BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1999/2000
REPORT #:	PAP 99-33
NAME:	WILLIAM HOWARD

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations 15 to 17, page 6.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (see section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT. No, not submitted

Name Wm R. HOWARD Reference Number P83

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Target A CLEL1/CLEL2 MINFILE No. if applicable —

Location of Project Area NTS 82F.014 / 82F.004 Lat 49° 05' 30" Long 117° 21' 00"

Description of Location and Access Location is immediately S of Swift claims in Nelson M.D. Access by Hellroaring CK Logging Rd, 1km S of Salmo, drive to W headwaters of Swift CK to UTM 473675/550490. Hike 3.3 km to 'Coryell Peak' at

Main Commodities Searched For headwaters of W Swift CK and Limpid CK Gold

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area None, but gold + copper veins on Swift claims adjacent

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) _____
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) —
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 25 soils 3 rock
4. Geophysical (type and line km) Sabre VLF-EM 4.500 line km
5. Physical Work (type and amount) Flagged + Topofil grid 5.600 line km
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) —
7. Other (specify) staking 24 units 18 man days for CLEL1/CLEL2

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities nil Claim Name CLEL 1

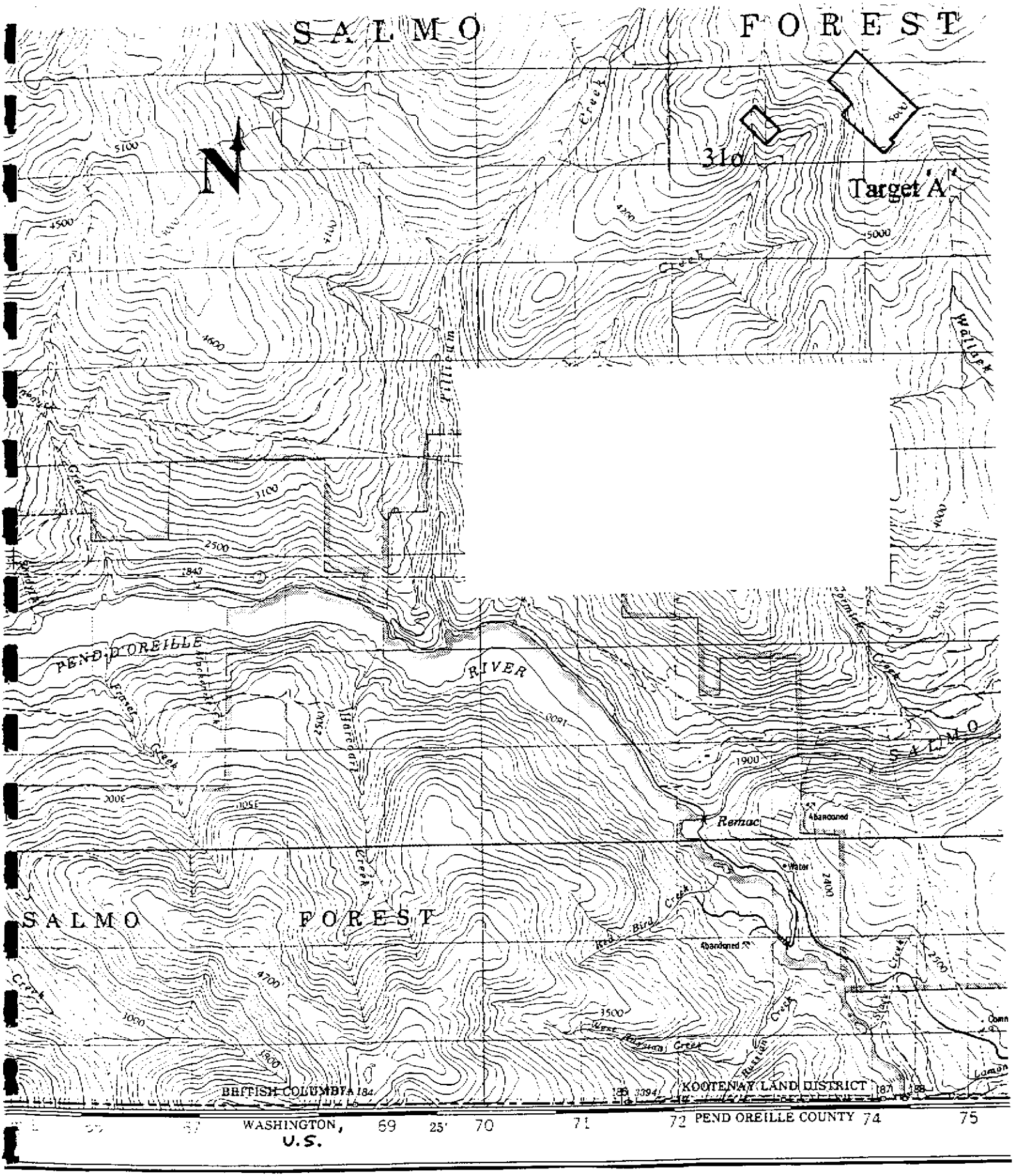
Location (show on map) Lat. — Long — Elevation —

Best assay/sample type soil 110 ppb Au but gold pathfinders low, of 3 rocks, two are <5 ppb Au and AH-048 was only 300 ppb Au.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies No sulphide mineralization was found on or near the soil-VLFEM grid lines. The Wallack CK leucocratic granitoids have patchy, common black tourmaline, cryptocrystalline, as cm-sized veins and rare breccia. Some rust-coloration - hematite - was noted in fractured outcrops. Exposure on the ridge is ten to twenty percent. Corona Corp.'s soil geochem anomaly on Lines 64 to 68 has proved to be an analytical 'artifact' and has not been reproduced (ref. Gaunt 1990 A.R. 20,193). Au, As, Ag, Zn, Pb and % Fe ICP values are inaccurate and too high (Gaunt 1990).

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act*.

