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REPORT

ON

DEV PROJECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

HOUSTON

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

W E S T V I E W R E S O U R C E S L I M I T E D

AND

N O R M I N E R E S O U R C E S L I M I T E D

January 15, 1987

Mississauga, Ontario

B.H. Kahlert P. Eng.

Consulting Geologist

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Summary

The DEV Property consist of 7 claims containing 136 units. It is located 5 kilometres east of the Equity Silver mine, 45 kilometres southeast of Houston, in the Omineca Mining Division. It is accessible via a 40 kilometre logging road from Decker Lake, 15 kilometres west of Burns Lake on Highway 16. The property is on a gentle slope at an average elevation of 1,200 metres.

The property was originally staked in 1968, shortly after the Equity deposit was discovered. Geochemical and induced polarization surveys were carried out, however there was an interpretation problem with the IP and several shorter drill holes did not test a valid anomaly.

In 1986, the property was staked by Kengold Mines Ltd. of Smithers, then optioned to Normine Resources Ltd. of Vancouver. Westview Resources Ltd has an option to earn a 49% interest in the DEV Property by expending $150,000 in work on the property in 1986 and 1987.

In 1986, lines were cut on the Main and South grids, geochemical surveys were completed on both grids while Induced Polarization and magnetic surveys were completed on the Main Grid only.

Results of the IP survey outlined a large, northerly trending chargeability high which attains maximum values of 60 miliseconds over a background of less than 8 miliseconds. The anomaly is 1,800 metres long, up to 500 metres wide and is roughly parallel to the basement Skeena volcanic-sedimentary stratigraphy which hosts the nearby Equity copper-silver-gold deposit. Results of geochemical surveying indicates copper and silver anomalies which, though low order, are distinct and are coincident with the Induced Polarization anomaly.

Interpretation indicates that the source of the IP anomaly is likely sulphides of varying ammounts, increasing in strength with depth, below 50 metres depth. A strong part of the central portion of the IP anomaly is associated with a resistivity low, possibly indicating the presence of some massive sulphides.

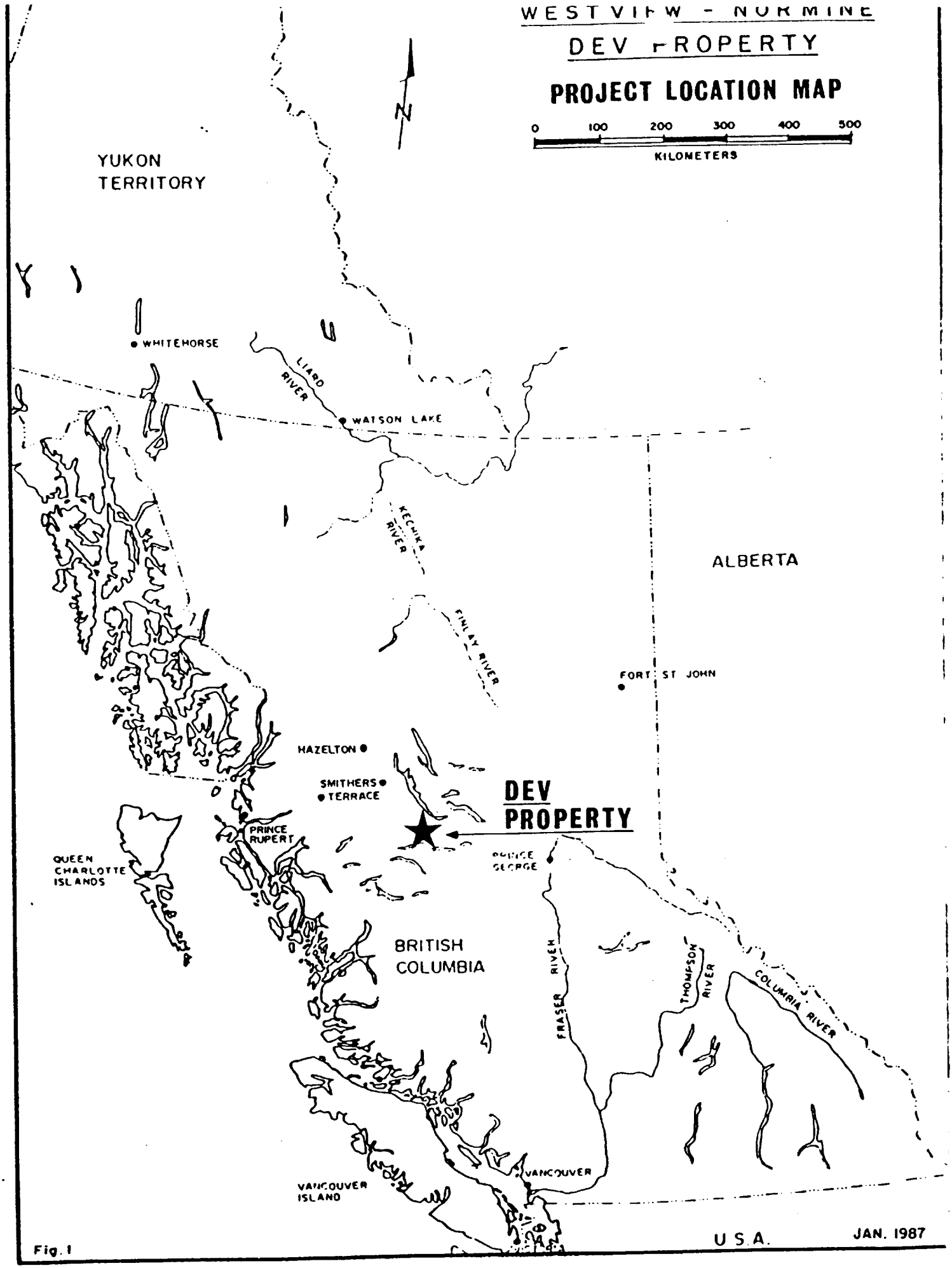
WESTVIEW - NORMINE
DEV PROPERTY
PROJECT LOCATION MAP
0 100 200 300 400 500
KILOMETERS
N
YUKON TERRITORY
WHITEHORSE
LIARD RIVER
WATSON LAKE
KECHIKA RIVER
FINLAY RIVER
ALBERTA
FORT ST JOHN
HAZELTON
SMITHERS
TERRACE
DEV PROPERTY
PRINCE RUPERT
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
PRINCE GEORGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRASER RIVER
THOMPSON RIVER
COLUMBIA RIVER
VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER ISLAND
U.S.A.
JAN. 1987

Fig. 1

It is recommended that a small program of geophysics and geochemistry be completed to detail the anomalies, then test the optimum targets with five diamond drill holes.

Conclusions

The Induced Polarization survey has outlined a large chargeability anomaly which appears to be sub-parallel to the favourable Skeena Group of volcanics and sediments. This rock sequence hosts the Equity Silver deposit located five kilometres to the west. A geochemical anomaly is coincident with the Induced Polarization Anomaly, making this an excellent target for drill testing.

Recommendations

The combined Induced Polarization-geochemical anomalies should be drill tested for copper-silver-gold mineralization with a minimum of 5 drill holes totalling 800 metres of drilling. The geochemical surveying should be completed over the remainder of the main Grid and also over the mercury anomaly of the South Grid.

Additionally, lines should be cut for another one kilometre south of the main grid and these lines should be geochemically and geophysically surveyed. This work will test an old McPhar IP frequency effect anomally which was not examined in 1986.

Also, in the area of the centre of IP anomalies A and B, several infill lines should be cut at 100 metre spacing and covered with geophysical and geochemical surveys.

The survey work described above will detail all the indicated target areas so that the optimum drill hole sites are selected.

Completion of the surveys and drilling as described above will conclude Phase I of the exploration program on the DEV Property.

