REPORT

on the

MINERAL POTENTIAL

of the

OX SILVER PROPERTY

Houston Area,

British Columbia

for

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RESOURCES LTD.

written by

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Consulting Geologist

April, 1998

SUMMARY

The Ox Property is well-located close to the operating Huckleberry porphyry copper Mine, 85 km. south of the town of Houston in West Central British Columbia. The Property site is on the south side of Tahtsa Lake, 9 km. east-southeast of the mine and is accessible by barge and tractor roads.

Work by International Damascus Resources Ltd. since 1981 has documented a drill-indicated "resource" of 13,873 tonnes grading 579.3 g/t Ag, 3.8 % Pb and 4.6 % Zn on a small portion of the Damascus Vein structure. Although the Damascus Vein may have economic interest on it's own merit at substantially higher silver prices, in this report it is regarded more as a highly positive indicator of an environment favourable for disseminated epithermal-style silver-gold mineralisation similar to the Equity Silver Mine located 90 km to the east. Other parallels with the Equity Mine environment include the presence of rhyolitic volcanic and related intrusive rocks of both the Hazelton and Ootsa Lake Groups on the Ox Property, as well as the presence of porphyry copper mineralisation and breccia pipe copper mineralisation on the adjacent Ox Lake and Lean-To Properties. Soil geochemical and geophysical surveys undertaken in earlier exploration programs on the Ox Property have outlined several highly anomalous areas on the property which require drill testing.

To this end, an exploration program totalling $ 250,000 has been recommended. The recommended program includes re-compilation of the existing database, geological mapping, an airborne electromagnetic-magnetic-VLF-EM survey, limited induced polarisation (IP) surveying and a modest diamond drilling program.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exploration programs by International Damascus Resources Ltd., Cominco Ltd. and Granges Inc. on the Ox Property between 1981 and 1989 have documented the presence of a significant high-grade, narrow silver vein system with a drill-indicated "resource". This high-grade vein system could be of potential economic interest if the price of silver rises substantially. The property also has potential to host disseminated epithermal-style silver-gold mineralisation of the Equity Silver type. The Equity Mine is located 90 km. to the east and is hosted in volcanic rocks similar to those present on the Ox Property. Geological work by the companies and by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources has documented the presence of a geologically complex environment with favourable rhyolitic volcanic and related intrusive rocks, hydrothermal alteration and mineral showings on the Ox property. Prospecting programs by the companies have also documented several high-contrast geochemical and geophysical anomalies which in the opinion of the author have not been adequately explained.

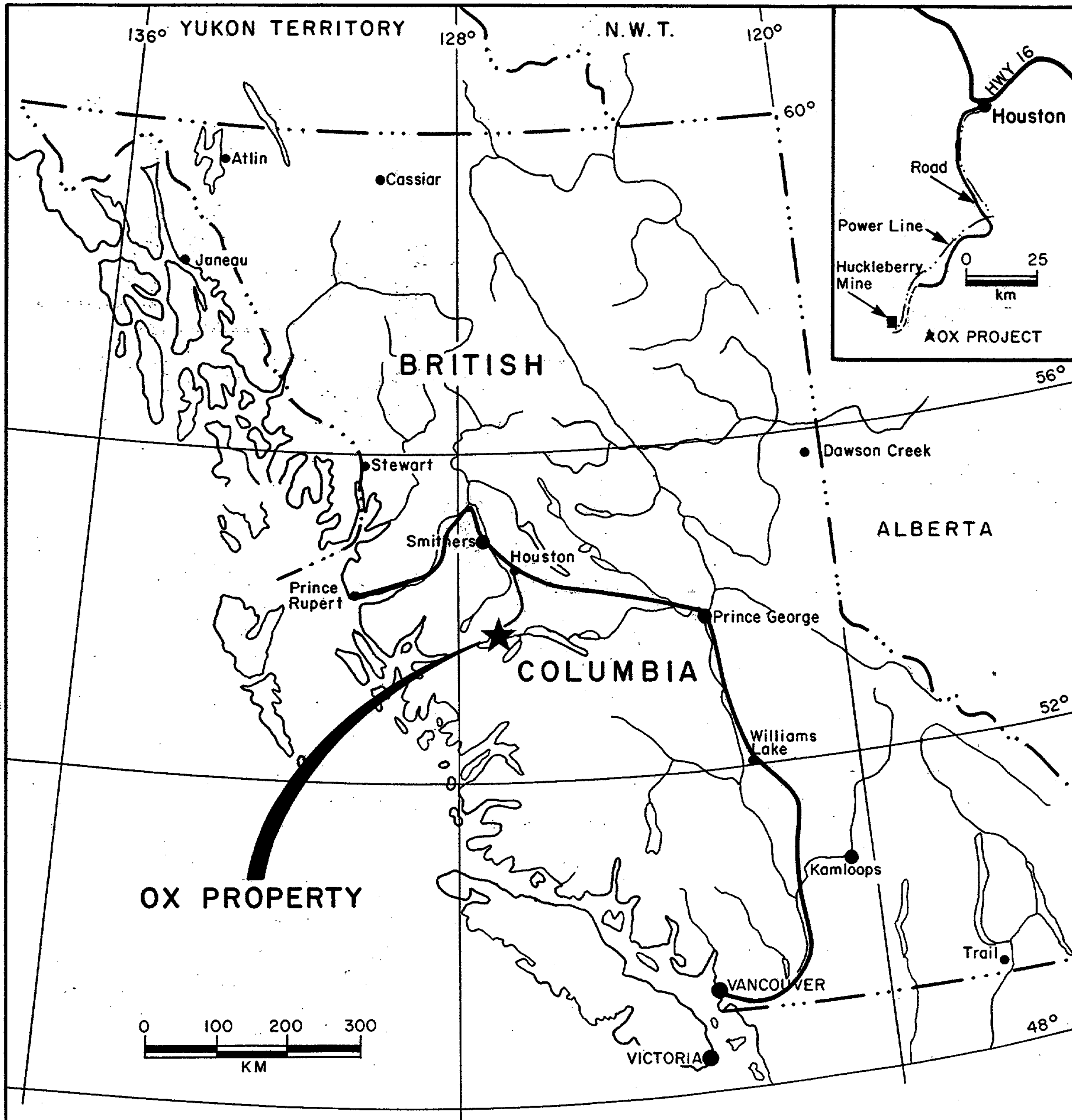
This report is a result of a review by the author of the data on the property, and was undertaken at the request of International Damascus Resources Ltd. The reports listed in the bibliography have been reviewed and form the basis for the data reported herein. The author has not visited the property, but is familiar with the geology and mineral deposits in the Central Inerior of British Columbia, having worked in the Smithers-Houston area at various times since 1962.

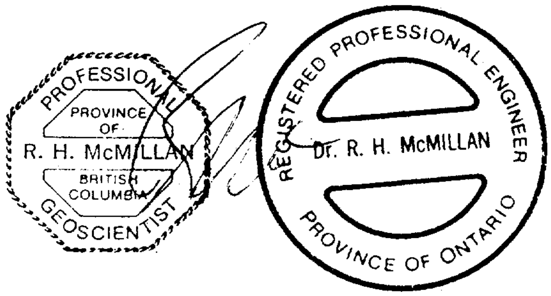
2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

Records of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the Ox A, Ox B, Ox C, Ox-East and Fox are owned by International Damascus Resources Ltd. (Figure 2). Specific details are tabulated below:

Claim Name	Tenure Number	No. of Units	Tag Number	Expiry Date
Ox A	238415	20	70954	1999/May/11
Ox B	238416	20	70955	1999/May/11
Ox C	238417	20	70956	1999/May/11
Ox-East	238597	20	74751	1999/Nov./16
Fox	240237	20	109046	1999/Jan. /22

Total: 100 Units





INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.

OX PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Work By: R. H. McMillan	Scale: As Shown
Date: April, 1998	FIGURE: 1

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND GEOGRAPHY

The Ox Property is located 85 km. south of Houston on the south side of Tahtsa Reach, an arm of Ootsa Lake, an artificial lake created by the Kenney dam which blocks the Nechako River. The Property is 9 km. east of the newly-opened Huckleberry Mine. Access is via all weather road from Houston to Tahtsa Reach, thence by barge or boat to the south shore of Tahtsa Reach. Drill roads provide access to the claims.

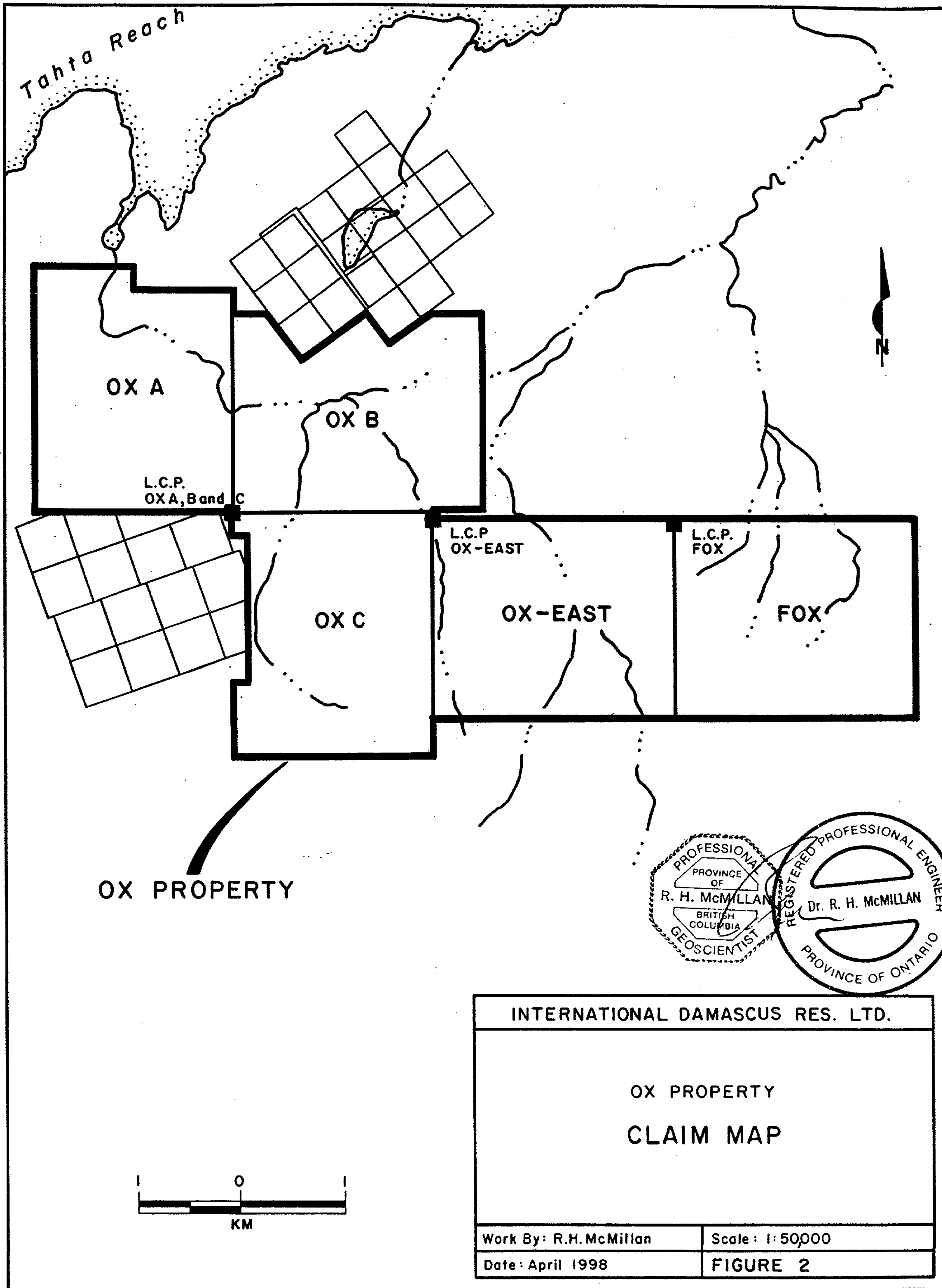
Co-ordinates of the Property area are 127° 02' west longitude and 53° 39' north latitude. The Property is within the Skeena Mining Division. National Topographic System map sheets NTS 093E/10W and 093E/11E cover the claims.

Physiographically, the claims area is part of the transition zone between the Coast Mountains and Interior Plateau. Elevations rise from a valley base of approximately 900 metres to 1861 metres on the Whitesail Mountain Range south of the claims. Topography is moderately steep and timber covered, while above 1550 metres elevation the terrain is alpine in nature. Between 1350 and 1550 metres, the area is forested white spruce and pine, and below 1350 metres by white spruce and fir. Valley bottoms are U-shaped and filled with till and fluvioglacial debris. Outcrop is sparse except on steep slopes and mountain peaks.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

4.1 Tahtsa Reach-Francois Lake Area Mining History

Interest in mining the area began in the early 1900's in the Emerald Glacier Ag-Zn-Pb veins, on the Sibola Range, 9 km. west of Huckleberry Mountain. Underground exploration commenced at the end of World War I and between 1951 and 1953 the property produced 4,200 tonnes of ore grading 408 g/t Ag, 12.1% Pb and 11.5% Zn. The Tahtsa-Francois Area became an centre of intense exploration activity in the 1960's and 1970's when extensive stream sediment and soil sampling programs resulted in the discovery of several important porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits including the Huckleberry Mine and the Ox Lake Occurrence, located 500 metres north of the Ox-A Claim. The Equity Silver Mine, located 90 km. east of the property, was discovered in 1967 and commenced production in 1980. Between 1981 and 1994, 32,649,393 tonnes of ore yielded 2194 tonnes (70.5 million ounces) of silver, 15.6 tonnes (500,000 ounces) of gold and 83,260 tonnes of copper. The Huckleberry Mine commenced production in 1998 with ore reserves of 162 million tonnes grading 0.47 % Cu, 0.014 % Mo and 0.06 g/t Au, based on a 0.3% Cu cut-off (Jackson and Illerbrun, 1995). The Ox Lake porphyry copper deposit was found in 1968 by the ASARCO-Silver Standard joint venture - it contains a "resource" of 17 million tonnes grading 0.33% Cu and 0.04% Mo.

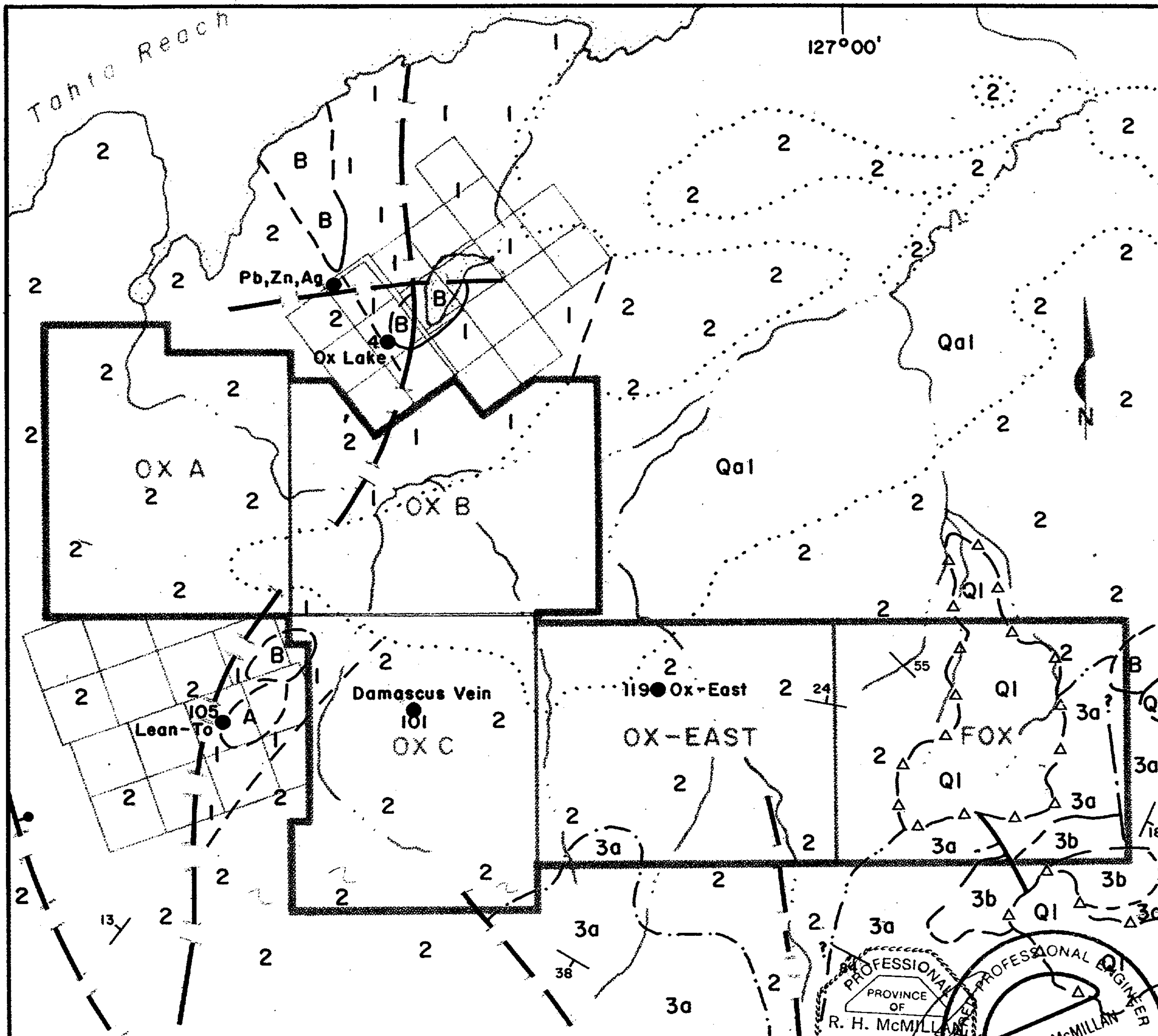

Tahta Reach
OX A
OX B
L.C.P.
OX A, B and C
OX C
L.C.P
OX-EAST
OX-EAST
L.C.P.
FOX
FOX
N
OX PROPERTY
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
R. H. McMILLAN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Dr. R. H. McMILLAN
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1
0
1
KM
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.
OX PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
Work By: R.H. McMillan
Scale: 1:50,000
Date: April 1998
FIGURE 2

While the ASARCO-Silver Standard joint venture explored the Ox Lake Claims north of the Ox Property between 1968 and 1970, Bethlehem Copper Corp. in 1969 staked the REA and TL claims east of Kasalka Creek covering an area that overlaps onto the western portion of the current Ox-B and Ox-C claims. The Bethlehem claims were staked to cover anomalous copper-silver soil geochemistry. In 1972, they built a tote-road and drilled eight percussion holes (454 metres) to test the anomalies. The Bethlehem claims lapsed and were re-staked by Lansdowne Oil and Minerals Limited in 1980 as the LEAN-TO Group. Soil sampling outlined a moderately strong copper anomaly with attendant anomalous gold, silver, lead and zinc east of the area tested by Bethlehem. In 1982, 38 shallow diamond drill holes (917 metres) were completed and a mineralised breccia pipe was discovered (Ager and Holland, 1983). The breccia body occurs within the southwestern portion of a resistive quartz porphyry plug. The breccia is pervasively pyrite, silica and carbonate-altered with clasts of quartz porphyry and hornfels. Other metallic minerals include pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and marcasite. The best intersection contained 18 metres grading 1.59 % Cu and 42.2 g/t Ag.

4.2 History of Work – Ox Property

Work on the Ox Property by International Damascus Resources Ltd. began in 1981 when the current Ox-A, Ox-B and Ox-C Claims were staked. In 1981, an airborne VLF-EM survey was completed. Between 1981 and 1983, prospecting, soil geochemical, and ground magnetometer surveys were completed on the Property as well as diamond drilling on the Ox-C Claim and southern portion of the Ox-B Claim. Four diamond drill holes were completed on the Ox-C Claim in 1982 - none encountered mineralisation and the location and records are not available. Thirty six holes (910 metres) were completed in 1983. The Damascus Vein and the Hilltop Vein were discovered and explored during this phase. The best intersection encountered on the Damascus Vein was in Ox-21 where a 3.82 metre core length (2.83 metres true width) returned assays averaging 1228.6 g/t Ag, 7.32% Pb and 5.76% Zn.

In 1984, Cominco recognised similarities between the Ox Property and to the newly-commissioned Equity Silver Mine. They optioned the property and completed work on the Ox-C and adjacent portion of the Ox-B Claim searching for bulk-tonnage (Equity-type) mineralisation which they thought might be associated with the Damascus Vein system. Both the Ox Property and the Equity Mine area are underlain by steeply-dipping Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and intrusive rocks which are clay and tourmaline-altered and have widespread veinlet pyrite-sphalerite mineralisation (Blackwell, 1985). Of particular interest to Cominco was "a 2000 by 600 metre high contrast Ag-As-Pb-Zn soil geochemical anomaly.....upslope from previously tested massive sulphide veins" (Blackwell, 1985). The Cominco program included ground geophysical surveys (VLF-EM and induced polarisation), geological



Ql LANDSLIDE DEBRIS
Qal GLACIAL TILL AND ALLUVIUM

BULKLEY INTRUSIONS-Upper Cretaceous

B BIOTITE HORNBLEND GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE AND DIORITE

A QUARTZ PORPHRY, BIOTITE FELSPAR PORPHRY, LOCALLY BRECCIATED

OOTSA LAKE GROUP-Upper Cretaceous And Tertiary

3b RHYOLITIC FLOWS

3a ANDESITE AND BASALTIC FLOWS

HAZELTON GROUP-Lower To Middle Jurassic

2 SMITHERS FORMATION - Siltstone, Sandstone; Minor Shale, Chert and Limestone

1 TELKWA FORMATION-Andesite and Basalt Tuffs and Flows, Minor Sandstone and Mudstone

0 KM

(After Daikow and Mihalynuk, 1987)

LANDSLIDE
BEDDING
FAULT (downthrown block)
AREA OF OUTCROP
GEOLOGIC CONTACT (defined, approximate, assumed)
105● MINERAL OCCURRENCE (MINFILE number)

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA R. H. McMILLAN GEOSCIENTIST

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER Dr. R. H. McMILLAN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

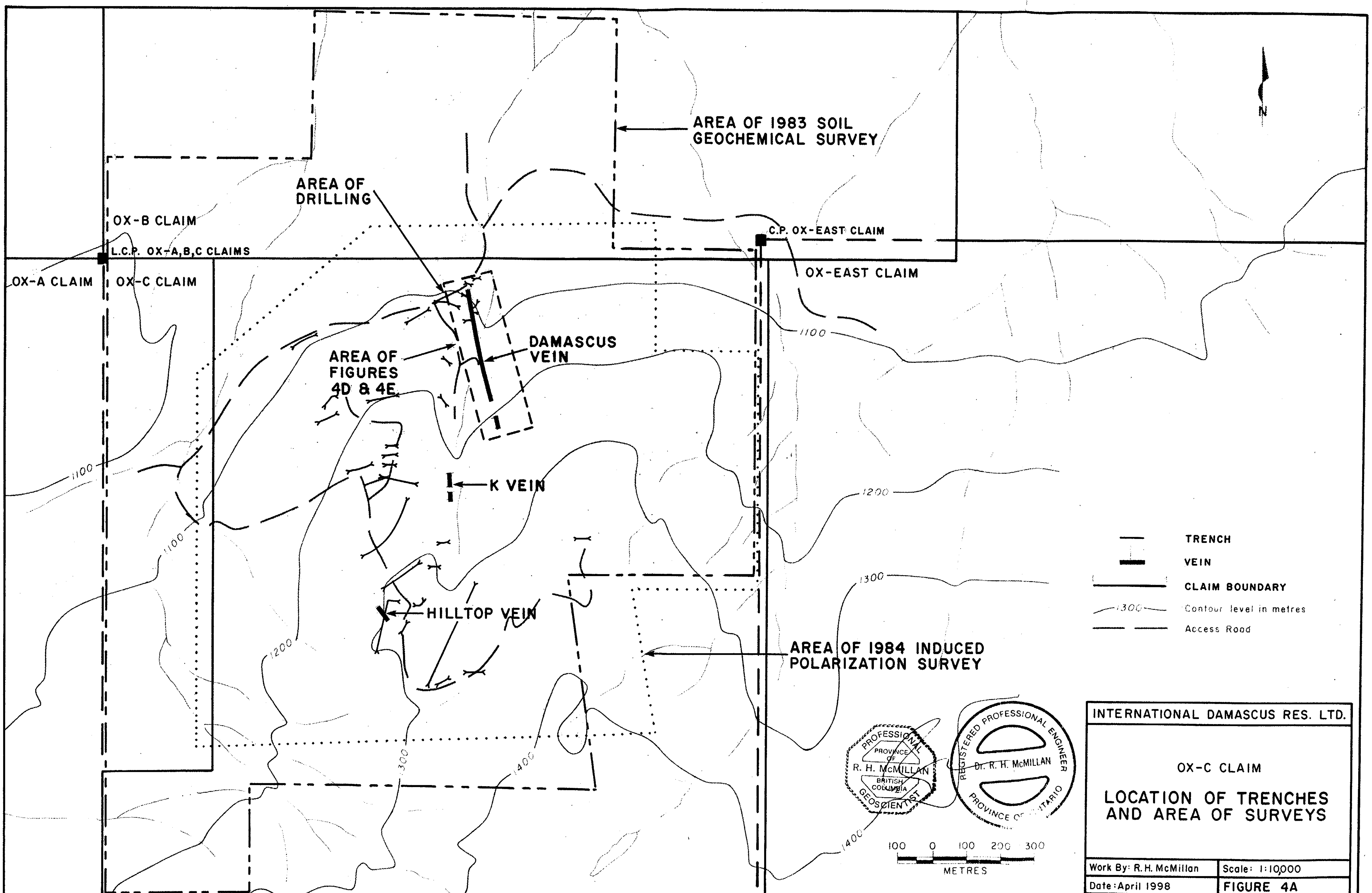
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.	
OX PROPERTY **GEOLOGICAL MAP**	
Work By: R.H. McMillan	Scale: 1:50,000
Date: April 1998	FIGURE 3

mapping, trenching (backhoe, cat and Wajax-pump) and rock geochemical sampling. The K Vein was discovered by prospecting during the 1984 Cominco program.

Later in 1984, and following the Cominco program, Ager Consultants supervised an exploration program for International Damascus on the Ox-C Claim, completing an additional seven holes on the Damascus Vein and two on the Hilltop Vein - no report is available on the results from this work, however some of the collar locations are shown on figure 4d. On the Ox-East Claim, linecutting (26.7 km.), magnetometer (22.2 km.), induced polarisation (11.65 km.) and soil geochemical surveys (787 samples analysed for Ag, Pb, Zn and As) were completed (Kallock and Goldsmith, 1984). Seven diamond drill holes (721.4 metres) were subsequently completed to test Ag-Pb-Zn-As anomalies. Hole 84-4 intersected 0.4 metres grading 92.2 g/t Ag, 6.45 % Pb and 10.97 % Zn. None of the other holes intersected any significant mineralisation.

In 1986, Hi-Tec Resource Management Ltd. (Smallwood and Sorbara, 1986) completed a program on behalf of International Damascus Resources Ltd. consisting of 36.25 km. of linecutting, 30 km. of induced polarisation surveying and 10.6 km. of VLF-EM surveying on the Ox-East Claim. This work outlined a strong induced polarisation anomaly near the east margin of the Claim. Some trenching and sampling was completed near the K Vein on the Ox-C Claim.

In 1989, Granges Inc. optioned the property, completing a total of 748.6 metres of diamond drilling in eight holes. Six holes (561.4 metres) tested depth extensions of the Damascus Vein on the Ox-C Claim and two (187.2 metres) tested the induced polarisation (IP) anomaly at the east margin of the Ox-East Claim. The results were encouraging and intersected significant mineralisation at depth on the Damascus Vein, the best intersection being 4.5 metres (1.5 metres true width) grading 194.3 g/t Ag, 0.7 g/t Au, 2.7 % Zn and 1.1 % Pb at a depth of 88.0 metres. Granges (Deveaux, 1989) concluded that the mineralised zone has a shallow plunge to the south of 28^0, and is still open in that direction and at depth. Of the two holes which were designed to test the strong induced polarisation anomaly on the east side of the Ox-East Claim only one tested part of the target, the other was lost due to bad ground conditions. The holes intersected an intensely fractured and altered zone containing disseminated pyrite but no base or precious metal mineralisation - the cause of the silver and arsenic-in-soil geochemical anomaly remains unexplained. Granges subsequently dropped their option on the Ox Property because “values and width did not improve with depth” on the Damascus Vein (Devereaux, 1989).



INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.	
OX-C CLAIM LOCATION OF TRENCHES AND AREA OF SURVEYS	
Work By: R. H. McMillan	Scale: 1:10,000
Date: April 1998	FIGURE 4A

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

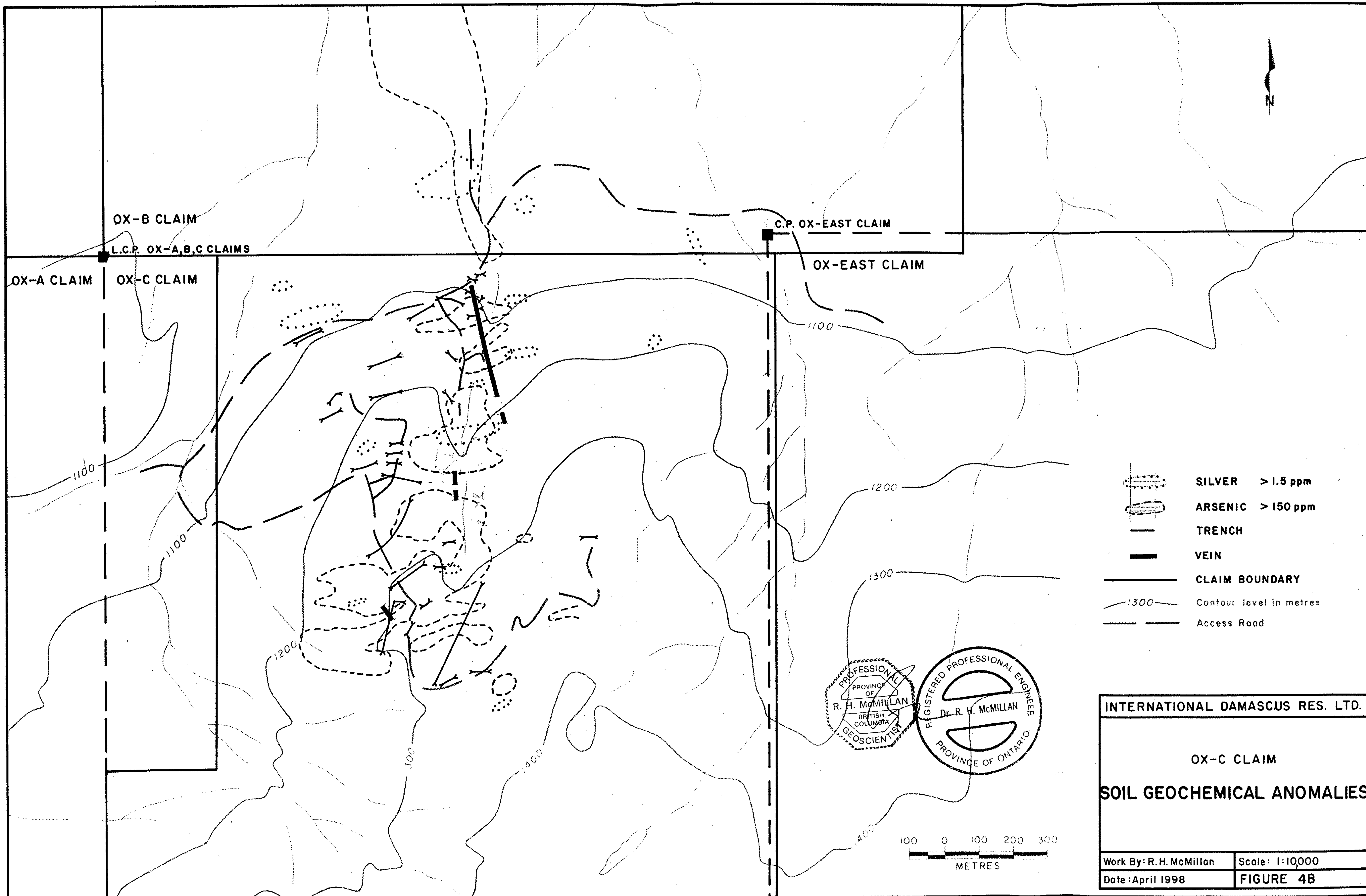
The Tahtsa-Francois District is located just east of the boundary between the Coast Crystalline and Intermontane Tectonic Belts (MacIntyre, 1985). The Coast Crystalline Belt is composed of Permian to Tertiary granitic and metamorphic rocks. The Intermontane Belt consists mainly of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The oldest strata are folded island arc volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. MacIntyre (1985) and Daikow and Mihalynuk (1987) recognise two units within the Hazelton Group in the area, the lower unit (Telkwa Formation) consists of red and green fragmental lapilli, lithic and crystal tuffs and tuff-breccias intercalated with lesser amounts of porphyritic augite andesite, dacite, siliceous argillite and pebble conglomerate. The Telkwa Formation is overlain by and partly intercalated with siliceous grey volcanic rocks of the Smithers Formation. These rocks are typically thin-bedded and consist mainly of welded lapilli tuff, cherty tuff and banded to massive dacite and rhyodacite. Stratabound lenses rich in pyrite and pyrrhotite are common. The felsic volcanic rocks grade upwards into chert, siliceous argillite and siltstone which may be part of the overlying Ashman Formation (Bowser Group)

Hazelton Group strata are unconformably overlain by successor basin sedimentary rocks of the Late Jurassic Bowser and Early Cretaceous Skeena Groups. Ashman Formation (Bowser Group) strata are comprised marine sedimentary strata, mainly pebble conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, shale and minor tuff. Skeena Group strata are composed of distal turbidites, and include a basal boulder conglomerate unit successively overlain by amygdaloidal basalt and 1000 metres of interbdded wacke and shale. The unit is exposed within a series of north-trending fault blocks 10 km. west of the Ox Property.

Volcanic rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Tertiary Kasalka and Ootsa Lake unconformably overlie the Jurassic and Early Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. The Ootsa (and Kasalka) rocks are predominately continental in origin and consist of felsic pyroclastic rocks, felsic flows and younger basalt flows. Ootsa Group strata are exposed on the property (Daikow and Mihalynuk, 1987), while Kasalka Group rocks are exposed approximately 10 km. west of the property.

Several major episodes of intrusive activity range in age from Late Triassic to Tertiary. The most important of these in the Tahtsa-Francois area are the Bulkley Intrusions of Late Cretaceous age. The Huckleberry and Ox Lake Intrusions, which have been dated respectively at 82.0 and 83.4 million years (Carter, 1981), belong to the Bulkley Intrusive Suite.

Structurally, the area has a long history of faulting related to continental accretion and uplift associated with the formation of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The major structural elements (MacIntyre, 1985) are high-angle normal and reverse faults which bound uplifted, down-faulted and tilted blocks. The predominant


N
OX-B CLAIM
L.C.P. OX-A,B,C CLAIMS
OX-A CLAIM
OX-C CLAIM
C.P. OX-EAST CLAIM
OX-EAST CLAIM
1100
1200
1300
1400
SILVER > 1.5 ppm
ARSENIC > 150 ppm
TRENCH
VEIN
CLAIM BOUNDARY
1300 Contour level in metres
Access Road
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
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BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Dr. R. H. McMILLAN
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
100 0 100 200 300
METRES
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.
OX-C CLAIM
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES
Work By: R. H. McMillan
Scale: 1:10,000
Date: April 1998
FIGURE 4B

structural trend is northwest, with subordinate northeast and north trends. According to Blackwell (1985), all units are "displaced by apparent eastside down normal faults". The Hazelton and Bowser Group rocks are effected by broad open to tight folds, and in the Whitesail Range they are generally steeply west-dipping, striking northeast (Blackwell, 1985). In contrast, Ootsa volcanic strata are tilted gently east.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

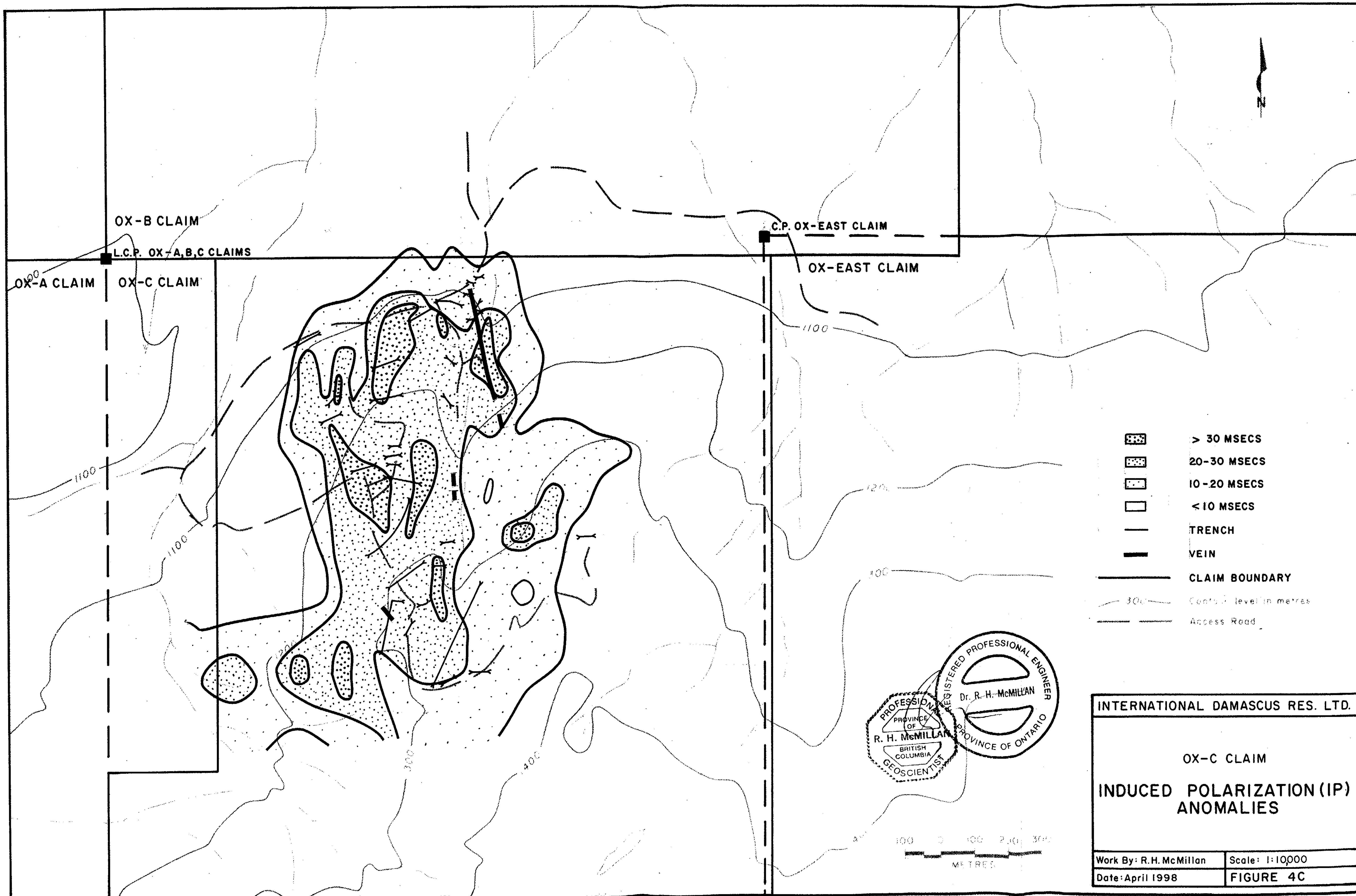
The only systematic detailed mapping on the Ox property was by Blackwell (1985), and as a consequence most of the information in this section is derived from his report. Blackwell's work was confined to the Ox-C Claim, however it is reasonably consistent with the regional syntheses by MacIntyre (1985) and Daikow and Mihalynuk (1987). Figure 3 is simplified from Daikow and Mihalynuk (1987).

Outcrop exposure is limited to about 15% of the area of the Property (Blackwell, 1985). Bedrock is mantled by glacial till and recent alluvium and lacustrine clay in the valley bottom underlying much of the Ox-A and Ox-B Claims. Thick glacial till and debris flows from a Recent landslide cover the upper (southern) portions of the Property.

Blackwell (1985) recognised four distinct bedrock units which he termed "Packages I, II, III and IV". "Package I", the oldest, is a homoclinal steeply west-dipping unit composed mainly of felsic volcanic, volcaniclastic rocks and sills, and is believed to be equivalent to the Smithers Formation. Lithologies from the stratigraphic base (Blackwell, 1985) include: (a) red to green dacite lapilli breccia, calcareous tuff, volcaniclastic conglomerate and wacke; successively overlain by: (b) rhyolite lapilli tuff and crystal tuff; (c) mixed tuff and rhyolite breccia; (d) 10 metres of black volcaniclastic strongly pyritic mudstone, tuff and chert - locally this unit is brecciated and tourmalinised - the brecciated sulphide fragments contain pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena; (e) an intrusive quartz-orthoclase-tourmaline porphyry sill; (f) lithic wacke and siltstone with volcanic clasts and felsitic lapilli tuffs. Unit (b) is the host to the silver mineralisation on the Ox-C Claim.

"Package II" outcrops on the eastern portion of the Ox-C Claim and is separated from "Package I" by a north-northeast trending fault. "Package II" consists (Blackwell, 1985) of flat-lying to gently north-dipping strata. The base of the unit is a 15 metre thick brown-weathering tuffaceous bedded limestone horizon which contains abundant fossils of pelecypods and gastropods. The limestone is succeeded by calcareous rhyolite breccias and tuffs and finally a thick layer of tuff-breccia. It is unclear whether "Package II" is correlative with the Smithers Formation (Hazelton Group) or the Ootsa Lake Group.

"Package III" is exposed as four small outliers of rhyolitic ignimbrite (vitrophyres, ashflow tuffs an breccias) located immediately north of the K Vein in the


OX-B CLAIM
L.C.P. OX-A,B,C CLAIMS
OX-A CLAIM
OX-C CLAIM
C.P. OX-EAST CLAIM
OX-EAST CLAIM
N
1100
1200
1400
1300
> 30 MSECS
20-30 MSECS
10-20 MSECS
< 10 MSECS
TRENCH
VEIN
CLAIM BOUNDARY
Access Road
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
R. H. McMILLAN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Dr. R. H. McMILLAN
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
METRES
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.
OX-C CLAIM
INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) ANOMALIES
Work By: R.H. McMillan
Scale: 1:10,000
Date: April 1998
FIGURE 4C

walls of a creek canyon. These rhyolitic volcanic rocks unconformably overlie siliceous tuffs of the Smithers Formation and are believed to correlate with the Ootsa Lake Group.

"Package IV" comprises basalt flows, breccias and ash units which cap the Whitesail Mountain Range at the south margin of the property. These rocks are also believed to be part of the Ootsa Lake Group, some of which erupted from a dissected stratavolcanic cone immediately south of the property (Blackwell, 1985).

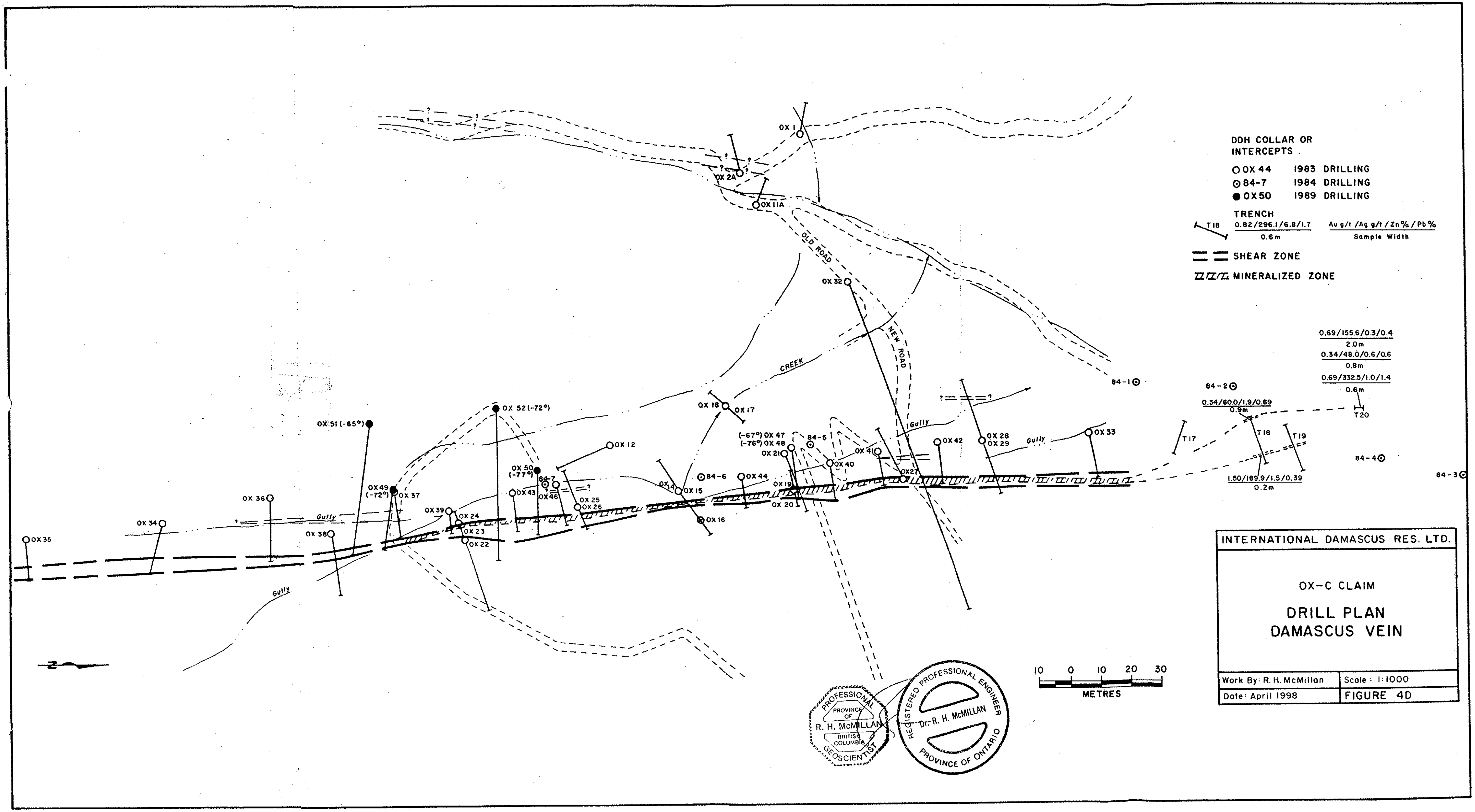
East of the Damascus Vein, in the east-central portion of the Ox-C Claim, "Package I and II" are intruded by two small intrusive plugs composed of quartz and feldspar phyric granite which have baked the adjacent volcanic rock. Locally, disseminated pyrite and tourmaline are present in the margins of the intrusive and intruded rocks. A larger dioritic to quartz dioritic intrusive body is exposed to the east of the granite plugs. A series of vertical, north-striking quartz feldspar porphyry dykes which range up to 5 metres in thickness transect "Package I" strata as well as the Damascus Vein system. Significant clay alteration is evident in some dykes.

The paucity of outcrop make it difficult to document details on faults on the Property. However Blackwell (1985) has documented three parallel, west-dipping, 020^0-trending reverse faults, with east side down movement. The easternmost of these faults separates "Packages I and II". A second set of faults strikes 170^0, dipping $70\text{-}90^0$ west - the Damascus Vein occupies a fault of this set.

7.0 MINERALISATION

As is the case with the above section, most of the information in this section is from Blackwell (1985), who mapped the trenches in detail and examined most of the drill core. Rocks of "Package I" and to a lesser degree, "Package II" have been extensively fractured, argillically altered and mineralised with disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite. "Package I" is also mineralised by discreet fracture-filled high-grade silver-rich veins anomalously rich in the following: Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu-Fe-Sb-Bi-As. Blackwell (1985) believes the veins to be Tertiary in age.

The **Damascus Vein** is the most significant found to date. It is a multiple vein system with a single wide, well-mineralised zone in the south and with minor mineralised fractures in the hangingwall. At the north end the Vein bifurcates into two parallel structures separated by 10 m. of barren rock. Pyrite and marcasite are the main metallic minerals with lesser arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, boulangerite, tetrahedrite and argentite associated with tourmaline, chalcedonic quartz, clay minerals and ferruginous carbonate minerals. The sulphide minerals range up to 2 cm. in size with no zonation evident. The Vein is continuous without major interruption for 430 metres, although within the main mineralised structure the



DDH COLLAR OR INTERCEPTS
OX 44 1983 DRILLING
84-7 1984 DRILLING
OX 50 1989 DRILLING
TRENCH
T18 0.82/296.1/6.8/1.7 Au g/t / Ag g/t / Zn% / Pb%
0.6m Sample Width
SHEAR ZONE
MINERALIZED ZONE
OLD ROAD
NEW ROAD
CREEK
Gully
0.69/155.6/0.3/0.4
2.0m
0.34/48.0/0.6/0.6
0.8m
0.69/332.5/1.0/1.4
0.6m
0.34/60.0/1.9/0.69
0.9m
1.50/189.9/1.5/0.39
0.2m
OX 51 (-65°)
OX 52 (-72°)
OX 50 (-77°)
OX 49 (-72°)
(-67°) OX 47
(-76°) OX 48
10 0 10 20 30
METRES
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.
OX-C CLAIM
DRILL PLAN
DAMASCUS VEIN
Work By: R. H. McMillan
Scale : 1:1000
Date: April 1998
FIGURE 4D
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. H. McMILLAN
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Dr. R. H. McMILLAN
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Vein necks and swells over relatively short distances. The Damascus Vein has been intersected and traced for 310 metres by 27 diamond drill holes, and an additional 120 metres by the Cominco trenches. At the north end the Vein disappears under overburden and appears to be weakening. The drilling by Granges in 1989 demonstrates that the Vein remains strong to the south and at depth. Granges (Deveaux, 1989) states that the Vein has a plunge of 28^0 to the south.

The **K Vein** (Blackwell, 1985) comprises 3 showings exposed over a strike length of 150 metres. At the north end, it constitutes a 5 cm. wide sulphide band transecting rhyolite, siltstone and tuff, however it widens towards the south. It dips between 65^0 and 85^0 west and parts of it are adjacent to a pervasively clay-altered granitic dyke. The Vein contains massive pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, argentian kobellite and tetrahedrite, and one 30 cm. sample taken by Blackwell (1985) assayed 39 ppm Ag, 3760 ppb Au, 1597 ppm Pb and 375 ppm Zn. The Vein walls are clay-altered, pyritised and tourmalinised. Representative samples taken in a trenching program in 1986 returned values that were economically insignificant (Smallwood and Sorbora, 1986).

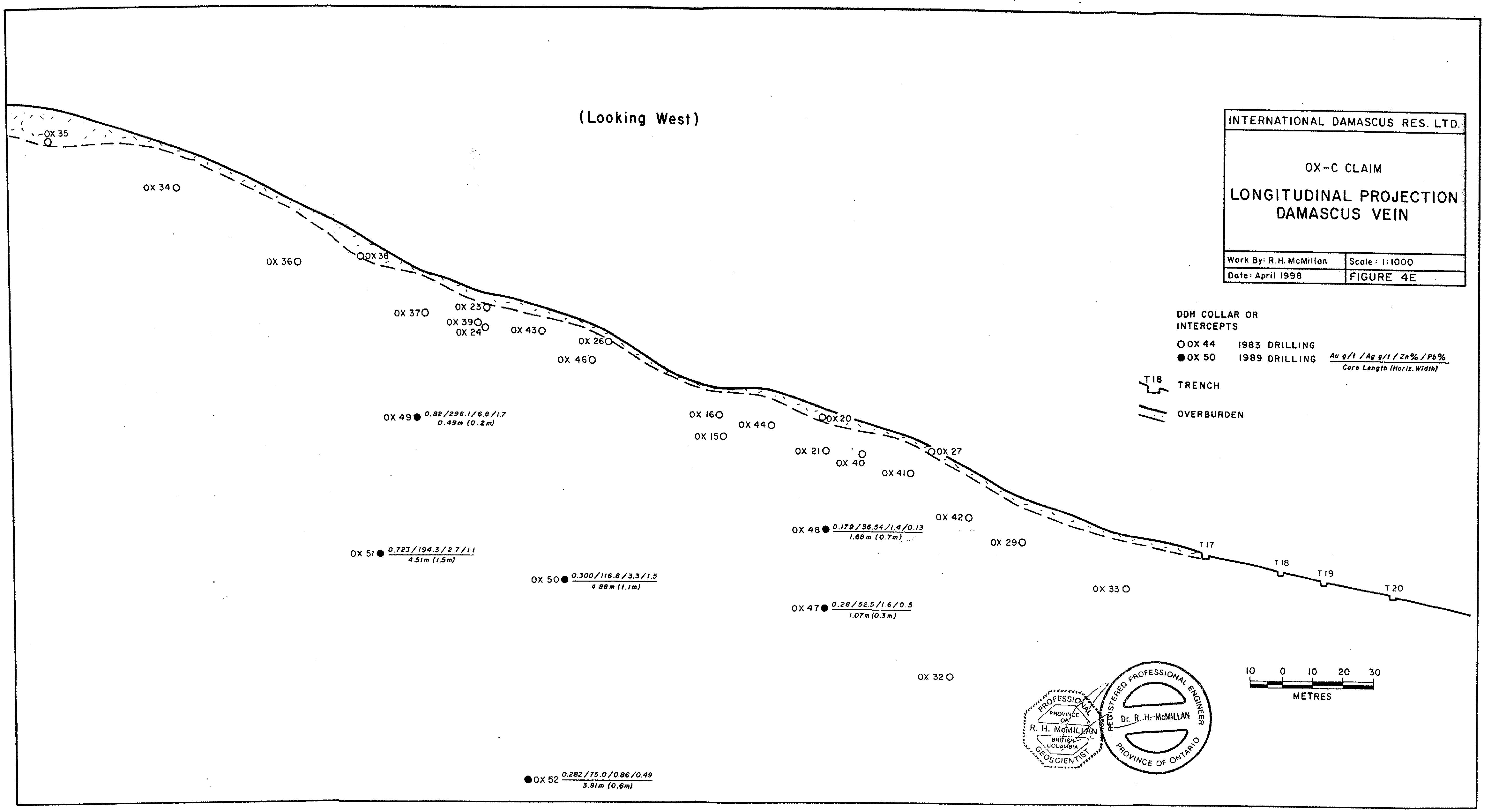
The **Hilltop Vein** (Blackwell, 1985) is a 22 m. long hematitic structure filled with massive sulphide material composed of arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite an galena. Breccia fragments composed of tourmaline, quartz and calcite are present in the vein. One of the samples taken by Blackwell (1985) assayed 28.8 g/t Ag, 14.4 g/t Au, 0.53 % Pb and 0.1 % Zn across 20 cm. - this sample is probably not representative however.

Elsewhere, Blackwell (1985) found minor galena mineralisation in fractured rhyolitic tuff of "Package II" rocks near the centre of the Ox-C Claim. Blackwell (1985) also found minor sphalerite mineralisation in sparry calcite in limestone of "Package II" rocks near the Ox-C - Ox-East Claim boundary

Diamond drill hole **84-4 on the Ox-East Claim** intersected 5.6 m. of "sporadic galena, sphalerite, and/or tetrahedrite vein mineralisation in argillic-altered felsic tuff" (Kallock and Goldsmith, 1984), within which 0.5 metres assayed 92.2 g/t Ag, 6.45 % Pb and 10.97 Zn in the north central part of the Claim (figs. 5a and 5b).

8.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil geochemical surveys cover the northern two-thirds of the Ox-C Claim and extend north into the Ox-B Claim. The work was done by Ager Consultants in programs in 1982-3 (Goldsmith, Kallock and Davidson, 1984) and in 1984 (Kallock and Goldsmith, 1984). Analyses were completed for Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Au and Cu. The Ox-East Claim was covered in 1984 (Kallock and Goldsmith, 1984). Analyses were completed for Ag, Pb, Zn and As - some samples were analysed for Cu, Sb and Au. The results presented in the above reports appear creditable and the work looks to



(Looking West)
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.
OX-C CLAIM
LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION
DAMASCUS VEIN
Work By: R. H. McMillan
Scale: 1:1000
Date: April 1998
FIGURE 4E
DDH COLLAR OR
INTERCEPTS
OX 44 1983 DRILLING
OX 50 1989 DRILLING
Au g/t / Ag g/t / Zn% / Pb%
Core Length (Horiz. Width)
T18 TRENCH
OVERBURDEN
OX 35
OX 34
OX 36
OX 38
OX 37
OX 23
OX 39
OX 24
OX 43
OX 26
OX 46
OX 49 0.82/296.1/6.8/1.7
0.49m (0.2m)
OX 16
OX 15
OX 44
OX 20
OX 21
OX 40
OX 41
OX 27
OX 42
OX 48 0.179/36.54/1.4/0.13
1.68m (0.7m)
OX 29
OX 51 0.723/194.3/2.7/1.1
4.51m (1.5m)
OX 50 0.300/116.8/3.3/1.5
4.88m (1.1m)
OX 47 0.28/52.5/1.6/0.5
1.07m (0.3m)
T17
T18
T19
T20
OX 33
OX 32
OX 52 0.282/75.0/0.86/0.49
3.81m (0.6m)
10 0 10 20 30
METRES
PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. H. McMILLAN
GEOSCIENTIST
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Dr. R. H. McMILLAN
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

have been completed in a competent manner. Because of the voluminous nature of the material, no attempt has been made to compile and analyse the data in detail herein, however the results for Ag and As are summarised on figures 4b and 5a.

On the Ox-C Claim and the adjacent Ox-B Claim, figure 4b shows the location of silver values >1.5 ppm and arsenic values >150 ppm. The lead analyses show (Goldsmith, Kallock and Davidson, 1984) a high degree of correlation with the Ag-As anomalies, while zinc values show a moderate correlation. Copper values are generally low. Near the centre of the Ox-C Claim a high-contrast Ag-As anomaly extends upslope from the Damascus Vein system. A second strong anomaly extends north for approximately 750 metres and is underlain by deep overburden downslope from the Damascus Vein.

Figure 5b shows the location of silver values >1.5 ppm and arsenic values >150 ppm on the Ox-East Claim. As with the Ox-C results, there is a good correlation between Ag and As, as well as strongly anomalous Zn and Pb.

9.0 GEOPHYSICS

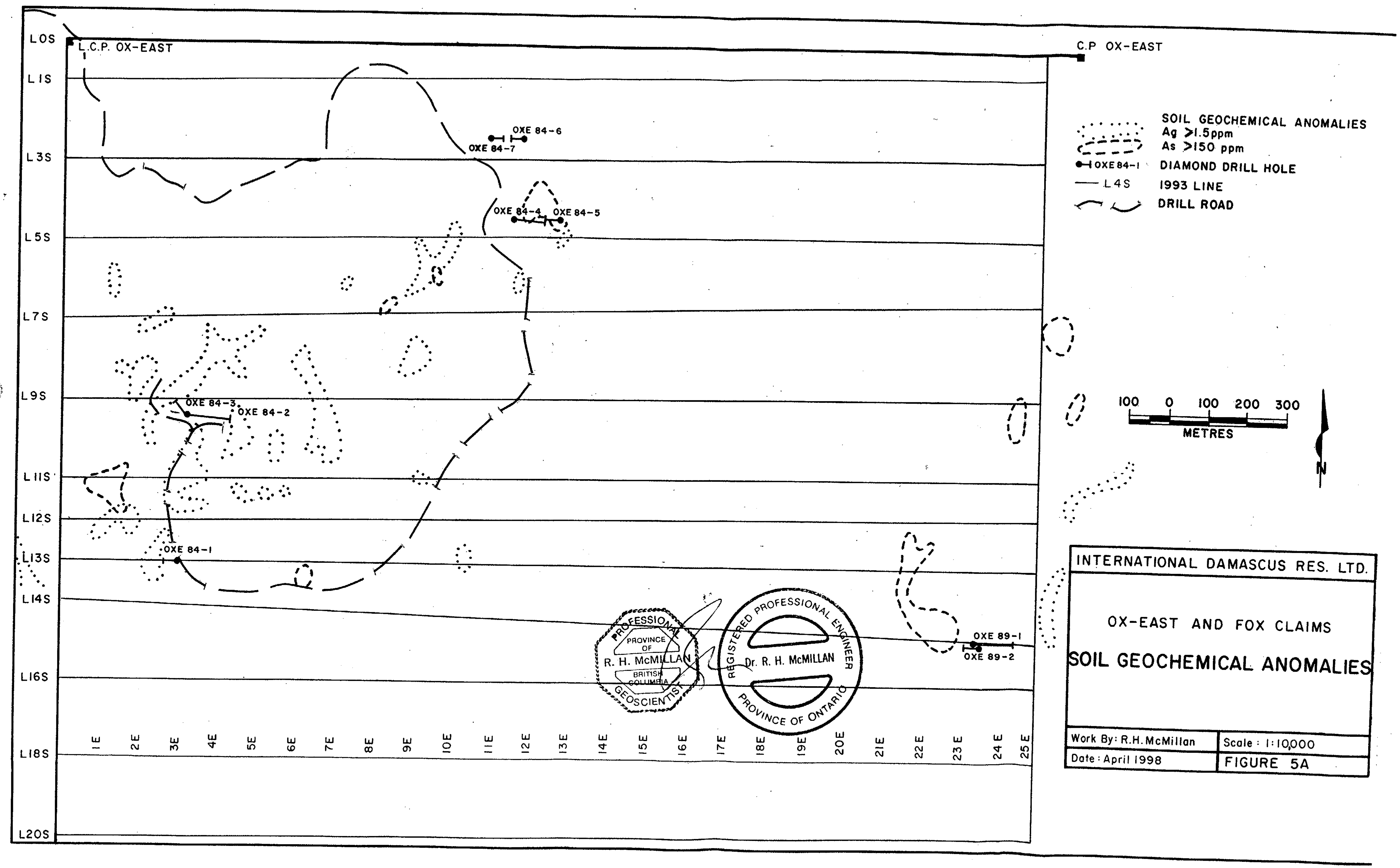
Most of the current Ox-C and East Claims and the southern portion of the Ox-B Claim have been covered by ground induced polarisation (IP), magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. The southern portion of the Ox-C Claim, and most of the Ox-A and Fox Claims have not been subjected to ground geophysical surveys.