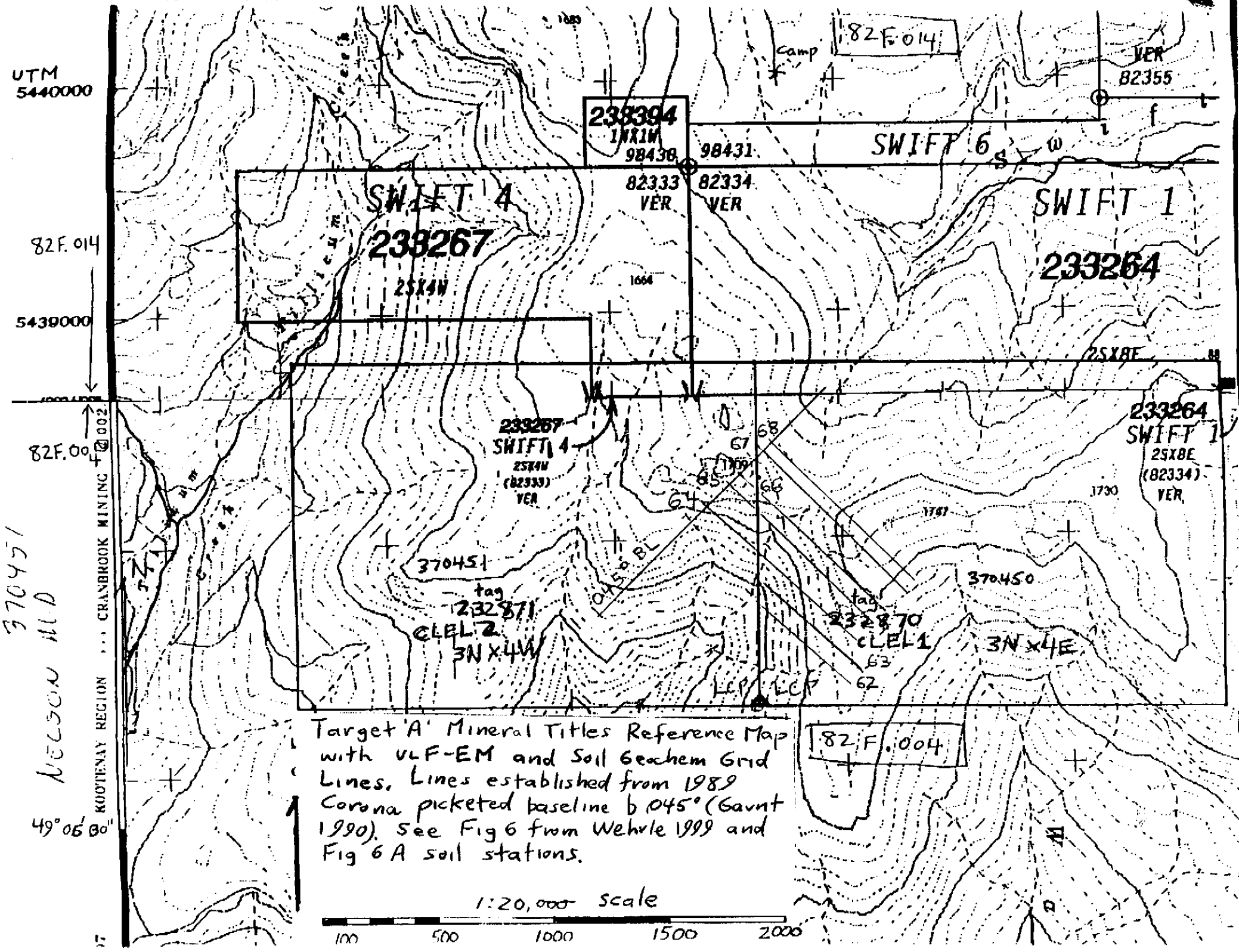


VLF GRID AREAS
fig. 2 DETAILED LOCATION MAP

scale 1:50,000

part of NTS 82F03 W½ Salmo sheet

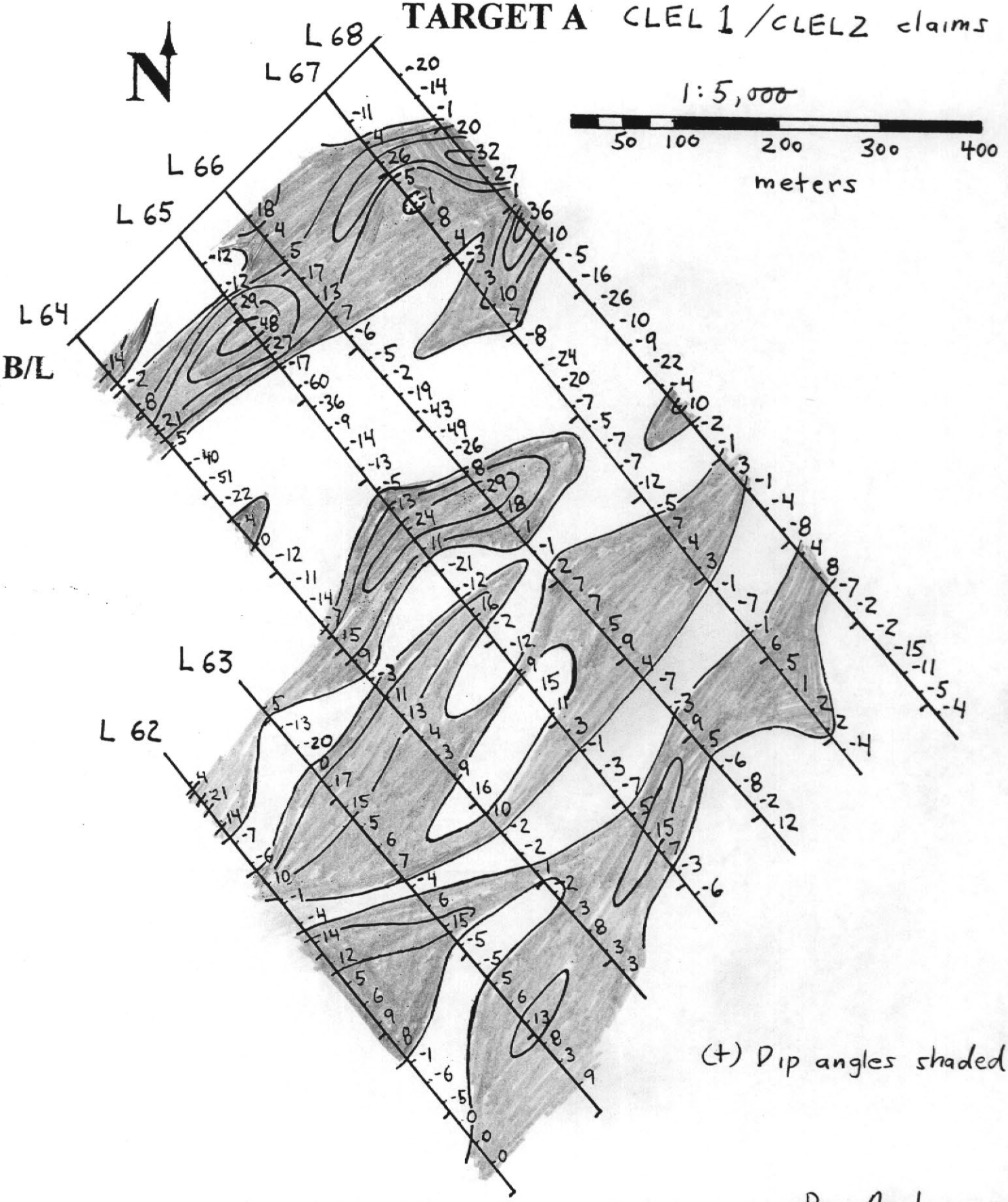
0.5 1 2 3 4 5 km



Target 'A' Mineral Titles Reference Map with VLF-EM and Soil Geochem Grid Lines. Lines established from 1989 Corona picketed baseline b 045° (Gaunt 1990). See Fig 6 from Wehrle 1999 and Fig 6A soil stations.

Nelson MD 370451

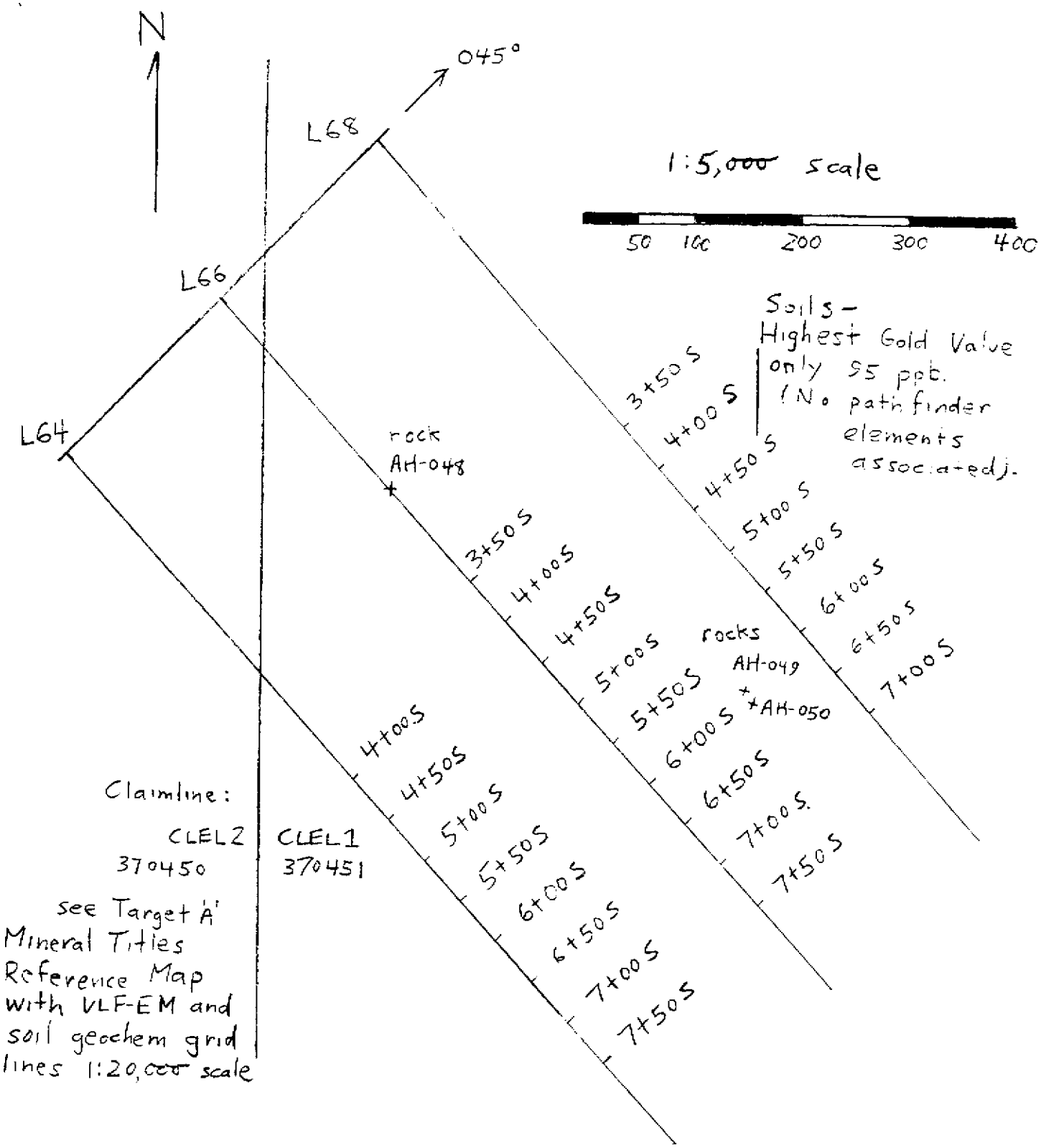
TARGET A CLEL 1 / CLEL 2 claims



VLF-EM FRASER FILTERED DATA (Total Field, Dip Angle)

scale 1:5,000

fig. 6



Target 'A' on CLEL 1/CLEL 2 Claims – Soil Geochem Stations over a broad VLF-EM dipangle anomaly in Wallack Ck granitoid. Very low analytical results – see Loring Laboratories Ltd. certificates # 41657 and # 41658.

NTS 82F.004

Of three rocks AH-048 AH-049 and AH-050, only AH-048 had 300 ppb gold (certificate # 41427)

<5 <5

Wm. R. Howard Dec. '99

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541

TO:**BILL HOWARD**
215 Silvermead Cr. N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T3B 3W4

FILE:41427

DATE: Sept.13,1999

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Sample No.	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Te ppm
AH-048	300	<1	2
AH-049	<5	1	1
AH-050	<5	<1	1

Gravimetric fire assays are recommended for samples with gold values over 1000 ppb.

Certified by:

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541

TO:BILL HOWARD
215 Silvermead Cr. N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T3B 3W4

FILE:41657

DATE: Nov.26,1999

30 ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

"Soil Samples"

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Se ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
L66 3+50S	15	1.6	3.90	98	52	823	5	0.47	3	91	33	76	5.76	0.13	18	0.74	1738	22	0.02	150	0.389	64	25	83	10	0.08	<1	101	<1	205
L66 4+00S	10	0.9	2.81	22	57	93	3	0.12	<1	59	32	45	3.51	0.11	10	0.60	1200	3	0.02	82	0.210	40	6	14	7	0.11	<1	74	<1	102
L66 4+50S	10	0.8	2.91	22	11	105	5	0.22	1	61	34	46	3.82	0.12	12	0.66	905	4	0.02	86	0.121	44	5	21	7	0.11	<1	84	<1	92
L66 5+00S	10	0.6	2.84	11	21	120	4	0.13	1	65	42	62	4.00	0.12	12	0.77	1149	3	0.02	89	0.143	44	5	16	7	0.09	<1	89	<1	84
L66 5+50S	10	<0.5	3.20	14	17	86	4	0.10	1	66	37	67	4.14	0.12	10	0.79	1079	3	0.02	95	0.174	54	6	17	7	0.11	<1	88	<1	92
L66 6+00S	10	<0.5	2.94	11	12	101	5	0.09	<1	72	34	68	4.44	0.13	10	0.84	1278	2	0.01	101	0.151	39	6	16	7	0.08	<1	96	<1	86
L66 6+50S	50	<0.5	2.93	9	18	97	6	0.09	<1	65	32	41	4.07	0.13	9	0.72	1405	2	0.02	93	0.185	34	6	14	6	0.10	<1	70	<1	94
L66 7+00S	25	<0.5	2.82	9	11	97	6	0.12	1	65	35	46	3.82	0.13	11	0.71	1466	3	0.02	88	0.181	40	7	18	8	0.10	<1	69	<1	87
L66 7+50S	5	<0.5	3.27	9	13	81	6	0.08	<1	72	46	56	4.39	0.14	10	0.78	659	2	0.02	98	0.165	36	6	14	8	0.09	<1	80	<1	78
L64 4+00S	20	<0.5	2.55	20	19	150	6	0.55	1	72	60	56	4.07	0.13	18	0.90	1235	2	0.02	114	0.157	45	7	48	8	0.11	<1	80	<1	91
L64 4+50S	<5	0.6	2.96	13	13	169	4	0.23	1	68	34	43	3.79	0.12	10	0.67	1211	2	0.02	92	0.216	32	5	21	7	0.06	<1	68	<1	138
L64 5+00S	10	<0.5	2.67	31	16	124	5	0.20	1	69	33	58	3.87	0.11	13	0.76	1361	3	0.01	93	0.146	46	6	23	7	0.07	<1	73	<1	173
L64 5+50S	10	0.5	2.73	13	11	109	4	0.15	1	66	24	50	3.90	0.11	11	0.68	969	3	0.02	86	0.189	41	5	18	6	0.09	<1	75	<1	100
L64 6+00S	<5	<0.5	3.09	10	17	124	3	0.09	1	52	17	34	3.05	0.11	9	0.41	1354	2	0.03	70	0.211	46	5	11	7	0.12	<1	62	<1	174
L64 6+50S	<5	<0.5	2.84	12	10	63	4	0.08	<1	57	28	46	3.57	0.11	8	0.57	768	3	0.02	82	0.179	38	6	12	7	0.10	<1	70	<1	80
L64 7+00S	<5	<0.5	2.93	10	10	79	4	0.07	<1	57	29	40	3.52	0.12	10	0.56	774	3	0.02	80	0.154	39	6	12	7	0.12	<1	74	<1	81
L64 7+50S	<5	<0.5	3.13	12	10	85	6	0.07	<1	62	37	60	3.84	0.11	8	0.68	548	3	0.02	88	0.121	36	5	13	7	0.10	<1	77	<1	68
L68 3+50S	<5	<0.5	3.18	7	11	109	4	0.11	<1	62	42	46	4.06	0.12	8	0.71	507	3	0.02	90	0.158	39	5	14	9	0.15	<1	120	<1	67