Assuming favourable results from the Phase I program, a Phase II program is recommended. This program consists mainly of 2000 metres of diamond drilling to further evaluate the anomalous zones on the DEV Property. Some further geochemical and geophysical work will be carried out to evaluate the remainder of the DEV Property. //

Introduction

The following report is based on the writer's association with work on the DEV property and in the district over a period of several months in late 1986. The writer examined substantial assessment records, visited the property and the adjacent Equity Silver Mine, and evaluated the geology, geophysics and geochemistry of several mining properties in the area from which drilling targets were Developed. Based on this information, the writer outlined an area of interest on the DEV property, laid out a grid, planned geophysical and geochemical surveys and supervised execution of these surveys.

The purpose of the surveys was to determine if targets worthy of diamond drill testing for base and precious metals could be Developed on the property.

Property

The DEV property consists of 4 DEV claims and 3 GO claims totalling 136 units.

Details of the claims are given below:

Claim Name	Record Number	No. of Units	Expiry Date
DEV 1	7018 (5)	16	May 21/87
DEV 2	7019 (5)	20	May 21/87
DEV 3	7020 (5)	20	May 21/87
DEV 4	7021 (5)	20	May 21/87
GO 1	8053 (11)	20	Nov 3/87
GO 2	8054 (11)	20	Nov 3/87
GO 3	8102 (12)	20	Dec 8/87

The claims are contiguous and are tied on to the eastern boundary of the Equity Silver Property, Canada's largest silver mine.

The net project units may be somewhat smaller, as the eastern boundary of the Equity Silver prperty is overstaked. It is expected however that some fractions will be picked up from the Equity property which was staked with 2-post claims. To this end, the eastern boundary of the Equity property should be surveyed in early 1987 so that the exact boundary is clearly established prior to drilling.

Ownership

The claims were originally acquired by Kengold Mines Ltd. of Smithers B.C.

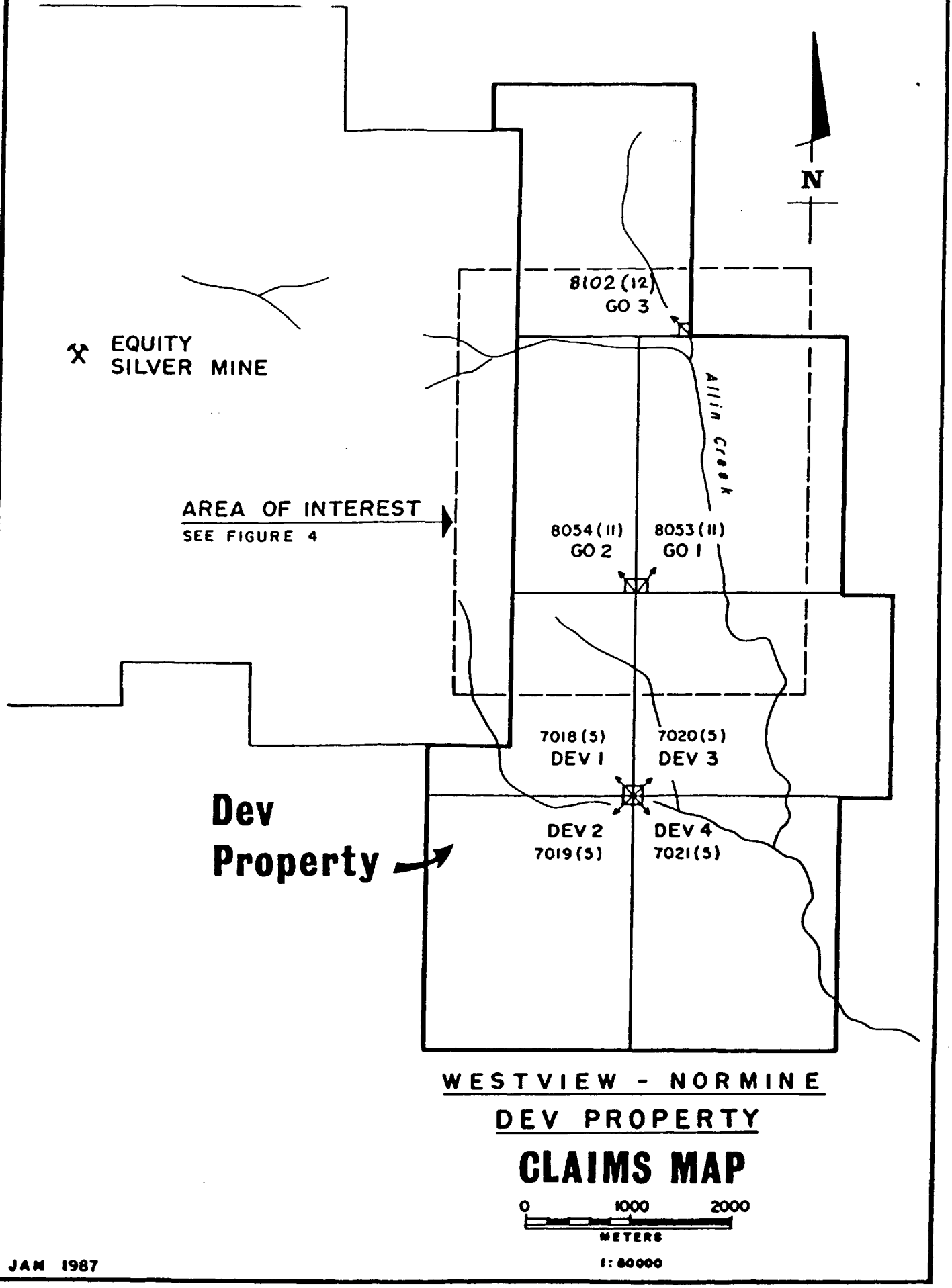
N
8102 (12)
GO 3
EQUITY
SILVER MINE
Allin Creek
AREA OF INTEREST
SEE FIGURE 4
8054 (11)
GO 2
8053 (11)
GO 1
7018 (5)
DEV 1
7020 (5)
DEV 3
Dev
Property
DEV 2
7019 (5)
DEV 4
7021 (5)
WESTVIEW - NORMINE
DEV PROPERTY
CLAIMS MAP
0
1000
2000
METERS
1: 50000
JAN 1987

Figure 2

Normine Resources Inc. of Vancouver B.C. acquired an option to purchase a 100% interest in the DEV property under the following terms:

A. Payment of $10,000 cash.

B. 100,000 shares in Normine Resources to Kengold under the following schedule:

25,000 shares on or before June 1, 1987
25,000 shares on or before June 1, 1988
25,000 shares on or before June 1, 1989
25,000 shares upon commencement of commercial production.

Any of the share payments may be made in cash; Such payment shall be determined by taking the average trading price of the shares in the 30-day period prior to such payment and multiplying it by the number of shares due to Kengold.

C. Kengold is entitled to a 2.5%net smelter return on all commercial production from the Property.

Normine resources Inc. has entered into an agreement with Westview Resources Ltd., whereby Westview can earn a 49% interest in the DEV Property. Westview must expend $150,000 on the DEV property prior to the end of 1987. Normine will continue to be the operator.

Location

The DEV Property is located some 45 kilometres southeast of Houston in the Omineca Mining Division of B.C. The claims are situated immediately east of the large Equity Silver Mine. (See Figs. 1&2)

Access at this time is via a 40 kilometer private road from Decker Lake which is situated 15 km west of Burns Lake on provincial highway No. 16. The northern end of the property can be reached vis an Equity Mine road, however permission will be required.

Physical Features

The DEV property is situated on the eastern flank of a 1600 metre high, gently sloping hill. The southern and eastern portion of the property is gently sloping to flat, except where it is cut by the shallow Allin Creek valley. The west and north portions of the property are on a modest, easterly facing slope which varies from 10 to 25 degrees. Average elevation is near 1200 metres.

Most of the property is covered by harvestable timber; about 2 square kilometres has been clear cut on the DEV 1 and GO-1 and GO-2 claims. The entine property is soil and till covered , very little rock outcrop exist

The flat, extensive Nechako Plateau trends eastwards from the property.

History

The area first attracted attention in the late 1960's with the discovery of the Equity Silver Mine on the adjacent property. Silver Standard Mines and Dorita Silver Mines acquired the first claims in 1968 when they staked around the Equity Property.

