

MINERAL BRANCH
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VANCOUVER, B.C.

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
DIAMOND DRILLING

RISE CLAIMS

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

By: G.Rodgers, P.Eng
P.O. Box 63,
Skookumchuck, B.C. V0B 2E0

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

Work done between Nov.15th and Dec.31,1996

Report; April 1997

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,932

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1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.10 Location and Access

The Rise property is located 30 kilometers south of Cranbrook, B.C. and 4 km southeast of Moyie Lake. Access is via good gravel road past the Moyie Lake Gun Club rifle range, then via a gravel spur road for 1 km to the east, then via a rough road known as the N.Sunrise Creek Road.

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 Rise 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.

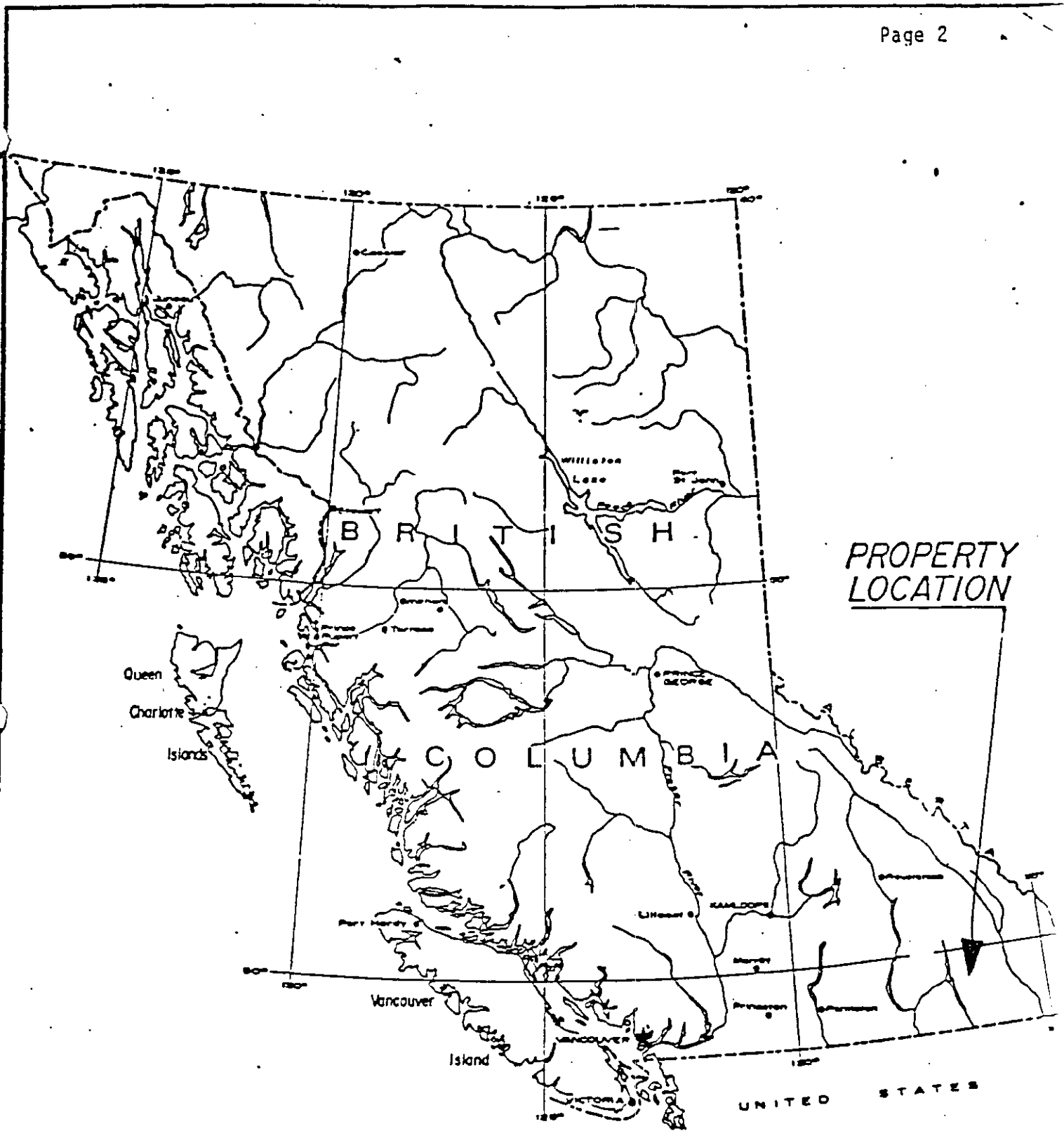


Figure 1
RISE Property
Location Map



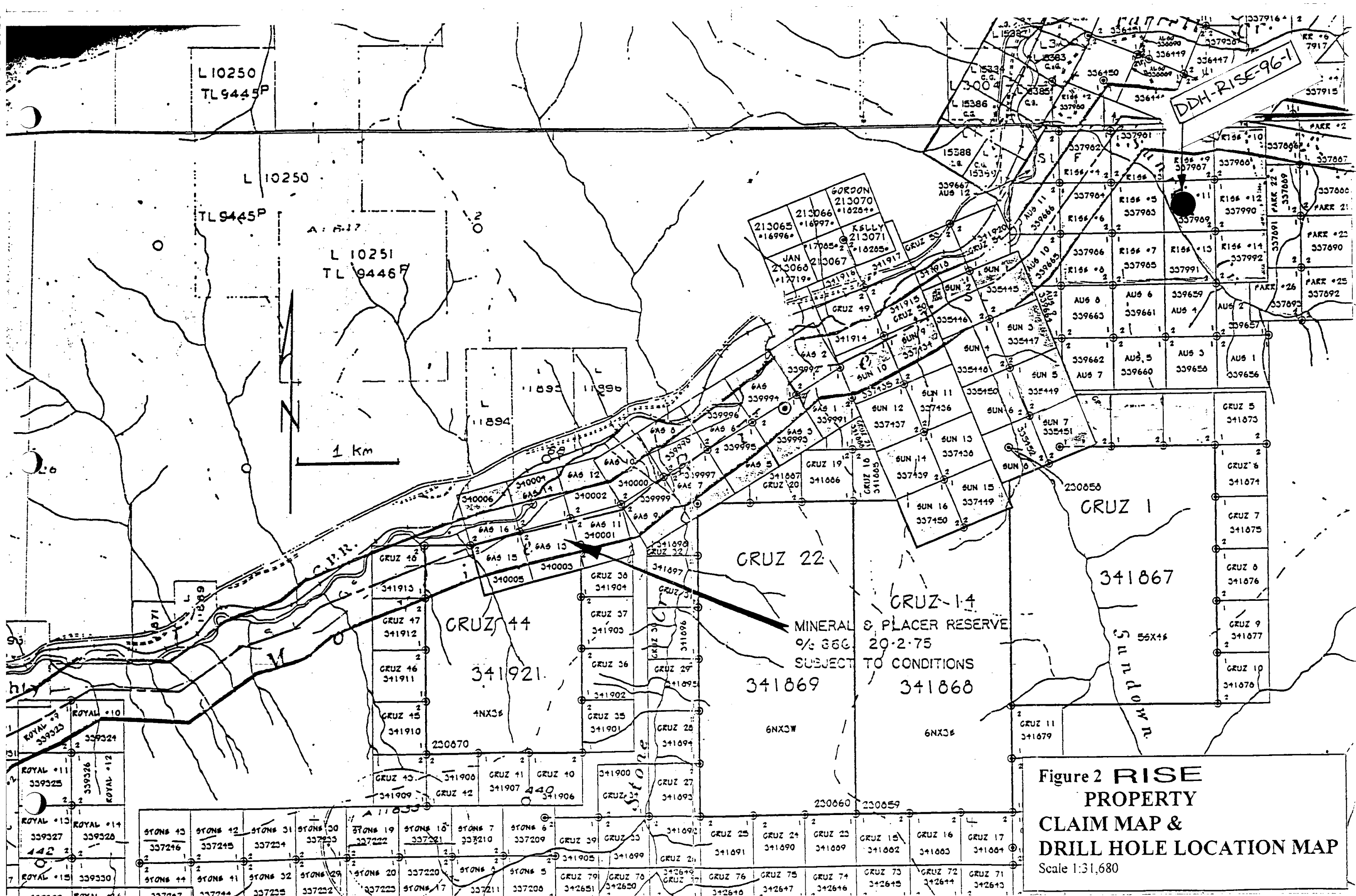


Figure 2 RISE
PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP &
DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:31,680

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 Rise 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 Rise 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

3.10 DDH-Rise-96-1

One drill hole totalling 295.7m was drilled on the Rise 11 mineral claim during Nov./Dec. 1996 by Sedex Mining Corp.. The objective of this hole was to test Middle Aldridge Stratigraphy in the vicinity of a high grade massive sulphide float boulder and coincident mercury anomaly.

The drill hole was vertical.

All core is stored at the offices of Sedex Mining Corp. In Cranbrook , B.C..

4.00 Conclusions

The drill hole intercepted Middle Aldridge sediments and Gabbro sills throughout it's length. No massive sulphide was encountered in this years drilling. The hole has been capped and may be deepened during 1997.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

-Diamond Drilling (Lone Ranger Diamond Drilling)
(970ft, including mob demob and core boxes).....\$ 23,000.

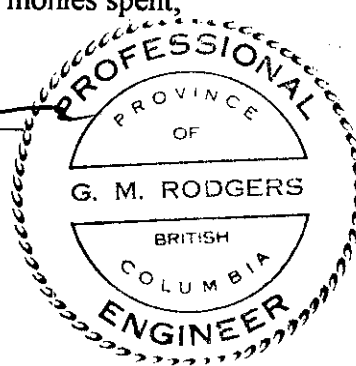
