DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT

on the

KEMESS PROPERTY

OMENICA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 94 E / 2

Latitude 57° 04' North

Longitude 126° 44' West

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
New Kemess No. 1	43	18	July 11, 1975
New Kemess No. 2	44	20	July 11, 1975

- Prepared For -

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

Suite 1270 - 601 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 5A6
(604) 681 - 0799

- Prepared By -

C.E.C. ENGINEERING LTD.

Suite 1270 - 601 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 5A6
(604) 681 - 0799

March 30, 1990

D.J. Copeland, P.Eng.
J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.

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INTRODUCTION

The **KEMESS** property is comprised of the New Kemess No. 1 and No. 2 M.G.S. mineral claims, totalling 38 units. It is located in the southern part of the Toodoggone mining camp in the Omineca Mining Division, northcentral British Columbia.

It was staked in 1967 by Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited to cover a large copper-molybdenum geochemical anomaly. Their exploration work, until 1971, and the subsequent work by Getty Mines Limited, until 1977, were directed towards the porphyry copper potential of the property.

El Condor Resources Ltd. of Suite 1270 - 601 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. negotiated an option agreement with Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited in 1986. Since that time El Condor Resources Ltd. has earned a 60 per cent interest in the property by exploring and evaluating its gold, silver and copper mineralization within a large, high-level, calc-alkaline hydrothermal system.

During the 1989 field season, El Condor Resources Ltd. employed C.E.C. Engineering Ltd. to manage and supervise a diamond drilling program. This report, prepared at the request of the directors of El Condor Resources Ltd., documents and discusses the diamond drilling results.

SUMMARY

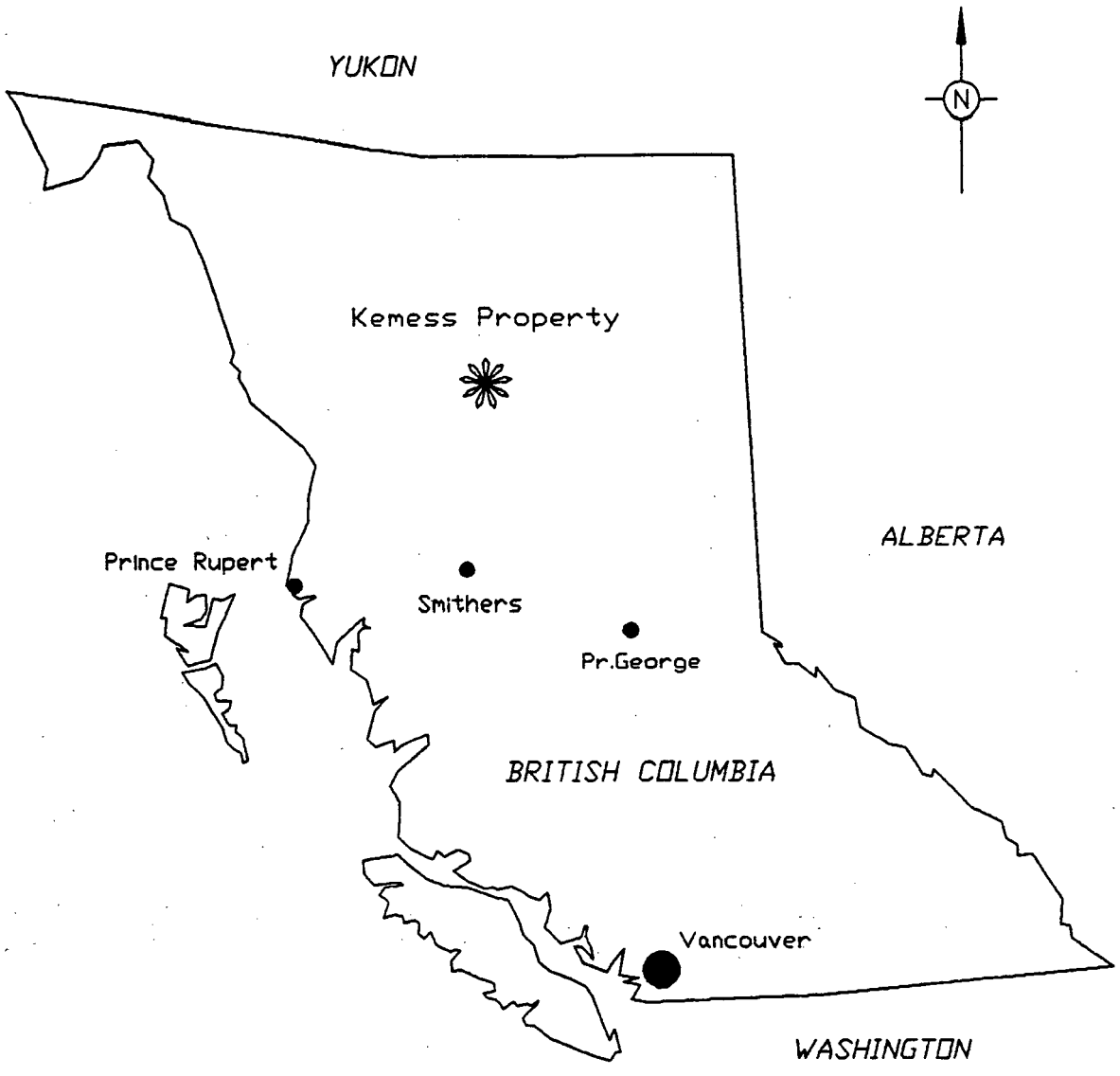
The KEMESS property is situated 7 kilometres east of Thutade Lake, or 265 kilometres north of Smithers, in northcentral British Columbia. Its geographic coordinates are 57° 04' North latitude by 126° 44' West longitude (N.T.S.94 E/2).

Vehicular access is possible via the Omineca Mine road which leads north from Fort St. James and passes 12 kilometres west of the property. El Condor Resources Ltd. has constructed a 16-kilometre tote road between the Omineca Mining road and the property. This tote road is seasonally passable to four-wheel drive trucks, and all-terrain and tracked vehicles.

Access is also possible by scheduled fixed-wing aircraft flights from Smithers to the Sturdee airstrip which services much of the Toodoggone area and the Lawyers Mine. It is approximately 265 kilometres from Smithers to the Sturdee airstrip and 26 kilometres by helicopter from the Sturdee airstrip to the property.

All interests in the New Kemess No. 1 (18 units) and New Kemess No. 2 (20 units) mineral claims are owned by Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited, subject to the terms and conditions of the option agreement that El Condor Resources Ltd. negotiated 1986 to earn a 60 per cent undivided interest in the property.

The claims cover the north-facing slopes and highlands east of Duncan Lake. These highlands are part of the Omineca Mountains of the Swannell Range. Elevations within the claims range from 1,400 metres (4,593 feet) to 1,932 metres (6,339 feet) A.M.S.L.



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

250 200 150 100 50 0 250

kilometres
1:10,000,000 SCALE

location	Mikes Consulting	
March 30, 1990		FIG 1

In 1966, Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited carried out a regional silt geochemical survey of the region and the following year Kennco staked 100 mineral claims to cover the Kemess gossan. Their exploration work between 1968 and 1971 discovered a large zone of disseminated pyrite and associated copper mineralization hosted by intensely fractured and silicified volcanic rocks. The later exploration work by Getty Mines Limited, between 1975 and 1977, reconfirmed the earlier results.

The results of 1986, 1987 and 1988 exploration programs by El Condor Resources Ltd. indicate that the property covers a very large, relatively high-level, calc-alkaline hydrothermal system with pervasive gold, silver and copper geochemistry.

The property is situated within the Toodoggone District which lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt. This district is underlain by a northwesterly trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusives covering an area of 90 by 25 kilometres. The southern portion of the property is underlain by intercalated andesitic flows and pyroclastics belonging to the Upper Triassic Takla Group while the northern portion is underlain by intermediate pyroclastic rocks of the Early Jurassic Toodoggone Volcanic suite. Stocks and dykes of dioritic and quartz monzonitic composition intrude both the Takla and Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

The 1989 diamond drilling program was managed by C.E.C. Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver. Five BDBGM (thin-walled BQ) drill holes were completed, totalling 732.02 metres. All the drill core was geologically logged, and sampled at regular intervals (316 samples and 50 check samples). The field work was carried out from October 1st to October 29th, 1989.

The diamond drilling program tested a number of coincident geological, geochemical and geophysical anomalies on both the eastern and western sides of the East Ridge. Despite not intersecting any gold values over 1,000 p.p.b., the highest consistent gold values (250 to 650 p.p.b.) were intersected by drill holes K-89-03 and K-89-04, located in the vicinity of Trench A on the southwestern side of the East Cirque. In drill holes K-89-01, 03 and 05 relatively high copper (1,000 to 2,200 p.p.m.) and silver (1.0 to 4.6 p.p.m.) values were intersected at the bottoms of the holes. All of the holes discovered a gradual increase in copper and silver geochemistry with depth, but these three holes have more pronounced upgrading.

It is obvious from the results that further surveying and later detailed drilling are required to identify specific zones of precious and base metal mineralization with economic potential. It is the opinion of the writers that future drilling should include a number of deep drill holes to test the improvement of precious and base metal tenors with depth.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Access

The **KEMESS** property is situated 7 kilometres east of Thutade Lake, or 265 kilometres north of Smithers, in northcentral British Columbia. Its geographic coordinates are 57° 04' North latitude by 126° 44' West longitude (N.T.S. 94 E/2).

Vehicular access is possible via the Omineca Mine road which leads north from the town of Fort St. James and passes 12 kilometres west of the property, or approximately 650 kilometres by road from the city of Prince George. In October, 1989, El Condor Resources Ltd. constructed a 16-kilometre tote road between the Omineca Mining road and the Central Cirque area of the property. This tote road is seasonally passable for four-wheel drive trucks, and all-terrain and tracked vehicles.

Access is also possible via scheduled fixed-wing aircraft flights from Smithers to the Sturdee airstrip that services much of the Toodoggone area and the Lawyers Mine. It is approximately 265 air-kilometres from Smithers to the Sturdee airstrip and 26 air-kilometres by helicopter from the Sturdee airstrip to the property. In addition, the British Columbia Railway right of way passes 72 kilometres south of the property.

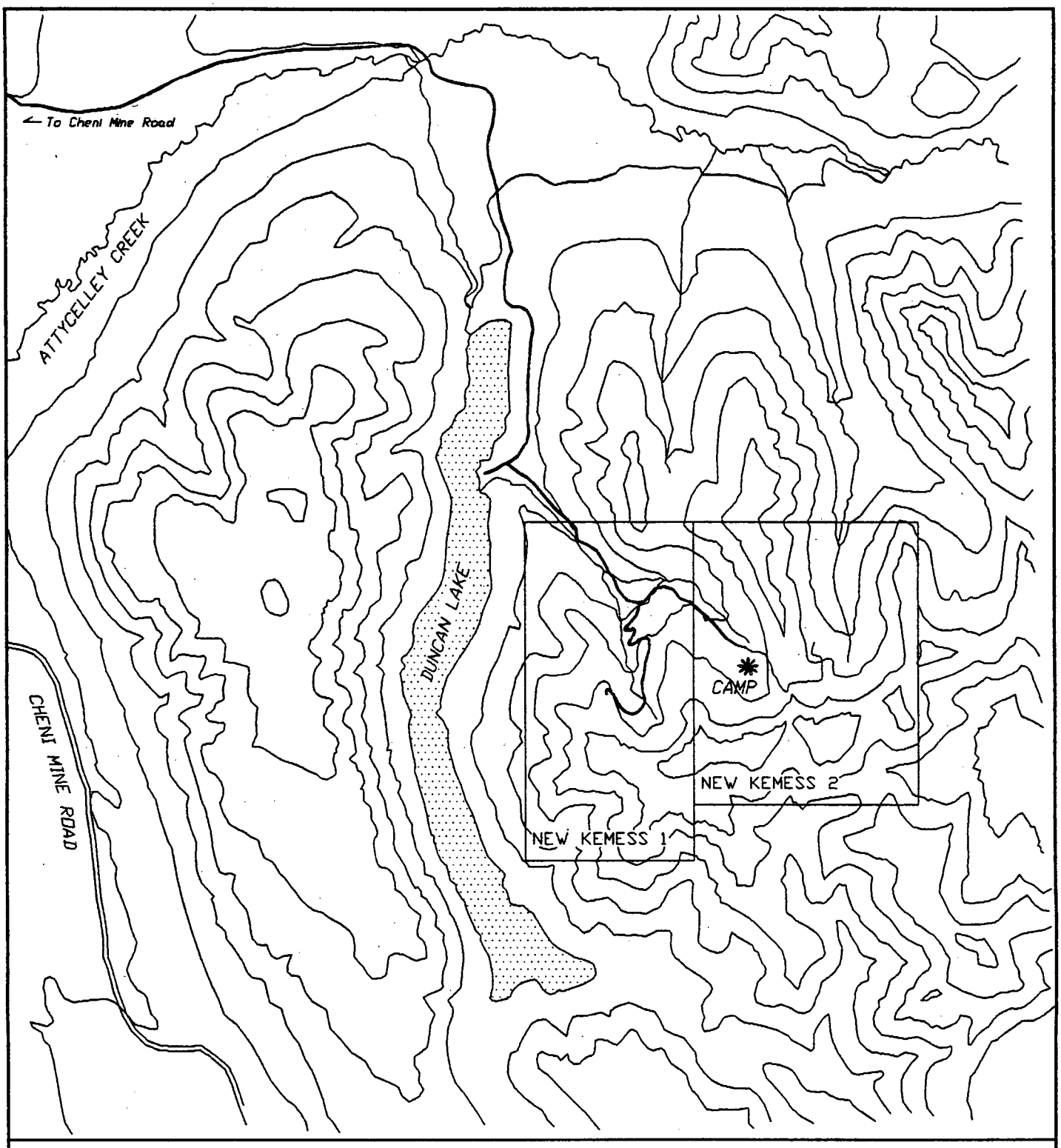
Local access within the property was improved in 1989 by the construction of two all-terrain vehicle trails that lead over the East Ridge into the East Cirque, and around the north end of the West Ridge into the West Cirque and onto the plateau on the west side of the West Cirque.

