ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Prince George Off Confidential: 89.11.14

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18011 MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

PROPERTY: Mt. Nelson
LOCATION: LAT 53 04 00 LONG 121 44 00
UTM 10 5880219 584876
NTS 093H04E

CAMP: 038 Cariboo - Barkerville Camp

CLAIM(S): Acme,Oslo,Wonder 1,Three Star 1-2,Three Star 4,Star 3,Acme 1
Viking 1-3,Star Fr.,Acme Fr.
OPERATOR(S): Winex Res.
AUTHOR(S): Borovic, I.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 30 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Lead
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: A thick series of pre-Cambrian metamorphosed sedimentary rocks underlie the property in a broad anticlinorium whose axis trends about north 55 west, from Mt. Pinkerton and Amador to Mt. Nelson. Quartz veins up to about one metre wide occur in thinly bedded quartzites and argillaceous schists. The veins are mineralized with ankerite, pyrite galena, sphalerite, silver and gold.

OK

DONE: Geochemical,Geophysical,Geological
EMGR 25.0 km; VLF
Map(s) - 4; Scale(s) - 1:5000
GEOL 1800.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
LINE 63.0 km
MAGG 20.0 km
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:5000
SOIL 1260 sample(s) ;AG,PB,ZN
Map(s) - 6; Scale(s) - 1:5000
TOPO 1800.0 ha
RELATED
REPORTS: 05554,06668,07734,11672
MINFILE: 093H 057

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LOG NO: 1122	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

REPORT ON THE MINERAL EXPLORATION OF THE MT. NELSON PROJECT

Lat. 53 04'N; Long. 121 44'W

N.T.S. 93 H/4 E & W

CARIBOO M. D.

British Columbia

1987

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

for

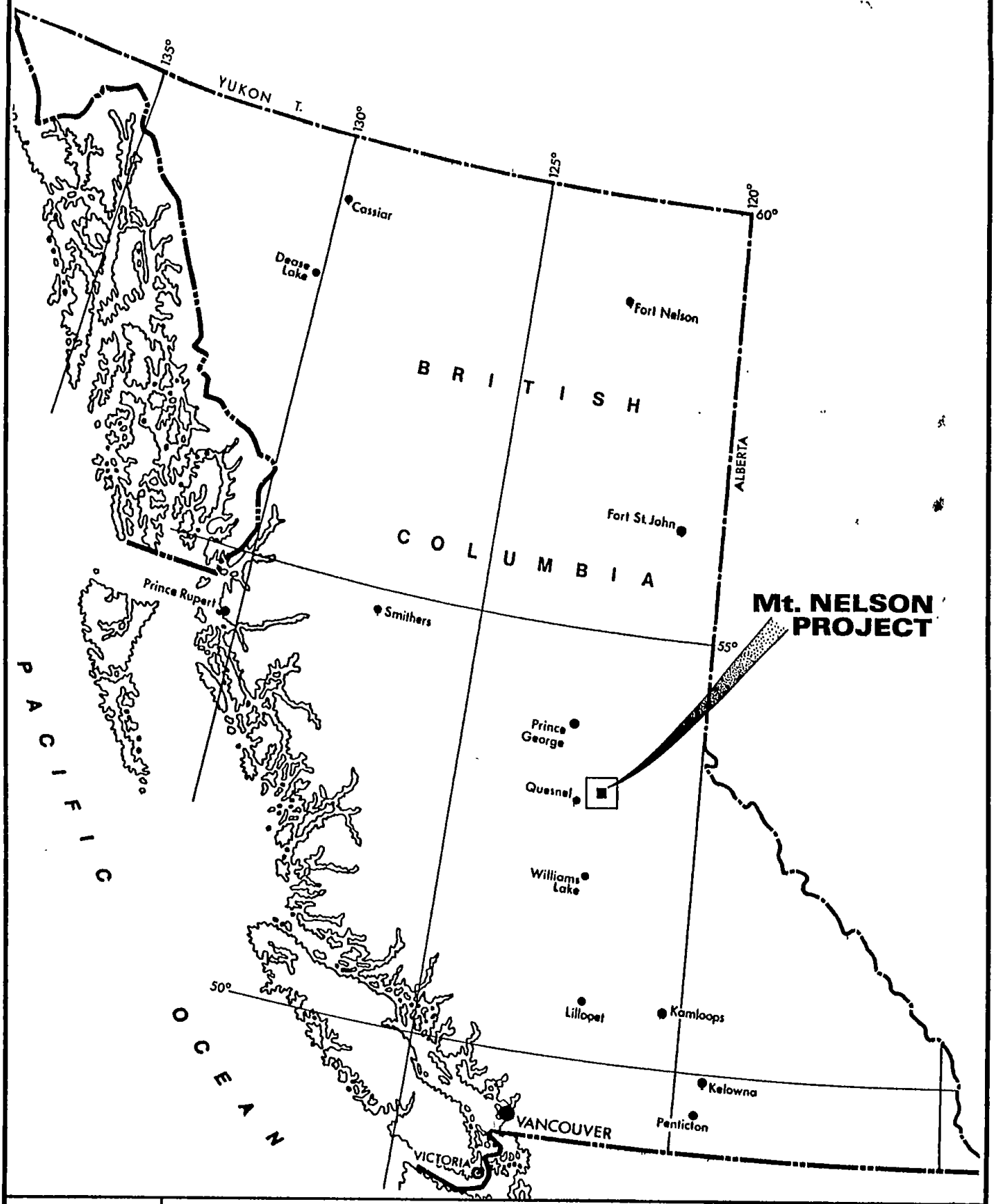
WINEX RESOURCES INC

by

I. BOROVIC, P. Eng.
geologist

VANCOUVER, B. C.
Jan 19, 1988.

4258 WEST 10th AVENUE / VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V6R 2H4 / (604) 224-5464



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WINEX RESOURCES INC.

Mt NELSON PROJECT

Location Map

Scale: 0 100 km

NTS 93 H/4E,W

Date: June 20 1987

Figure: **1**

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SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Mt. Nelson property of Winex Resources Inc. is located on the southern slopes of Mt. Nelson, about 12 km southwest of Wells B. C. and about 1.5 km north of the old town of Stanley.

The property is composed of 3 located claims with 29 units and a fraction, and twenty reverted Crown Granted mineral claims.

Since the 1860's mineral exploration of the area has concentrated on the exploration and mining of rich placer gold deposits. The first discovery of gold and silver bearing veins, in the Stanley area, happened in 1870, when free gold was discovered on Mt. Nelson (Foster Ledge) and Burns Mt (Perkins vein).

Past exploration and development work and small scale mining was done on a number of showings related to quartz, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold and silver bearing veins known in the past as Foster Ledges.

High grade gold, silver, lead, and zinc vein type deposits, such as the nearby Cariboo Gold Quartz on Barkerville Mtn. and Mosquito Creek on Island Mtn., were mined in the past or are going back in production.

Both mines have mined gold from quartz veins and replacement limestone bodies located in the rocks of the Cariboo Group.

The Mt. Nelson claims are well located with respect to potentially favorable geological environs, strong folding, faulting, and other structures related to mineralizing events.

Exploration work in the past consisted of drifting on gold and silver bearing veins which outcrop on about 4700' elevation on the southern slopes of Mt. Nelson from Davis Creek to Oregon Gulch.

Investigations by S. E. Holland in 1948, Sutherland Brown 1957 and 1963, Campbell, Mountjoy and Young in 1973 and the writer, have affirmed results of past exploration and shown that the Mt. Nelson property is underlain by favorable Cariboo formations which are hosting mineralized veins with gold, silver, lead, and zinc mineralization.

The gold assays on samples from the quartz veins of the "B" type have shown gold values ranging from 0.005 to 0.24 oz/t and in some records even to a few ounces (Dpt. of Mines 1877).

The presence of gold and silver mineralization in the wall rock is demonstrated by the writer in the spring of 1981 and by S. Holland (1948).

A geophysical ground magnetic survey of the southern area of the property demonstrated the possibility of extending the known mineralized structures and also finding new ones (1986).

In 1987 a geophysical VLF survey was done over the southern area of the property which has, in the past, shown greater potential for mineral concentration (Foster Ledge, Galena Vein).
The survey encountered numerous crossovers. Five of the crossovers are considered true conductors. The conductors are coincidental with anomalous soil assays and vertical magnetic field readings.

A geochemical soil survey has been done over the whole property. It has shown numerous very significant anomalous assays for silver, zinc and lead in most areas where later we have encountered coincidental VLF conductors or magnetic lows (total field).

Geological mapping confirmed earlier work by Holland (1948) and also helped in correlating various showings with the VLF, soil, and magnetic anomalies.

All the facts show that the property's geological, structural and mineralogical relationships points to the possibility of the existence of a mineral deposit in the property area; Therefore a continuation of the exploration efforts is strongly recommended and an adequate, necessary budget proposed.

It is the writer's opinion that because of the nature of the vein type, of silver, zinc, lead and gold mineralization, a more economically advantageous mining situation should also be explored since it is "a possibility in finding replacement pyrite gold mineralization in limestone lenses which are part of the Cariboo Series", a situation similar to one in the Mosquito Creek Gold Mine.

A number of veins with higher grade mineralization would then add to the total grade.

An essential operation in an exploration program is an economic appraisal at each critical juncture in addition to the feasibility study prior to development. The present value of the exploration venture at any time in its history should have a marked impact on the design of the remainder of the exploration program.

It is the writer's opinion that in the next exploration phase trenching and diamond drilling of the various coincidental anomalies should take place.
If that phase is successful phase 2, composed of more diamond drilling, should continue.

EXPLORATION PLAN AND ESTIMATED BUDGET 1988.

Exploration work should start by opening and enlarging the surface exposures coincidental with VLF, soil and magnetic anomalies. Geological detail mapping and sampling of the trenches, and geological structural studies should continue. In order to test mineralized structures at depth diamond drilling of the five significant anomalies which are showing the greatest mineral potential should be done.
The cost of the proposed exploration program is estimated at $147,400.00. Additional work (Phase 2) would be dependent on favorable results of Phase 1.

PHASE 1

Geology, engineering, supervision, evaluation....	$	14 000.00
Room & Board.....	$	3 000.00
Trenching.....	$	5 000.00
Diamond drilling (1500 '@ $ 70.00/foot).....	$	105 000.00
Assaying.....	$	5 000.00
Transportation.....	$	2 000.00
Total	$	134 000.00
Admin.office and misc.(10% of total).....	$	13 400.00
Total Phase 1.....	$	147 400.00

PHASE 2

Geology, engineering, supervision.....	$	20 000.00
Room and board.....	$	6 000.00
Diamond drilling (5000' @ $ 70.00/foot).....	$	350 000.00
Assaying.....	$	12 000.00
Transportation.....	$	5 000.00
Total	$	393 000.00
Admin.office and misc.(10% of total).....	$	39 300.00
Total Phase 2.....	$	432 300.00

INTRODUCTION

WINEX RESOURCES INC, a Vancouver, B.C. based mineral exploration company, intends to continue the exploration of the gold, silver, lead and zinc bearing mineral property known in the past as Foster Ledges located on the south slopes of Mt Nelson, 12 km southwest from the town of Wells B. C.

The following report is a summary of information obtained from the various published and private reports which are listed in the Bibliography on page 19 ; from the writer's personal knowledge and experience gained through extensive research and exploration work in the Stanley area; specially work on similar mineral deposits on the Burns Mountain located about 4 km southeast of the Foster Ledges; and also in the area of The Mosquito Creek Gold Mine. The writer visited and examined the property and workings on Foster Ledges on June 16 and 17, 1987. Following the writer's recommendations exploration work comprising geological mapping, geochemical soil survey, geophysical VLF and ground magnetic surveys was done during Sept. Oct. and Nov. 1987. The conclusions expressed in this report are based upon the results of the extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical work done on the Mt. Nelson property.

PROPERTY

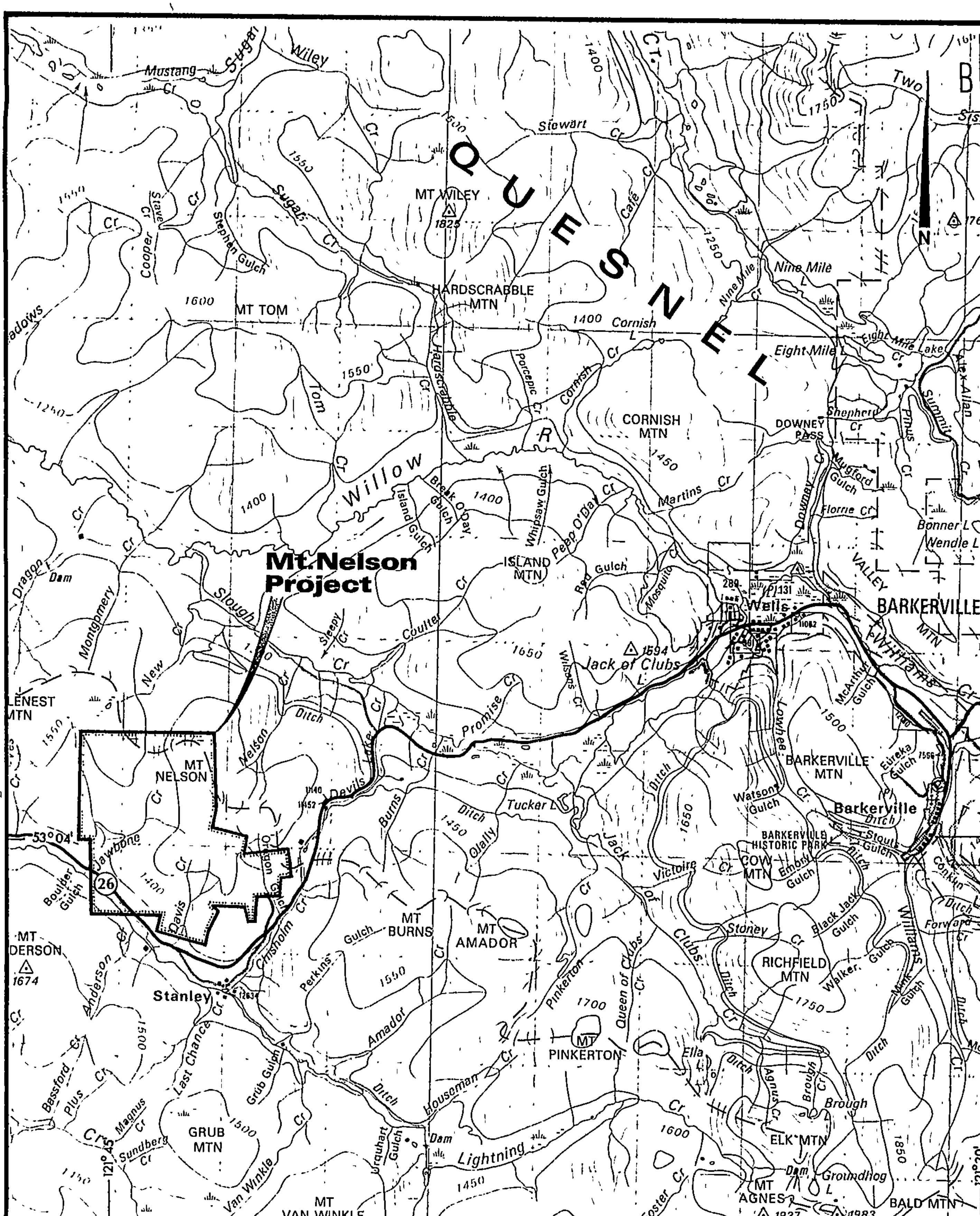
Location:
(Fig.1&2)

(Lat: 53 04'N; Long: 121 44'W; NTS 93 H/4 E & W)

The property is situated on the southern slopes of Mt. Nelson some 12 km southwest from Wells B. C. and about 1.5 km from the old town of Stanley.

