

Property Submission - LYL E/WHITEWATER

APR 7 1986

82 K/3 825257

P.O. Box 310,
Kaslo, B. C.
VOG 1M0

I.G.
Please send to
R.A. -> Registrar ~~DAVE L~~

March 31, 1986.

Any please handle

NTS 82 K/3

Kerr Addison Mines Limited,
P.O. Box 91,
Commerce Court W.,
Toronto, Ontario.
M5L 1G7

Kerr Addison Mines Vancouver	
Recvd 11/04/86.	
To	RAD ✓
	ADD
	EA
	FC
	File
	C.c.

Dear Sir:

I am currently offering for sale one of the best mining properties in the Slocan Mining Division. The mineral is primarily gold but as you can see by the enclosed documents there are also many other important minerals.

The mineralized zone is very large and it's potential to become a producing mine appears to be excellent.

If your Corporation is interested in this property you can contact me by writing to the above address or by phoning 353-2645.

Yours truly,

J Dennis O Tyers

J. Dennis O. Tyers

encls.

Phoned 5/6; Will send
COMPLETE Report w/ MAPS TO VAN.
TENTATIVELY SET PROD Exam N For
3rd week of June.

FRG

AYLWIN CREEK AREA (49° 117° N.E.).

Gold deposits, notably the L.H. and Little Daisy, similar in character to those of the Slocan City area are found in a small roof pendant area near Aylwin Creek, north of Enterprise Creek. Between 1904 and 1943, 250 tons of ore mined from these deposits yielded about 200 oz. of gold.

CARPENTER CREEK AREA (49° 117° N.E., 50° 117° S.E.).

In the part of the Slocan silver-lead-zinc camp near New Denver and Three Forks several deposits contain values in both silver and gold. These deposits consist of veins of quartz with some calcite and siderite cutting either a granitic stock situated north-east of New Denver, or sediments. The veins vary widely in the attitude, range from a few inches to about 4 feet in thickness, and are mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and silver minerals. Production, mainly from the Molly Hughes and the Monitor and Ajax mines, since 1896 has amounted to about 2,000 oz. of gold from about 9,000 tons mined.

Other production from the Slocan silver-lead-zinc camp has amounted to about 2,000 oz. of gold as a by-product of the mining of lodes whose values are essentially in lead, silver, and zinc.

ARROW LAKES AREA (50° 117° S.W., 50° 118° S.E.).

A total of 357 oz. of gold has been recovered from the Arrow Lakes area, from the Millie Mack and Chieftain properties on Caribou Creek, east of Burton, and from the Paladora mine near the head of Fire Valley, west of the Arrow Lakes. Very little information is available on these properties.

REFERENCES.

- CAIRNES, C. E. (1928): Geological reconnaissance in Slocan and Upper Arrow Lakes area, Kootenay District, B.C.—*Geol. Surv., Canada*, Sum. Rept., Part A, pp. 94-108.
- (1934): Slocan mining camp, British Columbia—*Geol. Surv., Canada*, Mem. 173.
- (1935): Description of properties, Slocan mining camp, British Columbia—*Geol. Surv., Canada*, Mem. 184.
- MACONACHIE, R. J. (1938): Chapleau Creek-Lemon Creek area—*Minister of Mines, B.C.*, Ann. Rept., pp. E 3-E 11.
- (1940): Lode-gold deposits, Upper Lemon Creek area—*B.C. Dept. of Mines*, Bull. 7.
- O'GRADY, B. T., and RICHMOND, A. M. (1932): Slocan and Slocan City Mining Divisions; lode-gold deposits of British Columbia—*B.C. Dept. of Mines*, Bull. 1, pp. 115-117.
- RICHMOND, A. M. (1932): Arrow Lakes Mining Division; lode-gold deposits of British Columbia—*B.C. Dept. of Mines*, Bull. 1, pp. 120, 121.
- STEVENSON, J. S. (1935): Little Daisy—*Minister of Mines, B.C.*, Ann. Rept., pp. E 3, E 4.

AINSWORTH MINING DIVISION (50° 117°).

