GEOLOGICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

for the

JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

JEAN GRID

NICOLA MINING DIVISION
NTS 92 I/2

for

CONLON COPPER CORPORATION
SUITE 1003-850 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6Z 1X9

Property Owners: P. Conlon, L. Mclelland
P.O. Box 665, Merritt, B.C.

Report Author: R.C. Wells, P.Geo., F.G.A.C.
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Kamloops Geological Services Ltd.
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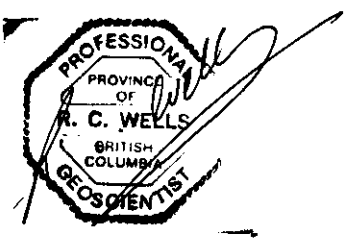
V1S 1P9

August 25, 199

Claims
Jean, Paul, QZ #1,
Bob, Jean Ext.



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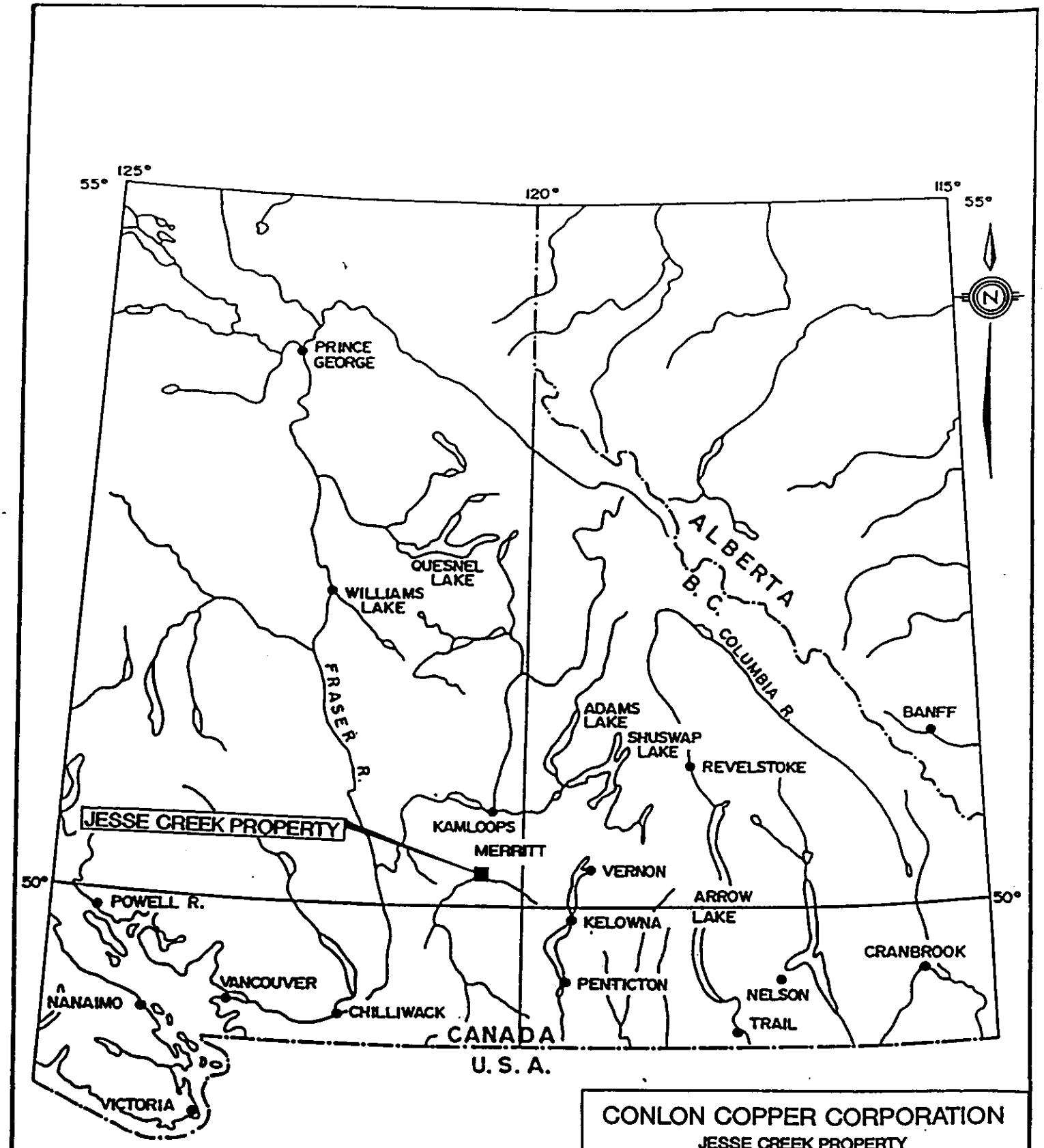
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Jesse Creek Property is centred on Merritt, British Columbia and consists of 24 contiguous mineral claims totalling 188 units and covering approximately 4700 hectares. Much of the property is underlain by Triassic, Nicola Group volcanics (western facies) with calcareous units and local diorite to monzonite intrusives. Good potential exists for Craigmont type Cu-Fe skarn deposits in this environment. The southern part of the property has a Tertiary cover of Princeton Group volcanics and volcaniclastics close to the intersection between the Guichon Creek and Coldwater Faults. An erosional window of Nicola volcanics occurs on the Jean and Paul claims. These rocks host the Copper Belle and Anaconda showings.

The 1993 Geological program involved fairly detailed mapping of a new "Jean" Grid covering the northern part of the Nicola window. In this area mafic Nicola flows and tuffs are intruded by northerly trending feldspar pophyry dykes and stocks. The geological environment is basically a roof zone to an intrusive. Patchy fracture controlled copper mineralization occurs in the hornfelsed volcanics and is associated with carbonate and specular hematite. At the Copper Belle, shallow dipping veins and replacements of massive specular hematite, carbonate and blebby chalcopyrite yield narrow widths of 1% to 6% copper and anomalous silver. This mineralization appears to be related to an altered and copper mineralized, feldspar porphyry sill. At the Anaconda workings a steeply dipping, northwest trending fracture zone hosts fairly massive specular hematite that locally yields gold values up to 1.0 gt and anomalous copper.



CONLON COPPER CORPORATION

JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

PROPERTY LOCATION

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DATE	NTS	FIGURE
August 1993	92I/2	1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results from a 1993 Geological Program conducted on the Jesse Creek Property, Jean grid in the Nicola Mining Division. The object of this program was to examine geological environments and the controls on copper mineralization in this area. A limited amount of previous work in this area suggested that there was potential for porphyry copper and possibly skarn zones. Very little was known about precious metal contents of mineralization in this area.

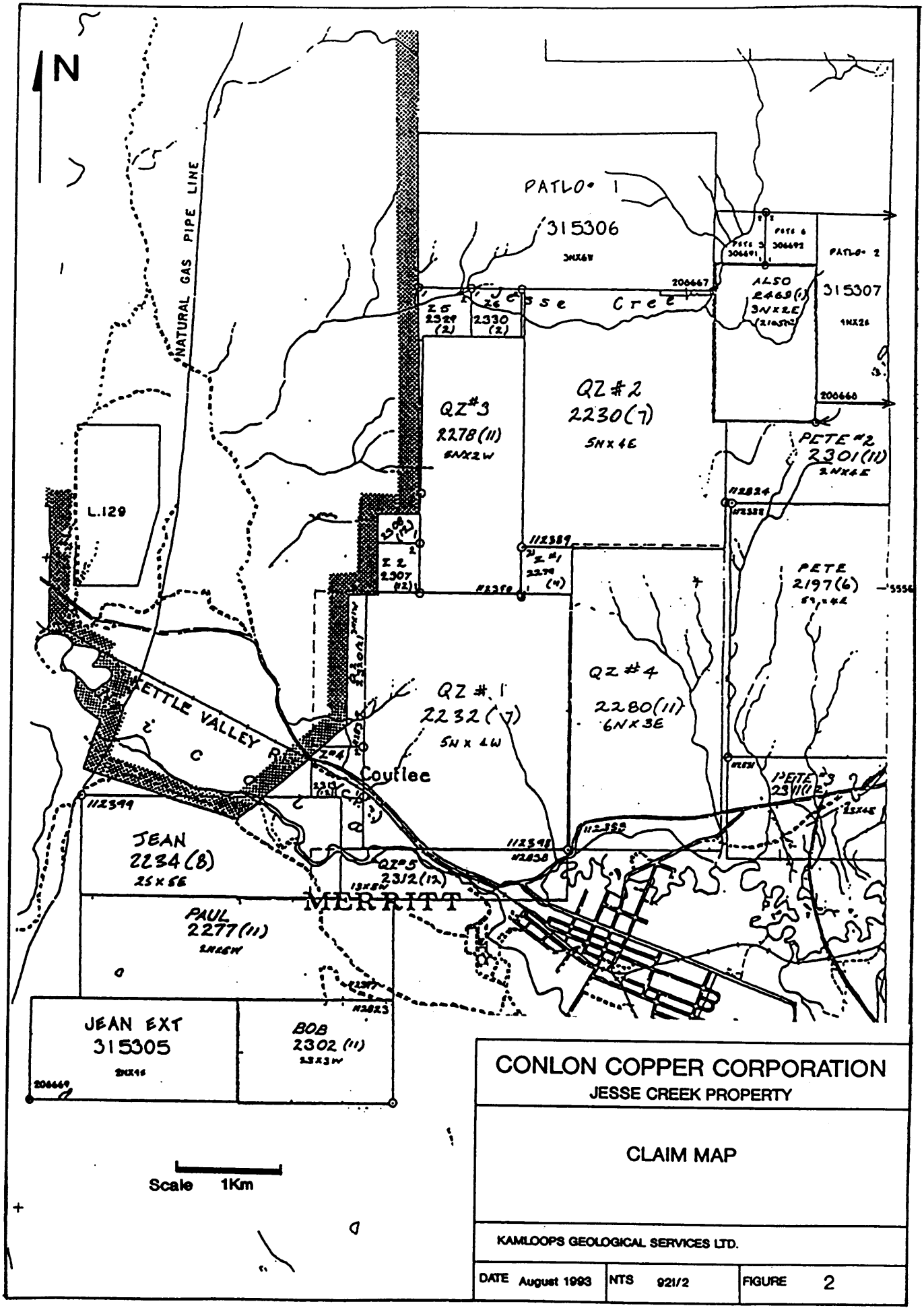
The 1993 Geological program on the Jean grid took place in May and June 1993 and was supervised by R.C. Wells P.Geo, FGAC., consulting geologist for Kamloops Geological Services Ltd. Conlon Copper Corporation with offices located at Suite 1003-850 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. financed the program. The total cost of the program was $11,512 of which $10,400 is being applied to the Jean, QZ #1, Paul, Bob and Jean Ext. claim grouping for assessment work credit.

1.1 Location and Access

The Jesse Creek Property is located north and west of the town of Merritt, British Columbia (Figure 1) and occurs on the NTS map sheet 92I/2. Most of the property can be easily accessed from a network of old logging and mining roads, many of which can be driven using a 4x4 vehicle. The Nicola-Mameet Indian Reserve lies adjacent and to the west of the property.

1.2 Property

This is a large property located in the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia and consists of twenty four mineral claims with a total of 188 units (4700 hectares). Details concerning the individual claims are available in Table 1 and Figure 2. Patrick Conlon and Lorne Mclelland, both of Merritt B.C. are the recorded owners of the claims. Conlon Copper Corporation with offices located at 1003-850 Burrard Street, Vancouver B.C. financed all of the exploration on the property in 1993.