Silver Standard and Dorita, in joint venture, completed extensive exploration programs. Lines at 500 foot spacing (150 Metres) were cut over large areas. Geochemical and geophysical surveys were completed on these lines. Soil samples were analyzed for silver, copper, lead and zinc. Frequency domain induced polarization and resistivity surveys were completed over the lines by McPhar Geophysics. Large, low order geochemical anomalies of copper and silver were outlined over portions of the DEV property. Metal Factor induced polarization anomalies were also interpreted and several short diamond drill holes were completed on these metal factor anomalies. Results were not made public.

In 1969, Summit Oil Ltd. staked the DEV claims over what is now the southern portion of the new DEV property. Wide spaced lines were cut on part of the property; soil sampling and magnetic surveying were carried out. Low order silver and copper values were indicated, however no specific drilling target was developed in conjuntion with the magnetic data. In 1970, Delbrook Mines Ltd. farmed in on the property and expanded the geochemical and magnetic surveys. Further, low order silver and copper anomalies were indicated, however no drilling was carried out.

In the late 1970's the B.C Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources funded a regional litho-geochemical. survey for trace and base elements. An area approximately 800 square kilometres in size, extending westward from the DEV property was sampled. Several 100 samples were collected and analyzed for lead, arsenic, mercury, silver, manganese, cadmium, copper and zinc. A multi - element anomaly with moderate to high values were indicated in a portion of the southwestern DEV property. Mercury was found to be high over a central portion of the DEV property.

No other work appears to have been done on the area until the present DEV and GO claims were staked in 1986.

Regional Geology

The geology of the area around the Equity Silver Mine has been described by a number writers, particularly geologists from the B.C. Department of Mines and the Placer-Equity group of companies.

The district, often referred to as the Goosly Lake area, is situated within the tectonic Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. This belt is comprised mainly of Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which have been cut by intrusive rocks ranging from Jurassic to mid - Tertiary in age. In the Goosly - Babine area, the Mesozoic sequences are overlain by extensive areas of Tertiary volcanic rocks.

The Equity Mine area represents a window of early Cretaceous Skeena Group bedded rocks and early Tertiary intrusive rocks exposed within the late, basic volcanic flows. The Skeena group bedded rocks are part of a homoclinal, north easterly striking sequence composed of four individual units. At the base is a sedimentary unit consisting of sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate, which is overlain by a thick sequence of sub-aerial volcanic rocks. These are volcaniclasts and include agglomerate and lapilli, lithic and dust tuffs mostly of dacitic to rhyolitic composition. In the mine area, the fragment size increases to the northeast, possibly, indicating the location of the explosive vent. This volcanic unit is overlain by a waterlain sequence of mixed sedimentary and volcanic clastic rocks which is followed by a final sequence of volcanic flows consisting of andesite and dacite. In the Goosly area, the Skeena group varies in thickness from 2400 to 4300 metres.

The intrusive rocks consist of a small plug of Early Eocene quartz monzonite in the west and a mid - Eocene gabbro - monzonite complex to the east. A series of dykes and attenuated extensions of the intrusive bodies cut the bedded rocks and Equity Silver deposit.

Skeena group rocks are covered by the late Cretaceous Tip Top Hill volcanics which consist of differentiated, basic to acid flows as well as some related volcanic breccias and tuffs.

Overlying the Tip Top Hill rocks are Tertiary basic volcanic flows which are part of the Endako Group of Oligocene to Miocene age. These are subdivided into the Goosly Lake Volcanics consisting of vesicular breccias and flows of andesitic to basaltic composition and the upper Buck Creek Formation of thick bedded basalt flows and breccias as well as trachy-basalts.

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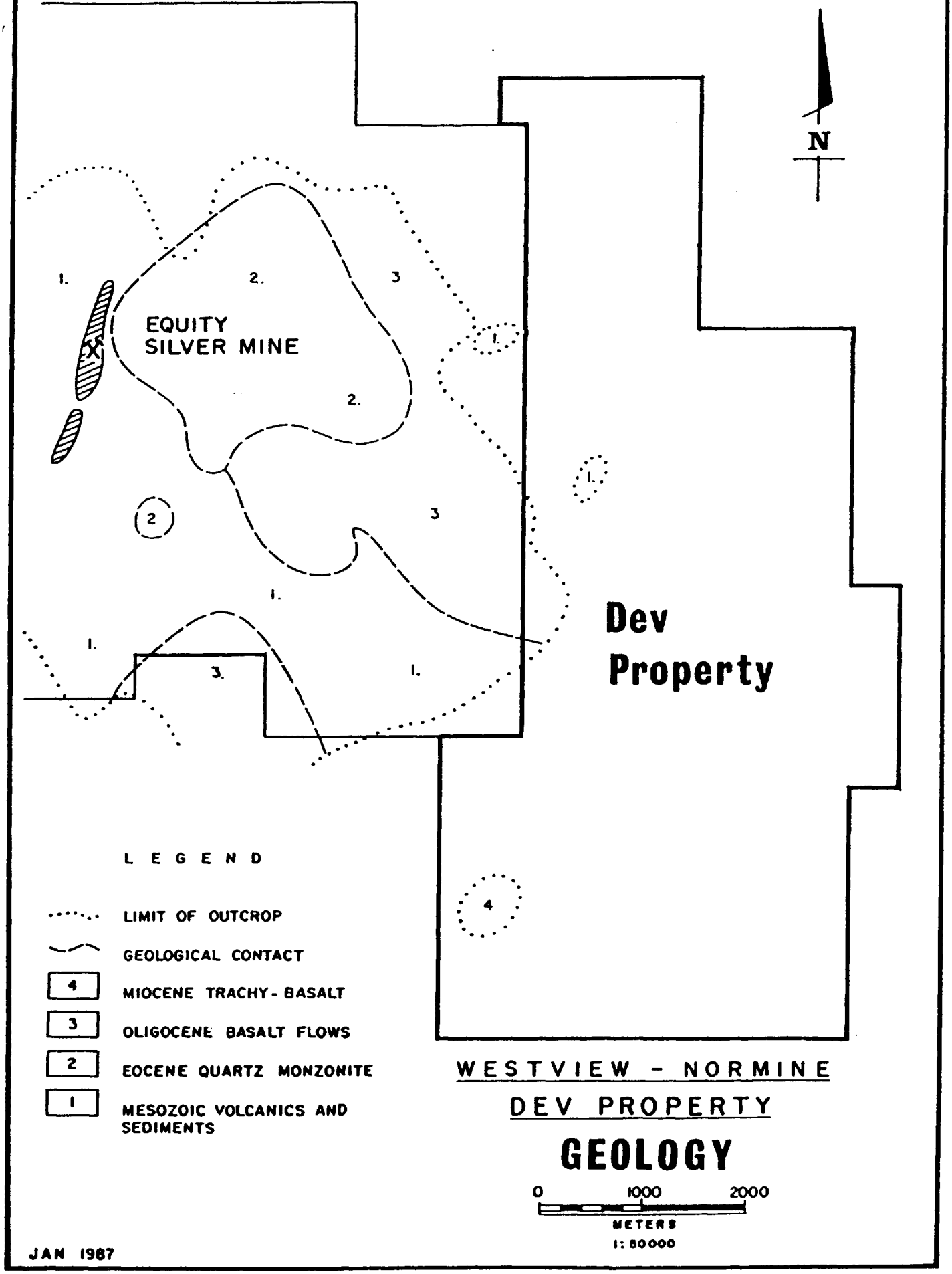


WESTVIEW - NORMINE

DEV PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

JAN 1987

Figure 3

Although these Endako Group volcanic flows are extensive, they may be thinner than previously thought, as shown by recent drilling in the area. Drill holes several tens of metres deep have passed through these sequences into basal rocks. This has also been noted on hillsides, indicating that these flows may be draped over basement rocks, rather than the entire hills being formed of the late flows. This is important for exploration considerations.

