GEAREX ENGINEERING
GEAREX MANAGEMENT LTD.

ASSESSMENT
GEOLOGICAL
REPORT
CORE LOG
OF
UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
ON THE
VIC 1269
AND
VIC GROUP
OF
MINERAL CLAIMS

Lower Taseko Lake Area

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

9205E

FOR

SUNMARK MINES LTD

JUNE 7, 1984

Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.

erhard von rosen 33176 richards ave mission bc v2v 5x4 (604) 826-7851

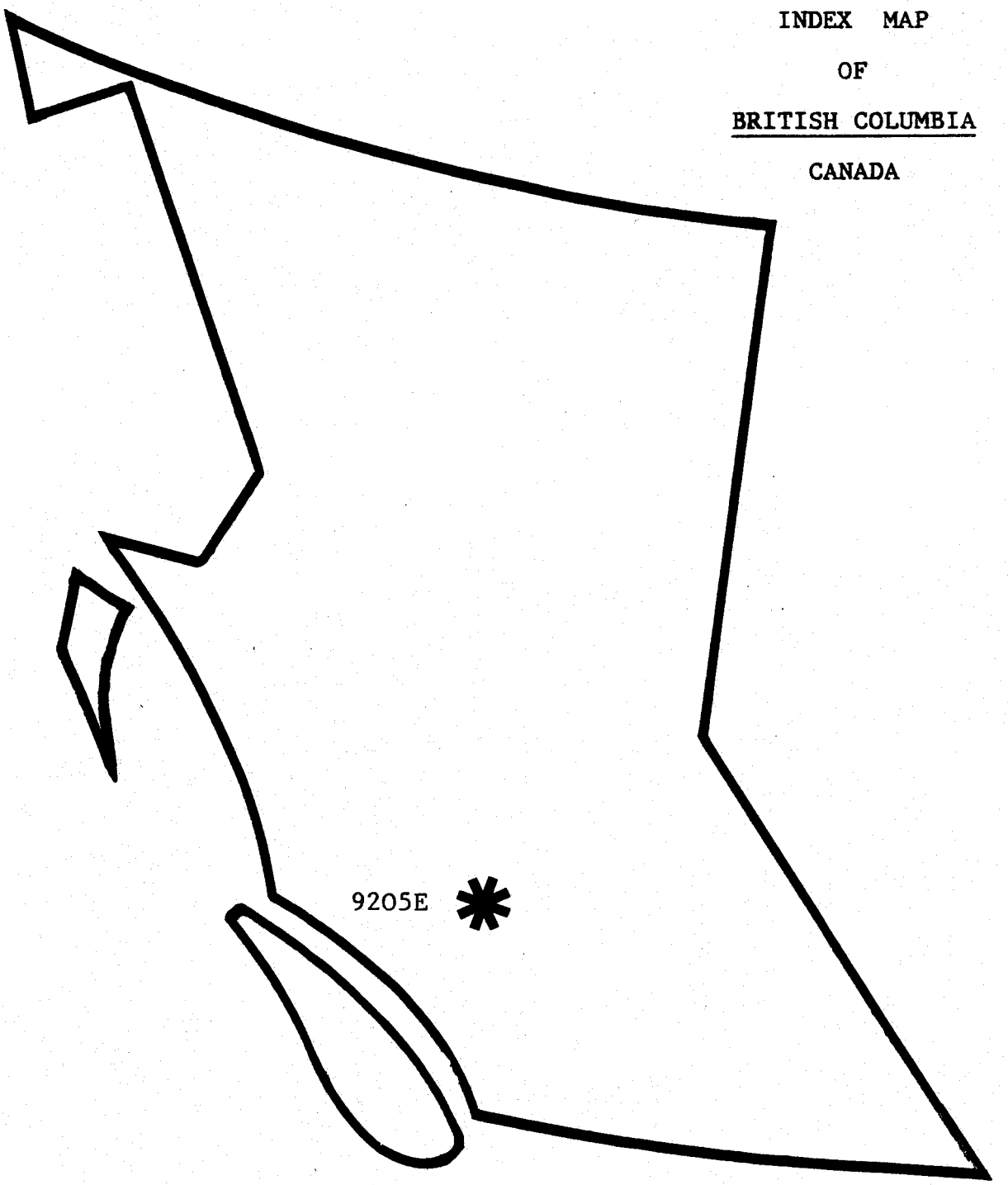
FIGURE "A"

INDEX MAP

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA



SUNMARK MINES LTD VIC GOLD PROPERTY

VIC MOUNTAIN-LOWER TASEKO LAKE CLINTON MINING DIVISION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The writer was commissioned by A.C. Sewell to prepare this report on the underground diamond drilling program and file assessment work sufficient to keep the property in good standing for one year.

