

ASSESSMENT REPORT
on
DIAMOND DRILLING

SEDEX MINING CORPORATION
&
ABITIBI MINING CORPORATION

SUN PROPERTY
Sundown Creek Area
Fort Steele Mining Division

NTS 82 G/4W
Lat. 49° 13' N
Long. 115° 52' W

Owners: Glen M Rodgers
Box 63
Skookumchuck, B.C. V0B 2E0

& Abitibi Mining Corporation
1000-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2

Operators: Sedex Mining Corporation
1000-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2

& Abitibi Mining Corporation
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Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2

Work performed from August 1 to August 31, 1996

Report by: Peter Klewchuk, P. Geo
November, 1996

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,840

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1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The Sun property is located 30 kilometers due south of Cranbrook, B.C. and 5 kilometers south of Moyie Lake, in the Fort Steele Mining Division, centered approximately at Latitude 49° 13' N, Longitude 115° 52' W, reference map NTS 82 G/4 W (Figures 1 & 2).

Good access by road exists from Highway 3/95 along the Sundown Creek logging road and a road which parallels the gas pipeline on the south side of the Moyie River.

1.20 Physiography

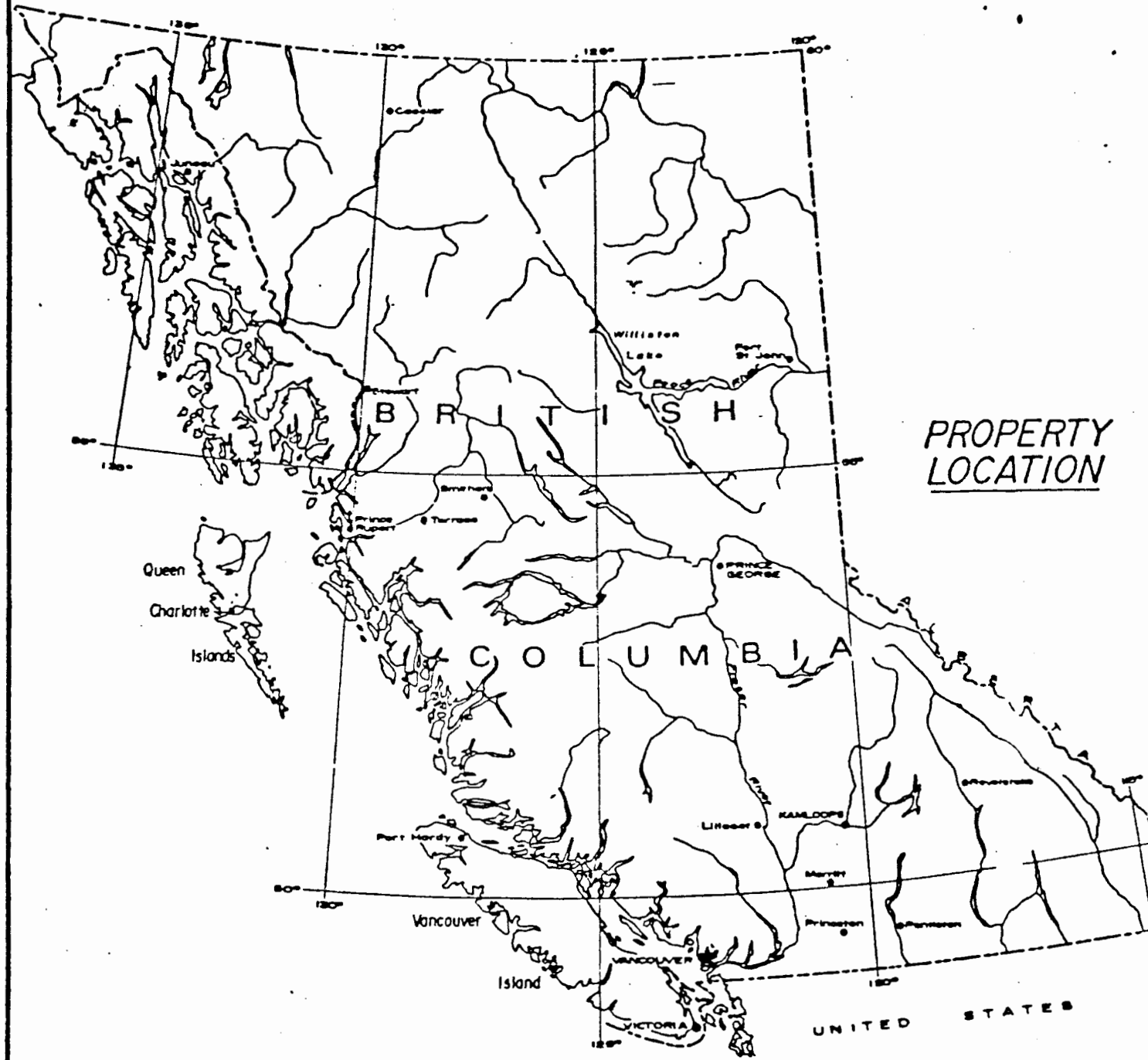
The Sun property is situated west of the Rocky Mountain Trench within the Moyie Range of the Purcell Mountains. Topography is moderate with glacially rounded, wooded slopes. Elevation within the claims ranges from 900 to 1500 meters.