Only two localities in the Ainsworth Mining Division have produced gold, except as a by-product of silver-lead-zinc mining. Near the head of Woodbury Creek, north-west of Ainsworth, quartz veins yielded about 250 oz. of gold in the period from 1898 to 1906. The veins cut the Nelson batholith and contain pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Difficulties in transportation evidently led to the abandonment of these properties. The Highland Surprise mine, near the head of Lyle Creek, has produced in the period from 1938 to 1941 more than 1,500 oz. of gold from northwesterly-striking, steeply dipping vein-zones cutting schistose volcanics adjacent to a serpentine body. The veins are composed of quartz with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and small amounts of galena and

sphalerite. High-grade shoots may occur along the intersections of the vein-zones with cross-fractures. Since 1893 lead and zinc mines on upper Kaslo Creek have produced almost 1,500 oz. of gold as a by-product.

REFERENCES.

- CAIRNES, C. E. (1934): Slocan mining camp, British Columbia—*Geol. Surv., Canada*, Mem. 173.
- (1935): Description of properties, Slocan mining camp, British Columbia—*Geol. Surv., Canada*, Mem. 184.
- MACONACHIE, R. J. (1940): Lode-gold deposits, Upper Lemon Creek area and Lyle Creek-Whitewater Creek area—*B.C. Dept. of Mines*, Bull. 7.
- O'GRADY, B. T., and RICHMOND, A. M. (1932): Lode-gold deposits of British Columbia; Ainsworth Mining Division—*B.C. Dept. of Mines*, Bull. 1, pp. 117-119.
- RICE, H. M. A. (1944): Notes on the geology and mineral deposits at Ainsworth, British Columbia—*Geol. Surv., Canada*, Paper 44-13.
- SCHOFIELD, S. J. (1920): Geology and ore deposits of Ainsworth mining camp, British Columbia—*Geol. Surv., Canada*, Mem. 117.

LARDEAU MINING DIVISION (50° 117° N.).

Although some prospecting was carried out in the Lardeau area as early as 1865, it was not until the early '90's, after the subsidence of the gold-rushes to French and McCulloch Creeks, 100 miles farther north, that a careful study of this area was made. Attention was first focused on the area north-east of Trout Lake and soon led to the discovery of the lead-silver-gold deposits of Silver Cup Mountain and Ferguson. In 1899 the gold ores of Camborne were discovered and a rush followed. By 1904 several properties in this area came into production, but the operations were unsuccessful and in 1909 all were closed down. Since then, however, two properties in the Camborne area have been worked and more than 9,000 oz. of gold extracted. During the past fifty years intermittent operations at several properties in the Ferguson-Silver Cup Mountain area yielded more than 6,000 oz. of gold, in addition to silver, lead, and zinc. Rich pockets of gold were found in the vicinity of Poplar Creek in 1903, but the deposits proved to be very small and a very minor production resulted.

Economic Geology.—Virtually all the lode-gold production of the Lardeau area has come from the so-called Central Mineral Belt—about 45 miles long and rarely over 2 miles wide, extending north-westerly from Poplar Creek to the Incomappleux River along the strike of folded sediments. Within this belt the gold production has come principally from two areas—one in the vicinity of Camborne, the other on Silver Cup Mountain. Some of this gold has been produced as a by-product of silver and lead mining.

The gold deposits of the Camborne area occur in fissure-veins and lodes, usually having south-westerly strikes and steep dips, cutting argillaceous and graphitic schists and carbonatized greenstone dykes. In some cases some replacement and mineralization has taken place in the vein-walls. The veins may be very persistent, with widths varying from a few inches to about 20 feet. Ore-shoots are in some cases localized at intersections with cross-veins. Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz with some ankerite and siderite. Production has amounted to 18,254 oz. of gold from 100,804 tons mined.

As in the Camborne area, the gold of Silver Cup Mountain and Ferguson occurs in quartz fissure-veins and lodes of varying strikes and dips, cutting argillaceous and graphitic sediments and carbonatized greenstone dykes. Some wall-rock replacement has been noted. Mineralization includes galena and sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and some chalcopyrite with the main values in silver and lead. Production has amounted to 7,224 oz. of gold from 46,489 tons mined.