-core logging / report / supervision.....\$ 1,250.

-4*4 Truck.....\$ 300.

TOTAL = \$ 24,550.

-Certified as a true accounting of actual monies spent.

(Glen M. Rodgers, P.Eng.)



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Glen M. Rodgers do hereby certify that:

-I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1977) with a Bsc. Degree in Geological Engineering.

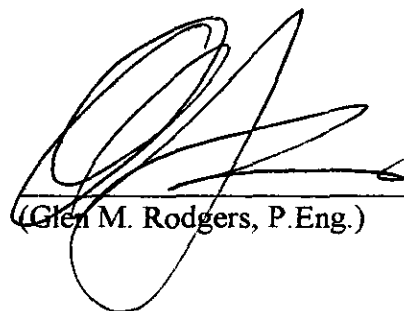
-I have practised my profession continuously over the last 20 years working in the field of mineral exploration in B.C., Alta.,Sask., Yukon and NWT as well as Alaska and Central America.

-I am a graduate (1982) of the Yahk School of Hard Knocks.

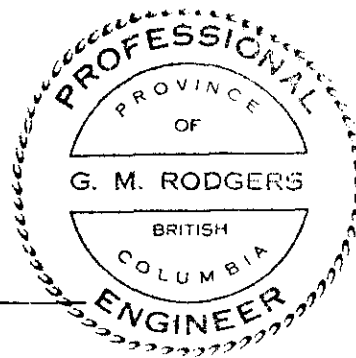
-I do not expect to receive any shares of Sedex Mining Corp. as a result of writing this report.

-I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and GeoScientists of B.C..

-dated this 4th day of April, 1997 in Cranbrook, B.C..



(Glen M. Rodgers, P.Eng.)

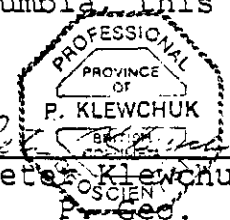


6.00 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

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.


Peter Klewchuk
P. Geol.

