BC MINING PROPERTIES

www.bcmineralexplorer.com/bcmp/bcmp.htm#Smith%20Nash%20Gold

SMITH-NASH GOLD DEPOSIT

MINFILE No. 082E 015

From ARY & ARR of the 1952 Minister's Report

Smith Nash — 117 - 118 - 119. Group of Crown-granted and non-located claims, situated on the east side of Lake Kootenay, about 7 miles north-east from Kaslo. It is in long cedar valley at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Access is by a very rough road or by a trail which is only in summer usable for vehicles from Kaslo Lake.

Mineralization in this property has been seen in the claim from the 4a to the 10 inclusive, and consists of quartz veins with pyrite, galena, sphalerite and native silver in a gangue of calcite. The veins are in a zone of shearing in the contact between a quartzite and a crystalline limestone. The quartzite is a dark grey rock, and the limestone is a coarse-grained calcite containing minerals typical of both contact and regional metamorphism.

The 4a vein consists of a quartz vein from a few inches to a few feet in width, with a strike of approximately 160 degrees and a dip of 70 degrees to the east. It has been exposed for a few hundred feet in the underground workings of the group. At the top of the workings, the vein is 3 feet wide, but it narrows to a few inches at the lower level. The vein is composed of quartz with a few inches of pyrite and galena. Some of the galena has been mined and a sample of it gave a value of 0.05 oz. of gold and 2.0 oz. of silver per ton. The pyrite is very abundant and carries a little gold and silver. The quartz has little or no gold value, or a very nominal value.

The 10 vein consists of a quartz vein varying in width from a few inches to a few feet, with a strike of approximately 160 degrees and a dip of 70 degrees to the east. It has been exposed quite well in the workings of the group. At the top of the workings, the vein is 3 feet wide, but it narrows to a few inches at the lower level. The vein is composed of quartz with a few inches of pyrite and galena. Some of the galena has been mined and a sample of it gave a value of 0.05 oz. of gold and 2.0 oz. of silver per ton. The pyrite is very abundant and carries a little gold and silver. The quartz has little or no gold value, or a very nominal value.

The 4a and 10 veins are the only veins which have been exposed in the workings of the group. Several attempts at finding parallel veins from 4a to 10 have been made, but no other veins have been found. The veins in the workings of the group are the mineral veins before the quartz platform. The mineral contents in veins appear to be quite uniform.

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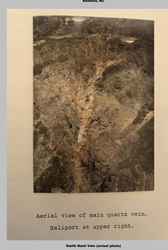
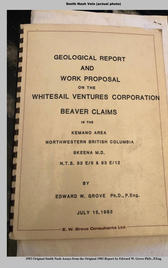
Kaslo, BC



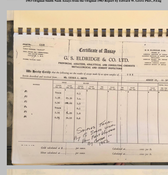
Aerial view of main quartz vein.
Heliport at upper right.

Smith Nash Vein (actual photo)

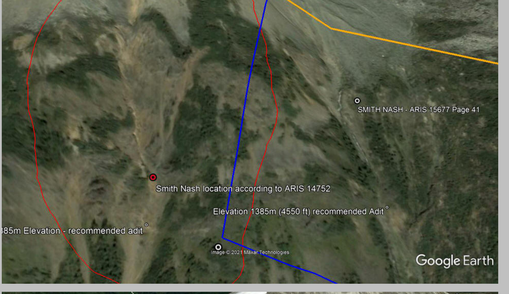


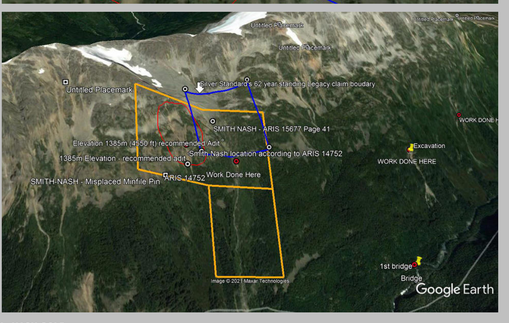
GEOLOGICAL REPORT
AND
WORK PROPOSAL
ON THE
WHITESAIL VENTURES CORPORATION
BEAVER CLAIMS
IN THE
KEMANO AREA
NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA M.D.
N.T.S. 93 E/5 & 93 E/12
BY
EDWARD W. GROVE Ph.D., P.Eng.
JULY 15, 1983
E. W. Grove Consultants Ltd.