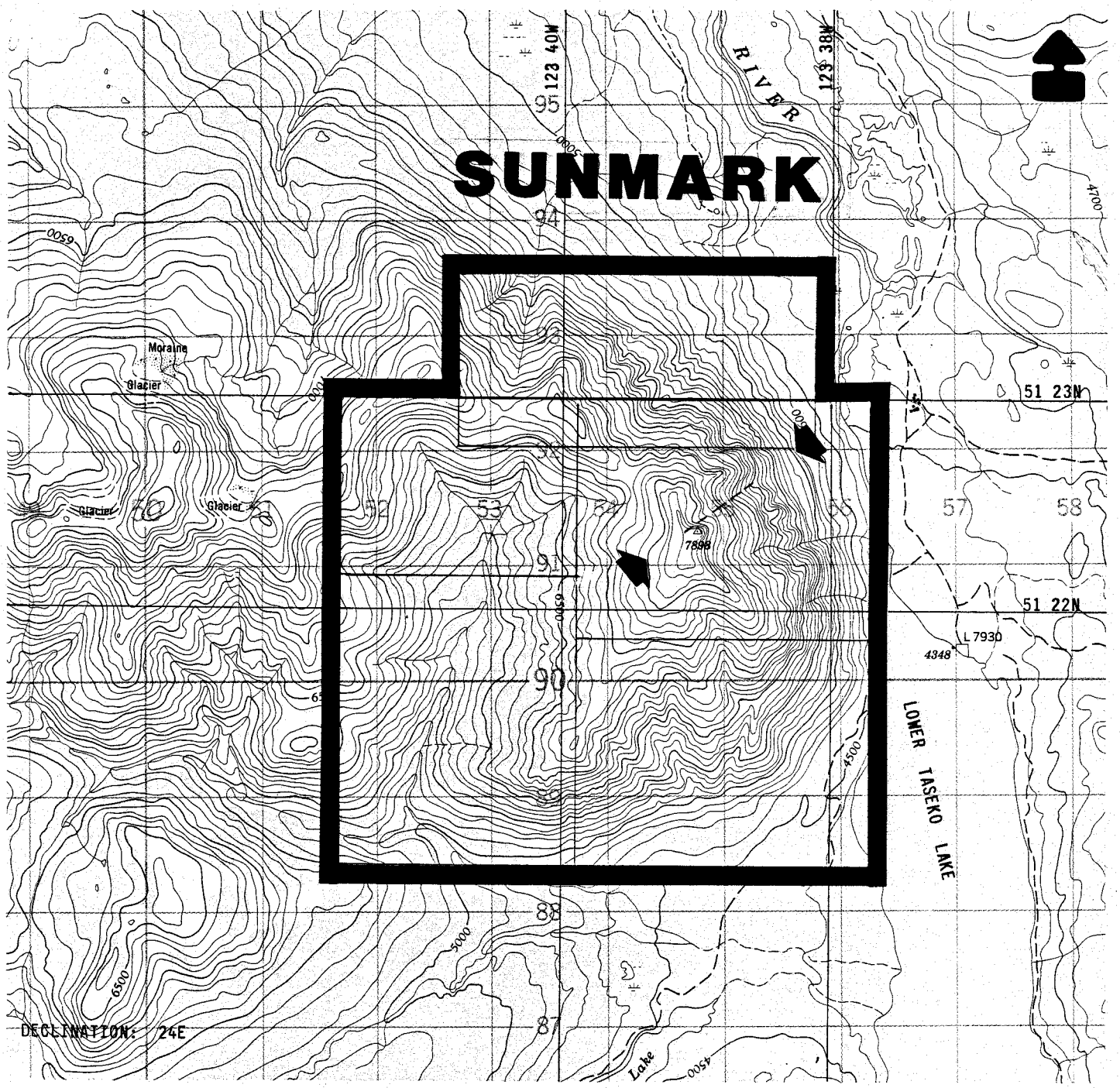
The writer is familiar with the property, having supervised previous programs of surface, and underground work on the **VIC** showings.

The subject diamond drilling program was laid out by M.K. Lorimer, P.Eng., however the drill holes were spotted by the drillers, who stored the core under their supervision, until it was delivered to the undersigned in the latter part of May, 1984.

PROPERTY HOLDINGS

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS	ANNIVERSARY
KNB	1403	12	May 18, 1985
MIS	1404	20	May 18, 1985
BERT	1461	15	July 22, 1985
LA	1462	20	July 22, 1985
VIC	1269	20	October 14, 1984

The claims are recorded in the Clinton Mining Division and are plotted on map 9205E. The anniversary dates shown have been up-dated to show one year assessment work filed, on the basis of the subject report.



LOCATION MAP

"VIC" GOLD PROPERTY

BERT KNB MIS LA VIC

Taseko Lake, B.C.

9205E

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

GEAREX ENGINEERING mission bc

PHYSIOGRAPHY & VEGETATION

VIC MOUNTAIN is the main peak of a massif which forms the eastern edge of the Chilcotin Ranges of the Coast Mountains. The eastern aspect of this mountain formation is a steep scarp which drops into Taseko valley.

Most of the massif is bare of vegetation. The lower slopes generally are covered with poor stands of timber growing on slide rock.

HISTORY OF "VIC" PROPERTY

1932 - discovery by C.M. Vick
1935 - BC Minister of Mines Report, B.T. O'Grady F26
1939 - C.C. Cartwright, Michael Gold Mines Company bought property from Vick. Drove lower adit using rails and one rail car. Metal air pipe was used for ventilation. Ten year's assessment work was filed, and Cartwright vanished during the war.
1966 - the property was staked again, and held by different parties during the ensuing years.
1972 - gold price rose to $65 per ounce
1974 - November 6; report by Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng., of L.J. Manning and Associates
1975 - November 15; report by Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng
1976 - July 23; report by R.D. Westervelt
1976 - August; three BQWL holes drilled at summit
1977 - November; report by Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.
1980 - December; report by Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.
1983 - June; report by M.K. Lorimer, P.Eng.
1983 - four underground AQWL holes drilled at end of lower adit, which are the subject of the present report
1984 - June; assessment report by Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.

