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Geology of the L. E. Claims  
Hunter Basin Area, Omineca  
Mining Division, British Columbia

Willard D. Tompson Sept. 16, 1982

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PROPERTY

The L. E. claims lie near the headwaters of Cabinet Creek, 1.7 km. northwesterly from the old Hunter Basin mining camp at elevations 5,500 to 5,700 feet. Access to the area is via four wheel drive vehicle from Telkwa, a distance of 25 km.

Emerson Bernt and Lloyd Gething are owners of L.E. 1 - 6 mineral claims which were staked in 1979 and have been maintained in good standing to this date.

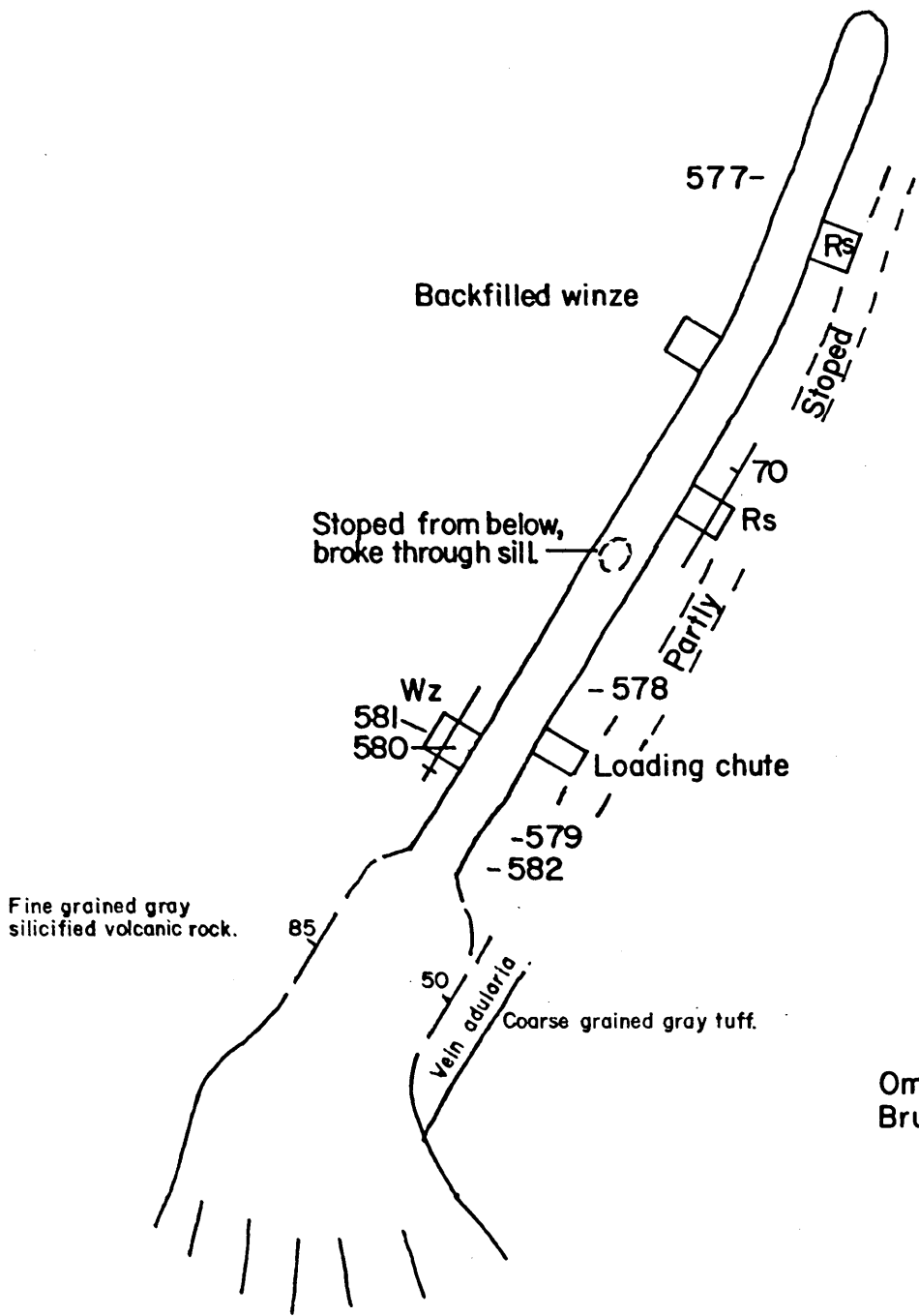
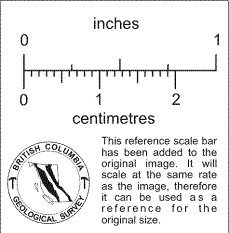
HISTORY

