FROM: Statement of Material Factor (#\$56/87) Effective Dute: Ju 30/87 FAIRIFIELD MINERALS

PROPERTY FILE 92H/16 R.M.

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THE ELK PROPERTY

Similkameen Mining Division British Columbia NTS; 92H/16W

a report for

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

by

C. J. Westerman, Ph.D., F.G.A.C. Consulting Geologist

February 23, 1987

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SUMMARY

The Elk property of Fairfield Minerals Ltd. covers an area of roughly 38 square kilometres, located in gentle terrain on an uplands plateau, roughly half way between Merritt and Peachland in southern British Columbia. A major highway, currently under construction, between these two towns passes the north end of the claims.

The Elk property is underlain by a Jura-Cretaceous granitic batholith in contact with Triassic greenstones and sediments. Dykes of diabase and quartz-feldspar porphyry are common. Two newly-discovered gold occurrences on the property consist of quartz vein and stockwork zones cutting clay-altered granite and an altered diabase dyke. A quartz vein at the North Showing contains pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite and galena. Chip samples taken along the vein returned values up to 64.8 g/t (1.89 opt) gold and 377.1 g/t (11.0 opt) silver over 0.85 metres (2.8 ft). A clay altered zone at the South Showing is silicified and pyritized. Chip samples across this zone yielded values ranging from 4.8 g/t (0.142 opt) gold over 1.0 metres (3.3 ft) to 36.3 g/t (1.06 opt) gold over 0.85 metres (2.8 ft). A large irregular gold in soil anomaly near the South Showing covers an area of 600 metres by 400 metres. Several other areas of anomalous gold in soils have been identified.

The style of mineralization and extensive gold geochemical anomalies indicate potential for locating a bulk-mineable, moderate grade gold deposit, with possible high grade vein zones. An exploration program to test this potential is recommended at an estimated cost of \$300,000.

INTRODUCTION

PREAMBLE

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. holds 100% interest in the ELK property located northwest of Peachland, British Columbia. The author, as an independent Consulting Geologist has been retained by the Directors of Fairfield Minerals Ltd. to review results of exploration on the property and to report his findings with recommendations for future action. The author has not been able to conduct a personal field examination of the property due to snow conditions at this time of the year. This report, therefore, is based on a review of data in company files and upon extensive discussions with the staff of Cordilleran Engineering who undertook an exploration program on the property in 1986 on behalf of Fairfield Minerals Ltd.

The author has no reasons to doubt the professional integrity of the staff of Cordilleran Engineering who have been undertaking mineral exploration programs for many years on behalf of major mining company and junior resource company clients.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The ELK property is located 42 kilometres west of Peachland and 45 kilometres southeast of Merritt in south-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The property is centred on latitude 49 degrees 50' N and longitude 120 degrees 19' W within NTS map area 92/H-16W. The property is accessible via good gravel roads from Peachland or Merritt and a major new highway under construction passes along the north boundary. The central, southeast and northeast parts of the property are easily accessible by gravel roads.

