85-144 -13533

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,533

03/86

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

MARSEL 1-6 Mineral Claims
and
HYWAY Fractional Claim

Latitude 49°18' North
Longitude 119°47' West
N.T.S. 82E/5 E+W
Osoyoos Mining Division
British Columbia

for

REX SILVER MINES LTD.

Calgary, Alberta

by

Gordon L. Wilson, B.Sc.

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
#100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2

December 14, 1984

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AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon L. Wilson, of 60 Ranchridge Road N.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Project Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd., whose offices are located at Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc. - Geology (1977).

3. I have worked in the field of mineral exploration since 1973.

4. I personally worked on the Marsel claim group during the period September 30 to October 2, 1984.

5. I have not received and do not expect to receive, directly or indirectly, any interest in the properties described herein nor in the securities of Rex Silver Mines Ltd. in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 14th day of December, A.D. 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. Wilson

Gordon L. Wilson, B.Sc.

SUMMARY

In September and October 1984, a six-man crew carried out a limited exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, rock sampling, and VLF-EM surveying over the Marsel claim group. A total of 34 rock samples were routinely collected and submitted for Au/Ag/Cu/Pb/Zn analyses.

The results of the program are encouraging. Several weakly mineralized fracture/fault zones were identified, one of which appears to have extensive strike length potential. These are characterized by local extensive silicification of the hosting chert and greenstone units, and contain uniform disseminated pyrite to 35% throughout each zone. Moderate to extensive gossan development usually marks the presence of these fractures on surface. Economically significant gold-in-rock values were obtained from the structures, indicating that they are auriferous and should be evaluated further to determine their economic potential.

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The Marsel 1-6 mineral claims and the Hyway fractional claim form a contiguous block located in N.T.S. 82E/5 (Figure 1) with approximate geographic coordinates of 49°18' North latitude and 119°47' West longitude at the centre of the group. The property lies within the Osoyoos Mining Division, 15 km north of Keremeos, approximately 2.4 km north of the confluence of Marsel Creek and Keremeos Creek.

Access to the property is gained by any of the all-weather roads from Osoyoos, Penticton, Keremeos, or Ollalla. There are numerous logging roads throughout the area, originally used for hauling exploration equipment.

Property and Ownership

The property (Figure 2) consists of six located mineral claims and one fractional claim. Legal corner posts were placed to facilitate unit reduction if necessary. The claims are registered in the name of Rex Silver Mines Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta.

Claim	Units	Record	Date of Record
Marsel 1	10	1701	March 31, 1983
Marsel 2	10	1702	
Marsel 3	4	1703	
Marsel 4	20	1704	
Marsel 5	20	1705	
Marsel 6	6	1706	
Hyway Fr.	-	1707	
	70		

Physiography

The claims lie within the Interior Plateau, characterized by broad rolling uplands steeply dissected by the main rivers and their tributaries. Within the claims area are the Okanagan Highlands, characterized by gently sloping hills. Topography is of moderate relief, as the slopes are transected by a number of draws trending generally northwest. Outcrop exposures are abundant in draws and along creeks, but are lacking where overburden is heavy.

