COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION
NTS: 94E/2

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL

SURVEYS ON THE

MEX PROPERTY

Latitude: 57 degs. 12'

Longitude: 126 degs. 40'

AUGUST 7-18, 1991

J. BARIL
A.M. PAUWELS

MARCH, 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.	SUMMARY	1 a
2.	INTRODUCTION	1 a
3.	LOCATION AND ACCESS	1 a
4.	PHYSIOGRAPHY	2 1a
5.	TENURE	2 1b
6.	HISTORY	2 1b
7.	REGIONAL GEOLOGY	3 1b
8.	EXPLORATION 1991	4 2
	(a) Property Geology	4 2
	(b) Structure	4 3
	(c) Alteration	5 3
	(d) Mineralization	6 4
	(e) Geochemistry	7 5
9.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8 6
10.	REFERENCES	8 7

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LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1:	LOCATION MAP ~~(1:2,000,000)~~	~~In pocket~~
FIGURE 2:	CLAIM LOCATIONS MAP (1:50,000)	In pocket
FIGURE 3:	GEOLOGY (1:10,000)	In pocket
FIGURE 4:	ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION (1:10,000)	In pocket
FIGURE 5:	GEOCHEMISTRY - ROCK SAMPLES (1:10,000)	In pocket
FIGURE 6:	GEOCHEMISTRY - SOIL AND STREAM SAMPLES (CU) (1:10,000)	In pocket
FIGURE 7:	GEOCHEMISTRY - SOIL AND STREAM SAMPLES (Au) (1:10,000)	In pocket

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: Claim information 2

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
APPENDIX II STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

MEX PROPERTY
1992 ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. SUMMARY

The Mex property was staked last June as a possible porphyry copper-gold target.

This year's work consisted of soil, rock, silt, mossmat sampling and geological mapping. Taken with previous (1977-81) work done by Cominco it concluded that a Cu-Au porphyry system is on the property. IP and Drilling are recommended.

2. INTRODUCTION

The property was originally explored by Cominco in 1977 and 1981. Since that time, only a minor amount of work has been performed on the property by two other companies. The claims lapsed in 1991 and the area was staked by Cominco in June 1991. Cominco's renewed interest in the property resulted in a 13 day recce program being carried out between August 7 - 18, 1991. Mobilization was by truck to the 52 km point on the Cheni Gold Mine road, and then by helicopter to the property. A 2 person "fly camp" was set up in the large cirque, on the east-central part of the property. Fieldwork was done by John Baril (Geologist) and Ian Stilwell (Geological Assistant), and was supervised by A.M. Pauwels (Senior Geologist). The work consisted of soil, silt, moss mat and rock chip sampling, as well as geological mapping. All map work and sample plotting was done at a 1:10,000 scale.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mex property is located in the Toodoggone River area, approximately 280 km northeast of Smithers, B.C. Access to the property can be achieved by first of all, driving to the Cheni Gold Mine Road toll booth (kilometre 0) which is located approximately 300 km northwest of Ft. St. James, B.C. The toll booth can be reached by gravel highway from Ft. St. James or, alternatively, from Windy Point, B.C. (20 km north of McLeod Lake). From the toll booth, one must continue north to kilometre 52 on the Cheni Gold Mine Road. From here, a 21 kilometre four wheel drive road travels northeast to the Pine Tree Property camp. The Mex Property is located 2 km southeast of the Pine Tree camp, and can be reached either by helicopter, or on foot. The Lawyers Mine operated by Cheni Gold Mines Incorporated, is situated 34 km northwest. Last summer a helicopter based in Johannsen Lake was used.

4. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated in the rugged terrain of the Swannell Ranges (Omineca mountains) overlooking the Finlay River Valley. Most of the property lies above tree line and is covered with alpine grasses, shrubs and moss. Elevations range from 1250-1900 m (4100-6250 ft.). Northeast facing slopes are generally covered by cliffs. Southwest facing slopes are moderately to steeply inclined and covered with talus, glacial till and occasional cliffs.

5. TENURE

The Mex Property is 100% Cominco owned and consists of one mineral claim called the PAULA claim. All claim data are listed below in Table 1. The location of the PAULA claim is illustrated in Figure 2.

TABLE 1: Claim information

Claim	Units	Record #	Date Staked	Due Date
PAULA	20	300641	June 8, 1991	June 8, 1992

Total expenditures for this year's work amounted to **$21,312.72** and are detailed in Appendix I.

6. HISTORY

1977: The MEX claim (12 units) was staked by Cominco Limited. Reconnaissance geological mapping and soil and rock chip sampling was then carried out on the property, to assess the potential for Cu-Au mineralization.

1981: Follow up soil and rock sampling was carried out by Cominco Limited on the Mex Property. This year, Cominco was interested in the potential for gold mineralization. Many of the soil samples which were collected in 1977, were re-analyzed for Au and Ag. Rio Tinto carried out diamond drilling on the Pine Tree Property, immediately to the northwest of the Mex.

1984: The Mex Property was abandoned by Cominco because of its low potential for gold mineralization.

1986: D.L. Cooke compiled a summary report of all work completed to date. He also took 7 rock samples from the site which were later analyzed.
The ERIC claim was recorded in February for the Toodoggone Syndicate. This claim was located approximately over the old MEX claim site.

1987: The PEAK, DAWN and SWAN claims were recorded in April by Malcolm Bell. The Eric Group Property (ERIC, PEAK, DAWN and SWAN claims) was optioned to Canadian Ventures Corp.

1988: Approximately 50 line kilometres of airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over the Eric and Dawn claims for Canadian Ventures Corp. A summary and evaluation report was then prepared by J.P. Sorbara and H.C. Grond (1988).

