EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

ASSESSMENT REPORT - 1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

KEMESS PROJECT

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA

N.T.S. 94E/2
Latitude 57°00' N
Longitude 126°45' W

Mineral Claims	Tenure #'s
New Kemess 1-3	237800-801, 241960
Ron 4, 10-11	238404, 238705-706
Du, Du 2	238819, 242573
Rat 1-3	239994, 243165-166
Nek 1-4	241957-959, 242574
Due 1-10	242575-584
Dero 1-16	243047-062
Can 1	243063
Dunc 1-3	243064-066
Creek	243067
Ser	243068
Son 1-2	243072-073
Chika 1-2	243074-075
Pond 1-4	243076-078
La 1-8	243354-361
Lake 1-2	243362-363
Alison 1-2	243440-441
Tiszi 1-4	243442-445
Freddy 1-7	304008-014
DC 1-5	304015-019
SR 1-4	304020-023
Goz 1-2	304706-707
Tsizi 5-12	304788-799
Gold 1-8	305548-555

Placer Claims	Tenure #'s
Kem 1-16	268616-631
S Kem 1 -10	268632-641
Dun 1-8	268642-649
Ser 1-6	268650-655
Ted 1-8	268656-663
E Kem 1-13	268711-723
N kem 1-13	268724-736

VOLUME I

D.J. Copeland, P.Eng.
April 15, 1992

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Kemess Project is located in the Southern Toodoggone mining camp in the Omineca Mining Division in north central British Columbia. The property includes a huge claim block composed of 96 mineral claims (595 units) owned 100% by El Condor Resources Ltd. and 13 additional claims (120 units) involved a joint venture agreement between El Condor Resources Ltd. (60%) and St. Philips Resources Inc. (40%). El Condor is the operator of the joint venture.

The exploration program carried out over the 1991 field season was comprised of the following:

- Approximately 20 km of access road was constructed on the property.
- A 212 km cut and picket grid was put in over the western half of the property covering the Kemess North and Kemess South Deposits as well as the surrounding areas.
- A 201 line km Induced Polarization-Resistivity survey over the grid area, conducted by Lloyd Geophysics Inc.
- 57 samples of moss mat sediment were collected from the property at an average density of 1 site per square kilometre from first and second order streams.
- An Environmental Baseline Studies program, designed and overseen by environmental consultants, was implemented to collect meteorology, hydrology and water quality data as well as record wildlife observation.
- Reconnaissance field mapping was carried out on the Dero 1 to Dero 16 claims in the Cascadero Falls area.
- Digital 1:10,000 topographic base maps of the property were produced from aerial photographs.

1.1 Drilling Summary

Diamond drill programs were carried out on three different areas of the property.

- 29 NQ diamond drill holes, totalling 5189 metres, drilled on the Kemess South Deposit, confirm the presence of a major gold-copper porphyry system.

- 3 NQ diamond drill holes, totalling 394.6 metres, drilled on the Sem 1 claim intersected strongly propylitically altered rocks.

- 4 NQ diamond drilled holes, totalling 1423 metres, drilled on the Kemess North Golden Eagle Deposit, continued to delineate the zone of mineralization. This zone remains open in all directions.

1.2 Placer Claims

A portion of the work described in this report was done on the property's 74 placer claims This work included:

- 7 km of road building.

- 20 km of line cutting and IP chargeability surveys.

- 23 Moss mat samples collected from Kemess Creek and its surrounding drainages.

- 2 water quality monitoring stations installed as part of the environmental baseline studies.

- 7 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 883 metres drilled along Kemess Creek.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

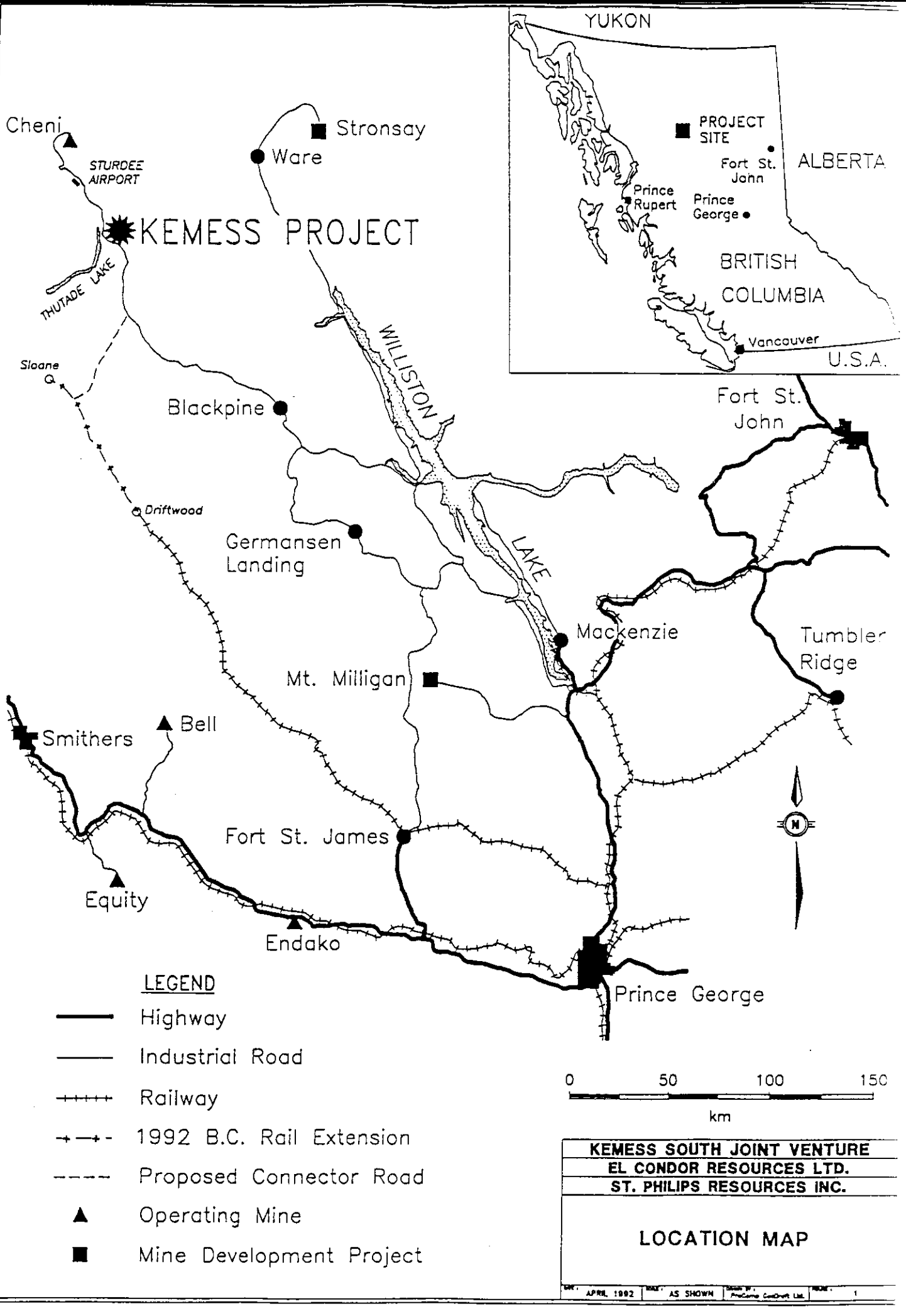
The Kemess Project, located in the Omineca Mining Division in north central British Columbia, is a large multi-deposit property comprised of 109 mineral claims (715 units) and 74 placer claims. During the 1991 field season, El Condor Resources Ltd. carried out a major exploration program involving road building, line cutting, IP Geophysical surveys, property wide moss mat geochemical sampling, environmental baseline studies, aerial photography and topographic base map preparation. Major diamond drill programs were carried out on the Kemess South Deposit and the Kemess North Golden Eagle Deposit.

The 1991 program continued to produce encouraging results. Delineation drilling has confirmed the Kemess South Deposit as a major gold-copper porphyry deposit. Delineation drilling on the Kemess North Golden Eagle deposit has substantially increased the size of the known zone of mineralization. Several promising geophysical and geochemical exploration targets in other areas of the property were also defined during the 1991 program.

3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kemess South property is located in north central British Columbia at latitude 57°00' north, longitude 126°45' west, in the Omineca Mining Division approximately 265 km north of Smithers and 430 km northwest of Prince George (Figure 1).

Access to the property is from Fort St. James or Mackenzie via the Omineca Resource Access Road which passes to within 5 km of the western side of the claims. A connector road provides vehicle



KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

LOCATION MAP

DATE: APRIL 1992 | SCALE: AS SHOWN | Drawn By: ProCarto CanDraft Ltd. | REV: 1

access to the core of the property. Both roads are suitable for vehicles ranging from two-wheel drive pick-up trucks to large semi-trailer units. South of the native community of Jack Pine, government agencies and forest resource companies maintain the road to Mackenzie and Fort St. James. North of Jack Pine, Cheni Gold Mines Ltd. maintains the Omineca Resource Access Road and charges a toll for vehicles using the road. The construction of a 60 km connector road from the Omineca Resource Access Road at Moose Valley along the Sustut River Valley would provide access to the British Columbia Railway at Sloane.

The Sturdee Valley airfield is located adjacent to the Omineca Resource Access Road approximately 40 km northwest of the property. This airfield is serviced by airlines using scheduled commuter-type aircraft based in Smithers and Vancouver. Cheni Gold Mines Ltd., who maintain the airfield, charge a monthly user fee.

A fully winterized 40 man camp office and core handling facility are maintained year round at Kemess South with a satellite telecommunications system providing effective telephone and facsimile links to corporate offices, laboratories and suppliers. A seasonal 20 man camp exists at Kemess North.

The Kemess property lies on the western margin of the Swannell Range of the Omenica Mountains at the transition to the more gentle terrain of the Bowser Basin and Spatsizi Plateau.

Topography at Kemess South is characterized by relatively moderate rounded terrain with occasional rocky bluffs. Elevations at Kemess South range from 1200 m to 1500 m. Topography is gentle with 5° to 10° south-southwest facing slopes. A mixed subalpine coniferous forest of spruce, balsam and jack pine covers the area and most of the claims. Local areas of poor drainage are characterized by a 1 m to 2 m thick peat layer supporting willow and alder bushes and

scattered stunted spruce trees.

Topography at Kemess North is characterized by relatively rugged terrain of alpine to subalpine highlands with abundant corrie and cirque features. Elevation range from 1400 metres to 1923 metres.

The climate is generally moderate although highly changeable. Temperatures range from +30° to -35° celsius. Precipitation is also moderate and more or less uniformly distributed throughout the year(Appendix B). With appropriate planning, drilling and development activities can be easily sustained year round.

4.0 CLAIM DATA

The Kemess Project involves a huge claim block composed of 96 mineral claims (595 units) owned 100% by El Condor Resources Ltd. and 13 additional claims (120 units) in a Joint Venture agreement between El Condor Resources Ltd. (60%) and St. Philips Resources Inc. (40%). El Condor is the operator of the joint venture. All mineral claims are situated in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheet 94E/2 and 94D/15. Locations of all mineral claims are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, while mineral claim data is listed in Table I.

The Kemess Project also involves a total of 74 placer claims in the Kemess Creek area. 46 of the placer claims are owned 100% by El Condor Resources Ltd. and 28 of the claims are included under the Joint Venture agreement. All placer claims are situated in the Omineca Mining Division on NTS map sheet 94E/2 and 94D/15. Locations of all placer claims are illustrated in Figure 4, while placer claim data is listed in Table II.

5.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

5.1 District Exploration and Development

Placer gold was discovered in 1889 at the mouth of McConnell Creek, located 30 kilometres northwest of Johansen Lake and 25 kilometres southeast of the Kemess South property. This discovery led to a brief gold rush in 1907.

In the 1930s, Cominco prospected the Thutade and Duncan Lakes areas to the north and west of the Kemess South property for the source of placer gold which was found in a local creek. Cominco failed to discover the source of this gold, but did stake claims on a lead-zinc skarn occurrence a few kilometres north of the current Kemess

TABLE I

NTS 94E/2, 94D/15 KEMESS PROJECT - MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim Name	Record No	Tenure No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
NEW KEMESS	43	237800	18	11-Jul-75	11-Jul-99	El Condor (100%)
NEW KEMESS	44	237801	20	11-Jul-75	11-Jul-99	El Condor (100%)
RON 4	3630	238404	20	03-Mar-81	03-Mar-97	El Condor (JV)
RON 10	5850	238705	20	05-Oct-83	05-Oct-97	El Condor (100%)
RON 11	5851	238706	10	05-Oct-83	05-Oct-97	El Condor (100%)
DU	6396	238819	20	16-Jul-84	16-Jul-97	El Condor (JV)
RAT 1	9463	239994	9	15-Jun-88	15-Jun-97	El Condor (100%)
SEM 1	10851	241014	16	18-Jul-89	18-Jul-97	El Condor (100%)
NEK 1	11804	241957	12	03-May-90	03-May-97	El Condor (100%)
NEK 2	11805	241958	10	03-May-90	03-May-97	El Condor (100%)
NEK 3	11806	241959	20	03-May-90	03-May-97	El Condor (100%)
NEW KEMESS	11807	241960	15	03-May-90	03-May-97	El Condor (100%)
DU 2	12423	242573	20	02-Aug-90	02-Aug-97	El Condor (JV)
NEK 4	12424	242574	14	01-Aug-90	01-Aug-97	El Condor (100%)
DUE 1	12425	242575	1	02-Aug-90	02-Aug-97	El Condor (JV)
DUE 2	12426	242576	1	02-Aug-90	02-Aug-97	El Condor (JV)
DUE 3	12427	242577	1	02-Aug-90	02-Aug-97	El Condor (JV)
DUE 4	12428	242578	1	03-Aug-90	03-Aug-97	El Condor (JV)
DUE 5	12429	242579	1	03-Aug-90	03-Aug-97	El Condor (JV)
DUE 6	12430	242580	1	03-Aug-90	03-Aug-97	El Condor (JV)
DUE 7	12431	242581	1	03-Aug-90	03-Aug-97	El Condor (100%)
DUE 8	12432	242582	1	03-Aug-90	03-Aug-97	El Condor (100%)
DUE 9	12433	242583	1	03-Aug-90	03-Aug-97	El Condor (100%)
DUE 10	12434	242584	1	03-Aug-90	03-Aug-97	El Condor (100%)
DERO 1	12897	243047	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 2	12898	243048	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 3	12899	243049	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 4	12900	243050	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 5	12901	243051	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 6	12902	243052	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 7	12903	243053	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 8	12904	243054	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 9	12905	243055	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 10	12906	243056	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 11	12907	243057	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 12	12908	243058	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 13	12909	243059	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 14	12910	243060	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 15	12911	243061	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
DERO 16	12912	243062	1	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-94	El Condor (100%)
CAN 1	12913	243063	20	02-Feb-91	02-Feb-99	El Condor (100%)
DUNC 1	12914	243064	4	01-Feb-91	01-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
DUNC 2	12915	243065	4	01-Feb-91	01-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
DUNC 3	12916	243066	6	01-Feb-91	01-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
CREEK	12917	243067	12	01-Feb-91	02-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
SER	12918	243068	20	02-Feb-91	02-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
RATED	12919	243069	20	02-Feb-91	02-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
FRED	12920	243070	6	31-Jan-91	31-Jan-2000	El Condor (100%)
RIK	12921	243071	20	02-Feb-92	02-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
SON 1	12922	243072	20	02-Feb-91	02-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
SON 2	12923	243073	10	03-Feb-91	03-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
CHIKA 1	12924	243074	20	02-Feb-91	02-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
CHIKA 2	12925	243075	8	03-Feb-91	03-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
POND 1	12926	243076	1	03-Feb-91	03-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
POND 2	12927	243077	1	03-Feb-91	03-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
POND 3	12928	243078	1	03-Feb-91	03-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
POND 4	12929	243079	1	03-Feb-91	03-Feb-2000	El Condor (100%)
RAT 2	13015	243165	10	04-Mar-91	04-Mar-99	El Condor (100%)
RAT 3	13016	243166	20	04-Mar-91	04-Mar-99	El Condor (100%)
LA 1	13204	243354	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)

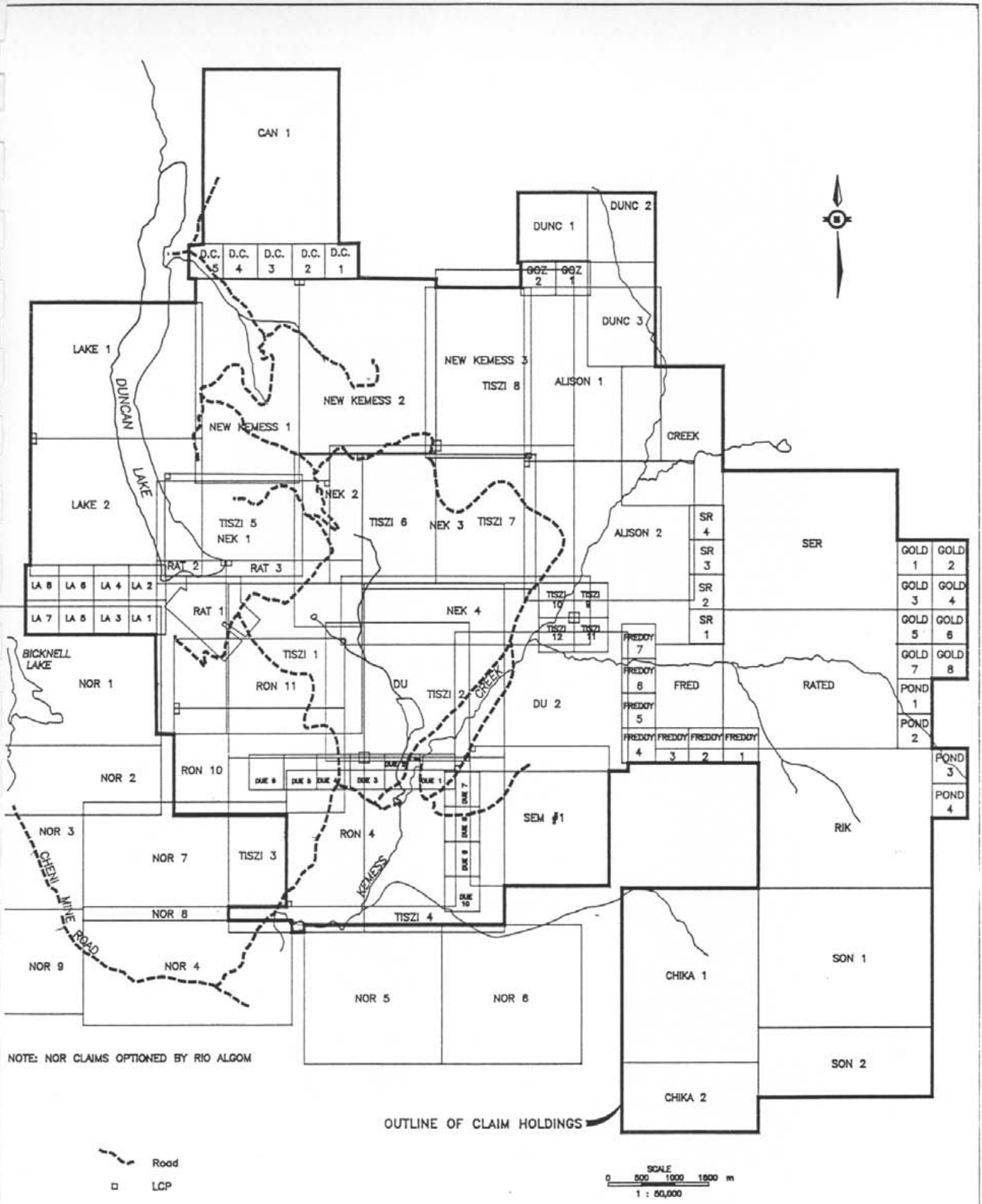
TABLE I

NTS 94E/2, 94D/15 KEMESS PROJECT - MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim Name	Record No	Tenure No.	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
LA 2	13205	243355	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LA 3	13206	243356	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LA 4	13207	243357	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LA 5	13208	243358	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LA 6	13209	243359	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LA 7	13210	243360	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LA 8	13211	243361	1	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LAKE 1	13212	243362	20	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
LAKE 2	13213	243363	20	09-Apr-91	09-Apr-99	El Condor (100%)
ALISON 1	13290	243440	20	14-May-91	14-May-2000	El Condor (100%)
ALISON 2	13291	243441	20	14-May-91	14-May-2000	El Condor (100%)
TISZI 1	13292	243442	20	16-May-91	16-May-93	El Condor (JV)
TISZI 2	13293	243443	20	16-May-91	16-May-93	El Condor (JV)
TISZI 3	13294	243444	20	16-May-91	16-May-97	El Condor (JV)
TISZI 4	13295	243445	20	16-May-91	16-May-97	El Condor (JV)
FREDDY 1	304008	304008	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
FREDDY 2	304009	304009	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
FREDDY 3	304010	304010	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
FREDDY 4	304011	304011	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
FREDDY 5	304012	304012	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
FREDDY 6	304013	304013	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
FREDDY 7	304014	304014	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
DC 1	304015	304015	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
DC 2	304016	304016	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
DC 3	304017	304017	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
DC 4	304018	304018	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
DC 5	304019	304019	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
SR 1	304020	304020	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
SR 2	304021	304021	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
SR 3	304022	304022	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
SR 4	304023	304023	1	04-Sep-91	04-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
GOZ 1	304706	304706	1	21-Sep-91	21-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
GOZ 2	304707	304707	1	21-Sep-91	21-Sep-99	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 5	304788	304788	15	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 6	304789	304789	12	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 7	304790	304790	16	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 8	304791	304791	20	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 9	304796	304796	1	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 10	304797	304797	1	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 11	304798	304798	1	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
TSIZI 12	304799	304799	1	06-Oct-91	06-Oct-93	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 1	305548	305548	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 2	305549	305549	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 3	305550	305550	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 4	305551	305551	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 5	305552	305552	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 6	305553	305553	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 7	305554	305554	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)
GOLD 8	305555	305555	1	10-Oct-91	10-Oct-2000	El Condor (100%)

Total Claims 109 Units 715

* pending acceptance of assessment report



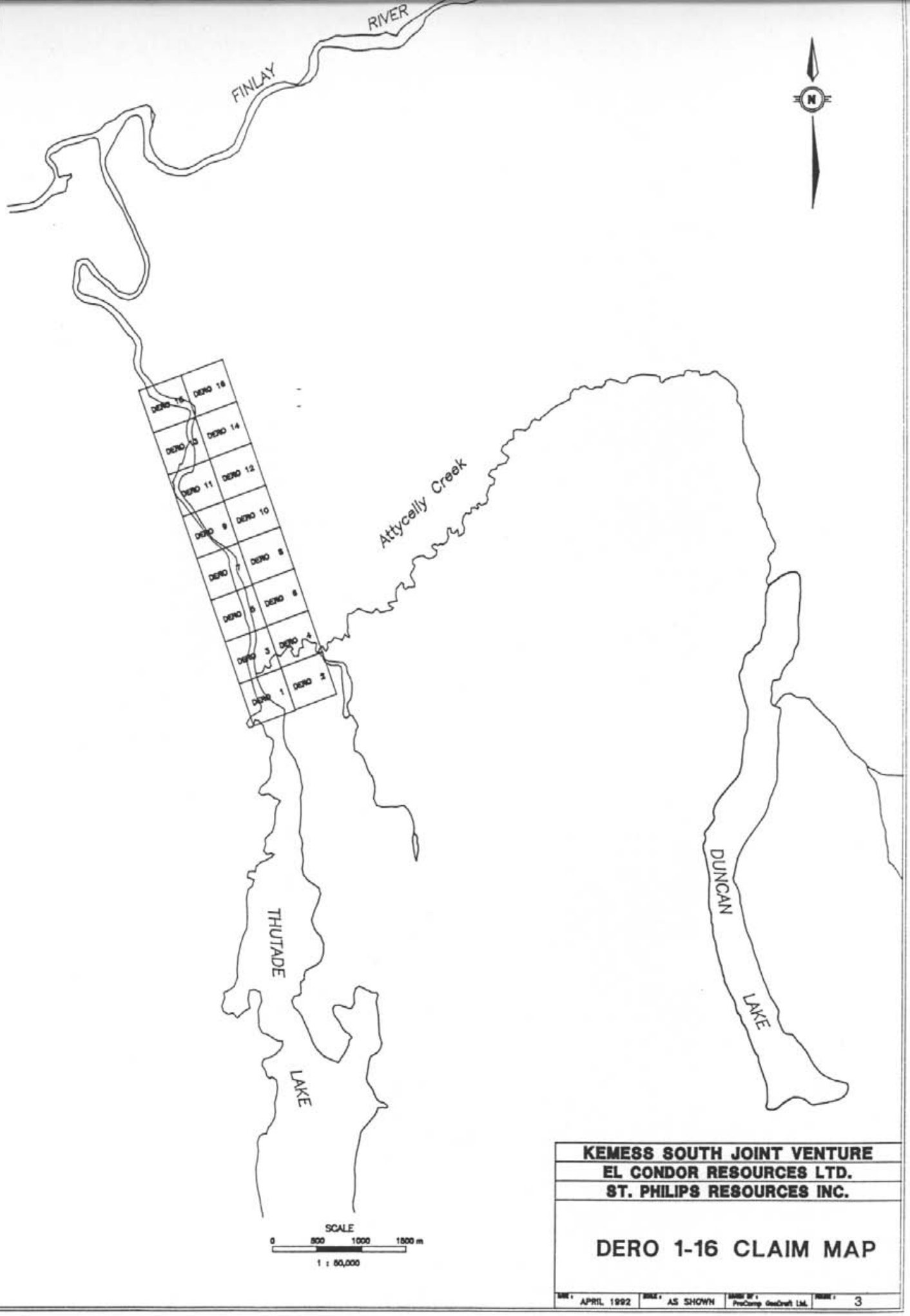
NOTE: NOR CLAIMS OPTIONED BY RIO ALGOM

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DATE:	REVISED:	FIGURE:
AS SHOWN	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	APR. 91	OCT 28/91	2



KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

DERO 1-16 CLAIM MAP

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
APRIL 1992	AS SHOWN	ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	3

