# ASSESSMENT REPORT
on
# DIAMOND DRILLING

SEDEX MINING CORP.

AIRPORT PROPERTY



Fort Steele Mining Division
NTS 82 G/12 W

Latitude 49° 42' N
Longitude 115° 47' W

Owners: A. Whaley, Cranbrook, B.C.
G.M.Rodgers, Skookumchuck, B.C.
T. Kennedy. Kimberley, B.C.
P. Klewchuk, Kimberley, B.C.
Sedex Mining Corp., Vancouver, B.C.

Operator: Sedex Mining Corp.
1000-675 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1N2

Work performed from October 25, 1996 to November 6, 1996

Report by: Peter Klewchuk, P.Geo.
February, 1997

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

# 1.00 INTRODUCTION

## 1.10 Location and Access

The Airport property is located from about 8 to 16 km east of Kimberley, B.C., in the Fort Steele Mining Division (Fig. 1). The claim group is on the western side of the Rocky Mountain trench, north of St. Mary River and north and west of the St. Mary Indian Reserve (Fig. 2). The property extends for about 18 km in a northeasterly direction and is centered approximately at 49° 42' N, 115° 47' W on NTS map sheet 82 G/12 W.

Access to the property is via paved highways east of Kimberley and numerous secondary and dirt roads.

## 1.20 Phisiography

The property is located within the Rocky Mountain Trench with relatively flat to gently rolling topography at an elevation around 900 meters. The terrain is relatively open with some farmland. Vegetation cover is predominantly Yellow Pine.

## 1.30 Property

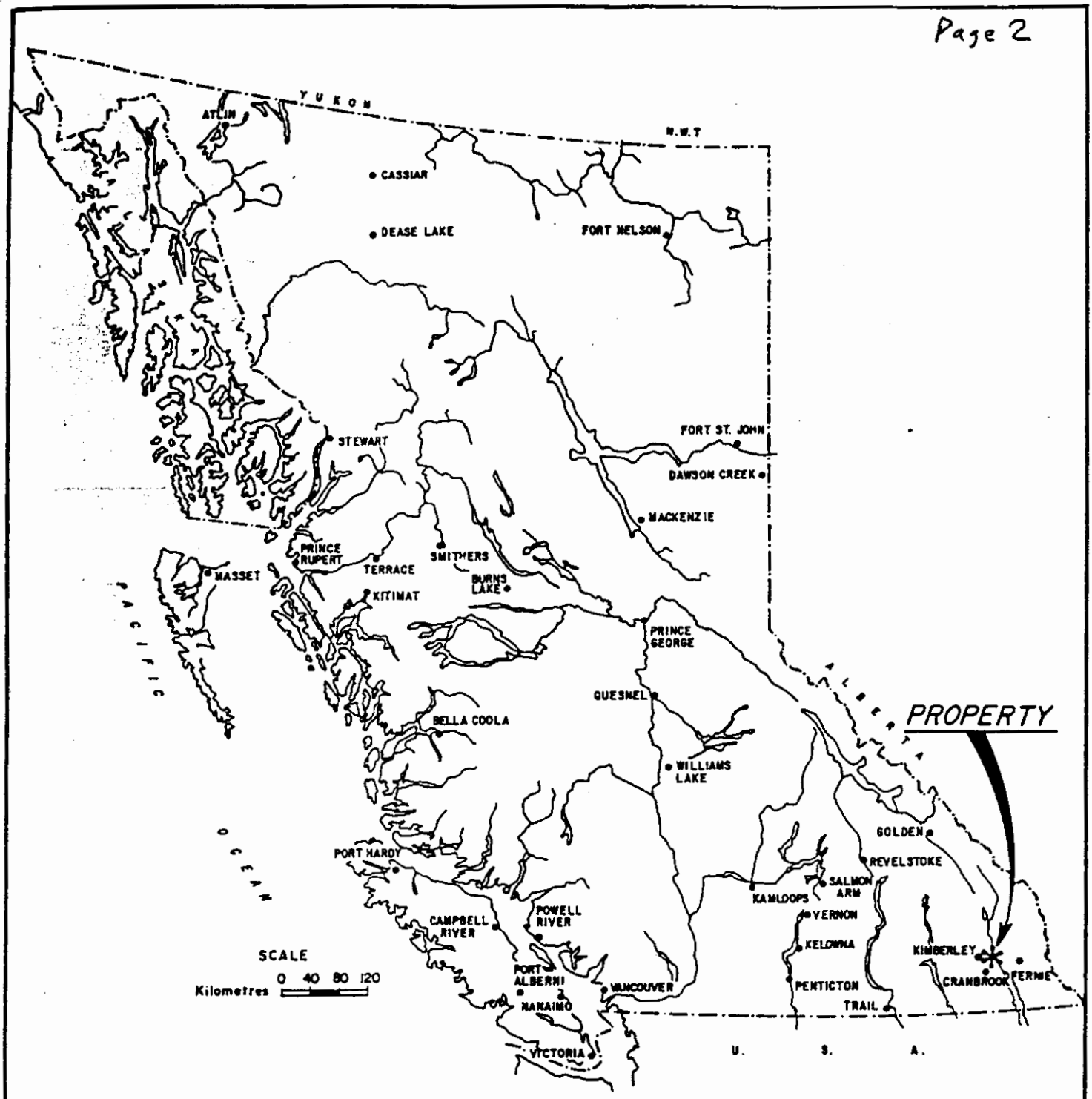
The Airport property consists of 241 claim units in13 four-post claims and 48 two-post claims (Fig. 2). Included in the property are the Nash, Wave, Pine, Wait and Orzone claims.

