86-784-15612

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
SPOKANE GOLD PROPERTY
GEOLOGY AND DIAMOND DRILLING

Columbia	L1122	JAH 1-8	36778 - 36785
Shamrock	L1223	JAH 9 Fr.	36786
Golden Stripe	L1224	Susan 1-4	2234 - 2237
Mascot	L1225	Susan 5 Fr.	2609
Susan 6	2608	Susan 7 Fr.	107076

Lillooet Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 92 J / 16 W

Latitude 50° 52'N
Longitude 122° 23' W
12.3'

Prepared for

OPERATOR(S): ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LTD. JULIA RES. CORP.
#1120 - 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3X1

OWNER: J. POSNIKOFF

Prepared by

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November 3, 1986

86-784

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
SPOKANE GOLD PROPERTY
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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SUMMARY

The Spokane Gold Property is located in the Shulaps Range Mountains of the Coast Plutonic Complex, northeast of Carpenter Lake in south-central British Columbia, 56 kilometres northwest of Lillooet. A 16 kilometre access road leads to the property from a point 40 kilometres northwest of the Yalakom River.

The discovery of gold - silver - copper mineralization on what became the Spokane Gold Property occurred prior to 1910. By 1910, two adits had been driven into the hillside; one driven 20 feet (6.09 metres), and another 160 feet (48.7 metres). Former literature on the property states the existence of a third tunnel, but no evidence exists for its presence as of this writing. A large mineralized quartz vein more than two metres in width was intersected in the adits. There is no record of work done on the property from 1916 or 1922 to 1983.

In 1983 and 1984, Asarco Exploration Canada undertook brief geological, geophysical and geochemical programmes on the property. No significant development of the showings was undertaken by Asarco. A minor winkie drilling program and some surface sampling was conducted by Stryder Explorations of Vancouver in 1985. It was not until the commencement of field work covered by this report that some significant development of the showings took place. Two weeks before the commencement of the writer's program, an access road was built into the property.

From August 26th to September 22th, 1986 a work program conducted under the supervision of the writer concentrated on: (a) rehabilitation of old showings, (b) geological mapping of showings, (c) sampling of mineral occurrences, (d) verification of claim locations, especially to Crown Grants, (e) a diamond drill program totalling 300 metres in 7 holes.

The topography of the property consists of high, sharp interconnecting ridges separated by deeply-incised glacial valleys of the Yalakom River and Carpenter Lake region. Local relief ranges from 1980 metres to more than 2,500 metres. The property straddles the south slope of a 2,380 metre ridge that separates Christie Creek (south fork of Holbrook Creek) on the south, and Holbrook Creek

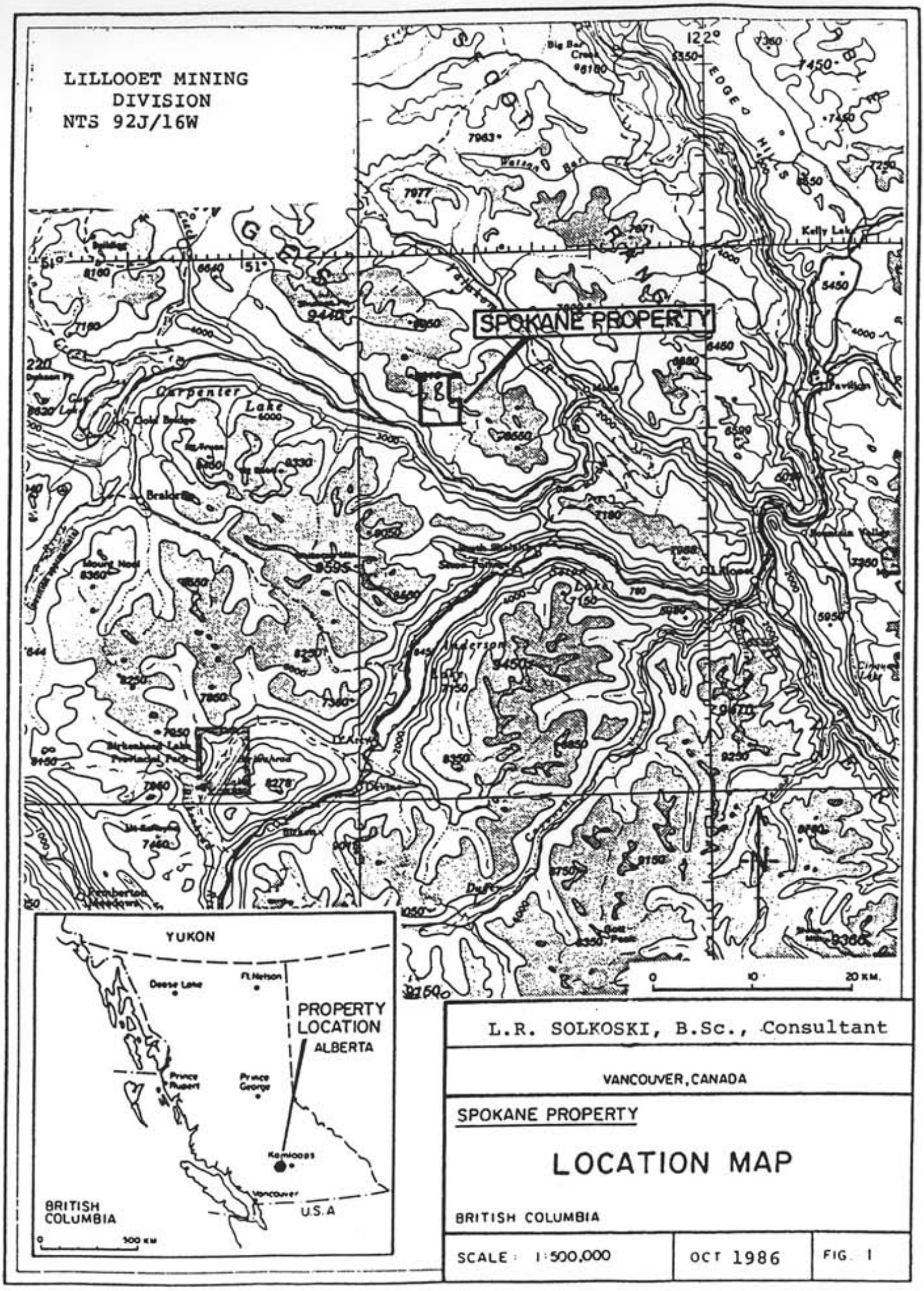
(north fork) to the north. The Spokane workings are at 2,049 metres on a south-facing slope.

The region is underlain in part by the Coast Plutonic Complex and volcanic and clastic rocks that range in age from Triassic to Tertiary.

The Spokane Gold Property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks of argillites, cherts, limestones and volcanics. These rocks were later intruded by Triassic ultrabasic rocks; Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary intermediate to acid batholiths which contain several vein showings of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, silver, bismuth and tellurides of gold.

Mineralization on the Spokane Gold Property occurs as gold tellurides, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite bearing dyke-like and/or gash-type quartz veins, within hornblende felsdpar porphyry dykes, biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite and ultramafic rocks. The sulphide mineralization comprises, in decreasing amounts: chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. Typical assays range up to 0.98 ounces per ton gold; up to 1.31 ounces per ton silver; up to 2.17% copper, and up to 0.42% bismuth; from grab and chip outcrop samples from vein material.

The property is in a geological environment conducive to the emplacement of gold - silver - copper mineralization, and the possibilities for bismuth also exist. The tenor of this mineralization is such that disseminated sulfide of small dimensions may yield economically significant tonnages. The property warrants further geotechnical evaluation.



L.R. SOLKOSKI, B.Sc., Consultant

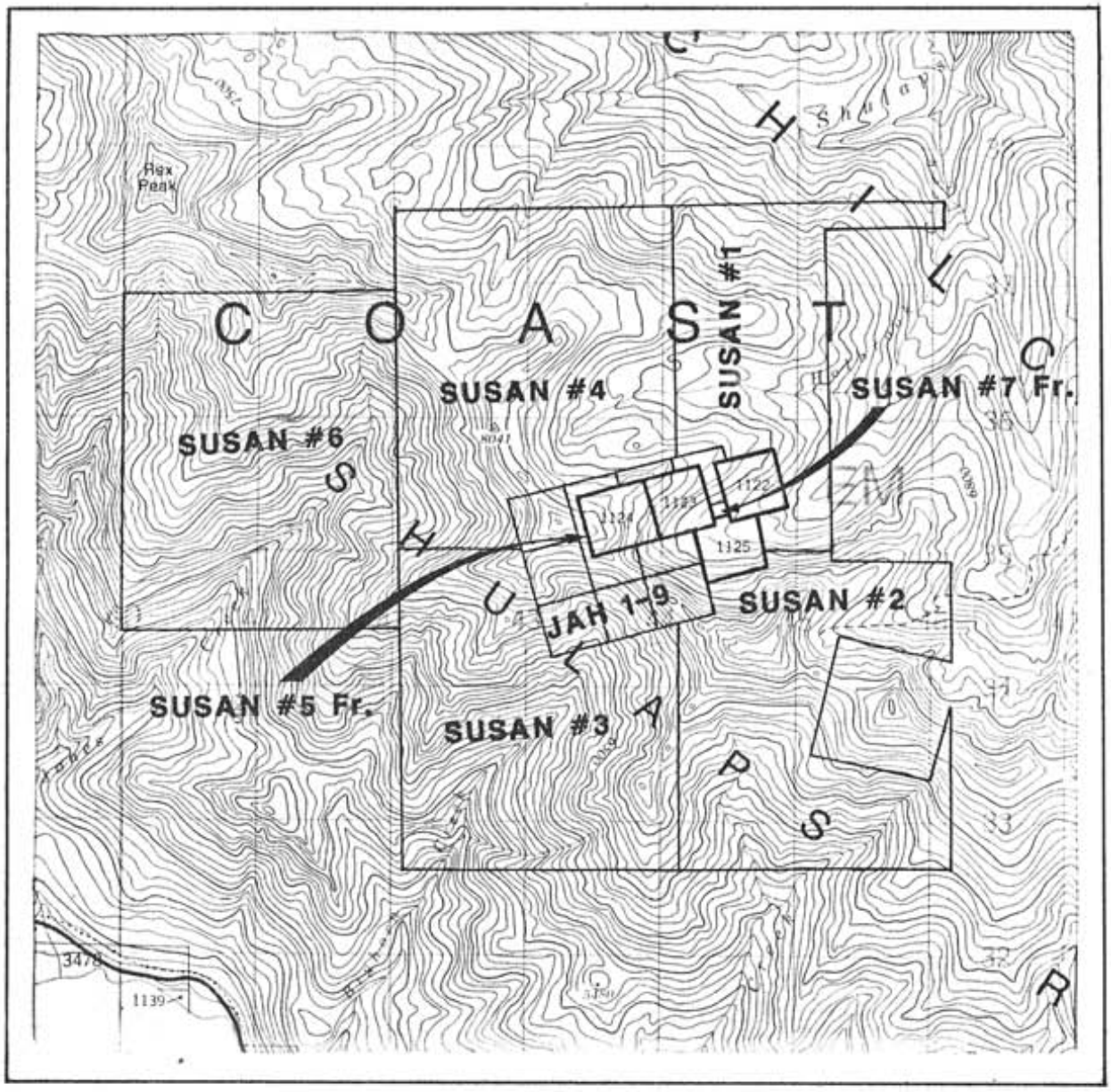
VANCOUVER, CANADA

SPOKANE PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE: 1:500,000	OCT 1986	FIG. 1



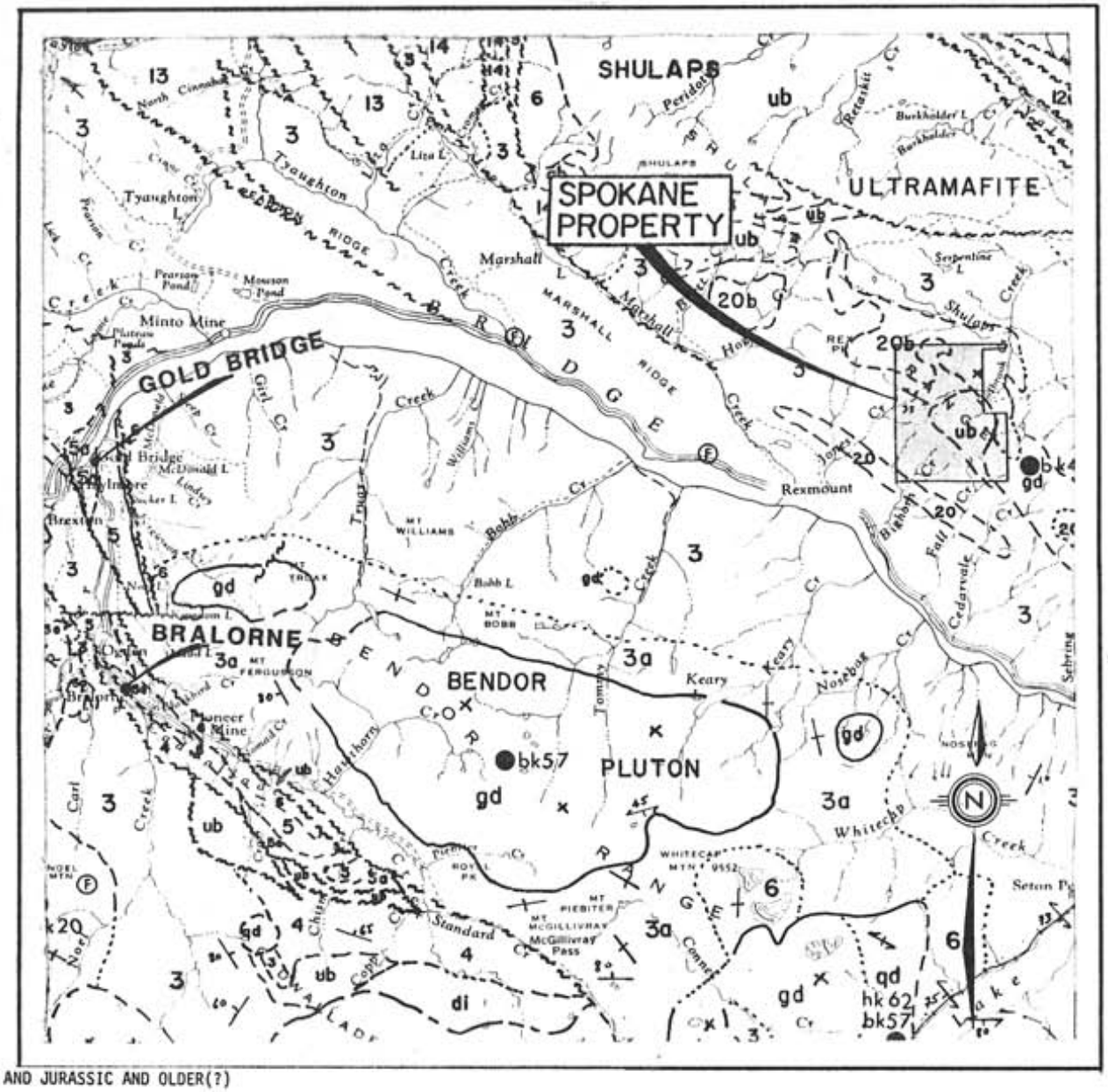
ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GROUP

