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 236 R and 237 R had to be reanalysed for $A u$ 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.

## 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 abandUned 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,
the terrain varies from moderate to extremely precipitous.
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 conffers.

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:-
$1 \mathrm{~cm} .=25$ meters or $1: 2500$ ) and contoure using an interval of 20
gamnas. 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.

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 $5 S$ 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, bec̣ause 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 "anomalles" appear to meet these criteria.

One is the area covered by Line 0 and Line 1 S 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 fmediately 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 IInes are needed to shed more light on this as well as the other area.

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

It is, therefor, recommended that the two areas mentioned above be further delineated magnetically to facilitate 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 (ie
all lines here would be spaced 50 meters apart).
Similarly, the other area in the northeast quadrant should be extended to at least Line 2 N with intermediate lines up to at least Line 2 S .

Respectfully submitted,

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

1250 MAIN STREET WEST, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, LBS 4KI

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\text { PHONE }(416) 522-5666 \text { TELEX 06-986947 }
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: DIAMET MINERALS LTD.
ATTN: W. MITCHELL CUSTOMER NO. 294/01/01
1675 POWICK ROAD
KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
VIX 4 LI
DATE SUBMITTED 19-FEB-87

REPORT: 7725

18 PREPARED SAMPLES
FILE NUMBER: 9458

CFM\#'S 86-336. 337, 320

WERE ANALYZED AS FOLLOWS:


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


Kt UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE WE WILL DISCARD ALL SAMPLES *\&

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