## 1.40 History

The airport property covers a portion of the north and west edge of a very large aeromagnetic anomaly defined by a Federal government survey in 1970. Mineral exploration work on this anomaly has occurred intermitently since about 1984, by various companies. Previous diamond drill programs have been conducted in two areas with minor gold and gold-copper mineralization intersected.

## 1.50 Scope of Present Program

In 1996, Sedex Mining Corp. drilled one hole to test for an improvement in previously identified anomalous subsurface gold mineralization.




SEDEX MINING CORP.

AIRPORT PROPERTY

Location Map

Scale 1:8,000,000 Figure 1

GIN 1
210091
•2337•
2NX5W

GIN 2
210089
•2335•
6NX1W

GIN 3
210090
•2336•
3NX5W

MEAD 1
210035
•2152•
3NX6W

GIN 4
210088
•2334•
4NX5W

GIN 5
210092
•2338•
4NX5W

MEAD 2
210036
•2153•
3NX2W

GIN 7
210094
•2340•
5NX3W

GIN 8
210095
•2341•
5NX3W

MEAD 3
210037
•2151•
4NX3W

GIN 9
210096
•2342•
16X2W

FIN 1
209836
•1161•
2NX3W

FIN 2
209837
•1162•
2NA3W

FIN 3
209838
•1163•
26X3W

FAL 19
209835
•1167•
2NX4W

FAL 18
209834
•1166•
26X4W

FAL 17
209733
•336•
2NA1W

FAL 16
209734
•337•
2NX3W

FAL 14
209733
•335•
2NX3W

FAL 12
209732
•333•
26X3W

FAL 11
209731
•332•
2NA4W

FAL 10
209730
•331•
2NX3W

FAL 5
209725
•326•
36X2W

FAL 6
209726
•325•
36X2W

FAL 7
209727
•328•
36X2W

FAL 8
209728
•329•
36X2W

FAL 9
209729
•330•
36X2W

LONE PINE HILL

McGinty L.

Reade L.

Flying Field

Portecus

Wycliffe

Wank

Highway

CANADIAN PACIFIC RLY.

