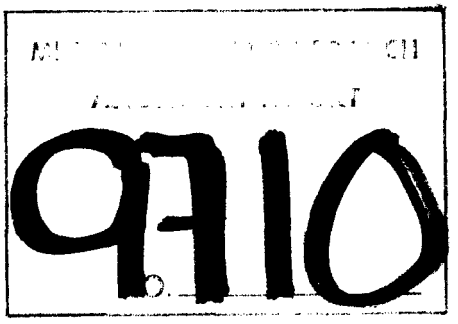
81-#527 — 9710



GEOLOGIC MAPPING AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

on the

HOODOO AND HOODOO II CLAIMS

for

ENERGEX MINERALS LTD.

by

GARRATT GEOSERVICES LTD.

G.L. Garratt, P. Geol.

N.T.S.: 92N/5 & 6

Latitude: 50° 20' N

Longitude: 125° 30' W

October, 1981

Vancouver M.D.

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INTRODUCTION

The Hoodoo Claim was originally staked by the author and an assistant in July, 1980 while following up rock and stream sediment anomalies which were located by Dimac Resource Corp. in early 1980. This follow-up resulted in the staking of the Hoodoo II Claim in October, 1980.

The author was assisted by Jim Chapman (geologist with Garratt Geoservices Ltd.) and two assistants in an evaluation of the property during the period July 28 through August 7, 1981. This program involved geologic mapping and prospecting at a scale of 1:5,000, as well as rock sampling and heavy mineral stream sampling. The rock sampling was aimed at defining the economic potential of the previously discovered E #2 gossan zone, as well as other mineralized or altered zones discovered in the 1980 and 1981 programs which might indicate an extension of this zone or represent new potential areas. The results of this sampling indicate that gold, silver and base metal mineralization is related to late stage quartz and quartz-carbonate veining, following dyke swarm intrusion. No economically viable zones were outlined.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND OWNERSHIP

The Hoodoo Claims are located at latitude 51 degrees, 20 minutes north and longitude 125 degrees, 30 minutes west; on the borders of map sheets 92N/5 and 92N/6 (Klinakline Glacier and Mt. Waddington, 1:50,000 series). The claims are located near the headwaters of Hoodoo Creek, a major tributary flowing westward into the Klinakline River. The area lies approximately 145 kilometers north of Campbell River and is accessible from there by helicopter or by fixed wing-float equipped aircraft to the head of Knight Inlet and from there by helicopter. The property is approximately 30 kilometers north of the head of Knight Inlet. Logging roads from Knight Inlet give access to within ten kilometers of the property.

The project reported herein was operated under a joint venture between Dimac Resource Corp. and Energex Minerals Ltd.; the latter company being the registered owner of the claims and operator of the project.

HOODOO CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

0 30 60 90 120 150 kilometers

N.T.S: 92N/5&6

VANCOUVER M.D.

SCALE: APPROX. 1:2.5 MILLION

SEPTEMBER, 1981.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Hoodoo Claims lie, for the most part, above tree line in glaciated terrain typified by alpine vegetation, steep valley walls and high, jagged mountain peaks. Glaciers surround the claim group on the west, south and east, while the northern slopes descend into Hoodoo Creek. Morrainal and glacial till deposits cover a large portion of the property leaving the majority of outcrop exposures to be found in rugged headwall and ridge areas. Elevations on the claims rise from approximately 1,300 meters (4,300 feet) to 2,150 meters (7,000 feet).

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Eighty-five rock samples, twelve soil samples, two stream sediment (silt) samples and three heavy mineral stream samples were obtained in the sampling program. Fifty-three of the rock samples were controlled chip samples across measured widths of outcrop and were procured by using a hammer and moil. The remaining rock samples were obtained by procuring one to two kilograms of rock chips over a selected, usually one meter, width. The silt samples were taken in the fast flow part of the stream and collected in Kraft paper bags. The "soil" samples were taken along topography of the E #2 gossan zone and are probably more aptly described as talus-fine samples, as a well defined soil does not exist in this area. The material might be classified Co. The heavy mineral samples are 7 to 9 kilogram samples obtained by shovelling stream bottom sediments into a sieve and retrieving the -200 mesh material. The heavy mineral samples were sent to Chuck Fipke in Kelowna for preparation and subsequently to Bondar-Clegg in Vancouver for analyses. The rest of the samples were forwarded to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver for analyses, and their analytical method is as follows:

Preparation: soil and silt samples are sorted, dried at 105°F, screened to -80 mesh; rock samples are sorted, crushed, split in a Jones riffler; pulverized in a pack and ring pulverizer.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING - Cont'd.

