

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
on the
MID 1-4 Mineral Claims
February 1986
N.T.S. 82F/6W
Latitude 49°19.3' North
Longitude 117°22.4' West
Nelson Mining Division
British Columbia

March 24, 1986

Owner/Operator: for
REX SILVER MINES LTD.
Calgary, Alberta

by
C.H. Aussant, P. Geol.
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
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FILMED

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,886

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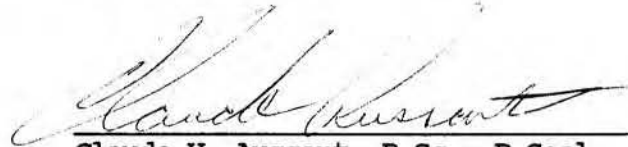
CERTIFICATE

I, Claude Henry Aussant, of 31 Templebow Way N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

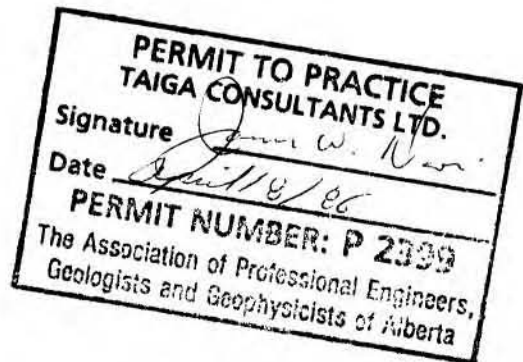
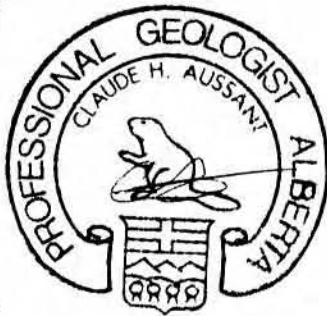
1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B. Sc. Geology (1976).
3. I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
5. I did not receive and do not expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the property described herein, nor in the securities of Rex Silver Mines Ltd. or its affiliates, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 24th day of March, A.D. 1986.

Respectfully submitted,



Claude H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol.



INTRODUCTION

Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted by Rex Silver Mines Ltd. to carry out a reconnaissance exploration program on the MID 1-4 claims located 10 km west-northwest of Ymir, British Columbia.

During the period February 8-10, 1986, a total of 7 man days were spent on the property, emplacing a reconnaissance flag-and-compass grid, with a magnetometer survey conducted.

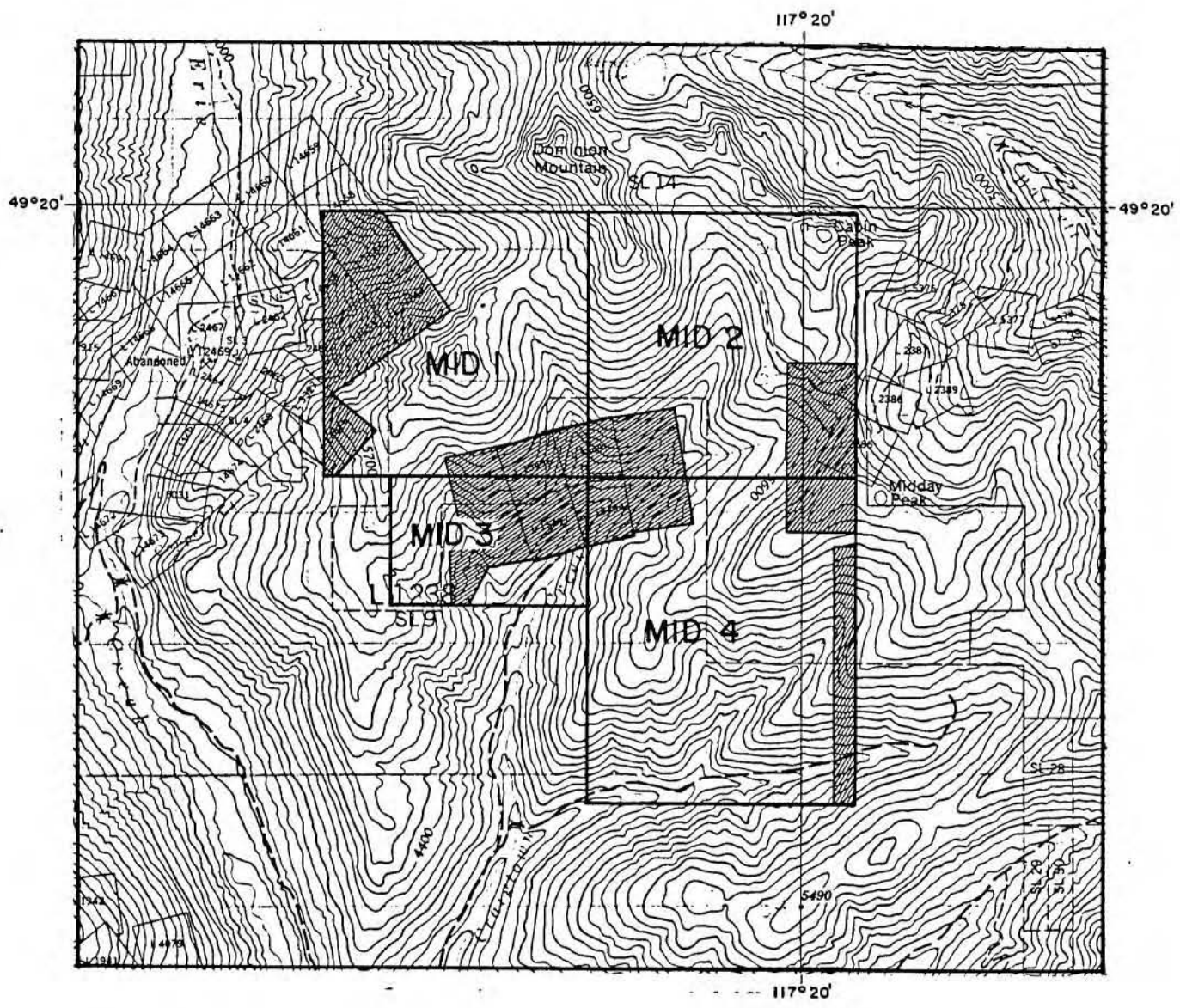
Location and Access

The location and access to the property are illustrated on Figure 1. The claim group is situated in southern British Columbia, 10 km west-northwest of Ymir, astride the headwaters of the west fork of Craighton Creek, on the southern slopes of Dominion Mountain, at approximately 49°19' North latitude and 117°22' West longitude, in NTS 82F/6, Nelson Mining Division.