CLAIM MAP

0 1 2 3 KILOMETRES

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	FIGURE : 2
1 : 50,000	92J/16W	NOV. 1986	



TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC AND OLDER(?)

ub	Ultramafic rocks: Serpentine, harzburgite, perioditite, diorite
3	BRIDGE RIVER (FERGUSSON) GROUP: Greenstone, basalt, chert, argillite, phyllite; minor limestone, serpentine, and serpentinized perdotite; 3a, more metamorphosed equivalents of 3, mainly biotite schist

MIOCENE OR YOUNGER(?)

20	Rhyolite and dacite breccia, tuff, and flows, minor sediments; 20a, andesitic volcanic breccia and conglomerate, lesser basalt; 20b, REXMOUNT PORPHYRY: dacitic porphyry (intrusive equivalent of 20?)

PLUTONIC ROCKS
(mostly of unknown age)

gd	Granodiorite	gb	Gabbro
qd	Quartz diorite		

1 0.5 0 1 2

KILOMETRES

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GROUP

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

To Accompany Report By: L.R. Solkoski, B.Sc.

SCALE	N.T.S.	DATE	FIGURE
1 : 250,000	92J/16W	NOV. 1986	3

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The writer was engaged by Enexco International Limited through Stryder Explorations Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia to conduct geological exploration on the Spokane Gold Property in south-central British Columbia. The writer was on the property from August 26th until September 19th, 1986.

This report is a summary of the findings of the exploration program.

1.2 Location and Access

The Spokane Gold Property is centered on 50° 52' north latitude and 122° 23' west longitude on NTS map sheet 92J/16W, Holbrook Creek, British Columbia, in the Lillooet Mining Division. The map area covers a section of the Shulaps Range mountains lying immediately northeast of Carpenter Lake in south-central British Columbia.

Access to the property during the period pre-1910 to 1915 was by a horse trail. A main trail went westerly from the Yalakom River, and there was also another trail from the Bridge River (now Carpenter Lake) known as the Tyaughton Trail, which went easterly over the Shulaps Range (fomerly known as the Tyaughton Range).

Presently, access from the Lillooet area to the property is by the Yalakom River road which extends northwestward past Moha, where it turns westward to Holbrook Gulch and Holbrook Creek. This road is a moderately good four-wheel drive road. The old horse trail is of no use now, but could be used in future as an alternative guide for the construction of another all-weather road for a four-wheel drive vehicle. At present, the existing four-wheel drive route is satisfactory at the exploration stage of the property; but the danger of slides on talus slopes increases the chances for more hazardous driving conditions.

1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The Spokane Gold Property is located in the Shulaps Range mountains on the northeast side of Carpenter Lake in south-central British Columbia. The ranges in the vicinity of the property comprise high, sharp, interconnected ridges separated by deep glacial valleys of the Yalakom River and Carpenter Lake region, Bighorn and Fell creeks are to the south, Shulaps and Holbrook creeks to the north.

The relative relief of the region is high, from 1,200 metres to 2,600 metres. At the legal corner post (C.G. 1125 IH 235 F Mascot), the elevation is 2,003.5 metres (6570 feet) and on the main ridge crest to the north, 2,378 metres (7800 feet).

The Spokane Gold Property workings are at 2,049 metres (6720 feet) on a south-facing slope. The base camp below the adit is at an elevation of approximately 2,018.3 metres (6620 feet) above sea level.

The slopes on the property are steep, averaging 20% to 30% on the south-facing side of the main workings, and steeper on the ridge to the north, on its north-facing slope, with precipitous rock bluffs. The 1986 camp and main workings area are on the south slope within a westerly trending glacial cirque valley.

Vegetation on the Spoken Gold Property consists of stunted lodgepole pine, and at the lower reaches, balsam and spruce.

The property is often free of snow by June 20th with winter snows coming as early as late August or early September.

1.4 Property

The Spokane Gold Property comprises the following claims recorded in the Lillooet Mining Division of British Columbia.

TABLE I

List of Claims

Claim Name	Record/Lot No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date	Owner
Columbia, C.G.	L1122	1	July 1st	John Posnikoff
Shamrock, C.G.	L1123	1	July 1st	" "
Golden Stripe, C.G.	L1124	1	July 1st	" "
Mascot, C.G.	L1125	1	July 1st	" "
JAH 1-8	36778-36785	1	Aug 27th	" "
JAH 9 Fr.	36786	1	Aug 27th	" "
Susan 1-4	2234-2237	20	Dec 15th	" "
Susan 5 Fr.	2609	1	Sept 23rd	" "
Susan 6	2608	20	Sept 23rd	" "
Susan 7 Fr.	107076	1	Oct 20th	" "

The location of the legal corner post of the Mascot C.G. was verified by the writer on August 27th, 1986.

The position of the Crown Grants was compared with the plot of their location on Map 92J/16W, Holbrook Creek, Carpenter Lake area (Figure 2). This proved to be a fairly accurate representation, and as such, indicated that the Crown Grants were contained within the boundaries of the Susan 1, 2, 3 and 4 claims.

The writer believes that the Spokane Gold claim group is staked in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Province of British Columbia.

1.5 Previous Work

The discovery of gold - silver - copper mineralization on what was to become the Spokane Gold Property occurred at the turn of the 20th century. Gold was discovered by a G(?) Holbrook from Missouri in 1906 or earlier. By 1910 -1911, the claims were owned by Dr. H. Christie of Lillooet, and two tunnels had been driven into the hillside intersecting a quartz vein from one metre to three metres in width.

Early work in 1911 on the property and a description of the terrain and route into the Spokane Gold Property is as follows by Robertson, 1911:

> Spokane Group. The *Spokane* group, owned by Dr. Christie, of Lillooet, and others, is situated on the headwaters of Holbrook gulch; the mine cabin is at an altitude of 6,520 feet and the upper tunnel at 7,050 feet. This upper tunnel has been driven in 20 feet, disclosing a quartz vein about 30 inches wide, cutting through a diabase country-rock with a strike of N. 70° W. and a nearly vertical dip.
>
> The quartz is, in parts, quite heavily mineralised with white and yellow iron-pyrites and some copper-pyrites carrying values in gold and silver. A sample taken of one of the well-mineralised portions of the vein gave, upon assay: Gold, $7.20; silver, 0.7 oz. to the ton; and copper, 2.3 per cent.

A summary of work done on the claims appears in a 1914 B.C. Minister of Mines, Annual Report as follows:

Spokane Group. This group of claims, owned by Dr. Christie, of Lillooet, and associates, is situated at the head of Holbrook gulch, where I found the most recent work consisted of two open-cuts, one being about 400 feet south-easterly and 100 feet lower elevation from the work described in Mr. Robertson's report, and the second one about 150 feet farther in the same direction, but on about the same level.

In the first open-cut the stripping is about 35 feet in length across the formation, in which a quartz vein 5 feet in width, carrying iron-pyrites, has been exposed, but, as the work was merely a surface trench cut to solid rock, the exposure was not sufficient to determine the strike and dip, although the strike apparently conformed with that shown in the old workings, N. 45° W., and the country-rock is apparently the same diabase.

The second open-cut, 8 feet deep, exposed an ore-body almost 25 feet square, and the quartz showed apparently the same iron-pyrites and mineralization as the ore in the vein exposed in the other open-cut and in the old workings. This open-cut is also in line with the other workings, but whether the ore-bodies exposed in these cuts are extensions of the original discovery it is impossible to say, because a deep rock-slide covers the base of the ridge in which the old workings are located, and extends nearly the whole width of the gulch towards the creek. The exposures are apparently in place, and although the second one is partially under the slide-rock referred to, this was cleared off before blasting was done in the solid ore.

A sample, not intended to represent an average, but typical of the ore-body in the second open-cut, assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace; copper, *nil*, to the ton.

From Mr. Robertson's report for 1910 I extract the following from his description of this group: "The quartz is quite heavily mineralized with white and yellow iron-pyrites carrying values in gold and silver. A sample taken of one of the well-mineralized portions of the vein gave, upon assay: Gold, $7.20; silver, 0.7 oz. to the ton; and copper, 2.3 per cent."

Only a brief summary of the Spokane Gold Property is mentioned in a 1915 B.C. Minister of Mines, Annual Report:

Spokane Group. The owner, Dr. H. A. Christie, informed me that the work during the season has been confined to a series of open-cuts on the surface of the main ledge which have proved the continuation of the ledge for a distance of over 2,000 feet. In one of the cuts the ore-body was found to be 15 feet in width and having well-defined walls. Another ledge was discovered on the property, and the part uncovered showed it to be about 50 feet in width. A sample of the ore assayed 3.4 per cent. copper, and 40 cents in gold to the ton.

A brief mention of the property is noted again by McCann, 1922 in Memoir 130 of the Geological Survey of Canada:

SPOKANE GROUP

The Spokane group of seven claims owned by Dr. H. Christie is located in Holbrook gulch on the south side of Christie creek on the northern slope of Shulaps mountains. The workings are 7,300 feet above sea-level and consist of three tunnels. In the upper tunnel a quartz vein varying from 7 to 4½ feet in width is exposed. The quartz is massive in character and is slightly mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite.

It is reported that assays of the ore gave the following results:

—	I	II	III	IV
Gold	1·20 oz.	0·54 oz.	0·02 oz.	0·48 oz.
Silver	0·60 oz.	2·80 oz.	2·74 oz.	0·52 oz.
Copper	1·60%	2·60%	3·40%	1·42%
Total	$29·96	$21·41	$10·35	$14·15

I and IV. Ore from upper tunnel.
II. Ore from lower open-cut.
III. Ore from open-cut below cabin.

The rocks are the cherty quartzites and argillites of the Bridge River series cut by a narrow dyke-like belt of serpentine and dykes of Rexmount andesite porphyry with which the mineralization appears to be associated.

The writer is not aware of the results of any further work done on the Spokane Gold Property which is public information.

The claims have been owned by John Posnikoff since 1973.

In the summer of 1985, the Spokane Gold group of claims was optioned to Enexco International Limited. The writer has no further information regarding option agreements, terms and amounts of payments, etc.

1.6 Summary of Present Work

Work recorded in this report was conducted during the period August 26th to September 19th, 1986. This includes two days for mobilization, travel and camp construction, and two days for demobilization. The field crew comprised:

L.R. Solkoski, B.Sc., Geologist
L.C. Brewer, Field Supervisor
G. Bowes, Geological Technician
D. Bowra, Geological Technician
H. Lang, Geological Technician and acting cook
D. Gensch, Cook

Physical work performed during the above-noted period included:

(1) Construction of an access road into the property.

(2) Improved construction of diamond drill roads and drill pads; as well as rehabilitation on old pits and trenches with a D-7 Caterpillar tractor.

(3) Diamond drilling of seven diamond drill holes along strike of the main mineralized quartz vein on the immediate property.

Technical work conducted by the writer, included:

(1) Geological mapping of the area around various mineral showings by way of claim and compass survey.

(2) Confirmation as near as possible of the location of (9) nine old Crown Grants posts, plus two (2) Asarco Canada posts, and a comparison of the location of these Crown Grant posts with the workings, using a 1:2500 scale map with the probable original survey plotted on it. Hip chained in distances between posts and workings. Elevations were recorded at each post.

(3) Hip chain and compass distance from lower creek (south fork Holbrook i.e. Christie Creek) up to camp, and along all drill roads.

(4) Elevations recorded at each drill site, plus base camp.

(5) Six (6) new quartz veins discovered on the Susan 1 and Susan 4 claims.

(6) Trenching of outcroppings southeast of the adit may be a new vein (on the north-central portion C.G. L1125).

(7) Prospecting of the main vein along its east-west strike (through the central parts of C.G. claim L1124 and L1123) indicates a possibility of the main vein extending easterly along the ultramafic-granodiorite contact some 200 metres east of the adit.