Access
(Fig. 2)

The property is reached from the town of Quesnel 75 km easterly by a paved highway to the Stanley exit where the old Chisholm Creek-Oregon Gulch road leads north into the property, but only for a short distance. From that point the Foster Ledges are reached on foot by the way of overgrown old trails and the recently cleaned Oregon Gulch. The distance is about 600 m.



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Mt NELSON PROJECT

Location and Access Map

Scale: 0 1 2km

NTS 93 H/4E,W

Date: June 20 1987

Figure: 2

Claims:
(Fig. 3)
The Property is composed of three located mineral claims with a total of 29 units and a fraction; and twenty reverted crown grants as follows:

Claim(# units)	Rec. No.	Tag or L. No.	Rec. Date
WAKE(20)	7637	05076	May 6, 1986.
JAKE(9)	7638	05059	May 6, 1986.
UP(Fr)	7639	05085	May 6, 1986.
ACME	524	L1620	Nov.15, 1977.
OSLO#1	524	L1688	
WONDER#1	525	L1661	
THREE STAR#1	526	L1670	
STAR#3	527	L1668	
THREE STAR#4	528	L1677	
ACME#1	529	L1665	
WIKING#2	529	L1672	
THREE STAR#2	530	L1669	
STAR Fr.	530	L1667	
VIKING#1	531	L1671	
ACME Fr.	531	L1678	
WIKING#3	532	L1673	
WONDER#1	532	L1680	Nov 15, 1977.
	M52	L1664	Nov 15, 1972.
	M52	L1666	
	M52	L10435	
	M53	L10427	
	M53	L10432	
	M53	L7724	Nov 15, 1972.

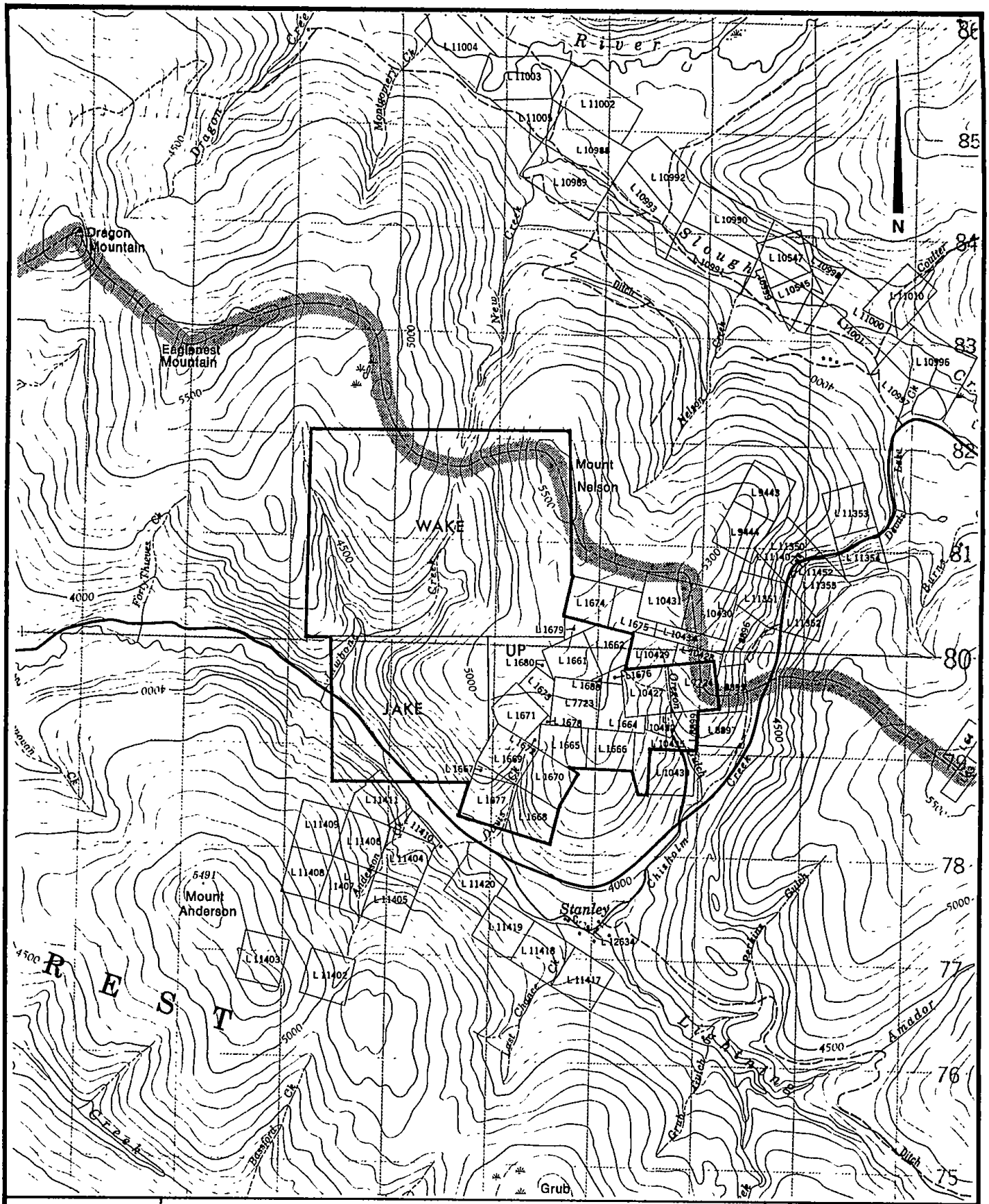
Owner / Operator: WINEX RESOURCES INC.
206-535 W. Georgia St.
Vancouver, B. C. V6B 1Z6

Title in the claims was examined by the writer on June 17, 1987. at the Mining Recorder's office, Quesnel, B. C.
All claims are grouped in the Nelson Mountain Group and recorded in the name of Winex Resources Inc.

Facilities and Services:
(Fig. 2)
Room and board for the exploration crew is available in Wells 12 km north east of the property.
Exploration supplies and equipment are available in Quesnel 75 km to the west. There are also all necessary hospital, school and transportation facilities available.

Property facilities:

Timber and water are available on the property or in close proximity.



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Mt NELSON PROJECT

Claim Map

Scale: 0 1km

NTS 93 H/4E,W

Date: June 20 1987

Figure: 3

GEOLOGY, STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Geology

Campbell, Mountjoy and Young's (1973) Map 1356 A "McBride B. C." shows the area of the Mt. Nelson property underlain by the rocks of the Snowshoe Formation, Kaza Group, of Hadrynian, Proterozoic age.
The Snowshoe Formation is composed of "alternating units of feldspatic grit and grey phylite or schist, minor limestone and conglomerate". A similar description is also found in Sutherland Brown (1963).
Correlation of these rocks throughout the region from Stanley to Wells is difficult because similar rock formations such as black phylite, shale, siltstone, quartzite and limestone are also found in the younger formations of the Cariboo Group.

Holland, S.(1948)(Fig. 5,6) maintains that Stanley-Wells area is "underlain by a thick series of non-fosiliferous, metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of Precambrian age. These rocks, known as the Cariboo Series, are subdivided on the basis of lithology into three formations. The Richfield Formation, which is dominantly quartzitic, is overlain by the Barkerville formation, mainly limestone and calcareous sediments, which in turn is overlain by the Pleasant Valley formation, chiefly argillaceous sediments."

Structure

The major structural element of the underlying formations in the Stanley area is a "broad, open (so called Lightning Creek) anticlinorium whose axis trends about north 55 west from Mt. Pinkerton and Amador to Mt. Nelson."
The folding and foliation within the anticlinorium appears more intense in the central part where older and more pelitic rocks are found.
The internal structure of the anticlinorium is not well understood because stratigraphic relationships are not very clear.

Property Geology
(Fig. 4, 5 & 6)

"The property is underlain by grey micaceous quartzites of varying fissility, black argillaceous quartzite, some highly ankeritised quartzite schist, and grey quartzites that strike north to north 15 west and dip 25 to 40 east.
The rocks along the Oregon Gulch and exposed in the Foster Ledge workings are grey and brown weathering, thinly interbedded quartzite and schist layers. They have a general resemblance to thinly bedded quartzite and schist in and around the Perkins workings on Burns Mountain. According to Holland (1948) this rocks are part of the Precambrian Richfield formation.

Structure

The Last Chance-Nelson Creek fault runs in the northerly direction through the property dissecting Davis Creek from Oregon Gulch . Another fault which was found in the underground workings on L8897 also runs in the northerly direction.
The Foster Ledge upper adit exposed a normal fault striking north 10 east, almost parallel to the strike of formation, and dipping 50 east.
Strong folding, foliation and jointing was observed also in other Foster Ledge workings.
The writer's investigations confirm Holland' findings.

Mineralization

The quartz veins in the area are of two types, the 'A' veins, parallel to the strike of the rocks, and the 'B' veins which cut across the strike. The 'A' veins are usually short and narrow, in the tens of feet and lensy. They are barren of gold or near the gold bearing veins the "A" veins show very low grade gold and silver content. In the writer's opinion the "A" veins are metamorphosed quartzite lenses, part of the original sedimentary formations.
The 'B' veins follow the fracturing and dip steeply to the west from a few inches to several feet in width. The Perkins veins and Foster Ledges are the best examples of such mineralized veins. The Foster Ledge veins in the Oregon Gulch and the Perkins veins on Burns Mountain are in and cutting through a series of fairly thinly bedded quartzites and argillaceous schists.

The veins may be but a fraction of an inch in width and serve only to silicifi the adjoining rock or may be a few inches to several feet in width and be sufficiently well mineralized. Veins of this type include the Perkins veins on Burns Mountain, the Foster Ledges and other veins on Oregon Gulch, the veins on the Acme group south of Foster Ledge, and numerous others in the Stanley area.

The quartz may be mineralized with ankerite, which generally appears as a narrow selvage along the walls, with pyrite either as sparsely disseminated grains or small irregular masses, and with galena, sphalerite, silver and free gold.

The quartz is milky in appearance, usually only slightly fractured, if at all, and may in places contain a few small crystal-lined cavities. Ankerite or siderite is a common, but not universal, constituent of the veins. It occurs as small masses or disseminated grains.

Pyrite is the commonest of the sulfides and is present in amounts ranging up to half the vein, but the average pyrite content is less than 5 per cent.

Pyritization of the wall-rock frequently accompanies pyrite-bearing quartz veins, and fairly abundant coarse cubical crystals are developed in the wall-rock for several inches or considerably greater distances away from the veins.

Galena in small amounts accompanies pyrite in several of the Perkins veins on Burns Mountain, in the Foster Ledges and several other small veins in Oregon Gulch, in veins on the Acme group, and elsewhere.

Sphalerite is present in the Foster Ledges at the forks of Oregon Gulch, and in the vein-segment in the fault-zone exposed in a hydraulic pit near the west end of the Slough Creek bench close to Nelson Creek.

Free gold has been seen in a quartz from the dumps of the Perkins veins on Burns Mountain, in the veins on the Acme group north of Stanley, and has been reported from the Foster Ledges at the forks of Oregon Gulch. The Perkins veins produced several spectacular specimens of free gold in quartz variously reported to be valued between $30 and $120 (Johnston and Uglow, 1926, p.209).
Foster Ledge produced results of 0.24 oz/t of gold (Lay in Min.of Mines 1935, p. C 27.) and also values of gold at $ 120 to & 700/t as reported in Min. of Mines Rpt. for 1877.

Following are results of Holland's sampling in 1948.

