

FINAL REPORT for 1972

ELK PROPERTY

November 1972

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

861208

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ELK PROPERTY

Located on

NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND

in the

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION

November 1972

H. Veerman, P. Eng.

SUMMARY

At a meeting of the partners in West Coast Mining & Exploration in April 1972 it was decided to carry out an exploration program in the area of Knob Hill on Vancouver Island.

This program was completed in July of 1972 and a report entitled "Progress Report, Elk Property" by H. Veerman, P. Eng., was submitted to the four partners in the syndicate.

This report pointed out that several favourable areas had been outlined through the work done in the spring and summer, and diamond drilling was recommended.

A decision to carry out a drilling program was arrived at in August of 1972, and a contract was signed with Connors Diamond Drilling Ltd., for a minimum of 2000 feet of BQ wireline drilling.

The equipment was transported to the property in the first week of September. A total of 3177 feet of drilling, divided over 4 holes was completed by the end of September, and the equipment was moved out.

A detailed magnetometer survey completed the fieldwork for 1972.

INTRODUCTION

The geology of the area as well as the geochemistry were discussed in detail in the previously mentioned "Progress Report" and in the "Geological Report" by P. Folk, submitted at the same time. The regional geological setting is described by K. E. Northcote in the Annual Report for 1970 of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia.

The property is underlain by Bonanza Volcanics in the southern section and diorites of the "Island Intrusions" in the north and east. Geochemical information gathered during the summer point to the area around Knob Hill as a centre of mineralizing activity for several different elements.

Magnetic information points to the same area as well as to an area to the southeast of Knob Hill, designated the "Farm anomaly".

A third, and smaller focus of some interest is located near the southeast corner of Section 13, but no further work was done in this area.

Diamond drilling was carried out in the "Farm" area, near Knob Hill, and at a location midway between the two where pyritization was indicated to be very strong.

The choice of possible locations on Knob Hill was somewhat restricted by the fact that the boundary between our ground and the two claims owned by Quintana Minerals Corp. is still uncertain.

The drilling program, costing close to \$40,000. - will take care of the assessment work on a large number of claims for several years to come. A total of 172 claims are held in the area, of which half or more appear to have no mineral potential.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, etc.

The ELK Property is located near the northern tip of Vancouver Island and some 250 miles northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia. Map Reference N.T.S. 102 1 16. Knob Hill at 1715 feet above sea level, is the highest point on the property as well as in the immediate area around it.

Drainage is to the east into the Nahwitti River and to the south, west and north into the Stranby River. Around Knob Hill the country is gently sloping, and the only major obstacles are the creekbeds that may be cut as much as 50 feet into the surrounding country side. The area is swampy and supports only small trees in a generally open and grassy terrain.

To the south, toward the Stranby River the terrain steepens considerably and the forest cover gets heavier.

The climate is typical for the west and north coast of British Columbia with rain possible in every month of the year, and common in most.

Snowfall is fairly heavy with up to 6 feet around Knob Hill and somewhat less at lower elevations.

Winters are relatively mild because of the proximity to the ocean.

The claims have no road access although the private logging road system of Rayonier Ltd., which starts at the head of Holberg Inlet comes to within 4 miles of Knob Hill itself, and to within 2 miles of our most easterly claims.

Supplies and equipment were flown in by helicopter. Vancouver Island Helicopters Ltd., have a permanent base at Port Hardy airport, about 30 miles to the east.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Four holes with a total of 3177 feet were drilled in September of 1972. The equipment used was BQ Wireline, and core recovery approached 100%. Drilling was generally good with no caving or other difficulties as were encountered on the Red Dog Property in earlier years. Good penetration made it possible to drill over 100 feet per 10 hour shift, with a maximum of 189 feet per shift. Moving from one set up to the next was relatively slow and costly however, as the machine had to be torn down into components that were light enough to be transported by a light helicopter.

Thickness of overburden varied from 5 feet to 30 feet, confirming earlier assumptions that overburden in this area is generally shallow.

Water was readily available from the small creeks running everywhere.

The core for all four holes is stored near diamond drill hole No. 2. The location of the holes in relation to the old section posts is shown on the plan in the back pocket. Location and elevations were calculated from a rough transit survey.

Drill holes 1 and 4 were drilled in the area of the "Farm" magnetic anomaly.