1.30 Property

The Sun property consists of 32 two-post claims, Sun 1 to 16 and Gas 1 to 16. The Sun claims are registered to G.M.Rodgers of Skookumchuck, B.C. while the Gas claims are registered to Abitibi Mining Corporation of Vancouver, B.C. The claim location and configuration is shown in Figure 2.

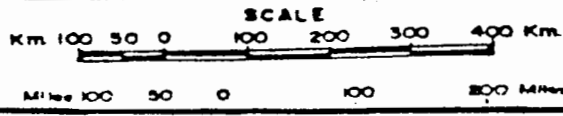
1.40 History

Limited mineral exploration has been previously undertaken in the area of the Sun claims. An occurrence of stratabound lead-zinc mineralization on the property has been staked in the past but only minimal work, such as hand trenching, was completed. In 1992 a ground VLF-EM and Magnetic survey was completed over parts of the claim block with inconclusive results.



PROPERTY LOCATION

Figure 1
Sun Property
Location Map



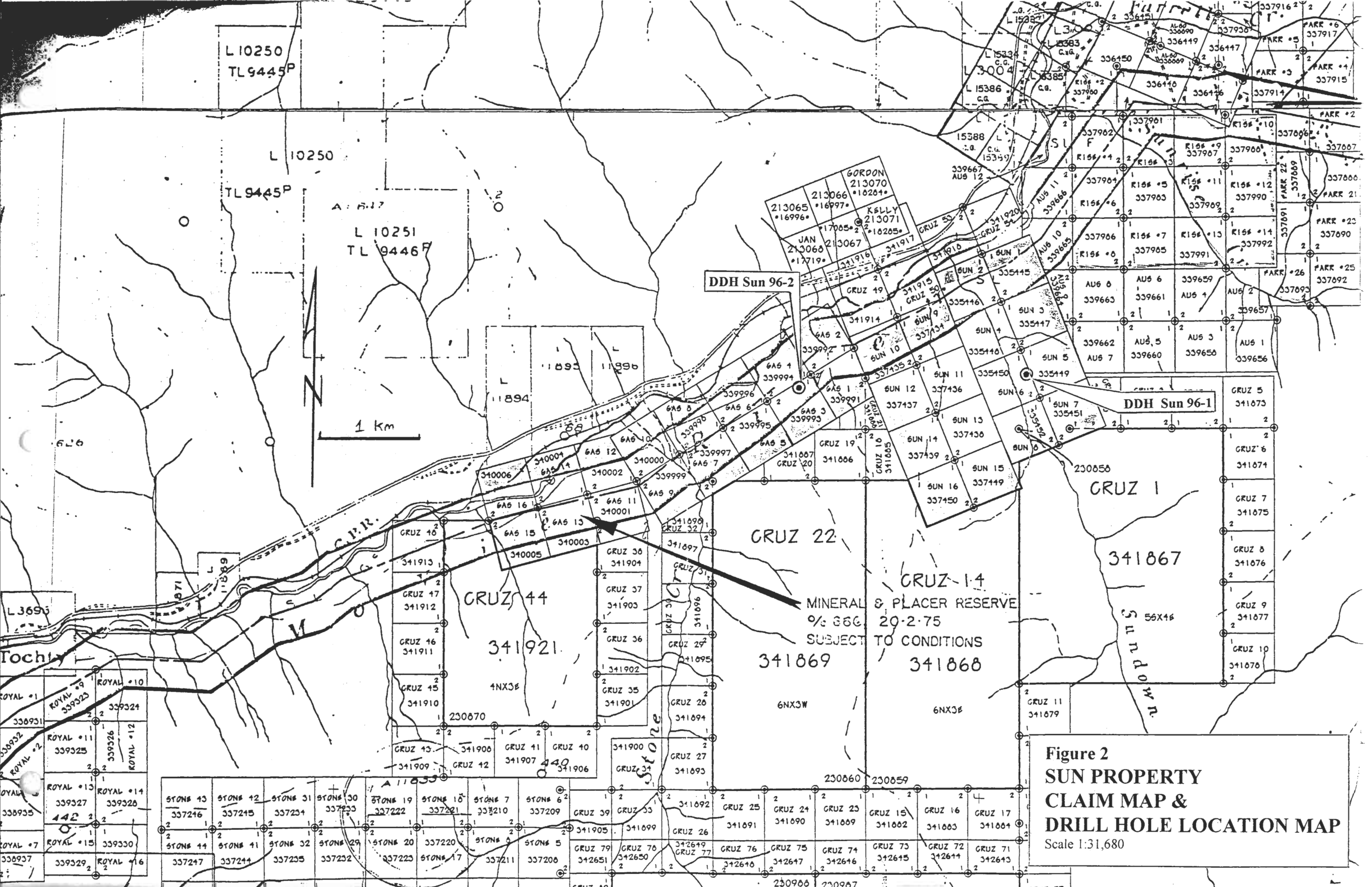


Figure 2
SUN PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP &
DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP
 Scale 1:31,680

Cominco Ltd. previously held claims immediately to the north of the Sun claims. Available assessment reports show geochemical analyses of rock chips from a deep petroleum exploration-related drill hole. Extensive anomalous lead, zinc and copper values were reported but the source of the mineralization was not determined.

In 1992 Cominco Ltd. completed a small contour soil geochemistry survey over parts of the Sun claims with localized zinc anomalies identified.

A small previously operated gold deposit, the Midway Mine, is located less than 500 meters north of the Sun claims. Gold mineralization occurs in a northerly-striking quartz vein which cross-cuts Middle Aldridge stratigraphy.

1.50 Scope of Present Program

In 1996, two diamond drill holes tested separate targets on the Sun and Gas claims. Strataform base metal mineralization was tested on the Sun claims and an occurrence of tourmalinization was tested on the Gas claims.

2.00 GEOLOGY

2.10 Regional Geology