Analyses: to analyses for Ag, Pb. Zn, Cu, and Mo, a 1 gm. sample is decomposed for two hours in a perchloric acid and nitric acid mixture, cooled, diluted to volume and analysed on an AA5 spectrophotometer. Detection limits are 0.1 ppm for silver and 1.0 ppm for base metals. Gold analyses begin with a 10 gm. sample which is mixed with letharge (PbO) sodium carbonate, silica, borax glass, flour and 10 mg. of silver; this mixture is fused in a fire assay furnace, the melt poured into steel moulds and the resulting button containing gold and silver is cupelled, leaving a silver prill which is dissolved in acids, diluted in HCl and analysed to a detection limit of 5 ppb for gold on an AA5 spectrophotometer.

GEOLOGY:

The areas of interest lies in the eastern half of the Hoodoo Claim. Mapping control was achieved by the utilization of 1:5,000 scale orthophotos. As the orthophotos were not of sufficient quality to produce readable base maps, a 1:5,000 scale blow-up of the topographic map was used for this purpose. Locations are reasonably accurate but distortions are inevitable and some allowance for accuracy must be given.

Dominating the terrain is the regionally significant foliated quartz diorite, (FQD) which is considered to form a large part of the Coast Range Complex in this area. This unit underlies almost the entire property. The FQD is consistently foliated and occasionally approaches a gneissic texture, where a greater segregation of the mafics occurs. This unit is generally unaltered or weakly altered, as characterized by partial chloritization of mafics and minor epidotization; except where proximal to younger intrusive bodies,

GEOLOGY - cont'd.

as will be described later. The FQD is commonly medium to coarse grained and varies little in composition or texture from area to area.

Unit 2 comprises a multilithic intrusive breccia (MLB) that is believed to represent a volcanic vent zone or neck. The unit carries feldspar porphyry, quartz-eye porphyry and FQD fragments which range in size from one centimeter to blocks a few meters in diameter. The coarse zones lie along the boundary, indicating forceful intrusion. The coarse periphery of the MLB carries little matrix while the fine to medium grained core zone more closely resembles a monzonitic intrusive. The MLB is generally a pale to medium green unit carrying white partially clay altered subhedral feldspar phenocrysts often with quartz-eyes, and one to five centimeter angular to subrounded fragments. The coloration appears to be due to an abundance of chlorite in the groundmass. The proportion of fragments generally averages about 20%. The MLB is exposed over an area approximately 300 meters by 500 meters and contact zones have been defined on all but the southern side, where mapping was inhibited by snow and ice cover. As previously mentioned, the contact zones are characterized by a lack of matrix and the very coarse sizing of the fragments, which are dominated by the FQD. This contact zone is, therefore, transitional from the MLB into highly fractured FQD and the contact has been mapped as close as possible to the distinctly recognizable breccia unit. Alteration along the contact that can be directly related to the MLB intrusion appears to be weak, being marked locally by finer grained textures in the intrusive component and minor pyritization.

It has previously been thought that the MLB extended to the east or northeast. This was found to not be the case though a 70 meter wide zone of morrainal material in the northeast corner of the Hoodoo Claim was found to carry significant quantities of MLB. No outcrop of the unit could be found upslope and it was concluded that the source occurs beneath the ice to the southeast.

GEOLOGY - cont'd.

The third mappable unit comprises a variety of dykes which are abundant over the entire property. The dykes commonly trend northwesterly, though a few trend northerly. This northwest trend is dominant. The dykes are generally monzonitic to rhydacitic in composition. Textures are commonly porphyritic with either feldspar phenocrysts or quartz-eyes standing out in a fine grained groundmass. Dyke widths vary from one to four meters, averaging one to two meters. These dykes are usually unaltered and affect the country rocks only moderately, causing fracture controlled pyritization and weak epidotization within a few meters of the contact. The dykes very often show quite irregular boundaries and commonly can not be traced for more than 40 to 50 meters along strike, though some dykes appear to be very regular and continuous. No economic mineralization can be directly related to the dykes, though quartz and quartz-carbonate hosted mineralization may show a proximal relationship. Andesite dykes also occur, but are rare and barren of sulphides.

