GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

REX 6 CLAIM

SPOKANE PROPERTY - REX MOUNTAIN PROJECT

Lillooet Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS 92J/16W
Latitude 50°51'N
Longitude 122°22'W

on behalf of

SPOKANE RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

by

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#480 - 650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4N9

October 11, 1995

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INTRODUCTION

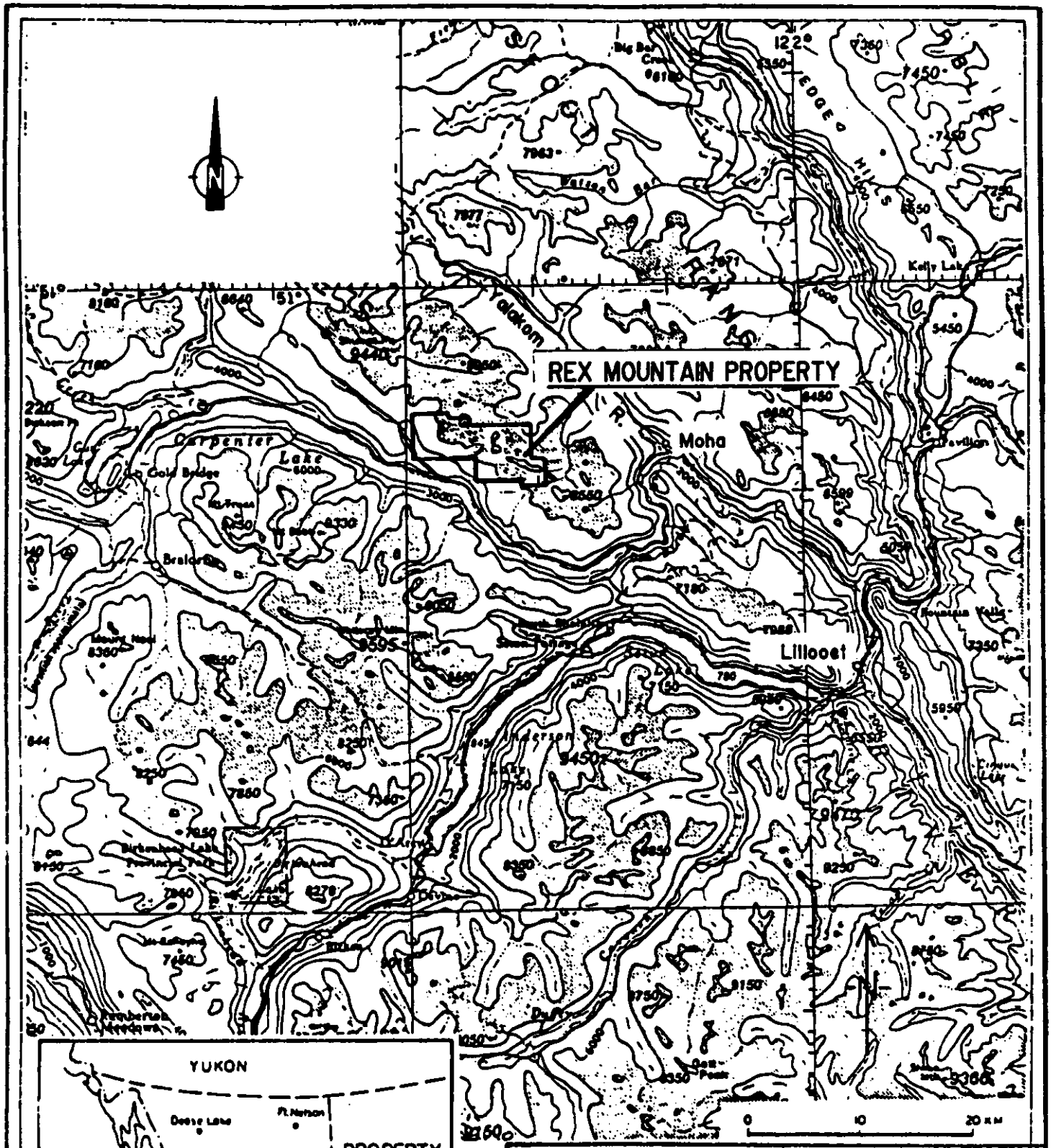
Spokane Resources Ltd. commissioned the author to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the Rex 6 claim at Spokane's Rex Mountain Project. The evaluation consisted of geological mapping conducted concurrently with a geochemical rock and stream sediment survey. A total of six rock samples and five silt stream sediment samples were submitted for a 30-element ICP analysis and geochemical gold by atomic absorption. The exploration program was conducted on July 6, 1995 and July 14, 1990 by A.J. Boronowski, F. Moyle and E. Constantinescu.