WYCLIFFE REGIONAL PARK

ORZONE 1
322992
4NX5E

ORZONE 2
322993
5NX4W

ORZONE 3
322994
4NX5E

ORZONE 4
322990
16X5E

ORZONE 5
322991
2NX5E

ORZONE 6
323004
56X2E

ORZONE 7
323005
56X2W

WAIT 15
210217
•2626•
5NX4E

WAIT 13
210233
•2673•
4NX2E

WAIT 10
343111
4NX2E

WAIT 9
343440
26X4E

WAIT 6
343439
DDH A 96-1

PINE 1
336218
56X4W

PINE 2
343629
56X3E

MAG 3
306503
5NX4W

MAG 2
306502
5NX4W

MAG 1
306501
56X4W

MAG 7
306507
56X4W

INDIAN RESERVE NO. 1

St. Eugene

SEDEX MINING CORP.

AIRPORT PROPERTY

Claim Location
and
Drill Hole Location Map

Scale 1:50,000 Figure 2

## 2.00 GEOLOGY

The Airport property is underlain by Precambrian Helikian age Purcell Supergroup rocks of the Aldridge, Creston and Kitchener Formations and by rocks of the Cambrian Eager Formation. These rocks are cut by younger Cretaceous age felsic intrusions which are exposed on the property and adjacent areas as small stocks. Bedrock exposure is generally quite sparse as the Rocky Mountain Trench hosts very extensive deposits of glacially gravels. Sufficient bedrock is present to define a number of faults including the St. Mary Fault. Emplacement of the Cretaceous stocks has probably been controlled by fault structures. Copper and gold mineralization may occur within the intrusives or within altered host rock material, particularly where that alteration is controlled by faulting.

Bedrock in the vicinity of the diamond drilling conducted on the Airport property in 1996 is of the Upper and Middle Aldridge Formation. The Aldridge Formation is a thick sequence of fine grained siliciclastic sediments of turbidite affinity. Aldridge sediments are commonly intruded by gabbroic composition sills and dikes of Precambrian age. Regional bedding closest to the area of drilling strikes northeasterly with moderate east dips. Previous diamond drilling in the area supports this bedding attitude.

## 3.00 DIAMOND DRILLING

In 1996,Sedex Mining Corp. drilled one NQ diamond drill hole (7.3cm. diam.) at the location shown in Figure 2. The hole was drilled to test for an improvement in anomalous subsurface gold mineralization detected by previous operators. The hole was drilled at an azimuth of 120° to cross the inferred structural control of the known gold mineralization, inclined at an angle of minus 50° and drilled to 227.7 meters total depth. Unexpectedly thick overburden produced technical complications for drilling the desired angle hole and two earlier attempts were aborted without reaching bedrock. The third hole was successful and entered bedrock at a depth of 71.93 meters in the inclined hole.

Bedrock is fine grained argillites and siltstones of the Middle Aldridge Formation, with little lithologic variation throughout the hole. Minor localized chloritic alteration and quartz veining was recognized, and representative narrow intervals were sampled and shipped for analysis to Bondar Clegg in North Vancouver, B.C. All samples were analyzed for geochemical gold and a 33 element ICP package by standard geochemical techniques. Gold values are included in the drill log as Appendix 1 and complete geochemical analyses are provided in Appendix 2.

## 4.00 CONCLUSIONS

One diamond drill hole, DDH A 96-1 was drilled on the Airport property in 1996. Lithologies encountered were argillites and siltstones of the Aldridge Formation. Narrow zones of chloritic alteration and local very minor quartz-carbonate veining were encountered but these have very low gold values, with the highest gold value detected being 14 ppb.