APPENDIX I

Diamond Drill Log.. Rise96-1

C

C

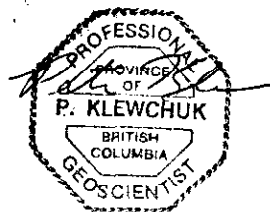
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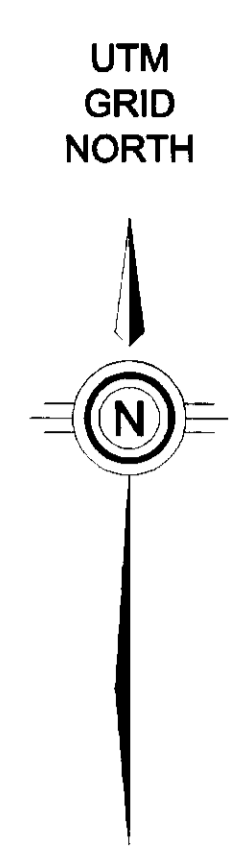
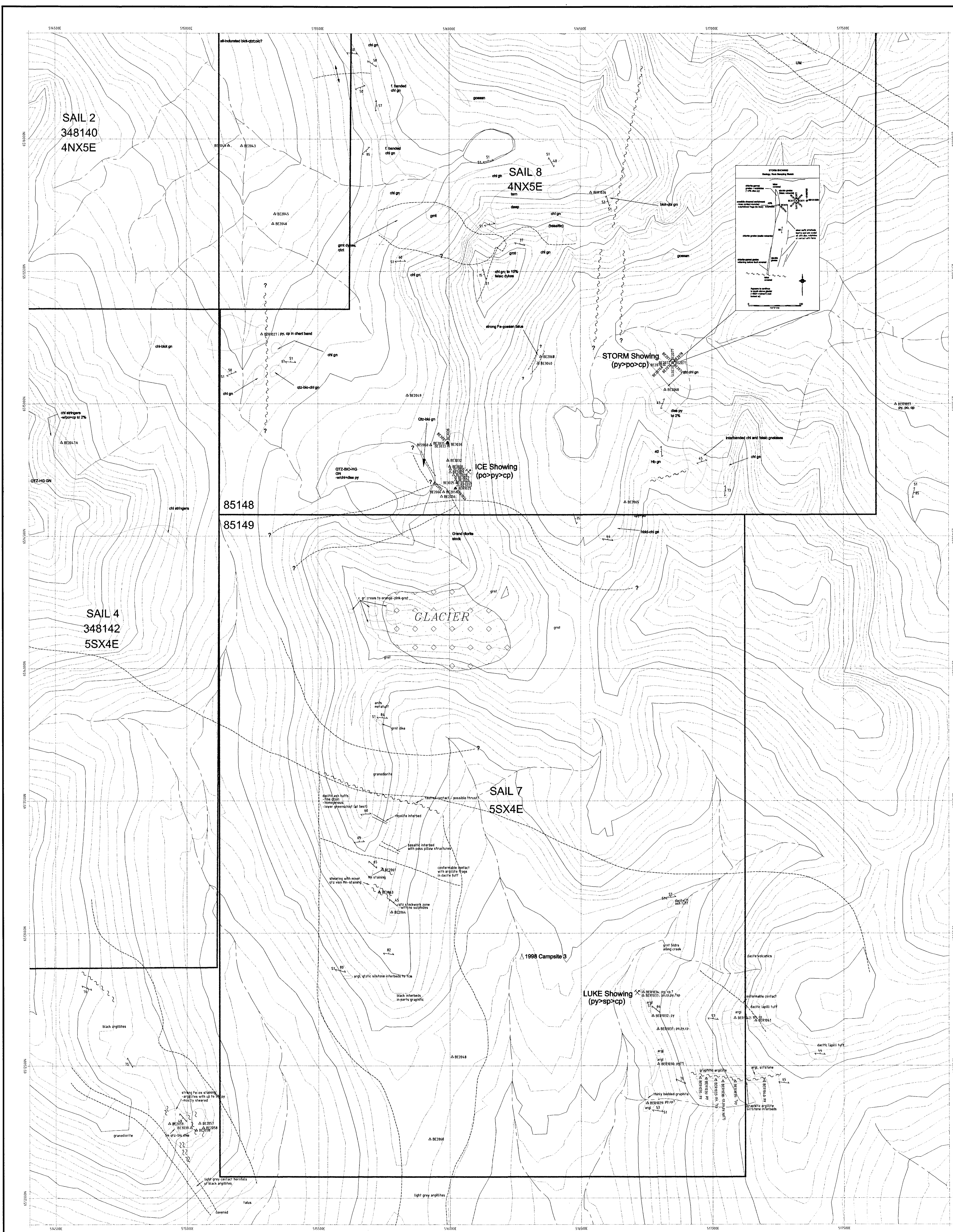
From	To	Description	DDH Rise 96-1	Page 1
0	40.85m	Casing, no core		
40.85	49.85m	<p>SILTSTONE, minor QUARTZITE, & ARGILLITE</p> <p>Light to med. gray, more argillaceous beds are darker gray. Thick to med. bedded with narrow zones of thin bedded more argillaceous units. Beds range up to 30 cm thick but are typically about 10cm. Bedding at ~60° to c/a with some local wavy bedding, minor local disrupted bedding, eg. at 41.77m. Core is fairly broken, locally rubbly. At 143.5m a 12cm wide zone of clay gouge may be a minor fault.</p> <p>Biotite alteration is common in more argillaceous beds. Very weak pale green chlorite alteration is present. Fractures are limonitic, oxidized.</p>		
49.85	53.65m	<p>QUARTZITE & SILTY QUARTZITE</p> <p>Light to med. gray, thick and med. bedded. Core is locally broken with oxidized fractures, some botryoidal pyrolusite.</p> <p>52.4 - 52.75m core is quite intensely fractured; brecciated with open (not cemented) fractures and unrotated angular fragments.</p> <p>Bedding at 65-70° to c/a.</p>		
53.65	57.0m	Driller's Note: "Triconed crown of bit"; no core recovered.		
57.0	73.4m	<p>SILTSTONE, SILTY QUARTZITE, minor SILTY ARGILLITE</p> <p>Light-med. gray with darker gray argillite. Med. bedded, some thick siltstones, minor thin bedded argillite. A zone of varied lithologies with siltstone predominating. Weak biotite and chlorite alteration in the thinner bedded argillites. Core is moderately broken with narrow zones of more intense fracturing. Fractures are limonitic. Between 57.0 and 62.2m there is minor core loss within narrow intervals. Fractures are Mn stained to 68.0m and Fe stained below.</p> <p>Below 71.3m beds are more disrupted; weak fragmental is developed in very narrow zones. Near 73.5m, 4cm wide zone of lensey bedding .</p> <p>Bedding is at 75-80° to c/a down to 66.8m, 70° to c/a below.</p>		
73.4	76.0m	<p>ARGILLITE & SILTY ARGILLITE</p> <p>Med. to darker gray, minor lighter gray beds. Thin bedded and laminated, biotite common in darker beds.</p>		