Gold analyzed by Fire assay/A.A.
0.500 Gram sample is digested with Aqua Regia at 95 C for one hour and bulked to 10 ml with distilled water.
Partial dissolution for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Ti, and W

Certified by:

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541

TO:BILL HOWARD
215 Silvermead Cr. N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T3B 3W4

FILE:41658

DATE: Nov.26,1999

30 ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

"Soil Samples"

Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P %	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Te ppm	Ti %	Se ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
L68 4+00S	<5	<0.5	3.24	8	11	71	4	0.08	<1	60	31	45	3.74	0.12	10	0.62	574	3	0.02	83	0.183	42	6	11	8	0.11	<1	82	<1	76
L68 4+50S	95	<0.5	2.87	7	14	67	6	0.08	<1	58	34	46	3.55	0.11	10	0.62	598	3	0.02	81	0.177	34	5	12	8	0.12	<1	76	<1	71
L68 5+00S	25	<0.5	3.01	12	10	79	5	0.08	<1	69	34	57	4.15	0.11	9	0.78	1007	3	0.01	95	0.201	38	5	14	8	0.09	<1	84	<1	76
L68 5+50S	14	<0.5	2.97	10	10	86	5	0.06	<1	66	38	61	3.83	0.11	9	0.76	978	2	0.01	90	0.150	37	7	11	7	0.09	<1	70	<1	73
L68 6+00S	15	<0.5	2.70	8	16	77	4	0.09	1	62	27	40	3.44	0.11	11	0.63	1650	2	0.02	82	0.208	37	4	14	7	0.09	<1	55	<1	95
L68 6+50S	15	<0.5	2.67	11	11	120	4	0.12	1	67	31	40	3.52	0.11	14	0.71	1718	2	0.01	86	0.186	46	5	18	6	0.07	<1	47	<1	98
L68 7+00S	12	<0.5	2.61	11	10	95	3	0.10	1	64	26	39	3.45	0.11	12	0.65	1682	2	0.02	82	0.191	42	6	14	7	0.09	<1	49	<1	93
L64 6+00S-R	<5	<0.5	3.05	9	11	115	4	0.09	1	54	28	32	2.97	0.10	9	0.40	1303	3	0.03	70	0.207	45	6	12	7	0.11	<1	54	<1	172

Gold analyzed by Fire assay/A.A.
0.500 Gram sample is digested with Aqua Regia at 95 C for one hour and bulked to 10 ml with distilled water.
Partial dissolution for Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Na, P, Sr, Ti, and W

Certified by:

31o
VLF-EM FIELD DATA

Dip Angles

31o

Station	Line 55	Line 56	Line 57
4+25 NW			-20
4+00			-24
3+75			-18
3+50		-38	-23
3+25		-37	-20
3+00		-40	-23
2+75		-38	-27
2+50	-47	-35	-18
2+25	-43	-26	-25
2+00	-41	-31	-34
1+75	-43	-36	-38
1+50	-39	-34	-31
1+25	-34	-35	-34
1+00	-35	-32	-33
0+75	-33	-31	-40
0+50	-30	-33	-35
0+25	-28	-28	-30
B/L	-23	-32	-31

TARGET A
VLF-EM FIELD DATA
Dip Angles

Station	Line 62	Line 63	Line 64	Line 65	Line 66	Line 67	Line 68
B/L			-20	-7	-12	-15	-9
0+25 SE			-4	-6	-16	1	-18
0+50			-3	-7	-2	-13	-21
0+75			-7	-18	-7	-12	-26
1+00			-2	-7	-7	4	-28
1+25			0	11	3	-3	-20
1+50			12	12	0	0	-14
1+75			-9	19	9	0	-2
2+00			-19	-13	1	5	-5
2+25			-29	-16	2	-1	20
2+50			-21	-14	3	3	9
2+75			-23	-24	-2	4	16
3+00			-27	-20	-12	8	8
3+25			-29	-31	-30	6	1
3+50	-24	-24	-32	-18	-33	-2	-3
3+75	-29	-20	-38	-20	-35	-8	2
4+00	-29	-19	-30	-5	-20	-8	-13
4+25	-20	-20	-25	-22	-19	-9	-10
4+50	-17	-32	-34	-24	-18	-12	-5
4+75	-18	-27	-24	-15	-20	-12	-8
5+00	-26	-25	-24	-15	-18	-16	-9
5+25	-15	-17	-21	-26	-18	-20	-5
5+50	-19	-20	-23	-16	-13	-13	-9
5+75	-23	-17	-19	-17	-16	-16	-6
6+00	-15	-14	-16	-10	-10	-13	-12
6+25	-13	-16	-11	-12	-10	-13	-11
6+50	-13	-19	-14	-12	-12	-17	-3
6+75	-10	-5	-14	-11	-15	-16	-12
7+00	-10	-15	-13	-16	-10	-15	-9
7+25	-4	-14	-14	-14	-8	-12	-8
7+50	-8	-11	-15	-8	-12	-13	-15
7+75	-7	-13	-9	-7	-12	-13	-17
8+00	-11	-6	-12	-8	-16	-10	-17
8+25	-9	-5	-9	-10	-10	-14	-20
8+50	-9	-6	-9	-11	-6	-13	-18
8+75	-11	-2					
9+00	-7	0					

VLF-EM REPORT

on the

CLEL PROJECT

SOUTHEASTERN B.C.

Prepared for

William R. Howard

215 Silver Mead Cres. NW

Calgary, Alberta T3B 3W4

by

Dan M. Wehrle, P.Geo. B.Sc. Honours Geology

Box 562

Rossland, B.C. VOG 1Y0

September 30th, 1999

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LIST OF FIGURES

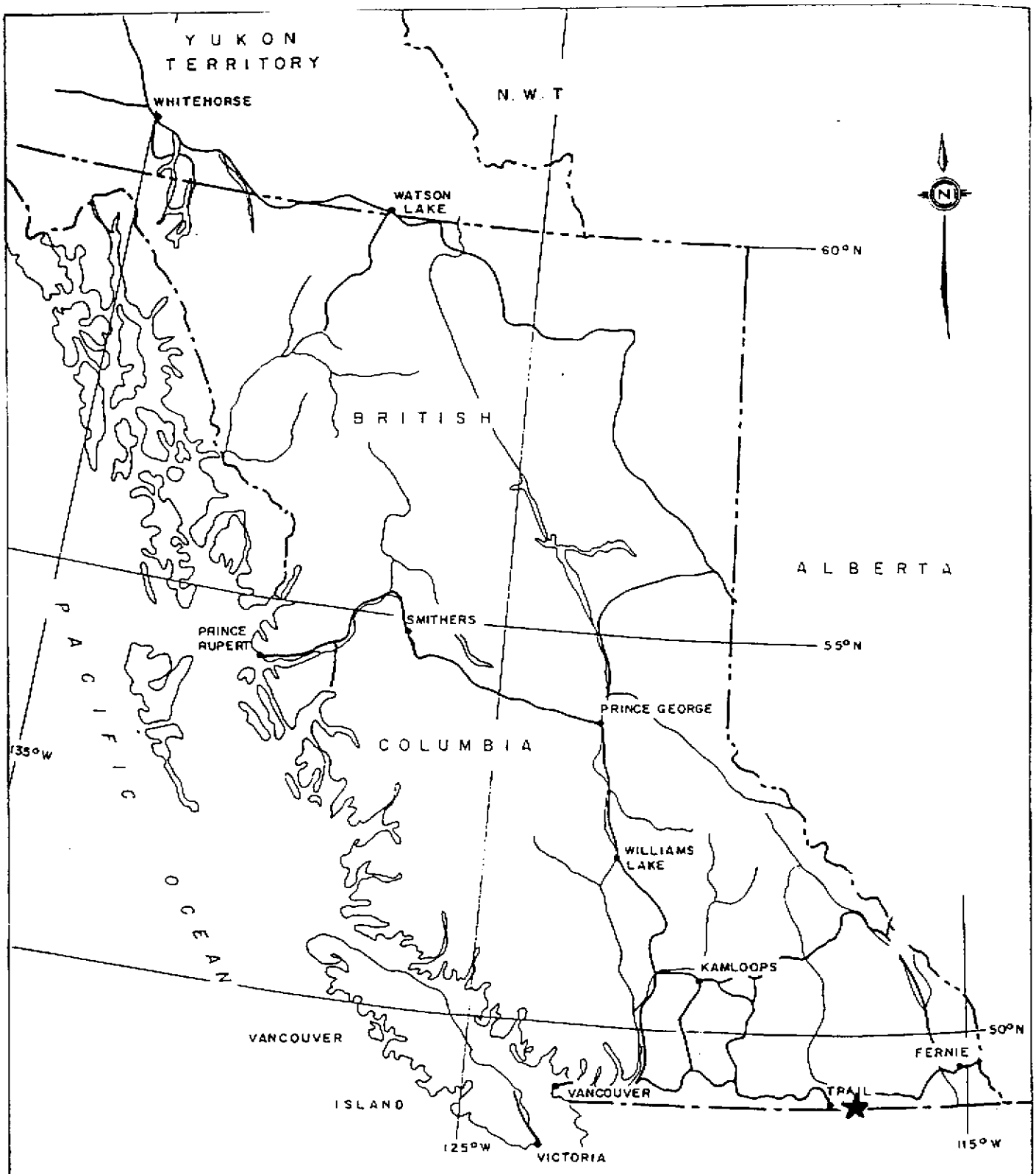
APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This report is written at the request of William R. Howard, B.Sc. Geology. It is based on fieldwork at the CLEL Project in southeastern British Columbia, carried out by the author during July 27, 28, August 9, 10, 24, 25 and Sept. 7, 8, 11, 1999. During this time 6 CLEL project targets were evaluated using ground-based VLF-EM geophysics. They are Bunker Hill mine area, Yankee open cut, Timbered shaft and Kenneth showings, Target A and part of airborne geophysical anomaly 31o. The VLF-EM surveys, totaling 10 line kilometers, forms part of an ongoing exploration effort initiated in the fall of 1997, to help determine whether potentially economic gold, (tungsten, molybdenum) deposits may exist on the property.