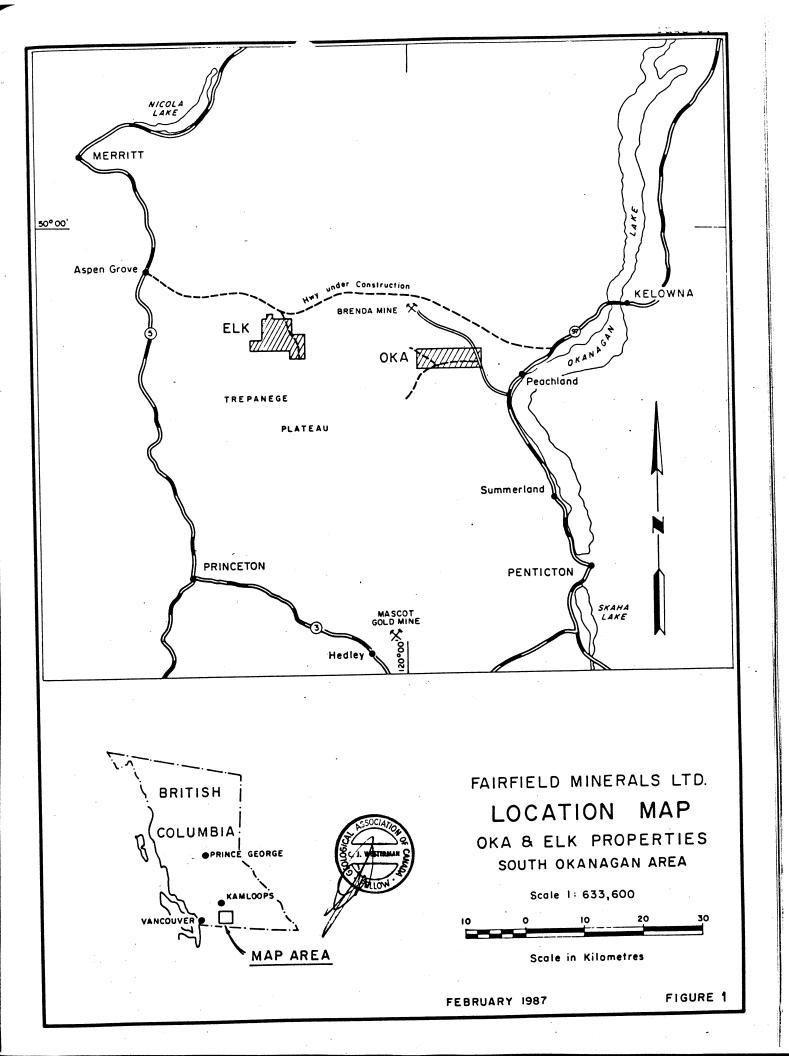
The claims cover an area of approximately 38 square kilometres in rolling, hilly terrain on a broad uplands plateau. Elevations range from 1400 m to 1750 m above sea level. Several small streams drain southward and northward off of the property. Siwash Lake, 1.2 km long, and Galena Lake, 400 metres long, are located on the property. Outcrop exposures are relatively abundant except to the southeast where glacial gravel deposits are up to 10 metres thick. Mature stands of spruce, balsam and pine have been logged from several scattered plots in the area. Annual temperatures range from -20 degrees C to 30 degrees C and precipitation is low to moderate occurring mainly as snow. The area is basically snow-free from late June through October.