Property and Ownership

The property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of northcentral British Columbia. It is comprised of two M.G.S. mineral claims, totalling 38 units. The configuration of the claims is shown on Figure 2. All pertinent claim data are summarized in the following table.

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date	Owner
New Kemess No. 1	43	18	Jul 11/75	1993	Kennco
New Kemess No. 2	44	20	Jul 11/75	1993	Kennco

The New Kemess No. 1 and No. 2 mineral claims are owned by Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited and are subject to the terms and conditions of an option agreement negotiated with El Condor Resources Ltd. in 1986. This option agreement provides El Condor Resources Ltd. with the right to earn a 60 per cent undivided interest in the property.



N

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP
LOCATION & ACCESS

1000 750 500 250 0 1000
metres
1:50,000 SCALE

File: claims.dwg | abbas consulting

March 30, 1990 | FIG. 2

Physiography

The property covers the north-facing slopes and highlands east of Duncan Lake. These highlands are part of the Omineca Mountains of the Swannell Range. Elevations range from 1,400 metres (4,593 feet) to 1,932 metres (6,339 feet) A.M.S.L.

The climate is moderate with temperatures ranging from -40° and +25° C. Precipitation is usually moderate. The snowpack commonly thaws by late June, and the field season may extend until mid to late October.

The topography is moderate but there is a series of very steep east-west cirque cliffs situated centrally within the claims. The most westerly cirque contains an alpine rock glacier which appears to be still active. Most of the property is above treeline where the vegetation is scrub balsam and low juniper.

History

Placer gold was discovered at the mouth of McConnell Creek, 30 kilometres northwest of Johansen Lake, in 1899. In 1907, a short lived gold rush occurred as a result of this discovery.

In the 1930's Cominco prospected the Thutade and Duncan Lakes area for the lode source of the placer gold found in Belle Creek. The source was not discovered but Cominco did stake four claims covering a skarn occurrence with lead-zinc mineralization, 3 kilometres west of the property (Stevenson, 1969).

In 1968, Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited discovered the Chapelle (Baker Mine) gold-silver deposit while searching for porphyry copper-molybdenum occurrences in the district. Over the next fifteen years several major mining companies explored the region for precious and base metal occurrences. Their work resulted in the discovery of significant gold and silver mineralization at Lawyers, Metsantan, Sha and Kemess properties.

The Baker (Chapelle) mine was in production until early 1984. Its initial reported reserves were 120,000 tons grading 0.8 ounces per ton gold and 15.0 ounces per ton silver. Reported reserves for this deposit are now 55,000 tons of 5.1 ounces per ton silver. The nearby Cheni (Lawyers) mine is now in production with reported mineable reserves of 1,414,000 tons of 0.205 ounces per ton gold and 7.27 ounces per ton silver (Schroeter, 1989).

In 1966, Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited carried out a regional silt geochemical survey in the vicinity of the subject property. The following year Kennco staked 100 mineral claims to cover an intense gossan zone with high base and precious metal silt geochemistry.

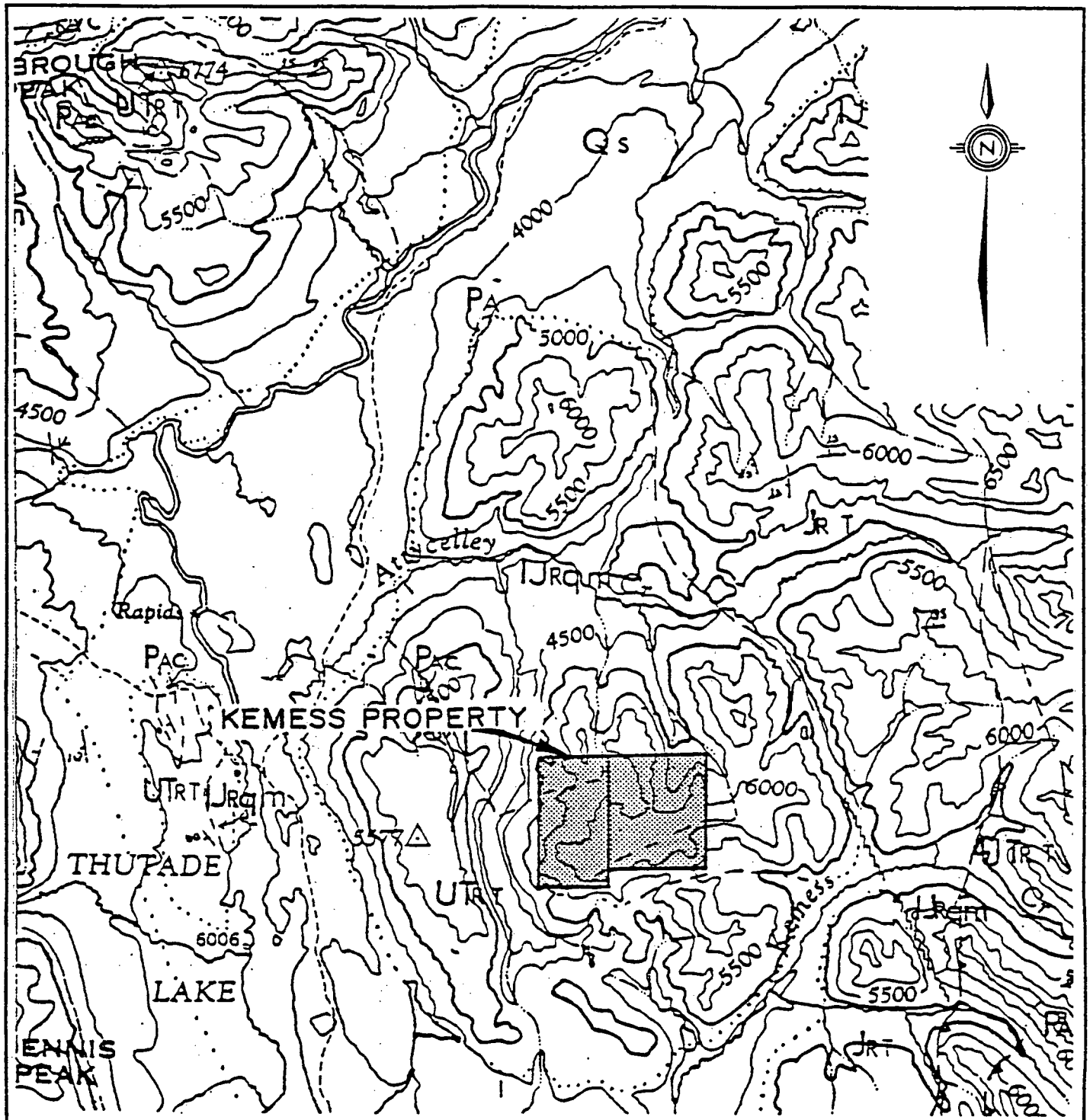
The 1968 exploration work by Kennco included: silt, soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping (1:9,600), and X-ray

diamond drilling which totalled 51 metres (168 feet) for two holes. Subsequent drilling by Kennco included four X-ray holes totalling 127 metres (418 feet) in 1969, and two X-ray holes totalling 54 metres (178 feet) in 1971. The core recovery from most of this drilling (i.e. DDH KX1 to KX7) was reported to be from very poor to nil (Stevenson, 1969 and Cann, 1976). None of the Kennco drill core is available for relogging or check-assaying.

Getty Mines Limited optioned the property in 1975. Their initial exploration work included: claim restaking, photogrammetric topographic mapping (1:4,800), relocation of the mineral claims, 'fill-in' soil geochemical sampling, geological mapping (1:4,800), and diamond drilling (five NQ and BQ holes totalling 589 metres or 1,932 feet). In 1976, Getty diamond drilled eight NQ-and BQ-core holes totalling 1,476 metres (4,842 feet). Most of this drilling was located within the Central Cirque area near Kennco's drill sites. The option agreement between Getty and Kennco was terminated in 1977.

El Condor Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1986, and employed Minorex Consulting Ltd. to carry out a program of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying. In 1987, a lithogeochemical sampling program was conducted along the East Ridge, in the central portion of the property. Gold values were returned from samples of pyritic Toodoggone Volcanic rocks with low arsenic and antimony values, and variable silver and base metal values. The highest analytical results were returned from a small exposure on the west side of the ridge. During the 1988 field season, an integrated exploration program was conducted that included: establishing three survey control grids over selected geological and/or geochemical targets, soil geochemical sampling, electromagnetics and induced polarization geophysical surveying, hand trenching and detailed lithogeochemical sampling.

The results of all this work show that the property covers a very large, relatively-high level, calc-alkaline hydrothermal system with pervasive gold, silver and copper geochemistry. Furthermore, that definitive geophysical surveying, trenching and diamond drilling would be required to delineate the precious metal-bearing structures within the poorly-exposed areas of the system to focus further exploration attention.



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.	
KEMESS PROPERTY	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY After G.S.C. Open File 483, 1983	
Scale 1:125,000	
File: claims.dwg	
March 30, 1990	FIG. 3

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Regional Geology

The Toodoggone District lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt. It is underlain by a northwesterly trending belt of Paleozoic to Tertiary sediments, volcanics and intrusives covering an area of 90 by 25 kilometres. The basement rocks are Proterozoic metasedimentary equivalents of the Ingenika Group. These rocks are unconformably overlain by volcanic and sedimentary units of the Permian Asitka Group which are in turn overlain by Upper Triassic basaltic to andesitic flows, volcaniclastics and minor limestone of the Takla Group. Volcaniclastic rocks of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group and rhyolitic to dacitic flows, intrusives, and volcaniclastics of the Early Jurassic Toodoggone volcanics overlie the Takla Group. Further to the west, nonmarine sediments of the Cretaceous to Eocene (?) Sustut Group overlie the volcanic strata and form the western margin of the district.

The Lower Jurassic to Middle Jurassic Omineca Intrusions of quartz monzonitic and granodioritic composition have intruded the older strata in the central and eastern portions of the region, and form the eastern margin of the Toodoggone District. Other intrusive rocks include some syenomonzonitic bodies and quartz feldspar porphyritic dykes that may be feeder bodies to the Toodoggone Volcanic rocks.

The regional structural setting of the Toodoggone District is the result of comagmatic intrusive, volcanic and hydrothermal events occurring along deep-seated, northerly trending fault zones over a 20-million year period in Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic time. The volcanism resulted in the deposition of a thick succession of Toodoggone volcanic rocks on a basement of Takla Group volcanics and Asitka Group sediments within a subaerial, perhaps locally shallow marine, environment. The associated intrusive and hydrothermal events invaded and altered the coeval volcanics along the same repetitively-active fault zones.

In the southwestern part of the district, low angle thrust faulting during the Middle Jurassic time placed Permian Asitka Group marbles over the Mesozoic Takla Group and Toodoggone Volcanic suite in the southwestern part of the district. The contact area is a series of stacked thrust plates. In this region Toodoggone rocks dip steeply and Z-shaped northerly trending folds occur with amplitudes of, at least, 20 metres. This is in marked contrast to the area further north where gently dipping beds in tilted fault blocks or broad open folds with horizontal axes are the norm. Subsequent repetitive, normal block faulting from Jurassic to Tertiary time has displaced the Toodoggone volcanic rocks and formed broad folds within them with westerly-directed dips less than 25 degrees. In contrast, the Takla and Hazelton Groups have much greater dips towards the north and northeast, respectively.

The Sustut Group dips 12 degrees to the southwest, and does not appear to have undergone any major structural disruptions.

The Toodoggone District is widely known for its precious-metal and copper mineralization. Both the Takla and Toodoggone volcanics host epithermal gold and silver mineralization. Repetitive normal faulting during Jurassic time provided the fracture channelways through which the mineralizing fluids migrated. Schroeter (1981) has dated alunite from a mineralized quartz vein which indicates that the major phase of mineralization occurred during the Early Jurassic time.

According to Forester (1984), silicified and mineralized zones range in width from a few millimetres to tens of metres, and usually pinch and swell along their length. The fracture controlled mineralization tends to be more abundant within the more competent volcanic rocks. The main ore minerals of the gold-silver deposits are acanthite, gold, silver and electrum with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, polybasite and bornite. The camp silver to gold ratio is 20:1. Gangue minerals include: amethystine, chalcedonic and white quartz, calcite, pyrite, specular hematite, adularia and manganese oxide with lesser amounts of barite, fluorite, siderite and chlorite.

Copper-bearing sulphide mineralization occurs dominantly within the Takla Group volcanics, especially near bladed feldspar porphyry units (Cann, 1976). It is fracture controlled, often associated with the porphyry dykes, and consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite with associated precious-metal values.

Sphalerite and galena mineralization often occurs in the limestone units and skarn zones of the Asitka Group.

Property Geology

a) Lithology

The southern portion of the property is underlain by intercalated andesitic flows and pyroclastics belonging to the Upper Triassic Takla Group. According to Gower (1988), augite andesite underlies the western portion of the property while feldspar porphyritic andesite flows and breccias dominate the eastern portion. The volcanic rocks are massive, but the geologic trend of the Takla Group is indicated by local limestone lenses in the East Cirque area that strike southeasterly and dip -60° southwestward (Cann, 1988). Local basaltic dykes intrude these units with north-northwesterly and northerly trends.

