→ H.C Would you please review this proposal.

Also GSC Paper 73-17

820812

405 - 5100 Capitol Drive
Burnaby, B.C. V5B 4S7
August 26, 1983

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
703 - 1112 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Mr. R. Dujardin

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed a prospector's report on the Benboe property situated near Bralorne, B.C.

Should you require further information regarding same, please do not hesitate to call me at 294-9768, or by mail at the above address.

Yours truly,

Earl Scott

Earl Scott

092J/15

FILE

CORPORATION FALCONBRIDGE COPPER

6415 - 64th Street
Delta, B.C., Canada V4K 4E2
Telephone (604) 946-5451

September 27, 1983

Mr. Earl Scott
405-5100 Capitol Drive
Burnaby, B. C.
V5B 4S7

Dear Mr. Scott;

Thank you for sending us the information package on your "Benboe" Gold-Silver prospect in the Bralorne area.

The property, as described in the report, appears to have merit and is worthy of ongoing exploration. It is certainly well located in a very productive camp.

Unfortunately at the moment other projects and priorities preclude us from taking an active interest in this property. However part of our 1984 program may be directed towards gold in the Bralorne area and we would be pleased to review our decision at that time should the property still be available.

Thank you very much for bringing this to our attention.

Yours truly,

per Alex J. Davidson
Senior Exploration Geologist

AJD/ik

AUG 0 8 1983

EARL SCOTT
405-5100 CAPITOL DRIVE
BURNABY, BC.
V5B-4S7

E. L.

Dear Mr. Watkins

Please find enclosed a prospectors report on the "Benloe" Gold, Silver prospect. It is situated in the Bralorne area. I hope it will be of interest to you.

Should you desire further information please do not hesitate to contact me at the above address.

My phone number is 294-9768

Yours Truly
Earl Scott

ASD
Pls handle
DW

BENBOE MINING AND MILLING LTD.

Feb. 1983

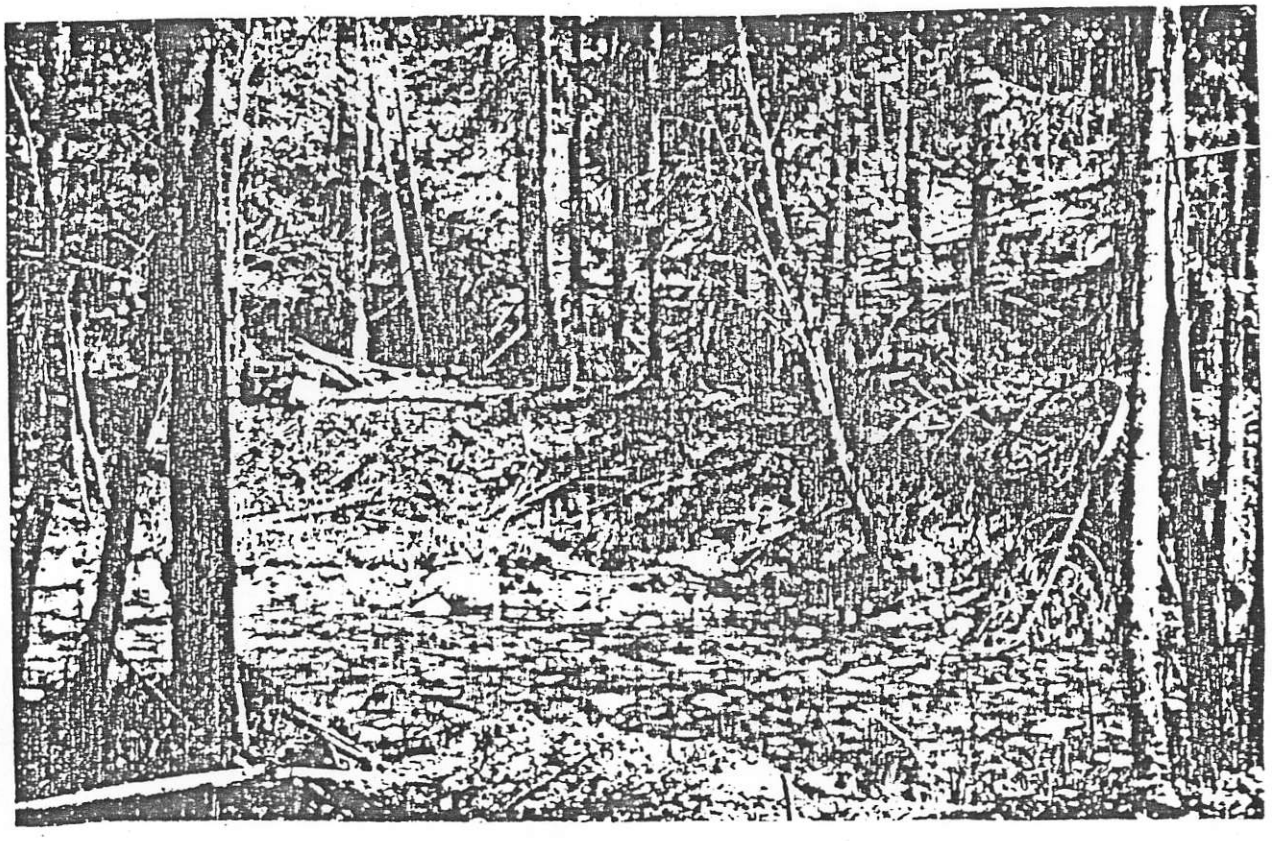
" Private and Confidential "