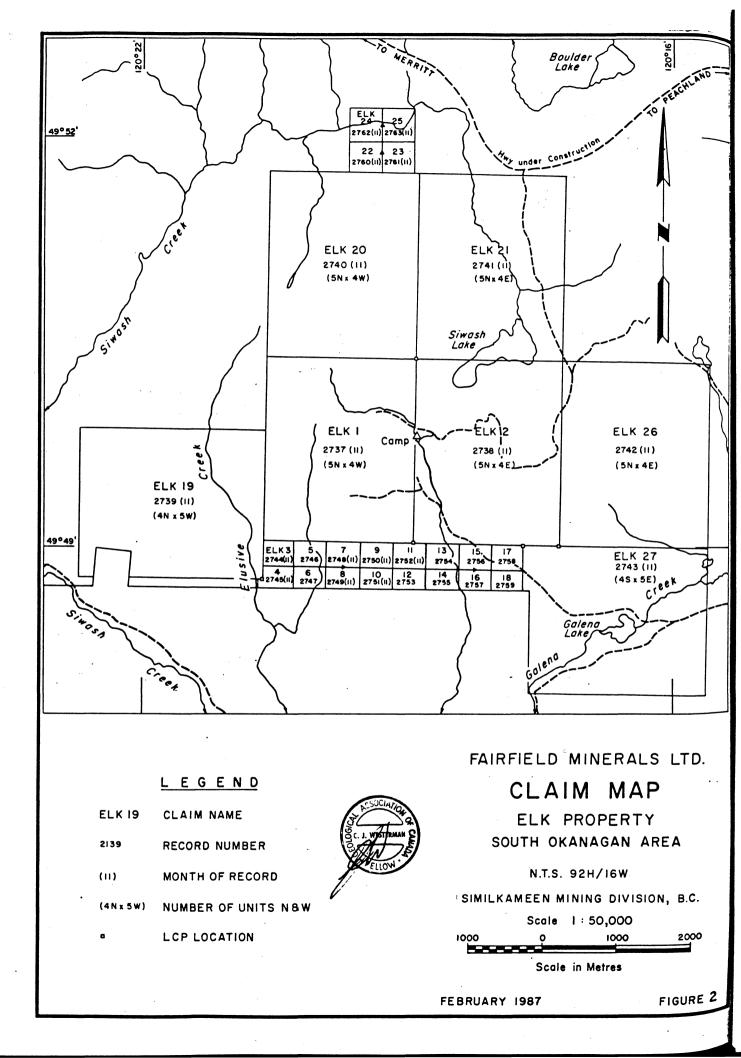
PROPERTY DEFINITION

The Elk property consists of a contiguous block of 20 two-post mineral claims and 140 units in 7 M.G.S. mineral claims located in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 2). The claims are owned 100% by Fairfield Minerals Ltd.

	Table 1	MINERAL CLAIMS	
CLAIM	UNITS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
ELK 1	20	2737	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 2	20	2738	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 3	1	2744	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 4	1	2745	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 5	1	2746	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 6	1 .	2747	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 7	1	2748	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 8	1	2749	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 9	1	2750	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 10	1	2751	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 11	1	2752	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 12	1	2753	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 13	1	2754	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 14	1	2755	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 15	1	2756	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 16	1	2757	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 17	1	2758	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 18	1	2759	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 19	20	2739	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 20	20	2740	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 21	20	2741	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 22	1	2760	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 23	1	2761	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 24	1	2762	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 25	1	2763	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 26	20	2742	28 NOV. 1987
ELK 27	20	2743	28 NOV. 1987

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HISTORY

The area covered by the Elk claims has very little record of exploration history. An occurrence of disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite on the northern extension of the property was explored by geochemical soil, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys during 1972 by Orequest Exploration Syndicate.

The lower Siwash Creek area south of the Elk property contains several mineral occurrences which have been explored intermittently since the early 1900's. Minor placer gold has also been recovered from this section of Siwash Creek. Mineralization consists of quartz veins with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and rare chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and hematite. Substantial silver and gold values have been reported. Many of these occurrences have been explored by open cuts, shallow shafts and adits, and some by later diamond drilling, geochemical and geophysical surveys. No sizeable ore shoots have been defined although a few small shipments of high grade ore have been made.

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. acquired the Elk property in late 1986 and conducted a local soil geochemical survey and limited rock chip sampling.

REFERENCES

<u>H.M.A.Rice</u> (1947) Geology & Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map Area, B.C. Geol. Surv.Canada Memoir 143.

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GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

