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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

CREAM, BEAR, X, F, D, and STAN
MINERAL CLAIMS

Buttle Lake Area, Vancouver Island
Alberni Mining Division
British Columbia

For

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

By

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D. P.Eng.

February 6, 1986

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

92F/12E

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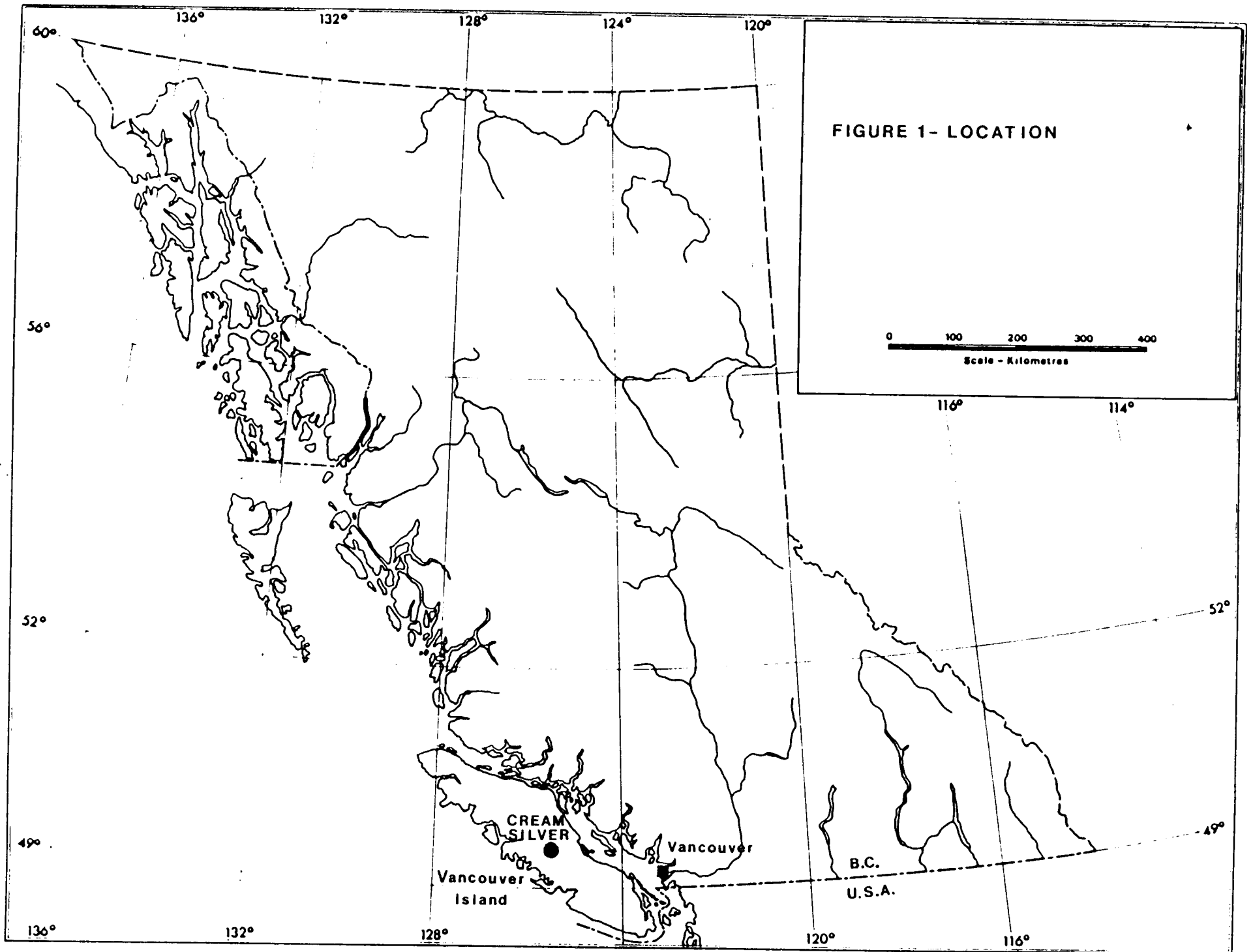
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property suggests that the same volcanic stratigraphy as that hosting the Westmin deposits exists in the northern part of the claims area. In addition, massive sulfide float with values in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc has been identified near the headwaters of Price Creek in the southeastern part of the property. A number of narrow vein type deposits with locally good gold-silver grades are known in the southern claims area.

The Cream Silver property is considered to be highly prospective for the discovery of Westmin type massive sulfide deposits. A thorough program of exploration is warranted which is recommended to include an initial phase of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys followed by ground geophysics and geological and geochemical surveys at an estimated cost of \$212,500. Second phase work is recommended to include 6,500 feet (2,000 m) of diamond drilling at an estimated cost of \$262,000.



INTRODUCTION

Cream Silver Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.) owns a number of mineral claims contiguous to the Westmin Resources Limited property at Buttle Lake in central Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

This report, prepared at the request of Cream Silver Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.), is based on a thorough review of available data pertaining to previous exploratory work on the property and published information regarding the regional geology and the Westmin Resources massive sulfide deposits. Additional information was provided by Cream Silver and Mr. A.G. Troup, P.Eng., of Mark Management Ltd.

The writer has not visited the property but has examined the adjacent Westmin Resources property on several occasions.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Cream Silver property is situated at the southern end of Strathcona Provincial Park in the central part of Vancouver Island (Figures 1 and 2). The geographic centre of the claims area is at latitude $49^{\circ}30.5'$ North and longitude $125^{\circ}32.5'$ West in NTS map-area 92F/12E.