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JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

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DATE	NTS	FIGURE
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TABLE 1: JESSE CREEK PROPERTY - CLAIM INFORMATION

NAME	RECORD NO.	UNITS	MINING DIV.	ANNIVERSARY DATE
PETE	237348	20	Nicola	June 3 1994
QZ #1	237381	20	"	July 6 1994
QZ #2	237379	20	"	July 12 1994
JEAN	237383	10	"	July 25 1994
PAUL	237425	12	"	Nov 1 1994
QZ #3	237426	10	"	Nov 10 1993
Z #1	237427	1	"	Nov 10 1993
QZ #4	237428	18	"	Nov 11 1993
BOB	237450	6	"	Nov 23 1994
PETE #2	237449	8	"	Nov 24 1993
Z #2	237455	1	"	Dec 2 1993
Z #3	237456	1	"	Dec 2 1993
PETE #5	306691	1	"	Dec 12 1993
PETE #6	306692	1	"	Dec 12 1993
Z #4	237461	1	"	Dec 28 1993
QZ #5	237460	5	"	Dec 28 1993
PETE #3	237459	8	"	Dec 29 1993
JEAN EXT	315305	8	"	Dec 29 1994
PATLO 1	315306	18	"	Dec 30 1993
PATLO 2	315307	8	"	Dec 31 1993
Q #2	237468	3	"	Feb 7 1994
PETE #4	237617	6	"	Feb 7 1994
Z #5	237477	1	"	Feb 22 1994
Z #6	237478	1	"	Feb 22 1994

TOTAL 188 UNITS

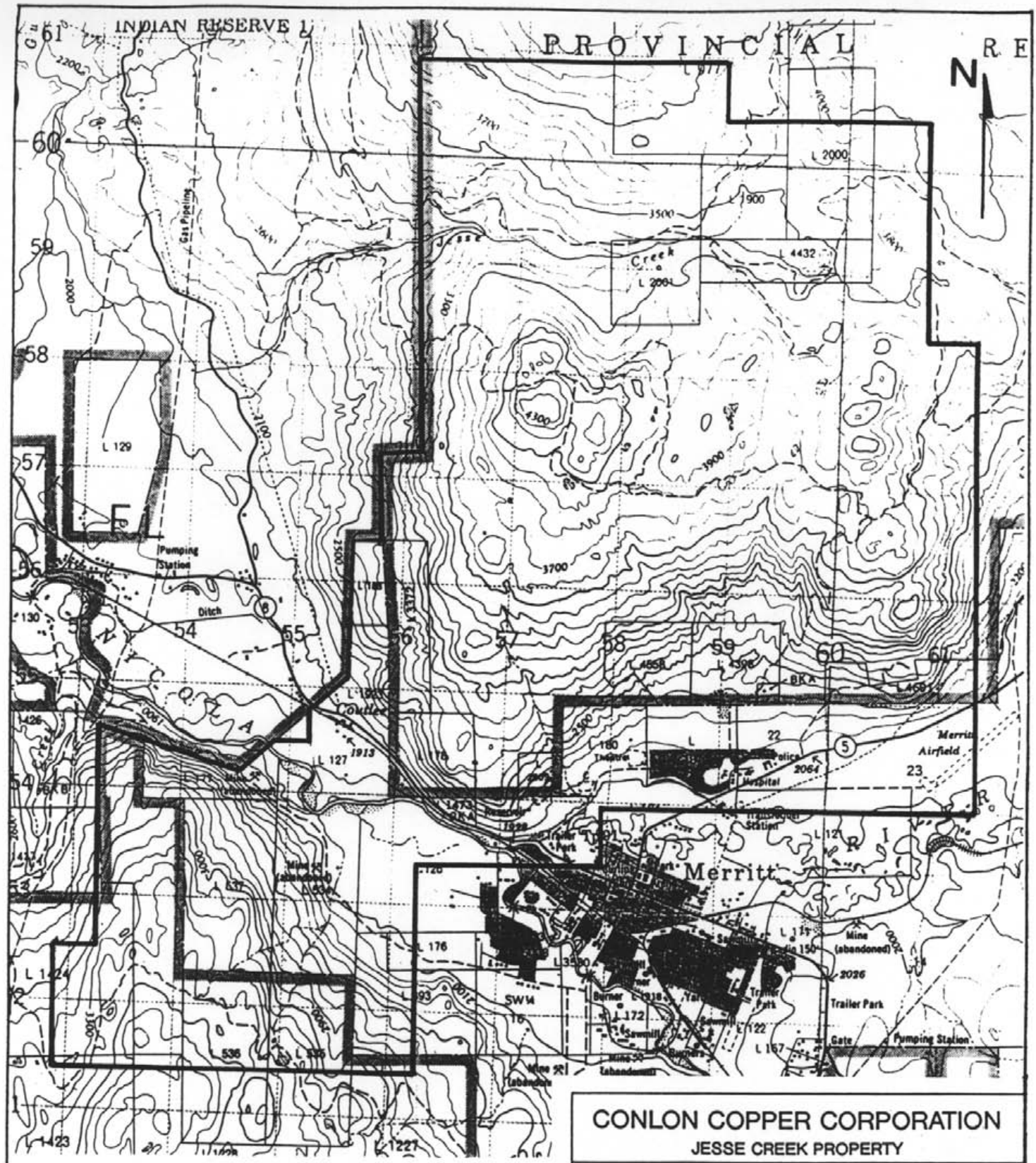
1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The west trending Nicola Valley bisects the Jesse Creek Property (Figure 3). Merritt is located on the Nicola River with a mean elevation close to 600 metres. To the north and south, steep valley slopes with widespread talus and local cliffs give way to undulating plateau ranging from 1000 to 1300 metres in elevation. These highlands are dry with a few small ponds and are dissected by small drainages. Jesse Creek is the largest of these and is located in the northern area. Much of the property is dominated by open coniferous woodland with some large meadows on the plateau regions. Jesse Creek valley and the lower valley slopes on the Jean Claim are heavily wooded with much undergrowth. Large parts of the property in particular the north and west have been logged to varying degrees. Much of the Nicola Valley on the property is under agricultural, commercial or residential use.

1.4 History and Previous Work

The property area has a long exploration history dating back to the 1880's. A wide variety of deposit types are present around Merritt, over 200 mineral occurrences have been documented (Figure 4). Gold-silver bearing quartz veins occur near Stump Lake (Enterprise-King William veins); polymetallic veins with combinations of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver at Swakum Mountain, Nicola Lake (Turlight) and Iron Mountain (Leadville/Comstock); copper-iron skarns at Craigmont, Swakum Mountain and on the Jesse Creek Property (Cinderella, Mike). The Craigmont deposit became the single, major producing mine in the Merritt area in 1961 (discovered in 1957). Between 1957 and 1982 Craigmont produced a total of 29.3 million tonnes of ore averaging 1.4% copper from surface and underground workings.

The property itself has a history of copper exploration dating back to the early 1900's. Until recently the showings covered by the Jesse Creek property were held by a number of different individuals and mining companies. This is the first time that the area and all the showings have been covered by a contiguous claim group under one owner.



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JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

PROPERTY OUTLINE WITH TOPOGRAPHY

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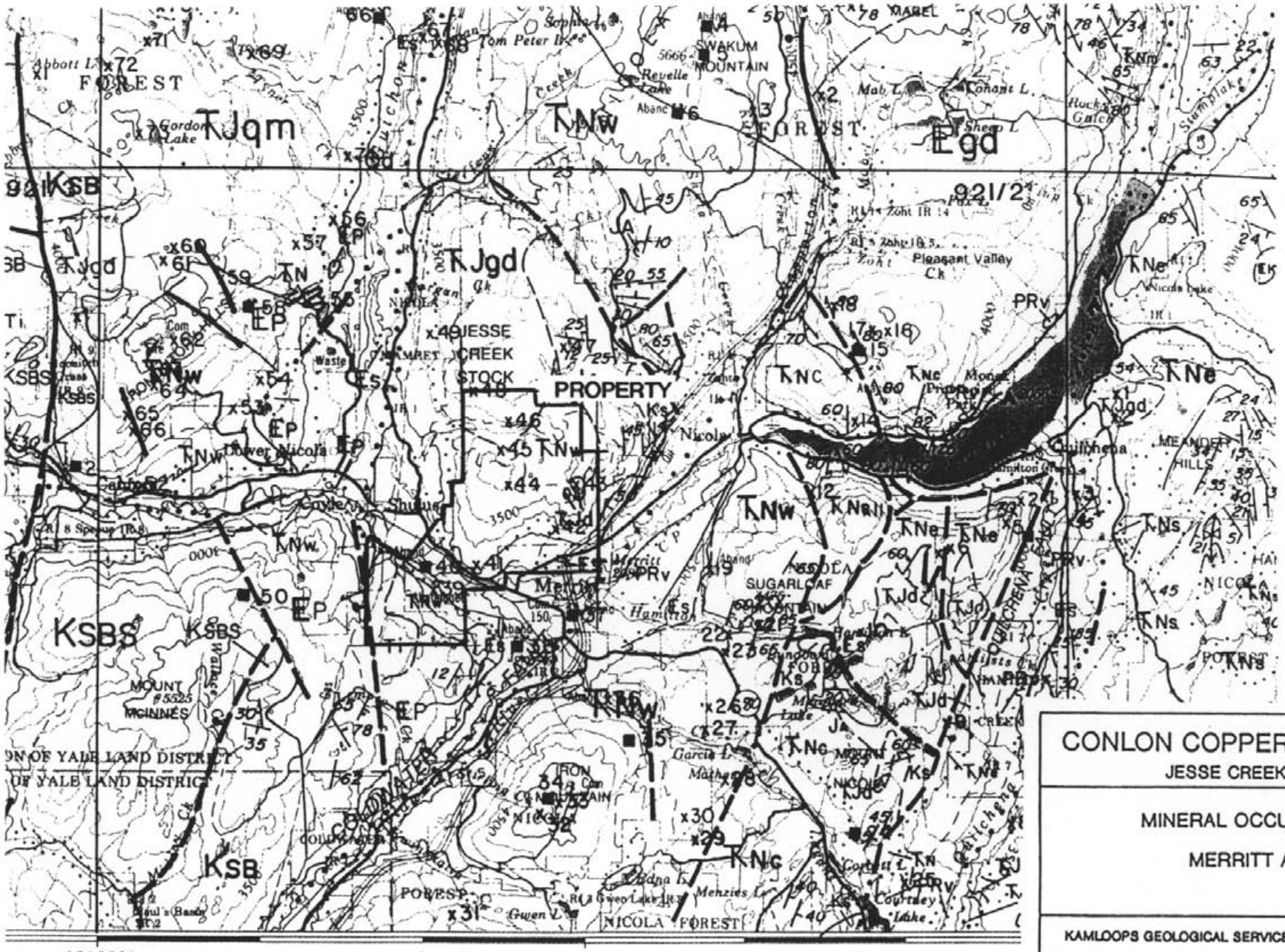
DATE	NTS	FIGURE
August 1993	92I/2	3