GEOLOGY

The regional geology is shown on GSC map 29-1963, with an open-file update by H.W. Tipper (O.F. 534). A more detailed property map by Victor Dolmage is published in the 1935 Minister of Mines Annual Report.

The property is entirely underlain by a thick sequence of Cretaceous volcanics. In the immediate vicinity of the workings, these consist of andesites, tuffs, and massive flow-breccias striking northerly and dipping shallowly to the west into the mountain side. Through the area of the main showing, a branching series of diorite dikes are present trending northwesterly up the mountain. These dip steeply (75°SE to 80°NW) and vary in width from 7 to 30 meters.

Transecting the dike swarm at a shallow angle, the fault zone of immediate interest strikes southwesterly up the mountain, from the scree-covered slopes at the base of the mountain, to the summit. This structure, with widths up to 8 meters, cuts both the volcanics and the diorites and dips vertically to 75° to the southeast. Several sub-parallel faults have been recognized but these appear to be less continuous and less well defined.

The eastern face of Vic mountain appears to be related to the northwesterly-trending "Taseko fault", which has been mapped as a through-going right-handed strike-slip structure. It seems likely that the fissure systems, which are filled with imbricate quartz veins, and contain the gold values, are related to this major structure. Further similar systems could be expected in a zone along the strike of this fault. Similarly one could expect the vein system to continue at depth.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the **VIC** property occurs within a system of steeply-dipping, southwest-trending quartz, sulfide fissure veins. Although scattered veins have been found over the entire property, the veins are most concentrated and best developed within the strong fault structure which transects the dike swarm.

Vein widths from 25 centimeters to 175 centimeters have been mapped along the fault but the continuity of individual exposures is difficult to trace due to the intermittent rubble and snow cover. As presently exposed, the veins consist of well-ribboned quartz with local bands of chalcopyrite and pyrite paralleling the fissure walls. The adjacent rocks within the structure are well sheared and moderately, to strongly, silicified.

Both, the earlier government report, and the work by the writer have verified that the gold values are confined to the sulfide sections. Quartz vein material with no sulfides has consistently graded only traces of gold and silver.

Numerous high-grade samples from 1.10 to 9.34 ounces Gold per ton are noted in the government report and were confirmed by some of the more recent sampling. In most cases these samples were obtained from surface where heavy sulfides were found as remnant exposures along the footwall of the fault structure. The high assay gold content of some of these clearly indicate the intensity of mineralization which can at least locally develop along the structures.

The ore control of the higher grade sections has yet to be

continued: MINERALIZATION

established. The government report notes that the veins are intimately associated with the dike system and occur within both the dikes, and the adjoining volcanics.

The writer, while mapping the canyon walls near the adits, came to the conclusion that possibly the chemistry, or physical characteristics of the respective volcanic units, which dip into the mountain to the west, and are transected by the **VIC** vein system, and by diorite dikes, may have influenced the vein system development, and therefore control the precious metal content of the quartz veins. The same theory may explain why high-grade stretches occur spaced along the outcrop trace of the fault zone.

To reiterate, the major "Taseko fault" is the likely cause of the fissures that transect the cliffs which it creates. It is to be presumed that the downward continuation of these fissure veins will persist at least as far as the upward continuation is known to, and similarly it can be conjectured that ore-making sections will be found somewhere at depth, as it has been on elevation.

ASSAYS

Numerous samples have been taken over the years from which assays are on record. An itemized listing of these is given in the December 3, 1980 report by this writer.

M.K. Lorimer, P.Eng. (June 10, 1983) summarizes the assay information as follows:

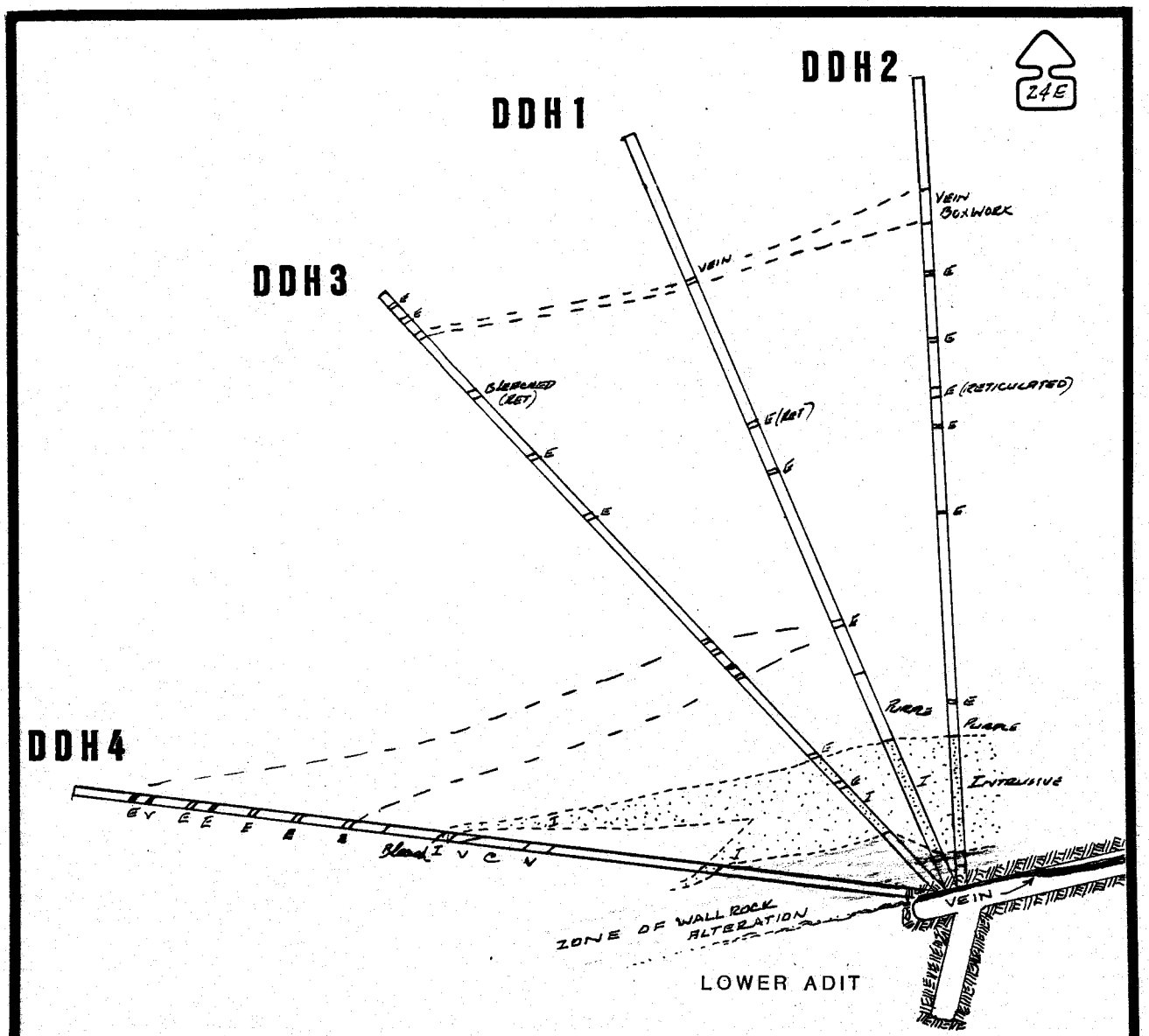
"...The following table gives weighted average values of several samples from each of the four exposures: at the upper adit, 200 feet above the upper adit, and from drill holes collared in sulphides 100 feet above the upper adit. (In the case of the drill holes, the heading "Width" refers to the intersection length down-dip.)

LOCATION	WIDTH	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER
Upper adit	0.43 m	0.070o/T	0.11o/T	0.46%
Upper adit + 200'	0.62 m	2.770o/T	2.360/T	6.07%
Upper adit + 800'	0.55 m	0.326o/T	0.210/T	N/A
Drill holes	2.00 m	2.430o/T	3.720/T	2.23%

(Note: "+200'" denotes 200' uphill from the adit, etc.)

continued: ASSAYS

"...Near the summit and down the western slopes the vein appears as an oxidized band up to seven feet wide. In this band isolated occurrences of quartz, calcite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite carry some gold: the 1935 Minister of Mines Report gives an assay of 0.68 ounces of gold per ton across a 12-inch width of quartz containing streaks of sulphides. At the time of the writer's visit the trenches were badly sloughed; so no in-place samples could be taken. However, a selected sample of sulphides and a randomly selected sample of oxidized material were taken. The sulphides assayed 0.956 ounces of gold and 4.14 ounces of silver per ton; the oxidized material assayed 0.532 ounces gold and 2.43 ounces silver per ton...."



LOCATION PLAN

OF

UNDERGROUND DIAMOND DRILLING

VIC GOLD PROPERTY

LOWER TASEKO LAKE, B.C.

9205E

0 20 40 60 80

FEET

TO ACCOMPANY GEOL ASSESS. REPT. GERHARD VAN ROSEN GEAREX JUNE 1984

PURPOSE OF DIAMOND DRILLING

There are two adits on the **VIC** property. The lower adit (elevation 5,534 feet ASL) generally follows a well-defined quartz-filled fissure vein (the "North fissure") for a total drift length of 370 feet, not all of which is on the vein. The direction is westerly. A crosscut heads southerly for 30 feet from the end of this, heading towards the area of higher grade sulfide-gold encountered on surface in the canyon of the "South shear zone" about 110 feet southwest of the crosscut face, and 250 feet above it.

The upper adit (elevation 5725 feet ASL) is collared at a sheltered spot in the north side of the canyon of the "South shear zone", heads westerly, makes two "dog legs" until it is almost underneath the canyon and follows a shear zone which may be the one, or parallel to the one, which harbours the gold mineralization. It is estimated by this writer, that this portion of the upper adit is 80 feet distant from the face of the crosscut in the lower adit, and about 118 feet above it. The upper adit is about 60 feet below the impressive gold-sulfide showing in the "South shear zone" canyon.

There are outcrops showing sulfide mineralization with assayed gold, which lie on-strike of the "North shear zone" adit face. Other 'signs' of mineralization have likewise been noted in that area of the canyons, and the likelihood of finding further parallel quartz-filled fissures exists north of the lower adit.