The southern portion of the property is accessible via a gravel logging road from the village of Erie (14 km south of the claims) off BC Highway 3B. Four-wheel-drive vehicles are recommended. The northern portion of the property is accessible only by helicopter.

Property Status

The property consists of four mineral claims staked under the modified grid system, and registered in the name of Rex Silver Mines Ltd. The claims encompass pre-existing mineral claims which are currently in good standing. These areas are excluded from the MID claims and are depicted on Figure 1 by hatched pattern.




 Areas excluded from Mid Claims due to pre-existing mineral claims in good standing

Figure 1
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
MID 1-4 CLAIMS

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
MID 1	4x4	16	3126	Apr.11/83	Apr.11/87
MID 2	4x4	16	3127	Apr.11/83	Apr.11/87
MID 3	2x3	6	3128	Apr.11/83	Apr.11/86
MID 4	5x4	<u>20</u>	3129	Apr.11/83	Apr.11/87
		58 units			
		(1450 hectares)			

Physiography and Glaciation

The claim group is located within the Bonnington Range of the Selkirk Mountains which form an imposing mountain barrier in the area, breached only by Kootenay River. The range is transected by the valley of Beaver Creek which provides access to the Salmo River valley and the town of Nelson.

The southern part of the range, which is underlain by volcanic rocks, contains wooded rounded mountains; but the northern part, which is underlain predominantly by granite, contains higher more serrated peaks.

The claims are situated near the northeast-central portion of the range on the southern slopes of Dominion Mountain, and are underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Granitic rocks of the Nelson Batholith occur directly north, west, and south of the claim group.

The country is rugged but sub-alpine in character with modified cirque basins recognizable at the heads of north-flowing streams that rise at high elevations. Sharply defined cirques and cirque lakes are seen only in the granodiorite terrain such as Barrett Lake on the north slope of Dominion Mountain. Here (particularly on northern granodiorite exposures), the stream valleys are conspicuously U-shaped. Elsewhere, particularly on southern exposures, V-shaped valleys (dominantly the result of stream erosion) are the rule.

The topography of the area was considerably influenced by Cordilleran glaciation, with evidence in the form of transported material and erratics, found everywhere but not common above 6000' ASL. Fragmentary terraces in alluvial material are prominent along Erie Creek and about the mouth of Craighton Creek. A drift veneer mantles most of the area, supporting a thick growth of timber and bush. The movement of the Cordilleran ice sheet has been recorded by many measurements of glacial striae and roches moutonée. In all cases, the direction of ice movement was southerly. Valley glaciation appears to have been on a small scale and confined to the headwaters of some of the streams rising at higher elevations.

Much of the claim group is covered by overburden, overlying the steep south-facing slopes of Dominion Mountain. Exposures are remarkably poor considering the relief and steepness of the slopes. Outcrop areas tend to be confined to the higher elevations along the ridges and along the trough-like creeks which drain the property. Elevations range from 1060 m (3500') in the southern end of the property, steadily rising to 2130 m (7000') in the northern portion.

At one time, the area was heavily forested with white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, hemlock, and cedar; but forest fires and logging operations have largely obliterated any stands of large trees. Consequently, the claims are largely covered by a dense secondary growth of small timber and bush. Much of the land along the ridges above 5500' is open grassland, although here too there is evidence of earlier forest cover destroyed by fire.

The climate of the area is pleasant with moderate winters and fairly hot summers. Snowslides are common in seasons of heavy snowfall, especially on over-steepened north-facing rocky slopes. The snow has almost entirely disappeared by the first of June except for small areas on the higher summits, and does not interfere with prospecting until late in October.

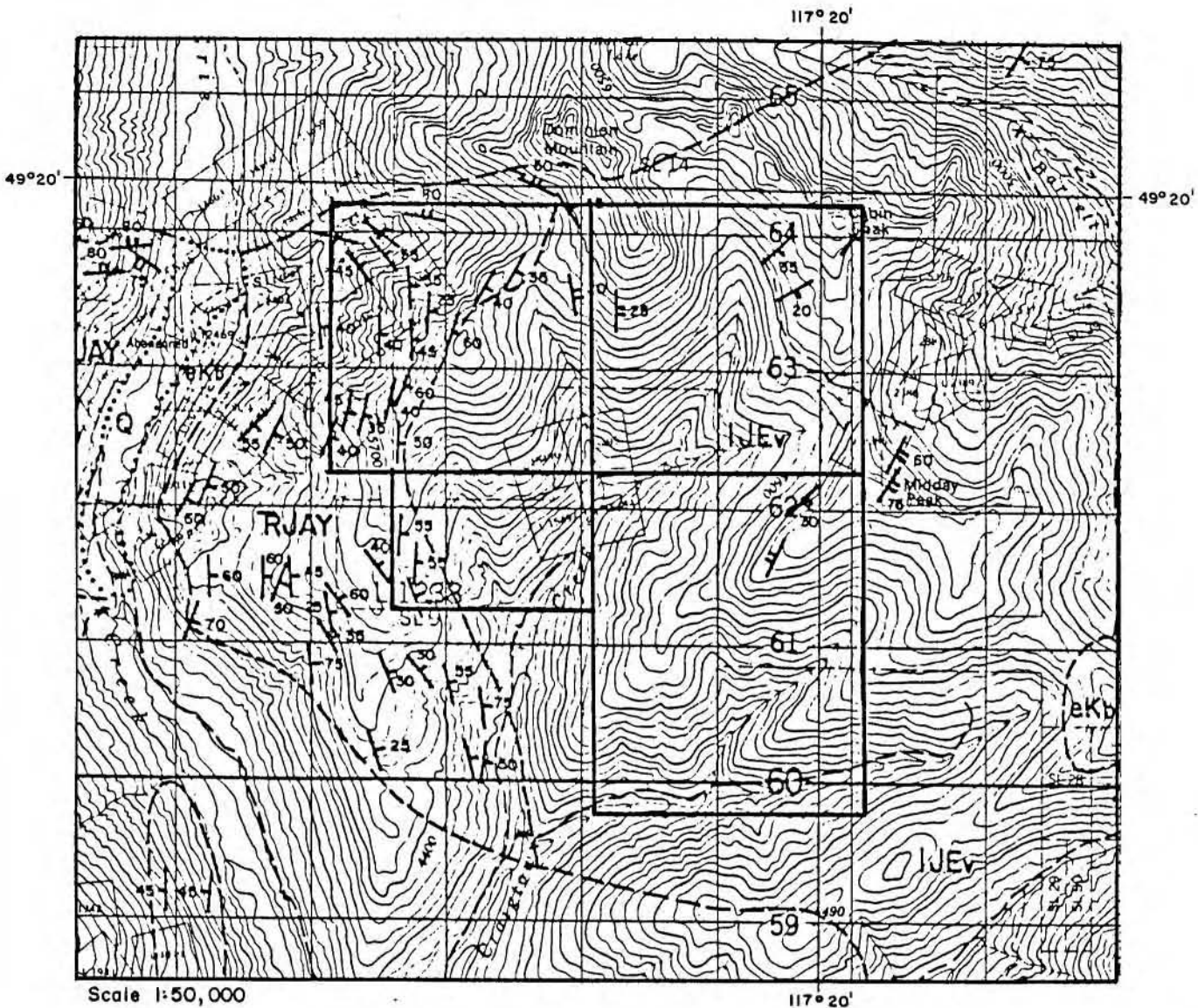
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is indicated on Figure 2, with Table 1 listing the geological stratigraphy.