(8) Diamond drill core logged and split where necessary from diamond drill holes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

(9) The three parallel veins located on the north central part of the Susan 4, appear to have extended strike lengths of 1,500 metres.

(10) Collecting of 36 grab samples, nine chip samples and one float sample from various mineral occurrences.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

2.1 Regional Geology

The Holbrook Creek and Carpenter Lake map area have been the subjects of several reconnaissance and detailed mapping projects by geologists of the Geological Survey of Canada; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; and private exploration companies. Investigations focused more on mapping stratigraphy(?) and intrusive complex rocks, which contained the Bralorne Pioneer-type ore deposits. The following brief description of the regional geology around the Spokane Gold Property is drawn from reports by Wm. F. Robertson (1911), W.S. McCann (1922), M. Lancaster (1983-84), D.H. Olson (1983), C.J. Potter (1983) and C.R. Saunders (1985).

The Spokane Gold Property is underlain by argillaceous siltstones, argillites, quartzites, cherts, phyllites, limestones and volcanic rocks of the Bridge River Group of the Early Triassic.

Upper Triassic rocks of ultramafic and ultrabasic composition (the Shulaps Ultramafite), serpentines, peridotites and dunites intrude the Bridge River Group; followed by Early Cretaceous intrusive rocks of granodorite and quartz diorite plutons. The Shulaps Ultramafite complex appears to be fault bounded, and faulting appears to be prevalent in the Spokane Group.

The Yalakom Fault 10 kilometres northeast of the Spokane Group crops out over widths of five kilometres. The phyllitic and schistose rocks of the Holbrook Creek and Hell Creek headwaters are of the lower greenschist facies, especially those just above timberline extending towards Rex Peak.

To the west of the property are the Tchaikazan and Taseko Faults. The most recent rocks in the region are reported to be the numerous dacitic porphyry dykes and sills of Miocene age, followed by intrusions of large quartz vein systems.

2.2 Regional Mineralization

It appears that mineral deposits in the Yalakom River and Carpenter Lake region may be of the Bralorne-Pioneer type. Gold - silver mineralization in the Bralorne area and in the vicinity of the Spokane Group, is associated with Coast Crystalline Belt rocks of granodiorites and quartz diorites intruding Bridge River Group rocks, as well as ultramafic rocks associated with the Bridge River Group. Mineralization is in white quartz veins with associated chlorite ribbons and minor calcite, with sulfide contents in the veins from one to ten percent on the Spokane property.

Regionally, the Shulaps Ultramafic suites in the area may be an Alaskan-type complex for platinum-group elements, although to date, rock types appear to be mainly variable serpentinized harzburgites and schistose serpentines. There appears to be a paucity of data, whereby zoning patterns in the mapped lithologies of rock suites are not clearly defined, and therefore not fully understood. The Shulaps Ultramafic Complex would appear to be larger in size than the Tulameen Complex some 200 kilometres to the southeast, where platinum-group elements are being found in samples of massive chromite from dunite. But there is a paucity of published data concerning the concentration and distribution of gold in Alaskan-type intrusions; and gold contents in rocks from the Tulameen Complex are substantially lower than most Alaskan-type complexes. During hydrothermal events in the Tulameen Complex however, gold, due to its high mobility during hydrothermal alteration, may have been lost in the process. Gold values from a few samples of ultramafic rocks in the Spokane Gold Property area were also very low.

2.3 Property Geology

The Spokane Gold Property is briefly described in British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources reports from 1910 to 1922. It appears no technical maps of the workings on immediate geology are publicly available, other than the original Crown Grant surveys and larger scale topographic maps.

Quartz veins of Tertiary or post-Tertiary age are the principal host for mineral occurrences on the Spokane Gold Property examined by the writer. Quartz vein outcrops on the property, possibly aligned sub-parallel to each other, contain chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and gold tellurides.

Rocks within the area of mapping (Figure 2) are divided into five distinct types. The more abundant rock types are the Bridge River Group schists and phyllites assemblage, which consists of cherts, argillites, volcanics, limestone and siltstone; intruded by granodiorites and quartz diorites of possible Lower Tertiary age; and Shulaps Ultramafic Complex rocks of gabbro, peridotite and pyroxenite. Serpentinization is widespread in these ultramafic rocks with weathered outcrop surfaces ranging in colors from tan to greenish-black, purple and reddish-brown.

The gold - silver bearing quartz veins appear to be hosted within Rexmount dacite porphyry rocks and ultramafic rocks. The quartz veins are either pure white bull quartz grading into smoky grey quartz, or chlorite ribboned quartz veins with minor calcite. The Main Vein outcropping on the property above the adit, strikes 110° and has a vertical dip. In places the Main Vein at this location has variable steep dips to both north or south at 75° to 80°. If the generally accepted dip of the Main Vein is vertical or to the north, the hanging wall contact appears to be of ultramafic rocks with some dacite porphyry contacts as well, and the footwall rocks are dacite porphyry and granodiorite. Along the hanging wall contact there is evidence of brecciation and chloritization in outcrop, and this was further substantiated in the diamond drill holes.

Approximately 150+ metres west of the adit, along strike of the Main Vein, dacite porphyry rocks overlie hanging wall rocks of ultramafic in contact with the Main Vein, but at this ultramafic - dacite contact, a felsic malachite stained clast (dacite?) some 12 cm in diameter lies well within the ultramafic unit, giving rise to the question that the ultramafic is here intruding(?) the dacite unit. The Main Vein along most of its exposed 500 metre strike length appears to be dipping for the most part to the north, but it also has vertical dips, and at one location west of the adit, the vein appears to be in flat laying sheets with the dip or rake of the vein at south 66° to 69° and a strike of N 23° E.

West of the adit at a shaft some 75 metres, previous reports indicate two separate veins; the writer examined the shaft area but failed to see evidence for two separate vein systems. Diamond drill holes 2 and 3 did intersect two narrow quartz veins each less than one metre in width. These holes were drilled above and to the east of the above mentioned vein outcrop. The possibility of the Main Vein bifurcating at some point should be considered as an alternative to the presence of two separate veins.

Some 200 - 250 metres east of the adit, following the strike of the Main Vein, sub-croppings(?) of broken quartz vein material were detected along the surface of the ground and close to ultramafic outcroppings, leading the writer to suspect the Main Vein to strike along this easterly direction. Trenching the area would clarify this.

The vein system 250 metres southeast of the adit (at the southeast end of C.G. L1123, was trenched with a D-7 Caterpillar tractor, and drilled with a wire-line Boyles diamond drill using N.Q. core recovery. Work here indicates a possible separate and new vein system within a quartz diorite host rock. The vein (No. 2 Vein) is from one metre to three metres in width and has a strike direction N 30° E to N 56° E with dips alternating from north to vertical to south. The newly trenched Vein 2 is exposed for 45 metres. The vein is chloritized and mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor molybdenite. The enclosing quartz diorite is also mineralized with minor chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite. One hundred metres east on strike with No. 2 Vein on surface, are broken sub-croppings of quartz chips, leading the writer to suspect the vein to continue on along the strike at depth. No. 2 Vein may coalesce with the main vein at some point further along both of their easterly strike directions(?).

Three additional quartz veins were discovered north of the Crown Grant claims, on the Susan 1 and Susan 4 claims. Initial investigations of these veins appear to be vein systems similar to the Main Vein, but not as well mineralized. The new veins are bounded by Bridge River Group rocks, ultramafic and granodioritic rocks. These parallel sets of veins vary from one metre to three metres in width, with dips to the north, and have approximate east-west strike directions. The veins vary from white bull quartz variety to smoky quartz with minor chloritic alteration. It has not yet been determined whether these newly located vein systems are distinct

intrusive systems, or a product in part, of regional metamorphism as quartz and quartz-carbonate "sweat outs".

On Crown Grants claim L1122, a mineralized granodiorite dyke, with an exposed strike length of more than 110 metres, and with widths from 1 metre to 3 metres was located. Mineralization is of sporadic disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite.

2.4 Property Mineralization

Sulphide mineralization occurs mainly as disseminations and blebs of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite, and minor molybdenite in the main vein as well as the newly trenched Vein 2. Minor arsenopyrite was seen by the writer in Vein 2.

Secondary minerals associated with the sulphides are limonite, hematite, malachite and bornite. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite were in evidence from the old shaft east of Vein 2, in ultramafic rocks in contact with Bridge River Group rocks. The granodiorites and quartz diorites in the vicinity of the main workings, are mineralized with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor molybdenite. The Bridge River Group rocks in contact with the granodiorite are also mineralized with disseminated pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite and pyrite, at a point southeast of shaft 2 near the property road at Christie Creek (south fork Holbrook Creek). At shaft 2 site, mineralized contact metamorphosed Bridge River rocks and ultramafics in contact with the Bridge River sediments gave interesting values for gold and copper, i.e.: gold up to .019 oz/t and copper 0.04% up to 0.46%.

Previous reports suggested gold values do not bear any direct relation to copper values. The present writer, however, feels that gold values of any significance can be directly related to higher copper values, based on outcrop samples from vein and non-vein materials. In some cases the higher silver values are associated with higher gold and copper values, and interesting bismuth values are associated with high copper and gold. Nickel and chrome values, although low, correlate high with each other, and samples are from grab ultramafic rocks on the property. There was a marked absence of significant arsenic from all samples.

Additional quartz vein systems were located on the north-central areas of the Susan 1 and Susan 4 claims, but were only briefly visited by the writer due to constraints of time and inclement weather. These new veins disclosed minor mineralization of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

A total of 37 grab samples, 9 chip samples and one float sample were taken by the writer for a total of 47 samples. Ten of these were from mineralized quartz veins. Samples were submitted for assay to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The assay preparations, analytical methods and Certificate of Assay are contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 2

Sample Summary (L.R. Solkoski)

Assay Tag No.	Sample No.	Sample Location	Sample Type	Sample Length	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Cu %	Bi %
LS-1002-86	LS-V1-86	Vein 2	grab		0.005	0.06	0.16	0.013
LS-1004-86	LS-V2-86	Vein 2	chip	composite	0.339	0.12	0.06	0.421
LS-1006-86	LS-4-86	Small qts. vein nr. camp	chip	composite	0.030	0.07	0.03	0.027
LS-1014-86	LS-12-86	Qtz vein nr. camp	chip	composite	0.058	0.03	0.04	0.009
LS-1018-86	LS-22-86	Shaft 2 dump	grab		0.019	0.07	0.46	0.015
LS-1020-86	LS-23-86	Main vein uppermost trench	grab		0.072	0.38	0.18	0.027
LS-1022-86	LS-27-86	Vein above D.D.H. 1	chip	composite	0.207	1.31	0.31	0.145
LS-1044-86	LS-59-86	Vein 2	chip	composite	0.292	0.15	0.20	0.117
LS-1045-86	LS-60-86	Vein 2	chip	composite	0.988	0.18	0.56	0.253
LS-1046-86	LS-61-82	Vein 2	chip	composite	0.249	0.07	0.10	0.070
LS-1047-86	LS-62-82	Vein 2	chip	composite	0.192	0.49	0.50	0.058

2.5 Diamond Drilling

part of the core is stored on the property, and part is at 2543 Balaclava St. Vancouver

The Spokane Gold Property was drilled for the first time with wire-line drilling, N.Q. core recovery, using a Boyles diamond drill powered by a 2 cylinder engine. Rainbow Drilling from Merritt, British Columbia was used, with the drill being operated by a driller and driller's helper.

A total of seven holes were drilled, with a total drilled length of 304.87 metres (1,000 feet). The Main Vein was drilled to obtain more definitive information on the tenor of the mineralization within the vein, and to establish more clearly some degree of continuity of strike length, width, and depth of the Main Vein. Diamond drill pads were laid out by C.J.C. Westerman, Ph.D., Consulting Geologist, and L.C. Brewer of Stryder Explorations Ltd. The writer spotted holes with appropriate foresights. Where mineralized quartz vein material was intersected, the core was split and assayed for gold, silver, copper, bisumth, lead and zinc.

Diamond Drill Hole (1) One: was the uppermost hole drilled and the farthest west of the old adit. It was collared 12.4 metres north of the Main Vein, drilled at a dip of -70°, an azimuth of south 200°; and three metres of casing were set. Dacite porphyry rocks were initially intersected to 14.6 metres, before intersecting granodiorite and/or quartz diorite. The Main Vein was intersected at 24.3 metres, with vein material ending at 29.26 metres. Vein material was highly fractured and broken, with principal forms of alteration being chlorite and limonite. Mineralization of less than 3% consisted of disseminated amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. At 29.26 metres, granodiorite / quartz diorite was again intersected. The granodiorite / quartz diorite on both sides of the vein was weakly altered, and mineralized with less than 1% sulphides. Possible quartz vein breccia was intersected at 34.45 metres to 35.9 metres, consisting of quartz fragments, pyrite and limonite. At 35.9 metres competent quartz vein was intersected, but it was a poorly mineralized one with minor disseminated pyrite, and the vein ended at 37.5 metres in quartz diorite or granodiorite.

This hole intersected two veins, but they could be a bifurcation of the Main Vein at surface, or separate parallel veins which do not outcrop on surface.

Diamond Drill Holes (2) Two and (3) Three: Diamond drill hole 2 was collared with a dip of -50° and azimuth 200° south. Diamond drill hole 3 was collared at the same set-up, with a dip of -70° and azimuth 200° south. Both holes initially intersected porphyry or andesitic porphyry rocks, followed by granodioritic rocks, before intersecting narrow, less than 0.36 metre interval poorly mineralized quartz stringers. The two holes were spotted approximately 30.4 metres north of the Main Vein outcroppings, with the expectation of intersecting the Main Vein at approximately the 30 to 40 metre mark. It appears only stringer zones were intersected, with the deepest hole being drilled to 56 metres and no appreciable quartz veins of any width or mineralization intersected (see Figure 2 x-section). The Main Vein was therefore not intersected in these two holes.