From	To	Description	DDH Rise 96-1	Page 2
73.4	76.0m contd.	Disseminated pyrite and local minor chlorite occur as pervasive alteration. Grains of dark green chlorite or chloritoid are scattered through the argillaceous beds. Bedding at 75° to c/a.		
76.0	82.3m	<p>QUARTZITE & SILTY QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE & ARGILLITE Light gray to med. and darker gray, med. bedded to thin bedded and laminated. Biotitic alteration in argillite beds, with minor pyrite. Bedding at 70-75° to c/a. At 80.0m a series of lensey QV are sub-parallel to c/a, over ~20cm of core. Vuggy, lensey white quartz with minor chlorite 80.2 - 81.7m Rubbly zone, limonitic, with est. 35% core loss. Margins are sheared, suggesting a minor fault. At 81.7m cross-cutting fracture at 35° to c/a, 2cm wide.</p>		
82.3	96.0m	<p>QUARTZITE, minor SILTY QUARTZITE Light to med gray. Thick and med. bedded, few thin beds, some lensey bedding. Quartzites are quite blocky, fractured. Dissem. biotite and sericite are common with py as dissem. and small patches. Limonitic fractures. Bedding at 65-70° to c/a.</p>		
96.0	97.3	<p>SILTY ARGILLITE Med. and darker gray, thin bedded. Biotite altered with est. 1-2% fine, dissem. py. Narrow local zones of weak disrupted bedding - lensey rip-up clast style - may be turbidite bed tops. Variable bedding attitudes suggest minor folding. Bedding at 55-60° to c/a.</p>		
97.3	112.5m	<p>QUARTZITE, SILTY QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE & ARGILLITE Med. gray, typically med. and thick bedded with minor narrow thin bedded and laminated zones. Argillite beds are biotite altered. Thin bands of disrupted bedding may be turbidite bed tops. Bedding at 65° to c/a. 99.2 - 99.7 QV in broken, blocky core. Light gray, vuggy with fine-grained tan-gray clay-like material in vugs. QV is in broken core - attitude indeterminate. At 104.6m 15cm of rubbly, broken core with clay-rich matrix is a bedding parallel (or sub-parallel) fault zone.</p>		
112.5	124.1	<p>SILTSTONE, ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE Med. to darker gray with rare lighter gray beds. Thin bedded and laminated with rare med. siltstone beds. Fine dissem.py and weak biotite occur through much of the zone. Bedding at 65° to c/a.</p>		