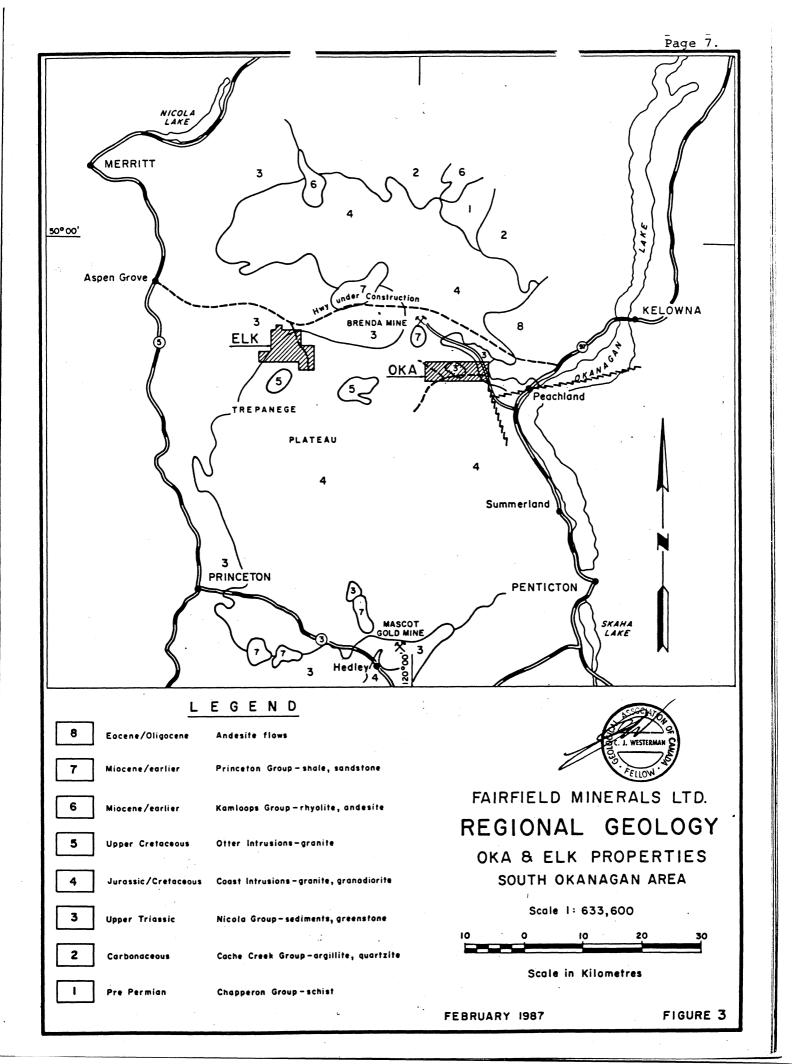
The Elk property is underlain by Jura-Cretaceous Coast Intrusions in contact with Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks to the west (Figure 3). Coast Intrusions are coarse grained, reddish, siliceous granite and granodiorite. Nicola rocks are andesitic to basaltic flows intercalated with volcanic breccias, argillite, and local limestone. Several dykes and a small stock of porphyritic granite are probably Otter Intrusions of Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary age.

