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REPORT

ON

GEOLOGY and GEOCHEMISTRY

KOOR MINERAL CLAIM

130°02'W, 53°20'N, 103G/8E

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

for

REXFORD MINERALS LTD.
#701 - 744 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

By

R.H. SERAPHIM PhD., P.Eng.

And

J.T. SHEARER, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

June 4, 1985

FIELD WORK COMPLETED BETWEEN OCTOBER 23-27 1984

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has been revised at the request of the Superintendent of Brokers' Mine Evaluation Committee. It summarizes all the information known to date about the Koor Claim.

The Koor Claim is located on Banks Island, 4 1/2 kilometers southeast of Yellow Giants' Discovery Zone, which contains known drill indicated reserves of 100,000 tons averaging 0.461 oz/ton gold equivalent; and 5 km southeast of the Kim deposit with known drill indicated reserves of 1,069,000 tons averaging 0.072 oz/ton gold equivalent (Shearer 1985b). These deposits are now being explored by Trader Resource Corp.

The geological environment of the Koor Claim, with the host rocks mainly intensely deformed metasediments near the contacts of intrusions, is similar to that in the Yellow Giant area.

Early prospecting (in the 1960's) in the area now covered by the Koor claim found mineralized float samples which assayed up to 0.05 oz/ton gold (McDougall 1983).

A Phase I program carried out by Rexford Minerals Ltd. in October 1984, covered only a portion of the claim and consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, and soil sampling. This program resulted in the discovery of a garnet-actinolite skarn zone at least one meter wide, length unknown, containing 350 ppm copper, 1 ppm lead, 30 ppm zinc, 0.6 ppm silver, and 5 ppb gold. The zone is at the contact of marble with quartz diorite. Also two geochemical soil anomalies were located, one near the southwest limit of the grid survey which contained 40 to 120 ppb gold, and a second at the south end of the grid, with up to 30 ppb gold.

The Discovery Deposit, 4.5 km northwest of the Koor Claim is hosted by a major northwest trending fault-zone between skarn and grey marble which is intruded by hornblende diorite and biotite quartz monzonite. The possibility of Kim-type mineralization on the Koor Claim should not be overlooked. The Kim, a disseminated deposit, is located 5 km northwest of the Koor Claim, and is hosted by an east-west trending fault and alteration system developed within biotite-quartz monzonite. The major east-west lineaments on the Koor claim coupled with the change in direction of the main metasedimentary belt should be carefully prospected for Kim-type mineralization.

Geochemical surveys at Yellow Giant has illustrated that sampling at 10 meter intervals is necessary to define anomalies. Hence the 30 meter grid spacing used on the Koor claim should be reduced to 10 meter intervals. Also, the geochemical grid should be extended after further geological mapping.

The Dighem EM anomaly defined in 1984 and three SP anomalies along the marble-intrusive contact require careful prospecting. Additional geophysical surveys should be completed over anomalous areas. If results remain encouraging, diamond drilling should follow.

High silver values were found on the Tad Claim located to the southeast along the same metasedimentary belt (Figure 8). Also high gold values were obtained from the Keech Claim on the west end of Keecha Lake. It should be noted that the initial discovery on Banks Island by Falconbridge took 10 days of intensive prospecting before any significant mineralization was located. The target mineralization is characterized by highgrade gold values contained in sulfide bodies having relatively short horizontal extent (strike) in comparison to the steep plunging vertical dimension, thus require detailed prospecting.

The Koor Claim has good potential to contain gold-silver deposits similar to those of the Yellow Giant Property, and should be prospected in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Shearer M.Sc., FGAC.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following programs are recommended to further explore the Koor Claim:

Phase II

Detailed and extended geological mapping along the meta-sedimentary-quartz diorite contact followed by soil sampling and Ground Magnetic surveys to aid in establishing the precise location of the contact.

Phase III

The phase III program is to be based on positive results from phase II and is to consist of diamond drilling.

An estimate of costs for these programs is as follows:

Phase II - Budget

Personnel		
Geologist - @ $250/day for 20 days	$ 5,000	
Assistant/Sampler - @ $150/day	3,000	
Geochemistry		5,000
Transportation Fixed Wing		4,000
Supplies		1,500
Report Writing/Drafting/Supervision		1,500
	$ 20,000	
Contingency - 25%		5,000
TOTAL PHASE II		$ 25,000

Phase III - Budget (Contingent on favorable results)

Preliminary Diamond Drilling (contract, 500 m)	$ 50,000
TOTAL PHASE III	$ 50,000
TOTAL PHASE II and PHASE III	$ 75,000