LEGEND TO FIGURE 4

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Map No	MinDep No	Property Name	Commodity	Deposit Type	Host Unit
1/01/01	87	MAG, MM 2, 3, 4	CU	VEIN	NICOLA GP - NICOLA GRANODIORITE
1/01/02	137	LAKE SHORE DEEP	CU	UNK	NICOLA GRANODIORITE
1/01/03	138	QUILCHENA	CY	STRAT	PRINCETON GP
1/02/01	48	QUILCHENA, GUICHON	AU, AG, CU, FE	VEIN	NICOLA GP
1/02/02	119	JOE-CAT, HIGH GRADE	CU, AG	SHEAR	NICOLA GP
1/02/03	118	CAT 1	CU	VEIN?	NICOLA GP
1/02/04	49	SUNNY BOY, ROY, GUICHON	AU, AG, CU, PB, ZN	VEIN	NICOLA GP
1/02/05	117	SUNNY BOY, CLIFF	CU, AG, AU	VEIN	NICOLA GP - PORPHYRY DYKES
1/02/06	120	AL	CU	SHEAR	NICOLA GP
1/02/07	201	NICOLA LAKE	LS	STRAT	NICOLA GP
1/02/08	84	MINT, TOAD, JOE	CU, MO	VEIN/PORPH?	PENNASK BATH - NICOLA GP
1/02/09	165	ME	CU, MO, AG	UNK	DIORITE - NICOLA GP
1/02/10	185	BR 3	CU, FE	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/11	47	MOUSE, DING	PB, CU, ZN	VEIN	NICOLA GP
1/02/12	131	IRON KING, IRON QUEEN, MOUSE	FE	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/13	46	NICOLA LAKE	CU	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/14	143	NIK, GC, BAR	CU	VEIN?	NICOLA GP
1/02/15	55	COPPERADO, TURLIGHT	CU, AG, AU, AS, UR	VEIN	NICOLA BATH.
1/02/16	125	COPPERADO, TN 1	CU, MO, AG	UNK	NICOLA GP - NICOLA BATH.
1/02/17	124	COPPERADO, AG	UR	UNK	NICOLA GP - NICOLA BATH.
1/02/18	123	COPPERADO, PB6	CU, MO, AG	VEIN	NICOLA GP - NICOLA BATH
1/02/19	180	SOUTH NICOLA COAL CO.	CL	STRAT	PRINCETON GP
1/02/20	51	SOO, BARE, VERNA	CU, FE	SKARN	*NICOLA GP
1/02/21	122	RALPH	CU	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/22	181	BR 1	CU, FE	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/23	182	---	FE, CU	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/24	54	PORCUPINE	CU	DISS?	NICOLA GP
1/02/25	164	BOR	CU	BX	NICOLA GP
1/02/26	183	---	CU, FE	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/27	184	---	CU, FE	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/28	178	WIN ZONE	CU, AG, ZN	DISS?	NICOLA GP
1/02/29	188	BLUE JAY, BEE	CU, AG, AU	DISS?	NICOLA GP
1/02/30	198	DOT, EVA	CU	SKARN?	NICOLA GP
1/02/31	16	GEO, PICK	CU, PB	FRACT?	NICOLA GP - DIORITE
1/02/32	53	CHARMER, JUDY	CU, FE	SHEAR?	NICOLA GP
1/02/33	196	IRON MOUNTAIN	BA	VEIN?	NICOLA GP
1/02/34	52	COMSTOCK, LEADVILLE, LUCKY TODD	CU, AG, PB, ZN	VEIN	NICOLA GP
1/02/35	195	LD	CU, AG, PB, ZN	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/36	130	CHATKO, LK	CU, FE	SKARN	NICOLA GP
1/02/37	142	DIAMOND VALE	CL	STRAT	PRINCETON GP
1/02/38	141	MIDDLESBORO, MERRITT	CL, SH	STRAT	PRINCETON GP
1/02/39	50	ANACONDA, MINT No.2	FE, CU	VEIN	NICOLA GP
1/02/40	121	COPPER BELLE, BILL	FE, CU, AG	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/41	140	MERRITT	GY, CY	UNK	POST GLACIAL?
1/02/42	168	CINDERELLA	CU	SHEAR	NICOLA GP
1/02/43	45	CHASE, SHO	CU, FE, ZN	UNK	JESSE CK STOCK
1/02/44	64	VAL	FE, CU, ZN	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/45	83	MIKE	CU, FE, ZN	FRACT?	JESSE CK STOCK
1/02/46	44	JUSTICE, RICK	CU, ZN, FE	STVK	JESSE CK STOCK
1/02/47	190	MAGMA COPPER	CU	UNK	ASHCROFT GP
1/02/48	43	RYE, CUPE	CU, FE	FRACT	JESSE CK STOCK
1/02/49	203	COUTLEE	BR	STRAT	TERTIARY SEDS
1/02/50	196	LAV, LER	AU, AG, CU, PB	FRACT	SPIUS CK FM - PRINCETON GP
1/02/51	42	NICKIE, PL	CU, AU	SHEAR	NICOLA GP - QTZ DIORITE
1/02/52	41	TEX, WADE GP	CU, FE	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/53	40	ANN	CU, FE	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/54	192	ETTA, RETAN, JUGS	CU	UNK	NICOLA GP - PRINCETON GP
1/02/55	36	ERIC	CU, FE	SHEAR	SMALL INTR. IN NICOLA GP
1/02/56	171	JUA	CU	UNK	GUICHON BATH.
1/02/57	189	LARON, TORMONT	CU	DISS	GUICHON BATH.
1/02/58	35	CRAIGMONT	CU, FE, AG, AU, MO	SKARN	PRINCETON GP - GUICHON BATH.
1/02/59	34	TITAN QUEEN, PAYSTIN	CU, FE	VEIN?	PRINCETON GP - GUICHON BATH.
1/02/60	116	MARB 4	CU, FE	VEIN?	GUICHON BATH.
1/02/61	33	MARB 3	CU, FE	VEIN?/SKARN?	GUICHON BATH.
1/02/62	173	BETTY LOU	CU, PB, ZN	UNK	NICOLA GP
1/02/63	37	TOM, MARK 7	FE, CU	FRACT?	NICOLA GP
1/02/64	202	PROMONTORY HILLS	LS	STRAT	NICOLA GP
1/02/65	38	MARK 30, TONY, MARK?	CU, FE	SKARN?	NICOLA GP
1/02/66	39	MARK 4, MARK	CU, FE	SHEAR?	NICOLA GP



CONLON COPPER CORPORATION

JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAP

MERRITT AREA

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DATE	NTS	FIGURE
August 1993	92I/2	4

Over thirty exploration and small development programs have been documented on the property. Details on the larger programs by Peele Resources/Nippon 1964-65, Newvan Resources Ltd. 1972 and Quintana Minerals Co. 1976 are sparse, especially on the location and results from drilling and trenching.

The location of the main mineral occurrences on the property is shown on Figure 8 in Section 2.0. Brief descriptions of previous exploration on each of these follows. Table 2 should be consulted for sources of reference.

1) **Copper Belle (Jean Claim)**

Gently dipping lenses of massive specular hematite, carbonate, quartz (replacements, veins) with chalcopyrite cut Nicola volcanics. 1908 to 1913 a number of small, hand sorted shipments to Trail and Tacoma smelters including 47 tons averaging 7.15% Cu in 1913 (Tacoma). Between 1960 and 1985 various, limited geophysical and geochemical surveys.

2) **Anaconda (Jean and Bob Claims)**

Steeply dipping, fracture controlled zones of specular hematite in Nicola volcanics. Shallow pit and two adits (caved). Very little information, the workings are pre 1915, no later work.

3) **Cinderella-Chase (Pete and Pete #2 Claims)**

This northerly trending zone of limestone with associated copper skarn zones (local Pb and Zn) is over 2 kilometres long. There has been substantial though poorly documented trenching, stripping and some drilling in a number of areas. Three shallow pits of unknown age occur at the Cinderella copper, lead zinc occurrence. Major exploration programs were conducted on the Cinderella-Chase zone by Peel Resources in 1964 and Nippon Mining Corporation in 1965. Peel's program included trenching, soils, magnetic, geological surveys and a single drillhole. Nippon conducted significant trenching and 12 drill holes. There is very little available information on these programs and some doubt exists about how many of these holes were actually completed. Quintana Minerals Co. in 1976

completed an exploration program over the entire zone and adjacent areas. Results from a ground magnetic survey is all that is available. In 1979, H. Allen completed a 500 foot hole at the northern end of the Chase with disappointing results.

4) Mike (QZ #2 and QZ #3 Claims)

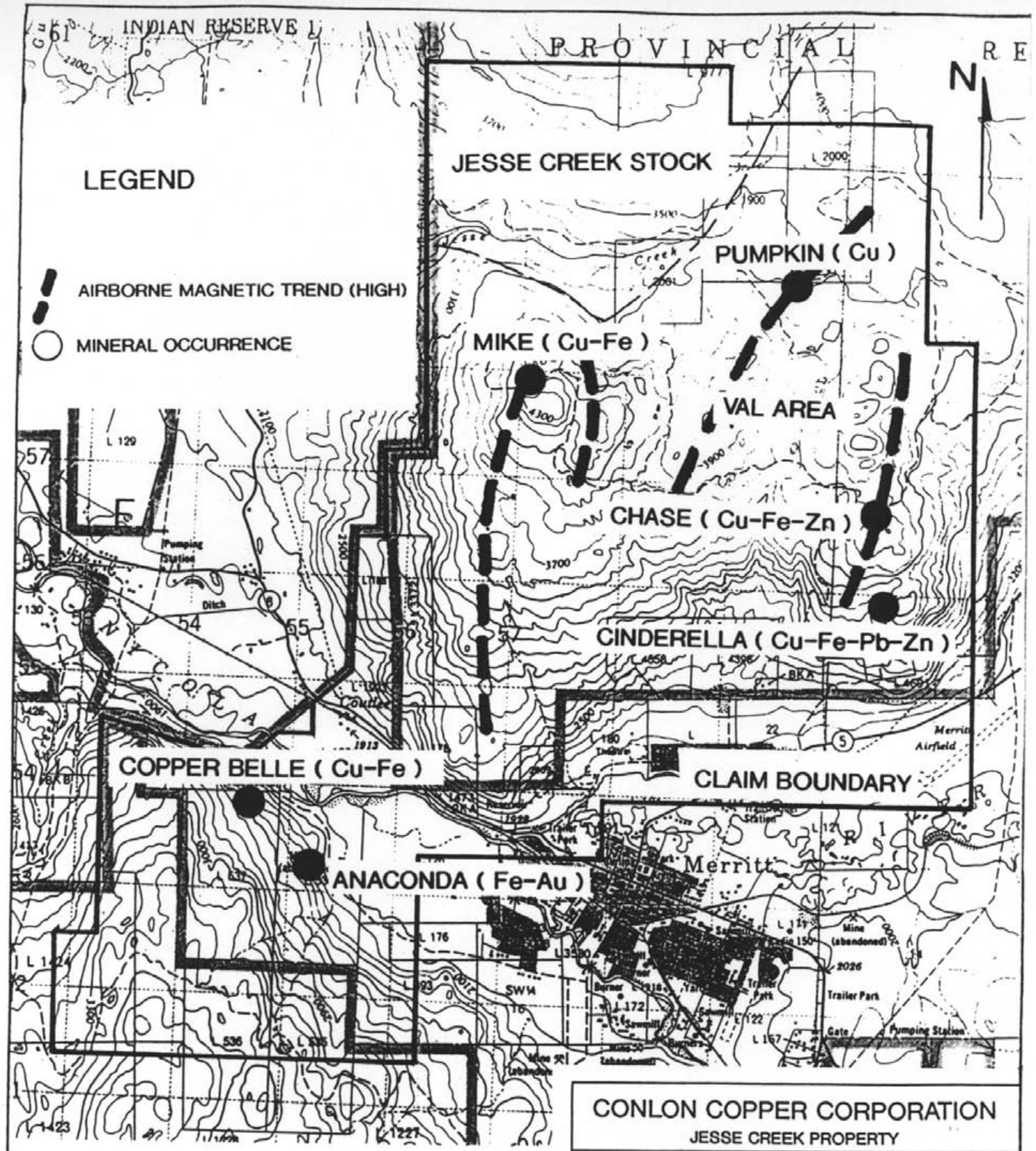
There has been significant trenching in this area exposing a number of copper-iron skarn showings. There is also evidence for a single drillhole. None of this work is public domain. However, it is possible that this work was follow-up to a 1970 magnetic survey by Silver Key Exploration Ltd.

5) Pumpkin-Val Area (QZ #2, Pete #2, Pete #4 Claims)

This area lies between and to the north of the Mike and Cinderella occurrences. A number of old trenches and copper showings occur in this area. Quintana's magnetic survey in 1976 covered much of this but did not extend as far west as the western copper showings. Previous to Quintana, Newvan Resources Ltd (1972) is reported to have conducted a 17,000 foot trenching program with a total of 1650 feet of drilling in eleven holes on the old Val 5 and 6 claims. Again, there is very little available data on this program. Traverses in the area indicate that much of the drilling and trenching occurred along the main northeast magnetic trend on the QZ #2, Pete #2 and Pete #4 claims.

It is impossible to estimate the total previous exploration expenditures on the property as much of the data was not recorded or is unavailable.