9.1 Airborne VLF-EM Survey

A helicopter-borne VLF-EM was flown in 1982 over Ox-A, Ox-B, Ox-C Claims and adjacent area. Six conductive zones were detected over the Ox-C Claim, some of which correlate with the induced polarisation (IP) anomalies and sulphide-rich altered areas in bedrock. Nothing of consequence was detected over the Ox-A and Ox-B Claims.

9.2 Induced Polarisation Surveys

Cominco (Blackwell, 1984) completed a total of 16.3 km. of time domain induced polarisation (IP) surveying on the Ox-C Claim on 14 lines, generally spaced at 100 metres. A pole-dipole array was utilising, most with a=50 m. and n=1 and 2. In some areas they did more detailed work. The results documented several strong, generally north-trending chargeability anomalies which are shown in figure 4c. The two northernmost lines which surveyed the overburden-covered area on the south portion of the Ox-B Claim show a marked diminishment of the strong chargeability anomaly, probably reflecting the presence of deep overburden.



L.C.P. OX-EAST
C.P OX-EAST
L0S
L1S
L3S
L5S
L7S
L9S
L11S
L12S
L13S
L14S
L16S
L18S
L20S
1E
2E
3E
4E
5E
6E
7E
8E
9E
10E
11E
12E
13E
14E
15E
16E
17E
18E
19E
20E
21E
22E
23E
24E
25E
OXE 84-1
OXE 84-2
OXE 84-3
OXE 84-4
OXE 84-5
OXE 84-6
OXE 84-7
OXE 89-1
OXE 89-2
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES
Ag >1.5ppm
As >150 ppm
OXE 84-1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
L4S 1993 LINE
DRILL ROAD
100 0 100 200 300
METRES
N
PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF R. H. McMILLAN BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER Dr. R. H. McMILLAN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.
OX-EAST AND FOX CLAIMS
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES
Work By: R.H. McMillan
Scale : 1:10,000
Date : April 1998
FIGURE 5A

Ager Consultants completed six lines (11.6 km.) of induced polarisation on the western part of the Ox-East Claim in 1984, and these results were utilised in the drill program of that year, unfortunately the report on this work is unavailable. However a western dip to the anomalies was interpreted (Kallock and Goldsmith, 1984). In 1986, Lloyd Geophysics (Smallwood and Sorbora, 1986) completed a time domain survey which covered most of the Ox-East Claim utilising a line spacing of 200 metres. A pole-dipole array was utilised with a=50 m. for n=1, 2, 3 and 4. Two additional lines were surveyed to detail coverage at 100 metre line spacing where strong IP anomalies were encountered. The survey documented five anomalies (figure 5b).

9.3 Ground Magnetic Surveys

A magnetometer survey was completed on parts of the Ox-B and Ox-C Claims in 1983 by Arctex Engineering. There is no indication of the instrumentation or quality of the data. Cominco completed a Proton precession magnetometer survey without a base station and detected some areas of higher susceptibility in the central part of the Ox-C Claim.

Arctec Engineering completed a magnetometer survey over part of the Ox-East Claim in 1984 and again there is no indication of the instrumentation or the quality of the data.

9.4 Ground VLF-EM Surveys

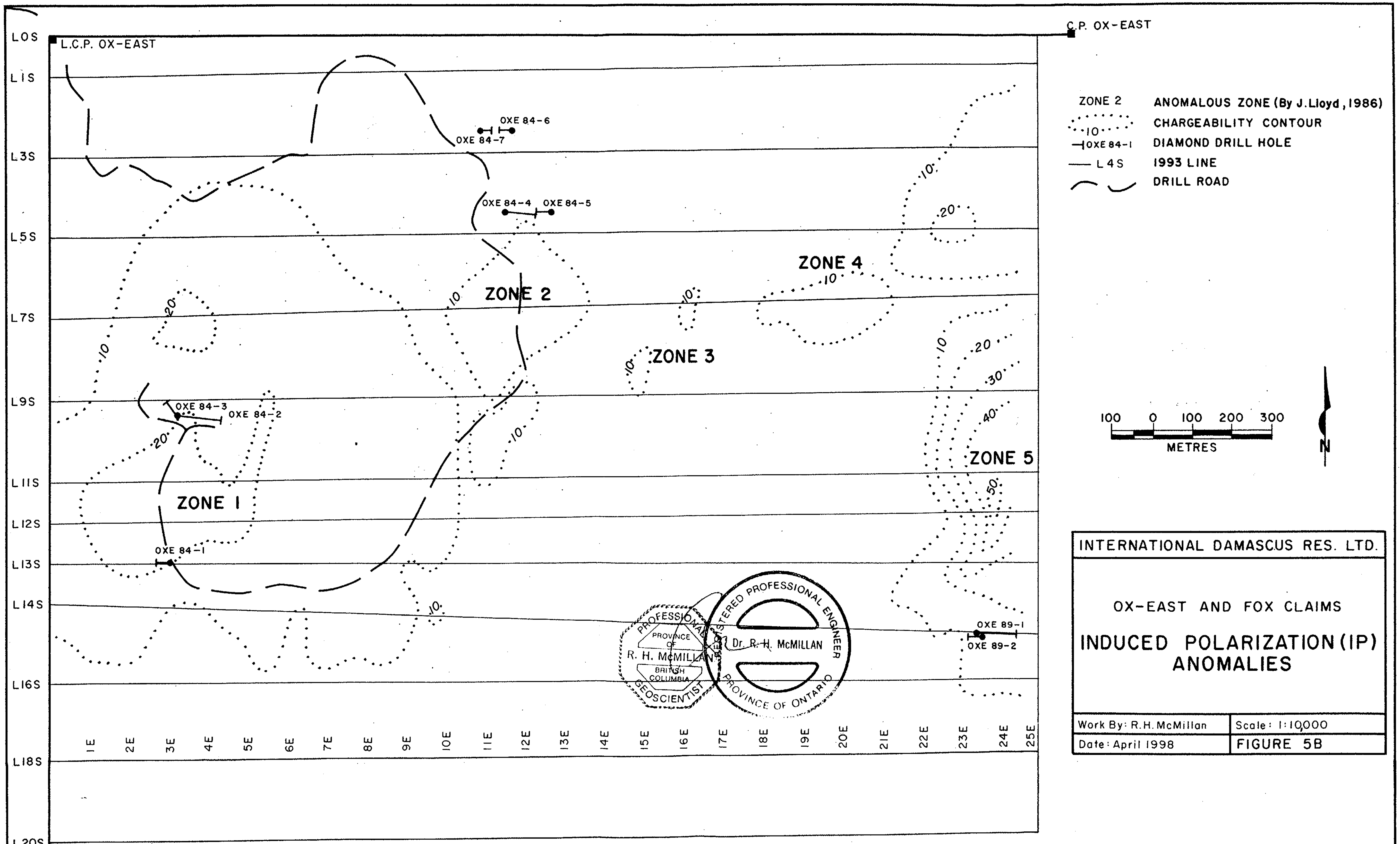
A VLF-EM survey utilising a Crone Radem receiver, recording the Seattle, Washington (24.8 kHz.) signal was completed on parts of the Ox-C Claim in 1984 by Cominco and several north-trending weak conductors were detected. Some conductors correlate with topography, others with faults. The strongest conductor is associated with the strong chargeability (IP) anomaly.

Arctec Engineering completed a VLF-EM survey over part of the Ox-East Claim in 1984. No details regarding the instrumentation or transmitter that was utilised, however several weak conductors were outlined, some coinciding with the chargeability (IP) anomalies.

10.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drilling has been completed in five separate campaigns on the property, and data are available for three.

The 1982 and 1983 programs utilised a Hydrowink portable diamond drill and because of the limitations of the drilling equipment and to the broken nature of the Damascus Vein and associated fracture zone, core recovery was poor - most of the


L.C.P. OX-EAST
C.P. OX-EAST
L0S
L1S
L3S
L5S
L7S
L9S
L11S
L12S
L13S
L14S
L16S
L18S
L20S
1E
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12E
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14E
15E
16E
17E
18E
19E
20E
21E
22E
23E
24E
25E
ZONE 1
ZONE 2
ZONE 3
ZONE 4
ZONE 5
OXE 84-1
OXE 84-2
OXE 84-3
OXE 84-4
OXE 84-5
OXE 84-6
OXE 84-7
OXE 89-1
OXE 89-2
ZONE 2 ANOMALOUS ZONE (By J.Lloyd, 1986)
10 CHARGEABILITY CONTOUR
OXE 84-1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
L 4 S 1993 LINE
DRILL ROAD
100 0 100 200 300
METRES
N
PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. H. McMILLAN
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Dr. R. H. McMILLAN
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RES. LTD.
OX-EAST AND FOX CLAIMS
INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) ANOMALIES
Work By: R.H. McMillan
Scale: 1:10,000
Date: April 1998
FIGURE 5B

core was EQ in size. This work was supervised by Arctec Engineering and is summarised below in Table 1. The records which are available can be found in the report by Goldsmith, Kallock and Davidson (1984) - the original records are unavailable. Because of problems with core recovery in the program, several of the assay intervals presented in Table 1 are composites of assay results from both sludge and core.

Four holes were drilled in the 1982 campaign. Of these, holes Ox-1 and Ox-2A are shown on figure 4d. Holes Ox-10 and Ox-11 were apparently drilled on the access road west of the Damascus Vein but the precise locations are unknown.

Holes Ox-11A through Ox-46 were drilled in the 1983 campaign, when a total of 909.7 metres in 36 holes was completed. The Damascus Structure was intersected in 22 holes of which 18 encountered mineralisation. Five of the 1983 holes missed the zone or overshot the Damascus structure in overburden. Two holes (Ox-30 and 31) were drilled vertically into deep overburden north of the Damascus Vein. The remaining seven holes tested other targets, mainly geochemical anomalies, on the Ox-C Claim.

Table 1, 1982 and 1983 Drill Holes (after Goldsmith, Kallock and Davidson, 1984)

Hole #	Az. (deg.)	Dip (deg.)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Ox-1	280	-60	21.0								
Ox-2A	255	-60	24.8								
Ox-10											
Ox-11											
Ox-11A	295	-60	18.0								
Ox-12		-90	21.9								
Ox-13	158	-45	26.5	19.8	20.4	0.6	0.2	1165.5	0.7	1.0	2.9
Ox-14	235	-67	33.4	12.5	12.6	0.1		30.5	0.0	0.8	3.0
Ox-15	055	-54	31.2	14.6	15.9	1.3	0.4	304.7	0.5	1.9	4.0
Ox-16	055	-42	16.0	8.6	9.6	1.1	0.5	112.1	0.9	1.2	6.7
Ox-17	041	-45	11.4								
Ox-18	221	-45	9.8								
Ox-19	258	-64	21.9								
Ox-20	078	-62	12.2								
Ox-21	070	-43	28.3	15.4	19.2	3.8	2.8	1228.6	0.4	7.3	5.8
Ox-22	071	-41	31.7								
Ox-23	251	-48	8.2	6.7	8.2	1.5	0.9	596.5	0.7	3.9	3.4
Ox-24	251	-64	21.3	12.2	14.3	2.1	0.7	53.8	0.1	0.6	5.8
Ox-25	247	-45	18.6	11.4	11.7	0.3	0.1	122.4	0.7	1.2	11.2
Ox-26	067	-47	11.9	3.1	4.3	1.2	1.0	231.4	0.1	2.1	2.5

Ox-27	242	-47	27.7								
Ox-28	251	-44	29.0	22.9	23.8	0.9	0.5	14.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
Ox-29	071	-49	27.4	16.8	17.8	1.0	0.8	38.7	0.3	0.5	7.9
Ox-30		-90	47.9								
Ox-31		-90	31.4								
Ox-32	070	-41	151.5								
Ox-33	080	-45	20.9	17.8	19.5	1.7	1.4	31.5	tr	0.2	0.7
Ox-34	115	-45	23.8								
Ox-35	085	-47	19.4								
Ox-36	090	-45	30.3								
Ox-37	082	-45	22.9	21.3	22.1	0.9	0.7	1371.9	1.0	6.3	9.7
Ox-38	081	-45	29.4								
Ox-39	085	-60	15.2	9.7	10.7	1.0	0.5	245.8	0.5	2.4	3.7
Ox-40	080	-43	16.6	8.5	11.2	2.7	2.1	135.7	0.7	1.0	2.9
Ox-41	082	-42	15.3	10.2	11.3	1.1	0.9	344.0	1.37	3.3	6.2
Ox-42	085	-45	19.4	15.0	17.7	2.7	2.1	70.3	0.3	1.5	2.4
Ox-43	083	-43	17.4	10.9	12.8	2.0	1.6	211.5	0.3	1.4	2.6
Ox-44	080	-42	14.6	8.4	11.0	2.6	1.8	305.4	0.4	3.0	2.6
Ox-45	325	-45	8.7								
Ox-46	075	-45	18.6	12.2	14.8	2.6	2.1	350.0	0.1	3.7	2.1
	Total		**955.5**								

Based on the above data, Arctec Engineering (Goldsmith, Kallock and Davidson, 1984) calculated a drill-indicated "resource" of 4711 tonnes grading 580.3 g/t Ag, 0.5 g/t Au, 3.8 g/t Pb % and 4.6 % Zn. The "resource" is calculated to a depth of 9 metres in two blocks as follows: Block 1 includes holes 41, 40, 21, 44, 15 and 16 - it is 87.0 metres long, an average of 1.8 metres wide, and contains 2638 tonnes grading 640.2 g/t Ag, 0.6 g/t Au, 4.2 % Pb and 4.8 % Zn. Block 2 includes holes 26, 46, 43, 23, 24, 39, and 37 - it is 78.5 metres long, an average of 1.1 metres wide, and contains 2073 tonnes grading 504.1 g/t Ag, 0.4 g/t Ag, 3.2 % Pb and 4.2 % Zn. Between Blocks 1 and 2 there is an undrilled interval of 45.5 metres. The mineralised zones defined in the Blocks are open to the south and to depth.

Using the same data, but assuming a depth extent of 20 metres and assuming a continuous mineralised length of 177.5 metres between Arctec Engineering's Blocks 1 and 2, Borovic (1985) calculated a "resource" of 13,873.2 tonnes grading 579.3 g/t Ag, 0.5 g/t Au, 3.8 % Pb and 4.6 % Zn over an average true width of 1.2 metres. Because of the poor core recoveries, this estimate (and the earlier one by Arctec Engineering) must be considered with caution - the actual grades and widths could be considerably higher or lower. Large diameter drilling or underground sampling will be required to obtain a more reliable estimate.

During 1984, Ager and Associates supervised a drill program on behalf of International Damascus on the Ox-C and Ox-East Claims. Reportedly (Deveaux, 1989), seven holes were drilled on the Damascus Zone and two on the Hilltop Vein, and (Borovic, 1985) seven holes at induced polarisation (IP) and geochemical targets on the Ox-East Claim. The drill records of the drilling on the Ox-C Claim are unavailable, however the results for the Ox-East Claim are presented in the report by Borovic (1985) and summarised below in table 2. Hole 84-4 intersected sphalerite, tetrahedrite and (or) galena in a felsic tuff, with 0.4 metres assaying 92.2 g/t Ag, 6.5 % Pb and 11.0 % Zn. The strongest part of the induced polarisation anomly is located 200 metres south of Drill Hole 84-4. Two holes (84-6 and 84-7) were drilled into extensions of the IP-geochemical anomaly 200 metres to the north with negative results. No drilling was done to the south of hole 84-4.

Table 2, 1984 Drill Holes, Ox-East Claim (after Borovic, 1985)

Hole #	Az. (deg.)	Dip (deg.)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
84-1	270	-70	141.8							
84-2	100	-60	228.7							
84-3	315	-60	94.5							
84-4	090	-45	136.0	54.0	54.8	0.8	15.4	tr	1.3	4.9
				55.3	55.9	0.6	1.4	tr	0.1	0.4
				55.9	56.6	0.7	3.4	tr	0.2	0.8
				59.1	59.5	0.4	92.2	tr	6.5	11.0
				59.5	60.0	0.5	10.6	tr	0.3	1.6
84-5	270	-45	51.8							
84-6	270	-43	36.9							
84-7	090	-55	31.7							
	Total		**721.4**							

In 1989, Granges Inc. optioned the property and drilled eight holes. Six (561.4 metres) tested depth extensions on the Damascus Vein on the Ox-C Claim, and two (187.2 metres) tested an IP-soil geochemical anomaly on the east portion of the Ox-East Claim. The results are summarised below in Table 3. On the Damascus Vein, hole Ox-51 intersected a horizontal (true) width of 1.5 metres grading 194.3 g/t Ag, 1.1 % Pb and 2.7 % Zn at a vertical depth of 88.0 metres. The two holes (Ox-E 1 and 2) drilled on the IP-soil geochemical anomalies intersected a strongly fractured zone containing disseminated pyrite but no base or precious metal mineralisation.

Table 3, 1989 Drill Holes (after Deveaux, 1989)											
Hole #	Az. (deg.)	Dip (deg.)	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Ox-47	084	-77	81.4	61.7	62.8	1.1	0.3	52.5	0.3	0.5	1.6
Ox-48	084	-67	44.9	36.9	38.6	1.7	0.7	36.5	0.2	0.1	1.4
Ox-49	099	-72	66.1	49.6	50.1	0.5	0.2	296.1	0.8	1.7	6.8
Ox-50	090	-77	93.6	78.3	83.2	4.9	1.1	116.8	0.3	1.5	3.3
				86.0	87.5	1.5	0.3	57.9	tr	0.4	0.7
Ox-51	098	-65	112.0	100.3	104.8	4.5	1.5	194.3	0.7	1.1	2.7
Ox-52	090	-72	163.7	155.1	159.0	3.9	0.6	75.3	0.3	0.5	0.9
OXE-1	090	-45	155.0								
OXE-2	270	-55	32.6								
	Total		**749.3**								

11.0 DISCUSSION

Several aspects of the Ox Property attest to the need for additional work. The proximity of the producing Huckleberry Mine is highly positive and will provide favourable infrastructure and access to the Property. Proximity to the Huckleberry Mine also affirms the presence of highly favourable geological environments in the district. Tom Schroeter (1998), who has followed the work in the Tahtsa-Francois area as well as on the Ox Property, has pointed to the proximity to a porphyry copper occurrence (Ox Lake), to the presence of breccia pipe mineralisation (Lean-To Property) and to the persistent and strong vein silver mineralisation on the Property as factors common to both the Ox Property and to the Equity Mine and believes that the Ox Property remains an excellent target for disseminated epithermal silver-gold mineralisation. This type of target was Cominco's original premise for optioning the property in 1984, and the author believes that the targets developed by Cominco on the Ox-C Claim have not been adequately tested for the following reasons:

1) Cominco did not drill-test the chargeability anomalies that are located west (and up-slope) of the Damascus Vein system. Their backhoe trenching program exposed areas with extensive bleaching, clay and quartz-tourmaline alteration, as well as abundant pyrite mineralisation with minor galena and sphalerite and low silver values. Such material might be expected above or adjacent to an orebody.

2) In previous programs it has been assumed that the soil geochemical anomalies have been transported downslope directly from a bedrock source. The author believes that the role of glacial transport has not been adequately accounted for in previous exploration programs on the Property. Blackwell (1998) states that oxidised sulphide clasts are common in the glacial tills which mantle much of the property. If the source material has been glacially transported, the bedrock source of the geochemical anomalies is located west-southwest (or "up-ice") from the soil geochemical anomalies, and have not yet been drill tested.

For reasons similar to those presented above, and assuming that there is a glacial component to the transportation of the soil geochemical anomalies, the author believes that additional drilling is also required to evaluate the Ox-East Claim.

12.0 CONCLUSIONS

1) Diamond drilling by International Damascus Resources Ltd. has developed a significant "resource" within the high-grade Damascus Vein system. Borovic (1985), assuming a depth of 20 metres, calculated a "resource" of 13,873 tonnes grading 579.3 g/t Ag, 3.8 % Pb and 4.6 % Zn over a true width of 1.2 metres and over a length of 177.5 metres. Widely-spaced deep drilling by Granges Inc. in 1989, intersected the vein at a depth of 140 metres.

2) The Ox Property is a highly prospective Property with excellent potential for disseminated epithermal-style silver-gold mineralisation. Previous exploration programs have not addressed the possibility that the strong silver-base metal soil geochemical anomalies on the property have been transported to some degree by glacial processes.

13.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration program to test for disseminated, epithermal-style gold-silver mineralisation is recommended. Initially, the previous work should be re-compiled on an electronic database after locating key points in the field utilising an accurate global positioning device (GPS). Concurrently the claims should be geologically mapped a scale of 1:5000. A modern helicopter-borne electromagnetic-magnetic-VLF-EM survey utilising a GPS navigation system should be completed over the claims. Induced polarisation (IP) profiles should be surveyed over proposed drill targets. Diamond drilling should follow. A cost esimate follows:

Geologist (3.3 months @ $ 6000)		20,000
Assistant (2.5 months @ $4000)		10,000
Transportation, food, lodging, etc.		15,000
Rentals		15,000
Electromagnetic-magnetic-VLF-EM survey (200 km. @ $100)		25,000
IP (induced polarisation) profiles		10,000
Supervision		20,000
	Subtotal:	**$115,000**
Diamond drilling		135,000
	Grand Total:	**$250,000**

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF R. H. McMILLAN BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

R. H. McMillan Ph.D., P.Geo.
Victoria, B.C.
April 15, 1998

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER Dr. R. H. McMILLAN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

APPENDIX 1

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APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATE

I, RONALD HUGH McMILLAN, of 6606 Mark Lane, Victoria,
British Columbia (V9E 2A1), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992, and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since 1981.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.Sc. (Hons. Geology, 1962), and the University of Western Ontario with M.Sc. and Ph.D. (1969 and 1972) in Mineral Deposits Geology.

3. I have practised my profession throughout Canada, as well as in other areas of the world continuously since 1962.

4. The foregoing report on the Ox Property is based on a review of published and unpublished information regarding the geological setting, styles of mineralization and results of previous exploration programs within and adjacent to the subject property. Although I have had extensive experience working in the Smithers-Houston Area of B.C. since 1962, I have not visited the Ox Property.

5. I have no interest, financial or otherwise, in any of the Mineral Claims which constitute the Ox Property, nor in International Damascus Resources Ltd. or any related corporation.

6. Permission is hereby granted to International Damascus Resources Ltd. to use the foregoing report in support of a Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or Filing Statement to be filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Vancouver Stock Exchange, provided it is used in its entirety and without any material changes.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF R. H. McMILLAN BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

R. H. McMillan Ph.D. P.Geo.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER Dr. R. H. McMILLAN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Victoria, B. C.
15 April 1998

Appendix III

Blackwell, J.D. (1985) : Cominco Ltd. Year-End Report on Exploration Activity on the Ox-C Mineral Claim, 1984, Omineca Mining Division, Whitesail Area. Nine pages with maps and addendum on Geophysics by J. Klein.

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION

NTS: 93E/11

WESTERN DISTRICT

January 1985

YEAR END REPORT
EXPLORATION ACTIVITY ON THE
OX-C MINERAL CLAIM, 1984

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

WHITESAIL AREA

REPORT FOR OWNERS:

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS RESOURCES

810-625 HOWE STREET

VANCOUVER, B.C.

V6C 2T6

JANUARY 1985

J.D. BLACKWELL

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ATTACHMENTS

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION
NTS: 93E/11

WESTERN DISTRICT
04 January 1985

OX PROPERTY

1984 YEAR END REPORT

I. SUMMARY

Property acquired through J.V. agreement with objective of evaluating its Ag potential to host Equity Silver Mine low grade, bulk tonnage mineralization. Cominco programme utilized I.P., Mag surveys, back hoe trenching, rock chip sampling, and geological mapping. Outstanding feature is high contrast Ag-As-Pb-Zn soil anomaly, 2000x600 m with nearby high grade veins, in a Jurassic volcanic setting. Cominco programme revealed 1) area underlain by steeply dipping Jurassic rhyolite and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks, intruded by quartz-feldspar-tourmaline porphyry, 2) known veins are narrow with limited tonnage potential, 3) coincident I.P. and soil geochem anomaly in area underlain at depth by QFT porphyry, 4) extensive bleaching and clay alteration, abundant pyrite veinlet mineralization with minor sphalerite and galena, 5) rock chip sampling of area failed to locate areas of disseminated Ag mineralization, instead revealing very low grade 1 to 5 ppm Ag mineralization, with highest values associated with irregular tourmaline-quartz alteration zones. Additional exploration would require deep diamond drilling to test I.P. targets near QFT contact or further development drilling on the Damascus Zone.

II. PROPERTY

a)

Claim Name	Record No.	Staked	Recorded	Due Date
Ox-A	3732	April 17, 1981	May 11, 1981	May 11, 1994
Ox-B	3733	April 17, 1981	May 11, 1981	May 11, 1994
Ox-C	3734	April 14, 1981	May 11, 1981	May 11, 1994

b) All claims are contiguous. Corner post locations have not been surveyed or examined in order to determine their precise location.

c) The 1984 programme concentrated entirely upon the Ox-C claim. No exploration was undertaken upon the Ox-A or Ox-B claims.

III. LOCATION

a) Latitude: 53°38'N; Longitude: 127°03'W

b) NTS: 93 E-11

c) Omineca Mining Division

d) Nearest Population Centre: Houston, B.C. 90 km north of property

e) Property located upon north flank of Whitesail Range. Elevation range 1000 m vertical in 7000 m horizontal. Maximum elevation change on Ox-C claim, 500 m vertical in 2000 m horizontal.

f) Surface access by 140 km, all-weather gravel road from Houston.

Route: Morice FSR to Morice-Nadina FSR to Francois FSR to Andrew Bay cut-off, then Tahtsa Main FSR to shores of Tahtsa Reach (part of Kemano hydro-electric project). Boat 25 km west to barge landing at mouth of Kasalka Creek. Four-wheel drive road to property, 8.5 km east of landing. Travel time is 3-4.5 hours.

Barge landing to camp, road is rough and soft, subject to flooding at main creek crossing. Initial 2.5 km on sandy esker. Good quality road metal available along route.

g) Area covered by mature forest. Below 1350 m, area forested by white spruce and fir, from 1350 to 1550, white spruce and white bark pine, with alpine meadows above 1550 m.

IV. HISTORY

a) Prior to 1981:	Prospecting in general area during 1920's to 1940's. Major porphyry push in late 1960's. Asarco and Silver Standard explored Ox Lake deposit 5 km to north (1968 to 1970). Bethlehem Copper (1969-1972) acquired and explored area. Extensive soil and silt geochemistry, ten widely spaced percusion holes west and south of property. Recent activity spurred by follow-up of low priority Bethlehem anomalies which were ignored in previous campaigns.
b) 1981 to 1983:	Prospecting, soil geochemistry on compass lines, ground magnetometer survey, airborne VLF-EM. Diamond drilling: 910 m in 36 holes (1983), 4 holes in 1982 (data and core lost). Exploration conducted by Ager and Associates on behalf of International Damasucus.
c) 1984	Cominco Programme: ground geophysics including IP, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. Backhoe, cat and Wajax pump trenching, geological mapping, rock geochemical sampling.

V. OBJECTIVE

The objective was to evaluate the potential of the property to host an Equity Silver Mine-style low-grade, bulk silver deposit. The area has geological similarities inasmuch as it is underlain by steeply-dipping Mesosoic and younger volcanic, volcaniclastic and intrusive rocks, which are clay and tourmaline-altered and have widespread veinlet pyrite-sphalterite mineralization. The singular outstanding feature is a 2000 by 600 metre high contrast Ag-As-Pb-Zn soil geochemical anomaly (Plate III). This anomalous area is upslope from previously drill tested massive sulphide veins, and spans several drainage divides. Previous exploration had not evaluated the larger area of anomalous geochemistry.

VI. DEVELOPMENT

The major feature of the programme was the employing of a Caterpillar 225, backhoe/excavator to trench the area of anomalous soil geochemistry. This large machine, normally used in pipeline or foundation excavation and road construction, facilitated a quick, systematic, yet flexible examination of sub-till bedrock surfaces. Long linear trenches were located which cut along the topographic contours within and above areas of anomalous soils, allowing geological examination and systematic bedrock sampling. Inasmuch as the 225 is highly mobile, areas of interest, such as mineralization, were further exposed and traced along strike, allowing for a fairly complete two-dimensional examination without resorting to extensive blast trenching.

Trenches were sampled on a 2.0 metre continuous chip basis. Areas of complex geology or rich sulphide mineralization were sampled on a geological contact basis. All samples were analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag and As at the Cominco Exploration Research Laboratory in Vancouver.

A 23 line kilometre grid was established with a north-south baseline. This grid was utilized by Cominco Ltd. geophysical crews for I.P., Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys (Appendix I). The baseline is slope-corrected, crosslines are not. Survey stations are located with reasonable accuracy on accompanying plans, however, geophysical plots were produced assuming a rectilinear grid layout.

VIII. GEOLOGY

Regional

The Whitesail Range is underlain by a basement sequence of Mesozoic volcanic, volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks, striking northeast and dipping steeply west, overlain by relatively undisturbed Tertiary rhyolite ash-flows and basalt flows, dipping gently east. Intrusive rocks present include Cretaceous granodiorite and monzonite and mid-Tertiary diorite stocks and granitic dykes and sills. All units are displaced by apparent eastside down normal faults, and preTertiary units are transected by northeast-verging thrust faults. A comment by Duffel (1959) is succinct in summing up the difficulty in mapping this area:

"The attitudes on Whitesail Range do not clearly indicate any definite structure, the beds altering in strike and dip within short distances."

Recent 1:250,000 geological mapping by Woodsworth (1980) has attempted to unravel the geological mystery of the region. Based on field observations during the Ox programme, the writer suggests that the geology as shown for the Ox area is not accurate, as many units of different ages are "sandwiched into" a relatively small area which Woodsworth indicates to be underlain by Jurassic Whitesail Formation and Cretaceous Ashman Formation, and that the uppermost units of felsic Eocene Ootsa Formation is in fact a much younger (late Tertiary?) unit of basalt which formed a local volcanic edifice. Much of Duffel's problem with internal structure in the Whitesail Range can be attributed to caldera evolution and partial collapse during late-Tertiary volcanism.