## 5.00 STATEMENT OF COSTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Drilling 227.7m @ $90.773/m | $20,669.00 |
| Drill Core Logging 2 days @ $250.00/day | 500.00 |
| Report 2 days @ $250.00/day | 500.00 |
| Geochemical Analyses | 75.00 |
| 4X4 Truck 8 days @ $60.00/day | 480.00 |
| Reclamation | 192.00 |
| Access Permit to Private Land | 1,000.00 |
| Total Costs | **$23,416.00** |

## 6.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

As author of this report, I, Peter Klewchuk certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist with offices at 246 Moyie Street, Kimberley, B.C.
2. I am a graduate geologist with a B.Sc. degree (1969) from the University of British Columbia and an M.Sc. degree (1972) from the University of Calgary.
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have been actively involved in mining and exploration geology, primarily in the province of British Columbia, for the past 21 years.
5. I have been employed by major mining companies and by provincial government geological departments.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 6th day of February, 1997

Peter Klewchuk
P. Geo.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
P. KLEWCHUK
GEOSCIENTIST

APPENDIX 1 DIAMOND DRILL LOG DDH A-96-1

| Meters | Description | DDH A96-1 |
|---|---|---|

0-71.93m Casing, no core

71.93-104.9 ARGILLITE

Med. To dark blue-gray with light gray-green bands. Thin bedded and laminated. Light gray-green bands are silty argillites, typically lensey and commonly display evidence of current activity; cross-bedding and convolute bedding. Locally (eg.near 94m) bedding is displaced by a few mm along healed hairline fractures developed at close to 90° to bedding. Fractures are mm to cm apart.

A few beds display strongly disrupted, fragmental character which tends to have a bedding-parallel fabric. Minor py occurs throughout,typically dissem. and typically more concentrated in the 'coarser' light gray-green silty argillite beds. Few bedding-parallel and cross-cutting veinlets of py. Chlorite is developed locally (eg. near 84m, 87.7m, 91m). Some fractures are chloritic and pyritic.

Bedding: 22° at 72m, 20° at 87.5m, 22° at 95.3m, 33° at104.4m.

104.9-106.2 CHLORITIC ARGILLITE

Light, med. and darker gray-green and green. Thin bedded and laminated. Minor fault at 105.4m, at 25° to c/a and sub-parallel to bedding, 1.5cm wide. Narrow irregular zones of fault breccia and gouge also occur between 105.8m and 106.2m. Thin 2-3mm wide vuggy quartz vein at 105.1m is sub-parallel to c/a. Very minor fine dissem. py is present. Bedding at 50° to c/a

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sampling: | A-1 | 104.9-105.55 | 0.65m | 14 ppb Au |
| | A-2 | 105.55-106.2 | 0.65m | 9 ppp Au |

106.2-125.3 ARGILLITE

Similar to 71.93-104.9 interval.

Py is more common, est. 2-3%, mostly dissem. In silty argillite lenses and with chloritic fractures. Few bedding-parallel lenses. Locally py and minor quartz are developed within small irregular cavities (eg. At 109.2m, 5cm long cavity sub-parallel to c/a).

Bedding: 36° at 106.5m, 35° at 112m, 24° at 118m, 15 to 30° at 124.8m.

125.3-128.9 FAULT ZONE
Broken, rubbly argillite core, similar to overlying strata. Patchy irregular fault breccia and gouge occur throughout. Fairly sharp fault contact at 128.9m is at 37° to c/a, sub-parallel to underlying bedding at 53° to c/a (strike of fault is ~20° off bedding strike).

128.9-147.2 ARGILLITE
Similar to previous two main intervals.
Core is more broken with scattered rubbly zones. Minor py is dissem. And in thin veinlets. Locally thin cross-cutting qtz-py-dolomite(?) Veinlets are present. Near 133m these veins are at 40-60° to c/a, crossing bedding at high angles: near 135.8m veins are more irregular, sub-parallel to bedding and cross-cutting.
Bedding: 46° at 131m, 57° at 138m, 45° at 143.6m, 0° at144.8m, 42° at 146.5m.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sampling: | A-3 | 133.0-133.4 | 0.4m | 9 | ppb Au |
| | A-4 | 135.7-135.9 | 0.2m | 11 | ppb Au |

147.2-147.8 LAMPROPHYRE
Dark gray-black with abundant 1-3mm wide pale green phenocrysts (feldspathoid?). Massive texture. Abundant biotite. Upper contact is in broken core; lower contact is bedding-parallel at 30° to c/a.