The oldest rocks in the area are the Archibald Formation/Ymir Group, a thick succession of nonfossiliferous sediments with the base not exposed. These are overlain with apparent conformity by the predominantly volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation. Towards the north, the Archibald Formation/Ymir Group displays increasing proportions of argillaceous and calcareous rocks, and resembles the Slocan Group which lies north of the Nelson Batholith. For this reason, the Archibald Formation/Ymir Group is assumed to be partly of Triassic age; and because it underlies the Elise Formation, the upper part is believed to be Early Jurassic. A narrow belt of these rocks extends southward from the Second Relief Mine, with complex subsidiary structures probably present on this western limb of the synclinorium which forms the major structural feature of the Rosslund Group in the map-area.

A large body of granodiorite of the Nelson Intrusives is centered about Siwash and Grassy Mountains with small peripheral bodies of granodiorite to the north and east. These intrusions have sharp contacts and distinct cross-cutting relationships with the folded rocks. Faulting has probably been instrumental in controlling the emplacement of this large central batholithic wedge and the other bodies.

The most common granitic type in the area is a massive, coarsely jointed, medium-grained, grey granodiorite, but variations range all the way from a true granite to quartz diorite. The body at the head of the south fork of Barrett Creek is a dark quartz-free rock with large augite crystals and abundant inclusions around which feldspar and hornblende laths form complex fluidal patterns. These rocks are believed to be early phases of the Nelson Intrusives. Radiometric ages of the Nelson Intrusives indicate a Late Jurassic age, with possible plutonic activity extending into the Early Cretaceous.



- Q Quaternary alluvium and drift
- eKb Early Cretaceous Intrusions: non-porphyrific granite to granodiorite
- IJEv Elise Fm.; flow breccia, massive andesites and basalts, agglomerate, tuff, breccia, siltstone
- RJAY Archibald Fm. and Ymir Gp.; tuffaceous siltstone, arenaceous arg., arg. qtzite; slate, minor limestone and shale

Figure 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

Table I. Table of Formations

ERA	PERIOD OR EPOCH	GROUP OR FORMATION	MAP SYMBOL	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS (metres)	
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY			Till, sand, gravel, silt		
	Eocene Middle	Coryell Intrusions	eTc	Syenite, quartz monzonite; minor granite, palaskite, and biotite-augite monzonite		
		INTRUSIVE CONTACT				
		Marron Formation	EM	Augite and/or hornblende and/or biotite andesite; trachyandesite	900+	
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN, BUT MAY BE FEEDER TO MARRON ANDESITE FLOWS				
		Map-unit Ti	Ti	Hornblende-feldspar and hornblende porphyrys		
		CONFORMABLE(?) CONTACT WITH MARRON FORMATION				
	Kettle River Formation	EKR	Tuffaceous arkose	100+		
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS Upper	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; UNCONFORMABLE ON HALL FORMATION				
		Sophie Mountain Formation	uKsm	Coarse conglomerate with minor interbeds of siltstone and arenaceous argillite	100+	
	JURASSIC AND/ OR CRETACEOUS	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; UNCONFORMABLE ON ELISE FORMATION				
		Map-unit Kqp	Kqp	Quartz-feldspar porphyry		
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN; INTRUSIVE INTO ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIONS				
		Neison Intrusions	JN	Granodiorite; minor quartz diorite, and diorite		
		RELATIONSHIP CONTRADICTIONARY; SEEMS TO BE INTRUSIVE				
		Rossland Monzonite	JNMZ	Biotite-hornblende-augite monzonite; mainly medium grained		
	JURASSIC Lower and Middle	INTRUSIVE RELATIONSHIP				
		Rossland Group	Hall Formation	ImJhs	Black, soft carbonaceous shale, buff to brown argillaceous sandstone; some siltstone and minor greywacke	300+
			CONFORMABLE(?) CONTACT			
Elise Formation			IJev	Flow breccia, massive andesites and basalts, agglomerate, tuff, breccia; black, laminated siltstone (IJes); augite porphyry (IJeI)	2,150-3,000	
CONFORMABLE(?) AND INTERDIGITATED CONTACT; UNCONFORMABLE ON MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION						
	Archibald Formation	RJAY	Black, hard, brittle, laminated siltstone, commonly tuffaceous, and arenaceous argillite	900		
PALEOZOIC	PENNSYLVANIAN(?)	INTRUSIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH ROSSLAND GROUP, BUT MAY BE COLD INTRUSION				
		Ultramafic Intrusions	MPum	Serpentinite; some dunite		
		INTRUSIVE CONTACT				
		Mount Roberts Formation	MPMR	Black siltstone and argillaceous quartzite, slate, greywacke, chert, pebble conglomerate, lava flows; limestone (Pmrl); paragneiss (Pmrgn)	1,200-1,500	
	CARBONIFEROUS(?)	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN				
		Map unit Cs	MPM	Black argillite, slate, phyllite, minor chert and greenstone; grey to black limestone (Csl)	2,100	
	AGE UNKNOWN	RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN				
		Gneiss in Bonnington Pluton	ATRsm	Layered granitoid gneiss and amphibolite		
		RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN				
		Porphyritic leucogranitic rocks	ATRsm lgd	Porphyritic leucogranite		
RELATIONSHIP UNKNOWN						
Castlegar Gneiss		ATRsm	Augen gneiss			
GRADATIONAL CONTACT						
	Trail Gneiss	ATRsm	Amphibolite and grey biotite gneiss, hornblende gneiss, mica schist, aplite, and pegmatite; mylonitized gneiss (pC1gm)	1,200		