Geology of the Equity Deposit

The Equity Deposit is hosted by the Mesozoic Skeena Group of rocks. The deposit is conformable within the intermediate to acid pyroclastic sequence which varies in coarseness from ash tuff in the south to volcanic breccia in the north. The deposit actually consists of three major mineralized zones, all situated en echelon along a particular stratigraphic horizon. The three deposits are situated within a mineralized zone exceeding three kilometres in length. The two main ore zones are the Southern Tail and Main zones, 900 metres and 700 metres long respectively. The 200 metre long Waterline zone at the north end is not thought to be economic. Low grade mineralization occurs between the ore zones and extends beyond them to the north and south within the stratigraphic sequence which hosts the ore zones.
The entire mineralized zone exceeds 3 kilometres in length along strike. Late acid to monzonitic dykes cut the ore zones and are more common proximal to the intrusive bodies.

Original reserves within the Southern Tail and Main Zones totalled 28M tons grading 120 gm/Ag, 0.4% Cu and 0,075% Sb. Gold content varies, in the Southern Tail it is 1.3 g/T Au and the Main Zone grades 0.85 g/T Au. Original mining rate of 5000 TPD was increased to 9000 TPD in 1986. Both the Main Zone and Southern Tail Zone are open at depth beyond the mining limits of the open pits.

Ore minerals include iron-copper-silver-antimony-arsenic sulphides and sulphosalts and lesser galena and sphalerite. Alteration assemblages include aluminous, boron, phosphorus and silica-potassium assemblages, all related to the mineralized zones.

There are two schools of thought regarding the genesis of the Equity deposit. The continuous, extensive, stratabound nature of the mineralization, mineral assemblage, several textural features and some alteration products strongly suggest a volcanigenic origin of the deposit. Age dating of the nearby intrusives and several mineral deposit alteration minerals indicates a similar age, however, giving some credence to hydrothermal origin for the mineralization. Offshoots of the intrusives do cut and

deform the deposit somewhat, indicating a somewhat later intrusive event.

The quartz monzonite stock located to the west of the ore body contains weak, porphyry style copper-molybdenum mineralization.

DEV Property Geology

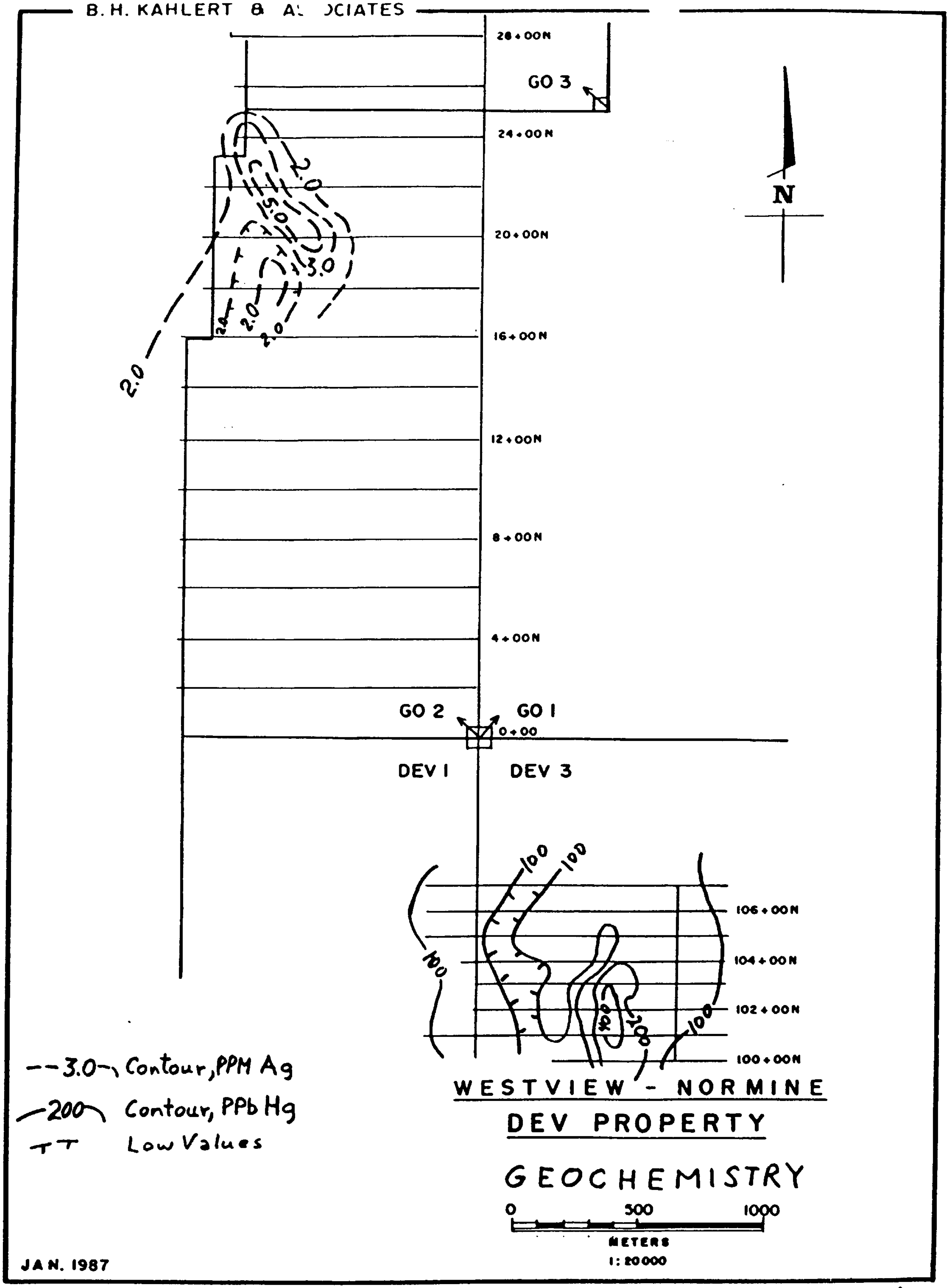
Very little exposure of outcrop is known on the DEV property due to the relatively flat terrain, which is covered by a continuous veneer of glacial till. A few outcrops are known, however, on the hillier, western portion of the property. Near the central portion of the property a small outcrop area consists of pyritized, altered tuff belonging to the Skeena volcanics. This positively indicates the presence of the mine sequence on the DEV Property. Near the western boundary of the DEV 1 claim, clastic sediments of the lower Skeena Fm are interbedded with volcaniclastics, the sequence dips towards the DEV Property. (See Fig. 3)

Several outcrops and short diamond drill holes also indicate the presence of Tertiary volcanics on the western portion of the property. Results of the recently completed Induced Polarization Survey indicate that these cover rocks are, in part, shallow. A chargeability anomaly in the western portion of the property increases in strength downwards when wide arrays are measured. As the late volcanics contain no known chargeable minerals; it is likely that suphides from underlying Skeena sequences are the source. This is supported by the presence of an extensive, though weak, silver and copper geochemical anomaly, as well as the strike direction of the IP anomaly and magnetic trends, which parallel the regional strike of the Skeena Group.

In summarizing the geology, it is apparent that the lack of outcrop greatly limits the understanding of rock relationships in the bedrock. The presence of altered, pyritic mine sequence rocks in one area and trends into the property of the favourable sequence in another, supported by geophysical and geochemical data are highly favourable signs that extensive areas of the prospective host rocks are within reach of relatively shallow drillholes.

Geochemistry

In 1986 short geochemical surveys were carried out over the southern grid and the northern third of the main grid. Sampling of the remainder of the main grid could not be completed due to early, heavy snowfall.



B. H. KAHLERT &
28+00N
GO 3
24+00N
20+00N
16+00N
12+00N
8+00N
4+00N
GO 2
GO 1
0+00
DEV 1
DEV 3
106+00N
104+00N
102+00N
100+00N
N
--3.0- Contour, PPM Ag
-200- Contour, PPb Hg
Low Values
WESTVIEW - NORMINE
DEV PROPERTY
GEOCHEMISTRY
0
500
1000
METERS
1:20000
JAN. 1987

Figure 4

In 1969 geochemical surveys were carried out over the northern part of the DEV Property by Dorita Silver Mines and Silver Standard Mines. In 1970 and 1971 Summit Oils Ltd. and Delbrook Mines Ltd. completed wide spaced geochemical surveying in the area now covered by the southern DEV claims.