From	To	Description	DDH Rise 96-1	Page 3
124.1	126.8	<p>QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE, SILTY ARGILLITE & ARGILLITE</p> <p>Light gray ranging to darker gray. Thick bedded with some med. beds and rare thin beds. Core is quite broken, blocky, but without obvious core loss.</p>		
126.8	128.0	<p>MASSIVE UNIT, PARTLY SLUMP FRAGMENTAL</p> <p>Dominantly silty argillite with irregular biotite-altered lenses occurring sub-parallel to bedding at 65° to c/a. Dissem. chlorite / chloritoid common. At 127.6m a discontinuous po veinlet occurs at <5° to c/a, 6cm long with v. minor cpy.</p>		
128.0	159.2	<p>QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE & SILTY ARGILLITE</p> <p>Light to med. gray, thick and med. bedded with a few narrow zones of thin bedded and laminated more argillaceous zones. Pervasive weak to moderate biotite alteration throughout with scattered dissem. py. Locally py is more intensely developed along fractures as irregular elongate vugs. Some of the more massive quartzites are fractured and broken; some have healed fractures with purplish (sericitic?) alteration. few rip-up clasts occur in argillaceous bed tops. Bedding at 55-60° to c/a.</p>		
159.2	241.8	<p>SILTSTONE & SILTY ARGILLITE</p> <p>Med. to darker gray, typically thin to med. bedded with narrow laminated zones. A few zones are of med. to thick bedded more massive lithologies. Biotite alteration is common along with minor py. Much of the interval is weakly to moderately brecciated with thin, irregular, discontinuous white to yellowish calcite veins. Some veins have central encrustations of pale yellow crystals. Minor py occurs in vugs. Most veins are from 20 to 50° to c/a, with some veins quite irregular.</p> <p>170.3m Probable minor fault; sheared siltstone with angular fragments.</p> <p>The zone is characterized by biotitic alteration and weak chlorite with minor dissem. py as well as thin cross-cutting py veinlets.</p> <p>Below 198.2m, bedding is at 70-75° to c/a.</p> <p>208.5 - 210.7m Quartz-carbonate veins and cross-cutting shear zones at 0-5° to c/a occur within a brownish discolored zone.</p> <p>223.8 - 229.9 is more brecciated with a series of vuggy carbonate veins and minor py at 0-10° to c/a and up to 60° to c/a. Within this zone, numerous healed fractures exist at low angles to c/a, with slight offset of beds. No obvious single fault within breccia zone.</p>		