walls of a fissure, grading outward into coarser banded or massive types. When sheared the galena may present highly polished faces. The mineral forms bands, lenses, and nodules, or is intimately associated with other ore and gangue minerals. In most cases it carries grey copper (Plate XI B) generally in particles of microscopic size but in some deposits, such as the Silversmith ore shoot, the grey copper forms lumps varying up to more than half an inch in diameter. An analysis of galena from the Slocan Star mine (13, page 238) gave 1.69 per cent copper; assuming that this copper is contained only in grey copper (which, on separate analysis was computed to contain 14.57 per cent of the metal) the amount of grey copper in the galena ore would be approximately 11.6 per cent. A specimen of galena from the Silversmith shoot carrying abundant, visible grey copper was found on assay to contain 1.20 per cent copper and, therefore, on the same basis, about 8.4 per cent grey copper. In this case, however, some at least of the copper present is attributable to chalcopyrite, which occurs in microscopic masses through the grey copper.

The galena invariably carries silver exclusive of any contained in grey copper. Cube galena ore from the Bluebird mine assayed 143.70 ounces and steel galena from the Last Chance mine gave 164.22 ounces in silver, although both ores showed only a trace of copper. Other silver-bearing minerals than grey copper, such as argentite (pyrargyrite), native silver, and stephanite, were observed in megascopic amounts in or associated with galena from a number of properties.

Gersdorffite. W. Thomlinson (23) has reported this mineral on Silver-ton creek, where it is associated with quartz and pyrite.

Gold. Free gold is extremely rare. Where gold values are important the metal usually occurs in combination with sulphide minerals and is invisible. At the L.H. mine and the Phoenix group gold is the only metallic constituent of importance at present and occurs in part in the free state. At the Phoenix property the gold is associated chiefly with chalcopyrite and pyrite in a quartz gangue. A polished specimen of this ore showed one microscopic speck of free gold. At the L.H. mine the gold is considered to be associated chiefly with arsenopyrite; at the Monitor mine with pyrite; at the Molly Hughes with chalcopyrite and pyrite; and in the Slocan City properties with one or both of these sulphides. Occasionally fair gold values are associated with galena in certain bodies of silver-lead ore, but are not common to these deposits as a whole. A selected specimen of galena from the portal of No. 5 adit, Jackson mine, gave 0.55 ounce gold. A sample of the coarse jig lead concentrate from ore from No. 9 level, Van Roi mine, assayed 0.15 ounce in gold.

A little placer gold is reported to have been found in beds of streams draining areas underlain by the Kaslo series.

Grey Copper: Tetrahedrite; Argentiferous Tetrahedrite; Freibergite. Grey copper occurs in varying proportions in most of the ores. It is generally steel grey, massive, and presents a rough or hackly surface. It occurs in masses and stringers varying from more than an inch in thickness to microscopic proportions. As a rule it carries an important percentage of silver, but on some properties the silver content is comparatively low. It is reported, for example, that specimens of grey copper from above No. 4



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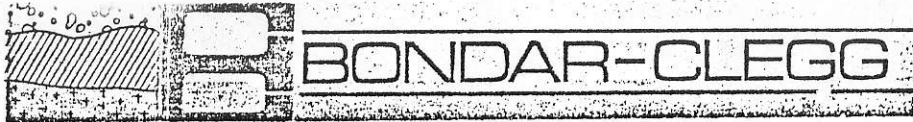
Telephone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

** CERT. # : A8415302-001-A
INVOICE # : I8415302
DATE : 4-SEP-84
P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Ag FA oz/T	Au FA oz/T			
L#1	207	4.66	9.94	0.102	--	--	--

.....
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



REPORT: 422-2956 PROJECT: LYLE

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	NOTES
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EL 5400	2FTVEIN	0.452	
TOP DUMP #2		0.575	

SUMMARY

This report describes work undertaken during the summer of 1983 on the Lyle claim group, by Almine Resources Ltd. The property covers the upper reaches of the Lyle and Whitewater Creek drainage areas, in the Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia.

The Lyle claim group is of interest as a potential host to economic gold mineralization. It is the writer's contention that sufficient evidence is presented herein to warrant further exploration. There are several aspects of known and inferred mineralization that indicate a potential for the existence of economic gold mineralization on the property. Recommendations for further work are outlined.

Who is it?

INTRODUCTION

This report describes work undertaken on a group of mineral claims and crown grants, the Lyle Claim Group, optioned from Tyers Mining and Development Ltd. by Almine Resources Ltd. The property covers the upper reaches of the Whitewater and Lyle Creek drainages, in the Slocan Mining Division, B.C.