D.D.H. No. 1 was drilled close to the centre of the area of magnetic anomalies and went to a depth of 723 feet. It was in Bonanza Volcanics for its entire length. Mineralization consisted of pyrite, pyrrhotite and some chalcopyrite. The best copper mineralization occurred near the bottom of the hole, where values of better than 0.1% copper were found.

D.D.H. No. 2 was drilled in the centre of the pyrite zone indicated in mapping and rock geochemistry on the east flank of Knob Hill.

Diamond Drilling (cont'd)

This hole was drilled to a depth of 758 feet and cut Bonanza Volcanics with heavy pyrite. Only traces of copper were found. Several clay sections of fault gauge material indicate that at least one strong fault zone cuts through this location.

D.D.H. No. 3 was drilled at about 1000 feet west of the top of Knob Hill. This hole was drilled to a depth of 998 feet and cut Bonanza Volcanics with some diorite sections near the bottom of the hole. This is taken to be an indication that the underlying intrusive is approached. Pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite were cut for the length of the hole, with sulphides being present in the dioritic sections as well as in the volcanic sections. In the volcanics the sulphides tend to be more finely disseminated than in the dioritic sections near the bottom, where veins and veinlets of sulphides are more common.

D.D.H. No. 4 was drilled on the west edge of the "Farm" anomaly and close to a small creek where boulders with copper mineralization were found. The hole was in Bonanza Volcanics all the way to a final depth of 698 feet. Only small amounts of chalcopyrite were present, similar to what was found in D.D.H. No. 1.

MINERALIZATION

The three stages of mineralization are: Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, with the pyrite partly overlapping the other two.

Most of the visible chalcopyrite in the drill core appears to be associated with pyrrhotite rather than with pyrite. D.D.H. No. 2, with heavy pyrite for part of its length, carried less copper than the other holes that cut a fair amount of pyrrhotite.

Mineralization (Cont'd)

The ratio of pyrite to pyrrhotite in these holes is estimated to be in the order of 2 to 1 or 3 to 1, while pyrrhotite is very scarce in hole No. 2.

The visible chalcopyrite is frequently embedded in the pyrrhotite as elongated grains or short veinlets. Some of it is in disseminated form, but again generally in the presence of pyrrhotite which is usually more abundant.

Geochemical samples were taken at 50 foot intervals from all four holes. The samples were assayed for copper, molybdenum, zinc, silver and sulphur. (see assay sheets in the Appendix). There appears to be a wide variation in the copper content of the rock in the different drill holes.

An arithmetical average calculated for each hole shows:

D.D.H. No. 1, 0-600 feet,	250 parts per million Copper.
D.D.H. No. 2, 0-750 feet,	90 parts per million Copper.
D.D.H. No. 3, 0-998 feet,	155 parts per million Copper.
D.D.H. No. 4, 0-698 feet,	520 parts per million Copper.

The low value of 90 parts per million Copper in D.D.H. No. 2 reflects the fact that heavy pyrite but little copper was seen. The high value in D.D.H. No. 4 is harder to explain. The total sulphur content in No. 4 was lower than in any of the other holes, as is shown in the following:

D.D.H. No. 1, 0-600 feet,	1.61 % sulphur
D.D.H. No. 2, 0-750 feet,	3.01 % sulphur
D.D.H. No. 3, 0-998 feet,	1.27 % sulphur
D.D.H. No. 4, 0-698 feet,	0.31 % sulphur

(Because of lack of other sulphides the sulphur values can be taken as a measure of the combined pyrite-pyrrhotite content).

The above comparisons show that at least from the drill hole information the copper content is highest where the pyrite-pyrrhotite content is lowest and vice versa. It should be emphasized however that we are dealing with information from areas that are more than half a mile apart, and that in a

Mineralization (Cont'd)

smaller area the above conclusion does not apply. Holes 1 and 4 show a considerable variation in sulphur content although the copper contents are similar. These holes are within 600 feet of each other.

The only sections of core considered worth assaying were from D.D.H. No. 1, from 650 feet to 728 feet. (Assays in Appendix).

ROCK ALTERATION

Several forms of rock alteration had been observed on the property and are described in detail in the report by P. Folk entitled "Geological Report, Elk Property" which was submitted in the summer of 1972.