TABLE II

NTS 94E/2, 94D/15 KEMESS PROJECT - PLACER CLAIMS

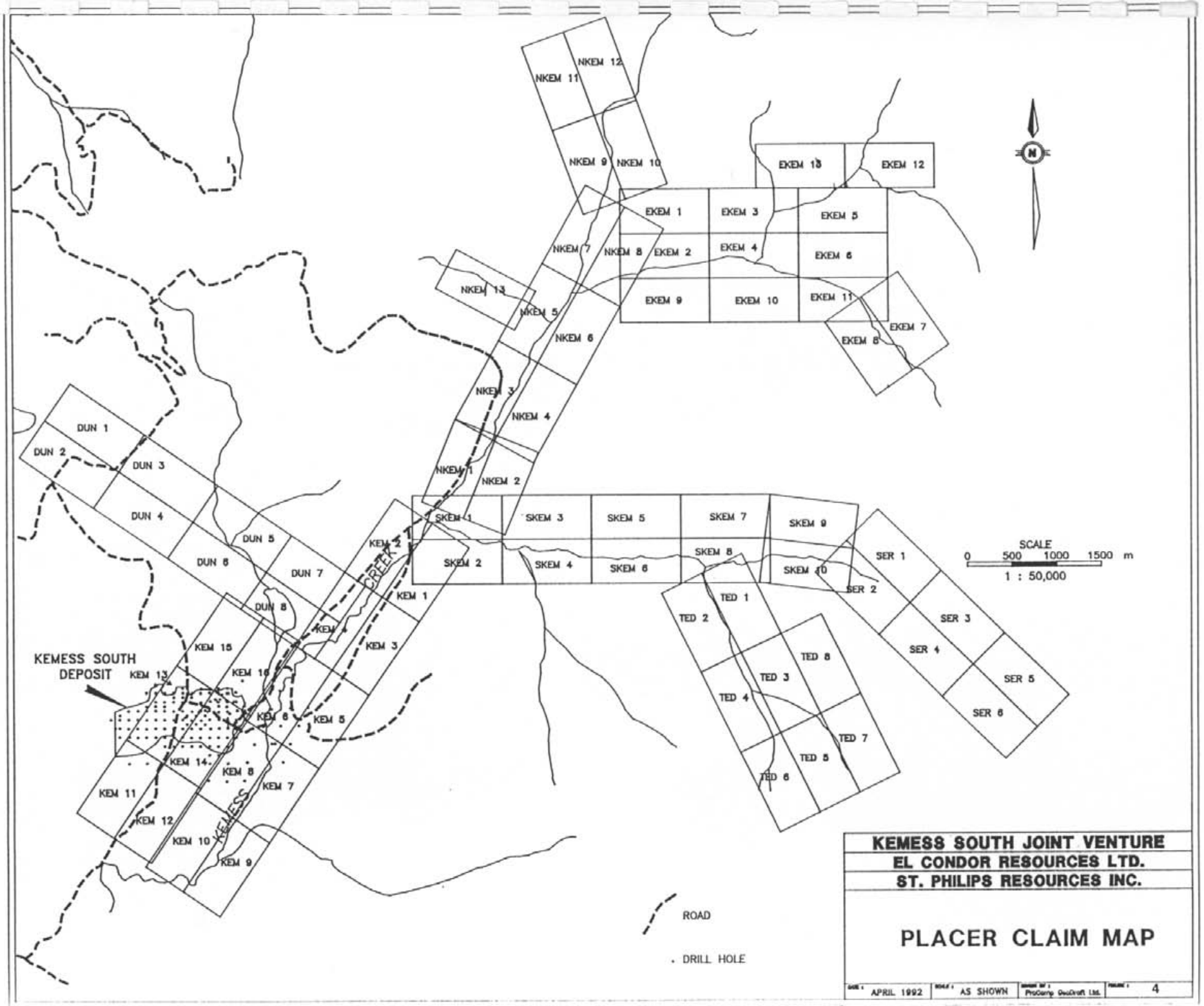
Claim Name	Record	Tenure #	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
KEM 1	447	268616	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 2	448	268617	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 3	449	268618	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 4	450	268619	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 5	451	268620	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 6	452	268621	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 7	453	268622	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 8	454	268623	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 9	455	268624	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 10	456	268625	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 11	457	268626	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 12	458	268627	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 13	459	268628	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 14	460	268629	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 15	461	268630	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
KEM 16	462	268631	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
S KEM 1	463	268632	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
S KEM 2	464	268633	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
S KEM 3	465	268634	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
S KEM 4	466	268635	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
S KEM 5	467	268636	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
S KEM 6	468	268637	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
S KEM 7	469	268638	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
S KEM 8	470	268639	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
S KEM 9	471	268640	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
S KEM 10	472	268641	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
DUN 1	473	268642	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
DUN 2	474	268643	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
DUN 3	475	268644	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
DUN 4	476	268645	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
DUN 5	477	268646	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
DUN 6	478	268647	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
DUN 7	479	268648	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
DUN 8	480	268649	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (JV)
SER 1	481	268650	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
SER 2	482	268651	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
SER 3	483	268652	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
SER 4	484	268653	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
SER 5	485	268654	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
SER 6	486	268655	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 1	487	268656	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 2	488	268657	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 3	489	268658	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 4	490	268659	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 5	491	268660	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 6	492	268661	1	09-Mar-91	09-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 7	493	268662	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
TED 8	494	268663	1	08-Mar-91	08-Mar-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 1	542	268711	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 2	543	268712	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 3	544	268713	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 4	545	268714	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 5	546	268715	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 6	547	268716	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 7	548	268717	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 8	549	268718	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 9	550	268719	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 10	551	268720	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 11	552	268721	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
E-KEM 12	553	268722	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)

TABLE II

NTS 94E/2, 94D/15 KEMESS PROJECT - PLACER CLAIMS

Claim Name	Record	Tenure #	Units	Record Date	Expiry Date*	Registered Owner
E-KEM 13	554	268723	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 1	555	268724	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (JV)
N-KEM 2	556	268725	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (JV)
N-KEM 3	557	268726	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 4	558	268727	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 5	559	268728	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 6	560	268729	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 7	561	268730	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 8	562	268731	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 9	563	268732	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 10	564	268733	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 11	565	268734	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 12	566	268735	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
N-KEM 13	567	268736	1	14-May-91	14-May-93	El Condor (100 %)
TOTALS			74			

* pending acceptance of this assessment report


NKEM 11
NKEM 12
NKEM 9
NKEM 10
EKEM 13
EKEM 12
EKEM 1
EKEM 3
EKEM 5
NKEM 7
NKEM 8
EKEM 2
EKEM 4
EKEM 6
NKEM 13
NKEM 5
EKEM 9
EKEM 10
EKEM 11
EKEM 7
EKEM 8
NKEM 6
NKEM 3
NKEM 4
NKEM 1
NKEM 2
DUN 1
DUN 2
DUN 3
DUN 4
DUN 5
DUN 6
DUN 7
DUN 8
SKEM 1
SKEM 3
SKEM 5
SKEM 7
SKEM 9
SKEM 2
SKEM 4
SKEM 6
SKEM 8
SKEM 10
SER 1
SER 2
SER 3
SER 4
SER 5
SER 6
TED 1
TED 2
TED 3
TED 4
TED 5
TED 6
TED 7
TED 8
KEM 2
KEM 1
KEM 3
KEM 15
KEM 16
KEM 13
KEM 6
KEM 5
KEM 14
KEM 8
KEM 7
KEM 11
KEM 12
KEM 10
KEM 9
CREEK
KEMESS
KEMESS SOUTH DEPOSIT
N
SCALE
0 500 1000 1500 m
1 : 50,000
ROAD
DRILL HOLE
KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.
PLACER CLAIM MAP
APRIL 1992
AS SHOWN
ProGamp GeoDraft Ltd.
4

South claims.

In 1968, Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited discovered the Chapelle epithermal gold-silver vein deposit, located roughly 36 kilometres north of the Kemess South property, while searching for porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Toodoggone 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 several epithermal gold and silver prospects, as well as the Kemess North and other porphyry gold-copper prospects.

Dupont of Canada Ltd. operated the Baker (Chapelle) Mine from 1980 to 1984, with initial reserves of about 91,000 tonnes grading 28 g Au/tonne and 560 g Ag/tonne (100,000 tons grading 0.82 oz Au/ton and 16 oz Ag/ton). Dupont constructed the Sturdee Valley airfield to service the mine.

Cheni Gold Mines Inc. is now producing gold and silver at the epithermal-type Lawyers, Cliff and Al vein deposits, located roughly 44 kilometres north of the Kemess property. Cheni and the provincial government extended the Omineca Resource Access Road to facilitate mine development and operations.

Sable Mines Ltd. is currently mining the Shas (Shasta) epithermal gold-silver vein-stockwork deposit, located roughly 30 kilometres north of the Kemess South deposit.

Limited porphyry copper-molybdenum exploration was also undertaken throughout the district.

5.2 Property History - Kemess North

In 1966, Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited carried out a regional silt geochemical survey in the vicinity of the New Kemess

claims. The following year Kennco staked 100 two post mineral claims to cover an intense gossan with high base metal and silver silt geochemistry.

During the years 1968 to 1971, Kennco carried out exploration work which included:

- soil, silt and rock geochemical sampling
- geological mapping at 1:9,600 scale
- X-Ray diamond drilling totalling 232 metres in 8 holes

During 1975-76, Getty Mines Limited optioned the property from Kennco and carried out work which included:

- claim restaking
- photogrammetric topographic mapping at 1:4,800 scale
- relocation of the mineral claims
- fill in soil geochemical sampling
- geological mapping
- drilling totalling 2,065 metres in 13 holes

El Condor Resources Ltd. optioned the property from Kennco in 1986, and in the period 1986 - 1990 completed the following work:

* 1986
  - 14.1 km of magnetic survey
  - 351 soil samples
  - relogging and resampling of the 1975 and 1976 drill core
  - 33 rock chip samples

* 1987
  - 345 rock chip samples

* 1988
  - 50.5 km of EM-34 resistivity surveying on 3 grids
  - 1.8 km of IP surveying
  - 1,676 soil samples on 3 grids
  - 37 rock chip samples
  - 90 metres of hand trenching

* 1989
  - 828 soil samples on two grids
  - 385 metres of backhoe trenching
  - 246 lithogeochemical samples from trenches and reconnaissance outcrop sampling
  - 26.35 line kilometres of VLF EM and magnetic surveying
  - 11.8 line kilometres of IP surveying
  - 732 metres of diamond drilling

* 1990
  - 239 rock chip samples on intervals of roughly 200 metres
  - reconnaissance geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000
  - diamond drilling of 2,207 metres of NQ core in 12 holes
  - upgrading of the 16 kilometre access road using a bulldozer and backhoe.

5.3 Property History - Kemess South

The area of the Kemess South Joint Venture claims was first staked in the early 1980s as part of the general staking activity which spread southward from the core of the Toodoggone epithermal camp. The following is a summary of work conducted to date in this specific area:

1984: Pacific Ridge Resources Ltd./Anaconda Canada Ltd.

- 600 metres of diamond drilling (Figure 3) identified geochemically anomalous concentrations of gold and copper in a porphyry-style geological setting. Grades were considered too low and the property was dropped

1988: St. Philips Resources Inc.

- 20 km of IP surveys
- 15 km of soil geochemical surveys
- 700 metres of reverse circulation drilling

These surveys outlined coincident gold-copper geochemical and IP chargeability anomalies coinciding with and extending beyond the area of mineralization identified by the previous operators. The reverse circulation drilling expanded the area of geochemically anomalous porphyry-type gold-copper mineralization (Figure 4). On the completion of the reverse circulation drilling program the project became inactive.

1990: El Condor Resources Ltd. Option

- 22 km of line cutting
- 22 km of magnetometer surveying
- 22 km of IP surveys
- 3,857 metres of NQ diamond drilling in 22 holes (Figure 5)

The geophysical surveys indicated that the porphyry gold-copper mineralization identified by previous drilling programs was associated with a large sulphide system which extended beyond the surveyed area.

The systematic grid diamond drilling program substantiated the porphyry style of mineralization, the continuity of grade and outlined a substantial well-mineralized geological reserve open for extension in all lateral directions.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

6.1 Stratigraphy

The Kemess Creek area is located in the southeast portion of the Toodoggone District of north-central British Columbia. It straddles the approximate boundary between the terranes of Stikinia to the west and Quesnellia to the east. The boundary between the two terranes to the south of the property is defined by the Pinchi and Finlay Fault systems. However, in the vicinity of Kemess Creek, its precise position has not been defined.

A simplified representation of the regional geology of the district is presented as Figure 5 with a regional stratigraphic column listed in Table III.

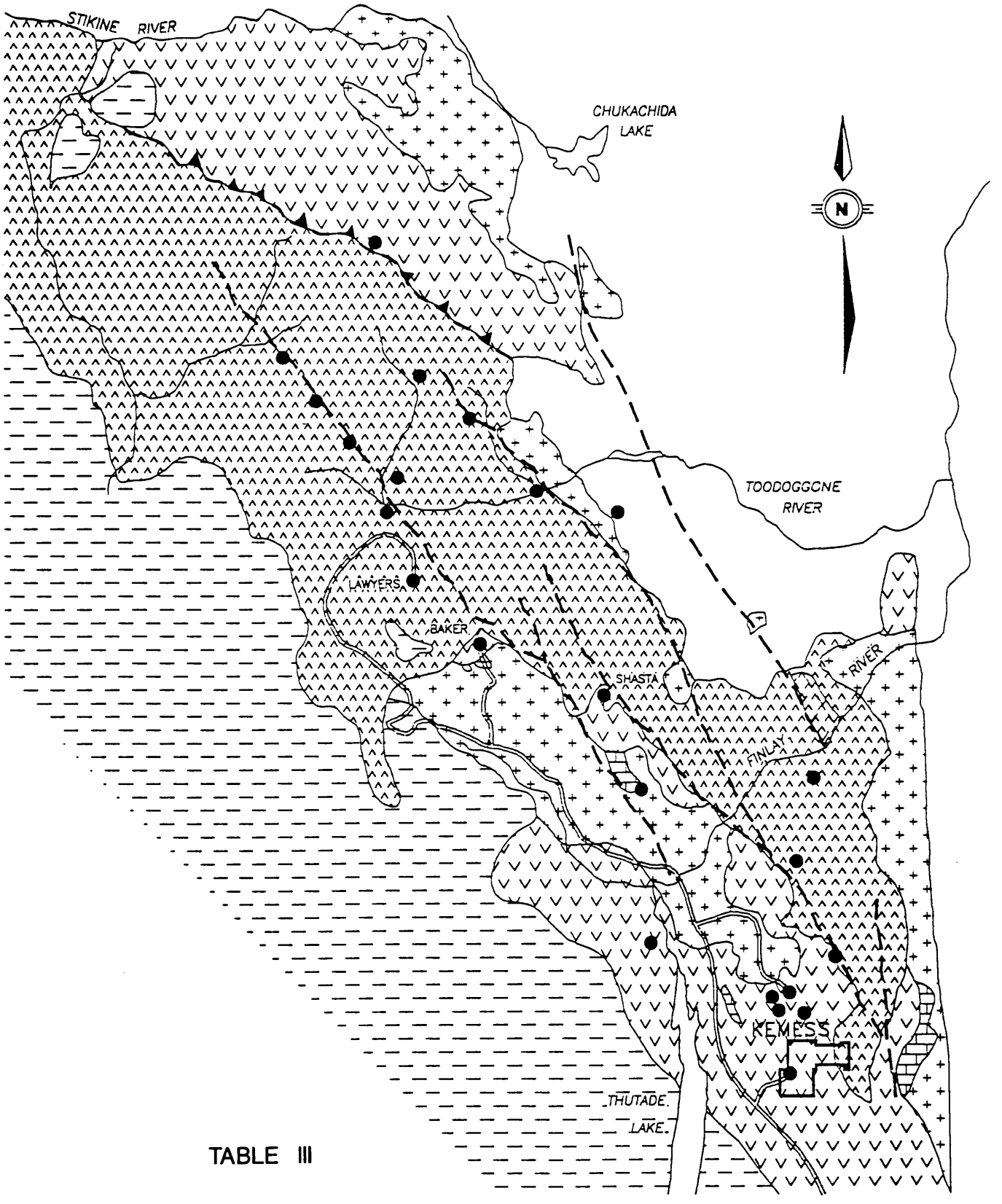


TABLE III

LEGEND

- K Sustut Group
- J Intrusions
- J Toodoggonne Fm.
- Takla Group
- P Asitka Group
- Road
- Fault
- Mineral Prospect

KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

DATE: APRIL 1992 | SCALE: AS SHOWN | Drawn By: PreCorp GeoCraft Ltd. | FIGURE: 5

The majority of the Kemess Creek area is underlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group. These supracrustal rocks have been intruded by a large number of predominantly felsic Omineca Intrusions of Lower to Middle Jurassic age.

To the west of Duncan Lake, carbonate rocks of the Upper Palaeozoic Asitka Group are exposed. Contact relationships between the Asitka and Takla Groups have not yet been firmly established. It is assumed that the Asitka Group sedimentary rocks form the basement sequence upon which the Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks were unconformably deposited. The two groups of rocks are in probable fault contact west of Duncan Lake.

Rocks of the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group, the "Toodoggone Formation", lie to the east and north of the Kemess Creek area.

Upper Cretaceous sedimentary members of the subaerial Sustut Group form a southwesterly-thickening blanket which unconformably overlies older rocks in the southern portion of the area.

Pleistocene glaciation has intensively scoured the entire district, and deposited variably thick mantles of till and glaciofluvial material over much of the lower benchland topography. Rugged cirque features with rock glaciers and residual morainic debris are present at the higher elevations.

6.2 Omineca Intrusions

A number of large felsic plutons have been injected into the Takla Group rocks in the Kemess Creek area. These intrusions have caused the formation of several porphyry systems, and a number of skarn and vein-type mineralized showings.

Most of the felsic intrusions form dykes, sills and small stocks, and range in composition from diorite and quartz-diorite through quartz-monzonite with minor syenite to granodiorite. Later minor

intrusions of a more mafic composition (gabbro-mafic diorite) have been seen to cut these felsic plutons.

6.3 Metamorphism

Regional metamorphism of the supracrustal rocks in this area is of subgreenschist or zeolite facies. However, over large areas of the Kemess property hydrothermal metasomatism appears to have obliterated the effects of this low grade metamorphism.

Adjacent to intrusions, minor thermal metamorphism and recrystallization has taken place.

6.4 Mineralization

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.

Copper-bearing sulphide mineralization occurs dominantly within the Takla Group volcanics. It is fracture controlled, often associated with porphyry dikes and plutons and consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite with associated precious metal values.

In the Kemess Creek area, the Kemess South deposit is hosted by a flat-lying quartz monzodioritic intrusion. Only a minor proportion of its gold-copper mineralization is present within its adjacent volcanic wall rocks. Conversely, at the Kemess North deposit and at numerous other porphyry-type showings elsewhere in the area, gold-copper mineralization is hosted predominantly by Takla Group volcanic rocks.

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

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The rocks which underlie the majority of the Kemess Project area have been categorized as basal members of the Takla Group. Dominant lithologies are green, pyroxene porphyritic lapilli tuffs, flow breccia and subordinate plagioclase-bearing mafic crystal and lithic tuffs. Massive pyroxene-porphyritic flows are relatively rare. These volcanic units comprise the basal rocks to the intrusive-hosted Kemess South gold-copper porphyry deposit.

Takla Group sedimentary units are volumetrically subordinate to the volcanic members in the Kemess area. Two east-west trending, intercalated bands of chert, mudstone, and minor limestone have been identified immediately to the north of the Kemess South deposit. They have surface expressions which indicate thicknesses not exceeding 150 metres.

Bedded cherts at this locality have an average bedding orientation stiking 097° and dipping 32° to the south. Bedding angles recorded in the Kemess South area drill core also reflect this general orientation. Sedimentary rocks are also common in the western margin of the map area and occur randomly elsewhere.

Numerous small felsic dykes, sills and stocks have intruded the Takla strata in the Kemess area. The intrusions range from diorite to tonalite in composition and are a few metres to hundreds of metres in area. Quartz monzodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusions most frequently are associated with gold-copper porphyry mineralization.

A few small gabbroic dikes cut felsic intrusions. The gabbros are not associated with any gold or copper mineralization.

Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group rocks consist primarily of greywacke, conglomerate and minor basalt flows. The sedimentary component is generally maroon in colour and poorly sorted. These rocks are very distinctive compared to sedimentary strata found in the Takla Group.

The lithologic units used in the preceding text have been modified and expanded from those of previous writers (Copeland and Blanchflower 1990, Ronning 1991). The map distribution of these units is illustrated in Figure 6. A stratigraphic column is presented in Table IV.

Table IV

LITHOLOGIC UNITS

(Upper Cretaceous) Sustut Group

5 - Sediments & Volcanics
  a) Sandstone - Greywacke
  b) Conglomerate
  c) Basalt
  d) Siltstone

<UNCONFORMITY>

(Lower to Middle Jurassic)

4 - Intrusions
  a) Gabbro
  b) Syenite
  c) Granodiorite
  d) Tonalite
  e) Diorite
  f) Monzonite
  g) Monzodiorite

<UNCONFORMITY>

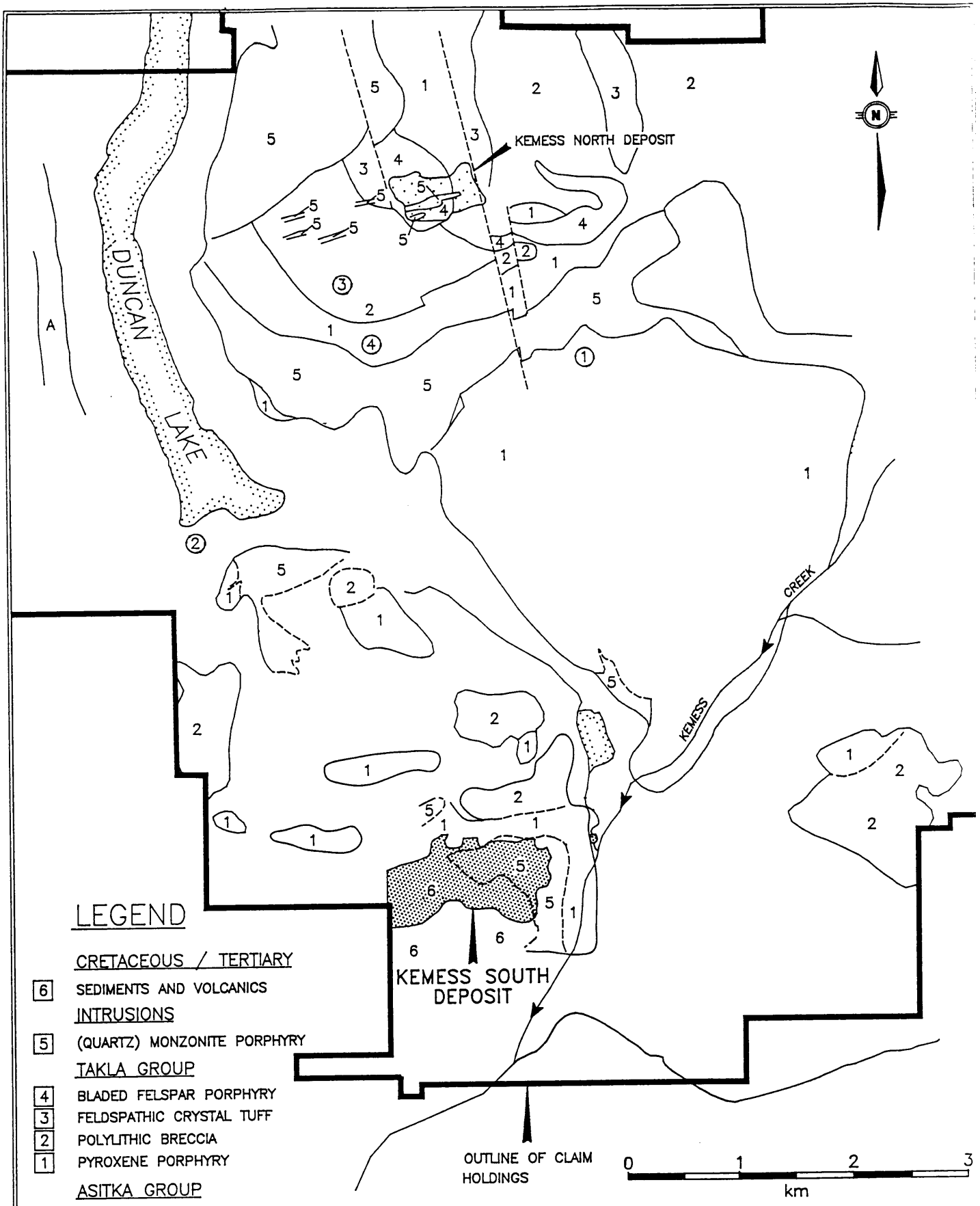
(Upper Triassic) Takla Group

3 - Subaerial Volcanics
  a) Polylithic Lapilli Tuff
  b) Pyroxene - Plagioclase Crystal Tuff
  c) Feldspar Crystal Lithic Tuff
  d) Feldspar Crystal Tuff

2 - Submarine Volcanics
  a) Pyroxene Porphyry Flows
  b) Pyroxene - Plagioclase Porphyry
  c) Polylithic Lapilli Tuff
  d) Bladed Feldspar Porphyry
  e) Feldspar Crystal Lithic Tuff
  f) Feldspar Crystal Tuff

1 - Sedimentary Rocks (often interbedded within volcanics)
  a) Chert
  b) Mudstone
  c) Siltstone/sandstone
  d) Greywacke
  e) Shale/Argillite
  f) Limestone

The sequence of units does not imply age relationships except in the general sense that units 1 - 3 are older than unit 4 and unit 4 older than unit 5.



LEGEND

CRETACEOUS / TERTIARY

6 SEDIMENTS AND VOLCANICS

INTRUSIONS

5 (QUARTZ) MONZONITE PORPHYRY

TAKLA GROUP

4 BLADED FELSPAR PORPHYRY
3 FELDSPATHIC CRYSTAL TUFF
2 POLYLITHIC BRECCIA
1 PYROXENE PORPHYRY

ASITKA GROUP

A LIMESTONE

GOLD – COPPER OCCURRENCES

① KEMESS EAST
② KEMESS WEST
③ NUGGET
④ SOVEREIGN

KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

KEMESS AREA GEOLOGY

DATE: APRIL 1992	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWN BY: ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	FIGURE: 6

1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

8.0 ROAD BUILDING

Approximately 20 km of access road was built on the property from May to December 1991. A Cat 225 excavator was used to construct the trail network which connects the Kemess North and Kemess South areas as shown in Figure 7.

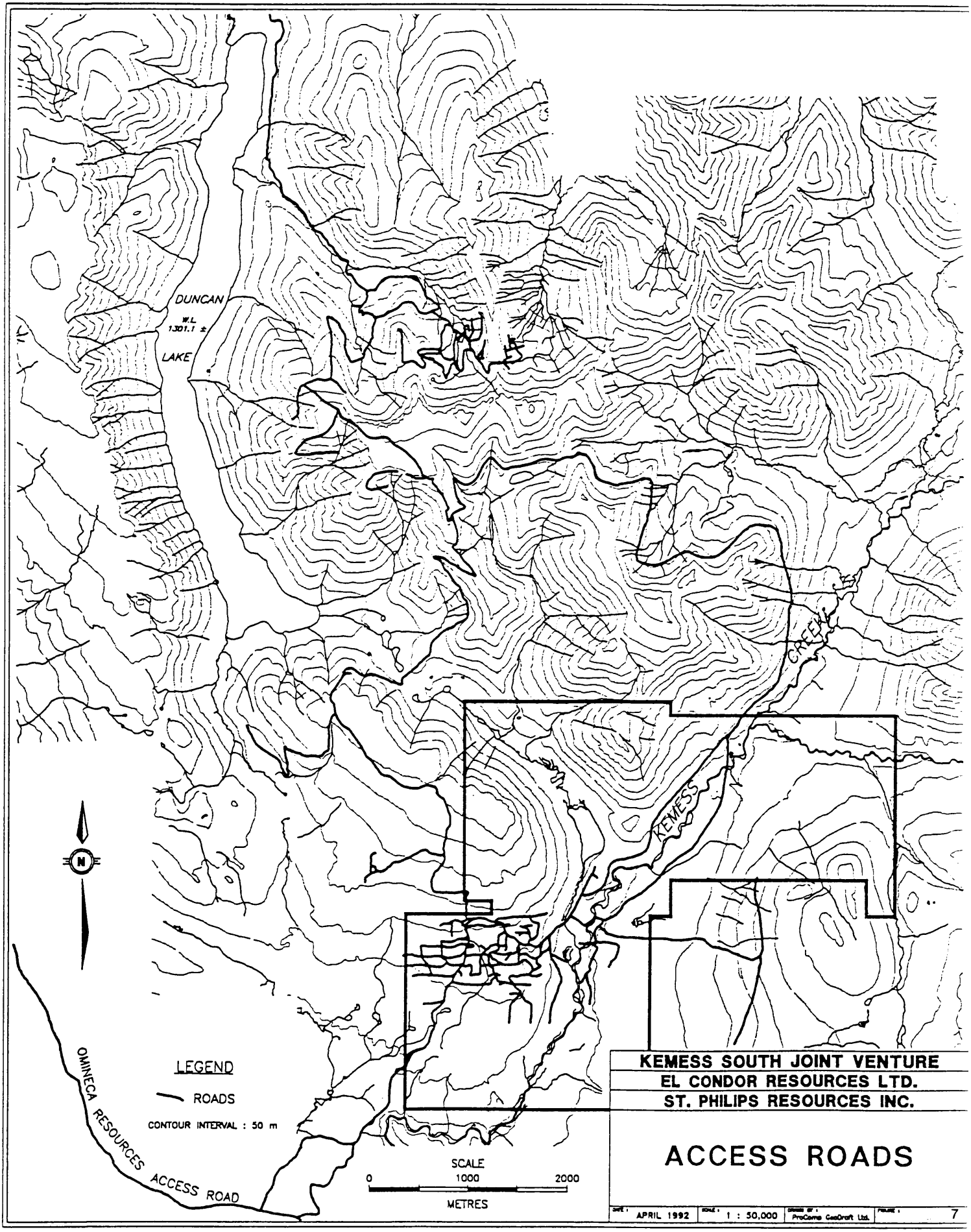
9.0 LINE CUTTING

From June 25 to September 15, 1991, a 212 km cut and picket grid was put in over the western half of the property covering the Kemess North and Kemess South Deposits as well as the surrounding areas. Line spacing was 100 metres over the Kemess South Deposit and 300 metres for the rest of the grid as illustrated in Figure 8.