BASE NOT EXPOSED

Numerous dykes of syenite porphyry, granite porphyry, quartz porphyry, and lamprophyre of Tertiary age have invaded all of the rocks described above. Some of these cut the vein deposits, and some occupy post-mineral faults.

Considering the severity of deformation to which the bedded rocks of the area have been subjected, remarkably few faults on a mappable scale have been recognized. Small-scale faults have been observed in many places, and the abundance of mineralized fissure veins testifies to the presence of others. Both pre- and post-ore faults have been described in many of the mines in the area. It can be concluded that post-intrusive faulting has been limited to small-scale local movements.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The MID 1-4 claims (see Figure 2) are underlain mainly by andesite, flow breccia, basalt flows, tuffs, and augite porphyry of the Elise Formation with the beds striking northeast, dipping generally southeast. A number of north to northeast trending feldspar porphyry diorite dykes were found cutting across these volcanics.

The western portion of the claims is underlain by argillite and hornfels of the Archibald Formation/Ymir Group. Complex subsidiary structures are probably present on this western limb of the synclorium which forms the major structural feature of the Rossland Group in the Bonnington and the Ymir map-areas.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The claim group is located directly along strike from the Second Relief Mine, a former gold producer situated approximately 500 m to the west of the western side of the MID group. On the eastern side, the MID group butts up against claims covering the old Porto Rico Mine, which was also a significant gold producer. Brief descriptions of these mines follow.

Second Relief Mine

Northeast striking, steeply northwest dipping veins at the Second Relief Mine are hosted in greenstones intercalated with sediments of the Archibald Formation/Ymir Group. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and minor molybdenite occur in a gangue of country rock and quartz, occasionally carrying magnetite, garnet, and epidote. The veins average about 12 g/tonne (0.4 oz/ton) Au, and lose both values and continuity where they pass from competent greenstones into less competent sediments. Most of the MID group to the east is underlain by massive competent rocks of the Elise Formation. Recorded production to 1959 was:

	<u>Metric</u>	<u>Imperial</u>
Mined and Milled:	224,398 tonnes	228,000 tons
Gold:	3,117,309 grams	100,235 ounces
Silver:	866,822 grams	27,856 ounces
Copper:	20,206 kg	44,555 pounds
Lead:	1,060 kg	2,338 pounds
Zinc:	147 kg	324 pounds

Porto Rico Mine

The principal vein at the Porto Rico strikes northeast and dips approximately 45°NW. The vein averages 0.6 m in width and is hosted by augite porphyry and augite-feldspar porphyry of the Elise Formation. The vein evidently follows the footwall of an augite-kersantite (lamprophyre) dyke. Total production to 1969 was:

Mined:	6,260 tonnes	6,320 tons
Milled:	5,905 tonnes	6,000 tons
Gold:	178,452 grams	5,738 ounces
Silver:	46,370 grams	1,491 ounces
Copper:	322 kg	709 pounds
Lead:	138 kg	304 pounds
Zinc:	51 kg	122 pounds

Four Crown grants located in the centre of the claim group cover old workings which consist of at least six adits, none of which was accessible. Old mine cars and a large tailings pile attest to the extent of the workings; however, no literature describing them has yet been found.

February 1986 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Map 1 indicates the location of the reconnaissance grid established on the MID 1 claim over an area in which 'epidote' alteration was noted during previous work on the property. A total of 5.05 line km of flag-and-compass lines were emplaced at 200-metre spacings, with stations at 25-metre intervals. A magnetometer survey was completed.

Magnetometer Survey

A magnetometer survey was completed using a one-gamma GeoMetrics G826A proton magnetometer. Readings were taken at 25-metre intervals along the grid lines, with the sensor head mounted on a 2.5-metre staff. Base stations were established along the baseline, and magnetic fluctuations were monitored by continuously looping back to these stations. Variations during the survey period were negligible, thus eliminating the need for correction. The raw data have been plotted and contoured on Map 2.

The magnetic signature throughout the survey area is relatively quiet, between 57,500 and 57,700 gammas, decreasing in strength towards the east. The magnetic signature along the baseline is more active than over the remainder of the grid, with a number of magnetic highs (up to 58,500 gammas) delineated. This may partly be a reflection of the increase in station density or the survey may be outlining a geological contact between the Elise Formation and the Archibald Formation/Ymir Group occurring near the baseline.

Geological mapping is required in order to adequately interpret the results of this survey.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The MID 1-4 mineral claims are located 10 km west-northwest of Ymir, B.C. with access to the southern portion via a gravel logging road. The northern portion of the property is accessible only by helicopter.