The central portion of the property is underlain by intermediate pyroclastic rocks of the Early Jurassic Toodoggone Volcanic suite that dip gently southward. The major units are lithic and crystal tuffs, and tuffaceous breccia.

The extreme northwestern and southern portions of the property are underlain by stocks of granodioritic and quartz monzonitic composition, respectively (Gower, 1988). These stocks intrude both the Takla and Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

Porphyritic stocks and dykes, comagmatic with an underlying granitic pluton, intrude the volcanic rocks in the Central Cirque area (Gower, 1988). The most dominant of these intrusions is a syenitic porphyry dyke which crops out within the Central Cirque area and trends west-northwesterly.

The local lithologic units are described and correlated stratigraphically, in decreasing age, as follows.

UPPER TRIASSIC

TAKLA GROUP

Augite Porphyry, Basaltic Flows and Tuffs (Unit 1)

This unit is a drab grey-green rock containing stubby augite phenocrysts up to 6 mm. long in a slightly darker fine-grained groundmass. Often actinolite partially or completely replaces augite. The groundmass is predominantly plagioclase (An 44) laths. Chlorite, epidote, sphene and actinolite occur in minor amounts. Pyrite and magnetite occur as disseminations.

Bladed Feldspar Porphyry (Unit 2)

This unit is characterized by elongate plagioclase phenocrysts, varying in length from 5 to 20 mm., in an aphanitic grey-green groundmass. The plagioclase phenocrysts (An 44) are unzoned and slightly to completely saussuritized, with partial to complete replacement by epidote. The groundmass contains trachytic plagioclase (An 28) microlites, devitrified glass and chlorite. Magnetite occurs as minor disseminations. It may also be locally agglomeritic and include minor limestone lenses.

Bladed Feldspar Porphyry Tuff Breccia (Unit 3)

This unit is composed mainly of subrounded, poorly-sorted bladed feldspar porphyry breccia fragments up to 0.6 m. across. Augite porphyry and felsic fragments occur in lesser amounts. The matrix is a crystal tuff, rich in euhedral to anhedral, moderately saussuritized plagioclase (An 30) crystals; minor angular, fine-grained quartz, chlorite and epidote also occur.

Basaltic Dykes (Unit 4)

These northerly trending dykes are often 0.5 to 0.75 metres wide with steep dips. They are very dark brown-grey aphanitic rocks with fine-grained black pyroxene disseminated throughout. Plagioclase laths and augite phenocrysts occur in a chlorite-rich groundmass. Fine-grained magnetite is pervasively disseminated.

EARLY JURASSIC

TOODOGGONE VOLCANICS

Crystal and Lithic Tuffs (Unit 5)

Crystal tuff is a dark purple-grey to dark grey rock composed of euhedral to anhedral equant plagioclase crystals in an aphanitic groundmass. The plagioclase crystals vary in size from 2 to less than 0.03 mm., and they are unzoned (An 35), oscillatory zoned, or normally zoned. Quartz forms a few angular grains about 0.2 mm. in diameter. All are in a very fine-grained groundmass of quartz, plagioclase and opaque minerals.

Lithic crystal tuff consists of a variety of fragments in a dark grey to dark grey-purple feldspathic crystal groundmass. The fragments are quite distinct on weathered surfaces and include: epidote fragments up to 7 mm. across, angular andesitic fragments up to 11 mm., subrounded felsite fragments up to 12 mm. across, and angular quartz porphyry fragments up to 60 mm. in diameter. The groundmass is a crystal tuff containing euhedral to anhedral 1.5 mm.-long plagioclase (An 32) crystals and anhedral to subhedral quartz grains.

LOWER TO MIDDLE (?) JURASSIC

OMINECA INTRUSIONS (Unit 6)

Quartz Monzonite (Unit 6a)

This unit is pink, equigranular and fine- to medium-grained in appearance. Quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase occur in approximately equal proportions. Plagioclase (An 50) is slightly altered to sericite and locally contains patches of secondary biotite. Primary biotite, about 2 per cent of the rock, forms fine laths partly altered to chlorite. Traces of magnetite make the rock weakly magnetic.

Granodiorite (Unit 6b)

This unit is a pink-grey, inequigranular, medium-grained rock. There are two distinct varieties: one with abundant euhedral plagioclase crystals (An 50) in a finer-grained groundmass of subhedral and anhedral quartz and orthoclase with hornblende, biotite and magnetite occurring as subhedral and euhedral grains up to 2 mm. across; and a second one that is conspicuously porphyritic with hornblende, plagioclase, quartz and magnetite as euhedral phenocrysts. The second variety has hornblende crystals up to 6 mm. in length, and quartz and plagioclase crystals commonly 2 to 3 mm. across. Its groundmass is mainly fine-grained orthoclase.

Feldspar Quartz Biotite Porphyry (Unit 7)

Altered and pyritic stocks and dykes of crowded feldspar quartz biotite porphyry are poorly exposed, but they have been identified in drill core and they also crop out in a few localities. Previous references to dacitic crystal tuff in these localities are believed to be, in fact, this porphyritic unit.

Feldspar Hornblende Porphyry and Crowded Feldspar Hornblende Porphyry (Unit 8)

This unit can be subdivided into two distinct units. It is generally pink-brown or grey on fresh surfaces, and monzonitic in composition. Plagioclase forms euhedral, saussuritized phenocrysts, 0.2 to 2 mm. in length. Hornblende and more rarely augite form laths up to 2 mm. long, and some poikilitic grains enclose plagioclase and opaque minerals. The groundmass is a fine-grained, cloudy mixture of chlorite, plagioclase, orthoclase and quartz.

The two subdivided units can be distinguished by: one containing 45 per cent phenocrysts, no augite and only poikilitic hornblende (i.e. feldspar hornblende porphyry); and the other containing 60 per cent phenocrysts of augite and poikilitic hornblende (i.e. crowded feldspar hornblende porphyry).

Quartz Plagioclase Porphyry (Unit 9)

This unit is a light grey rock with anhedral to subhedral quartz phenocrysts and epidote in an aphanitic groundmass. Plagioclase (An 30) crystals are moderately to well saussuritized. Epidote forms aggregates up to 5 mm. across with interstitial quartz and orthoclase. The groundmass is a very fine-grained mixture of plagioclase, quartz, sericite and chlorite. Pyrite occurs as minor finely disseminated grains.

Leucocratic Feldspar Hornblende Porphyry (Unit 10)

This rock is buff to light grey in colour with phenocrysts of plagioclase and hornblende occurring in an aphanitic groundmass. Plagioclase (An 30) crystals are euhedral, unoriented, and moderately saussuritized. Hornblende is completely replaced by calcite and chlorite. Epidote occurs as aggregates after the alteration of plagioclase. The groundmass is very fine-grained plagioclase, quartz, calcite and sericite.

b) **Structure**

The Takla Group volcanic rocks have undergone intense structural deformation. Numerous faults, shears and fractures cut and displace the strata to a much greater degree than the intrusives.

Based upon the distribution and trend of the lithologies and the structural data, major normal and transcurrent faulting occur commonly in an east-northeasterly direction (070°), roughly paralleling the north-facing cliffs of all three cirques.

Stevenson (1968) traced the 'cliff' fault for 3,000 metres in an east-northeasterly direction from the southwestern wall of the West Cirque to the southeastern wall of the East Cirque. According to Stevenson (1968), this fault varies in dip from -20° to -70° northward, averaging -30° northward. This fault has a 15 centimetre gouge zone, and it is bordered on both sides by intense shearing for 0.3 metre. There are numerous parasitic shears and faults paralleling this structure; most of which dip southward but some vary from -60° southward to -60° northward.

The 'cliff' fault is very conspicuous in the steep north-facing slopes of the Central Cirque. North of the fault, the country rocks are intensely pyritized and weathered to a bright orange or red colour. South of the fault, the rocks are much less mineralized and limonitic. The limonitic zones in the cliffs are restricted to transverse fault and shear zones cutting the main fault structure in a northerly to northwesterly direction. According to Stevenson (1968) and Cann (1976), these transverse structures occur with three different fracture orientations. One set of fractures strikes at 175° to 180° with vertical to -60° easterly dips. The second set strikes 025° to 045° and dips -80° to -60° southeastward while the third set strikes 135° to 155° and dips from -50° to -70° northeastward. All three fracture sets appear to be contemporaneous with the major faulting.

The second fault structure, called the 'cirque' fault, has been traced for 3,000 metres. It displaces the volcanics on the southeastern side of the West Cirque and trends northeastward through the pass between the Central and East Cirques, called the "Khyber Pass". At this point, the fault appears to curve or be offset southeastward. This change in strike direction is buried by glacial rubble but the geophysical results indicate that it is the same structure. It is the writers' opinion that the 'cirque' fault may spall or 'horsetail' into subparallel structures as it transects the East Cirque.

It is the writers' opinion that the Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanic rocks were fractured and displaced prior to the deposition of the Toodoggone Volcanic suite and the intrusion of the Lower Jurassic Omineca Intrusive rocks by northerly and easterly trending faults in Early Jurassic time. These structures, or their conjugate sets, were reactivated repeatedly during the emplacement of the various feldspar hornblende porphyry dykes, and the subsequent deposition of the metal-rich hydrothermal fluids. Some of these ancestral fracture systems have remained active regionally and may have been responsible for local uplift in Tertiary time prior to erosion.

c) Alteration

There are four recognized types of alteration, including: quartz-sericite-pyrite, propylitic, zeolitic and hornfelsic. Geologic studies by Cann (1976) show that they occur only within the volcanic and pyroclastic rocks. A brief description of these alteration facies follows.

i) Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite

Pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration occurs as a large central zone. This alteration assemblage appears as envelopes surrounding veinlets of pyrite and microfractures. It is characterized by pale bleached rock with abundant boxworks commonly lined with jarosite after pyrite. Plagioclase is altered to quartz and muscovite, and sericite may form approximately 15 per cent of the rock. Chlorite and kaolinite form approximately 30 per cent of the rock. Rutile(?) occurs as disseminated bright orange grains. The abundance of sericite and sulphide boxworks decreases with a decrease in the intensity of alteration, and sulphides (pyrite) and goethite become increasingly more common.

Only quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration is known to be directly associated with the mineralization.

ii) Propylitic

Propylitic alteration occurs as an elongate east-west zone parallel to and south of the central quartz-sericite-pyrite zone. Propylitized rocks are green, and are characterized by local albitization and variable epidote, chlorite and calcite alteration.

iii) Zeolitic

This alteration is most common in an area north of the quartz-sericite-pyrite zone; however, it is found locally throughout the property. Cann (1976) identified the zeolite 'laumontite' with the use of x-ray diffraction. Laumontite often occurs as fracture fillings up to 3 millimetres thick in local shear zones. It is a soft, friable, salmon pink coloured mineral which is common in the Takla Group.

iv) Hornfelsic

Hornfels alteration forms an irregular zone of variable intensity primarily within the crystal tuff unit. This zone seems to parallel the quartz monzonite and granodiorite intrusive contacts. Intensely hornfelsed rocks are massive, fine-grained and pale grey to brown in colour. Alteration products include: quartz, andalusite (?), epidote, sericite and chlorite. Pyrite occurs locally as microveinlets and fine-grained disseminations with this alteration facies.

d) **Mineralization**

There is a well developed gossanous zone capping the disseminated pyrite mineralization. This gossan forms an elongate, east-west zone measuring approximately 3,300 metres long by 800 metres wide.

The known mineralization, in order of abundance, includes: pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, hematite, molybdenite and digenite. Pyrite occurs as microveinlets and disseminations within the gossan zone. Its abundance varies from 0.5 to 10 per cent, and is directly proportional to the intensity of the fracturing and alteration.

Chalcopyrite occurs in northerly trending veinlets, microveinlets, or, more commonly, as disseminations with pyrite, magnetite-hematite and gangue minerals of quartz and orthoclase. Digenite rims chalcopyrite grains where supergene mineralization occurs (Cann and Godwin, 1980). Molybdenite has also been found to be spatially associated with the quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone as fracture fillings.

Drilling results show that there is a 10- to 20-metre leached cap over the known copper and precious metal mineralization, and assay results show that beneath this cap the mineralization is enriched for a thickness of up to 30 metres.

1989 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

The 1989 diamond drilling program was managed by C.E.C. Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver, on behalf of El Condor Resources Ltd. The program was intended to evaluate the coincident geophysical and gold soil geochemical anomalies along the East Ridge. Only five BDBGM (thin-walled BQ) drill holes, totalling 732.02 metres, were completed due to a late startup date, mechanical problems and deteriorating weather conditions.

The drilling contract was awarded to Van Alphen Exploration Services Ltd. of Smithers, B.C. Mr. M. Hopley, a qualified consulting geologist with M.J. Hopley and Associates of Vancouver, B.C., was employed supervise the field program and log of the drill core. Messrs. P. Mazafek and J. Devlin, two qualified geological personnel with C.E.C. Engineering Ltd., assisted Mr. Hopley. The field program was carried out between October 1st and 29th, 1990.

The pertinent diamond drill hole data follows.

Drill Hole	Coordinates N.	E.	Azimuth	Declination	Length (m)
DDH-K-89-01	103+25	105+50	173°	-45°	152.44
DDH-K-89-02	104+50	105+65	175°	-45°	149.40
DDH-K-89-03	101+75	108+00	185°	-50°	145.12
DDH-K-89-04	100+50	107+50	185°	-45°	152.44
DDH-K-89-05	104+30	104+75	184°	-45°	132.62
				Total Drilling Length	**732.02**

The diamond drill core was geologically logged and sampled at either 1.52-metre (5-foot) or 3.05-metre (10-foot) intervals; depending upon the geology, alteration and mineralization intersected in the hole. All of the drill core was split in half, and one-half was shipped to Min-En Laboratories Ltd. in Smithers, B.C. for crushing, grinding and pulp preparation. The remaining split drill was properly labelled, stacked and stored at the camp site on the property.