The four holes which are the subject of this report were spotted by the drillers from a plan and section which they had at hand. Judging by their orientation it can be concluded that the choice of direction of the holes, being flat, and northerly, was predicated by the room-requirements of the underground diamond drill, in addition to the intention of investigating the north area for parallel gold-veins. The latter premise is based on the fact that the vein veers into the north wall of the drift, and reenters the workings a little farther west, but having lost one half its width. The question remained therefore, whether the wide vein was extending parallel to the workings which were drifting on a minor branch system. Thus drilling in that direction would pick up the true, wider vein.

DIAMOND DRILL OPERATION

The drilling was performed by ROGER'S DRILLING SERVICES INC., with Roger Sylvester, runner, and Maurice Giroux, helper; and a fuel truck driver.

Duration was from August 19 to September 3, 1983.

Heavy walled airpipes were slung-in by helicopter, dropped at the lower adit portal, and connected to an aircompressor located on one of the switch backs of the mine road. The pipes had to be bent by hand to make them fit the small dimensions, and doglegs of the lower adit.

Four holes were collared opposite the mouth of the crosscut, mentioned earlier. Each hole went about 200 feet, with a new setup for each one.

The AQWL core was kept in wooden core boxes, wired shut with lids, stored at the drilling company's premises, and brought to the premises of Gearex Engineering for core logging, in the latter part of May, 1984.

GEOLOGIC LOG
OF
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 83-1

AZIMUTH: 342°

Ledge-3m	**Vein** influence; host rock is silicified, glassy; some signs of chloritization, dark-greenish tinge; some pyrite with a little chalcopyrite within veinlets of quartz.
3-12	Feldspar porphyry intrusive
3-9.1m	Speckled with white plagioclase laths, ?broken crystals, without greenish tinge, slight epidote alteration; oblique fractures spaced about every meter
9.1-14	Generally lighter green; speckled with plagioclase laths, ? crystal tuff; greenish colour due to epidote flooding?; some white powdery fracture fillings, 2mm
14-15.2	Slightly darker green; some purple; hematitic
18.3-23	Lighter green tinge; pebbles, and fragments are chloritized darker green; a few shallow angle fractures
21	10cm stronger epidote alteration; buff green colour
23-29	Solid core; few fractures; generally lighter green colour; agglomerate; some purple coloured pebbles, fragments; a few chloritized fragments
30-38	Generally light green agglomerate; some fragments still strongly chloritized
33.2	Strong epidote alteration: 10cm
37.5	Stronger alteration to buff-green; reticulate, indistinct purple section.
38-46	Agglomerate is more darker green; more chlorite; more purple fragments; even small 3mm fragments.
47	3mm white veinlet, quartz-carbonate
48	6cm, 45deg veinlet of quartz-carbonate, although there is some clear quartz, and the wallrock has a thin alteration selvage.
48-60.4	Remainder of hole is lighter-green coloured, especially the matrix; fragments are distinctly greener, chloritized.
60.4	EOH

HOLE SUMMARY: ALTERED WALLROCK-DIKE-AGGLOMERATE

GEOLOGIC LOG
OF
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 83-2

AZIMUTH: 358°

Ledge-1.83m	**Vein** influence; glassy silicification of wall rock; few thin right angle veinlets; pyrite, chalcopyrite with quartz.
1.8-6.7	Gradation into more lighter green agglomerate; some elongate fractures.
2.4-12	Feldspar porphyry intrusive
6.7-10.4	Quite light green; some white speckling due to white plagioclase matrix laths; some bleaching with a few dark green chlorite-rich specks are remaining.
10.4-12.8	Darker green section, more purple coloured fragments.
12.8	Bleached buff green section with slight brownish tinge; epidote alteration.
15.4-27.4	Agglomerate, changing in & out from purple to light green coloured; some fragments are distinct green with chloritization.
28.3	Epidote alteration strong; buff green bleached colouration.
34.4	Epidote alteration strong; more strongly bleached, 25cm width
36-37	Less strong epidote alteration; reticulate pattern destroys fragmental outline.
40.5	Epidote alteration strong, 25cm
30-45	Agglomerate, colouration changing back and forth between purple and greenish; with some fragments showing chlorite alteration.
45.4	Epidote, strong; 25cm
45-47	White interstitial specks, ?zeolite.
49.7	Oblique fractures, white powdery filling.
52.2	Oblique fractures, white powdery filling; some are quartz-filled, and have altered selvage against wallrock.
52.7	Reticulate white veinlet pattern.
53.6-60.4	Agglomerate; lighter green matrix; fragments are strongly chloritized, dark green colour; some hackly longitudinal fractures.
60.4	EOH