The February 1986 exploration program consisted of the emplacement of 5.05 km of flag-and-compass grid lines, with a magnetometer survey completed. The magnetic signature throughout the survey area was very quiet, except for along the baseline. The relative increase in activity along the baseline may be a reflection of the increased station density in this area. Another possibility is that the survey outlines the contact between the Archibald Formation/Ymir Group and the Elise Formation. Additional geological mapping is required in order to adequately interpret the results of this survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work on the property should consist of reconnaissance mapping and prospecting, with particular emphasis placed on those areas of 'epidote' alteration.

If this portion of the program proved successful in outlining potentially mineralized zones, then a systematic grid-controlled examination could be completed over these selected areas.

REFERENCES

- Aussant, C.H.
October 1984 "Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Report on the MID 1-4 Mineral Claims"; private company report.
- October 1983 "Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Report on the MID 1-4 Mineral Claims"; private company report.

APPENDIX

Instrument Specifications

Personnel

Summary of Expenditures

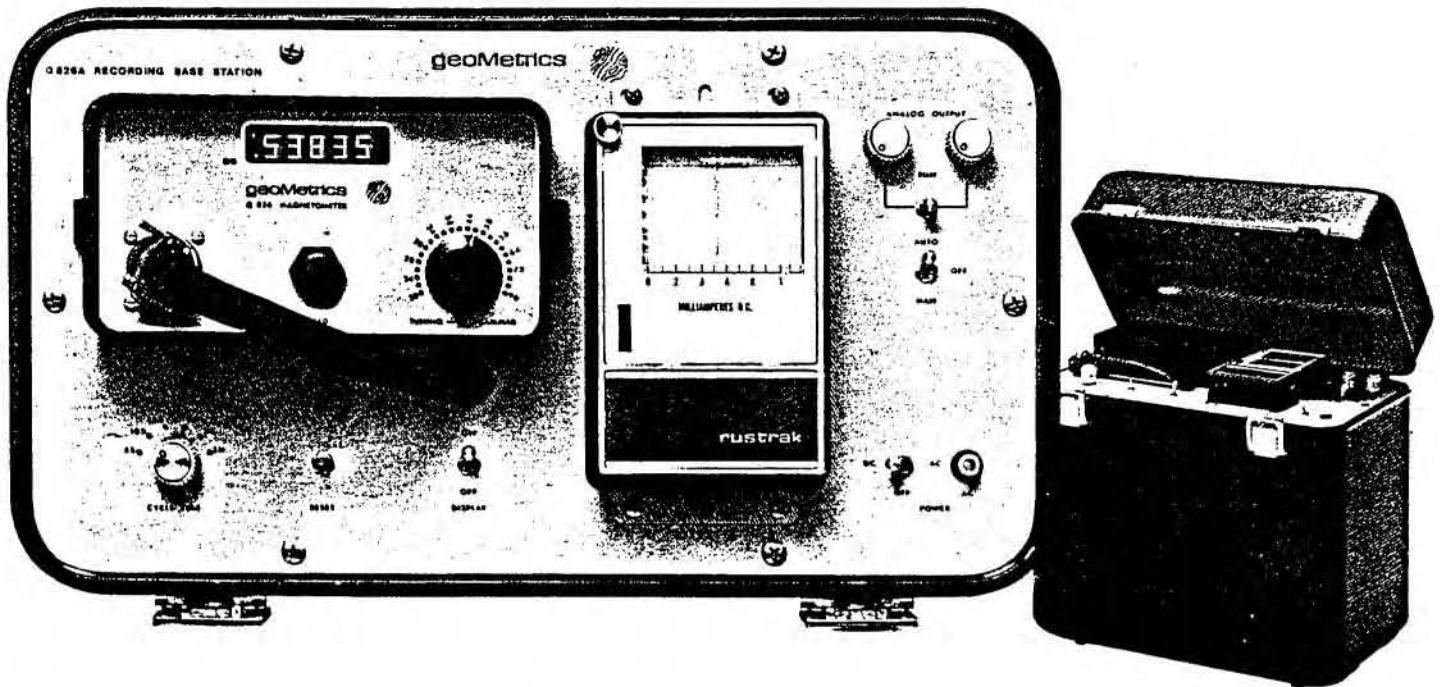
geoMetrics



PORTABLE/BASE STATION PROTON MAGNETOMETER

MODEL G-826A

Data Sheet
January 1976



- **Unique Versatility**—Both a recording base station and a field portable proton magnetometer system.
- **Base Station System**—Rugged, self-contained for remote, unattended monitoring from external AC or DC power.
- **Timed automatic measurements with switch selectable range from 4 seconds to 5 minutes**—pushbutton measurements for field portable operation.
- **1 gamma resolution and repeatability with visual, analog and digital outputs directly in gammas.**
- **Field Portable System**—Removable magnetometer console with complete accessories for man-carry surveys—operation from replaceable "D" cell flashlight batteries.
- **Precise total field measurements—no orientation, no calibration, no leveling, no temperature compensation required—world-wide operation.**

Characterized by unique versatility, the Model G-826A is a high-sensitivity recording base station proton magnetometer system, and a complete man-carry field portable magnetometer for ground exploration. The base station configuration incorporates a Portable Field Magnetometer that measures the earth's total magnetic field including time variations and magnetic storms, and a special Converter/Timer console to record this data in analog or digital form at selectable timed sampling periods. A 5.1 cm (2 in.) galvanometric analog strip chart recorder is normally supplied as an integral part of the system; however, a variety of external analog recorders may also be utilized. For man-carry field surveys, the portable magnetometer can be easily removed from the Converter/Timer console for total field geologic mapping, archaeological exploration, fault analysis, search requirements, and follow-up to larger airborne reconnaissance surveys. As a proton system, the G-826A provides absolute drift-free measurements of the earth's total field directly in gammas with complete freedom from temperature drift, leveling and orientation adjustments. Operation is world-wide, controls are simplified and no previous operator experience or training is necessary. The G-826A is a complete ground magnetics system for all your monitoring and survey requirements.

For other field applications, consider GeoMetrics Models G-816 and G-836 (UniMag™) magnetometers.