The Lyle claim group is of interest as a potential host to economic gold mineralization. Work on the property involved an extensive programme of soil sampling and geochemical analysis, geological reconnaissance and rock sampling.

The property was known to host showings and anomalously high soil values. This programme was designed to check, and more closely define, the soil anomalies, and locate the probable source area of this gold. These aims have been achieved, thus allowing a more definitive approach to further exploration.

PROPERTY

The Lyle claim group consists of 4 mineral claims, 4 crown grants and 2 fractions. Relevant data is outlined below, the claim group is shown in Fig. 2.

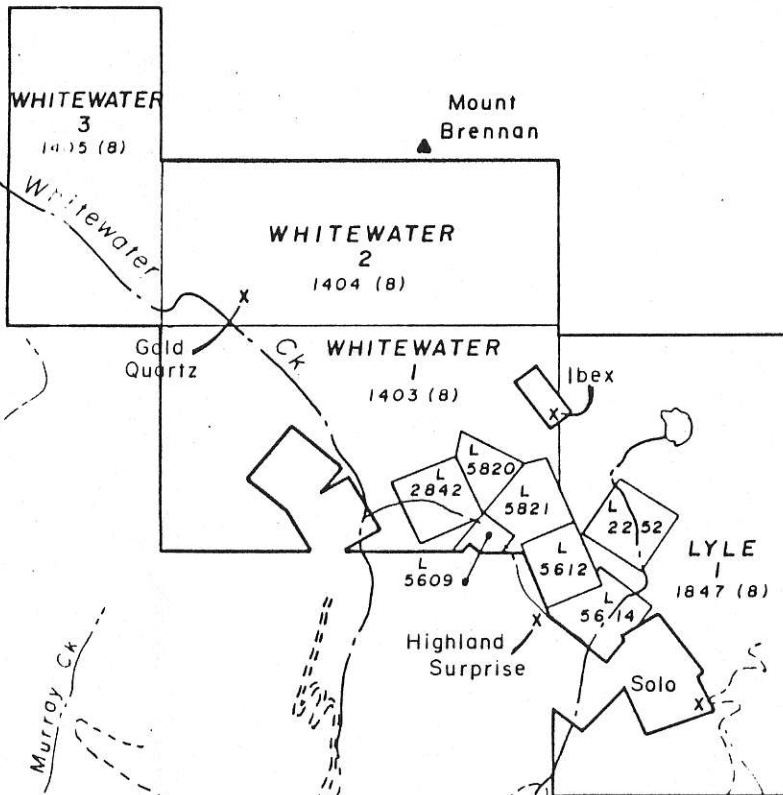
<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Lot No.</u> <u>Tag. No.</u>	<u>Anniversary</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
Lyle 1	18 units	51704	Mar 23, 1981	1847
Whitewater 1	15 units	86609	Aug 29, 1983	4059
Whitewater 2	10 units	86610	Aug 29, 1983	4060
Whitewater 3	6 units	86611	Aug 29, 1983	4061
Paisley	43.03 acres	5612	Jan 8, 1981	1659
Whistler	58.51 acres	5614	Jan 8, 1981	1660
Cuba	16.30 acres	5609	Jan 8, 1981	1661
Garnett	51.65 acres	2842	Jan 17, 1981	1674
Ruby Fr.	27.70 acres	5820	Jan 8, 1981	1661
Emerald Fr.	46.10 acres	5821	Jan 8, 1981	1662

The property is in good standing as far as the writer is aware, however such evaluation is not part of the mandate for this report. The option agreement is shown in Appendix 1.

117° 08'

Mount
▲ Dryden

4-7500



50° 04'

Eureka

Kaslo R.

New Denver
18 km.

Retallack

Lyle Ck.

Robb Ck.

Rossiter Ck.

ALMINE RESOURCES LTD.

LYLE CLAIM GROUP

WHITEWATER CREEK

RETAILLACK B.C.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

1: 50,000

Nov. 83

Fig. 2

B.D.S.



x Showing

HISTORY

This section deals with prospects and past-producing mines on, and in the immediate vicinity of, the property. Data from assessment reports specific to the property are summarized.