10.0 INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

From July 3 to October 15, 1991, Lloyd Geophysics Inc. conducted a 201 line kilometre induced polarization-resistivity survey over the area extending from the southern end of the claims to beyond the Kemess North deposit.

Within the area of the Kemess South deposit line spacing was maintained at 100 m to provide a detailed configuration of the sulphide system to guide diamond drilling of the deposit. Over the remainder of the survey area a 300 m line spacing was used (Figure 8). Full details of the survey are contained in the accompanying report "An Assessment Report on a Induced Polarization Survey on the Kemess Property" by John Lloyd and Daniel Klit of Lloyd Geophysics Inc. dated December 1991 included as Appendix K.



KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

ACCESS ROADS

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
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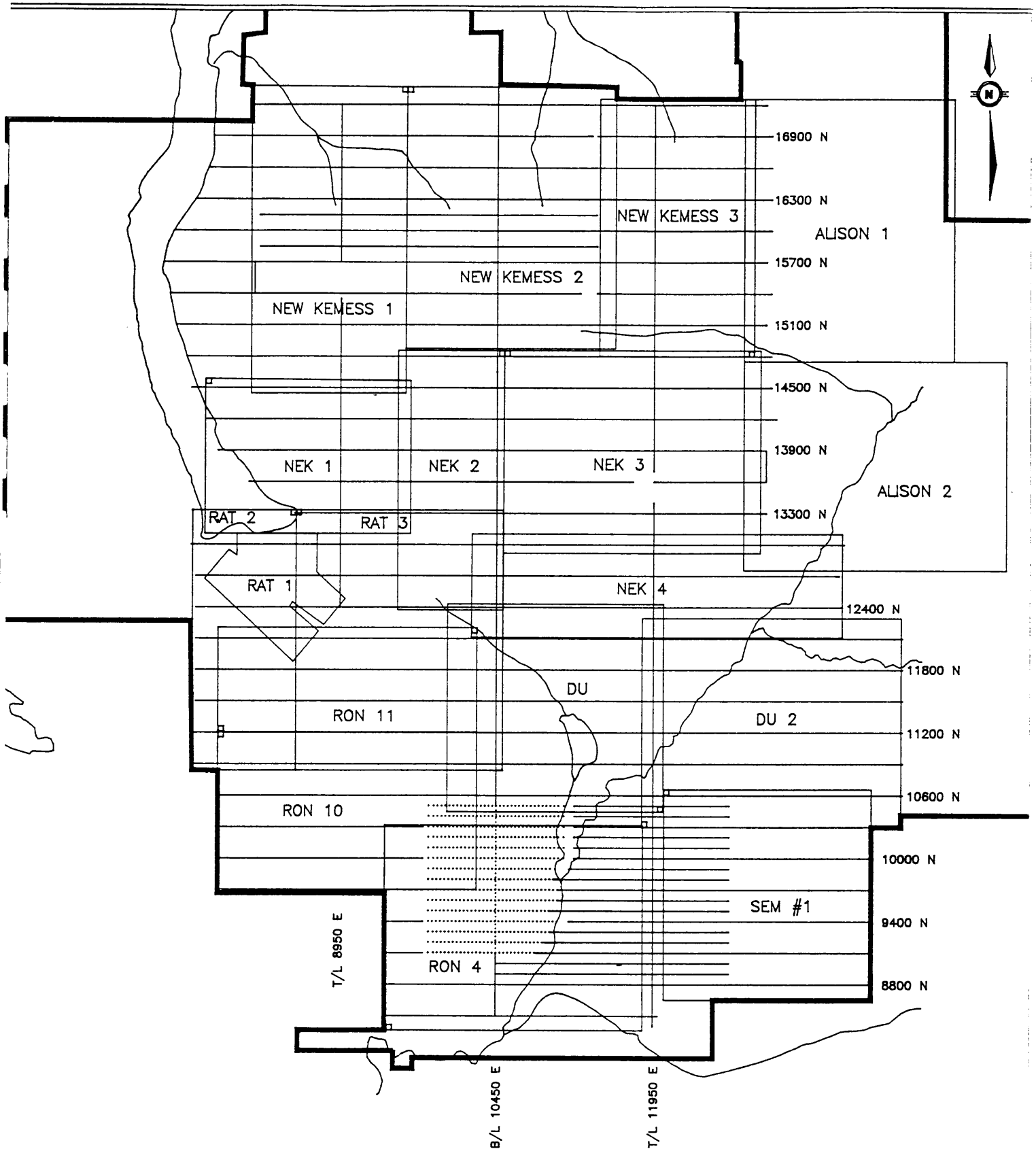
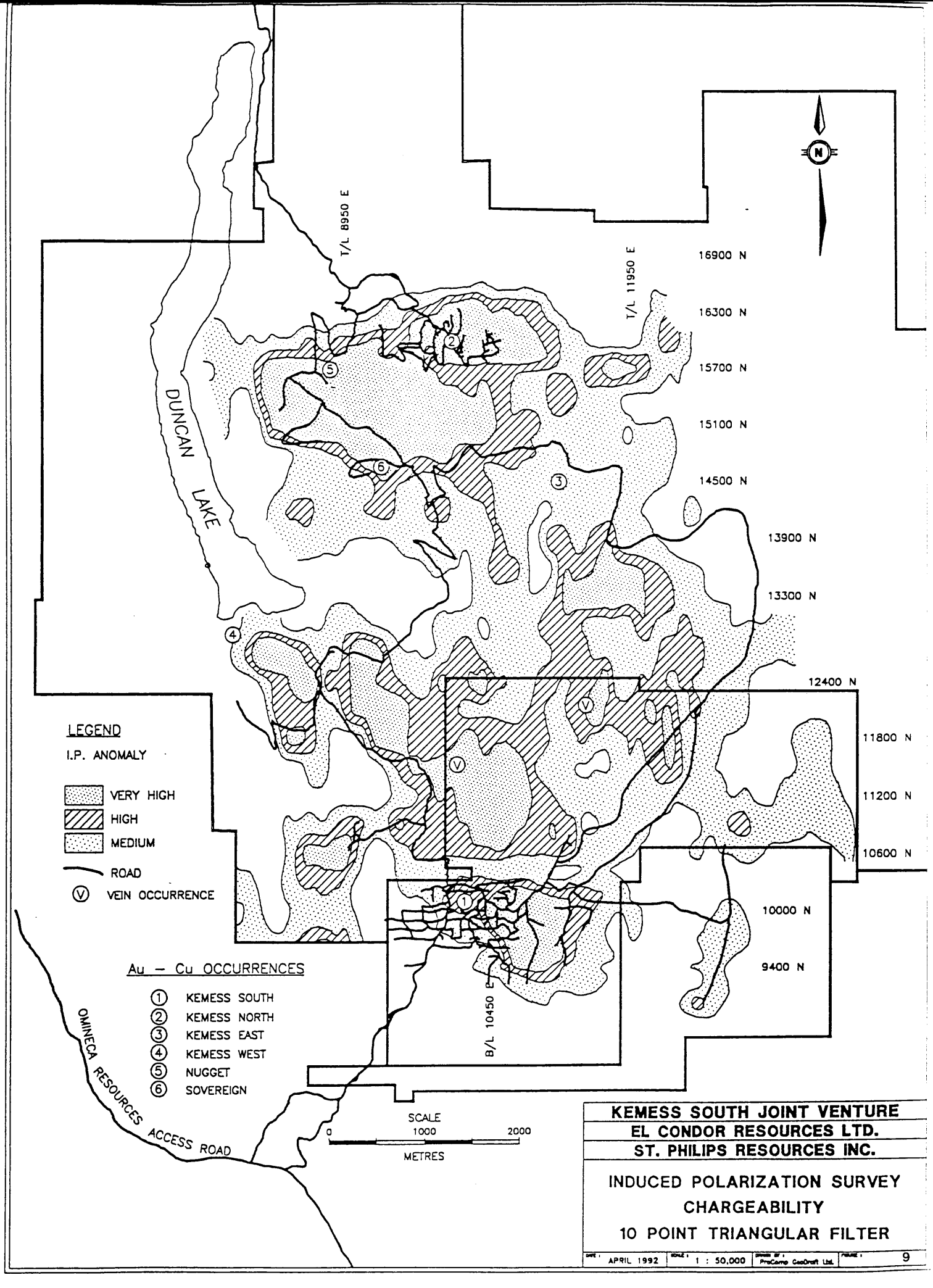


SCALE
0 500 1000 1500 m
1 : 50,000

KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

GRID MAP

APRIL 1992	AS SHOWN		8


T/L 8950 E
T/L 11950 E
16900 N
16300 N
15700 N
15100 N
14500 N
13900 N
13300 N
12400 N
11800 N
11200 N
10600 N
10000 N
9400 N
B/L 10450 E
DUNCAN LAKE
OMINECA RESOURCES ACCESS ROAD
LEGEND
I.P. ANOMALY
VERY HIGH
HIGH
MEDIUM
ROAD
VEIN OCCURRENCE
Au – Cu OCCURRENCES
1 KEMESS SOUTH
2 KEMESS NORTH
3 KEMESS EAST
4 KEMESS WEST
5 NUGGET
6 SOVEREIGN
SCALE
0 1000 2000
METRES
KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
CHARGEABILITY
10 POINT TRIANGULAR FILTER
APRIL 1992
1 : 50,000
ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.
9

11.0 STREAM BANK MOSS MAT SEDIMENT - GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A reconnaissance moss-mat sediment survey was carried out on the Kemess Project from Sept. 18 to Oct. 5, 1991. Moss-mat sediment samples can be a premium stream survey media as moss can accumulate heavy minerals, such as gold, at one to two orders of magnitude relative to routine silt samples. A total of 57 samples of moss mat sediment were collected at an average density of 1 site per square kilometre from first and second order streams draining the Kemess Property. Samples, comprising 1 kilogram of moss and trapped sediment were scraped from boulders and logs found within active stream channels.

Sample preparation was undertaken by Min-En Laboratories in Smithers, B.C. Samples were oven dried then pounded to loosen sediment trapped between plant fronds. Samples were screened with a 10 mesh (1mm openings) sieve to separate sediment from plant fibres. Subsequently the sediment was sieved to produce -80 mesh (-177 micron) fraction subsamples.

Sample analysis was undertaken by Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver. Samples splits of 1 gram were digested in aqua regia and analyzed by ICP Emission Spectroscopy for 31 elements.

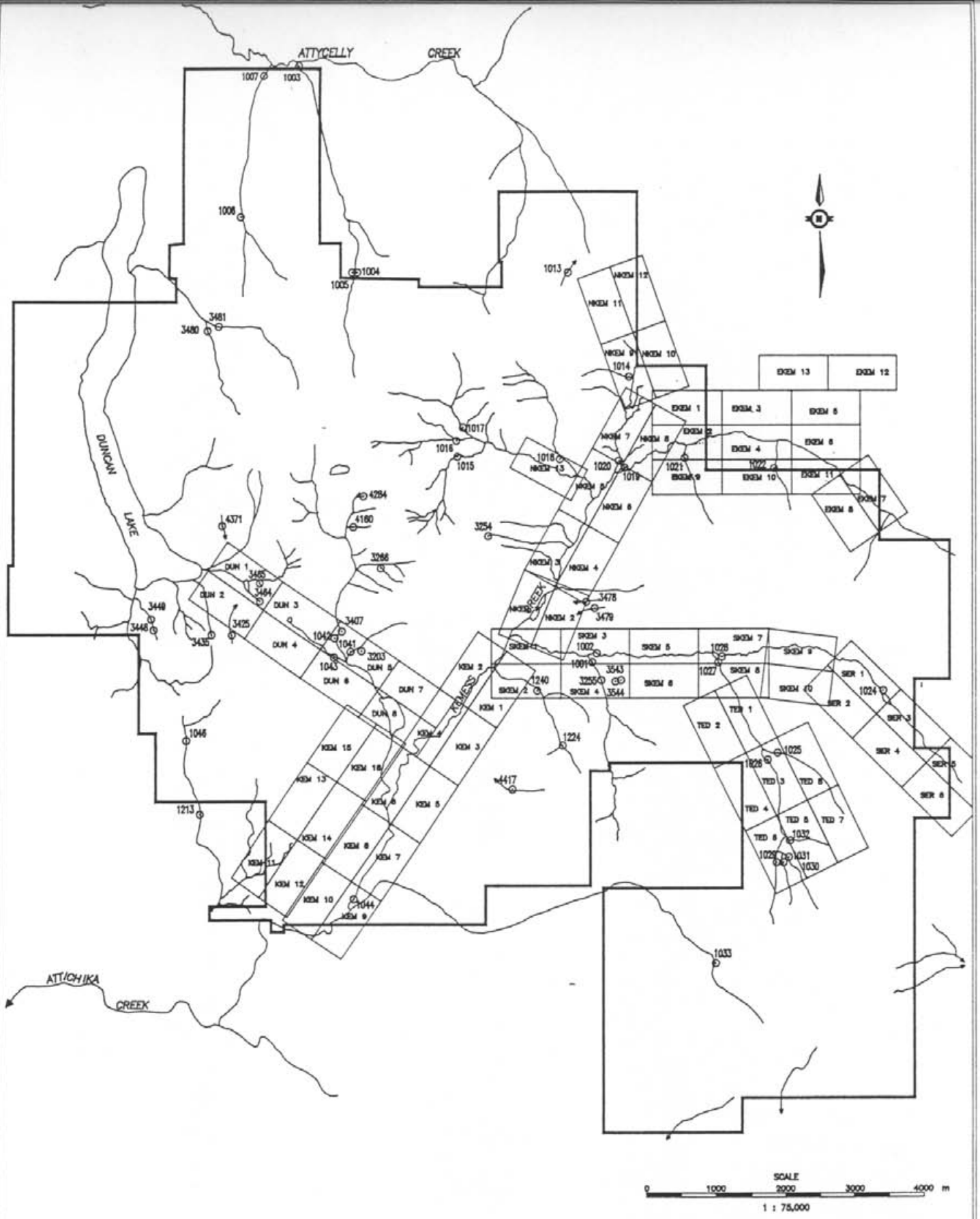
Sample results are listed in Table V while Laboratory ICP Certificates are listed in Appendix A. Sample locations are plotted in Figure 10a while analytical value plots for Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Sb, As are plotted in Figures 10b through 10i.

Anomalous results have been grouped into three categories.

First priority samples 1023, 042, 3266, 425, 465 and 480 have a porphyry deposit signature with enhanced to anomalous levels of gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and arsenic. These samples lay in the central section of the Kemess property bounded by Duncan Lake, Attycelley Creek and Kemess Creek.

TABLE V
Kemess Project
Moss Mat Sample Data - 1991 Program

Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Sb ppm	As ppm
14090.3	11864.2	1001	37	0.1	35	1	15	95	5	1
14155.0	11991.8	1002	342	0.7	38	1	12	65	6	1
9877.4	20419.0	1003	41	0.1	167	5	48	246	1	1
10681.3	17459.1	1004	120	0.1	74	1	107	126	1	1
10641.3	17466.4	1005	60	0.2	95	3	65	110	8	1
9362.5	20282.5	1007	382	0.1	42	1	9	63	1	1
10255.4	19277.8	1008	80	0.1	145	2	52	205	1	1
13740.9	17461.3	1013	30	0.8	41	1	12	85	9	1
14628.4	15964.5	1014	1	0.6	57	1	26	67	24	4
12139.2	14816.1	1015	9	1.0	101	1	25	72	34	5
12125.4	15043.9	1016	220	0.7	190	1	28	64	4	1
12220.9	15237.5	1017	205	0.9	131	1	21	170	1	1
13539.3	14999.8	1018	3	0.6	30	1	12	57	15	1
14563.2	14659.6	1019	2	0.2	41	1	19	91	8	1
14479.4	14757.2	1020	81	0.1	29	1	24	99	2	1
15438.3	14793.6	1021	2	0.5	52	1	14	70	5	1
16711.3	14644.5	1022	141	0.2	49	1	23	70	6	1
18246.0	13755.4	1023	587	1.3	218	13	47	458	108	5
18300.4	11453.5	1024	90	1.1	43	1	11	69	11	1
16760.3	10553.6	1025	170	0.8	40	1	12	85	7	1
16616.2	10453.7	1026	400	0.8	69	1	13	78	5	1
15913.2	11858.7	1027	270	0.6	45	1	14	75	1	1
15966.3	11943.0	1028	1	0.6	32	1	10	52	8	1
16743.6	8983.4	1029	1	1.2	72	1	19	90	18	3
16847.9	8983.6	1030	3	0.9	135	6	15	64	6	2
16923.9	9059.0	1031	1	0.6	95	1	17	56	5	1
16941.3	9296.2	1032	2	0.6	183	10	32	80	10	1
15874.8	7539.1	1033	3	0.9	59	1	25	82	8	1
10602.2	12015.2	1041	21	0.6	103	1	21	88	114	1
10379.1	12211.9	1042	276	1.7	162	5	20	84	205	5
10369.1	11934.0	1043	10	0.9	43	2	11	76	25	1
10641.7	8461.7	1044	1	0.5	45	1	11	72	4	1
8325.2	10714.5	1046	1	0.8	75	4	14	81	30	1
8367.9	9680.1	1213	4	0.9	78	1	21	93	23	1
13659.2	10663.1	1224	1	5.5	82	1	131	451	3	1
13293.5	11453.7	1240	2	0.7	29	1	14	108	1	1
10755.0	12025.0	3203	1	0.5	96	1	12	85	39	1
12589.0	13680.4	3254	35	0.5	252	2	27	114	81	1
14225.4	11599.7	3255	1	0.3	34	1	13	75	1	1
11026.8	13216.3	3266	54	1.5	159	1	33	149	88	1
10480.0	12308.0	3407	106	0.1	162	1	20	95	142	1
8879.7	12257.3	3425	70	11.5	467	55	97	463	19	1
8580.8	12261.9	3435	2	3.3	507	15	20	64	1	1
7734.9	12329.0	3448	1	0.1	651	4	35	325	1	1
7699.2	12484.5	3449	2	1.1	61	1	14	69	1	1
9301.5	12740.9	3464	4	0.6	95	7	20	141	1	1
9300.6	13001.5	3465	330	1.6	247	5	40	274	1	1
14003.0	12731.1	3478	100	0.9	176	1	24	94	1	1
14126.3	12640.2	3479	74	0.9	29	1	13	58	1	1
8527.2	16627.1	3480	69	1.5	1401	7	41	325	1	1
8691.4	16688.4	3481	94	0.1	1278	64	27	113	1	1
14410.0	11055.0	3543	1	1.0	59	1	38	132	14	1
14370.0	11060.0	3544	2	0.2	26	1	19	98	31	1
10640.2	13809.3	4160	3	1.1	228	5	24	111	1	1
10781.7	14246.7	4284	90	0.3	146	1	31	163	1	1
8738.4	13828.0	4371	30	0.5	577	54	21	93	1	1
12935.9	10034.0	4417	6	0.9	56	1	14	108	1	1

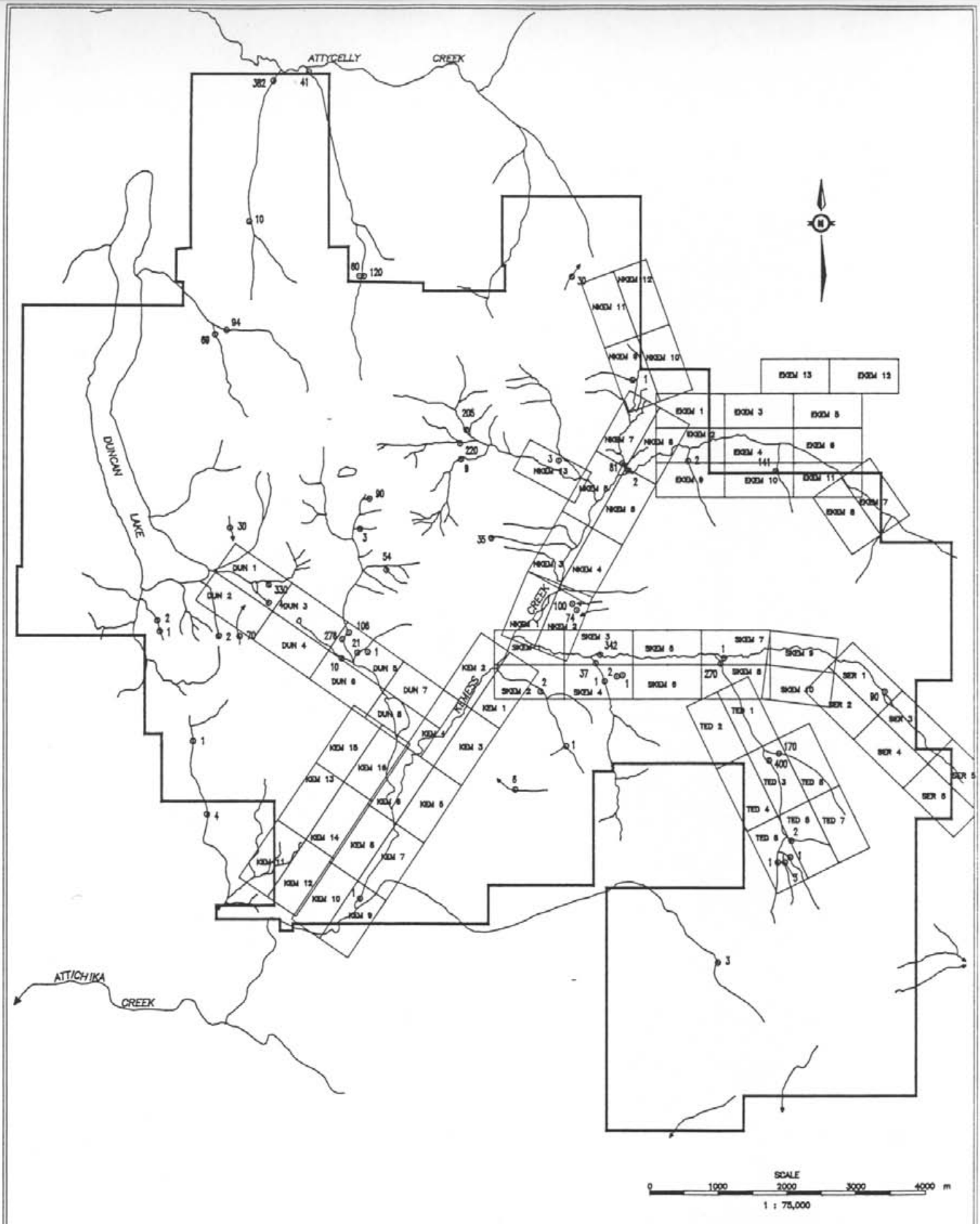


EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLE LOCATIONS

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
APRIL 1992	1 : 75,000	ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	10a



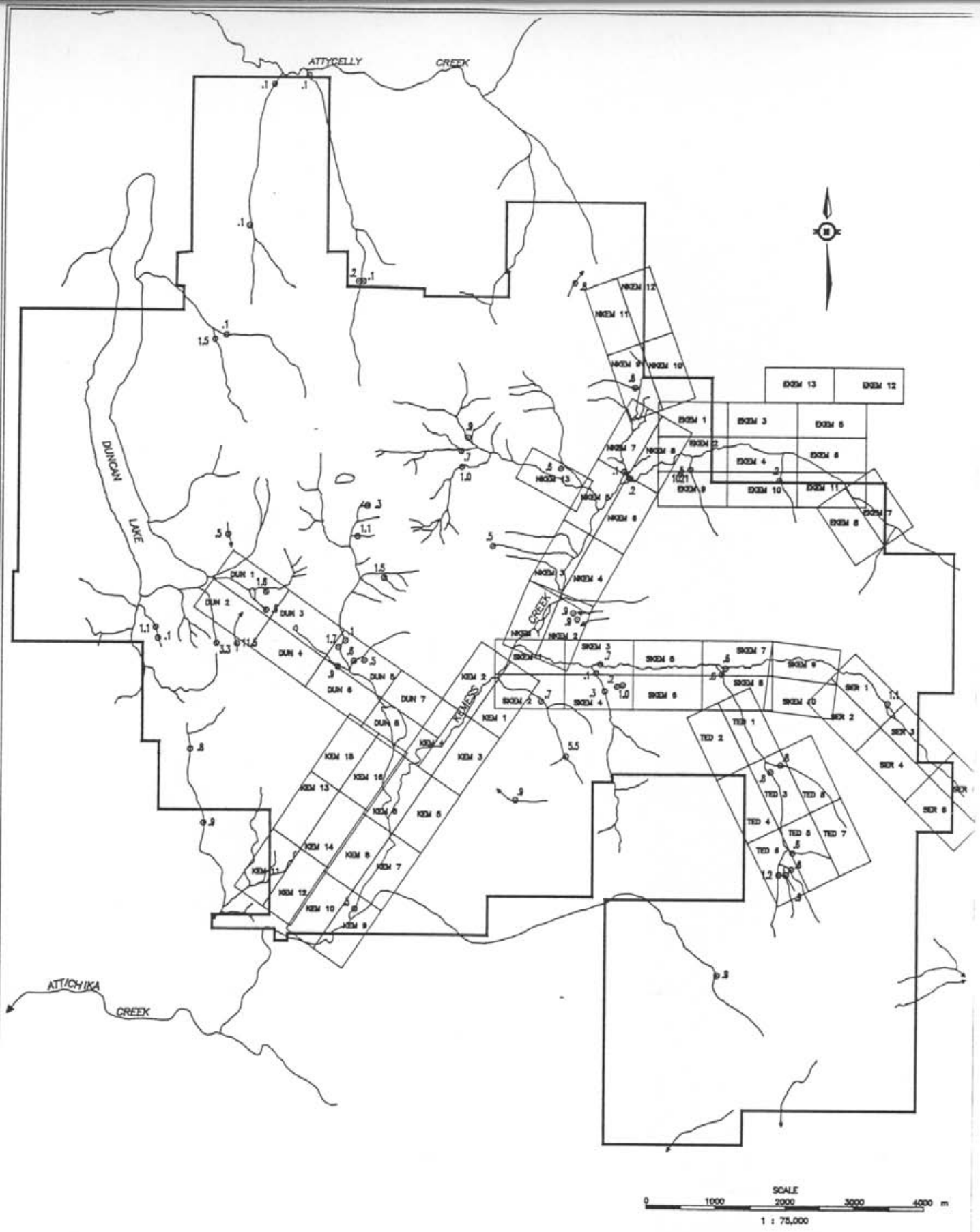
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