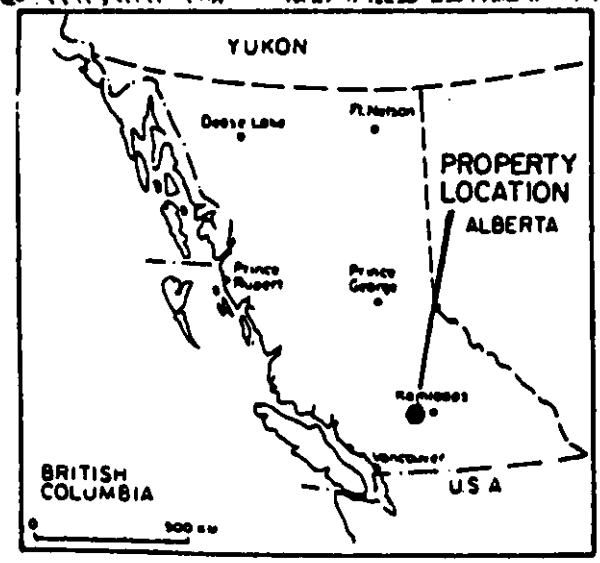
The evaluation indicated that the previously untested drainage area sampled by silt stream geochemistry does not contain anomalous metal values and therefore does not appear to be hosting economic precious metal and/or intrusive related copper-molybdenum deposits. As well, the Cub and Lisa Dawn showings, which are located on the Rex 6 claim and were explored in 1989 by McNeill International Industries Ltd., were briefly examined. Presently, no further work is recommended on the Rex 6 claim.

Location and Access

The Rex 6 claim is located in southwestern British Columbia, approximately 40 kilometres northwest of Lillooet, B.C. (Figure 1) and is centred approximately 8 kilometres southeast of Rex Peak. The claim is situated within NTS Map Sheet 92J/16W and is centred at about 50°51' North Latitude and 122°22' West Longitude.

Access to the property is via a gravel four-wheel drive forestry road which enters the Lillooet to Gold Bridge road approximately one kilometre west of the Yalakom River bridge. Approximately, 20 kilometres along this four-wheel drive road another road branches off to the south and provides access to the Cub showing of the Rex 6 claim.





SPOKANE RESOURCES LTD.

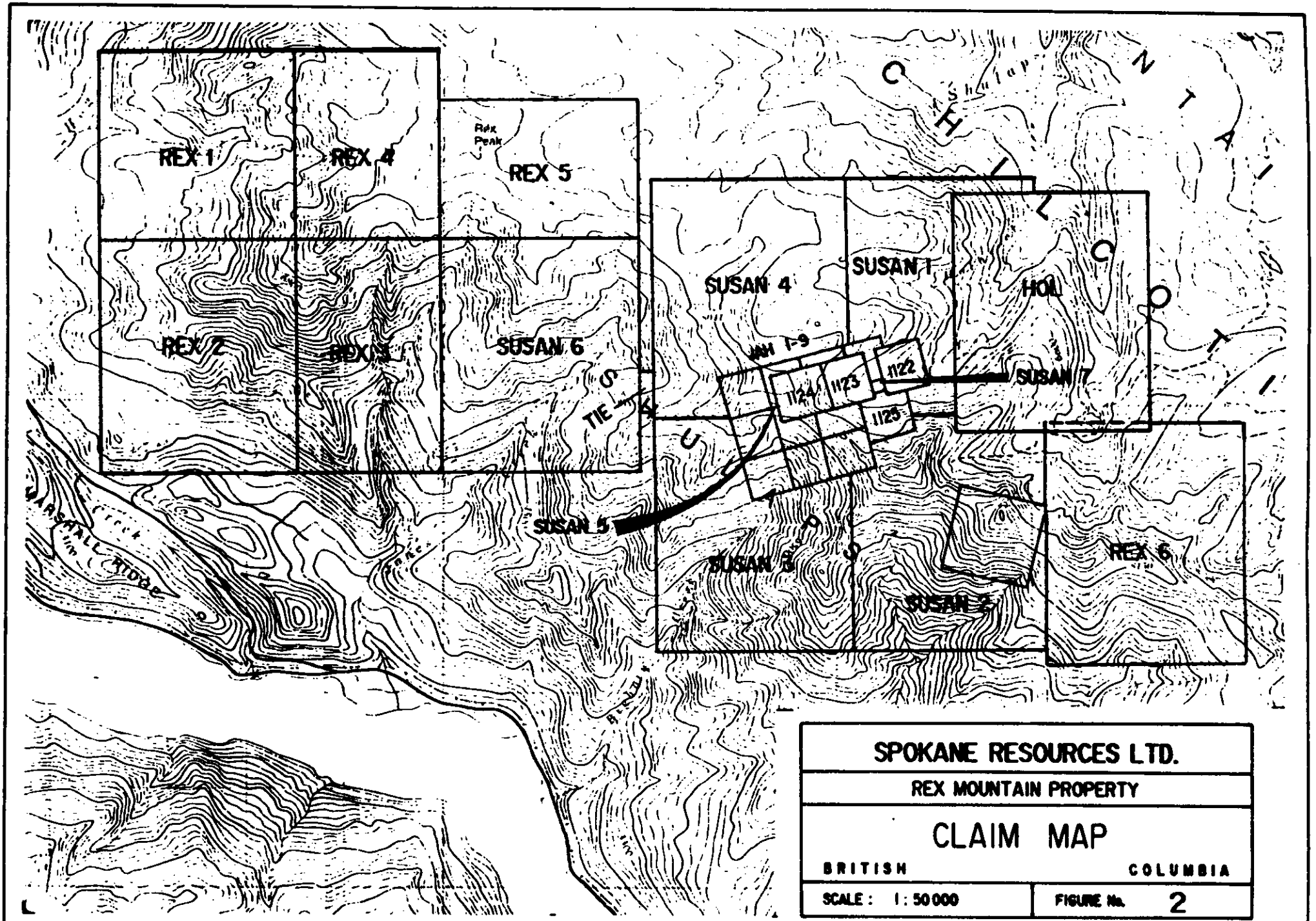
REX MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1 500,000