1990: Cominco Limited performed work on the Pine Tree Property under an option agreement, immediately to the North of the Mex property. The work consisted of geological mapping, rock and soil sampling and percussion drilling.

7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mex Property lies near the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt. J.C. Caelles (1977) summarized the region's 6 major rock units as follows:

Tertiary & Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group:
Non-marine conglomerate, shale, siltstone, tuff, minor fetid limestone.

Lower and/or Middle Jurassic Toodoggone Volcanics:
Rhyolite, dacite, latite, intermediate & mafic flows, tuff breccia, lahars; conglomerates, sandstones (reworked pyroclastics).

Lower Jurassic(?) Hazelton Group:
Volcanic conglomerate, breccia, lahars; pink feldspar porphyry dykes.

Upper Triassic Takla Group:
Plagioclase porphyry, augite porphyry, tuff, agglomerate; limestone.

Upper Paleozoic Asitka Group:
Chert, argillite, limestone, greenstone.

Lower Jurassic(?) and Cretaceous(?) Omineca Intrusives:
Mainly quartz monzonite to granodiorite; related swarms of dykes and small stocks.

Prominent northwest trending faults have played a major role in the distribution of geologic elements, as well as the localization of mineral deposits (Hermary and Woods, 1988). Most of the lithostratigraphic units in the area have a general strike which coincides with this same northwest trend (Hermary and Woods, 1988). During this year's geological mapping, a large NNE trending fault zone up to 100 m wide was delineated. This fault zone which has been named the Mex Fault Zone, cuts through the Mex Property and forms the southeastern boundary of the large mineralized gossan.

Hermary and Woods (1988) have summarized the four main precious and base metal deposit types of the Toodoggone River area as follows:

- Porphyry-	occurring mainly in Takla Group volcanics and Omineca Intrusives.
- Skarn-	occurring at the contact of Asitka Group limestones; some in Takla volcanics with associated intrusives.
- Stratabound-	occurring in Takla Group limestones interbedded with cherts.
- epithermal-	occurring mainly in Toodoggone volcanics and in Takla Group rocks.

The northwest trending faults described above, were important factors for localizing epithermal gold-silver veins in the Toodoggone River area. Two producing mines have evolved as a result of epithermal veins in this region. The Baker Mine of DuPont of Canada Exploration Limited operated from 1980 to 1983. The Lawyers Mine of Cheni Gold Mines Incorporated opened in 1988 and is currently still in production.

8. EXPLORATION 1991

(a) Property Geology

The Mex Property geology is illustrated on Figure 3, and the following discussion is based on this map.

A major NNE trending fault zone up to 100 m wide, separates the property into two geologically distinct halves. I have named this zone, the Mex Fault Zone.

To the east of the Mex Fault Zone, the property consists of lower Jurassic(?), medium to coarse grained granitoids (map unit 2). Textures are generally equigranular, but occasionally,

porphyritic varieties do exist. The main rock types noted were granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzodiorite, monzonite to quartz monzonite and syenite to quartz syenite. Minor amounts of granite to alkali feldspar granite and alkali feldspar syenite were also noted. Occasionally, fine grained to feldspar porphyritic andesite dykes have intruded the granitoid rocks. These dykes are normally fault bounded.

To the west of the Mex Fault Zone, a package of intermixed volcanic rocks and intrusive granitoids is encountered. These rocks continue into the Pine Tree Property to the northwest. On the Mex Property, these rocks form a very prominent gossan for 1000 x 500 m along a ridge. This gossan is the "Mex Showing" and consists of rocks which are very intensely leached, limonitic and altered, mineralized and highly fractured. The main rock type on the Mex Showing is map unit 2d. This rock unit essentially comprises of monzonite and quartz monzonite, with numerous cross cutting feldspar porphyritic dacite dykes and occasional rhyolite dykes. Due to the large map scale involved, only two of the larger dacite dykes have been drawn on the geology map of Figure 3. The rhyolite dykes are also much to small to draw on this map. At two different localities, irregularly shaped post mineral dykes of pink syenite to alkali feldspar syenite (map unit 3) cut through map unit 2d. These dykes contrast sharply with their surrounding, rocks in that they are unmineralized and generally quite fresh. At the northwestern edge of the Mex Showing, the rocks grade quickly into map unit 2L, which is a weakly limonitic and moderately fractured version of map unit 2. Rocks of unit 2L also appear along a ridge in the northeastern part of the property, to the west of the Mex Fault.

(b) Structure

The reader is again referred to Figure 3 for the following discussion.

The most obvious structure on Figure 3 is the major NNE trending, steep to vertically dipping Mex Fault Zone mentioned previously. The existence of this fault zone is largely inferred, however, there are several lines of evidence to confirm its presence. For instance;

(i) the southeastern terminous of the gossanous Mex Showing ends abruptly where the Mex Fault Zone crosses. Here, a prominent gulley has formed which contains highly shattered rocks. Fault gouge and breccia as well as slickensides, are common features within this gulley; (ii) on the next ridge to the northeast of the Mex Showing, two very prominent saddles are located close to each other, in the same location where the Mex Fault Zone is inferred to be; (iii) the rock outcrop at the most northeasterly portion of the Mex Property, is highly shattered for approximately 100 m where the Mex Fault cuts through; (iv) on Figure 3, the most southwesterly inferred continuation of the Mex Fault Zone is expressed by an extremely prominent saddle which separates two ridges; (v) All rocks which occur immediately to the northwest of the Mex Fault, are gossanous and highly fractured. Gossanous rock outcrops occur to the northeast and southwest of the Mex Property, whose locations were estimated from a distance. These gossanous outcrops occur just northwest of the proposed continuation of the Mex Fault Zone.