The Whitewater Mine, to the south of the property, produced 1,435 oz Au, 3,152,130 oz Ag, 28,017,903 lb Pb, 36,260,370 lb Zn from 260,542 tons of ore, during the period 1892 to 1945. The lode is in and adjacent to a thrust zone within slate and limestone of the Slocan Group (Hedley, 1945).

The Highland Surprise Mine, contiguous with the south central property boundary, produced 1,617 oz Au from 5,151 tons of ore at 0.314 oz Au/ton, during the period 1937 to 1941 (George Cross Newsletter of Oct. 31, 1979). A total of 3,347 feet of drifting and 759 feet of diamond drilling was completed on four levels. Maconachie (1940) describes the underground workings as; "greenstones, ... of the Kaslo Series, intruded by irregular masses of diorite and by feldspar porphyry dykes. The underground workings follow the margin of the basic intrusive, now converted to serpentine, and the veins and dykes both parallel approximately the contact between the serpentine and the greenstone. The greenstone is schistose and largely chloritized; in proximity to the veins it is commonly darkened by hydrothermal alteration."

The Gold Quartz showing is located on the Whitewater 2 mineral claim, between elevations of 6,000' and 7,000'. It consists of a series of adits and trenches on five vein structures. The veins are in greenstone (metavolcanics of the Kaslo Group) some distance from the contact with the serpentinite.

The greenstone is intruded by diorite and feldspar porphyry dykes. The veins strike northwest, two samples from one vein collected during this programme assayed 0.318 oz Au/ton and 0.296 oz Au/Ton. When compared with the Highland Surprise the pyrite and chalcopryrite is accompanied by considerable galena and sphalerite.

The Eureka showings, immediately east of the Lyle group, was initially developed in exploration for lead-silver ore. Discovery of gold values in quartz during the late thirties caused a redirection of exploration. The mineralization, pyrite and chalcopryrite, occurs in a shear zone in diorite, a feldspar porphyry dyke and a younger more siliceous dyke intersect the shear. The shear is up to 8' wide and contains stringers and bands of quartz. Assays from the back of the drift of 0.2 oz Au/ton and 1.2 oz Au/ton have been reported by Maconachie (1940).

Approximately 200m to the west of the Eureka, on the Lyle claim group, a rusty shear zone within the Kaslo Group has been trenched in at least 3 locations. Only minor pyrite was observed by the writer, however samples of the sheared material returned anomalously high values in gold; viz., 305ppb, 175ppb, and 50ppb.

The Ibex crown grant, totally enclosed by the Lyle claim group, covers a shear in slate of the Slocan Group. Values up to 0.15 oz Au/ton have been obtained from this shear. It has been trenched at several points.

D. MINERALIZATION

This section outlines features which are related to gold mineralization. Evidence is taken from showings in the area, published descriptions of some of these showings, general observations on the property, and petrography of samples from the property (see Appendix IV). It is intended to define the likely nature of any potentially economic gold mineralization. The primary target for further exploration is the ridge separating the two grids, this area is surrounded by two major gold soil anomalies and by several gold showings.

The following is a list of the more pertinent features descriptive of gold mineralization on the Lyle claim group:

1. Gold has been found and worked at several showings, all of which are to the northeast of the serpentinite belt. Quartz veining and impregnation does occur to the southwest of the serpentinite, but it is not accompanied by sulphides, alteration, or gold.
2. Gold is spatially related to feldspar porphyry dykes. Samples from altered dykes are invariably anomalously high in gold.
3. Gold occurrences are invariably associated with extensive alteration. Alteration consists of; carbonitization, sericitization, pyritization, and chloritization. There is also considerable evidence of quartz replacement. Thus alteration is essentially hydrothermal, or propylitic.
4. Shear zones are susceptible to alteration and may have an anomalously high gold content. It is possible that the intersection of a shear zone and a feldspar porphyry dyke would provide a locus for considerable gold mineralization.
5. Wallrock to mineralization is generally metavolcanics of the Kaslo Group, but may be diorite or serpentinite.