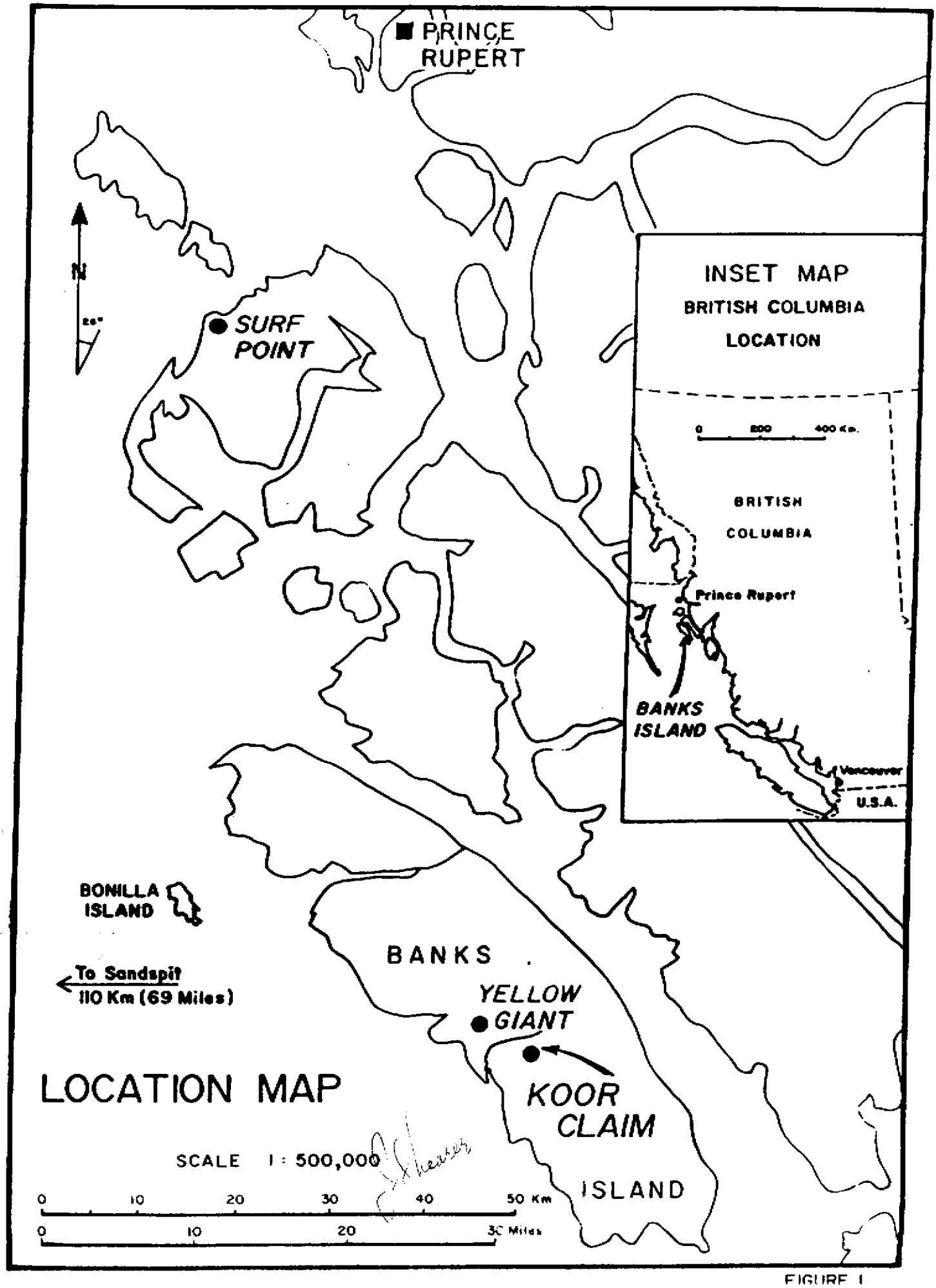

PRINCE RUPERT
N
SURF POINT
INSET MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA
LOCATION
0 200 400 Km.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Prince Rupert
BANKS ISLAND
Vancouver
U.S.A.
BONILLA ISLAND
To Sandspit
110 Km (69 Miles)
BANKS
YELLOW GIANT
KOOR CLAIM
ISLAND
LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1 : 500,000
0 10 20 30 40 50 Km
0 10 20 30 Miles

FIGURE 1

INTRODUCTION

This report has been revised at the request of the Superintendent of Brokers' Mine Evaluation Committee. It incorporates all the information known to date about the Koor Claim.

The Koor Mineral claim occupies a portion of the geological belt which hosts the Yellow Giant (formerly Banker) gold deposits on Banks Island, B.C. The belt, composed of a band of metasediments flanked by weakly foliated granitic rocks, is a favorable host for "Banker-type" gold-silver deposits, particularly when certain identified structural features are present. The "Banker-Type" deposits, as examplified by the Discovery Deposit on the Yellow Giant Property, are characterized by relatively short horizontal extent in comparison to their steeply plunging vertical dimension. A prominent fold occurs in this belt in the immediate area of the Koor mineral claim and favorable structures may be present in the lightly prospected area. An unusually large amount of favorable skarn rock is also included.

Location and Access

The Koor mineral claim is situated on Banks Island, approximately 105 km southwest of Prince Rupert, B.C. (Fig. 1). Access is by helicopter or floatplane from Prince Rupert to the east end of Waller Lake or the west end of Kooryet Lake.