Location	Pyrite	Galena	Sphalerite	Gold	Silver
Foster Ledge, Galena vein	-	Solid	-	Trace	31.6
Foster Ledge, Main adit	*	*	50	0.07	0.7
Foster Ledge, Main adit	10	-	-	0.06	0.4
Foster Ledge, Main adit	-	8	-	0.02	1.0
Foster Ledge,	-	-	6	0.01	Nil

The assays indicate that veins with high galena or sphalerite and little or no pyrite contain very low gold values, but may contain moderate to very high amounts of silver that is associated with the galena.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND WORK DONE
(workings and sample locations shown on Fig.s 5, 6 and 7)

1870's

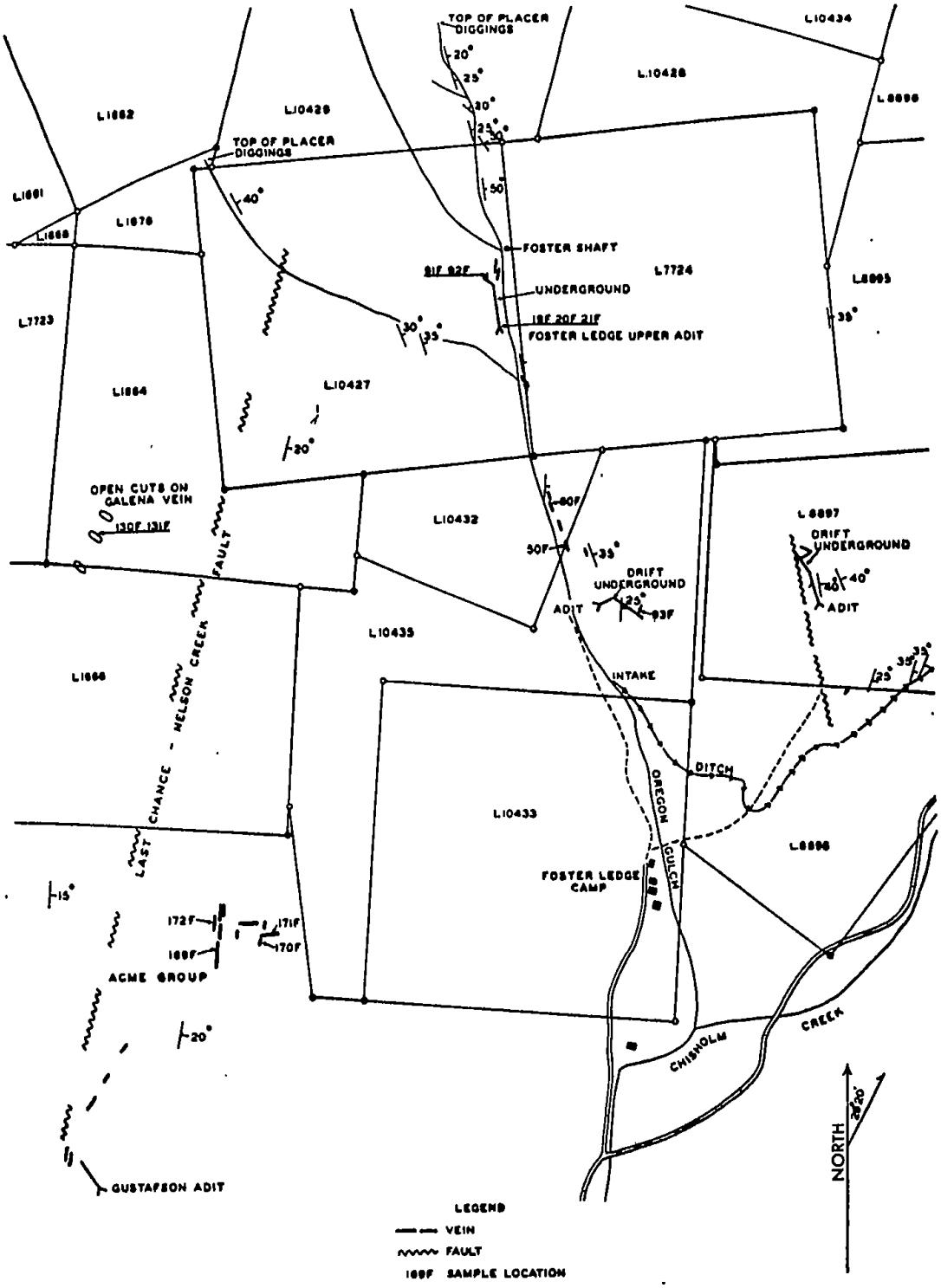
Discovery of gold, silver veins on Mt. Nelson-Foster Ledge and Perkins gold veins on Burns Mtn.
The geology & structure of the gold, silver bearing vein appear to be very similar on both properties.

1877

The Foster Mine, Chisholm Creek, has had a shaft sunk to the depth of 18 feet with "such promising indications" that continuation of thorough exploration was recommended .
The "best assay returns ranging from $120.00 to over $700.00/t (at $20.00/oz Au)were given for the Foster Ledge.
The work was also done on the Montgomery extension,"situated on the same ledge".(Min. of Mines Rpt. for 1877)

From 1877 till 1933

Extensive surface and underground exploration took place.
The workings around the old Foster vein are shown in Fig.6.
On the west side of Oregon Gulch, between elevations 4,560 and 4,570 feet, two open-cuts expose two narrow parallel quartz veins 12 feet apart striking about north 10 degrees east and dipping 70 degrees westward. The westerly vein is exposed for a length of about 40 feet and the easterly for about 20 feet. Visible gold is said to have been found in the outcrop of these veins. About 260 feet south of these surface exposures and at an elevation of 4,500 feet, an adit was driven in a direction north 8 degrees west for 217 feet. From there a crosscut to the northwest crossed four narrow veins all striking about north 10 degrees east and dipping about 70 degrees west. The wider two of these veins, from 2 to 8 inches wide and mineralized with pyrite, galena, and sphalerite, were followed by a drift for 35 feet to the north. The veins evidently are the downward extension of the two veins exposed on the surface and are on the foot-wall side of a normal fault which crosses the adit from 135 to 165 feet from the portal and which (see section on Fig.6)displaces the veins possibly 20 feet or more. The gold content of all these is low. Evidently the high assays obtained in the early days were from surface samples that contained free gold.



After: S.E. Holland, 1948

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Foster Ledge - Location of Workings

Scale: 0 400 Feet
NTS 93 H/4E,W
Date: June 20 1987
Figure: 5

Following are assay results on samples collected by S. Holland j 1948:

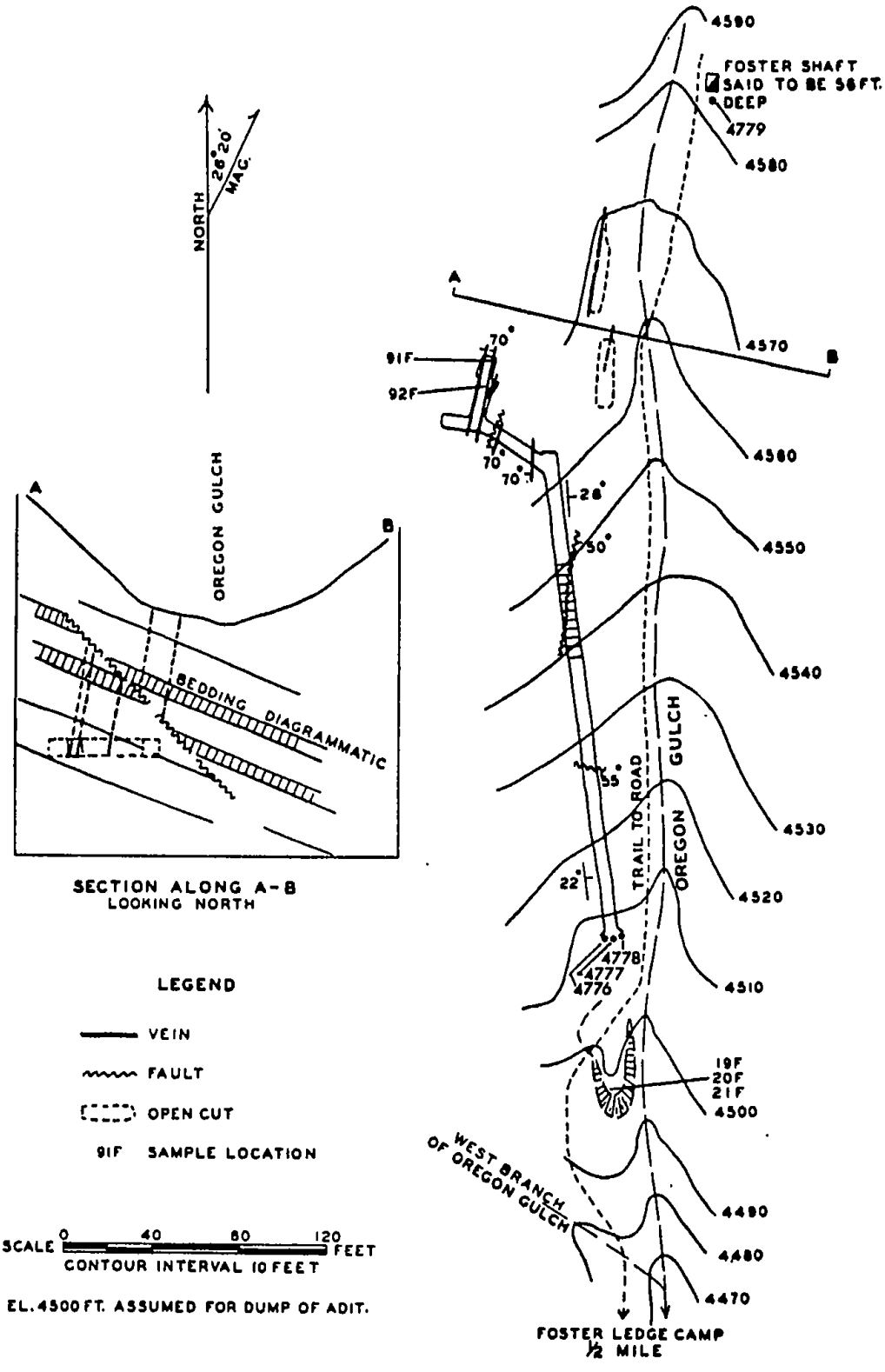
Sample No. and Location.	Description.	Gold.	Silver.
		Oz. per Ton.	Oz. per Ton.
19F. Foster Ledge adit dump	Selected high pyrite mineralization	0.06	0.4
*20F. Foster Ledge adit dump	Selected galena mineralization	0.02	1.0
†21F. Foster Ledge adit dump	Selected sphalerite mineralization	0.01	*Nil*
50F. Oregon Gulch	15-inch formational quartz vein—no sulphides	0.01	*Nil*
60F. Oregon Gulch	12-inch formational quartz vein—small amount galena mineralization	0.01	*Nil*
91F. Foster Ledge adit	7-inch quartz vein with pyrite, galena, and sphalerite	0.16	*Nil*
92F. Foster Ledge adit	Selected high sphalerite with some galena and pyrite	0.07	0.7
93F. Foster Ledge lower adit	Composite sample along 1- to 3-inch vein with no apparent mineralization	*Nil*	*Nil*
130F. Galena vein on Lot 1664	Selected solid galena	Trace	31.6
131F. Galena vein on Lot 1664	Selected leached and oxidized quartz	0.02	Trace

* Contains 4.9 per cent. lead.
† Contains 2.5 per cent. zinc.

The old Foster shaft, reported depth 56 feet, is on the east side of Oregon Gulch, 100 feet from the surface stripping on the veins. The shaft is now caved and filled with water, and no veins are to be seen.
Three open-cuts were put down through about 4 feet of overburden in the southwest corner of Lot 1664 on the ridge between Oregon Gulch and Davis Creek and about 600 feet west of the Last Chance-Nelson Creek fault. One cut is on the south boundary of Lot 1664 about 160 feet from the southwest corner; the other two lie to the northeast. The cuts are now sloughed and no vein can be seen.
Two samples (130F and 131F) were taken from the dump of the central cut. Selected solid galena (130F) assayed: Gold, trace: silver, 31.6 oz/ton. Leached and rusty quartz with no sulfides present (131F) assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz/ton; silver, trace.
A number of "formational quartz" veins, "A veins", outcrop in Oregon Gulch downstream from the Foster Ledge upper adit. Samples from two of them (50F and 60F) both assayed: Gold, 0.01 oz/ton; silver, nil.

1933, 1934

Foster Ledge Gold Mines, Limited, drove an adit on the east side of Oregon Gulch in the eastern part of Lot 10435. Holland, (1948), describes the adit as follows:
The adit is driven north 65 degree s east for 70 feet, then south 57 degrees east for 170 feet to the face. The rocks exposed in the adit are thinly laminated argillaceous quartzite with thin black argillaceous partings and 1- to 4-inch beds of light-gray hard quartzite. The rocks strike about north 35 degrees west and dip 20 to 30 degrees to the northeast. A 2- to 5-inch quartz vein striking north 25 degrees east and dipping 80 degrees northeast was crossed at a point 32 feet back from the face.



After: S.E. Holland, 1948

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Foster Ledge - Surface and Underground Workings at Upper Adit

Scale: as shown
NTS 93 H/4E,W
Date: June 20 1987
Figure: **6**

This narrow vein was followed by a drift for 43 feet to the northeast. No sulfide mineralization was seen in the quartz and a composite sample (93F) along its length assayed: Gold, nil; silver, nil. From this vein Lay (Minister of Mines, B.C.,Ann Rept.,1935, p.C27) obtained a sample of selected material which assayed: Gold, 0.24 oz/ton.
An adit was driven below some surface trenching about 1,000 feet east of Oregon Gulch and on the western part of Lot 8897. The adit was driven near the northern end of a prominent northerly striking depression which undoubtedly is the topographic expression of a large northerly trending fault that was encountered beneath it in the underground workings. Visible gold is reported to have been present in one of the veins outcropping above the adit.
These workings are also caved in today.

1935 - 1974
There is no records of any exploration work to be found.

1974
Golden Ark Explorations Ltd. of Vernon has done 1000 feet trenching and stripped an area of 200 by 5 by 20 feet on Lot 10430 & 10431. Results were not published.

1975
The same company continues minor exploration work.

1978
Regional geological survey, 288 soil samples analyzed for copper and silver cover most Crown Grants.

1984

Capell, R. & Tipke, C., conducted "a preliminary heavy mineral geochemical survey" for American Volcano Mineral Corp. on the Mt. Nelson property.
Eight bulk samples were collected from stream gravels in Davis Creek. The results have shown very high gold-silver content which decreased down slope.
Besides gold and silver, concentrates contained significant values in lead, zinc and scheelite.
The gold values range from 8.800 ppb to 61000 ppb.
The samples show extremely high gold content, which is to be expected in the Davis Creek area. A much more significant fact is that the amount of gold increases up slope, thus indicating that a source of placer gold and high gold content of silts on the slopes is located farther up where there are known mineralized veins such as Foster Ledge and Galena veins.

1980 - 1983

A VFG magnetometer with instrument accuracy of +/- 100 gammas was run over short single lines. No significant anomalies were reported.

1985

A thirty-three line/km grid was prepared and 303 soil samples collected but never analyzed because of lack of funds.