Diamond Drill Holes (4) Four and (5) Five: These holes were both collared from the same location, just above and to the north of the collapsed adit. Diamond drill hole 4 was collared with a dip of -45° and azimuth 220°. Casing was run for 5.5 metres. From 5.5 metres to 27.4 metres, dacite porphyry was intersected, with minor stringers of granodiorite cutting through it. At 27.4 metres the Main quartz vein was intersected. There was a moderate amount of sericitic and chloritic alteration in the dacite porphyry approximately one metre before the intersection of the Main Vein.

Intersected quartz vein material was highly fractured and broken, with alteration consisting of chlorite, sericite, limonite, minor hematite and possible kaolinite(?). Vein material contained from 2% to 10% sulphides of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and bornite. Vein material ended at 42.6 metres at the granodiorite contact. A potential true width of vein analyzed in this hole may be up to 12 metres.

Diamond Drill Hole (5) Five: collared at the same location at D.D.H. 4, with a dip of -70° and azimuth 220°. Casing was run to 4.26 metres before intersecting ultramafic rock. Lithologies in this hole alternated between ultramafics, dacite porphyry and granodiorite; before the Main Vein was first intersected highly fractured altered and stringer zones. From 25.3 metres to 30 metres, dacite porphyry and broken quartz vein material were intersected; with the dacite being highly altered to sericite, chlorite and possible kaolin. From 30.18 metres to 31.4

to 31.4 metres, the quartz vein was highly brecciated and internally altered with chlorite (intrusion breccia?). This breccia zone also contained from 5% to 7% sulphides of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. It was in this section of core that minor Visible Gold was seen associated with the chalcopyrite.

From 32 metres to 32.9 metres, a highly brecciated zone with chloritic alteration and sulfides of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and minor Visible Gold was seen associated with chalcopyrite.

At 33.8 metres a possible core angle of 45° was measured. Vein material ended at 35.6 metres. The hole ended at 37.5 metres in dacite porphyry.

Diamond Drill Holes (6) Six and (7) Seven: Both of these holes were drilled some 250 metres southeast of the adit, with the hope of increasing the strike length of the Main Vein. Both of these holes were drilled in difficult and awkward locations. Drilling encountered bad ground due to blocking and caving, and core recovery was from 70% to 80%. It appears from drilling and trenching that vein material intersected and exposed is not the Main Vein, but another vein, called the No. 2 Vein.

Diamond Drill Hole (6) Six: was collared with a dip of -73° and azimuth N 30° E. Casing was set at 1.82 metres. Vein material was encountered at 2.4 metres; where chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and possible Visible Gold(?) was seen associated with the chalcopyrite. At 3.65 metres a core angle of 45° was taken on K-felspar banding within the vein material. Quartz vein ran out of 3.65 metres and was intersected again at 4.26 metres to 4.87 metres. Sulfide material encountered in both vein intersections was less than 2%. Sericite and chloritic alteration forms were also weak in vein material intersected.

At 48.7 metres quartz vein material ended with the intersection of quartz diorite. The hole ended in unmineralized quartz diorite at 22.2 metres due to blocking and caving.

Diamond Drill Hole (7) Seven: was collared approximately 15 metres south of D.D.H. 6 with a dip of -60° and azimuth 340°. Casing ran to 1.82 metres. Quartz vein was intersected at 5.2 metres with vein ending at 8.94 metres. The core was badly shattered and broken, containing less than 2% disseminated sulfides of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. There was minor chloritic and limonitic alteration in the vein.

At 8.84 metres, quartz diorite was intersected with minor fractures containing chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Quartz diorite material from 8.84 metres to the end of the hole at 40.5 metres, contained narrow zones of minor disseminated mineralization of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and molybdenite. Possible fault zone breccia material (non-mineraized) was intersected at 24.3 metres through to 25.9 metres. The hole encountered constant blocking and caving and so ended at 40.5 metres in quartz diorite.

Conclusions

Diamond drilling did establish on the Main Vein:

- A strike length of the Main vein of more than 500 metres.

- Potential true widths varying from 1 metre to 12 metres were established at depth.

- The tenor and grade of mineralization indicates a potential for economic gold - silver mineralization.

- Mineralization in the core recovered from the Main vein was in the form of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor visible gold associated with the chalcopyrite.

- Results of assays reveals a nugget-like effect for the gold.

- Drilling indicated that where chloritic alteration was associated with mineralization in the core, there was an increase in gold, silver and copper values.

- Alteration halos were noted in hanging wall rock of the core, several metres before vein material was intersected.

- Diamond drill holes 2 and 3 appear not to have intersected the Main vein, but only narrow parallel stringer zones with low mineralization were intersected, hence the low assay values (see Figure 2).

- Diamond drilling did further establish the potential for the presence of a new vein system known as the No. 2 Vein at the southeast corner of C.G. claim L1123. Drilling on this vein encountered mineralization of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor molybdenite, i.e. drill holes 6 and 7.

- See cross-section of diamond drill holes Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and plan Fig. 9.

- The dacite porphyry and ultramafics were not mineralized.

- The granodiorite and/or quartz diorite rocks were at times weakly mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and molybdenite.

- Core angles were difficult to obtain in most vein material intersected.

3.0 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

The data derived from the 1986 field work reveals important information on the structure and distribution of gold - silver bearing sulphide lodes within the area of the old workings on the Spokane Gold Property. The main vein system of quartz on the property indicates a potential for economic gold - silver mineralization, although there appears to be a definite nugget effect for gold. The gold - copper ratios indicate that possibly all gold values are contained in the chalcopyrite; and the common source for mineralizing fluids may be the granodiorite/quartz diorite intrusions, and/or late stage ultramafic intrusion(?). The higher gold values appear to be related to the more chloritic-sericite altered zone within the two vein systems, i.e. Main vein and number two vein. The Main vein appears to be offset in several places by possible N-S trending faults.

The Main vein and the number two vein are also probably occupying fault splays off the major Yalakom - Fraser - Hozameen Fault Systems.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

The following conclusions are drawn from the results of the field work carried out on the Spokane Gold Property during 1986.

(1) The spatial concentration of various vein showings examined on the Spokane Gold Property indicates a favourable geological environment for the emplacement of gold - silver mineralization.

(2) The tenor of the mineralization is such that sulphides of presently known dimensions may yield economically significant tonnages containing favourable gold:silver ratios.

(3) The gold - silver mineralization is epigenetic vein type, occurring as parallel sets(?) of vertical to near vertical quartz-filled fissures, and possibly related to Lower-Tertiary granodioritic and quartz dioritic intrusions. These

precious metal showings may also be products of hydrothermal processes caused by possible Eocene plutonism(?).

(4) There may have been more than one precious metal mineralizing episode of igneous origin on the Spokane Gold Property; i.e. there are several sets of vein systems on the property and not all appear related.

(5) Previous work especially in the construction of the adit, may have failed to follow mineralization for appreciable horizontal distances due to the variability of vertical dimensions of the main vein, and its horizontal dimensions, which appear to be greater at depth than at surface.

(6) The relatively moderate grade of the mineralization, and favourable terrain with good soil developments at or below treeline, suggest that soil geochemical surveys would be effective in delineating areas of gold - silver concentrations on the property.

(7) The property warrants further geochemical evaluation.

4.2 Recommendations

The next phase of exploration to be carried out on the Spokane Gold Property should include the following:

(1) A further 1,000 metres of diamond drilling to further delineate tenor and grade of the mineralization in the Main vein and the number two vein, to further establish depth and width of these veins. Diamond drill hole 2 should be re-drilled to a depth of at least 278' (80 metres) at -50° dip, azimuth 200°. The Main vein below this drill site is probably vertical, and therefore not intersected in the 1986 drill program at dip -50°, depth 47.25 metres. Diamond drill hole three could also be re-drilled to a depth greater than 56 metres; perhaps to a depth of 80 or more metres.

(2) Known showings should be investigated along strike of the Main vein and to depth by surface trenching. Particular emphasis should be placed on a

probable surface extension of 200 to 250 metres east of the Main vein, along strike, near the ultramafic outcroppings along the camp road. Also, further trenching would be useful along an easterly strike of the No. 2 Vein.

(3) Establish a surveyed in baseline with transit-survey in an east-west direction, possibly along the north side of the Main vein and along its east-west strike.

(4) All 1986 diamond drill holes, Crown Grant posts, trenches and older workings, to be established off this surveyed in baseline, in order to have better control over further diamond drilling, trenching and geological mapping.

(5) Further reconnaissance soil surveys could be conducted from this surveyed in baseline.

(6) A reconnaissance scale and more detailed geological mapping to better delineate quartz veins should be conducted over the remainder of the property. A further investigation of a newly located mineralized zone with over a 100 metre width, approximately 1,000 metres northwest of the main workings area, should be undertaken. This zone of mineralization contains disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite with values ranging 0.006% - 0.04% copper; 21 ppm to 6543 ppm arsenic; 0.01 oz/t Ag to 0.04 oz/t Ag.

(7) Further prospecting and mapping of newly located quartz vein systems on the north-central part of the Susan 4 and to the east of the Susan 2 claim should be carried out.

(8) An electromagnetic or I.P., geophysical orientation survey could possibly be carried out to better define vein structure at depth, whereby more definitive prospecting and trenching could be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

L.R. Solkoski, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

5.0 REFERENCES

Lancaster, M. (1983 - 84): Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited, Spokane Group., Internal Report.

McCann, W.S. (1922): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Map-Area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 130, p. 78.

Olson, D.H., P.Eng. (1983): Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited, Spokane Group, Internal Report.

Potter, J.C. (1983): Geology of the Bridge River Complex, Southern Shulaps Range, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Library, Vancouver, B.C.

Robertson, Wm.F. (1911): B.C. Minister of Mines, Annual Reports, p. K135, K136.

B.C. Minister of Mines, Annual Reports for:
1914 p. K273
1915 p. K372

Saunders, C.R., P.Eng. (1985): Spokane Gold Property, Bridge River Area, British Columbia; Enexco International Limited.

6.0 COST STATEMENT FOR ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED SPOKANE EXPLORATION PROJECT 1986

Diamond Drilling	1,000' @ $25.80/ft	$ 25,800.00
D-7 Cat	as invoice	15,772.00
D-6 Cat	21 hrs @ $84.00	1,764.00
Clark Skidder	61 hrs @ $30.00	1,830.00
Caterpillar Skidder	9 hrs @ $48.00	720.00
1983 Chev 4x4	30 days @ $30.00	900.00
1975 Ford Crewcab 4x4	25 days @ $30.00	750.00
Diesel Fuel	as invoiced	1,114.06
Gasoline	2 drums @ $75.97	151.94
Geologist	24 days @ $200.00	4,800.00
Geological assistant	7 days @ $100.00	700.00
Field Tech	30 days @ $100.00	3,000.00
Cook	24 days @ $80.00	1,920.00
Engineering		2,500.00
Report prep.	5 days @ $200.00	1,000.00
Draft, map-prep repro.		1,000.00
Assay, Min-En & Acme		1,854.75
Room & Board	125 man/day @ $35.00	4,375.00
Naptha & Misc fuels		105.25
Total cost of Phase I Program		$ 70,057.00

Respectfully submitted,

Lloyd C. Brewer, President
Stryder Explorations Ltd.
November 3, 1986

APPENDIX A

ASSAY PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

APPENDIX A

ASSAY PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

All rock and core samples were pulverized to -100 mesh, samples were subsequently either analyzed by ICP or geochemical methods.

ICP

A 0.50 gram sample is digested with 3 ml. 3-1-2 HCl-HN03-H20 at 95 degrees for one hour and is diluted to 10 ml. with water.

GEOCHEMICAL

Geochemical methods of analyses was used for the detection of Au, Ag, Pt and Pd.

For gold and silver, 10.0 gram samples that have been ignited for 4 hours at 600°C are digested with 30 mls. hot dilute aqua regia, and 75 mls of clear solution obtained is extracted with 5 mls. Methl Isobutyl Ketone. Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction.

For Platinum and Palladium, 10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subject to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads. The silver beads are dissolved and Pd and Pt are determined in the solution by graphite furnace Atomic Absorption.

APPENDIX B

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

APPENDIX B

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE: 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 16 1986

DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 19/86

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE: CORES AU* 10 GRAM REGULAR ASSAY

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

STRYDER EXPLORATION PROJECT-ENEX FILE # 86-2669 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Ag OZ/T	Au OZ/T
LS-1051-86	1.81	.001
LS-1052-86	.21	.001
LS-1053-86	.21	.012
LS-1054-86	.11	.033
LS-1055-86	.26	.053
LS-1056-86	.20	.016
LS-1057-86	.06	.014
LS-1058-86	.22	.001
LS-1059-86	.30	.010
LS-1060-86	.06	.001
LS-1061-86	.03	.001
LS-1062-86	.14	.001
LS-1063-86	.39	.012
LS-1064-86	.09	.003
LS-1065-86	.50	.213
LS-1066-86	.59	.211
LS-1067-86	.47	.161
LS-1068-86	.67	.101
LS-1069-86	.27	.010
LS-1070-86	.19	.013
LS-1071-86	.37	.059
LS-1072-86	.87	.149
LS-1073-86	.10	.034
LS-1074-86	1.29	.186
LS-1075-86	.34	.033
LS-1076-86	.33	.120
LS-1077-86	.20	.008
LS-1078-86	.26	.007

L.R.S.