Alteration observed in surface exposures only were available at that time, and later drill hole information has confirmed the earlier observations.

The most commonly observed alteration products are: chlorite, sericite, epidote, silica, calcite, clay and pyrite. Biotite and actinolite are sometimes present as well.

Chlorite occurs frequently in clots and small spots throughout the core of all four drill holes. The light green colour of some of the rocks indicates that fine chlorite is also present in the matrix.

Sericite is present in and around altered feldspar crystals and probably in many instances in the groundmass as well.

Epidote is common as grains and larger blebs and masses, veinlets etc.

Silica is found in the groundmass, giving the rock a lighter appearance, as well as in the occasional veinlet or fracture filling.

Calcite is a common mineral in sheared and fractured areas where it may form veinlets or small blebs.

Clay visible to the naked eye is mostly found in shears and fault zones and may have a mechanical origin. Clay as an alteration product had been reported earlier to be present in the groundmass of many rock specimens examined microscopically. Some veins and fracture fillings of kaolin are found throughout the core.

Pyrite of course is widespread, and was dealt with under "Mineralization".

Biotite. In some areas of brownish alteration biotite may be present as a secondary alteration product, but is hard to identify with a hand lens.

Actinolite. Is fairly common, especially in D.D.H. No. 3, and is frequently associated with patches and veinlets of silica. Chalcopyrite appears to have some preference for actinolite (or silica) areas.

No microscopic work has been done on drill core.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The evidence of the intimate relationship between the chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite led to the conclusion that a more detailed magnetic survey in the areas drilled was desirable. A new survey was carried out in the areas of the "Farm anomaly" and the Knob Hill anomaly to obtain an accurate and detailed magnetic picture. Line spacing was 100 feet with readings taken at 100 foot intervals. The instrument used was a MF 2-100 manufactured by Scintrex of Toronto, similar to the ones used in the survey of the past summer.

For results see maps in back pocket.

From the work done it appears that the "Farm anomaly" consists of a number of separate magnetic highs of limited magnitude and extent. This indicates that at least the total amount of pyrrhotite in the area is small except for some minor concentrations.

The larger area of the "Farm anomaly" has a background of lower magnetic intensity than the Bonanza Volcanics in general. The difference is in the order of 400 gammas or more with many low areas where the difference is much greater.

Two possible reasons for this may be put forward:

1. The area is underlain by generally more acid extrusives. The geological map shows rhyo-dacites, flows and breccias interbedded with material of andesitic composition of the Upper Bonanza at this location. Through faulting more of this part of the Upper Bonanza may have been placed closer to the surface at this location.
2. Hydrothermal alteration may have broken down the mafic minerals and possible magnetite that may have been present originally. The few small and isolated highs may represent a subsequent phase of pyrrhotite mineralization that was limited and localized.

The second explanation is favoured for the following reasons:

1. Rhyo-dacites mapped to the north of the "Farm" area show a normal magnetic background.
2. No evidence for blockfaulting of the kind necessary to achieve the present magnetic picture is available. The low area is roughly diamond shaped and at least four faults along the perimeter would be necessary to downfault a block of this shape.
3. A subsequent phase of pyrrhotite mineralization is unlikely to take place in a downfaulted block of this kind, and would certainly not be confined to it.
4. Information from a diamond drill holes 1 and 4 indicates that strong rock alteration is present in the form of chloritization, argillic alteration, epidotization, silicification and possibly the formation of secondary biotite. Most of the dark minerals are strongly chloritized and many of the feldspar crystals are cloudy with indefinite boundaries, due to sericite alteration.

On Knob Hill the intensity as well as the extent of the anomalies is much greater. Faulting appears to have influenced the pattern and some major off sets are apparent from the magnetics. Taking faulting into consideration two zones of magnetic highs stand out:

The first and strongest is the series of highs that start at 10N-17W and runs in easterly direction to Knob Hill. Faulting has broken this trend in several places, but a possible reconstruction is shown on the map. The second band of highs starts at 17N-17W and runs in southeasterly direction to Knob Hill. Faulting again has complicated the pattern, but a possible reconstruction is shown.

Note: In the general magnetic map of the property, sent out during the summer, the field readings had been increased by 10,000 gammas to get rid of negative readings.