1986
(Fig. 7)

A ground magnetic survey measuring vertical magnetic field was performed, using Scintrex M-2 magnetometer with accuracy of 2 gammas. Diurnal variations were corrected by using a base station with continuous reading of the magnetic field during the time of the survey.
The surveying was conducted over the Property's south area covering Foster Ledge, Galena veins, Oregon Gulch & Davis Creek and covered an area of about 1000 by 2000 m.

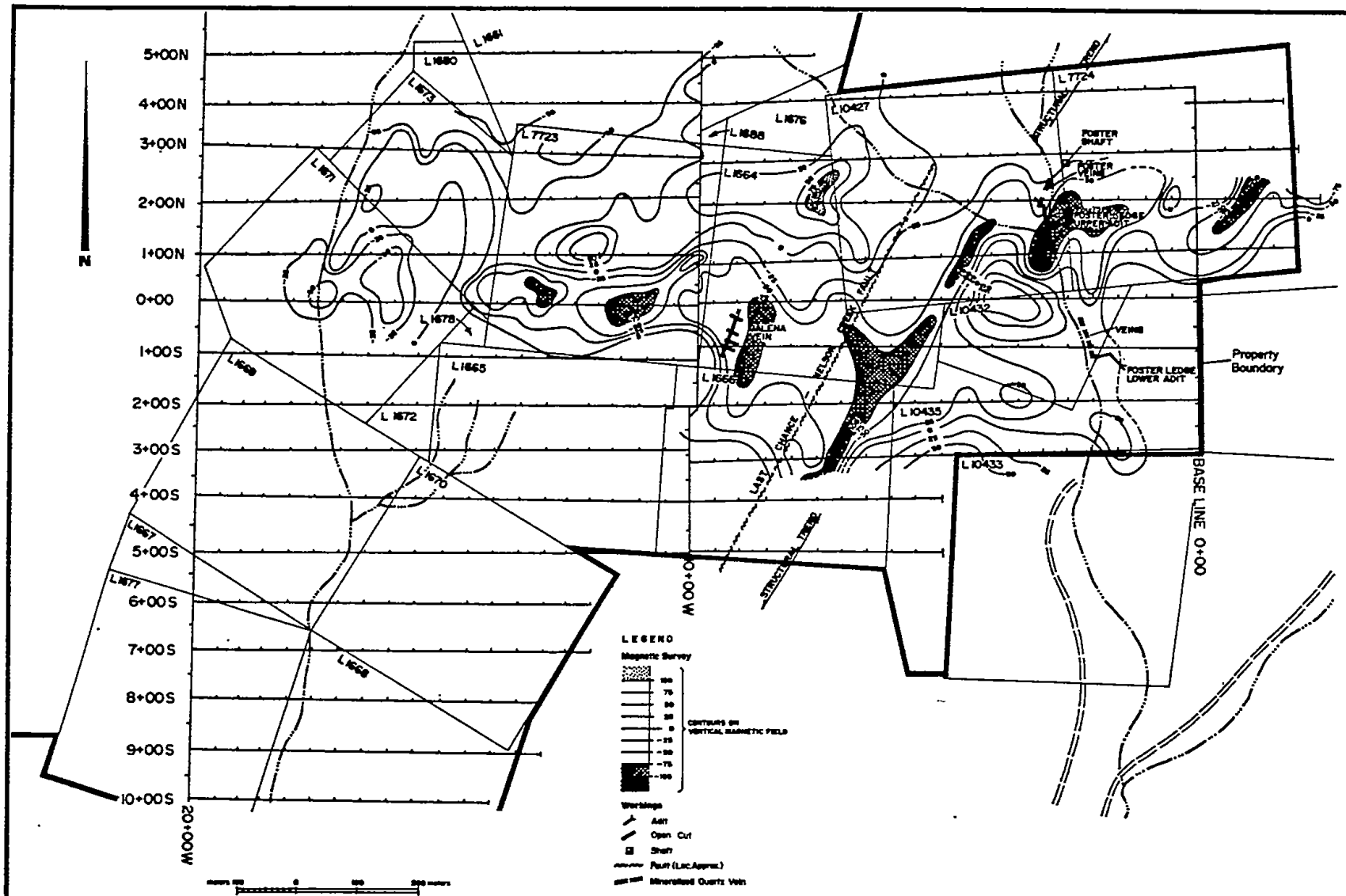
Findings:
A number of significant negative anomalies coincide with the strike and possible extension of the veins formed in the open cuts and underground workings.
The most significant anomaly strikes NE-SW and is parallel to Foster Ledge veins. This anomaly also strikes toward the Acme showings to the southwest for about 1000 m.
A strong regional fault Last Chance-Nelson Creek corresponds approximately to a magnetic high (see Fig. 7)
The Galena veins are also coincidental with the negative magnetic anomaly on L 1664, line 0+00 S, 1+00 S and 2+00 S. stations 9+00 W.
A number of negative anomalies are surveyed toward the western part of the grid, and are very possibly also caused by "mineralized silicified zones" (Outtrim, 1986) as observed in old workings.

1987

The writer examined Foster Ledge workings on June 16 and 17. The area is heavily forested and a good part of the old open cuts, waste dumps and placer tailings are covered. Foster Ledge Upper Adit, Foster Shaft and Foster Ledge Lower Adit are either caved or flooded.
Three samples of the wall rock at the Foster Ledge Upper Adit were collected in order to find out its gold & silver content. One sample (4779) was taken from the dump at the Foster Shaft. It contained small amount of visible galena.
Locations of samples are shown on Fig. 6

Following are assay results:

sample	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag
4776	0.005	0.02
4777	0.005	0.02
4778	0.008	0.02
4779	0.002	0.05



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Ground Magnetic Survey

Scale: as shown
NTS 93 H/4E,W
Date: June 20 1987
Figure: 7

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY 1987

Ground Magnetic Survey (Total Field)

Field Method and Instrumentation

The ground magnetic survey on Winex Resources' Mt. Nelson Property was performed simultaneously with the VLF survey. The Scintrex IGS unit with magnetometer and VLF was used for both surveys.

The grid used is described in the GROUND VLF SURVEY. Magnetic readings were taken in conjunction with the VLF readings.

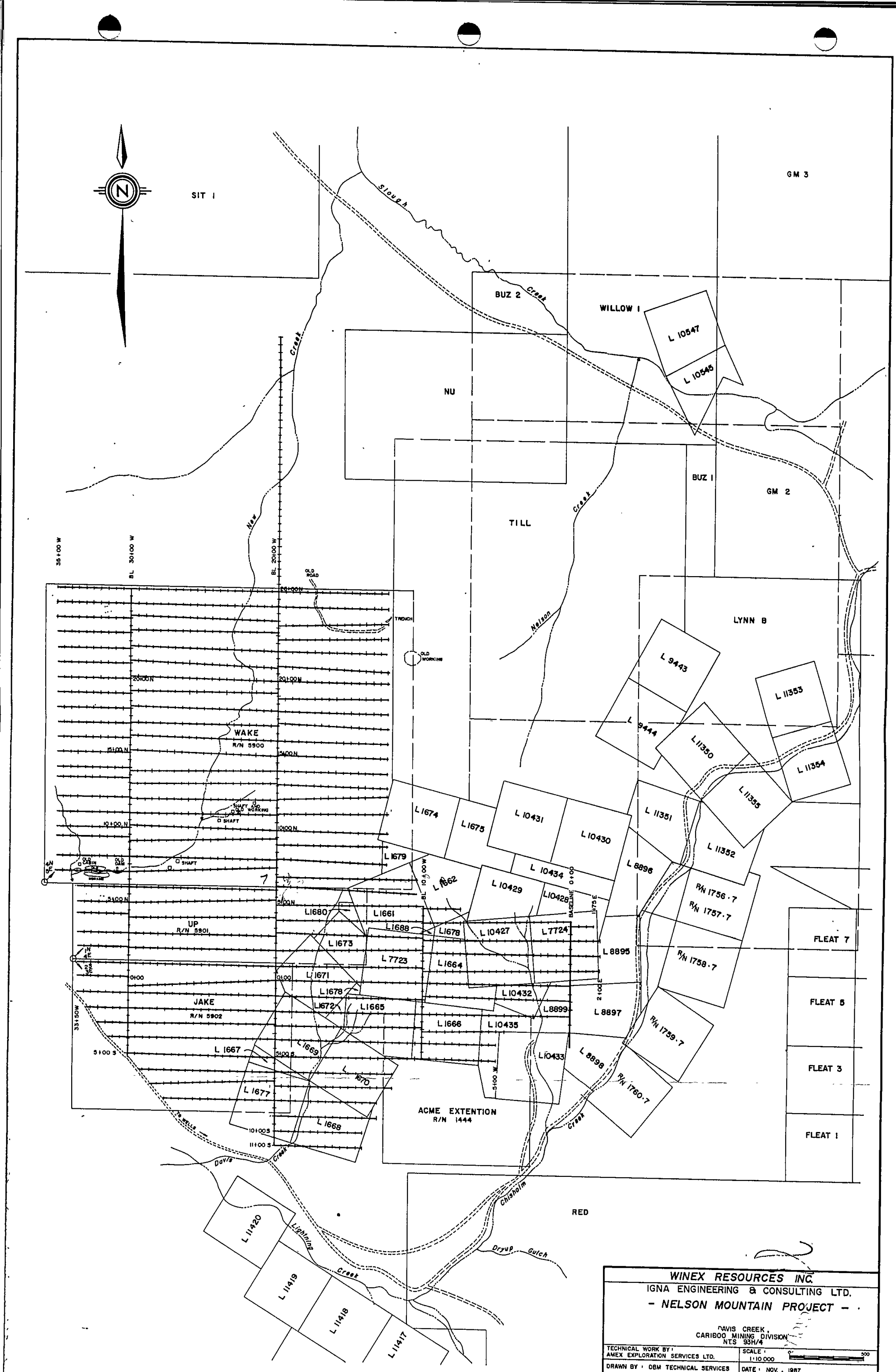
For the survey a portable unit and a base stations, fitted with similar proton precision sensors, were used. The base station was programmed to sample the magnetic field every two seconds. The portable unit records the magnetic data, time and station coordinates; corrections are made automatically at the end of the days survey by connecting the portable and base stations to each other.

Data Presentation (Fig. 8)

Corrected values were plotted on 1:5000 plan contoured. Contour intervals are 50 gammas.

Discussion of Results

Several isolated magnetic highs occur on the property area. The most interesting is the one on line 3S, 700W, which corresponds to a magnetic low as found on an earlier vertical component survey, and both anomalies appear to delineate the Last-Chance-Nelson Creek Fault. Another such high is found on line 4N, 1800 W, close to Davis creek and in the vicinity of VLF conductor #4.



WINEX RESOURCES INC.

IGNA ENGINEERING & CONSULTING LTD.

- NELSON MOUNTAIN PROJECT -

DAVIS CREEK,
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
NTS 93H/4

TECHNICAL WORK BY : AMEX EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.	SCALE : 1:10 000 (0, 300)
DRAWN BY : OBM TECHNICAL SERVICES	DATE : NOV., 1987
REVISIONS :	FIGURE NO. 19

Ground VLF-EM Survey

Field Method and Instrumentation

During the month of November, 1987, a ground VLF survey was performed on Winex Resources Inc.'s Mt. Nelson property utilizing a Scintrex IGS VLF-magnetometer instrument.

A flagged grid was used for the survey, the lines being spaced at 100 meter intervals and the stations every 50 meters. Readings were taken at 25 meter intervals, generally, and at 12.5 meters in some of the anomalous areas.

The Scintrex IGS-2 unit was set up to receive two stations, NKL Seattle, Washington, 24.8 kHz and NAA Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz, measuring the horizontal field strength and the in-phase and out-of phase or quadrature components of the vertical field. The instrument was a three coil system, one horizontal coil and two vertical coils all at 90 angles to each other. The horizontal coil is used to scale the in-phase and quadrature readings, to correct for changes in the strength of the VLF signal at different points on the property. The frequency reference needed to obtain quadrature readings is accomplished by using the magnetic field's frequency.

Data Presentation (Fig.s 9, 10, 11 12)

The in-phase and quadrature components of the electromagnetic field have been presented on stacked profile plans, scale 1:5000, one for Seattle and one for Cutler. Phase lag was calculated for crossover points and was used to aid in interpretation (see Appendix 1 for an explanation of the phase lag). Also real to imaginary ratios (ie in phase divided by out-of-phase) were used to determine the strength of the conductors. The major Seattle conductors were then numbered 1 through 5 by order of importance, and are described in the following Discussion of Results.

Discussion of Results (Fig.s 10 & 12)

A multitude of crossovers was encountered on the survey, especially on the Seattle station. The following is a description of the major true conductors; the other conductors are of lesser economic interest and single crossover points are mostly considered to be caused by water flows.

Conductor 1: located between lines 1N and 5S and lines 3N to 5N. The conductor is an excellent prospect with a real to imaginary ratio of 2 to 3 on the Seattle station. The conductor changes its trend around line 1S from approximately 190 to 150 . From line 3N to 5N its probable extension is picked up by the Cutler station. THe total length of the conductor is 1100 m. The conductor coincides with zinc, silver and lead soil anomalies, a magnetic low. In this area, there is an old adit with known mineralization.

Conductor 2: located in the southwest corner of the property and traced for 300 m. Real to imaginary ratios are 1.7 to 3.0 and a phase lag high of 82 and 79. A very strong zinc, lead and silver anomaly coincides with the north end of the anomaly. A strong magnetic low is located here as well.

Conductor 3: traced over 150 m. A phase lag of 81 is associated with the conductor. Strong silver, lead and zinc anomalies coincide with the VLF. The conductor is an excellent target with a potential to be extruded to the north for up to 300 more meters before the projected extension runs off Winex's ground.

Conductor 4: a V-shaped conductor, which in fact may be a main structure and a cross-structure. Phase lags on this conductor are over 80 - a very good conductor. Coincidental with this VLF anomaly is a strong lead geochemical anomaly and a magnetic high towards the northern part of the west fork of the conductor. This conductor is an interesting target and should be traced northward.

Conductor 5: phase lag of 80 and a length of over 200 m. So far no other supporting evidence.

Conductor 6: phase lag of 69 and length of 350 m. Similar as above.