COMPLETE PORTABLE/BASE STATION SYSTEM

The Model G-826A system includes complete instrumentation and related accessories for remote base station monitoring and portable field applications:

Converter/Timer Console: Complete signal processing and timing circuitry housed within an aluminum watertight cabinet. Includes "pocket" for the G-826 Portable Magnetometer and recessed mounting of the Rustrak recorder.

Portable Magnetometer Console: Compact instrument slides into "pocket" in Converter/Timer. Includes field accessories: shoulder harness, portable sensor, staff, 2 sets of batteries, signal cables for pouch and staff, and storage container.

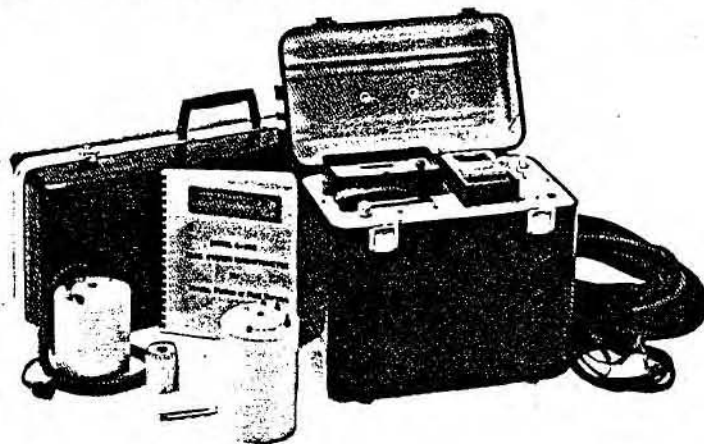
Analog Recorder: Rustrak, Model 2146, installed in recessed panel mount in Converter/Timer console. Includes 1 roll chart paper. Recessed panel mount not provided when a different recorder is selected.

Base Station Sensor: Noise cancelling, high-signal sensor for use with long signal cables. Includes mounting stud.

Base Station Cables: Shielded 46 m (150 ft.) sensor cable with connectors attached (92 m, or 300 ft., cable optionally

available), AC and DC input power cables, and external recorder connector.

Manuals: Operation manual, and 64-page "Applications Manual for Portable Magnetometers".



SPECIFICATIONS

RESOLUTION

±1 gamma throughout tuning range.

TUNING RANGE

20,000 to 100,000 gammas (world-wide).

TUNING MECHANISM

Multi-position rotary switch with twenty-five overlapping positions. Peak signal amplitude indicator light on readout display.

GRADIENT TOLERANCE

Exceeds 800 gammas/foot (portable applications).

SAMPLING RATE

Base Station Mode:

Six-position rotary switch for automatic sampling every 4, 10, 30 seconds or 1, 2, or 5 min. (time base oscillator stable within 10 seconds/week from 0° to 50° C.).

Portable Mode:

Manual pushbutton; new reading every 5 seconds.

DATA OUTPUTS

Visual (Base Station and Portable):

5-digit illuminated incandescent display directly in gammas—visible even in bright sunlight.

Analog (Base Station):

Potentiometric: Calibrated for 100 mv full-scale, maximum load is 20 KΩ.

Galvanometric: Calibrated for 1 ma full-scale into 1500 Ω.

Digital (Base Station):

5-BCD characters, 1-2-4-8 code (4 line output).

"0" state = 0 to +0.5V. "1" state = +2.5 to +5V.

EVENT MARKER

Automatic, every 30 minutes (Analog Recorder only).

POWER REQUIREMENTS

Base Station Mode:

External 24V DC or 115/220V, 50/60 Hz AC power (maximum current drain per measurement is 2.18 amps with Rustrak recorder and display on).

Portable Mode:

Internal "D" cell (12 each) universally available flashlight batteries. Charge state or replacement signified by flashing indicator light.

Battery Type

No. of Readings

Alkaline

over 10,000

Premium carbon zinc

over 4,000

Standard carbon zinc

over 1,500

NOTE: Battery life decreases with low temperature operation.

TEMPERATURE RANGE

Consoles and Sensors -40° C. to +85° C.

Analog Recorder (Rustrak) 0° C. to +50° C.

NOTE: For portable operation at temperatures below 0° C., an optional battery belt is recommended.

ACCURACY (TOTAL FIELD)

±1 gamma throughout 0° to +50° C. (±3 gamma from -40° C. to +85° C.).

SENSORS:

Base Station:

High signal, AC noise cancelling for use with long signal cables. Includes threaded aluminum mounting stud.

Portable:

High signal, omnidirectional for use with collapsible staff or in "back pouch" attached to shoulder harness.

GALVANOMETRIC ANALOG RECORDER

Rustrak, Model 2146. Includes 5.1 cm (2 inch) chart width with fixed chart speed of 10.2 cm (4 inch) or 15.2 cm (6 inch) per hour (select), event marker, and inkless writing. Style "N" chart paper (50 divisions f/s), 6.4 cm x 19.2 m (2.5 inch wide x 63 feet long).

SIZE AND WEIGHT

	Size	Kgs.	Lbs.
Converter/Timer Console: (w/o magnetometer or recorder)	23.5 x 41.3 x 40 cm (9 1/4" x 16 1/4" x 15 3/4")	9.5	21.0
Portable Magnetometer: (with batteries)	9.5 x 18 x 27 cm (3 3/4" x 7" x 10 1/2")	2.5	5.5
Portable Accessories*	2.5 cm dia. x 2.4 m (1" x 8 ft.)	2.8	6.0
Sensors:			
Base Station:	11.4 cm dia. x 17.8 cm (4 1/2" x 7")	2.8	6.0
Portable:	8.9 cm dia. x 12.7 cm (3 1/2" x 5")	1.2	2.5
Sensor Cable:	46 m length (150 ft.)	4.6	10.0
Rustrak Recorder:	13.9 x 8.9 x 11.4 cm (5 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 4 1/2")	1.6	3.5

*Portable Accessories: Includes shoulder harness, batteries, sensor cables, and staff. Only the staff dimensions are shown. Weight shown is for all accessories.

OPTIONS

INCREASED RESOLUTION

Provisions for either 1.0 gamma or 0.25 gamma resolution. Includes internal switch in magnetometer console.

EXTENDED SENSOR CABLE

Special 92 m (300 ft.) shielded sensor signal cable for use with Base Station Sensor.