Samples collected over the Main Grid were analyzed for silver, base metals, arsenic and antimony, all of which are known at the Equity Deposit. Samples from the South Grid were analyzed for mercury only. Contoured results of silver, copper and mercury values are shown on Figures 4 and 5.

Background values for copper are generally less than 30 ppm Cu while silver background values are 1.0 ppm Ag or less. Areas of elevated copper values of 40 ppm Cu and more can be contoured and strength of the copper anomaly appears to be increasing southward. Maximum copper values reach 90 ppm Cu. Silver values exceeding 2.0 ppm Ag are also contoured, the anomalous area outlined by this interval coincident with the copper anomaly. Maximum silver values are up to 9.5 ppm Ag.

The copper-silver anomaly developed by the partially outlined 1986 survey appears to closely match the nothern end of a much larger copper-silver enomaly identified by Dorita-Silver Standard in 1969. The anomalies indicated by their survey increases in intensity southward, where maximum values of 110 ppm Cu were obtained, however few silver values exceeded 3.0 ppm Ag. It is expected that improved analytical equipment and procedures allow for more accurate analyses, especially for precious metals.

Most important, however, is the fact that the copper-silver geochemical anomalies are located near the centre of the northern portion of the induced polarization anomaly outlined by the 1986 survey. This I.P. anomaly extends another 1000 metres south of the geochemical survey and terminates close to the end of the Cu-Ag geochemical anomalies as oulined by the 1969 survey.

On the south grid, the small geochemical survey for a mercury halo was successful in outlining a mercury anomaly exceeding 100 ppb Hg over a background of 50 ppb Hg, with a maximum value of 950 ppb Hg. This anomaly covers an area approximately 1000 metres by 700 metres and is situated close to a mercury anomaly indicated by the B.C. Department of Mines during a regional geochemical survey. Mercury also forms a halo around the Equity Silver Mine and follow-up geochemical and geophysical work in the south grid is therefore aiso required.

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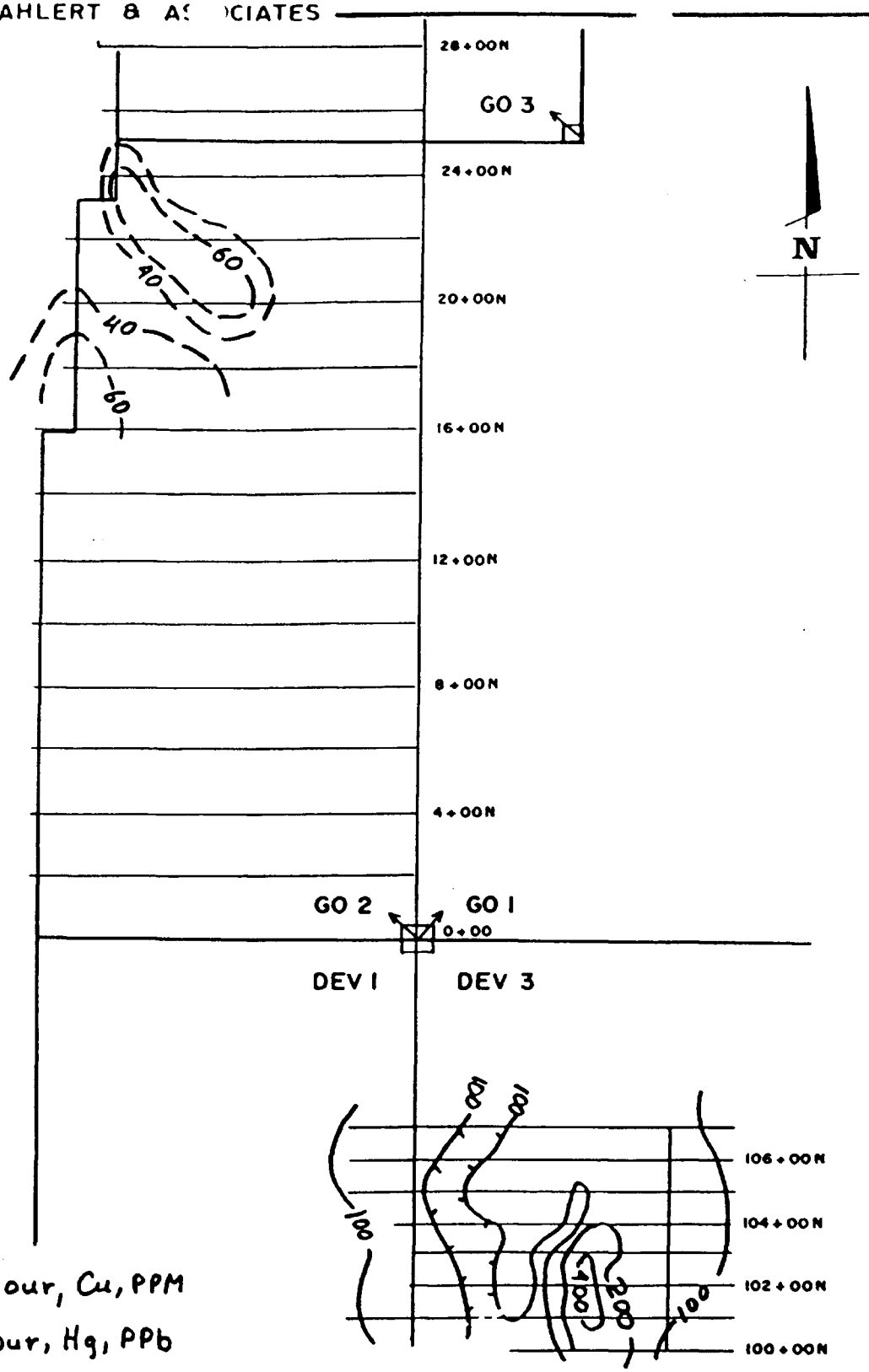

(60) Contour, Cu, PPM

(200) Contour, Hg, PPb

T T Low Values

WESTVIEW - NORMINE

DEV PROPERTY

GEOCHEMISTRY

0 500 1000

METERS

1:20000

JAN. 1987

Figure 5

Geophysical Surveys

a) Introduction

Induced Polarization, resistivity and magnetic surveys were completed on all lines of the main grid. No geophysical work was carried out on the south grid. Contoured results of these surveys are shown on Figures 6,7, and 8.

The geophysical surveys were completed under contract by Geotronics Surveys Ltd of 530-800 W. Pender St. Vancouver B.C. The I.P. and resistivity surveys were completed using a Huntec Mark IV receiver and a Phoenix Model IPT-1 transmitter, powered by a 2 kw. motor generator, Model MG-2, also manufactured by Phoenix.

The induced polarization survey was completed utilizing time-domain measurements. A pole-dipole array was laid out for the survey with "a" spacing of 50 metres. Lines 8 N through 22 N, inclusive, were surveyed at "n" = 3, lines 0, 2N, 24 N, 26 N and 28 N, were surveyed at "n" = 2 and lines 4 N and 6 N were surveyed at "n" = 1.

b) Discussion of Results

The IP survey has revealed an extensive chargeability anomalous zone, as defined by the 4-ms contour, which virtually covers the western half of the property. The eastern edge of this zone strikes roughly N20 E. IP readings east of the boundary are almost entirely background averaging 2 ms. The anomalous zone is open to the north, south, and west.

Correlating with the IP anomalous zone is an extensive resistivity high, as defined by the 100-ohm-metre contour. The eastern edge also strikes about N20 E. East of this boundary, the background averages 60 ohm-metres. However, values within the high average 400 ohm-metres, rising to a high of 2314 ohm-metres. In essence, the values increase from east to west.

The causative source of the low IP and resistivity values on the eastern half of the property could well be caused by deep overburden. The IP and resistivity values increase to the west with topographic rise. This is supported by Church's geologic map (1973) of the area. This would also suggest that the background IP for the country rock is higher, say, 8 ms. As a result, only values above 12 ms within the western anomalous area are considered to be of exploration interest.

As a result of the above, two anomalies are identified within the IP high. These are labelled by the capital letters A and B.