HOLE SUMMARY: ALTERED WALL ROCK-DIKE-AGGLOMERATE

GEOLOGIC LOG
OF
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 83-3

AZIMUTH: 317°

Ledge-6	**Vein** influence; glassy quartz veins with pyrite and some chalcopyrite; high angle veinlets.
6-11	Feldspar porphyry intrusive
Ledge-8.5	Agglomerate with fairly dark colouration; some distinct purple clasts.
8.5-13.7	This section is slightly speckled with white plagioclase laths, and ?broken crystals.
10.7	Epidote; bleaching.
13.7	Epidote, bleaching, less intense.
22.3	Epidote, bleaching, 25 cm.
23.2	Epidote, bleaching, intense.
24	Epidote.
25.3	Epidote.
37.8	Epidote; 25cm.
44.2	Epidote; 25cm.
49.7	Lineation, oblique, darker bands within bleached zone.
56.7	White flecks, interstitial, ?zeolite.
54.9	Epidote, 15cm.
58.8	Epidote, 15cm; bleached.
Ledge-62.8	Various alteration phases of agglomerate; similar to the core of the other holes, except that this hole samples a longer section of the vein selvage, as it more closely parallels the direction of the vein (255°). The north wall of the adit, at this location represents the north selvage of the vein, because the vein which is about 40cm wide is crowded to that side of the adit.
62.8	EOH

HOLE SUMMARY **ALTERED WALL ROCK-INTRUSIVE-AGGLOMERATE**

GEOLOGIC LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 83-4

AZIMUTH: 277°

Ledge-3.2	**Vein** influence; gradation from quite strongly buff-coloured (network of brown-stained fractures) into greenish dark coloured rock around 3.4 m; several 2mm veinlets crossing core obliquely; this also occurs within the zone of buff-coloured alteration, although less pronounced; the core breaks into pieces from 4cm to 20cm long.
3.3-7.6	Greenish tinge; rusty veinlets; gash veinlets, reticulated; this section is more silicified and chloritized; it contains pyrite within larger veinlets as well as within the insipient ones; this has the most possibility (within this hole) for gold content and appears to be selvage rock next to the quartz fissure vein; core breaks as above.
3.3-17	Alteration of wall rock
7.6-16.5	Agglomerate; volcanic lithic pebbles, 5cm diameter, rounded, angular, purple, porphyritic, green & white; white veinlets crossing obliquely; oblique fractures, 5-20cm apart.
15.2-15.8	Intrusive?
16.5-21.3	Agglomerate; some small 2mm purple fragments; white powdery fracture coatings, ?zeolite, oblique, 7-15cm apart.
21.3-27.4	Agglomerate; slightly lighter grey; speckled light green and white; ?plagioclase crystal tuff; crystals appear fragmented.
27.4-28.3	White to buff coloured veinlet (2cm) with some of buff alteration affecting wall rock; more rubbly.
28.3-31.7	Agglomerate; darker coloured with some purple clasts, rounded and angular, volcanic derivation.
28-34	Signs of wall rock alteration
32.9	Veinlet, 2mm, white powdery coating, shallow angle.
32-48	Agglomerate; more light coloured greenish.
46-48	Veining infrequent; compact core; breaks about every 50cm.
48-57	Agglomerate; lighter green colour.
57.6	Veinlet; white.
57.6-60.4	Agglomerate; lighter green; fragments are dull leafy green colour, chloritization.
60.4	EOH

HOLE SUMMARY VEIN SELVAGE-ALTERED WALL ROCK-AGGLOMERATE

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

The holes were drilled from the north wall of the adit, in a northerly and northwesterly direction. Depending on the angle at which they were cored in relation to the direction of the vein, they intersected varying distances of wall rock showing silicification, and sparse mineralization, caused by the influence of the mineralizing activity which created the quartz fissure vein. Hole #4 was collared in vein-selvage rock, and passed obliquely through the area of alteration. Immediately beyond, and at times within, the zone of alteration can be noted medium-grained feldspar porphyry, which appears to parallel the trend of the shear system. The rocks intersected beyond the influence of the vein alteration, in each hole consist of agglomerate showing varying degrees of light alteration. The strongest alteration, other than the vein selvage, intersected by each drill hole, consisted of light green epidote veins which appear to be parallel. Some chlorite alteration was noticed, mainly occurring in some of the clasts, or pebbles.

RESULTS

The following information was gained by the drilling, and logging of the holes:

A) No other shear zone exists within 60 meters horizontally to the north of the end of the lower adit.

B) The vein in-filling the "North shear zone" is enveloped by a wall rock alteration halo that extends up to 3.5 meters away from the vein selvage.

C) Contrary to the (previous) belief of the writer, underground diamond drilling operations can be carried out inside the adit(s).

CONCLUSIONS

The drilling operation was successfully carried out using a small underground air-powered diamond drill. No mineralized zones exist north of the west end of the lower adit. More information would be gained by drilling south of the lower adit, using an elevated angle. Slashing of the walls for side and head room are necessary to allow drilling to the south.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering that the shear zones, some of which are evidently filled by quartz and auriferous sulfides, are conceivably related to the "Taseko Fault" which follows Taseko river below the ?fault-scarp of Mount Vic, it seems probable that the mineralization in the shear zones is dependent on the proximity to the fault zone itself, even though the physical shear may, and is known to, continue a long distance away from the fault zone.

With this in mind, it may prove valuable to test the eastward, and downward extension of the shear system via diamond drilling. This would need to be done through condsiderable depths of slide debris, with hole collars several hundred feet downslope of the lower adit.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

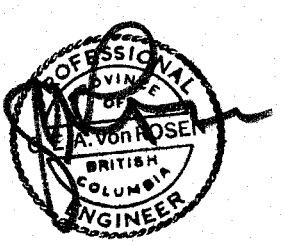
I, Gerhard von Rosen, reside in Mission, British Columbia, at 33176 Richards Avenue.