Conventional access into the Buttle Lake area is by a 55 mile paved road linking the Westmin Resources mine and mill complex with Campbell River and the Island Highway (Figure 2). The lower Price Creek area, in the northern part of the property, is partially accessible by way of old logging roads and trails

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

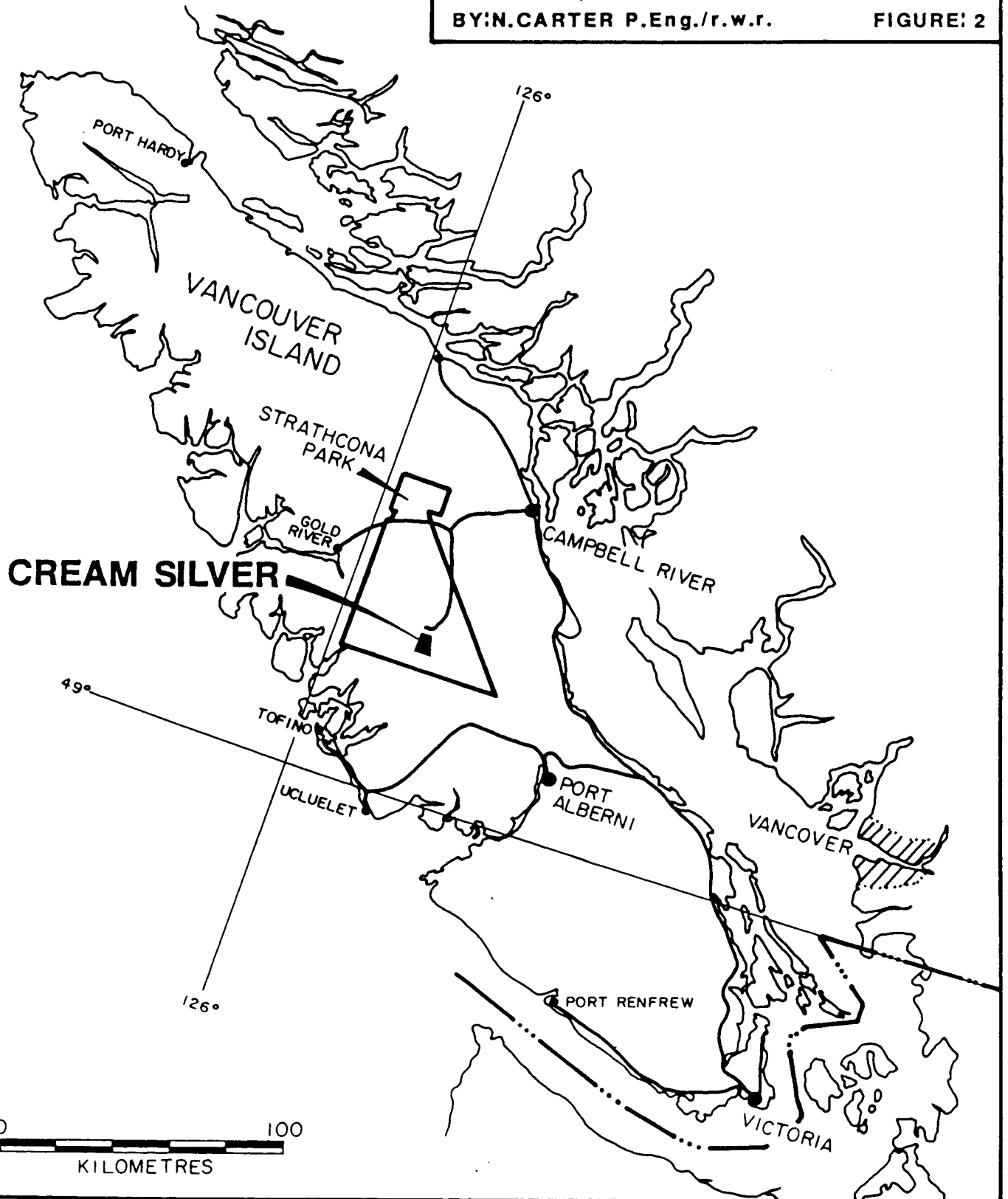
BUTTLE LAKE PROPERTY
ALBERNI M.D.-B.C. NTS:92-F-5&12

LOCATION MAP

DATE: FEB., 1986

BY: N. CARTER P. Eng./r.w.r.

FIGURE: 2



(Figure 3). The southern part of the claims area is most conveniently accessed by helicopter, although floatplane access into Bedwell Lake is possible.