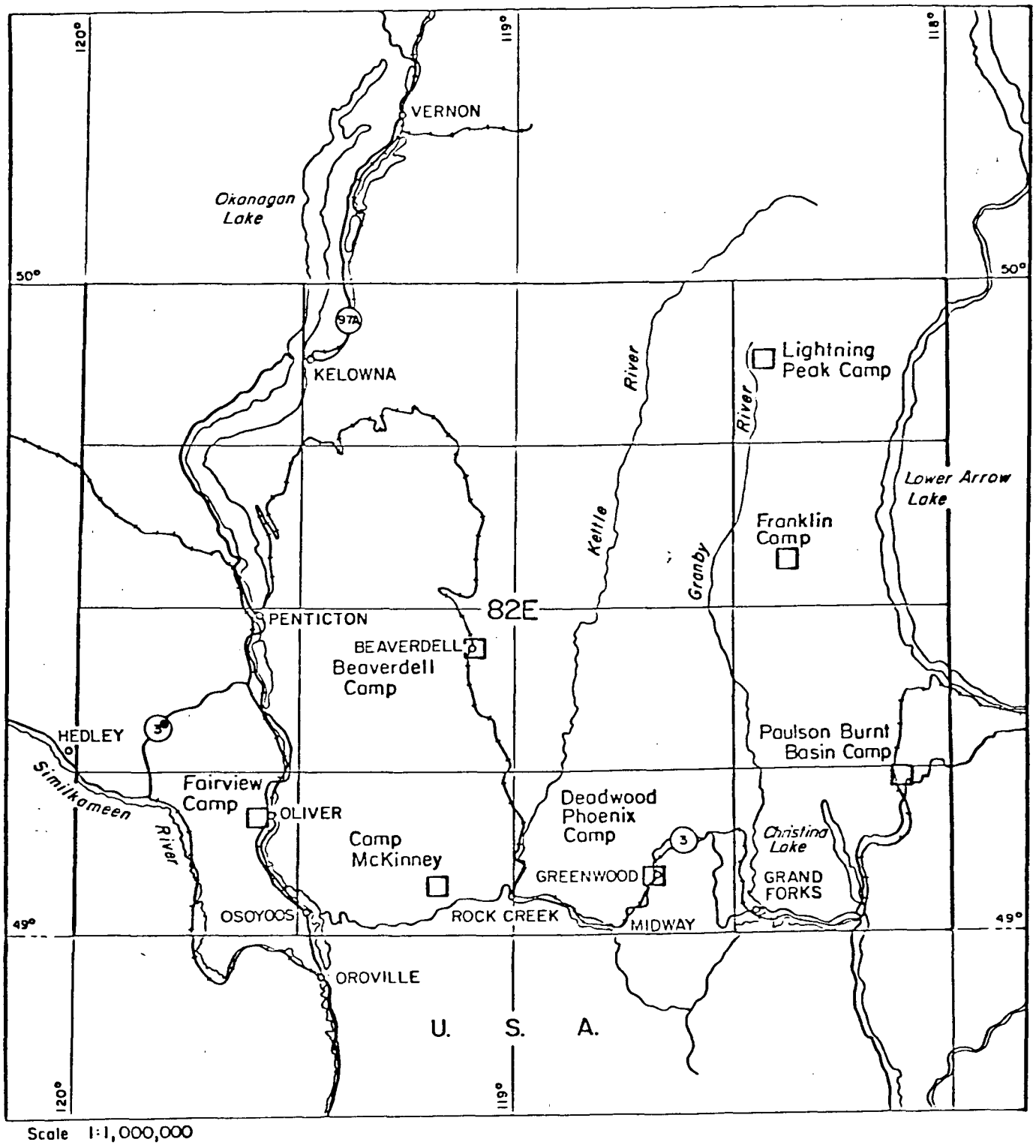
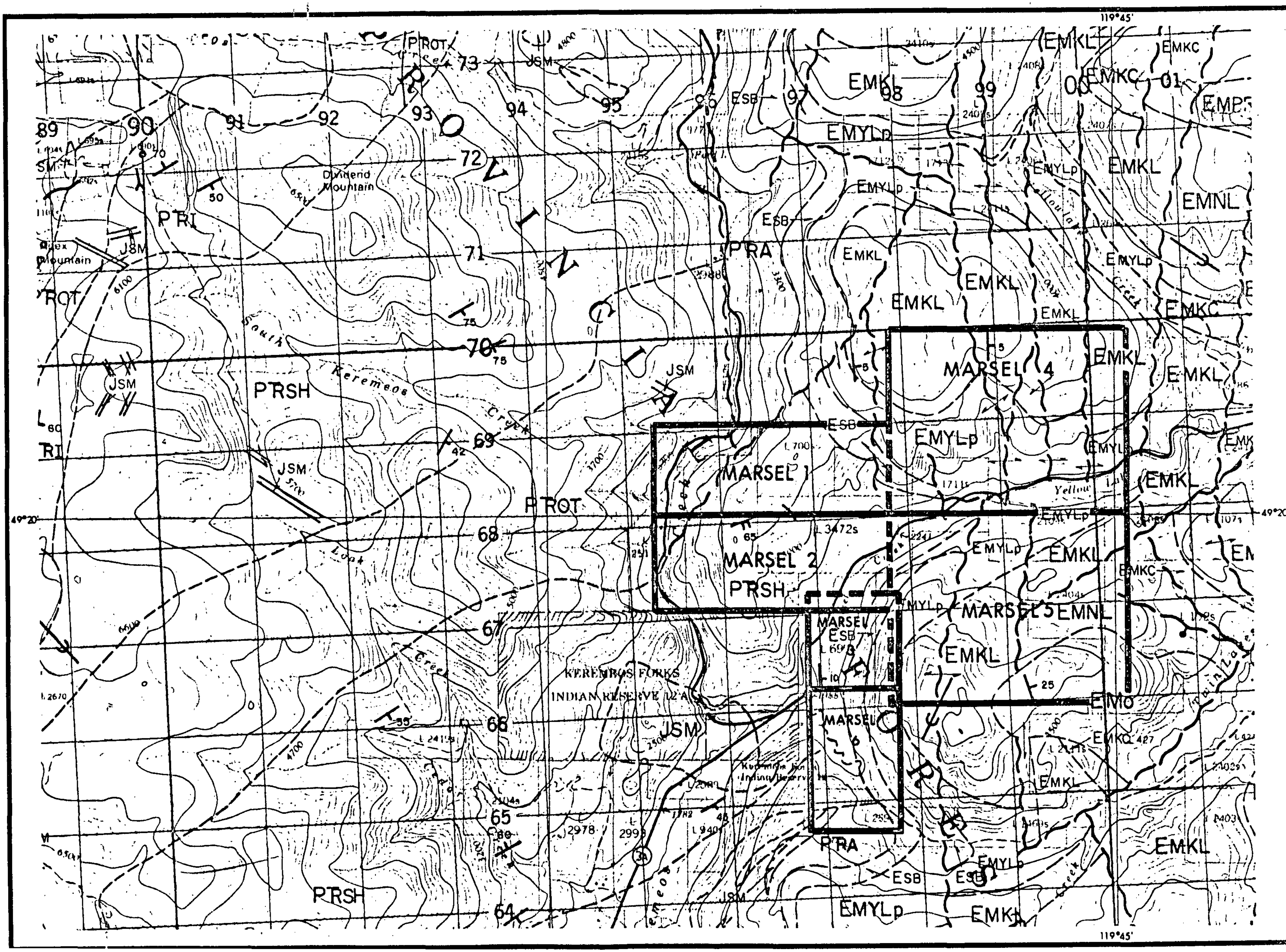


FIGURE 1

General Location Map



119°45'
49°20'
Dividend Mountain
South Keremeos Creek
KEREMEOS FORKS
INDIAN RESERVE 12 A
MARSEL 1
MARSEL 2
MARSEL 4
MARSEL 5
MARSEL 6
PRSH
PROT
PRA
PRI
JSM
ESB
EMKL
EMKC
EMYLp
EMNL
EMo

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geological formations (Table 1) within the claims area range from Permian to Middle Eocene. Sedimentary rocks are in the minority. Volcanic rocks and related intrusives are correlated with the sedimentary rocks according to the associations and structural relationships.

The oldest rocks belong to the Anarchist Group consisting principally of greenstone and siliceous tuff, forming a narrow southerly trending belt in the southern part of the Marsel 6 claim. Resting conformably on these are the Triassic metasediments and metavolcanics of the Shoemaker Formation consisting mainly of chert and minor greenstone, while the overlying Old Tom Formation consists mainly of greenstone and basalt. These rocks occupy the western half of the Marsel 3 and 6 claims, and most of the Marsel 1 and 2 claims, in wide southwesterly trending belts extending from the base of Marsel Mountain southward into the Ollalla area. To the west of the property, these rocks are intruded by the Jurassic Similkameen batholithic rocks.

The eastern side of the property is characterized by a fault-bounded Tertiary basin filled with felsic lavas and associated fluvial and lacustrine sedimentary rocks. This area constitutes the western rim of the Penticton Tertiary Outlier, with structural control related to a herringbone pattern of conjugate shears at northeast and northwest orientations. The basal units are shoestring in plan, whereas the upper formations are sheet-like lavas and breccia deposits from fissure eruptions.

Rocks within the outlier belong to the Penticton Group, consisting of five well-defined formations with an aggregate thickness of about 2500 metres. The base is characterized by a basal conglomerate referred to as the Springbok Formation, and coeval beds of Kettle River Formation consist mainly of tuffaceous sedimentary rocks. Above this is the Marron Formation composed mainly of andesite, trachyte, and phonolitic lavas, succeeded upwards by dacitic domes of the Marama Formation. On the eastern side of the outlier, this is followed by volcanic breccias and fluvial sedimentary rocks of the White Lake Formation.

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TABLE 1

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Quaternary			till, sand, gravel, silt
Middle Eocene	Coryell Intrusions		syenite, quartz monzonite
	intrusive contact		
	Ollalla Formation		rhyolite breccia
	Penticton Group	White Lake Formation	volcanic breccias, pyroclastics
		Marama Formation	feldspathic dacite
		Marron Formation	
		Nimpet Lake member	trachyte, trachyandesite
		Kitley Lake member	trachyandesite with glomerophenocrystic feldspar
		Yellow Lake member	mafic phonolite
		Kettle River Formation	tuffaceous arkose
		Springbok Formation	basal conglomerate
Triassic	Old Tom Formation		basalt, greenstone
	Shoemaker Formation		chert, tuff, greenstone
Permian	Anarchist Group		greenstone, quartzite, tuff, limestone

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping of the Marsel claims was restricted to major bedrock exposures, utilizing a 1:5000 topographic base. The results of this work are presented on Map 1.