GOLD (PPB)

DATE: APRIL 1992 | SCALE: 1 : 75,000 | MAP BY: ProComp GeoDraft Ltd. | FIGURE: 10b



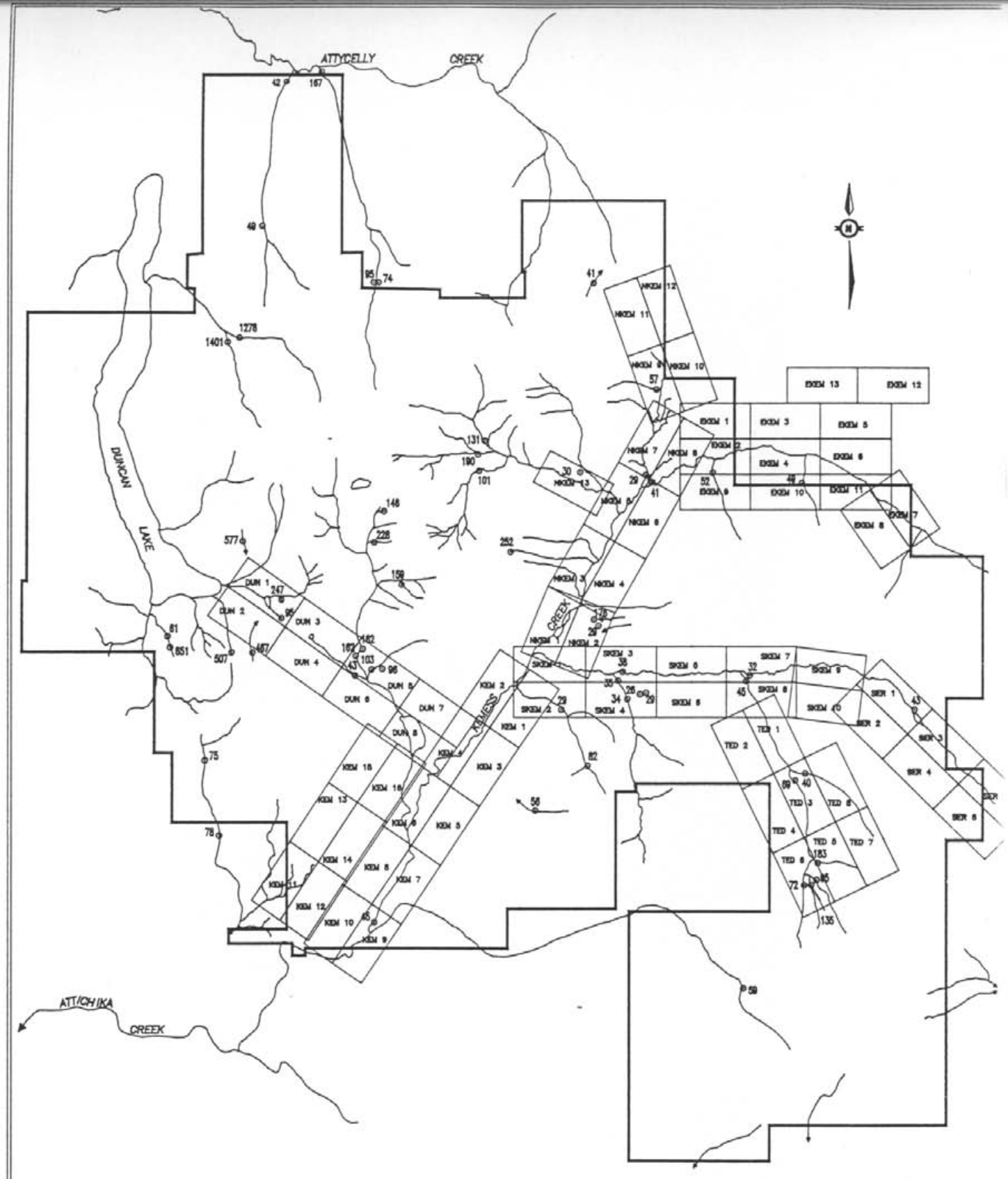
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

SILVER (PPM)

DATE: APRIL 1992	SCALE: 1 : 75,000	DRAWN BY: ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	FIGURE: 10c



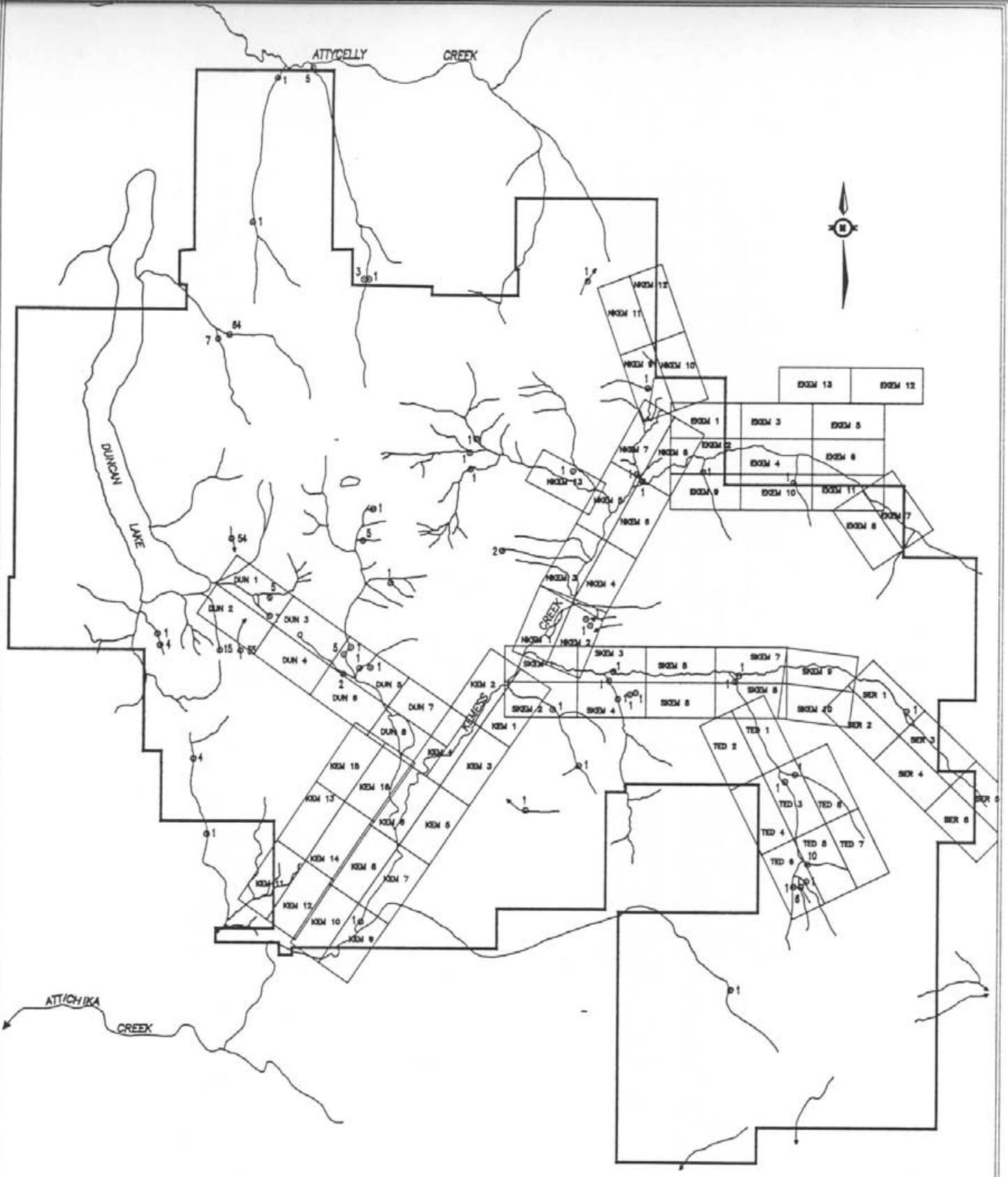
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

COPPER (PPM)

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APRIL 1992	1 : 75,000	ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	10d



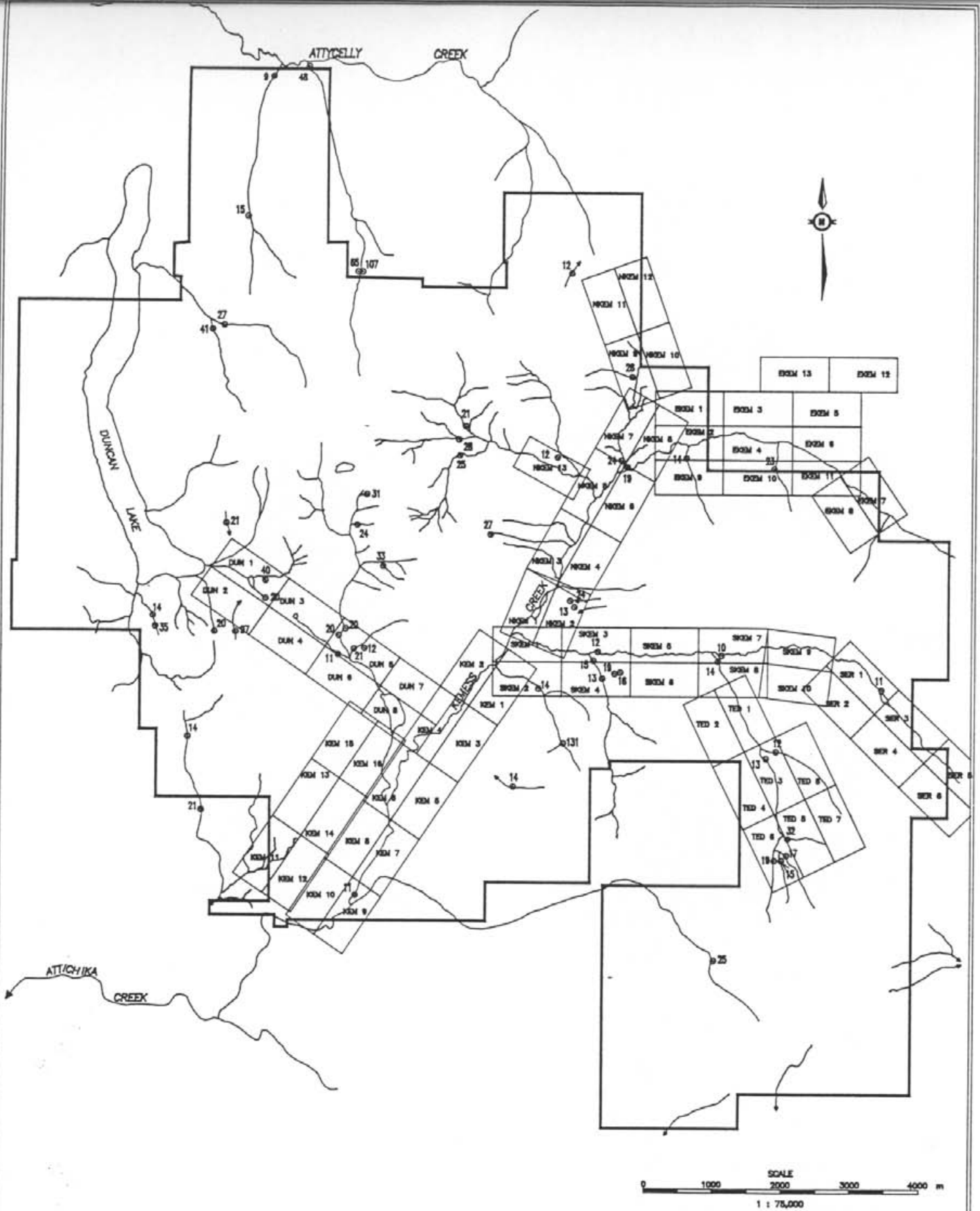
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

MOLYBDENUM (PPM)

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
APRIL 1992	1 : 75,000	ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	10e



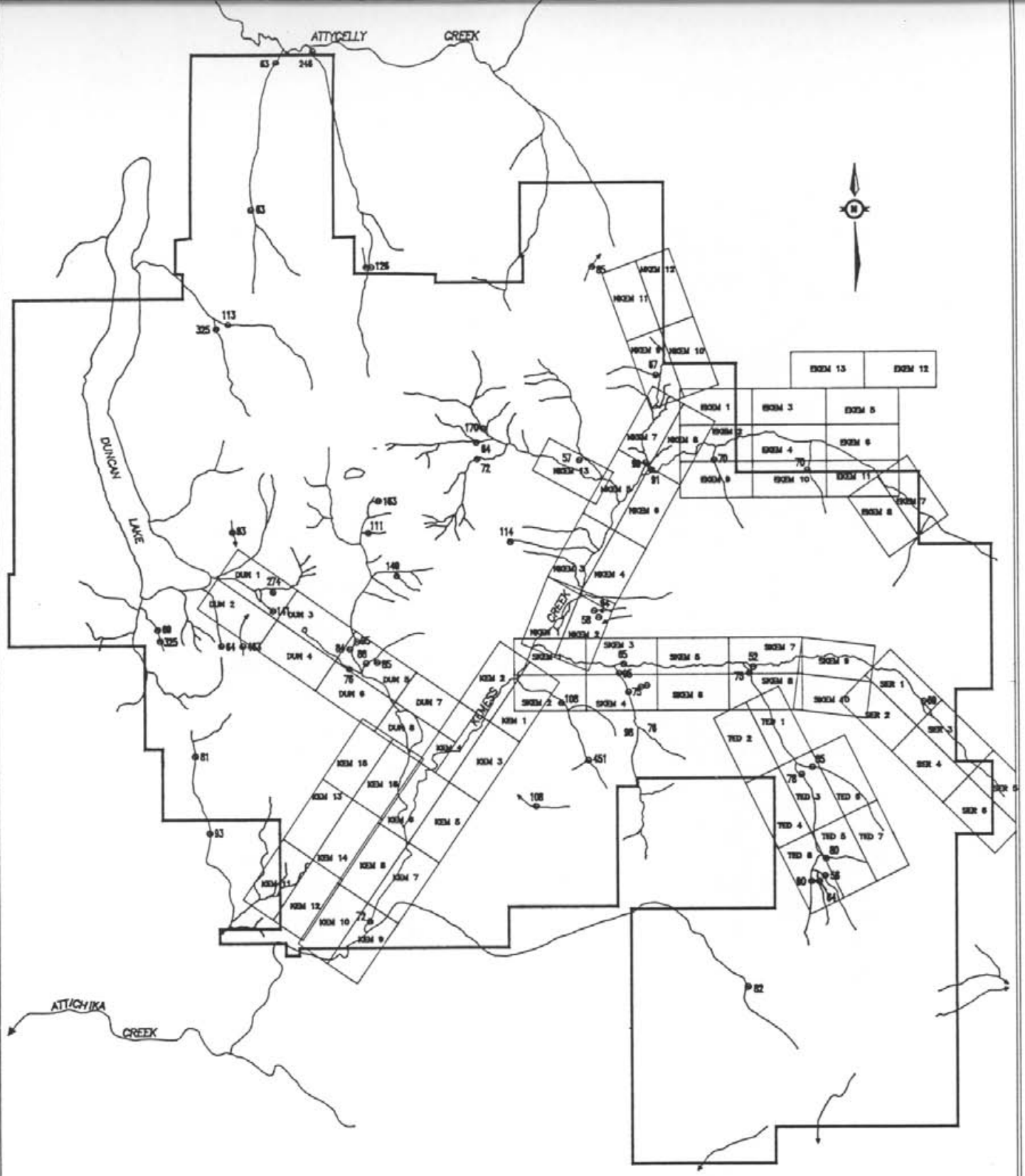
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

LEAD (PPM)

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	PAGE:
APRIL 1992	1 : 75,000	ProGamp GeoCraft Ltd.	10f



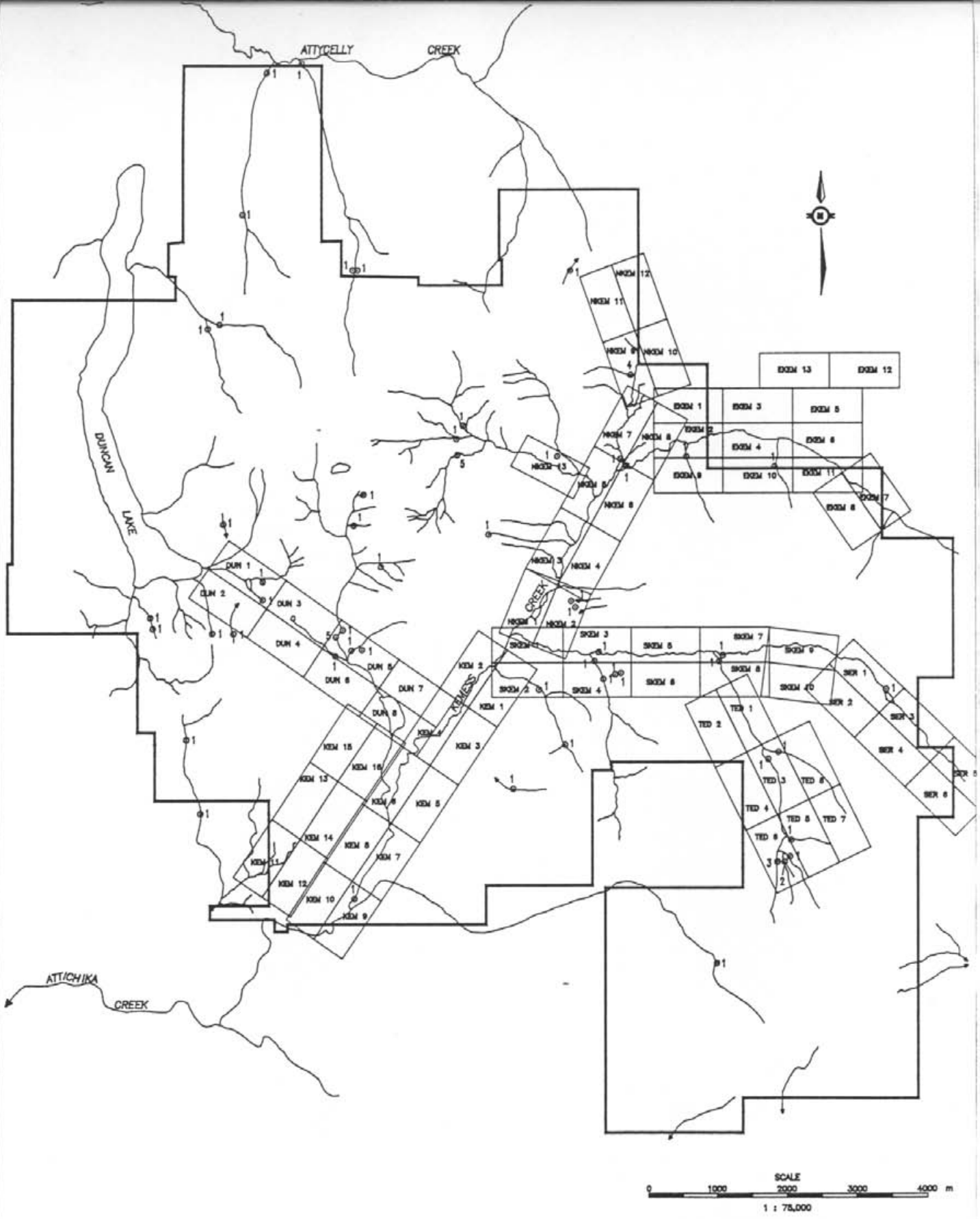
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

ZINC (PPM)

DATE: APRIL 1992 | SCALE: 1 : 75,000 | DRAWN BY: ProComp GeoCraft Ltd. | FIGURE: 10g



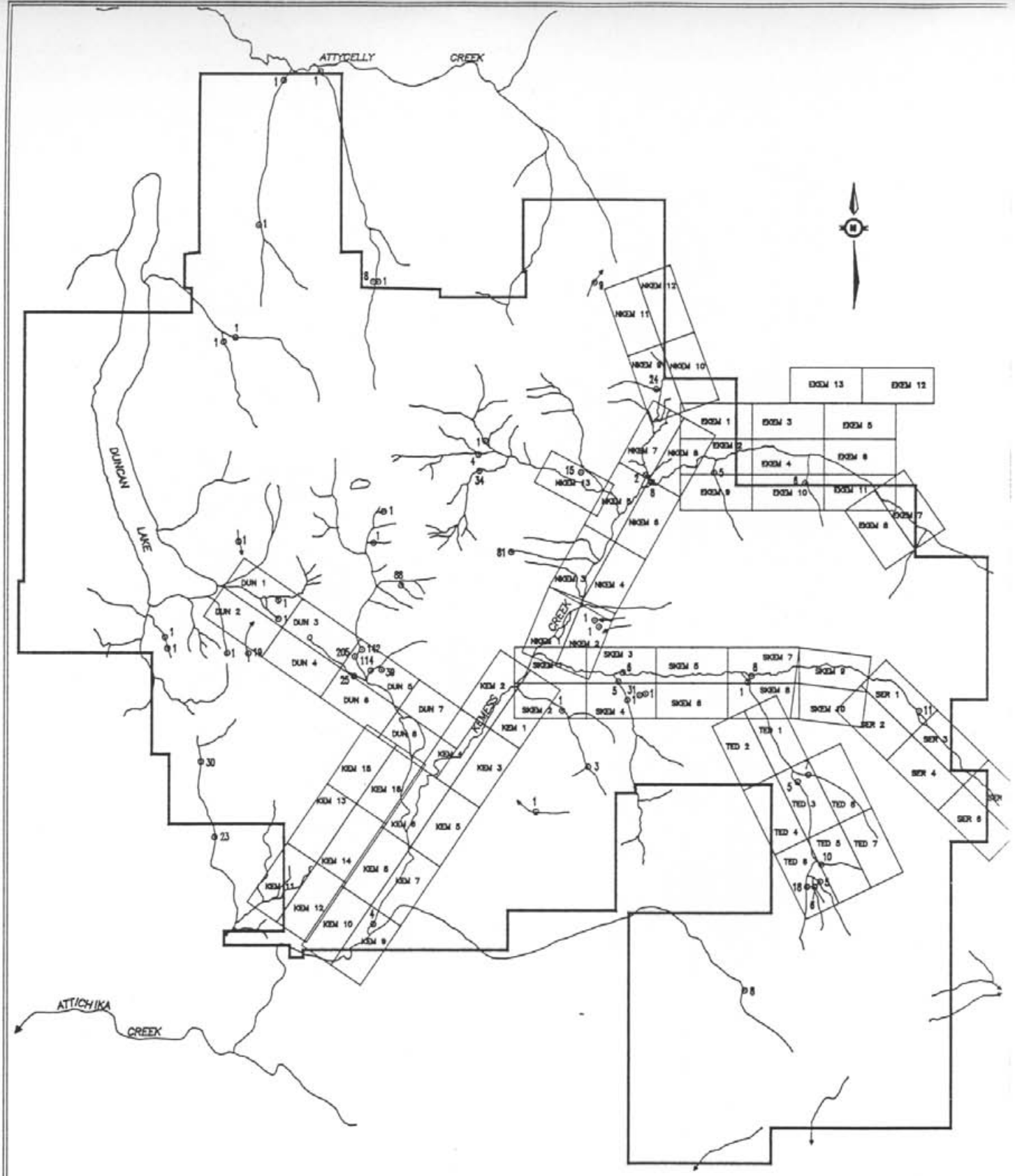
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

ANTIMONY (PPM)

DATE : APRIL 1992	SCALE : 1 : 75,000	DRAWN BY : ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	FIGURE : 10h



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS PROJECT

MOSS-MAT SAMPLES

ARSENIC (PPM)

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
APRIL 1992	1 : 75,000	ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	10

Second priority samples 1003, 005, 008, 012, 016, 032, 3254, 407, 478, 481, 462 and 4371 are anomalous in a least three of the porphyry suite elements with at least two of the elements comprising gold, copper or molybdenum. Sample 1224 is anomalous in the base metal association of silver, lead and zinc while sample 1024 is enhanced in gold, silver and arsenic.

Third priority samples 1004, 017, 022, 025, 026, 027, 029, 030, 41, 043, 046, 3203, 435, 464, 4160 and 4284 are enhanced in two or more of the porphyry suite elements or contain substantial gold which is not related to placer formation.

Samples 1001, 002, 007, and 020 are believed related to the formation of placers.

Samples 3480 and 481 lay in the stream draining the West and Central Cirques and therefore reflect mineralization at the Kemess North Deposit. Concentrations of copper and molybdenum are particulary high in these samples.

Samples 1016, 1017, 3226 and 1015 could be due to the East Kemess Deposit, however the source may lay in the area mutually drained by creeks containing samples 3226,254 and 478.

Samples 3465 and 3425 are enriched in silver, molybdenum and zinc.

12.0 KEMESS PROJECT - ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDIES

An environmental baseline program for the Kemess Project was initiated by El Condor Resources Ltd. to generate necessary environmental baseline data. This program has been running continuously since mid July 1991 with weekly readings being taken by El Condor's on-site environmental technician. The baseline program was designed and overseen by environmental consultants Hallam Knight Piesold Ltd. of Vancouver. The study encompassed meteorology, hydrology, water quality

and wildlife observation. All data interpretation was done by Hallam Knight Piesold Ltd.

All on-site environmental data was collected by El Condor technicians who received training from Hallam Knight Piesold Ltd personal regarding proper sample collection techniques Water sample analysis was performed by ASL Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver.

A complete presentation of the 1991 sample locations and results for this study is presented in a report by Hallam Knight Piesold Ltd. included as Appendix B. Copies of original laboratory certificates from ASL Labs are also in Appendix B.

13.0 EXPLORATION WORK - CASCADERO FALLS AREA (Dero 1 to 16 Claims)

In mid July, a Hydrology Station and Water Quality Station were set up on the Dero 4 claim above the fork in Attycelley Creek as part of the environmental baseline program. Details of these stations are explained in the Hallam Knight Piesold Ltd. report presented in Appendix B.

From October 20 to October 21, 1991, reconnaissance mapping was carried out in the Cascadero Falls area covered by claims Dero 1 to Dero 16.

Outcrop in the area is sparse, being limited to and near the banks of the Finley River. Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla volcanics composed of mafic ash tuffs, lapilli tuffs, plagioclase porphyry andesite and hornblende porphyry andesite are intruded by Jurassic monzodiorite. The monzodiorite appears similar to that seen at the Kemess South Deposit. Other than weak to moderate chlorite and magnetite alteration, the rocks in this area appear relatively unaltered. A geological map illustrates the area in Figure 11 and lithologic sample descriptions are given in Table VI.