The granitoid rocks to the east of the Mex Fault Zone are strongly jointed. Faults are relatively common as well within this rock package. The rocks to the west of the Mex Fault Zone are also strongly jointed, but they are much more strongly faulted than the rock package to the east. In a general sense, the joints and faults on this property exhibit three recognizable trends, namely N, NE and NW. The andesite dykes which are fault bounded, are found along the N and NW trends.

(c) Alteration

Alteration and mineralization are illustrated on Figure 4.

Although rocks to the east of the Mex Fault Zone are weakly propylitized, they are relatively fresh compared to the rocks on the west side of the fault. This weak propylitization is first of all expressed, by weak to moderate chloritization of the mafic minerals. Secondly, joints and faults are usually coated with epidote +/- chlorite +/- pink zeolite +/- clay.

Alteration in rocks to the west of the Mex Fault Zone is grouped into four zones, as shown in the legend of Figure 4. The first three of these zones combine to make up the Mex Showing.

Alteration in the Mex Showing as a whole can be described as follows. In general, the rocks are strongly leached, often to the point where the texture has been completely washed away. The rocks are also highly fractured and intensely gossanous. The gossan is primarily composed of pervasive limonite with minor local patches of jarosite and goethite. Phyllic alteration (quartz/sericite/pyrite) is intense and often pervasive. Propylitic alteration (chlorite/epidote +/- pink zeolite) is moderate, but is confined either to faults, or to the chloritization of mafic minerals within the intrusive rocks.

More specific descriptions for each of the four alteration zones is given as follows:

Zone 1: Local patches of silicification were noted. Quartz stringers often contain potassic alteration (pink alkali feldspar) envelopes.

Zone 2: Quartz stringers often contain potassic alteration (pink alkali feldspar) envelopes.

Zone 3: Local patches of silicification were noted.

Zone 4: Weakly to moderately fractured and limonitic. Weak phyllic and propylitic alteration. Phyllic alteration is expressed as sericitized feldspars. Propylitic alteration is expressed as feldspars converting to epidote and mafic minerals converting to chlorite. Also chlorite, pink zeolite and clay are often found on fracture surfaces.

(d) Mineralization

The following discussion is based on the Figure 4 Alteration and Mineralization map, included at the back of this report.

Mineralization in rocks to the west of the Mex Fault Zone are broken down into four zones, as shown in the legend of Figure 4. The first three of these zones combine to make up the Mex Showing.

The Mex Showing is a calk-alkaline Cu-Au porphyry deposit. This showing as a whole, has been strongly mineralized with pyrite and magnetite. Pyrite content varies from 1 to 7% and occurs as disseminations, along fractures or in small quartz stringers. Cubic boxwork texture is very common, indicating that much previously existing pyrite has been leached away. Magnetite content and mode of occurrence is roughly the same as that for pyrite. Occasionally, massive slabs of magnetite may be found associated with fault zones.

The most significant copper mineralization exposed in outcrop, consists of mineralization zones 1 and 2 combined. These two zones together comprise an area of roughly 180 by 200 m. Zone 3 is an area of rare copper mineralization which has dimensions of about 600 x 800 m. Zones 1, 2 and 3 all contain anomalous gold values.

More specific descriptions for each of the four mineralization zones is given as follows:

Zone 1: This is the main copper mineralization zone. Conspicuous black fracture coatings are commonly noted which comprise less than 1% of the total rock mass. These fracture coatings are believed to consist of neoticite (a manganiferous copper wad) +/- chalcocite +/- pyrolusite (MnO_2). Malachite, azurite and chrysocolla are commonly found coating fractures. Rarely, disseminated chalcopyrite specs are present. Occasional fault controlled quartz stringers (1 to 3.5 cm wide) exist which contain pyrite and metallic hematite.

Zone 2: This is a weak copper mineralization zone. Black fracture coatings of neoticite +/- chalcocite +/- pyrolusite are sometimes present. Small amounts of malachite coat the rocks in the talus on the northeast side of the ridge, immediately below the outcrops. Rarely, disseminated chalcopyrite specs are present. Approximately 1% quartz stringers (generally 2 to 5 mm wide) randomly cross-cut the rock. These stringers contain less than 1% fine grained pyrite and magnetite.

Zone 3: In this zone, copper mineralization is rare. Occasionally, black coatings of neoticite +/- chalcocite +/- pyrolusite exist. Rarely, disseminated specs of chalcopyrite are present. Occasional tiny quartz stringers occur, which may or may not contain fine grained pyrite +/- magnetite.

Zone 4: In this zone, less than 1% disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite may be found.

(e) Geochemistry - Silt samples taken from active channel. Soil samples taken with shovel from B horizon where developed — about 15 cm depth.

Soil and stream samples from the 1977, 1981 and 1991 exploration seasons are illustrated in Figure 6 and 7. Rock sample results have been compiled for these same exploration seasons in Figure 5. All previous analyses, including those from this year were carried out at the Cominco Exploration Research Laboratory in Vancouver, B.C.

Geochemistry results which have accumulated throughout the history of the Mex Property, are summarized as follows:

1977: 1 silt sample and 142 soil samples were taken, all of which were analyzed for Cu and Mo. 22 of these soil samples were also analyzed for Ag, Pb, Zn and W. 47 rock samples were gathered and analyzed for Cu, Ag and Mo. 25 of these rock samples were also analyzed for Au.