APPENDIX #1: VLF THEORY

The signal transmitted by the VLF station is recorded by the vertical coils as :

$$Hp = A \sin wt \; ; \; Hs = B \cos (wt-O) \qquad (1.0)$$

where: Hp = primary signal
Hs = secondary (phase lagged) signal
w = frequency
t = time
O = phase lag
A = amplitude of primary signal
B = amplitude of secondary signal

These two received signals combine giving an ellipse which has two axis corresponding to the maximum length and minimum width of the elipse.

$$\text{ie:} \quad \frac{Hp^2}{A^2} + \frac{Hs^2}{B^2} - \frac{2HpHs \sin O}{AB} = \cos^2 O \qquad (2.0)$$

By measuring the angle from horizontal at the long axis of the ellipse, a conductor is located when this tilt angle is zero.

The Scintrex IGS VLF measures the primary vertical (in phase) Hp and the secondary (quadrature) Hs to obtain a conductor's location (from Hp) and the conductor's quality using both Hp and Hs.

$$\text{ie:} \quad O = 1/2 \tan^{-1} (2Hp/100(1-e^{2}))$$

where: O = tilt angle (degrees)
Hp = vertical in phase, expressed as a %

$$O = \tan^{-1} (Hp/Hs)$$

where: O = phase lag (degrees)
Hp = vertical in-phase (any units)
Hs = vertical quadrature (same units as Hp)

Since the quadrature readings require a magnetic field phase reference, using unpublished means, the phase lag value is untested and should be considered qualitative only, but it is likely reasonable precise (the readings are repeatable), but may or may not be accurate (the correct value).

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1987

Summary of Results and Correlation with Geophysical Magnetometer and VLF Surveys.

A geochemical soil survey was done over the whole property on a 94.6 km/line grid.

Sampling method

Samples were taken from the "B" horizon which is about 5 to 15 cm below surface. In most cases a layer of humus is only 2 to 4 cm thick and an underlaying leached layer is from 4 to 10 cm thick. The soil material was collected with a spoon; cleaned of larger size particles and put in the standard soil sample envelope which was marked with coordinate location. Samples were collected at regular 50 m intervals along the lines.

Analytical methods

Soil samples were dried,pulverized,screened to -80 mesh and subsequent AA analyses were done by General Testing Laboratories of Vancouver,B.C.
Samples were assayed for silver, zinc and lead.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Silver(Fig. 13 & 14)
Anomalous values begin at 0.8 ppm to 2.5 ppm. Values above 2.5 ppm are highly anomalous. Significant anomalies are found in the south eastern parts of the property. Highly anomalous values are located in the central area surrounding the Galena vein and Foster Ledge showings.

Silver - Significant anomalies

L 400 N ST 1800 W
L 0 ST 1900 W
L 500 N ST 1400 W
L 500 N - 1100 W to
L 100 N - 1000 W
L 500 S - 8+900 W
L 300 N ST 850 W
L 0 ST 800 W
L 200 S
400 S ST 750 W
L 200 N S 350 W to
L 100 S ST 500 W

Zinc(Fig. 2)
Dispersion of zinc throughout the soils in the grid area shows that the amount of zinc in the underlaying rocks is not large. Anomalous values begin at 50 ppm and highly anomalous values are 150 ppm and higher.

Zinc - Significant anomalies

L 500 N ST 600 W
L 500 S ST 900 W
L 0 S ST 400 W
L 500 S ST 600 W
L 50 S ST 1100 W
L 50 S ST 1250 W
L 400 N ST 2000 W

Lead(Fig. 3)
Lead being a less mobile element than zinc shows great anomalies beginning at 50 ppm and highly anomalous values beginning at 100 ppm. The highest values assayed range up to 3300 ppm around the Galena veins showing in the central part of the surveyed area.

Lead - Area with Significant anomalies

L 400 N ST 1000 W toward south to
L 500 S ST 900 W also
L 300 N ST 800 & 700 W to
L 200 S 700 to 800 W &
L 100 N to L 100 S ST 450 to 500 W

L 400 N ST 1950 W anomalous area
L 500 S ST 1400 W to
L1000 S 1700 W

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Significant silver, lead, and zinc anomalies occur in the southern part of the surveyed area and the correlation with the geological and geophysical surveys shows very strong coincidental subparallel soil and magnetic vertical field anomalies. These anomalies are also alined with known mineral showings such as Foster Ledge in the southeast and Galena veins in the south central area of the property.

It is my opinion that the strong coincidental soil, VLF and vertical magnetic field anomalies are caused by underlying mineralized rocks. These areas should be excavated and drilled in order to examine the horizontal and vertical extent of the underlying mineralization.

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STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

The following is a breakdown of expenses incurred in carrying out the work in the area of Mt. Nelson property during November 1987.

Personnel:

Supervisor;Geological engineer	($450/day)
Geologist,	($350/day)
Geophysicist-assistant	($250/dayO
Five line cutters and soil samplers	($125/km)

Field Work

Supervision,engineering.....	$	6229.47
Line cutting 63.0 km	$	19800.00
Geological mapping.....	$	3750.00
Map preparation,coppies,materials.....	$	1033.38
Soil sampling.63.0 km	$	6870.00
Ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.....	$	7016.00
Room and Board.....	$	1100.86
Transportation (bus,shipping).....	$	209.62
Truck 4x4 rental,gas,oil,lube,maintenance)	$	1750.00
TOTAL.....	$	47759.33

Office Work

Assaying 1260 samples.(Kamloops Res.)..	$	4502.90
Report.....	$	2000.00
Draughting,printing,enlargements.....	$	1639.43
Word processing.....	$	235.00
TOTAL.....	$	8377.33

TOTAL EXPENSES..	$	56136.66

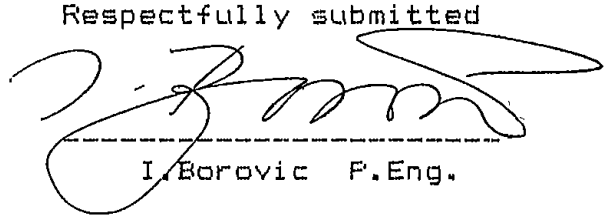
C E R T I F I C A T E

I, I.Borovic, of the city of Vancouver, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I have personally supervised the exploration program carried out in the area of Mt.Nelson property of Winex Resources Inc. located 12 km southwest of Wells, B.C.

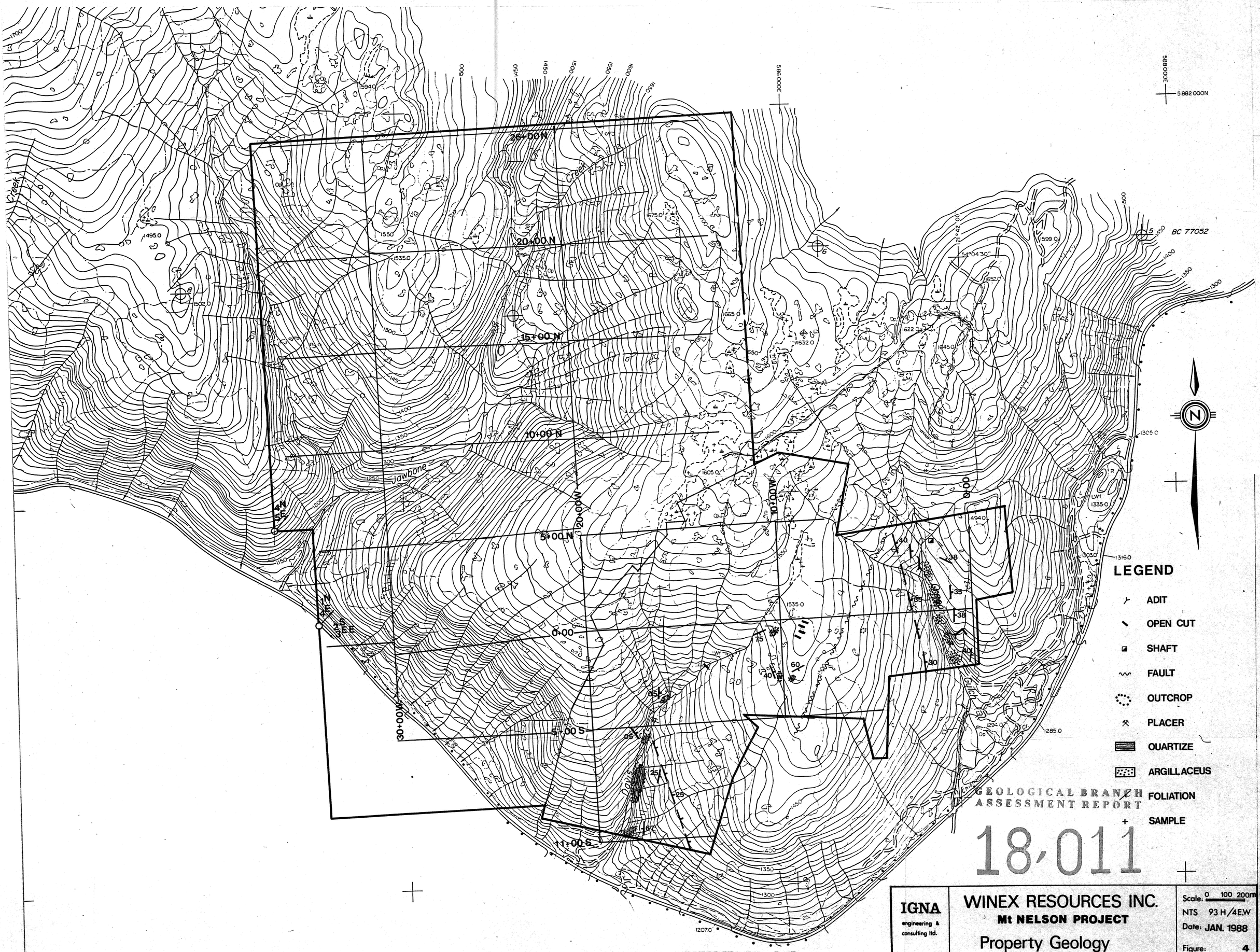
2 The expenditures claimed for the performance of the work are correct

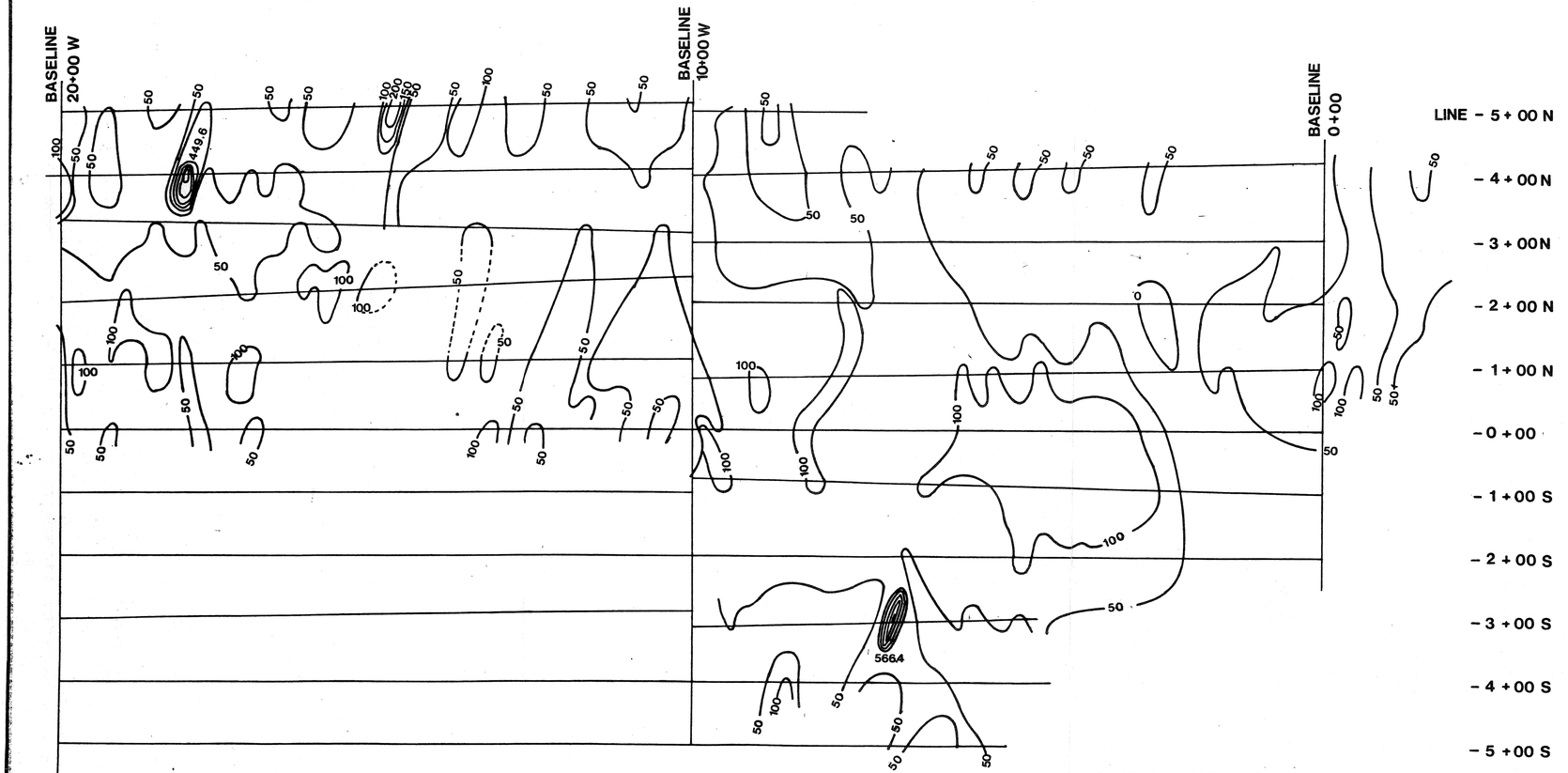
Respectfully submitted



I.Borovic P.Eng.

Vancouver, Jan. 21.1988.