The Sun property is underlain by Precambrian (Helikian) age rocks within the central portion of the Purcell Anticlinorium which is comprised of up to 11 kilometers of mostly fine-grained clastic and carbonate rocks. The oldest rocks of this sequence are the deep water environment Aldridge Formation siltstones, quartzites and argillites. The Aldridge Formation is host to the world-class Sullivan orebody at Kimberley, B.C., approximately 50 kilometers north of the Sun property. The Sullivan orebody originally contained about 160 million tons of 12% combined zinc and lead with significant silver.

The Aldridge Formation is intruded by numerous gabbroic and dioritic composition sills and dikes. These are found in the vicinity of the Sullivan deposit and on the Sun claims.

The Aldridge Formation is overlain by shallower water quartzites, siltstones and silty carbonates of the Creston and Kitchener Formations. These units are not present in the immediate area of the Sun property.

The Purcell Anticlinorium is cut by a number of late, regional northeast-trending faults which are believed to have been active during deposition of Purcell strata and thus may have influenced the deposition of Sullivan-type base metals as they were vented to the sea floor.

The Sun claims straddle the axis of the Moyie Anticline, a local feature of the Purcell Anticlinorium which extends southward into the U.S.A. In the vicinity of the Sun property a northeast-oriented fault occurs along the axis of the anticline. A series of base metal, gold and tourmalinite occurrences along this structure suggest it was a controlling influence on mineralizing processes.

2.20 Property Geology

The Sun property is underlain by rocks of the Aldridge Formation, the same formation that hosts the world-class Sullivan orebody at Kimberley, 50 kilometers to the north. Regional mapping has defined a NNE-oriented anticline with gently dipping limbs. The Sun property straddles the axis of this Moyie Anticline and bedrock on the claims consists of gently dipping Middle Aldridge siltstones and quartzites. These Aldridge rocks are intruded by gabbroic and dioritic composition sills and dikes of the Moyie Intrusions.