Recent work on the property by the present owners and visits by mining companies have focused on the known showings. In 1992, Eurocan Mining (Canada) Corporation which is now Conlon Copper Corporation financed a small $12,000 exploration program on the property. A summary report on the Jesse Creek Property was produced by Greg L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng., based on a data compilation and property visit. A limited amount of sampling from old trenches in the Chase, Cinderella and Val areas returned copper values in the 0.2% to 0.7% range (grabs). Ven Huizen concluded that the Val 5 and 6 areas had potential for diorite related



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JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

MINERAL SHOWINGS AND AIRBORNE ANOMALIES

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DATE	NTS	FIGURE
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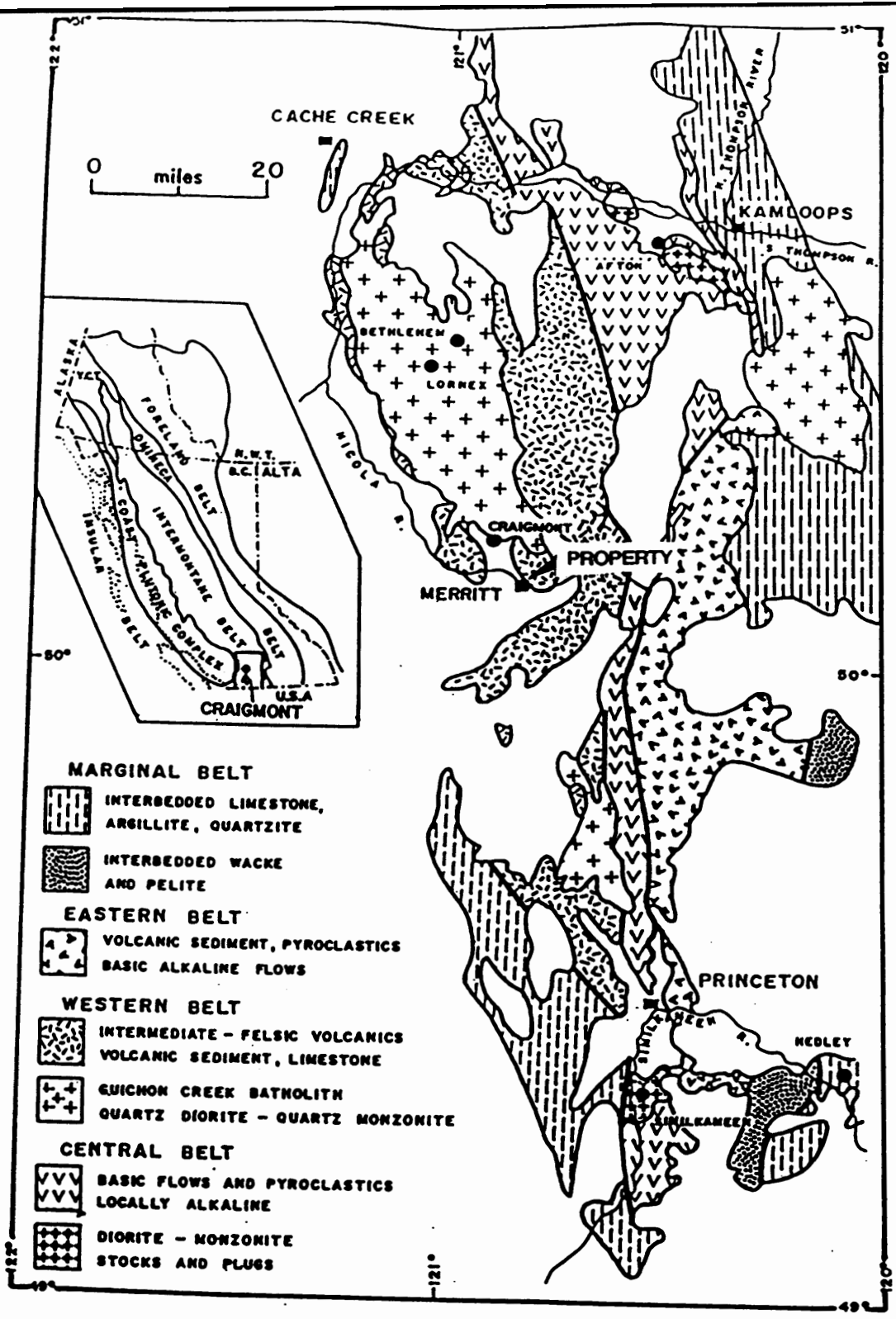


AFTER G.W.MORRISON 1980

CONLON COPPER CORPORATION JESSE CREEK PROPERTY		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.		
DATE August 1993	NTS 92I/2	FIGURE 6

copper porphyry mineralization. He recommended line cutting, magnetometer and geochemical surveys.

Over 16 kilometres of grid were installed over the Val 5 and 6 area, followed by a magnetometer survey. A number of north trending magnetic anomalies were outlined on the grid. These correlate with the main anomalies outlined by Quintana's magnetic survey in 1976. Limited ground follow up in 1993 indicated that most of the larger anomalies can be explained by magnetic Nicola andesite and basalt flows. Copper mineralization is associated with fracture zones and small diorite to monzonite intrusions.

Small grids were installed over the Cinderella-Chase and Mike areas with some magnetometer coverage. The size of these surveys did not allow sufficient delineation of anomalies.

1.5 Regional Geology

The Merritt area lies in the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera and is part of Quesnellia Terrane. Within this section of Quesnellia the Upper Triassic Nicola Group consisting of volcanics, sediments and associated intrusive rocks constitutes an island arc assemblage. Preto (1977) subdivided the Nicola Group between Nicola Lake and Princeton into three northerly trending, fault bounded belts each containing a distinct lithologic assemblage (Figure 6). The Eastern Belt (TNe) facies east and south of Nicola Lake consists of mafic, augite phyric volcaniclastic rocks, minor volcanic flows and sedimentary rocks. The Central Belt (TNc) facies consists of alkaline mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks with abundant subvolcanic intrusions of diorite to syenite composition. The intrusive volcanic complexes host alkaline type Cu-Au porphyry deposits near Kamloops (Afton). The Western Belt (TNw) facies is an easterly facing succession of calc-alkaline mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks, synovolcanic rhyolite plugs, volcaniclastic sediments and reefoid carbonates. These units are well exposed in the Promontory hills west of Merritt and host the Craigmont Cu-Fe skarn deposit. Cogenetic calc-alkaline intrusive rocks such as the Guichon Creek Batholith host plutonic copper molybdenum deposits in the Highland Valley area

northwest of Merritt. The Craigmont skarn lies close to the southern edge of this batholith.

The Nicola Group is unconformably overlain by Jurassic Ashcroft Formation clastic sediments and Tertiary (Eocene) Princeton Group intermediate volcanic flows and clastic sediments with coal seams (Coldwater Beds).

Major Tertiary structures, notably the Guichon Creek Fault and Clapperton-Coldwater Faults intersect west of Merritt and are extensional features.

1.6 Property Geology

The local geological features in the Jesse Creek property area are summarized in Figure 7. Some detailed geological mapping clearly took place during exploration programs on the Cinderella-Chase zone between 1960 and 1980 but is not available. British Columbia MEMPR 1:25,000 scale mapping is available from Preliminary Map 47 (Nicola Project-Merritt Area) by W.J. McMillan et al. released in 1981. This mapping covers much of the northern part of the Jesse Creek property.

The property lies at the southeastern end of the Guichon Creek Batholith (Triassic) where the Jesse Creek granodiorite to quartz monzonite stock intrudes Nicola Group (Triassic) western facies mafic to felsic volcanic flows and volcaniclastic rocks. Jesse Creek Stock is detached from the main batholith by the north trending and Tertiary age Guichon Creek Fault which lies to the west of the property. The Craigmont Copper iron skarn deposit lies on the western side of this fault on the opposite (western) side of the Guichon Creek valley.

On the property, the Nicola Group consists predominantly of variably magnetic dark green to grey, massive to plagioclase porphyritic andesite to basalt flows, monolithic tuffs and breccias.

In the Cinderella-Chase area in the eastern part of the property there is a thick northerly trending sequence of mafic to felsic (dacite) flows, volcaniclastics and immature sediments including one or more limestone units.

This sequence is deformed with near vertical dips and has been intruded by several dykes, sills and small plugs of diorite to quartz monzonite composition. Calc-silicate alteration is widespread in the more calcareous units. Poorly exposed copper mineralization is associated with epidote-carbonate-magnetite-specular hematite zones (minor quartz) proximal to the main limestone unit(s) and locally in more fractured and altered micro-monzonite intrusives to the west. At the Chase occurrence copper mineralization is also associated with significant sphalerite and galena in northwest trending fracture-vein zones cutting the calcareous tuff, limestone sequence.

Another but narrower sequence of calcareous tuffs and immature sediments occurs in the western area at the Mike occurrence. This sequence displays variable calc-silicate alteration and trends north to northwest with steep dips and local strong fracturing and probable folding. Several skarn zones of epidote-magnetite-specular hematite and garnet are exposed in old trenches and outcrop and display copper mineralization. Small quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusions occur in the area. The Mike copper-iron skarn zones have some features similar to those at the Craigmont deposit.

The southern part of the property south of Merritt features a window of western facies Nicola volcanics exposed along the north facing valley slopes on the Jean and Paul claims. This window is approximately two kilometres wide and trends east. To the west and south, the Nicola rocks are covered by Tertiary age (Princeton Group) volcanic flows and volcaniclastics with hornblende. To the east, Coldwater beds with coal seams occur along the Coldwater fault zone. In the Nicola window, the geological environment is a roof zone with hornfelsed (magnetic) andesite to basalt flows and minor tuffs intruded by siliceous to potassic feldspar porphyries of unknown age. Fracture controlled copper mineralization is widespread though patchy in the volcanics and is commonly associated with specular hematite. At the Copper Belle workings strong copper mineralization is associated with narrow, flat lying specular hematite-carbonate vein and replacement-zones in mafic volcanics. At the Anaconda workings two kilometres to the east, similar specular hematite zones have steep dips with little copper but local gold values.

Previous exploration on the property has focused on copper-iron skarn mineralization especially since the discovery of Craigmont in 1957. Much of this work was on the Cinderella-Chase zone. Many of the drill and trench targets appear to have been geophysical (magnetic).

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 7

LEGEND

LITHOLOGIC UNITS

QUATERNARY

Glacial, fluvioglacial, fluvial and lacustrine deposits; colluvium, landslide deposits

PR_v — Olivine basalt, typically vesicular ("Valley basalt")

TERTIARY

T_i — Small intrusions of mainly intermediate composition

MIOCENE

M_c — Olivine basalt ("Chilcotin basalts")

EOCENE
KAMLOOPS GROUP

E_k — Mainly basalt and andesite; local rhyolite, breccia, tuff and sandstone

PRINCETON GROUP

E_p — Intermediate, locally mafic or felsic flows, characterized by acicular hornblende phenocrysts

E_s — Sandstone, conglomerate, argillite, coal ("Coldwater beds")

PALEOCENE

P_{gd} — Granodiorite, tonalite and granite with K-feldspar megacrysts, of ROCKY GULCH batholith and possibly REY LAKE pluton

MID AND LATE CRETACEOUS
SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP

K_{SB} — Intermediate, locally felsic and mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks; sandstone, shale, conglomerate

SPIUS CREEK FORMATION (SPENCES BRIDGE GROUP)

K_{SBS} — Mafic volcanic rocks

EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
ASHCROFT FORMATION

J_A — Polymictic conglomerate, pyritic sandstone and siltstone, mudstone, bioclastic calcarenite

LATE TRIASSIC and/or OLDER

TJ_{gd} — Hornblende-biotite and biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite (qd) of GUICHON CREEK, WILD HORSE and PENNASK batholiths, JESSE CREEK and DOUGLAS LAKE stocks and unnamed bodies

TJ_{gdm} — Metamorphosed hornblende-biotite and biotite quartz diorite, granodiorite and granite (gt) of Nicola horst; F: Fragmoore variety; L: La Jeune variety

TJ_{bnm} — Metamorphosed, highly strained biotite leucotonalite and tonalite porphyry of Nicola horst

TJ_d — Augite, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite; includes subvolcanic intrusions into NICOLA GROUP. m:biotite-hornblende meta-diorite of Nicola horst

TJ_{um} — Metaperidotite (Nicola horst)

TJ_v — Intermediate and mafic, maroon plagioclase- and augite-plagioclase-phyric sills and/or flows and volcaniclastic rocks; red volcanic conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone

LATE TRIASSIC

NICOLA GROUP

TN — Mafic and intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, undivided; m:upper greenschist-low amphibolite facies meta-volcanic rocks, mainly in Nicola horst: hornblende and biotite-hornblende schist, amphibolite

TN_w — Western volcanic facies: mafic to felsic, plagioclase-phyric flows, pyroclastic and epiclastic breccias, tuff, wacke, minor limestone and limestone conglomerate
f: predominantly felsic flows, tuff, welded tuff

TN_c — Central volcanic facies: mafic and intermediate plagioclase-augite-phyric flows, locally pillowed, and breccia; subordinate tuff, limestone, wacke and siltstone

TN_e — Eastern volcanic facies: mafic hornblende- and augite-phyric, predominantly epiclastic breccia, turbidite wacke, local siltstone

TN_s — Sedimentary facies: volcanic sandstone, siltstone, argillite, tuff; local polymict conglomerate

PALEOZOIC(?) or MESOZOIC

PM_{sm} — Quartzite metaconglomerate, black staurolite-andalusite-mica schist

SYMBOLS

Lithologic contact (broken where speculative)

Boundary of unconsolidated deposits

Fault; solid circles on downthrown side

Base and/or precious metal occurrence (Table 1)

LITHOPROBE transect route

\+ Uranium-lead zircon date locality *

* Potassium-argon sericite schist date locality*

(F) Fossil locality*

* Supplementary to Monger and McMillan (1984)