Permian (Anarchist) and Triassic (Shoemaker) rocks underlie the Marsel 1, 2, 3, and 6 claims. These are unconformably in contact with the Eocene basal conglomerate and felsic lavas of the Penticton Tertiary Outlier, and are exposed on the Marsel 4 and 5 claims. Numerous north-south fracture zones transect the older metasediments and metavolcanics as well as the unaltered volcanics of the Penticton Group.

The Marsel 1 and 2 claims are underlain primarily by blue-grey chert and minor white-to-grey limestone. The western parts of the Marsel 3 and 6 claims are underlain primarily by dark grey greenstone and blue-grey chert with several isolated exposures of white limestone.

To the east (underlying most of the Marsel 4 and 5 claims, and parts of the Marsel 1, 2, 3, and 6 claims) are the members of the Penticton Group. Here, the Nimpet Lake and Kitley Lake volcanic members are well developed as is the Yellow Lake phonolite member. The basal member (Springbok Formation) is well exposed on bluffs east of Keremeos and Marsel Creeks. The unit, roughly 230 metres thick here, consists of well-layered polymictic pebble and boulder conglomerates. The clasts are derived from pre-Tertiary beds of feldspathic andesite, grey chert, and chlorite schist similar to those noted to the west. These rocks are down-faulted and tilted to the east. These rocks are overlain by the pyroxene-rich mafic phonolite lavas of the Yellow Lake member and are well exposed along Yellow Lake. Resting on top of this member are the Kitley Lake trachyandesite lavas characterized by large glomerophenocrystic clots of pinkish feldspar. This member is well displayed on both the Marsel 4 and 5 claims.

Overlying the Kitley Lake lavas is the Nimpet Lake member consisting of tan trachyte and trachyandesite lava. These rocks are exposed on the Marsel 5 claim only. In the southeastern corner of the Marsel 5 claim is an irregular body of Ollalla Formation consisting mostly of rhyolite breccia.

Within the Permo-Triassic rocks, specifically the Shoemaker greenstone and chert units, silicification appears to be widespread. In places, the greenstones are so intensely silicified, they appear at first glance to be chert. This situation is most common along the edge of the Penticton Tertiary Outlier on the Marsel 3 and 6 claims. The contact between the chert and greenstone units is gradational, and rocks previously mapped as chert are in reality highly silicified greenstone. In some instances, the contact is marked by a 10 m transition zone.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

A 'second pass' examination of the Marsel 1, 2, 3, and 6 claims has confirmed the existence of two fracture/fault zones transecting the Permo-Triassic rocks (chert and greenstone units of the Shoemaker Formation) outside of the Tertiary basin. However, their origin is probably related to the structures which are responsible for the formation of the basin, at least as far as timing is concerned.

In the west-central part of the Marsel 6 claim, there is a westerly trending fracture/fault zone (Plate 1). Near the western claim boundary, fracturing intensifies substantially, mainly due to cross-fracturing. Along this particular section, silicification is intense, almost completely replacing the original greenstone with silica, producing a chert-like material resolvable only under microscope. Chertification is widespread throughout this area and particularly strong along the intraformational contact to the south of the fracture zone. Pyritization has taken place along the core axis of the zone resulting in uniformly disseminated pyrite to 35% (Plate 2). The mineralization appears to be structurally controlled being associated with the primary fracture set trending 70°Az. Fracturing attains a maximum width of 12 metres at this point, is open ended to the west, and is disrupted by apparent block faulting to the east. Along the structure, small irregular quartz lenses have developed as well as non-persistent quartz and/or carbonate stringers. One lens was sampled along one-metre intervals, returning values of up to 600 ppb Au.

Fracturing occurs on a reduced scale all along the Eocene unconformity, primarily within the Shoemaker Formation. In the better developed zones, silicification and pyritization are present but to a lesser extent than that seen on the Marsel 6 claim. None of the fracture zones had strike length potential due to cross-faulting or simple fraying or splintering out. Grab samples collected from outcrop failed to return any gold- or silver-in-rock values.

In the northeastern area of the Marsel 2 claim there is a fairly extensive zone of oxidization associated with a series of narrow, subparallel,