Disseminated lead and zinc mineralization within a quartzite bed on the property may be distal mineralization associated with a Sullivan style mineralizing process. Bedrock occurrences of tourmalinite are known west of the exposed strataform sulfides. The presence of stratabound base metal mineralization, tourmalinite and strong northeast structures suggest a good opportunity for both stratabound and vein type economic base metal mineralization on the property.

3.00 DIAMOND DRILLING

In 1996, two diamond drill holes were completed on the Sun property. Both holes were NQ in size (7.3cm. diam.). DDH Sun 96-1 was drilled on the Sun 6 mineral claim and is a vertical hole, 68.88 meters total length. DDH Sun 96-2 was drilled on the Gas 3 mineral claim, and is an inclined hole at -70 degrees, oriented at an azimuth of 240 degrees with a total length of 125.88m. Location of the holes is shown in Figure 2.

3.10 DDH Sun 96-1

DDH Sun 96-1 was drilled to test a zone of mineralized quartzites which contain disseminated galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite. The quartzites are exposed in a hand trench between the Sundown Creek logging road and Sundown Creek.

The drill hole collared in quartzites and siltstones typical of the Middle Aldridge Formation, and continued in this lithology to a depth of 59.6 meters. Minor fragmental units are present. From 27.4 to 25.0 meters a granular, porous quartzite unit contains numerous blebs of galena and sphalerite. This unit is interpreted to be correlative to the surface occurrence of base metal mineralized quartzite. From 59.6 to the final depth of 68.88 meters the hole passed through the upper portion of a gabbro sill.

The complete drill log is provided as Appendix 1.

3.20 DDH Sun 96-2

DDH Sun 96-2 was drilled to test Middle Aldridge stratigraphy near a surface occurrence of tourmalinite.

The hole was inclined steeply toward the west to cross gently east-dipping strata.

The drill hole collared in a mixed assemblage of quartzites and siltstones typical of the Middle Aldridge Formation and remained in these lithologies to its total depth of 125.58 meters. No tourmalinite was recognized in the core.

The complete drill log is provided as Appendix 2.

4.00 CONCLUSIONS

1, DDH Sun 96-1 tested a zone of mineralized quartzites which are exposed on surface on the Sun claims. The mineralized interval is narrow and lead and zinc values present in the core are sub-economic.

2. DDH Sun 96-2 tested Middle Aldridge stratigraphy east of a surface occurrence of tourmalinite. No significant mineralization was detected by the drill hole.

5.00 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Diamond Drilling		
194.46m @ \$60.00/m		\$11667.60
Geologist (P.Klewchuk)		
Supervision, core logging, report		
5 days @ \$225.00/day		1125.00
Sr. Geologist (R. Woodfill)		
Supervision		
1 day @ \$400.00/day		400.00
4X4 Truck		
6 days @ \$60.00/day		360.00
	<u>TOTAL COST</u>	<u>\$13,552.60</u>

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 and exploration companies and by provincial government geological departments.

Dated at Kimberley, British Columbia, this 15th day of November, 1996.



Drill Hole Record

Property: SUN
District: Fort Steele M.D.
Hole No: SUN-96-1
Length of Hole: 68.88 meters
Commenced: August 6, 1996
Completed: August 7, 1996
General Location: Sundown Creek Road
Co-ordinates: 5453474m N., 583232m E.
Elevation: 1070 meters
Inclination: -90°
Azimuth: 0°
Dip Test Results: None
Hole/Core Size: NQ
Logged By: Peter Klewchuk
Objective: Test mineralized Sun quartzites
Location of Core: 3380 Wilks Road, Cranbrook
Drilled By: Lone Ranger Drilling
Type of Drill: Longyear 44
WP7 File No: Tplog.9
Owner: Hastings Management Corp.
1000-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2
Operator: Sedex Mining Corp.
3380 Wilks Road
P.O. Box 215
Cranbrook, B.C., V1C 4H7