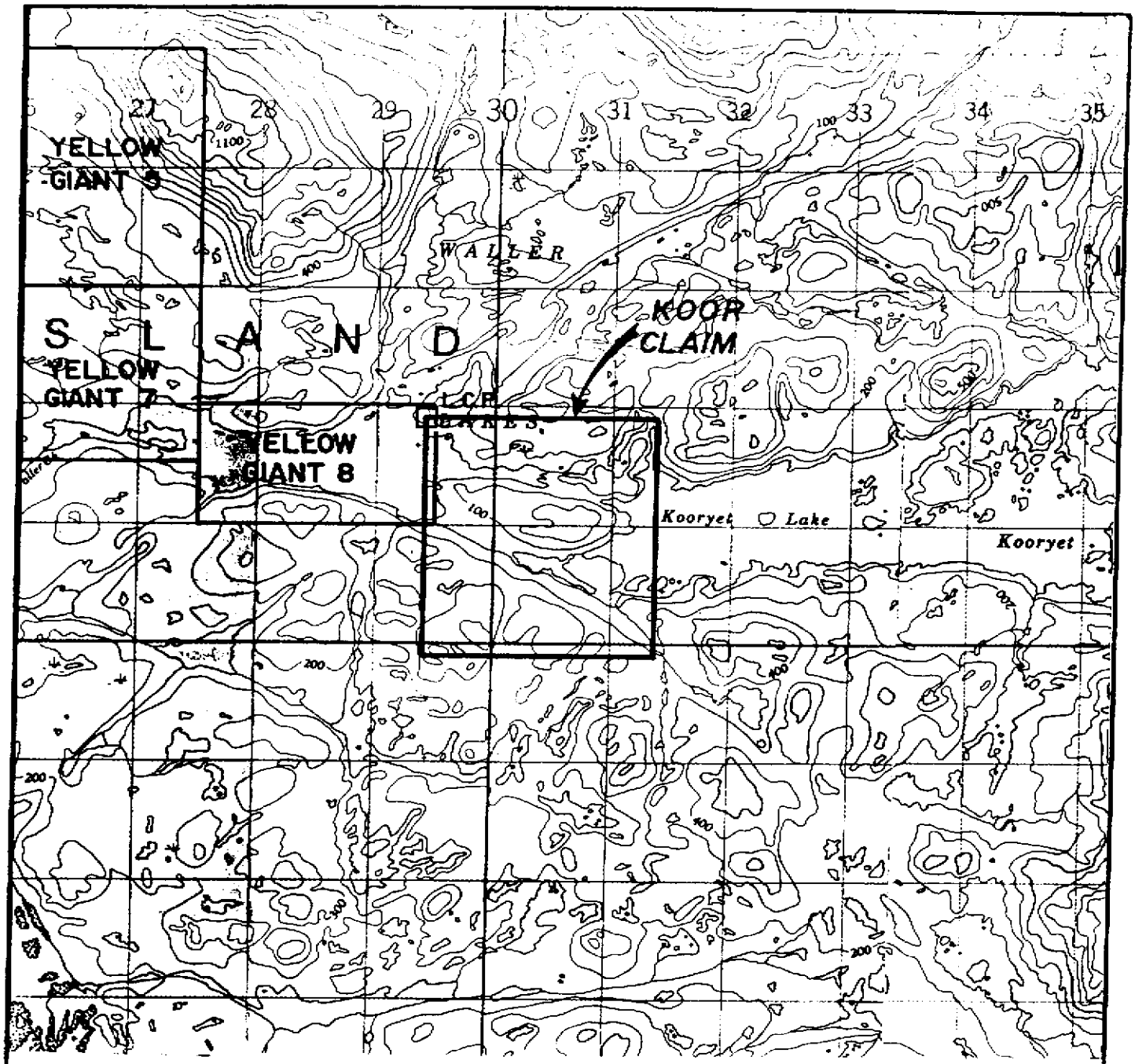
Physiography and Vegetation

Banks Island climate is characterized by year-round heavy rainfall and moderate temperatures. Elevations over a moderately undulating terrain vary from 30 m to greater than 160 m above sea level. Areas underlain by intrusive rocks are characterized by mossy, sparsely vegetated ridges; those underlain by metasediments are swampy, low lying and heavily bushed with spruce and alder. Soil development is generally incomplete and profiles consist of an A plus C horizon over intrusive rocks and an A or A plus B horizon over metasedimentary rocks.

MINERAL CLAIMS

The Koor mineral claim is located in the Skeena Mining Division and is described as follows:

Name:	Koor, Record #4646
Type:	Modified Grid System
Units:	4S and 4E, total 16 units
Date Recorded:	September 6, 1984
Work Due:	$1,600 on or before September 6, 1985
Ownership:	Ownership transferred to Rexford Minerals Ltd.



SCALE 1:50000

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 M

REXFORD MINERALS LTD.	
CLAIM MAP	
PROJECT: KOOR PROJECT	
ENG: R. H. SERAPHIM ENGINEERING LTD.	
DWG. NUMBER:	FIGURE. 2

☐ L.C.P. - Legal Corner Post

The claim (see Figure 2), occupies ground originally held, as shown on old claim maps, by G. Bleiler, Westfield Minerals, and, to the south, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. (Banker #74 to #82) as well as some originally unclaimed acreage. The property was covered later by '4-post' Banks #9 and Banks #10 claims, owner not determined. In 1984 the Koor 1 claim was relocated as the Koor claim due to a clerical error of not filing the assessment work by the anniversary date.

HISTORY

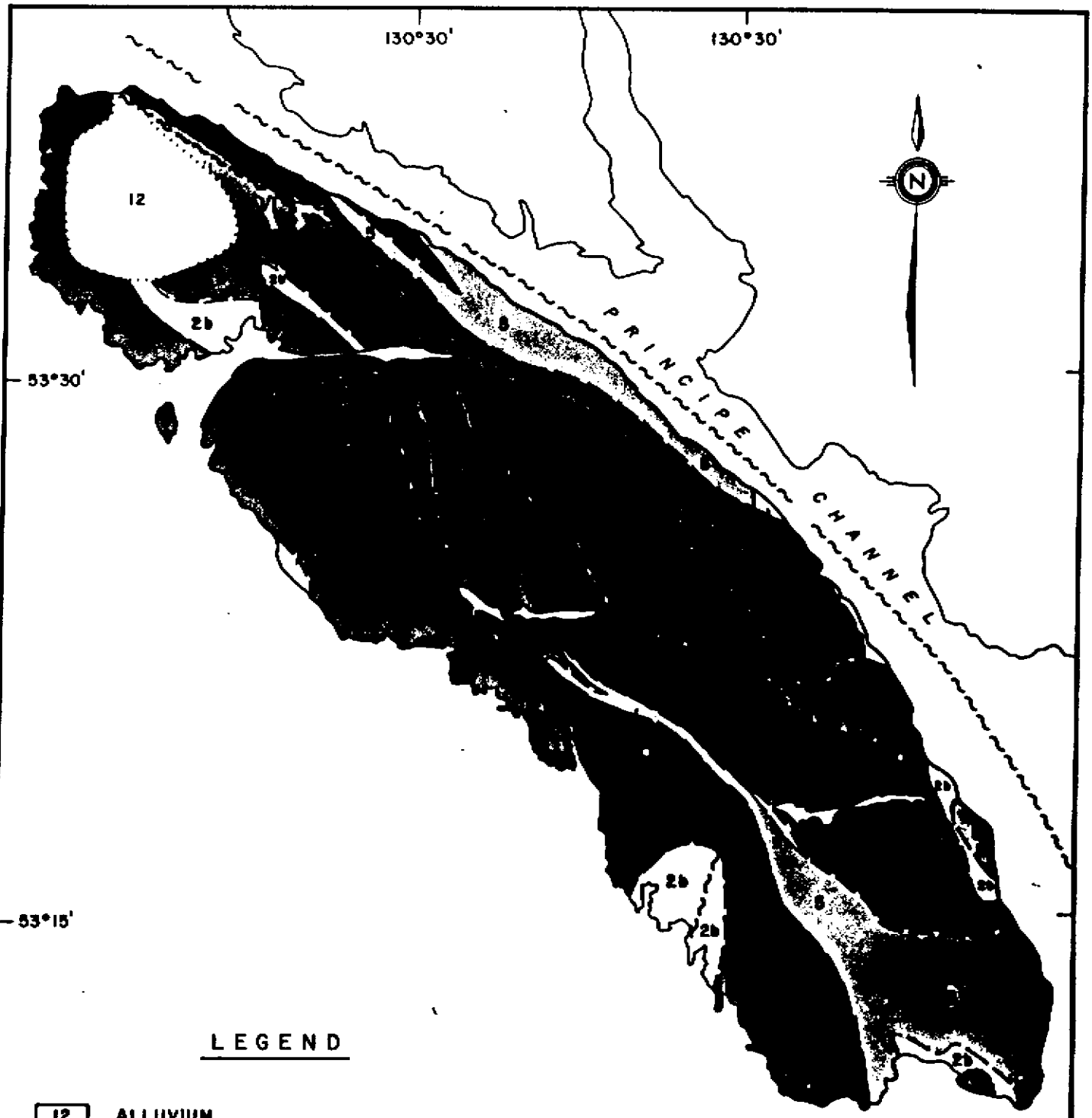
Exploration for gold on Banks Island dates back to the early 1960's when Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited discovered several showings during a regional reconnaissance program. Subsequent geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys resulted in the discovery of a number of attractive drill targets. Extensive diamond drilling by Falconbridge, Hecate Gold, Sproatt Silver and McIntyre Porcupine Mines has led to the partial delineation of several gold deposits. Continued drilling towards proving mineable deposits is in progress by Trader Resource Corp. Close-spaced diamond drilling and some underground work has indicated about 205,500 ounces of gold (Shearer (1985b) within the four better known deposits on the Yellow Giant Property.