MINERAL PROPERTY

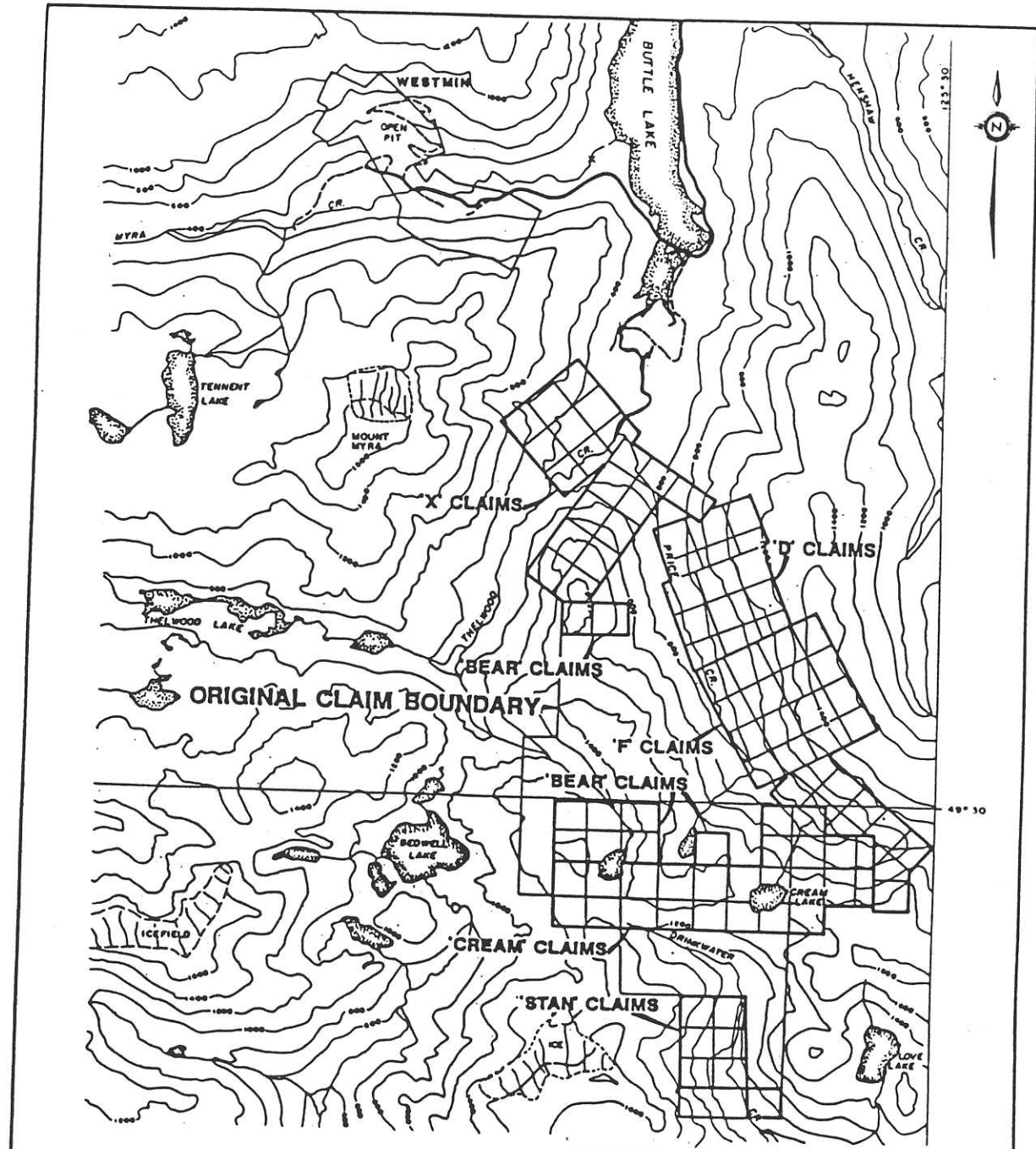
Cream Silver Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) owns mineral claims contiguous to those held by Westmin Resources Limited in the Alberni Mining Division of British Columbia.

The Company held 180 two-post mineral claims as of April 14, 1971. Information on file with the Mineral Titles Branch, Victoria indicates that only 106 of these are in current good standing. The status of the remainder is in some doubt and reasons for their apparent forfeiture are not known. Confusing Provincial legislation in the early 1970's, including institution of annual rental payments in addition to assessment work requirements and the effective moratorium on exploratory work in Provincial Parks, may be in large measure responsible.

It may be possible to have most, if not all of the 74 forfeited claims reinstated at some future time.

Figure 3 shows the original property boundary and the current claims in good standing, details of which are as follows:

| <u>Name of Claim</u> | <u>Record Number</u> | <u>Expiry Date</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Cream 1-3 | 11497, -8, 9418 | July 22, 1977 |
| Cream 4 | 9419 | " " , 1978 |
| Cream 5, 6 | 9420, -21 | " " , 1976 |
| Cream 7-12 | 9422-9427 | " " , 1977 |
| Cream 13, 14 | 10394, -95 | September 23, 1976 |



| |
|---|
| CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. |
| BUTTLE LAKE PROPERTY |
| ALBERNI M.D.-B.C. NT8192-F-6612 |
| CLAIM MAP |
| DATE: FEB., 1986 BY: M. CARTER P. Eng. / f. w. r. FIGURE: 3 |

| <u>Name of Claim</u> | <u>Record Number</u> | <u>Expiry Date*</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Cream 15-18 | 11574-11577 | October 12, 1974 |
| Cream 1E, 2E | 11499, -500 | July 27, 1977 |
| Cream 3E-6E | 11570-11573 | October 12, 1974 |
| Bear 2 | 10353 | September 23, 1974 |
| Bear 6 | 10357 | " " , 1975 |
| Bear 8 | 10359 | " " " |
| Bear 21-24 | 10372-10375 | " " , 1974 |
| Bear 25-26 | 10376-377 | " " " |
| X1 | 15577 | September 17, 1983 |
| X2-9 | 15578-15594 | " " , 1977 |
| X10, 11 | 15586-587 | " " , 1982 |
| X12-18 | 15588-15594 | " " , 1971 |
| X19 | 15595 | " " , 1977 |
| X20 | 15596 | " " , 1981 |
| F1-11 | 15582-15892 | November 25, 1980 |
| F12 | 15893 | " " , 1979 |
| F13-16 | 15894-15897 | " " , 1980 |
| F17-24 | 16846-16853 | May 22, 1975 |
| F25-28 | 16854-16857 | " " , 1974 |
| D1-3 | 16271-16273 | January 27, 1981 |
| D4 | 16274 | " " , 1983 |
| D6-8 | 16276-16278 | " " , 1977 |
| D9-10 | 16279-280 | " " , 1982 |
| D11-14 | 16281-16284 | " " , 1977 |
| D15 | 16285 | " " , 1982 |
| D16 | 16286 | " " , 1983 |
| D17-18 | 16287-288 | " " , 1977 |
| Stan 12-13 | 17057-058 | September 23, 1974 |
| Stan 15-16 | 17060-061 | " " , " |
| Stan 18-19 | 17063-064 | " " , 1975 |
| Stan 20 | 17065 | " " , 1974 |

* Note: All claims are protected by Provincial Order-in-Council 1434 of April 25, 1974.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Central Vancouver Island is dominated by mountainous terrain culminating in peaks of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above sea level.