APPENDIX B

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 16 1986

DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 19/86.

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.

- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

STRYDER EXPLORATION PROJECT-ENEX FILE# 86-2669 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	W PPM
LS-1051-86	836	105	22	10	7
LS-1052-86	963	57	2	6	1
LS-1053-86	3658	33	2	112	42
LS-1054-86	2248	9	2	340	10
LS-1055-86	5408	19	2	325	277
LS-1056-86	3985	36	2	86	383
LS-1057-86	703	7	2	131	33
LS-1058-86	4088	543	2	52	1
LS-1059-86	5771	69	2	85	1
LS-1060-86	1111	54	2	8	2
LS-1061-86	270	20	2	4	1
LS-1062-86	2978	20	2	10	1
LS-1063-86	8038	31	2	79	4
LS-1064-86	1673	11	2	53	4
LS-1065-86	10963	37	2	467	1
LS-1066-86	13113	17	2	499	1
LS-1067-86	9849	20	2	437	1
LS-1068-86	13542	39	2	753	1
LS-1069-86	5652	27	2	53	19
LS-1070-86	3556	37	2	207	1
LS-1071-86	7371	49	2	367	144
LS-1072-86	18458	11	4	568	1001
LS-1073-86	2556	29	2	21	86
LS-1074-86	30497	2	2	318	1
LS-1075-86	9249	18	2	36	28
LS-1076-86	8661	22	2	143	20
LS-1077-86	6464	2	2	13	1
LS-1078-86	6474	11	2	29	1
STD C	58	39	15	21	12

D.R.S.

___ Assay required for correct result for Cu > 10,000 PPM
W > 100 PPM

APPENDIX B

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 22 1986

DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 30/86

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: CORE AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: D. Toye ..DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

STRYDER EXPLORATION FILE # 86-2784 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	W PPM	Au* PPB
LS-1079-86	9	577	.6	28	10	190
LS-1080-86	1	1242	1.4	7	2	112
LS-1081-86	3	324	.3	7	2	280
LS-1082-86	1	213	.3	5	1	144
LS-1083-86	4	175	.2	16	1	134
LS-1084-86	4	53	.4	4	1	310
LS-1085-86	13	2226	2.7	11	1	76
LS-1086-86	2	1412	1.1	9	1	30
LS-1087-86	1	323	.2	2	1	8
LS-1088-86	7	546	2.7	20	100	1010
LS-1089-86	7	2290	3.0	4	43	1030
LS-1090-86	1	409	.5	4	23	27
LS-1091-86	1	94	.1	7	21	4
STD C/AU-R	21	55	6.9	39	12	505

D.R.S.

APPENDIX B

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

PHONE: (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX: VIA USA 7601067 UC

Certificate of ASSAY

Company: C.J. WESTERMAN
Project: SPOKANE
Attention: C.J. WESTERMAN

File: 6-869
Date: SEPT 30/86
Type: ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON	
86WR191	4.24	0.124	2m wide chip adj. DDH 6 & 7
86WR192	7.40	0.216	1m " " Trench below DDH-1 } continuous
86WR193	7.30	0.213	1m " " " " " " } total 2m
86WR194	.02	0.001	
H86-1-85-90	.35	0.010	
H86-1-90-95	.03	0.001	
H86-4-94-99	.65	0.019	
H86-4-127-132	1.77	0.052	
H86-5-110-115	.59	0.017	
H86-3-32-33	.19	0.006	
H86-3-33-36	.02	0.001	
H86-3-53-58	.01	0.001	
H86-3-80-81.5	1.33	0.039	
H86-2-69-70	4.63	0.135	
H86-2-70-72	.54	0.016	
H86-2-72-75	.01	0.001	
H86-2-75-78	3.62	0.106	
H86-2-78-80	.16	0.005	
H86-2-80-90	.01	0.001	
H86-2-90-100	.02	0.001	
H86-2-100-110	.04	0.001	
H86-2-110-120	.01	0.001	
H86-2-120-130	.21	0.006	

Certified by Eric Jones

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

APPENDIX D

COMPANY: C.J.WESTERMAN — MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT — (ACT:SE027) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: SPOKANE — 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 — FILE NO: 6-869

ATTENTION: C.J.WESTERMAN — (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 — * TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * — DATE:SEPT 30, 1986

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	BI	CU	PB	ZN
86WR 191	2.3	26	222	535	24	24
86WR 192	40.6	115	503	3921	69	60
86WR 193	19.3	80	366	4612	61	62
86WR 194	.5	32	10	60	57	34
HB6-1 85-90	2.9	30	29	1588	40	46
HB6-1 90-95	.9	1	5	148	9	16
HB6-4 94-99	4.5	12	93	2018	15	55
HB6-4 127-132	10.0	22	125	5477	24	122
HB6-5 110-115	7.9	7	61	5232	23	90
HB6-3 32-33	6.9	1	32	3078	6	31
HB6-3 33-36	2.1	1	15	945	39	46
HB6-3 53-58	.8	1	8	111	37	32
HB6-3 80-81.5	7.4	27	76	4002	27	69
HB6-2 69-70	3.4	1	183	564	26	27
HB6-2 70-72	.9	14	12	205	26	16
HB6-2 72-75	.9	1	5	197	30	31
HB6-2 75-78	5.2	20	205	1670	59	82
HB6-2 78-80	.9	1	8	218	18	28
HB6-2 80-90	.8	1	6	137	17	25
HB6-2 90-100	.8	1	6	123	13	41
HB6-2 100-110	.9	1	7	166	16	34
HB6-2 110-120	1.2	7	7	101	32	24
HB6-2 120-130	2.5	1	27	1103	30	40

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN,FE,CA,P,CR,MG,BA,TI,B,AL,NA,K,W,SI,ZR,CE,SN,Y,NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS AG# ANALYSIS BY AA BACKGROUND CORRECTED. AU# ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 22 1986 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 25/86 ASSAYER. D.C. Toye ..DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

STRYDER EXPLORATION FILE # 86-2783 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Ag OZ/T	Au OZ/T
LS-1001-86	1	564	6	31	.7	8	8	139	1.56	3	5	ND	4	11	1	2	35	14	.17	.049	7	5	.44	48	.04	2	.66	.06	.19	1	.02	.002
LS-1002-86	13	1653	3	37	1.7	24	94	52	3.45	74	5	ND	1	2	2	2	138	1	.03	.005	2	3	.09	2	.01	2	.18	.01	.02	22	.06	.005
LS-1003-86	2	404	6	21	.3	6	21	124	1.54	3	5	ND	4	17	1	2	12	14	.31	.048	6	5	.46	45	.04	2	.88	.10	.20	1	.01	.001
LS-1004-86	28	626	75	17	3.6	217	75	48	2.39	154	5	10	1	1	1	15	4212	1	.01	.003	2	7	.07	1	.01	2	.10	.01	.01	1	.12	.339
LS-1005-86	1	22	2	93	.1	46	21	879	3.62	3	9	ND	1	20	1	2	6	52	1.31	.053	2	56	1.66	60	.45	3	1.99	.01	.01	1	.01	.001
LS-1006-86	18	383	6	25	2.4	5	16	122	1.88	3	5	ND	3	9	1	2	273	14	.11	.036	5	7	.36	101	.10	5	.59	.05	.30	1	.07	.030
LS-1007-86	1	139	2	22	.4	3	7	138	1.58	3	5	ND	4	14	1	2	17	18	.16	.052	7	7	.53	107	.09	6	.86	.08	.34	1	.01	.001
LS-1008-86	1	17	2	14	.1	47	4	78	.74	2	5	ND	1	4	1	2	8	13	.16	.034	2	55	.45	82	.04	2	.36	.03	.16	1	.01	.001
LS-1009-86	2	354	4	70	.1	38	27	307	5.21	2	5	ND	1	39	1	2	6	98	1.23	.268	3	92	1.05	448	.35	2	1.98	.16	.91	1	.01	.001
LS-1010-86	2	67	3	26	.1	43	7	485	1.71	21	5	ND	4	33	1	2	2	13	1.34	.050	6	32	.81	140	.07	4	1.05	.06	.64	1	.01	.001
LS-1011-86	1	400	8	15	.8	6	20	92	4.17	6543	5	ND	4	9	1	2	9	3	.12	.050	4	2	.17	30	.01	2	.60	.02	.22	1	.03	.001
LS-1012-86	1	286	10	11	1.1	3	13	190	3.26	1087	5	ND	4	6	1	2	24	5	.11	.059	6	5	.28	34	.01	2	.78	.03	.20	1	.04	.001
LS-1013-86	1	22	4	111	.1	60	23	243	5.34	14	5	ND	1	25	1	2	2	139	.83	.207	3	96	1.03	620	.23	2	2.03	.13	.99	1	.01	.001
LS-1014-86	1	405	2	15	.9	11	15	131	1.33	4	5	2	1	3	1	2	96	20	.05	.015	2	11	.47	38	.03	2	.63	.03	.23	1	.03	.058
LS-1015-86	2	171	2	27	.1	30	22	154	2.36	3	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	51	.35	.052	3	25	1.11	184	.18	2	1.07	.10	.56	1	.02	.001
LS-1016-86	4	242	3	18	.7	1	9	138	1.84	3	5	ND	4	18	1	2	13	22	.17	.049	7	8	.59	110	.11	2	.83	.08	.28	3	.02	.002
LS-1017-86	1	61	2	20	.1	7	5	144	1.83	2	5	ND	1	5	1	2	2	49	.39	.034	2	43	.47	110	.23	2	.52	.07	.19	1	.01	.001
LS-1018-86	2	4653	6	97	1.1	14	71	445	12.72	5	6	ND	1	149	1	2	150	175	2.28	.060	2	25	3.43	32	.35	2	5.21	.20	2.42	1	.07	.019
LS-1019-86	8	33	3	39	.1	1447	65	672	4.37	10	5	ND	1	1	1	5	2	9	.02	.005	2	416	19.62	2	.01	19	.18	.01	.01	5	.01	.001
LS-1020-86	4	1813	2	10	12.7	3	2	25	.88	3	5	3	1	2	1	2	271	1	.02	.002	2	6	.02	2	.01	3	.04	.01	.01	528	.38	.072
LS-1021-86	1	222	35	9	4.5	7	8	35	.87	13	5	ND	2	5	1	2	47	2	.04	.020	6	5	.18	34	.01	4	.35	.01	.13	319	.13	.001
LS-1022-86	2	3131	297	128	45.3	7	5	91	2.19	55	5	6	1	2	2	4	1450	14	.01	.002	2	7	.19	9	.01	2	.28	.01	.01	6	1.31	.207
LS-1023-86	15	1178	3	22	.7	5	23	139	1.91	2	5	ND	4	23	1	2	8	28	.31	.050	7	8	.74	152	.19	3	1.01	.14	.49	1	.02	.001
LS-1024-86	1	445	2	11	.5	54	38	94	2.66	3	9	ND	2	157	1	3	9	16	4.78	.266	2	11	.21	23	.29	5	5.17	.55	.02	107	.02	.001
LS-1025-86	9	310	5	50	.1	1987	109	464	4.31	6	5	ND	1	1	1	3	6	3	.01	.004	2	250	20.95	5	.01	119	.09	.01	.01	8	.01	.001
LS-1026-86	9	246	3	38	.1	1874	87	505	5.45	7	5	ND	1	1	1	2	3	3	.03	.004	2	81	20.64	1	.01	43	.07	.01	.01	2	.01	.001
LS-1027-86	1	13	2	18	.2	11	2	88	.89	2	11	ND	6	985	1	14	4	16	7.92	.070	8	7	.67	61	.09	4	9.28	.33	.17	1	.01	.001
LS-1028-86	4	42	2	12	.1	1458	57	521	3.56	37	5	ND	1	6	1	4	2	17	.24	.004	2	971	9.39	1	.01	3	.35	.01	.01	1	.01	.001
LS-1029-86	3	2	2	132	.1	90	50	1058	10.76	4	5	ND	1	4	1	40	3	282	.26	.122	2	185	7.87	1	.03	2	6.58	.01	.01	2	.01	.001
LS-1030-86	1	41	2	67	.1	46	25	315	4.57	5	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	194	.63	.105	2	79	1.69	313	.29	2	1.88	.08	.90	1	.01	.001
LS-1031-86	1	66	2	39	.1	46	23	356	3.52	3	5	ND	1	27	1	2	2	96	1.38	.091	2	85	1.58	350	.43	2	1.83	.21	.55	1	.01	.001
LS-1032-86	1	62	3	40	.1	3	6	183	1.76	4	5	ND	3	26	1	2	2	28	.36	.056	8	7	.67	135	.16	2	1.05	.10	.36	1	.01	.001
LS-1033-86	1	96	3	12	.3	24	6	258	1.46	5	5	ND	2	4	1	2	3	13	.03	.014	8	17	.27	27	.01	2	.36	.01	.04	1	.01	.001
LS-1034-86	1	50	5	13	.1	6	3	290	.65	2	5	ND	1	3	1	2	2	4	.06	.021	4	9	.16	33	.01	5	.24	.01	.08	1	.01	.001
LS-1035-86	1	346	4	23	.2	6	17	138	1.82	2	5	ND	4	19	1	2	8	26	.30	.048	8	9	.66	92	.14	2	.96	.12	.42	4	.01	.001
LS-1036-86	1	36	2	20	.3	6	2	89	1.26	2	5	ND	2	6	1	2	4	7	.07	.028	43	4	.23	128	.01	10	.40	.05	.14	1	.01	.001
STD C	20	58	36	131	6.9	66	29	987	3.97	42	21	8	32	47	17	17	22	61	.48	.107	35	57	.88	176	.08	35	1.73	.06	.13	15	-	-