From	To	Description	DDH Rise 96-1	Page 4
159.2	241.8contd	Below 232.2 to 241.8m (and below) core is more broken, somewhat rubbly in places; possible minor fault in rubbly core at 236.6m. 235.4 to 238.7 is brecciated with zones of more intense dolomite-quartz veining. Bedding is slightly offset along healed fractures. Near 241.8m, bedding is at 55-60° to c/a.		
241.8	251.1	QUARTZITE, minor SILTY QUARTZITE Light gray, thicker bedded, blocky, generally broken core. Bedding at 55-60° to c/a.		
251.1	255.0	SILTSTONE & ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE Med. to darker gray, thin bedded and laminated with a few med. thick beds. Moderately to locally more strongly biotite altered. Mostly planar bedded but locally wavy, disrupted beds. Local siliceous (feldspathic?) biotite-rimmed concretions. Bedding at 70° to c/a.		
255.0	277.3m	GABBRO Med. to darker green, fine to med. grained, fairly massive but with some variability in texture. Both contacts are parallel or sub-parallel to bedding. Upper contact has weak brecciation with beds offset slightly on healed fractures. Gabbro near contact is biotitic and discolored to a brown-yellow, locally more coarse grained. Lower contact is fairly sharp, parallel to bedding, biotitic. Gabbro is locally weakly epidote-altered to a yellow-tan color. Near 271.8m, thin veinlets of magnetite cut the core within a broad zone of weakly epidote-altered gabbro. Numerous thin quartz and calcite veins occur at high angles to c/a, averaging about 45° to c/a. At 272.6m, over 45cm, local brecciation with fragments of altered gray-green gabbro within a matrix of tan-gray argillaceous matrix.. Core is more broken, locally rubbly in the lowermost 5 or 6 meters.		
277.3	295.7m	SILTSTONE & QUARTZITE, minor SILTSTONE AND ARGILLITE Predominantly light gray, ranging to med. and darker gray. Med. bedded with a few thick beds and narrow more argillaceous thin bedded zones. At 282.9m, 20 cm of healed fault breccia with tan quartzite fragments slightly rotated within a tan siliceous matrix. Fractures cross-cut each other at 10 to 25° to c/a. Minor chlorite occurs on fractures. Below 294.4m core is more broken with increased ground deterioration toward the bottom and the hole has ended within or close to a larger fault zone.		
	295.7m	End of Hole.		





LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

Sc	Schist
Gn	Gneiss
Pd	Peridotite
Sp	Serpentinite
Gt	Granite
Fv	Felsic volcanic
Ft	Felsic tuff
Ch	Chert

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

qtzose	quartzose
rk	rock
goss	gossan
ph	phyric
MnO	manganese oxide
o/c	outcrop
int	intermediate
volc	volcanic
FeOx	Iron Oxide

MINERAL ABBREVIATIONS

py	pyrite
cp	chalcopyrite
po	pyrrhotite
sl	sphalerite
fd	feldspar
bi	biotite
qtz	quartz
chl	chlorite
as	arsenopyrite
ml	malachite
sr	sericite
hb	hornblende
gl	galena

SYMBOLS

	Claim boundary
	Contour - 20 metre intervals
	Creek
	Rock sample
	Foliation with dip, S1
	Fold axis: M-, S-, Z-fold
	Fold axial plane
	Antiform
	Fault
	Geological contact (assumed)
	Outcrop

Boliden Boliden Limited

BEALE PROJECT
Geology and Rock Sample Location - South Half

Work by
D. Terry
Date Drafted
Feb. 8, 1999
Drafted By
J. Klein
Date Revised

Revised By

Mapsheet

File Name
Beale-south.dwg

British Columbia, Canada

SCALE 1:5,000

Figure
8.1

25,932.0