FIG 1


REX 1
REX 4
REX 5
REX 2
REX 3
SUSAN 6
SUSAN 4
SUSAN 1
HOL
SUSAN 7
1122
1123
1124
1125
TIE
SUSAN 5
SUSAN 3
SUSAN 2
REX 6
Rex Peak
Marshall Ridge
SPOKANE RESOURCES LTD.
REX MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE : 1 : 50000
FIGURE No. 2

Property Status and Ownership

The Rex 6 claim (20 units) is located within the Lillooet Mining Division (Figure 2).

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Date of Record	Expiry Year	Owner
Rex 6	329496	20	July 22, 1994	1995	Spokane Resources Ltd.

The claim was staked by a contractor as agent for Spokane Resources Ltd. on July 22, 1994. The expiry date of the claim subject to approval of this assessment work will be July 22, 1996.

Physiography and Climate

The Rex 6 claim is primarily on the northeastern facing slopes of the Shulaps Mountain range. All but a few of the peaks have been glaciated. A glacier occupies the valley containing the Cub and Lisa Dawn showings. A large portion of the glacier is covered by scree. The area is rugged with slopes ranging between moderate and steep. Relief ranges between 2000 metres in the northwestern portion of the claim to 2500 metres along the crest of the Shulaps Mountains in the southern portion of the claim. In the vicinity of the Cub showing the terrain is very rugged with 60-80 metre rock cliffs above the showing.

Precipitation is generally low in the summer and a heavy snowfall in the winter. Surface geological work is seldom possible before mid- to late June and after mid- to late October.

Approximately, seventy-five percent of the claim is above the tree-line. Vegetation varies from balsam and spruce at lower elevations to stunted lodgepole pine at higher elevations.

Previous Exploration

Most of the previous exploration in the area has focused on auriferous quartz veins similar to the gold-copper bearing quartz veins found in the Main mineralized zone of the Spokane property located approximately 3 kilometres to the northwest.

In 1983, Utah Mines Ltd. (Pollock, 1983) conducted geological mapping (1:5000), reconnaissance rock and stream silt sampling and soil sampling over a large area, which included in part the area underlain by the Rex 6 claim. The limited results obtained from the area underlain by the Rex 6 claim indicated erratic, isolated single element anomalies.

In 1989, the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch reported molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralization from highly silicified granodiorite in the vicinity of the Cub showing (Gaba 1989). Subsequently, the same year, McNeill International Industries Ltd. (Perry, 1990) conducted a diamond drilling program. A total of 546.5 metres of BQ size core were drilled. Drill assay results for gold, copper, and molybdenum were not comparable to the higher values obtained from the previously collected grab samples. The best intersection in CDH-89-2 graded 823 ppb. Au. (0.024 opt. Au.) over a 2 meter interval between 114.91 to 116.91 metres. The highest copper and molybdenum values were 286 ppm. Cu. from CDH-89-3 and 197 ppm. Mo. from CDH-89-1. Perry (1990) discusses the possible genesis of the mineralization:

> "The genesis of the mineralization at the Cub (and Lisa Dawn) has been the subject of debate. Some observers believe the molybdenite-bearing stockwork mineralization to be part of a "deeper" porphyry system with the ribboned quartz vein and breccias related to hydrothermal activity. Others consider all the mineralization to be the result of episodic tectonic events, accompanied by hydrothermal activity, along the (fault-bounded?) granodiorite contact. Such hydrothermal activity might be related, as a precursor, to the emplacement of the Rexmount Porphyry."

Summary of Work Completed in 1990

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:5,000 was conducted concurrently with the geochemical rock and stream sediment survey. A total of six rock samples and five silt stream sediment samples were collected from the property. The sample locations and results are shown on Figure 4.