OBJECTIVES:

- Initiate thorough exploration program
- Engage a Geological Engineer
- Survey the R.C.G.'s on the property and combine with new Units and old workings on a new map
- Raise private funds for the above costs, approximately $35,000.00
- Upon receipt of preliminary geological report, proceed with Prospectus draft
- Present for underwriting
- Retain, as called by engineer, further exploratory services.

BENBOE MINING & MILLING LTD.:

Is the owner of 32 recorded Mineral Lease Units and 6 Reverted Crown Grants. Past workings on the property have proven large bodies of low - grade ore and pipes of high grade. Gold, Silver and Tungsten are present on the site. No attempt can be made from available information to estimate the volume of commercial grade ore. With the herein mentioned exploration program, we will endeavor to attain such information.

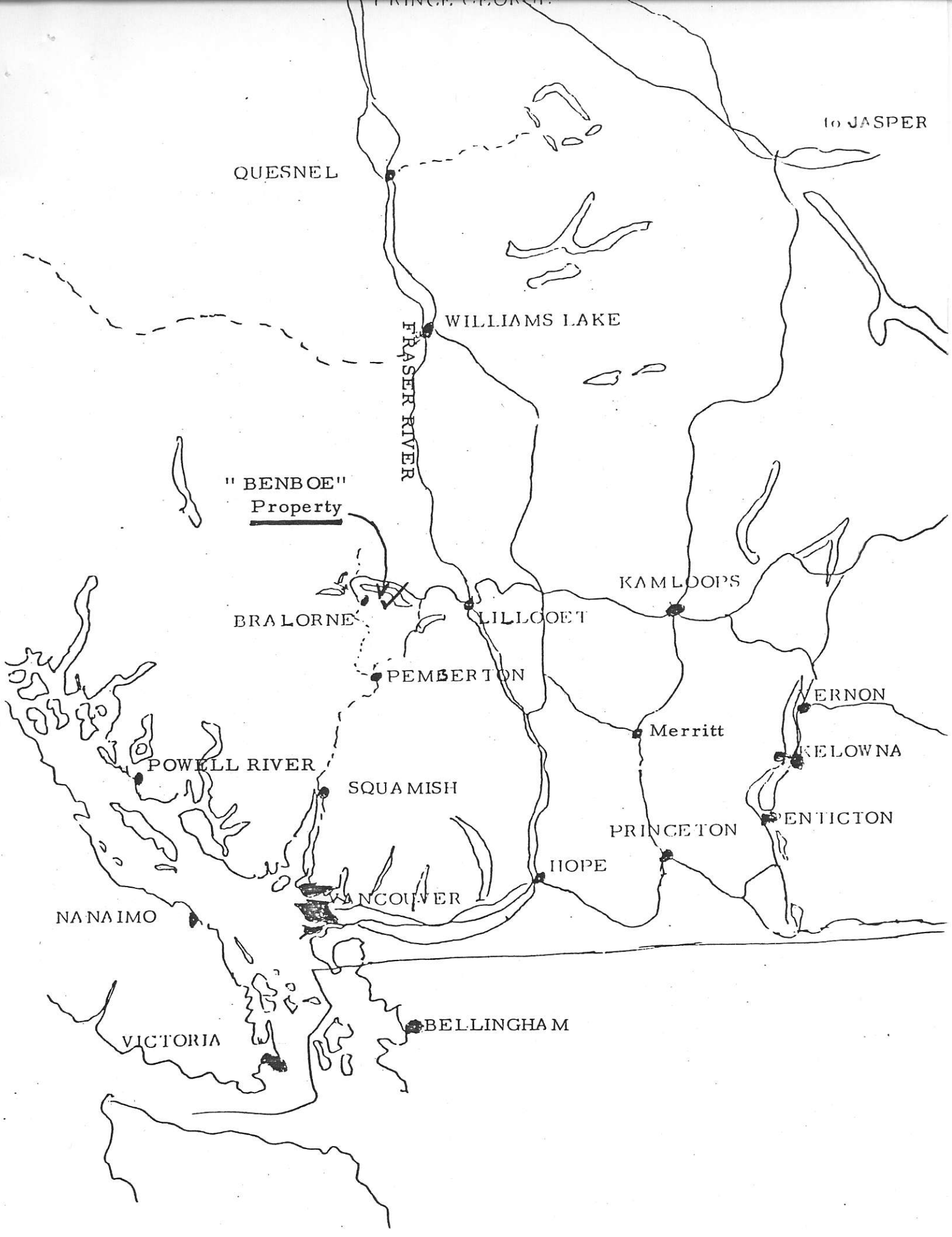


LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Benboe property is located on Tommy Creek, a tributary of the Bridge River (now Carpenter Lake, since dammed by the Terzaghi Dam). The Benboe property is 50 Miles from Lillooet by gravel road , on the Lillooet to Gold Bridge highway, at which point Carpenter Lake must be crossed by boat to the South side, and then 3.5 miles of bulldozed road to the site. This road along the Western flank of Tommy Creek was installed two years ago with a vastly improved gradient.

Carpenter Lake has a varying elevation between 2000 and 2136 feet, while the Benboe workings were done at approximately 3900 feet above sea level.

Commercial values are anticipated both above the creek bed in the shears, and below in already located veins.


to JASPER
QUESNEL
WILLIAMS LAKE
FRASER RIVER
" BENBOE"
Property
KAMLOOPS
BRALORNE
LILLOOET
PEMBERTON
VERNON
Merritt
KELOWNA
POWELL RIVER
SQUAMISH
PENTICTON
PRINCETON
HOPE
VANCOUVER
NANAIMO
BELLINGHAM
VICTORIA

INTRODUCTION

The Benboe Gold - Silver - Tungsten property is in the Bridge River area of British Columbia, within 12 miles of the highly successful Pioneer and Bralorne Gold Mines. The Benboe was previously part of the Bristol Mine, but was accidentally let lapse, and thus became independent.