The Cream Silver property includes an alpine area in the

southern part of the claims holdings where elevations range from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Bedrock, felsenmeer and talus is abundant. Below 4,000 feet elevation, and particularly in the lower reaches of Price and Thelwood Creeks, dense forest cover of cedar, hemlock and fir and locally thick underbrush predominates. Bedrock exposures are restricted to tributary creeks and abrupt changes in slope. Slide areas are common adjacent to major drainages.

The area has a typical Coast climate and higher areas are snow free 3 to 4 months of the year.

HISTORY

Gold and silver-bearing quartz veins in the vicinity of Cream Lake were first investigated in the late 1930's. Mr. F.A. Lang located 12 claims in the area in 1964 and these and other claims staked in subsequent years came under the ownership of Cream Silver Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) in 1966.

Exploratory work by Cream Silver Mines to 1970 included airborne and ground geophysics, soil geochemistry and detailed geological mapping, trenching and sampling of several precious and base metal structures in the alpine area west of Cream Lake. Three short holes were also drilled. Soil geochemical surveys were conducted east and west of Price Creek in 1969 and 1970.

Western Mines Ltd. (now Westmin Resources Limited) entered into an agreement in 1971 to carry out further exploration on Cream Silver's 180 claims covering an area from Drinkwater Creek

on the south to the junction of Price and Thelwood Creeks on the north. Geological mapping was undertaken over much of the claims area in 1971 and 1972 and additional soil geochemical surveys were completed in the lower Price Creek area. An Induced Polarization survey, carried out over an anomalous zinc in soils zone near the confluence of Price and Thelwood Creeks in the northern claims, indicated targets which were tested by three diamond drill holes totalling 2,649 feet in 1972 and 1973.

The British Columbia Government enacted legislation in early 1973 prohibiting the issuance of Park Use Permits for the purpose of carrying out exploration work on mineral claims in all classes of Provincial Parks. An Order-in-Council issued by the Government in April of 1974, and retroactive to March 1, 1973, placed a moratorium on assessment work requirements for claims in Provincial Parks until such time as "a Park Use Permit is issued or renewed or the mineral claims are otherwise disposed of." A recent Supreme Court of Canada decision allowing for the exploration and development of mineral claims in Wells Gray Park suggests that the question of the status of valid mineral claims in other Provincial Parks may be close to resolution.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

Vancouver Island makes up the southern part of the Insular Belt, the westernmost tectonic subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. The southern Insular Belt is dominated by Paleozoic

and Mesozoic volcanic-plutonic complexes overlain along the east coast of Vancouver Island by clastic sedimentary rocks of Cretaceous age.

Oldest rocks underlying Vancouver Island include the Paleozoic Sicker Group which is exposed in two principal uplifts in the central and southern parts of the Island - the area between Port Alberni and Duncan and the Buttle Lake area. Sicker Group comprises a 7,000 to 10,000 ft. thickness of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks, intrusive equivalents and lesser sedimentary rocks which has been subdivided by Muller (1980) into three principal formations. These include the basal Nitinat Formation of pre-Devonian age which is exposed only in the Port Alberni-Duncan area and which consists of basaltic flows and flow breccias. Myra Formation of similar age overlies the Nitinat Formation and includes 3,000 to 6,000 ft. of intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic and lesser sedimentary rocks. Pennsylvanian to Permian limestones of the Buttle Lake Formation form the upper unit of the Sicker Group.

Much of the Sicker Group exposed in the Buttle Lake uplift is Myra Formation volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks. Buttle Lake Formation limestones overlie the Myra Formation and are exposed on the flanks of the structural uplift (Figure 4). The Sicker Group in the Buttle Lake area is overlain unconformably by late Triassic Karmutsen Formation basalts and is intruded by granitic rocks of the Island Intrusions.

The Myra Formation in this area has an apparent thickness of 6,000 feet. The lower and middle sections of the Formation host the Westmin massive sulfide deposits which have been well documented by Walker (1983a,b).

Sicker Group rocks of Vancouver Island host precious and base metal-bearing vein and fissure-filling deposits in the China Creek area east of Port Alberni and in the southern part of the Cream Silver property south of Buttle Lake. Polymetallic, volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits, examples of which include the Westmin deposits and the Mt. Sicker and Lara prospects near Duncan, represent the most significant mineral deposit type hosted by Sicker Group rocks, and more specifically the Myra Formation.

Production over the past 20 years from the Westmin Lynx and Myra mines totals 5.7 million tons grading 0.06 oz/ton gold, 3.2 oz/ton silver, 1.5% copper, 1.1% lead and 7.6% zinc. Proven reserves at the Lynx, Myra and the partially developed Price zone are 0.75 million tons of similar grade, but most of the property reserves are contained in the H-W deposit from which production commenced in late 1985.