The youngest intrusive event appears to be characterized by the above mentioned quartz and quartz-carbonate veining. Quartz veining has been observed as thin veined stockworks cutting the MLB near its eastern contact, and cutting a quartz-eye porphyry intrusion to the east of the eastern MLB contact. The former occurence contains notable amounts of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor pyrargyrite. The latter stockwork contained no visible sulphides. A zone of silicification is associated with quartz-magnetic veining and was observed at the southeastern contact of the MLB, occuring within the breccia. In this zone a 10 meter diameter area has been completely silicified, is strongly magnetic, and the peripheral area contains numerous quartz-magnetite veins or magnetite veinlets. No other sulphides appeared to be associated with this zone.

Quartz veining occurs adjacent and along dyke contacts at a few localities and at least two occurences carry minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena. One occurence lies east of the above mentioned quartz stockwork, east of the MLB contact. At this occurence, thin quartz veins carry minor

GEOLOGY - cont'd.

amounts of chalcopyrite and malachite occurs locally, marking this mineralization. The veinlets are associated in orientation and proximity with felsite dykes. A similar occurrence was discovered to the southeast of the camp. These zones are marked by narrow linear gossans and are inevitably proximal or lie along the contact of barren dykes. None of these quartz vein-sulphide zones could be traced for more than a few meters, though it is possible that they may extend a few tens of meters. The zones were not observed anywhere to exceed 2 meters in width and the veins do not exceed a few centimeters in width.

Quartz-carbonate veining was observed around the northern part of the Hoodoo-Hoodoo II Claim boundary. These veins exhibit the same proximal characteristics to dykes as do the quartz veins, though they more often occur away from the dykes, occupying joint or fracture in planes in the FQD. The veins often have a quartz or quartz-sulphide core (occasionally carrying sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena), with the remaining part of the vein being composed of quartz, calcite and/or ankerite. The veins very often weather brown and are usually a few centimeters in width. The quartz-carbonate veins occasionally occupy fractures which are perpendicular to the dykes. These veinlets are only mineralized along small portions of their length and are traceable for a few meters to a few tens of meters, when they generally pinch or die out. Two or three of these veins may occur in a ten meter width.

The quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, with their accompanying mineralization generally affect the host rocks over only narrow widths, parallel the vein walls. This alteration may be marked by weak epidotization or secondary biotite. A large gossanous zone along the eastern contact of the MLB marks the largest and most intensely altered zone on the property. It is believed that the size and intensity of this zone is due to the permeability of the coarse and heavily fractured MLB contact zone, whereas the majority of the rocks on the property, especially the FQD, are massive in character. The most intensely altered part of this gossan measures about

GEOLOGY - cont'd.

50 meters in diameter and is characterized by: bleaching and clay alteration of the FQD and MLB host; pyritization (1 to 5%) as disseminations, veinlets and fracture coatings; patchy or very localized zones of silicification; intense fracturing. This zone was systematically chip sampled, as were all mineralized showings.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

The Geochemical results strongly support the conclusion that quartz-base metal veins are responsible for the mineralizing event on the Hoodoo Claims. Extensive rock sampling failed to indicate economic precious metal values in any area. The most interesting precious metal values are associated with dimensionally limited quartz stockwork veins and thin quartz veins or quartz-carbonate veins; in most cases these are associated with visible sphalerite, chalcopyrite or galena. The rock sampling carried out in the MLB contact zone to determine an "average" estimation of the tenor of mineralization in this zone returned very disappointing results. The silicified MLB near its southeastern contact, associated with a strong magnetite accumulation, also returned negative results. The soil samples, obtained from the steep sub-soil material along the MLB contact zone, returned a fairly consistent group of anomalous metal values. This must be taken to reflect a placer effect in the erosional environment of the sample sights, as rock sampling in this area failed to reveal important mineralization across significant widths. A summary of the best geochemical values is displayed on Table 1. (Page 7A)