A total of 316 prepared pulps were later shipped to the assay facilities of Min-En Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. for gold, silver, copper and molybdenum analyses. All samples assayed for gold by fire assay and atomic absorption techniques, and the silver, copper and molybdenum contents were analyzed using atomic absorption techniques. Fifty sample pulps were later sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver for check assaying.

The geologic logs, analytical results and check assay results accompany this report as Appendices I, II and III, respectively. The locations of the drill hole collars are shown on Figure 4, and the geological cross-sections and analytical results have been plotted on Figures 5 to 7 of this report. The analytical procedures utilized by the two assay laboratories accompany this report as Appendix IV.

DDH K-89-02

DDH K-89-05

DDH K-89-01

DDH K-89-03

DDH K-89-04

2s □ 2s

ACCESS ROAD

CAMP

East Ridge

New Kemess No. 1

New Kemess No. 2

East Cirque

3s □ 3s

Central Cirque

N

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROPERTY

DIAMOND DRILLING PLAN

80 60 40 20 0 80
metres
Scale: 1:5,000

file: ddh-plan.dwg

March 30, 1990

FIG 4

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The diamond drilling program tested a number of coincident geological, geochemical and geophysical anomalies on both the eastern and western sides of the East Ridge. Despite not intersecting any gold values over 1,000 p.p.b., the program was useful in evaluating the known gold-bearing mineralization at depth.

It is very interesting to note that the highest consistent gold values (250 to 650 p.p.b.) were intersected by drill holes K-89-03 and K-89-04, located in the vicinity of Trench A on the southwestern side of the East Cirque. In both of these holes, the gold values are associated with moderately to intensely silicified and pyritized, lithic and crystal tuff breccia. The prominent northwesterly trending feldspar porphyry dyke was intersected by both drill holes. In drill hole K-89-03, the dyke was found to be remarkably barren despite relatively high copper, silver and gold values near both intrusive contacts. This discovery suggests that the feldspar porphyry dykes may postdate the precious and base metal mineralization event(s).

In drill holes K-89-01, 03 and 05 relatively high copper (1,000 to 2,200 p.p.m.) and silver (1.0 to 4.6 p.p.m.) values were intersected at the bottoms of the holes. All drill holes showed an increase in copper and silver geochemistry with depth, but these three holes have more pronounced upgrading with depth.

It is evident from the geological and analytical results that the intensely-altered pyroclastic host rocks are pervasively mineralized with pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite and sphalerite. Furthermore, most of the pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization occurs as microfracture infillings and disseminations associated with steeply-dipping shears, fractures and quartz-sericite-calcite veinlets. Future drilling programs must recognize the steeply dipping attitudes of the fracture-controlled mineralization and utilize inclined drill holes for buried target evaluation.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The southern portion of the KEMESS property is underlain by intercalated andesitic flows and pyroclastics belonging to the Upper Triassic Takla Group while the northern portion is underlain by intermediate pyroclastic rocks of the Early Jurassic Toodoggone Volcanic suite. Stocks and dykes of dioritic and quartz monzonitic composition intrude both the Takla and Toodoggone volcanic rocks. The geological results show that the property covers a very large, relatively high-level, calc-alkaline hydrothermal system with pervasive gold, silver and copper geochemistry.

The diamond drilling program tested a number of coincident geological, geochemical and geophysical anomalies on both the eastern and western sides of the East Ridge. Despite not intersecting any gold values over 1,000 p.p.b., the highest consistent gold values (250 to 650 p.p.b.) were intersected by drill holes K-89-03 and K-89-04 that are located in the vicinity of Trench A, on the southwestern side of the East Cirque. In drill holes K-89-01, 03 and 05 relatively high copper (1,000 to 2,200 p.p.m.) and silver (1.0 to 4.6 p.p.m.) values were intersected at the bottoms of the holes. All of the holes revealed gradual increases in copper and silver geochemistry with depth, but these three holes have more pronounced vertical upgrading.

It is obvious from the results that further detailed drilling is required to identify specific zones of precious and base metal mineralization with economic potential. Future drilling should include a portion of deep drill holes to test the improvement of precious and base metal tenor with depth.

There should be further drilling west of Trench A and south of the East Ridge hand trench. It is proposed that, at least, two drill holes be sited here to test the known gold-bearing mineralization, and these holes should be extended well beyond the depths of previous drilling to test for surface leaching and vertical zonation of precious and base metal grades.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D.J. COPELAND

Submitted by,

C.E.C. ENGINEERING LTD.

D.J. Copeland, P.Eng.

J.D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia this 30th day of March, 1990.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs for the 1989 diamond drilling program have been supplied by C.E.C. Engineering Ltd. and El Condor Resources Ltd.

Personnel Expenses:	
Michael Hopley, Project Geologist 30 days @ $475.00 per day	$ 14,250.00
Pavel Mazafek, Geologist 25 days @ $278.00 per day	6,971.50
John Devlin, Geological Technician 21 days @ $275.00 per day	5,775.00
Steve Millen, Sampler 22 days @ $275.00 per day	6,050.00
Alain Renaud, Sampler 16 days @ $200.00 per day	3,200.00
Van Alphen Exploration Services Ltd. - 5 BDBGM (K-89-01 to 05) totalling 2,402 feet	70,172.45
Drill site preparation, John Deere 550 bulldozer	29,516.52
Fixed wing aircraft support - Central Mtn. Air	6,261.40
Helicopter support	3,519.12
Travel expenses (airline) - Canadian Airlines	452.80
Assay and analytical expenses - Min-En and Chemex	2,943.50
Field Supplies and Camp Consumables:	
Fuel	500.56
Food	1,640.56
Propane	1,431.00
Lumber	128.06
Radio rentals and telephone	548.00
Equipment rentals	792.88
Field expendable supplies	1,108.74
Mobilization	1,000.00
TOTAL COST OF 1989 DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM	**$ 156,262.09**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David J. Copeland, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with a business office at Suite 1270 - 601 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia; and Secretary of C.E.C. Engineering Ltd.

2) I am a graduate in Economic Geology with a Bachelor of Science from the University of British Columbia in 1970.

3) I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4) Since graduation I have been engaged in mineral exploration and mine development in Canada, United States of America, South America and Australasia.

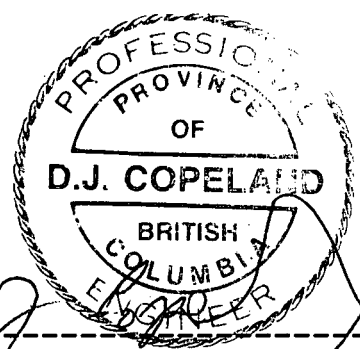
5) I own no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the subject claims.

6) I directed the 1989 diamond drilling program on the subject property, attended to the site, and co-authored this report which documents the results of the program.

7) I am a director and officer of **El Condor Resources Ltd.**, and I own shares in El Condor Resources Ltd.

8) I did not receive nor do I expect to receive any payments or fees from the exploration flow-through funds expended on the property.

9) I hereby give my permission for inclusion of this letter into a Statement of Material Facts or Prospectus.



D. J. Copeland, P.Eng.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of March, 1990.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. D. BLANCHFLOWER, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with a business office at 11967 - 83A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 2K2; and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd.

2) I am a graduate in Economic Geology with a Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology degree from the University of British Columbia in 1971.

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past nineteen years.

   Pre-Graduate field experience in Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics (1966 to 1970).

   Three years as Geologist with the B. C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1970 to 1972).

   Seven years as Exploration Geologist with Canadian Superior Exploration Limited (1972 to 1979).

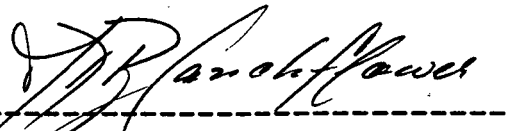
   Three years as Exploration Geologist with Sulpetro Minerals Limited (1979 to 1982).

   Seven years as Consulting Geologist and President of Minorex Consulting Ltd. (1982 to 1990).

5) I own no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the subject claims, nor shares in or securities of **EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.**

6) I compiled the results of the 1989 exploration program on the subject property, and wrote this report which documents the results of the program.

7) I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.



J. D. Blanchflower, F.G.A.C.

Dated at Delta, British Columbia, this 30th day of March, 1990.

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APPENDIX I

Diamond Drill Geological Logs

Property: KEMESS Hole No: K-89-01 Claim:

Collar Survey:

Latitude: 103 + 25 N Section:
Departure: 105 + 50 E Bearing: 173 deg. S
Elevation: Dip: 45 deg.

Date Begun: Oct. 12, 1989
Date Finished: Oct. 14, 1989
Total Depth: 152.39 m (500')
Core Size: 43mm (BDBGM)
Logged By; MJH
Date: Oct. 23, 1989

Hole Survey

Footage Bearing Dip

Footage (m) From	To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
0	3.05	Casing.											
3.05	57.91	Dark grey to green medium grained altered	44401	3.05	6.10	3.05	75			169	2.5	775	65
		andesite. Moderate to locally intense pervasive	44402	6.10	9.14	3.04	95			102	1.3	269	38
		argillic alteration. Medium to coarse grained	44403	9.14	10.97	1.83	95			153	1.5	657	37
		pyrite ubiquitous - light coloured - between	44404	10.97	11.89	.92	95			102	1.1	280	25
		1 - 5% as disseminations. Numerous py. filled	44405	11.89	13.94	2.05	95			124	.9	111	45
		fractures up to 1/4" wide and irregular clusters	44406	13.94	16.76	2.82	60			81	1.0	92	30
		of py. Approx. 50% of fractures +/- 45 deg. to	44407	16.76	19.81	3.05	50			190	1.3	747	50
		core axis, 20% +/- 20 deg. and rest irregular	44408	19.81	22.86	3.05				121	1.1	428	55
		orientation. Fe oxides on fractures. Chlorite	44409	22.86	25.91	3.05				122	1.0	371	144
		as irregular patches throughout.	44410	25.91	28.96	3.05				172	1.3	980	62
		At 9.91 - 42.37 rock brecciated and cemented	44411	28.96	32.00	3.04				127	1.4	583	7
		with 2 % silica - after intense argillic	44412	32.00	35.05	3.05				89	.9	442	25
		alteration. Py. more abundant as fracture	44413	35.05	38.10	3.05				110	1.2	513	33
		fillings. Minor epidote.	44414	38.10	41.15	3.05				186	1.5	1000	56
		At 14.48 - 17.98 fractures - broken core and poor	44415	41.15	44.20	3.05				153	1.3	764	102
		recovery.	44416	44.20	47.24	3.04				134	1.4	471	2
		At 37.80 minor cpy. blebs.	44417	47.24	50.29	3.05				263	1.6	637	263
		From 38.10 dissem. py. increases up to 10% plus py	44418	50.29	51.82	1.53				178	1.2	557	37
		filled fractures - up to 1/2" wide at average	44419	51.82	53.34	1.52				605	53.9	2360	540
		interval of one per foot. Gypsum also occurs on	44420	53.34	54.86	1.52				273	16.3	1205	58
		fractures faces.	44421	54.86	57.91	3.05				96	1.2	517	24
		At 44.20 fine grained molybdenite.											
		From 39.62 patches of epidote become more common											
		as does gypsum on fractures.											

Footage (m) From	To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
		From 43.28 - 44.20 minor qz. veins, 1/4' wide sub parallel to core axis with no associated sulphides.											
		From 52.12 - 54.86 core fragmented - intense silicification with banded sulphides up to 25%. At 54.86 irregular blebs of gypsum (?).											
57.91	80.77	Quartz/Chlorite Breccia.	44422	57.91	59.44	1.53				282	1.6	1370	38
		Irregular, angular Qz. fragments up to 1/2" in	44423	59.44	60.96	1.52				260	1.2	740	50
		diameter - with purplish/blue hue. Fine	44424	60.96	64.01	3.05				225	1.8	850	35
		grained ground mass of light green chlorite with	44425	64.01	67.06	3.05				222	.8	800	70
		some minor epidote. < 3% py. in ground mass but	44426	67.06	70.10	3.04				207	1.1	850	48
		numerous py. fracture fillings up to 1/2" wide.	44427	70.10	71.93	1.83				167	.6	700	31
		Sub parallel to 15 deg. to core axis.	44428	71.93	74.68	2.75				221	.8	860	65
		At 58.98 native copper in fractures with fine	44429	74.68	77.72	3.04				163	.9	640	114
		grained chalcocite.	44430	77.72	80.77	3.05				240	1.2	785	94
		From 60.96 clay alteration more intensive until											
		71.93 - core more competent.											
80.77	116.59	Light grey/green andesitic tuff.	44431	80.77	83.82	3.05				237	.7	1000	55
		Medium grained. Locally up to 10% pyrite.	44432	83.82	86.87	3.05				198	.6	710	148
		Pervasive low grade argillic alteration with	44433	86.87	89.92	3.05				320	1.1	1100	94
		abundant patchy chlorite. Occasional irregular	44434	89.92	92.96	3.04				386	1.4	1550	125
		patches of blue qz. with some minor associated	44435	92.96	96.01	3.05				225	.6	900	70
		py.	44436	96.01	99.06	3.05				280	.8	1000	90
		From 85.04 - 116.59 pervasive silicification	44437	99.06	102.11	3.05				622	1.4	2050	91
		gradually appears - irregular patches of bluish	44438	102.11	105.16	3.05				410	1.6	2100	65
		qz. - becomes more intense so at 92.96 - 96.62	44439	105.16	108.20	3.04				345	.8	1300	150
		silicification almost complete py. in veins and	44440	108.20	111.25	3.05				217	1.0	725	85
		patches in qz. veins. 93.12 - 93.27 fracture	44441	111.25	114.30	3.05				261	1.2	1250	87
		(fault?) zone. Fine grained molybdenite at 98.76.	44442	114.30	116.59	2.29				265	1.1	1450	310
116.59	121.92	Dark grey/green andesitic porphyry	44443	116.59	118.87	2.28				320	2.0	1200	70
		- with large (up to 1/2") long subhedral	44444	118.87	121.92	3.05				380	1.2	1100	154
		feldspars which are strongly argillically											
		altered. Fine grained dark green groundmass -											
		mostly chlorite. Multiple qz. filled fracture											
		zones with minor py.											