The rock samples consist of grab samples. The silt samples were collected from an active creek bed draining the southeast corner of the claim and a northeast trending ridge along the eastern boundary of the property. The silt samples were placed in gusseted, kraft soil sample bags and sent to Acme Laboratories for analysis.

Acme dried and sieved the silts to a minus 80 fraction size. The rock samples were crushed and pulverized to a minus 150 fraction. The prepared samples were analyzed for 30-element ICP and gold by atomic absorption utilizing the following procedures.

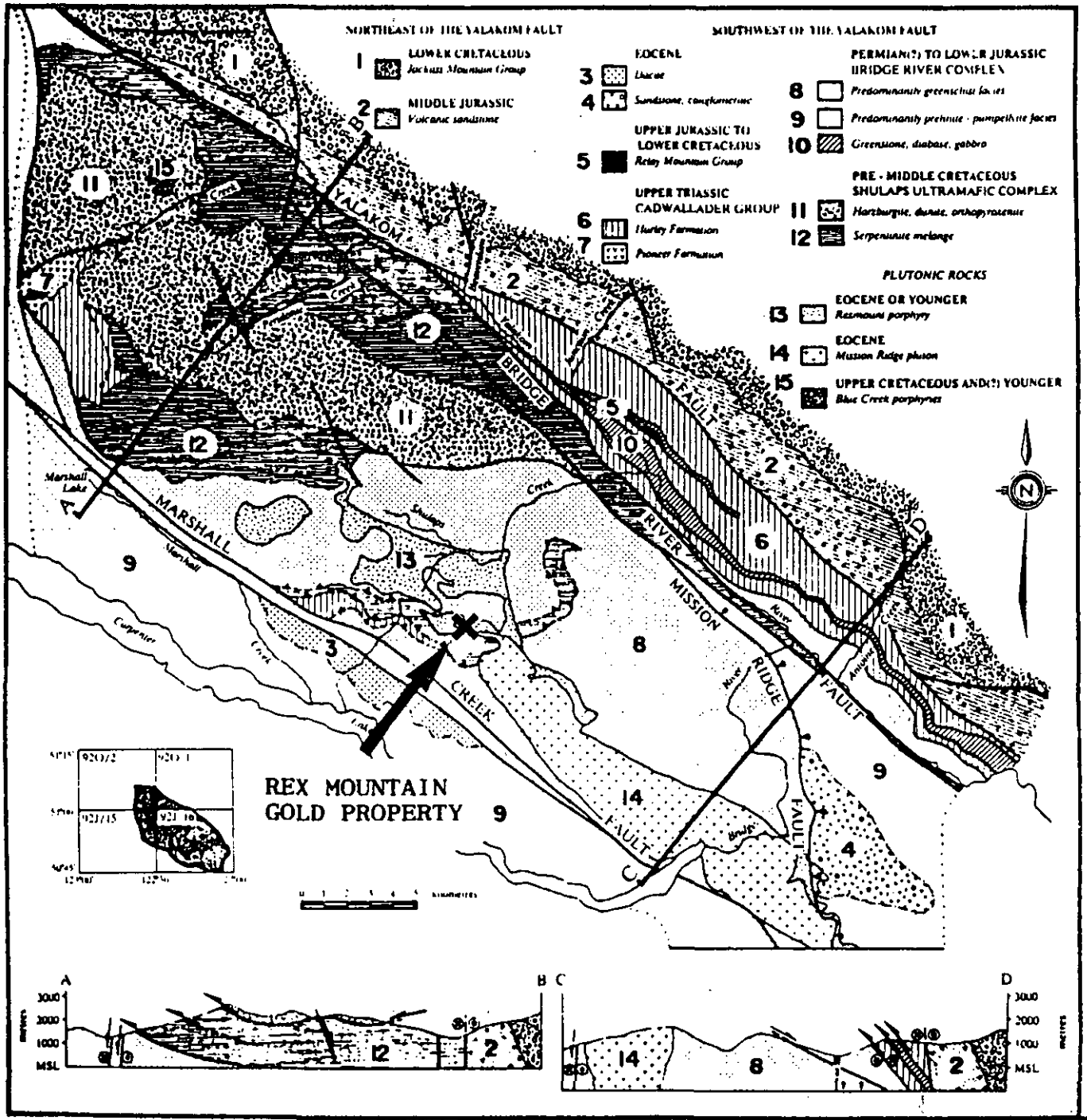
30-element ICP (refer to Appendix 1 for a list of elements):

> ICP - 0.500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml. 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O at 95 degrees Centigrade for one hour and then is diluted to 10 ml. with water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Sr, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Tl, B, W, and limited for Na, K, and Al.