A portion of the Koor property was first staked in the early 1960's by associates of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. following the discovery of gold on the Banker (now Yellow Giant) property several kilometers to the northwest. The portion of the ground located contained the on-going extension of the geologically favorable belt of rocks which hosted or was proximate to the gold deposits elsewhere. The remaining ground appears to have been once staked by G. Bleiler or Westfield Minerals.

Some prospecting was done by Falconbridge within the southern Koor claim limits, and by the other owners within the northern limits, but results of this work, beyond minimal prospecting, are indefinite although some mineralization, mostly float occurrences, has been reported. The claims involved lapsed shortly after Falconbridge consolidated work in the more northern portion of the belt before optioning all Banks Island holdings to Hecate Gold Corp. The ground has apparently not been relocated in recent years.

R. Kidlark, Geologist, assisted by L. Demczuk and G. Baldwin conducted a Phase I. geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling program over a portion of the Koor claim from October 23 to October 27, 1984.

Soil samples were collected every 30 m along a flagged and chained grid. A total of 197 soil, 16 silt and 6 rock chip samples were collected and submitted to Chemex Labs Ltd., of Vancouver. All were analyzed for gold using the fire assay preconcentrated - AA method.



LEGEND

- 12 — ALLUVIUM
- QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANITE
- GRANODIORITE
- QUARTZ DIORITE
- 8 — GNEISSIC DIORITE - MIGMATITE COMPLEX
- CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE
- 2b — MICACEOUS QUARTZITE, SKARN, SCHIST

SCALE 1:300,000

0 5 10 15 Km

REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL MAP OF BANKS ISLAND

PROJECT KOOR PROJECT

ENG.: R.H. SERAPHIM ENGINEERING LTD.

DWG. NUMBER: November 1984 FIGURE 3

The objective of the Phase I program was to assess the potential of the Koor claim area for gold mineralization and, if favorable results were obtained, to prepare a budget for a staged systematic program of further exploration.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following is an excerpt from an earlier TRM Engineering report by J. McDougall and J. Shearer (1984) that best summarizes the regional geology.

"Regional geological features have been compiled by Roddick (1970), following field work conducted along coastal exposures by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1963 and by very wide spaced helicopter landings on interior sites in 1964 (Fig. 3). The following discussion results in large part from this work.

Banks Island lies along the western edge of a long, relatively narrow belt of plutonic and metamorphic rocks termed the "Coast Plutonic Complex". This forms one of the major geological components of British Columbia, extending from Northern Washington through the Coast Mountains into southeast Alaska and Yukon Territory. General descriptions of the Complex have been given by Roddick and Hutchinson (1974) and Woodsworth and Roddick (1977). The Coast Plutonic Complex consists largely of intermediate and basic, discrete and coalescing granitoid plutons, bodies of gneiss - migmatite and pendants (septa) of metasediments and volcanics. It is an asymmetric array, having diorite and dioritic migmatites most plentiful on the west, flanking a central gneiss zone, with granodiorite and quartz monzonite being more abundant on the east. Metamorphic intensity increases from greenschist facies in the western part of the belt to amphibolite (locally granulite) facies in the central and east-central parts. Woodworth and Roddick (1977) suggest that most of the plutons in the coast mountains have been emplaced as diapiric solids, analogous to glacier flow and salt domes. Many contacts between plutons and pendants are faults or drag folds formed during formation of the igneous bodies. Some faults have been healed by recrystallization. The clearest examples of movement of plutons in solid masses are the several "tadpole"-shaped intrusions that have gradational to intricate contacts along their "tails". When the rock was more solid, movement could take place only by recrystallization, and this could give rise to internal foliation within. Commonly the quartz diorite and granodiorite are rarely uniform over broad areas. Zones of migmatite and small, lensoid amphibolitic inclusions are ubiquitous but variable in abundance.

Roddick (1970) reports that contact relationships everywhere indicate the more acid plutonic rock to be younger than any more basic plutonic rock in contact with it, but isotopic ages are related to the position of the plutons across the belt. Isotopic ages range from Early Cretaceous on the west to Late Cretaceous near the axis of the crystalline belt to Tertiary on the east side.

The central part of Banks Island is underlain by Unit 10b, Figure 3, a biotite-hornblende-quartz monzonite. Surrounding rocks are hornblende-biotite granodiorite (units 9c). To the east and west are large bodies of hornblende-biotite quartz diorite (unit 8b). Basic, gneiss-diorite-migmatite complexes (unit 5b) flank the quartz diorite. This outward zoning from a felsic core to progressively more basic rocks supports a conclusion based on detailed petrographic work that intrusive rocks on Banks Island are inter-related and part of the same zoned pluton. The field observations, discussed under "Local Geology", simply reflect the complexities along the contacts of major phases.

Metasedimentary rocks are exposed over about 7% of Banks Island, mainly occupying long, narrow northwesterly trending belts. The longest continuous belt extending from Banks Lake to Keecha Lake is over 18 km in length. North of Waller Lake this Banks-Keecha belt splits into two arms, the probable result of large scale complex folding. It is this area of the Island together with the parallelling sedimentary belt between Foul Bay (Waller Bay) and the Bob Zone that attention has been focused on within the Yellow Giant Project.

The discovery of mineralization resulted from an aircraft assisted prospecting program designed to investigate north coast lineaments (McDougall 1972). Banks Island has an unusual density of faults, fractures and lineaments. The Island is bounded by deep seated, major faults that are assumed to have right-lateral displacement. In the initial exploratory stage, prospecting zeroed in on locales where the most east-west lineaments intersected the northwesterly ones which often contained the metasediments, particularly the calcareous bands where offsets were more readily recognizable on air photos. A large percentage of the gold occurrences now known on Banks Island were discovered as a result, proof positive as far as the writers are concerned that these features represent, or are closely related to, areal controls of most immediate interest. Paralleling but nearby zones "sympathetic" to these main structural features now appear of equal or more importance as a locus of gold mineralization, however.