5880000E
5882000N
586000E
BC 77052
21°42' 00"
54°04 30"
26+00 N
20+00 N
15+00 N
10+00 N
5+00 N
0+00
5+00 S
11+00 S
30+00W
20+00W
10+00W
0+00
4N 5E
1N 4E
3S 3E
Creek
Jawbone
Gulch
LEGEND
ADIT
OPEN CUT
SHAFT
FAULT
OUTCROP
PLACER
QUARTIZE
ARGILLACEUS
FOLIATION
SAMPLE
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,011
IGNA
engineering & consulting ltd.
WINEX RESOURCES INC.
Mt NELSON PROJECT
Property Geology
Scale: 0 100 200m
NTS 93 H/4E,W
Date: JAN. 1988
Figure: 4



0 100 200 300 400 M

18,011

TOTAL FIELD

IGNA
engineering & consulting ltd

WINEX RESOURCES INC.

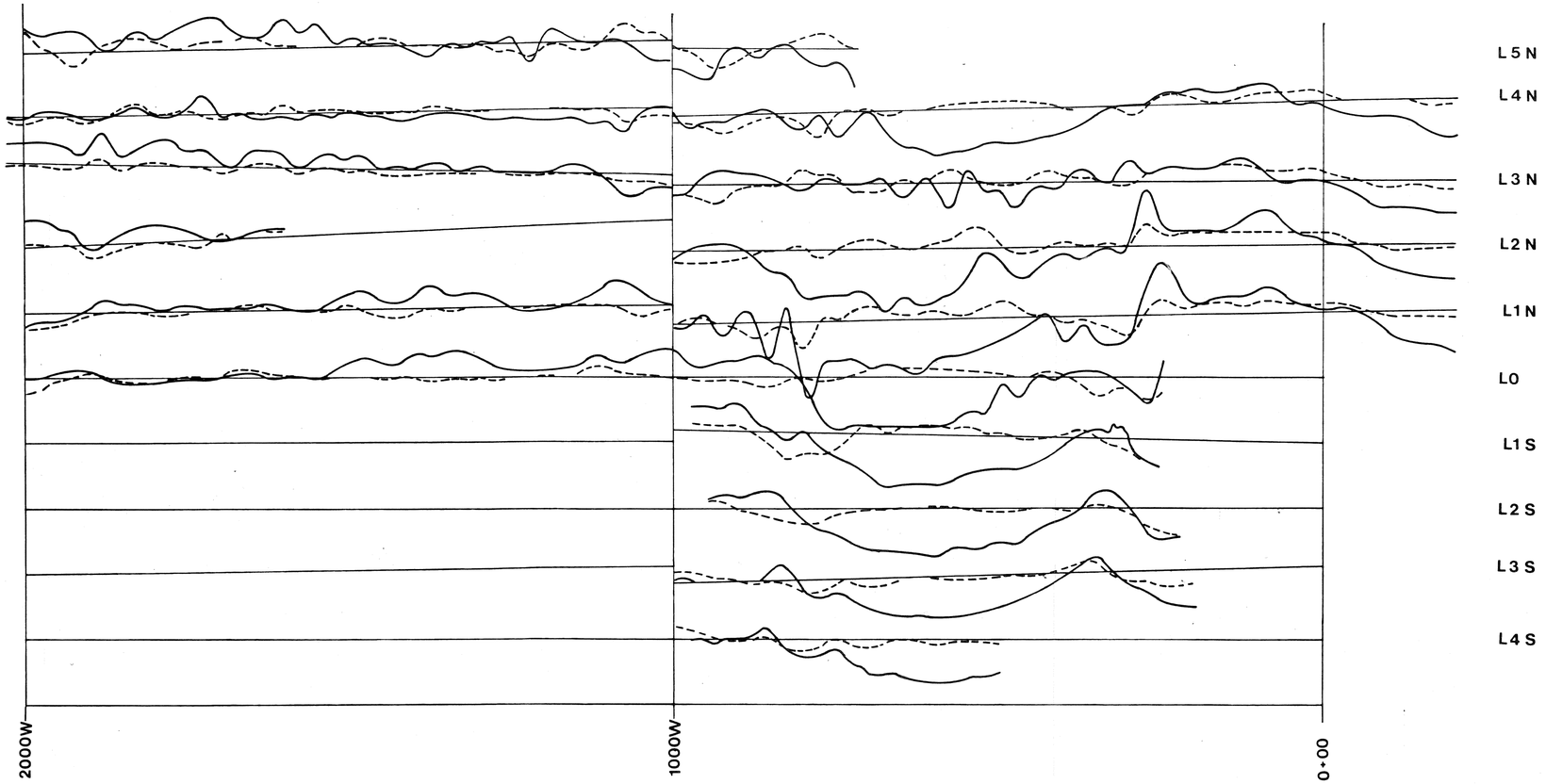
Mt. Nelson Project

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

NTS: 93H 4

DATE: JAN. 1988.

FIG. 8



LEGEND:

——— in phase

- - - - quadrature

VERTICAL SCALE

20% expressed in % of vertical component of VLF field over horizontal component

0

20%

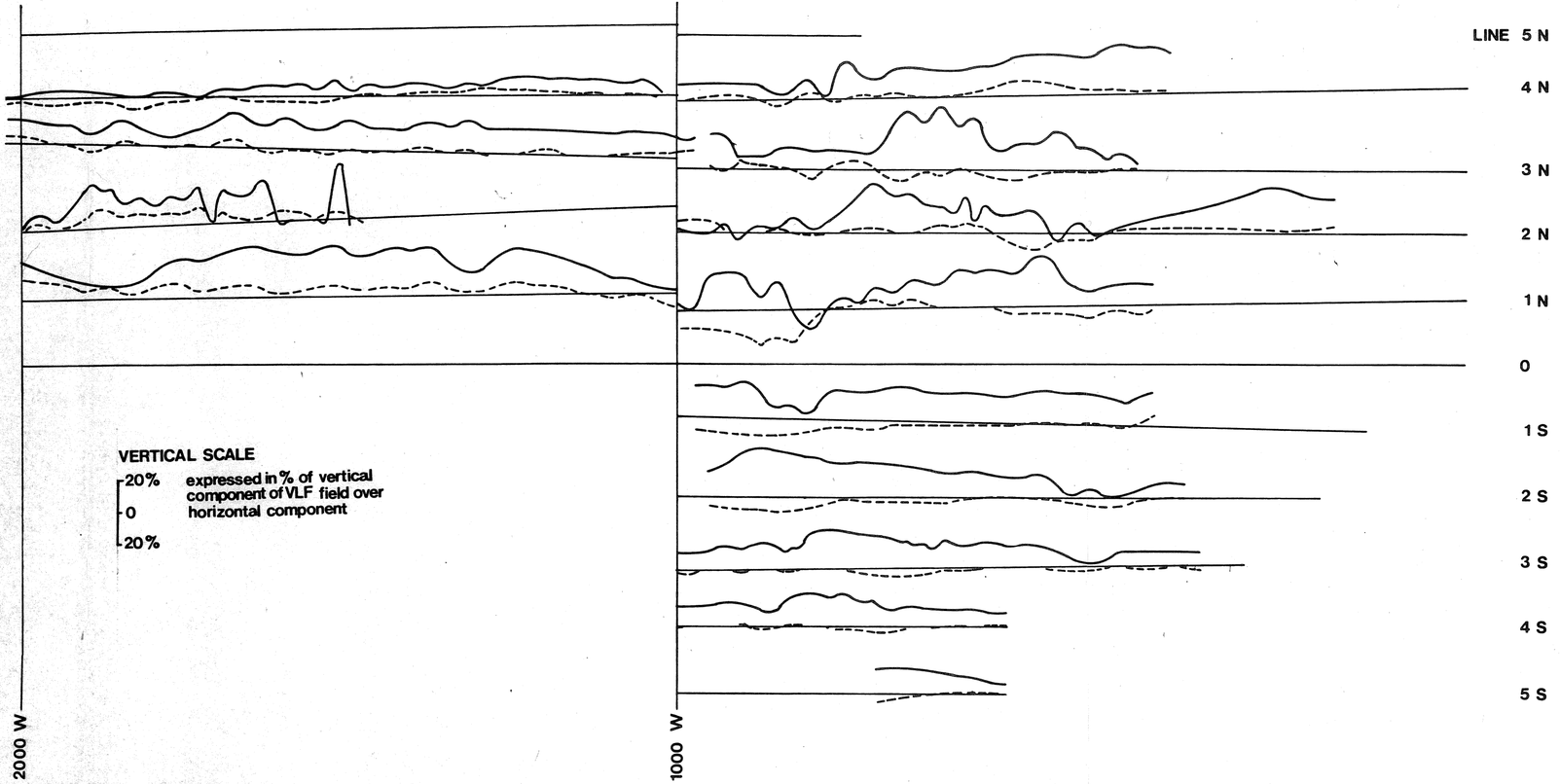
SCALE:

0 100 200 300 400 meters

18,011

SEATTLE

IGNA engineering & consulting ltd	WINEX RESOURCES INC. Mt. Nelson Project **VLF Survey**	NTS: 93H4 DATE: JAN. 1988 FIG. 9



LEGEND:

—— in phase

---- quadrature

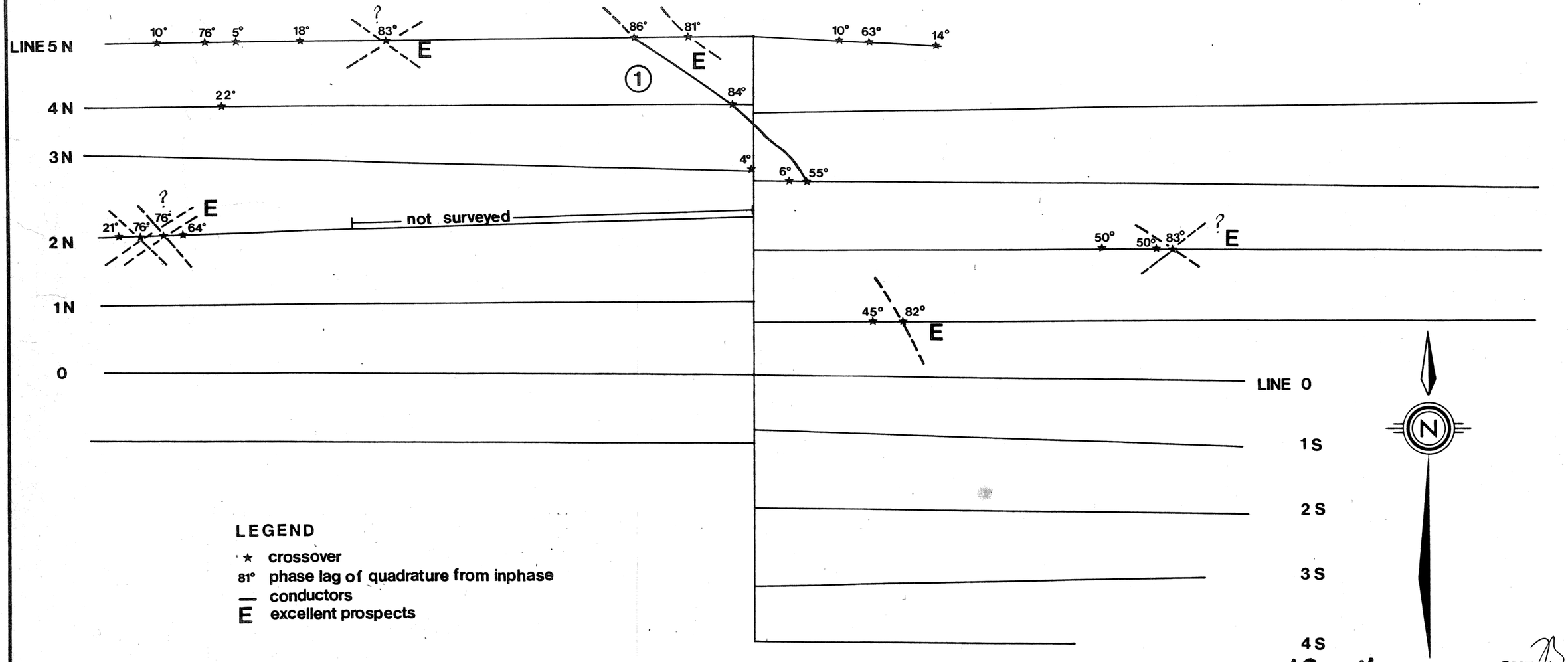
SCALE:

0 100 200 300 meters

18,011

NAA CUTLER MAINE

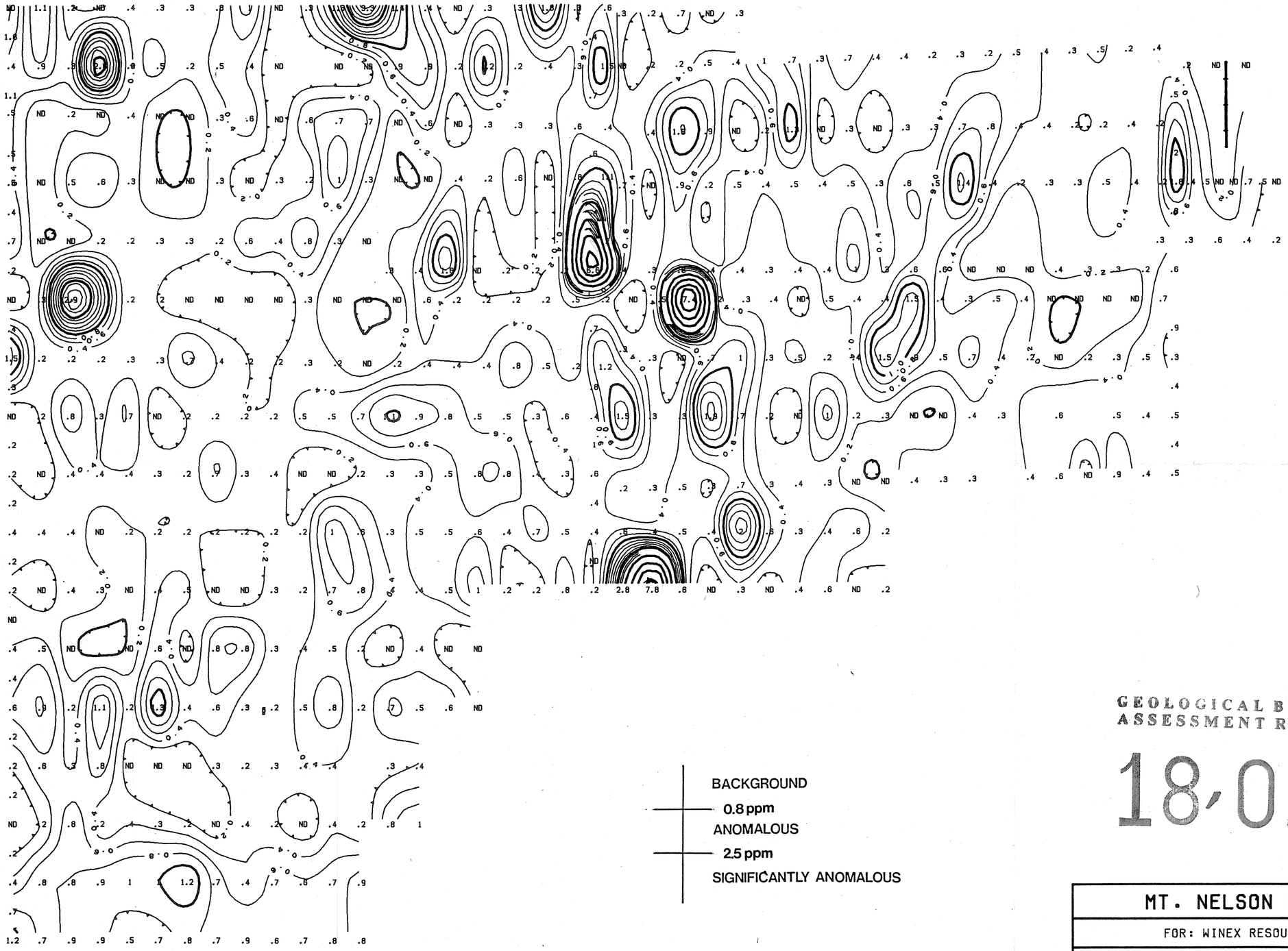
IGNA engineering & consulting ltd	WINEX RESOURCES INC. Mt. Nelson Project **VLF Survey**	NTS: 93H4/13 DATE: JAN. 1988 FIG. 11