1981: 27 soil and talus fines samples were taken and analyzed for Au and As. 10 rock chip samples were gathered and analyzed for Au and F. All of the Au analyses from the rock chips were run in duplicate, and their averages were then calculated. 4 of the rock chip samples had additional analyses of Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, As, W, Mo, Sn, Hg and Sb run. Finally, 80 of the 1977 soil sample pulps were re-assayed for Au and Ag.

1986: 7 rock samples were gathered by D.L. Cooke and analyzed for Cu, Au and Ag. The results from these samples can be found in the Addenum to the Report on the Eric Property, Toodoggone River Area (Sorbara and Grond, 1988). The locations where these samples were taken from is unknown.

1991: 9 stream sample sites were covered, and 2 separate samples were gathered at each of these sites. 2 of these stream samples were moss mat samples, and the

remaining 7 were silt samples. 66 soil samples were also taken. The stream and soil samples were analyzed for Cu, Au, Pb, Zn and Mo. 67 rock samples were taken and analyzed for Cu, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo and Mn. 60 of these rock samples were chip samples, taken over an area of 1 square meter. An additional 5 rock samples were gathered, which had whole rock analysis performed on them.

Discussion:
The highest values for Cu and Au which have come out of the Mex Property since 1977, are summarized in the following table:

	Cu (ppm)	Au (ppb)
Rock samples	1,456	1,932
Soil samples	550	3,260
Stream samples	8,190	643

It is important to note that the creek which drains the Mex Showing to the east, produced silt samples which were highly anomalous in copper. A weak Cu-Au soil anomaly occurs just east of the main creek which drains the Mex Showing. The talus and overburden covered areas northeast of the Mex Showing, represent a 400 x 800 m area of potential underlying Cu-Au mineralization.

The following generalizations have been noted from all rock, soil and stream sampling conducted on the Mex Property in the past. Where anomalous copper values occur, other elements have the following relationships: Au is anomalous; Ag is weakly anomalous; Pb is weakly anomalous; Zn is anomalous; Mo is weakly anomalous; Mn shows no recognizable relationship (it is anomalous everywhere on the Mex Property).

Silt samples from the creek draining the Mex Showing to the east, exhibit the following geochemical relationships. Copper values are significantly higher than zinc values. Also, the highest Au values, occur higher up in the creek than both the highest Cu or Zn values. This last observation illustrates, that since Cu and Zn have a higher mobility than Au, chemical precipitation is a major contributor to the high metal values in the stream.

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This year's exploration work on the Mex Property has confirmed the existence of Cu-Au porphyry mineralization over a large area. Cu values in rocks on the outcropping Mex Showing are generally quite low, due to extensive leaching effects. Au values, however, are quite significant, possibly because Au is less affected by leaching. The extremely high and consistent values obtained for Cu in the creek to the northeast of the Mex Showing, strongly suggests that Cu-Au mineralization exists below the leached outcrops of alteration / mineralization zones 1, 2 and 3. Zones 1 and 2 combined comprise an area of 180 x 200 m, whereas, zone 3 covers an area of 600 x 800 m. The anomalous stream samples mentioned above, also suggest that Cu-Au mineralization extends below the talus and overburden covered slopes immediately northeast of the Mex Showing outcrops, an area measuring 400 x 800 m.

An induced polarization survey is recommended to map the limits of sulphide mineralization under the talus and overburden covered area described above. Diamond drilling should follow to fully test these areas.

10. REFERENCES

Caelles, J.C. (1978): Mex Group 1977 Termination Report; Cominco Ltd. - internal company report.

Hermary, R.G. and Woods, D.V. (1988): Geophysical Report on an Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM survey, Eric and Dawn Claims; Canadian Venture Corporation - Geological Branch assessment report # 17,595.

Sharp, R.J. (1981): Assessment Report, 1981 Geochemical Report on the Mex Mineral Claim in the Finlay River Area; Cominco Ltd.

Sorbara, J.P. and Grond, H.C. (1988): Report on the Eric Property, Toodoggone River Area for Canadian Ventures Inc. - internal company report.

John Baril.

John Baril
Geologist

A.M. Pauwels
Senior Geologist

Approved
for Release: W. J. Wolfe

W.J. Wolfe
Manager, Exploration
Western District

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Supervision planning report (AMP 4 days @ $517)	$2,068.00
Mapping, sampling, report	
J. Baril 14 days @ $196.68	2,753.52
I. Stillwell 14 days @ $143.02	2,002.28
Mobilization	
N. Mountain Helicopter as per invoice	6,496.32
Truck Rental (Hertz) as per invoice	1,244.27
Food/Camp	
28 days @ $100.00/day	2,800.00
Assays and analysis as per invoice	2,768.25
Drafting, report	
J. Baril 6 days @ $196.68/day	1,180.08
Total:	**$21,312.72**

APPENDIX II

Statement of Qualifications

I, JOHN F. BARIL, hereby certify that:

1) I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1988 ;

2) I have been involved in mineral exploration in British Columbia and the Yukon since 1987 ;

3) I was personally engaged in fieldwork on the Mex Property and am responsible for the interpretation of data, and the writing of this raport ;

4) My home address is:

#202 - 5774 Balsam St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6M 4B9

Date: March 4, 1992

John Baril
Geologist

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

1, ANDRE M. PAUWELS, 4900 Mariposa Court, Richmond, B.C. hereby declare that I:

1. Graduated from State university of Ghent, Belgium with a B.Sc., Geology in July, 1970.

2. Have been engaged in mineral exploration as a Geologist:

   - In Ontario from september, 1970 until April, 1972 with Union Miniere Exploration and Mining Corporation Limited.

   - In British Columbia and Yukon Territories since May, 1972 until December, 1980 with Union Miniere Exploration and Mining Corporation Limited.