APPENDIX B

STRYDER EXPLORATION [illegible]

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Ag OZ/T	Au OZ/T
LS-1037-86	4	22	2	11	.1	1920	95	170	3.06	145	5	ND	1	1	1	2	2	12	.02	.004	2	611	11.01	1	.01	23	.15	.01	.01	1	.01	.001
LS-1038-86	1	26	2	32	.1	20	7	239	2.14	19	5	ND	1	4	1	2	2	35	.10	.008	3	19	.61	2	.01	2	.60	.03	.01	1	.01	.001
LS-1039-86	4	14	4	12	.1	15	2	96	.42	11	5	ND	1	1	1	2	2	7	.01	.005	2	10	.05	16	.01	2	.05	.01	.02	1	.01	.001
LS-1040-86	1	56	4	19	.2	20	5	251	.78	6	5	ND	1	24	1	2	3	10	.61	.014	2	9	.37	13	.01	2	.32	.01	.02	1	.01	.001
LS-1041-86	1	7	8	2	.1	22	1	19	.36	5	5	ND	1	1	1	2	2	1	.01	.001	2	7	.04	2	.01	2	.07	.05	.01	1	.01	.001
LS-1042-86	1	137	11	38	.2	12	20	728	4.15	7	5	ND	1	3	1	2	2	87	.21	.091	3	13	3.29	1	.05	43	2.08	.01	.01	2	.01	.001
LS-1043-86	8	84	13	186	.1	34	12	202	2.82	2	5	ND	6	16	1	2	2	104	.25	.048	6	51	.97	55	.10	2	.99	.08	.39	1	.01	.001
LS-1044-86	36	2013	30	75	4.0	47	67	51	2.10	52	5	11	1	1	1	2	1173	2	.01	.001	2	10	.11	1	.01	5	.08	.01	.01	1	.15	.292
LS-1045-86	66	5616	5	4	6.2	146	226	57	11.50	2	5	35	1	1	1	2	2537	1	.02	.002	2	5	.02	1	.01	2	.01	.01	.01	1	.18	.988
LS-1046-86	11	1012	7	3	1.9	82	109	39	2.81	16	5	10	1	1	1	2	700	1	.01	.001	2	6	.03	1	.01	2	.03	.01	.01	1	.07	.249
LS-1047-86	11	5081	3	22	18.0	19	1	43	3.53	52	5	7	1	1	1	2	588	4	.01	.002	2	35	.10	2	.01	2	.12	.01	.01	107	.49	.192
STD C	21	58	40	132	6.8	66	29	1003	3.95	40	21	8	33	48	17	15	21	62	.48	.107	36	59	.88	177	.08	35	1.73	.06	.13	14	-	-

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 3 1986
DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 9/86

GEOCHEMICAL FIRE ASSAY ICP-MS ANALYSIS

10 GRAM SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY AND ANALYSIS BY ICP MASS SPECTROMETER.

- **SAMPLE TYPE: Pulp**

ASSAYER: D. Toye. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

STRYDER EXPLORATION File # 86-2783RE Page 1

SAMPLE#	Pt PPB	Pd PPB
LS-1005-86	2	2
LS-1009-86	2	2
LS-1019-86	6	5
LS-1025-86	8	11
LS-1026-86	4	3
LS-1028-86	13	11
LS-1037-86	7	5
LS-1043-86	3	4
DETECTION LIMIT	2	2

APPENDIX C

Sept 16/86

SPOKANE PROJECT

Drill Hole Log 86-1

Dip -70° / Azimuth S. 200°

Metres	Feet	
0 - 3	0 - 10	Casing.
3 - 14	10 - 46	Dacite porphyry, with no mineralization and contains slight sericitic alteration.
14 - 46	46 - 48	Dacite porphyry breccia zone with quartz, plus alteration of chlorite and sericite. Minor disseminated pyrite.
14.6 - 16.1	48 - 53	Granodiorite with slight sericite alteration.
16.1 - 17.6	53 - 58	Granodiorite or quartz diorite, core badly broken, possible fault zone.
17.6 - 20.7	58 - 68	Granodiorite may grade to quartz diorite here.
20.7 - 24.3	68 - 80	Granodiorite, as competent core, but with no sulphide and slightly altered with sericite and chlorite close to vein intersection.
24.3 - 29.2	80 - 96	Intersection of Main Vein quartz material; where vein is highly fractured, broken. Alteration of chlorite, sericite, limonite. Mineralization of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. Sulphide content less than 3%.
29.2 - 34.4	96 - 113	Granodiorite, not mineralized.
34.4 - 35.06	113 - 115	Breccia quartz diorite(?) with minor chloritic alteration.
35.06 - 45.4	115 - 149	Quartz diorite.
	118 - 123	Small quartz stockwork(?) interfingering with quartz diorite containing minor pyrite.
45.4 - 46.3	149 - 152	Ultramafic dyke not mineralized.

Assay Samples

Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres
LS 1088-96	80 - 83	24.3 - 25.3
LS 1089-86	85 - 90	25.9 - 27.4
LS 1090-86	90 - 96	27.4 - 29.2
LS 1091-86	118 - 123	35.9 - 37.5

L.R.S.

Sept 25/86

SPOKANE PROJECT

Drill Hole Log 86-2

Dip -50° / Azimuth 200°

Boxes 3, 4, 5 and 6

Metres	Feet	
18.29 - 20.7	60 - 68	Light grey andesitic fine grained hornblende-plagioclase porphyry unaltered.
20.7 - 21.0	68 - 69	Broken core, strongly chloritized biotite granodiorite (recovery 75%, 9 inches).
21.0 - 21.3	69 - 70	Solid core, white quartz vein, trace pyrite, chalcopyrite in fractures (recovery 100%).
21.3 - 21.9	70 - 72	Quartz-clay gouge zone (recovery 50%, 12 inches).
21.9 - 22.8	72 - 72.5	Strongly chloritized and silicified biotite granodiorite.
22.1 - 22.8	72.5 - 75	Biotite granodiorite, dark grey, medium grained, plagioclase glomero porphyritic, weakly silicified and chloritized.
22.8 - 23.7	75 - 78	Quartz vein, broken, rusty hematitic stained, 5-7% med-fine grained pyrite and pyrrhotite on fractures with fine grained black chlorite.
23.7 - 33.5	78 - 110	Biotite granodiorite, dark grey, med grained plagioclase phenocrysts with blurred margins in a fine grained grey siliceous matrix. Minor medium to coarse grained smears of pyrite and pyrrhotite on fracture surfaces at irregular intervals.
33.5 - 35.9	110 - 118	Broken core, chips and gains, possibly silicified Bridge River metasediment.
35.9 - 36.5	120 - 134	Biotite granodiorite, plagioclase phenocrysts indistinct margins, minor pyrite and pyrrhotite on fractures and at edges of this irregular quartz veins (max width one inche). Total sulphides less than 1%.
		END OF BOX 6

Assay Samples

Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres	Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres
H86-2 - 69-70	69 - 70	21.0 - 21.3	H86-2 - 80-90	80 - 90	24.3 - 27.4
H86-2 - 70-72	70 - 72	21.3 - 21.9	H86-2 - 90-100	90 - 100	27.4 - 30.4
H86-2 - 72-75	72 - 75	21.9 - 22.8	H86-2 - 100-110	100 - 110	30.4 - 33.5
H86-2 - 75-78	75 - 78	22.8 - 23.7	H86-2 - 110-120	110 - 120	33.5 - 36.5
H86-2 - 78-80	78 - 80	23.7 - 24.3	H86-2 - 120-130	120 - 130	36.5 - 39.6

J.R.S.

Sept 25/86

SPOKANE PROJECT

Drill Hole Log 86-3

Dip -70° / Azimuth 200°

Boxes 2 and 3

Metres	Feet	
7.9 - 8.5	26 - 28	Light grey andesitic hornblende-plagioclase porphyry, fine grained, mafics weakly chloritized, no sulphides.
8.5 - 9.7	28 - 32	Severely broken core, rubble and chips, hornblende-plagioclase porphyry as above.
9.7 - 10.0	32 - 33	White quartz vein, massive, irregular inclusions of chlorite 1% f.gr. pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, trace malachite, 90% core recovery.
10.0 - 10.9	33 - 36	Silicified breccia, includes central 4 inch wide massive qtz. pyrite and pyrrhotite at lower contact of qtz vein (recovery 58%, 21 inches of core).
10.9 - 15.8	36 - 52	Grey porphyritic biotite granodiorite, variable recovery.
16.1 - 16.4	53 - 54	Broken, crumbly chloritic gouge zone.
16.4 - 20.1	54 - 69	Variably brecciated and serpentinized ultramafic, soft, black.
21.0 - 21.3	69 - 70	Light grey andesitic hornblende-plagioclase porphyry.
21.3 - 22.2	70 - 73	Strongly chloritized and serpentinized, clay brecciated, pale grey ultramafic.
22.2 - 24.3	73 - 80	Clay gouge zone (poor recovery 25%, 21 inches).
24.3 - 24.8	80 - 81	Quartz vein with 2% med gr. pyrite and pyrrhotite in fractures (100% recovery).

END OF BOX 3

Assay Samples

Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres
H86-3 - 32-33	32 - 33	9.7 - 10.0
H86-3 - 33-36	33 - 36	10.0 - 10.9
H86-3 - 53-58	53 - 59	16.1 - 17.6
H86-3 - 80-81.5	80 - 81.5	24.3 - 24.8

L.A.S.

Sept 6th - 11th/86

SPOKANE PROJECT

Drill Hole Log 86-4

Dip -45° / Azimuth 220°

Boxes 2 and 3

Metres	Feet	
0 - 5.4	0 - 18	Casing
5.4 - 6.0	18 - 20	Granodiorite dyke.
6.0 - 7.9	20 - 26	Dacite porphyry.
7.9 - 8.5	26 - 28	Granodiorite dyke.
8.5 - 12.5	28 - 41	Dacite porphyry.
12.5 - 14.6	41 - 48	Granodiorite dyke.
14.6 - 27.4	48 - 90	Dacitic porphyry with no mineralization. 83-90 increase in chlorite and sericite alteration.
27.4 - 42.6	90 - 140	Intersection of Main Vein at 90 feet (27.4 m), quartz is white bull variety, highly fractured and broken, with alteration of limonite and minor hematite. Minor mineralization of chalcopyrite and pyrite to 99 feet (30.1 m); 116 feet (35.3 m) to 140 feet (42.6 m) sulphide of chalopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, bornite. Sulphide content from 3% to 10%. Core angle 60° on sulphide in quartz vein at 122 feet (31.7 m). Minor Visible gold at 122 feet (37.1 m) associated with chalcopyrite. From 132 feet (40.2 m) to 140 feet (42.6 m), more intense chlorite and sericite alteration (90% core recovery).

Assay Samples

Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres	Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres
LS 1051 - 86	90-92	27.4-28.0	LS 1060 - 86	108-110	32.9-33.5
LS 1052 - 86	92-94	28.0-28.6	LS 1061 - 86	110-112	33.5-34.1
LS 1053 - 86	94-96	28.6-29.2	LS 1062 - 86	112-114	34.1-34.7
LS 1054 - 86	96-98	29.2-29.8	LS 1063 - 86	114-116	34.7-35.3
LS 1055 - 86	98-100	29.8-30.4	LS 1064 - 86	116-118	35.3-35.9
LS 1056 - 86	100-102	30.4-31.0	LS 1065 - 86	118-120	35.9-36.5
LS 1057 - 86	102-104	31.0-31.7	LS 1066 - 86	120-122	36.5-37.1
LS 1058 - 86	104-106	31.7-32.3	LS 1067 - 86	122-124	37.1-37.8
LS 1059 - 86	106-108	32.3-32.9			

D.R.S.

Sept 9th/86

SPOKANE PROJECT

Drill Hole Log 86-5

Dip -70° / Azimuth 220°

Metres	Feet	
0 - 4.2	0 - 14	Casing.
4.2 - 6.0	14 - 20	Ultramafic.
6.0 - 9.1	20 - 30	Dacite porphyry.
9.1 - 10.3	30 - 34	Ultramafic.
10.3 - 14.6	34 - 48	Granodiorite(?) quartz diorite.
14.6 - 25.3	48 - 53	Dacite porphyry - a very gradational contact between dacite and granodiorite.
25.3 - 27.1	83 - 89	Possible highly altered dacite porphyry (sericite?) with alteration of core and light green color.
27.1 - 28.9	89 - 95	Highly altered dacite with intense sericite and chlorite alteration; with possible kaolinization as well.
28.9 - 29.2	95 - 96	Quartz vein, stringers, with contact core 45° with the chloritized zone in the dacite.
29.2 - 30.0	96 - 98'6"	Chloritized, sericite alteration.
30.0 - 30.1	98'6"-99	Narrow quartz stringer with pyrite.
301. - 31.5	99 - 103	Highly brecciated quartz vein with 50% chlorite ±5% to 7% sulphide of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. Visible minor gold with chalcopyrite in this intersection.
31.4 - 32.0	103 - 105	Competent quartz vein, chloritized with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite (5% - 8% sulphide); chalcopyrite here contains minor visible gold that can be scratched.
32.0 - 32.9	105 - 108	Highly siliceous breccia (fault zone?) with fragments of quartz plus fragments of sediments of Bridge River Group check / volcanics and fragments of sulphide (chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite).
32.9 - 33.5	108 - 110	Chloritized quartz vein with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
33.5 - 34.4	110 - 113	Competent slightly chloritized quartz vein with chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.
34.4 - 35.6	113 - 117	(113 - 115 low core) Chloritic alteraion still prevalent here with 3% sulphides of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite; vein ends at 117 feet.
35.6 - 37.5	117 - 123	Dacite porphyry unmineralized (90% core recovery).