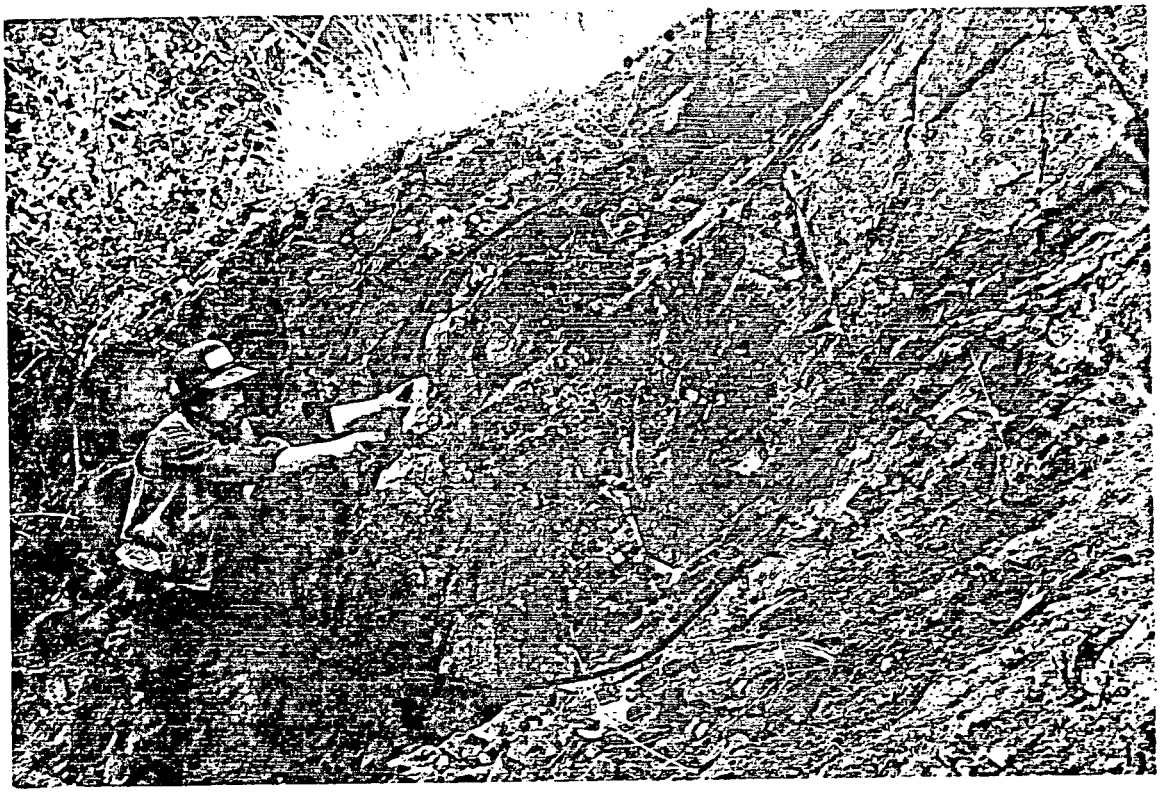


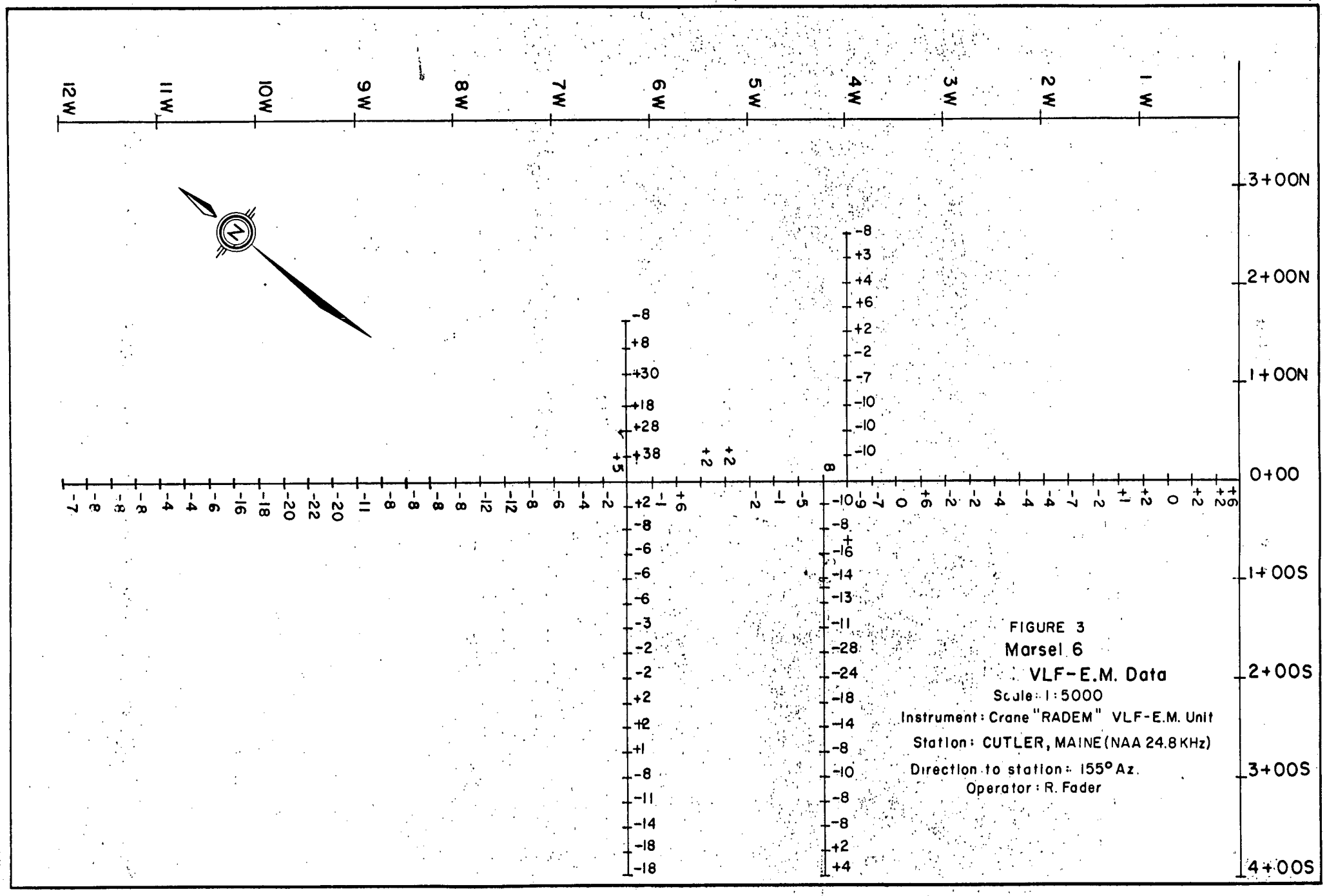
PLATE 1 Marsel 6; "Wedge" Showing. Fracture zone, characterized by progressive silicification to irregular vein development through the central core. Host rock is greenstone.

PLATE 2 Marsel 6; "Wedge" Showing. Irregular sulphide zones; silicification and pyritization are strongest where fracturing is intense.

northwesterly trending shear zones. The enclosing rocks, which include chert and conglomerate (Marron Formation), are moderately silicified, rust-altered, and weakly pyritized. The conglomerate occurs as a narrow lobe preserved by faulting; gossan development is as extensive in this unit as in the chert, indicating continued upward migration of mineralizing solutions. Grab samples collected from various bedrock exposures within this structure failed to return gold or silver values of interest.

VLF-EM SURVEY

A semi-permanent grid (2.7 line km) was established in the southeast part of the Marsel 6 claim along the unconformable contact of the Tertiary basin and the older Shoemaker Formation. The purpose of the survey was to detect mineralized zones within the Shoemaker chert and greenstone units along and adjacent to the Tertiary basin rim. Extremely steep topography prevented a complete survey with only two short cross lines being established off the baseline. One crossover of moderate significance was interpreted, the source of which is predicted to be associated with the unconformity projected through the area. The results are presented on Figure 3. The instrument used was a Crone Radem VLF-EM unit using Cutler, Maine, as the transmitting station (24.0 kHz), determined to be at 155° Az.


12W
11W
10W
9W
8W
7W
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
3+00N
2+00N
1+00N
0+00
1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
4+00S
FIGURE 3
Marsel 6
VLF-E.M. Data
Scale: 1:5000
Instrument: Crane "RADEM" VLF-E.M. Unit
Station: CUTLER, MAINE (NAA 24.8 KHz)
Direction to station: 155° Az.
Operator: R. Fader

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

Semi-detailed geological mapping and prospecting were carried out over the Marsel 1, 2, 3, and 6 claims at a scale of 1:5000 (Map 1). The geological findings are discussed under "Property Geology" and "Economic Geology". The prospecting program is summarized below.

Prospecting traverses were laid out to complete coverage on the Marsel 1, 2, and 3 claims only. The Marsel 6 claim was semi-detailed mapped due to the existence of the mineralized zone in the western part of the claim. A number of weakly pyritized shear zones were discovered and sampled; some of these samples returned significant values of up to 3.5 ppm Ag. Detailed geological evaluations of these structures and zones have not been completed to date; however, prospectors report moderate to extensive rust alteration associated with the pyritized zones. In some instances, limonite staining is prevalent, and gossan development is extensive surrounding these zones.