Gold: Ignited, Aqua-Regia/MIBK Extract, GF/AA finished.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area of interest lies along the eastern flank of the Coast Crystalline Complex. Regional mapping by Schiarriza et.al. (1989 and 1990), Figure 3, have separated the rock units into several tectonostratigraphic assemblages, which include the following:



B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES & PETROLEUM RESOURCES, GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK 1989

P. SCHIARIZZA AND R. G. GABA PAPER 1990-1

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REX MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

SCALE - AS NOTED

FIG. 3

Pre-middle Cretaceous age Shulaps Ultramafic Complex consisting of obducted oceanic ophiolitic assemblages. Of particular interest at the property scale are the serpentinite melanges which are locally altered to listwanite.

Permian (?) to Lower Jurassic age Bridge River Complex consisting of metamorphosed oceanic sediments and volcanics.

Upper Triassic age Cadwallader Group consisting of metamorphosed island arc derived volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Locally, these assemblages are intruded by Eocene or younger age Rexmount Porphyry and Mission Ridge Pluton.

Rexmount Porphyry dykes are present in the Mission Ridge Granodiorite and sometime contain xenoliths of foliated granodiorite. It is believed that the Rexmount Porphyry and Mission Ridge Pluton have utilized structural weakness such as shears, thrust planes, bedding planes and fracture planes during emplacement.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Property Geology

The Cub showing of the Rex 6 claim is located along the eastern margin of the Mission Ridge Pluton. The pluton is intensely silicified and the adjacent argillites of the Bridge River group are also silicified. Silicification and quartz vein development is believed to be contemporaneous with the granodiorite emplacement. As well, the copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization occurring along fracture planes within the granodiorite and within quartz vein systems suggests that the mineralizing event occurred during one of the last episodic hydrothermal events prior to emplacement of the Rexmount Porphyry.

The best metal values and most concentrated amounts of precious and basemetal mineralization

appear to occur along contacts, zones of structural weaknesses, and adjacent to an apophysis or the highest levels of the intrusion. The mineralization within the Cub showing occurs along fractures within the silicified granodiorite. Silicification was only observed within the narrow mineralized zone which parallels the intrusive contact. Gaba's mapping in 1989 defined the zone containing mineralization to approximately 650 metres long by 120 metres wide. Vein quartz occurring as blocks in the granodiorite-porphyry contact zone contains the largest molybdenum, gold and copper contents (Gaba 1989). This narrow well mineralized zone is locally foliated and the jointing is very closely spaced (less than 10 cm.). The closely spaced jointing that strikes between 305° and 320° and dips between vertical and 47° to the east, parallels the contact with the Bridge River argillites. Along the contact the intrusive demonstrates, in part, a mylonitic texture. The granodiorite examined at lower levels or away from the intrusive contact was not silicified.

The property geology is presented in Figure 4 and a brief description of lithologies follows:

Permian (?) to Lower Jurassic

Unit 1: Bridge River Complex: The dominant rock type within the Rex 6 claim is a black, fine grained argillite. The argillite is intensely silicified close to the granodiorite contact.

Eocene

Unit 2: Mission Ridge Pluton: Consists of medium to coarse grained, 35% subhedral to euhedral biotite crystals, generally fresh but intensely silicified and finer grained towards contacts. Foliated and jointing becoming closely spaced within the contact zone. Quartz veinlets and veins occupy fractures within the contact zone. Late stage aplite dykes parallel and crosscut foliation.

Unit 3: Rexmount Porphyry: Consists of up to 5 mm. long euhedral feldspar phenocrysts within a light grey aphanitic quartz-feldspar groundmass. Irregular quartz eyes and chlorite laths are also present in variable amounts. Occasionally, the laths are aligned suggesting a flow structure.

Structure

The Granodiorite/Rexmount Porphyry to Bridge River contact strikes NW-SE and is believed to represent a deep seated structural break along which the intrusives have been emplaced. The intrusions occupy any plane of weakness including bedding, joints, schistosity and shears. The tectonic and hydrothermal events were episodic and probably occurred over a large geological time span. An Eocene event prior to the emplacement of the Rexmount Porphyry is believe to be responsible for the precious and basemetal mineralization occurring within quartz veins and as fracture fillings within the granodiorite.

Rock samples were collected from a zone containing sills of Rexmount Porphyry/Granodiorite with Bridge River sediments. The intrusives contain closely spaced joints at 270°/38°N, 308°/47°NE, and 000°/70°E.

Alteration

The only significant alteration occurs within the contact zone is intense silicification. Minor clay and sericite alteration were also observed.

Economic Geology

The precious and basemetal mineralization appears to be structurally controlled within the Granodiorite contact zone. An Eocene event prior to the emplacement of the Rexmount Porphyry is believe to be responsible for the precious and basemetal mineralization occurring within quartz veins and as fracture fillings within the granodiorite.

Geochemistry

The analytical results for the rock and stream sediment survey are contained in Appendix 1. The sample locations and results for copper, molybdenum, and gold are presented in Figure 4. All of the samples yielded low geochemical values.