Assay Samples

Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres	Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres
LS 1073 - 86	90 - 95	27.4 - 28.9	LS 1076 - 86	105 - 110	32.0 - 33.5
LS 1-74 - 86	95 - 100	28.9 - 30.4	LS 1077 - 86	110 - 115	33.5 - 35.0
LS 1075 - 86	100 - 105	30.4 - 32.0	LS 1078 - 86	115 - 117	35.0 - 35.6

S.A.S.

Sept 12th/86

SPOKANE PROJECT

Drill Hole Log 86-6

Dip -73° / Azimuth N30°E

Metres	Feet	
0 - 1.82	0 - 6	Casing.
1.82 - 2.4	6 - 8	Rubble, till, broken quartz.
2.4 - 3.0	8 - 10	Quartz vein (Vein 2?) of bull quartz variety with minor chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and minor Visible gold(?) in chalcopyrite. Sulphides less than 3%.
3.0 - 3.6	10 - 12	Bull quartz with less than 1% sulphides of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.
3.6 - 4.2	12 - 14	Possible Bridge River Group rocks; core highly broken rubble.
4.2 - 4.8	14 - 16	Quartz vein (Vein 2?) of smoky quartz variety with chlorite and sericite alteration plus 1% to 2% sulphides of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and minor Visible gold(?).
4.8 - 7.0	16 - 23	Chloritized quartz diorite with 1 cm - 2 cm wide mineralized quartz veins with minor chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite in matrix quartz diorite.
7.0 - 22.2	23 - 73	Quartz diorite with alternating zones of chlorite and sericite alteration with zones of less than 1% and up to 1% disseminated mineralization of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and molybdenite. 55 - 57.5 a fault zone with minor chlorite alteration (core recovery 95%).

Assay Samples

Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres
LS 1079 - 86	8 - 12	2.4 - 3.6
LS 1080 - 86	14 - 16	4.2 - 4.8
LS 1081 - 86	16 - 18	4.8 - 5.4
LS 1082 - 86	43 - 44	13.1 - 13.4

J.R.S.

Sept 15th/86

SPOKANE PROJECT

Drill Hole Log 86-7

Dip -60° / Azimuth N34°

Metres	Feet	
0 - 1.8	0 - 6	Casing.
1.8 - 5.1	6 - 17	Broken rock, till, broken quartz, some load core.
5.1 - 8.5	17 - 28	Broken and fractured white bull quartz (Vein 2); some lost core with minor amounts (less than 2% sulphides) of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and limonite alteration. Constant caving and some blocking during the drilling of the hole here.
8.5 - 8.8	28 - 29	Contact zone with the quartz vein (Vein 2) and quartz diorite; core angle at contact of 40°.
8.8 - 10.0	29 - 33	Quartz diorite with slight sericitic/chloritic alteration with less than 1% chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in fracture.
10.0 - 40.5	33 - 133	Quartz diorite with several narrow zones of disseminated sulphide of less than 1% to 2% of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Core recovery 80%.

Assay Samples

Assay Tag #	Ft	Metres
LS 1083 - 86	17 - 22	5.1 - 6.7
LS 1084 - 86	22 - 28	6.7 - 8.5
LS 1085 - 86	41 - 43	12.5 - 13.1
LS 1086 - 86	43 - 48	13.1 - 14.6
LS 1087 - 86	112 - 118	34.1 - 35.9

L. R. S.

LOOKING NW

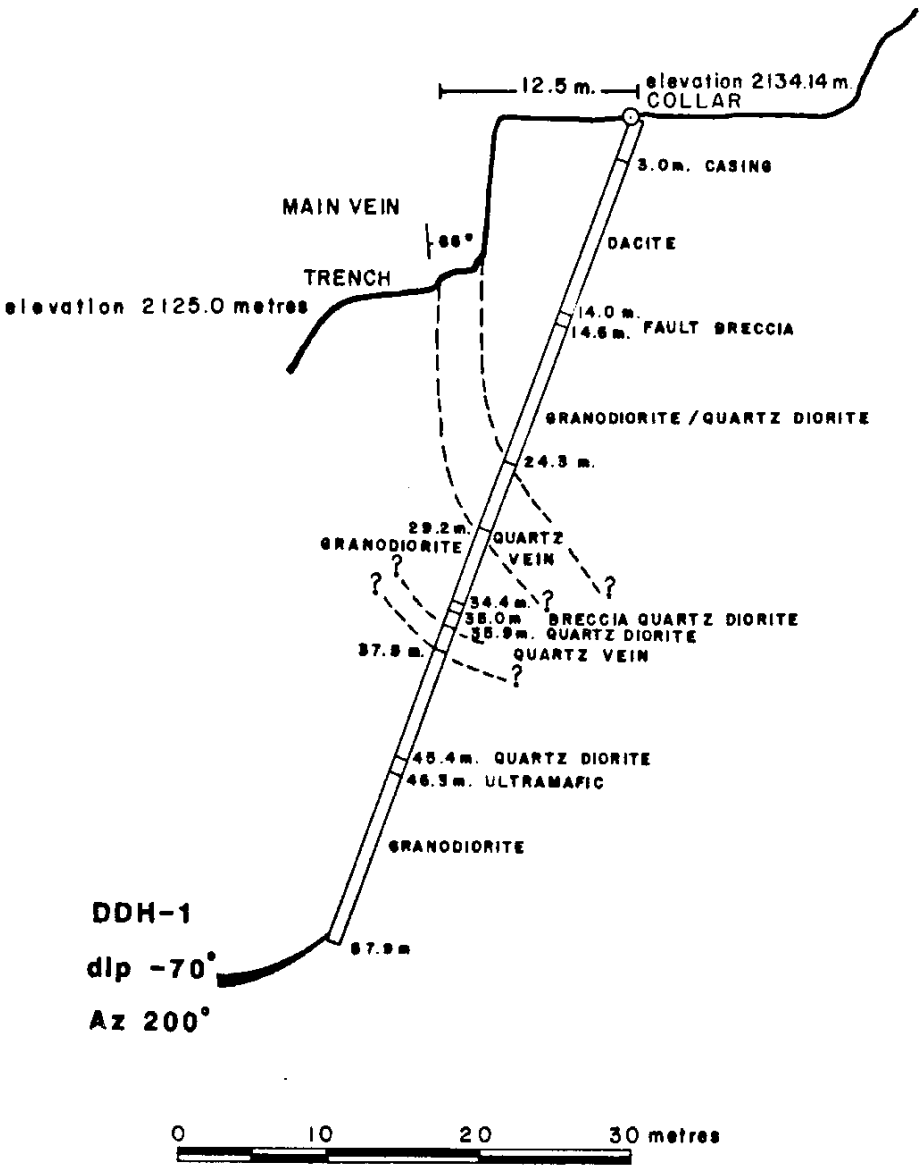


FIG-4

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GOLD SHOWING - B.C.

L.R.SOLKOSKI B.Sc. L.R.S.

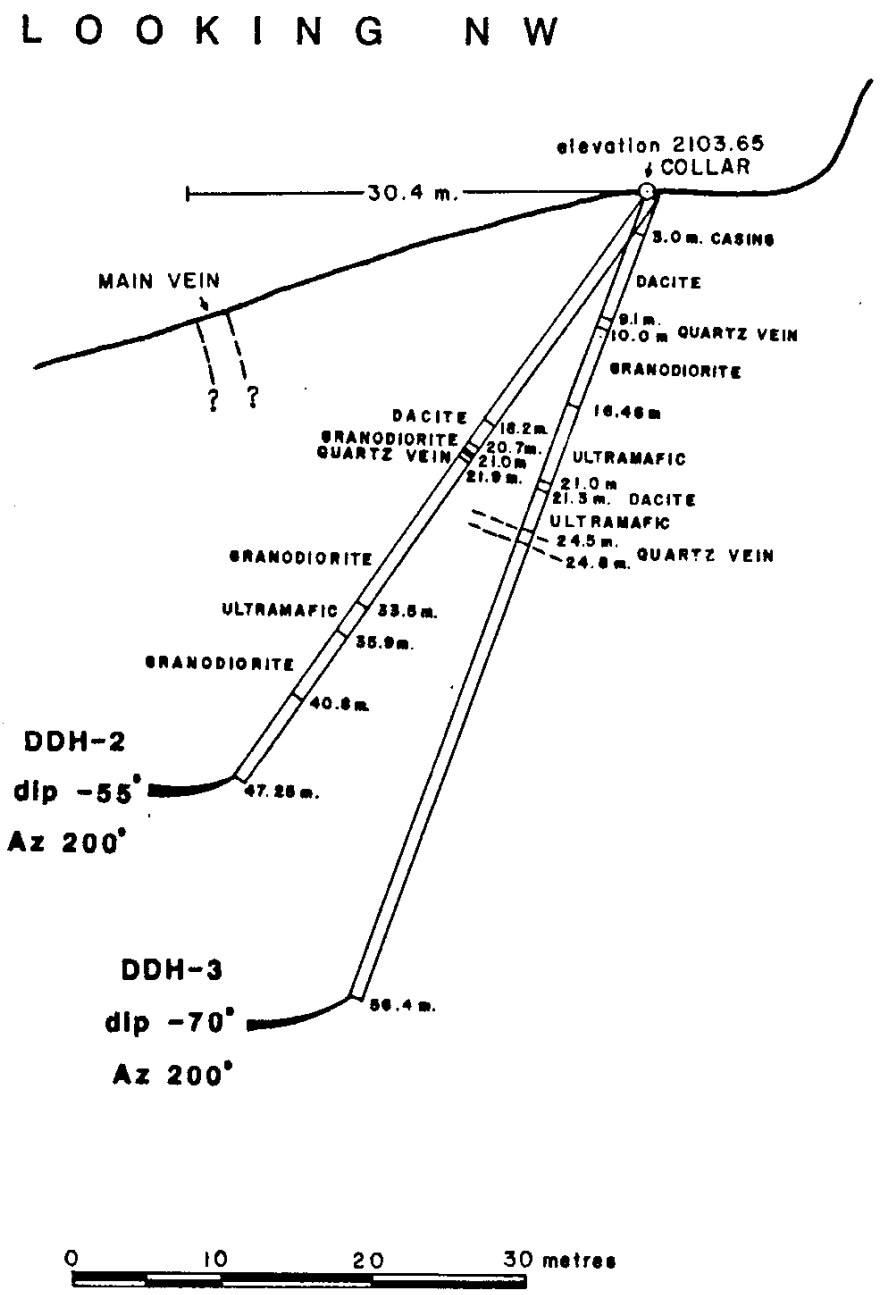


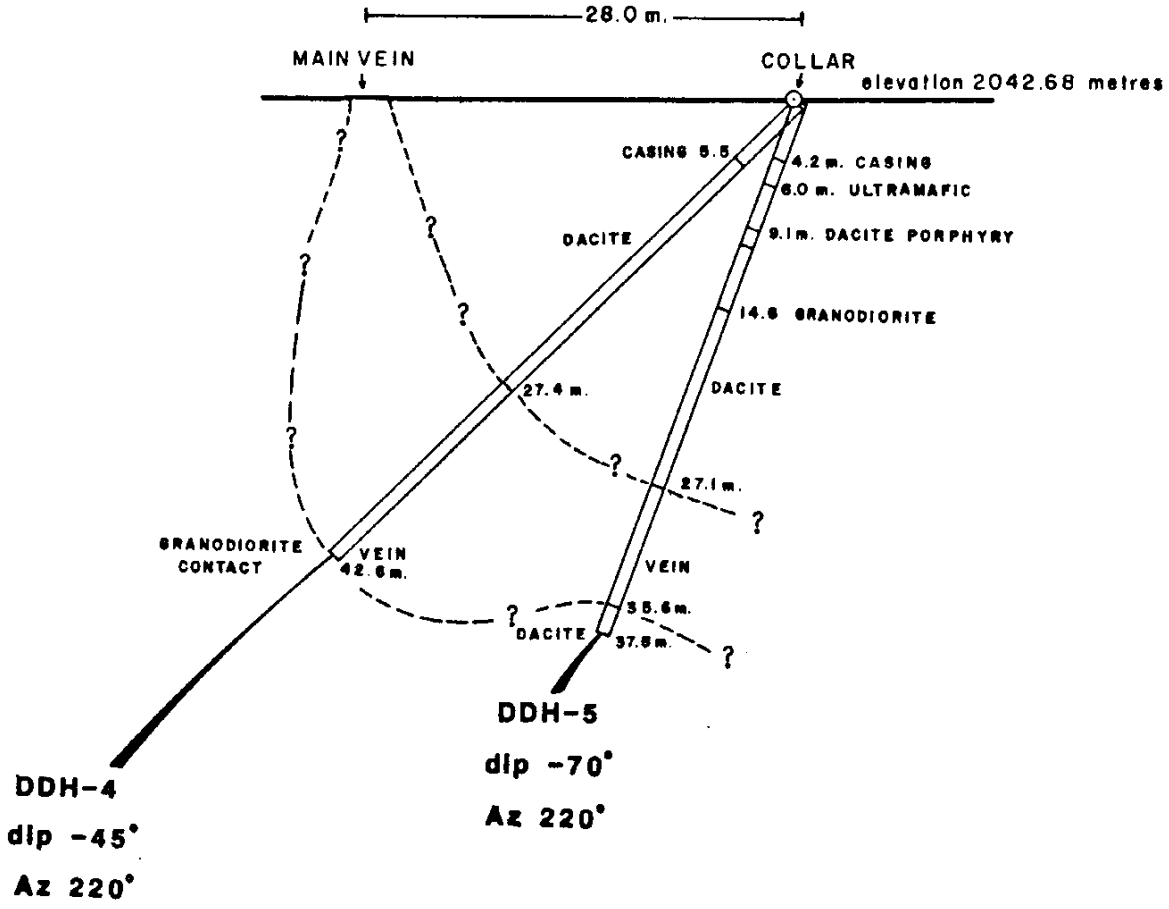
FIG-5

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GOLD SHOWING - B.C.