Property (Plate II)

The Ox-C claim is underlain by four disconformable rock packages, ranging in age from Jurassic to Tertiary, overlain by thick blanket deposits of Quaternary to Recent alluvium and lacustrine clay at low elevations in the north, thick basal till upon the hillside, and complex till and debris flow lobes from a Recent landslide cover the uppermost southern portion of the property (Table I). Rock exposure is limited to 15%. Geological information was gathered by outcrop mapping, trenching and drill core logging. Many geological questions remain unresolved.

PACKAGE I

The oldest package on the property, which is also the host to mineralization, is a homoclinal, west-facing sequence of felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and sills. This unit is inferred to be equivalent to the upper Jurassic Whitesail Formation of the Hazelton Group, although exposures on the property lack the characteristic reddish and grey-coloured flows described by Tipper (1979). Neither the base nor the upper contact of this unit has been observed, and it appears to be separated from units to the east by a structural discontinuity. The western or upper contact is masked by overburden. Units strike 010° to 170°, averaging 175°, and dip west to 75° to 80°.

The lowermost unit (Iv), observed in drill core and outcrop rubble, is red to green dacite lapilli breccia, calcareous waterlain tuff and volcaniclastic breccia (conglomerate) and wacke. It appears to display a southward fining trend, suggesting a proximal to distal relationship with southward shedding of volcanic debris from a thick breccia ashflow to the north. This unit is at least 30 m thick. Overlying is a unit of cream to white rhyolite lapilli tuff and crystal tuff (It). Two ashflows are recognized here, each with a distinctive basal zone of cream-coloured lapilli in a granular matrix, grading upward to crystal tuff. Maximum thickness is approximately 35 m. The unit appears to thicken southward. The uppermost 3 to 5 m of both ashflows is grey-coloured, perhaps due to post-depositional alteration. This unit hosts the "Damascus Zone" mineralization.

Overlying the rhyolite unit is 20 m of mixed buff and grey rhyolite breccia and tuff (IL), passing upward to a distinct 10 m sequence of black volcaniclastic mudstone, tuff breccia, chert and pyritic wacke with abundant white rhyolite lapilli (Ib). This unit is an important mapping marker. Despite its recessive weathering nature, it can be readily traced through shallow overburden by the black colouration it imparts to the overlying soil.

Separating the black marker and overlying units is an intrusive sill of quartz-orthoclase-tourmaline porphyry (Q). This mass is conformable, thickening to 40 m northward and downward. To the south, up Poison Creek the porphyry pinches down to a thin wedge, and roof rocks are cut 1-3 m wide dykes and marked by tourmaline-pyrite coating of fracture surfaces with some wholesale replacement of wacke and breccia beds. The age of the porphyry body is not clear. It may post-date the Whitesail rocks, but pre-dates mid-tertiary Ootsa units which flank and unconformably overly the body.

Hangingwall to the sill is at least 150 m of drab, greenish-white thick to medium-bedded lithic wacke and siltstone (Iw), with minor interbedded green laminated wacke and thin rhyolite lapilli. Epiclastic beds appear to be volcaniclastic, derived from felsic material, and much of this unit may actually be altered thin rhyolite tuff beds. The uppermost unit is at least 50 m of green to buff dacite or rhyolite lapilli tuff (ir) and breccia with thin, interbedded lithic wacke and siltstone. This unit weathers recessively, and any additional Whitesail Formation units upsection are overburden covered.

A differing and perhaps overlying Jurassic section is exposed along a west-flowing creek at UTM 628,000 E, 5,944,300 N. Bedding strikes are 140° to 165° N, with an overall west-facing 50° dip. Dip reversals, perhaps due to faults, are common. The contact with older Whitesail Formation was not observed.

This unit comprises an exposed section of at least 300 m of reddish-brown lithic wacke, grey mudstone, chert (Im) and limestone breccia (Is). Clastic rocks comprise 30-50 cm thick rhythmic beds of pebbley lithic wacke, cross-laminated arenaceous wacke, slumped and laminated mudstone capped by black thinly laminated chert. Incorporated clasts and lithic fragments include porphyritic andesite, rare limestone, quartz and feldspar. Limestone breccias are heterogenous conformable bodies up to 20 m thick.

PACKAGE II

The eastern portion of the property is underlain by flat-lying to gently north-dipping units of Package II. Neither the base nor the top of the section is exposed, and the unit is structurally discordant to the west with Whitesail units and disappears eastward into overburden. The lowermost unit is a distinctive medium-bedded, chocolate-brown weathering limestone containing abundant fossil debris of irregular pelecypods and high-spiral gastropods, plus calcareous arenite and felsic tuffaceous limestone, 15 m thick (IIL). It passes upward into white to buff calcareous rhyolite breccias, rhyolite tuff (IIr) and finally a thick (150 m+) lithic lapilli breccia/tuff unit (IIb). The lithic lapilli breccia/tuff unit is a distinct grey to green coloured rhyolite with abundant moderately welded black vitrophyre fragments in various stages of alteration and divitrification. The entire sequence is at least 250 m thick. This package is considered to be Jurassic or Cretaceous in age.

PACKAGE III

Three small outliers of rhyolite vitrophyre, welded ashflow tuffs and breccias (IIIr) are preserved in the Poison Creek "canyon" walls near UTM 628 700 E and 5,945,500 N. The rocks are tentatively assigned to the mid-Tertiary Ootsa Group, based upon the fresh, unaltered appearance (well preserved obsidian comprises the vitrophyre zones) and their unconformable relationship to older "Whitesail" rhyolite volcanic rocks.

Ootsa units occur as three scalloped outliers along the Poison Creek valley walls. The pre-Ootsa surface is gossanous and fractured. Four black vitrophyre zones are recognized with intervening greenish to pink-buff coloured rhyolite ashflow units in various stages of welding. Internal contacts between welding units are chaotic in general appearance, and steep contacts between welding units are common. Based on detailed field observation (not plotted on accompanying geological maps), it appears that welded zone contacts mimic the outside contacts or valley walls, yet eutaxitic features and flow contacts are subhorizontal. Hence, these rocks are interpreted to represent subaerial pyroclastic flows which avalanched down the Poison Creek valley in mid-Tertiary time. Inherent in this interpretation is that the Poison Creek valley was a valley in Tertiary time, which was filled with pyroclastic debris, and was subsequently exhumed and reoccupied by creek waters. An alternative modification is that these units are large, slumped blocks which were originally deposited much higher (topographically) and have slid downhill to this current resting place. (This interpretation is not nearly so "flashy" or appealing as the glowing avalanche careening down the unsuspecting peaceful valley scenario).

The exploration significance of these units is that:

a) they do not appear to have been moved into place structurally (faulted in)
b) they are not altered, nor mineralized, yet rest upon highly mineralized Whitesail rocks, with a paleosurface marked by a gossanous buildup.
c) hence, they constitute an upper age limit to mineralization, as mineralizing processes occurred prior to mid-Tertiary time.

PACKAGE IV

Package IV includes plagiophyric basalt flows, breccias and ash units which cap the Whitesail Mountain Range. These rocks are a late Tertiary accumulation errupted from local edifices on Troitsa Peak and to the writer's knowledge, this new volcanic center has not been previously recognized. The bulk of this unit outcrops south and east of the Ox-C claim. It is unconformable upon Mesozoic volcanic units. Ash units and thin flows are flat-lying, however, flow complexes dip in various directions, probably represently original attitudes. On the property, this unit is composed of 100 m of bedded greenish coloured plagioclase airfall ash with locally abundant block and bombs of accidental vitric plagiophyric basalt, interbedded with stubby, short block vitric basalt agglomerate units and thin basaltic flows (IVa). It is overlain by at least 200 m of highly vesicular, plagiophyric basalt flow, flow breccia and vitric scoria beds (IVr).

Immediately south of the map area, at approximatley UTM 629 000 E, 5,943,000 N an erruptive centre is defined by a vertical 70 m wide pipe-like zone, of chaotic breccias, intense yellow-green clay alteration along joints and fractures, with a peripheral zone of intense hematization. Adjacent exposures of flows and agglomerates dip away from this area, and are interpreted to represent a disected stratovolcano cone. This erruptive centre may be one of several in the Whitesail Range.

Intrusive Rocks

a) Granite Stocks, Dykes, Sills (G)

Medium-grained, greenish to white coloured quartz and feldspar-phyric granite outcrops in the east-central portion of the property. An intrusive contact is exposed in trench 6 in which the granite is intensely chlorite epidote-altered and adjacent volcanic units are contact metamorphosed with biotite porphyrblasts and have a "baked" appearance. The granite masses are probably small stocks or apophyses from a larger mass at depth.

Similar granitic rock is intersected in drill hole Ox-32, again producing a small contact metamorphic zone in adjacent volcaniclastic rocks. Granite and adjacent country rock is marked by minor disseminated pyrite and tourmaline rich bands. It is possible that much of the eastern portion of the property is underlain at depth by a granitic sill.

During trenching several 2 to 4 metre wide, north-trending vertical granitic dykes were exposed in the Poison Creek valley and up to 200 m west. These dykes are frequently clay-altered, can be cut with a knife, and weather recessively.

b) Diorite (D)

Outcrops of greenish to black medium-grained diorite and quartz diorite are found east of the granite stocks. The diorite is locally epidote-bearing and may contain biotite. A Tertiary age is considered likely, based on similar diorite-gabbro bodies in the region which have been assigned this age by Woodworth.

c) Latite (L)

Maroon-coloured, feldspar-quartz-phyric vertical latite dykes striking north are exposed in the lower reaches of Poison Creek. These dykes are up to 5 m wide and appear to cross cut major units and the Damascus Zone mineralization.

Metamorphism

The rocks on the Ox property are subgreenschist metamorphic rock. Fracture cleavage, marked by cross grain shearing and chlorite cleavage is evident near faults and shears, particularly in volcaniclastic units of package I. Rocks of packages II, III and IV are not metamorphosed.

Structure

Limited rock outcrop and a paucity of marker units limit the delineation of faults. The faulting pattern and history is probably more complex than that portrayed on Plate II, particularly in rock package I.

Three parallel, west-dipping 020° trending reverse faults occur in the Poison Creek area. Sense of displacement is reverse, with east side down, however an unknown sinistral slip component may be present. The easternmost fault marks the contact of packages I and II. Cataclaysis and proto mylonites up to 4 m wide mark the fault zones.

Small faults, striking 170°, with minor unit displacement, dip west at 70° to 85°. The Damascus Zone and K-vein mineralization occupy structures of this orientation.

South-dipping faults trending 070° are also present. Displacements are small and no sense of movement has been documented. A good exposure of an 070° fault occurs in the east fork tributary at the Y-junction in Poison Creek.

Mineralization

Rocks of package I and to a lesser extent, package II, have been extensively argillic-altered, fractured, and mineralized with disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite. In addition, there are discrete, larger fracture-filling high grade Ag-Zn-Pb-Cu-Fe-Sb-Bi-As-bearing veins. Mineralizing processes appear epigenetic in nature and are likely early Tertiary aged.

The following descriptions incapsulate observations on mineralization present, and analytical results are plotted on Plates V to XVI and are tabulated in Appendix II.

Damascus Zone

The Damascus Zone is defined as the vein showing immediately east of Poison Creek which was partially drill delineated by International Damascus in 1983.

-The zone is a multiple vein system with a single wide, well mineralized zone in the south with minor hangingwall mineralized shears, and two narrow parallel veins in the north, separated by up to 10 m of barren rock.

-The veins neck and swell over relatively short distances.

-Average dips are 80° west, though local dip reversals occur.

-Cross fractures which offset the vein structures are not evident. The occurrence of the zone is remarkably predictable.

-Mineralogy: pyrite-marcasite with lesser arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, chalcopyrite, boulangerite, tetrahedrite and argentite

-Accessory minerals: tourmaline, chalcedonic quartz, clay, ferromanganese carbonates

-Sulphide grain size is highly variable from 2 cm down to 5 um

-Veins are not mineralogically or texturally zoned or banded

-The zone has been subjected to 32 diamond drill holes, 21 of which are located such as to intesect the vein structure

-North of drill hole Ox-33, 5 back hoe trenches traced the veins north 120 m

-Two veins are present, crossing Poison Creek and transecting a Tertiary latite porphyry dyke (Plate XIII)

-Highlights of these trenches include:

Trench 18 - Northern extension of "Damascus Zone", 75 m north of DDH Ox-33 (most northerly hole)

398	20 cm block, probably east zone	5.54 oz/T Ag, 0.044 oz/T Au, 0.79% Pb, 1.5% Zn
402	90 cm chip sample, "west zone"	1.75 oz/T Ag, 0.010 oz/T Au, 0.69% Pb, 1.9% Zn
403	high grade grab of 402 interval	2.85 oz/T Ag, 0.03 oz/T Au, 0.57% Pb, 1.05% Zn
404	high grade grab of 402 interval	1.92 oz/T Ag, 0.018 oz/T Au, 1.20% Pb, 2.55% Zn

Trench 19 - 90 metres north of Ox-33

405 - high grade grab of "east zone" 7.56 oz/T Ag, 0.014 oz/T Au, 2.89% Pb, 2.10% Zn

452 - 10 cm block of east zone 4.42 oz/T Ag, 0.032 oz/T Au, 1.67% Pb, 1.28% Zn

453 - 30 cm chip of east zone 1.42 oz/T Ag, 0.003 oz/T Au, 0.69% Pb, 1.03% Zn

Trench 20 - 120 metres north of Ox-33, on west side of creek

409 - 2 m chip of west zone exposure 4.54 oz/T Ag, 0.02 oz/T Au, 0.89% Pb, 0.27% Zn

531 - 80 cm chip of west zone 1.94 oz/T Ag, 0.01 oz/T Au, 0.65% Pb, 0.58% Zn

532 - 60 cm adjacent to 531 9.68 oz/T Ag, 0.022 oz/T Au, 1.44% Pb, 1.05% Zn

-Trench 21 failed to reach bedrock, however elevated metal values in yellow-coloured clay found at the base of the till indicate close proximity to the vein.

-The Damascus zone is open to the north and has not been satisfactorily cut-off to the south.

K-Vein

The K-Vein was discovered by prospecting during the 1984 Cominco programme. It occurs at the Poison Creek Y-junction at an elevation of 1200 m and comprises 3 showings along a 150 m strike length. Showings have not been trenched. See Plate XVI for outcrop sampling results.

-To the north, below the Y-junction, the K-vein comprises a 5 cm wide sulphide band in waterlain rhyolite and tuff. The vein dip 065° to 80° W. It comprises massive pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, argentian kobellite and tetrahedrite. Sericite/clay alteration occurs at the veinlet margins. A 30 cm chip channel analysed 39 ppm Ag, 3760 ppb Au, 1597 ppm Pb and 375 ppm Zn.

-South and above the Y-junction two exposures of vein material have been partially hand trenched, possibly strike extensions. Thirty-five metres south of the first site, pods of massive pyrite with minor sphalerite are associated with tourmalinized shears. Mineralization is present in pyritic, clay altered volcaniclastic siltstone, adjacent to the intrusive contact of a totally clay altered granitic dyke. A 2.0 m chip channel sample of this material analysed 13.9 ppm Ag, 8.2 ppb Au, 6.25 ppm Pb and 1690 ppm Zn.

-180 metres above the first site, along the west fork of Poison Creek, a second exposure along the vein trend occurs. At this site, large blocks of deeply weathered massive sulphide blocks up to 50 cm in diameter occur in a small talus slope. This material appears to originate from the contact of the clay altered granite dyke-volcaniclastic sediment contact. The blocks of material are composed mostly of scorodite-type minerals with minor fresh pyrite, arsenopyrite and indeterminate grey sulphide. A grab sample analyzed over 230 ppm Ag, 6000 ppb Au, over 53,400 ppm Pb and 727 ppm Zn.

Hilltop Vein

The Hilltop is exposed in trench 4 (Plate IX) and comprises a 22 m long by 0.08 to 0.20 m wide hematite fracture with massive sulphide.

-Mineralization comprises stellate arsenopyrite aggregates up to 2.0 cm in diameter, with euhedral pyrite, sphalerite and galena.

-Breccia fragments are completely converted to tourmaline, quartz and calcite.

-Assay highlights include:

84 Ox 202 - 8 cm chip sample at west end of exposure 9.82 oz/T Ag, 0.21 oz/T Au, 0.96% Pb, 0.03% zn

206 - 20 cm chip sample at centre of exposure 0.84 oz/T Ag, 0.42 oz/T Au, 0.53% Pb, 0.10% Zn

211 - 8 cm chip sample at east end of exposure 0.34 oz/T Ag, 0.052 oz/T Au, 0.08% Pb, 0.10% Zn

Ox Hillside Area

This area encompasses the general area west of Poison Creek which was sampled by Trenches 1 uphill and south-southeast to trench 7. This area is underlain by rock package I, and was the principal area of anomalous soil geochemistry targeted for evaluation by the 1984 programme. No mineralization of economic interest was located.

Volcaniclastic siltstones, tuffs and grey to black argillite units in this area are largely argillic-altered and pyrite mineralized. Rocks are intensely microfractured and annealed with dendritic marcasite-pyrite with rare galena and sphalerite. Areas between trenches 2 and 3, through trenches 13, 14, 15 and 16 and above trench 1 contain erratic zones of "pneumatolytic" tourmaline-albite-calcite replacement with minor sphalerite-galena and pyrite. High analytical values of Pb, Zn and Ag are present (see Trench plans and Appendix II).

Additional Occurrences

1. -Minor sphalerite mineralization is associated with sparry calcite hosted in limestone beds of map unit IIL at the fossil locality at the Ox-C, Ox-East boundary
   -Rock geochem numbers 84TS-17, a grab sample, analyzed 1930 ppm Zn.

2. -Minor galena was noted on shears developed in fractured lithic tuff. This locality is located along the new access road between trenches 6 and 7, at the 1327 m elevation. Material was not sampled.

3. The black mudstone unit Ib, is highly pyritic. Detailed sampling (see Trench 24 plan) revealed erratic but anomalous metal values. Upstream from trench 24, unit Ib is brecciated and tourmalinized, with brecciated sulphides containing pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and galena. Rock samples 84 Ox 571 to 575 are grab samples of this material.

VIII. POSSIBILITIES

Additional exploration could target two environments:

1) Step-out and undercutting diamond drilling on the Damascus Zone

2) Deep drilling of the contact zone of the quartz-feldspar-tourmaline porphyry, searching for hidden disseminated mineralization associated with areas of hydrothermal, pneumatolytic alteration.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

1. Ox-C claim is underlain by four disconformable rock packages, ranging in age from Jurassic to Tertiary.

2. The oldest rock package, a west-facing, steeply dipping sequence of felsic volcanic tuffs, breccias and intercalated volcaniclastic rock is extensively altered and host widespread disseminated pyrite mineralization and three sulphide veins.

3. Rock package I has been intruded by a quartz-feldspar-tourmaline sill, which is modestly mineralized. Adjacent roof rocks are locally altered with tourmaline-albite-carbonate which may contain anomalous metal values.

4. Damascus zone mineralization approximately 500 m long, up to 3.5 m wide and has been undercut by drilling to a depth of 20 m. Grades up to 66 oz/T Ag; average grade in 10 to 12 oz/T range. Accessory modest values of Pb, Zn, Sb and Cu, minor Au.

5. Hilltop vein, 22m X 0.2m, massive arsenopyrite with pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Assay values up to 9.8 oz/T Ag and 0.21 oz/T Au.

6. K-vein, 150m X 0.2m, massive pyrite with argentian kobellite, galena, sphalerite, etc. Assays equivalent values up to 5.0 oz/T Ag and 0.3 oz/T Au.

7. Geophysical programme of I.P., Mag and VLF-EM, reveals strong IP chargeability anomalies coincident with area of anomalous soil geochemistry.

8. Back hoe trenching programme, approximately 2500m at 33 sites failed to locate area of disseminated Ag mineralization.

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Project Geologist

Endorsed by: W. J. Wolfe
W.J. Wolfe
Assistant Manager,
Exploration, W.D.

JDB/cgs

DISTRIBUTION

Administration
Western District
JDB

REFERENCES

Arctex Engineering Services (1984): Review of 1982-83 Exploration, Ox-A,B&C mineral claims. Internal Report prepared for International Damascus.

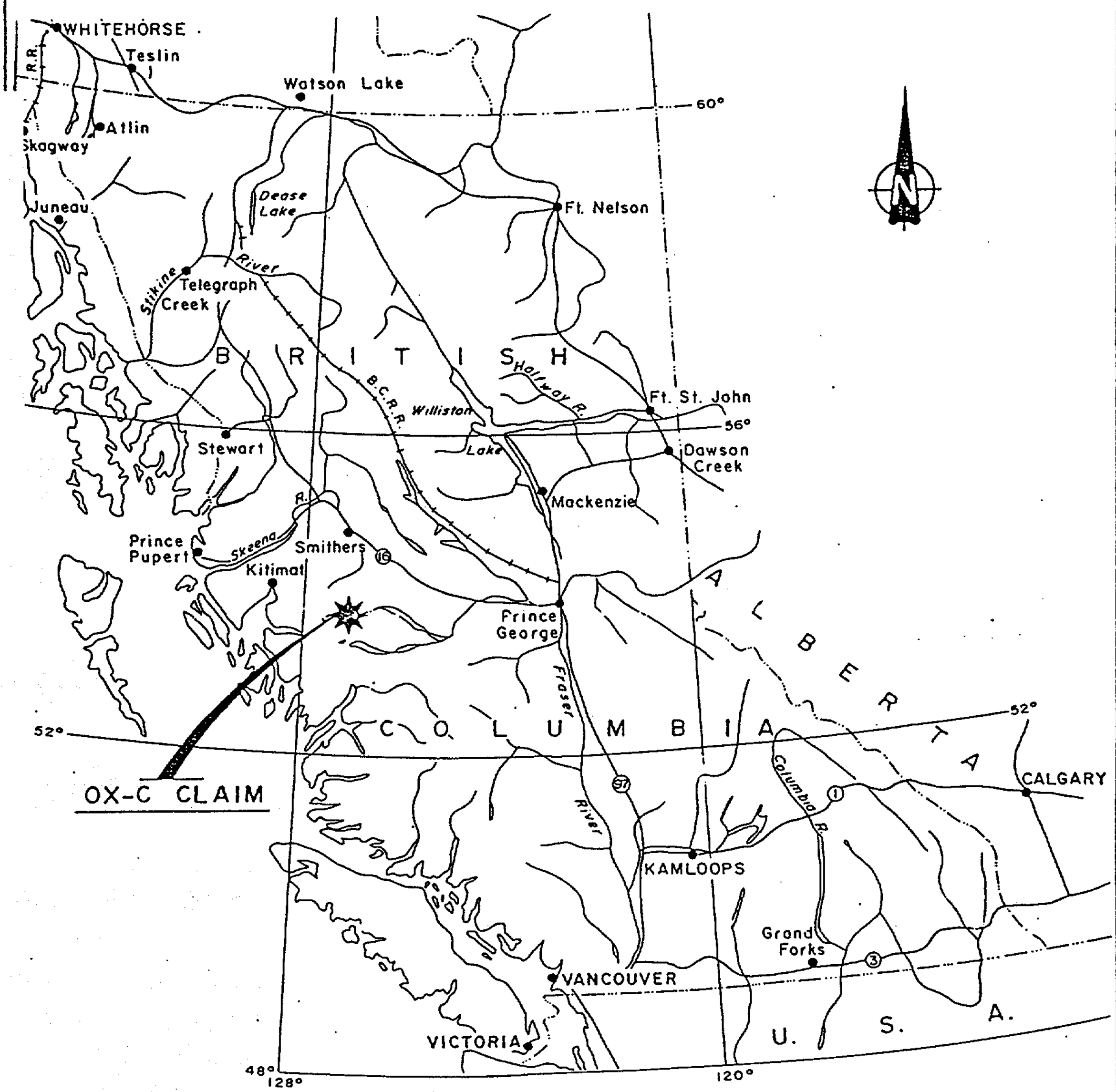
Duffel, S. (1959): Whitesail Lake Map-Area, British Columbia; GSC Memoir 299.

Woodsworth, G.J. (1980): Geology of the Whitesail Lake Map-Area 93E B.C.; GSC open file 708.

<u>TABLE I</u>

<u>TABLE OF FORMATIONS</u>

ERA	PACKAGE	ROCK TYPE	INTRUSIVE ROCKS
CENOZOIC		<u>Debris flows</u>: originating from peak area adjacent to south boundary. Composed of ash, basalt blocks, till. Landslide detachment.	
		<u>Glacial till</u>: thick basal till, minor ablation. Glacial movement SE to NE. Interbedded and is part overlain by elluvium in north of property.	
		<u>Alluvium</u>: alluvial fan deposits of unconsolidated gravel, grit. Some interbedded lacustrine clay. Shed northward off Whitesail piedmont.	
	IV	Subaerial plagiophyric basalt; flow, flow breccia, agglomerate, plagioclase air fall ash, tephra, vitric scoria.	Diorite stock
	III	Subaerial rhyolite ashflow tuff, vitrophyre, breccia, lapilli.	Latite dyke
MESOZOIC	II	Subaerial to subaqueous dacite to rhyolite lithic tuff breccia calcareous tuff, tuffaceous arenite, limestone.	Granite porphyry sill, dykes
	I	Lithic wacke, chert, siltstone, limestone breccia.	
		Submarine rhyolite lapilli tuff tuff, breccias, lithic wacke, chert and siltstone.	Quartz-feldspar-tourmaline porphyry sill.



OX PROPERTY

Drawn by:		Traced by:		OX-C LOCATION
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date	
				93E·11 OMINECA M.O.
				Scale: Date: 12/84 Plate: I

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210-0610

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION

GEOPHYSICS

NTS: 93-E/11

ADDENDUM TO

OX PROPERTY

1984 YEAR-END REPORT

by J. D. Blackwell

SEPTEMBER 1984

J. KLEIN

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS

NTS: 93-E/11

ADDENDUM TO
OX PROPERTY
1984 YEAR-END REPORT

by J. D. Blackwell

INTRODUCTION

During the period June 15th to July 2nd, 1984, an Induced Polarization (I.P.)/ Resistivity (Res.), Magnetics and VLF-EM survey was conducted over parts of the OX property. The work was executed by a COMINCO Ltd. crew under the direction of J.J. Lajoie and I. Jackisch, geophysicists.

A total of 16.3 line kilometres of I.P./Res. data along 14 lines employing a pole-dipole array with an electrode spacing, a=50 m (some details with a=12.5 m) and separations, n=1 and 2 (n=1-3 and 4 for Line 500S) was collected. The magnetics and VLF-EM coverage was over the southern 3/4 of the I.P./Res. grid only, using a 25 m station interval.

The objective of the survey was to map the area underlying the grid by means of geophysical techniques and to assist in selecting Equity-Silver type targets (low grade, bulk silver) for trenching and/or drilling. Equity-Silver type deposits have an abundance of pyrite and arsenopyrite associated with the silver mineralization which respond well to I.P./Res. techniques. VLF-EM and magnetics are used to map structures and increase or decrease in the magnetic minerals.

INSTRUMENTATION

I.P./Res.

The I.P. systems used to carry out the surveys described in this report were time domain measuring systems developed and manufactured by Huntec Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

The Mark IV transmitter can be used for time domain or frequency domain I.P. or for complex resistivity measurements. The operating mode, and a range of duty cycles and output frequencies are selectable at the operating panel. For this survey, the time domain mode was used exclusively and the duty cycle and frequency were set identical: 2 sec. ON and 2 sec. OFF.

The Mark IV receivers used on this project take full advantage of the microprocessors capabilities, featuring automatic calibration, gain setting, SP cancellation, fault diagnosis and filter tuning. When the instrument is not receiving a signal, it continuously calibrates itself. During measurement, the instrument automatically adjusts its own gain and corrects for self-potential without operator intervention. In high noise areas, a 60 Hz rejection filter may be selected through the programming sub-panel. This filter is automatically tuned during the initial calibration cycle, ensuring high rejection at the notch without sacrificing stability. The software automatically corrects for the effect of the rejection filter on the overall frequency response.

The instrument has 10 equal chargeability channels. These may be recorded individually, selectively or summed up automatically and displayed on the digital readout by means of the keypad, as the final chargeability reading. During this survey, only the total chargeability was recorded using a delay time of 120 msec. and an overall integrating time of 900 msec.

The apparent resistivity (ρ_a) in ohmmetres is obtained by dividing the primary voltage (V_p), which can be displayed on the receiver readout, by the measured current (I_g), recorded at the transmitter, and multiplying by a factor (K) which is dependent on the geometry of the array used.

Magnetics

A Scintrex MP-2 proton precession magnetometer was used for the magnetics survey. The diurnal correction was made by looping in to stations along the baseline every hour and assuming a linear drift between tie-ins. Readings were taken at a 25 metre interval. The same direction was faced while taking each reading.

VLF-EM

A Crone Radem electromagnetometer was used for the VLF-EM, reading off the SEATTLE, Wash. transmitter (24.8 kHz). The transmitter direction is nearly perpendicular to the grid lines which enables the receiver to detect N-S striking conductors.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

The geophysical data is presented as follows:-

I.P./Res. Pseudosection on a horizontal scale of 1:2,500,
Plates 268-84-1 to 8

I.P./Res. Contour Plans of the n=1 separation results on scale of 1:2,500
Plates 268-84-9 and 10

Magnetics Contour Plan on a scale of 1:2,500,
Plate 268-84-11

VLF-EM Dip Profiles on a scale of 1:2,500,
Plate 268-84-12

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The different data sets show several regions with distinct geophysical characteristics.

A roughly oval-shaped zone, labelled A, of high chargeability is located between Lines 100S and 1500S and 250W and 500E, a limb branches off to the west along Line 1300S. Values of 20 msecs. are reached above a background of 5 msecs. within a distance of two stations on the west side. The drop off to background is more gradual in the east. Numerous local highs of 40 msecs. and over are noticeable. Zone A, which contains the original Damascus mineralization shows resistivities in the range of 300 to 600 ohmmetres with a distinctive low near the ravine adjacent to the Damascus mineralization. The magnetics over the large I.P. high is uneventful.

Chargeabilities to the east of Zone A vary, but are generally in the range of 4 to 7 msecs. with resistivities between 1500 and 3000 ohmmetres. suggesting that the rocks underlying this area are different from those near Zone A. The magnetic values again show a rather low relief except for two areas with variations of several hundreds of gammas.

One of these areas centered at 1000S - 800E shows a slight increase in I.P. values and a drop in resistivities indicating that more than one rock unit is present east of Zone A. The second magnetic high is located near the north end of the grid and correlates with background I.P. values and moderate to high resistivities.

The area to the west of Zone A displays low I.P.-low resistivity values and flat magnetics suggesting a different lithology than east of Zone A. The strong I.P. gradient suggests a sharp, possibly west-dipping contact between Zone A and the rock units to its west.

The area to the north of Zone A (Lines 200N and 400N) displays low I.P. and res. values. This is explained by a thick cover of unconsolidated sediments in that area.