   - With Bethlehem Copper Corporation from January until May 1, 1981.

   - Presently with Cominco Limited since May 1, 1981.

3. Was engaged from 1970 until present in numerous geological, geochemical, geophysical and drilling programmes for mineral exploration in Ontario, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Arizona and Peru.

4. Am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

Date: March 4, 1992

A.M. Pauwels
Senior Geologist


Province of British Columbia
MINING DIVISIONS
1987
Gold Commissioner's Office
Or Assistant Gold Commissioner
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
PROPERTY
ATLIN
LIARD
OMINECA
CARIBOO
SKEENA
CLINTON
KAMLOOPS
VANCOUVER
NANAIMO
ALBERNI
NELSON
PRINCE GEORGE
PRINCE RUPERT
104
94
103
93
92
82
PACIFIC
OCEAN
T.K.

EASTER 3

EASTER 4

FIN 20

FIN 11

FIN 17

FIN 3

FIN 21

FIN 18

FIN 16

FIN 12

PAULA CLAIM
(MEX PROPERTY)

EASTER 2

FIN 14

FIN 19

EASTER 1

DRYBROUGH
PEAK

BLACK RIDGE

CELTIC RIDGE

RIVER

SWANNELL RANGES

52 KM
CHENI MINE
ROAD

FINLAY

DEASE

ATTYCELLEY

CASCADEROS

Lat: 57° 10'

Long: 126° 55'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,240

0 1 2 KM

LEGEND

CHENI GOLD MINE ROAD

PINE TREE PROPERTY ACCESS ROAD

EXISTING BRANCH ROAD

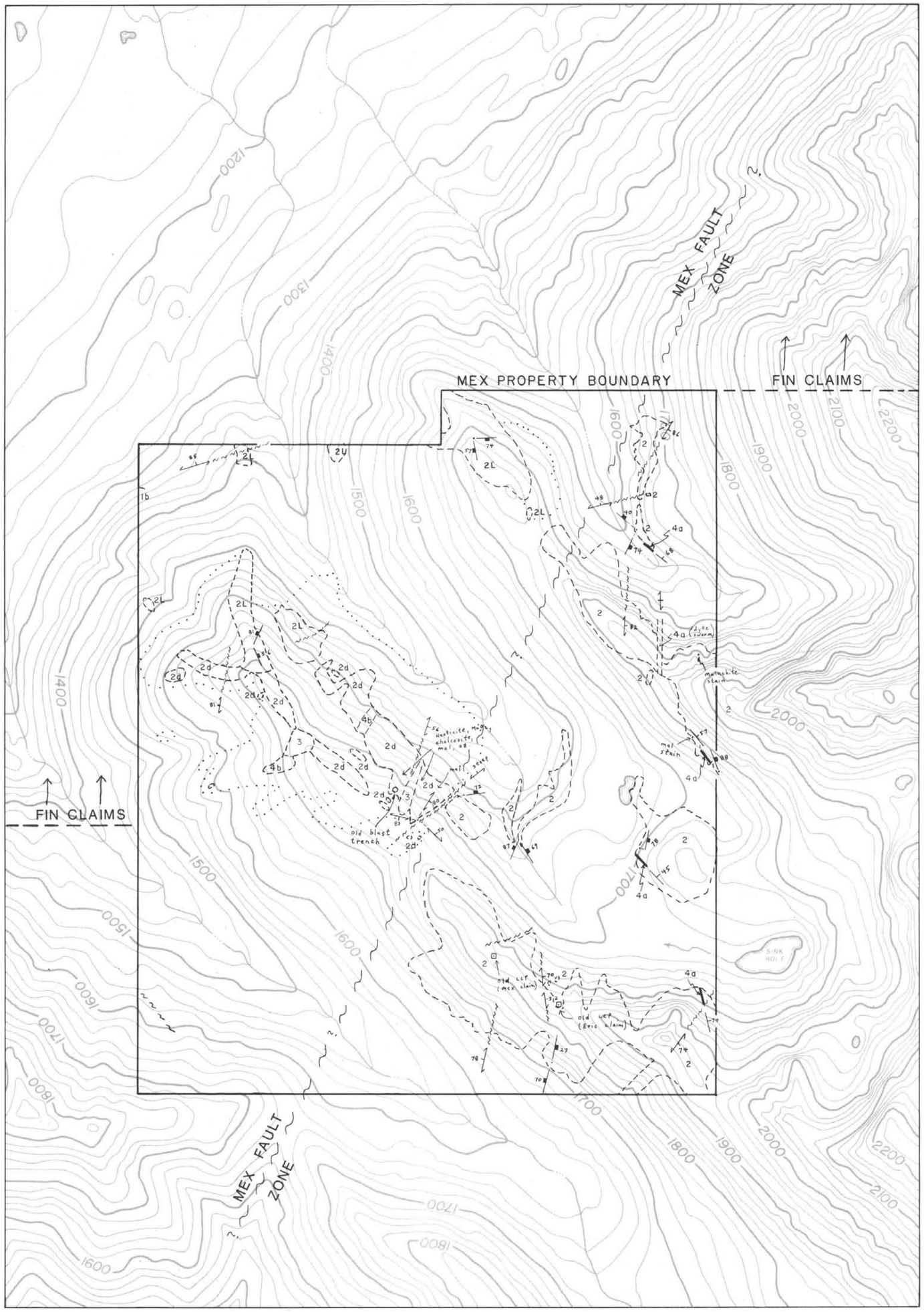
MEX PROPERTY

94E/2

Drawn by: J F B		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

CLAIM LOCATIONS MAP

Scale: 1 : 50,000 | Date: NOV. 1991 | Plate: 2



LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

DYKES (POST-MINERAL)