1983 Original Smith Nash Assay from the Original 1983 Report by Edward W. Grove Ph.D., P.Eng.



Certificate of Assay
G. S. ELDRIDGE & CO. LTD.
PROFESSIONAL CHEMISTS, ASSAYERS, CONSULTING METALLURGISTS, AND CHEMIST ANALYSTS
Mr. Kevin Kerdy may be informed that the results of assay made of ore sent on one sample are as follows:
Sample taken and received from Mr. Kevin Kerdy on 1983 May 26
Sample Marked: Smith Nash
Gold calculated at 0.05 oz. per ton — Calculated at ..... per ton
Silver calculated at ..... per ton — Calculated at ..... per ton
NOTE: Samples only assayed 1 month after receipt unless otherwise specified.
G. S. Eldridge & Co. Ltd.
Provincial Assayer





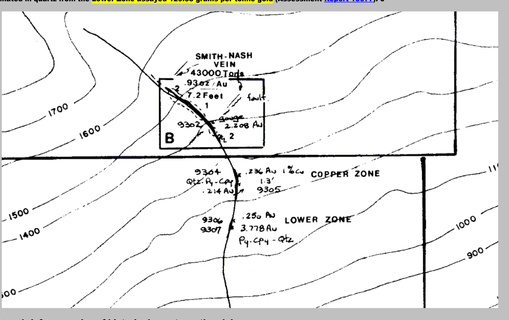
SMITH - NASH GOLD

The Smith-Nash occurrence is located on Sandifer Ridge about 14 kilometres southeast of Kemano. The main vein, Smith-Nash, was discovered by George Smith and Fred Nash in 1952. The main vein was sampled at this time and no further recorded work was completed until the area was claimed as the Beaver mineral claims in 1980 and sampling was continued by Bristol Resources Corporation. In 1989, Kemano Gold Corporation held the property and adjacent Kayo occurrence (093 070) as part of the Kemano Gold Project.

The claim area is underlain by the Hazelton Group rocks of either Triassic or part of or wholly belonging to the Paleozoic Era. The rocks consist of greenstone, metasediments, amphibolites, gneiss, and marble. Diorites and granites are exposed along the eastern margin of the Coast Range batholith and are part of the Mesozoic Coast Plutonic Complex.

The Smith-Nash vein is hosted by a sequence of greenstone, tuff, diorite sills, and/or intrusives, and metasediments, which are described as roof pendants. The metasediments include shallowly dipping, thinly bedded cherty sediments, hornfels, and quartzites which are capped by a metavolcanic sequence marked by sills and pegmatite lenses. The vein is contained within a fault zone that strikes 320 degrees and dips between 60 to 80 degrees west. It is exposed on a steep bluff were it outcrops between elevations of 1430 and 1500 metres, swelling up to 6.5 metres in width. The vein structure is enclosed in sericite schist and consists of lenses of quartz with blebs and disseminated pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and malachite staining. Gold is intimately associated with the pyrite. In 1952, a 12.5 centimetre sample of massive pyrite from the Smith-Nash vein returned 99.76 grams per tonne gold and 51.6 grams per tonne silver (Property File Rimfire Hegman, B., 1983). In 1980, chip samples from the Smith-Nash vein, around elevation 1450 metres, assayed 0.14 to 19.89 grams per tonne gold, and 0.68 to 10.29 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 10747). Geological reserves of the Smith-Nash vein are 20,128 tonnes grading 10.3 grams per tonne gold (Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd. Annual Report 1988).

Two other gold bearing quartz veins, the Copper or Barker Zone and the Lower Zone were discovered in 1986, below the main vein at elevation 1300 metres. In 1986, a 38 centimetre channel sample from the Copper Zone which hosts blebs and patches of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and malachite in a quartz vein, diorite host, assayed 8.09 grams per tonne gold, and 1.01 per cent copper. A grab sample hosting pyrite and minor chalcopyrite disseminated in quartz from the Lower Zone assayed 129.53 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 15677). 0



Below are brief summaries of historical events on the claims:

1953 - Conwest Exploration Company options the property and mining consultant L.K. Lytle, P.Geol., conducts a detailed sampling program on the so-called Smith-Nash vein over a slope length of 587 feet. Lytle confirms a grade of 0.92 oz/ton gold and indicates tonnage estimates in the main vein from 43,000 to 117,000 tons.