POTENTIOMETRIC ANALOG RECORDER

Hewlett-Packard, Model 7155B. Includes 12.7 cm (5 inch) chart width, event marker, multiple chart speeds, operation on 24V DC or 115/220V 50/60 Hz AC power.

Calibration: Metric (English optional)

Size: 30.5 x 19.7 x 42 cm (12" x 7 3/4" x 16 1/2")

Weight: 13.6 kg (30 lbs.)

Temp. Range: -28° to +65° C.

MULTIPLE EVENT MARKS AND ANALOG RESOLUTIONS

Recorder event marks every 0.5 hour, 1 hour and 24 hours (separately coded). Analog outputs (switch selectable) to provide 10, 100 and 1,000 gammas full scale.

BATTERY BELT

Specially designed canvas belt with pockets for 12 "D" cell batteries and appropriate power cables for use with the portable magnetometer in very cold weather (0° to -15° C.).

RACK MOUNTING

Special 48.3 x 26.7 cm (19" x 10 1/2") flush-mount aluminum panel, complete with captive hardware.

RECORDING SUPPLIES

Available upon request for the recorder selected.

geoMetrics

395 JAVA DRIVE
SUNNYVALE, CA. 94086 U.S.A.
(408) 734-4616
CABLE: "GEOMETRICS" SUNNYVALE
TELEX NO: 357-435

GEOMETRICS INTERNATIONAL CORP
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SYDNEY NSW 2061 PHONE: 929-9942

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TELEPHONE: (416) 661-1966
TELEX NO: 06-22594

WORLD-WIDE

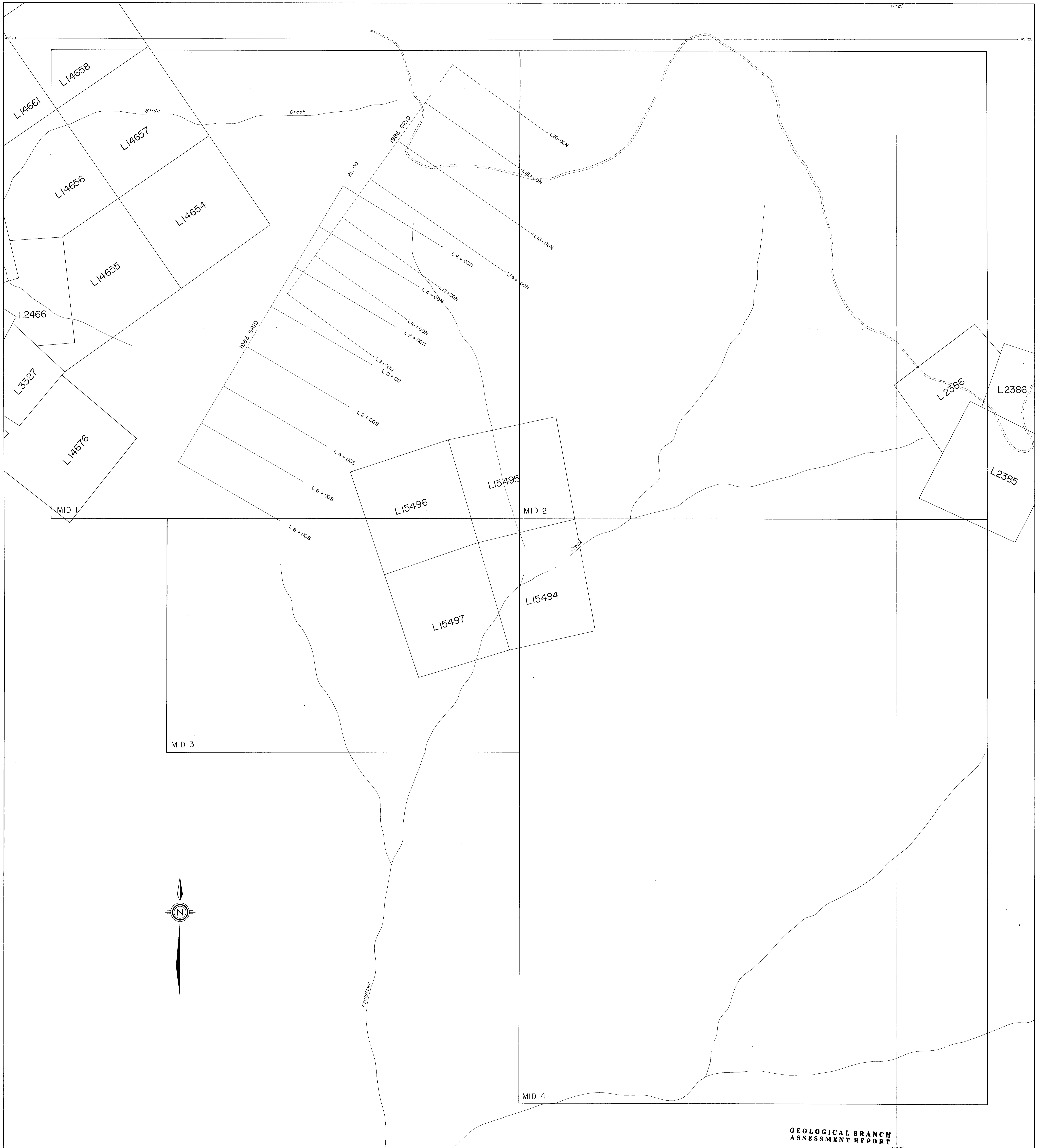
AGENTS: EUROPE • SCANDINAVIA • AUSTRALIA • UNITED KINGDOM • JAPAN • SO. AFRICA • SO. AMERICA

FIELD PERSONNEL

<u>Name/Address</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Man days</u>
L. J. Nagy 2137 Kaslo Court Kelowna, BC V1Y 8B9	Project Geologist	Feb. 8-10	3
D. L. Barrett 28A Trepanier Road RR #2, Box 9 Peachland, BC V0H 1X0	Assistant	Feb. 8-10	3
K. St.Thomas 172 Trevor Street Nelson, BC V1L 2W1	Assistant	Feb. 9	1
		TOTAL	<u>7</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES
 Mid 1-4 Mineral Claims
 Nelson Mining Division
 British Columbia