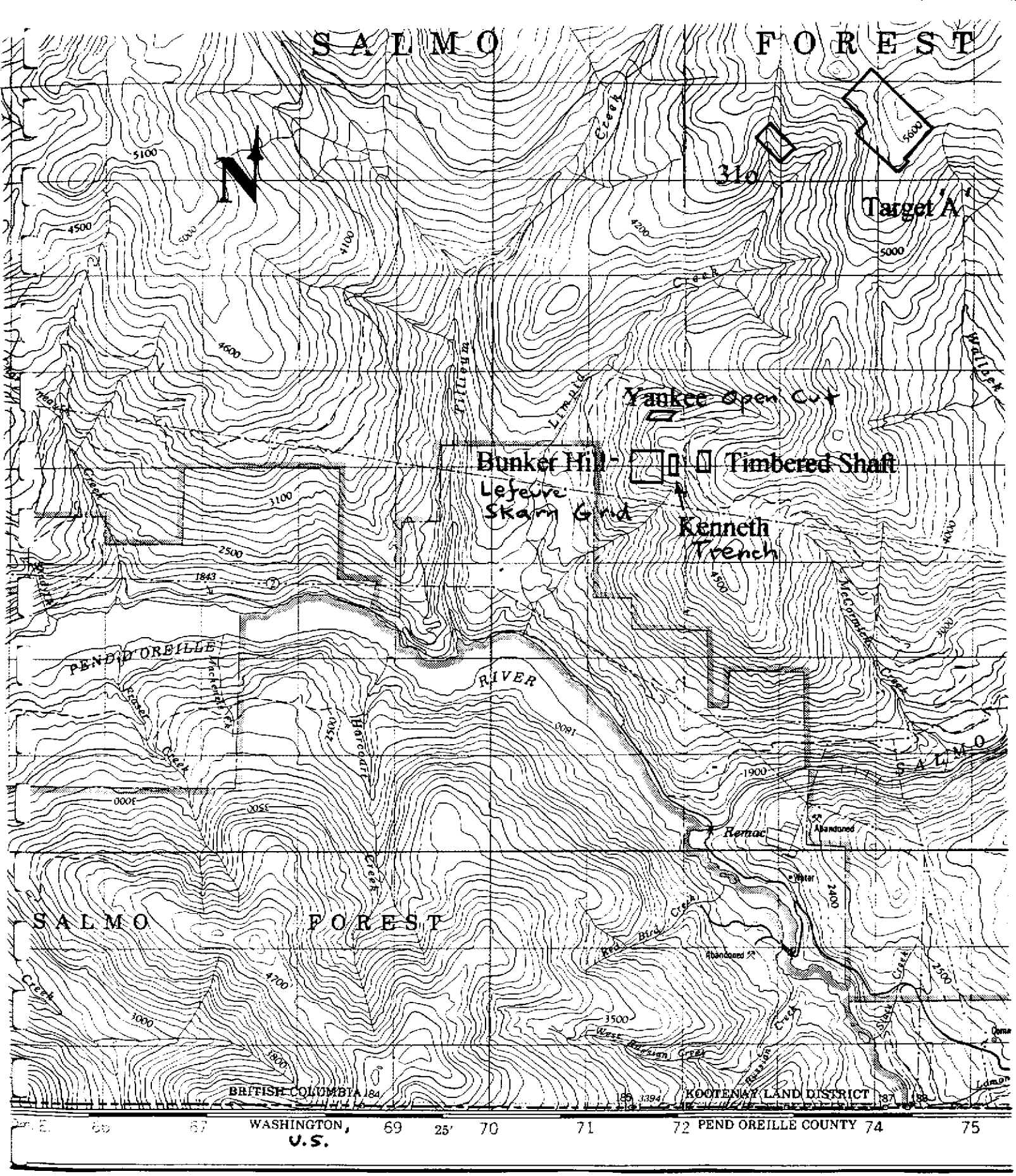
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The CLEL property is located in the Nelson Mining Division of B.C., 16 km. southwest of the town of Salmo and 6 km. north of the international border (fig. 1 and 2). It is owned 100% by William R. Howard. The CLEL property consists of 44 claim units (fig. 3), two Crown Granted claims Bunker Hill, L2939 and Mormon Girl, L1949, two modified grid claims CLY 1, CLY 2 (tenure #'s 370177, 370178) and 2-post claims, Annie 1 and Annie 2 (tenure #'s 370179, 370180). Access from highway 6 west of Nelway is by Pend d'Orielle gravel road, then by Limpid Creek forestry road and B.C. hydro power line roads. The VLF grids are near the Bunker Hill workings (Yankee open cut, Timbered shaft and Kenneth showings) as well as 4 km. to the northeast (Target A and anomaly 31o).



CLY Group
PROPERTY LOCATION in B.C.

DATE Nov '99	NTS: 82F /	FIGURE 1



VLF GRID AREAS
fig. 2 DETAILED LOCATION MAP

scale 1:50,000

part of NTS 82F03 W½ Salmo sheet

0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Km

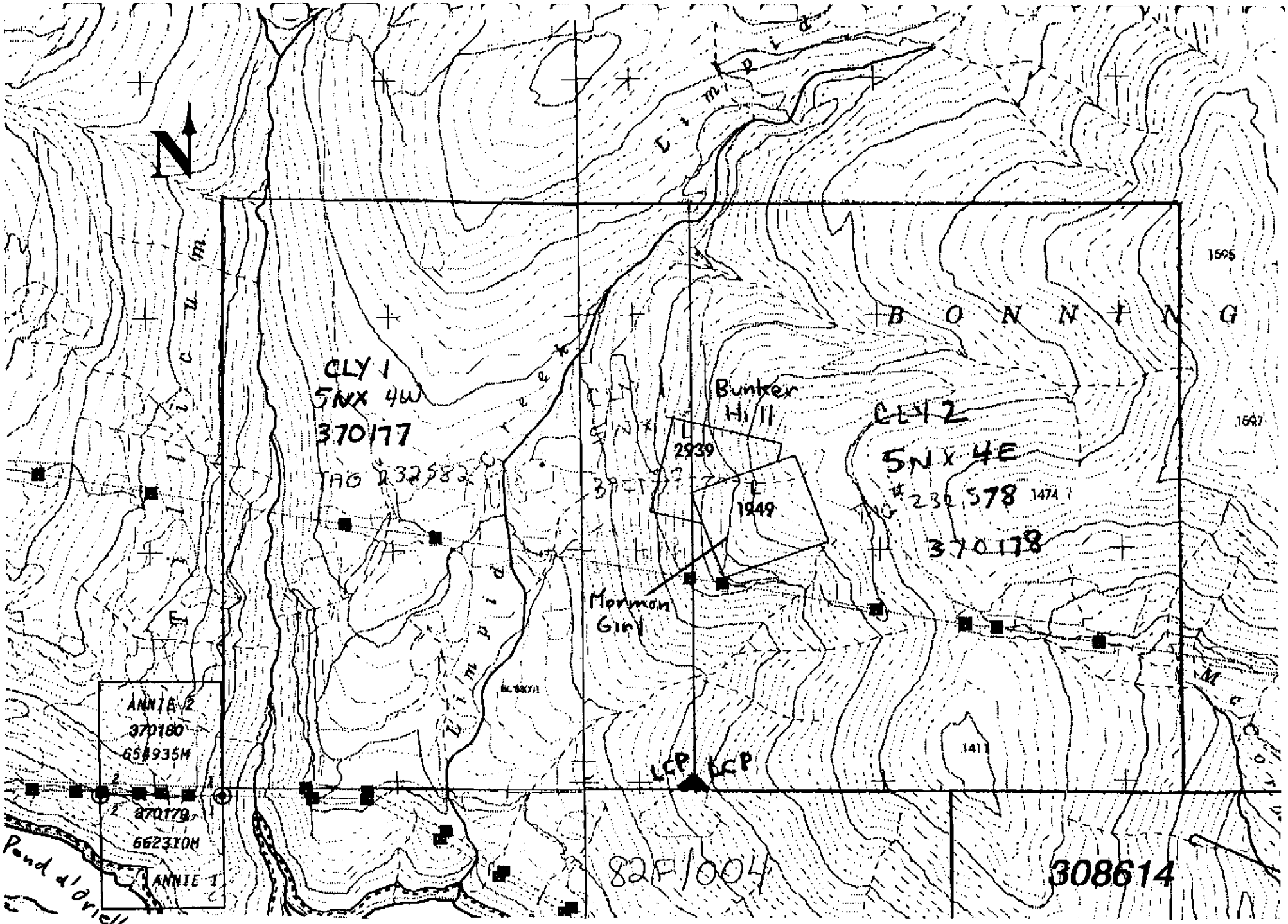


fig. 3 CLAIM LOCATION MAP scale 1:20,000

NTS 82 F. 004

100 500 1000 2000 3

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property's mountainous relief ranges from 600 to 1,700 meters above sea level. It is moderately treed and locally logged with some dense bushy areas. Interior Douglas fir and Lodgepole pine with localized stands of cedar are the predominant forest cover. Numerous stands of poplar and birch occur in the lower elevations and along drainages. Rock outcroppings are scarce (much less than 1%), with most areas overlain by drift covered slopes. Outcrop exposures are usually found near topographic highs, creeks or old logging roads.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Bunker Hill gold quartz veins were first discovered in 1896. They were developed by three adits, now caved. Some underground diamond drilling was done on the No. 3 level in 1936 (B.C. Mines Annual Report, 1936). Recorded production in 6 years from 1933 - 1942 totals 3,298 grams gold from 340 tonnes or 9.7 g/t (106 oz. Au from 375 tons or 0.28 oz/ton). Tungsten, in the form of scheelite, was discovered on the Bunker Hill property in 1942. In 1959, the area was geologically mapped by the B.C. Department of Mines, (Fyles and Hewlett, Bulletin 41). Minor assessment work was completed on the Bunker Hill claim in 1984 by Michael Harris. In late 1988 Corona Corp. undertook initial stream sediment samples and airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM surveys which were followed up in 1989 with further stream sediment sampling and grid installation, soil sampling and mapping in parts of the project area.

In 1995 structural geological mapping was completed southwest of the Bunker Hill area by Jon Einarsen, (unpublished University of Calgary Ph.D. thesis). In 1997 the Bunker Hill property was listed and classed as hosting tungsten-skarn by the Geological Survey Branch of B.C., (Ray and Webster, Bulletin 101).