The VLF-EM results show weak conductors, in part correlatable with topography, in part with contact of faults.

The areas outside Zone A are, from a geophysical point of view, considered unattractive.

Numerous trenches were cut across localized I.P. highs within Zone A. These high chargeabilities can be explained by the amount of pyrite, arsenopyrite and other sulphides, and possibly clays and black argillites, encountered. No high level of encouragement was obtained from this work. No further geophysics can be recommended at this stage nor can any further work be recommended based on these results.

Submitted by:

Jan Klein

J. Klein
Chief Geophysicist

Distribution:

W.D. Files	(1)
Int'l Damascus	(2)
Administration	(1)
Geophysics Files	(1)

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 1											
R8411864	840X-001					40	610	1.5	<10	13	1.4
R8411865	840X-002					13	89	.4	<10	17	1.7
R8411866	840X-003					<4	81	<.4	<10	87	4.5
R8411867	840X-004					15	105	<.4	<10	108	4.8
R8411868	840X-005					17	90	.4	<10	99	7.1
R8411869	840X-006					54	287	.7	<10	194	0.9
R8411870	840X-007					81	97	<.4	<10	120	1.2
R8411871	840X-008					14	78	.4	<10	99	6.5
R8411872	840X-009					11	106	<.4	<10	45	6.3
R8411873	840X-010					5	73	<.4	<10	39	5.5
TRENCH 2											
R8411874	840X-011					<4	53	<.4	<10	45	2.0
R8411875	840X-012					<4	41	<.4	<10	49	"
R8411876	840X-013					<4	50	<.4	<10	101	"
R8411877	840X-014					<4	48	<.4	<10	126	"
R8411878	840X-015					<4	34	<.4	<10	66	"
R8411879	840X-016					<4	36	<.4	<10	74	"
R8411880	840X-017					<4	36	<.4	<10	101	G-6
R8411881	840X-018					<4	42	<.4	<10	34	2.0
R8411882	840X-019					<4	46	<.4	<10	32	"
R8411883	840X-020					<4	37	<.4	<10	41	"
R8411884	840X-021					<4	36	<.4	32	123	"
R8411885	840X-022					<4	28	<.4	42	94	"
R8411886	840X-023					<4	39	<.4	<10	90	"
R8411887	840X-024					<4	36	<.4	<10	64	"
R8411888	840X-025					<4	52	<.4	<10	40	3.0
R8411889	840X-026					34	100	.4	<10	110	2.0
R8411890	840X-027					31	73	.4	<10	99	"
R8411891	840X-028					26	221	.7	<10	132	"
R8411892	840X-029					14	77	.7	<10	89	"
R8411893	840X-030					9	57	.4	<10	15	"
R8411894	840X-031					18	49	<.4	20	24	"
R8411895	840X-032					13	69	<.4	<10	47	"
R8411896	840X-033					7	47	.5	20	23	"
R8411897	840X-034					43	158	<.4	<10	19	"
R8411898	840X-035					38	87	<.4	<10	22	"
R8411899	840X-036					11	59	<.4	<10	53	"
R8411900	840X-037					20	91	.4	<10	59	"
R8411901	840X-038					29	75	.6	<10	77	"
R8411902	840X-039					20	65	<.4	<10	34	"
R8411903	840X-040					19	62	<.4	<10	41	"
R8411904	840X-041					17	58	.4	<10	69	"
R8411905	840X-042					11	39	<.4	<10	129	"
R8411906	840X-043					24	71	.4	<10	41	"
R8411907	840X-044					10	19	<.4	<10	162	"
R8411908	840X-045					19	36	<.4	<10	18	"
R8411909	840X-046					29	61	<.4	<10	32	"
R8411910	840X-047					20	47	<.4	<10	87	"
R8411911	840X-048					18	17	<.4	<10	20	"
R8411912	840X-049					21	55	<.4	<10	20	"
R8411913	840X-050					12	61	<.4	<10	38	"
R8411914	840X-051					15	48	<.4	<10	78	"
R8411915	840X-052					13	39	<.4	<10	56	"
R8411916	840X-053					6	48	.4	<10	40	"
R8411917	840X-054					10	51	<.4	20	45	"
R8411918	840X-055					6	48	<.4	22	178	"
R8411919	840X-056					9	120	<.4	<10	555	"
R8411920	840X-057					4	131	<.4	<10	75	"
R8411921	840X-058					10	63	<.4	<10	95	"
R8411922	840X-059					6	114	.5	<10	27	"
R8411923	840X-060					7	84	<.4	22	28	"
R8411924	840X-061					5	54	.4	48	46	"
R8411925	840X-062					16	92	<.4	24	42	"
R8411926	840X-063					14	59	<.4	<10	26	"
R8411927	840X-064					11	68	<.4	<10	52	"
R8412341	840X065					<4	74	<.4			"
R8412342	840X066					4	75	.5			"
R8412343	840X067					<4	90	<.4			"
R8412344	840X068					<4	70	<.4			"
R8412345	840X069					4	66	<.4			"
R8412346	840X070					11	73	<.4			"
R8412347	840X071					<4	50	<.4			"

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
	TRENCH 2										
R8412348	840X072					<4	69	<.4			2.0m
R8412349	840X073					5	97	<.4			↓
R8412350	840X074					5	110	<.4			
R8412351	840X075					<4	105	<.4			
R8412352	840X076					4	97	<.4			
R8412353	840X077					<4	81	.4			
R8412354	840X078					<4	104	.7			
R8412355	840X079					<4	73	<.4			
R8412356	840X080					4	135	.4			
R8412357	840X081					<4	129	<.4			
R8412358	840X082					<4	69	<.4			
R8412359	840X083					4	72	<.4			
R8412360	840X084					<4	75	<.4			
R8412361	840X085					<4	66	<.4			
R8412362	840X086					9	105	<.4			
R8412363	840X087					<4	59	<.4			
R8412364	840X088					17	90	<.4			
R8412365	840X089					4	55	<.4			
R8412366	840X090					212	1570	1.4			
R8412367	840X091					82	110	.6			
R8412368	840X092					37	292	.6			
R8412369	840X093					46	182	.7			
R8412370	840X094					90	93	.5			
R8412371	840X095					49	188	.8			
R8412372	840X096					80	95	.9			
R8412373	840X097					56	92	1			
R8412374	840X098					15	31	.6			
R8412375	840X099					26	73	.7			
R8412376	840X100					26	35	.6			
R8412377	840X101					34	58	<.4			
R8412378	840X102					21	46	<.4			
R8412379	840X103					83	176	1			
R8412380	840X104					31	104	.5			
R8412381	840X105					11	90	<.4			
R8412382	840X106					30	117	<.4			
R8412383	840X107					<4	84	<.4			
R8412384	840X108					6	81	<.4			
R8412385	840X109					<4	74	<.4			
R8412386	840X110					<4	76	<.4			
R8412387	840X111					<4	73	<.4			
R8412388	840X112					8	87	<.4			
R8412389	840X113					<4	131	<.4			
R8412390	840X114					<4	74	<.4			
R8412391	840X115					<4	62	.6			
R8412392	840X116					<4	58	<.4			
R8412393	840X117					8	81	<.4			
R8412394	840X118					<4	54	<.4			
R8412395	840X119					<4	71	<.4			
R8412396	840X120					<4	71	<.4			
R8412397	840X121					<4	54	<.4			
R8412398	840X122					<4	73	<.4			
R8412399	840X123					<4	65	<.4			
R8412400	840X124					11	80	<.4			
R8412401	840X125					5	45	<.4			
R8412402	840X126					<4	38	<.4			
R8412403	840X127					5	41	<.4			
R8412404	840X128					4	75	<.4			
R8412405	840X129					10	64	<.4			
R8412406	840X130					<4	69	<.4			
R8412407	840X131					6	38	<.4			
R8412408	840X132					4	51	<.4			2.0

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 3											
R8412409	840X133					33	143	<.4			2.0
R8412410	840X134					39	123	.6			
R8412411	840X135					47	112	<.4			
R8412412	840X136					28	156	<.4			
R8412413	840X137					26	140	<.4			
R8412414	840X138					24	213	<.4			
R8412415	840X139					28	197	<.4			
R8412416	840X140					22	124	<.4			
R8412417	840X141					21	111	<.4			
R8412418	840X142					31	102	.4			
R8412419	840X143					37	112	<.4			
R8412420	840X144					19	94	<.4			
R8412421	840X145					28	135	.5			
R8412422	840X146					46	156	<.4			
R8412423	840X147					26	123	<.4			
R8412424	840X148					<4	77	<.4			
R8412425	840X149					12	142	<.4			
R8412426	840X150					29	67	.8			
R8412427	840X151					28	104	<.4			
R8412428	840X152					21	176	<.4			
R8412429	840X153					29	148	<.4			
R8412430	840X154					22	385	.4			
R8412431	840X155					27	505	<.4			
R8412432	840X156					38	122	.4			
R8412433	840X157					48	111	.5			
R8412434	840X158					31	426	.8			
R8412435	840X159					23	274	.6			
R8412436	840X160					30	178	<.4			
R8412437	840X161					27	181	.4			
R8412438	840X162					15	107	<.4			
R8412439	840X163					14	190	<.4			
R8412440	840X164					30	173	.4			
R8412441	840X165					11	175	<.4			
R8412442	840X166					35	393	.5			
R8412443	840X167					24	229	<.4			
R8412444	840X168					30	179	.4			
R8412445	840X169					26	133	.8			
R8412446	840X170					19	177	<.4			
R8412447	840X171					36	187	.6			
R8412448	840X172					18	116	<.4			
R8412449	840X173					30	54	<.4			
R8412450	840X174					23	183	<.4			
R8412451	840X175					28	143	<.4			
R8412452	840X176					26	178	.4			
R8412453	840X177					22	79	<.4			
R8412454	840X178					17	133	<.4			
R8412455	840X179					<4	90	<.4			
R8412456	840X180					12	85	.4			
R8412457	840X181					9	128	.5			
R8412458	840X182					64	156	1.1			
R8412459	840X183					102	281	.9			
R8412460	840X184					92	235	.6			
R8412461	840X185					58	115	.8			
R8412462	840X186					33	123	<.4			
R8412463	840X187					51	138	<.4			
R8412464	840X188					18	124	<.4			
R8412465	840X189					<4	63	<.4			
R8412466	840X190					<4	63	<.4			2.0

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 4											
R8412467	840X191					48	86	<.4			2.0
R8412468	840X192					380	355	5.7			↓
R8412469	840X193					52	157	1.4			
R8412470	840X194					23	128	<.4			
R8412471	840X195					16	130	<.4			
R8412472	840X196					15	135	<.4			
R8412473	840X197					27	202	<.4			
R8412474	840X198					13	181	<.4			
R8412475	840X199					15	160	<.4			
R8412476	840X200					14	191	<.4			2.0
R8413489	840X201					258	389	1.4	<10	400	1.1
R8413490	840X202	0.96	0.03	9.82	0.210	9620	361	E421	8700	E126800	0.8
R8413491	840X203					3650	3550	79	416	E11600	0.3
R8413492	840X204					541	682	6.9	42	E1000	0.8
R8413493	840X205					205	360	1.4	<10	800	1.05
R8413494	840X206	0.53	0.10	0.84	0.042	5160	870	34.5	1370	E65200	0.2
R8413495	840X207					857	1700	4.4	50	254	0.4
R8413496	840X208					116	307	1.9	<10	322	0.08
R8413497	840X209					53	107	1.1			0.7
R8413498	840X210					17	312	.9			0.13
R8413499	840X211	0.08	0.10	0.34	0.052	636	815	13.6			0.08
R8413500	840X212					199	501	4.8			0.2
R8413501	840X213					23	132	<.4			0.7
R8413502	840X214					351	326	2.4			2.0
R8413503	840X215					23	96	<.4			↓
R8413504	840X216					11	110	<.4			
R8413505	840X217					22	124	<.4			
R8413506	840X218					30	124	<.4			
R8413507	840X219					67	231	1			
R8413508	840X220					106	218	1.3			
R8413509	840X221					88	192	1.2			
R8413510	840X222					38	151	<.4			
R8413511	840X223					244	232	.5			2.0
R8412500	840X248					5250	372	73.7	1997		Grab
TRENCH 5											
R84124/7	840X225					102	236	1.6			2.0
R8412478	840X226					82	227	.6			2.0
R8412479	840X227					33	68	.4			2.0
R8412480	840X228					149	132	2.8			2.5
R8412481	840X229					1213	86	.5			1.5 2.0
R8412482	840X230					24	32	<.4			1.0
R8412483	840X231					12	13	<.4			2.0
R8412484	840X232					153	121	1.6			2.0
R8412485	840X233					285	1690	3	10		2.0
R8412486	840X234					127	236	1	40		2.0
R8412487	840X235					20	62	.4	10		1.0
R8412488	840X236					69	124	1.3			2.5
R8412489	840X237					9	76	<.4			1.5
R8412490	840X238					6	77	<.4			2.0
R8412491	840X239					7	97	<.4			↓
R8412492	840X240					<4	67	<.4			
R8412493	840X241					15	98	<.4			
R8412494	840X242					<4	72	<.4			
R8412495	840X243					<4	70	<.4			
R8412496	840X244					23	78	<.4			2.0
R8412502	840X250					146	1098	2.5	100		Grab

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 7											
R8413513	840X251					37	162	<.4			3.0 ↓
R8413514	840X252					12	132	<.4			
R8413515	840X253					32	150	<.4			
R8413516	840X254					45	154	.4			
R8413517	840X255					47	99	<.4			
R8413518	840X256					20	145	<.4	<10		
R8413519	840X257					16	129	.5	<10		
R8413520	840X258					7	184	<.4	<10		
R8413521	840X259					23	287	.5	<10		
R8413522	840X260					37	205	<.4	<10		3.0
TRENCH 8											
R8413523	840X261					41	163	.4			2.0 ↓
R8413524	840X262					157	217	.8			
R8413525	840X263					42	150	.4			
R8413526	840X264					24	130	<.4			
R8413527	840X265					24	168	<.4			
R8413528	840X266					17	140	<.4			
R8413529	840X267					4	104	<.4			
R8413530	840X268					25	119	<.4			
R8413531	840X269					19	116	<.4			
R8413532	840X270					19	141	<.4			
8413533	840X271					34	128	.6			
8413534	840X272					43	193	<.4			
8413535	840X273					35	166	<.4			
8413536	840X274					67	154	.4			
8413537	840X275					47	292	<.4			
8413538	840X276					57	163	.4			
8413539	840X277					93	187	1			
8413540	840X278					46	211	<.4			
8413541	840X279					41	135	<.4			
8413542	840X280					40	131	<.4			
8413543	840X281					101	305	.8			
8413544	840X282					29	178	<.4			
8413545	840X283					33	147	<.4			
8413546	840X284					169	290	.5			
8413547	840X285					80	243	.5			
8413548	840X286					37	150	.4			
8413549	840X287					35	162	<.4			
8413550	840X288					50	166	<.4			
8413551	840X289					29	139	<.4			
8413552	840X290					28	153	<.4			
8413553	840X291					31	528	<.4			
8413554	840X292					61	249	<.4			
8413555	840X293					71	231	<.4			
8413556	840X294					90	228	<.4			
8413557	840X295					109	328	.5			
8413558	840X296					40	173	<.4			2.0
TRENCH 9											
8413559	840X297					23	95	<.4			Grab ↓
8413560	840X298					21	176	.4			
8413561	840X299					167	2670	.6			
8413562	840X300					21	74	<.4			
8413563	840X301					98	115	1.4			
8413564	840X302					40	120	.4			
R8413565	840X303					54	149	<.4			
R8413566	840X304					77	133	<.4			Grab

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 10											
R8413567	840X305					48	106	1.2	<10	73	2.0
R8413568	840X306					82	130	1.2	<10	179	
R8413569	840X307					66	136	1	<10	84	
R8413570	840X308					202	656	1.1	<10	120	
R8413571	840X309					108	137	.9	<10	84	
R8413572	840X310					39	86	.4	<10	74	
R8413573	840X311					109	114	.9	<10	335	
R8413574	840X312					35	112	.7	<10	208	
R8413575	840X313					73	172	.9	<10	440	
R8413576	840X314					33	111	<.4	<10	139	
R8413577	840X315					42	155	.4	<10	218	
R8413578	840X316					21	106	.7	<10	E2600	
R8413579	840X317					16	79	<.4	<10	264	
R8413580	840X318					5	35	<.4	<10	369	2.0
TRENCH 11											
R8413581	840X319					20	169	<.4			2.0
R8413582	840X320					32	168	<.4			
R8413583	840X321					17	79	<.4			
R8413584	840X322					7	95	<.4			
R8413585	840X323					31	61	<.4			
R8413586	840X324					34	84	<.4			
R8413587	840X325					29	111	<.4			
R8413588	840X326					12	62	<.4			2.0
TRENCH 12											
R8413589	840X327					31	90	.4			2.0
R8413590	840X328					38	66	<.4			
R8413591	840X329					34	42	<.4			
R8413592	840X330					25	28	<.4			
R8413593	840X331					20	36	<.4			
R8413594	840X332					32	56	.7			
R8413595	840X333					31	123	.6	<10	200	
R8413596	840X334					14	106	<.4	<10	165	
R8413597	840X335					48	147	<.4	<10	199	
R8413598	840X336					68	144	<.4			
R8413599	840X337					29	56	.4			
R8413600	840X338					16	104	<.4			
R8413601	840X339					18	104	<.4			
R8413602	840X340					11	85	<.4			
R8413603	840X341					10	54	<.4			
R8413604	840X342					5	54	<.4			
R8413605	840X343					35	91	.7			
R8413606	840X344					28	165	.6			
R8413607	840X345					36	67	.7			
R8413608	840X346					27	128	<.4			
R8413609	840X347					13	89	<.4			
R8413610	840X348					15	75	<.4	<10	4	
R8413611	840X349					24	68	<.4	<10	20	
R8413612	840X350					44	44	<.4	<10	32	2.0
TRENCH 13											
R8413613	840X351					17	344	<.4			2.0
R8413614	840X352					551	960	6.8			
R8413615	840X353					143	1890	3.8			
R8413616	840X354					461	609	2.1			
R8413617	840X355					494	750	3.3			
R8413618	840X356					61	234	<.4			
R8413619	840X357					182	349	2.5			
R8413620	840X358					237	293	6.4			2.0

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 14											
R8413621	840X359					19	65	<.4	46	63	2.0
R8413622	840X360					12	71	<.4	20	42	↓
R8413623	840X361					7	67	<.4	26	81	
R8413624	840X362					160	290	1.1	36	167	
R8413625	840X363					216	296	1.4	22	109	
R8413626	840X364					9	94	.5	50	205	2.0
TRENCH 15											
R8413627	840X365					5	60	<.4	<10	92	2.0
R8413628	840X366					<4	53	<.4	<10	89	↓
R8413629	840X367					8	65	<.4	156	288	
R8413630	840X368					14	77	<.4	<10	115	
R8413631	840X369					18	70	<.4	<10	102	
R8413632	840X370					231	216	2.1	<10	118	
R8413633	840X371					415	218	3.8	72	110	
R8413634	840X372					368	350	8.7	76	253	2.0
TRENCH 16											
R8413635	840X373					7	86	<.4	<10	57	2.0
R8413636	840X374					7	73	<.4	<10	54	↓
R8413637	840X375					5	52	<.4	<10	76	
R8413638	840X376					26	61	<.4	<10	188	
R8413639	840X378					8	79	<.4	28	102	
R8413640	840X379					21	80	<.4	<10	34	
R8413641	840X380					93	264	<.4	<10	202	
R8413642	840X381					8	70	<.4	20	82	
R8413643	840X382					13	65	<.4	<10	28	
R8413644	840X383					7	87	.7	<10	31	
R8413645	840X384					11	77	<.4	<10	157	2.0
TRENCH 17											
R8413466	840X385					<4	53	<.4	<10	4	1.0
R8413467	840X386					<4	32	<.4	<10	18	1.0
R8413468	840X387					<4	19	<.4	<10	16	1.0
R8413469	840X388					<4	40	<.4	<10	18	1.0
R8413470	840X389					8	87	<.4	<10	49	1.7
R8413471	840X390					75	185	.4	<10	77	1.0
R8413472	840X391					531	982	2.8	<10	570	1.0
R8413473	840X392					685	1770	4.5	<10	125	1.0
R8413474	840X393					281	975	1.1	<10	57	1.0
R8413475	840X394					79	374	<.4	<10	30	1.0
R8413476	840X395					43	109	<.4	<10	140	1.0
R8413477	840X396					718	818	4.8	<10	530	Grab
R8413478	840X397					1420	2040	7.8	<10	61	"
TRENCH 18											
R8413646	840X398	0.79	1.50	5.54	0.044	7870	E14300	E211	872	E13600	Grab
R8413647	840X399					23	96	<.4	<10	53	2.5
R8413648	840X400					8	95	<.4	<10	32	1.5
R8413649	840X401					16	141	<.4	<10	60	3.0
R8413650	840X402	0.69	1.90	1.75	0.010	6790	E16800	52.5	188	E12200	0.9
R8413651	840X403	0.57	1.05	2.85	0.030	5530	E10100	116	280	E10200	Grab
R8413652	840X404	1.20	2.55	1.92	0.018	E11380	E26200	82.2	538	E29200	"

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 19											
R8413653	840X405	2.89	2.10	7.56	0.014	E30000	E19800	E284	500	E39600	Grab
R8413687	840X447					16	65	.6	(10	178	1.0
R8413688	840X448					4	47	(.4	(10	35	1.0
R8413689	840X449					(4	43	(.4	(10	17	1.0
R8413690	840X450					(4	107	(.4	(10	36	1.4
R8413691	840X451					434	1000	3.6	(10	178	0.5
R8413692	840X452	1.67	1.28	4.42	0.032	E15000	E11500	E160	506	E52400	0.1
R8413693	840X453	0.69	1.03	1.42	0.003	6470	9800	57.8	80	E1600	0.3
R8413694	840X454					90	232	(.4	(10	95	1.2
R8413695	840X455					85	140	.6	(10	43	0.8
R8413696	840X456					54	144	(.4	(10	23	1.0
R8413697	840X457					4	176	(.4	(10	35	1.0
R8413698	840X458					(4	284	(.4	(10	109	1.0
R8413699	840X459					(4	308	(.4	(10	39	0.4
TRENCH 20											
R8413655	840X407					147	172	1.9	(10	440	2.0
R8413656	840X408					316	260	2.9	(10	340	2.0
R8413657	840X409	0.89	0.27	4.54	0.020	8950	2650	E204	402	E27400	2.0
R8413658	840X410	0.01	0.02	0.01	(0.003	154	227	1.8	(10	246	Grab
R8416073	84-0X-531	0.65	0.58	1.94	0.010						0.8 0.8
R8416074	84-0X-532	1.44	1.05	9.68	0.022						1.0
R8416075	84-0X-533	0.02	0.07	0.22	(0.003						0.5
R8416076	84-0X-534	0.74	1.18	1.58	0.010						0.5
R8416077	84-0X-535	0.62	1.17	4.16	0.020						0.5 0.5
R8416078	84-0X-536	0.02	0.07	0.10	(0.003						0.5
R8416079	84-0X-537	0.10	0.12	0.25	(0.003						0.5
R8416080	84-0X-538	0.04	0.05	0.01	(0.003						Grab
R8416081	84-0X-539					25	84	(.4	(10		
TRENCH 21											
R8413654	840X406					234	561	2.4	(10	382	Grab
TRENCH 23											
R8413659	840X411	0.01	0.10	0.01	(0.003	78	900	1.3	(10	281	0.7
R8413660	840X412	0.10	0.20	0.52	0.006	992	2010	20.8	78	E5200	1.1
R8413661	840X413	1.49	0.26	1.58	0.008	E15200	2650	63.6	72	E18000	3.5
R8413662	840X414	0.31	0.60	1.26	0.008	3110	5900	57.9	140	E15400	0.8
R8413663	840X415	24.0	13.9	134.80	0.020	E62000	E140000	E500	300	E24400	Grab
R8413686	840X446	0.67	1.49	8.58	0.054	6300	E14200	E316	1270	E109400	
TRENCH 24											
R8413664	840X416					375	349	3.4	(10	74	2.5
R8413665	840X417					112	246	1.2	(10	102	0.3
R8413666	840X418					64	259	1.9	(10	84	0.8
R8413667	840X419					120	870	2	60	E2260	1.5
R8413668	840X430					128	223	1.9	(10	E1340	1.0
R8413669	840X431					253	106	4.4	360	E1620	1.0
R8413670	840X432					55	485	(.4	(10	42	1.0
R8413671	840X433					63	620	(.4	(10	44	1.0
R8413672	840X434					405	384	4.1	36	245	1.6
R8413673	840X435					249	292	1.3	(10	117	1.0
R8413674	840X436					536	208	2.1	(10	152	
R8413675	840X437					74	103	(.4	(10	32	
R8413676	840X438					53	36	4.7	(10	58	
R8413677	840X439					36	215	.5	(10	22	
R8413678	840X440					96	461	(.4	(10	39	
R8413679	840X441					24	423	(.4	(10	35	
R8413680	840X442					42	541	(.4	(10	9	
R8413681	840X443					230	840	.7	(10	83	1.0
R8413682	840X444					101	538	(.4	(10	68	1.6

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 25											
R8413479	840X420					210	389	.4	<10	458	1.0
R8413480	840X421					82	111	.6	<10	228	
R8413481	840X422					65	495	<.4	<10	119	
R8413482	840X423					106	222	<.4	<10	87	
R8413483	840X424					70	145	<.4	<10	650	
R8413484	840X425					154	232	4.2	<10	600	
R8413485	840X426					196	295	1.8	<10	248	
R8413486	840X427					30	50	.7	<10	88	
R8413487	840X428					122	71	.5	36	194	1.0
R8413488	840X429					510	1430	2.1	<10	437	Grab
TRENCH 27											
R8416002	84-OX-460					<4	54	<.4			8.4
R8416003	84-OX-461					4	40	<.4			3.5
R8416004	84-OX-462					4	31	.4			5.0
R8416005	84-OX-463					<4	55	<.4			8.0
R8416006	84-OX-464					<4	56	<.4			9.0
R8416007	84-OX-465					<4	59	.9			8.0
TRENCH 28											
R8416020	84-OX-478					16	117	<.4			2.0
R8416021	84-OX-479					19	109	<.4			
R8416022	84-OX-480					60	229	<.4			
R8416023	84-OX-481					45	161	.4			
R8416024	84-OX-482					38	143	<.4			
R8416025	84-OX-483					40	183	1.2			
R8416026	84-OX-484					14	74	.5			
R8416027	84-OX-485					8	93	.6			
R8416028	84-OX-486					11	110	.5			
R8416029	84-OX-487					10	146	.5			
R8416030	84-OX-488					22	105	1			
R8416031	84-OX-489					45	175	.7			2.0
R8416008	84-OX-466					65	962	1.2			5.0
R8416009	84-OX-467					172	470	3.2			0.8
R8416010	84-OX-468					18	185	.6			1.5
R8416011	84-OX-469					23	129	.6			1.0
R8416012	84-OX-470					<4	76	.5			2.0
R8416013	84-OX-471					<4	86	<.4			2.0
R8416014	84-OX-472					5	86	<.4			2.3
R8416015	84-OX-473					7	87	.4			2.0
R8416016	84-OX-474					11	76	.6			
R8416017	84-OX-475					<4	60	<.4			
R8416018	84-OX-476					<4	68	<.4			
R8416019	84-OX-477					19	125	.5			

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
TRENCH 29											
R8416032	84-OX-490					<4	70	.5			2.0
R8416033	84-OX-491					<4	83	<.4			
R8416034	84-OX-492					<4	70	<.4			
R8416035	84-OX-493					<4	83	<.4			
R8416036	84-OX-494					<4	132	<.4			
R8416037	84-OX-495					<4	86	<.4			
R8416038	84-OX-496					7	100	<.4			
R8416039	84-OX-497					<4	101	<.4			
R8416040	84-OX-498					97	274	3.2			
R8416041	84-OX-499					174	257	1.3			
R8416042	84-OX-500					22	252	.5			
R8416043	84-OX-501					4	101	<.4			2.0
R8416044	84-OX-502					5	73	<.4			1.5
R8416045	84-OX-503					13	102	<.4			2.0
R8416046	84-OX-504					38	184	.6			
R8416047	84-OX-505					36	136	.6			
R8416048	84-OX-506					9	158	<.4			
R8416049	84-OX-507					17	292	<.4			
R8416050	84-OX-508					17	213	<.4			
R8416051	84-OX-509					20	163	<.4			
R8416052	84-OX-510					13	132	<.4			
R8416053	84-OX-511					14	114	<.4			
R8416054	84-OX-512					34	684	.7			
R8416055	84-OX-513					36	138	<.4			
R8416056	84-OX-514					38	103	.6			
R8416057	84-OX-515					29	114	<.4			2.0
R8416058	84-OX-516					29	136	<.4			1.5
TRENCH 30											
R8416059	84-OX-517					37	132	<.4			2.0
R8416060	84-OX-518					18	226	<.4			
R8416061	84-OX-519					20	112	<.4			
R8416062	84-OX-520					23	75	<.4			
R8416063	84-OX-521					50	155	<.4			
R8416064	84-OX-522					41	69	<.4			
R8416065	84-OX-523					97	90	.5			2.0
R8416066	84-OX-524					10	349	<.4			
R8416067	84-OX-525					13	383	.5			
R8416068	84-OX-526					4	224	<.4			
R8416069	84-OX-527					<4	321	<.4			
R8416070	84-OX-528					5	405	<.4			
R8416071	84-OX-529					<4	225	<.4			
R8416072	84-OX-530					14	196	<.4			2.0

LAB NO.	FIELD NUMBER	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/T	AU oz/T	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AG ppm	AU ppb	AS ppm	WIDTH METRES
Y-JUNCTION SAMPLING											
R8417051	840X543					73	392	1.2	<10		0.5
R8417052	840X544					79	273	1.1	<10		
R8417053	840X545					14	225	.7	<10		
R8417054	840X546					20	203	<.4	<10		
R8417055	840X547					189	337	.8	<10		
R8417056	840X548					1597	375	39	3760		0.3
R8417057	840X549					70	379	1.6	<10		0.5
R8417058	840X550					128	407	.7	<10		
R8417059	840X551					131	273	<.4	<10		
R8417060	840X552					310	305	1.2	<10		
R8417061	840X553					186	354	.8	<10		
R8417062	840X554					283	769	1.9	32		
R8417063	840X555					175	560	1.9	58		
R8417064	840X556					65	711	<.4	<10		
R8417065	840X557					212	615	.7	<10		
R8417066	840X558					37	1370	2.1	<10		
R8417067	840X559					61	1220	<.4	<10		
R8417068	840X560					237	917	1.1	<10		
R8417069	840X561					84	569	.4	<10		
R8417070	840X562					29	152	<.4	<10		
R8417071	840X563					20	98	1.3	<10		0.9
R8417072	840X564					197	204	1.6	<10		2.0
R8417073	840X565					625	1690	13.9	82		2.0
R8417074	840X566					299	172	3.2	<10		1.0
R8417075	840X567					8	61	.6	<10		2.0
R8417084	840X576					5	129	<.4	<10		
R8417085	840X577					23	291	<.4	<10		
MAPPING SAMPLES											
R8413512	840X224					171	95	.9	<10	49	Grab
R8412501	840X249					2460	1470	18.3	10		
R8416082	84-0X-540					224	313	31.7	2000		
R8416083	84-0X-541					30	21	1.1	20		
R8416084	84-0X-542					E53400	727	E230	6000		
R8417076	840X568					393	30	13.9	<10		
R8417077	840X569					80	13	.7	<10		
R8417078	840X570					36	28	<.4	<10		
R8417079	840X571					643	186	4.8	<10		
R8417080	840X572					475	333	3.1	26		
R8417081	840X573					147	68	1.1	<10		
R8417082	840X574					99	779	.6	<10		
R8417083	840X575					136	71	1.4	<10		
R8413683	840X445					83	233	<.4	<10	132	
R8413684	TS-84-5					<4	51	<.4	<10	<2	
R8413685	TS-84-6					<4	55	<.4	<10	3	
R8418450	84TS-7					57	187	4.3	20		
R8418440	84TS-8					23	115	<.4	<10		
R8418441	84TS-9					19	11	2.1	44		
R8418442	84TS-10					22	69	1	<10		
R8418443	84TS-11					496	50	2.3	52		
R8418444	84TS-12					100	147	.7	<10		
R8418445	84TS-13					22	45	.5	<10		
R8418446	84TS-14					5	127	<.4	<10		
R8418447	84TS-15					45	35	.7	36		
R8418448	84TS-16					115	55	3	222		
R8418449	84TS-17					19	1930	.8	<10		
R8418439	84JB-15					89	209	1	<10		

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION

GEOPHYSICS

NTS: 93-E/11

ADDENDUM TO

OX PROPERTY

1984 YEAR-END REPORT

by J. D. Blackwell

SEPTEMBER 1984

J. KLEIN

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION GEOPHYSICS

NTS: 93-E/11

ADDENDUM TO
OX PROPERTY
1984 YEAR-END REPORT

by J. D. Blackwell

INTRODUCTION

During the period June 15th to July 2nd, 1984, an Induced Polarization (I.P.)/ Resistivity (Res.), Magnetics and VLF-EM survey was conducted over parts of the OX property. The work was executed by a COMINCO Ltd. crew under the direction of J.J. Lajoie and I. Jackisch, geophysicists.