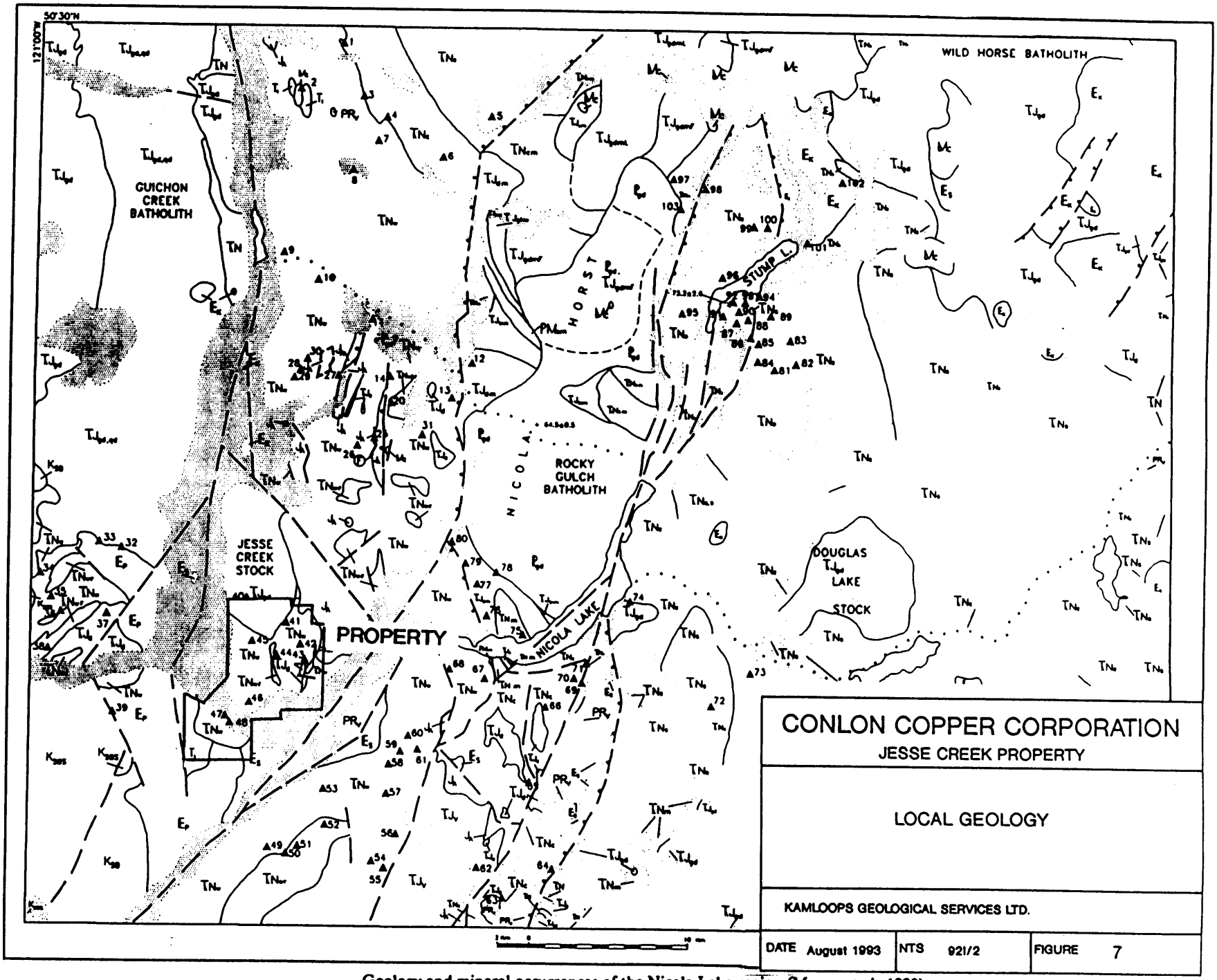
SOURCES OF DATA

Monger, J.W.H. and McMillan, W.J., 1984: Bedrock geology of Ashcroft map area (92I), scale 1:125,000. Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 980.

Monger, J.W.H. and McMillan, W.J., 1989: Geology, Ashcroft, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 42-1989, sheet 1, scale 1:250,000.

Geological mapping by J.M. Moore (1988) and J.M. Moore and A.R. Phillips (1988)

Base map: Merritt, B.C., Map 92I/SE, scale 1:100,000. Ministry of Environment, British Columbia, 1980



Geology and mineral occurrences of the Nicola Lake region (Moore *et al.*, 1990).

2.0 1993 GEOLOGICAL PROGRAM - JEAN GRID

2.1 Introduction

In 1993 Kamloops Geological Services Ltd was contracted to supervise and conduct an exploration program on the Jesse Creek Property at Merritt, British Columbia. This program was financed by Conlon Copper Corporation with offices at Suite 1003-850 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. The exploration target is bulk tonnage skarn, replacement and porphyry, Cu and Cu/Au deposits hosted by Nicola Group (Triassic) volcanic, sedimentary and associated intrusive rocks.

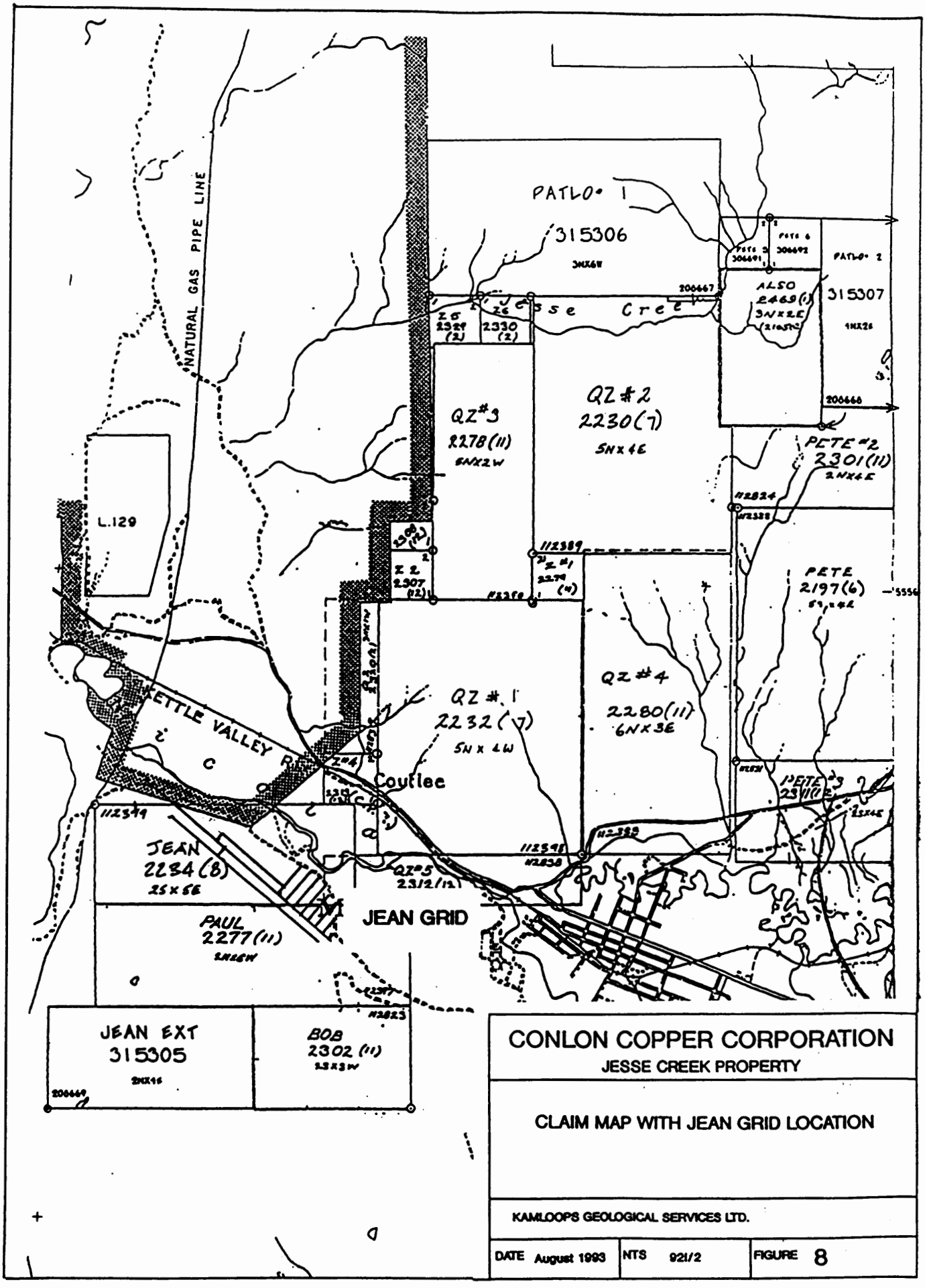
During May and early June 1993 a geological program was conducted on the Jean and Paul claims in the southern part of the property. This work focused on the area surrounding the Copper Belle and Anaconda showings. Supervision of the program, geological mapping, interpretation and report writing was by R.C. Wells P.Geo., Consulting Geologist. Grid preparation, sampling and prospecting was by P. Watt, an experienced prospector, geotechnician.

The Jean and Paul claims cover the steep southern valley slopes of the Nicola River. On the Jean claim the lower slopes have numerous cliffs and are generally heavily wooded. To the southeast the slopes are less steep and overburden covered with open woodland and local rough meadows. A series of fairly level benches occur on the hillside 100 to 150 metres above the valley floor. These are overburden covered and generally sparsely wooded. To the south the ground becomes steep again rising to over 1000 metres in elevation.

A well maintained gravel road follows the south side of the Nicola River on the claims. A ranch trail that can be driven with a 4X4 vehicle leaves the main road east of the Anaconda workings and accesses the main bench.

2.2 Survey Control Grid

The location of the Jean Grid relative to the mineral claims is shown in Figure 8. This grid was installed during May 1993 and provided control for the later geological mapping.



CONLON COPPER CORPORATION

JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP WITH JEAN GRID LOCATION

KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.

DATE	NTS	FIGURE
August 1993	92I/2	8

All of the lines were installed by compass and sight picketing, the baseline 0+00 was tight chained while survey lines were by topofil. Because of the steep and variable topography, great care was taken in slope correcting the 25m survey stations (using a Sunto inclinometer) and checking line spacings by tie lines. All of the lines were well flagged with 25 metre stations identified by tyvex tags and, or pickets. In total there are approximately 6.7 km of survey and loose line.

2.3 Geological Survey

(a) Introduction

Geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:2500 on the Jean Grid by R.C. Wells with able assistance by P. Watt. Geological (Figure 9) and Sample Location (Figure 10) maps are included with this report. Figure 11 is a more detailed geological plan of the Copper Belle workings.

A total of 29 mineralized rock samples were taken during the mapping and sent to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops. All were tested for geochemical gold and 30 element ICP with some follow-up assays. The analytical results can be found in Appendix 3 with sample descriptions (Table 3).

An erosional window of Triassic age Nicola Group volcanics through Tertiary rocks occurs along the north facing valley slopes on the Jean and Bob claims. The Jean grid covers the northern part of this window, south of the Nicola River's flood plain. Both the Copper Belle and Anaconda showings are hosted by Nicola volcanics within the grid area. They lie approximately 1.5 kilometres apart at either end of the grid. Tertiary Princeton Group mafic to felsic volcanic flows were not observed in the grid area. These outcrop to the south of the grid on the higher ground. Clastic sediments of the Coldwater Beds (Tertiary) lie east of the grid along the Coldwater valley.

Large areas of outcrop occur on the grid especially the steep slopes in the west. In the Anaconda area (east) and on the lowermost slopes, outcrop can be sparse with thick gravel or talus cover.

(b) Lithology

During the geological mapping several distinct rock units were defined in the grid area. These units are as follows:

5. Intrusive Rocks (Triassic or later)

The Nicola volcanic sequence is intruded by a variety of feldspar porphyritic dykes and small stocks. These have been variably contaminated by the host volcanics and commonly contain partially assimilated xenoliths of Unit 1a. Unit 5 intrusives may be brown, pink, green or grey in colour. The phenocrysts are plagioclase and may be pinkish through fine hematite inclusions. The phenocryst content is predominantly in the 5% to 10% range with tabular 1 to 3 mm laths. Crowded varieties with greater than 20% phenocrysts occur locally. In most cases the groundmass is fine grained and altered (siliceous, potassic, chloritic and hematitic alteration were all observed). In fresher samples the groundmass is fine grained with k. feldspar and some quartz and coarser hornblende (microphenocrysts). Magnetism is often weak, though moderately magnetic more mafic (contaminated?) porphyries are present.

Frequently, the porphyries cannot be subdivided because of the variety of alteration and gradational contacts within a single outcrop. Unit 5b consists of feldspar porphyries with grey siliceous to green chloritized groundmass and sparse k.feldspar. In some cases they are possibly altered volcanic country rocks or strongly (wallrock) contaminated intrusive. Narrow 5b dykes are k. feldspar poor microdiorites and dioritic feldspar porphyries with sparse to 7% plagioclase phenocrysts. The groundmass is fine to fine-medium grained k. feldspar, quartz which may be variably altered (silicified, hematized, potassic altered).