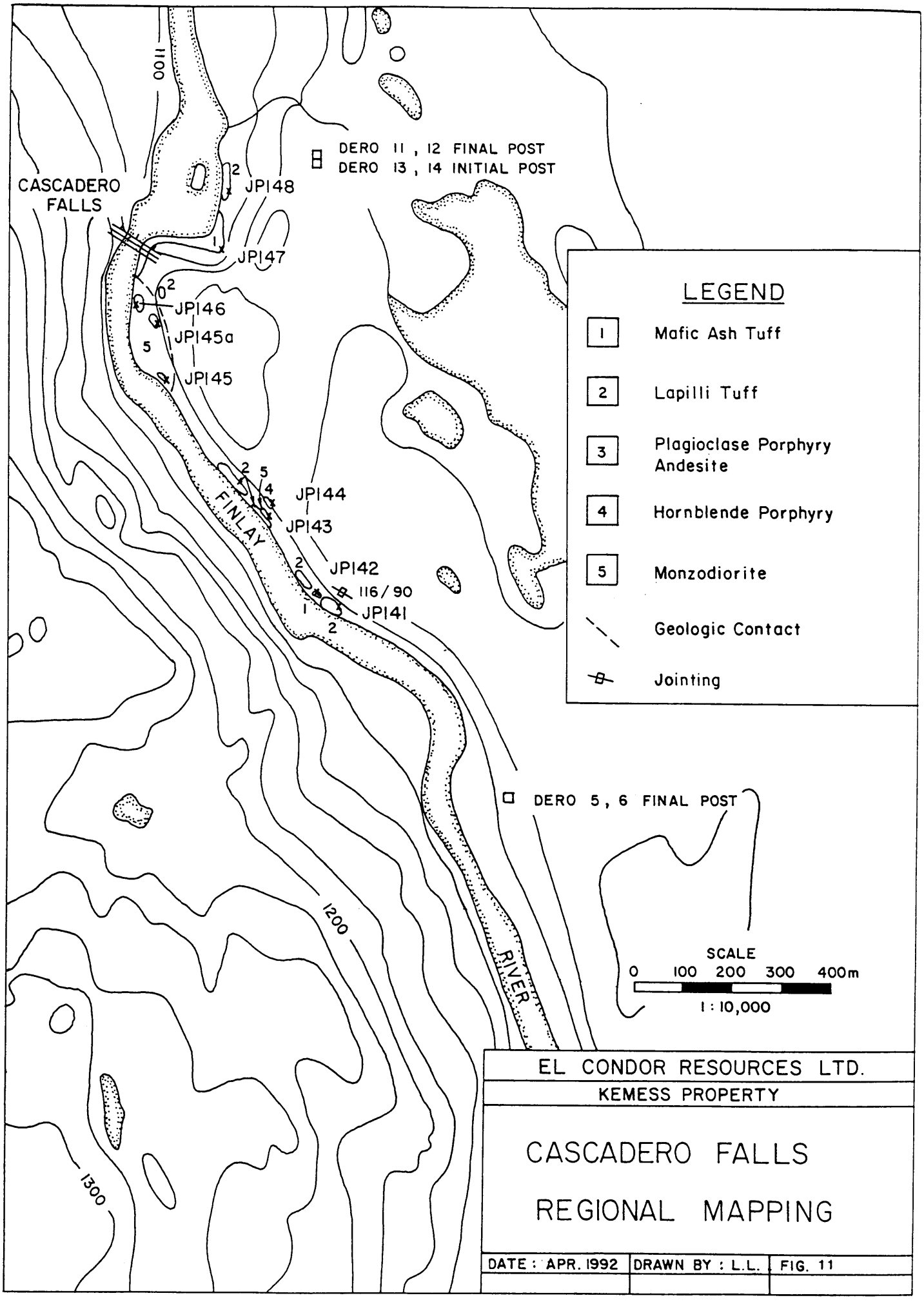

1100
DERO 11 , 12 FINAL POST
DERO 13 , 14 INITIAL POST
CASCADERO FALLS
JP148
JP147
JP146
JP145a
JP145
FINLAY
JP144
JP143
JP142
116/90
JP141
1200
1300
DERO 5 , 6 FINAL POST
RIVER
LEGEND
1 Mafic Ash Tuff
2 Lapilli Tuff
3 Plagioclase Porphyry Andesite
4 Hornblende Porphyry
5 Monzodiorite
Geologic Contact
Jointing
SCALE
0 100 200 300 400m
1 : 10,000
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
KEMESS PROPERTY
CASCADERO FALLS
REGIONAL MAPPING
DATE : APR. 1992
DRAWN BY : L.L.
FIG. 11

TABLE VI

Lithological Sample Descriptions - Cascadero Falls Area

JP141 **Conglomerate/wacke or Lapilli Tuff**
- immature, poorly sorted, clasts angular to rounded and of variable size, includes volcanic and chert clasts, bedded texture, pale green colour, moderately magnetic.

JP142 **Mafic Ash Tuff**
- dark grey, aphanitic, chlorite and secondary biotite in groundmass, strongly magnetic, trace pyrite.

JP143 **Plagioclase Porphyry**
- Abundant yet not crowded plagioclase crystals(1-4 mm dia.) in aphanitic green-grey groundmass, weakly chloritic, non-magnetic.

JP144 **Hornblende Porphyry**
-Abundant yet not crowded, weakly chloritized hornblende crystals(1-6 mm dia.) in dark green-grey groundmass. Strongly magnetic. Moderate kspar stain of groundmass.

JP145 **Intrusive Contact**
- aphanitic, dark grey groundmass to dark salmon pink spots and splotches(feldspar crystals) and local medium green round spots. Intensely siliceous, strong kspar stain. weak to moderately magnetic.

JP145a **Quartz Monzodiorite**
- Possible chilled margin or dyke. Dominantly aphanitic buff coloured groundmass with faint mafic quartz and minor plag. crystals visible. Strongly silicious and strong k-spar stain. Non-magnetic.

JP146 **Quartz Monzodiorite**
- Porphyritic - 85% crystals in 15% groundmass. Composed of 10% quartz, 15% chloritized hornblende, 25% kspar (in groundmass) and 50% plagioclase. Weak to moderately magnetic.

JP147 **Mafic Ash Tuff]**
Weakly chloritized, local fractures with epidote. Bedded, strongly magnetic.

JP148 **Mafic Pyroclastic(Lapilli) Tuff**
Dark grey with rounded volcanic fragments, some bearing plagioclase crystals. Siliceous. Moderate to strongly magnetic.

14.0 TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAP PREPARATION

The entire Kemess project was flown for 1:20000 air photographs on Sept. 26, 1991. Eagle Mapping Services Ltd. of Port Coquitlam were commissioned to produce digital 1:5000 topographic base maps of the entire project area. These maps have been combined into a convenient 1:10,000 base map which displays roads, claim boundaries. etc. A copy of this map is included as figure 12. The individual 1:5,000 map sheets are available on request.

15.0 1991 DIAMOND DRILLING - KEMESS SOUTH DEPOSIT

15.1 Introduction

A major drill program was carried out on the Kemess South Deposit from Aug. 1 to Dec. 15, 1991. J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, B.C. provided up to two Longyear Super 38 drills, one Longyear 44 drill and up to three D6 bulldozers and a Cat 225 excavator to construct drill access roads, drill pads, bridges and to move the drills. The contractor also provided most of the expediting services and managed the camp including electrical power and the kitchen and dry facilities.

Of the 110 NQ holes drilled during 1991, within the Kemess South deposit and its associated sulphide system, 28 of drill holes, totaling 4386 metres, are presented in this Assessment Report.

Core recoveries were consistently in the 90% to 100% range in the hypogene zone and were 80% to 90% in the supergene zone. Faulting within and on the deposit periphery presented few drilling problems.

All drill core was geologically and geotechnically logged at the Kemess South camp. NQ core was split, sampled and stored on site.
All drill logs, assays and geotechnical data is contained in Appendix C.

All diamond drill collars were surveyed and tied into the most important claim posts which in turn are accurately tied by triangulation into several government survey control monuments. Surveyed collar coordinates for the 28 drill holes included in this report are listed in Table VII.

TABLE VII
KEMESS SOUTH DEPOSIT
DRILL HOLE SURVEY DATA
Assessment Report Drill Holes - 1991 Exploration Program
Universal Coordinate System

DRILL HOLE	LENGTH (m)	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	ELEVATION (m)	AZIMUT (deg.)	DIP (deg.)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES
48	169.16	10350.13	9800.25	1316.48	-	-90.0	87
49	192.32	10249.34	9800.03	1322.41	-	-90.0	94
50	206.34	10151.22	9799.88	1325.73	-	-90.0	104
55	134.42	10750.04	9699.90	1278.02	-	-90.0	65
59	116.13	10749.01	9798.45	1275.45	-	-90.0	55
60	108.81	10853.50	9904.39	1252.95	-	-90.0	53
61	104.85	10847.36	10002.59	1266.26	-	-90.0	51
62	178.91	10747.74	10103.02	1305.77	-	-90.0	87
63	121.62	10742.42	10208.40	1317.79	-	-90.0	59
64	152.70	11354.60	10029.02	1259.86	-	-90.0	48
65	130.15	11247.10	9829.93	1250.02	-	-90.0	39
66	27.43	11149.48	9627.84	1224.57	-	-90.0	0
67	120.40	11183.96	9627.57	1224.35	-	-90.0	46
72	206.35	10049.81	9801.25	1325.72	-	-90.0	98
79	242.93	9949.32	9800.14	1324.22	-	-90.0	120
87	113.39	11237.41	10223.58	1234.45	-	-90.0	40
88	121.01	11143.11	10020.47	1231.29	-	-90.0	47
89	72.24	11052.62	9822.66	1228.23	-	-90.0	30
90	71.93	10950.91	9619.19	1232.78	-	-90.0	28
91	96.62	10872.05	9415.59	1236.96	-	-90.0	41
94	130.14	10750.01	9900.07	1277.64	-	-90.0	62
119	273.41	9850.15	9801.36	1322.14	-	-90.0	92
120	325.22	9748.59	9794.60	1318.42	-	-90.0	111
121	398.37	9648.92	9798.75	1314.41	-	-90.0	153
144	154.53	11553.26	10035.81	1261.24	-	-90.0	50
146	142.34	11449.85	9831.24	1262.12	-	-90.0	41
149	138.40	11354.91	9626.92	1258.47	-	-90.0	47
151	136.25	11274.67	9418.07	1247.79	-	-90.0	46

TOTAL HOLE #	TOTAL # METRES	TOTAL # SAMPLES
28	4386.37	1794

TABLE IX
KEMESS NORTH - GOLDEN EAGLE DEPOSIT
DRILL HOLE SURVEY DATA
Assessment Report Drill Holes - 1991 Exploration Program
Universal Coordinate System

DRILL HOLE	LENGTH (m)	EASTING (m)	NORTHING (m)	ELEVATION (m)	AZIMUT (m)	DIP (deg.)	NUMBER OF SAMPLES
37	331.31	9653.78	15859.52	1736.31	-	-90	149
41	282.55	9662.40	16057.61	1686.12	-	-90	143
47	367.89	9658.47	15755.95	1762.70	-	-90	189
50	443.48	9660.94	15656.02	1741.06	-	-90	224

TOTAL HOLE #	TOTAL # METRES	TOTAL # SAMPLES
4	1425.23	705

15.1 Sampling Procedure

The core was routinely sampled over 2 m long intervals by using a conventional mechanical chisel-type core splitter. Each 2 m interval of longitudinally split core provided approximately 4 km of sample. Samples were shipped by freight truck to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver. At the lab they were jaw crushed to approximately 1/4 inch then roll crushed to - 15 mesh. A 500 g sample was then ground in a ring pulverizer to approximately 95% minus 120 mesh. For gold assays one assay ton sized samples underwent a fire assay preconcentration followed by an A.A. finish. Total copper, native copper and non-sulphide copper assays were also performed. Selected holes underwent multi-element I.C.P. analyses. Specific gravity measurements were routinely performed by Min-En Labs on crushed rejects from samples indicated by El Condor Resources Ltd. geologist. Generally S.G. determinations were made on every second supergene sample, every third hypogene sample and on very fourth Tertiary Sustut Group sample interval. At total of 2134 samples were collected from the 31 drill holes included in this report.

Detailed sample preparation and assay techniques are contained in Appendix D. Original Kemess South assay certificates and ICP reports are available in Appendix E.

15.3 Drilling Results Overview

The 28 holes covered in the report were drilled to delineate the Kemess South Deposit and test eastern extent of the sulphide system outlined by a strong IP anomaly. Drill hole locations are plotted in Figure 13.

15.3.1 Eastern Wildcat Drilling - Kemess Creek Area

Holes 64,65,66,67,87,88,89,90,91,144,146,149 and 151 were drilled in the Kemess Creek area between sections 10950E to 11550E to test the eastern limits of the sulphide system outlined by the IP anomaly.

Holes 91 (200 metres west of Kemess Ck.) and 151 (150 metres west of Kemess Ck.) were drilled along line 9400 N. Hole 91 intersected 66 metres of monzodiorite containing a 9 metre supergene zone, however no significant copper or gold mineralization was present. Hole 151 encountered strongly pyritized and propylitically altered volcanics but no copper or gold mineralization was intersected (Figure 14).

Holes 90(west of Kemess Ck.) and 66, 67, 149(east of Kemess Ck.) were drilled along line 9600 N. Hole 66 was abandoned in overburden after 27.43 metres. Hole 67 encountered weakly propylitized volcanics. Alteration consists of weak epidote-chlorite-carbonate porphryoblastic clot developments and rare epidote-chlorite-carbonate veins and selvages which intensified steadily downhole (Figure 15).

Holes 65, 89 and 146 were drilled along line 9800 N. Hole 65 encountered intensely propylitized and locally k-spar altered volcanic rocks with traces of chalcopyrite in association with irregular epidote-chlorite-carbonate porphyroblasts. Hole 89 intersected 43 metres of monzonite but no significant mineralization. Hole 146 encountered strongly pyritized and propylitically altered volcanics (Figure 16).

Holes 64, 88 and 144 were drilled along the east end of line 10000 N. Hole 64 encountered weakly propylitic altered volcanic fragmentals Hole 88 and 144 encountered propylitically altered

andesitic crystal tuffs and lapilli tuffs (Figure 17).

Hole 87, drilled 100 metres west of Kemess Creek along line 10200 N also encountered propylitically altered andesitic crystal tuffs and lapilli tuffs (Figure 18).

15.3.2 Eastern Delineation Drilling

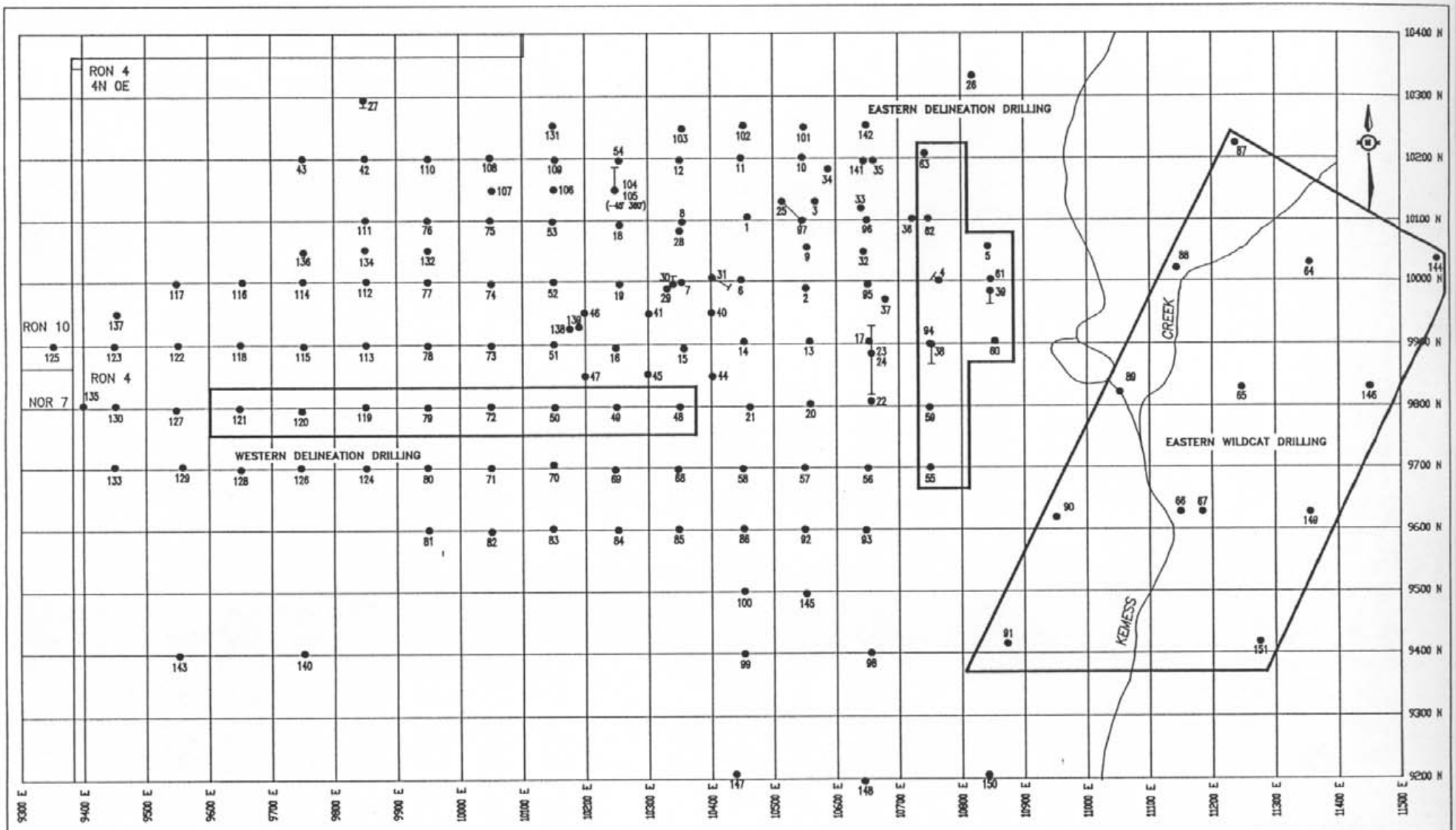
Holes 55, 59 and 94 were drilled along fence 10750 E to trace the south-eastern extent of the monzonite intersected in holes 4 and 38. Holes 55 and 59 intersected a comparatively melanocratic monzodiorite body averaging roughly 75 metres in thickness while hole 94 intersected 108 metres of monzonite (Figure 19).

Holes 62 and 63 were drilled along fence 10750 E to delineate the north-eastern extent of the monzonite intersected from previous drilling in holes 4 and 36. Hole 62 intersected 147 metres of weak silicified and moderately sericitized monzonite which contained moderate grade copper gold mineralization in the top 15 metres of the intrusive. Hole 63 encountered 104 metres of weakly altered monzonite which did not contain any significant mineralization.

Holes 60 and 61 were drilled along line 10850 to delineate monzonite intersected from previous drilling in hole 39. Both holes intersected approximately 85 metres of moderately altered monzonite which did not contain any significant mineralization (Figure 20).

15.3.3 Western Delineation Drilling

Holes 48 to 50, 72, 79, 119, 120, 121 and 127 were drilled along section 9800N to delineate the western extent of the Kemess South Deposit (Figure 21) . This section cuts through the middle of the deposit and displays characteristics typical of the geology at the Kemess South Deposit.

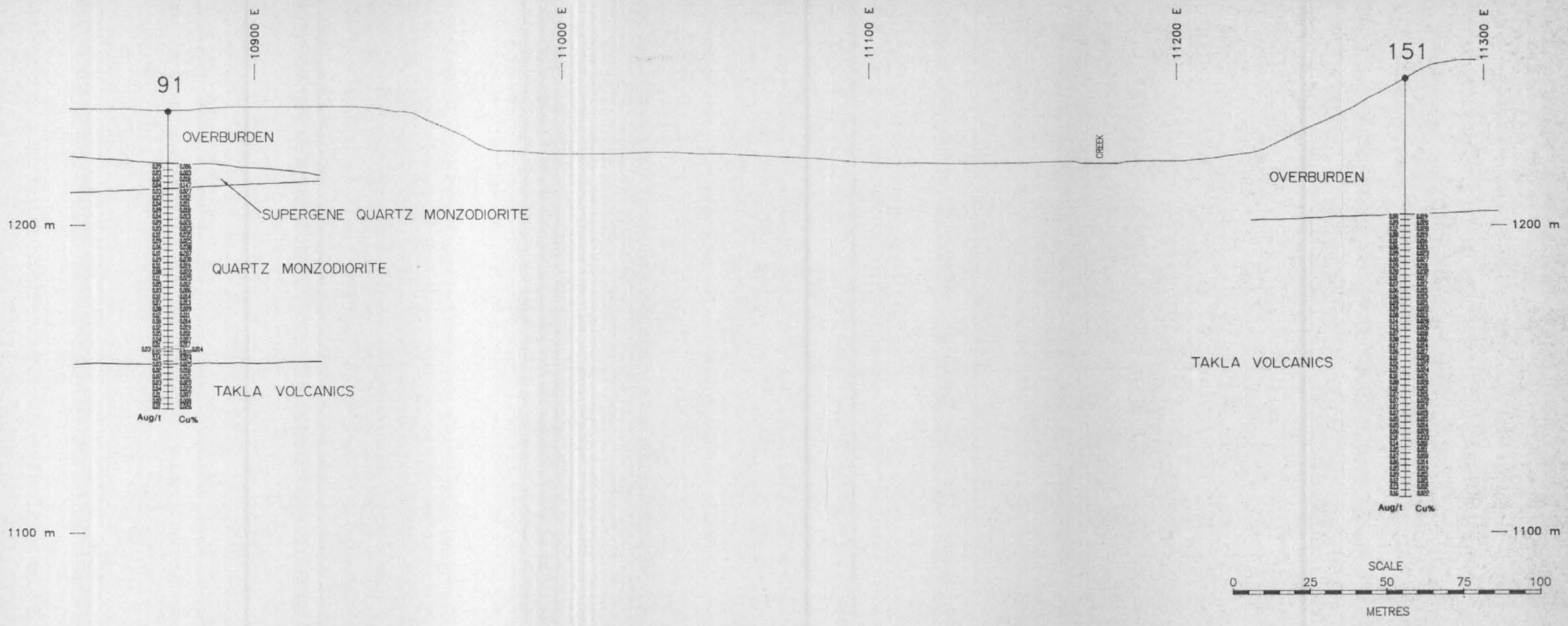


SCALE
0 50 100 200
Metres

KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

DRILL HOLE PLAN

APRIL 1992 | AS SHOWN | 13



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

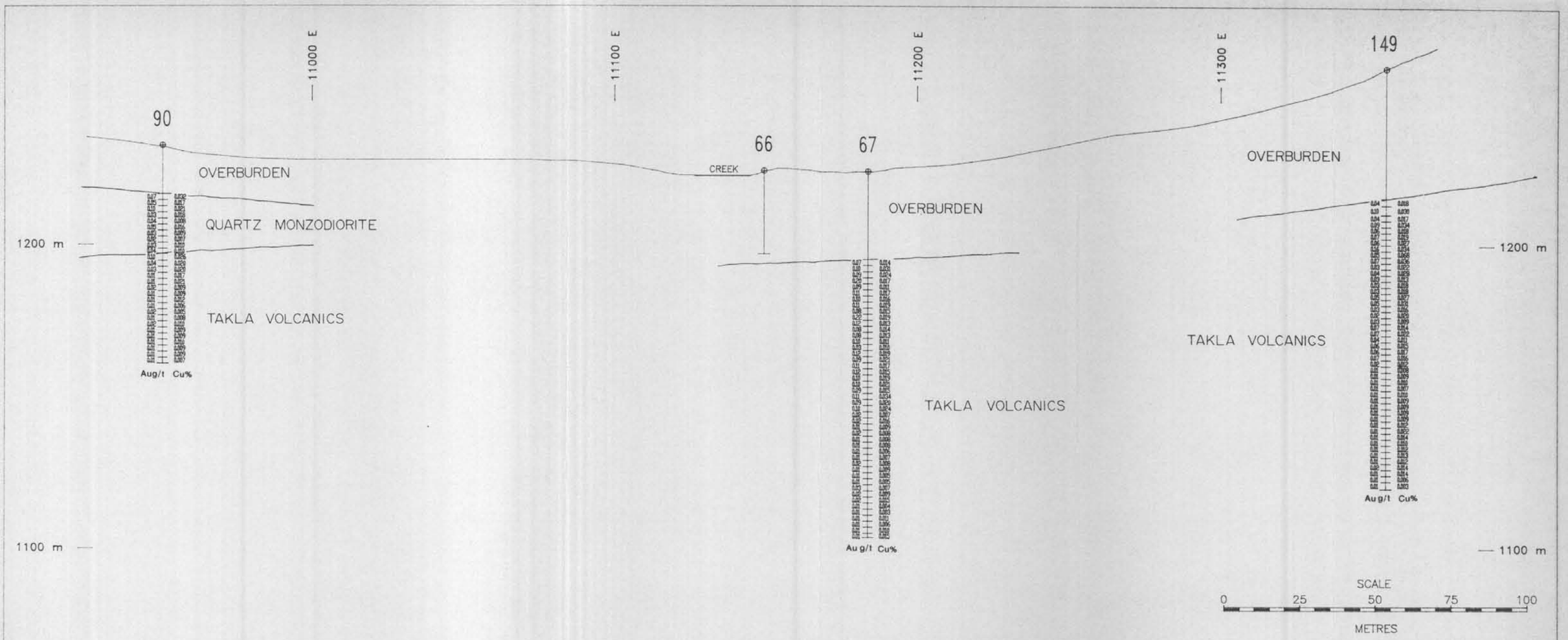
KEMESS SOUTH

GOLD-COPPER ASSAYS SECTION 9400 NORTH

CREEK AREA

LOOKING NORTH

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APR. 11/92	1 : 1000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	14



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

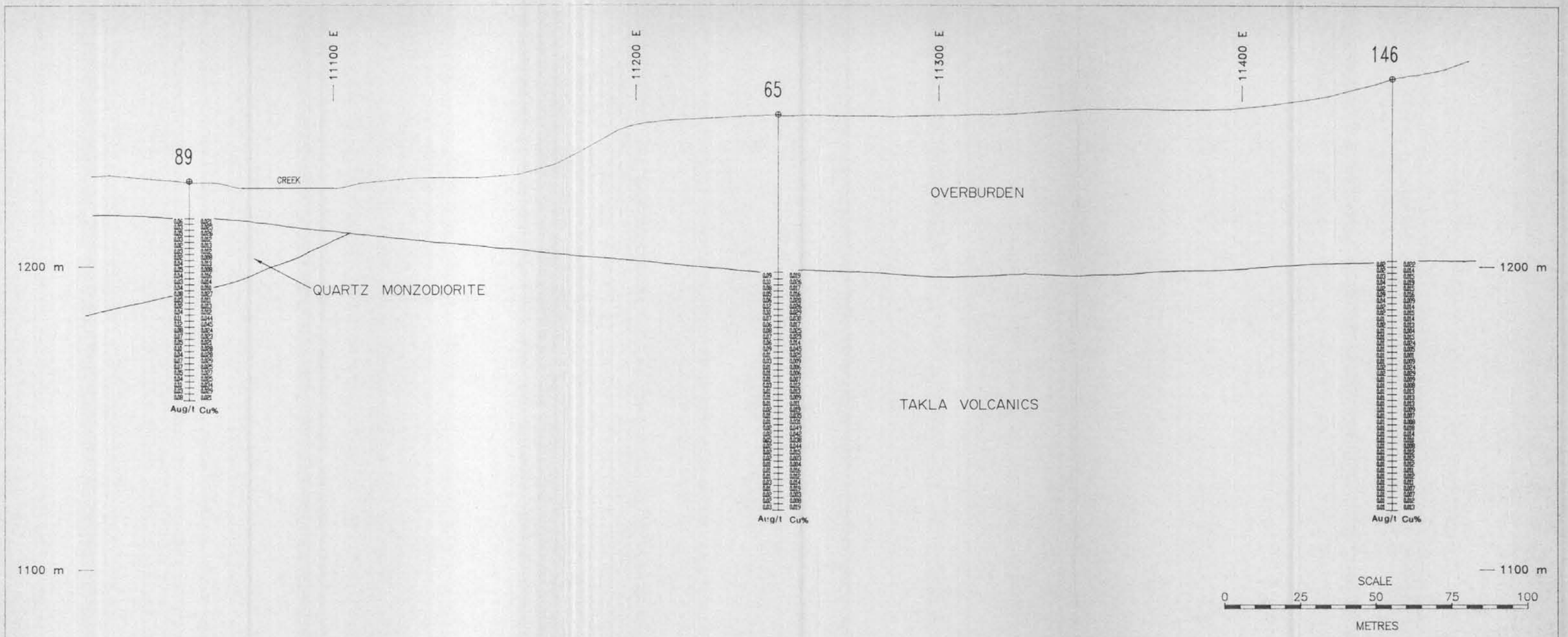
KEMESS SOUTH

GOLD-COPPER ASSAYS SECTION 9600 NORTH

CREEK AREA

LOOKING NORTH

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APR. 11/92	1 : 1000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	15