I have been practicing my profession of consulting geologist since my graduation from the University of British Columbia in 1962 with a Bachelor of Science, and in 1966, with a Master of Science degree in Honours Geology.

I logged the core of the four underground diamond drill holes at my premises. The holes were spotted by the diamond drillers under direction of the optioneers managing the operation at that time. The drillers fetched the core to their premises, and thence to mine.

I have been involved with this kind of work many times before and I am qualified to compile, and interpret this information.

Respectfully submitted,



Gerhard von Rosen, P.Eng.
June 6, 1984

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

ROGER'S DRILLING SERVICES

TOTAL INVOICE $49,691.42

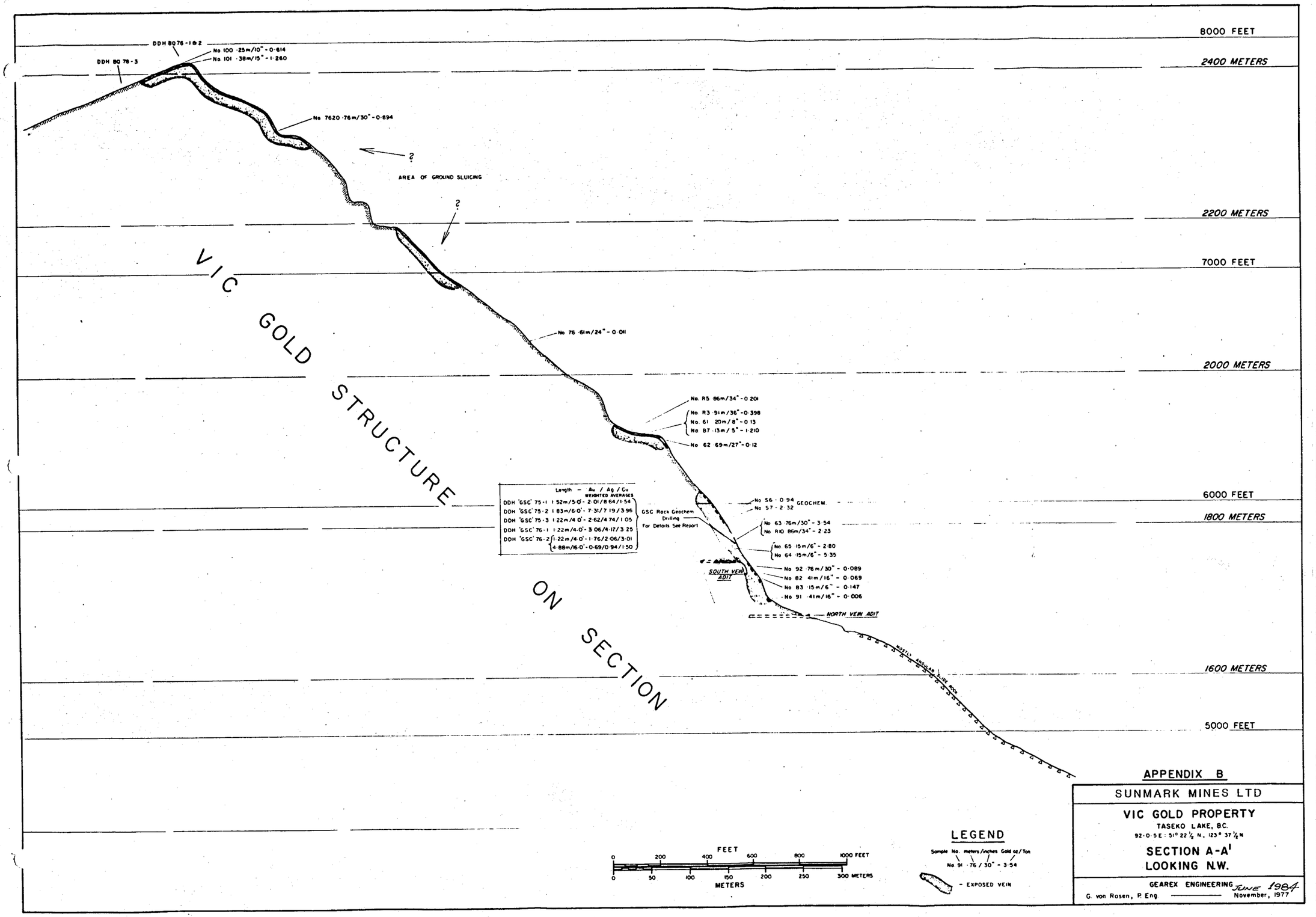
GEAREX ENGINEERING

PRESENT INVOICE $ 1,900.00

TOTAL COSTS $51,591.24

TOTAL FOOTAGE DRILLED: 800 FEET

TOTAL FOOTAGE DRILLED: 244 METERS



APPENDIX B

SUNMARK MINES LTD

VIC GOLD PROPERTY

TASEKO LAKE, B.C.