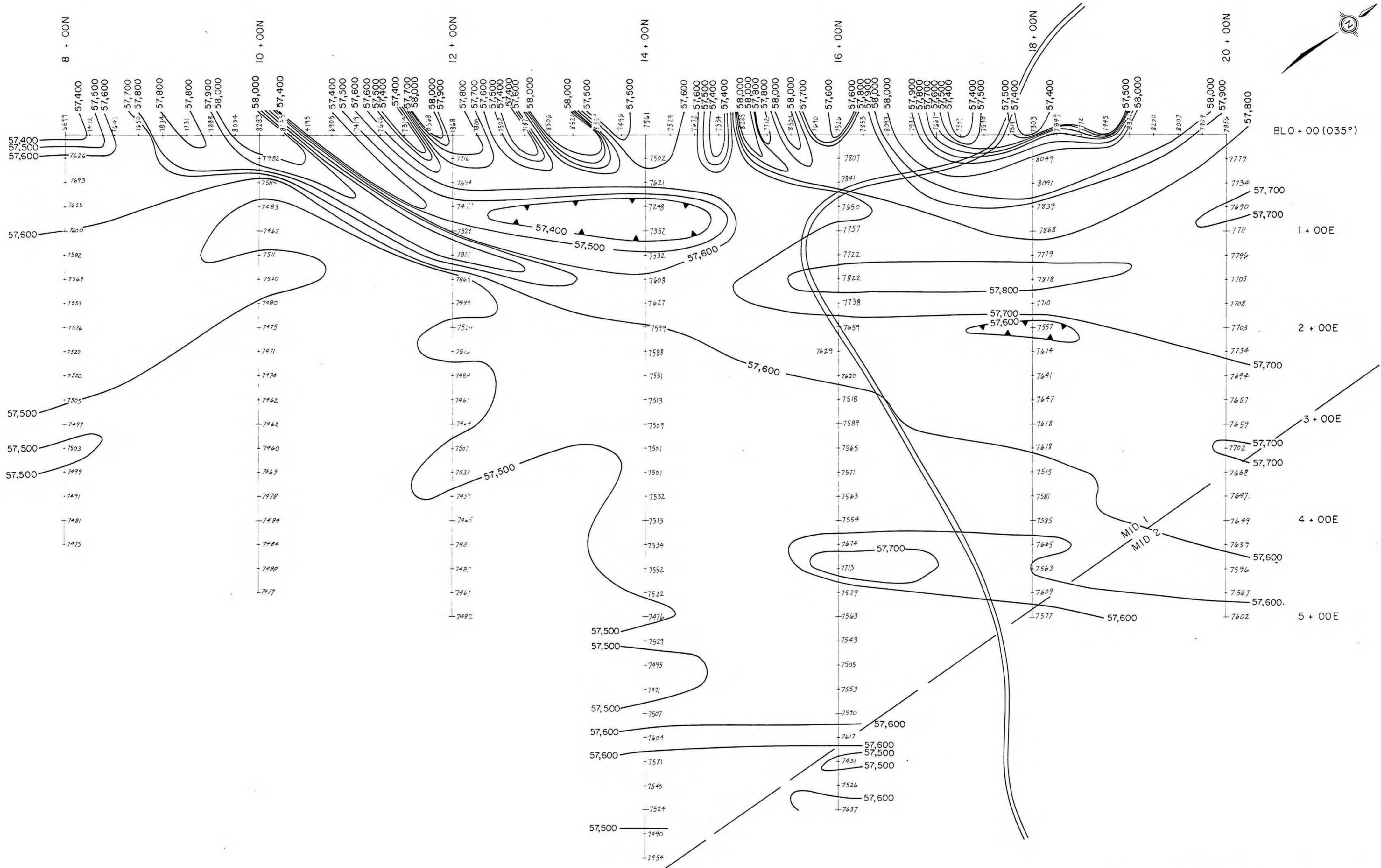
<u>PRE-FIELD</u>			224.72
<u>FIELD PERSONNEL</u>			
Project Geologist	2½ man days @ \$300/diem	750.00	
Field Assistants	2½ man days @ \$160/diem	400.00	
Labourer	1 man day @ \$150/diem	<u>150.00</u>	1,300.00
<u>CHARTER TRANSPORTATION</u>			
Okanagan Helicopters			1,743.40 *
<u>ACCOMMODATION</u>			
Lodging & Food	6 man days @ \$42.03/diem	252.18	
Disposable supplies		<u>60.66</u> *	312.84
<u>TRAVEL EXPENSES</u>			
rental 4x4 truck	3 days @ \$75/diem	225.00	
rental Nissan King Cab	3 days @ \$45/diem	135.00	
vehicle rental		120.00	
Personnel wages		460.00	
Fuel		58.83 *	
Crew Meals		<u>42.00</u> *	1,040.83
<u>EQUIPMENT RENTALS</u>			
Proton Magnetometer	4 days @ \$20/diem	80.00	
Chainsaw	4 days @ \$ 6/diem	<u>24.00</u>	104.00
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Maps, publications, reproductions; courier, freight; communications			37.05 *
<u>POST-FIELD</u>			
Data compilation, report writing, secretarial, drafting services			648.43
* <u>HANDLING CHARGE</u> on third-party billings 12% of \$1,941.94			<u>233.03</u>
		TOTAL	<u>\$5,644.30</u>



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,886

REX SILVER MINES LTD.	
MID 1-4 CLAIMS	
GRID LOCATION MAP	
DATE	JANUARY, 1986
PROJECT	BC-85-6
SCALE	1:5000
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP 1



Instrument: GeoMetrics G826A
 Operator: G. Wilson
 all readings 50,000+ gammas
 contour interval 100 gammas

REX SILVER MINES LTD.	
MID 1-2 CLAIMS MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
DATE JANUARY, 1986	NTS 82 F-6
PROJECT BC-85-6	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY L. J. NAGY C. AUSSANT
SCALE 1:2500	0 50 100 m
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD	MAP 2

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,006