GEOLOGY

Outcrop exposures near the Bunker Hill workings and around power line roads and towers show moderate to strongly crenulated and isoclinally folded phyllite, schist, slate and minor limestone. Formerly mapped as part of the Lower Cambrian Laib formation (Fyles and Hewlett, 1959 and Little, 1965), these rocks today are identified with the Carboniferous Cs unit (Little, 1982). This unit may include rocks of Slide Mountain Terrane (Hoy 1997). The Cs unit is divided into two assemblages, separated by the Tillicum Creek fault (Einarsen, 1995). They are the Harcourt Creek assemblage (HCA), of siliclastic rocks, chert, volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and limestone in the footwall and the Charbonneau Creek assemblage (CCA), of siliceous argillite, fine-grained sandstone, slate, and limestone in the hanging wall.

Minor outcroppings of leucocratic biotite granite occur near the Mormon Girl C.G. tungsten skarn workings. This small granitic body may be associated with the Cretaceous Wallack Creek stock, 2 km. to the east (Hoy and Andrew, 1990a). Garnet bearing skarn mineralization containing disseminations of pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and trace chalcopyrite is found in trenches on the Mormon Girl C.G. near the west contact of this small granitic body. Nearby outcrops show the presence of scheelite under a black light. Quartz veins in the skarn workings were up to 36 cm. thick and carried trace to 10 % pyrite. These quartz veins looked very similar to the vuggy, pyrite bearing, multi-phased quartz veins observed in the Bunker Hill adit dumps, 150 meters northwest (fig. 5).

Ultramafic rocks outcrop approximately 400 m. west of the Bunker Hill workings, at the intersection of the Limpid Creek forestry road and B.C. hydro road 9-1,2. Occurring over a minimum area of 100 X 100 m., these rocks display local silicification, serpentinization and in some cases disseminated pyrite with calcite (listwanite?). Listwanite is defined as a mineralogical assemblage that results from

the carbonatization of serpentinized ultramafic rocks and represents a distinctive alteration suite that is commonly associated with quartz-carbonate lode gold deposits (Ash and Arskey, 1990 and Ash et al, 1992). Locally, these ultramafic rocks contain fibrous (asbestos like) minerals, in thin layers up to 1 cm. thick.

Near the southern extent of this ultramafic body, a small outcropping of silicified granite exposed over a 15 m. length contains pervasive tourmaline breccia and sheeted tourmaline veins 1 to 10 mm. thick (Wehrle, 1997, 1998). Local areas of intense tourmaline breccia display only relict floating quartz fragments, the mafic and felsic components apparently driven off. Tourmaline veins also occur in granite outcrops near CLEL Creek and the ridge to the north. Here the tourmaline is dark black and cryptocrystalline, forming veins up to 5 cm. wide and occurring on average, one vein per outcrop. Granitic float in these areas often contained vein tourmaline. The tourmaline appears to be hydrothermal in nature rather than an original accessory mineral in the granite (Thompson and Thompson, 1995).

OBJECTIVE OF PRESENT WORK

With most areas of the CLEL property overlain by drift and rock outcroppings scarce, VLF-EM ground surveys hope to provide new, undiscovered, conductive trends or buried conductors near old workings and showings. Local workings and previous exploration show roughly north to northeast trending features. A VLF-EM grid geophysical program was designed to test for northeast trending conductors on each of the target areas. Field grids were set up with lines 100 m. apart and stations every 25 m. for Target A and 31o and lines 50 m. apart and stations at 25 m. intervals for Bunker Hill. Lines were 30 m. apart with stations every 15 m. for the Yankee open cut, Timbered shaft and Kenneth showings. VLF readings were taken at each station using the Seattle transmitter.

INSRUMENTATION AND THEORY

A VLF-EM receiver, model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Limited of Burnaby B.C. was used for the VLF electromagnetic survey. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM). The source of the primary field used was the U.S. navy submarine transmitter at Seattle, Washington which transmits at a frequency of 18.6 kHz.

In electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulfide body is within the magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn produces a secondary magnetic field which can be detected at surface through deviations of the normal VLF field.

VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kilocycles per second. Relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, this is actually very high. Consequently the high frequency of the VLF-EM method results in numerous anomalies from lower conductive sources such as swamps, creeks, topographic highs, electrolyte-filling faults or shear zones, porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts, as well as sulfide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. On the other hand, the tendency for VLF to respond to poor conductors has aided in mapping faults and rock contacts as well as picking up conductors of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization (Paterson and Hallof, 1990).

VLF data may have anomalies and it is difficult to differentiate between those that are geologically significant and those that are not. Thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

PROCEDURE

Dip angle readings were taken at station intervals along grid lines. Readings were always made with the instrument pointed toward the 18.6 kHz transmitter station at Seattle Washington.

COMPILATION OF DATA

The VLF-EM field results were reduced for plotting by applying the Fraser filter. This is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms null crossings into peaks, and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Thus noisy, non-contourable data are transformed into a less noisy, contourable form. Another advantage is that a conductor that does not show up as a cross-over on the unfiltered data will quite often show up as a peak on the filtered data. The original field data is recorded in Appendix A. The filtered data was plotted at reading station midpoints and the positive dip angle values contoured at 10 degree intervals beginning at zero (fig. 4, 5 and 6).

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

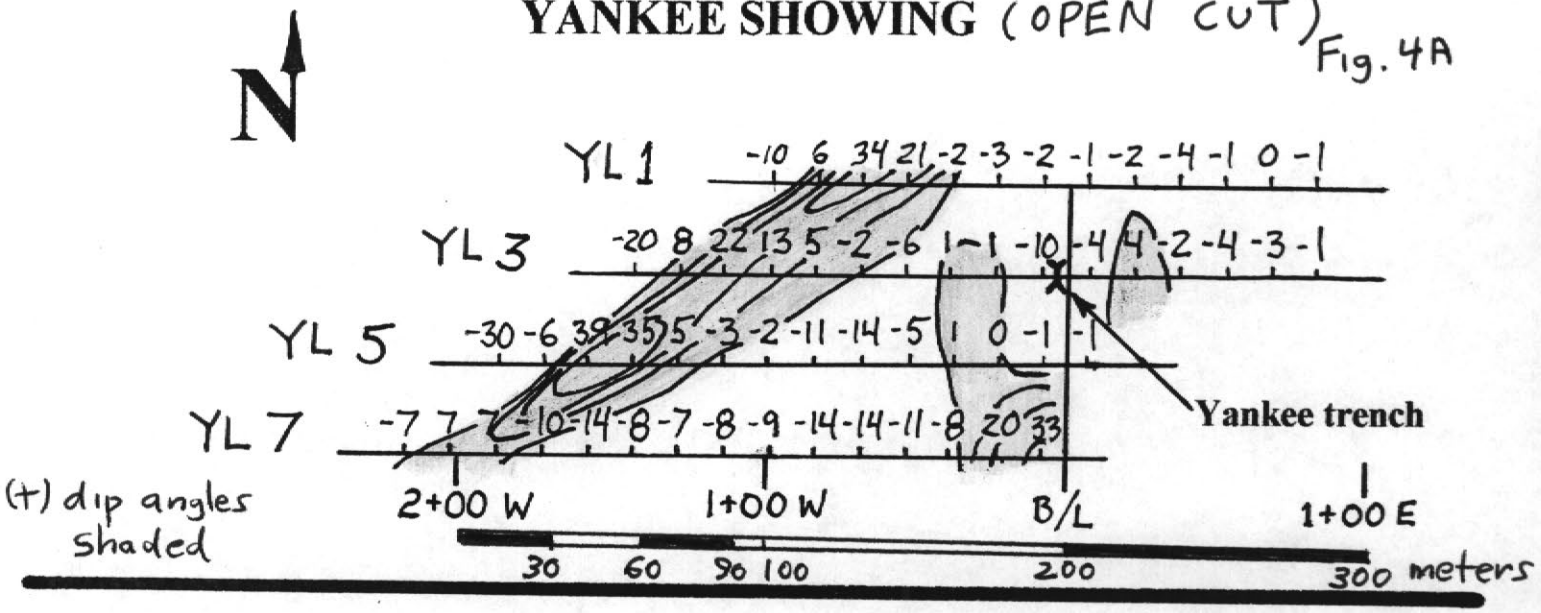
Four of the six target areas showed successful results. Field VLF-EM data from the Yankee and Timbered shaft showings, Bunker Hill workings and Target A was Fraser filtered and contoured onto maps (fig. 4, 5 and 6). Results from the Kenneth showing and 31o area showed no significant anomalies. Field VLF-EM data for all the target areas is listed in Appendix 1.

Two significant anomalies are evident from the Yankee showing results (fig. 4a). A northeast trending, 4 line conductor, associated with significant, silicified float occurs 100 m. west of the Yankee trench. This conductor is 170 m. long, 10 to 40 m. wide, is open at both ends and appears to be strengthening to the northeast. The

VLF-EM Fraser-Filtered Dip Angle

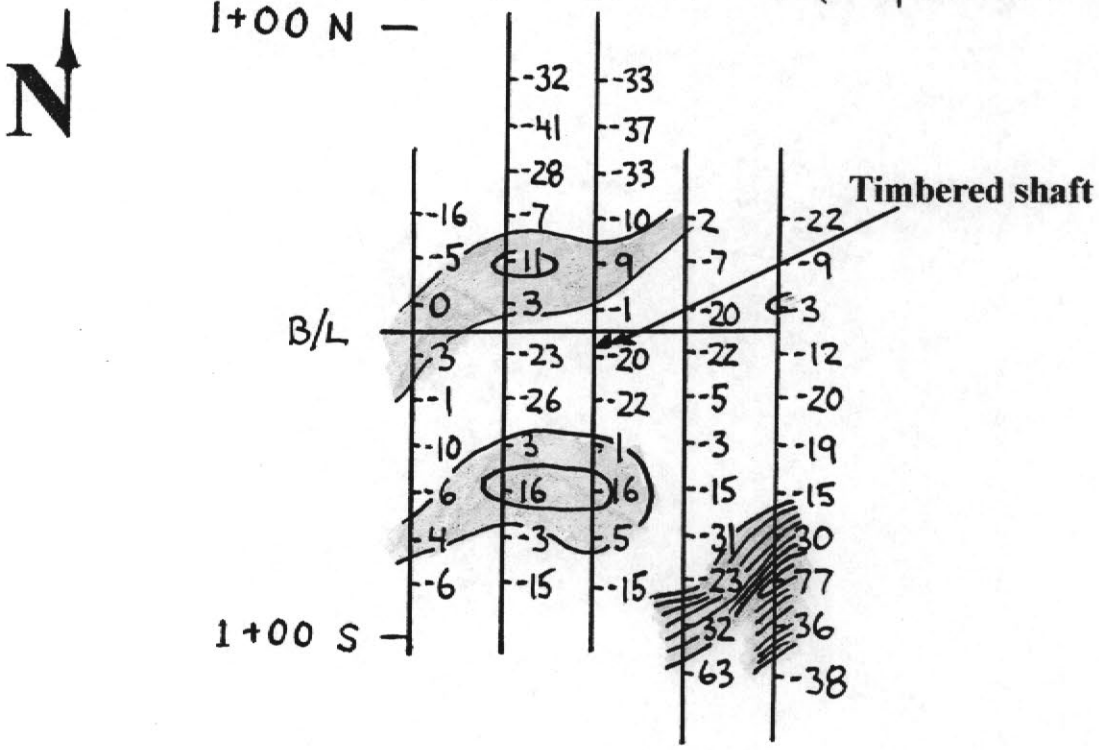
YANKEE SHOWING (OPEN CUT)