Table I

Anomalous Samples

Rocks	Cu	Mo	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	
DXN-21	2900	11	9	95	4.0	40	Qtz. - cpy veins
DXN-23	66	10	7300	3000	>100.0	1100	Qtz. stkwk in MLB. sph, gn.
DXN-24	35	4	830	1350	38.0	280	" " " " " "
DXN-26	92	15	2450	3100	48.0	975	" " " " " "
DXN-31	39	1	200	41	5.6	65	Qtz.-Py vein; 10-15 cm.
DXN-32	460	1	106	1300	2.1	30	Qtz. Stkwk. in qtz. porph.
DXN-37	190	1	122	835	1.6	60	" " " " "
DXN-44	45	1	130	110	45.0	35	" " " " "
DXN-65	485	1	78	1450	3.7	25	" " " " "
DXN-78	130	3	1450	1700	70.0	445	Qtz. veins in FQD
DXN-79	73	2	136	298	11.0	30	" " " "
DXN-85	30	3	61	232	29.0	290	Dykes in FQD
DXG-82	102	4	5400	>10,000	40.0	25	Qtz. carb. vein; sph.
DXG-83	330	5	850	3,800	16.4	675	" " " py, Sph.
DXG-88	>10,000	1	45	123	40.0	250	Qtz. cpy, chl vein.
DXG-90	925	1	13	270	6.8	25	Qtz.-carb, cpy, py.
DXC-58	385	1	530	8,200	17.5	90	Qtz-py in FQD.
DXN-76	36	7	3450	85	10.6	140	altered MLB.
SOILS							
DXN-46	153	1	225	135	6.3	100	MLB contact zone
DXN-51	125	1	570	250	2.8	65	" " "
DXN-56	525	2	84	980	3.0	90	" " "
DXN-57	530	1	215	630	3.1	230	" " "
SILTS							
DXN-60	143	1	78	600	3.2	100	
43	34	1	115	68	30.0	25	Qtz. veins in felsite dyke

DXN-

COST STATEMENT

Salaries:	G.L. Garratt:	11 days @ $225.00/day	$ 2,475.00
	J. Chapman:	11 days @ 200.00/day	2,200.00
	T. Naughton:	10 days @ 78.00/day	780.00
	P. Straight:	10 days @ 65.00/day	650.00
Food:	10 days x 15/day x 4 men		600.00
Lodging:	1 night x 4 men + 1 night x 2 men + meals		250.00
Aircraft Charter:	2 flights from Campbell River @ 896.00 + PWA @ $354.00		1,250.00
Helicopter Charter:	8 hours x $430.00/hr + $292.80 (fuel)		3,732.80
Orthophoto & map preparation			625.00
Typing and copying			153.00
Report writing and preparation:	4 days x $225.00/day		900.00
Analyses:	102 samples x $13.75/sample		1,402.50
		Total	$ 15,018.30

- STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS -

I, GLEN L. GARRATT, residing at 2540 Skeena Drive, Kamloops, B.C. do hereby testify that:

1. I am a practicing geologist and have been since 1972, after completing a B.Sc. in geology at the University of British Columbia.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

3. The conclusions and statements made in this report are the result of my direct supervision of the project.

G. L. GARRATT, P. Geol.

October, 1981

APPENDIX 1: ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS:

DXG - 75 Multilithic breccia: 10 to 20% fragments set in a pale to medium green quartz monzonite groundmass; minor magnetite locally.

DXG - 76 Multilithic breccia: dominantly a quartz-eye, feldspar phenocryst instrusive with 10 - 20% small (2 - 3 cm) fragments; feldspars are moderately altered to clay (zeolite?(; iron oxides coat fracture surfaces.

DXG - 77 dacite porphyry; cuts the breccia at 20°; a white weathering, one meter wide silicified zone occurs along the contact; quartz filled vugs and minor iron oxides in the weathered out phenocrysts occur over a 2 to 3 meter area.

DXG - 78 Foliated quartz diorite (FQD); large altered inclusion within the breccia; partially brecciated; epidote and minor pyrite.

DXG - 79 Feldspar porphyry dyke; 2 - 3 meters wide; very fine grained grey groundmass with white euhedral feldspars and 5% mafics which are altered to chlorite and a beige-yellow clay mineral; pyrite veinlets crosscut with a density of 4 to 8 per foot; disseminated, subhedral epidote and 1 - 2% magnetite also occur.

DXG - 80 Bleached and altered zone within a monzonitic dyke; cuts FQD; 2 meters wide.

DXG - 81 Quartz-carbonate vein; 1 - 2 cm wide in a fracture or joint in FQD; brown weathering; minor pyrite and chalco-pyrite.

DXG - 82 Quartz-carbonate vein; 5 cm wide, brown weathering, minor sphalerite disseminated along a quartz core; FDQ is altered for about 5 to 10 cm on either side; traceable for about 10 meters.

DXG - 83 quartz and quartz carbonate vein abut 6 to 8 inches wide along the contact between FQD and quartz-eye feldspar; minor sphalerite.

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - cont'd.

DXG - 84 Felsite dyke; 6 in wide at 20°/90°; bleached white with occasional thin pyrite veinlets, minor disseminated pyrite.