6. Gold mineralization post-dates all intrusive, and appears to post-date the major periods of structural deformation.
7. Gold occurs in quartz veins and stringers, but also occurs as disseminations.
8. The feldspar porphyry dykes and quartz veins generally strike northwest. This orientation corresponds to the axis of folding and the orientation of the serpentinite. The strike of any body of mineralization may also parallel these structures.
9. Gold is usually free where it occurs as disseminations. Where it is contained in quartz veins it occurs as blebs or inclusions in pyrite and/or chalcopyrite.
10. There are no consistent correlations between gold and other sulphides, however this is possibly a result of the limited data presently available. Pyrite is almost always the major sulphide present in association with gold, it may or may not be auriferous. There is an erratic association between gold and chalcopyrite. Galena and sphalerite are uncommon, when present in some concentration gold is generally also present.
11. Silver is associated with gold, the Au/Ag ratio is in the range 1 to 5. Silver usually occurs as argentite.
12. There is a statistical correlation between Au and Ba, and between Ag and Ba. The Ba is related to the degree of alteration present.

Placer gold in Lyle and Whitewater Creeks was traced to the quartz veins of the various showings described in this report. It appears that these veins may be "shoots" within or peripheral to a major area of alteration and quartz introduction. Mineralization of any extent is most likely to be of disseminated or stockwork nature. Grade of such

mineralization could be expected to be of the order of 0.1 to 0.3 oz Au/ton, there do not appear to be any structural restrictions precluding the existence of a substantial tonnage of such potential mineralization. Examples of gold producers with similar features to those described above abound. It is considered premature to draw any close parallels between such occurrences and the mineralization of the Lyle claim group. However several examples are mentioned here by way of illustration.

The Howey and Hasaga Mines, past-producers in the Red Lake area of Ontario, worked quartz veins and stringers in an altered quartz porphyry intruded into the Keewatin volcanics. There are other similar occurrences in the Red Lake area. The ore bodies of the Lamaque Mine at Val d'Or, Quebec are veins and stockworks in faults within a granodiorite stock. Mineralized areas are usually extensively altered. The Camflo Mine near Val d'Or, Quebec is in an altered, fractured monzonite stock, the ore occurs in quartz stringers and in the wallrock. In British Columbia, the Bralorne Mine in the Bridge River area and the high silver content veins and stockworks of the Beaverdell area are somewhat similar to the mineralization of the Lyle claim group.

Harris
EXPLORATION
SERVICES

MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

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TELEPHONE (604) 929-5867

Invoice 83-32

Report for: Mark Hansen,
Almine Resources Ltd.,
600-885 Dunsmuir St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1N5

Samples: 8 samples from the Whitewater area were submitted for petrographic study and were prepared as follows:

Sample No.	Preparation	Slide No.
4007	PTS*	203X
4008	"	204X
4022	"	205X
4024	"	206X
4033	"	207X
4015	TS*	208X
4038	"	209X
4039	"	210X

*PTS = Polished thin section. TS = Thin section

In the case of the three samples expected to have high Au contents, the cut-off chips corresponding to the portions thin sectioned were sent for geochemical Au analysis. Results were as follows:

Sample No.	Au (ppb)
4007	30,000
4008	1,024
4033	22,000

Summary:

a) Rock types and alteration

Two of the rocks of this suite (4007, 4008) consist of vein quartz - in one case with accessory adularia. Abundant fluid inclusions are present.

The remaining six samples are strongly to intensely altered plagioclase-rich igneous rocks.

I have designated all of these as "altered feldspar porphyry" to conform

with the field usage. However, none of them actually exhibit true porphyritic textures. Samples 4022, 4024 and 4033 come closest in that they are aggregates of blocky, subhedral plagioclase crystals showing a continuous grain-size range from 0.1mm up to 1.0mm or more. Sample 4015 is somewhat finer grained and shows a fabric of sub-oriented, elongate plagioclase crystals somewhat suggestive of flow banding. Samples 4038 and 4039 appear to have been fine-grained, essentially felsitic rocks.

Alteration most commonly consists of carbonatization and sericitization. Chlorite is prominent in two samples (4024 and 4033) and a distinctive green biotite occurs in 4024 and 4022. These products have developed intergranularly and, with increasing intensity of alteration, engulf and replace the feldspars.

Quartz is apparently lacking as a primary constituent; it is, however, present as an introduced phase in samples 4033, 4038 and 4039.