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
121.92	152.40	Silicified tuff (?)	44445	121.92	124.97	3.05				257	1.0	900	44
		Light grey colour with abundant disseminated py.	44446	124.97	128.02	3.05				506	1.2	2200	730
		(up to 10%) and also as fracture fillings sub	44447	128.02	131.06	3.04				237	.8	1100	112
		parallel and up to 10 deg. to core axis.	44448	131.06	134.11	3.05				247	.9	1350	95
		At 125.27 - 126.19 core highly fractured.	44449	134.11	137.16	3.05				390	1.2	2050	62
		At 143.87 - 149.66 vuggy blueish qz. veins approx.	44450	137.16	140.21	3.05				380	1.3	1900	106
		20 deg. to core axis - up to 1-1/2" wide with	44451	140.21	142.04	1.83				365	1.8	2020	120
		abundant py.	44452	142.04	143.87	1.83				320	1.2	1550	103
			44453	143.87	146.91	3.04				380	2.1	2250	320
			44454	146.91	149.66	2.75				241	2.2	1100	285
			44455	149.66	152.40	2.74				278	1.1	1600	92
	152.40	END OF HOLE.											

Property: KEMESS Hole No: K-89-02 Claim:

Collar Survey:

Latitude: 104 + 50 N Section:
Departure: 105 + 65 E Bearing: 175 deg. S
Elevation: Dip: 45 deg.

Date Begun: Oct. 16, 1989
Date Finished: Oct. 20, 1989
Total Depth: 149.34 m (490')
Core Size: 43mm (BDBGM)
Logged By: MJH
Date: Oct. 16, 1989

Hole Survey

Footage	Bearing	Dip

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
0	5.79	CASING.											
5.79	21.34	Light grey silicified tuff (?) with patches of	44456	5.79	9.14	3.35				8	.6	20	20
		fine grained sulphides - mostly pyrite with minor	44457	9.14	12.19	3.05				21	.4	19	8
		cpy - up to 7% volume. Strong hematite staining	44458	12.19	15.24	3.05				17	.3	30	15
		on fractures. Minor gypsum filled fractures.	44459	15.24	18.29	3.05				20	.3	30	27
		Localized brecciated zone - recemented with	44460	18.29	21.34	3.05				62	.5	150	19
		silica.											
		From 18.90 - 21.34 strong argillic alteration and											
		less intense silicification.											
21.34	79.25	Light grey crystal tuff (?) with up to 7%	44461	21.34	24.38	3.04				84	.5	330	7
		disseminated pyrite - with minor cpy (?).	44462	24.38	27.43	3.05				103	.6	755	5
		Occasional irregular, narrow (> 1/2") py. filled	44463	27.43	30.48	3.05				100	.8	220	6
		fractures.	44464	30.48	33.53	3.05				64	.7	155	2
		From 49.07 onwards - occasional large (3/4" x 1/4"	44465	33.53	36.58	3.05				62	1.1	345	4
		K-spar phenocrysts - high degree of clay	44466	36.58	39.62	3.04				81	1.6	410	23
		alteration & chlorite.	44467	39.62	42.67	3.05				60	1.2	295	12
65.53	79.25	As above but silicification intense and pervasive	44468	42.67	45.72	3.05				85	1.0	402	18
		- bluish hue to silica. Disseminated fine	44469	45.72	48.77	3.05				165	1.1	920	7
		grained py (+ minor cpy?) up to 10%.	44470	48.77	51.82	3.05				65	.8	198	8
			44471	51.82	54.25	2.43				100	1.0	433	2
			44472	54.25	56.69	2.44				65	.8	272	6
			44473	56.69	57.91	1.22				60	1.0	860	21
			44474	57.91	60.96	3.05				35	1.0	172	44
			44475	60.96	64.01	3.05				45	.6	223	62
			44476	64.01	67.06	3.05				85	.7	420	35
			44477	67.06	70.10	3.04				45	.6	302	12

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
79.25	149.35	Medium green/grey andesite tuff (?).	44481	79.25	82.30	3.05				105	1.0	676	8
		Dentritic fine grained biotite - giving blotchy	44482	82.30	85.34	3.04				85	1.1	443	9
		appearance to core. Ground mass of fine grained	44483	85.34	88.39	3.05				55	.9	362	2
		chlorite/epidote/quartz and clay altered	44484	88.39	91.44	3.05				40	.9	385	21
		plagioclase feldspars. Fine grained py. -	44485	91.44	94.49	3.05				35	.8	322	17
		disseminated - mostly 1% but locally up to 3%	44486	94.49	97.54	3.05				175	1.2	531	33
		(+ minor cpy.) and localized patchy & massive py./	44487	97.54	100.58	3.04				109	1.0	285	84
		cpy. - including fracture filings. Patchy	44488	100.58	103.63	3.05				124	.9	296	47
		localized silicification.	44489	103.63	106.68	3.05				146	1.0	460	26
		From 96.62-99.06 dark green fine grained andesite	44490	106.68	109.73	3.05				127	1.1	418	40
		with large, up to 1/4" in diameter euhedral pyrite	44491	109.73	112.78	3.05				83	1.0	253	27
		crystals. Disseminated throughout background.	44492	112.78	115.82	3.04				118	1.0	384	20
		From 131.98-134.72 fine grained epidote abundant	44493	115.82	118.87	3.05				159	.9	500	12
		in ground mass.	44494	118.87	121.92	3.05				182	.9	770	27
		From 143.26-147.52 highly fractured core - local	44495	121.92	124.97	3.05				245	1.0	890	35
		faulting.	44496	124.97	128.02	3.05				167	.7	590	25
		From 147.52-147.83 strong epidote development -	44497	128.02	131.06	3.04				119	.6	248	57
		core 90% fine grained epidote and quartz.	44498	131.06	134.11	3.05				149	.7	490	35
		From 147.83-149.39 fine "sand" strong faulting.	44499	134.11	137.16	3.05				160	.7	355	84
			44500	137.16	140.21	3.05				142	.8	397	34
			44501	140.21	143.26	3.05				120	.8	440	18
			44502	143.26	146.30	3.04				109	.8	288	48
			44503	146.30	149.35	3.05				120	.7	442	168
	149.39	END OF HOLE.											

Property: KEMESS Hole No: K-89-03 Claim:

Collar Survey:

Latitude: 101 + 75 N Section:
Departure: 108 + 00 E Bearing: 185 deg. S.
Elevation: Dip: 50 deg.

Date Begun: Oct. 20, 1989
Date Finished: Oct. 23, 1989
Total Depth: 145.08 m (476')
Core Size: 43mm (BDBGM)
Logged By: MJH
Date: Oct. 25, 1989

Hole Survey

Footage	Bearing	Dip

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
0	15.24	Casing to 15.24 - no core.											
15.24	22.86	Light grey/green highly brecciated	44504	15.24	18.29	3.05	50			280	1.4	207	85
		fine grained tuff (?). Moderate to	44505	18.29	20.73	2.44	50			194	1.2	86	140
		high degree of argillic alteration. Vuggy	44506	20.73	22.86	2.13	50			187	.6	79	44
		(weathered out sulphides?) with limonite &											
		manganese oxide staining in vugs - + some											
		hematite.											
22.86	23.77	Light grey/green fine grained tuff (?)	44507	22.86	24.38	1.52	100			236	1.3	1350	118
		with fine grained patchy chlorite &											
		pyrite throughout. Py. up to 5%. Patchy											
		silicification.											
23.77	31.39	Dark grey to green fine grained	44508	24.38	27.43	3.05				294	1.6	1950	235
		andesite (?). Strong argillic alteration -	44509	27.43	30.48	3.05				239	1.6	1370	41
		abundant chlorite as fine grained matrix. Patchy	44510	30.48	31.39	.91				202	1.2	930	20
		local silicification not as intense as above.											
		Fine grained disseminated pyrite up to 5%. Also											
		some qz. veinlets up to 1/2" wide with massive py.											
		at 60 deg. to core axis. Occasional patches of											
		fine grained molybdenite.											
31.39	108.20	Light grey/green medium grained	44511	31.39	33.53	2.14				297	1.3	1100	206
		tuff (?). High degree of argillic	44512	33.53	36.58	3.05				284	1.2	1350	50
		alteration and abundant fine grained chlorite.	44513	36.58	39.62	3.04				354	1.0	843	34
		Disseminated py. to about 2% but massive py.	44514	39.62	41.15	1.53				340	1.1	1500	25
		veinlets (up to 3/4" wide) common. Silicification	44515	41.15	42.67	1.52				269	1.2	1670	37
		patchy, locally intense - qz. has blue hue.	44516	42.67	45.72	3.05				310	1.2	1290	22
			44517	45.72	47.24	1.52				325	1.5	1070	17

Footage (m) From	To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
		Bornite and minor chalcopyrite between 34.29 and	44518	47.24	48.16	.92	100			333	1.2	1620	48
		37.19.	44519	48.16	50.29	2.13				351	1.2	1430	75
		At 45.72 - 48.16 dark green to black fine grained	44520	50.29	51.82	1.53				275	1.0	1290	118
		andesite (?) finely disseminated pyrite up to	44521	51.82	53.34	1.52				206	.8	752	545
		3%, but mostly much less. Small irregular patches	44522	53.34	54.86	1.52				265	1.0	1540	74
		of qz. Patchy hematite along fractures.	44523	54.86	56.39	1.53				519	1.2	1800	74
		At 76.81 - 78.64 intense argillic alteration -	44524	56.39	57.91	1.52				309	1.0	1200	70
		soft rock - broken core. Patchy pink 2 %	44525	57.91	59.44	1.53				283	1.1	1470	80
		K-spar.	44526	59.44	60.96	1.52				261	1.0	930	38
		At 86.56 - 89.92 very intense silicification	44527	60.96	62.48	1.52				280	1.1	800	39
		replacing 90% of rock volume.	44528	62.48	64.01	1.53				329	1.4	1680	72
			44529	64.01	65.53	1.52				252	1.4	1070	115
			44530	65.53	67.06	1.53				239	1.1	940	21
			44531	67.06	68.58	1.52				283	1.0	1270	32
			44532	68.58	70.10	1.52				289	1.4	1020	44
			44533	70.10	71.63	1.53				340	1.6	1140	80
			44534	71.63	73.15	1.52				302	1.4	1200	58
			44535	73.15	74.68	1.53				301	1.6	1450	53
			44536	74.68	76.20	1.52				217	1.2	725	45
			44537	76.20	78.64	2.44				242	1.8	1180	73
			44538	78.64	80.77	2.13				327	1.5	1450	64
			44539	80.77	82.91	2.14				313	1.8	1000	102
			44540	82.91	85.04	2.13				346	2.6	1635	124
			44541	85.04	86.56	1.52				338	2.4	1371	84
			44542	86.56	88.39	1.83				355	2.1	1390	224
			44543	88.39	89.92	1.53				352	1.5	1381	200
			44544	89.92	91.44	1.52				146	1.0	650	32
			44545	91.44	94.49	3.05				180	1.1	927	183
			44546	94.49	96.62	2.13				212	1.4	1085	110
			44547	96.62	99.06	2.44				266	1.3	1225	227
			44548	99.06	100.58	1.52				229	1.4	1151	146
			44549	100.58	102.11	1.53				138	.8	399	132
			44550	102.11	103.63	1.52				159	1.3	697	84
			44551	103.63	105.16	1.53				275	1.9	1540	55
			44552	105.16	106.68	1.52				556	2.8	2745	160
			44553	106.68	107.59	.91				289	2.2	1461	120

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
108.20	125.27	(transitional contact).	44554	107.59	109.73	2.14				14	.9	136	9
		Medium grained syenite porphyry. Low grade	44555	109.73	112.78	3.05				1	27.0	3	3
		argillic alteration, with minor chlorite.	44556	112.78	115.82	3.04				1	31.0	5	5
			44557	115.82	118.87	3.05				3	28.0	6	6
			44558	118.87	121.92	3.05				1	24.0	5	5
			44559	121.92	124.97	3.05				3	35.0	8	8
125.27	145.08	Dark grey to green andesite (?) with irregular	44560	124.97	126.19	1.22				3	29.0	4	4
		veining (up to 1" wide) of bluish quartz (multi-	44561	126.19	128.02	1.83				302	2.3	1293	50
		event) with associated massive pyrite (minor	44562	128.02	129.54	1.52				604	4.6	3395	115
		intergrown chalcopyrite).	44563	129.54	131.06	1.52				346	3.3	1945	90
		Veins at various orientations but predominantly	44564	131.06	132.59	1.53				426	2.8	2180	80
		at 40 deg. to 60 deg. to core axis.	44565	132.59	134.11	1.52				436	3.1	2160	157
			44566	134.11	135.64	1.53				311	2.0	1350	45
			44567	135.64	137.16	1.52				357	2.7	2310	60
			44568	137.16	138.68	1.52				328	2.5	1379	53
			44569	138.68	140.21	1.53				323	2.6	2005	51
			44570	140.21	141.73	1.52				269	2.9	1167	100
			44571	141.73	143.26	1.53				299	2.7	1342	62
			44572	143.26	145.08	1.82				296	2.8	1425	125
	145.08	END OF HOLE.											