COAST RANGE DISTRICT 4

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

GENERALIZED GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL LOCATION MAP

BANKS ISLAND, B.C.

MAY 30/1985

- $\bullet^2$ Float rock sample site
- X^3 Outcrop rock sample site
- M Metasediments
- S Skarn
- Airphoto linears
- G Granitic rocks
- Major lineament
- Geological boundary

53°15'

130°04'

FIGURE 8

The source of the gold and other mineralization is not known. There are no volcanics on Banks Island (an interesting feature) and the writers favour as a mechanism the geochemically anomalous sedimentary bands being "leached" by hydrothermal agencies related to the granitic rocks, with redeposition and concentration in structurally - and in part chemically - favourable environments."

LOCAL GEOLOGY and MINERALIZATION

A metasedimentary sequence of marble, calc-silicate and metapelites strikes at 300° across the southern portion of the claim area and is flanked by Jura-Cretaceous Coast Range Intrusives. It extends over a strike length of at least 1.5 km, a width of 150 m and is in contact with biotite quartz monzonite to the east and hornblende quartz diorite to the west. The biotite quartz monzonite hosts the Kim disseminated gold deposit 5.0 km northwest of the Koor claim (Shearer 1985b).

Metasediments

The lithology consists of pyriferous argillaceous quartzite, massive marble, calc-silicate and siltstone. The sequence is representative of an offshore facies. Regional metamorphism has produced marble, calc-silicates and schistosity; local contact metamorphic and metasomatic effects include skarn in calcareous units and hornblende and biotite hornfels in more pelitic rocks.

Intrusions

The "Kim granite" (in hand specimen) consists of an equigranular, medium to coarse grained hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite. The mafic content locally approaches 25%. The quartz diorite is equigranular, medium to coarse grained and contains variable amounts of biotite and hornblende. The biotite is believed to be secondary after hornblende, and the unit becomes finer grained and less mafic towards the metasedimentary contact.

Structure and Mineralization

Prominent northwest trending linears parallel both the regional foliation and the bedding. Less prominent linears occur in two other directions; 050° and 090°. In the vicinity of the Koor Claim, as shown on Figure 8, the main sedimentary band or septum (remnant) present executes a relatively sharp (30°) change of strike from north-west to west-northwest. The structure involved is not well understood but as the change coincides with a strong east-west lineament, which crosscuts the claim group between Waller Lake and Kooryet Lake, this specific section

has always been considered favorable prospecting ground. Unfortunatly, the bedrock structures responsible for the lineaments themselves are covered with overburden. The extensive development of skarn (garnet, epidote, amphibole etc.) is generally a favorable indication for gold in the Banks Island Gold Belt. Significant widths of skarn occur in the western half of the Koor Claim, and a slice (wedge) of skarn might continue along the EW 'break' towards Kooryet Lake itself, although the main band of metasediments is deflected southerly.

Rusty garnet-actinolite skarn is exposed at the marble-quartz diorite contact near the southwest corner of the grid. It contains disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and sphalerite and asayed 350 ppm Cu, 1ppm Pb, 30 ppm Zn, 0.6 ppm Ag and 5 ppb Au. It is at least 1.0 m wide and the strike length has yet to be determined. The skarn unit was test drilled for assessment purposes along strike only a few hundred feet northwest of the western Koor boundary. Fifty feet of actinolite-garnet skarn (the drill limit) is present in each of two holes. Core is still stored near the collars. The important contacts - westerly inland and easterly underwater at Waller Lake - were not reached, but it was assumed that they extend easterly on to the Koor Claim (J.J. McDougall per comm.).

Several molybdenite bearing quartz veins, up to 5.0 cm in width, occur within the quartz monzonite unit at the southeast corner of the claim. Molybdenite has been found (perhaps zoned) near several of the Yellow Giant gold deposits.

McDougall (1983) notes that:

"Mineral occurences located within either the skarn or structural belt, as float or otherwise, are surprisingly few given the favorable geological environment evident. Quartz float occurring under a tree root near the end of Kooryet Lake contained several percent copper and several ounces of silver, but only low (0.01?) oz. gold (#1) (see Figure 8). Another pyritic sample containing only minor quartz (#2 approximately) assayed between 4 and 5 oz. silver and 0.01 oz. gold. The best gold assay obtained was in the 0.04 - 0.05 oz. range (#3 area). Prospectors reported little evidence of material found in place during the several short visits due to overburden problems, but there was evidence, as noted on their assay slips, of ample quartz and pyrite present." Garnet-actinolite float picked up along a beach 1.5 km southeast of the Koor Mining Claim, assayed 2.2 oz/ton silver. However, as is so often the case on Banks Island, where mineralized areas historically occur in softer rock in water-filled depressions, it was assumed that the source was underwater and would have to await investigation, while those on land were first evaluated. Similar reasons prevailed in the case of the Koor where mineralized float occurred near one of the extensive water-filled areas."

GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil and silt sample locations are presented in Figure 5 and the results are plotted on Figure 6. Background gold content in soils is less than 5 ppb.

A soil anomaly, based on two samples with 40 and 120 ppb Au, occurs along the southwest edge of the grid area. Extrapolation of geologic data indicates that the anomaly is underlain by the quartz diorite-marble contact.

A weaker anomaly with two samples assaying of 20 and 30 ppb Au occurs at the south end of the grid and is underlain by quartz monzonite.

The reason for the limited geochemical response may be due to the wide sample spacing used and the size and distribution of gold particles in the soil. Gold geochemical results are best used to delineate goldbearing areas but cannot be reliably used to eliminate all areas of gold potential on Banks Island. At the Bob Deposit for example, containing 50,000 tons averaging 1.17 oz/ton gold, 9 km northwest of the Koor Claim, gold content in soil decreases rapidly and samples more than 20 m from the mineralization show only background values.

A soil survey was carried out in 1964 by Falconbridge for total heavy metal content using the standard "Bloom" test - an ammonium citrate buffer, with dithizone in toluene as the metal sensitive indicator. A small grid was cut over the limestone and metasediments on the Koor Claim. Charteris (1964) in a report entitled "Geochemical Surveys at Banks Island, B.C., 1964", reports that:

> "The continuity of the geochemical anomalies suggest pyritic metasediments. Mapping should provide the information necessary for further exploration."

The area covered in 1964 was not re-sampled in 1984.