The intensity of alteration is clearly indicated by the fact that introduced products make up from 35 to 75% of the rocks in their present state.

The alteration would appear to have developed in an environment of stress. The sericite in several of the rocks has developed with a parallel orientation which defines a perceptible foliation. Others show the effects of shearing, fracturing and replacement veining.

b) Sulfide mineralogy and mode of occurrence of Au and Ag

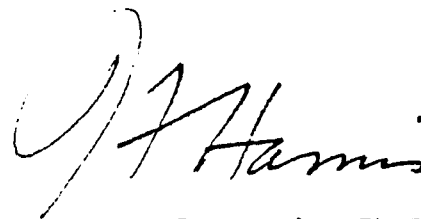
Pyrite is the principal sulfide and chalcopyrite the commonest accessory. Traces of sphalerite were noted in 4033 and 4038; 4033 also contains violarite, pyrrhotite and galena.

Argentite, as small inclusions in pyrite, was identified as the source of Ag values in 4007 and 4008.

Gold was found in 4007, 4024 and 4033. In the first two cases it occurs as tiny inclusions within compact pyrite, and in the other as free grains in altered host rock. It exhibits a partial association with chalcopyrite.

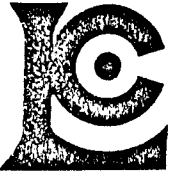
Reference:

BUCHANAN, L.J., 1981. Precious Metal Deposits Associated with Volcanic Environments in the South West. Arizona Geol. Soc. Digest, Vol 14, pp 237-262.



J.F. Harris Ph.D.

2nd December, 1983



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TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : STACEY, NORMAN

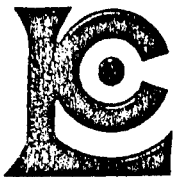
600-885 DUNSMUIR STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1N5

CERT. # : A8313199-001
INVOICE # : I8313199
DATE : 9-AUG-83
P.C. # : NCNE
LYLE

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb FA+AA						
3L 100S C+00	217	265	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100S C+20E	217	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100S 0+40E	217	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100S 0+60E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100S 0+80E	217	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100S C+20W	217	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100S C+40W	217	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100S 0+60W	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200S 000E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200S 020E	217	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200S 040E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200S 060E	217	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 0 000E	217	295	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 0 020E	217	115	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 0 040E	217	55	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 0 060E	217	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 0 100E	217	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 0 120E	217	185	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 000E	217	4100	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 020E	217	550	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 040E	217	1625	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 060E	217	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 080E	217	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 100E	217	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 120E	217	650	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 140E	217	130	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 160E	217	250	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 180E	217	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 200E	217	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 220E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 100N 240E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200N C+00E	217	60	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200N C+20E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200N 0+40E	217	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 200N C+60E	217	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 300N 000E	217	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 300N 020E	217	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 300N 040E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 300N 060E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
3L 300N 080E	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--