The H-W ore body, discovered in late 1979, is considered to be the most significant mineral discovery in the Canadian Cordillera in the last decade. Current reserves are 15.2 million tons grading 0.07 oz/ton gold, 1.1 oz/ton silver, 2.2% copper, 0.3% lead and 5.3% zinc. Production from this deposit has

resulted in an expansion of daily milling capacity to 3,000 tons.

The Lynx, Myra, Price and H-W deposits are hosted by lower and middle units of the Myra Formation, referred to by Walker (1983a,b) as the Mine Sequence. This is a 1,500 ft. thick succession, underlain by andesitic volcanics and overlain by a distinctive sharp banded tuff unit. The Mine Sequence includes volcanoclastics, volcanic flows and lesser chemical sedimentary rocks and while lithologic units are discontinuous laterally, they have a distinct northwest trend. Mafic volcanic rocks predominate, but massive sulfide deposits are hosted by rhyolitic units at the bottom, middle and top of the sequence.

The lowest rhyolitic unit hosts the H-W deposit and is predominantly clastic, ranging in thickness from tens of feet to more than 700 feet. This is overlain by several hundred feet of andesitic flows, clastic rocks and chert. Sulfide fragments have been noted in this interval which is overlain by the middle rhyolite unit hosting the Lynx, Myra and Price deposits. This rhyolite unit has a known strike length of 19,000 feet and attains a thickness of up to several hundred feet. Overlying this unit is a distinctive purple and green andesitic to basaltic sequence of flows and tuffs which also contains sulfide clasts and which has proven to be a useful stratigraphic marker horizon. Above this is the upper rhyolitic unit which hosts massive sulfides at the Lynx open pit and in a new zone 3,000 feet to the northwest.

Most rocks of the Mine Sequence have been intensely deformed and converted to chlorite and sericite schists particularly in proximity to mineralized zones. North and east trending faults are numerous and displace most rock units.

The Lynx, Myra and Price ore bodies are near the crest of a recumbent, northwest-trending anticline developed in the middle rhyolitic unit. These three deposits are in fact parts of one zone in which the Lynx and Myra mines are separated by erosion along Myra Creek valley. The Price is the southeast continuation of the Myra deposit which has been displaced by faulting 2,000 feet laterally and 1,000 feet vertically with the Price block up.