The Bristol Mine was worked during 1939 to 1942 with underground workings, then in 1947 by diamond drilling. Some of these workings were done on what is now the "Benboe". The reports from drill holes under the Creek are not only good values, but are now on Benboe property!

With the present price of both Gold and Silver, the good assays obtained by drilling, and the favourable "Bendor" geology, the property has been acquired and 32 additional Units staked to the South and West. This brief will present the bibliography and present conditions which warrant a thorough exploration development.

Information for the report is based on Reports of the Minister of Mines B.C., Geological Survey of Canada and private reports by Bristol Mines Ltd.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Benboe property extends North to South along the Tommy Creek bed with precipitous mountains flanking either side. Towards the Southern portion of the property, Tommy Creek splits to form a "Y" shaped around a massive batholite "tongue" protruding into the property. East to West the property begins 3600 feet above Tommy Creek, drops down the mountain side to the gorge cut by the Creek , then immediately up the Western side 3500 feet to the Alpine Lakes on Bobb Mtn. These mountains are part of the Bendor Range.

The valley overlooking Tommy Creek is forested with fir, spruce, pine and some cedar. As the elevation increases, the forestation decreases, finally being mosses and lichens only, above 7500 feet.

The economic features of the topography are, the steep gradients of Tommy Creek, and the flanking mountains either side make possible mine development by drifting and raising, instead of by sinking and drifting.

HISTORY

Serious work commenced on the "Bristol" property adjacent the present "Benboe" in 1936, and four years later the two upper adits and a winze had been hand worked. The findings in the hand driven adit were encouraging enough to the owners, so they built a rough road into the property, and brought in water powered machinery. The war caused a closure, but the camp and equipment were left intact by Bristol Mines Ltd.