Fig. 4A



TIMBERED SHAFT SHOWING

Lines 1 2 3 4 5 (all prefixed SL)

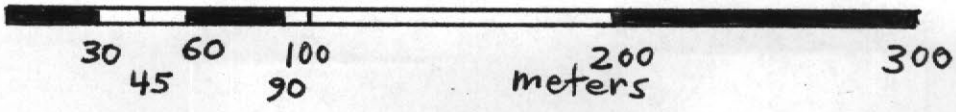


(+) dip angles shaded

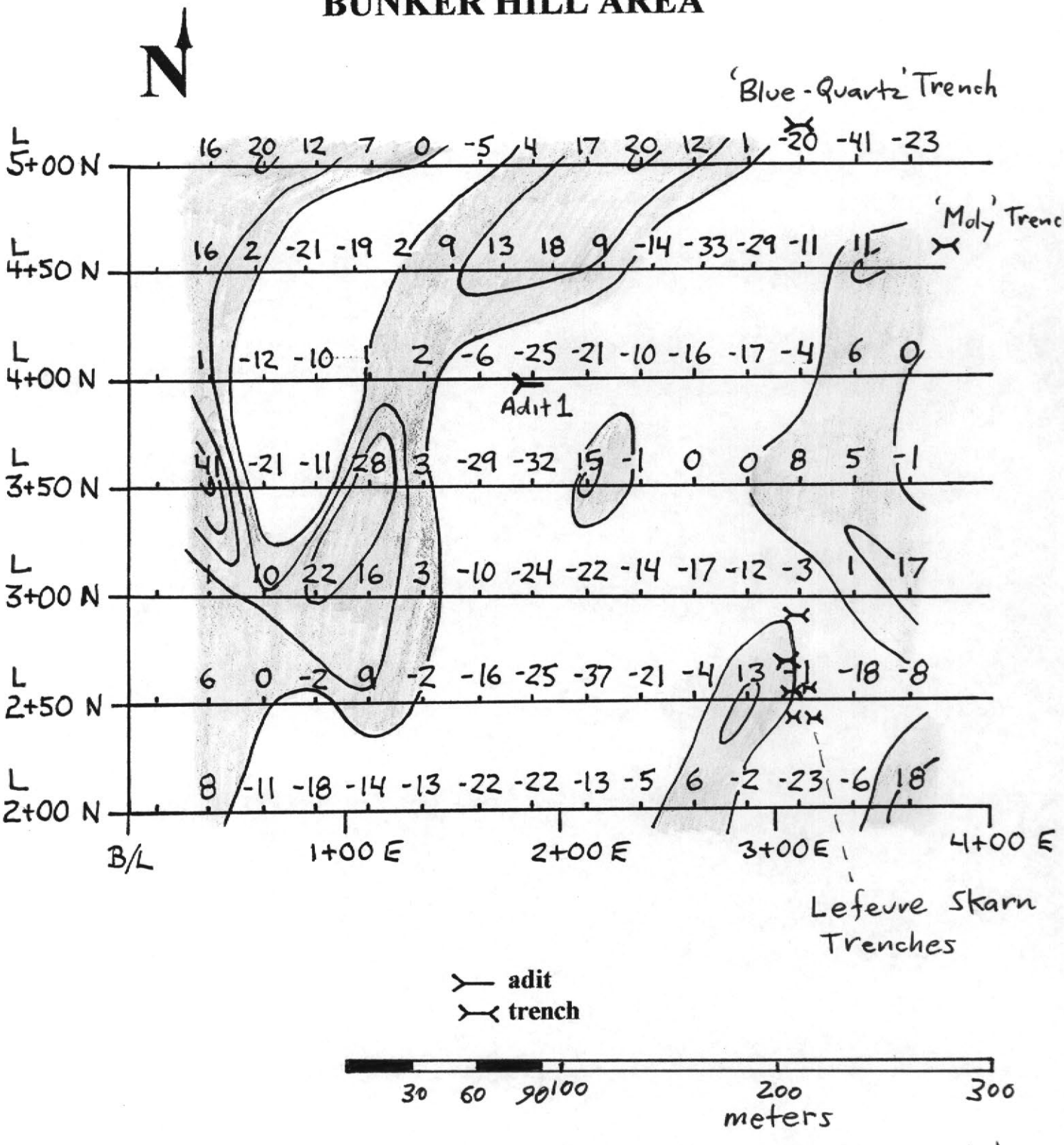
VLF-EM FRASER FILTERED DATA (Dip Angle)

scale 1:2,500

fig. 4 B



BUNKER HILL AREA

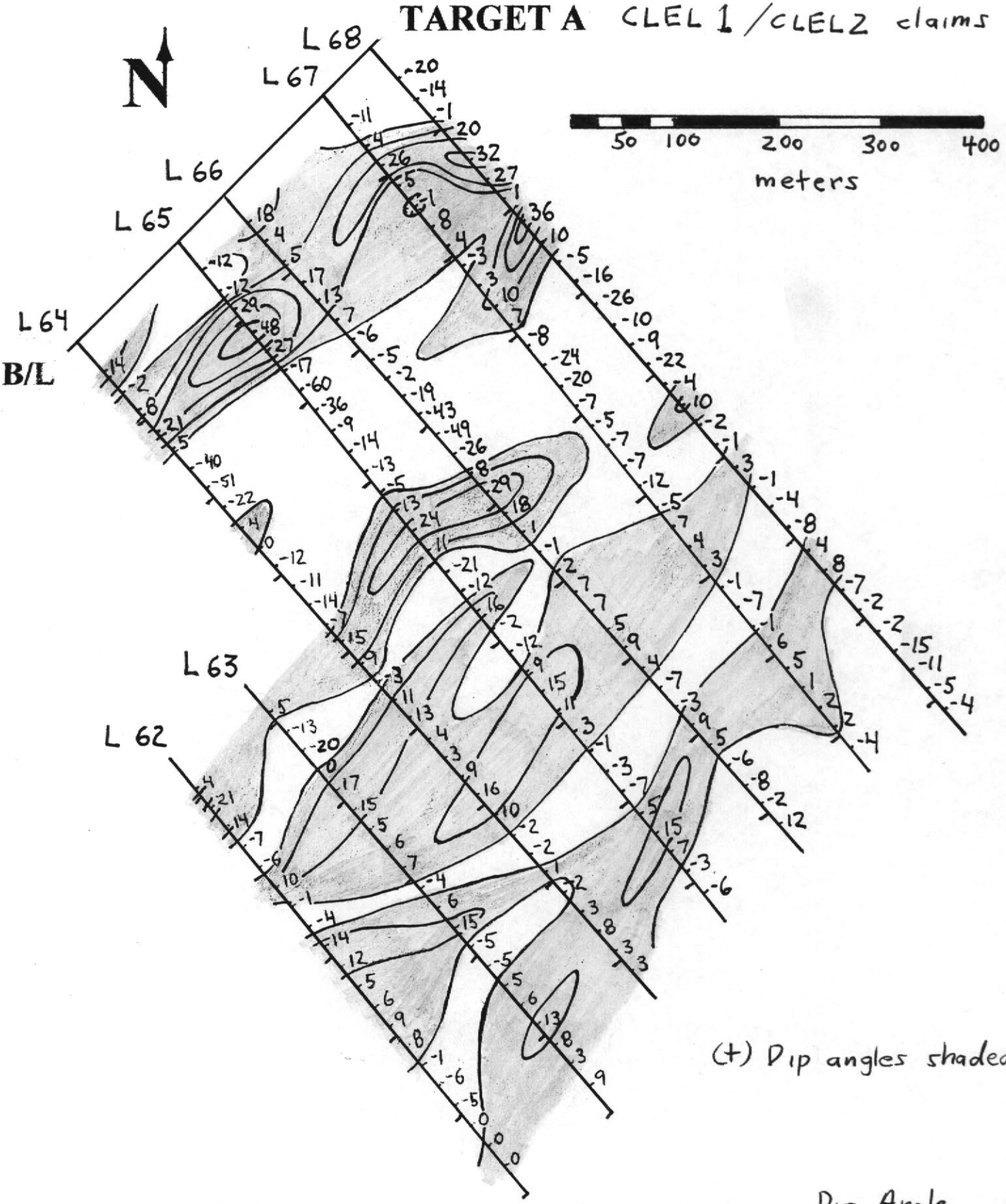


VLF-EM FRASER FILTERED DATA (Dip Angle)

scale 1:2,500

(+) dip angles shaded

fig. 5



Dip Angle

VLF-EM FRASER FILTERED DATA (Total Field,)

scale 1:5,000

fig. 6

second anomaly occurs 60 m. south of the Yankee open cut. Values are strong only on line 7, where the anomaly appears open to the south and east.

Three significant anomalies occur near the Timbered shaft showing (fig. 4b). Two weak to moderate strength, northeast to east trending anomalies occur 30 m. north and south of the Timbered shaft, respectively. They are approximately 80 m. in length, 10 to 30 m. in width and appear to be relatively isolated. A third, strong, northeast trending anomaly occurs 100 m. southeast of the Timbered shaft. It is at least 40 m. long, 40 m. in width and is open to the northeast and southwest.

VLF anomalies near the Bunker Hill workings appear in two main groups (fig. 5): a broad, north to northeast trending package on the west and north parts of the grid and a moderate, northeast trending, disjointed group on the east and south parts of the grid. Stronger portions of the west group appear to converge at line 3+00 N and 0+60 E, while stronger sections of the east group appear to be spatially associated with the Mormon Girl tungsten skarn trenches near line 2+50 N and 3+10 E.

Target A appears to show two types of northeast trending VLF anomalies (fig. 6). The first type occurs at approximately 1+00 SE on lines 64 through 68 and is strongly suspect because it is coincident with creek drainage patterns. The second type forms a broad, weak to moderate package of anomalies associated with Wallack granite southeast of 3+00 SE, on lines 62 through 68.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF-EM responded well to the known mineralized trends of the area. Since grid areas tested on the CLEL property lay in close proximity to the past producing Bunker Hill mine workings and other significant showings, it is possible that VLF anomalies generated in the Yankee, Timbered shaft, Bunker Hill and Target A areas represent areas of increased sulfide content in associated vein systems. No significant VLF-EM anomalies were generated at the Kenneth or 31o areas.