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

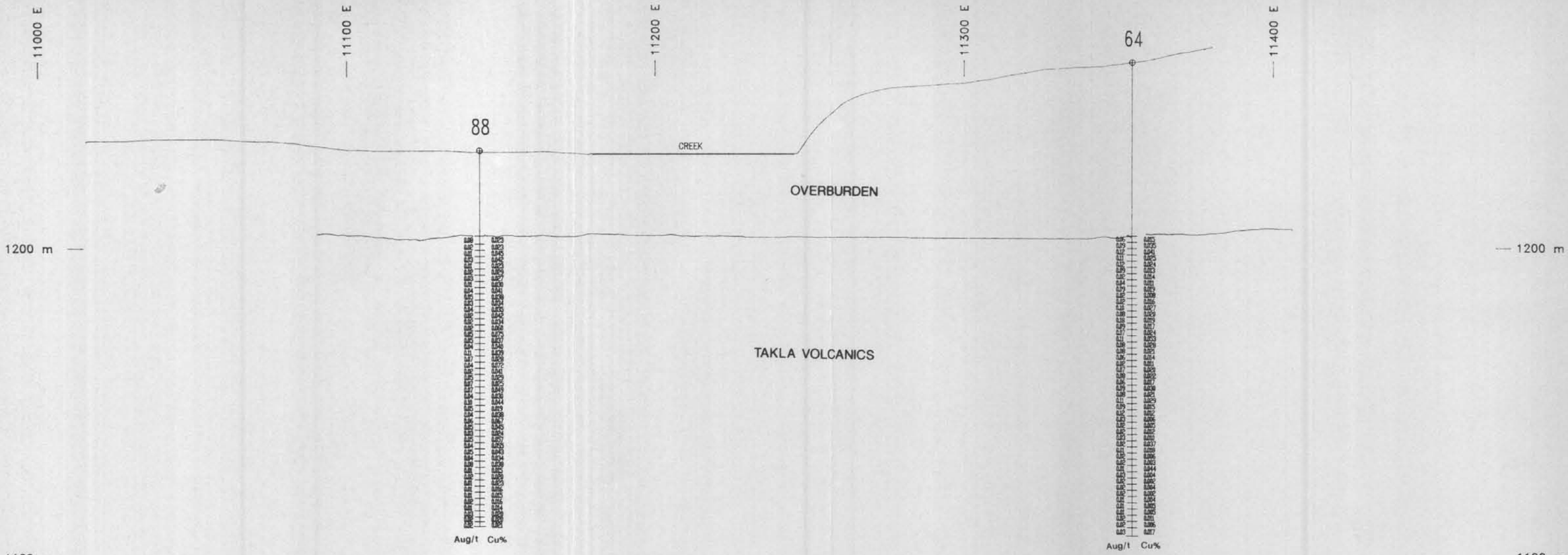
KEMESS SOUTH

GOLD-COPPER ASSAYS SECTION 9800 NORTH

CREEK AREA

LOOKING NORTH

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APR. 11/92	1 : 1000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	16



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

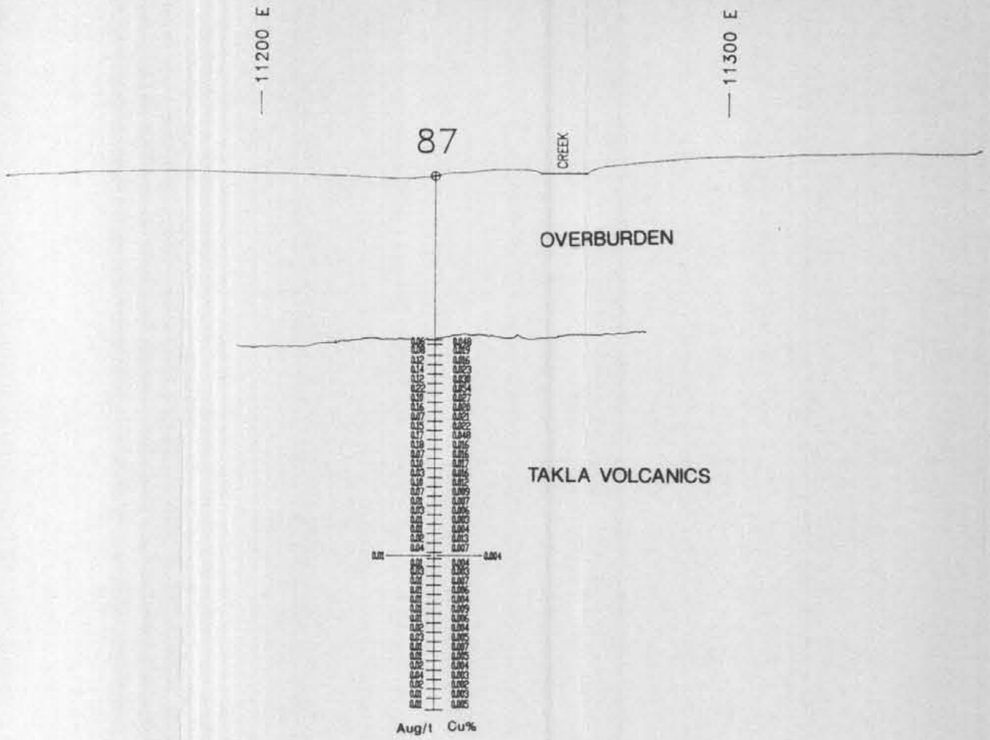
KEMESS SOUTH

GOLD-COPPER ASSAYS SECTION 10000 NORTH

CREEK AREA

LOOKING NORTH

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
APR. 11/92	1 : 1000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	17



SCALE
0 25 50 75 100
METRES

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS SOUTH

GOLD-COPPER ASSAYS SECTION 10200 NORTH

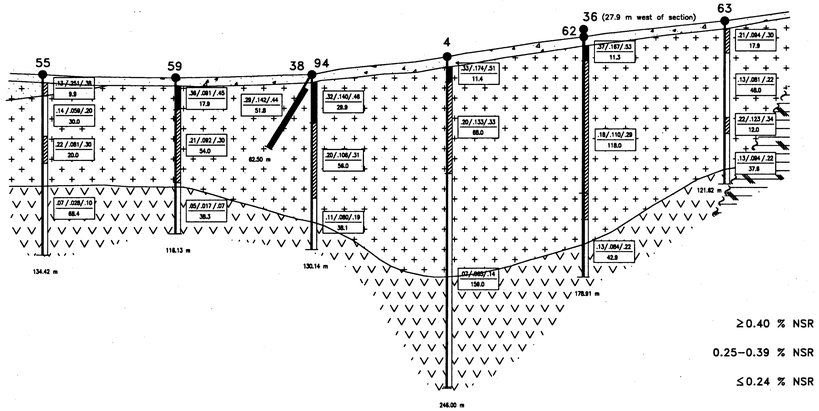
CREEK AREA

LOOKING NORTH

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APR. 11/92	1 : 1000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	18

SOUTH — 9200 N — 9300 N — 9400 N — 9500 N — 9600 N — 9700 N — 9800 N — 9900 N — 10000 N — 10100 N — 10200 N — 10300 N — 10400 N — 10500 N — 10600 N — 10700 N — 10800 N — NORTH

1400 m — 1300 m — 1200 m — 1100 m



≥0.40 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.
0.25–0.39 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.
≤0.24 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.

Au g/t / Cu % / NSR Cu EQUIV.
Length in metres

LEGEND

- OVERBURDEN
- TERTIARY SEDIMENTS/VOLC.
- LAG DEBRIS
- SUPERGENE ZONE
- QUARTZ MONZODIORITE
- TAKLA VOLCANICS
- TAKLA SEDIMENTS
- ~~~ FAULT

PART 1 OF 5

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,280

SCALE
0 50 100 150 200
METRES

KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

GEOLOGY & GOLD-COPPER EQUIVALENT GRADE COMPOSITES
SECTION 10750 EAST
LOOKING WEST

FIG 19

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
MAR. 1/92	1 : 2000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	

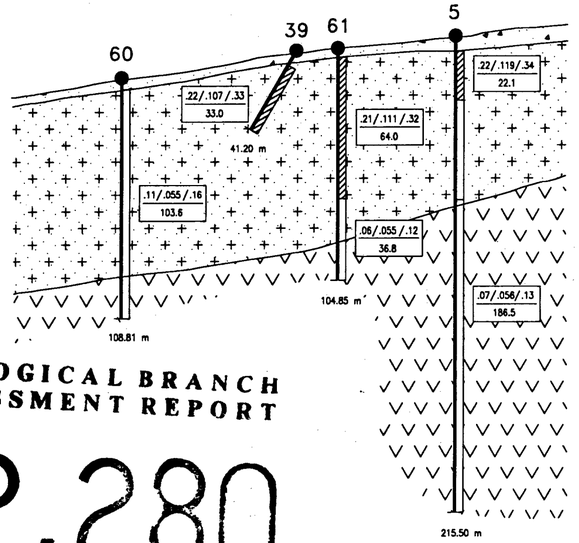
9800 N | 9900 N | 10000 N | 10100 N | 10200 N | 10300 N | 10400 N | 10500 N | 10600 N | 10700 N | 10800 N

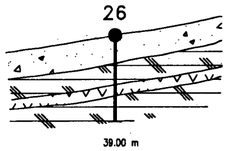
NORTH

1400 m

1300 m

1200 m





LEGEND

- OVERBURDEN
- TERTIARY SEDIMENTS/VOLC.
- LAG DEBRIS
- SUPERGENE ZONE
- QUARTZ MONZODIORITE
- TAKLA VOLCANICS
- TAKLA SEDIMENTS
- FAULT

≥0.40 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.

0.25–0.39 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.

≤0.24 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.

Au g/t / Cu % / NSR Cu EQUIV.
Length in metres

SCALE
0 50 100 150 200
METRES

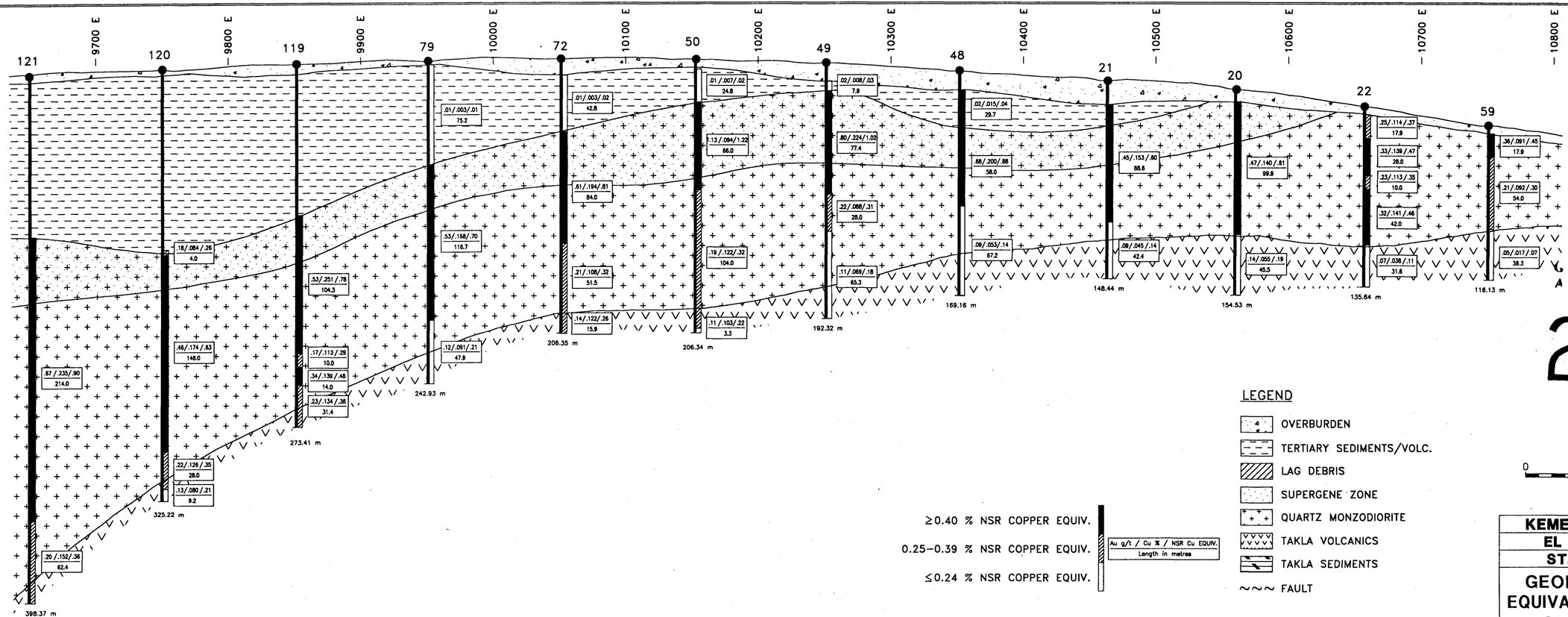
KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

GEOLOGY & GOLD-COPPER EQUIVALENT GRADE COMPOSITES SECTION 10850 EAST

LOOKING WEST

FIG 20

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
MAR. 1/92	1 : 2000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	



≥0.40 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.

0.25–0.39 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.

≤0.24 % NSR COPPER EQUIV.

Au g/t / Cu % / NSR Cu EQUIV.
Length in metres

LEGEND

- OVERBURDEN
- TERTIARY SEDIMENTS/VOLC.
- LAG DEBRIS
- SUPERGENE ZONE
- QUARTZ MONZODIORITE
- TAKLA VOLCANICS
- TAKLA SEDIMENTS
- ~~~ FAULT

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,280

PART 1 OF 5

SCALE
0 50 100 150 200
METRES

KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

GEOLOGY & GOLD-COPPER EQUIVALENT GRADE COMPOSITES
SECTION 9800 NORTH
LOOKING WEST

FIG 21

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
MAR. 1/92	1 : 2000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	

16.0 GEOLOGY OF THE KEMESS SOUTH DEPOSIT

16.1 Local Setting and Morphology

The Kemess South Deposit is located 3 kilometres southeast of Duncan Lake and lies immediately north of the junction between two prominent lineaments, occupied by Kemess Creek and Duncan Lake.

The country rocks in this area are subaqueous volcanic and volcanoclastic sedimentary members of the Early Jurassic Takla Group which probably overlie a basement of Permian-age Asitka Formation. The Takla Group rocks in the area of the Kemess South deposit have been intruded by a sill-like quartz monzodiorite intrusion(Maple Leaf Intrusion) which hosts the deposit.

The porphyry-style gold, copper and lesser molybdenum and silver mineralization occurs within the intrusion and to a minor degree within the adjacent Takla Group volcanic rocks. The surface dimensions of the deposit measure 1800 m by 650 metres and its vertical thickness is from 100 to in excess of 280 m. The continuity of gold and copper grades within the deposit is excellent.

The Maple Leaf intrusion was unroofed by late Cretaceous times. Prior to the onset of Sustut Group sedimentation, the deposit was subjected to an extended period of arid to semiarid subaerial weathering, causing the formation of a 10 to 60 m thick supergene zone which exhibits patterns of copper leaching and enrichment. This supergene cap contains native copper and chalcocite as the dominant secondary copper minerals. Copper oxide and carbonate minerals are rare.

16.2 Lithologies - Kemess South Deposit

16.2.1 Cretaceous to Palaeocene Sustut Group

16.2.1.1 Sedimentary Units

The western third of the Kemess South deposit is overlain by a southwest-thickening wedge of sedimentary rocks. In the drill area, the thickness of the Sustut Group sequence gradually increases from nil to 200 m on the western edge of the deposit.

The predominant lithology is a maroon to dark purple-grey pebble to cobble conglomerate. Interbedded, presumably lensoidal horizons, of arkosic sandstone, siltstone, greywacke and fine-grained arkosic mudstone from 1 to 5 m in thickness are intercalated with the conglomerate.

16.2.1.2 Volcanic Units

Thin, laterally discontinuous mafic volcanic flows are intercalated with the Sustut Group sedimentary rocks.

The flows are generally 3 to 5 m thick and consist of dark green to black pyroxene-porphyritic basalt with up to 5% olivine phenocrysts. The volcanic units are texturally massive and very fine-grained, with rare wispy hematite-rich, tuff-like intercalations and laminae which may represent flow tops. Calcite-infilled vesicles have also been noted.

16.2.2 Late Triassic and Early Jurassic Takla Group

16.2.2.1 Volcanic Units

Volcanic rocks of the Takla Group underlie the Maple Leaf intrusion. These rocks form a heterogeneous series of intercalated flows, flow breccias, lapilli tuffs, and crystal tuffs of andesitic composition, with a minor debris flow/lahar component.

The most common volcanic lithology is a dark grey to green lapilli tuff, containing rounded lapilli of pyroxene-porphyritic material

in a pyroxene crystal-rich tuffaceous matrix. Where intercalated flows are present, they are less than 20 m in width, fine-grained, and massive with rare broken pyroxene phenocrysts. Vesicles and autobrecciation textures within the flows are rare. Near the base of the intrusion, pervasive groundmass chloritization often makes the identification of the volcanic protolith difficult.

16.2.2.2 Sedimentary Units

The dominant sedimentary lithology is an impure chert which commonly contains 2 - 3 cm wide interbeds of shaley material which was rarely recovered during drilling. The chert usually contains laminae of pelitic material which contains fine pyrite disseminations.

Other sedimentary units that have been intersected beneath the chert horizon include, in order of abundance, pale-green mudstone, brecciated graphitic shale and rare thin bands of silica-rich sandstone. Sedimentary structures and soft-sediment compaction features are common in these units and indicate a "tops-uphole" direction for the sequence.

16.2.3 Maple Leaf Intrusion

The Maple Leaf intrusion has been traced for 1600 metres in an east-west direction and 650 metres in a north-south direction with a thickness ranging form 60 metres in the east to 280 metres in the west.

The precise recognition of the intrusive protolith is often difficult due to strong hydrothermal alteration. Where the alteration intensity is minimal, the intrusion is a medium to dark green, melanocratic quartz diorite. However, the more common appearance of the intrusion is pale pink to green in colour, and its apparent composition is quartz-monzodioritic to quartz-monzonitic.

The rock is texturally porphyritic although quite fine-grained, with plagioclase phenocrysts ranging in size from 0.2 to 4 mm and set in a microgranular, felsitic groundmass. The modal proportions of its

main silicate minerals are in the ranges 5 - 15% quartz, 40 - 65% plagioclase and 5 to 10% potassium feldspar. Mafic minerals are relatively scarce. Where present, they consist of prismatic pseudomorphs after amphibole which are completely replaced by hematite or pale green biotite. Rare accessory minerals include sphene and rutile, with traces of zircon and apatite.

The lower contact of the intrusion with the Takla Group volcanics is generally sharp. Xenolithic and hybridization textures are locally present within 10 to 15 m above this contact, suggesting that limited brecciation and assimilation of the volcanic rocks by the intrusion has taken place.

16.3 Structure -Kemess South Deposit

Low angle faulting (structures with dips of less than 30°) has been recognized within the Sustut Group rocks and at or near the lower contact between the Maple Leaf intrusion and the underlying Takla Group rocks.

The presence of high angle faults, mainly on the peripheries, but also within the Maple Leaf intrusion, has been indicated by vertical drilling. Structures whose dips are 75° or steeper have been intersected.

16.4 Vein Stockworks - Kemess South Deposit

The most prevalent feature of the Maple Leaf intrusion is the widespread development of vein stockworks. These veins comprise on average between 5 - 10% of the total rock mass but in localized areas (over tens of metres) comprise in excess of 40% of the host rock. Several generations of vein stockworks are evident. The predominant form of stockwork development is as discreet, multidirectional networks of veins from 0.5 to 15 mm thick.

16.5 Hydrothermal Alteration

Six types of alteration have been identified within the Kemess South deposit area. Although the precise mineralogical expression of these alteration facies is largely dependent upon the inherent chemistry of the host lithology, they can be broadly categorized as follows:

- potassium silicate alteration
- sericitization
- chloritization
- silicification
- propylitic alteration

16.5.1 Potassium silicate alteration

Potassium silicate alteration is an important feature within the Maple Leaf intrusion. It is also present in the underlying Takla Group rocks and to a minor extent, in the Takla Group sedimentary rocks. This alteration is characterized by the mineralogical association of potassium feldspar, quartz, sericite, hydrothermal biotite, groundmass calcite, and to a lesser extent magnetite.

16.5.2 Sericitization

Varying degrees of sericitic alteration are present throughout the Maple Leaf intrusion, and to a lesser extent in the underlying Takla Group volcanic rocks.

Widespread, pervasive groundmass sericitization is volumetrically the dominant form of alteration within the intrusion, locally comprising up to 25% of the total rockmass. Groundmass sericite takes the form of fine-grained, felted microlites and is usually associated with a variable proportion of minor fine-grained chlorite. The presence of intense groundmass sericite makes the rock soft and greenish-white in colour.

The selective replacement of plagioclase phenocrysts by sericite is a characteristic feature of the Maple Leaf intrusion. Complete pseudomorphing of the plagioclase crystals by extremely fine-grained,

felted aggregates of sericite gives the phenocrysts a pale green colour and a soft, waxy consistency.

Hydrothermal sericite is also present throughout the Maple Leaf intrusion and in the underlying volcanic rocks as a minor, buff-coloured intergrown constituent with potassium feldspar and silica. Here it is within 2 - 5 mm selvages developed around quartz and pyrite stockwork veins.

Weak groundmass chloritization is often reported in association with intense sericitization in the upper sections of the deposit. This alteration style causes the rock to assume a medium to dark green colour, and to be texturally soft.

16.5.3 Chloritization

The presence of groundmass chlorite has also been noted near the base of the Maple Leaf intrusion. The rock assumes a dark green colour, but in the absence of intense sericitization the unit remains relatively hard.

Rare chlorite-calcite pseudomorphs after amphibole crystals have been observed throughout the intrusion.

Groundmass chloritization within the volcanic rocks underlying the intrusion has been assigned to the propylitic alteration facies.

16.5.4 Silicification

Secondary silica is commonly observed within the Maple Leaf intrusion, but has been only rarely noted in the Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary units.

The most common form of silicification in the intrusion is quartz as fine-grained, interlocking crystal mosaics which infill networks of multidirectional fracture stockworks.

16.5.5 Propylitic Alteration

Mineral suites usually attributed to propylitic alteration have been observed within the Takla Group volcanic rocks located east of the intrusive-volcanic contact(Figures 14 to 18) . Significant levels of gold-copper mineralization are not associated with this alteration facies.

Based on the drilling data from the volcanic rocks at the base of the Maple Leaf intrusion, and from the extrapolation of information obtained by drilling 14 holes in volcanic rocks east of the intrusion, a crude propylitic mineralogical zonation has been recognized.

16.6 Mineralization - Kemess South Deposit

16.6.1 Hypogene Mineralization

The hypogene mineralization of the Maple Leaf deposit consists primarily of, in order of abundance, pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite-hematite. Accessory minerals include bornite, molybdenite and gold, with rare traces of tetrahedrite and galena. The modes of occurrence of these minerals include discrete disseminations, fracture coatings and stringers, and disseminations within quartz veins.

Pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral in the Kemess South porphyry system, although it shows considerable variations in its local abundance. The sulphide content decreases from (4 - 8%) in the east to (1 - 2%) in the west.

The average grain size of pyrite, from 0.5 to 5 mm is somewhat coarser than chalcopyrite. Pyrite commonly occurs as micro-stringers or crystal "trains", clumpy disseminated aggregates, and as fracture coatings. The shape of the pyrite grains is consistently irregular and anhedral, with cubic crystals rarely observed.

Pyrite is also found peripherally to the main ore zone as thin laminae in chert and mudstone beds, and as stylolite coatings within limestone units. It is also observed within the Takla volcanics, where it

pseudomorphs primary mafic minerals. Gouge zones do not appear to be preferentially sulphidized.

Concentrations of finely disseminated chalcopyrite within the Kemess South deposit are typically in the range 0.1 to 1.0%. Widely spaced, coarse disseminated aggregates and veniform pockets are common.

Chalcopyrite is generally absent in the underlying Takla Group volcanic rocks, and when present, it is restricted to isolated fracture coatings with quartz and carbonate. Small disseminated clusters of fine chalcopyrite grains are occasionally seen in heavily biotitized volcanics.

Bornite is present in trace amounts in the hypogene zone, although not in sufficiently high concentrations to significantly influence local copper grades.

Molybdenum (as molybdenite) is present in low concentrations.

Gold grades virtually always correlate closely to those of copper in the hypogene mineralization zone.

16.6.2 Supergene Mineralization

In the Maple Leaf intrusion, supergene processes have caused the in-situ leaching of hypogene sulphides and the precipitation of secondary copper minerals. In contrast to copper, gold concentrations and distributions appear to have been unaffected by the supergene processes.

The mineralogy of the supergene zone consists primarily of native copper, set in a somewhat vuggy, soft admixture of hematite, sericite, clay and carbonate within ladderworks of well-preserved, quartz stockwork material. The native copper grains can be up to 2 - 3 mm in size, and commonly rim or are in intergranular relationships to the decomposed, weathered groundmass minerals of the host rock. Native copper also rims the margins of coarse quartz segregations.

Chalcocite is present in the supergene zone and usually forms sporadic, individual disseminated grains in the 10 to 200 micron grain size range.

Bornite has also been noted in trace to accessory quantities in the supergene zone, where it forms reaction rims around chalcopyrite grains and occurs as free blebs interstitial to the groundmass iron oxide and silicate minerals.