After the war underground workings were restored and in 1947 over 9000 feet of diamond drilling was done. The drilling showed a "large tonnage of low-grade ore" as described by the owners of the day. However, present Gold and Silver prices change the outlook of this property.

Geological Engineer Allen P. Fawley reported in 1973:

1) -"the old mine road has been washed out or covered by slides"

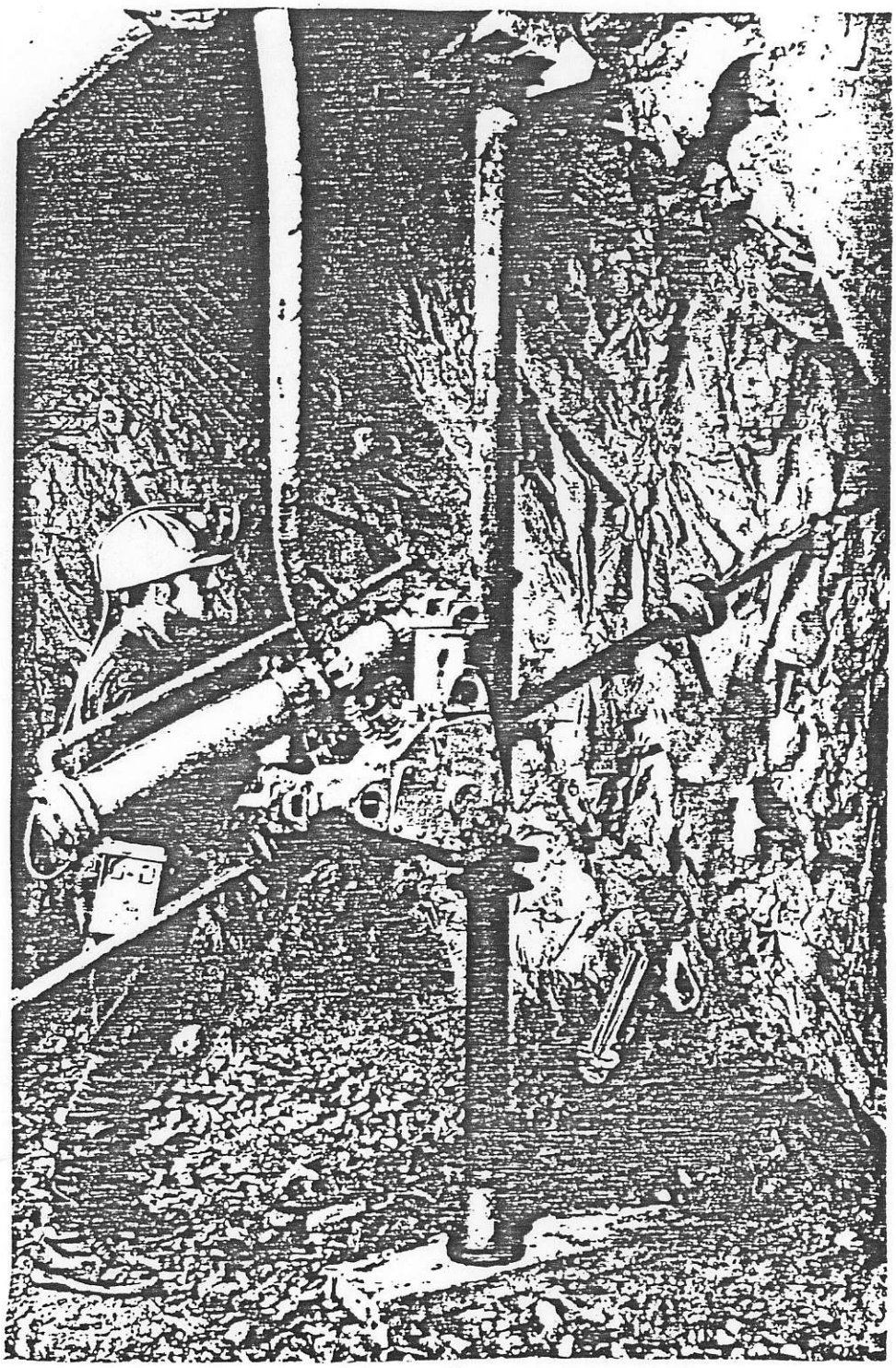
2) -"the old mine camp and workshops are collapsed"

3) -"the underground workings are in excellent condition with good ventilation and hardly any caving, and the main drifts still have rails. Timber in the raise appears in good condition."