A total of five silt stream sediment samples were analyzed. The highest copper, molybdenum and gold values were obtained from sample SE-004. The highest values are 27 ppb. gold, 83 ppm. copper, and less than 1 ppm. molybdenum. The source of these values are believed to be the granodiorite dykes and sills within the drainage basin. The stream sediment values are generally low when compared to values obtained in other mineralized areas.

A total of 6 rock sample were collected from an area east of the Cub showing in the adjacent drainage basin. The grab samples represent granodiorite/porphyry sills within the Bridge River sediments. The highest gold value of 38 ppb. gold was obtained from sample A 100801. The highest copper value was 26 ppm. and the highest molybdenum value was 5 ppm. The rock sample values are generally low when compared to values obtained in other mineralized areas.

CONCLUSIONS

To date, the economic evaluations indicate that the property has poor potential for hosting economic precious metal and/or basemetal deposits.

The precious and basemetal mineralization appears to be structurally controlled within the Granodiorite contact zone. An Eocene episodic hydrothermal event prior to the emplacement of the Rexmount Porphyry is believe to be responsible for the precious and basemetal mineralization occurring within quartz veinlets and as fracture fillings within the granodiorite. The grade and thicknesses of mineralization encountered to date are not considered economically significant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At this time, no further work is recommended on the Rex 6 claim. Future exploration programs conducted on the Main mineralized zone of the Spokane property may yield information that could direct an exploration program on the Rex 6 claims to a more promising area.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Personnel

Alex Boronowski - Project Geologist	
July 6 and 14, 1995.	
2 days @ $450/day	$ 900.00
Francis Moyle - Geologist	
July 14, 1995.	
1 day @ $250/day	$ 250 .00
Eric Constantinescu - Student Geologist	
July 14, 1995.	
1 day @ $175/day	$ 175.00

Field Equipment - rental

4 man days @ $15/man day	$ 60.00

Room and Board

4 man days @ $40/man day	$ 160.00

Helicopter

July 6, 1995.	$ 850.00

Analytical Cost

6 rocks @ $15.50/sample	$ 93.00
5 silts @ $12.80/sample	$ 64.00
analysis for 30-element ICP + AA for Au.	

Post-Field

Map drafting	$ 300.00
Report Writing & map preparations (3 days)	$ 1350.00
Secretarial & copying	$ 300.00
TOTAL:	**$4,502.00**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, ALEXANDER J. BORONOWSKI, of NORTH VANCOUVER, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the Faculty of Science, University of British Columbia 1970, with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been a practising geologist in North America, Mexico, and Europe since 1970.

3) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of British Columbia.

4) I am presently under contract to Spokane Resources Ltd. of #480 - 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

5) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of Spokane Resources Ltd., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report or work completed on the property.

6) I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 11th day of October, 1995.

Respectfully submitted,

A.J. Boronowski, P.Geo., F.G.A.C

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APPENDIX 1

Rex 6 Claim - Analytical Results

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
SE-001	<1	62	9	70	<.3	715	50	1000	6.01	58	<5	<2	2	12	1.0	<2	<2	63	.13	.061	8	412	2.46	84	.08	7	1.98	.01	.05	<2	9
SE-002	<1	67	8	82	<.3	1353	79	1364	8.39	164	<5	<2	2	16	.5	<2	3	55	.19	.081	6	599	2.82	90	.07	<3	2.02	.01	.05	<2	2
SE-003	<1	52	8	74	<.3	804	51	802	4.75	68	<5	<2	2	43	.7	2	4	77	.34	.080	12	699	3.54	84	.10	5	2.82	.01	.13	<2	11
SE-004	<1	83	11	61	<.3	768	59	1242	5.97	131	<5	<2	<2	14	.8	<2	2	48	.18	.047	7	474	3.49	53	.06	5	1.78	.01	.04	<2	27
SE-005	1	110	12	103	<.3	491	71	2248	6.40	44	<5	<2	2	25	.5	<2	3	94	.44	.058	11	291	2.99	107	.13	6	3.39	.02	.09	<2	2
SE-006	1	69	7	105	<.3	530	47	1213	5.39	15	<5	<2	2	25	.5	<2	4	76	.45	.050	11	338	2.87	136	.15	8	2.97	.01	.11	<2	2
RE SE-006	1	67	5	103	<.3	519	46	1186	5.26	14	<5	<2	<2	24	.5	<2	<2	74	.44	.048	10	327	2.79	132	.15	8	2.90	.01	.10	<2	1

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Padre Resources Inc. File # 95-2165

P.O. Box 1205 Station A, Delta BC V4M 3T3

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
A 100801	2	9	12	17	<.3	5	1	92	1.14	12	<5	<2	6	6	.2	5	<2	8	.01	.020	13	8	.08	25	<.01	<3	.35	.05	.16	2	38