LINE 5 N
4 N
3 N
2 N
1 N
0
LINE 0
1 S
2 S
3 S
4 S
10° 76° 5° 18° ? 83° E
86° 81° E
10° 63° 14°
22°
84°
4°
6° 55°
21° 76° ? 76° 64° E
not surveyed
50° 50° 83° ? E
45° 82° E
1
N
LEGEND
★ crossover
81° phase lag of quadrature from inphase
— conductors
E excellent prospects
SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 meters
18,011
CUTLER
IGNA
engineering & consulting ltd
WINEX RESOURCES INC.
Mt. Nelson Project
VLF Survey
NTS 93H4
DATE JAN.1988
FIG. 12

STATION 2000W | STATION 1900W | STATION 1800W | STATION 1700W | STATION 1600W | STATION 1500W | STATION 1400W | STATION 1300W | STATION 1200W | STATION 1100W | STATION 1000W | STATION 900W | STATION 800W | STATION 700W | STATION 600W | STATION 500W | STATION 400W | STATION 300W | STATION 200W | STATION 100W | STATION 0E | STATION 100E | STATION 200E

N

LINE 500N
LINE 400N
LINE 300N
LINE 200N
LINE 100N
LINE 0S
LINE 100S
LINE 200S
LINE 300S
LINE 400S
LINE 500S
LINE 600S
LINE 700S
LINE 800S
LINE 900S
LINE 1000S
LINE 1100S



BACKGROUND
0.8 ppm
ANOMALOUS
2.5 ppm
SIGNIFICANTLY ANOMALOUS

SCALE 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

SILVER CONTOUR INTERVAL: 0.2 PPM

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
I. BOROVIC, P. ENG.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,011

MT. NELSON PROJECT

FOR: WINEX RESOURCES INC.

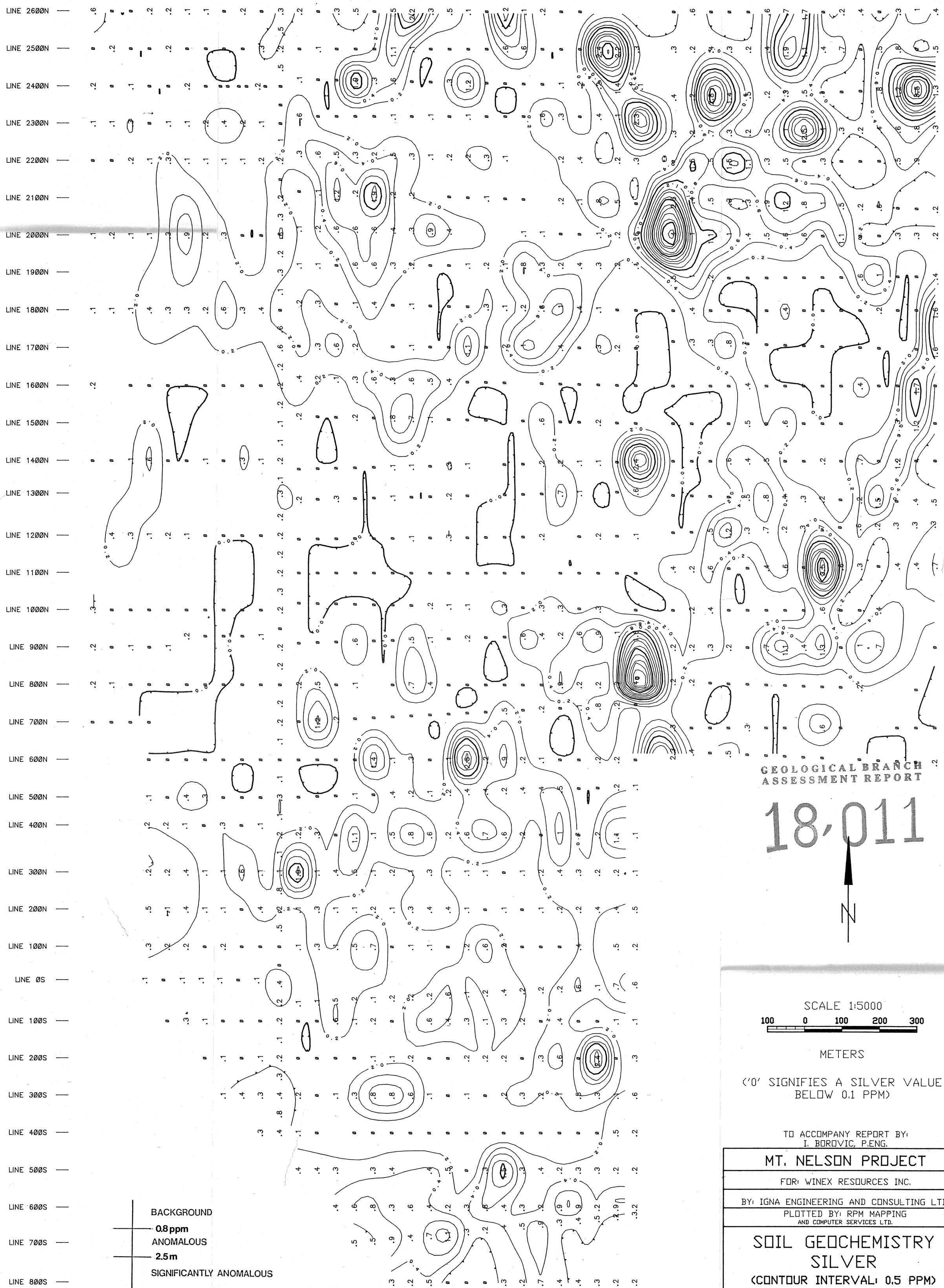
BY: IGNA ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING LTD.

PLOTTED BY: RPM MAPPING
AND COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - SILVER

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

N.T.S.: 93H / 4E,W	DATE: SEPTEMBER 1987
PLOTTED BY: R.P.M.	FIGURE NO. 13



N

SCALE 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

('0' SIGNIFIES A SILVER VALUE BELOW 0.1 PPM)

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MT. NELSON PROJECT

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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SILVER

(CONTOUR INTERVAL: 0.5 PPM)

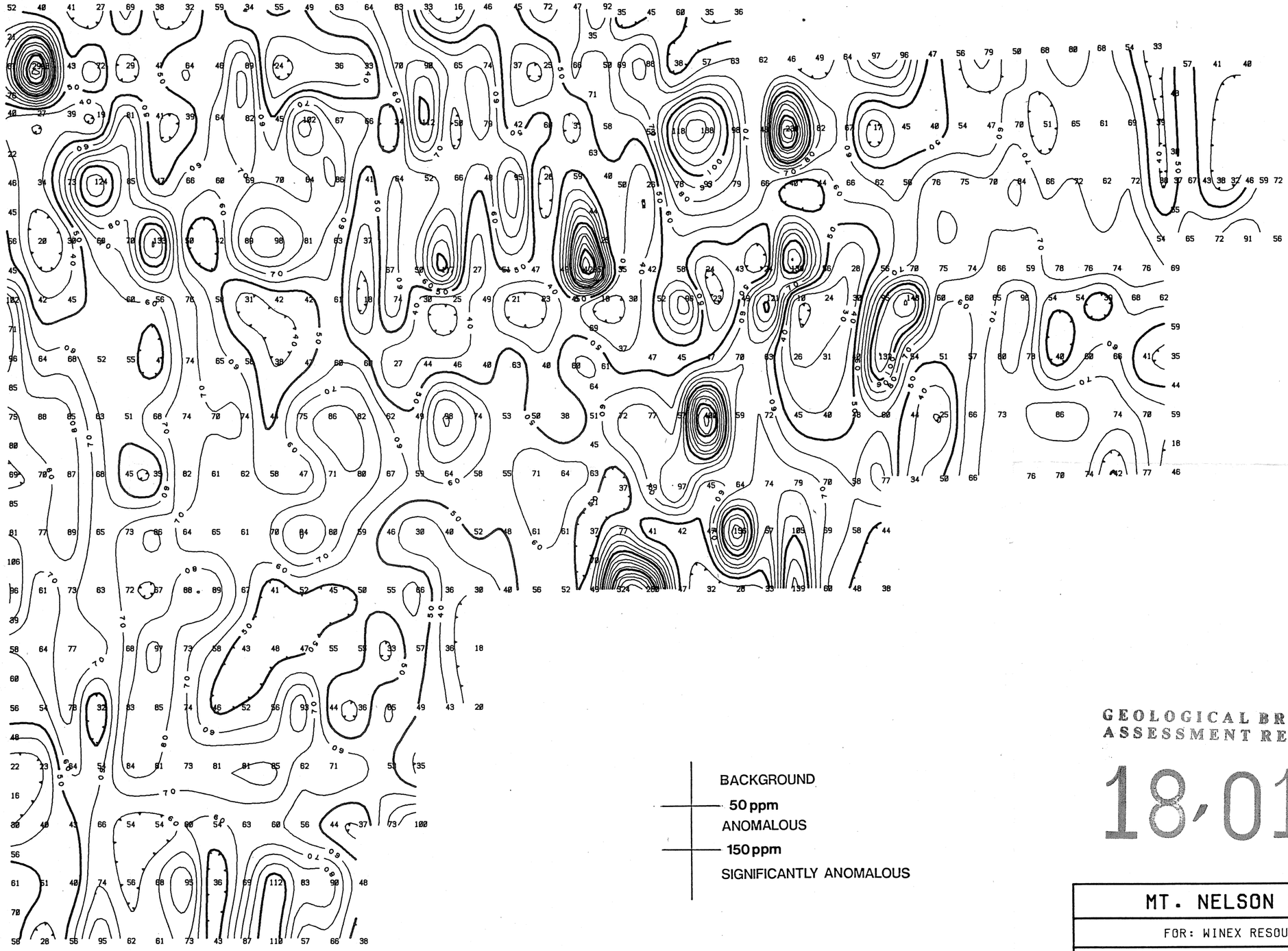
CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

N.T.S.: 93H / 4E,W	DATE: JANUARY 1988
PLOTTED BY R.P.M.	FIGURE NO. 14

STATION 2000W
STATION 1900W
STATION 1800W
STATION 1700W
STATION 1600W
STATION 1500W
STATION 1400W
STATION 1300W
STATION 1200W
STATION 1100W
STATION 1000W
STATION 900W
STATION 800W
STATION 700W
STATION 600W
STATION 500W
STATION 400W
STATION 300W
STATION 200W
STATION 100W
STATION 0E
STATION 100E
STATION 200E

N

LINE 500N
LINE 400N
LINE 300N
LINE 200N
LINE 100N
LINE 0S
LINE 100S
LINE 200S
LINE 300S
LINE 400S
LINE 500S
LINE 600S
LINE 700S
LINE 800S
LINE 900S
LINE 1000S
LINE 1100S



BACKGROUND
50 ppm
ANOMALOUS
150 ppm
SIGNIFICANTLY ANOMALOUS

SCALE 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

ZINC CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 PPM

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
I.BOROVIC, P. ENG.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,011

MT. NELSON PROJECT

FOR: WINEX RESOURCES INC.

BY: IGNA ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING LTD.

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AND COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - ZINC

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

N.T.S.: 93H / 4E.W	DATE: SEPTEMBER 1987
PLOTTED BY: R.P.M.	FIGURE NO. 15

STATION 3500W
STATION 3400W
STATION 3300W
STATION 3200W
STATION 3100W
STATION 3000W
STATION 2900W
STATION 2800W
STATION 2700W
STATION 2600W
STATION 2500W
STATION 2400W
STATION 2300W
STATION 2200W
STATION 2100W
STATION 2000W
STATION 1900W
STATION 1800W
STATION 1700W
STATION 1600W
STATION 1500W
STATION 1400W
STATION 1300W

LINE 2600N
LINE 2500N
LINE 2400N
LINE 2300N
LINE 2200N
LINE 2100N
LINE 2000N
LINE 1900N
LINE 1800N
LINE 1700N
LINE 1600N
LINE 1500N
LINE 1400N
LINE 1300N
LINE 1200N
LINE 1100N
LINE 1000N
LINE 900N
LINE 800N
LINE 700N
LINE 600N
LINE 500N
LINE 400N
LINE 300N
LINE 200N
LINE 100N
LINE 0S
LINE 100S
LINE 200S
LINE 300S
LINE 400S
LINE 500S
LINE 600S
LINE 700S
LINE 800S

BACKGROUND
50ppm
ANOMALOUS
150ppm
SIGNIFICANTLY ANOMALOUS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,011

N

SCALE 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY:
I. BOROVIC, P.ENG.