0-3.05	CASING; NO CORE
3.05-4.3	<p>QUARTZITE Pale, yellow-gray, massive; one bed. Fine grained. Matrix appears to be of fine quartz. Rusty fractures at 15 - 20° to core angle are locally heavily coated with botryoidal pyrolusite(?). Basal contact is in broken core.</p>
4.3-14.55	<p>SILTSTONE Light-medium gray to brownish gray. Thin bedded, rarely medium bedded; numerous bands are finely laminated. Bedding at 80° to core angle. At 9.6m a 6cm wide band shows soft sediment deformation with convoluted, rolled up beds. Light reddish-brown biotite is common, providing a brownish coloration to numerous bands. Minor pyrite is common est 1 - 3%, disseminated in irregular veins and as bedding parallel discontinuous lenses. Faint hairline pyrolusite (?) forms overprinted patterns through much of the core. Thin quartzites occur at 9.8 - 9.9m and at 11.0m (3cm wide). Pyrite is common with both bands.</p>
14.55-20.3	<p>SILTSTONE, FRAGMENTAL, QUARTZITE Medium dark gray, thick and very thick beds, rare medium thick beds. At least 3 thick to very thick beds, comprising 2.5m total, are slump fragmentals with quartzite base, argillaceous siltstone with argillaceous fragments in a larger central zone and laminated to massive silty argillite bed tops. Thinner, massive silty quartzites may be slump units also, homogenized enough to lose the fragmental character. Minor disseminated py occurs in the fragmental units. Patchy dendritic pyrolusite, typically with minor pyrite, is common in the quartzites. Bedding is at 80 - 85° to core angle.</p>

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- 20.3-26.9 SILTSTONE, SILTY ARGILLITE, MINOR SULFIDE-MINERALIZED QUARTZITE
Medium-light gray with scattered brownish bands. Mainly thin bedded, few medium beds. Light reddish-brown biotite produces distinctly light-brown bands. Two prominent medium thick quartzites occur at 23.4 and 24.9m. Quartzites are medium grained with a granular, porous texture. Both quartzites carry minor pyrite, with the lower one at 24.9m carrying numerous blebs of PbS and ZnS. Sulfides tend to be concentrated along fractures and within vugs. Bedding at 75 - 80° to core angle.
SAMPLE SUN-1 24.7 - 25.0 0.3m
A few bands of quartzitic siltstone are cross-bedded.
- 26.9-28.4 QUARTZITE
Light gray to light brownish gray. Two beds, bedding plane at 27.5m at 75° to core angle. Fine-grained, granular, porous. Minor pyrite and very minor ZnS occurs disseminated within the quartzite, concentrated within small vugs and in fractures near the basal contact.
- 28.4-59.6 SILTSTONE, ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE, MINOR QUARTZITE
Light, medium and darker gray, with some biotitic, brownish bands. Predominantly thin bedded and laminated, with a few medium beds. Medium thick quartzite beds occur at 29.3m (25cm thick) and 31.0m (30cm thick). Both quartzites contain minor disseminated py in vugs, concentrated in the basal more porous section. Minor py is common through much of the interval, disseminated in bedding-parallel bands, typically 1 - 2mm wide but up to 2cm wide, and on chloritic fractures. Locally, minor reddish ZnS occurs with pyrite. Near 33.7 and 35.0m, minor brecciation is evident with thin irregular quartz veins along fractures. This hairline and patchy dendritic pyrolusite is developed through most of the interval. Bedding is typically at 80° to core angle.

Meters

Description

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59.6-68.88

GABBRO

Variably gray and bleached to 60.3m then medium green. Fine-grained at 59.6m, increasingly coarse-grained downward. Elongate amphiboles get up to 1.2cm long (averaging ~4mm long). Reddish biotite is locally developed along a fracture at 25° to core angle at 60.0m. Contact at 59.6m is parallel to bedding at ~80° to core angle.

68.88

END OF HOLE



Appendix 2

DRILL LOG SUN 96-2

<u>Meters</u>	<u>Description</u>
0-3.05m	Casing, no core
3.05-10.0m	QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE & ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE Med. gray. Thick bedded quartzites interbedded with narrower zones of med. siltstones and thin bedded and laminated argillaceous siltstones. Fracture surfaces are limonitic from surface oxidation. Bedding at 89-90° to core axis.
10.0-12.5m	SILTSTONE & ARGILLITE Med. to dark gray. Thin bedded with rare med. beds. Numerous zones of disrupted bedding exist - these appear to be slumped, debris flow units; they comprise about 20% of the interval. The slump units contain thin elongate fragments which are oriented predominantly parallel and subparallel to bedding at 85-90° to core axis. A few flame structures noted at bases of thin quartzite beds. Fracture surfaces weakly limonitic.