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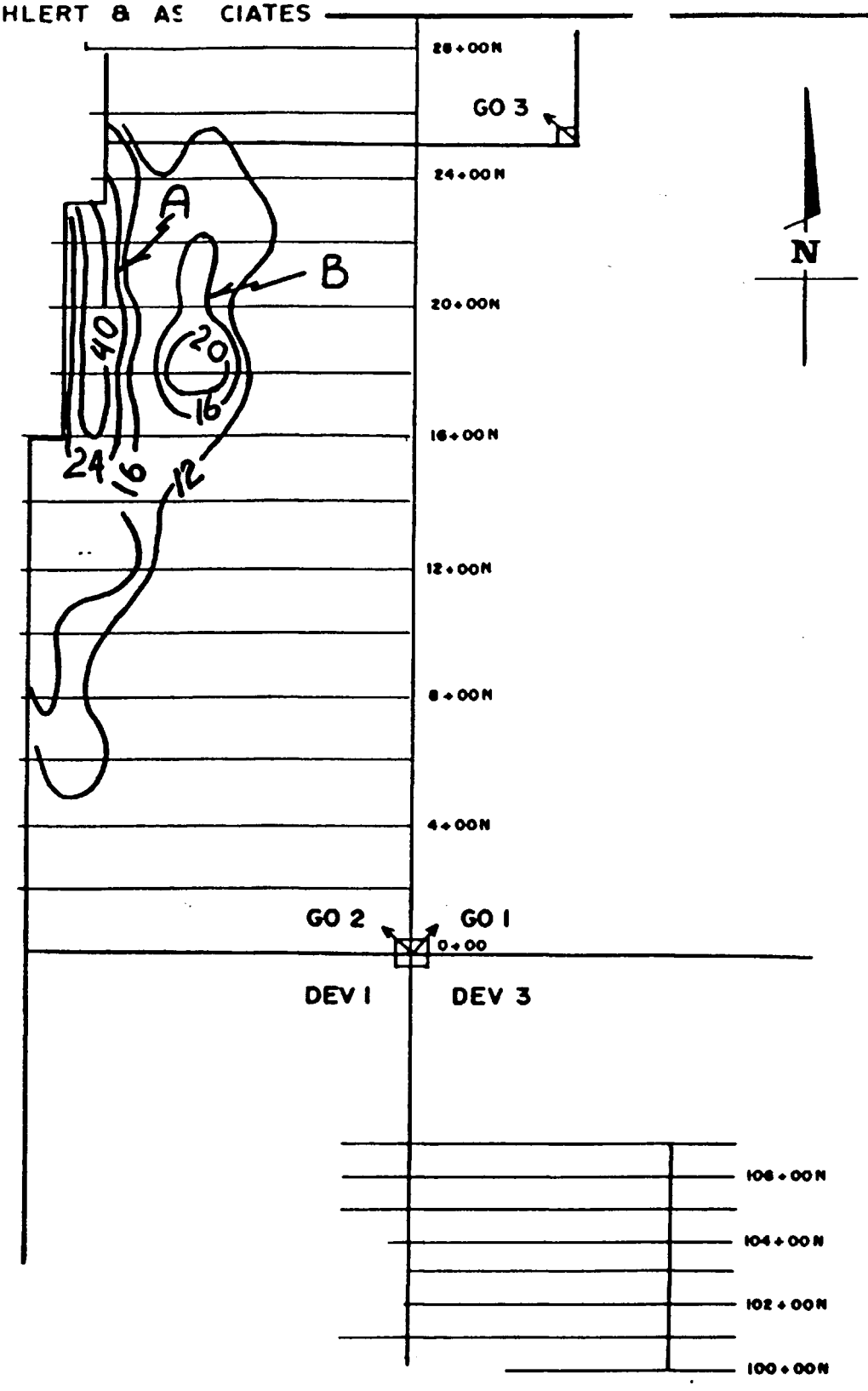

CONTOURED CHARGEABILITY VALUES

—20— MILLISECONDS

~A~ ANOMALY

JAN. 1987

WESTVIEW - NORMINE DEV PROPERTY

INDUCED POLARIZATION

0 500 1000

METERS

1:20000

Figure 6

Anomaly A occurs along the western edge of the survey area from lines 6+00N. It strikes northerly and is open to the north, to the west, and possibly to the south, giving a minumum length of 1800 metres. On many of the lines, the IP high is seen only at the n=3 level on the pseudo-sections. This anomaly reaches a high of 63 ms at n-1, on line 20+00N.

With one exception, on every line soil samples were taken, IP anomaly A correlates directly with copper/silver highs. The exception is line 20+00N. In addition, there is some correlation with magnetic highs and some with resistivity highs as well as some with resistivity lows.

The above-described signature strongly indicates copper/silver mineralization, undoubtedly occuring with pyrite. The magnetic correlation indicates that some of the mineralization occurs with magnetite and/or pyrrhotite, as occurs wihin the Equity deposit. IP highs correlating with resistivtiy lows indicate sulphide mineralization occurring within a zone of alteration and fracturing. However, many of the IP highs correlate with resistivity highs, likely indicating sulphides associated with intrusives. Alternatively, the resistivity highs may be caused by fractures infilled with quartz and/or calcite.

Because copper/silver soil anomalies correlate with the above described geophysical signature, it follows that the same geophysical signature to the south, where sampling was not done, likely indicates copper/silver mineralization.

Though anomaly A occurs along the western edge of the survey area, most of it appears to occur to depth within the property boundaries. This is suggested by many of the survey lines which indicate increasing IP effect with depth. Further surveying to the west, however, would help determine the areal extent.

Anomaly B is centered three hundred metres to the east of anomaly A. This anomaly is at least 500 metres long and up to 300 metres wide, striking roughly north-south. The IP values on line 18+00N suggest that this high, as seen at depth, may be connected with anomaly A. (This anomaly reaches a high of 24 ms on both n=2 and n=3). It is also possible that anomaly B strikes southwesterly towards line 12+00N.

As is the case for anomaly A, anomaly B correlates with copper/silver soil anomalies and magnetic highs. However, the anomalies are not as strong (except for the silver on line 20+00N). This is probabley due to the causative source occurring at depth, as is indicated by the IP results.