PLATE 3 Open cut exposing unconformity, mostly sheared chert. Note strong gossan development. Pyrite to 25%

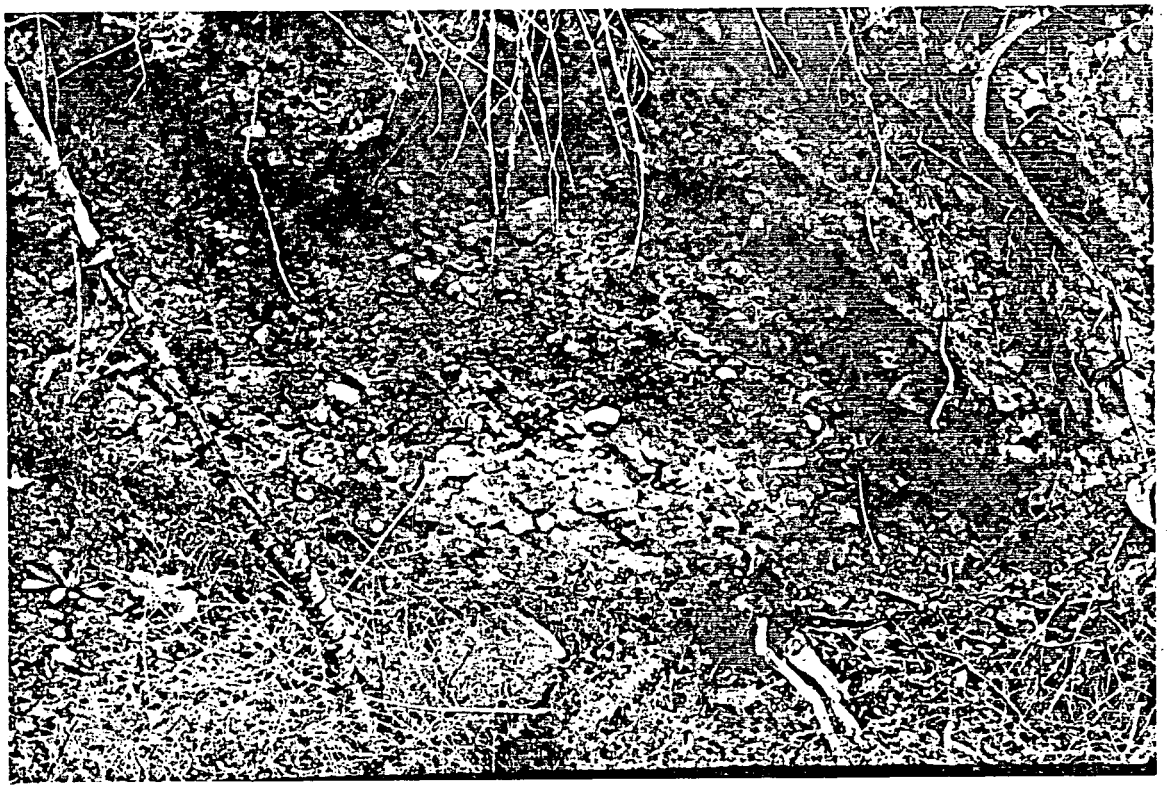


PLATE 4 Open cut exposing strong gossan development along unconformity. Springbok Formation conglomerate.

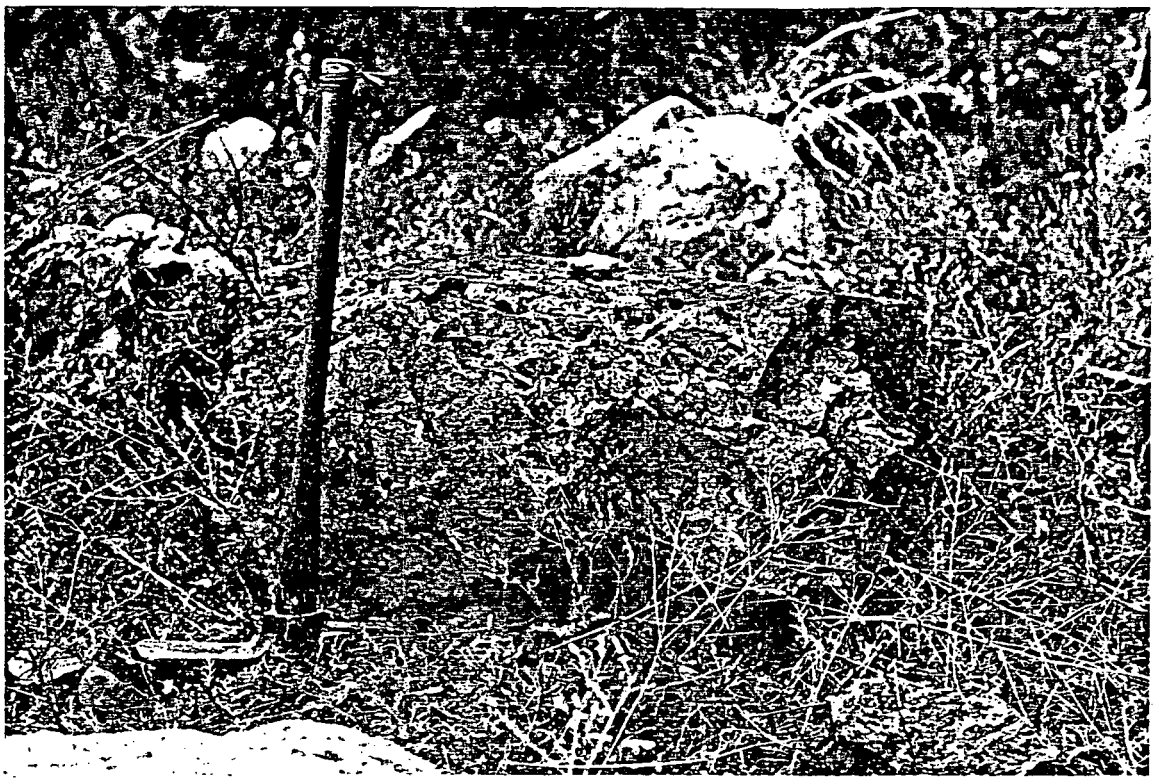


PLATE 5 Relatively fresh sample of chert, collected just below unconformity. Pyrite to 40%.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

A total of 34 rock samples were routinely collected during prospecting and geological mapping traverses. All of these were submitted to TerraMin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, for Au/Ag/Cu/Pb/Zn analyses. Only six samples returned marginally anomalous or anomalous Au- and/or Ag-in-rock values. The results are summarized on Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Anomalous Geochemical Results

Sample	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Sampled Material (outcrop)
GW-M-14A 0-1 m	480	0.48	550	6	58	silicified, rust-altered, pyritized greenstone.
-14B 1-2 m	600	0.67	860	46	92	
-14C 2-3 m	486	0.70	650	92	63	
FC-157	40	1.80	69	26	100	chert breccia, diss Py to 1%
FC-158	12	3.50	4000	20	106	intensely silicified greenstone, Py to 10%, malachite along fracture surfaces.
JD-M-05	18	1.09	43	21	4	quartzite-chert; diss Py to 5%, limonite stained.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Limited geological and rock geochemical evaluations of the Marsel claims have identified several pyrite mineralized zones of interest, all occurring outside of the Penticton Tertiary Outlier. The strongest occurrence of mineralization is situated on the Marsel 6 claim where a westerly trending fracture zone has undergone local silicification and pyritization, resulting in disseminated pyrite to 35% within the zone. Although the hosting structure and alteration patterns are extensive and favourable, the economic potential is somewhat limited due to the fact that it occurs near the west claim boundary.