Property: KEMESS Hole No: K-89-04 Claim:

Hole Survey

Collar Survey:

Footage Bearing Dip

Date Begun: Oct. 23, 1989
Date Finished: Oct. 25, 1989
Total Depth: 152.39 m (500')
Core Size: 43mm. (BDBGM)
Logged By: MJH
Date: Oct. 25, 1989

Latitude: 100 + 50 N Section:
Departure: 107 + 50 E Bearing: 185 deg. S.
Elevation: Dip: 45 deg.

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
0	3.05	CASING - NO CORE.											
3.05	10.67	Light grey silicified tuff (?) silica replacing	44573	3.05	7.01	3.96				157	1.1	185	74
		100% - remnants of tuffaceous texture visible. No	44574	7.01	10.67	3.66				124	.7	118	116
		sulphides - oxidized. - Limonite along fractures.											
10.67	12.19	As above - fine grained pyrite.	44575	10.67	12.19	1.52				273	1.2	1462	76
12.19	21.34	Light green to grey volcanic tuff. Local patchy	44576	12.19	13.72	1.53				173	1.8	775	37
		silicification and patchy fine grained chlorite.	44577	13.72	15.24	1.52				203	1.9	1103	75
		Disseminated fine pyrite up to 5%. Frequent	44578	15.24	16.76	1.52				206	1.7	906	48
		massive py. in veinlets up to 1/2" wide. Local	44579	16.76	18.29	1.53				235	1.6	1231	78
		porphyritic texture.	44580	18.29	21.34	3.05				156	1.6	641	53
21.34	43.59	Med. green/grey volcanic. Moderate argillic	44581	21.34	24.38	3.04				119	1.7	255	25
		alteration, chlorite ubiquitous and fine grained	44582	24.38	25.91	1.53				220	1.6	732	41
		dissem. pyrite. Remnant augite Xstals in altered	44583	25.91	27.43	1.52				280	2.3	966	43
		groundmass.	44584	27.43	28.65	1.22				205	2.1	684	48
		At 43.28 veinlet of pink zeolites up to 1/2" wide.	44585	28.65	30.48	1.83				207	1.7	977	45
43.59	44.27	Syenite porphyry. Plag. Xstals up to 1/4" wide -	44586	30.48	32.00	1.52				192	1.6	743	24
		moderately sericitized in fine grained chlorite	44587	32.00	33.53	1.53				284	1.9	880	25
		matrix. Patchy hematite staining.	44588	33.53	36.58	3.05				265	1.9	962	80
44.27	61.72	Medium grey/green intermediate volcanic with	44589	36.58	39.62	3.04				315	1.8	1461	49
		abundant fine grained chlorite & dissem. fine	44590	39.62	42.67	3.05				117	1.3	557	27
		grained pyrite. Local zones of brecciation with	44591	42.67	44.27	1.60				23	1.0	80	7
		veins and irregular zones of silicification	44592	44.27	46.02	1.75				377	2.1	1476	324
		(with bluish color). Local massive veinlets	44593	46.02	47.55	1.53				316	2.5	1142	132
		of py. with occasional cpy.	44594	47.55	49.07	1.52				438	2.7	1684	110
		At 60.96 - irregular zeolite veinlets.	44595	49.07	50.29	1.22				269	1.9	882	125
			44596	50.29	51.82	1.53				336	2.4	1131	170

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
			44597	51.82	53.34	1.52				277	2.8	932	102
			44598	53.34	54.86	1.52				198	3.3	420	245
			44599	54.86	56.39	1.53				219	3.4	938	85
			44600	56.39	57.91	1.52				182	2.0	936	83
			44601	57.91	60.96	3.05				308	2.4	1105	140
61.72	65.84	Syenite porphyry. Moderate argillic alteration,	44602	60.96	61.65	.69				321	2.5	1310	125
		with dissem. fine grained chlorite. Minor calcite	44603	61.65	65.84	4.19				3	43.0	6	6
		veinlets.	44604	65.84	67.06	1.22				628	3.3	3190	122
65.84	70.49	As before syenite.	44605	67.06	68.58	1.52				580	2.6	2605	153
		At 68.28 massive magnetite in small patches.	44606	68.58	70.49	1.91				295	2.1	1240	114
70.49	74.07	Syenite porphyry as before with more frequent	44607	70.49	74.07	3.58				2	36.0	10	10
		calcite veinlets.											
74.07	82.30	Medium grey/green int. volcanic with abundant fine	44608	74.07	76.20	2.13				443	2.9	1365	113
		grained chlorite and py.	44609	76.20	77.72	1.52				390	2.3	1410	210
		Patches of massive magnetite at 75.59.	44610	77.72	79.25	1.53				225	1.6	1115	150
		At 76.20 - 80.47 - intense brecciation and	44611	79.25	80.77	1.52				199	1.9	973	124
		silicification.	44612	80.77	82.30	1.53				386	2.7	2290	140
82.30	152.40	Dark green/grey volcanic tuff. Argillic	44613	82.30	83.82	1.52				254	2.2	933	195
		alteration moderate. Pervasive chloritization.	44614	83.82	85.34	1.52				347	2.4	1130	80
		Dissem. fine grained py. up to 1% - locally up	44615	85.34	86.87	1.53				141	1.8	987	58
		to 5%. Numerous light blue qz. veins up to 1"	44616	86.87	88.39	1.52				96	1.8	603	44
		wide. With massive py. Minor irreg. patches of	44617	88.39	89.92	1.53				112	1.9	647	15
		silicification.	44618	89.92	91.44	1.52				89	2.0	413	25
		At 93.88 - 95.10 mud only - fault zone?	44619	91.44	93.88	2.44				291	1.7	1305	12
		At 96.93 - 97.54 zeolite veinlets	44620	93.88	95.10	1.22				421	3.1	2205	200
		At 89.61 veinlets of fine grained magnetite.	44621	95.10	96.93	1.83				410	2.9	1556	145
		At 96.93 - 97.23 zeolite veinlets sub// to core	44622	96.93	99.06	2.13				261	2.3	846	85
		axis.	44623	99.06	101.19	2.13				399	2.6	2110	52
		At 100.28 large patches of irregular fine grained	44624	101.19	103.33	2.14				165	1.9	781	75
		quartz.	44625	103.33	105.16	1.83				227	1.9	827	68
		At 100.58 magnetite veinlets 1/8" wide.	44626	105.16	106.68	1.52				94	2.0	562	44
		At 104.24 minor pink/white zeolites and magnetite	44627	106.68	108.81	2.13				118	1.9	761	47
		veinlets. Minor calcite also in veinlets.	44628	108.81	110.64	1.83				164	2.0	860	61
		At 106.68 - 110.64 magnetite veinlets up to 1/8"	44629	110.64	112.17	1.53				172	2.4	903	21
		wide and irregular patches.	44630	112.17	114.30	2.13				235	1.6	581	5
			44631	114.30	116.43	2.13				60	1.0	426	47

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
		At 110.64 - 111.56 highly brecciated with 70% fine	44632	116.43	118.87	2.44				80	1.5	379	21
		grained silica. Patches of massive fine grained	44633	118.87	121.01	2.14				200	1.6	960	101
		py. Minor zeolite veinlets with calcite and	44634	121.01	123.44	2.43				160	2.2	1127	53
		magnetite blebs.	44635	123.44	126.49	3.05				120	2.1	739	80
		At 111.56 - 117.04 blotchy texture - dark fine	44636	126.49	129.54	3.05				65	1.0	415	14
		grained mineral (unidentified) // to veining,	44637	129.54	132.59	3.05				180	1.3	801	85
		45 deg. to axis.	44638	132.59	135.64	3.05				225	2.0	1063	405
		Between 117.04 - 121.31 zeolite veinlets +	44639	135.64	138.68	3.04				175	1.6	962	47
		calcite up to 1/2" wide with qz./calcite	44640	138.68	141.73	3.05				140	1.4	827	27
		veining & magnetite.	44641	141.73	144.78	3.05				105	1.4	670	22
		At 129.24 - 129.54 breccia zone with calcite/	44642	144.78	147.83	3.05				100	1.2	472	21
		zeolite veinlets with magnetite and fine	44643	147.83	149.96	2.13				100	1.3	777	28
		grained py. and cpy.	44644	149.96	152.40	2.44				195	.9	740	18
		At 131.06 qz/calcite veining up to 2" wide. Bluish											
		qz. veins with associated massive py. and minor											
		cpy. with occasional patches of magnetite at 45											
		deg. to axis.											
	152.40	END OF HOLE.											

Property: KEMESS Hole No: K-89-05 Claim:

Collar Survey:

Latitude: 104 + 30 N Section:
Departure: 104 + 75 E Bearing: 184 deg. S.
Elevation: Dip: 45 deg.

Date Begun: Oct. 25, 1989
Date Finished: Oct. 28, 1989
Total Depth: 132.59 m (435')
Core Size: 43mm (BDBGM)
Logged By: MJH
Date: Oct. 28, 1989

Hole Survey

Footage	Bearing	Dip

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
0	12.19	Casing - no core.											
12.19	18.29	Rock fragments from talus slope to +/-60'.											
18.29	22.86	Dark green/grey andesite with up to 8% dissem.	44645	18.29	23.01	4.72				100	.9	441	6
		pyrite.											
23.01	131.67	Light grey strongly argillically altered tuff (?)	44646	23.01	24.38	1.37				45	1.0	318	4
		with pervasive silification replacing 50-80% of	44647	24.38	25.91	1.53				80	.9	201	36
		rock volume. Ubiquitous fine grained pyrite up	44648	25.91	27.43	1.52				40	.6	92	20
		to 5% locally and irregular shaped "clots" of	44649	27.43	28.96	1.53				40	.7	129	15
		pyrite and fracture fillings. Minor disseminated	44650	28.96	30.48	1.52				60	.7	296	5
		epidote.	44651	30.48	32.00	1.52				60	1.1	413	3
		At 33.22-33.53 fine disseminated pyrite up to 10%.	44652	32.00	33.53	1.53				85	1.7	436	2
		At 36.58-39.62 epidote more prevalent.	44653	33.53	35.05	1.52				40	1.1	284	2
		From 39.62 onwards silicification becomes more	44654	35.05	36.58	1.53				55	.9	315	8
		intense - giving core a dark blue colour.	44655	36.58	38.10	1.52				85	1.2	282	2
		From 40.39-42.06 feldspar phenocrysts up to	44656	38.10	39.62	1.52				115	1.1	415	1
		3/4" long altered to sericite.	44657	39.62	41.15	1.53				80	.9	500	10
		From 42.06 epidote becomes increasingly abundant.	44658	41.15	42.67	1.52				65	1.0	341	9
		At 43.89 small magnetite veinlets.	44659	42.67	44.20	1.53				80	1.0	406	10
		From 46.33 - 46.63 gypsum on fractures.	44660	44.20	45.72	1.52				170	1.5	619	42
		From 49.68 - 50.29 core broken up - fracture/	44661	45.72	47.24	1.52				140	1.4	543	79
		fault zone.	44662	47.24	48.77	1.53				115	1.4	400	13
		From 50.29 chlorite/epidote and silicification	44663	48.77	50.29	1.52				105	1.6	445	12
		becomes less strong with argillic alteration	44664	50.29	51.82	1.53				140	1.6	427	15
		becoming stronger.	44665	51.82	53.34	1.52				165	1.6	531	35
		From 71.93 - 74.98 core highly fractured and soft	44666	53.34	54.86	1.52				220	1.9	723	192
		due to intense argillic alteration.	44667	54.86	56.39	1.53				105	1.7	407	14

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
		From 75.29 epidote becomes more common.	44668	56.39	57.91	1.52				120	1.7	469	7
		From 75.59 - 80.16 prominent biotite patches and	44669	57.91	59.44	1.53				125	2.1	346	27
		core is weakly magnetic.	44670	59.44	60.96	1.52				65	1.8	170	10
		At 83.82-84.12 core fractured with qz. veins more	44671	60.96	62.48	1.52				185	2.3	497	20
		common.	44672	62.48	64.01	1.53				180	2.0	497	19
		From 83.82 minor calcite with pyrite in veins.	44673	64.01	65.53	1.52				175	2.1	758	15
		At 90.22-90.83 clay filled fracture sub-parallel	44674	65.53	67.06	1.53				155	2.1	568	66
		to core axis with associated qz. & py.	44675	67.06	68.58	1.52				80	1.7	184	12
		At 94.18 prominent massive magnetite veining 3/4"	44676	68.58	70.10	1.52				120	1.3	546	2
		wide 60 deg. to core axis with fine grained pyrite	44677	70.10	71.63	1.53				240	1.1	940	48
		and minor calcite.	44678	71.63	73.15	1.52				300	1.2	1277	47
		From 96.93-98.15 strong argillic alteration -	44679	73.15	74.68	1.53				175	1.1	694	33
		fragmented core, abundant sericite. Py. abundant	44680	74.68	76.20	1.52				220	1.4	988	88
		to qz.	44681	76.20	77.72	1.52				165	1.4	754	75
		From 106.22 - 106.53 as above.	44682	77.72	79.25	1.53				200	1.6	579	63
		At 107.59 blebs of gypsum.	44683	79.25	80.77	1.52				180	1.2	907	107
		From 108.81-113.39 sericite alteration. More	44684	80.77	82.30	1.53				400	1.4	1103	92
		intense, abundant epidote and +/- 60% bluish,	44685	82.30	83.82	1.52				600	1.3	1462	77
		irregular, qz. veining and disseminations.	44686	83.82	85.34	1.52				195	1.2	492	10
		From 118.57 - 120.40 core highly fractured and	44687	85.34	86.87	1.53				180	1.3	681	60
		fragmented with intense clay alteration.	44688	86.87	88.39	1.52				260	1.6	740	88
		From 126.49 to EOH calcite fracture filling.	44689	88.39	89.92	1.53				175	1.3	710	21
		From 128.02-130.45 silicification very intense.	44690	89.92	91.44	1.52				200	1.2	738	20
		At 130.45 augite crystals up to 1/2". Oriented	44691	91.44	92.96	1.52				350	1.3	1636	57
		roughly at right angles to core axis and clay	44692	92.96	94.49	1.53				160	1.6	842	90
		alteration.	44693	94.49	96.01	1.52				135	1.6	579	12
		From 131.67 pink zeolite fracture fillings.	44694	96.01	97.54	1.53				205	1.4	687	4
			44695	97.54	99.06	1.52				180	1.5	741	85
			44696	99.06	100.58	1.52				140	1.2	699	60
			44697	100.58	102.11	1.53				195	1.4	962	61
			44698	102.11	103.63	1.52				160	1.3	683	76
			44699	103.63	105.16	1.53				295	1.0	1163	247
			44700	105.16	106.68	1.52				160	1.2	736	205
			44701	106.68	108.81	2.13				100	.8	658	44
			44702	108.81	111.25	2.44				75	.6	386	200
			44703	111.25	112.78	1.53				85	.4	223	440