In the maps enclosed with this report the field readings have

been increased by 1000 gammas only, which should be kept in mind when comparing the two.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Elk Property is underlain by Bonanza Volcanics to a depth of at least 1000 feet. The Bonanza series constitute a favourable environment for low grade copper deposits.

2. The Knob Hill area and the "Farm" magnetic anomaly show copper mineralization in drill core.

3. The copper mineralization (Chalcopyrite) is sometimes associated with pyrrhotite.

Copper mineralization Not associated with pyrrhotite may well exist on the property although the drilling program (which was partly based on magnetic information) did not show direct evidence for this

4. Rock geochemistry of the drill core shows that the copper content may be higher in low iron sulphide areas and vice versa.

5. Pyrrhotite, being magnetic, may be the main cause of highs in the "Farm" and Knob Hill magnetic anomalies, although on Knob Hill magnetite may be present as well.

6. The area showing the strongest magnetic anomalies is located on the west slope of Knob Hill. Two zones of magnetic highs, possibly offset by faults, are shown on the magnetic map. These zones consist of a series of magnetic highs that may represent smaller individual pyrrhotite bodies.

7. Knob Hill, for the above reasons is the best place to look for pyrrhotite associated copper mineralization.

8. The "Farm anomaly" represents an area of intense alteration, resulting in the breakdown of the mafic minerals, and a general magnetic low.

Because of the high background copper content combined with a low sulphur content this area represents a good place to look for copper mineralization not associated with pyrrhotite.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A limited drilling program is necessary to determine the economic importance of the strong magnetic anomalies on Knob Hill. A program of 4 or 5 holes with a depth of 200 to 300 feet is proposed to test this situation.

2. The "Farm" area is of interest because the best copper mineralization was found here. The area constitutes a magnetic low, and from drill hole information is low in pyrite and pyrrhotite.

An I.P. survey over this area is proposed to determine if sulphide concentrations containing chalcopyrite are present. The area of interest is roughly 4000 feet by 3500 feet. At a line spacing of 500 feet this would entail a total of roughly 7 line miles of I.P. work.

3. A deal with Quintana Minerals Corporation on the two claims held by them on the west side of Knob Hill makes it desirable to extend the detailed magnetometer survey some distance to the west of the area covered. One to two weeks of magnetic surveying should close this area.

4. Assessment work should be filed on some 80 claims to hold the property for 5 years or so. The other claims should be dropped:

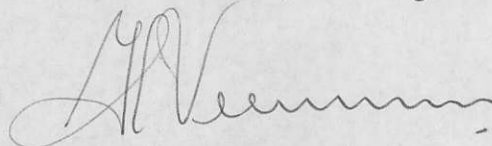
Budget:

Drilling, 1500 feet @ \$12/foot	\$ 18,000.00
I.P Survey, 7 miles @ \$500/mile	3,500.00
Magnetic survey, 2 weeks	2,000.00
Camp costs, 6 weeks	1,500.00
Overhead, supervision, travel	2,000.00
Total	<u>27,000.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

November 1972.

H. Veerman, P. Eng.



APPENDIX I

DRILL LOGS

WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

PROP. Y ELK PROPERTYSheet 1 1D.D.H. 1 Dip -90° Elev. 1417.4 Lat. 1570 S Dep. 5400 E Start Sept. 5, 1972 End Sept. 9, 1972

Footage	Recovery	Description	Sample No.	Au.	Ag.	Cu.	Mo.
0-31	casing						
31-37	99%	tuff, volcanic breccia, angular fragments up to 3 cm chlorite alt. some clay sli pyrrho, py					
37-76	100	tuff, grey, lithic, numerous white veinlets, clay, minor quartz					
76-101		tuff, volc. breccia, silic. angular and round fragm. chlorite. sli pyrrho, tr cp.					
101-107	tuff, dark	banding @ 40° to core. vert. fault py					
107-145	100	tuff, volc. breccia chlorite alt. sli pyrrho, tr py and cp 137-145 5% py.					
145-184	100	tuff, volc. breccia porph. fragments, grey-brown sli py, pyrrho					
184-275	100	tuff, volc. br. light grey rounded fragm. sli pyrrho, py, tr cp					
275-298	100	tuff, grey, slightly porph. 290-296 dark 296-298 sli py, pyrrho. tr cp					
298-327	100	tuff, grey, light sections sli py, pyrrho, tr cp actinolite					
327-448	100	tuff, coarse fragm. volc. breccia bedding @ 60° 428-438 dark grey-brown fair py, pyrrho, tr cp +					
448-507	100	tuff-volc br. darker, no porph. epidote 459 in fract and patches, sli-fair py, pyrrho					
507-520	100	tuff, massive odd fragment, epidote sli py, pyrrho					

WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

PROPERTY ELK PROPERTY

Sheet No. 2

D.D.H. 1 Dip _____ Elev. _____ Lat. _____ Dep. _____ Start _____ End _____

Footage	Recovery	Description	Sample No.	Au.	Ag.	Cu.	Mo.
520-567	100	tuff, indistinct porphyritic, epidote, dark					
		sli py, pyrrho.					
567-577	100	tuff, light grey, white phenocrysts, contact @					
		577 = 35° sli py, pyrrho					
577- 598	100	tuff, dark, fine grained					
598-616	100	tuff, indistinct phenocr. brown-grey (biotite?)					
		contact @ 20°					
616-629	100	dike or flow light green grey, porphyritic, chlor.					
		sli py, pyrrho, tr cp contact @ 25°					
629-632	100	tuff, fine gr. alt. brown alt. (biotite?)					
		sli pyrrho. py					
632-634	100	dike (?) f.g. green contact @ 45° same as 630					
		sli py					
634-653½	100	tuff, f.g. porph. brownish alt.	640-650			.08	
		sli-fair pyrrho, py. tr-sli cp					
653½-663	100	tuff, f.g. gray	650-660			.07	
		sli pyrrho, tr cp. in quartz stringers					
663-674	100	tuff, brown-grey slightly porph. or feldspar clasts	660-670			.13	
		sli py, pyrrho, tr cp					
674-707	100	tuff, dense, f.g. brown alt. in patches	670-700			.12	
		sli py, pyrrho, tr cp					
707-728	100	tuff, dense, hard black, banding @ 50° at 708	710-728			.05	
		thin qtz veins sli py, pyrrho, tr ep.					
		728 end of hole					

WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

PROPERTY ELK PROPERTYSheet No. 1D.D.H. 2 Dip -90° Elev. 1515.5 Lat. 239 S Dep. 1722 E Start Sept. 12, 1972 End Sept. 14, 1972

Footage	Recovery	Description	Sample No.	Au.	Ag.	Cu.	Mo.
0-6	casing						
6-67	99	Volcanic, altered tuff, green, porphyritic, chl. feldsp. epidotized, broken. sli py					
67-100	100	volc. or altered tuff, porph. grey, chl ep. some pinkish alt. of fragments					
100-197	100	tuff, alt. lithic porph. broken feldsp. ep. fair py, blebs and veinlets					
197-200	100	dike, volcanic(?) dense dark green, rounded fragments less ep. sli py					
200-245	100	dike or alt. tuff with porph intr texture, talc fault 226-228, clc, clay sli py					
245-262	100	tuff, alt. white, chloritized matrix w. some rounded fragments, dirty sli py					
262-270	100	dike, dark green 30° contact, bottom 20°					
270-321	100	tuff, lithic, white, argillic, pyrite alt. fault @274-276 fair py argillic alt. less after 298					
321-324	100	volcanic, dark green porphyr. contact @ 45° clots, seams of ep. sli py					
324-408	100	tuff, massive w. rounded fragm. py in seams, clc. ehlor. clots fair py					
408-453	100	tuff or flow, altered, green chlor. mottling of greyish rock, porph. text. destroyed. fair py					
453-503	100	Volc flow or dike, dark green matrix, light gr. phenos sli-fair py					

WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

PROPERTY ELK PROPERTYSheet No. 1D.D.R. 3 Dip -90 Elev. 1604 Lat. 1480 N Dep. 870 W Start Sept. 18, 1972 End Sept. 23