It is recommended that further exploration be limited in scale, and directed to this area. Acquisition of land just west of the occurrence is recommended, while a major reduction of land on the east side of the property should be effected. That is, the Marsel 4 and 5 claims should be reduced to 1 x 4 units each, in order to just cover the basin rim by one full unit wide. The reasoning behind this is based on the lack of an exploration target. Thus, better quality targets and the proximity to the basin rim argue in favour of concentrating efforts in the western part of the claim group.

A P P E N D I X I

Analytical Techniques

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS LTD.
14-2235 - 30th Avenue N.E. Calgary, Alberta T2E 7C7
(403) 276-8668

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soil and sediment samples are dried and sieved through 80 mesh nylon screen (maximum particle size 200 microns).

Rock or drill core samples are crushed to approximately 1/8" in a jaw crusher, riffled to obtain a representative sample, and pulverized to 100 mesh (180 micron particle size).

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FIRE ASSAY/AA METHOD FOR GOLD AND SILVER
PLATINUM AND PALLADIUM

Approximately 1 assay ton of prepared sample is fused with a litharge flux charge to obtain a lead button. The button is cupelled down to a precious metal prill which is then dissolved in aqua regia. The resulting solution is analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotemetry to determine the precious metals.

A P P E N D I X I I

Geochemical Results

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-287-B Taiga Consultants Ltd. Date Oct.18, 1984

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
JOY-84-01 E	-2	6000	2500	2060	15200
02 J	1840	1100	180	108	108
03 H	584	20900	300	9200	2500
04 NW	62	1300	35	58	71
RICE-MOD-83-123 R	2380	360	450	8	48
-84-01 Le	14	28000	7000	29	196
RIDGE-84-01	3280	26800	3400	5500	18200
02	924	11600	1810	940	6000
03	744	6200	3000	680	2400
DDM-03	28	50	125	5	21
04	6	30	15	12	60
06	16	90	280	10	81
FC-156	6	50	7	15	8
157	40	1800	69	26	100
158	12	3500	4000	20	106
159	-2	60	18	1	10
160	6	20	86	1	119
161	8	300	43	9	52
162	8680	27100	9	400	80
163 B	1440	20200	45	730	830
165	24	5100	540	10	44000
GW-M-01	6	50	170	6	132
02	8	60	6	2	25
05	8	300	21	6	19
06	2	50	49	14	87

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-287-B Date

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Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
GW-M-08 A	6	130	19	8	27
08 B	8	100	101	57	320
09	4	170	94	4	33
10	-2	60	24	13	74
13	16	150	460	4	12
14 B	2	140	330	4	71
14 A outcrop	480	480	550	6	58
14 R wedge showing	12	110	96	7	91
JD-M-03	-2	120	25	10	24
05	18	1090	43	21	4
06	14	270	20	12	20
M-RF-1	-2	70	50	20	68
S1-1-10	-2	40	19	7	27
2-10	12	10	157	1	68
30-9	8	60	23	13	59
S2-1-10	8	20	24	6	19
30-9	4	30	18	3	15
S3-1-10	10	110	47	29	65
S4-1-10	8	20	11	8	22
TT-84-178	6	20	12	6	39
179	2	10	5	11	40

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ANALYTICAL REPORT

Job # 84-298-A | Taiga Consultants | Date Oct.31, 1984

Client Project BC-83-2E | Page 1/1

Sample No.		Au ppb	Ag ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Rice	GW-CR-9	52	63000	21000	157	730
Soil	GW-J-02 (Hu)	22	14900	12700	74000	76000
	GW-J-03 Ent	6	1700	160	5600	4100
Forest	GW-M-14 B	600	670	860	46	92
	GW-M-14 C	486	700	650	92	63
Rice	JD-CR-06	218	4600	197	60	17
	JD-CR-07	44	58000	15200	83	690
Soil	S3-4-10 Vein	8	330	51	20	11
	S4-4-10 Shear	6	210	60	4	22
	S6-4-10 Shear	240	2020	270	3	81

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A P P E N D I X I I I

Rock Sample Descriptions

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

DD-M-03 outcrop; chert, dark grey, silicified, pyritized; diss Py to 1%.

DD-M-04 as above

DD-M-06 as above; Py to 3%, extensively rust-altered.

FC-156 outcrop; chert, propylitically altered, some limonite stain along fractures.

FC-157 chert breccia, light grey; diss Py to 1%.

FC-158 greenstone, intensely silicified; Py to 10%, malachite along fracture surfaces.

FC-159 outcrop; chert, rust-altered, weakly pyritized, narrow shear zone.

FC-160 as above

FC-161 as above

GW-M-01 to 14: outcrops of fracture zones characterized by intense silicification of the greenstone, disseminated to massive pyrite to 40%, minor malachite and pyrrhotite.

GW-M-01 outcrop; limestone, silicified, weakly hematized.

GW-M-02 outcrop; chert, weakly pyritized, rust-altered, dark grey.

* GW-M-03 outcrop; chert, strongly sheared; no visible sulphides.

* GW-M-04 outcrop; chert, moderately pyritized and silicified; prominent northerly trending pyrite zone.

GW-M-05 outcrop; chert, strongly fractured and sheared, rust-altered, minor visible pyrite.

GW-M-06 as above.

* GW-M-07 outcrop; greenstone, chlorite/epidote altered; minor diss Py.

GW-M-08A outcrop; greenstone, silicified, strongly rust-altered; abundant pyrite and malachite within highly fractured section.

GW-M-08B as above.

GW-M-09 outcrop; greenstone, silicified, rust-altered; minor diss Py.

GW-M-10 outcrop; chert, highly silicified, irregular quartz lenses.

GW-M-11 outcrop; chert, highly fractured, rust-altered, minor visible disseminated pyrite.

GW-M-12 outcrop; chert, fractured, weakly pyritized.