Footage (m) From	Footage (m) To	Description	Sample No.	From	To	Width	Recov	Sulphides	Au oz/t	Au ppb	Ag ppm	CU ppm	MO ppm
			44704	112.78	114.30	1.52				140	1.2	678	88
			44705	114.30	115.82	1.52				120	1.0	762	102
			44706	115.82	117.35	1.53				165	1.1	1030	101
			44707	117.35	118.87	1.52				200	1.0	1054	126
			44708	118.87	120.40	1.53				205	1.4	965	56
			44709	120.40	121.92	1.52				240	1.4	1205	475
			44710	121.92	123.44	1.52				140	1.8	690	62
			44711	123.44	124.97	1.53				220	1.6	1152	204
			44712	124.97	126.49	1.52				320	2.0	1824	225
			44713	126.49	128.02	1.53				240	1.4	1444	97
			44714	128.02	129.54	1.52				260	1.2	1212	53
			44715	129.54	131.06	1.52				240	1.9	1251	195
			44716	131.06	132.59	1.53				230	1.6	1242	39
	132.59	END OF HOLE.											

APPENDIX II

Min-En Laboratories Ltd.

Certificate of Assay

MIN-EN LABORATORIES

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705 WEST 15TH STREET
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TELEX: VIA U.S.A. 7601067 • FAX (604) 980-9621

TIMMINS OFFICE:
33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 667
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0301-RG1

Company: EL CONDOR/CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: OCT-25-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENGIN., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 22 ROCK samples submitted OCT-18-89 by M.HOPLEY.

DDH-K-89-01.

Sample Number	CHEMEX AU-FIRE oz/T	CHEMEX AU-FIRE ppb	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	Cu CHEMEX PPM	MO PPM	
44 401	(.006)	206	169	2.5	775	900	65	
44 402			102	1.3	269		38	
44 403			153	1.5	657		37	
44 404			102	1.1	280		25	
44 405			124	0.9	111		45	
44 406			81	1.0	92		30	
44 407			190	1.3	747		50	
44 408			121	1.1	428		55	
44 409			122	1.0	371		144	
44 410	(.006)	206	172	1.3	980	1000	62	
44 411			127	1.4	583		7	95' — 105'
44 412			89	0.9	442		28	
44 413			110	1.2	513		33	
44 414			186	1.5	1000*		56	
44 415			153	1.3	764		102	
44 416			134	1.4	471		2	
44 417			263	1.6	637		263	
44 418			178	1.2	557		37	
44 419	(.018)	617	605*	53.9*	2360*	2300	540	
44 420	(.008)	274	273	16.3*	1205*	1300	58	
44 421			96	1.2	517		24	
44 422			282	1.6	1370*		38	190 — 195'

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P.O. BOX 887
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0302-RG1

Company: EL CONDOR / ECE ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: OCT-26-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENG., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

He hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 30 ROCK samples submitted OCT-25-89 by M.HOPLEY.

DDH-K-89-01

Sample Number		AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM		MO PPM	
	CHEMEX						
44 423		260	1.2	740		50	195'–200'
44 424		225	1.9	850		35	
44 425		222	0.8	800		70	
44 426		207	1.1	850		48	
44 427	(.006) 206	167	0.6	700	700	31	
44 428		221	0.8	860		65	
44 429		163	0.9	640		114	
44 430		240	1.2	785		94	
44 431		237	0.7	1000		55	
44 432		198	0.6	710		148	275'–285'
44 433		320	1.1	1100		94	
44 434		386	1.4	1350		125	
44 435		225	0.6	900		70	
44 436		280	0.8	1000		90	
44 437	(.018) 617	622	1.4	2050	2000	91	
44 438	(.014) 480	410	1.6	2100	1600	65	
44 439		345	0.8	1300		150	
44 440		217	1.0	725		85	
44 441		261	1.2	1250		87	
44 442		265	1.1	1450		310	
44 443		320	2.0	1200		70	
44 444		380	1.2	1100		154	390 –400'
44 445		257	1.0	900		44	
44 446	(.014) 480	506	1.2	2200	2200	730	
44 447		237	0.8	1100		112	
44 448		247	0.9	1350		95	
44 449		390	1.2	2050		62	
44 450		380	1.3	1900		106	
44 451	(.012) 411	365	1.8	2020	2000	120	
44 452		320	1.2	1550		103	466'– 472'

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TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0302-RG2

Company: EL CONDOR / ECE ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: OCT-26-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENG., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 14 ROCK samples submitted OCT-25-89 by M.HOPLEY.

Sample Number		CHEMEX	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM		MO PPM	
44 453			380	2.1	2250		320	
44 454			241	2.2	1100		285	
44 455	(.010)	352	278	1.1	1600	1700	92	↓ 500' EOH
02 44 456			8	0.6	20		20	
44 457			21	0.4	19		8	DDH-K-89-02.
44 458			17	0.3	30		15	
44 459			20	0.3	30		27	
44 460			62	0.9	150		19	
44 461			84	0.5	330		7	
44 462			103	0.6	755		5	80'-90'
44 463	(.004)	137	100	0.8	220	200	6	
44 464			64	0.7	155		2	
44 465			62	1.1	345		4	
44 466			81	1.6	410		23	120'-130'

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TELEPHONE: (705) 264-8996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0314-RG1

Company: EL CONDOR RES/CEC ENGRG.
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: NOV-03-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR RESOURCES, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENGRG., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR RESOURCES, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

He hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 20 ROCK samples submitted OCT-27-89 by M.HOPLEY.

DDH-K-89-02.

Sample Number		AU-WET PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM		MO PPM	
	CHEMEX						
44 467		60	1.2	295		12	130 – 140'
44 468		85	1.0	402		18	
44 469		165	1.1	920		7	
44 470		65	0.8	198		8	
44 471		100	1.0	433		2	
44 472		65	0.8	272		6	
44 473		60	1.0	860		21	
44 474	(.002)	68 35	1.0	172	100	44	
44 475		45	0.6	223		62	
44 476		85	0.7	420		35	
44 477		45	0.6	302		12	
44 478		60	0.5	187		13	
44 479	(.004)	137 85	0.6	254	200	130	
44 480		35	1.0	304		11	
44 481		105	1.0	676		8	
44 482		85	1.1	443		9	
44 483		55	0.9	362		2	
44 484		40	0.9	385		21	
44 485		35	0.8	322		17	
44 486	(.006)	205 175	1.2	531	400	33	310' – 320'

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TIMMINS OFFICE:
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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0315-RG1

Company: EL CONDOR/CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW CEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: OCT-29-89

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3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 17 ROCK samples submitted OCT-25-89 by M.HOPLEY.

DDH-K-89-02.

Sample Number	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	MO PPM
	CHEMEX			
44 487	109	1.0	285	84
44 488	124	0.9	296	47
44 489	146	1.0	460	26
44 490	127	1.1	418	40
44 491	83	1.0	253	27
44 492	118	1.0	384	20
44 493	159	0.9	500	12
44 494	182	0.9	770	27
44 495 (.008) 274	245	1.0	890 900	35
44 496	167	0.7	590	25
44 497	119	0.6	248	57
44 498	149	0.7	490	35
44 499	160	0.7	355	84
44 500	142	0.8	397	34
44 501	120	0.8	440	18
44 502	109	0.8	288	48
44 503 (.004) 137	120	0.7	442 500	168

320 - 330

490' EOH

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TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0316-RG1

Company: EL CONDOR/CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: OCT-29-89

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2. CEC ENGIN., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 30 ROCK samples submitted OCT-25-89 by M.HOPLEY.

DDH-K-89-03

Sample Number		AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM		MO PPM	
	CHEMEX						
03 44 504		280	1.4	207		85	
44 505		194	1.2	86		140	
44 506		187	0.6	79		44	
44 507		236	1.3	1350		118	
44 508		294	1.6	1950		235	
44 509		239	1.6	1370		41	90 – 100'
44 510		202	1.2	930		20	
44 511	(.010) 343	297	1.3	1100	1100	206	
44 512		284	1.2	1350		50	
44 513		354	1.0	843		34	
44 514		340	1.1	1500		25	
44 515		269	1.2	1670		37	
44 516		310	1.2	1290		22	
44 517		325	1.5	1070		17	
44 518		333	1.2	1620		48	
44 519		351	1.2	1430		75	
44 520		275	1.0	1290		118	
44 521		206	0.8	752		545	
44 522		265	1.0	1540		74	
44 523	(.016) 548	519	1.2	1800	1900	74	
44 524		309	1.0	1200		70	
44 525		283	1.1	1470		80	
44 526		261	1.0	930		38	
44 527		280	1.1	800		39	
44 528		329	1.4	1680		72	
44 529		252	1.4	1070		115	
44 530		239	1.1	940		21	
44 531		283	1.0	1270		32	
44 532		289	1.4	1020		44	
44 533	(.010) 343	340	1.6	1140	1400	80	230 – 235'

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TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0316-RG2

Company: EL CONDOR/CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D. COPELAND/M. HOPLEY

Date: OCT-28-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENGIN., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 6 ROCK samples submitted OCT-25-89 by M. HOPLEY.

CHEMEX

DDH-1X-89-03

Sample Number	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	MO PPM	
44 534	302	1.4	1200	58	
44 535	301	1.6	1450	53	
44 536	217	1.2	725	45	
44 537	242	1.8	1180	73	
44 538	327	1.5	1450	64	
44 539	313	1.8	1000	102	265' – 272'

Certified by _____

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TELEX: VIA U.S.A. 7601067 • FAX (604) 980-9621

TIMMINS OFFICE:
33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0317-RG1

Company: EL CONDOR/CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: NOV-01-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENGIN., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 30 ROCK samples submitted OCT-27-89 by M.HOPLEY.

Sample Number	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	MO PPM	CHEMEX
44 540	346	2.6	1635	124	272'-279'
44 541	338	2.4	1371	84	
44 542	355	2.1	1390	224	(.010) 343 1700
44 543	352	1.5	1381	200	
44 544	146	1.0	650	32	
44 545	180	1.1	927	183	
44 546	212	1.4	1085	110	
44 547	266	1.3	1225	227	
44 548	229	1.4	1151	146	
44 549	138	0.8	399	132	
44 550	159	1.3	697	84	
44 551	275	1.9	1540	55	
44 552	556	2.8	2745	160	(.020) 685 3000
44 553	289	2.2	1461	120	
44 554	14	0.9	136	9	
44 555	1	1.1	27	3	
44 556	1	0.8	31	5	
44 557	3	0.8	28	6	
44 558	1	0.7	24	5	
44 559	3	0.9	35	8	
44 560	3	1.1	29	4	
44 561	302	2.3	1293	50	
44 562	604	4.6	3395	115	(.020) 685 3000
44 563	346	3.3	1945	90	
44 564	426	2.8	2180	80	(.014) 480 2100
44 565	436	3.1	2160	157	
44 566	311	2.0	1350	45	(.010) 343 1500
44 567	357	2.7	2310	60	
44 568	328	2.5	1379	53	
44 569	323	2.6	2005	51	(.014) 480 2000 455'-460'

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33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0317-RG2

Company: EL CONDOR/CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: NOV-01-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENGIN., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 30 ROCK samples submitted OCT-27-89 by M.HOPLEY.