DXG - 85 Silicified breccia; fragments of FQD to 3 - 4 cm set in grey-black quartz magnetite matrix; accompanied by black 1/8 to 1/4 inch magnetite veinlets; the silicification is obviously displayed as grey-black bands within the greem MLB over a 10 m by 10 m area.

DXG - 86 Magnetite veining in a block of FQD in the breccia; the FQD is weakly altered with minor epidote and some of the mafics have altered to chlorite; minor disseminated pyrite.

DXG - 87 Moderately altered breccia; minor disseminated pyrite; feldspar phenocrysts altered to soft clay are set in a green groundmass with moderately altered subround 1 to 3 cm fragments.

DXG - 88 6 inch wide siliceous zone with minor chalcopyrite and chlorite on the contact of an andesite dyke; up to 1% chalcopyrite locally along quartz banding; 5 - 10% open space in quartz; earthy, dark brown material (iron oxide?) common in the vein.

DXG - 89 Andesite dyke; cut by numerous carbonate or quartz-carbonate veinlets; otherwise the dyke is very fine grained, dark green and barren; calcite on many fractures.

DXG - 90 Same site as 88-9; four inch wide quartz-carbonate veining; calcite-quartz-ankerite; cuts FQD; minor chalcopyrite, pyrite chlorite and a few vugs.

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

DXC - 54 Quartz eye intrusive with 2 to 7 mm quartz-eyes and up to 1 mm biotite phenocrysts in a white to pale brown feldspar matrix, biotite locally altered to a silvery white colour, up to 1% disseminated pyrite, sampled over 1.5 m.

DXC - 55 Gossanous altered diorite containing subparallel quartz-pyrite veins trending 80° to 110°, partially chloritzed biotite and occasional quartz-eyes, sampled over 10 m, vein frequency 10/10 cm.

DXC - 56 Gossanous felsite dyke trending 236° with occasional quartz pyrite veins at 200° and 256°.

DXC - 57 Contact zone of QMP dyke with FQD contains hairline pyrite and quartz-pyrite veins.

DXC - 58 0.5 m wide silicified zone within FQD, bleached and contains vuggy quartz and quartz-pyrite veins, some disseminated pyrite.

DXC - 59 Bleached feldspar porphyry dyke with subparallel quartz veins at 340° ranging from 2/inch to 2/ft. over a 1 m sample distance.

DXC - 60 Felsite dyke intruding MLB, 1.5 m wide, locally siliceous but no veining, 0.75 m sample (no sample).

DXC - 61 Altered FQD from ridge cut by many felsite and QM dykes bleached and strongly fractured with zone hairline quartz $\pm$ pyrite veins.

DXC - 62 Strongly fractured altered diorite with minor fine magnitite veins.

DXC - 63 Strongly fractured brecciated diorite with magnetite veins and pods, close (c 1M) to contact of felsite dyke.

DC - 64 Altered MLB with disseminated pyrite.

DXC - 65 Bleached and altered diorite in contact with 110° trending feldspar porphyry dyke locally siliceous and exhibiting a recrystalized sugary texture.

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS - cont'd.

DXC - 66 Siliceous felsite dyke trending 125° within FQD (no sample).

DXC - 67 Quartz-eye intrusive dyke generally grey white but with blotchy appearance due to siliceous zones. Pyrite as blebs and disseminations trending 145°.

DXC - 68 Brecciated FQD related to QM dyke at 204°.

APPENDIX 2: CHIP SAMPLE DATA

APPENDIX 2: CHIP SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	ROCK TYPE
DXN-21	52.1 cm	quartz-chalcopyrite-malachite vein
-22	180.0	quartz-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite stkwk.
-23	68.6	" " " " "
-24	78.8	" " " " "
-25	82.8	" " " " "
-26	97.3	" " " " "
-27	104.0	Altered breccia (MLB)
-28	96.0	" " "
-29	135.0	" " "
-30	121.0	" " "
-31	98.5	Quartz-pyrite vein; 15-20 cm wide.
-32	49.0	Quartz-stockwork in quartz-eye porphyry
-33	86.0	" " " " " "
-34	64.0	" " " " " "
-35	180.0	" " " " " "
-36	151.0	" " " " " "
-37	79.0	" " " " " "
-38	210.0	" " " " " "
-39	102.0	Felsite dyke
-40	88.5	" "
-41	92.5	Altered FQD
-42	99.0	Felsite dyke
-43	122.0	" "
-44	91.0	" "
-45	112.0	" "
-63	108.0	Altered, locally silicified dyke
-64	114.0	" " " "
-65	118.0	" " " "
-66	82.0	Altered dyke
-67	63.0	" "

APPENDIX 2 - cont'd.