GEOPHYSICS

Self potential surveys were carried out on the Koor Claim in 1964 by Falconbridge as plotted on Figure 7, Geophysical Map. Three anomalous trends were found. The southernmost anomaly reaches values of -113 millivolts and appears to indicate a conductive unit within the metasedimentary assemblage over a distance of 1,200 feet (366 meters). The central anomaly lies near the metasedimentary-quartz monzonite contact as plotted on Figure 4 and was detected on two lines for a distance of 200 feet (60 metres). The central anomaly has response up to -79 millivolts.

A "limestone gully" is noted on the SP map immediately north of the third and northernmost SP anomaly. This anomaly attains values of -74 millivolts. The "limestone gully" was apparently not observed in 1984 mapping which indicates that more detailed geological mapping is required along the metasedimentary contact. Earlier investigations by Falconbridge and examination of airphotographs suggests that at least 1/4 of the entire Koor Claim, including water-covered areas,is underlain by the favourable skarn and marble, although some of this may now be largely metasomatized. The skarn on the adjacent Yellow Giant #8 mineral claim is the best developed on Banks Island and it may continue well into the Koor Claim (McDougall per. comm.).

Reconnaissance type airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF surveys (Dighem) were conducted over the projected contact areas on the Koor Claim in 1984, by TRM Engineering Ltd. The flight lines were planned largely to test otherwise inaccessible water areas, common in the Waller, Kooryet, Keecha Lake Areas, where mineralized float, usually found close to source on Banks Island, had been found along the beaches. One Dighem EM anomaly (Smith 1984) was detected along the southeast shoreline of the small lake in central Koor Claim, as plotted on Figure 7, Geophysical Map. Determination of the significance of this anomaly will have to await ground appraisal following more accurate plotting of the locations. The profiles of the flight lines should be studied to determine if the anomaly exhibits magnetic and/or VLF response. The most likely source according to Smith's (1984) interpretation, is "type C" (steeply-plunging compact bedrock conductor) or " type H" (close to surface conductive rock unit), using a vertical sheet (half plane) model for analysis.

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A P P E N D I X A

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CERTIFICATION

I, Dr. R.H. Seraphim, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1) I am a Geological Engineer residing at 4636 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., and with office at #316, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2) I am a registered Professional Engineer of British Columbia. I graduated with a Master of Applied Science from the University of British Columbia in 1948, and with a Doctor of Philosophy in geology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951.

3) I have practiced my profession continually since graduation.

4) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Koor claim, in Rexford Minerals Ltd. or in its affiliates, and I do not expect to receive any interest.

5) The attached report is based on a study of maps and reports, including prose from the "Yellow Giant" nearby, and from a previous visit to the general area.

6) I consent to the use of this report in or in connection with the prospectus or in a statement of material facts relating to the raising of funds for this project.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of May, 1985.

R.H. Seraphim, Ph.D., P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I graduated in Honours Geology (B.Sc. 1973) from the University of British Columbia and the University of London, Imperial College, (M.Sc. 1977).

2. I have practised by profession as an Exploration Geologist continuously since graduation and have been employed by such mining companies as McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. and Carolin Mines Ltd. I am presently employed by TRM Engineering Ltd.

3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada. I am also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of London and the Mineralogical Association of Canada.

4. I have complied, under the supervision of R.H. Seraphim, P. Eng., information contained in the following reports:

   (a) J.J. McDougall, P. Eng., 1983 Preliminary Report on Koor 1 Mineral Claim August 27, 1983.

   (b) Seraphim, R.H., P.Eng., and Kidlark, R.G. 1984 Report on Geology and Geochemistry Koor Prospect, November 21, 1984.

5. I have an interest in the securities of Rexford Minerals Ltd. in the amount of 50,000 common shares.

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Vancouver, B.C.

June 4, 1985

A P P E N D I X B

STATEMENT OF COST

The following costs are reported by the Issuer prior to the reported program:

1)	Staking costs	$ 4,000
2)	Initial Report Preparation	1,500
3)	Dighem Airborne EM Survey (prorated portion of $15,000 local survey)	5,500
	TOTAL	$11,000

The following costs were incurred during the reported program.

1)	**Engineering and Project Management and Overhead**	$ 4,000	
2)	**Field Personnel(Compilation and Presentation)**	8,400	(*)
3)	**Office Personnel**	4,800	
4)	**Geochemistry**	2,500	(*)
5)	**Room and Board / Field Equipment and Supplies**	2,500	
6)	**Transportation(Helicopter, Fixed Wing, Other)**	2,800	1/3 = 932.40
	TOTAL	$25,000	
	TOTAL COST	$36,000	

Note: The numbers used in the Statement of Cost were rounded off.

(*) **Total Costs applicable to assessment credit**

Field Personnel	8,400.00
Geochemistry	2,500.00
Transportation	932.40
	$11,832.40

A P P E N D I X C

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

701 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

** CERT. # : A8417664-001-A
INVOICE # : I8417664
DATE : 7-NOV-84
P.O. # : NONE
KOR

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb FA+AA	
RKKR84-001	205	--	--	--	--	<5	--
RKKR84-002	205	--	--	--	--	<5	--
RKKR84-003	205	--	--	--	--	<5	--
RKKR84-004	205	--	--	--	--	<5	--
RKKR84-005	205	350	1	30	0.6	<5	--
RKKR84-006	205	--	--	--	--	<5	--

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V6C 1A5

** CERT. # : A8417663-001-A
INVOICE # : I8417663
DATE : 13-NOV-84
P.O. # : NONE
KOR

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb FA+AA					
SDKR84-001	217	10	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-002	217	10	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-003	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-004	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-005	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-006	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-007	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-008	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-009	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-010	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-011	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-012	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-013	217	30	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-014	217	10	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-015	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-016	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-017	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-018	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-019	217	20	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-020	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-021	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-022	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-023	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-024	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-025	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-026	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-027	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-028	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-029	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-030	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-031	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-032	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-033	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-034	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-035	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-036	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-037	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-038	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-039	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-040	217	15	--	--	--	--	--

CTA

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TO : TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

701 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

** CERT. # : A8417663-002-A
INVOICE # : I8417663
DATE : 13-NOV-84
P.O. # : NONE
KOR

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb FA+AA					
SDKR84-041	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-042	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-043	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-044	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-045	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-046	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-047	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-048	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-049	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-050	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-051	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-052	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-053	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-054	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-055	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-056	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-057	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-058	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-059	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-060	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-061	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-062	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-063	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-064	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-065	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-066	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-067	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-068	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-069	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-070	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-071	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-072	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-073	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-074	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-075	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-076	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-077	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-078	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-079	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-080	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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701 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