A total of 16.3 line kilometres of I.P./Res. data along 14 lines employing a pole-dipole array with an electrode spacing, a=50 m (some details with a=12.5 m) and separations, n=1 and 2 (n=1-3 and 4 for Line 500S) was collected. The magnetics and VLF-EM coverage was over the southern 3/4 of the I.P./Res. grid only, using a 25 m station interval.

The objective of the survey was to map the area underlying the grid by means of geophysical techniques and to assist in selecting Equity-Silver type targets (low grade, bulk silver) for trenching and/or drilling. Equity-Silver type deposits have an abundance of pyrite and arsenopyrite associated with the silver mineralization which respond well to I.P./Res. techniques. VLF-EM and magnetics are used to map structures and increase or decrease in the magnetic minerals.

INSTRUMENTATION

I.P./Res.

The I.P. systems used to carry out the surveys described in this report were time domain measuring systems developed and manufactured by Huntec Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

The Mark IV transmitter can be used for time domain or frequency domain I.P. or for complex resistivity measurements. The operating mode, and a range of duty cycles and output frequencies are selectable at the operating panel. For this survey, the time domain mode was used exclusively and the duty cycle and frequency were set identical: 2 sec. ON and 2 sec. OFF.

The Mark IV receivers used on this project take full advantage of the microprocessors capabilities, featuring automatic calibration, gain setting, SP cancellation, fault diagnosis and filter tuning. When the instrument is not receiving a signal, it continuously calibrates itself. During measurement, the instrument automatically adjusts its own gain and corrects for self-potential without operator intervention. In high noise areas, a 60 Hz rejection filter may be selected through the programming sub-panel. This filter is automatically tuned during the initial calibration cycle, ensuring high rejection at the notch without sacrificing stability. The software automatically corrects for the effect of the rejection filter on the overall frequency response.

The instrument has 10 equal chargeability channels. These may be recorded individually, selectively or summed up automatically and displayed on the digital readout by means of the keypad, as the final chargeability reading. During this survey, only the total chargeability was recorded using a delay time of 120 msec. and an overall integrating time of 900 msec.

The apparent resistivity (ρ_a) in ohmmetres is obtained by dividing the primary voltage (V_p), which can be displayed on the receiver readout, by the measured current (I_g), recorded at the transmitter, and multiplying by a factor (K) which is dependent on the geometry of the array used.

Magnetics

A Scintrex MP-2 proton precession magnetometer was used for the magnetics survey. The diurnal correction was made by looping in to stations along the baseline every hour and assuming a linear drift between tie-ins. Readings were taken at a 25 metre interval. The same direction was faced while taking each reading.

VLF-EM

A Crone Radem electromagnetometer was used for the VLF-EM, reading off the SEATTLE, Wash. transmitter (24.8 kHz). The transmitter direction is nearly perpendicular to the grid lines which enables the receiver to detect N-S striking conductors.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

The geophysical data is presented as follows:-

I.P./Res. Pseudosection on a horizontal scale of 1:2,500,
Plates 268-84-1 to 8

I.P./Res. Contour Plans of the n=1 separation results on scale of 1:2,500
Plates 268-84-9 and 10

Magnetics Contour Plan on a scale of 1:2,500,
Plate 268-84-11

VLF-EM Dip Profiles on a scale of 1:2,500,
Plate 268-84-12

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The different data sets show several regions with distinct geophysical characteristics.

A roughly oval-shaped zone, labelled A, of high chargeability is located between Lines 100S and 1500S and 250W and 500E, a limb branches off to the west along Line 1300S. Values of 20 msecs. are reached above a background of 5 msecs. within a distance of two stations on the west side. The drop off to background is more gradual in the east. Numerous local highs of 40 msecs. and over are noticeable. Zone A, which contains the original Damascus mineralization shows resistivities in the range of 300 to 600 ohmmetres with a distinctive low near the ravine adjacent to the Damascus mineralization. The magnetics over the large I.P. high is uneventful.

Chargeabilities to the east of Zone A vary, but are generally in the range of 4 to 7 msecs. with resistivities between 1500 and 3000 ohmmetres. suggesting that the rocks underlying this area are different from those near Zone A. The magnetic values again show a rather low relief except for two areas with variations of several hundreds of gammas.

One of these areas centered at 1000S - 800E shows a slight increase in I.P. values and a drop in resistivities indicating that more than one rock unit is present east of Zone A. The second magnetic high is located near the north end of the grid and correlates with background I.P. values and moderate to high resistivities.

The area to the west of Zone A displays low I.P.-low resistivity values and flat magnetics suggesting a different lithology than east of Zone A. The strong I.P. gradient suggests a sharp, possibly west-dipping contact between Zone A and the rock units to its west.

The area to the north of Zone A (Lines 200N and 400N) displays low I.P. and res. values. This is explained by a thick cover of unconsolidated sediments in that area.

The VLF-EM results show weak conductors, in part correlatable with topography, in part with contact of faults.

The areas outside Zone A are, from a geophysical point of view, considered unattractive.

Numerous trenches were cut across localized I.P. highs within Zone A. These high chargeabilities can be explained by the amount of pyrite, arsenopyrite and other sulphides, and possibly clays and black argillites, encountered. No high level of encouragement was obtained from this work. No further geophysics can be recommended at this stage nor can any further work be recommended based on these results.

Submitted by:

Jan Klein

J. Klein
Chief Geophysicist

Distribution:

W.D. Files	(1)
Int'l Damascus	(2)
Administration	(1)
Geophysics Files	(1)

R.H. McMillan Ph.D.
Consulting Geologist
6606 Mark Lane
Victoria, B.C., V9E 2A1

16 April 1998

International Damascus Resources Ltd.
202 - 1537 West 8th Ave.
Vancouver, B.C., V6J 1T5

POSTED

Attention: Mr. James Aikens
President

Invoice 1998-1 Consulting Services - Ox Property

		GST
10 days @ $550.00 (Feb. 26, March 6, Apr. 1,2, 8,9,10,11,14,15)	3,000 $ 5,500.00	$ 385.00 ✓
Expenses	$ 704.20 ✓	$ 7.52 ✓
Total (Consulting Fee, GST and Expenses)		$ 6,596.72 = $4,096.72

less 2,500.00 pd
3/31/98
(cheque # 279)

Thank You

R.H. McMillan Ph.D.
G.S.T.# 12889 7907

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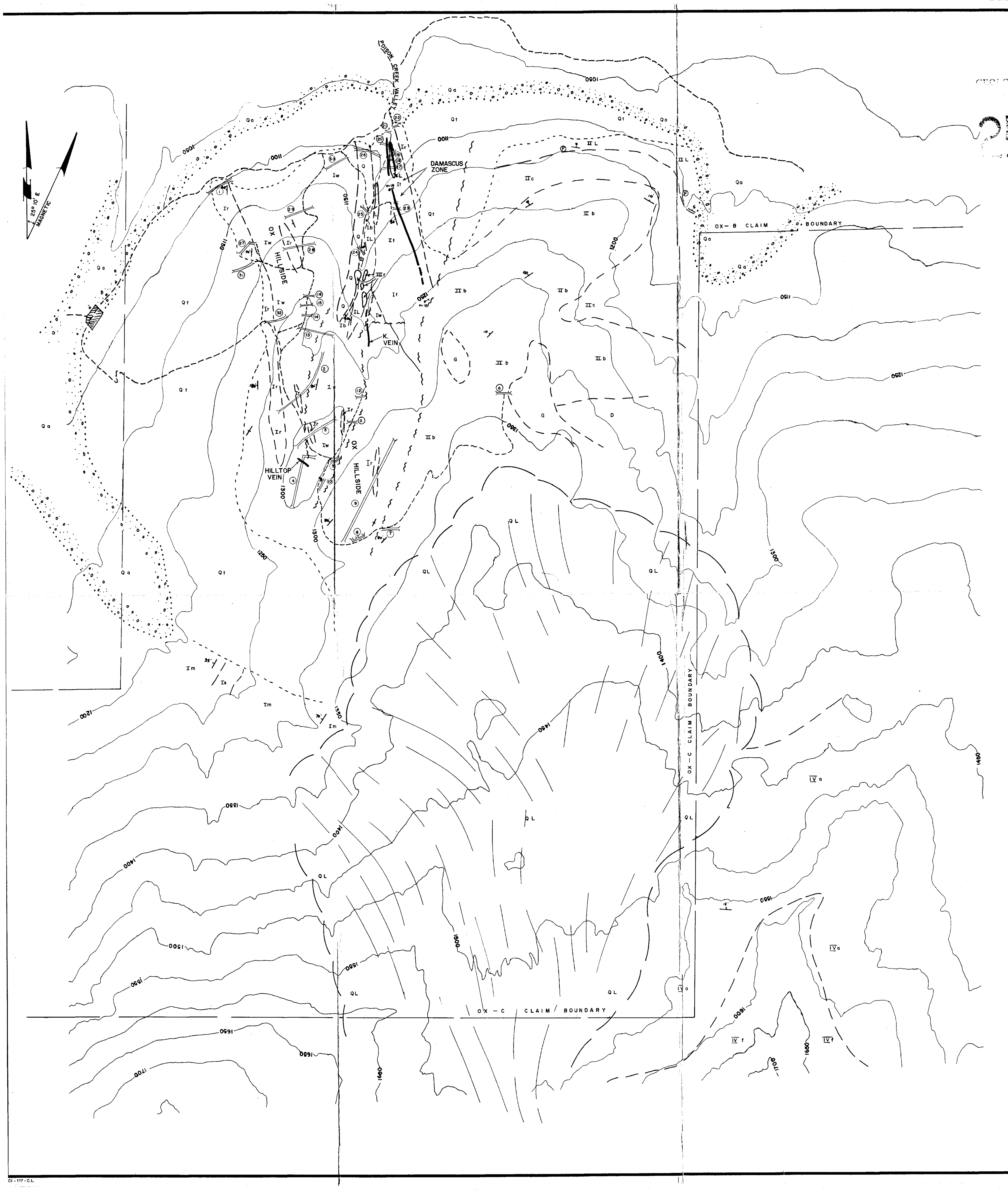

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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LEGEND

QUATERNARY

- QL — LANDSLIDE DEBRIS
- Qa — ALLUVIUM
- Qt — GLACIAL TILL

TERTIARY

PACKAGE IV

- IVf — PLAGIOPHYRIC BASALT FLOWS + BRECCIA
- IVa — PLAGIOCLASE AIR FALL TUFF
- D — DIORITE

JURACRETACEOUS

PACKAGE III

- IIIr — RHYODACITE – RHYOLITE ASH FLOW TUFF, VITROPHYRE
- L — LATITE

PACKAGE II

- IIb — RHYOLITE LITHIC TUFF-BRECCIA
- IIc — RHYOLITE CRYSTAL TUFF
- IIL — LIMESTONE, CALCAREOUS VOLCANICLASTIC
- G — GRANITE

PACKAGE I

- Im — WACKE, MUDSTONE
- Is — LIMESTONE, BRECCIA
- Iw — TUFFS, WACKE, MUDSTONE
- Ir — TUFFS, WACKE, MUDSTONE WITH RHYOLITE BRECCIA
- Ib — BLACK MUDSTONE, RHYOLITE LAPILLI
- IL — RHYOLITE LAPILLI TUFF
- It — RHYOLITE TUFF
- Iv — CALCAREOUS VOLCANICLASTIC
- Q — QUARTZ-FELDSPAR-TOURMALINE PORHYRY

SYMBOLS

- VEIN MINERALIZATION
- STRIKE + DIP OF ROCKS
- FAULT
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- UPPERMOST LIMIT OF ALLUVIAL FANS
- LOWERMOST LIMIT OF LANDSLIDE
- TRENCH WITH NUMBER
- FOSSIL LOCALITY
- CAMPSITE
- ACCESS ROAD
- CLAIM PROPERTY BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)
- ELEVATION CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METRES

METRES

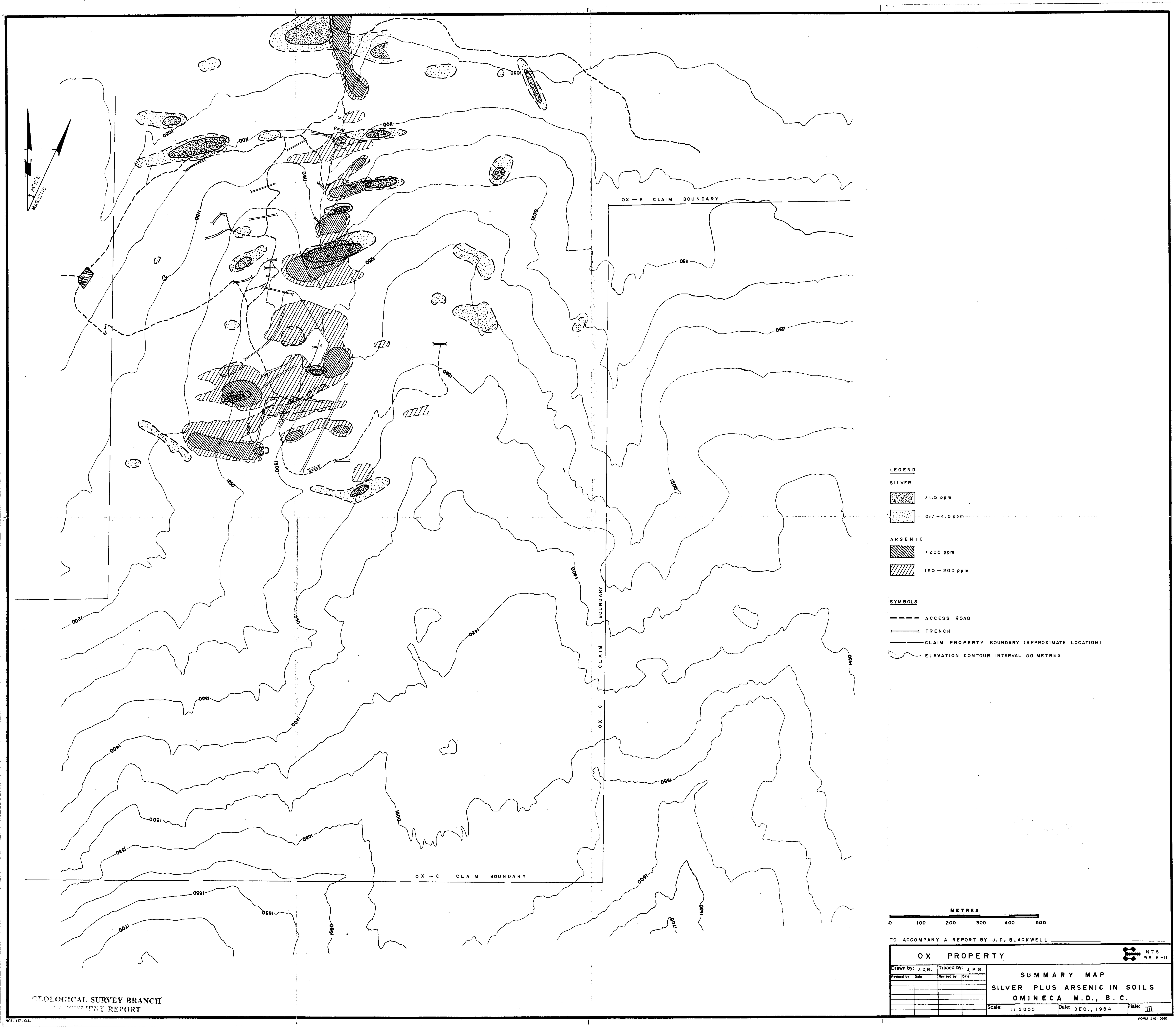
0 100 200 300 400 500

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY J. D. BLACKWELL

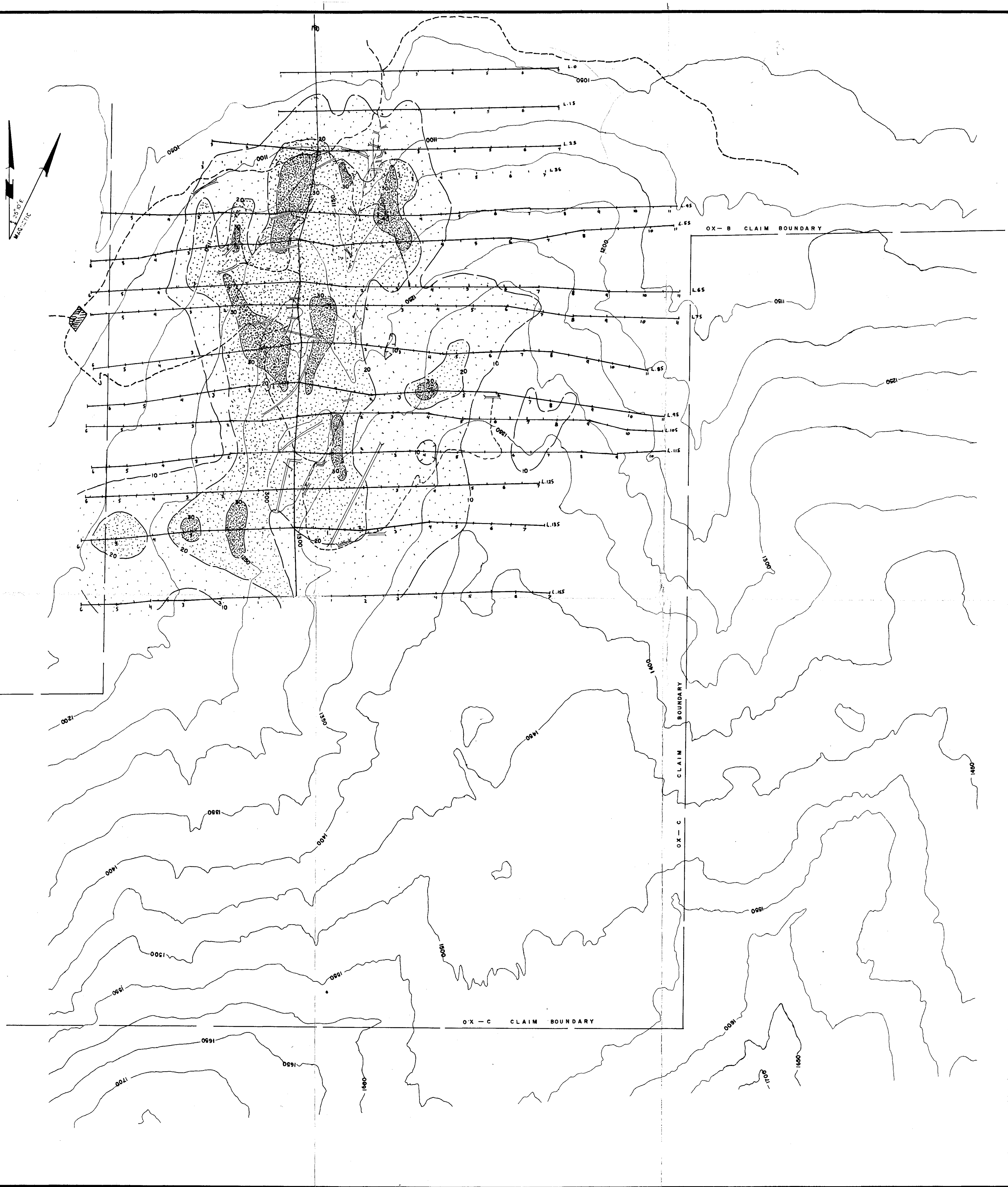
OX PROPERTY				NTS 93 E 11
Drawn by: J. D. B	Traced by: J. P. S.	GEOLOGY		
Revised by / Date	Revised by / Date	OMINECA M.D., B.C.		
Scale: 1:5000		Date: DEC., 1984		Plate: II

FORM 210-0660

CI-117-C.L.



25°10'E
MAGNETIC
OX — B CLAIM BOUNDARY
OX — C CLAIM BOUNDARY
OX — C CLAIM BOUNDARY
LEGEND
SILVER
>1.5 ppm
0.7—1.5 ppm
ARSENIC
>200 ppm
150—200 ppm
SYMBOLS
ACCESS ROAD
TRENCH
CLAIM PROPERTY BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)
ELEVATION CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METRES
METRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY J.D. BLACKWELL
OX PROPERTY
NTS 93 E-11
Drawn by: J.D.B.
Traced by: J.P.S.
Revised by
Date
Revised by
Date
SUMMARY MAP
SILVER PLUS ARSENIC IN SOILS
OMINECA M.D., B.C.
Scale: 1:5000
Date: DEC., 1984
Plate: III
FORM 210-0660



LEGEND

(hatched)	> 40 msecs
(dense stipple)	30 – 40 msecs
(stipple)	20 – 30 msecs
(light stipple)	10 – 20 msecs
(blank)	< 10 msecs

SYMBOLS

- ACCESS ROAD
- TRENCH
- CLAIM PROPERTY BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)
- ELEVATION CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 METRES

METRES

0 100 200 300 400 500

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY J.D. BLACKWELL

OX PROPERTY

NTS 93 E-11

Drawn by: J.D.B. Traced by: J.P.S.

Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

SUMMARY MAP : CHARGEABILITY

a = 50m ; n = 1

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

Scale: 1:5,000 Date: DEC., 1984 Plate: IV

FORM 210 - 0660

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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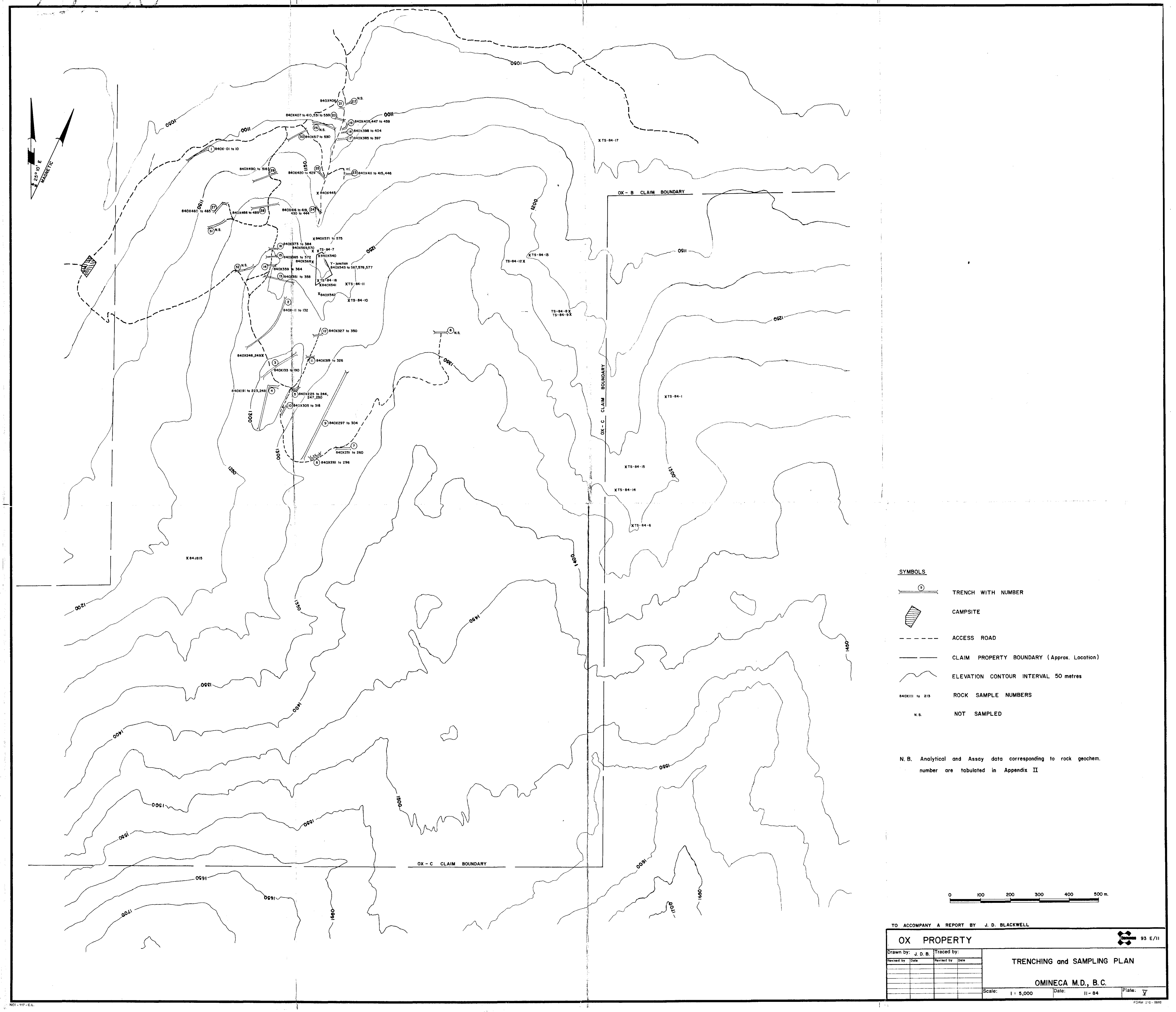
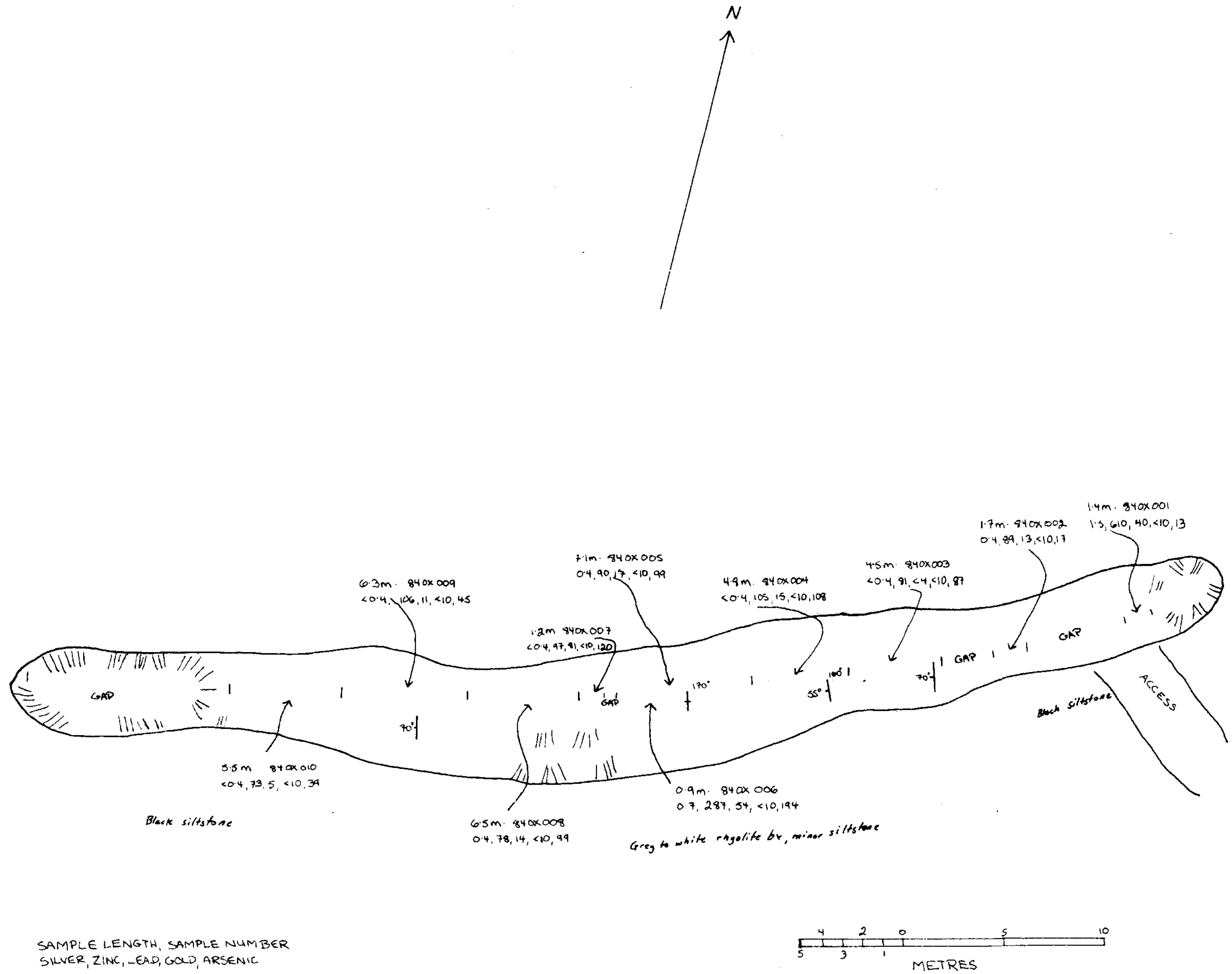
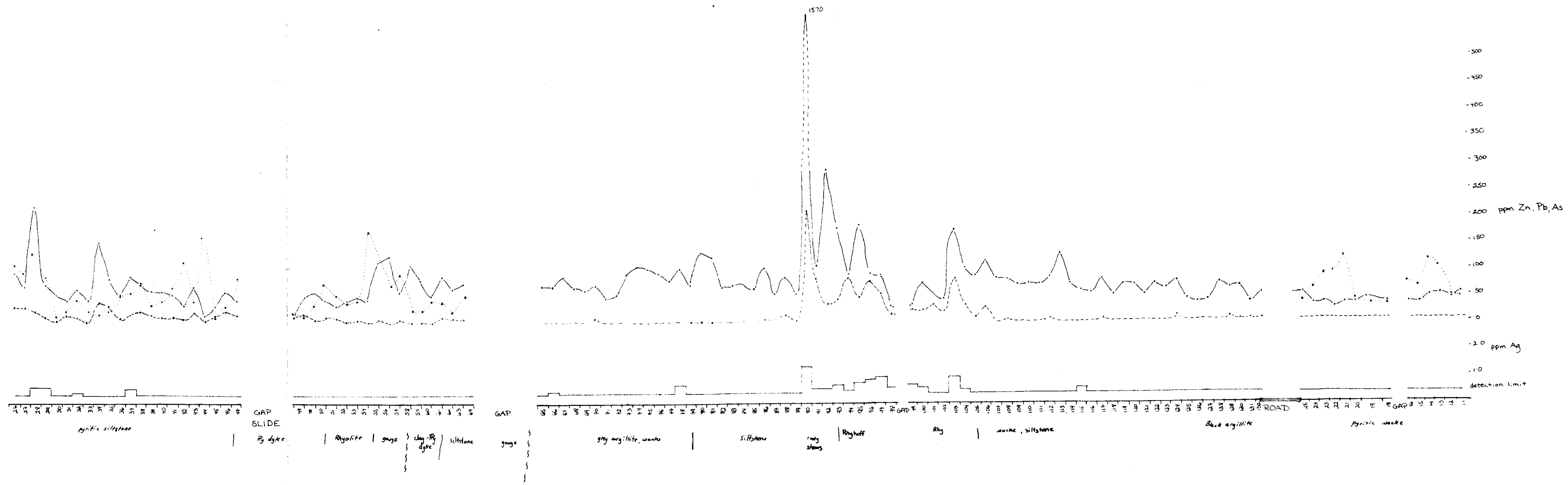


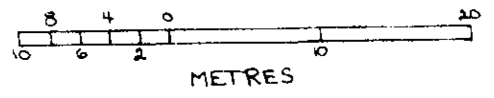
NCI - 117 - C.L.