GEOLOGY

The dark chertz quartzites, black argillites and grey, green lava flows predominent in the area, are a member of the Bridge River series. (Maconachie in 1942 writes): " Lenses of crystalline limestone occur in the sedimentary members. The rocks generally have been carbonated; irregular stringers of calcite up to several inches in width occur throughout the underground exposures". Then of significance to "Benboe" - which is South and West of "Bristol", Arland writes about the Bristol in 1946: "A short distance to the South is the large Bendor Entrusive which is mainly a hornblende - biotite - quartz diorite which is commonly called granite and a short distance to the West are the small Bendor intrusives".

The vein on the Western wall of the Tommy Creek Valley, strikes approximately 15 degrees East of North, and dips 45 to 55 degrees Westerly into the mountain.



The steep terrain will be an economic advantage.

Lateral tunnels with raises above will save energy costs.

Most other Mines pull the ore up the shafts to the surface.

MINERALOGY

Using the Bristol reports regarding the new Benboe property the writer can describe the mineralization as follows:

The strong North - Easterly shear zones which generally have a low but uniform Gold - Silver - Tungsten value in large mass volumes are often found to have lenses of high - grade . The Gold occurs mostly in arsenopyrite and pyrite while the Tungsten is in the form of scheelite.

The surface veins on the Benboe property are oxidized, such that an exact value of mineralization can only be obtained by penetrating past the oxidized zone.

To the writers knowledge , no proper assays have ever been done of the Western veins, but the assays from the diamond drilling in 1947 under Tommy Creek are certified.

PROMISING ORE DISCOVERIES

One high grade Gold - Tungsten lense and a large low grade Gold bearing shear zone was found during underground development, and subsequent diamond drilling in 1947 found additional Gold bearing zones. The following was found on the present Benboe property by Bristol Mines:

Edwards and Dolmage wrote in 1947: "The most interesting recent development is the intersection of the 3rd large shear in diamond drill holes #28 and #30 drilled Westerly under Tommy Creek. Diamond drill hole #30 shows an average assay of .313oz of Gold over a core length of 9 feet with encouraging values over a total of 40 feet. And drill hole #32 penetrated 17 feet of ore, averaging about .93 ounces of Gold per ton. This ore was found 75 feet below No. 3 level".

The large body of ore intersected on three levels along a large shear zone was reported to have Gold values between .06 and .20 oz of Gold per ton. The further findings by diamond drilling uncovered sizeable ore bodies with average values of .93 ounces of Gold per ton.

The above reports along with the present high prices of Gold justifies a thorough exploration program be implemented on this property.