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 7 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 17/95 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
E 147734	2	69	7	37	<.3	24	13	564	3.85	85	<5	<2	<2	43	1.2	2	<2	32	1.52	.024	<1	15	1.00	29	<.01	<3	1.39	.02	.12	<2	61
E 147735	1	80	<3	54	<.3	43	26	757	5.57	9	<5	<2	<2	14	<.2	<2	7	146	.95	.083	<1	70	1.92	3	.47	<3	2.26	.04	.05	<2	3
E 147736	2	19	4	5	<.3	1226	45	667	3.23	23	<5	<2	<2	7	.9	<2	2	9	.12	.002	<1	277	16.73	4	.01	<3	.14	<.01	<.01	<2	3
E 147737	1	17	5	8	<.3	730	55	1199	3.20	22	<5	<2	<2	35	1.2	<2	<2	6	.69	.009	1	167	14.30	14	<.01	12	.54	<.01	.03	<2	11
E 147738	3	50	<3	11	<.3	14	2	156	2.69	22	<5	<2	<2	23	<.2	<2	7	37	.83	.124	5	15	.53	7	.37	128	.68	.06	.01	<2	1
E 147739	4	110	7	84	<.3	57	29	466	6.86	3	<5	<2	<2	20	.3	<2	6	214	1.21	.123	<1	30	1.93	23	.81	5	2.12	.04	.06	<2	1
E 147740	1	15	8	35	<.3	311	34	647	4.18	47	<5	<2	<2	90	1.5	<2	<2	10	2.35	.047	<1	224	8.50	45	.01	4	.16	.01	.04	<2	1
E 147741	3	12	11	21	<.3	23	3	291	1.31	5	<5	<2	<2	64	<.2	2	2	20	2.04	.022	<1	24	.52	49	.08	30	.55	.01	.08	<2	<1
E 147742	2	33	5	49	<.3	45	8	353	2.97	5	<5	<2	<2	43	<.2	<2	6	47	1.69	.049	<1	52	1.17	43	.27	19	1.30	.03	.12	<2	1
E 147743	3	54	4	67	<.3	82	17	438	4.29	3	<5	<2	<2	12	<.2	<2	7	62	.73	.087	<1	39	1.52	53	.46	4	1.65	.02	.15	<2	4
RE E 147743	3	53	4	68	<.3	81	17	418	4.28	4	<5	<2	<2	12	<.2	<2	7	61	.72	.087	<1	38	1.52	53	.46	4	1.64	.02	.16	<2	2
RRE E 147743	3	54	7	67	<.3	81	17	415	4.26	3	<5	<2	<2	12	<.2	<2	8	61	.72	.086	<1	39	1.51	53	.46	5	1.63	.02	.16	<2	2
RA95-1	3	26	13	59	<.3	10	3	189	4.09	19	<5	<2	2	20	1.1	3	<2	29	.09	.040	15	11	.66	36	.01	<3	1.20	.05	.10	<2	4
RA95-2	3	20	13	28	<.3	20	2	92	1.06	6	<5	<2	2	6	.5	2	<2	11	.06	.019	14	16	.22	25	<.01	4	.55	.03	.17	<2	1
RA95-3	4	10	13	16	<.3	11	1	88	1.09	8	<5	<2	3	5	.4	5	<2	9	.04	.023	14	10	.11	30	<.01	<3	.39	.05	.17	<2	6
RA95-4	5	10	12	11	<.3	7	1	58	1.04	8	<5	<2	2	13	.4	3	<2	7	.02	.019	13	9	.07	35	<.01	<3	.32	.05	.17	2	9
RA95-5	3	10	11	17	<.3	6	1	124	1.13	9	<5	<2	3	6	.3	4	<2	8	.03	.022	12	8	.09	31	<.01	<3	.35	.05	.17	<2	4
RA95-6	1	7757	8	85	2.1	46	170	322	18.91	<2	<5	3	2	66	<.2	<2	420	152	3.23	.042	<1	40	3.75	41	.28	<3	4.98	.07	1.85	181	1720
RA95-7	4	5990	24	139	4.4	50	10	161	2.40	36	<5	<2	<2	3	4.2	2	65	24	.06	.002	1	30	.68	5	.01	<3	.67	.01	.02	3	130
STANDARD C/AU-R	19	59	40	121	6.9	78	32	1078	3.74	43	19	7	35	50	19.0	17	20	65	.47	.090	41	54	.85	172	.07	26	1.73	.06	.14	11	460