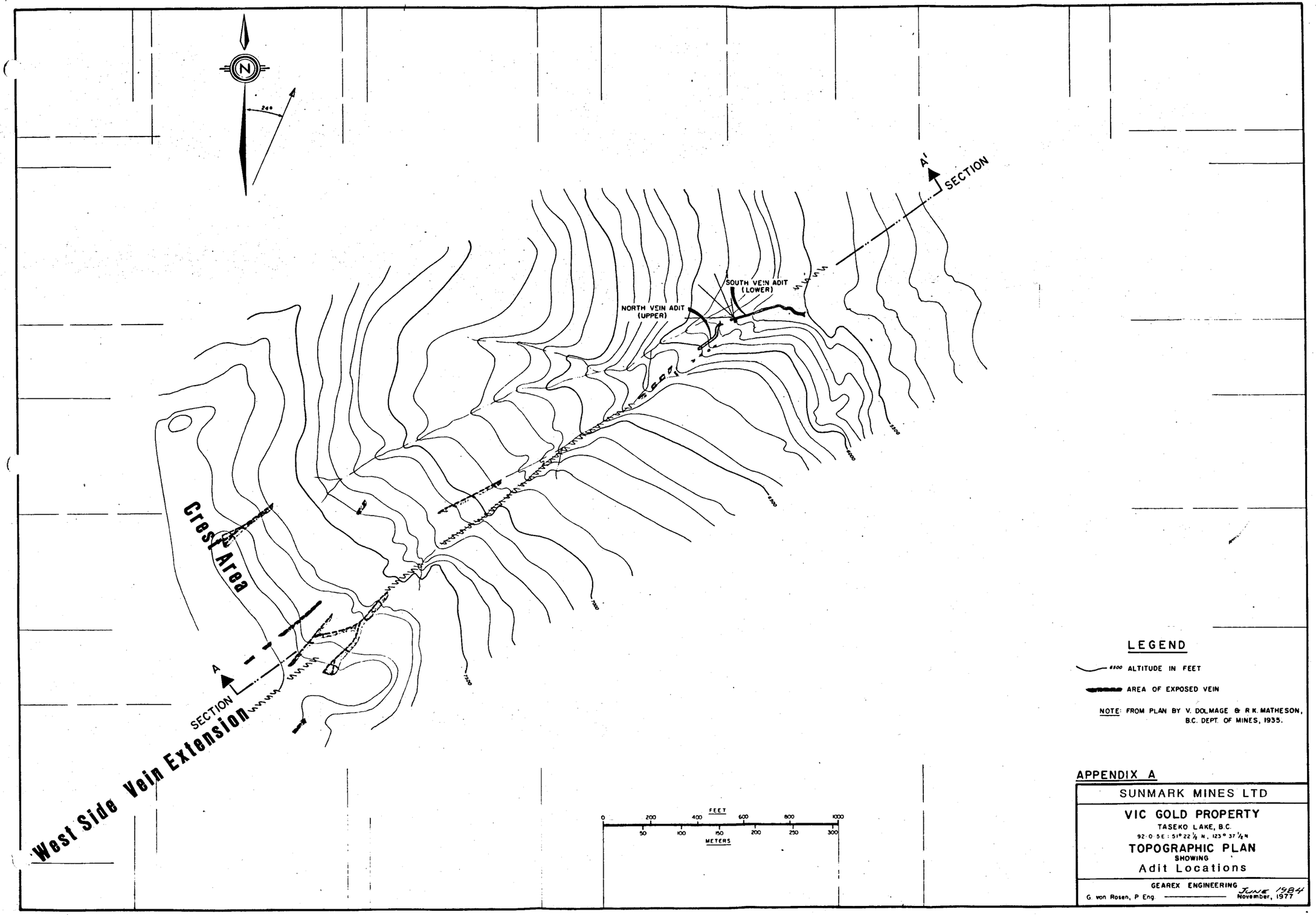
92-O-5E : 51° 22 ½ N, 123° 37 ½ W

SECTION A-A'

LOOKING N.W.

GEAREX ENGINEERING JUNE 1984

G. von Rosen, P. Eng. November, 1977



LEGEND

6800 ALTITUDE IN FEET

AREA OF EXPOSED VEIN

NOTE: FROM PLAN BY V. DOLMAGE & R.K. MATHESON, B.C. DEPT. OF MINES, 1935.

APPENDIX A

SUNMARK MINES LTD

VIC GOLD PROPERTY

TASEKO LAKE, B.C.

92·O 5E : 51° 22 ½ N, 123° 37 ½ W

TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN

SHOWING

Adit Locations

GEAREX ENGINEERING

G. von Rosen, P. Eng.

June 1984

November, 1977

RDS

Roger's Drilling Services Inc.

3135 West 19th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
CANADA V6L 1E8
Phone (604) 733-1959

INVOICE

Sept 3, 1983

Invoice No. 83027

Job No. 8314

S-65
BY

Sunmark Mines Ltd.
5773 Byrne Road
Burnaby, B.C.

Re: VIC PROPERTY
August 19 - September 3, 1983

Drilling	$ 14800.00
Pipefit - Labour	1189.10
Equipment	375.00
Moves	3305.90
Shift Boss & First Aid	2783.00
Delays	1512.00
Travel	1227.05
Supplies	2625.53
Camp	2100.00
Fuel Truck Driver	607.20
TOTAL	$ 30524.78
Plus Invoice No. 83026	$ 19166.64
Sum of Invoices	$ 49691.42
LESS: Downpayment	$ 15000.00
AMOUNT DUE	$ 34691.42

Roger G. Sylvestre
Pres.