Footage	Recovery	Description	Sample No.	Au.	Ag.	Cu.	Mo.
0-13		Overburden					
13-14		Tuff, fair Pyrite, possibly boulder					
14-32	99 %+	Andesite, dark greenish-gray, slightly porphyrit. fair py, sli pyrrhotite					
32-50	100	Andes. tuff, chl. alt. fault @ 45 fair py and pyrrho, tr cp					
50-59	100	Andesite, sli.py, pyrrho.					
59-124	100	And. tuff, fair py. pyrrho. tr cp. actinolite					
124-130	100	siliceous zone with tuff fragments (fault?) fair pyrrho, py. tr cp actinol.					
130-147	100	And. tuff					
147-155	100	Andesite, dark, fine grained sli py, pyrrho					
155-163	100	diorite, dike or sill, chloritized dark minerals, sli-fair py, pyrrho, tr cp					
163-170	100	andesite, dark					
170-186	100	diorite, dike or sill. sharp contacts @ 20°					
186-196	100	andesite, dark, f.g. py, pyrrho, tr cp					
196-238	100	andesite, tuff(?) gradually changing into porph. and @ 238 py, pyrrho, tr cp					

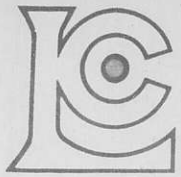
WEST COAST MINING & EXPLORATION

PROPERTY ELK PROPERTYSheet No. 2D.D.H. 3 Dip _____ Elev. _____ Lat. _____ Dep. _____ Start _____ End _____

Footage	Recovery	Description	Sample No.	Au.	Ag.	Cu.	Mo.
238-266	100	andesite, porphyritic, dark					
		fine disseminated py, pyrrho in veinlets					
266-340	100	dike, fine grained, greenish-gray					
		no sulphides, py on contacts					
340-396	100	andesite flow or tuff. porphyritic @ 340, dark.					
		qua, chlor. alt. sli py, pyrrho, tr cp, actin.					
396-398	100	dike, f.g. green, contacts @ 45°					
		no sulphides					
398-510	100	andesite, flow or tuff, porphyritic, chl. alt.					
		py.pyrrho, tr.cp					
510-512	100	dike, dioritic, sheared section w. clay					
512-570	100	andesite clay-calcite @ 570					
		py pyrrho, tr cp. actinolite					
570-583	100	andesite, bleached, chlorite spots					
		tr. sulphides					
583-588	100	andesite, porphyritic					
		few sulphides					
588-604	100	andesite, silicified					
		fair py, pyrrho, actinol.					
604-623	100	dike, f.g. greenish, light, contact // hole					
		contact @ 623 not sharp. few sulphides					
623-633	100	Andesite tuff					
		fair py, pyrrho					
633-638	100	andes. fine grained green flow or dike					
		few sulphides					

APPENDIX II

ASSAYS



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • ANALYSTS • ASSAYERS

Elk Prop. Knob Hill D.P. com
212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO: WEst Coast Mining & Exploration Ltd.,
205 - 122 E. 14th St.,
North Vancouver, B. C.

ATTN: Mr. H. Veerman

CERTIFICATE NO. 21426
INVOICE NO. 8294
RECEIVED Sept. 18/72
ANALYSED Sept. 26/72

SAMPLE NO.:	% Copper	% Nickel	Oz/Ton Silver	Oz/Ton Gold
22401	0.03	720 - 728		
22402	0.08	710 - 720		
22403	0.11	700 - 710		
22404	0.15	690 - 700		
22405	0.14	680 - 690		
22406	0.11	670 - 680		
22407	0.13	660 - 670		
22408	0.07	650 - 660		
22409	0.08	640 - 650		
Composite 22401-22409	0.10	< 0.01	0.09	< 0.003

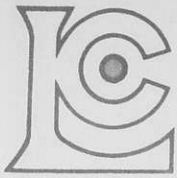
D.D.H. # 1.



MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION

B. Swaites

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA
TELEPHONE: 985-0648

CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • ANALYSTS • ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 19426

INVOICE NO. 8306

TO: West Coast Mining & Exploration Ltd.,
#205 122 E. 14th St.,
North Vancouver, B.C.