Sample type: ROCK. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

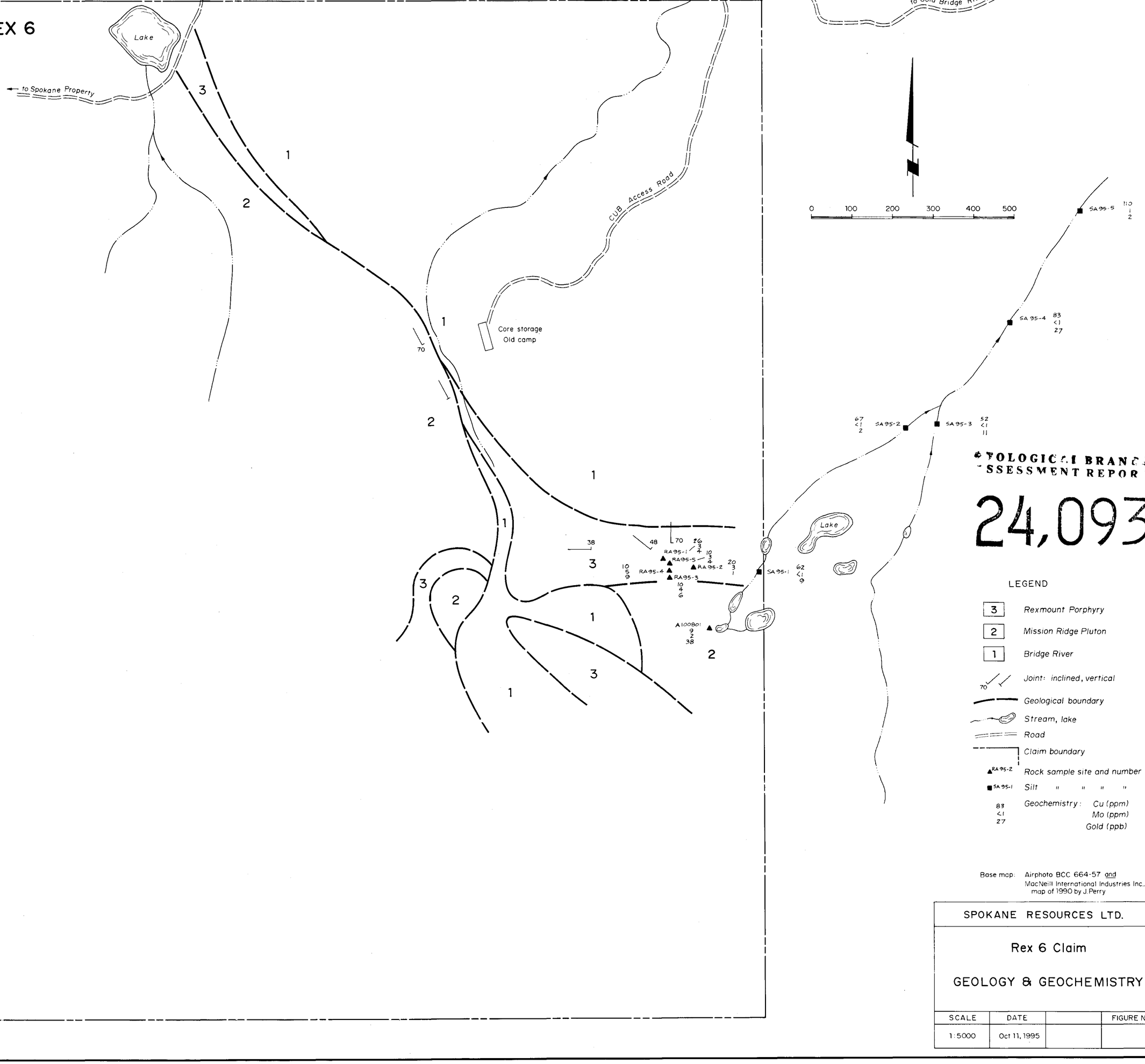
APPENDIX 2

Rex 6 Claim - Sample Descriptions

Sample No.	Sample Loc.	Description
A100801	July 6/95	Grab of grd/porphyry float, Fe stain
E147651	RA 95-1	Porphyry-granodio. contact, Fe stain
E147652	RA 95-2	Porphyry-granodio. contact, Fe stain
E147653	RA 95-3	Porphyry-granodio. Fe stain, str.jts
E147654	RA 95-4	Porphyry-granodio. <1% sulphides
E147655	RA 95-5	Porphyry-granodio. contact, Fe stain
SA 95-1		beyond little lake, good silt
SA 95-2		@ 1980 m. elevation, good silt
SA 95-3		@ 1965 m. elevation, good silt
SA 95-4		@ 1945 m. elevation, good silt
SA 95-5		@ 1875 m. elevation, good silt

LCP 213538

REX 6



LEGEND

- 3 — Rexmount Porphyry
- 2 — Mission Ridge Pluton
- 1 — Bridge River
- 70 — Joint: inclined, vertical
- Geological boundary
- Stream, lake
- Road
- Claim boundary
- ▲RA95-2 — Rock sample site and number
- ■SA95-1 — Silt " " " "
- 83 / <1 / 27 — Geochemistry: Cu (ppm) / Mo (ppm) / Gold (ppb)

Base map: Airphoto BCC 664-57 and MacNeill International Industries Inc., map of 1990 by J.Perry

SPOKANE RESOURCES LTD.

Rex 6 Claim

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE	DATE		FIGURE Nº
1:5000	Oct 11, 1995		