** CERT. # : A8417663-003-A
INVOICE # : I8417663
DATE : 13-NOV-84
P.O. # : NONE
KOR

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb FA+AA					
SDKR84-081	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-082	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-083	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-084	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-085	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-086	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-087	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-088	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-089	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-090	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-091	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-092	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-093	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-094	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-095	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-096	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-097	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-098	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-099	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-100	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-101	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-102	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-103	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-104	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-105	217	<10	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-106	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-107	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-108	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-109	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-110	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-111	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-112	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-113	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-114	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-115	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-116	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-117	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-118	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-119	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-120	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--

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TO : TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

**

CERT. # : A8417663-004-A
INVOICE # : I8417663
DATE : 13-NOV-84
P.O. # : NONE
KOR

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb FA+AA					
SDKR84-121	217	120	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-122	217	40	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-123	217	10	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-124	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-125	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-126	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-127	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-128	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-129	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-130	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-131	217	10	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-132	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-133	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-134	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SDKR84-135	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-002	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-003	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-004	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-005	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-006	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-007	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-008	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-009	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-010	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-011	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-012	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-013	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-014	217	10	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-015	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-016	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-017	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-018	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-019	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-020	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-021	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-022	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-023	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-024	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-025	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-026	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--

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TO : TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

701 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

** CERT. # : A8417663-005-A
INVOICE # : 18417663
DATE : 13-NOV-84
P.O. # : NONE
KOR

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb FA+AA					
SGKR84-027	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-028	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-029	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-030	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-031	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-032	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-033	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-034	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-035	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-036	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-037	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-038	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-039	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-040	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-041	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-042	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-043	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-044	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-045	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-046	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-047	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-048	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-049	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-050	217	5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-051	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-052	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-053	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-054	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-055A	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-055B	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-056	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-057	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-058	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-059	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-060	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-061A	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-061B	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
SGKR84-062	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-001	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-002	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : TRM ENGINEERING LTD. **

701 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

CERT. # : A8417663-006-A
INVOICE # : I8417663
DATE : 13-NOV-84
P.O. # : NONE
KOR

Sample description	Prep code	Au ppb FA+AA					
YDKR84-003	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-004	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-005	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-006	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-007	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-008	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YDKR84-009	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YGKR84-001	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YGKR84-002	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YGKR84-003	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YGKR84-004	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YGKR84-005	217	10	--	--	--	--	--
YGKR84-006	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--
YKKR84-001	217	<5	--	--	--	--	--

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CTA

L.C.P.

CLAIM BOUNDARY

WALLER

LAKES

KOORYET

LAKE

500

100

RK-001 x <5

2cs x-RK-002 <5

RK-006 (rusty q.v.) <5

Cu - 350 ppm
Ag - 0.6 ppm
Au - <5 ppb

RK-005 (diss, Po, Py, Cp, Sp)

0.6 cm wide

q.v. up to 1.3 cm wide

RK-004 (5.0 cm wide q.v. with diss Moly) <5

RK-003 (1.3 cm wide q.v. with diss Moly) <5

LEGEND

- 4 — KIM, Biotite - Quartz Monzonite, Medium to coarse grained
- 3b — Quartz Diorite: Medium to coarse grained, hornblende, biotite
- 2 — Marble: Medium to coarse grained, Massive
- 2b — Skarn: Coarse grained, Garnet, Actinolite
- 2cs — Calc - Silicate: Fine grained, finely banded
- 1 — Undifferentiated Siltstone, shales, quartzites and hornfels
- Outcrop
- Small outcrop
- Geological contact: defined, inferred
- Bedding attitude: inclined, vertical
- Jointing attitude: inclined, vertical
- Foliation attitude: inclined, vertical
- Trend and plunge of minor isoclinal folds
- RK-001 <5 — Rock Chip Sample Number (Means RK KR 84-001) - Au-ppb