FORM 210-0660



OX PROPERTY				Cominco
Drawn by: JDB		Traced by:		SAMPLE PLAN TRENCH 1
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date	
Scale: 1:200	Date: 12/84	Plate: VI		

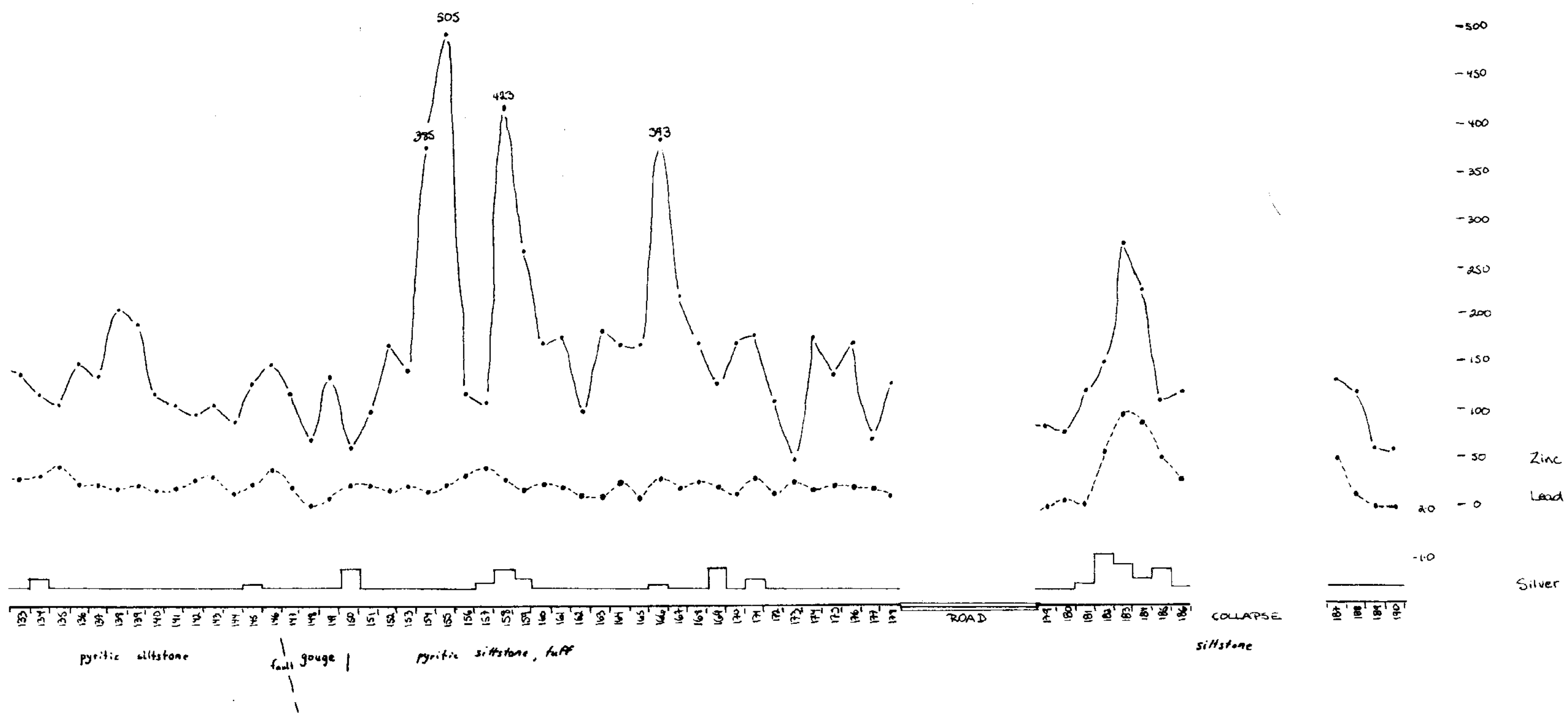




EY BRANCH
PORT

25,798

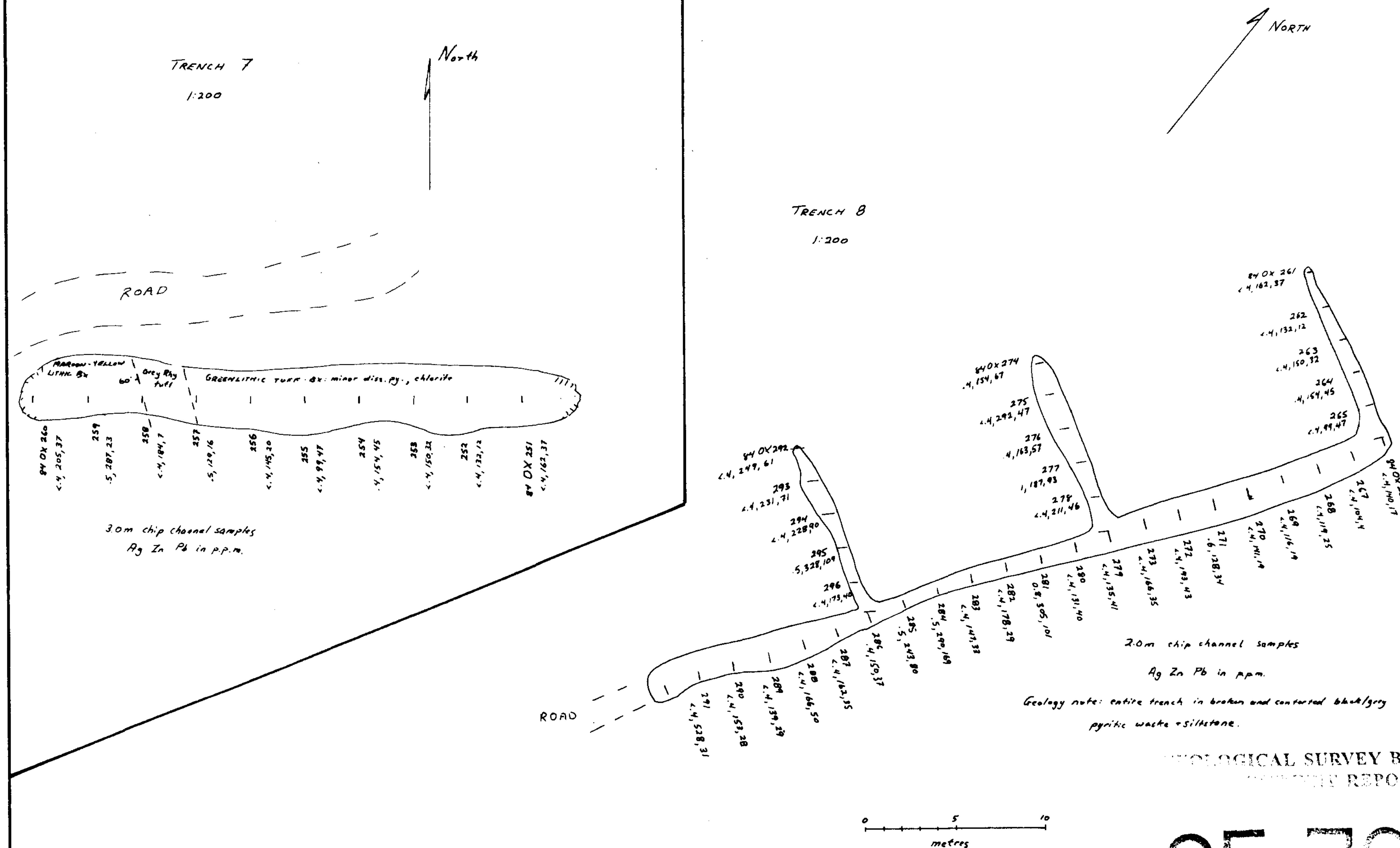
OX PROPERTY				
Drawn by: JOB		Traced by:		SAMPLE PLAN TRENCH 2
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date	
Scale: 1:500		Date: 12/8-1		Plate: VII



N.B. Trench not mapped in detail due to unsafe conditions

OX PROPERTY				
Drawn by:	Traced by:	SAMPLE PLAN TRENCH 3		
Revised by / Date	Revised by / Date			
Scale: 1:500		Date: 12/84		Plate: VIII

X·3 DETAIL
84OX 213
Mass Silt
70cm
<0·4, 23, 132
84OX 212
Fractured Silt
Limonite 20cm
4·8, 199, 501
84OX 211
Mass Aspy, 8cm, 13·6, 636, 715
84OX 209
Mass Silt, Py
70cm
1·1, 53, 107
84OX 210
Limonite 13cm.
0·9, 17, 312
Vein Strikes 140°
Dips South 75°
X-3
X·2 DETAIL
X-2
X·1 DETAIL
X-1
FAULT
TRENCH CONTINUES
BUT NOT SAMPLED
Ag, Zn, Pb, (Au)
Ag, Zn, Pb, (Au)
N
Brown siltstone and chert fracture, local brx
GAP
OB
Chert + siltstone brx
FAULT
Intense clay alt'n
Rhyolite dyke
FAULT
OX PROPERTY
Drawn by:
Traced by:
Revised by
Date
Revised by
Date
SAMPLE PLAN
TRENCHES 4 + 5
Scale: 1:100
Date: 12/84
Plate: IX
OGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
25,798



OX PROPERTY

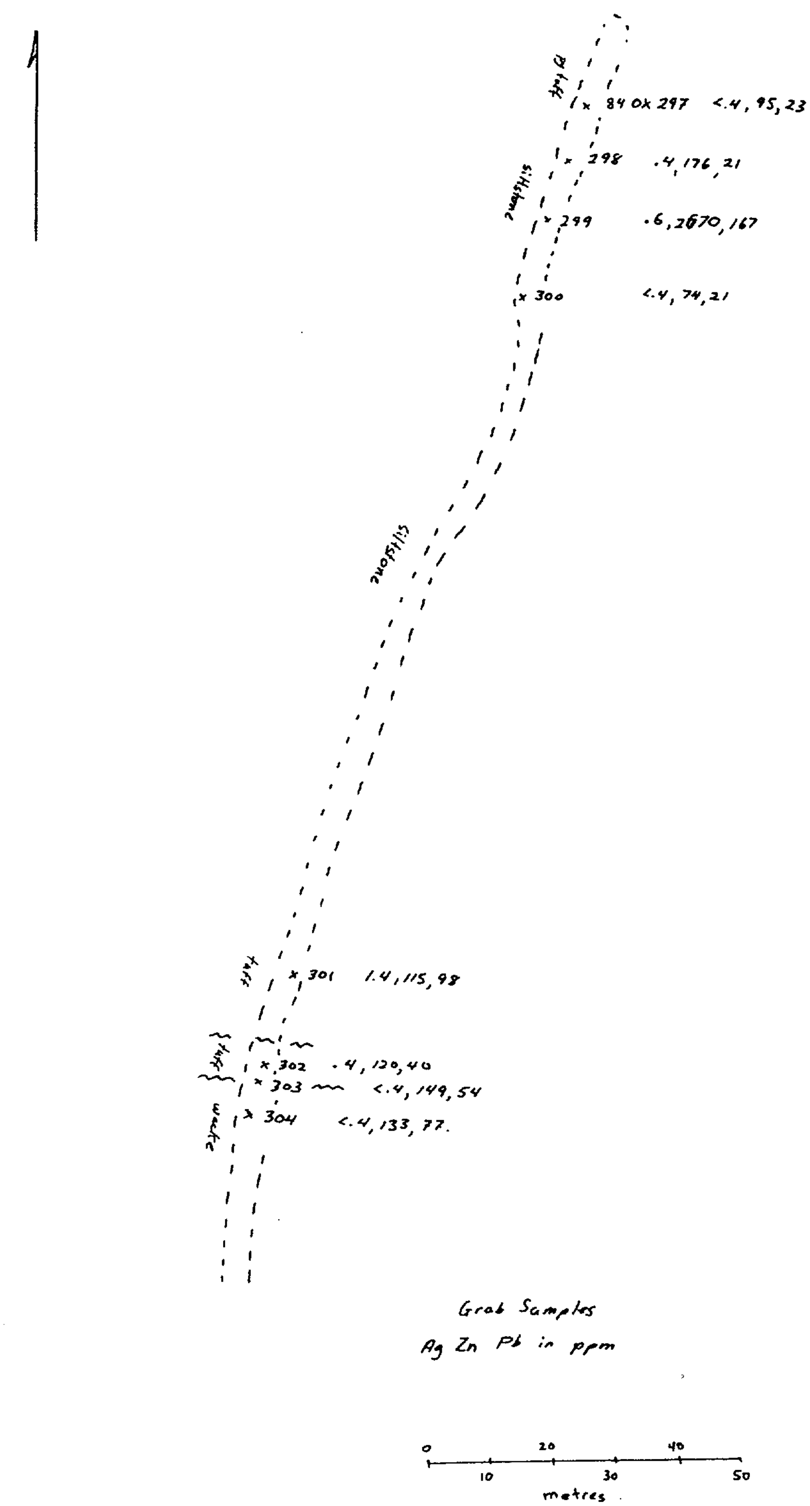
Cominco

Drawn by: JDB		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

SAMPLE PLAN

TRENCHES 7 + 8

Scale: 1:200 | Date: 12/84 | Plate: X



OX PROPERTY

Drawn by:		Traced by:		SAMPLE PLAN TRENCH 9
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date	

Scale: 1:1000	Date: 12/84	Plate: XI

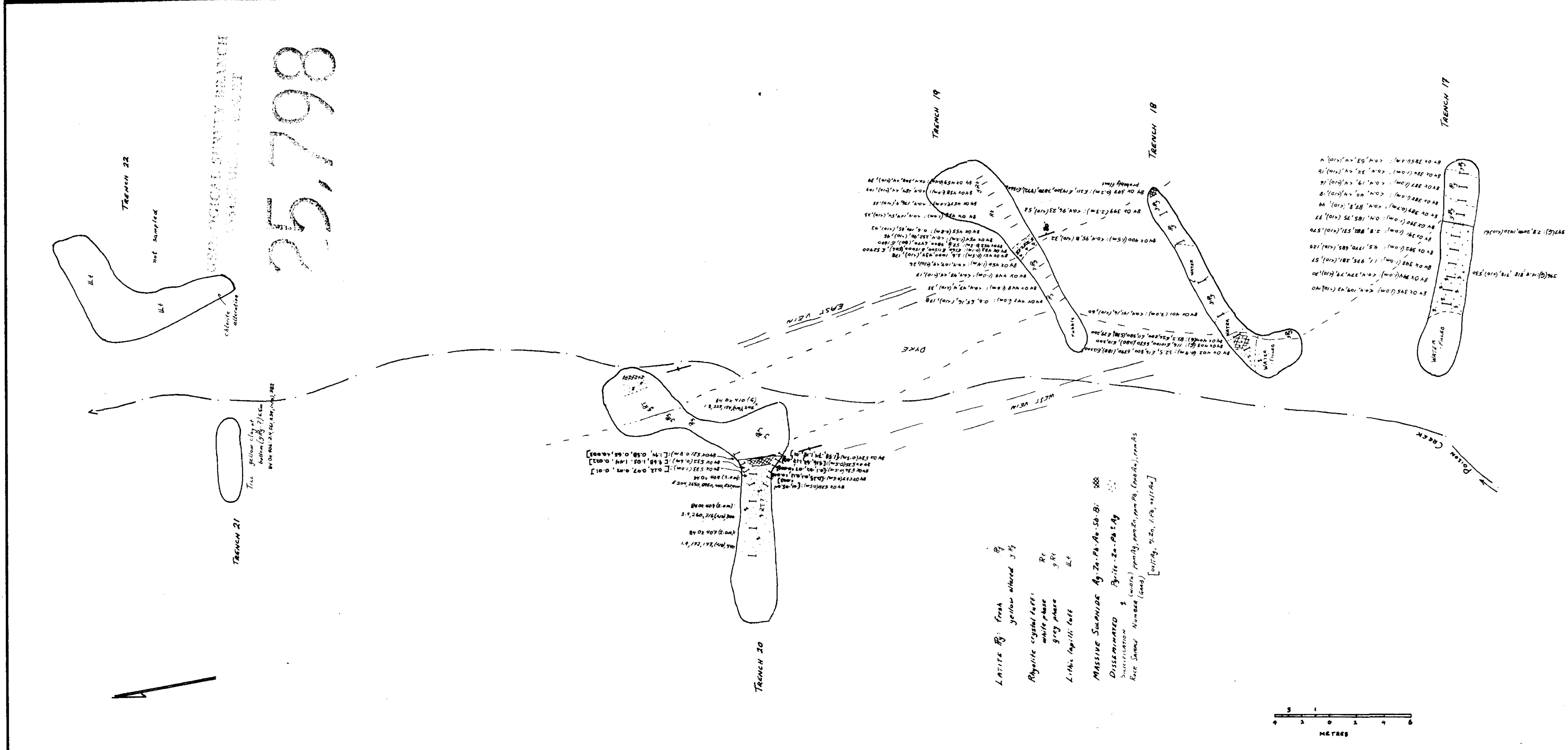
NB: All trenches in bleached siltstone with irregular leases of tourmalinized rock. Pyrite, minor sphal. + gal. common.

OX PROPERTY

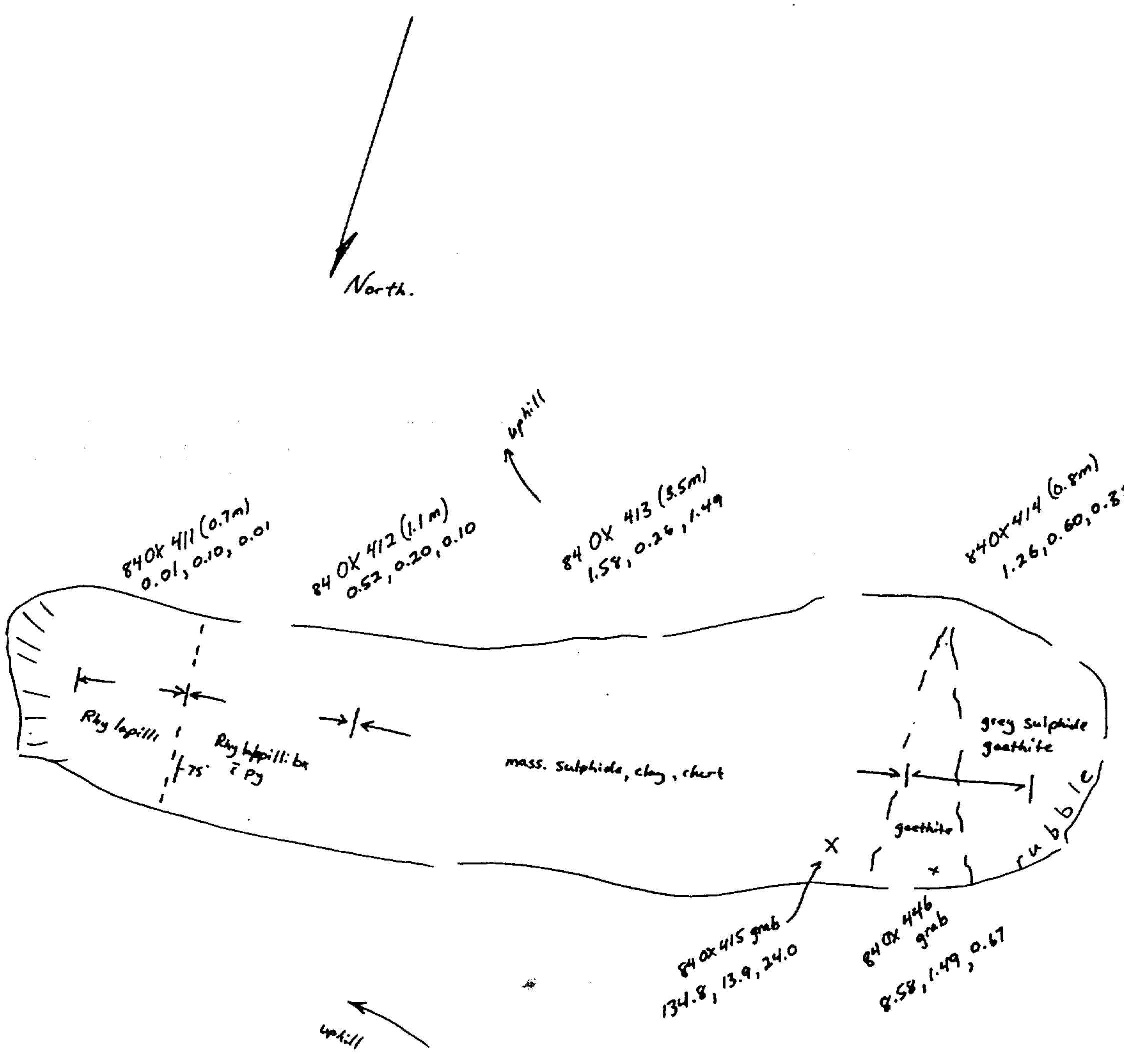
Drawn by: JDG		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

SAMPLE PLAN
TRENCHES 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 + 16

Scale: 1:200 | Date: 12/84 | Plate: XII



OX PROPERTY	
Drawn by: JDB	Traced by:
SAMPLE PLAN TRENCHES 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 + 22	
Scale: 1:200	Date: 12/84
Plate: XIII	



N.B Trench material gossanous. Poor sampling medium

Sample number, width, oz/T Ag, % Zn, % Pb

metres

0 1.0 2.0

OX PROPERTY

Cominco

Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

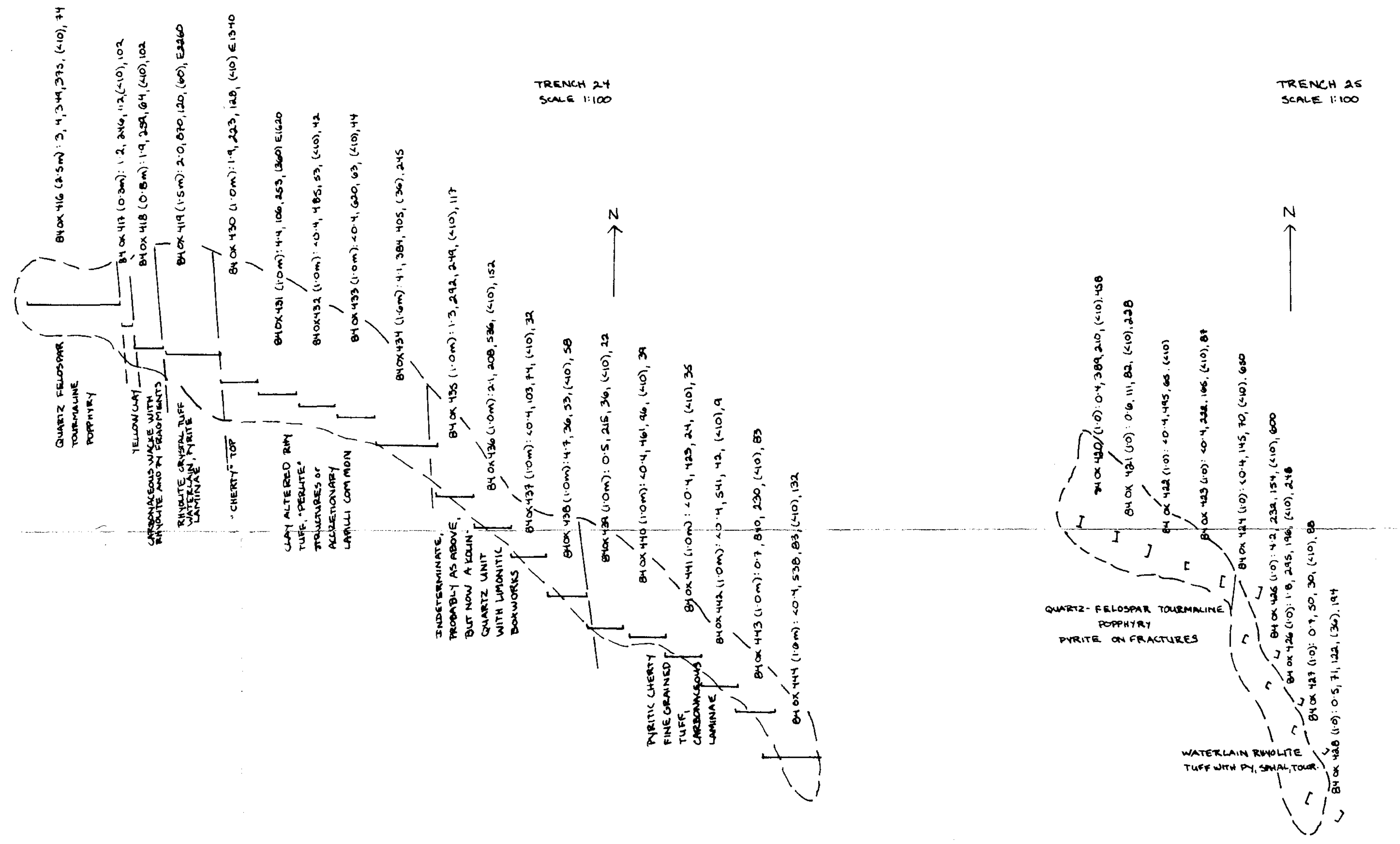
SAMPLE PLAN

TRENCH 23

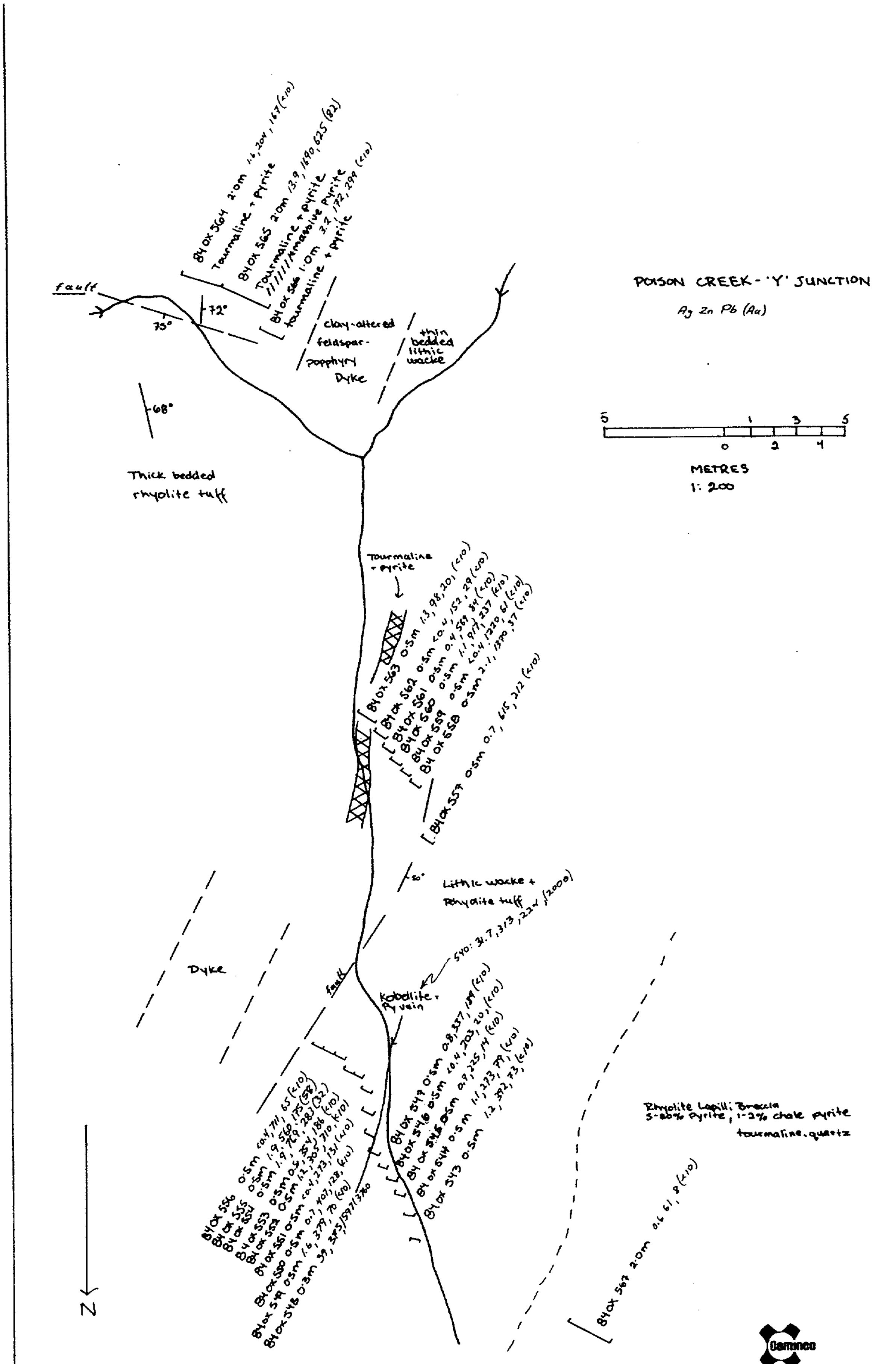
Scale: 1:40

Date: 12/84

Plate: XIV



OX PROPERTY			
Drawn by:	Traced by:	SAMPLE PLAN TRENCHES 24 + 25	
Scale: 1:100	Date: 12/84	Plate: XV	