- 4b Porphyritic dacite
- 4a Andesite (porphyritic or aphanitic)

RED DYKE SUITE (POST-MINERAL)

- 3 Red quartz latite porphyry, syenite, alkali feldspar syenite, trachyte porphyry

PLUTONIC SUITE

- 2 Undifferentiated, mainly granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzodiorite, monzonite to quartz monzonite and syenite to quartz syenite. Minor granite to alkali feldspar granite and alkali feldspar syenite. Textures are generally equigranular but occasionally porphyritic. Occasional cross cutting andesite dykes
- 2L **Weakly limonitic & moderately fractured version of unit 2 above**
- 2d Quartz monzonite, monzonite, porphyritic dacite, occasional rhyolite dykes.
- 2c Biotite granodiorite
- 2b Quartz monzonite porphyry, quartz monzonite, monzonite
- 2a Hornblende granodiorite

VOLCANIC SUITE

- 1 Volcanics-undifferentiated
- 1b Crystal tuff, porphyritic andesite, diorite
- 1h Hornfelsed volcanic rocks

SYMBOLS

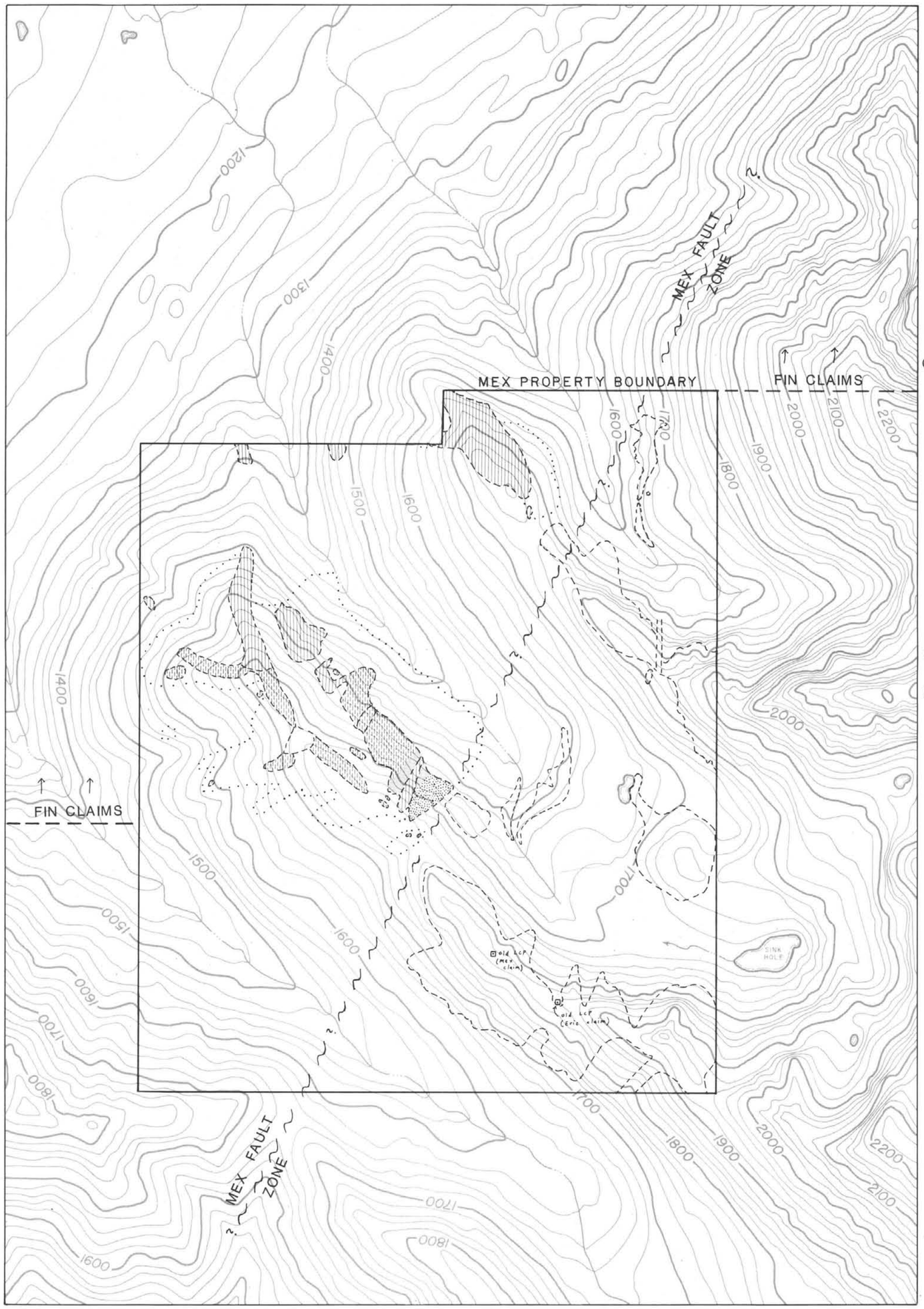
- Dyke attitude
- Joint
- Fault attitude
- Local fault
- Inferred regional fault
- Road (4 wheel drive)
- Outcrop boundary or geological contact
- Outer limits of gossanous talus
- Approximate outcrop boundary (located from a distance)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,240

0 200 400 600 800 1000 metres

MEX PROPERTY				COMINCO 94 E/2
Drawn by: JFB		Traced by:		GEOLOGY
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date	OMINECA M.D., B.C.
				Scale: 1 : 10,000 / Date: NOV. 1991 / Plate: 3



LEGEND

STRONGLY LEACHED, GOSSANOUS ZONE

Highly fractured. Intense phyllic & moderate propylitic alteration.