* not assayed

GW-M-13	outcrop; greenstone, moderately propylitically altered, silicified; disseminated pyrite to 10%
GW-M-14A GW-M-14B GW-M-14C	18 m wide zone of intense fracturing and secondary shearing, intense silicification and pyritization; vein development to 12 cm wide, irregular lenses of quartz throughout; pyrite to 38%, chalcopyrite, minor malachite, molybdenum(?).
GW-M-14R	"Wedge" Showing
* JD-M-01	chert, black, hematized, limonite stained, fractured.
* JD-M-02	chert, brecciated and kaolinized, within a 20 cm bleached shear zone, shearing at 064°/46°S; pyritized black chert on either size of fault zone.
JD-M-03	boulder; chert, grey to black, pyritic, hematitic, limonitic, collected from a slide.
* JD-M-04	greenstone, massive, propylitically altered, pyritic in part.
JD-M-05	quartzite, dark grey, very well indurated, pyrite 5%, limonite stained jarosite.
JD-M-06	chert, black, hematized, limonite stained, disseminated limonite after pyrite.
M-RF-1	outcrop (4+75W,2+80N); trachyandesite, rust and propylitically altered; no visible sulphides.
S-1-30-9	greenstone, silicified, weakly pyritic.
S-2-30-9	greenstine, silicified, pyritic.
S-1-1-10	greenstone, highly silicified; outcrop of northwest striking shear zone.
S-2-1-10	outcrop; greenstone, sheared, weakly silicified.
S-3-1-10	vein quartz cutting chert; pyrite to 2%.
S-4-1-10	chert, extensively rust-altered; diss Py to 2%.
S-1-2-10	greenstone, intensely silicified; diss Py to 4%; outcrop along strike of S-1-1-10 shear.

* not assayed

A P P E N D I X I V

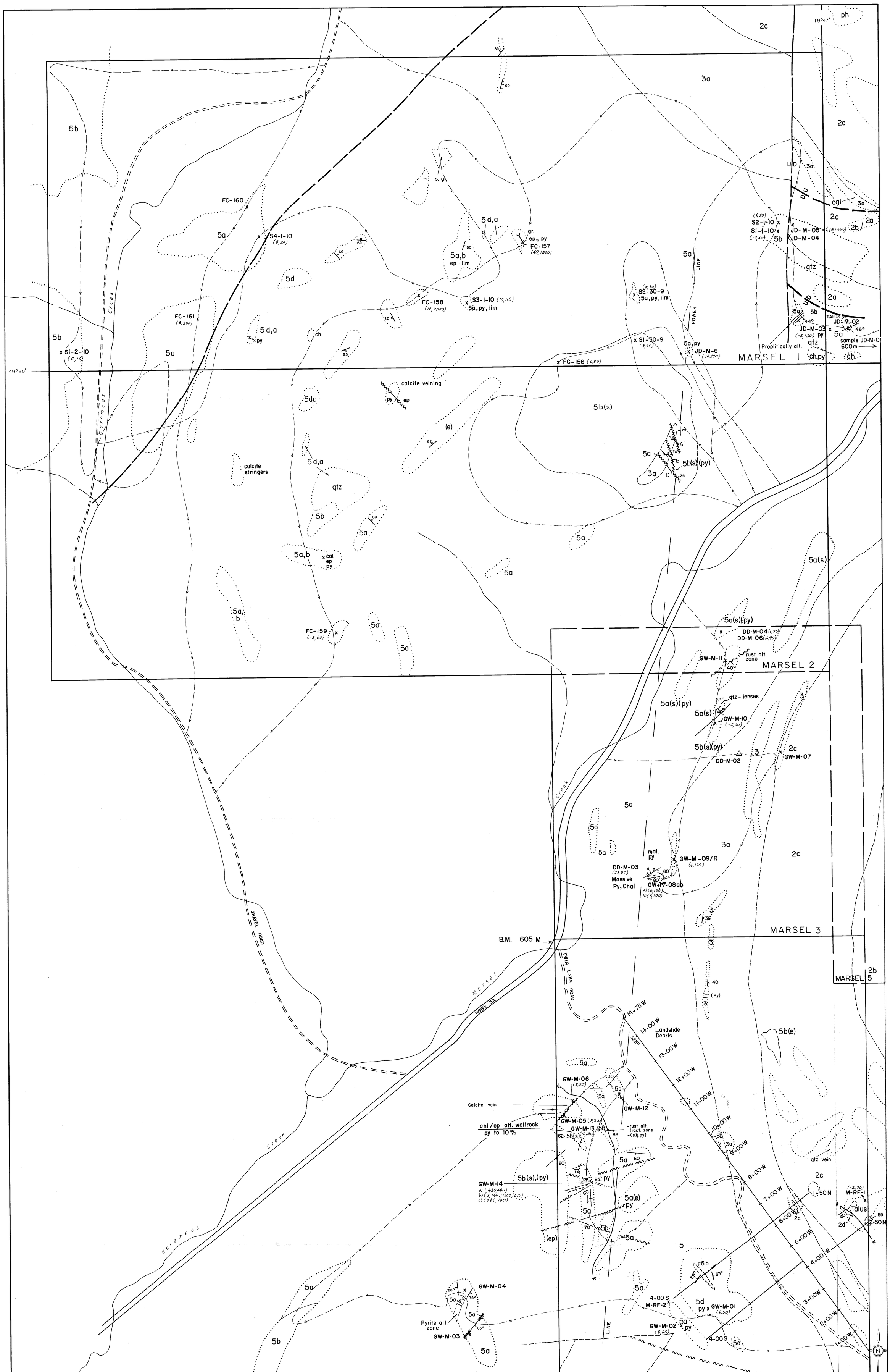
Summary of Personnel
Summary of Expenditures

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Personnel			
J. W. Davis	3 days @ $350	1,050.00	
G. L. Wilson	3 days @ $250	750.00	
F. Cook	3 days @ $230	690.00	
R. R. Fader	3 days @ $225	675.00	
S. Hardlotte	3 days @ $185	555.00	
D. D. Dancer	3 days @ $115	345.00	
	18 man days		4,065.00
Camp and Accommodation			
18 man days @ $40/man day			720.00
Transportation (travel, truck rental, fuel, equipment)			520.00
Disposable Supplies			68.00
Miscellaneous (maps, reproductions, phone, freight)			70.15
Post-Field Compilation (writing, drafting, secretarial)			800.00
Geochemical Analyses			
Rocks for Au/Ag/Cu/Pb/Zn	34 @ $12.75		433.50
		TOTAL	$ 6,676.65

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

J. W. Davis, P.Geol. 116 MacEwan Dr. N.W. Calgary, AB T3K 2P7	Sep. 30 - Oct. 2
G. L. Wilson, B.Sc. 60 Ranchridge Rd. N.W. Calgary, AB T3G 1Z9	Sep. 30 - Oct. 2
Fred Cook Brabant Lake LaRonge, Sask. S0J 1L0	Sep. 30 - Oct. 2
R. R. Fader 1516 - 23rd St. N.W. Calgary, AB T2N 2P5	Sep. 30 - Oct. 2
Solomon Hardlotte P. O. Box 1164 LaRonge, Sask. S0J 1L0	Sep. 30 - Oct. 2
D. D. Dancer 5 Fraser Road S.E. Calgary, AB T2H 1E4	Sep. 30 - Oct. 2