147.8-155.2 FAULT ZONE / ARGILLITE
Broken, rubbly core. Minor local fault breccia and gouge. Argillite is similar to previous intervals; dark blue-gray, laminated and thin bedded. Near 150.4m ~20-30cm of broken core is fault breccia with quartz vein matrix. Quartz is pale yellow-brown and carries very minor py.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample: | A-5 | 150.3-150.6 | est. 0.3m QV Bx | <5 | ppb Au |

155.2-180.4 ARGILLITE
Med.-Dark blue-gray with minor lighter gray-green slightly coarser silty bands.
Laminated and thin bedded throughout. Bedding is disrupted through much of the interval with extensive soft sediment deformation, locally developed to slump fragmental. Minor pyrite is common, along fractures

and coarsely dissem. in lighter gray-green silty bands, particularly where they are convoluted from slumping. Thin, irregular quartz-iron carbonate veins occur locally, usually with minor pyrite.
At 159.0m a narrow 6-7cm wide lamprophyre dike cuts core at ~45° to c/a, along an irregular contact, close to 90° to bedding.
Bedding: 20° at 157m; 30° at163m; 0° at 169m within disrupted zone; 0-30° at 175m within disrupted zone; 15° at 180m.

180.4-181.05 LAMPROPHYRE
Darker green-black, massive, biotite-rich. Matrix is calcareous and a few thin white calcite veins cut the lamprophyre. Both contacts are in broken core but appear to be at ~55° to c/a and at a high angle to bedding.

181.05-186.45 ARGILLITE
Med-dark blue-gray with ~10% thin bands of light gray-green siltstone. Thin bedded and laminated throughout, typically at ~15° to c/a. Minor pyrite occurs as veinlets within healed fractures and as coarse disseminations and patches within light colored siltstone bands.
A few thin quartz-carbonate veins are present, they are filling small dilatent zones along fractures with minor offset; ie. Weak brecciation.

186.45-186.95 LAMPROPHYRE
Dark brown-green-black, massive, strongly biotitic, fine-med grained. Both contacts at 55° to c/a, close to 90° to bedding.

186.95-196.0 ARGILLITE
Med blue-gray with ~5% thin bands of light gray-green siltstone. Argillite is thin bedded to laminated, planar bedded while thin siltstone beds are commonly wavy and of irregular thickness. Dissem. py is common within siltstone beds, est.2-3% within the interval. Py blebs get up to 3cm diam.
192-192.2m is a narrow crush zone with generally unrotated fragments of wallrock in a matrix of lighter gray clay gouge.

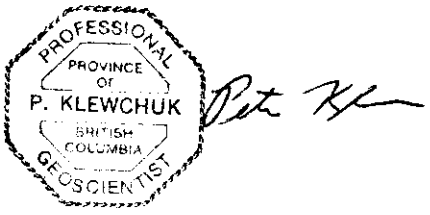
Near 194.7m a few py-carbonate veinlets, 1-2cm wide and lensey, cross-cut bedding, at ~70° to c/a.
Bedding: 20° at 187m; 50° at 188.5m; 35° at 190m; folded to 0° at 191.5m; 30° at 193m.

196.0-204.5 ARGILLITE and SILTSTONE
Similar to previous interval but with ~25% wavy bedded light gray-green siltstone beds. Locally scattered narrow quartz-iron carbonate veins cross-cut bedding eg. at 203.9m 2 narrow veinlets are at 60° to c/a.
Bedding: 20° at 199.6m; 25° at 202.7m; 20° at 204.2m.