WEAKLY GOSSANOUS ZONE, NO LEACHING

ALTERATION / MINERALIZATION ZONES :

MEX SHOWING

1. Cu mineralization zone. Fracture coatings consisting of <1% chalcocite/neoticite / MnO_2, malachite, azurite & chrysocolla. Rare chalcopyrite specs. Occasional quartz stringers with potassic alteration envelopes.
2. Weak Cu mineralization zone. occasional malachite coatings on talus rocks found below outcrops. Rare chalcopyrite specs. 1% quartz stockwork with potassic alteration envelopes. Occasional fracture coatings of chalcocite / neoticite / MnO_2.
3. Rare Cu mineralization zone. Rare chalcopyrite specs & fracture coatings of chalcocite/neoticite / MnO_2. Occasional quartz stringers.
4. No Cu mineralization. Weakly to moderately fractured. Weak phyllic & propylitic alteration.

SYMBOLS :

- Inferred regional fault.
- Road (4 wheel drive).
- outcrop boundary or geological contact.
- outer limits of gossanous talus.
- Approximate outcrop boundary (located from a distance).

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,240

0 200 400 600 800 1000 metres

MEX PROPERTY — Cominco — 94 E/2

Drawn by: JFB		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

Scale: 1 : 10,000 | Date: NOV. 1991 | Plate: 4

LEGEND

SYMBOLS :

Road (4 wheel drive)

Outcrop boundary or geological contact

Outer limits of gossanous talus

ROCK SAMPLES

▲ 1991 chip sample (1 square meter)

■ 1991 grab sample

● 1991 float sample

△ Pre-1991 rock sample

277/180/334 Rock sample assay results → Cu / Au / Zn
Results in ppm (Au in ppb)
NA : is used where there is no assay value available

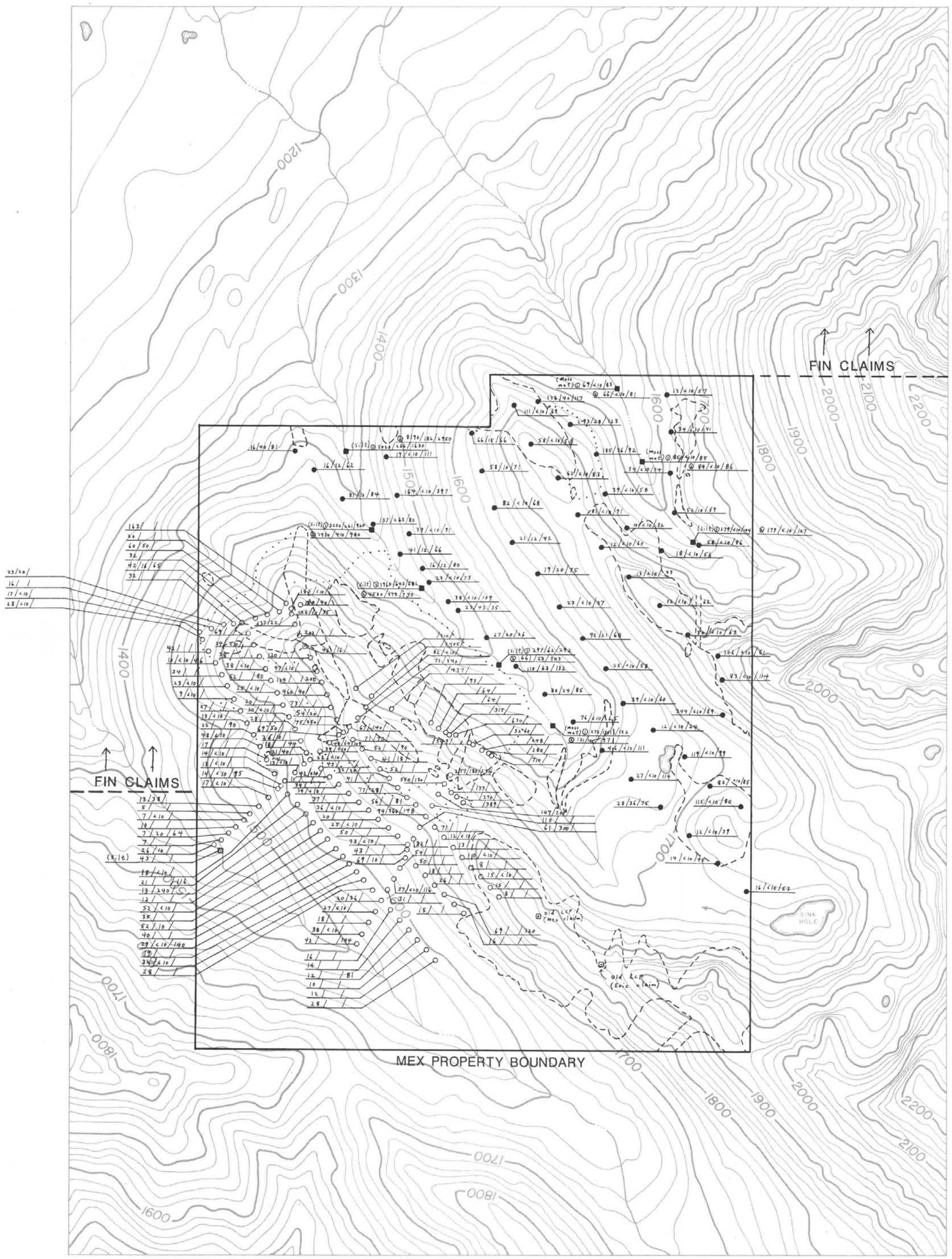
● 1991 whole rock analysis sample

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,240

0 200 400 600 800 1000 metres

MEX PROPERTY				Cominco 94 E/2
Drawn by: J F B		Traced by:		GEOCHEMISTRY - ROCK SAMPLES
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date	
				OMINECA M.D., B.C.
Scale: 1 : 10,000		Date: NOV. 1991		Plate: 5