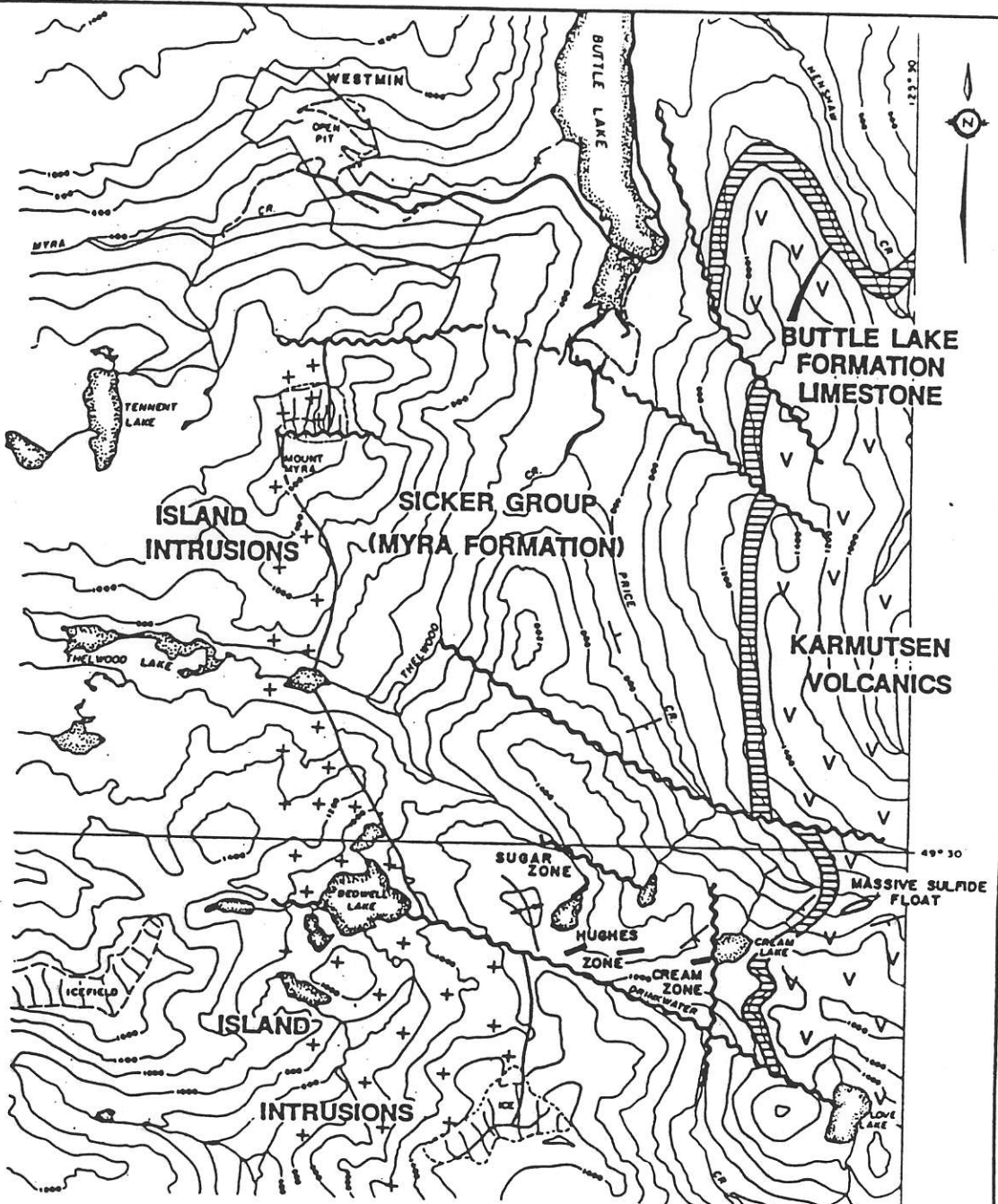
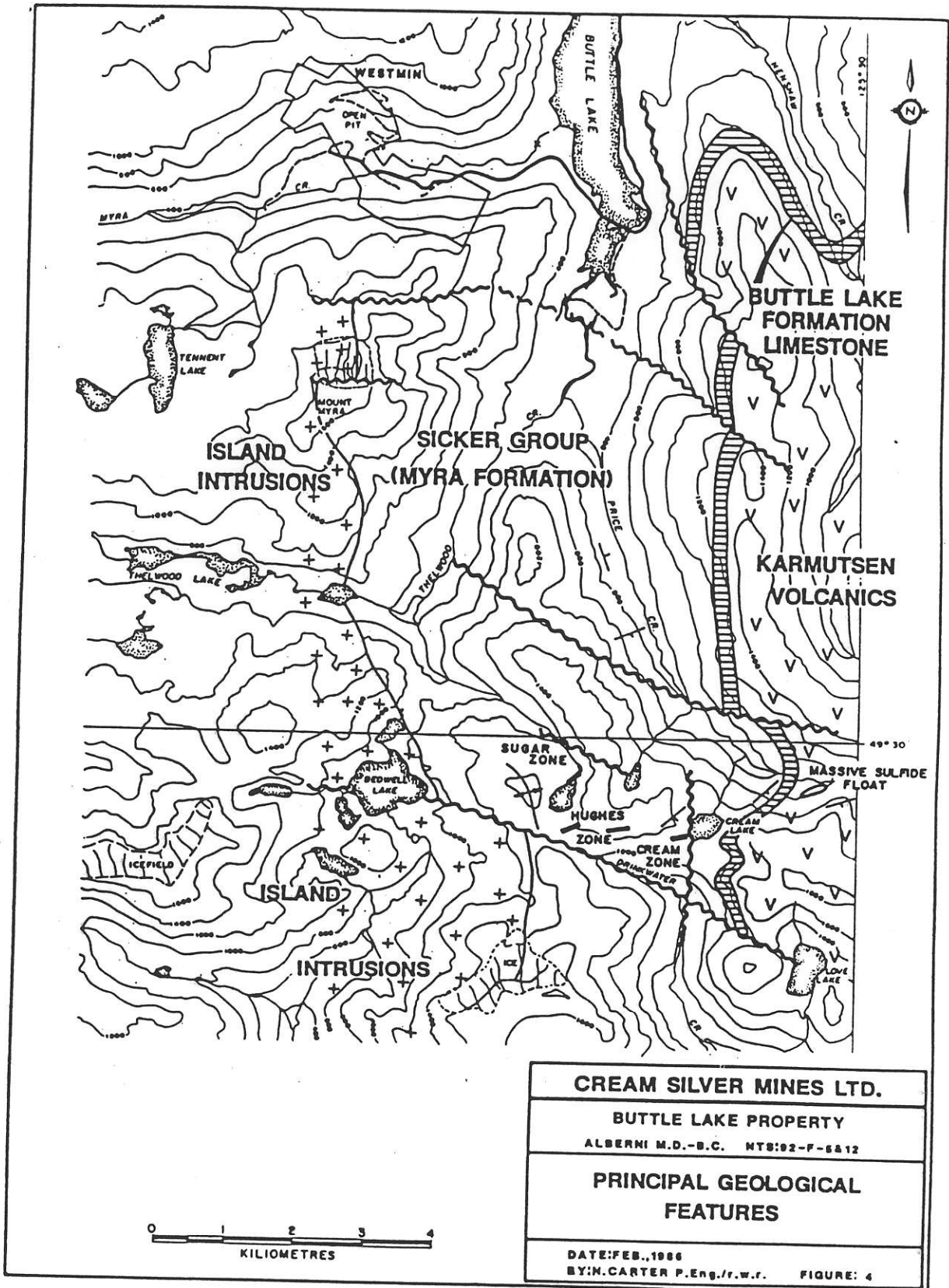
The Lynx, Myra and Price deposits consist of fine grained massive to banded sulfides which occur as lenses in which the principal minerals are pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and barite. The H-W ore body, 800 feet stratigraphically lower and near the base of the lower rhyolitic unit, is a flat-lying lens-like body with thicknesses in its core of more than 100 feet. Massive sulfides average 65 weight per cent pyrite as opposed to the Lynx-Myra-Price zones which average 15 weight per cent. The H-W is laterally zoned from a cupriferous pyrite core to zinc, copper, lead-silver and barite rich margins. Gold is uniformly distributed throughout the zone. Pyrite stringer zones underly the H-W and Lynx deposits.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Principal geological units of the Cream Silver property are shown on Figure 4. The claims cover the southern part of the Buttle Lake structural uplift in which Sicker Group rocks are bounded on the east and west by Karmutsen basic volcanics and Island granitic intrusions respectively.

Sicker Group rocks on the claims include felsic and intermediate flows, tuffs and agglomerates which are overlain by Buttle Lake limestones and lesser cherts in the eastern claims area. These are in turn overlain unconformably by Karmutsen basic volcanics. Granitic dykes, related to the Island Intrusions, are numerous, particularly in the southern claims. Basic dykes have also been reported.