204.5-214.0 ARGILLITE AND SILTSTONE
Similar lithologies as above but more massive in character due to disruption of thin bedded and laminated blue-gray argillite beds. Less than 5% thin lensey light gray-green siltstone beds. Minor py, est. 1/2-1% dissem. and cross-cutting veinlets. Local tension gash style quartz-iron carbonate veins, eg. at 206.3m, at 15-25° to c/a and sub-parallel to, but cutting bedding. Afew open fractures are present, chloritic. Near 209.6m, 4cm of fault gouge is sub-parallel to bedding; a minor fault.
Below 209.4m bedding is better defined and more planar.
Bedding: 50° at 206.3m; 40° at 208.8m;15-20° at 209.4m; 25° at 211.5m; 35° at 213.1m.

214.0-227.7 ARGILLITE AND SILTSTONE
Blue-gray thin bedded and laminated argillite with 25% 'sandy' light gray-green siltstone beds. Siltstone beds get up to 10cm thick, are commonly 1-3cm thick. Locally bedding is cut by healed high angle fractures at 30-70° to c/a. Est 1-2% py occurs throughout, dissem. within siltstone beds. Rare, discontinuous weak py veinlets locally cross-cut bedding.
Bedding: 35° at 221.6m; 40° at 223.4m; 40° at 226.2m.

227.7m End of Hole.



# Bondar Clegg
## Inchcape Testing Services

Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: KENNECOTT CANADA INC.
REPORT: V96-01810.0 ( COMPLETE )

PROJECT: CRANBROOK
DATE PRINTED: 7-NOV-96 PAGE 1

| SAMPLE NUMBER | ELEMENT UNITS | Au30 PPB | Ag PPM | Cu PPM | Pb PPM | Zn PPM | Mo PPM | Ni PPM | Co PPM | Cd PPM | Bi PPM | As PPM | Sb PPM | Fe PCT | Mn PPM | Te PPM | Ba PPM | Cr PPM | V PPM | Sn PPM | W PPM | La PPM | Al PCT | Mg PCT | Ca PCT | Na PCT | K PCT | Sr PPM | Y PPM | Ga PPM | Li PPM | Nb PPM | Sc PPM | Ta PPM | Ti PCT | Zr PPM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-1 | | 14 | 0.7 | 28 | 23 | 156 | 3 | 30 | 17 | <.2 | <5 | 7 | <5 | 4.20 | 3819 | <10 | 80 | 20 | 22 | <20 | <20 | 36 | 1.69 | 0.71 | 0.23 | <.01 | 0.42 | 31 | 8 | <2 | <1 | <1 | <5 | <10 | <.01 | 8 |
| A-2 | | 9 | 1.0 | 36 | 17 | 62 | 1 | 12 | 11 | <.2 | <5 | <5 | 21 | 1.56 | 220 | <10 | 66 | 10 | 13 | <20 | <20 | 43 | 0.86 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 34 | 7 | <2 | <1 | <1 | <5 | <10 | <.01 | 7 |
| A-3 | | 9 | 0.6 | 30 | <2 | 54 | 4 | 18 | 11 | <.2 | <5 | 6 | <5 | 3.46 | 488 | <10 | 67 | 21 | 12 | <20 | <20 | 33 | 2.04 | 1.11 | 0.08 | <.01 | 0.38 | 14 | 6 | <2 | 9 | <1 | <5 | <10 | <.01 | 7 |
| A-4 | | 11 | 0.6 | 88 | 66 | 108 | 4 | 27 | 18 | <.2 | <5 | 7 | <5 | 4.97 | 1776 | <10 | 73 | 24 | 14 | <20 | <20 | 23 | 2.24 | 1.21 | 0.09 | <.01 | 0.42 | 17 | 6 | <2 | 12 | <1 | <5 | <10 | <.01 | 7 |
| A-5 | | <5 | <0.2 | 29 | 48 | 123 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 1.0 | <5 | 5 | <5 | >10.00 | 16832 | <10 | 35 | 23 | 9 | <20 | <20 | 16 | 1.41 | 1.04 | 0.59 | <.01 | 0.21 | 25 | 13 | <2 | <1 | <1 | <5 | <10 | <.01 | 4 |

Appendix 2