LEGEND

SYMBOLS :

Road (4 wheel drive)

Outcrop boundary or geological contact

Outer limits of gossanous talus

SOIL & STREAM SAMPLES :

- 1991 soil sample
- Pre-1991 soil sample
- 1991 silt or moss mat sample
- Pre-1991 silt or moss mat sample

92/21/68 Sample assay results → Cu/Au/Zn
Results in ppm (Au in ppb)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,240

0 200 400 600 800 1000 metres

MEX PROPERTY

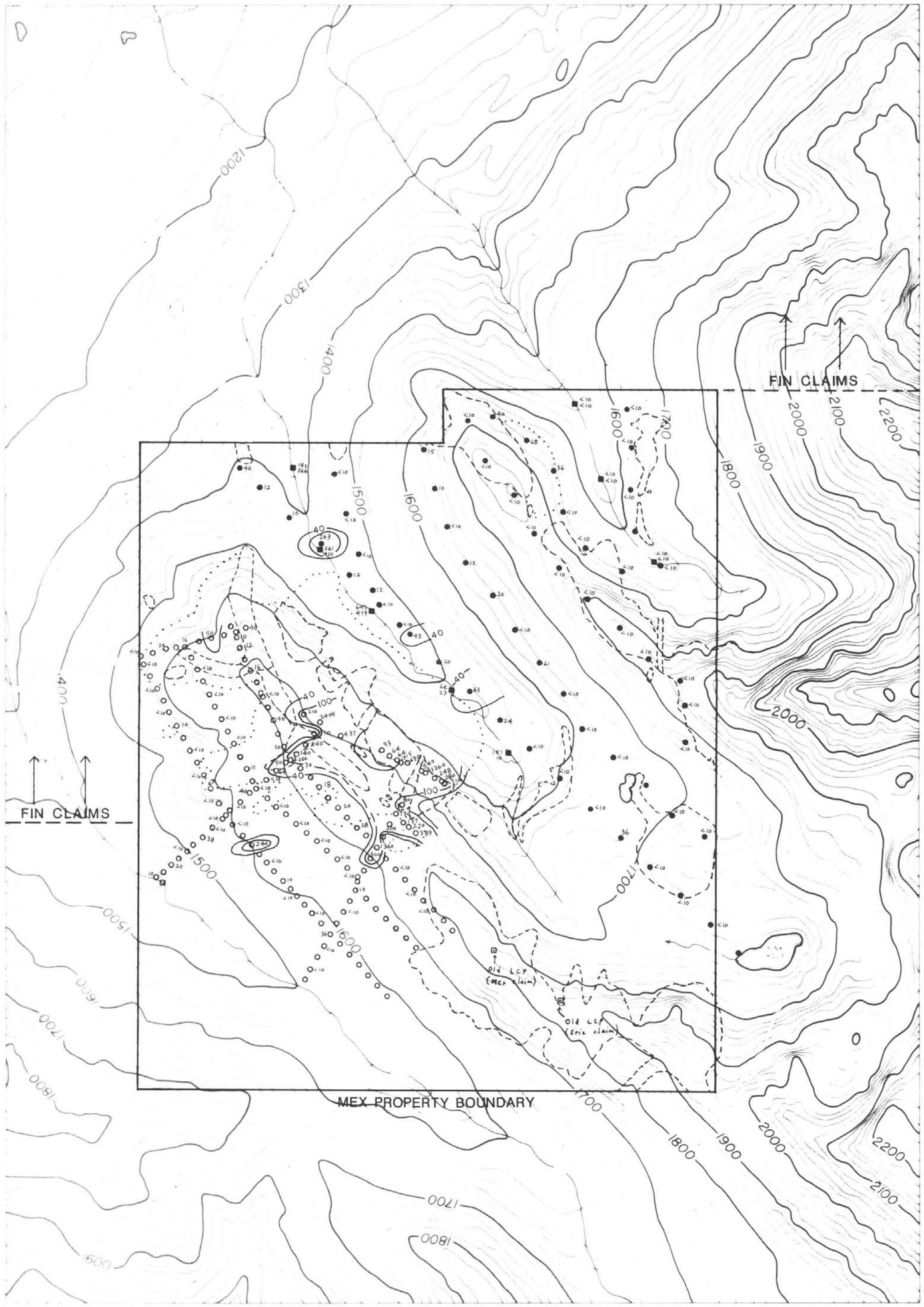
Cominco 94 E/2

Drawn by: J F B		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

GEOCHEMISTRY – SOIL & STREAM SAMPLES

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

Scale: 1 : 10,000 | Date: NOV. 1991 | Plate: 6



LEGEND

SYMBOLS :

Road (4 wheel drive)

Outcrop boundary or geological contact

outer limits of gossanous talus

SOIL & STREAM SAMPLES :

28 ← Au(ppb) 1991 Soil sample

Pre-1991 soil sample

1991 silt or moss mat sample

Pre-1991 silt or moss mat sample

GOLD (ppb)

>100

40-100

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,240

0 200 400 600 800 1000 metres

MEX PROPERTY

COMINECA 94 E/2

Drawn by: J F B		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

GEOCHEMISTRY – SOIL & STREAM SAMPLES

GOLD

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

Scale: 1 : 10,000 | Date: NOV. 1991 | Plate: 7