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH	ROCK TYPE
DXN-68	107.0	Altered MLB
-69	108.0	" "
-70	159.0	" "
-71	99.0	" "
-72	120.0	" "
-73	144.0	" "
-75	93.0	" "
-76	100.0	" "
-77	124.0	" "
-78	86.0	Quartz-sphalerite $\pm$ chalcopyrite vein
-79	109.0	" " " "
-80	113.0	Altered Zone adjacent dyke
-81	51.0	" " " "
-82	133.0	" " " "
-83	68.0	Quartz-carbonate $\pm$ cpy, sph. vein.
-84	80.0	" " " " " "
-85	63.0	" " " " " "
-86	72.0	" " " " " "
-87	52.0	" " " " " "
-88	104.0	Pyrite veinlets in FQD
-89	111.0	" " " "
-90	100.0	Vuggy, altered MLB

APPENDIX 3: CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B C
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE (604)984-0221
TELEX 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ENERGEX MINERALS LTD.,
900-850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1E1

Hoodoo

CERT. # : A8113097-001-A
INVOICE # : I8113097
DATE : 17-SEP-81
P.O. # : NONE
DIMEX PROJECT

ATTN: ARNE BIRKELAND

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	AU-FA+AA ppb
DXN-21	207	2900	11	9	95	4.0	40
DXN-22	207	125	1	12	240	1.7	25
DXN-23	207	66	10	7300	3000	>100.0	1100
DXN-24	207	35	4	830	1350	38.0	280
DXN-25	207	115	1	44	254	3.4	25
DXN-26	207	92	15	2450	3100	48.0	975
DXN-27	207	62	1	35	40	1.5	40
DXN-28	207	26	1	6	17	0.5	15
DXN-29	207	235	1	6	31	0.5	15
DXN-30	207	16	1	5	14	0.4	15
DXN-31	207	39	1	200	41	5.6	65
DXN-32	207	460	1	106	1300	2.1	30
DXN-33	207	500	1	15	80	1.2	50
DXN-34	207	585	1	5	54	0.6	20
DXN-35	207	240	1	9	70	0.2	10
DXN-36	207	280	1	60	145	0.5	15
DXN-37	207	190	1	122	835	1.6	60
DXN-38	207	310	3	63	440	0.9	20
DXN-39	207	65	1	31	98	1.1	25
DXN-40	207	140	1	43	75	0.8	20
DXN-41	207	113	1	3	51	0.2	10
DXN-42	207	15	1	80	81	1.1	15
DNX-43	207	34	1	115	69	30.0	25
DNX-44	207	45	1	130	110	45.0	35
DNX-45	207	9	1	44	14	2.8	35
DNX-63	207	402	1	6	66	0.6	20
DNX-64	207	360	1	11	170	1.0	15
DNX-65	207	485	1	73	1450	3.7	25
DNX-66	207	34	1	12	56	0.4	10
DNX-67	207	35	1	12	31	0.3	10
DXN-68	207	10	1	8	39	0.8	20
DXN-69	207	8	1	11	13	1.1	20
DXN-70	207	25	1	12	13	1.3	30
DXN-71	207	36	1	7	38	0.9	25
DXN-72	207	38	1	3	24	0.5	25
DXN-73	207	35	1	4	40	0.9	30
DXN-77	207	45	1	105	72	3.6	30
DXN-78	207	130	3	1450	1700	70.0	445
DXN-79	207	73	2	136	298	11.0	30
DXN-80	207	44	1	30	165	4.2	20

Certified by Hart Bichler

MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B C
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE (604)984-0221
TELEX 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ENERGEX MINERALS LTD.,
900-850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1E1