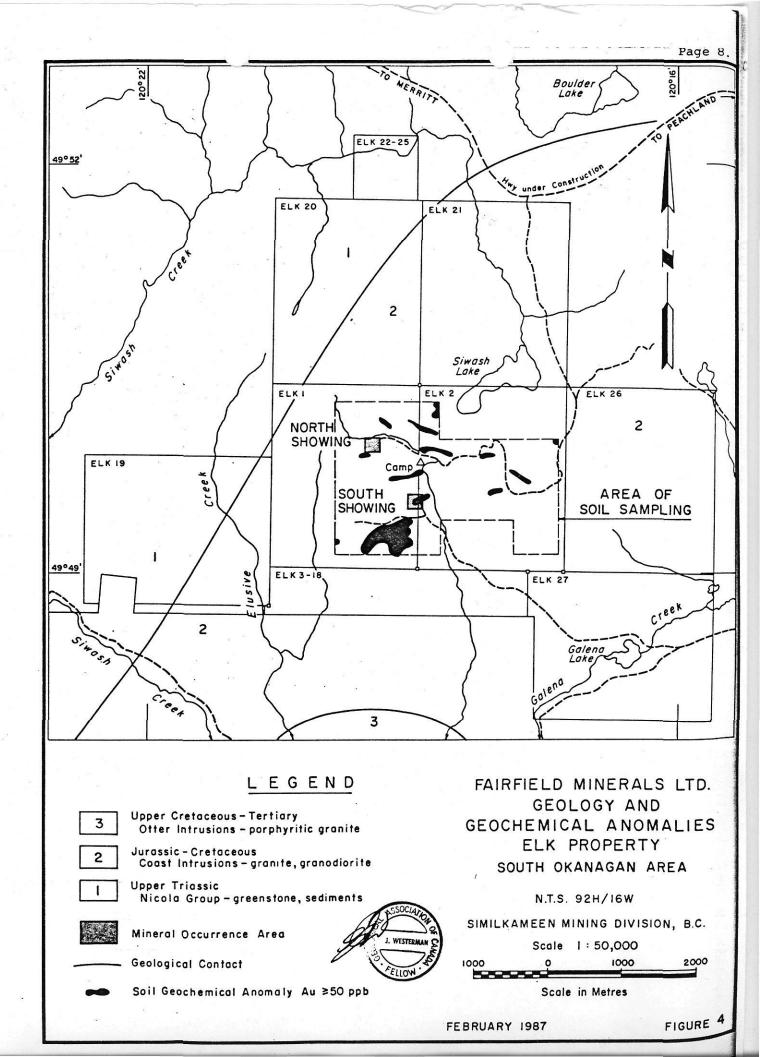
Two mineral occurrences were discovered on the Elk property during 1986. The North Showing (Figures 4 and 5) consists of an east-west trending quartz vein cutting a 3 to 4 metre wide diabase dyke and pinching out to a narrow fracture where it enters granite host rock. The vein is 15 to 20 cm wide and is exposed over a 6 metre length. Diabase and granite are clay altered and cut by limonite veinlets within an irregular selvage up to 80 cm wide around the vein. The vein quartz is glassy white to blue-grey percent with locally а few disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and possible Some of the sulphides have been leached leaving a rusty boxwork. tetrahedrite. Continuous chip samples across the vein and altered wallrocks all returned substantial gold and silver values with the widest intercept being 0.95 m (3.1 ft) grading 20.6 g/t (0.60 opt) gold and 195 g/t (5.7 opt) silver. A continuous chip sample of vein material along a 0.85 m (2.8 ft) strike length assayed 64.8 g/t (1.89 opt) gold and 377 g/t (11.0 opt) silver. Overburden covers the vein to the west and the area to the north, where mineralized quartz float indicates potential for additional veins. small stock of quartz-feldspar porphyry outcrops immediately south of the North Showing.

The South Showing, located approximately 1 kilometre from the North Showing, consists of a small exposure of altered granite which is strongly fractured and jointed and contains a stockwork of fine quartz veins. Alteration areas contain sericite and clay minerals with limonite and manganese oxide stains, and also silicified granite with local disseminated pyrite. Vein guartz is glassy white to blue-grey with 1% to 10% medium grained disseminated pyrite which is commonly leached leaving a vuggy Minor arsenopyrite and galena are present. The showing exposure, measuring boxwork. about 4 metres by 1 1/2 metres, was sampled with continuous chips at various attitudes to include from 1 to 3 narrow quartz veins (1-3 cm wide) and intervening altered The samples, ranging from .3 m to 1.1 m long, all returned substantial gold granite. values, with minor silver. Values ranged from 4.8 g/t (0.142 opt) gold, 3.8 g/t (0.14 opt) silver across 1.0 m (3.3 feet) to 36.3 g/t (1.06 opt) gold, 18.5 g/t (0.54 opt) silver across 0.85 m (2.8 feet). (Figure 5)