Best available descriptions of lithologies and stratigraphic relationships are contained in assessment reports by Wilbur (1971a,b,c) and Scott (1972a,b,c). In the northern part of the claims area, between Price and Thelwood Creeks, Scott (1972a) refers to a 2,000 to 4,500 ft. succession which includes a basal 200 feet thick porphyritic rhyolite flow unit overlain by 1,000 feet of dacite lapilli tuff which is separated from a coarser clastic dacite by 300 feet of cherty bedded tuff. Up to 800 feet of crinoidal limestone of the Buttle Lake Formation overlies the coarse clastic dacite sequence east of Price Lake and Cream Lake (Figure 4). Both Wilbur (1971) and Scott (1972) refer to the basal part of the Karmutsen Formation (which overlies the Buttle Lake Formation



unconformably) as being comprised of a 100 ft. thickness of argillite and rhyolite, grading upward to typical pillow basalt with rhyolitic interbeds.

Where noted, stratification within the Myra Formation is predominantly northeast with moderate dips to the southeast. Graded bedding in some of the tuff units indicates the sequence is right way up (Scott, 1972). Moderately east plunging fold structures were noted in the upper Price Creek area by Wilbur (1971a). The dominant structural features of the claims area are west-northwest faults along which lateral displacements of a few thousand feet are evident. Vertical displacements are imperfectly known, but south sides of faults represent uplifted blocks.

Faulting and folding complicates stratigraphic relationships, but assuming that Scott's (1972) cherty bedded tuff unit is equivalent to Walker's (1983) sharp banded tuff unit which directly overlies the Mine Sequence hosting the Westmin deposits, then the same stratigraphic section should be present on the Cream Silver claims, particularly in the area of lower Price Creek. Three vertical holes were drilled to depths of between 717 and 1052 feet by Western Mines Ltd. in 1972 and 1973 in the Thelwood Creek valley a short distance south of the outlet of Price Creek. These holes, drilled to test a zinc soil geochemical anomaly and an IP target, intersected a mixed sequence of rhyolite-dacite tuffs and breccias, rhyolite porphyry, and purple and green volcanoclastics. The latter are known to overlie the Lynx-Myra-Price rhyolite sequence

at Westmin and in the Thelwood Creek area they may represent the southwest limb of the anticlinal structure extending southeasterly from the nearby Price zone (Figure 4).

Several styles of mineralization have been noted in place and in float within the boundaries of the Cream Silver claims. Initial work on the property was directed to vein and fissure-filling deposits containing gold and silver values in the alpine area west of Cream Lake (Figure 4). Several zones were identified and all are related to east-northeast striking, steeply north dipping shear zones reflected by prominent lineaments. Sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite are the dominant sulfide minerals and these are contained in quartz, carbonate and siderite veins and fault gouge. Better silver grades are associated with tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite and owyheeite (Holcapek, 1985) and gold values are directly related to arsenopyrite content (Selmser, 1967). The mineralized structures pinch and swell over strike lengths of between 250 and 1200 feet and range in width from inches to 3 feet. Wallrock alteration adjacent to the mineralized structures may extend outward for distances of up to 20 feet and low gold and silver values have been reported from some of these alteration haloes.

Gold and silver values are erratically distributed (Philp, 1968) and best values are in near surface oxidized zones. Character of three of the mineralized structures is indicated by the following table which shows weighted average grades of samples collected by

Philp (1968) from pits and trenches.

| | <u>Average Width</u> | <u>Gold(oz/ton)</u> | <u>Silver(oz/ton)</u> |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Cream Vein-9 chip samples over a 250' strike length | 1.9 ft | 0.12 | 20.16 |
| Sugar Zone- 7 chip samples over a 120' strike length | 1.75 ft. | 0.08 | 2.81 |
| Hughes Zone- 12 chip samples over a 1200' strike length | 1.7 | 0.04 | 2.53 |

Much higher gold and silver values were obtained in individual samples collected from the three zones.

A large siliceous sulfide-bearing boulder with copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold values was noted (Holcapek, 1970) near the Drinkwater Creek fault south of Cream Lake. Bedrock in the area is chlorite-sericite schist containing disseminated pyrite. Significance of this occurrence has not been established.

Soil geochemical surveys in the lower Price Creek valley indicated a number of coincident copper (+150 ppm) and zinc (+125 ppm) anomalies. The largest of these, on the east side of Price Creek, is 7,200 feet long by 800 feet wide. Most of the anomalous zones, both east and west of Price Creek, are at the break in slope and are believed by Wilbur(1971) to have been transported from higher areas. Indications of bedrock mineralization in this area include quartz-sericite schist float containing pyrite and chalcopyrite on fractures and in planes of schistosity (Holcapek,1970) west

of Price Creek and pyrite and chalcopyrite in dark argillites in talus material on the east side of the valley (Wilbur, 1971).

Diamond drilling by Western Mines in the Thelwood Creek valley indicated weak pyrite mineralization and isolated seams of chalcopyrite.

Significant mineralized float has been reported from an area south of the headwaters of Price Creek and 1500 feet west of Price Lake (Figure 4). Pieces of float ranging in size from 3 inches to 2 feet (Wilbur, 1971) are found in talus below a 700 ft. cliff exposing the basal part of the Karmutsen Formation. Three varieties are present, including very fine grained chalcopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite in argillite, pyrite in a quartz-calcite breccia and fine grained sphalerite on dark grey rhyolite. Holcapek (1970, 1985) also reports 3 ft. bands of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite in place in the cirque area around Price Lake and Wilbur (1971) noted pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in float in terminal moraines in the same general area.