1. **Western volcanic facies of the Nicola Group (Late Triassic to Early Jurassic)**

Dark grey to green, massive to plagioclase porphyritic lavas with lenses of monolithic volcanic breccia and tuff predominate in the grid area and constitute Unit 1a. These are fine to fine medium grained andesites and basalts that commonly contain magnetite as fine disseminated grains and local fracture coatings. It is impossible to tell how much of this magnetite is primary, as virtually all the volcanics in this area have been metamorphosed by intrusives of Unit 5. Significant primary magnetite is suspected.

Within the flow sequence there are a number of narrow tuff units. Finely bedded lithic tuffs (Unit 1t) are light to medium green in colour, commonly epidote altered with fine volcanic fragments in the 1 to 3 mm range and local plagioclase crystals. These are commonly interbedded with coarser monolithic to heterolithic tuffs (Unit 1th) and breccias. Subangular to well rounded fragments, generally less than 2cm in diameter are matrix supported. They consist predominantly of andesite and cherty fragments with rare dacite and intrusives. Some reworking is locally evident.

Unit 1h is hornfelsed volcanics, predominantly Unit 1a that are more altered and magnetic, proximal to the later intrusive rocks of Unit 5.

(c) Distribution and Structure

The distribution of the various lithological units is shown on the geological map, Figure 9. Geological relationships indicate that the grid area represents a roof zone to a fairly large intrusive stock.

Bedded tuff units (1t) indicate that the Nicola volcanic sequence has northerly strike with 50 to 70 degree dips to the west. Unit 5 feldspar porphyries form large, steeply dipping dykes and elongate stocks semi-concordant with the volcanic stratigraphy. Between 7+00E and 17+00E on the grid more than

50% of the outcrop is intrusive (5). The associated volcanics are hornfelsed and strongly magnetic (roof pendants?). Brecciation of the volcanics (hornfels) and k. feldspar veining is locally evident.

A number of faults were observed and interpreted during the mapping. An early easterly trending fault set is present in the volcanics and locally controls narrow dykes of Unit 5 and 5b. There are two generations of north trending faults. An early set related to the intrusives (control) and a later set which clearly post date them. Jointing in the more massive volcanic units (1a) commonly parallel the main fracture sets (north sets predominate over east).

(d) Metamorphism

The effects of thermal metamorphism on the Nicola volcanic rocks is evident throughout the grid area, though is weakest in the northeast in the Copper Belle area. Chlorite-epidote-magnetite (hornfels) assemblages predominate. Epidote is generally patchy in Unit 1a but becomes more pervasive proximal to intrusives (Unit 5). Most of the tuffs especially the finer grained bedded units (1t) are strongly epidotized with generally very minor carbonate. Proximal to intrusives these are often pervasively (strong) silicified.

In the contact zones with intrusives, the volcanics are strongly magnetic, silicified, often brecciated with local k. feldspar veins and lenses. Contacts are usually gradational between volcanics and intrusives due to assimilation.

(e) Alteration and Mineralization

The 1993 geological mapping and prospecting clearly demonstrated that copper mineralization on the grid is related to the margins of the intrusive rocks (Unit 5) and is commonly fracture controlled. Chalcopyrite is frequently associated with specular hematite and carbonate. Prospecting discovered a number of new showings on the grid. Sample location are shown on Figure 10. The main areas of copper mineralization on the Jean Grid are as follows:

(i) **Roof pendant zone**

In the roof pendant zone between 7+00E and 17+00E there is widespread though patchy, fractured controlled copper mineralization within the hornfelsed and weakly pyritic volcanics. Fine to coarse grained chalcopyrite with carbonate, fine hematite or medium to coarse grained specular hematite occur in fracture zones. Early north and east trending fracture sets appear important controls. Quartz veining may be locally present. However, the chalcopyrite is usually closely associated with the carbonate. The wallrocks to the larger mineralized fractures, veins are commonly bleached and carbonated for a few centimetres up to a metre depending on the size of the system. Disseminated chalcopyrite may be present.

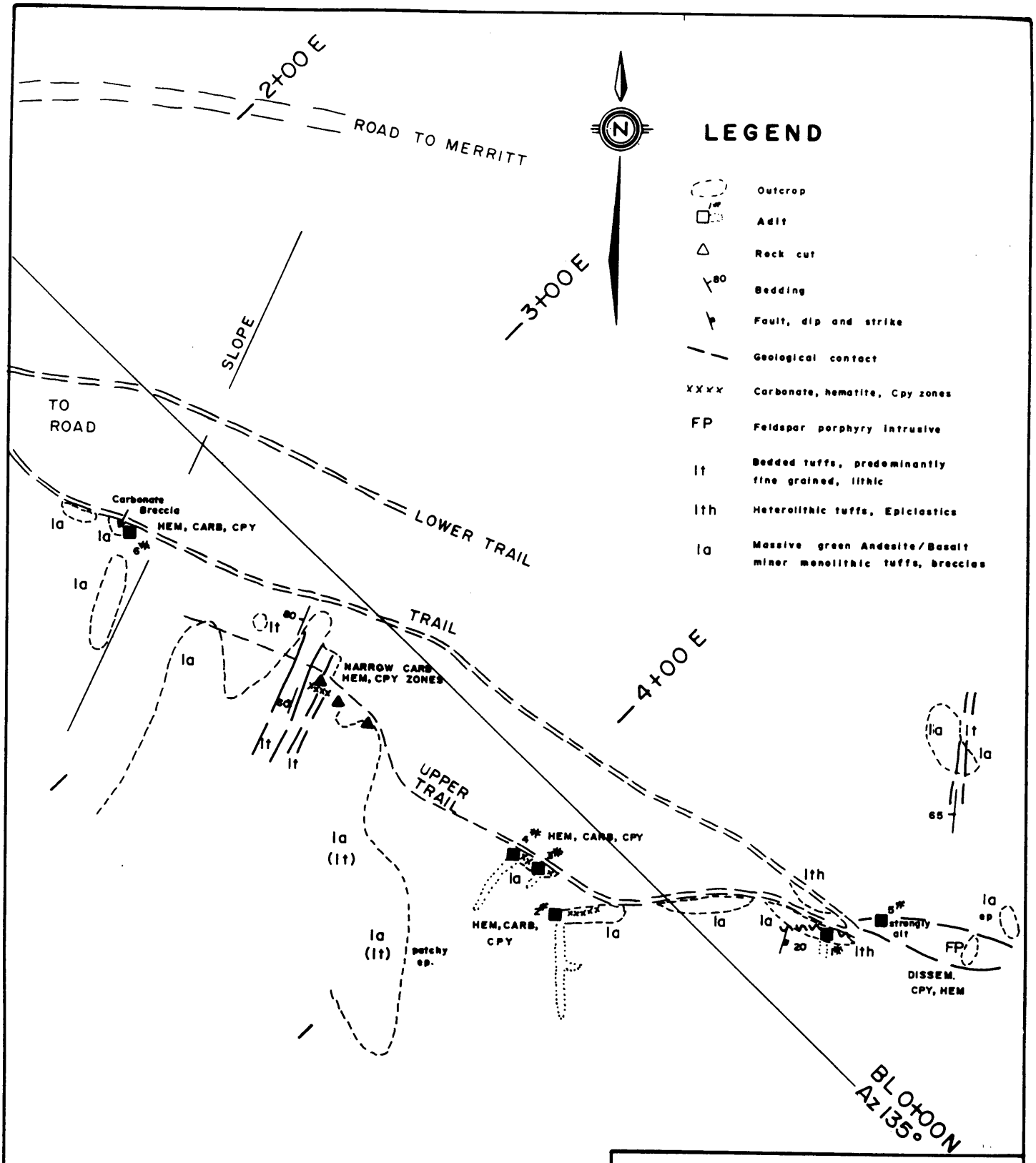
Some of the better copper values were obtained from carbonate and hematite vein zones (plus altered wall rocks) hosted by easterly trending structures. Examples include sample 21968 with 1 m @ 2262 ppm Cu. Grab samples from other fractured zones range from 340 up to 5472 ppm Cu. Gold values are low, the highest being 45 ppb (S21969), silver may be elevated up to 7.2 ppm (S21968), lead and zinc have background values.

Minor disseminated chalcopyrite does occur locally in the altered marginal zone to Unit 5 intrusives. K. feldspar veins, alteration zones and pervasively silicified zones do not appear to contain very much copper.

(ii) **Copper Belle workings**

Figure 11 is a more detailed plan of the old Copper Belle workings. These workings are located between 2+00E and 5+00E close to the base line (0+00N) on a steep, north facing hillside.

Fairly high grade copper mineralization is associated with flat lying to south dipping (up to 20 degrees) and easterly striking vein, replacement zones. These consist of coarse often massive specular hematite, calcite and quartz with blebby chalcopyrite and copper carbonates from a few centimetres up to 80 cm in width. Locally remnant breccia textures are evident. Structural control is



CONLON COPPER CORPORATION

GEOLOGICAL MAP
COPPER BELLE WORKINGS
NICOLA M.D.

DATE:	DRAWN BY:	FIGURE:
1/7/93	R.W./K.G.	11

clearly indicated by narrow zones of clay gouge at the hangingwall and, or footwall contracts to these veins. Outward, narrow zones (up to 50 cm) of bleaching (some albite?) and carbonate alteration with minor disseminated chalcopyrite are commonly present. Outside of these the hosting andesites (1a) are fairly unaltered. The veins and associated wallrock alteration rarely exceeds 1.5 metres in width, usually less than 1 metre, these are tight systems.

All but one of the adits (inclined Adit 1# flooded to its roof) were examined and sampled. These adits have southerly trend and range for 3 to 30 metres in length (Adit 2#) and follow the copper mineralization. Adits 2#, 3# and 4# appear to be on the widest vein zone. Most of the recorded production would have come from these and the nearby rock cut (entrance to Adit 2#). To the west the veins narrow to a few centimetres in width. Adit 6# appears to have tested another parallel thought, narrow zone more than 10 metres below. Samples taken from the workings produced fairly high copper values with anomalous silver, high iron and little else. Adit 3# returned the highest individual value at 6.93% Cu over 0.3 m and best composite with 2.52% Cu over 1.6 m true width (includes mineralized wallrocks). Nearby Adit 2 yielded similar values with 2.91% Cu over 1 m true width. The other adits and rock cuts had lower copper values in the 0.1% range over 1.3 to 1.5 m width. Much higher values in the 1.5% Cu range could be achieved by selective, narrow sampling (10 to 40 cm).

The Adit 5# area provides some excellent evidence for the genesis of these copper zones. Strongly clay altered and copper mineralized feldspar porphyry (Unit 5) can be recognized in the adit area and appears to follow the same or parallel structure to that hosting the Adit 1# zone. A large grab sample returned 0.2% copper. This intrusive sill widens to the east and contains disseminated chalcopyrite and medium grained specular hematite. An intrusive source for the copper mineralization is strongly suggested.

Flat lying fault zones with hematite, carbonate and very minor chalcopyrite occur in the andesites at lower elevations along the road, 200 m to the north.

(iii) Anaconda Workings

These old workings are located on the grid at 18+00E to 19+00E close to 0+00N. Two or three adits are indicated by waste piles but were caved. A number of small pits and trenches were examined. There is little rock exposure in this area which lies near to the eastern edge of the main intrusive zone (Unit 5). The andesites are hornfelsed and fractured with local hematite veining and alteration. A pit-trench combination at 0+20S, 18+50E exposes a 50cm wide specular hematite vein with minor malachite. This vein follows a northwest trending fracture zone that dips steeply to the southwest. The hosting andesites are strongly fractured with local clay zones. A narrow north trending dyke (5) occurs in the trench below. Samples from the hematite zone returned low copper values (400 to 500 ppm). However, 1.5m chip sample 21973 had 1.02 gt gold. Sample 21979 from a small pit 50 metres to the northwest consisted of fractured andesite with carbonate, specular hematite and chalcopyrite returned 0.22% Cu with anomalous gold (95 ppb).

3.0 REFERENCES

See Table 2 (Appendix 2) for B.C. MEMPR Assessment Report Index for the Jesse Creek Property.

Ettlinger, A.D., (1990): A Geological Analysis of Gold Skarns and Precious Metal Enriched Iron and Copper Skarns in British Columbia, Canada; Unpublished PhD. thesis, Washington State University.