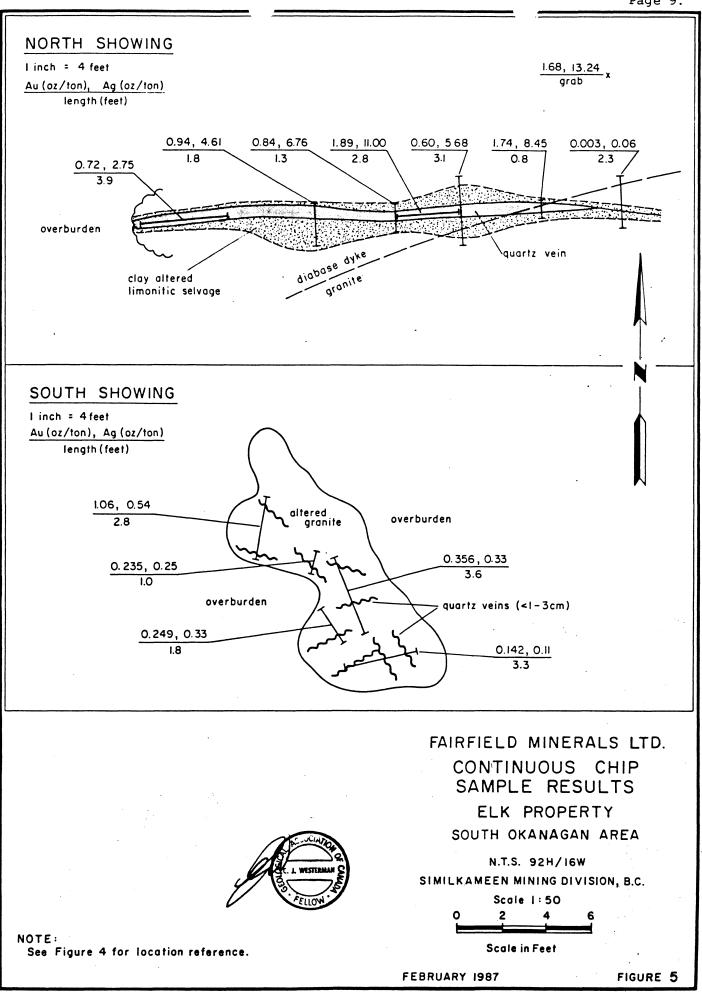
Only minor prospecting and sampling has been conducted in the areas of the two mineral showings. There is good potential for additional discoveries in each of these areas.

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G E O C H E M I S T R Y

A small portion of the Elk property was soil sampled during 1986 on grid lines spaced at 200 metres with station intervals of 50 metres. (Figure 4). A total of 590 samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Aq, Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo. The wide-spaced pr soil sampling defined many areas of anomalous gold with values greater than 50 ppb, oν to a high of 1210 ppb. Anomalous values for the other elements sometimes coincide with an high gold values, but in general the correlations are poor. Contouring of gold values tr greater than 50 ppb has indicated possible northwest- and northeast-trending mineral is A large irregular anomaly near the South Showing stockwork zone measures zones. roughly 600 metres by 400 metres. Additional geochemical surveys are warranted, to be followed by geological evaluation, prospecting and trenching of anomalous areas.

CONCLUSIONS

Two gold and silver bearing quartz vein and stockwork areas have been newl Y discovered in the border area of a granitic batholith on the ELK property. The North Showing vein has returned assay values up to 20.6 g/t (0.60 opt) gold and 195 g/t (5.7 opt) silver over 0.95 metres (3.1 ft). The South Showing stockwork has returned assay values up to 36.3 g/t (1.06 opt) gold and 18.5 g/t (0.54 opt) silver over 0.85 metres (2.8 ft). A gold soil geochemical anomaly near the South Showing stockwork has a diameter of about 500 metres. Other gold anomalies in soil are present within the relatively small part of the property which has been sampled to date.

Continued exploration of the property is clearly warranted. There appears to be potential for discovery of a bulk tonnage moderate grade gold deposit in the area of the South Showing stockwork. Additional potential for discovery of a moderate tonnage, Nahigh grade gold-silver vein deposit exists in the area of the North Showing vein.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program is recommended to test the economic potential of the ELK property. It is recommended that the program should complete geochemical soil sampling over the entire property; fill-in detailed geochemical soil sampling around known anomalies; conduct VLF-EM surveys over selected target areas; undertake backhoe trenching of defined targets and complete mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. It is estimated that the recommended program will cost \$300,000.

C. J. Westerman, Ph.D., F.G.A.C. Consulting Geologist

February 23, 1987 Vancouver, British Columbia