It is highly recommended that soil geochemical sampling be carried out over the Yankee, Timbered shaft, Bunker Hill and Target A Wallack granite VLF-EM anomalies. Areas of increased conductivity within the known VLF-EM anomalies should be prospected and rock sampled. Positive results from this recommended work would help define potential gold bearing conductors. At that point the VLF grids should be expanded to follow up significant or refined conductor targets.

Prior to any future work on the CLEL property, it is strongly recommended that a map of all rock, soil geochemical, geophysical and historical data be compiled.

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AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Dan Wehrle, of 1619 Spokane Street, in the City of Rossland in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

2) I am a 1985 graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. Honours degree in Geology and have practiced my profession as Exploration Geologist continuously since 1985.

3) This report is based on work supervised by myself on the CLEL property, southeastern British Columbia.

4) I have not received nor expect to receive any interest direct or indirect, in the properties mentioned in this report.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1999 in the City of Rossland, British Columbia.

D. M. Wehrle, P.Geo.

Appendix 1

VLF-EM field data

TIMBERED SHAFT AND YANKEE VLF-EM FIELD DATA

TIMBERED SHAFT

Station	Line 1	Line 2	Line 3	Line 4	Line 5
1+05 N		19	27		
0+90		23	27		
0+75		10	13		
0+60	10	0	8	-10	-4
0+45	-4	-8	-5	-3	-3
0+30	-3	-10	-6	-6	-14
0+15	-7	-5	-1	-5	-15
B/L	-5	-2	-1	11	-11
0+15 S	-5	-10	-7	-20	-15
0+30	-4	-20	-15	-18	-23
0+45	-7	-18	-15	-18	-23
0+60	-12	-9	-6	-23	-34
0+75	-5	-13	-8	-28	-27
0+90	-10	-17	-8	-44	0
1+05	-13	-20	-21	-30	16
1+20				-10	-7
1+35				-1	

YANKEE

Station	Line 1	Line 3	Line 5	Line 7	
1+05 E	3	3			
0+90	5	5			
0+75	3	4			
0+60	4	3			
0+45	4	3			
0+30	2	0	1		
0+15	2	4	0	2	
B/L	2	3	0	-4	
0+15 W	1	-3	0	13	
0+30	1	0	-1	18	
0+45	-1	1	1	11	
0+60	1	-3	-1	12	
0+75	20	-2	-4	6	
0+90	14	-2	-10	3	
1+05	13	2	-6	1	
1+20	11	7	-10	-1	
1+35		15	-9	-3	
1+50		2	-2	-4	
1+65		0	18	-8	
1+80			10	-13	
1+95			0	-9	
2+10			-2	-5	
2+25				-10	
2+40				-12	

BUNKER HILL
VLF-EM FIELD DATA

Station	L 2+00 N	L 2+50 N	L 3+00 N	L 3+50 N	L 4+00 N	L 4+50 N	L 5+00 N
B/L	0	-3	-13	-12	7	-6	-16
0+25 E	5	-10	-9	-18	12	0	-16
0+50	10	-2	-12	23	19	3	-12
0+75	3	-5	-9	-12	11	7	-4
1+00	1	-7	-2	-4	8	-2	-4
1+25	-6	-2	3	4	12	-9	0
1+50	-4	-1	2	8	8	-5	-1
1+75	-14	-10	2	-5	14	-4	-3
2+00	-18	-18	-7	-12	0	-1	-3
2+25	-22	-18	-13	-17	-3	5	3
2+50	-23	-28	-14	-15	-4	8	8
2+75	-22	-29	-20	-15	-9	5	12
3+00	-17	-21	-24	-17	-14	-6	11
3+25	-30	-23	-22	-13	-16	-14	10
3+50	-32	-28	-25	-11	-11	-16	-7
3+75	-21	-34	-20	-14	-13	-15	-13
4+00	-23	-25	-10	-11	-14	-4	-7

TARGET A
VLF-EM FIELD DATA

Station	Line 62	Line 63	Line 64	Line 65	Line 66	Line 67	Line 68
B/L			-20	-7	-12	-15	-9
0+25 SE			-4	-6	-16	1	-18
0+50			-3	-7	-2	-13	-21
0+75			-7	-18	-7	-12	-26
1+00			-2	-7	-7	4	-28
1+25			0	11	3	-3	-20
1+50			12	12	0	0	-14
1+75			-9	19	9	0	-2
2+00			-19	-13	1	5	-5
2+25			-29	-16	2	-1	20
2+50			-21	-14	3	3	9
2+75			-23	-24	-2	4	16
3+00			-27	-20	-12	8	8
3+25			-29	-31	-30	6	1
3+50	-24	-24	-32	-18	-33	-2	-3
3+75	-29	-20	-38	-20	-35	-8	2
4+00	-29	-19	-30	-5	-20	-8	-13
4+25	-20	-20	-25	-22	-19	-9	-10
4+50	-17	-32	-34	-24	-18	-12	-5
4+75	-18	-27	-24	-15	-20	-12	-8
5+00	-26	-25	-24	-15	-18	-16	-9
5+25	-15	-17	-21	-26	-18	-20	-5
5+50	-19	-20	-23	-16	-13	-13	-9
5+75	-23	-17	-19	-17	-16	-16	-6
6+00	-15	-14	-16	-10	-10	-13	-12
6+25	-13	-16	-11	-12	-10	-13	-11
6+50	-13	-19	-14	-12	-12	-17	-3
6+75	-10	-5	-14	-11	-15	-16	-12
7+00	-10	-15	-13	-16	-10	-15	-9
7+25	-4	-14	-14	-14	-8	-12	-8
7+50	-8	-11	-15	-8	-12	-13	-15
7+75	-7	-13	-9	-7	-12	-13	-17
8+00	-11	-6	-12	-8	-16	-10	-17
8+25	-9	-5	-9	-10	-10	-14	-20
8+50	-9	-6	-9	-11	-6	-13	-18
8+75	-11	-2					
9+00	-7	0					

31o AND KENNETH
VLF-EM FIELD DATA

	Station	Line 55	Line 56	Line 57
31o	4+25 NW			-20
	4+00			-24
	3+75			-18
	3+50		-38	-23
	3+25		-37	-20
	3+00		-40	-23
	2+75		-38	-27
	2+50	-47	-35	-18
	2+25	-43	-26	-25
	2+00	-41	-31	-34
	1+75	-43	-36	-38
	1+50	-39	-34	-31
	1+25	-34	-35	-34
	1+00	-35	-32	-33
	0+75	-33	-31	-40
	0+50	-30	-33	-35
	0+25	-28	-28	-30
	B/L	-23	-32	-31
Kenneth	Station	Line 2	Line 4	
	1+05 S	-9	-11	
	0+90	-11	-13	
	0+75	-10	-9	
	0+60	-10	-11	
	0+45	-10	-11	
	0+30	-10	-13	
	0+15	-11	-11	
	B/L	-7	-6	
	0+15 N	-5	-7	
	0+30	-4	-4	
	0+45	-7	-2	
	0+60	-4	-1	
	0+75	-4	-1	
	0+90	0	-4	
	1+05	0	-1	

99/2000
P83

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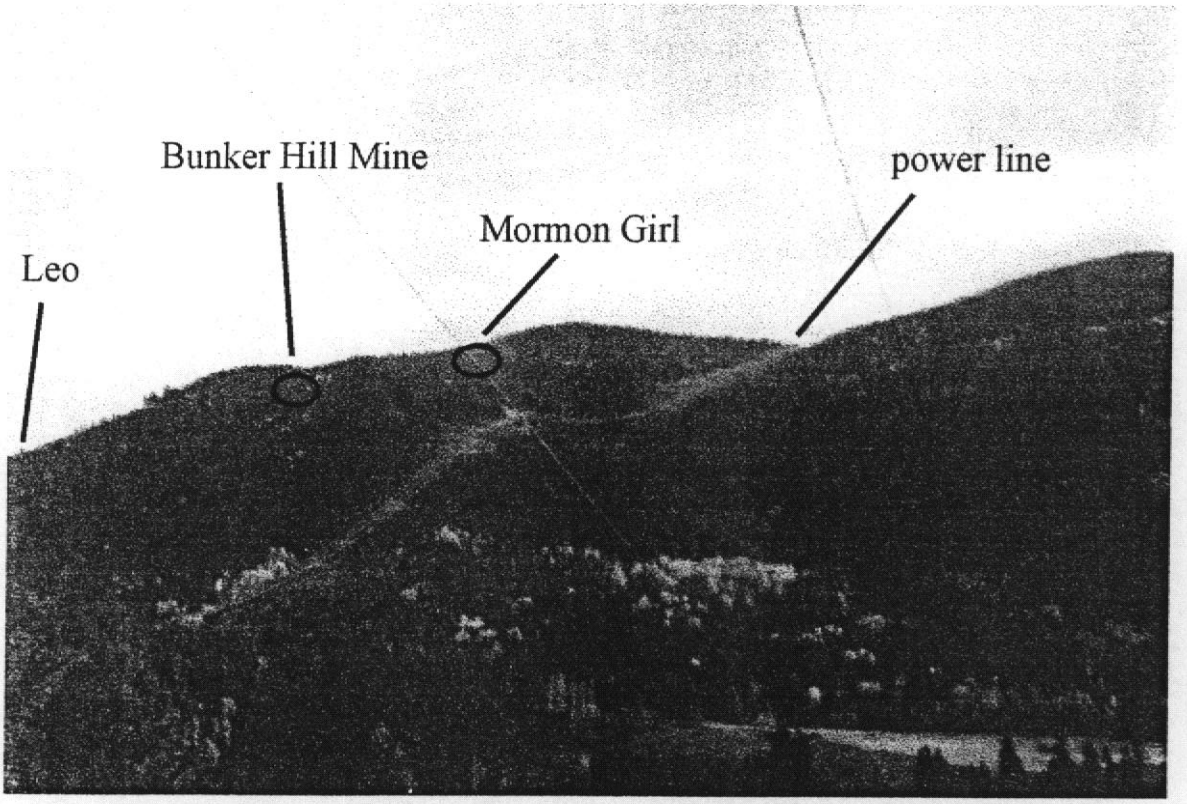
Review of the Bunker Hill Area Gold Showings

by

Valmar Pratico, P.Geol.

October 26, 1999



View of showings, looking East from Annie showing

Mormon Girl showing, quartz vein - trench 5 (6.7 g/t Au)

Photos by Valmar Pratico

Conclusions

The project area contains gold mineralization occurring in fractured volcanics and sediments, and associated quartz veins adjacent to granitic intrusions. The gold mineralization may be associated with silver, molybdenum, tungsten, bismuth, arsenic and lead. Arsenopyrite and sphalerite also appear to be present.