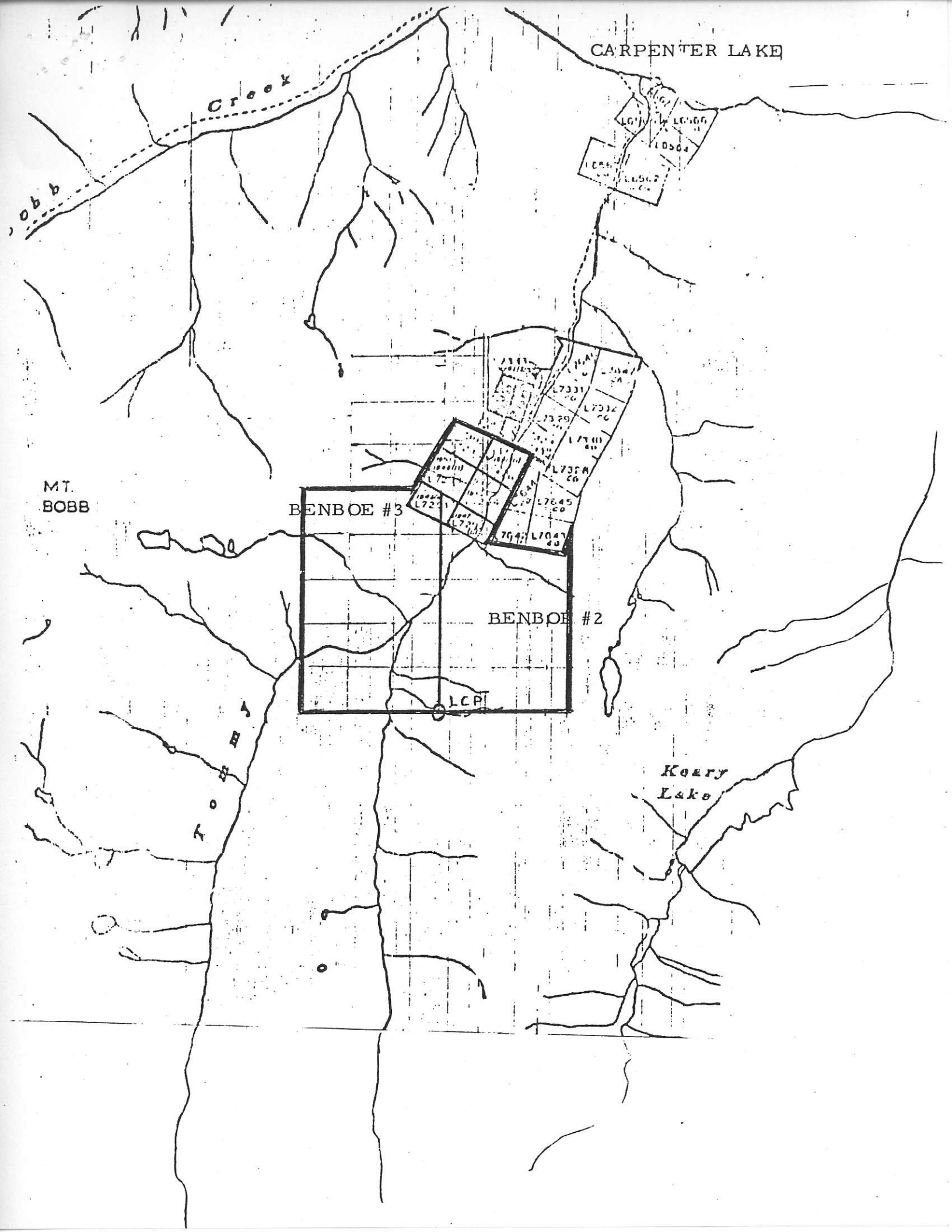
PROPERTY

The Benboe consists of six (6) Reverted Crown Granted Mineral Claims, and two (2) 4 Post Claims comprising 32 units, located in the Lillooet Mining Division.

The claims names and numbers are as follows:

-	Roxborough	L 7296	
-	Benboe	L 7295	
-	Cornwall	L 7293	
-	Lancaster	L 7294	
-	Peabody	L 7292	
-	Augustus	L 7291	
-	Benboe #2	4 Post Claim	12 Units
-	Benboe #3	4 Post Claim	20 Units

Total area approximately 500 Hectares


CARPENTER LAKE
Creek
MT.
BOBB
BENBOE #3
BENBOE #2
LCP
Koary
Lake

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Since the above reports, another road has been bulldozed into the property on the Western side of Tommy Creek which will only need minor upgrading after spring breakup.

The writer would recommend the following ore-examination program:

1.) Establish a workable log barge or facsimile with access to the shoreline on both sides of Carpenter Lake opposite Tommy Creek

2.) Transport a small bulldozer to the site to clear slides off the road and extend the road to the North Fork of Tommy Creek.

3.) Clear two turnarounds for vehicles and a base camp provision

4.) Search for the old claim posts to establish precise location of Reverted Crown Grants, then continue new survey

5.) Locate unmapped workings and drill holes on new survey map

6.) Carry out detailed geological survey of the surface, taking samples where possible from the exposed shears.

Benboe.

This group, in the Lillooet Mining Division, consists of six surveyed mineral claims, held by location and owned by the Benboe Deep Mines Syndicate. The property is situated on the western side of Tommy Creek, about 4 miles southerly from the confluence of this stream with Bridge River. Except in slide areas, the Tommy Creek Valley is well wooded up to the cabin, situated on a bench at 4,500 feet elevation. The workings, at elevations of from 4,650 to 4,750 feet, are on the steep to precipitous, rocky slope, brushy or sparsely wooded in part. Access is first by means of the highway which is followed for a distance of about 23 miles from Bridge River Station on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to the cable crossing over the river at Swang's (formerly Beaubien's) ranch. From the latter point a trail, about 4.5 miles in length, extends to the claims. The lower 3-mile section of the original trail, used at the time of the writer's visit, was built along the steep side-hill forming the eastern side of Tommy Creek Valley, and was very poorly located, grades being prohibitive for loaded pack-horses.