DATE RECEIVED Sept. 18, 1972

ATTN: Mr. H. Veerman

DATE ANALYSED Sept. 26, 1972

SAMPLE NO.:	ppm Copper	ppm Molybdenum	ppm Zinc	ppm Silver	% Sulphur	
22410	128	1	392	3.5	2.50	DDH 1 - 30'
22411	128	6	123	2.0	0.58	100'
22412	285	5	77	0.5	1.24	150'
22413	70	3	70	1.0	1.55	200'
22414	218	2	55	1.0	1.45	250'
22415	70	2	72	2.0	0.64	300
22416	124	<1	43	< 0.5	0.70	350
22417	355	<1	36	0.5	2.28	400
22418	600	<1	47	1.0	4.44	450
22419	335	<1	86	2.0	3.29	500
22420	189	<1	92	1.0	4.39	550'
22421	491	<1	52	1.0	0.70	DDH 1 - 600'
22422	160	<1	89	1.5	4.28	DDH 2 - 50'
22423	63	<1	140	0.5	1.78	100
22424	92	<1	75	1.0	6.88	150
22425	92	<1	98	0.5	0.16	200
22426	34	<1	70	< 0.5	0.29	250
22427	31	<1	32	1.5	6.75	300
22428	36	<1	55	1.0	3.76	350
22429	108	<1	720	1.5	6.20	400
22430	54	<1	72	1.0	2.18	450
22431	20	<1	55	< 0.5	0.20	500
22432	154	<1	45	2.0	4.18	550
22433	18	<1	65	1.0	2.87	600
22434	38	<1	41	1.5	3.13	650
22435	86	<1	55	1.5	1.20	700
22436	366	3	36	0.5	1.28	Rock Geochem DDH 2 - 750

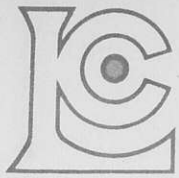
All rock geochems



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Ben Amadio



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

Elk. Prop D.D. #1 2.4

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CANADA
TELEPHONE: 985-0648

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 24117
INVOICE NO. 8564
DATE RECEIVED
DATE ANALYSED Nov. 1/72

TO: West Coast Mining & Exploration Ltd.,
205 - 122 E. 14th St.,
North Vancouver, B. C.

ATTN: Mr. H. Veerman

SAMPLE NO.:	% Sulphur			
22447	1.73	D.D.H. #3	-550'	
22448	2.04		600	
22449	3.83		650	
22450	2.20		700	
22451	0.05		750	
22452	0.18		800	
22453	1.23	1.27%	850	
22454	0.32		900	
22455	0.06		950	
22456	1.11		998	
22457	0.07		D.D.H. #4	50'
22458	0.03			100'
22459	0.21	150		
22460	0.48	200		
22461	0.82	250		
22462	0.63	0.31%		300
22463	0.10		350	
22464	0.21		400	
22465	0.72		450	
22466	0.46		500	
22467	0.26		550	
22468	0.19	600		
22469	0.19	650		
22470	0.02	695'		



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Elk Prop. D.D.# 3

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CANADA
TELEPHONE: 985-0648

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 24117

TO: West Coast Mining & Exploration Ltd.,
205 - 122 E. 14th St.,
North Vancouver, B. C.

INVOICE NO. 8467

DATE RECEIVED

DATE ANALYSED Oct. 19/72

ATTN: Mr. H. Veerman

Rock Geochem

SAMPLE NO.:	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPB	
	Copper	Molybdenum	Zinc	Silver	Gold	
22447	154	5	36	1.0	50	#3 - 550'
22448	212	1	28	< 0.5		600'
22449	248	< 1	25	0.5		650'
22450	146	10	25	< 0.5		700'
22451	44	115	60	< 0.5	< 0.5	750'
22452	84	< 1	32	< 0.5		800'
22453	44	< 1	28	< 0.5		850'
22454	840	< 1	72	< 0.5		900'
22455	22	< 1	30	< 0.5		950'
22456	94	< 1	28	< 0.5		998'
22457	374	1	45	< 0.5	50	DDH 4
22458	1240	25	77	0.5	100	
22459	74	< 1	400	< 0.5	150	
22460	480	< 1	440	0.5	200	
22461	360	11	60	< 0.5	250	
22462	26	< 1	39	< 0.5	300	< 0.5
22463	320	1	41	< 0.5	350	
22464	520	< 1	34	< 0.5	400	
22465	1120	< 1	43	0.5	450	
22466	200	9	189	0.5	500	
22467	1120	9	60	< 0.5	550	
22468	248	< 1	184	< 0.5	600	
22469	1160	7	39	< 0.5	650	
22470	64	< 1	24	< 0.5	698	



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