17.0 1991 SEM 1 DRILLING

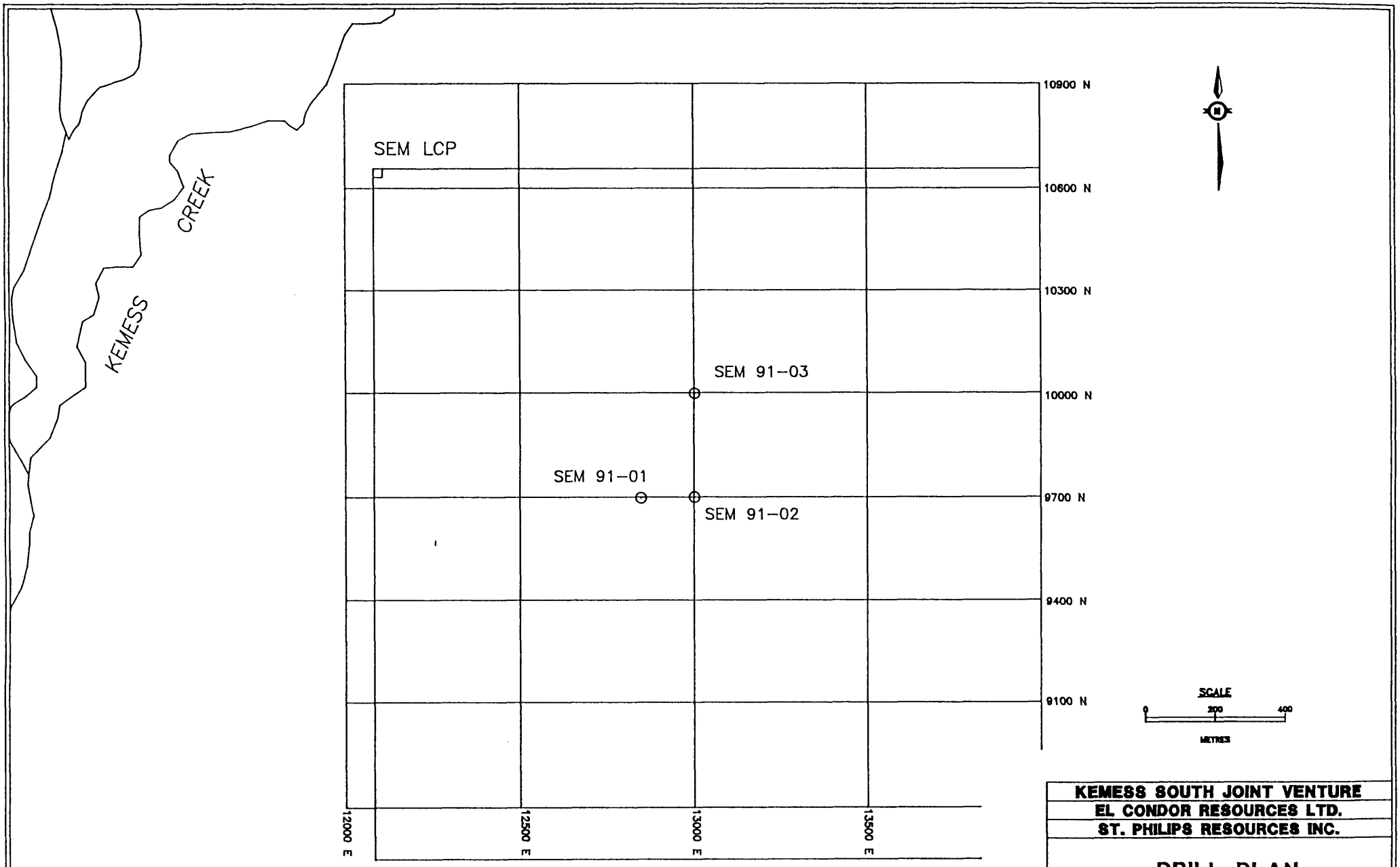
3 NQ wildcat holes, totalling 386 m, were drilled on the Sem 1 claim from Oct. 10 to Oct. 14, 1991. These holes, drilled to test a strong I.P. chargeability anomaly, collared in andesitic lapilli tuff and crystal tuff with moderate to strong propylitic alteration. These holes also contained strong carbonate alteration. Elevated pyrite concentrations coincided with intense epidote alteration. Drill hole coordinates are given in Table VIII while hole locations and sections are depicted in Figures 22 through 24. All geological, assay and geotechnical logs are given in Appendix F while laboratory assay certificates and ICP Reports are given in Appendix G.

Table VIII

SEM 1 CLAIM
DRILL COLLAR LOCATION
(Universal Coordinate System)

HOLE NUMBER	LENGTH (m)	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION (m)	NUMBER SAMPLES
SEM 91-01	142.30	12842.43	9787.02	1424.22	60
SEM 91-02	105.80	12981.73	9790.62	1462.89	47
SEM 91-03	139.30	12991.00	10048.98	1474.24	62

Drill hole SEM 91-01, returned copper values ranging from 50 to 427 ppm Cu.



KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

DRILL PLAN
SEM 1 DRILLING

DATE:	SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
APRIL 1992	AS SHOWN	ProComp GeoCraft Ltd.	22

9700 N

9800 N

9900 N

10000 N

10100 N

1500 m

1500 m

1

OVERBURDEN

1400 m

1400 m

TAKLA VOLCANICS

1300 m

Aug/t Cu%

SCALE

0 25 50 75 100

METRES

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

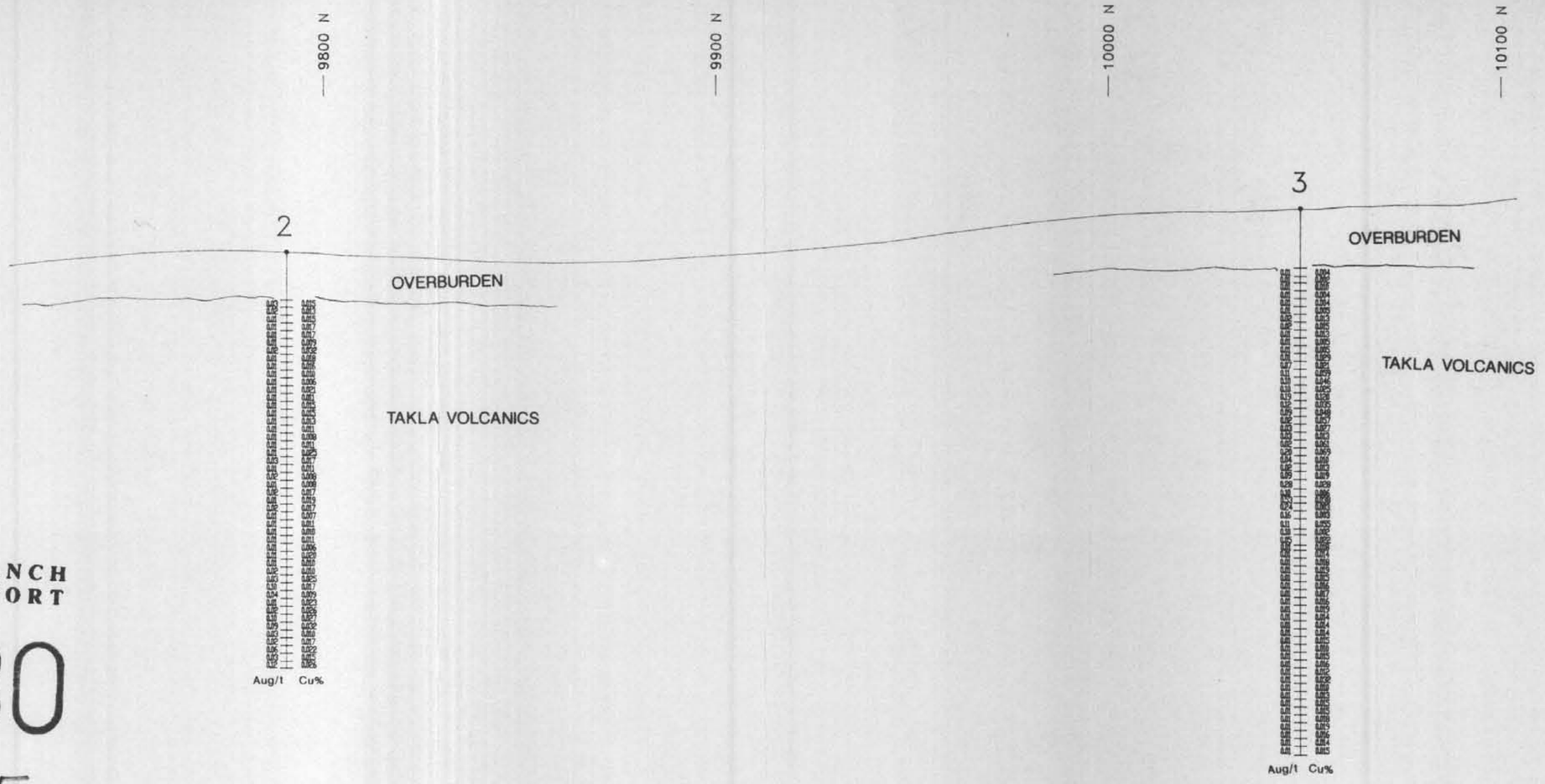
KEMESS SOUTH

GOLD-COPPER ASSAYS
SECTION 12850 EAST

SEM 1 CLAIM

LOOKING WEST

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APR. 11/92	1 : 1000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	23



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,280

PART 1 OF 5

SCALE
0 25 50 75 100
METRES

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS SOUTH

GOLD-COPPER ASSAYS SECTION 13000 EAST

SEM 1 CLAIM

LOOKING WEST

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APR. 11/92	1 : 1000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	24

Drill hole SEM 91-02 did not return any anomalous values.

Drill hole SEM 91-03 returned anomalous values from the interval 41.00 to 83.00 metres ranging from 200 to 1000 ppm Cu range.

18.0 DIAMOND DRILLING - KEMESS NORTH - GOLDEN EAGLE DEPOSIT

18.1 Introduction

A major drill program was carried out on the Kemess North - Golden Eagle Deposit from Aug. 1 to Nov. 10, 1991. J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers, B.C. provided one Longyear Super 38 drill, one D6 bulldozer and one Cat 225 excavator to construct drill access roads, drill pads and to move the drill. The contractor also provided most of the expediting services and managed the camp including electrical power and the kitchen and dry facilities.

This report deals with 4 HQ/NQ diamond drill holes(37, 41, 47 and 50) totalling 1423 metres completed in the Golden Eagle deposit area during the period August to November, 1991. All holes were drilled on 100 metre (square) grid centres. The purpose of this systematic grid drilling was to more fully delineate the deposit which remained open in all directions. Drill Collar data is listed in Table IX while collar locations are illustrated in Figure 25. Drill section 9660 E is given as Figure 26. Geological, assay and geotechnical logs are given in Appendix H. Laboratory assay certificates and ICP reports are given in Appendix I.

18.2 Sampling and Assay Procedure

The core was routinely sampled over 2 m long intervals by using a conventional mechanical chisel-type core splitter. Each 2 m interval of longitudinally split core provided approximately 4 km of sample. Samples were shipped by freight truck to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver. At the lab they were jaw crushed to approximately 1/4

Vancouver. At the lab they were jaw crushed to approximately 1/4 inch then roll crushed to - 15 mesh. A 500 g sample was then ground in a ring pulverizer to approximately 95% minus 120 mesh. For gold, one assay ton sized samples underwent a fire assay preconcentration followed by an A.A. finish. Total copper assays and multi-element I.C.P. analyses were also performed. Specific gravity measurements were routinely performed by Min-En Labs on crushed rejects from samples indicated by El Condor Resources Ltd. geologists. At total of 705 samples were collected from the 4 drill holes included in this report.

Detailed sample preparation and assay techniques are contained in Appendix D.

19.0 GEOLOGY - KEMESS NORTH - GOLDEN EAGLE DEPOSIT

19.1 Lithology

19.1.1 General Setting

The Kemess North Deposit area is underlain mainly by Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanic rocks which have been intruded by a discordant body of bladed feldspar porphyry. These rocks are cut by dikes of feldspar porphyritic monzodiorite and lesser felsite of probable Lower Jurassic age. Late post-mineral dikes include feldspar porphyritic syenite and minor mafic varieties.

19.1.2 Takla Group Volcanic Rocks

Takla Group volcanic rocks are comprised mainly of andesitic flows, breccias and tuffs. Flows are commonly pyroxene porphyritic and are characterized by the presence of pyroxene phenocrysts along with plagioclase laths and material which may represent devitrified glass.

Zones of polylithologic breccia, generally with clasts of pyroxene basalt or andesite, are common. Fine grained tuffs are characterized by their textureless appearance.

Bedding attitudes were rarely observed because of the dominantly massive character of the Takla rocks and also because primary volcanic textures are often completely destroyed by intense hydrothermal alteration. On the geological sections, Takla Group rocks are shown as one undifferentiated unit.

19.1.3 Intrusive Rocks

19.1.3.1 Bladed Feldspar Porphyry

A dioritic bladed feldspar porphyry unit is exposed in the headwall of central cirque and has been intersected in numerous drill holes within the Golden Eagle deposit area. The unit is characterized by plagioclase lath phenocrysts up to 1.5 cm long set in a fine grained, dark green coloured groundmass. The phenocrysts comprise 15-20% of the rock and are generally randomly oriented.

In the drill area, the bladed feldspar porphyry unit structurally overlies Takla Group volcanic rocks.

19.1.3.2 Porphyritic Monzodiorite Dikes

Feldspar porphyritic monzodiorite dikes were intersected in several drill holes. The dikes are characterized by small subhedral phenocrysts of plagioclase, 2-4 mm in size and comprising about 40-50% of the rock, set in a fine grained matrix of plagioclase and minor orthoclase. Less than 10% subrounded quartz grains are present. Dike contacts are frequently marked by hybrid zones (intrusive breccias) which are characterized by xenolithic fragments supported by a matrix of dike material.

19.1.3.3 Post Mineral Dikes

Feldspar porphyritic syenite dikes were intersected in several holes. The dikes contain 15-20% small, subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts set in a pinkish coloured groundmass consisting mainly of fine grained orthoclase, 10-15% chloritized mafics and 5-10% fine grained quartz.

19.2 Structure

19.2.1 The Broken Zone

The dominant structural feature in the Golden Eagle deposit area is a flat-lying zone of intensely broken rock and multiple gouge zones that extends from surface down to an average depth of about 80 metres.

In the Broken zone, quartz-pyrite veinlets, which locally contain molybdenite and minor chalcopyrite, frequently exhibit a crushed texture. Some gouge zones consist almost entirely of quartz-pyrite "sand".
The syenite dikes remain solid and competent within the Broken Zone and therefore post-date the deformational features described above.

19.2.2 Structures Below Base of Broken Zone

For the most part, structures within the solid rocks consist of minor faults and shears, some of which are healed by chalcopyrite-bearing quartz, fluorite and anhydrite gange. More commonly, however, chloritic minor structures with associated zones of white carbonate and pink zeolite veining crosscut mineralized veins. In vertical holes, a common shear/fault direction is 20-40° to the core axis.

19.3 Alteration

19.3.1 General Alteration Zones

Alteration is characterized by the development of pervasive, very fine felted secondary biotite in volcanic and bladed feldspar porphyry host rocks, accompanied by a weakly to moderately well developed stockwork of quartz-purple fluorite-purple anhydrite veinlets which contain variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite.

Potassic feldspar is also present in the biotite zone as envelopes on fractures and veinlets and in local zones of flooding.

Outwards from the biotite zone, a propylitic assemblage of chlorite, carbonate, zeolite and minor epidote predominates. Chlorite is moderately pervasive, whereas carbonate and zeolite occur as veinlets and stockworks. Epidote is present in some carbonate veinlets. The more intense propylitic alteration is associated with zones of minor shearing and faulting.

Propylitized rocks also contain minor amounts of quartz as veinlets, sericite and clay as groundmass components admixed with pervasive chlorite and potassic feldspar as envelopes on quartz and carbonate veins. Sericite also occurs as local envelopes to quartz veins and chloritic shears.

White gypsum - anhydrite veining is moderately well developed over an interval of several tens of metres immediately below the base of the Broken Zone. Elsewhere below the Broken Zone, its distribution is variable.

19.3.2 Silica - Magnetite Zone

A 30 metre thick zone of intense silica - magnetite flooding was intersected in holes 91-37. The zone consists of about 50-60 % silica and 20-30% magnetite. The remainder consists of later quartz and fluorite veins and sulphides (mainly pyrite). It is in contact with and partly overlaps into dike(s) of porphyritic monzodiorite. Banded silica - magnetite texture at 30-40° to the core axis occurs locally.

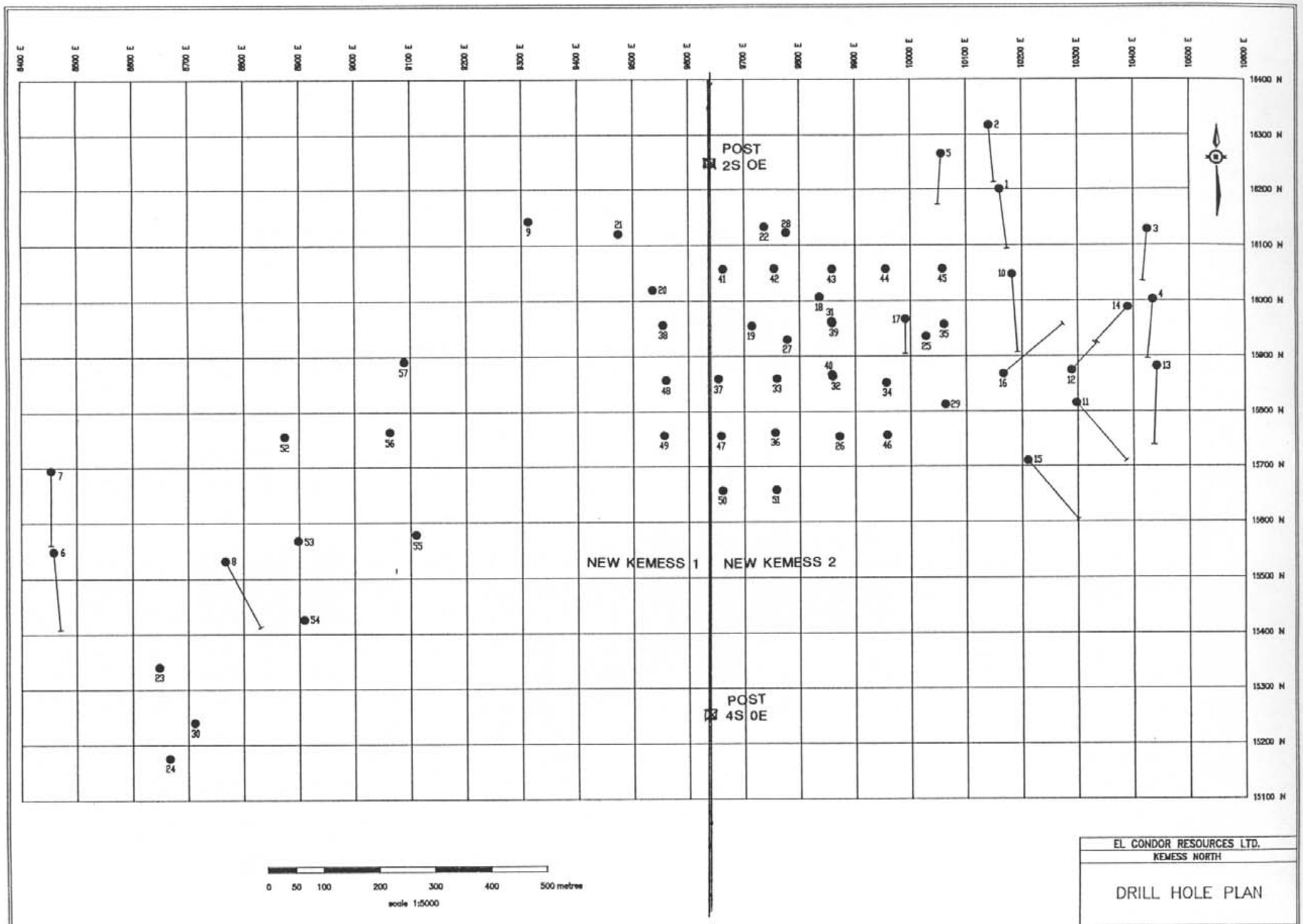
19.4 Mineralization

19.4.1 Broken Zone

The Upper (Broken) Zone is relatively flat-lying, undulating and approximately 60 metres in thickness. Mineralization consists of pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, chalcocite (digenite?), covellite and molybdenite.

19.4.2 Lower Zone

In the lower Cu-Au Zone mineralization consists of 2-3% pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Pyrite occurs as disseminations, fracture fillings, veins up to a few centimetres wide and in quartz - fluorite - anhydrite - magnetite veins and localized zones of flooding. Chalcopyrite's mode of occurrence is similar, except that veinlets are rare and significant disseminations occurs mainly in zones of better stockwork development. Dominant vein directions in vertical holes are sub-vertical and at 20-40° to the core axis.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EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
KEMESS NORTH
DRILL HOLE PLAN
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Jan. 3/91
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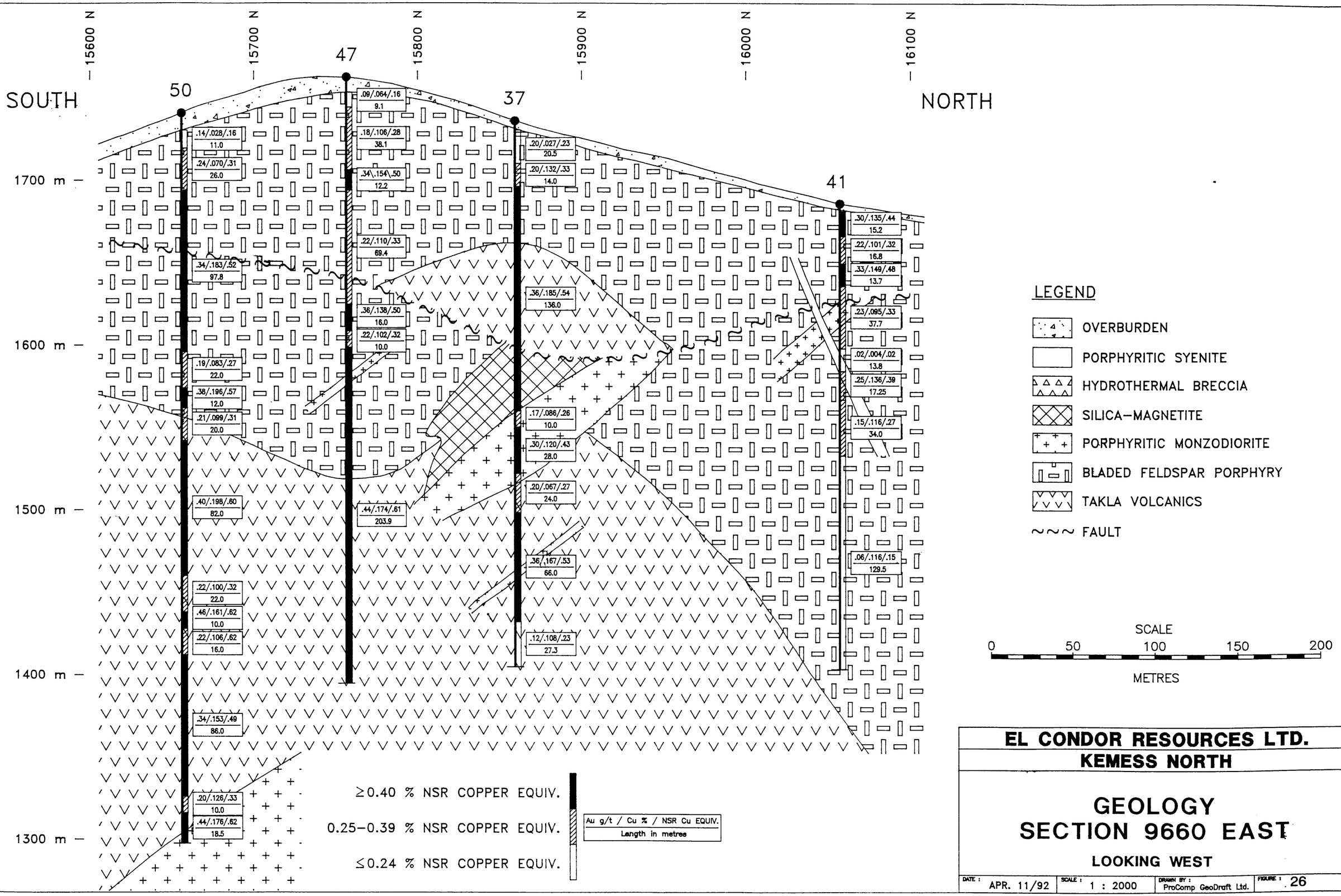


EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS NORTH

GEOLOGY
SECTION 9660 EAST

LOOKING WEST

DATE :	SCALE :	DRAWN BY :	FIGURE :
APR. 11/92	1 : 2000	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	26

1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - PLACER CLAIMS

20.0 OVERVIEW

The Kemess Project involves 74 placer claims staked over the Kemess South Deposit and along Kemess Creek and its various tributaries. From the exploration work already presented in this assessment report, the following work has been allotted to these placer claims:

- 7 km or road building
- 23 moss-mat samples
- Hydrology study (Sites 4 and 5) see Hallam Knight Piesold Ltd. report.
- 20 km of IP survey.
- 7 Drill Holes (62, 63, 87, 88, 89, 146 and 151) totalling 883 metres.

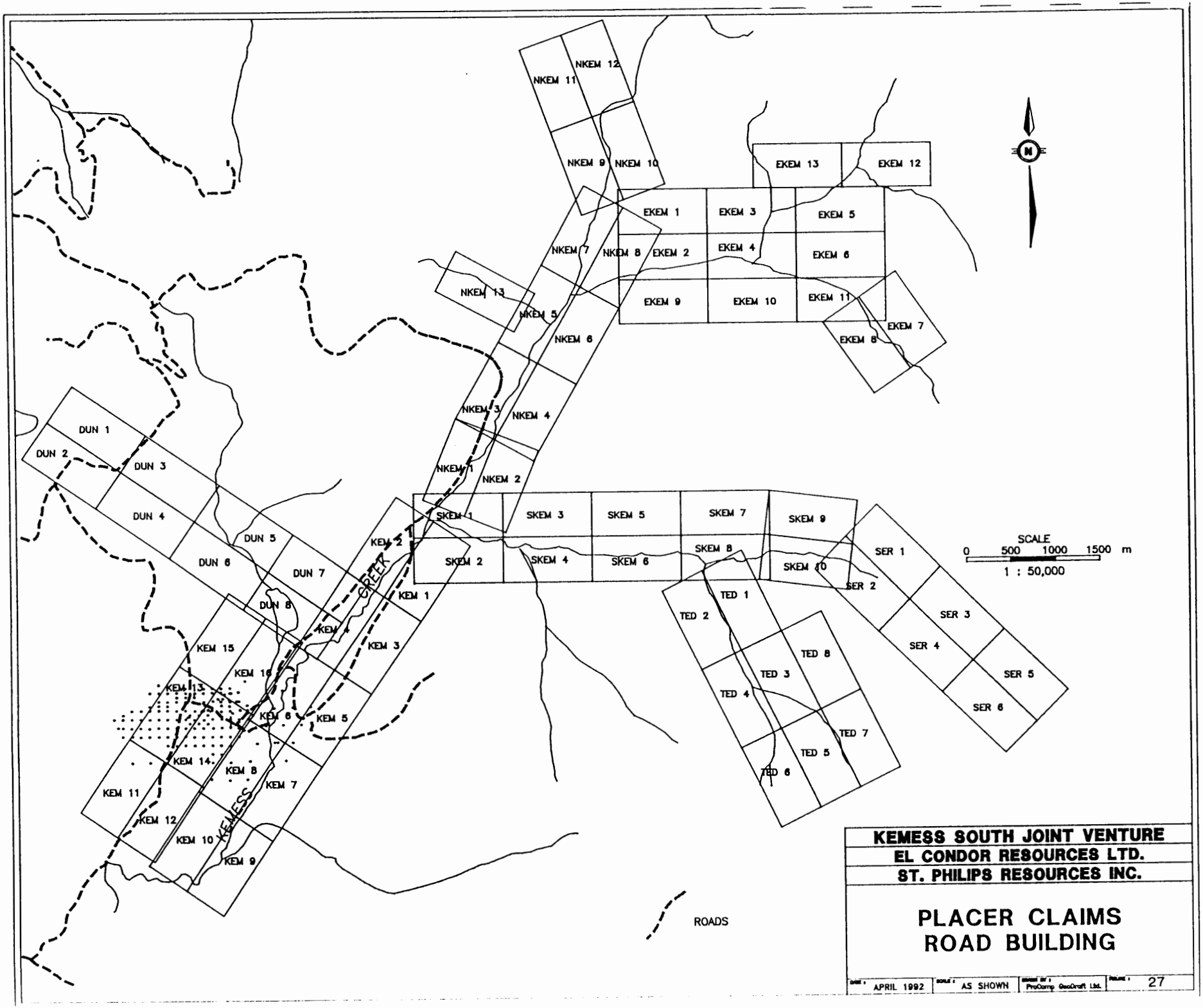
The Kemess Creek area is ubiquitously covered by a veneer of glacial till, glacio-fluvial outwash gravels, and recent fluvial material. Over the Kemess South Deposit this material ranges in thickness from 2 to 20 m.

The glacial and fluvial drifts forms a series of benches and eskers, with swamps developing in depressions. The eskers consist of clean, well-sorted gravels.

Overburden thicknesses increase to the east of the deposit near Kemess Creek, where unconsolidated fluvial gravels can reach 60 m in thickness(Figure 30).