Q	Quaternary:	till, sand, gravel, silt	
1	Middle Eocene:	Ollalla Formation	rhyolite breccia
		Penticton Group:	
2		Marron Formation	Nipet Lake member: a. trachyte, trachyandesite Kitley Lake member: b. trachyandesite with glomerophenocrystic feldspar Yellow Lake member: c. mafic phonolite d. sandstone lenses.
3	Jurassic	Springbrook Formation	basal conglomerate
4		Similkameen Intrusions	qtz monzonite, granite
5	Triassic	Shoemaker Formation	a. chert b. greenstone c. tuff d. limestone
6	Permian	Anarchist Formation	a. greenstone b. limestone

(s) silicified (e) epidote (py) pyrite, disseminated sulphides

Geologic contact
Outcrop
Fault
Fracture
Shear
Trench

qtz	quartz	ep	epidote
py	pyrite	lim	limonite
ch	chalcopyrite	cal	calcite
gr	granitized	cgl	conglomerate
ph	phonolite	cl	chlorite

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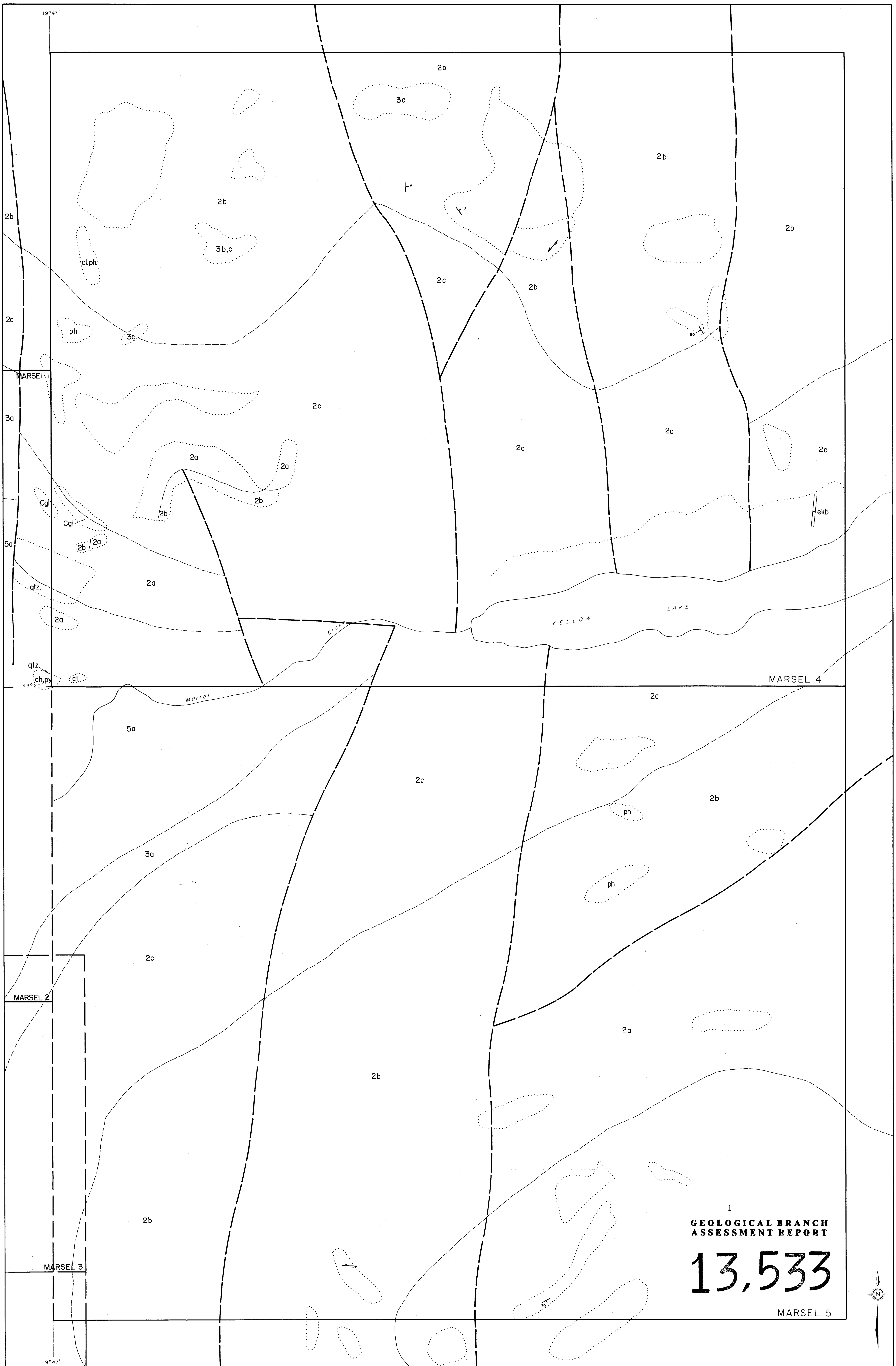
MARSEL 1,2,3&6 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY MAP

DATE JULY, 1983	NTS 82 E 5W
PROJECT BC-83-2E	MAPPED/DRAWN BY G. WILSON
SCALE 1:5000	0 50 100 150 200 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP 1



Q	Quaternary: till, sand, gravel, silt		
1	Middle Eocene:	Ollalla Formation	rhyolite breccia
		Penticton Group:	
2		Marron Formation	Nipet Lake member: a. trachyte, trachyandesite Kitley Lake member: b. trachyandesite with glomeropheno-crystic feldspar Yellow Lake member: c. mafic phonolite
3	Jurassic	Springbrook Formation	basal conglomerate
4		Similkameen Intrusions	qtz monzonite, granite
5	Triassic	Shoemaker Formation	a. chert b. greenstone c. tuff d. limestone
6	Permian	Anarchist Formation	a. greenstone b. limestone

(s) silicified (e) epidote (py) pyrite, disseminated sulphides

- Geologic contact
- Outcrop
- Fault
- Fracture
- Shear
- Trench

qtz	quartz	ep	epidote
py	pyrite	lim	limonite
ch	chalcopyrite	cal	calcite
gr	granitized	cgl	conglomerate
ph	phonolite	cl	chlorite

REX SILVER MINES LTD.

MARSEL 4&5 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY MAP

DATE JULY, 1983	NTS 82 E 5W
PROJECT BC-83-2E	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY G. WILSON
SCALE 1:5000	0 50 100 150 200 METRES
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP 1b