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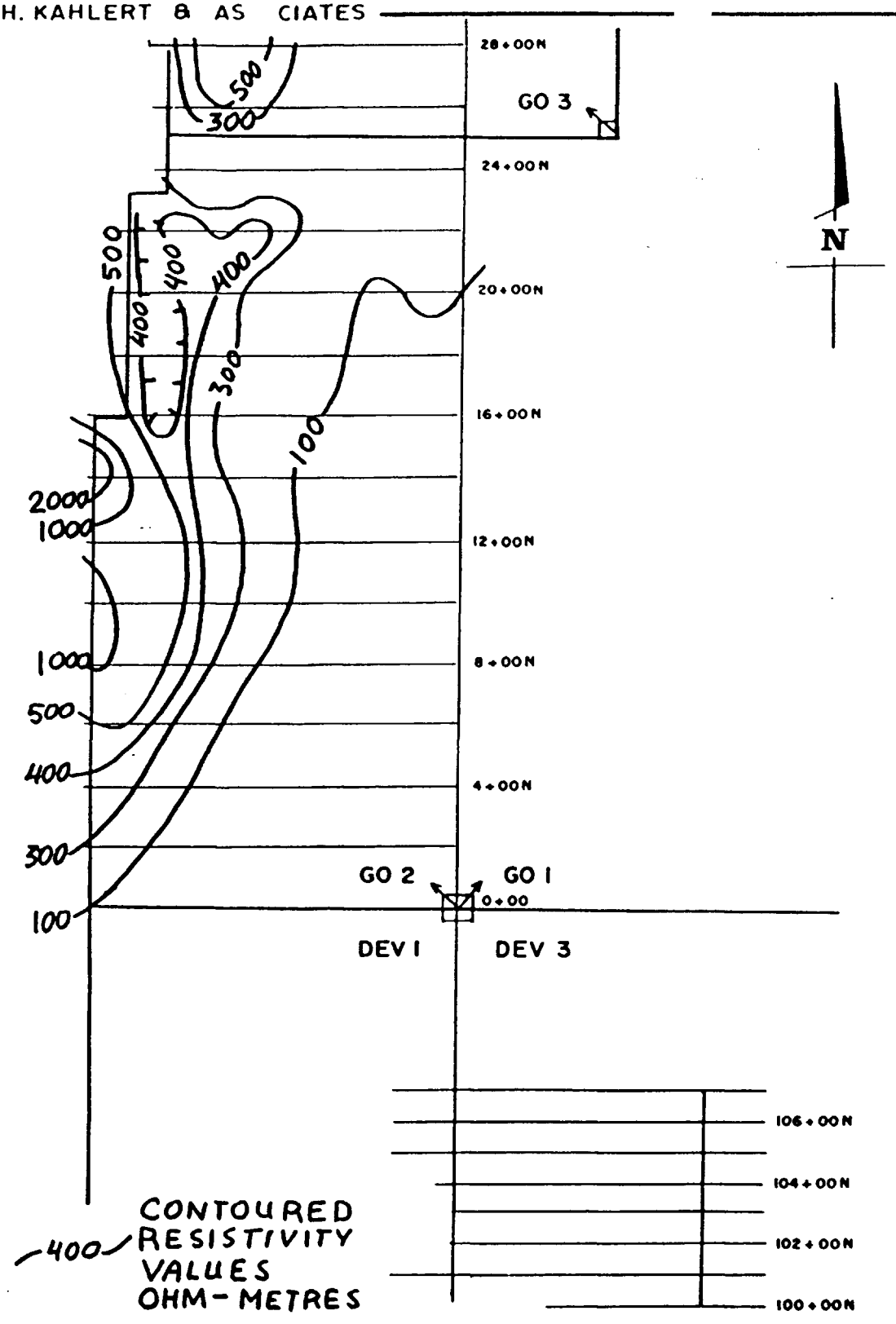

400 CONTOURED RESISTIVITY VALUES OHM-METRES

WESTVIEW - NORMINE

DEV PROPERTY

RESISTIVITY

0 500 1000

METERS

1:20000

JAN. 1987

Figure 7

The following is a line-by-line discussion:

L-28+00N

A copper/silver high correlates with a strong, broad magnetic high and a strong resistivity high. There is no IP correlation, though IP could possibly be anomalous at depth. It would appear that the causative source of this resistivity high is an intrusive, possibly a dyke that contains magnetite and is associated with copper mineralization. The magnetic high at 5+50W probably reflects a dyke.

L-26+00N

A copper/silver high correlates with the edge of a magnetic high, indicating that the causative source is associated with an intrusive or magnetite and/or pyrrhotite mineralization. There is a general increase in silver and copper values towards the west end of the line, correlating with a general increase in the magnetic field.

L-24+00N

On this line, a strong copper/silver high correlates with IP anomaly A, as well as with a resistivity low. This feature occurs to the immediate west of a broad magnetic high, correlating with a broad resistivity high. This indicates the copper/silver mineralization may be associated with an intrusive.

L-22+00N

A strong copper/silver anomaly correlates with IP anomaly A, a resistivity high, and a small magnetic high. Again, the indication is that copper/silver mineralization is associated with an intrusive. However, the magnetics indicate that magnetite and/or pyrrhotite occures with the mineralization. IP anomaly B is weak on this line, but it correlates with a small resistivity high, a small magnetic high, and a weak copper/silver high.

Two moderate copper/silver highs occurring at the eastern end of the line do not correlate with any geophysical feature.

The broad magnetic high within the center of the line correlates with a broad, weak resistivity high. This indicates that area is possibly underlain by basic volcanics.

L-20+00N

IP anomaly A is strongest on this line, correlating with a resistivity low. However, it only correlates with a very weak copper/silver anomaly, and a background magnetic field.

The strong copper/silver anomaly within the center of this line is related to the causative source of IP anomaly B, since the soil anomaly occurs along the western edge of B.

As on line 22+00N, the two eastern copper/silver anomalies do not correlate with any particular geophysical feature.

L-18+00N

A copper/silver anomaly correlates with the western part of IP anomaly A, as well as a local resistivity low and a magnetic low. The direct correlation of the magnetic high and resistivity low would indicate that the copper/silver mineralization is associated with magnetite and/or pyrrhotite as occurs within the Equity deposit. A second copper/silver high, though smaller in magnitude, correlates with the stongest part of IP anomaly A, and a resistivity low. There is no magnetic correlation.

On this line, IP anomaly B correlates with a low amplitude, broad magnetic high, and some low amplitude copper and silver highs. This line indicates the possibilty of anomaly B connecting with anomaly A at depth.

L-16+00N

IP anomaly A correlated directly with a resistivity high. A second, local resistivity high of small amplitude at 9+50W occurs to depth, and is probably caused by a dyke.

The IP and resistivity values on this line increase with depth, and the anomalous values extend to the east as far as 6+00W.

A prominent magnetic low occurs at 6+25W, and correlates with a minor, shallow resistivity low, and a subtle topographic depression. It is difficult to say what the causative source is, but two possibilities exist: (1) a fault, or (2) a dyke lacking in magnetite intruding into basic volcanics.

L-14+00N

IP anomaly A is wide at depth and correlates with a resistivity high.

Two shallow local magnetic lows occur above anomaly A, and correlate closely with two shallow resistivity lows. Possibly the interpretation is a geological stucture.

L-12+00N

IP anomaly A correlates with a resistivity high as well as with a small magnetic high. The geophysics indicates the possibility of copper/silver mineralization.

L-10+00N

On this line, IP anomaly A correlates with a resistivity high, both of which are open to the west and extend to depth as well.

A one-point magnetic high of about 500 gammas gives a slightly offset correlation. The geophysics signature indicates the strong possibility of copper/silver mineralization.

L-8+00N

On this line, IP anomaly A correlates with a resistivity high. Also there is an offset correlation with a magnetic high which rises at least 600 gammas at the extreme western end. As above, this geophysics signature indicates the possibility of copper/silver mineralization.

The magnetic reponse immediately to the east (close-spaced highs and lows) indicates that the western part of anomaly may be overlain by a capping of Tertiary basalts.

L-6+00N

The interpretation is difficult on this line since only n=1 was read. However, it does appear that IP anomaly A extends southerly to this line. The magnetic high at 10+75W correlates with the highest IP reading and a resistivity high is indicated on parts of A to the north.

As on 8+00N, the magnetics indicate a capping of Tertiary basalts to the immediate east.

L-0+00N, 2+00N, 4+00N

No anomalous IP readings occur on these lines. However, they may well occur at depth. Furthermore, the high resistivity and magnetic values at the western edge of line 2+00N indicate that anomalous IP readings may occur to to west.