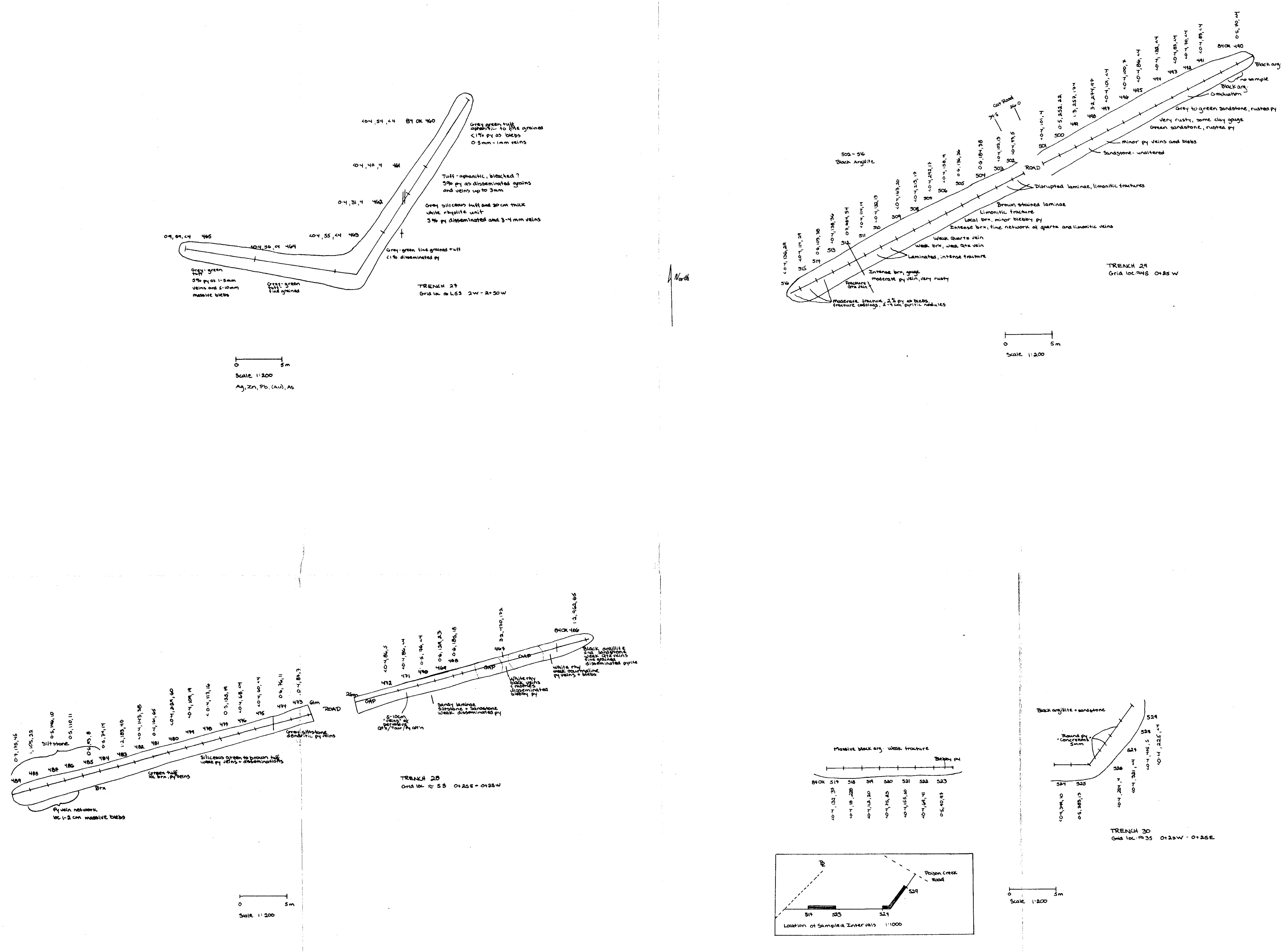


Drawn by: JOB	Traced by:	OX PROPERTY
Revised by / Date	Revised by / Date	POISON CK: Y-JUNCTION
		OUTCROP SAMPLING

Scale: 1:200	Date: 12/84	Plate: XVI

NCL 112A CL

210-0610



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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OX PROPERTY		
Drawn by:	Traced by:	SAMPLE PLAN TRENCHES 27, 28, 29 + 30
Scale: 1:200	Date: 12/84	Plate: XVII

FORM 210-0800

N.T.S. 93-E-11

DWG. NO. 268-84-8

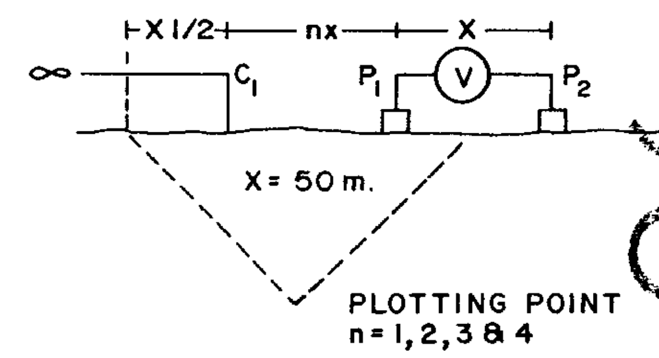
COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 400 N

LINE NO. 200 N

POLE - DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION

- STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION

- APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:2500

DATE SURVEYED: L.400N: JUNE 26 1984; L.200N: JUNE 26 1984

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
APP. RES. - 1,1.5,2,3,5,7.5,10 OHM METRES
APP. CHARG. - 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED:

DATE:

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT
RECEIVER - HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

N.T.S. 93-E-11 DWG. NO. 268-84-7

COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 100S

LINE NO. 300S

POLE–DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X/2 — nx — X

∞ C_1 P_1 V P_2

X = 50 m.

PLOTTING POINT
n = 1, 2, 3 & 4

CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION
- STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION
- APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:2500

DATE SURVEYED: L.100S: JUNE 20 1984; L.300S: JUNE 19 1984

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
APP. RES. – 1,1.5,2,3,5,7.5,10 OHM METRES
APP. CHARG. – 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED:

DATE:

TRANSMITTER – HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT
RECEIVER – HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

N.T.S. 93-E-11

DWG. NO. 268-84-5

COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 400 S

LINE NO. 500 S

12,798

POLE-DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION

X/2 nx X
C1 P1 V P2
X = 50 m.
PLOTTING POINT
n=1,2,3 & 4

CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION
STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION
APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:2500

DATE SURVEYED: L.400S: JUNE 28 1984
L.500S: JUNE 19 1984

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
APP. RES. - 1,1.5,2,3,5,7.5,10 OHM METRES
APP. CHARG. - 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED:

DATE:

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MK IV 7.5kw UNIT
RECEIVER - HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

N.T.S. 93·E·11

DWG. NO. 268-84-6

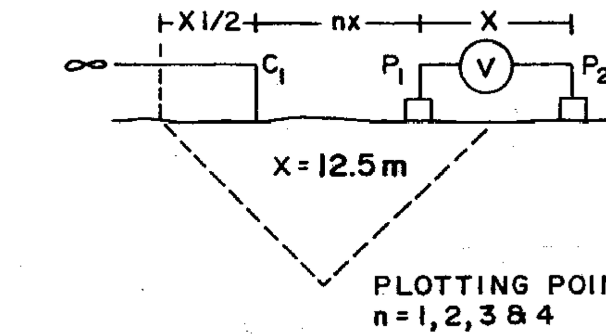
COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D.,B.C.

LINE NO. 500 S

LINE NO. ________

POLE - DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



PLOTTING POINT
n = 1, 2, 3 & 4

CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION

- STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION

- APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:625

DATE SURVEYED: JUNE 25 1984

CONTOUR INTERVALS:

APP. RES. - 1,1.5,2,3,5,7.5,10 OHM METRES

APP. CHARG. - 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED: ________

DATE: ________

TRANSMITTER - HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT

RECEIVER - HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

N.T.S. 93-E-11 DWG. NO. 268-84-4

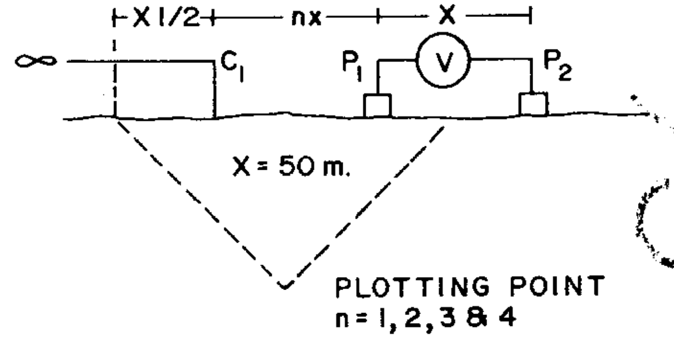
COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 600 S

LINE NO. 700 S

POLE – DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION
- STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION
- APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:2500

DATE SURVEYED: L.600S: JUNE 28 1984 L.700S: JUNE 20/21 1984

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
APP. RES. – 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10 OHM METRES
APP. CHARG. – 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED:

DATE:

TRANSMITTER – HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT
RECEIVER – HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

N.T.S. 93-E-11

DWG. NO. 268-84-3

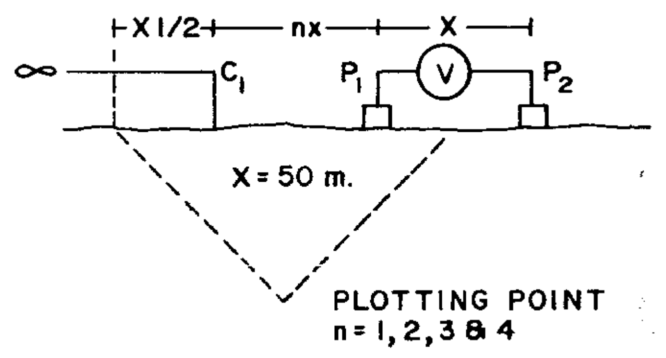
COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 800 S

LINE NO. 900 S

POLE-DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION

- STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
- IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION

- APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:2500

DATE SURVEYED: L.800S: JUNE 1984
L.900S: JUNE 21/22 1984

CONTOUR INTERVALS:

APP. RES. – 1,1.5,2,3,5,7.5,10 OHM METRES

APP. CHARG. – 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED:

DATE:

TRANSMITTER – HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT

RECEIVER – HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY

SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

N.T.S. 93-E-11 DWG. NO. 268-84-2

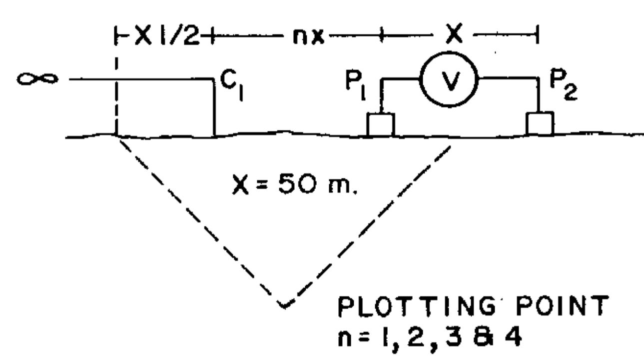
COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 1100 S

LINE NO. 1300 S

POLE – DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



PLOTTING POINT
n = 1, 2, 3 & 4

CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION

STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION

APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:2500

DATE SURVEYED: L.1100S: JUNE 22/23 1984
L.1300S: JUNE 23 1984

CONTOUR INTERVALS:
APP. RES. – 1,1.5,2,3,5,7.5,10 OHM METRES
APP. CHARG. – 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED:

DATE:

TRANSMITTER – HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT
RECEIVER – HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

N.T.S. 93-E-11

DWG. NO. 268-84-1

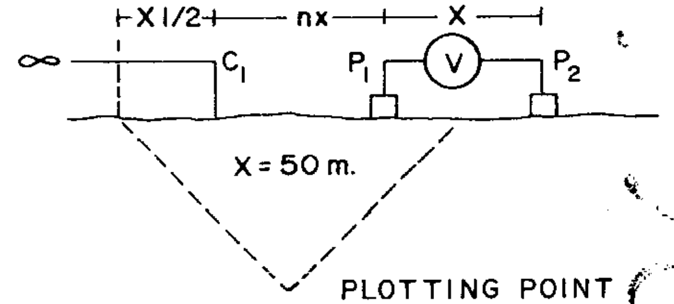
COMINCO LTD.

INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS
OX A CLAIM
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

LINE NO. 1500 S

LINE NO. BASELINE

POLE – DIPOLE
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



PLOTTING POINT
n = 1, 2, 3 & 4

CHARGEABILITY (IP) INTERPRETATION

STRONG CHARGEABILITY HIGH
MODERATE CHARGEABILITY HIGH
WEAK CHARGEABILITY HIGH
IP HIGH AT FURTHER SEPERATIONS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY INTERPRETATION

APPARENT RESISTIVITY LOW

SCALE: 1:2500

DATE SURVEYED: L.1500S: JUNE 24 1984; BL: JUNE 1984

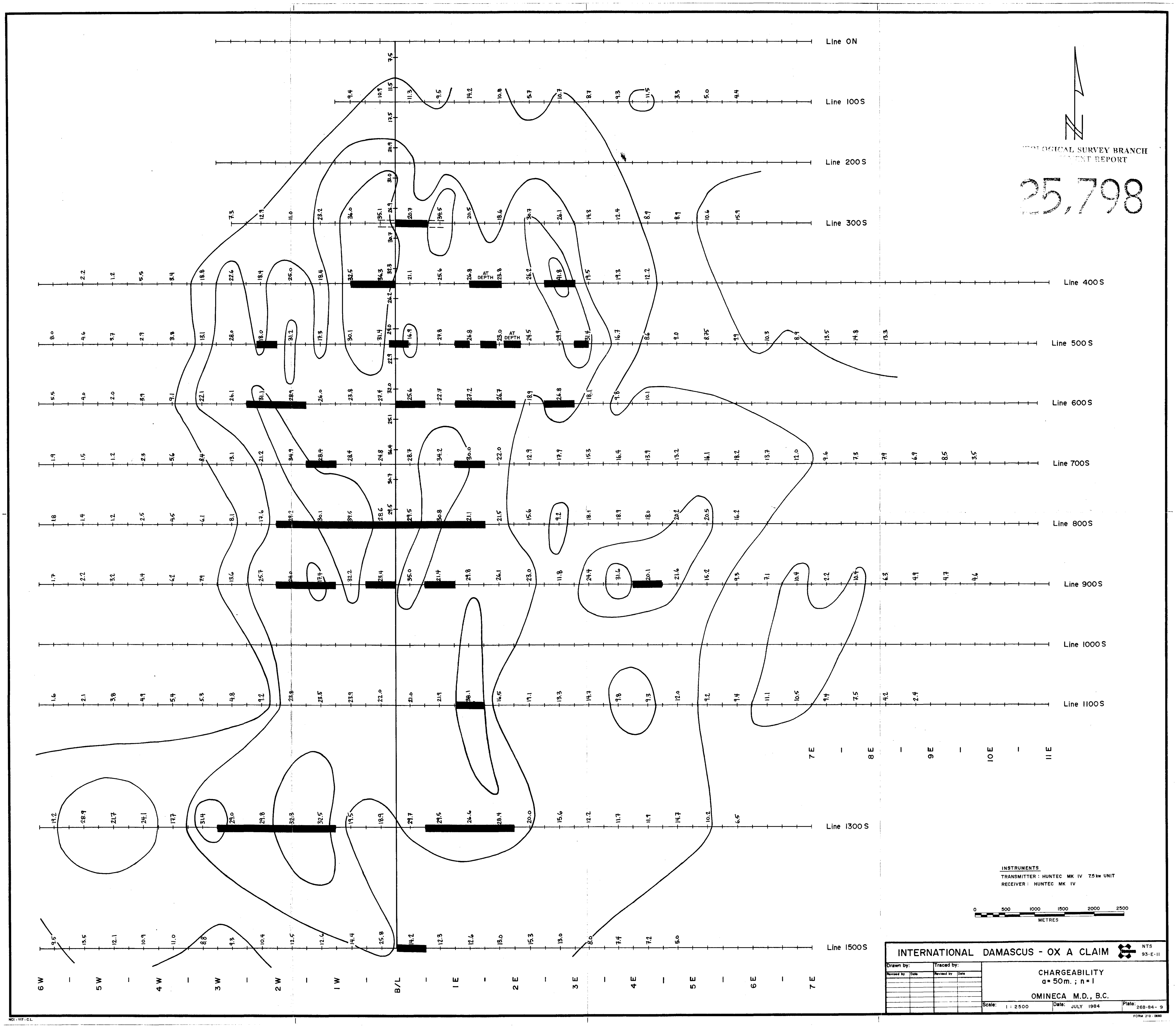
CONTOUR INTERVALS:
APP. RES. – 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10 OHM METRES
APP. CHARG. – 10.0 MSECS

APPROVED:

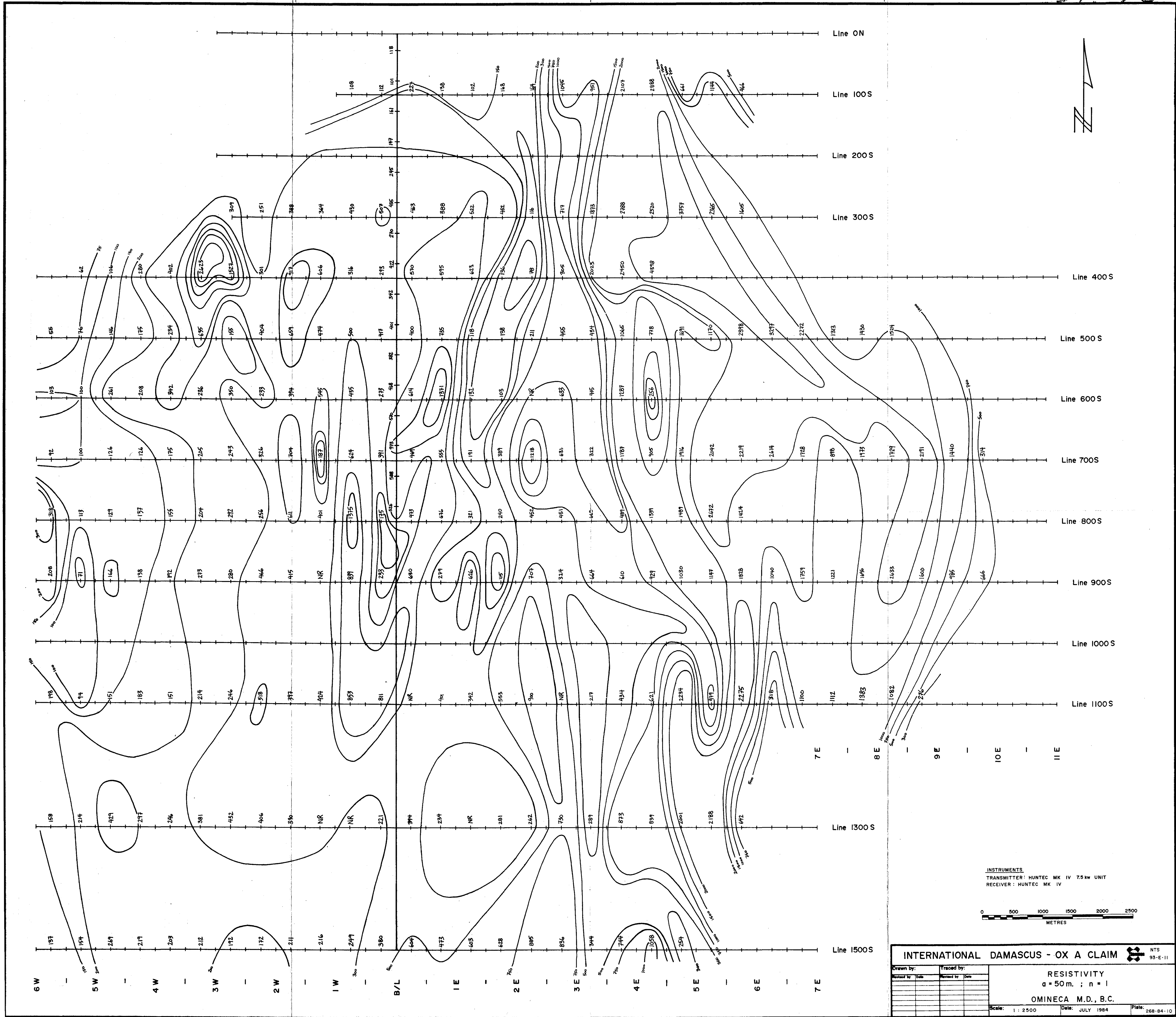
DATE:

TRANSMITTER – HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT
RECEIVER – HUNTEC MK IV

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY
SURVEYED BY COMINCO LTD., EXPLORATION DIVISION

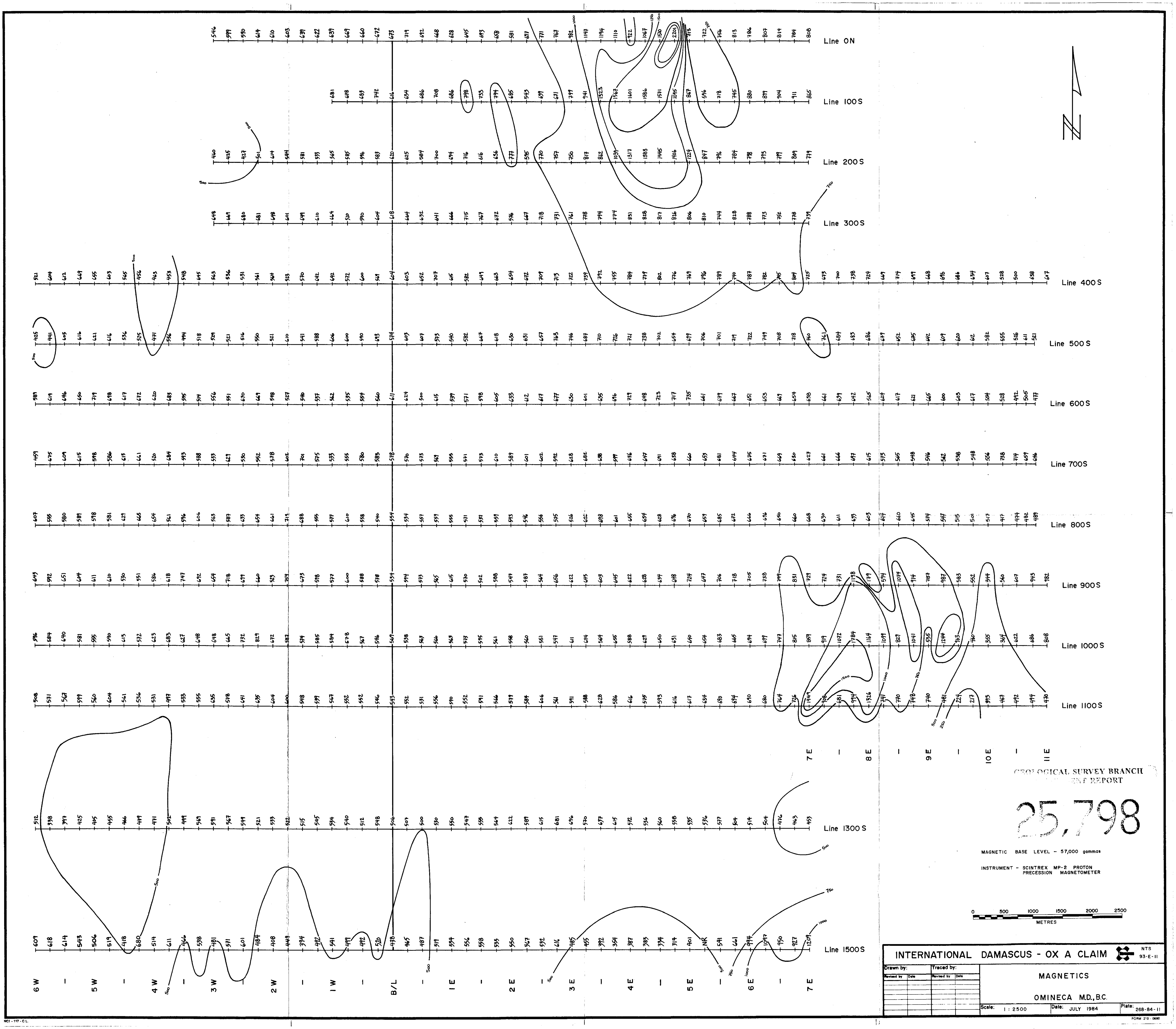


Line ON
Line 100S
Line 200S
Line 300S
Line 400S
Line 500S
Line 600S
Line 700S
Line 800S
Line 900S
Line 1000S
Line 1100S
Line 1300S
Line 1500S
AT DEPTH
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
B/L
1E
2E
3E
4E
5E
6E
7E
8E
9E
10E
11E
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
25,798
INSTRUMENTS
TRANSMITTER : HUNTEC MK IV 7.5 kw UNIT
RECEIVER : HUNTEC MK IV
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
METRES
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS - OX A CLAIM
NTS 93-E-11
Drawn by:
Traced by:
Revised by
Date
CHARGEABILITY
a= 50m. ; n= 1
OMINECA M.D., B.C.
Scale: 1 : 2500
Date: JULY 1984
Plate: 268-84- 9

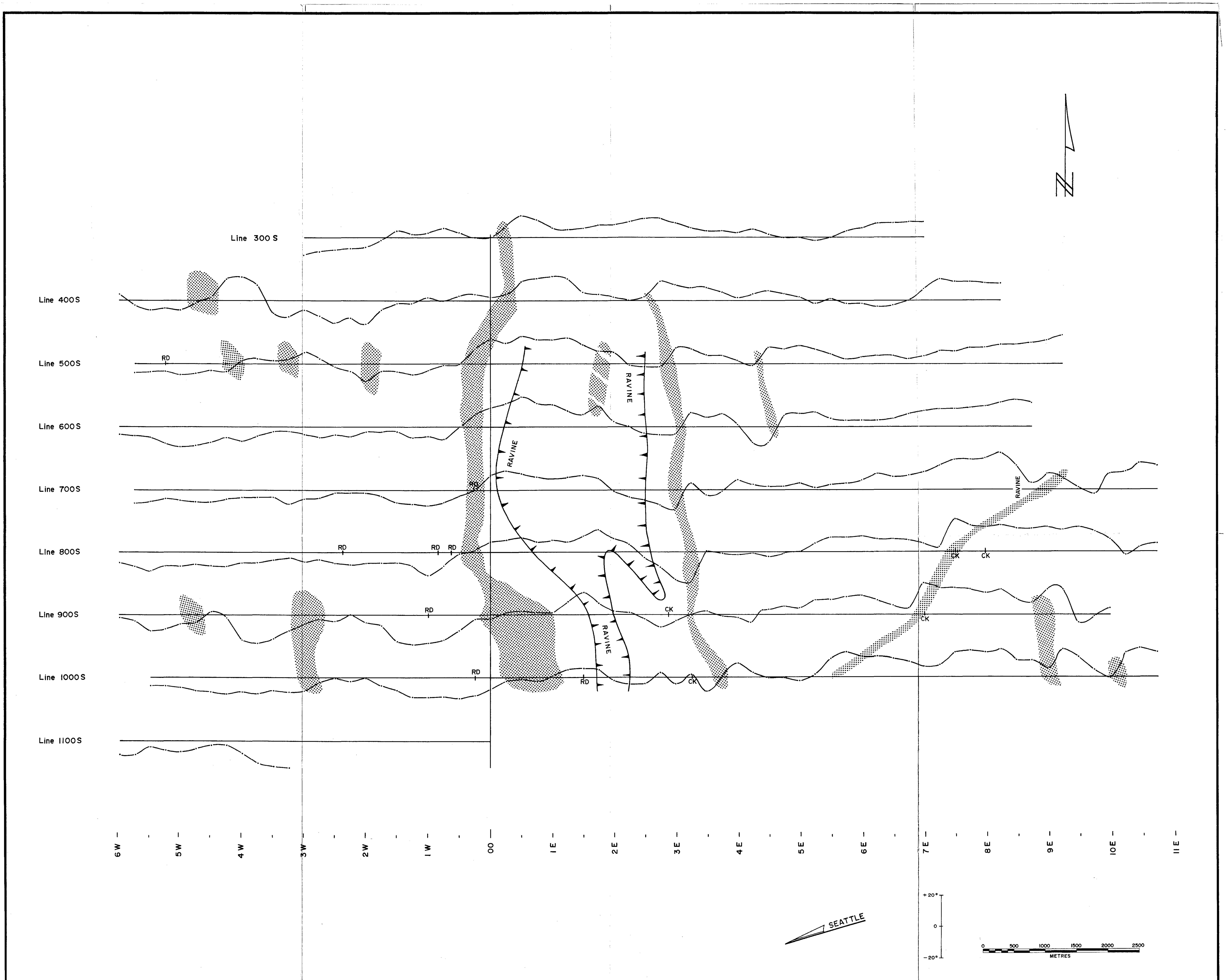


INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS - OX A CLAIM	NTS 93-E-11
Drawn by: / Traced by: / Revised by / Date	RESISTIVITY a = 50 m. ; n = 1 OMINECA M.D., B.C.
Scale: 1 : 2500	Date: JULY 1984
Plate: 268-84-10	

FORM 210 - 0660



Line 0N
Line 100S
Line 200S
Line 300S
Line 400S
Line 500S
Line 600S
Line 700S
Line 800S
Line 900S
Line 1000S
Line 1100S
Line 1300S
Line 1500S
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
B/L
1E
2E
3E
4E
5E
6E
7E
8E
9E
10E
11E
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
25,798
MAGNETIC BASE LEVEL - 57,000 gammas
INSTRUMENT - SCINTREX MP-2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
METRES
INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS - OX A CLAIM
NTS 93-E-11
Drawn by:
Traced by:
MAGNETICS
OMINECA M.D., B.C.
Scale: 1:2500
Date: JULY 1984
Plate: 268-84-11



INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS - OX A CLAIM

NTS 93-E-11

Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

VLF-EM
DIP ANGLES

OMINECA M.D., B.C.

Scale: 1 : 2500 | Date: JULY 1984 | Plate: 268-84-12

FORM 210-0660

25,798