McMillan, W.J. et al. (1981): Preliminary Map 47 Nicola Project-Merritt Area; B.C. MEMPR.

Meinert, L.D., (1992): Skarns and Skarn Deposits; Geoscience Canada Volume 19, No. 4, Pgs 145-162.

Monger, J.W.H. (1989): Geology of Hope and Ashcroft Map Areas, British Columbia, Maps 41-1989 and 42-1989; Geological Survey of Canada, DEMR.

Moore, J.M., Pettipas, A., Meyers, R.E., Hubner, T.B.: Open File 1990-29, Nicola Lake Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits; B.C. MEMPR.

Morrison, G.W. (1980): Stratigraphic Control of Cu-Fe Skarn Ore Distribution and Genesis at Craigmont, British Columbia, CIM. Bull. August 1980, pg 109.

-------(1968): Map 5209G Aeromagnetic Series; Geological Survey of Canada, DEMR.

Ven Huizen, G.L.: 1993 (March) Summary Report on the Jesse Creek Property for Eurocan Mining (Canada) Corporation. Private Report.

4.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

JESSE CREEK PROPERTY, MERRITT, B.C.

JEAN GRID - GEOLOGICAL PROGRAM 1993

1. Personnel		
R.C. Wells, P.Geo., Consulting Geologist		
15 days field. May, June 1993 5 days office 20 days @ $350		$ 7000.00
Paul Watt, Geotech.		
14 days field. May, June 1993 @ $200		2800.00
K. Gerke, Drafting		800.00
	Sub total	$ 10,600.00
2. Support Costs		
Gas, map reproduction etc.		$ 400.00
3. Analytical Costs		
Eco Tech Laboratories, Kamloops, B.C 29 samples, 29 ICP, 29 Au Geochem 1 Au assay, 5 Cu assays		$ 512.00
Total Program Cost		**$ 11,512.00**

This work was largely done between May 17 and June 30, 1993.
(Report completed later)

The exploration was financed by Conlon Copper Corporation, 1003-850 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

5.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ronald C. Wells, of the City of Kamloops, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Member of the Geological Association of Canada

2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

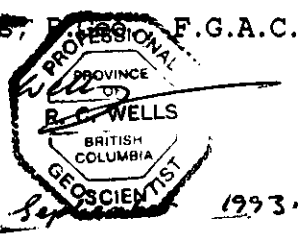
3. I am a graduate of the University of Wales, U.K. with a B. Sc. Hons. in Geology (1974), did post graduate (M. Sc.) studies at Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario (1976-77) in Economic Geology.

4. I am presently employed as Consulting Geologist and President of Kamloops Geological Services Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.

5. I have practised continuously as a geologist for the last 14 years throughout Canada and USA and have past experience and employment as a geologist in Europe.

6. Ten of these years were in the capacity of Regional Geologist for Lacana Mining Corp. then Corona Corporation in both N. Ontario/Quebec and S. British Columbia.

R.C. Wells, P.[illegible], F.G.A.C.



Dated 27 Sept 1993.

APPENDIX 2

Table 2: Assessment Report Index -Jesse Creek Property

TABLE 2: ASSESSMENT REPORT INDEX - JESSE CREEK PROPERTY, MERRITT, B.C.

Date	File No./ Source	Author	Type of Work	Area
1915	BCMM Ann. Rept. pg. 231		Desc. old workings	Copper Belle
1915	BCMM Ann. Rept. pg. 230		" "	Anaconda
1916	BCMM Rept. K.230		" "	Copper Belle Anaconda
1962	#402 Ass. Rept.	S. Kelly, Conford Exp. Ltd	SP, rubeanic acid, Cu	Jean area
1962	#461 Ass. Rept.	Hunting Survey Corp. Ltd	Ip. survey, Justice Group	Northern area
1964	MPR Rept 1964		Peele Resources Trenching, soils, mag, geol., 1 DDH-144'	Cinderella
1965	#736 Ass. Rept.	D.L. Hings, Merritt, Copper Syndicate	Geomag-vectoring	W. of Jean?
1965	MPR. Rept. 1965		Nippon Program 20 trenches 4000' 10 NX holes, 2 BX holes	Cinderella-Chase
1968	#1598 Ass. Rept.	M.P. Stadnyk Laura Mines Ltd.	Geochemical-soils	NE of property
1968[1]	#1799 Ass. Rept.	A.R. Allen	Geophysical-mag.	QZ #2 and #3
1969	#2375 Ass. Rept.	A.R. Allen Gibralter Mines	Geophys.-geochem.	Patlo 1
1970	#2466 Ass. Rept.	A.R. Allen Silver Key Expl. Ltd	Magnetic Survey	QZ #2 and #3
1971	#3285 Ass. Rept.	N.L. Szabo Cominco	Soil Geochem.	North of QZ #2
1972	#4172 Ass. Rept.	V. Leis Alaskan Metals Ltd.	Geochem, magnetic	Patlo 1, QZ #3?

Date	File No./ Source	Author	Type of Work	Area
1972	M.M. Ann. Rept. 1972		Newvan Res. Ltd program Trenching, 11 holes-1650'	QZ #2, Pete #2 and #4
1976	#6132 Ass. Rept.	M.R. Wolfard, Quintana Minerals Co.	Magnetic Survey	Pete, Pete #2, Pete #4, Patlo #2, QZ #2 (Cinderella-Chase)
1979	#7218 Ass. Rept.	S. Kelly	500' drillhole	N. Cinderella
1980	#8728 Ass. Rept.	T.B. Lewis	Geophysical	Cinderella-Pete #4
1982	#10186 Ass. Rept.	D. Faulkner	Prospecting	QZ #1 north
1982	#10210 Ass. Rept.	M.G. Schlax JMT. Services	IP. survey. 5 lines	East and N.E. area
1984	#12514 Ass. Rept.	R.W. Phendler	Geological mapping	QZ #1

APPENDIX 3

Analytical Data

Sample Descriptions

JEAN GRID 1993

SAMPLE LIST

ECO TECH NO.	LOCALITY	COMMENTS
21953	Adit 2# Cliff Face 0+25S/4+30E	55 cm vertical chip. Bleached zone with carbonate veinlets, local fracture controlled hematite, chalcopyrite.
21954	Adit 2# Cliff Face 0+25S/4+30E	50 cm vertical chip below sample above. Strong hematite vein zone with coarse blebby Cpy.
21955	Adit 2# entrance 0+27S/4+27E	1 m vertical chip, 40 cm of which is strong hematite veining + cpy. Bleached, carb. wallrocks with dissem. Cpy.
21956	Adit 3# 0+18S/4+17E	30 cm vertical chip. Narrow hematite, chalcopyrite vein zone in roof to adit. Clayey at top.
21957	Adit 3# 0+18S/4+17E	1.3 m below last sample, altered andesite, patchy hematite with fracture controlled Cpy.
21958	Adit 4# -5 m 0+20S/4+08E	1.5 m vertical chip 5 m from adit entrance. Hematite veining, (narrow) disseminated blebby Cpy.
21959	Adit 4# -18 to 20m 0+20S/4+08E	1.5 m vertical chip 20 m from adit entrance, bleached locally clayey, some fracture Cpy.
21960	Adit 6# Backwall 0+32S/2+63E	1.3 m vertical chip. Backwall of adit across a series of narrow hematitic fractures, local Cpy?
21961	Adit 6# Grab 0+32S/2+63E	Grab hematite flooded, brecciated and bleached andesite. Cpy in bleached wallrocks.
21962	Small rock cut 0+22S/3+32E	1.0 m chip, flat lying 3 cm wide hematite, Cpy vein (central to sample)
21963	Small rock cut 0+25S/3+40E	1.0 m vertical chip. As above wider vein to 5 cm.
21964	Base of outcrop 0+25S/3+50E	1.0 m vertical chip. carb altered, clayey fractured andesite, specks of Cpy.
21965	Adit 5# Grab 0+40N/4+95E	Altered intrusive or andesite? Appears porphyritic (potassic?). Specks of coarse Hem., Cpy.
21966	Road cut 1+85N/4+50E	1.5 m vertical chip across subhorizontal hematitic fractures.
21967	Rock cut 0+18N/6+68E	Old rock cut in cliff face. Hangingwall to hematite vein. 0.5 m vertical chip, alt. Hem. and Cpy.
21968	Rock cut as above 0+18N/6+68E	As above, main hematite zone. 1 m wide in cut, 1 m chip sample across vein. Specks of Cpy.
21969	Outcrop, Cliff 0+10S,/9+63E	1 m chip 20 cm hematite along steep dipping structure. Altered clayey wallrocks plus dissem. Cpy.

ECO TECH NO.	LOCALITY	COMMENTS
21970	Outcrop knoll 1+35S/11+10E	Grab. Numerous hematitic fractures in hornfelsed andesite. Some carbonate veins, minor Cpy.
21971	Outcrop 0+85S/10+50E	Grab sample. Fracture controlled and disseminated Cpy in andesite.
21972	Hand trench 0+40S,11+00E	Grab sample. Steep dipping hematite zone, fracture on trail. Local blebby Cpy.
21973	Old pit-east side 0+20S/18+50E	1.5m chip sample to cover 50 cm hematite vein and fractured, altered andesitic wallrocks.
21974	Old pit-west side	1.5 m chip same hematite vein, wallrock largely on north side.
21975	Old pit 0+40S/18+60E	Grab sample silicified tuff, moderately oxidized (heterolithic)
21976	Subcrop-tree roots 0+40S/15+20E	Quartz carbonate, brecciated with numerous veinlets (largely carb), spotty coarse chalcopyrite.
21977	Subcrop,float 1+25S/15+00E	Subcrop, float carbonated andesite with fracture controlled blebby chalcopyrite.
21978	Subcrop 1+20S/16+00E	Dark green epidote hornfels with disseminated blebby chalcopyrite, malachite staining.
21979	Old pit 0+13S/17+95E	Brecciated carbonated andesite with fracture veinlets (carb), hematite, blebby Cpy, Mal.
21980	Grab o/c 1+60N/8+50E	Mixed grey feldspar porphyry and black magnetic hornfels, some k. feldspar/intrusive breccia. Fracture Cpy, Mal.
21981	Adit 2# 0+27S/4+27E	20 m from portal, strong 70 cm hematite vein, altered wallrocks. Coarse blebby Cpy.

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ASSAYIN
GEOCHEMISTF
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTF
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTIN

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-57
Fax (604) 573-45

JUNE 11, 1993

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 93-133

CONLON COPPER CORPORATION
SUITE 1003-850 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6Z 1X3

ATTENTION: JOHN TOMPKINS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 29 ROCK SAMPLES RECEIVED JUNE 7, 1993

ET#	Description	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Cu (%)
2 -	21954	-	-	2.09
3 -	21955	-	-	2.91
4 -	21956	-	-	6.93
5 -	21957	-	-	1.50
11 -	21963	-	-	1.59
21 -	21973	1.02	.030	-

COPY

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

cc:/inv: Ron Wells

SC93/CONLON

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
PHONE - 604-573-5700
FAX - 604-573-4557

JUNE 11, 1993

CONLON COPPER CORPORATION ETK 93-133
SUITE 1003-850 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6Z 1X3