Four grab samples of mineralized float were collected by A.G. Troup from the upper Price Creek area and submitted for geochemical analysis and assay. Results are as follows:

| <u>Sample Number</u> | <u>Gold(oz/ton)</u> | <u>Silver(oz/ton)</u> | <u>Copper(%)</u> | <u>Zinc(%)</u> | <u>Lead(ppm)</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 50375 | 0.022 | 1.92 | 2.71 | 0.87 | 526 |
| 50376 | 0.028 | 2.86 | 2.44 | 2.66 | 490 |
| 50377 | 0.002 | 0.16 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 52 |
| 50378 | 0.030 | 3.15 | 3.37 | 2.17 | 538 |

Samples 50376 and 50378 were splits of the same specimen; sample 50377 was apparent wallrock which also contained 230 ppm barite. Cadmium values for mineralized samples ranged from 0.008 to 0.019%.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Available data suggest that the volcanic stratigraphy which hosts the Westmin Resources ore deposits underlies the northern part of the Cream Silver claims area. This is based on lithologies intersected in three diamond drill holes in the Thelwood Creek valley, on the presence of a distinctive tuff unit, descriptions of which resemble a similar unit immediately overlying the mineralized horizons at Westmin, and the presence of mineralized float nearby unexplained copper and zinc geochemical anomalies in the lower Price Creek area.

A repetition of favourable volcanic stratigraphy in other areas of the property may have been caused by the numerous faults transecting the claims area.

Significant gold, silver, copper and zinc values have been obtained from float samples near the headwaters of Price Creek. The origin and geological setting of this mineralization is not known.

Vein type mineralization west of Cream Lake includes some interesting gold and silver values, but these targets are considered secondary to the massive sulfide potential of the property.

In summary, the mineral claims held by Cream Silver in the Buttle Lake area are considered to be highly prospective for the discovery of Westmin type massive sulfide deposits. A thorough program of exploration is recommended to include an initial INPUT airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey of the entire property area. This system has been available for use in mountainous terrain for only the past few years and should assist in better defining target areas for follow-up by ground geophysical surveys.

Prior to the initiation of field work, a compilation of all existing data should be undertaken, and if possible, a visit to the Westmin Resources mine site should be arranged for personnel engaged in the field program. Geological mapping is envisioned as a key component of the exploratory program, with particular emphasis placed on stratigraphic relationships. It should be borne in mind that all work to date on the property including that undertaken by Western Mines, was done prior to the current understanding of the geological setting of the Westmin deposits.

Additional rock and soil geochemistry is warranted in the lower Price Creek valley and immediate attempts should be made to determine the source of the mineralized float in the Price Creek headwaters area.

Diamond drilling of potentially favourable areas defined by geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys is recommended.

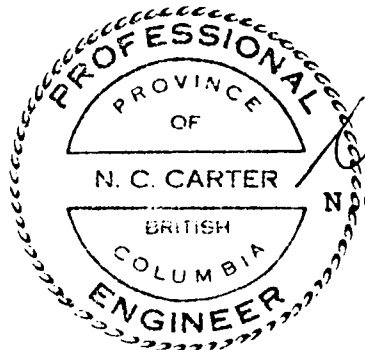
COST ESTIMATE

Phase I

| | |
|---|------------------|
| INPUT airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic survey - 140 line km | \$85,000 |
| Data Complilation | 7,500 |
| Ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys - 50 line km @ \$600/km | \$30,000 |
| Rock and soil geochemistry | \$15,000 |
| Helicopter support - 50 hours | \$20,000 |
| Support costs - camp, etc. | \$10,000 |
| Geological mapping, prospecting | \$15,000 |
| Contingencies | <u>\$30,000</u> |
| Total, Phase I | <u>\$212,500</u> |

Phase II

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Diamond drilling - 2000 metres @ \$100/metre | \$200,000 |
| Helicopter support - 30 hours | \$12,000 |
| Supervision and reporting | \$15,000 |
| Contingencies | <u>\$35,000</u> |
| Total, Phase II | <u>\$262,000</u> |

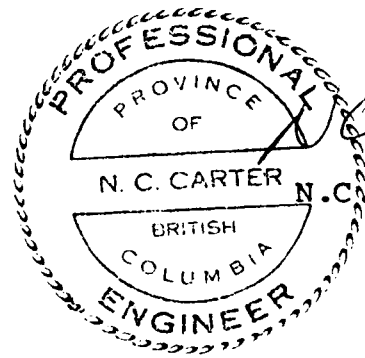


N.C. Carter Ph.D. P.Eng.
N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist resident at 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S. (1962), and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D. (1974).
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States over the past 24 years.
5. This report on mineral claims held by Cream Silver Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.) at Buttle Lake, Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia, is based on a thorough review of previous work carried out on the property and on published information pertaining to the nearby Westmin Resources Limited property.
6. I have no direct or indirect interest in any of the mineral claims referred to in this report or in Cream Silver Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.).
7. Permission is hereby granted to Cream Silver Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.) to use this report in support of a Statement of Material Fact or any other document to be submitted to the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.



N.C. Carter Ph.D. P.Eng.
N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

Victoria, B.C.
February 6, 1986

CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist resident at 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S. (1962), and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D. (1974).
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States over the past 24 years.
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7. Permission is hereby granted to Cream Silver Mines Ltd.(N.P.L.) to use this report in support of a Statement of Material Fact or any other document to be submitted to the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

Victoria, B.C.
February 6, 1986

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

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