1960 - Silver Standard Mines Ltd. options the property and estimates reserves in the main vein at 117,000 tons averaging 0.92 oz/ton gold.

1972 - Mining Consultant F.J. Hemsworth, P.Eng., confirms the gold values and recommends drifting on the vein from an adit level of 4550 feet.

1980/81- John Kruszewski of Calgary stakes the property surrounding the immediate vein vicinity.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, National Inventory Section estimates the reserves at 117,000 tons grading 0.92 oz/ton.

1981/83 - Mining consultant W.E. Grove, Ph.D., P.Eng., confirms gold values and reserve estimates of 43,000 tons. He also recommends a major drilling program to delineate the reserves.

1985 - Mining consultant D. Barker, P.Eng. along with Kruszewski discover a new zone below the vein approximately 400 feet below the lower fault zone. Barker also confirms the gold value estimates on the main zone and recommends a three phase exploration development program of drilling and drifting on the vein. Further claims are staked.

1986 - Two separate field programs are completed on some of the claims. The main program consisted of running VLF and magnetometer over Zone A. Further claims are staked. A joint venture agreement on one two-post claim (Smith #1) is negotiated with Silver Standard Mines Ltd.

1987 - Whitesail Ventures Ltd.'s name is changed to Whitesail Minerals Corporation. An agreement for private financing is also signed with Morthcor Energy Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. A work plan for extensive field work is formulated. Some field work is done on the Beaver and Slide Claims during the fall of 1987 which consisted of geophysics (magnetometer) on the Kayo and Johnny Zones.

1988 - Take over of Whitesail Minerals Corp. by Kemano Gold Corp. During August and September over $57,000 was spent on an exploration program (see Figure 3, back pocket) consisting of 100 line kilometers of geological prospecting, rock geochemical sampling (6 samples), trenching and test pitting (24) mainly on the Kayo Zone where 38 rock samples were assayed from the trenches/pits. More staking was done on the south side of the claim group.

The following are excerpts taken from the Report on the Smith #1 Claim, Kemano Area, B.C., prepared by D. L. Kuran for Fleck Resources, dated December 14, 1988:

A total of thirteen drill holes and sixteen channel samples completed on the Smith Nash vein resulted in the blocking out of 22,190 short tons of 0.302 oz per ton gold over a 7.2 foot width. Mineralized vein material ranges in grade and thickness up to 0.553 oz/ton Au over a 9.4m core length in hole 88-7 and 4.93 oz per ton Au in a surface grab sample. Another vein located 140 m away returned 0.68 oz per ton Au over 0.7m.

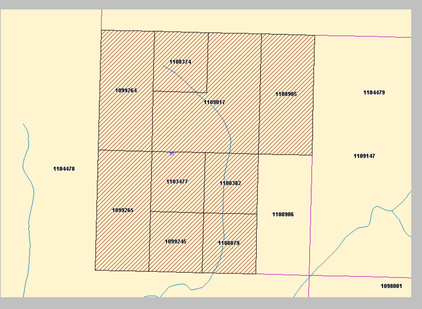
"The deposit is open to depth and along strike and only 10% of the potential zone has been tested by drilling to date".

Between July 15 and October 15, 1988, Fleck Resources completed an exploration program on the Smith #1 claim. The program consisted of: a total of 736.4 meters (2416 feet) of diamond drilling completed in twelve holes, drilled from three pads blasted from the cliff face; sixteen diamond saw cut channel samples, cut across the vein at a 4.0m horizontal interval; one trench of some 390 cubic meters of talus; geological mapping at a scale of 1:300 and prospecting. As well, 500m of road continuing toward the Smith #1 claim from logging roads in the valley bottom below was completed. Figure 4 shows the location of the activities relative to the claim boundaries as well as a general geological interpretation of the area of interest.

Gold values on the Smith-Nash vein range up to 4.93 oz per ton on surface and 3.63 oz per ton in core samples. The #8 vein returned an assay of 0.68 oz per ton Au.

OWNERSHIP: 100%

PROPERTY SIZE:



THIS PROPERTY IS AVAILABLE FOR OPTION

"Small Opportunities are Often the Beginning of Great Enterprises"

INQUIRIES

-Warning-

All properties on this site are offered for mining purposes only. Title to a mineral or placer claim does not include surface rights or the right to use the property for residential or recreational purposes.

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