The creek is then crossed and the remaining 1.5-mile section, following the western side of the valley, is on a fair grade. The lower, and bad, part of the trail is being reconstructed. Trail or road locations are necessarily confined to this valley, which is narrow with steep walls intersected in places by slide areas. While preliminary operations can be carried out during the summer and early winter months, slides at other periods may seriously interfere with transportation.

The claims are underlain by rocks of the Bridge River series, which, less than 2 miles to the south, are intruded by the Bendor batholith. The deposits are found in a vein in greenstone, schistose or shattered in part. Local exposures are limited and the strike of the greenstone was not definitely ascertained. At the adjoining *Stromberg-Shepherd* property interbanded greenstone and sediments strike north-westerly, dips being north-easterly at steep angles. The vein strikes about north 15 degrees east and dips 45 to 55 degrees westerly into the hill forming the western wall of the valley. It has been traced by shallow cuts for a length of 672 feet, its extension beyond these limits being covered by overburden.

The vein is formed along well-defined fracture-planes, but in no case has an open-cut been sunk deep enough to penetrate the oxidized zone, nor have any cuts been made large enough to expose a complete section of the deposit. As all the accessible outcrops are more or less oxidized, the exact nature of the mineralization cannot be determined, but must be inferred from similarities to related deposits in the area. The only sulphide recognized was stibnite, which occurred in disseminations in a quartzose gangue at one point, all other showings consisting of oxidized streaks and bands in altered silicified greenstone, calcite being present at some points. The six samples taken by the writer showed generally low gold and silver values.

Stakings in the area apparently date back to 1933. The Benboe Deep Mines Syndicate commenced development in 1935, since when work has been continued intermittently.

The vein has been traced by a series of open-cuts at approximately the same elevation or adjoining the 4,750-foot contour.

Commencing at the southern end and chaining northerly, conditions are as follows: At zero, rusty-weathered outcrop, 3.3 feet wide, associated with well-defined fracturing; at 43 feet, rusty-weathered, sheared, altered greenstone with no definite walls exposed; at 104 feet, similar conditions over a width of 3 feet; at 123 feet, similar material containing appreciable quartz; and at 152 feet, 2.5 feet of oxidized siliceous material, including calcite-streaks, which assayed: Gold, 0.10 oz. per ton; silver, 0.5 oz. per ton. A selected sample from the same place, showing disseminated specks of stibnite in quartzose gangue, assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton; silver, 8.8 oz. per ton. Resuming the chainage, the vein is poorly exposed in cuts at 194 and 212 feet. In the vicinity of the latter point massive stibnite is reported to have been found in an outcrop. At chainage 249 feet there is a width up to 4.5 feet of oxidized, silicified material. A sample across 4 feet here gave: Gold, 0.24 oz. per ton; silver, 0.4 oz. per ton. At chainage points 314, 430, and 475 feet there are oxidized outcrops up to 6 feet wide. At 559 feet there is an oxidized, partial exposure 2 feet wide, a sample across this width assaying: Gold, 0.18 oz. per ton; silver, 0.6 oz. per ton. At 580 feet a sample across a section 2.5 feet wide, made up of interbanded oxidized streaks and silicified greenstone, assayed: Gold, 0.05 oz. per ton; silver, 0.4 oz. per ton. At 642 feet an oxidized showing, 1.3 feet wide, assayed: Gold, 0.36 oz. per ton; silver, 0.5 oz. per ton. The vein is again partially exposed at 672 feet, beyond which it is covered.

Opposite, or south 65 degrees east from, the southernmost cut at zero, and at 4,650 feet elevation, there is an adit-crosscut driven for a distance of 48 feet to north 40 degrees west. Caving prevented inspection beyond the 40-foot point, this accessible portion being all in overburden. It is estimated that this working will have to be extended to 270 feet to intersect the vein. Exploration is at too early a stage to warrant any useful appraisal of possibilities.

Continuity of the structure is evident for an appreciable distance along the surface, but further work is necessary to determine if values in the oxidized material are enhanced by residual enrichment or impoverished by leaching. Mineralization may occur over greater widths than those exposed, and future work should include deep trenching at intervals to expose complete sections of the vein-zone and obtain information on which to base further plans. In this connection the steepness of the side-hill is an advantageous factor.