Certified by *Hart Bichler*





CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ALMINE RESOURCES LTD. **

CERT. # : A8315746-001-2

600 - 885 DUNSMUIR ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1N5

INVOICE # : I8315746
DATE : 31-OCT-83
P.O. # : NONE
LYLE/WHITEWATER

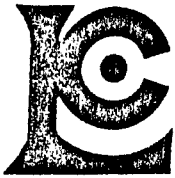
CC: MR. HANSEN

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb			
BL 100N 20 W 203		72	0.2	510	--	--	--
BL 100N 40 W 203		33	0.2	60	--	--	--
BL 100N 60 W 203		107	0.4	10	--	--	--
BL 100N 100 W 203		22	0.1	5	--	--	--
BL 150N 0 E 203		61	0.6	1500	--	--	--
BL 150N 20 E 203		78	0.5	25	--	--	--
BL 150N 40 E 203		35	0.4	850	--	--	--
BL 150N 20 W 203		58	0.2	300	--	--	--
BL 150N 40 W 203		11	0.1	55	--	--	--
BL 150N 60 W 203		130	0.3	30	--	--	--
BL 150N 80 W 203		76	0.5	<5	--	--	--
BL 150N 100 W 203		48	0.4	100	--	--	--
BL 350N 0 E 203		31	0.2	<5	--	--	--
BL 350N 20 E 203		12	0.2	15	--	--	--
BL 350N 40 E 203		23	0.3	<5	--	--	--
BL 350N 60 E 203		31	0.1	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 80 E 203		69	0.3	<5	--	--	--
BL 350N 100 E 203		55	0.1	<5	--	--	--
BL 350N 120 E 203		33	0.1	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 160 E 203		34	0.2	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 180 E 203		60	0.1	15	--	--	--
BL 350N 200 E 203		32	0.5	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 200 E 217		20	0.1	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 240 E 203		36	0.1	290	--	--	--
BL 350N 260 E 203		85	0.3	160	--	--	--
BL 350N 280 E 203		59	0.7	1000	--	--	--
BL 350N 300 E 203		55	0.3	325	--	--	--
BL 350N 340 E 203		46	0.3	300	--	--	--
BL 350N 380 E 203		49	0.1	110	--	--	--
BL 350N 400 E 203		45	0.1	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 420 E 203		48	0.1	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 440 E 203		45	0.1	10	--	--	--
BL 350N 460 E 203		48	0.1	5	--	--	--
BL 350N 480 E 203		22	0.1	<5	--	--	--
BL 350N 500 E 203		24	0.6	5	--	--	--
BL 375N 0 E 203		50	0.1	45	--	--	--
BL 375N 20 E 203		62	0.1	15	--	--	--
BL 375N 40 E 203		49	0.1	<5	--	--	--
BL 375N 60 E 203		62	0.3	40	--	--	--
BL 375N 80 E 203		62	0.1	85	--	--	--

Certified by *Hart Bichler*



MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : ALMINE RESOURCES LTD.

** CERT. # : A8316219-001-A

600 - 885 DUNSMUIR ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1N5

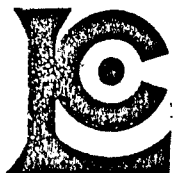
INVOICE # : I8316219
DATE : 15-NOV-83
P.O. # : NONE
LYLE

CC: MR. HANSEN

Sample description	Prep code	Au FA oz/T					
4007	214	0.318	--	--	--	--	--
4008	214	0.296	--	--	--	--	--
4033	214	1.292	--	--	--	--	--

.....
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia





CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

• GEOCHEMISTS

• REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ALMINE RESOURCES LTD.

** CERT. # : A8315780-001-A

600 - 885 DUNSMUIR ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1N5

INVOICE # : I8315780
DATE : 23-NOV-83
P.O. # : NONE
LYLE

CC: HANSEN

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb	L.O.I. %					
4001	205	6100	--	--	--	--	--	--
4002	205	3400	--	--	--	--	--	--
4003	205	690	--	--	--	--	--	--
4004	205	4600	--	--	--	--	--	--
4005	205	565	--	--	--	--	--	--
4006	205	4880	--	--	--	--	--	--
4007	205	>10000	--	--	--	--	--	--
4008	205	>10000	--	--	--	--	--	--
4009	205	2890	--	--	--	--	--	--
4010	205	640	--	--	--	--	--	--
4011	205	1800	--	--	--	--	--	--
4012	205	1490	--	--	--	--	--	--
4013	205	725	--	--	--	--	--	--
4014	205	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
4015	205	360	--	--	--	--	--	--
4016	205	165	--	--	--	--	--	--
4017	205	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
4018	205	1050	--	--	--	--	--	--
4019	205	150	--	--	--	--	--	--
4020	205	125	--	--	--	--	--	--
4021	205	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
4022	205	2540	--	--	--	--	--	--
4023	205	370	--	--	--	--	--	--
4024	205	3100	--	--	--	--	--	--
4025	205	<5	12.2	--	--	--	--	--
4026	205	5	13.2	--	--	--	--	--
4027	205	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
4028	205	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
4029	205	<5	--	--	--	--	--	--
4030	205	5	1.9	--	--	--	--	--
4031	205	15	2.1	--	--	--	--	--
4032	205	25	18.2	--	--	--	--	--
4033	205	>10000	--	--	--	--	--	--
4034	205	305	--	--	--	--	--	--
4035	205	175	--	--	--	--	--	--
4036	205	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
4037	205	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
4038	205	90	--	--	--	--	--	--
4039	205	545	--	--	--	--	--	--
4040	205	60	--	--	--	--	--	--

Certified by *Hart Bichler*