21.0 ROAD BUILDING - PLACER CLAIMS

From Aug. to December 1991, approximately 7 km of road were built on the placer claims as illustrated in Figure 27.



KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

PLACER CLAIMS
ROAD BUILDING

DATE: APRIL 1992	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWN BY: ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	FIGURE: 27

22.0 MOSS - MAT GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - PLACER CLAIMS

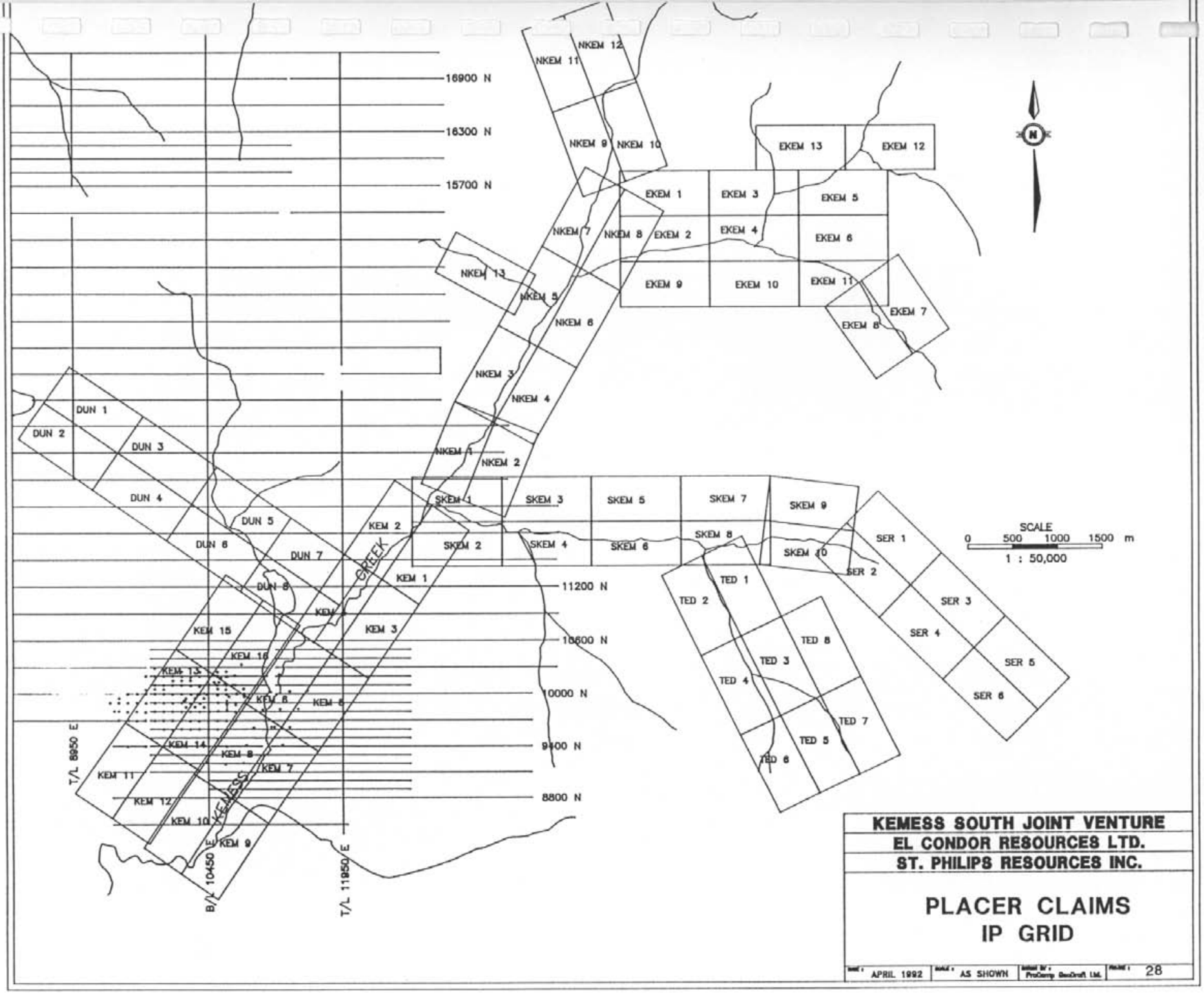
23 of the moss-mats collected on the Kemess property were taken from the placer claims. Of these 23 Moss-Mats only samples 1001, 002 and 020 are believed related to the formation of placers. Sample locations of these results in relation to the placer claims are given in Figure 10a. For a discussion of the results refer to section 11.0 on the Moss Mat Geochemical Survey.

23.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDIES - PLACER CLAIMS

Water quality monitoring stations(Sites 4 and 5) were set up on the S Kem 1 placer claim to monitor water quality and base metal contents from drainages of Kemess Creek and South Kemess Creek. Details of this study are given in the report by Hallam Knight Piesold Ltd. presented in Appendix B.

24.0 IP SURVEY - PLACER CLAIMS

Approximately 20 line km of the IP survey was done on placer claims straddling Kemess Creek (Figure 28). The IP data, coupled with overburden depths from drill holes along Kemess Creek east of the Kemess South Deposit, was used in an attempt to determine a geophysical signature for overburden depth in the Creek. Interpretation of the data did not reveal a geophysical signature for overburden. Data interpretation is discussed in "Resistivity Depth Sounding on the Kemess Placer Claims" by Daniel Klit of Lloyd Geophysics Inc. dated April 1992 included in Appendix J. All IP data for this portion of the IP survey is present in "An Assessment Report on a Induced Polarization Survey on the Kemess Property" by John Lloyd and Daniel Klit of Lloyd Geophysics Inc. dated December 1991 included as Appendix K.



KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

PLACER CLAIMS
IP GRID

APRIL 1992	AS SHOWN	ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	28

25.0 DRILLING PROGRAM - KEMESS PLACER CLAIMS

Because the placer claims overly the mineral claims around the Kemess South Deposit area, all holes drilled on the Kemess South Deposit were also drilled on placer claims. 7 holes totalling some 883 metres will be discussed in terms of the placer claims (Figure 29).

Holes 62 and 63, drilled on the north eastern edge of the Kemess South Deposit on placer claim Kem 16, are directly upslope from Kemess Creek. These holes intersected 6 metres of glacial-fluvial till overlying 154.53 metres of porphyritic Biotite Monzodiorite. Assays from the top 15 metres of the monzonite indicate gold values from .23 g/t Au to .61 g/t Au and .122 % Cu to .245 % Cu. This area is an obvious source for anomalous Au-Cu placer occurrences in Kemess Creek (Figure 19).

Holes 64, 65, 67, 88, 144, 146, 149 and 151 were drilled along Kemess Creek on placer claims Kem 5 to Kem 8. These holes intersected various thicknesses of glacial-fluvial till overlying unmineralized Takla volcanics (Figure 14 to 17).

Hole 87, drilled on placer claim Kem 6, intersected 34.75 meters of glacial-fluvial till and rubble overlying a 0.91 metre monzonite dyke followed by andesitic tuffs. No anomalous copper-gold assays were reported for this hole (Figure 18).

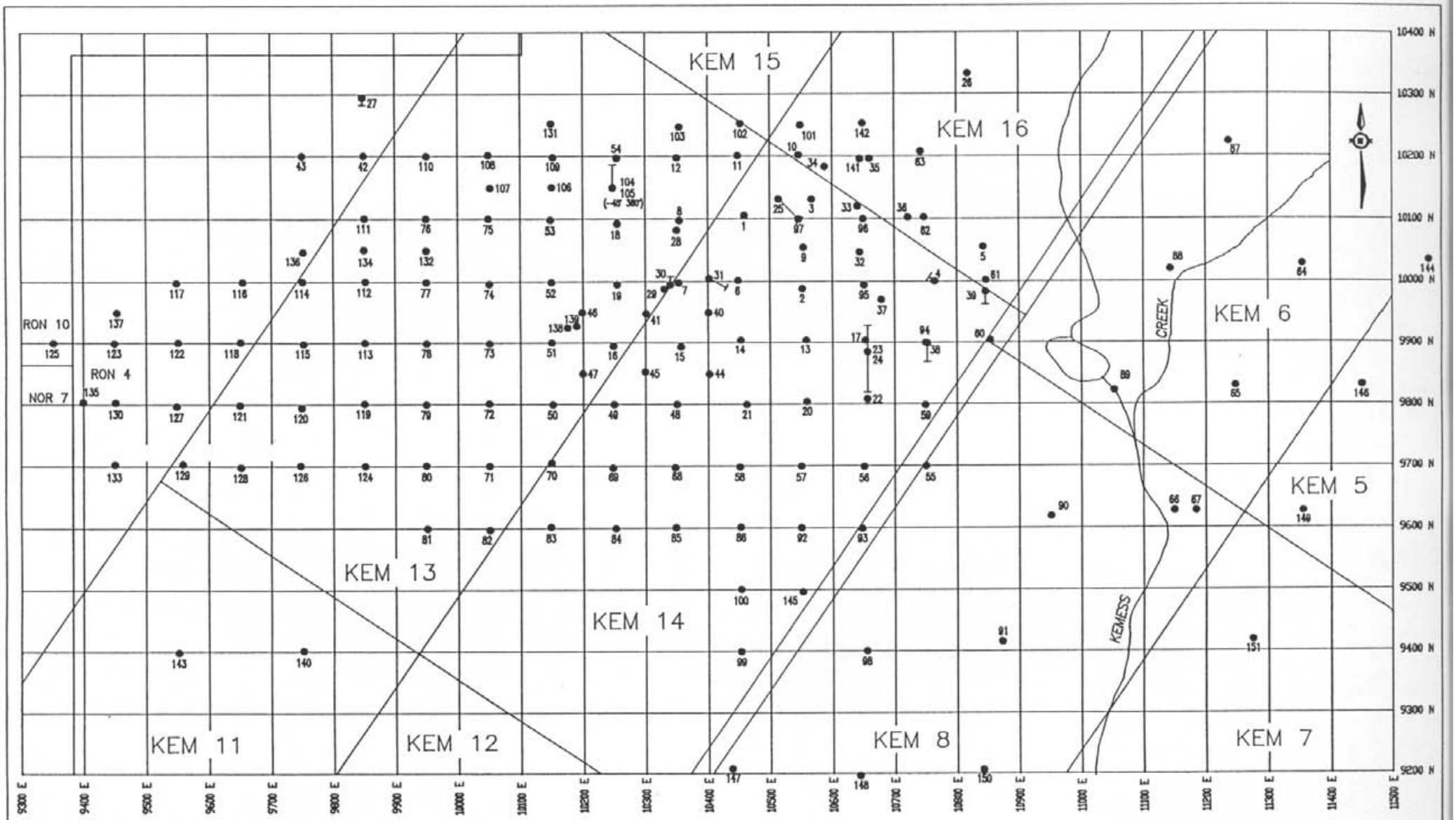
Hole 89, drilled on placer claim Kem 6, intersected 12.19 metres of glacial-fluvial till overlying 24.61 metres of weakly altered monzodiorite. Assays from the top few intervals of the monzonite do not indicate any anomalous gold or copper values in the intrusive (Figure 16).

The average thickness of unconsolidated material overlying bedrock in the Kemess Creek area is 37.14 metres. By contrast, the thickness upslope in the eastern area of the Kemess South deposit averages 6.30 metres. The thickness of unconsolidated material for each hole drilled

near the creek are listed below in Table X. An overburden isopach map for the area is included as Figure 30.

Table X
OVERBURDEN THICKNESS - KEMESS CREEK AREA

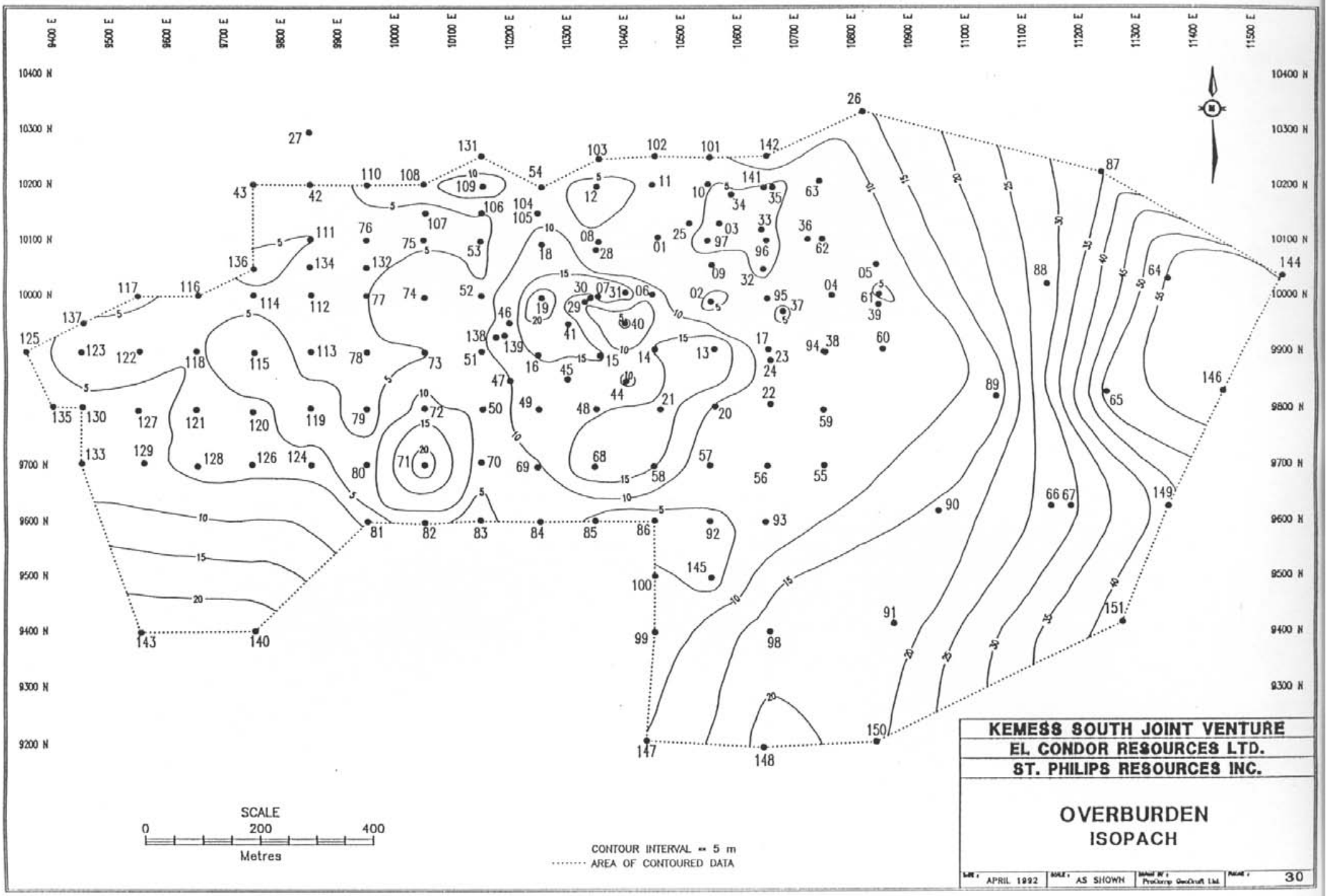
HOLE NUMBER	OVERBURDEN THICKNESS(m)
64	56.00
65	51.81
67	28.96
87	34.75
88	27.43
89	12.19
90	16.00
91	16.76
144	54.86
146	60.05
149	42.67
151	44.20



KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.

DRILL HOLE PLAN
PLACER CLAIMS

APRIL 1992 | AS SHOWN | 29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KEMESS SOUTH JOINT VENTURE
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
ST. PHILIPS RESOURCES INC.
OVERBURDEN
ISOPACH
APRIL 1992
AS SHOWN
30

1991 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - KEMESS PROJECT CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

26.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Induced Polarization Survey - Conclusions

IP has proven very effective in outlining the configuration of the sulphide systems located throughout the property. 56 first priority geophysical targets have been identified for follow-up (see Lloyd Geophysics December 1991 report). These anomalies are to be tested by diamond drilling in 1992.

The IP survey did not prove to be as effective for identifying overburden thickness along Kemess Creek as discussed in the Lloyd Geophysics Report dated April 1992 (Appendix J)

26.2 Moss Mats - Conclusions

The moss-mat samples proved to be highly effective in detecting base and precious metal enrichments. Roughly 33% of the samples can be designated as first or second priority targets for follow up. , These anomalous areas are to be followed up with reconnaissance mapping during the 1992 field season.

26.3 Kemess South Deposit

Diamond drilling on the Kemess South Deposit, confirm the presence of a major gold-copper porphyry system. Feasibility work, engineering studies and advanced metallurgical testing are planned for 1992.

26.4 1991 Sem 1 Drilling - Conclusions

The rocks encountered on the Sem 1 are strongly propylitized Takla Group volcanics similar to those intersected in drill holes east of Kemess Creek at the Kemess South Deposit. The area holds great potential for porphyry style mineralization. Additional IP anomalies are to be tested in 1992.

26.5 Kemess North - Golden Eagle Deposit- Conclusions

The Kemess North area represents an extremely large auriferous hydrothermal system. Alteration style, structural complexity and numerous subvolcanic intrusives suggest the system is a relatively high level porphyry - type deposit. Additional delineation and infill drilling is planned for 1992.

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

KEMESS PROJECT - 1991

Road Building (July 1991 to December 1991)

20 Line Kilometres at $ 500 km	$10,000.00	
Sub-total		$10,000.00

Line Cutting

Courer des Bois Ltd (Line Cutting Contractor)		
212 km at $500.00 per km	$106,000.00	
Room and Board		
400 days at $55.00 per day	$22,000.00	
Mob/Demob		
$5,000.00	$5,000.00	
Sub-total		$133,000.00

Induced Polarization Survey (201 Kilometres)

IP Data Aquisition (July 3 to Oct. 5, 1991)		
100 Days at $1200.00/per day (approx. 2 km survey per day)	$120,000.00	
Mobilization/Demobilization	$7,400.00	
Living and Travel Expenses	$1,961.00	
Truck Charges	$9,477.00	
Data Processing	$5,487.00	
Consumables and Map Reproduction	$9,492.00	
Interpretation and Report Writing	$4,750.00	
Sub-total		$158,567.00

Moss Mat Sampling Program (Sept 18 to Oct. 20, 1991)

Geochemist		
3.5 Days x $400.00/day	$1,400.00	
Technicians - El Condor Resources Ltd.		
10 Days x $200.00/day	$2,000.00	
Helicopter		
3 Hours x $700.00/hr	$2,100.00	
Min-En Labs Analytical Costs		
57 Samples x $17.00 per sample	$969.00	
Sub-total		$6,469.00

STATEMENT OF COSTS

KEMESS PROJECT - 1991

Environmental Baseline Studies (June to December 1991)

Technician - Hallam Knight and Piesold		
14 Days x $350.00/Day	$4,900.00	
Technician - El Condor Resources Ltd.		
24 Days X $200.00/Day	$4,800.00	
Room and Board		
40 Days X $75.00/Day	$3,000.00	
ASL Labs Analytical Costs		
20 Samples x $566.00/sample (1 Sample per Site per Month)	$11,320.00	
Sub-total		$24,020.00

Geological Mapping (Dero 1 to Dero 16 Claims)

Geologist (Oct. 20 to Oct. 21, 1991)		
2 Days X $350.00/Day	$700.00	
Room and Board		
2 Days X $75.00/Day	$150.00	
Truck Rental		
2 Days X $65.00	$130.00	
Mobilization/Demobilization		
Air Fare Smithers - Sturdee Strip	$300.00	
Report Preparation		
1 Day X $350.00/Day	$350.00	
Sub-total		$1,630.00

Topographic Base Map Preparation (Sept 1991 to Jan. 1992)

Air Photographs		
10 Line Kilometres at $105.00 km	$1,050.00	
1:5000 Topographic Base Map Preparation		
26.75 Square Kilometres at $410.00 km	$10,967.50	
Sub-total		$12,017.50

STATEMENT OF COSTS

KEMESS PROJECT - 1991

Kemess South Drilling (Ron 4 Claim)

J.T. Thomas Drilling			
4386	Metres of Drilling at $85.00 metre	$372,810.00	
	28 DRILL HOLES (See Table VII)		
Geologist			
43	Days at $350.00 Day	$15,050.00	
Technician			
43	Days at $200.00 Days	$8,600.00	
Room and Board			
86	Man Days at $75.00 Man Day	$6,450.00	
Min-en Labs Analytical Costs			
794	Samples x $26.00/sample	$20,644.00	
1000	Samples x $13.00/sample	$13,000.00	
Mob/Demob Cost		$10,000.00	
Truck Rental			
43	Days at $65.00 Day	$2,795.00	
		Sub-total	$449,349.00

Kemess South Drilling (Sem 1 Claim)

J.T. Thomas Drilling			
386	Metres of Drilling at $85.00 metre	$32,810.00	
	(Holes S91-01, S91-02, S91-03)		
Geologist			
4	Days at $350.00 Day	$1,400.00	
Technician			
4	Days at $200.00 Days	$800.00	
Room and Board			
8	Man Days at $75.00 Man Day	$600.00	
Min-en Labs Analytical Costs			
169	Samples x $23.00/sample	$3,887.00	
Mob/Demob Cost		$5,000.00	
Truck Rental			
4	Days at $65.00 Day	$260.00	
		Sub-total	$44,757.00

STATEMENT OF COSTS

KEMESS PROJECT - 1991

Kemess North Drilling (New Kemess 2 Claim)

J.T. Thomas Drilling(Sept. 10 to Oct. 30, 1991)		
1423 Metres of Drilling at $85.00 metre (Holes 91-37, 91-41, 91-47, 91-50)	$120,955.00	
Geologist		
14 Days at $350.00 Day	$4,900.00	
Technician		
14 Days at $200.00 Days	$2,800.00	
Room and Board		
28 Man Days at $75.00 Man Day	$2,100.00	
Min-en Labs Analytical Costs		
711 Samples at $13.00 per sample	$9,243.00	
Mob/Demob Cost		
Truck Rental		
14 Days at $65.00 Day	$910.00	
Sub-total		$140,908.00

TOTAL EXPLORATION COSTS CLAIMED $980,717.50

STATEMENT OF COST - PLACER CLAIMS
(To be taken from Total Exploration Costs Claimed)

Road Building (July 1991 to December 1991)

7	Line Kilometres at $ 500 km	$3,500.00	
	Sub-total		$3,500.00

Moss Mat Sampling Program (Sept 18 to Oct. 20, 1991)

Geochemist			
1	Days x $400.00/day	$400.00	
Technicians - El Condor Resources Ltd.			
4	Days x $200.00/day	$800.00	
Helicopter			
1.5	Hours x $700.00/hr	$1,050.00	
Min-En Labs Analytical Costs			
23	Samples x $17.00 per sample	$391.00	
	Sub-total		$2,641.00

Environmental Baseline Studies (June to December 1991)

Technician - Hallam Knight and Piesold			
1	Days x $350.00/Day	$350.00	
Technician - El Condor Resources Ltd.			
2	Days x $200.00/Days	$400.00	
Room and Board			
3	Days X $75.00/Day	$225.00	
ASL Labs Analytical Costs (Sites 4 and 5)			
8	Samples x $566.00/sample	$4,448.00	
	Sub-total		$5,423.00

Line Cutting

Courer des Bois Ltd (Line Cutting Contractor)			
20	km at $500.00 per km	$10,000.00	
Room and Board			
40	days at $55.00 per day	$2,200.00	
Mob/Demob			
	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	
	Sub-total		$13,200.00

STATEMENT OF COST - PLACER CLAIMS
(To be taken from Total Exploration Costs Claimed)

Induced Polarization Survey (10 Kilometres)

IP Data Aquisition (July 3, to October 5, 1991)		
10 Days at $1200.00/per day	$12,000.00	
Mobilization/Demobilization	$740.00	
Living and Travel Expenses	$196.00	
Truck Charges	$947.00	
Data Processing	$548.00	
Consumables and Map Reproduction	$949.00	
Interpretation and Report Writing	$400.00	
Sub-total		$15,780.00

Kemess South Drilling (Ron 4 Claim)

J.T. Thomas Drilling		
883 Metres of Drilling at $85.00 metre	$75,055.00	
DRILL HOLES 62, 63, 87, 88, 89, 146, 151		
Geologist		
10 Days at $350.00 Day	$3,500.00	
Technician		
10 Days at $200.00 Days	$2,000.00	
Room and Board		
10 Man Days at $75.00 Man Day	$750.00	
Min-en Labs Analytical Costs		
441 Samples x $26.00/sample	$11,466.00	
Mob/Demob Cost	$5,000.00	
Truck Rental		
10 Days at $65.00 Day	$650.00	
Sub-total		$98,421.00

Total Exploration Costs Claimed on Placer Claims	$138,965.00

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 700 - 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate in Economic Geology with a Bachelor of Science degree 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 am Vice-President of El Condor Resources Ltd. and own shares in El Condor Resources Ltd.

6) I directed the 1991 exploration program on the subject property, attended to the site, and authored this report which documents the results of the program..

D.J. Copeland, P.Eng.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of April, 1992.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Les Demczuk, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a Mining Geological Engineer residing at 1835 East 13th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate from University of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow, Poland in 1977 with M. Sc. (honours) in Mining Geology.

3) I have worked in mineral and coal exploration since 1977 and have practised my profession since 1977.

4) I am a registered Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

5) I was employed on the Kemess Project during the 1991 field season.

Les Demczuk

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of April, 1992.

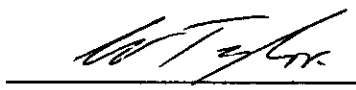
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William Taylor, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a geologist residing at Suite 1 - 2494 Cornwall Avenue, Vancouver B.C.
2) I am a graduate from University of London, Bedford College, London, England. with a B.Sc.(Hons.) Geology (1983)

3) I have worked in mineral exploration since 1984 and practised my profession since 1984.

4) I was employed on the Kemess Project during the 1991 field season.



William Taylor

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of April, 1992.

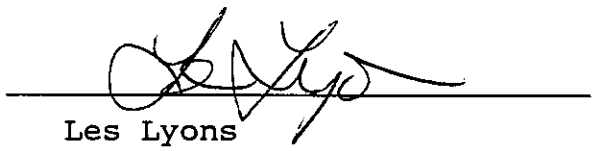
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Les Lyons, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a geologist residing at 1 - 2416 West 7th Ave., Vancouver B.C.
2) I am a graduate from University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. with a B.Sc. in Geology (1984)

3) I have worked in mineral exploration since 1983 and practisec my profession since 1984.

4) I was employed on the Kemess Project during the 1991 field season.



Les Lyons

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of April, 1992.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jeff Reeder, of Sherwood Park, Alberta DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a geologist residing at 33 Heron Road, Sherwood Park, Alberta.
2) I am a graduate from University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta with a B.Sc. in Geology (1988)

3) I have worked in mineral exploration since 1988 and practisec my profession since 1988.

4) I was employed on the Kemess Project during the 1991 field season.

Jeff Reeder

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of April, 1992.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jill Pardoe, of the Village of Telkwa, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a geologist residing at RR#1, site 8, Cmpt 19, Telkwa, B.C.
2) I am a graduate from University of Saskatechwan, Saskatoon, Saskatchenwan with a B.Sc. in Geology (1987).

3) I have worked in mineral exploration since 1981 and practisec my profession since 1987.

4) I was employed on the Kemess Project during the 1991 field season.

Jill Pardoe

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23rd day of April, 1992.

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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PART 1 OF 5

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METRES
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EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
KEWESS SOUTH

TOPOGRAPHY

SCALE : 1 : 10,000	DRAWN BY : ProComp GeoDraft Ltd.	FILE : KEMTOPO.DWG	
DATE : FEB. 1/92	REVISED :	FIGURE : 12	