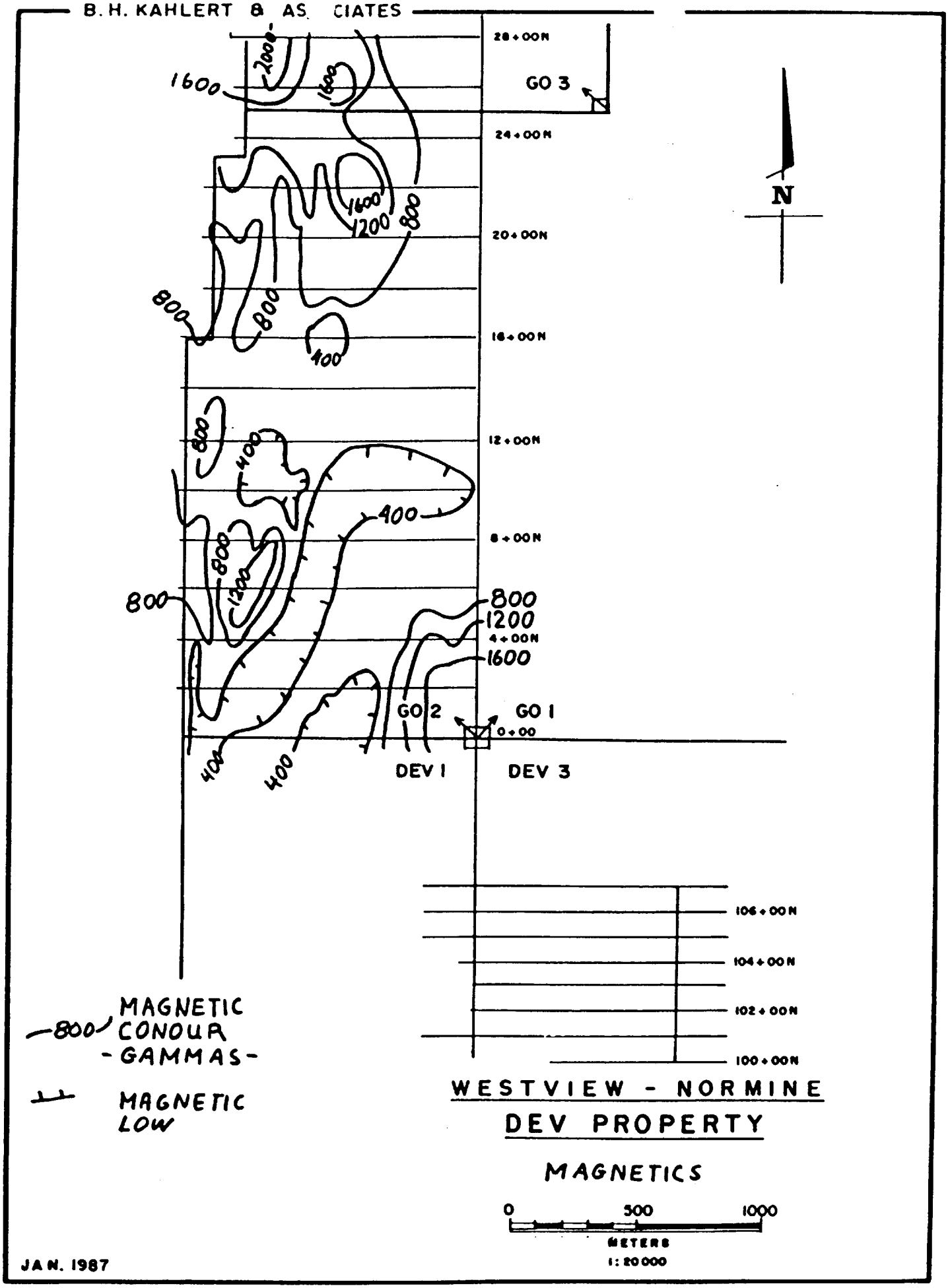
B. H. KAHLERT & ASSOCIATES
28+00N
24+00N
20+00N
16+00N
12+00N
8+00N
4+00N
0+00
106+00N
104+00N
102+00N
100+00N
GO 3
GO 2
GO 1
DEV 1
DEV 3
N
1600
2000
1800
1600
1200
800
800
800
400
800
400
400
800
1200
800
800
1200
1600
400
400
MAGNETIC CONOUR -GAMMAS-
MAGNETIC LOW
WESTVIEW - NORMINE
DEV PROPERTY
MAGNETICS
0
500
1000
METERS
1:20000
JAN. 1987

Figure 8

Magnetic Survey

The magnetic contour map, Fig. 8 shows contours spaced at 200 gamma intervals. Total magnetic variation is from a low of 57,200 gammas to a high of 59,200 gammas. Local relief is more gradual, except on the western ends of line 4N and 6N where high variation is encountered. This may reflect magnetically active, near surface, basaltic flows.

Most of the grid shows modest magnetic relief, varying locally from 400 to 1200 gammas. Magnetic highs exist in the southeast corner and northwestern part of the grid where magnetic intensities increase to 2000 gammas above local background. Interestingly, the northern magnetic high flanks the northern end of the IP high, yet has relatively high resistivity, this may indicate the presence of an intrusive.

An interesting feature on lines 0+00N and 2+00N, is a very strong and wide magnetic high occuring at the eastern ends. It has an amplitude high of 2000 gammas. On the contoured plan of the magnetic survey, the anomaly is at least 200 m wide and 400 m long, being open to the east and to the south. The shape of the anomaly on the section of line 2+00N indicated that the causative source is likely close to the surface.

What the causative source is, is somewhat difficult to say. It is very likely a magnetite-rich intrusive or massive basic volcanic. However, it is curious that there is no correlation with a resistivity high or high IP readings (though not necessarily anomalous). A possible explanation is that the IP and resistivity surveys do not read deep enough.

Exploration Potential - DEV Property

Results of geophysical and geochemical work completed to date, when related to bedrock as interpreted on the DEV Property, indicate an excellent target area for Equity - type silver-copper-gold mineralization.

The 1,800 metre long IP anomaly trends slightly east of north and is parallel to the main magnetic trends on the property. This indicates that the anomaly is likely situated within north-northeasterly striking strata, which is parallel to the regional strike of the Skeena Group rocks, which host the Equity deposit.

The size of the IP anomaly is also impressive, it likely represents a large sulphide zone, which may be

analogous to the large zone of sulphides associated with the Equity ore deposit.

The intensity of the IP anomaly is also consistent with a large sulphide zone which may contain one or more lenses of massive suphides in its centre. Chargeability values increase towards the centre of the anomaly as would be expected with this type of target. Very strong chargeability highs of Anomaly A on lines 18N, 20N and 22N are associated with a resistivity low, which may represent a zone of massive sulphides.

On individual stations, the strength of the chargeability reponse almost always increases downwards. This was established by utilizing varying width arrays on most lines to test reponse variation with depth. This indicates that sulphide systems should commence near 50 m depth and increase in volume with depth well past 100 metres.

The copper-silver geochemical results correspond directly with the IP results where geochemical soil sampling is completed. The geochemical highs terminate to the north in the same area as the IP high and remains open to the south. Previous work in this area by Dorita Silver Mines and Silver Standard Mines indicate the anomalous copper and silver values continue south to the end of the IP anomaly, then decrease in value. The fact that copper and silver anomalies are of low order with several spot highs is probably reflected by the depth to substantial sulphides as indicated by the IP results.

With the knowledge that the Equity Silver Mine is a large sulphide system containing copper, silver and gold as well as a variety of trace elements, the signature received from the geophysical and geochemical surveys on the DEV Property indicate an excellent target for Equity type mineralization on the DEV Claims.

Proposed Program

PHASE I

Diamond Drilling	800M @ $60.	$ 48,000
Induced Polarization Survey		12,000
Geochemical Surveying		6,000
Assaying		5,000
Geologist		5,000
Labour		3,000
Truck Rental		1,000
Camp		3,000
Equipment & Supplies		2,000
Travel & Freight		4,000
Report & Drafting		4,000
Total, Phase I		$ 90,000

PHASE II

Diamond Drilling	2,000 M @ $55.	$110,000
Induced Polarization Survey		15,000
Geochemical Survey		8,000
Assaying		10,000
Geologist		7,000
Labour		7,000
Truck Rental		2,000
Camp		5,000
Equipment & Supplies		4,000
Travel & Freight		2,000
Report & Drafting		5,000
Total, Phase II		$175,000

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Certificate

I, Bernard H. Kahlert, of the city of Mississauga, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and a principal in B.H. Kahlert and Associates, with offices at 1152 Indian Road, Mississauga, Ontario.

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, 1966, with a Degree of B.Sc. in Geology.

2) I was registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia in 1971.

3) I have practised my profession as an exploration geologist continuously for over 20 years in Canada, United States, Australia, and China.

4) I have been employed by major mining, oil and consulting companies.

5) The information in this report was obtained from personal evaluation of the property and the district over a 10 day period in October 1986, through supervising work on the property and from government publications and private reports.

6) I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the properties or securities of Westview Minerals Limited of Normine Resources Ltd.

7) I consent to the use of this report in, or in connection with, a prospectus relating to the raising of funds.

Dated at Mississauga, Ontario this 15th Day of January 1987

B.H. Kahlert, P.Eng.