 10 line miles of survey. This could be increased as justified by the results obtained.

2. Anomalous areas resulting from the above survey should be tested by diamond drilling.

ESTIMATE OF COSTS

1.	Line cutting and I.P. Survey, 10 miles @ $500.00 per mile	$ 5,000.00
2.	Engineering, administration, and travel, etc.	5,000.00
3.	Reserve for diamond drilling, as justified	30,000.00
	Total	$40,000.00

J. P. Hivell, P. Eng.,
Consulting Mining Engineer.

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES PAUL ELWELL, of 4744 Caulfeild Drive, West Vancouver, B. C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Mining Engineer residing at 4744 Caulfeild Drive, West Vancouver, B. C. and with an office at 929 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, B. C.

2. I am a graduate in Mining Engineering from the University of Alberta in 1940, and am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

3. I have no personal interest, directly or indirectly in the properties examined or in Ominica Base Metals Ltd.

4. The findings in the report are the result of a personal examination of the property made by me on July 5th and 6th, 1966, and from information obtained from various Government publications.

DATED at Vancouver, B. C., this 17th day of November, 1966.

James Paul Elwell, P. Eng.