CERT. # : A8113097-002-A
INVOICE # : I8113097
DATE : 17-SEP-81
P.O. # : NONE
DIMEX PROJECT

Hoodoo

ATTN: ARNE BIRKELAND

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	AU-FA+AA ppb
DXN-81	207	14	1	39	200	2.5	20
DXN-84	207	66	1	7	118	0.8	25
DXN-85	207	30	3	61	232	29.0	290
DXN-86	207	8	1	58	160	2.9	20
DXN-87	207	20	1	7	145	0.7	15
DXN-88	207	135	1	35	275	1.7	20
DXN-89	207	280	1	37	410	2.3	15
DXN-90	207	41	1	10	115	0.7	20
DXN-91	207	305	3	4	64	2.9	95
DXG-75	207	38	1	24	110	0.7	15
DXG-76	207	25	1	3	58	0.1	25
DXG-77	207	9	1	5	13	0.6	15
DXG-78	207	36	1	8	230	0.5	20
DXG-79	207	190	1	19	215	0.9	20
DXG-80	207	6	1	10	240	0.2	25
DXG-81	207	440	1	33	225	2.7	45
DXG-82	207	102	4	5400	>10000	40.0	25
DXG-83	207	330	5	850	3600	16.4	675
DXG-84	207	20	1	50	300	1.1	40
DXG-85	207	25	1	8	88	0.2	15
DXG-86	207	118	1	6	103	0.2	30
DXG-87	207	45	1	9	48	0.3	25
DXG-88	207	>10000	1	45	123	40.0	250
DXG-89	207	285	1	6	185	1.9	20
DXG-90	207	925	1	13	270	6.8	25
DXC-55	207	108	1	4	35	0.4	15
DXC-56	207	46	1	25	22	0.6	25
DXC-57	207	620	1	6	340	1.2	15
DXC-58	207	385	1	530	8200	17.5	90
DXC-59	207	14	1	12	124	0.9	20
DXC-60	207	40	1	13	90	0.6	20
DXC-61	207	10	1	13	60	0.2	25
DXC-62	207	105	1	3	108	0.2	20
DXC-63	207	79	1	10	95	0.8	20
DXC-64	207	220	1	5	112	0.6	40
DXC-65	207	60	1	4	95	0.4	15
DXC-66	207	22	1	31	22	1.6	20
DXC-67	207	71	1	5	50	0.2	20
DXC-68	207	70	1	3	92	0.1	30
DXC-73	207	44	1	19	92	0.8	30

DXN-73

Certified by ..... Hart Bechler

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE (604)984-0221
TELEX 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ENERGEX MINERALS LTD.,
900-850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1E1

Hoodoo

CERT. # : A8113097-003-A
INVOICE # : I8113097
DATE : 17-SEP-81
P.O. # : NONE
DIMEX PROJECT

ATTN: ARNE BIRKELAND

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	AU-FA+AA ppb
DXN-76	207	36	7	**3450**	85	**10.6**	**140**
DXN-82	207	12	1	83	100	1.5	25
DXN-83	207	30	1	160	185	0.8	25

Certified by Hart Bichler

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE (604)984-0221
TELEX 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ENERGEX MINERALS LTD.,
900-850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1E1

Hoodoo

CERT. # : A8113099-001-A
INVOICE # : I8113099
DATE : 28-AUG-81
P.O. # : NONE
DIMEX PROJECT

ATTN: ARNE BIRKELAND

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	AU-FA+AA ppb
DXN-46	201	153	1	225	135	6.3	100
DXN-47	201	160	1	90	140	4.6	45
DXN-48	201	140	1	198	174	4.6	90
DXN-49	201	190	1	48	174	2.8	55
DXN-50	201	116	1	168	255	4.8	65
DXN-51	201	125	1	570	250	2.8	65
DXN-52	201	190	1	70	190	2.5	95
DXN-53	201	275	1	37	145	1.9	40
DXN-54	201	140	6	72	142	2.9	50
DXN-55	201	202	2	148	186	9.2	70
DXN-56	201	525	2	84	980	3.0	90
DXN-57	201	230	1	215	630	3.1	230
DXN-60	201	143	1	78	600	3.2	100
DXN-62	201	68	1	9	86	1.2	25

Soils

Silt

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

Certified by ..... Hart Bichler

Lancers Mountain

Hoodoo Creek

Hoodoo Glacier

Hoodoo

Hoodoo II

Demo Creek

7000 ft.

6500 ft.

6000 ft.

5500 ft.

5000 ft.

4500 ft.