The property was originally called the "Colorado" and "Tribune". Earliest information recorded on the claim area is in the Annual Report for the British Columbia Minister of Mines in 1909. Additional reports appear in 1911 and 1914. Dolmage (1918, p.362) mentioned the Colorado, but did not describe the geology. Several tunnels and at least one shaft were driven prior to 1915.

GEOLOGY

The Colorado tunnel was re-opened in 1982 by Lloyd Gething and was surveyed with chain and Brunton (see figure, page 2 ). The tunnel strikes N.20 E. to N.30 E. and is 101 feet long. The vein was stoped for about 20 feet above the level of the adit and was also stoped from workings below the level of the adit. Dip of the vein averages about 70 degrees westerly.

The vein lies along a fault contact between fine grained, intensely silicified gray volcanic rock, which forms the hangingwall of the vein and a coarse grained, gray tuff in the footwall. An adularia vein which is 5 feet wide and which contains tetrahedrite is on the footwall of the vein and is

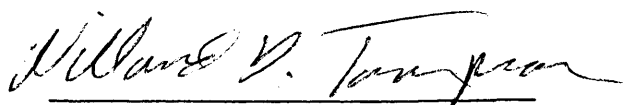


Colorado Tunnel  
 L.E. Claims  
 Omineca Mining Division  
 Brunton and Chain Survey  
 Willard D. Tompson  
 September 16, 1982  
 Scale: 1" = 20 ft.

separated from the quartz vein by a clay zone which is up to one centimeter thick. The quartz vein is 30 to 60 centimeters wide and contains tetrahedrite with some electrum. Bright, emerald-green malachite colours the quartz near tetrahedrite. Pale, yellow electrum forms small wire-like crusts in tetrahedrite veins. Heavy, gray to white clay lies on the hangingwall of the vein and is up to about 20 centimeters wide.

A strong zone of fracturing lies northeasterly, on strike from the tunnel for a distance of about 2000 feet where it disappears into glacial drift (?). Volcanic flow rocks along the fault zone are intensely fractured and contain abundant calcite, quartz, clay, zeolites, and chlorite. Several occurrences of malchite with tetrahedrite were observed along the fracture zone between the Colorado tunnel and the Tribune (?) shaft.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Willard D. Tompson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Willard D. Tompson

REFERENCES CITED

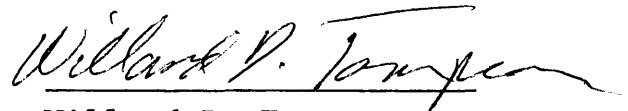
B.C. Dept. of Mines, Annual Reports for 1909, 1911 and 1914

Dolmange, V., 1918; The copper silver veins of the Telkwa district, British Columbia: Econ. Geol., V.XIII, no.5.

CERTIFICATE

I, Willard D. Tompson of Smithers, British Columbia do hereby certify:

1. That I am a consulting geologist, residing at Van Gaalen Road, Smithers, British Columbia
2. That I hold a Master of Science degree from Montana State University
3. That I have practiced my profession for more than 23 years
4. That I examined the prospect areas on the L.E. Claims, Hunter Basin area, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia on September 5, 1982 and September 14, 1982
5. That I have no financial interest in the claims which are described herein.



Willard D. Tompson  
Consulting Geologist