ATTENTION: JOHN TOMPKINS

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

29 ROCK SAMPLES RECEIVED JUNE 7, 1993

ET#	DESCRIPTION	AU(ppb)	AG	AL(%)	AS	B	BA	BI	CA(%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE(%)	K(%)	LA	MG(%)	MN	MO	NA(%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SN	SR	TI(%)	U	V	W	Y	ZN
1 -	21953	10	.4	1.03	50	28	30	<5	5.27	<1	22	30	126	5.50	.22	<10	1.15	2445	<1	.02	9	340	<2	20	<20	62	<.01	10	78	<10	9	78
2 -	21954	15	5.4	.04	75	6	95	<5	5.08	<1	24	12	>10000	>15	<.01	<10	1.50	>10000	1	<.01	3	<10	<2	10	<20	40	.01	80	5	<10	8	69
3 -	21955	25	6.2	.26	35	6	45	<5	2.95	<1	10	43	>10000	7.95	.19	<10	.99	8282	3	<.01	1	<10	<2	5	<20	35	<.01	20	5	<10	4	49
4 -	21956	30	10.4	.16	55	6	60	<5	2.03	<1	20	34	>10000	12.83	.05	<10	.58	9581	3	<.01	3	<10	<2	20	<20	56	<.01	30	7	<10	2	88
5 -	21957	5	1.6	.21	20	4	55	<5	1.74	<1	8	55	>10000	4.92	.19	<10	.70	1945	3	<.01	1	<10	<2	5	<20	33	<.01	10	3	<10	4	37
6 -	21958	<5	1.4	.26	15	4	45	<5	2.72	<1	6	69	1657	3.08	.19	<10	.51	1682	4	<.01	1	320	<2	<5	<20	48	<.01	<10	18	<10	8	30
7 -	21959	<5	3.2	.38	35	4	105	<5	4.79	1	14	46	1011	3.76	.19	<10	1.04	1953	8	.01	3	650	<2	90	<20	87	<.01	<10	60	<10	14	73
8 -	21960	<5	.4	1.29	45	4	60	<5	7.49	<1	28	31	2696	5.02	.08	<10	1.06	2300	2	<.01	2	410	<2	5	<20	76	<.01	<10	44	<10	18	40
9 -	21961	<5	.4	.14	30	4	20	<5	>15	<1	34	20	133	5.64	<.01	<10	1.04	4655	2	<.01	3	<10	<2	5	<20	153	<.01	<10	14	<10	31	81
10 -	21962	<5	.8	1.46	50	8	110	<5	8.31	<1	22	59	3245	5.32	.13	<10	1.04	3192	4	<.01	14	480	<2	5	<20	91	<.01	<10	39	<10	16	63
11 -	21963	10	4.4	.96	35	6	40	<5	6.55	<1	14	65	>10000	5.10	.14	<10	.91	3184	2	<.01	16	230	<2	<5	<20	101	<.01	<10	37	<10	10	39
12 -	21964	5	.4	.75	25	4	60	<5	7.55	<1	12	64	1018	3.49	.21	<10	.61	2221	2	<.01	6	510	<2	<5	<20	67	<.01	<10	18	<10	15	44
13 -	21965	<5	1.2	.23	10	6	195	<5	2.61	<1	5	65	2013	2.92	.07	<10	.68	2099	4	.01	1	280	<2	<5	<20	38	<.01	<10	16	<10	6	28
14 -	21966	5	<.2	.37	55	6	40	<5	.26	<1	127	36	185	9.90	.16	<10	.19	869	3	<.01	2	650	<2	<5	<20	10	<.01	20	8	<10	1	49
15 -	21967	5	.8	.72	35	6	30	<5	4.35	<1	52	42	383	5.26	.14	<10	.49	3502	3	<.01	4	610	<2	<5	<20	41	<.01	<10	82	<10	12	68
16 -	21968	<5	7.2	.09	85	8	80	<5	2.33	<1	21	5	1052	>15	<.01	<10	1.07	>10000	1	<.01	1	<10	<2	<5	<20	54	.01	110	<1	<10	4	40
17 -	21969	45	1.0	.20	25	6	50	<5	10.96	<1	42	31	2262	4.26	.07	<10	2.86	3059	2	<.01	3	200	<2	5	<20	121	<.01	<10	16	<10	35	11
18 -	21970	<5	<.2	1.60	50	6	55	<5	1.58	<1	26	84	340	4.86	<.01	<10	1.51	941	1	.01	24	710	<2	<5	<20	9	<.01	<10	75	<10	8	19
19 -	21971	5	<.2	2.13	70	6	45	<5	1.78	<1	24	38	677	9.02	<.01	<10	2.38	752	<1	.02	7	800	<2	5	<20	11	.13	10	259	<10	14	23
20 -	21972	25	.4	.35	20	4	75	<5	14.76	<1	46	14	5472	2.69	.12	<10	.36	2756	7	<.01	1	120	<2	<5	<20	97	<.01	<10	10	<10	34	5

ET#	DESCRIPTION	AU(ppb)	AG	AL(%)	AS	B	BA	BI	CA(%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE(%)	K(%)	LA	MG(%)	MN	MO	NA(%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SN	SR	TI(%)	U	V	W	Y	ZN
21 -	21973	>1000	.4	1.07	55	6	120	<5	1.39	<1	69	49	456	7.04	.17	<10	.25	2453	3	<.01	4	190	<2	<5	<20	14	<.01	10	26	<10	3	39
22 -	21974	25	.6	.75	75	4	465	<5	2.84	<1	48	50	589	9.77	.05	<10	.59	4092	4	<.01	2	20	<2	<5	<20	28	.01	20	21	<10	4	27
23 -	21975	5	<.2	.43	30	4	55	<5	.03	<1	3	30	22	5.53	.15	<10	.13	113	1	.03	<1	500	<2	<5	<20	9	<.01	<10	13	<10	<1	10
24 -	21976	5	.8	.60	140	6	220	<5	10.65	<1	15	21	2796	3.75	<.01	<10	3.09	2595	2	.01	<1	100	<2	5	<20	59	<.01	<10	92	<10	23	25
25 -	21977	10	<.2	.42	30	4	45	<5	.12	<1	9	19	46	5.48	.06	<10	.05	175	1	.03	<1	490	<2	<5	<20	6	<.01	10	137	<10	2	26
26 -	21978	5	<.2	2.45	65	6	130	<5	.66	<1	20	90	1536	5.57	.01	<10	2.71	1517	1	.01	21	300	<2	<5	<20	11	<.01	10	148	<10	4	72
27 -	21979	95	.6	.40	15	6	460	<5	1.39	<1	21	108	2196	2.31	.07	<10	.10	1330	5	<.01	2	160	<2	<5	<20	16	<.01	<10	8	<10	2	10
28 -	21980	5	<.2	1.72	50	2	160	<5	3.30	<1	12	57	1289	4.13	.01	<10	1.66	507	2	.01	3	370	<2	<5	<20	21	<.01	<10	88	<10	13	16
29 -	21981	15	3.4	.24	40	6	45	<5	2.45	<1	12	70	7618	8.27	.14	<10	1.00	>10000	3	<.01	2	<10	<2	30	<20	32	<.01	30	6	<10	3	75

QC DATA

REPEAT #:

14 -	21966		<.2	.35	55	6	35	<5	.26	<1	123	34	191	9.62	.15	<10	.18	857	2	<.01	2	650	<2	<5	<20	9	<.01	10	7	<10	1	50

NOTE: < = LESS THAN
> = GREATER THAN

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FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

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APPENDIX 4

Large Figures and Plans

Figure 8: Jean Grid: Geology Map

Figure 9: Jean Grid: Sample Location Map

CONLON COPPER CORPORATION

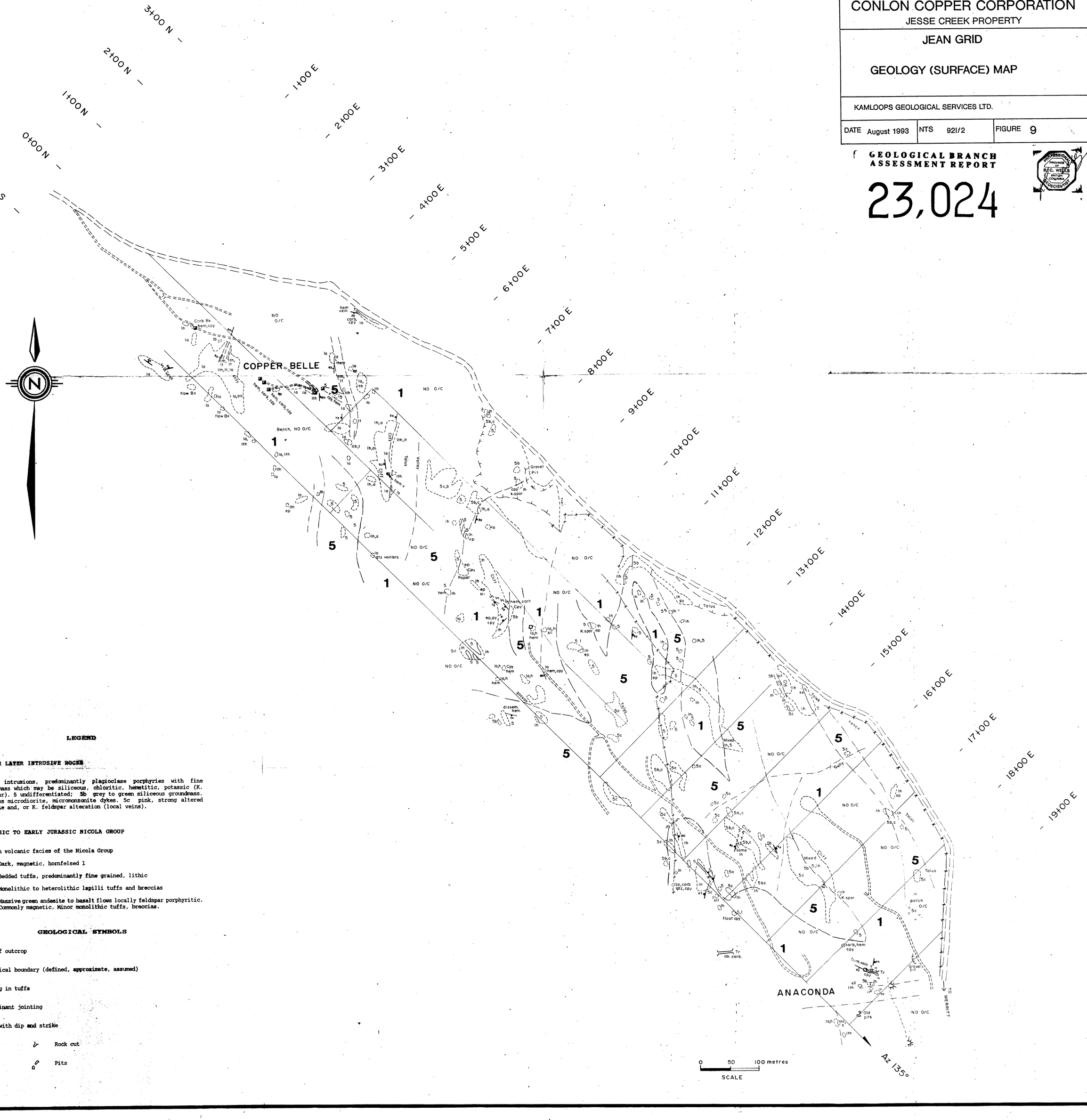
JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

JEAN GRID

GEOLOGY (SURFACE) MAP

KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.

DATE	NTS	FIGURE
August 1993	92I/2	9



LEGEND

TRIASSIC OR LATER INTRUSIVE ROCKS

5 Felsic intrusions, predominantly plagioclase porphyries with fine groundmass which may be siliceous, chloritic, hematitic, potassic (K. feldspar). 5 undifferentiated; 5b grey to green siliceous groundmass. Includes microdiorite, micromonzonite dykes. 5c pink, strong altered hematite and, or K. feldspar alteration (local veins).

LATE TRIASSIC TO EARLY JURASSIC NICOLA GROUP

1 Western volcanic facies of the Nicola Group

- 1h Dark, magnetic, hornfelsed 1
- 1t Bedded tuffs, predominantly fine grained, lithic
- 1th Monolithic to heterolithic lapilli tuffs and breccias
- 1a Massive green andesite to basalt flows locally feldspar porphyritic. Commonly magnetic. Minor monolithic tuffs, breccias.

GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

- Area of outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding in tuffs
- Predominant jointing
- Fault with dip and strike
- Adits
- Rock cut
- Trench
- Pits

CONLON COPPER CORPORATION

JESSE CREEK PROPERTY

JEAN GRID

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

KAMLOOPS GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD.

DATE August 1993	NTS 92I/2	FIGURE 10

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,024

●79 1993 SAMPLE LOCATIONS
With numbers (last two digits). For analytical values see Appendix 3.

3+00 N
2+00 N
1+00 N
0+00 N
1+00 S
2+00 S
1+00 E
2+00 E
3+00 E
4+00 E
5+00 E
6+00 E
7+00 E
8+00 E
9+00 E
10+00 E
11+00 E
12+00 E
13+00 E
14+00 E
15+00 E
16+00 E
17+00 E
18+00 E
19+00 E

CORPER BELLE
ANACONDA
NO O/C
Bench, NO O/C
Gully
Fence
Trail
Talus
Cliff
Gravel Pit
TO MERRITT
SCALE 50 100M
Az 135°

LEGEND

TRIASSIC OR LATER INTRUSIVE ROCKS

5 Felsic intrusions, predominantly plagioclase porphyries with fine groundmass which may be siliceous, chloritic, hematitic, potassic (K. feldspar). 5 undifferentiated; 5b grey to green siliceous groundmass. Includes microdiorite, micromonzonite dykes. 5c pink, strong altered hematite and, or K. feldspar alteration (local veins).

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GEOLOGICAL SYMBOLS

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