2000m

1800m

1600m

1400m

LCP

DKC-65

DKC-66

DKC-67

DKC-68

DKC-69

DKC-70

DKC-71

DKC-72

DKC-73

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DKW-96

DKW-97

DKW-98

DKW-99

DKW-100

O - rock sample
O - silt sample
□ - soil sample
O - heavy mineral sample
LCP - legal corner post

MINERAL RESERVE DIVISION
ASSESSMENT REPORT
9710

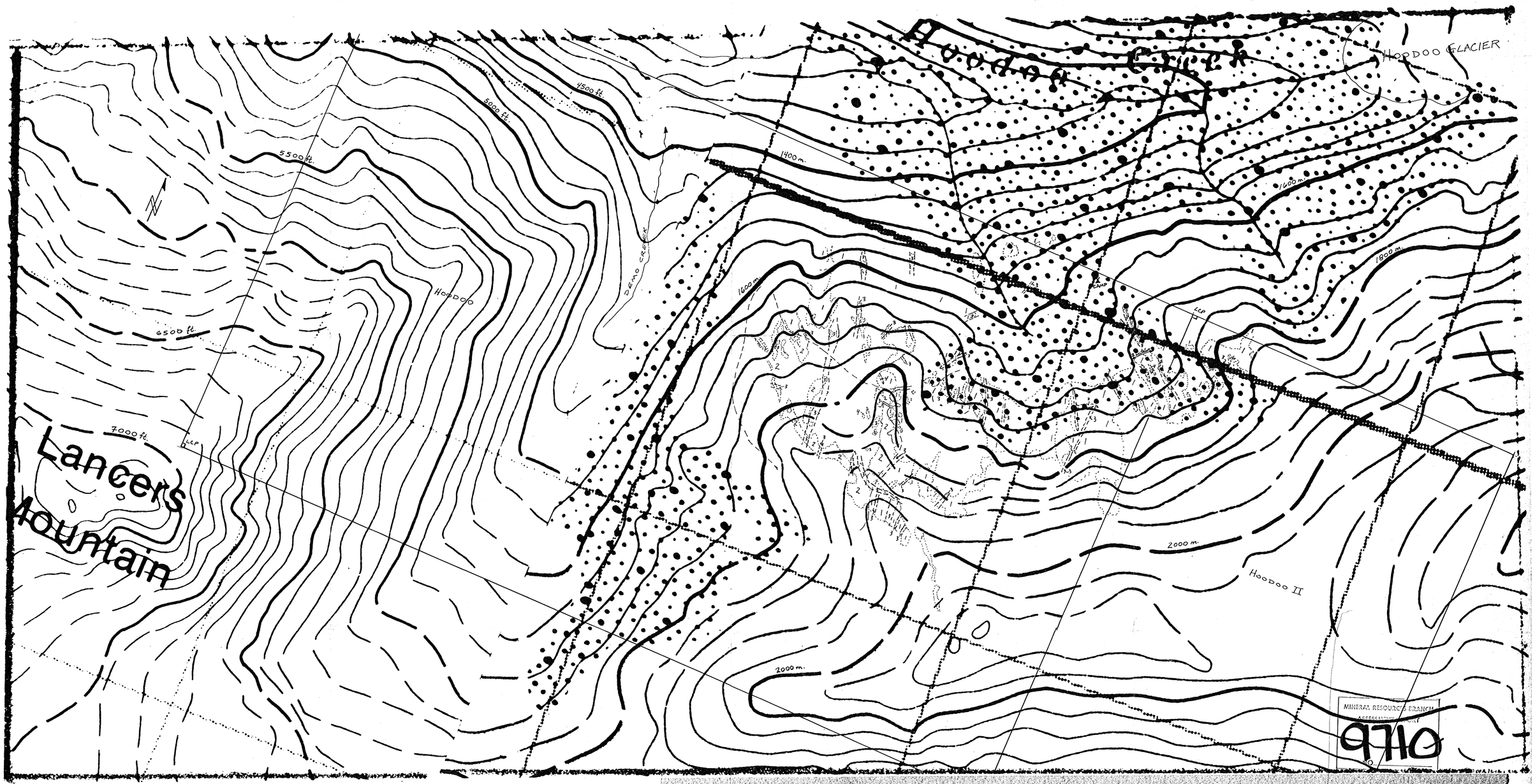
HOODOO CLAIMS
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

0 100 200 300 METERS

N.T.S.: 92N/5W
VANCOUVER M.D.

SCALE: 1:5000

OCTOBER, 1981.



O - rock sample
Δ - silt sample
□ - soil sample
◇ - heavy mineral sample
⋯ - outcrop
⌐¬ - geologic contact
LCP - legal corner post

Rock Types:

4	- quartz and quartz carbonate veining
3	- dykes: feldspar and quartz-eye porphyry; felsite
2	- multilithic intrusive breccia (MLB)
1	- foliated quartz diorite (FQD)

Hoodoo Claims
Geology

0 100 200 300 METRES

N.T.S.: 92N/5W6
Vancouver M.D.

Scale: 1:5000

October, 1981.