Sample Number		AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	MO PPM	
	CHEMEX					
44 570		269	2.9	1167	100	
44 571	(.012)	299	2.7	1342	62	
44 572	411	296	2.8	1425 1800	125	476' EOH
44 573		157	1.1	185	74	DDH-K-89-04
44 574		124	0.7	118	116	
44 575	(.008) 274	273	1.2	1462 1200	76	
44 576		173	1.8	775	37	
44 577		203	1.9	1103	75	
44 578		206	1.7	906	48	
44 579		235	1.6	1231	78	
44 580		156	1.6	641	53	
44 581		119	1.7	255	25	
44 582		220	1.6	732	41	
44 583		280	2.3	966	43	
44 584	(.008) 274	205	2.1	684 800	48	
44 585		207	1.7	977	45	
44 586		192	1.6	743	24	
44 587		284	1.9	880	25	
44 588		265	1.9	962	80	
44 589		315	1.8	1461	49	
44 590		117	1.3	557	27	
44 591		23	1.0	80	7	
44 592		377	2.1	1476	324	
44 593		316	2.5	1142	132	
44 594	(.016) 548	438	2.7	1684 2000	110	
44 595		269	1.9	882	125	
44 596		336	2.4	1131	170	
44 597		277	2.8	932	102	
44 598		198	3.3	420	245	
44 599		219	3.4	938	85	180'—185'

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TELEX: VIA U.S.A. 7601067 • FAX (604) 980-9621

TIMMINS OFFICE:
33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0317-RG3

Company: EL CONDOR/CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND/M.HOPLEY

Date: NOV-01-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. CEC ENGIN., C/O JAYCOX, SMITHERS, B.C.
3. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 31 ROCK samples submitted OCT-27-89 by M.HOPLEY.

Sample Number	CHEMEX		AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM		MO PPM	
44 600			182	2.0	936		83	185' — 190'
44 601	(.010)	343	309	2.4	1105	1400	140	
44 602			321	2.5	1310		125	
44 603			3	0.6	43		6	
44 604	(.022)	754	628	3.3	3190	3000	122	
44 605	(.012)	411	560	2.6	2605	2500	153	
44 606	(.010)	343	295	2.1	1240	1500	114	
44 607			2	1.1	36		10	
44 608	(.016)	549	443	2.9	1365	1700	113	
44 609	(.014)	480	390	2.3	1410	1900	210	
44 610			225	1.6	1115		150	
44 611			199	1.9	973		124	
44 612			386	2.7	2290		140	
44 613			254	2.2	933		195	
44 614			347	2.4	1130		80	
44 615			141	1.8	987		58	
44 616			96	1.8	603		44	
44 617			112	1.9	647		15	
44 618			89	2.0	413		25	
44 619			291	1.7	1305		12	
44 620	(.014)	480	421	3.1	2205	2100	200	
44 621			410	2.9	1556		145	
44 622			261	2.3	846		85	
44 623	(.014)	480	399	2.6	2110	2200	52	
44 624			165	1.9	781		75	
44 625			227	1.9	827		68	
44 626			94	2.0	562		44	
44 627			118	1.9	761		47	
44 628			164	2.0	860		61	
44 629	(.006)	206	172	2.4	903	900	21	
44 630			235	1.6	581		5	368' — 375'

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TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524
TELEX: VIA U.S.A. 7601067 • FAX (604) 980-9621

TIMMINS OFFICE:
33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0324-RG1

Company: EL CONDOR / CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND

Date: NOV-03-89
Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 30 ROCK samples submitted OCT-31-89 by M.HOPLEY.

Sample Number	AU-WET PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	MO PPM	
	CHEMEX				
44 631	60	1.0	426	47	
44 632	80	1.5	379	21	
44 633	200	1.6	960	101	
44 634	160	2.2	1127	53	
44 635	120	2.1	739	80	
44 636	65	1.0	415	14	
44 637	180	1.3	801	85	
44 638 (.008) 274	225	2.0	1063 1200	405	
44 639	175	1.6	962	47	
44 640	140	1.4	827	27	
44 641	105	1.4	670	22	
44 642	100	1.2	472	21	
44 643	100	1.3	777	28	
44 644 (.006) 206	195	0.9	740 900	18	500' EOH
44 645	100	0.9	441	6	DDH-K-89-05
44 646	45	1.0	318	4	
44 647	80	0.9	201	36	
44 648	40	0.6	92	20	
44 649	40	0.7	129	15	
44 650	60	0.7	296	5	95'-100'
44 651	60	1.1	413	3	
44 652	85	1.7	436	2	
44 653	40	1.1	284	2	
44 654	55	0.9	315	8	
44 655 (.004) 137	85	1.2	282 300	2	
44 656	115	1.1	415	1	
44 657	80	0.9	500	10	
44 658	65	1.0	341	9	
44 659	80	1.0	406	10	
44 660	170	1.5	619	42	145'-150'

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TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9956

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0324-RG2

Company: EL CONDOR / CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND

Date: NOV-03-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 30 ROCK samples submitted OCT-31-89 by M.HOPLEY.

Sample Number	AU-WET PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM		MO PPM	
44 661	140	1.4	543		79	150'-155'
44 662	115	1.4	400		13	
44 663	105	1.6	445		12	
44 664	140	1.6	427		15	
44 665 (.006) 206	165	1.6	531	500	35	
44 666	220	1.9	723		192	
44 667	105	1.7	407		14	
44 668	120	1.7	469		7	
44 669	125	2.1	346		27	
44 670	65	1.8	170		10	
44 671	185	2.3	497		20	
44 672	180	2.0	497		19	
44 673	175	2.1	758		15	
44 674	155	2.1	568		66	
44 675	80	1.7	184		12	220-225'
44 676	120	1.3	546		2	
44 677	240	1.1	940		48	
44 678 (.010) 343	300	1.2	1277	1600	47	
44 679	175	1.1	694		33	
44 680	220	1.4	988		88	
44 681	165	1.4	754		75	
44 682	200	1.6	579		63	
44 683	180	1.2	907		107	
44 684 (.008) 274	400	1.4	1103	1400	92	
44 685 (.012) 411	600	1.3	1462	1900	77	
44 686	195	1.2	492		10	
44 687	180	1.3	681		60	
44 688	260	1.6	740		88	
44 689	175	1.3	710		21	
44 690	200	1.2	738		20	295-300'

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TELEX: VIA U.S.A. 7501067 • FAX (604) 980-9621

TIMMINS OFFICE:
33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

9S-0324-RG3

Company: EL CONDOR / CEC ENGINEERING
Project: NEW KEMESS
Attn: D.COPELAND

Date: NOV-03-89

Copy 1. EL CONDOR, VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. EL CONDOR, C/O MIN-EN LABS.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 26 ROCK samples submitted OCT-31-89 by M.HOPLEY.

Sample Number			AU-WET PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM		MO PPM	
		CHEMEX						
44 691	(.012)	411	350	1.3	1636	2000	57	300 – 305'
44 692			160	1.6	842		90	
44 693			135	1.6	579		12	
44 694	(.006)	206	205	1.4	687	900	4	
44 695			180	1.5	741		85	
44 696			140	1.2	699		60	
44 697			195	1.4	962		61	
44 698			160	1.3	683		76	
44 699			295	1.0	1163		247	
44 700			160	1.2	736		205	
44 701			100	0.8	658		44	
44 702			75	0.6	386		200	
44 703			85	0.4	223		440	
44 704	(.006)	206	140	1.2	678	800	88	
44 705			120	1.0	762		102	375 – 380'
44 706			165	1.1	1030		101	
44 707			200	1.0	1054		126	
44 708			205	1.4	965		56	
44 709			240	1.4	1205		475	
44 710			140	1.8	690		62	
44 711			220	1.6	1152		204	
44 712	(.012)	411	320	2.0	1824	2100	225	
44 713			240	1.4	1444		97	
44 714			260	1.2	1212		53	
44 715			240	1.9	1251		195	
44 716	(.008)	274	230	1.6	1242	1200	39	430 – 435' EOH

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES

APPENDIX III

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Certificate of Analysis

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

CEC ENGINEERING LTD.
1270 - 601 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 5A6

Project :
Comments: ATTN: MICHAEL HOPLEY

Page : 1
Tot. Pages: 2
Date : 16-NOV-89
Invoice # : I-8929958
P.O. # :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8929958

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Cu %	Mo %
44401	207	---	0.006	0.06	0.09	0.005
44410	207	---	0.006	0.01	0.10	0.006
44419	207	---	0.018	1.81	0.23	0.042
44420	207	---	0.008	0.58	0.13	0.007
44427	207	---	0.006	0.01	0.07	0.004
44437	207	---	0.018	0.02	0.20	0.008
44438	207	---	0.014	0.02	0.16	0.008
44446	207	---	0.014	0.04	0.22	0.054
44451	207	---	0.012	0.04	0.20	0.010
44455	207	---	0.010	0.03	0.17	0.008
44463	207	---	0.004	0.01	0.02	< 0.001
44474	207	---	0.002	< 0.01	0.01	0.005
44479	207	---	0.004	< 0.01	0.02	0.009
44486	207	---	0.006	< 0.01	0.04	0.001
44495	207	---	0.008	< 0.01	0.09	0.004
44503	207	---	0.004	< 0.01	0.05	0.015
44511	207	---	0.010	0.01	0.11	0.018
44523	207	---	0.016	0.02	0.19	0.005
44533	207	---	0.010	0.03	0.14	0.004
44542	207	---	0.010	0.03	0.17	0.021
44552	207	---	0.020	0.07	0.30	0.015
44562	207	---	0.020	0.07	0.30	0.010
44564	207	---	0.014	0.05	0.21	0.005
44566	207	---	0.010	0.04	0.15	0.003
44569	207	---	0.014	0.05	0.20	0.004
44572	207	---	0.012	0.04	0.18	0.006
44575	207	---	0.008	0.02	0.12	0.008
44584	207	---	0.008	0.02	0.08	0.003
44594	207	---	0.016	0.04	0.20	0.007
44601	207	---	0.010	0.04	0.14	0.011
44604	207	---	0.022	0.08	0.30	0.011
44605	207	---	0.012	0.05	0.25	0.015
44606	207	---	0.010	0.04	0.15	0.009
44608	207	---	0.016	0.04	0.17	0.010
44609	207	---	0.014	0.04	0.19	0.027
44620	207	---	0.014	0.05	0.21	0.026
44623	207	---	0.014	0.04	0.22	0.009
44629	207	---	0.006	0.02	0.09	0.003
44638	207	---	0.008	0.04	0.12	0.032
44644	207	---	0.006	0.02	0.09	0.003

CERTIFICATION : _____

Chemex Labs Ltd.
Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1
PHONE (604) 984-0221

: CEC ENGINEERING LTD.

1270 - 601 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 5A6

Project :
Comments: ATTN: MICHAEL HOPLEY

Date :16-NOV-89
Invoice # :I-8929958
P.O. # :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8929958

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Cu %	Mo %
44655	207	---	0.004	< 0.01	0.03	< 0.001
44665	207	---	0.006	0.01	0.05	0.002
44678	207	---	0.010	0.02	0.16	0.005
44684	207	---	0.008	0.01	0.14	0.008
44685	207	---	0.012	0.02	0.19	0.009
44691	207	---	0.012	0.02	0.20	0.010
44694	207	---	0.006	0.01	0.09	0.004
44704	207	---	0.006	0.01	0.08	0.008
44712	207	---	0.012	0.04	0.21	0.024
44716	207	---	0.008	0.03	0.12	0.005

CERTIFICATION : _____

APPENDIX IV

Analytical Procedures

MINERAL
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LABORATORIES LTD.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSEMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR Au, Pt, Pd Fire Geochem

Geochemical samples for Au Pt Pd are processed by Min-En Laboratories., at 705 West 15th St., North Vancouver, B.C., laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 15.00 or 30.00 grams are fire assayed preconcentrated.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with aqua regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with aqua regia to suitable volume.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by sequential inductively coupled plasma analyser along with Pt and Pd.

OFFICE AND LABORATORIES:
705 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

PHONE: (604) 980-5814 (604) 988-4524
TELEX: VIA USA 7601067
FAX: (604) 980-9621

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists *Geochemists* *Registered Assayers*

212 Brookebank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 04-352597
Fax: (604) 984-0218

Assay Pulverize (Precious Metals) - Chemex Code 207

Geochem Pulverize (Precious Metals) - Chemex Code 212

- entire sample is crushed in jaw crusher to approx. 3/4".
- sample is crushed in gyratory cone crusher to approx. 1/8".
- sample is split in Jones Riffler to 250-350gms.
- split is ground in rotary pulverizer and screened to -140 mesh and +140 materials is visually checked for metallics.
- if no metallics are present, the +140 is hand ground to -140 and entire sample is rolled.
- if metallics are present, they are assayed separately from the sample.

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists *Geochemists* *Registered Assayers*

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Phone: (604) 984-0221
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Fax: (604) 984-0218

Silver (385, 386 /oz/t, g/t)

A 2 gram sample is digested in aqua regia and taken to dryness. The residue is dissolved in dilute HCl and transferred to a volumetric flask. After cooling to room temperature and making to volume the solution is run on the A.A. against matched matrix standards of known Ag content. The detection limit is 0.01 oz/t or 0.5 g/t.

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists *Geochemists* *Registered Assayers*

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Phone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 04-352597
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Au (oz/T) : Code 398

Gold analysis is carried out by standard fire assay techniques. In the sample preparation stage the screens are checked for metallics which, if present, are assayed separately and calculated into the results obtained from the pulp assay.

0.5(14.583 g) or 1 (29.166 gm) assay ton sub samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and silicious fluxes. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled in a muffle furnace. The resulting inquarted bead is parted, dissolved in Aqua Regia and dilute. The solution is run on an atomic absorption against known aqueous standard for gold content.

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Cu % - Chemex Code 301

A 2 gram subsample is digested in a hot perchloric-nitric acid mixture for two hours, cooled, then transferred into a 250 ml volumetric flask. The solution is then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument.

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Mo % (Total) - Chemex Code 306

A 2 gm sample of pulp is digested for 2 hours in a mixture of HClO4 and HNO3 acids. The beakers are then cooled and the acid solution is diluted with de-ionized water. This solution is heated, then transferred into a 250 ml volumetric flask containing 10 ml of AlCl3.7H2O which is used as an ionization suppressent.

After cooling, the solution is mixed and analyzed on an A.A.5 spectrophoto- meter at 3133deg. using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame.