DIA MET MINERALS LTD.

1675 POWICK ROAD KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA V1X 4L1 TEL. (604) 860-2228

840832

May 1, 1987

Chevron Minerals Ltd. 1900 - 1055 W. Hastings St. Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2E9

Attn: Mr. L.A. Dick

Dear Larry:

Enclosed please find the magnetic data I promised to send regarding the Albert River Tungsten Claims. I had some trouble finding the original magnetic survey that should have accompanied the assessment report you have - thus the delay. Also enclosed is a recent summary report by Dr. Ed Schiller plus some analytical results, 236R - 240R, of heavy mineral concentrates of talus samples collected adjacent the north boundary of the claims. Owing to high Ca and La, concentrates 236R and 237R had to be reanalysed for Au via fire assay. The results were 290 ppb and 1800 ppb Au respectively.

Please let me know if in fact you may wish to participate in a drilling and development program.

Sincerely,

DIA MET MINERALS LTD.

Chuck Fipke

Consultant for Dia Met Minerals Ltd.

CEF:bb Encl.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

During the period Oct. 3 - 15, 1986, a Ground Magnetometer survey was executed on the Albert-Cross property on behalf the owner, Dia Met Minerals Ltd. The grid covered a portion of the BARBI claim, W Group.

The survey was carried out by P.P. Nielsen, geophysicist and author of this report. Field work and logistics were aided by the efforts of D. Tomelin , an employee of C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.

The purpose of the survey was to attempt to detect the presence of a buried intrusive body which might be related to scheelite mineralization supported by high geochemical soils within the grid area.

The magnetometer survey was abborted half way through due to a faulty instrument. Upon receipt of a serviceable one, the project was resumed and completed. This delay plus the conditions resulted in a high cost survey in view of the actual number of line-kilometers traversed.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located near the headwaters of the Albert and Cross Rivers which are tributaries of the upper Kootenay River approximately 34 air kilometers northeast of Windermere, B.C. and 60 kilometers south of Banff, Alta.

The property was reached using a 4-wheel drive vehicle by taking the Banff-Windermere highway east from Radium Junction a distance of 19.5 kms., thence south along the gravelled Settler's Road for 13 kms. thence up the Cross River logging road and along other abandOned roads through bogs, washouts, creeks, and over stumps until the property was reached some 35 kms. later.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GROUND CONDITIONS

The grid area varies in elevation from 1860 meters at the N.E. corner to 2200 meters at the extreme S.W. corner. Respectively,

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the terrain varies from moderate to extremely precipitous.

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The lower half of the grid is covered by conifers although portions have been logged off. The upper half occurs in a cirque consisting of snowfields interrupted by rock bluffs, ridges and slide areas containg "tag" alder and flanked by scrub conifers.

At the time of the survey the ground was covered with from six to eighteen inches of heavy wet snow. This, plus the steep terrain, resulted in very difficult survey conditions and low productivity. Many grid stations could not be located and their positions had to be estimated.

INSTRUMENTATION

The grid was surveyed using a Barringer GM 122 Proton (total field) magnetometer and a Barringer GM 123 Base-station Recorder.

The GM 122 was strapped to the operator's chest with the censor attached to a hand-held staff extended at arm's reach from the body.

The GM 123 consisted of a similar total-field magnetometer with an analogue (strip-chart) recorder. A two second cycle interval and a chart speed of five minutes per centimeter was used.

Typical background readings at the base-station were from 58,390 to 58,430 gammas absolute total field.

FIELD PROCEDURE AND TREATMENT OF DATA

Readings were taken using the GM 122 portable magnetometer along flagged lines spaced 100 meters apart usinf a station interval of 20 meters. The gamma values and time of readings were recorded in metalfree notebook.

The readings were corrected for diurnal variation and day-today variation by consulting the Base-station recorder. As an extra control, all pairs of survey lines were looped and the Baseline was run a number of times.

The corrected readings were plotted on a plan map (Scale:l cm. = 25 meters or l: 2500) and contoure using an interval of 20

(2)

gammas. A datum of 58,000 gammas was used with the values ranging from 58,353 to 58477 gammas shown with the first two digits dropped for reasons of clarity.

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A total of 321 readings were plotted and contoured.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The total magnetic relief over the entire grid was 124 gammas which is similar to that encountered on the adjacent grid approximately 1.6 kms. to the south described in the 1985 report as the "Central Claims Area".

The values and contour map indicate an area of quiet, uninteresting magnetic relief from Line 5S to Line 12S. The variations in these readings could be explained as being caused by terrain effects although not necessarily entirely.

The remaining half of the grid is considerably more interesting and complex consisting for the most part of small highs and lows which are difficult to explain or interpret. These one line and two line 20 to 40 gamma "anomalies" appear to be caused or influenced by the 1:5 grid bias, terrain effects, and possibly by the fine 20 gamma contour interval used.

However, because the target sought (i.e. buried intrusive) could be deeply buried, of small lateral dimension relative to the line spacing used and of low magnetic susceptibility, these results could be significant.

All features which peak to in excess of 58,460 gammas are considered worthy of comment, especially where they occur straddling two or more adjacaent survey lines. Two such areas or "anomalies" appear to meet these criteria.

One is the area covered by Line 0 and Line 1S west of the Baseline. This whole area could be underlain by favourable intrusive rocks and the area to the northeast is still suspect.

The other interesting area is immediately east of the small pond which is situated just west of the Baseline on Line 3S. Although this "high" is basically a one line feature, its shape and location could make it important. Further intermediate lines and extensions of existing lines are needed to shed more light on this as well as the other area.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the size and depth of the target sought and the occurrence of strongly anomalous heavy mineral samples coincident with the two magnetic features discussed, more work appears to be warranted on this property particularly north of Line 6S.

It is, therefor, recommended that the two areas mentioned above be further delineated magnetically to facillitate spotting optimum drill targets.

The area east of the pond should be detailed magnetically by installing and surveying existing extended lines as well as intermediate lines (i.e all lines here would be spaced 50 meters apart).

Similarly, the other area in the northeast quadrant should be extended to at least Line 2N with intermediate lines up to at least Line 2S.

Respectfully submitted,

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P.P. Nielsen, B.Sc., Geophysicist.

NUCLEAR ACTIVATION SERVICES LIMITED

1280 MAIN STREET WEST, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, L8S 4K1

PHONE (416) 522-5666 TELEX 06-986947

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: DIAMET MINERALS LTD. ATTN: W. MITCHELL 1675 POWICK ROAD KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA V1X 4L1

CUSTOMER ND. 294/01/01

DATE SUBMITTED 19-FEB-87

REPORT: 7725

FILE NUMBER: 9458

18 PREPARED SAMPLES

CFM# \$ 86-336, 337, 320

WERE ANALYZED AS FOLLOWS:

ELEMENTS	DETECTION LIMIT	UNITS	METHOD	ELEMENTS	DETECTION LIMIT	UNITS	METHOD
AG	5.0000	' PP M	INAA	SC	0.1000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ
AS	2.0000	PPM	INAA	SE	5.0000	PPM	INAA
AU	5.0000	PPB	INAA	TA	1.0000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ
BA	100.0000	PPM	INAA	тн	0.5000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ
CA	1.0000	%	ΙΝΑΑ	U	0.5000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ
CO	5.0000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ	W	4.0000	PPM	INAA
CR	10.0000	PPM	INAA	ZN	50.0000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ
FE	0.0200	%	ΙΝΑΑ	LA	1.0000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ
HF	1.0000	PPM	INAA	CE	3.0000	PPM	INAA
мо	5.0000	PPM	INAA	SM	0.1000	PPM	ΙΝΑΑ
NA	0.0500	%	INAA	EU	0.2000	PPM	INAA
NI	200.0000	PPM	INAA	YB	0.2000	PPM	INAA
SB	0.2000	PPM	INAA	LU	0.0500	PPM	ΙΝΔΑ

COMMENTS:

NOTE: DETECTION LIMIT RAISED DUE TO SAMPLE COMPOSITION. INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY VERY HIGH RARE EARTHS.

DATE 05-MAR-87

NUCLEAR ACTIVATION SERVICES LIMITED

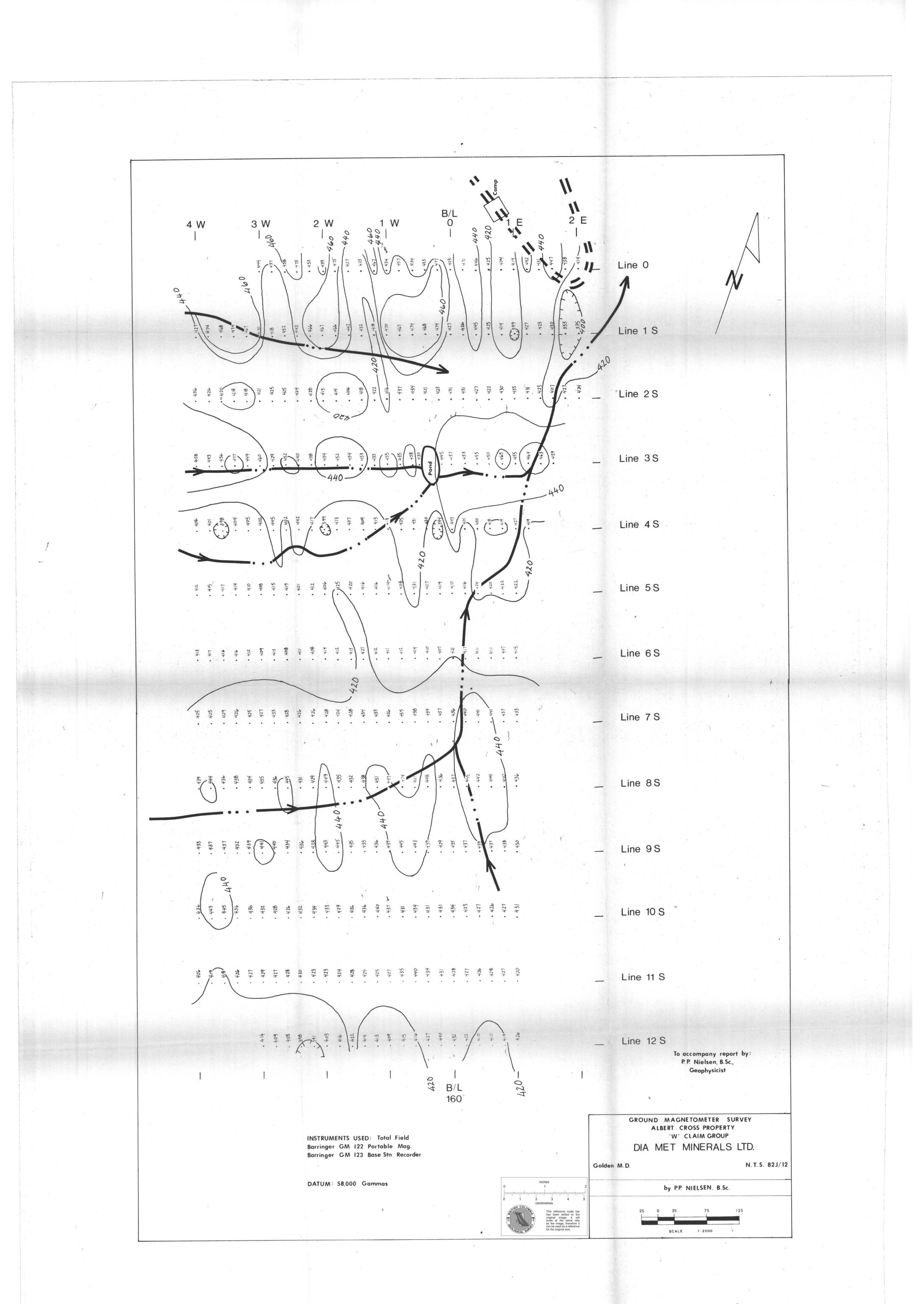
*** UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE WE WILL DISCARD ALL SAMPLES ***

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DATE: 05-MAR-87 REPORT: 7725 FILE NUMBER: 9458 PAGE: 1

SAMPLE NUMBERS

ELEM & UN		235R-SC-1	☆☆ 236R☆☆ ☆☆ -WT-86-1☆☆	237R** -WT-86-2**			240R ☆☆ -wT-86-5 ☆☆					
• •	PPM	< 5	< 5 29	0 <5 /	<5	<5	<5					
A G A S	РРМ РРМ	150		INTERFER	INTERFER	590	<29					
AU	PPB	<110		INTERFER	2800	970	<150					
BA	РРБ РРМ	1200		INTERFER	INTERFER	17000	2500					
CA	2 2	<29		INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	<37					
LA	~	27				• • • • • • • •						
<u> </u>	PPM	520	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	<30					
C D C R	PPM	<90	3400	1500	<730	900	<120					
FE	8 8	38.5	<5.29	<4.35	<6.29	7.11	6.22					
	х РРМ	53	310	340	210	190	<13					
HF MC	PPM	<56		INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	<75					
мU	FFN	()0					12					
NA	%	0.12	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	0.51					
NI	° Ррм	3400	22 000	14000	17000	<7800	<2200					
SB	PPM	5.0	<25	2.8	<22	37	<3.9					
SC	PPM	4.0	11.9	15.3	8.7	7.9	11.4					
SE	PPM	< 5	<430	<370	< 5	<280	< 87					
<i>а</i> с							·					
TA	PPM	<19	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	<23					
TH	PPM	170	1300	1300	1500	1000	140					
U	PPM	12.9	INTERFER	65.1	INTERFER	INTERFER	<11.3					
Ŵ	ΡΡΜ	120	<4	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	43					
ZN	PPM	340	INTERFER	INTERFER	INTERFER	<1000	<410					
LA	PPM	3950	>51700	>42500	>49000	>35600	5230					
CE	PPM	4080	> 56 300	>45700	>52500	>39100	5600					
S M	PPM	136	2780	2320	2540	1910	300					
EU	PPM	25.4	623	492	630	500	65.1					
ΎB	PPM	7.4	140	80•4	INTERFER	72.6	11.5					
LU	PPM	2.02	INTERFER	6.22	9.74	5.84	2•02					



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