MetersDescriptionDDH Sun 96-2

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12.5-27.0m

QUARTZITE MINOR SILTSTONE & ARGILLITE

Zones of thick and med. bedded quartzites are interbedded with zones of mixed thinner bedded quartzite, siltstone and silty argillite. Some disrupted bedding is evident; locally there is ball and pillow structure and narrow zones of slump fragmental. Some fragmentals are the upper parts of individual turbidites. Slumping is concentrated in the upper part of the interval, above 19.5m. A few isolated rounded clasts occur in some quartzites. At 23m, about 7 cm of rusty orange-brown oxidized clay gouge sub-parallel to bedding at 85-90° to core axis represents a minor fault. Some fractures are weakly limonitic. Dendritic pyrolusite is developed adjacent to some fractures.

27.0-29.3m

SILTSTONE & SILTY ARGILLITE

Light, med. and darker gray. Med. and thin bedded to laminated. Occasional irregular bedding planes occur at the base of some thin quartzite beds, otherwise planar bedded. Bedding at 85-90° to core axis.

MetersDescriptionDDH Sun 96-2

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29.3-31.5m

SILTSTONE

Med. to light gray, thin bedded and laminated. Minor quartzitic siltstone occurs from 36.5 to 37.1m. Fractures weakly to moderately oxidized. Near 37.35m, irregular Mn and Fe stained fractures, sub-parallel to core axis, occur within a 10 cm. segment of core. At 37.5m a minor fault is represented by 10 cm. of broken, crushed core. Mn stained fracture surfaces suggest the fault is at 70 degrees to core axis. Bedding at 85-90° to c/a.

31.5-33.8m

SILTSTONE & SILTY ARGILLITE

Med. to light gray, thin bedded and laminated. Weakly disrupted beds which are typically lensey in nature are mixed with planar beds. Weakly developed cross bedding in sandier, light gray beds. Fractures weakly limonitic.

33.8-50.9m

QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE & SILTY ARGILLITE

Quartzites are light to med. gray, more argillaceous beds are med. to dark gray. Quartzites are typically thick and med. bedded, with some irregular, wavy basal contacts. Narrower zones of disrupted bedding occur in the upper parts of silty and argillaceous beds.

Meters

Description

DDH Sun 96-2

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50.9-61.6m

QUARTZITE, 30% SILTSTONE and ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE
Light-med. gray, more argillaceous beds are darker
gray. Quartzites typically thick bedded, siltstones
are med. and thin bedded to laminated. A few bed
top zones of disrupted bedding are present along
with scattered isolated rounded to subrounded
clasts, up to 2.5 cm. diam., within some
quartzites. Bedding is at 85-90° to core axis,
rarely 75-80°.

61.6-81.4m

QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE & SILTY ARGILLITE
Light gray, thick bedded with indistinct bedding
planes. Scattered rounded to sub-angular rip-up
clasts. Narrow zones of disrupted bedding occur
locally in siltstone and argillite beds.
67.1-67.9 is predominantly siltstone and silty
argillite. Siltstone is more common in the lower 5m.

81.4-93.7m

SILTSTONE
Med. and darker gray to light gray. Med. bedded
with zones of thin beds and laminations. Narrow
disrupted bedding zones are bedding conformable.
Bedding at 80° to core axis.

Meters	Description	DDH Sun 96-2	Page 5 of 5
93.7-97.3m	QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE & ARGILLITE Light to med. gray. Quartzites are typically thick bedded, siltstones and argillites are thinner bedded. A few narrow zones of disrupted bedding.		
97.3-110.3m	SILTSTONE, minor QUARTZITE Light, med. and darker gray. Thin and med. bedded lighter gray quartzites are scattered through more predominant and generally thicker, more massive siltstones, with minor darker gray argillaceous siltstone. Bedding at 85-90° to core axis.		
110.3-118m	SILTSTONE Light to darker gray, laminated and thin bedded. A few scattered med. thick quartzites are present. Bedding at 85-90° to core axis.		
118-125.58m	QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE and SILTY ARGILLITE Light gray to med. and darker gray. Med. bedded, rarely thick bedded, with zones of (more argillaceous) thin beds and laminations. A few flame structures and a few narrow zones of disrupted bedding are present. Mostly planar bedded at 85-90° to core axis.		
125.58m	End of Hole		