MT. NELSON PROJECT

FOR: WINEX RESOURCES INC.

BY: IGNA ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING LTD.

PLOTTED BY: RPM MAPPING
AND COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.

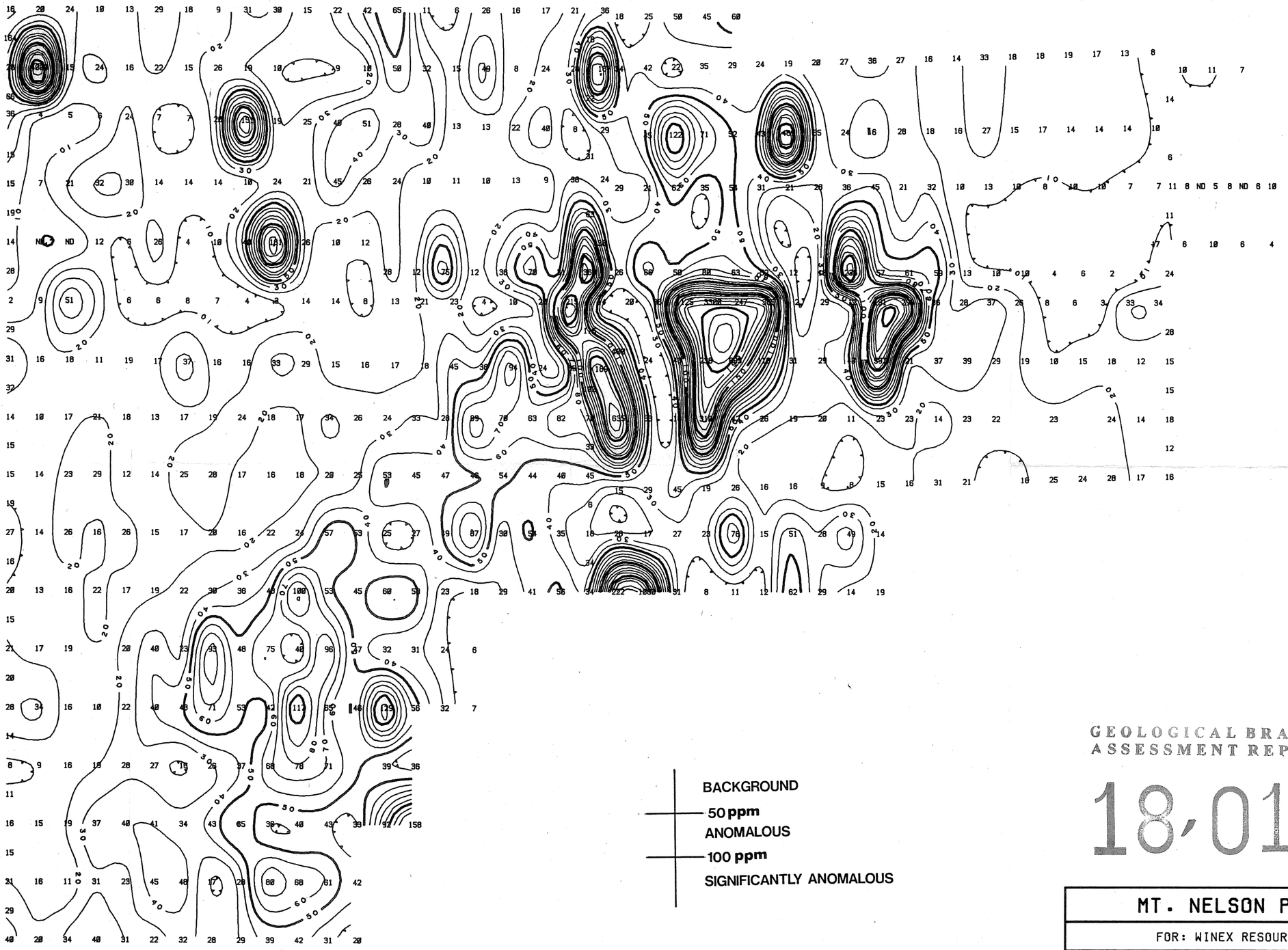
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
ZINC
(CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 PPM)

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

N.T.S.: 93H / 4E,W	DATE: JANUARY 1988
PLOTTED BY R.P.M.	FIGURE NO. 16

— STATION 2000W — STATION 1900W — STATION 1800W — STATION 1700W — STATION 1600W — STATION 1500W — STATION 1400W — STATION 1300W — STATION 1200W — STATION 1100W — STATION 1000W — STATION 900W — STATION 800W — STATION 700W — STATION 600W — STATION 500W — STATION 400W — STATION 300W — STATION 200W — STATION 100W — STATION 0E — STATION 100E — STATION 200E

LINE 500N —
LINE 400N —
LINE 300N —
LINE 200N —
LINE 100N —
LINE 0S —
LINE 100S —
LINE 200S —
LINE 300S —
LINE 400S —
LINE 500S —
LINE 600S —
LINE 700S —
LINE 800S —
LINE 900S —
LINE 1000S —
LINE 1100S —



N

BACKGROUND
50 ppm
ANOMALOUS
100 ppm
SIGNIFICANTLY ANOMALOUS

SCALE 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

LEAD CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 PPM

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
I.BOROVIC, P. ENG.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,011

MT. NELSON PROJECT

FOR: WINEX RESOURCES INC.

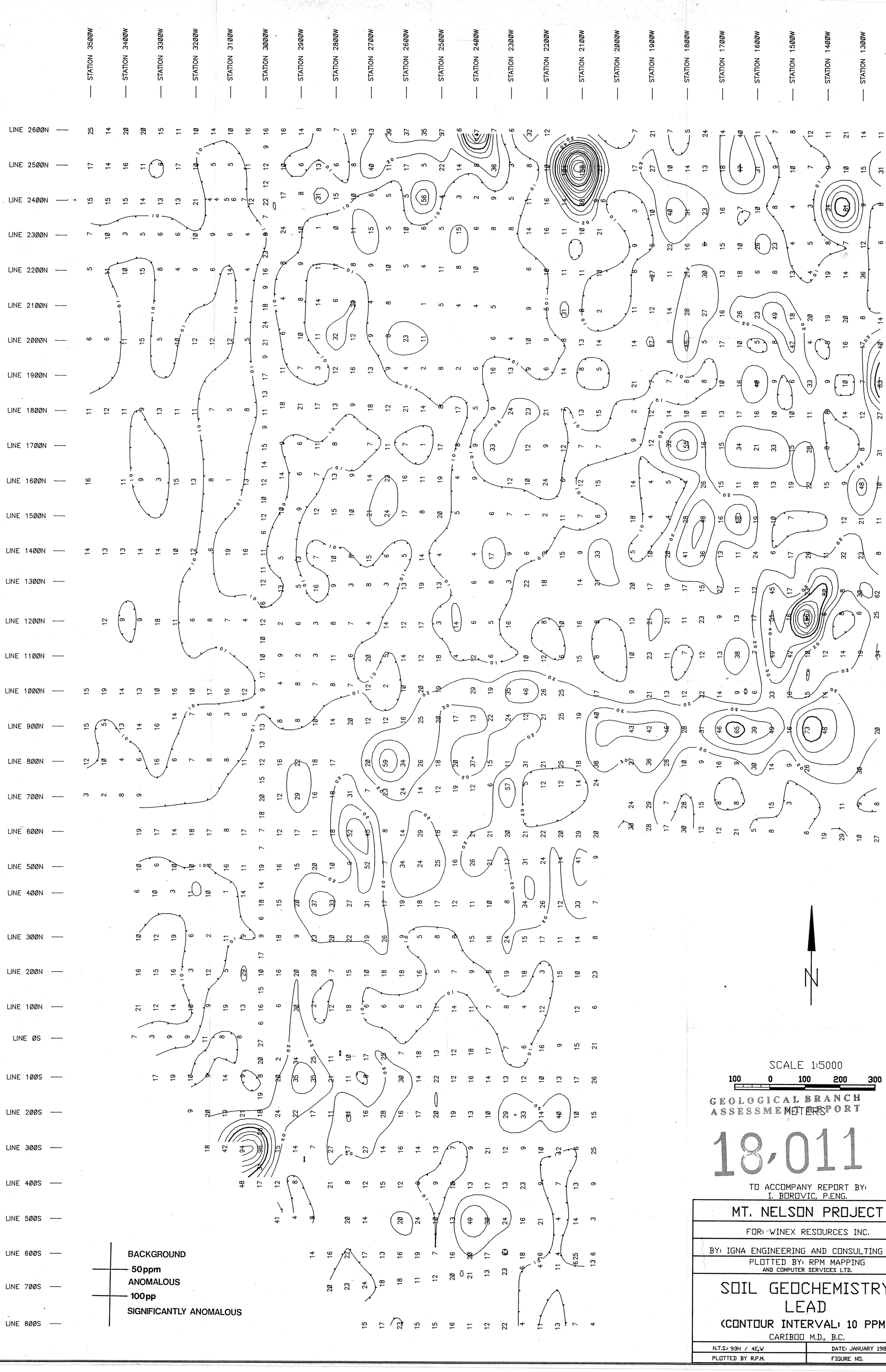
BY: IGNA ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING LTD.

PLOTTED BY: RPM MAPPING
AND COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - LEAD

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

N.T.S.: 93H / 4E.W	DATE: SEPTEMBER 1987
PLOTTED BY: R.P.M.	FIGURE NO. 17



SCALE 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

METERS

18,011

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY:
I. BOROVIC, P.ENG.

MT. NELSON PROJECT

FOR: WINEX RESOURCES INC.

BY: IGNA ENGINEERING AND CONSULTING LTD.

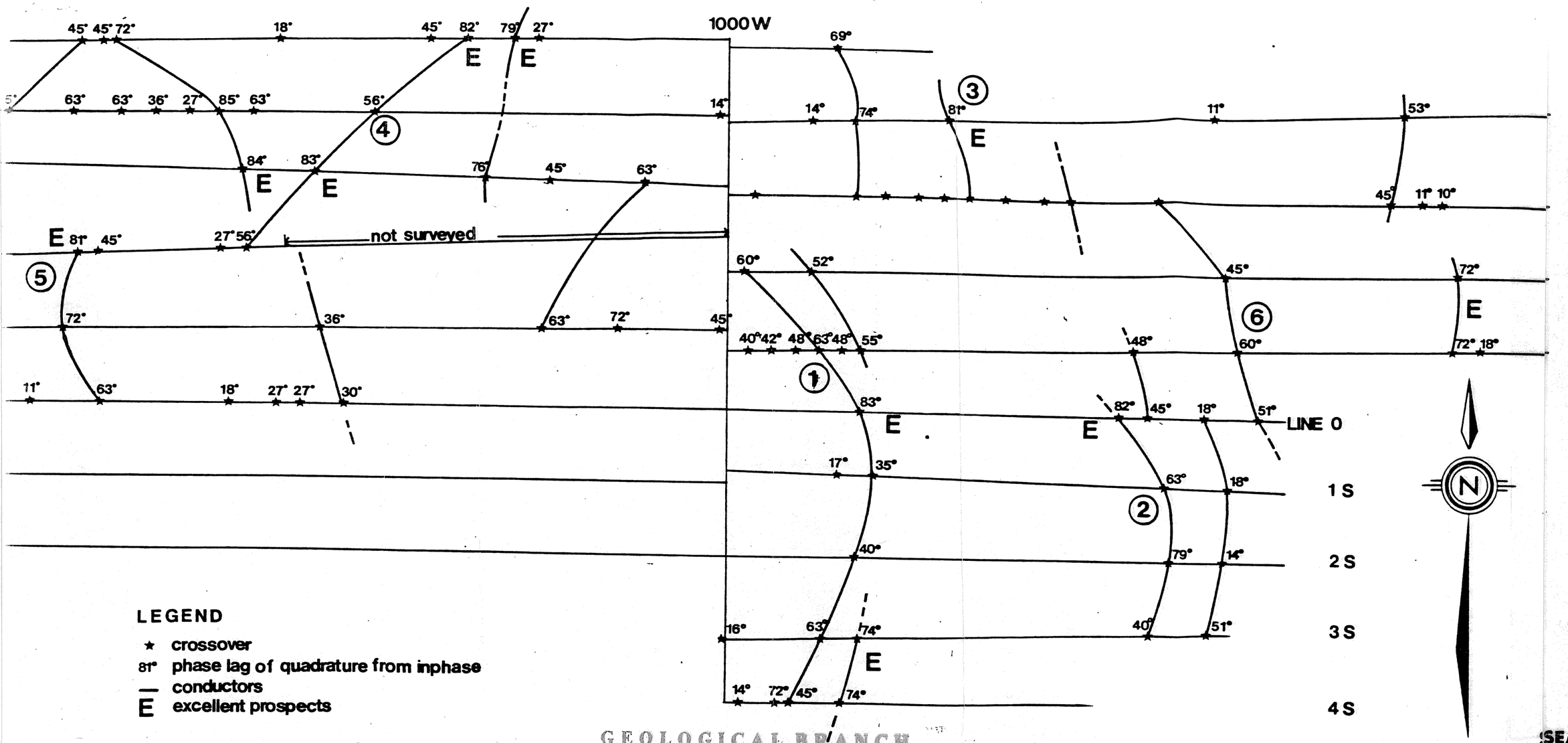
PLOTTED BY: RPM MAPPING
AND COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LEAD

(CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 PPM)

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

N.T.S.: 93H / 4E,W	DATE: JANUARY 1988
PLOTTED BY R.P.M.	FIGURE NO. 18



LEGEND

★ crossover

81° phase lag of quadrature from inphase

— conductors

E excellent prospects

SCALE

100 200 300 400 500 meters

IGNA
engineering & consulting ltd

WINEX RESOURCES INC.

Mt. Nelson Project

VLF Survey

SEATTLE

NTS: 93H4

DATE: JAN. 1988.

FIG. 10