The thrust faults, serpentinite and lamprophyre indicate a deep crustal break that provides a "plumbing system" for heat, intrusive magma and metal bearing hydrothermal fluids.

Recommendations

I recommend a work plan that consists of geologic mapping, ground magnetometer surveys, stream and soil geochemistry and prospecting using panned Heavy Mineral Concentrates from both streams and soils. I recommend that the work be conducted in target area "A" and the Leo - Bunker hill - Mormon Girl area. I estimate this work plan to cost approximately $ 45,000, including the cost of assessment work filing.

The objective of the work plan is to assess the property for the presence of a gold deposit of potential economic merit.

Due to the presence of magnetic pyrrhotite, the writer suggests that ground magnetometer surveys would be very effective and would provide less ambiguous results than VLF-EM. Instruments in use today also record VLF-EM data simultaneously with the magnetic data.

It is my opinion that the exploration potential of the project area is of sufficient merit to make the recommended work plan a worthwhile undertaking.

Respectively submitted,

Valmar Pratico

Valmar Pratico, P. Geol. October 26, 1999.

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Wehrle. D.M.; 1999; VLF-EM Report on the CLEL Project; prepared for Mr. W. Howard.

Author's Certificate

I, Valmar Pratico, P.Geol. of 111 Oakchurch Place SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2V 4G1
do hereby certify that :

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology (1972);

2. I am a graduate of the British Columbia Institute of Technology with a Diploma of Mining Engineering Technology (1979);

3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta since 1991;

4. I have practiced my profession since 1972 as a Geologist in mineral exploration and mining for various companies in Canada and the United States;

5. My report is based on a visit to the CLEL property on October 23, 1999, my personal review of project technical data, interviews with personnel responsible for conducting recent exploration work on the property and on personal experience conducting exploration activities for gold; and

6. I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the CLEL property other than professional fees for the preparation of this report.

Dated at Calgary this 26 day of October, 1999.

Valmar Pratico

Valmar Pratico, P.Geol.

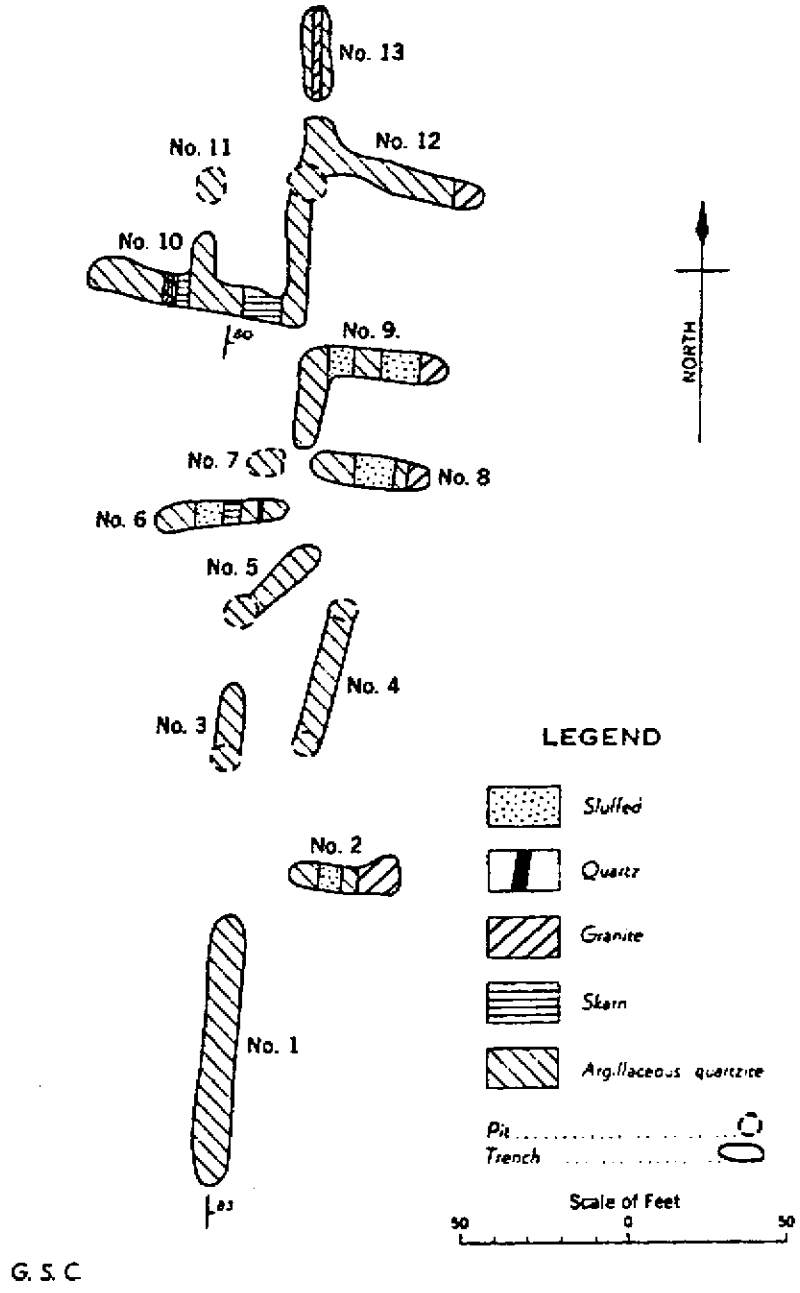

Figure 13. Plan of pits, trenches and geology, Bunker Hill scheelite deposit, Nelson area, B.C.

Mormon Girl Showing

Geology by Little (1959), page 101

Nelson Area

Bunker Hill Group (80)

References: Minister of Mines, B.C., Ann. Repts., 1934, p. E25; 1942, p. 81. Walker, 1934, p. 89. Stevenson, 1943, pp. 153, 154.

The Bunker Hill group of two claims, on the east side of Limpid Creek, a tributary of Pend-d'Oreille River, is about 10 miles by road from either Nelway or Waneta. The claims were owned by Waneta Gold Mines Limited.

The property was worked intermittently for gold until 1940. In 1942, scheelite was reported in open-cuts several hundred feet above the underground workings. These were examined by M. S. Hedley of the British Columbia Department of Mines in 1942 and in 1951 by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot of the Mines Branch, and the writer. Scheelite has not been reported in the old workings, but some occurs in open-cuts 400 feet above, and 1,000 feet from them, at an elevation of about 4,500 feet.

Bedrock consists of argillaceous quartzite and micaceous schist, and minor skarn, of Lower Cambrian age. These are intruded by granite, probably Nelson intrusions of Cretaceous (?) age.

The scheelite occurs in granitized argillaceous quartzite just west of a granite body. The bedding in the quartzite strikes north 4 degrees east and dips 83 degrees east. Most of the pyrite is weathered to yellow iron oxide.

In trenches Nos. 1 and 2 (*see* Figure 13) no scheelite is known in place, and only a little is present in trench No. 3. In trench No. 4 and in the pits at either end, finely disseminated scheelite is distributed evenly. A chip sample from this trench taken across 35 feet assayed 0.33 per cent WO_3, with no detectable MoS_2. This represented the best scheelite-bearing material observed, except over narrow widths. There is very little scheelite in trench No. 5 but in the pit at the southwest end the grade was estimated to be about one-quarter of one per cent WO_3 across 3 feet.

In trench No. 6 a lenticular vein of quartz about 10 inches wide is estimated to contain 2 to 3 per cent WO_3, but the vein ends to the north, and to the south passes under drift. This vein to the south in the pit in trench No. 5, is low grade. The skarn exposed in trench No. 6 and at two points in trench No. 10 probably represents calcareous, argillaceous quartzite. The skarn exposed contains little scheelite and almost all of the scheelite in the two trenches is in the quartz vein.

Pit No. 7 exposes argillaceous quartzite that contains only a few specks of scheelite. A small quartz vein is barren. In trench No. 8 only a few specks of scheelite are present at the west end. Only one or two small crystals of scheelite were noted in trench No. 9.

In trench No. 10, scheelite occurs only in the skarn and this is estimated to grade about 0.1 per cent WO_3. In pit No. 11, a few specks of scheelite occur in the northeast corner. The remaining pits and trenches show little scheelite.

Little (1959), pages 100 - 102

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations 15 to 17, page 6.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (see section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT. Yes, submitted

Name Wm R. HOWARD Reference Number P83

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Target B CLY Group MINFILE No. if applicable Bunker Hill 082FSW003

Location of Project Area NTS 082F03 W½ Lat 49° 03' 36" Long 117° 23' 15"

Description of Location and Access CLY 1, CLY 2, Bunker Hill L 2939, Mormon Girl L 1949 and ANNIE 1, ANNIE 2 are claims in Nelson M.D. 16 km S of Salmo. Access by paved road to Nelway, then W on Pend d'Oreille gravel road to Limpid Ck Forestry Road, 4 km N and W.

Main Commodities Searched For Gold

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Bunker Hill Mine mesothermal-style quartz-pyrite ± Bi-Te minerals ± Pb-Bi minerals ± scheelite ± molybdenite. Lefevre W-Au skarn: pyroxene-garnet-scheelite, minor arsenopyrite and sphalerite contact skarn

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) —
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 0.0186 ha at 1:50 scale 0.117 ha at 1:500 scale
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 155 soils 37 rocks
4. Geophysical (type and line km) Sabre VLF-EM dip angle 5.170 line-km
5. Physical Work (type and amount) flagged + topofil grid 5.965 line-km
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) —
7. Other (specify) —

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS (submitted A.R.) see CLY Group Total Field VLF-EM.... Jan 15 '00

Commodities gold Claim Name Mormon Girl

Location (show on map) Lat. 49° 03' 37" Long 117° 23' 28" Elevation 1180 m

Best assay/sample type Rock BH-306 29,760 ppb Au 1,150 ppm Bi 92 ppm Te Soil L2+56N 3+00E (B horizon) 300 ppb Au 27.3 ppm Bi 12 ppm Te 166 ppm W with 4.84% Fe 2,016 Mn 15.4 ppm Mo

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies CLY Group hosts meter-plus thick, multiphase, partly vuggy tabular quartz veins with triangular pyrite and Bi-Te-Au minerals, in the Harcourt Ck Assemblage (Einarsen '95) part of the CS Unit (Hoy + Dunne '99) in the contact zone of a dyke or sill of Wallack Ck Cretaceous leucocratic granitoid. At the contact the Lefevre W-Au skarn is developed, and is also crosscut by qtz veins. A geophysical-soil geochem survey shows VLF-EM Domain 5 is a new exploration target. (A.R.) Rock BH-306 from the Aditz dump was a 19 cm piece with vuggy, coxcomb quartz and minor < 2% undetermined dk grey sulphides.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act*.

Assessment Report 26159 has been accepted in lieu of the supporting data required with the Technical Report. Please refer to the Assessment Report for further details on the Cly property.