GEOLOGY by R.G. KIDLARK - November 1984

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,958

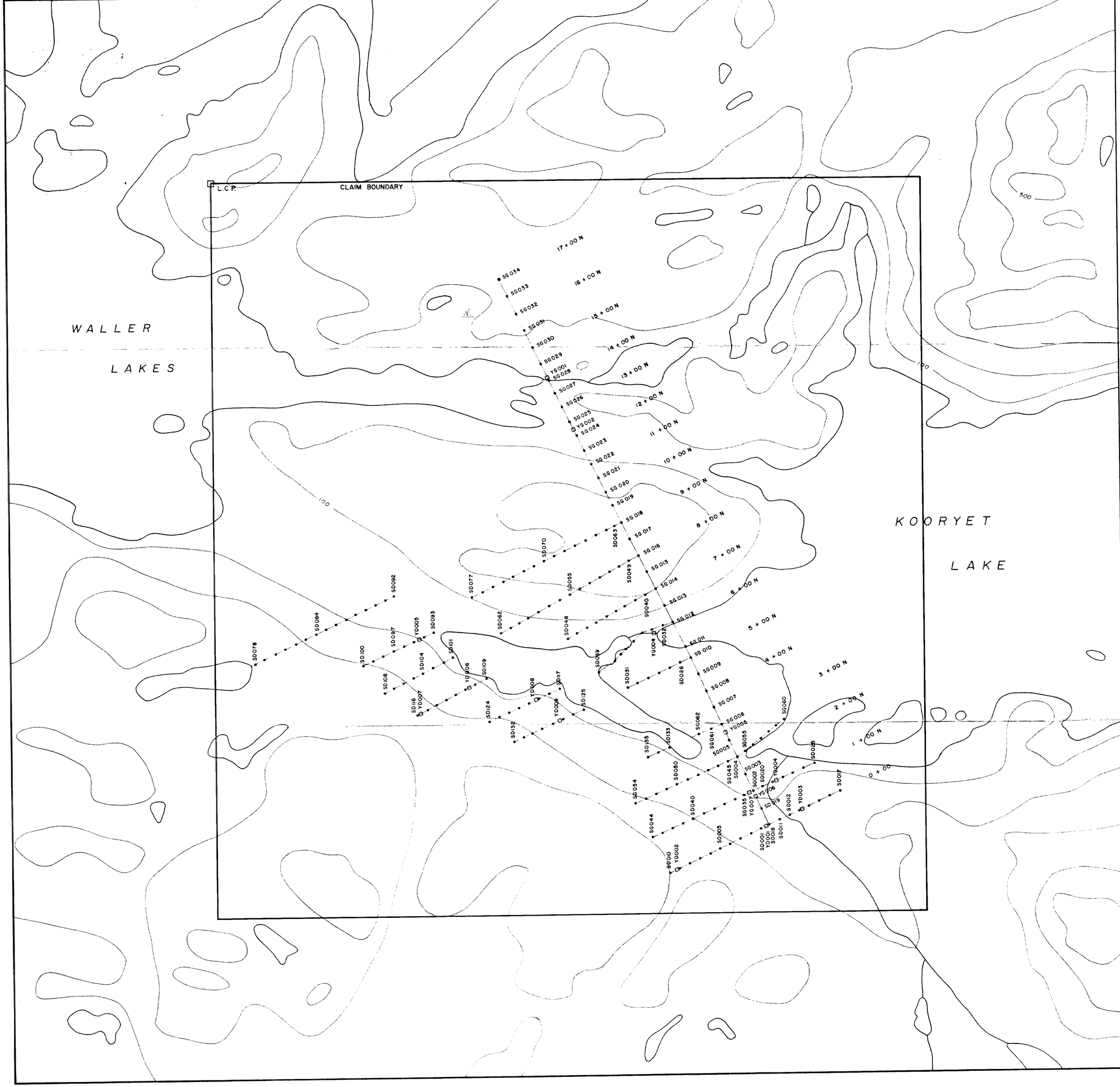
SCALE 1:5000

100 50 0 100 200 300 METRES

TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

GEOLOGY

PROJECT	KOOR PROJECT
ENG.	
DWG. NUMBER: 84-KR-4	FIG. 4 REV.



LEGEND

- SD004 Soil Sample Location (Means - SDKR84-004)
- SG001 Soil Sample Location (Means - SGKR84-001)
- YD003 Silt Sample Location (Means - YDKR84-003)
- YG002 Silt Sample Location (Means - YGKR84-002)

To Accompany Report by R.G. KIDLARK - November 1984

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,958

SCALE 1:5000

100 50 0 100 200 300 METRES

TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

SAMPLE LOCATION

PROJECT:	KOOR PROJECT
ENG.:	
DWG. NUMBER: 84-KR-5	FIG. 5 REV.

L.C.P.

CLAIM BOUNDARY

WALLER LAKES

KOORYET LAKE

17 + 00 N
16 + 00 N
15 + 00 N
14 + 00 N
13 + 00 N
12 + 00 N
11 + 00 N
10 + 00 N
9 + 00 N
8 + 00 N
7 + 00 N
6 + 00 N
5 + 00 N
4 + 00 N
3 + 00 N
2 + 00 N
1 + 00 N
0 + 00

500
100

LEGEND

- Au 0-5ppb
- 30 Au ppb
- □ Au 0-5ppb
- □ 10 Au ppb

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,958

SCALE 1:5000

100 50 0 100 200 300 METRES

TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

GEOCHEMISTRY

PROJECT :	KOOR PROJECT
ENG.	J. Fraser
D.W.G. NUMBER : 84-KR-6	FIG. 6
REV.	

WALLER

LAKES

KOORYET

LAKE

53° 21'

130° 02'

500

100

1029

495

498

1019

1014

C

H.

1008

506

508

510

1004

516

A'

B?

995

LEGEND

SP Grid, December 1964 ; SP Reading in Millivolts Readings Negative Unless Otherwise Indicated

Self Potential Contour, Interval 20 mv.

Priority

Fiducial Mark on Flight Line

ANOMALY GRADE	EM GRADE SYMBOL	CONDUCTANCE RANGE (MHOS)
6	●	> 99
5	●	50 – 99
4	●	20 – 49
3	◎	10 – 19
2	◎	5 – 9
1	○	< 5
–	×	Indeterminate

DIGHEM anomalies are divided into six grades of conductivity – thickness product. This product in mhos is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms. The mho is a measure of conductance, and is a geologic parameter

<identifier naming> – interpretive symbol

Depth is greater than: 15 m, 30 m, 45 m, 60 m

Increase and Quadrature of Coaxial Coil is greater than: 5 ppm, 10 ppm, 15 ppm, 20 ppm

Refer to set of anomalies on survey report for the actual ppm values for an conj. and for the conductance and depth of conductors

The interpretation is shown by the interpretive symbol (see legend below). The left letter is the anomaly identifier. The horizontal rows of dots indicate anomaly amplitude on the flight record, and the vertical column gives the estimated depth. This depth may be unreliable because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or conductive overburden effects.

SYMBOL	GEOPHYSICAL MODEL	BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	or	NON BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	MOST LIKELY
D_s	steeply dipping thin sheet	steeply dipping planar conductor	or	metal culture which contacts conductive ground	discrete bedrock conductor
T_s	thick plate	thick conductor with thickness greater than 10 m	or		
B_s	indeterminate	bedrock conductor	or		
P_s	conductor to one side of flight line	flight line passed off the end or side of conductor	or	flight line passed off the end or side of culture	
E_s	indeterminate	discrete conductor close to a much stronger conductor	or	edge of large conductive zone	$\frac{1}{2}$
H_s	half space access to surface	conductive rock unit	or	deep conductive weathering or thick conductive cover	conductive rock or cover
G_s	buried half space	conductive rock unit, buried under non-conductive cover or under a dense forest canopy	or	deep conductive weathering or thick conductive cover buried under a dense forest canopy	
B_s	horizontal sheet	weak bedrock conductor masked by conductive cover	or	thin conductive cover or occasionally outlines which contacts conductive cover	conductive cover
R_s	horizontal ribbon	flatly dipping narrow conductor (not computer picked)	or	narrow surface conductor, e.g. stream sediments, or large fenced area	culture
C_s	sphere, horizontal disk	steeply plunging compact conductor	or	metal roof or fenced yard	
L_s	line	bedrock conductor masked by culture	or	fences, pipeline, power line	
$a^?$	'a' is one of the above symbols, $a^?$ means that the correct identification of the geophysical model is only a reasonable possibility rather than being a reasonable probability				
?	probable aerodynamic noise, meaning that conductive material may, in fact, not exist				

arcs indicate the conductor has a thickness > 10 m

dip direction

magnetic correlation in nT (gammas)

conductor axis

flight line

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

13,958

SP Data From 1964 Geophysical Survey by Michel Mineral Industries Map

SCALE 1:5000

100 50 0 100 200 300 METRES

0 20 40 60 80 Feet

TRM ENGINEERING LTD.

GEOPHYSICS

PROJECT:	KOOR PROJECT
ENG.:	J.H. Soares
DWG. NUMBER:	FIG. 7
REV.	