L.R.SOLKOSKI B.Sc. L.R.S.

L O O K I N G N W



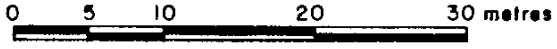


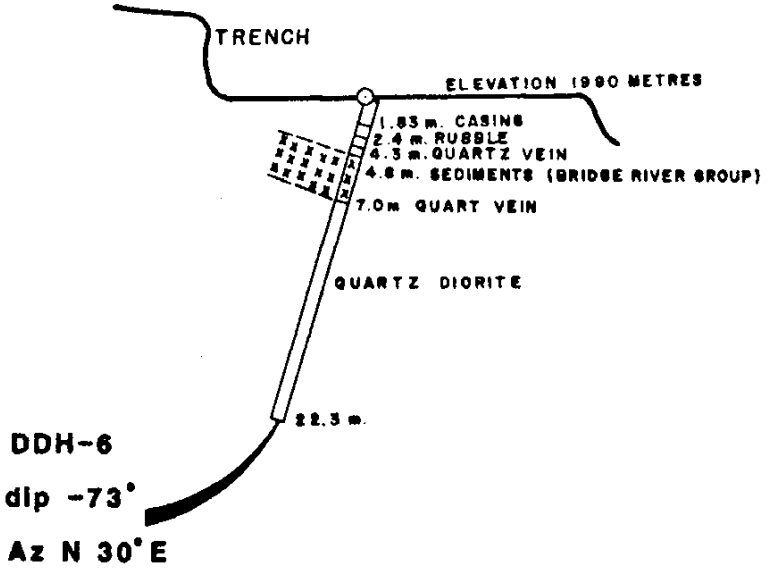
FIG-6

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GOLD SHOWING - B.C.

L.R.SOLKOSKI B.Sc. L.R.S.

L O O K I N G S E



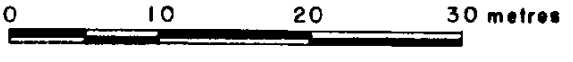


FIG-7

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GOLD SHOWING - B.C.

L.R.SOLKOSKI B.Sc. L.R.S.

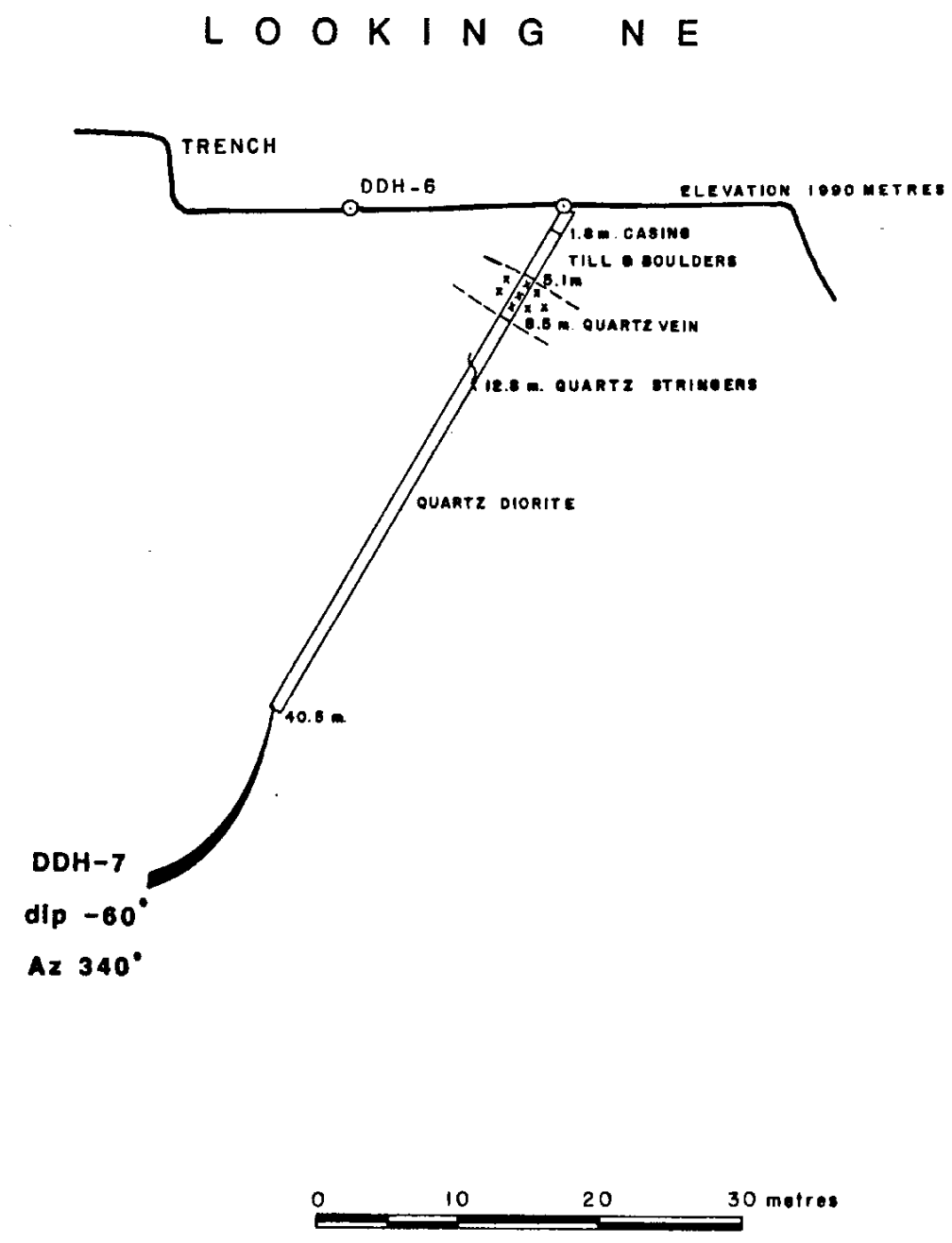


FIG-8

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GOLD SHOWING - B.C.

L.R.SOLKOSKI B.Sc. L.R.S.

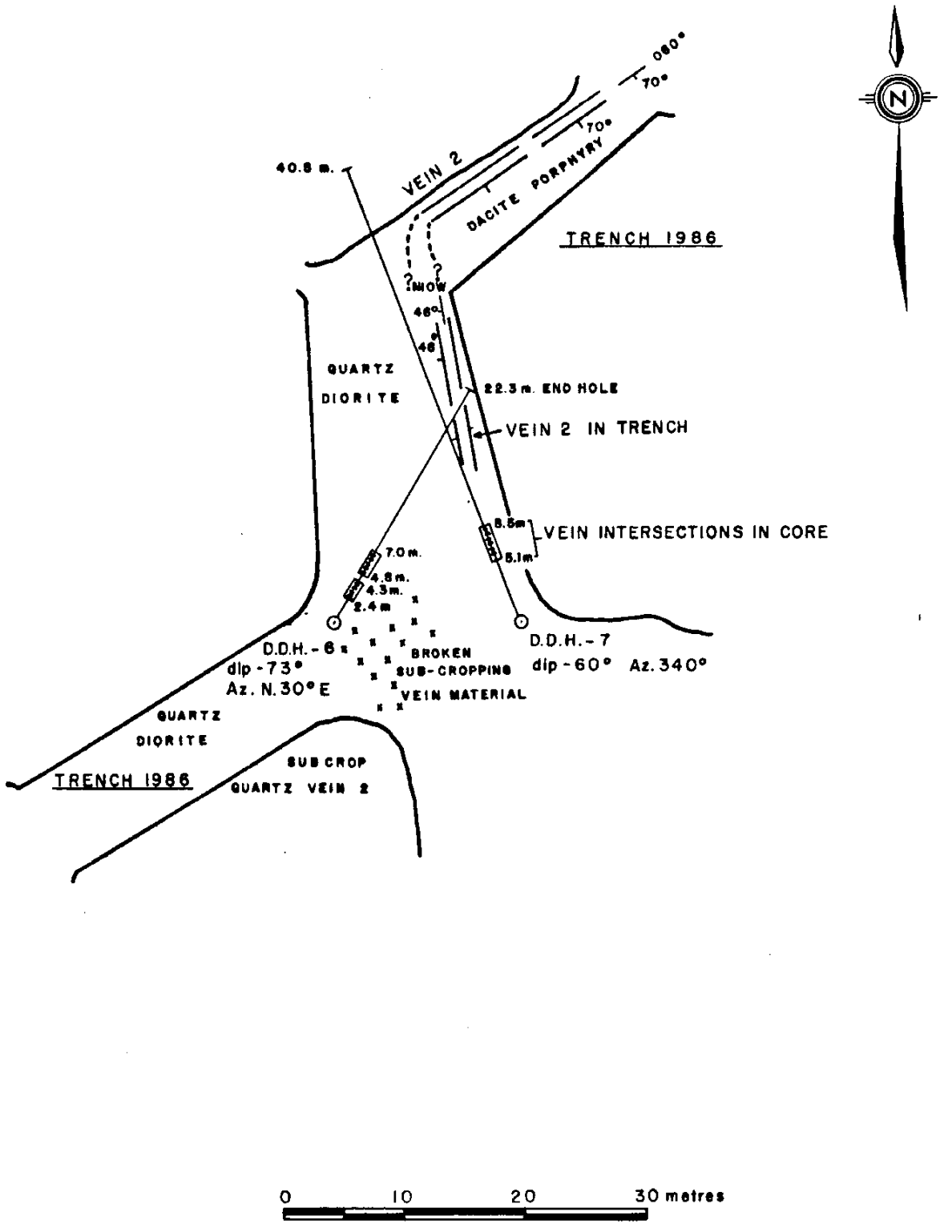


FIG-9

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GOLD SHOWING - B.C.

L.R.SOLKOSKI B.Sc. L.R.S.

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS AND CONSENT

I, L.R. Solkoski, of 50 - 3425 East 49th Avenue in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, **DO HEREBY CERTIFY:**

1. **THAT** I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist with offices at 1016 - 470 Granville Street in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia;

2. **THAT** I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba where I did obtain my Bachelor of Science degree in Geology;

3. **THAT** I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada;

4. **THAT** my principal employment since 1973 has been in the field of mineral exploration, as Field Geologist, Project Geologist, and Mine Geologist; and my experience has been in Canada, the United States of America, the Philippines and Malaysia in a wide range of geological environments.

5. **THAT** this report is based on data supplied by Enexco International Limited, on literature and documentation available for public inspection, and on data generated by work supervised and done by me on the Spokane Gold Property from August 26th until September 19, 1986;

6. **THAT** I have no interest in the Spokane Gold Property or in the securities of Enexco International Limited, nor do I expect to receive any.

I consent to the use by Enexco International Limited of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts or any documents as may be required by the Vancouver Stock Exchange or the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers for British Columbia.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of October, 1986.

L.R. Solkoski

L.R. Solkoski, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

C.G.1124

C.G.1123

C.G.1122

C.G.1125

MAIN VEIN

#2 VEIN

OTHER VEINS

ROAD

OLD PACK TRAIL

HOLBROOK CREEK SOUTH FORK (CARPENTER CREEK)

TO LILLOOET 64 KM

7500

8000

8300

8500

LEGEND

PLIOCENE? / MIOCENE?

- MAIN VEIN
- #2 VEIN
- OTHER VEINS

MIOCENE

- 4 DACITE PORPHYRY

EOCENE

- 5 GRANODIORITE / QUARTZ DIORITE

JURA-CRETACEOUS

- 6 ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (PERIDOTITES-GABBRO-PYROXENITE) SHULAPS COMPLEX.
- 7 BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX ROCKS (CHERTS -TUFFS-LIMESTONE-ARGILLITE-PHYLLITE (?) PHYLLITIC SCHISTS)

- CONTACT-DEFINED, INFERRED
- FAULT-INFERRED
- QUARTZ VEIN-strike & dip
- BEDDING-strike & dip
- FOLIATION-strike & dip
- OUTCROP
- SUBCROPPING OF QUARTZ MATERIAL
- CROWN GRANT POST
- GEOLOGICAL STATION
- ASSAY SAMPLE
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

NOTE-DRILL HOLES, GEOLOGY, ROADS, VEINS, ALL PLOTTED WITH REFERENCE TO CROWN GRANT POSTS 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
-CROWN GRANT POSTS ARE PLOTTED AS THEY OCCUR WITH REGARDS TO THEIR PHYSICAL LOCATION ON THE GROUND.
-PLOTTED DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION ELEVATIONS WILL DIFFER WITH DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION ELEVATIONS ON CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAMS

0 50 100 200 METRES

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY-L.R.SOLKOSKI B.Sc.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,612

ENEXCO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SPOKANE GROUP
HOLBROOK CREEK, CARPENTER LAKE AREA

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.

STRYDER EXPLORATIONS LTD.

NTS 92 J/16W	SCALE: 1:1500	FIG. 10
DATE: OCT. 1986	DRAWN: L.C.B./d.w.	