



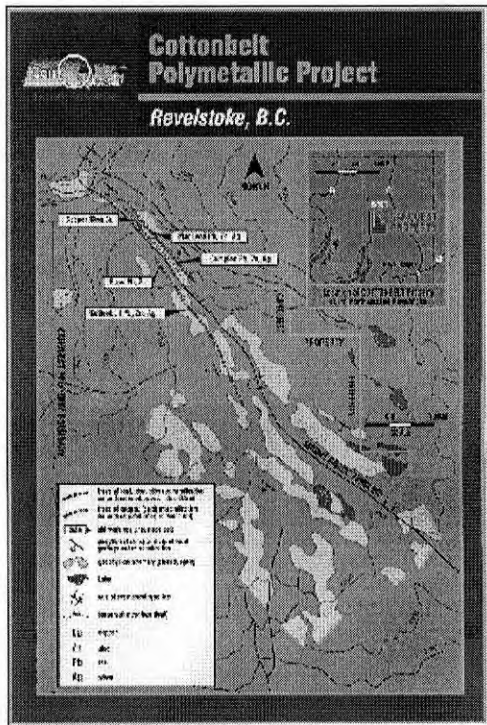
CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

COTTONBELT PROPERTY

082M 086

Location Map

100 % owned by CanQuest, this large (40 sq. miles) property is located 60 km northwest of Revelstoke and is accessible by road from the Trans-Canada Highway. The property encompasses the Mt. Grace Syncline, a regional northwest trending, tightly folded, overturned U-shaped structure wherein are located stratiform horizons containing significant mineralization of copper, lead, zinc, silver and accessory gold. The surface extent of mineralization as presently known on the property has a strike length of over 10 km, and is contained in several separate horizons over a surface elevation difference on strike of nearly 900 meters. Evidence exists that these mineralized layers may extend for another cumulative distance of 6.5 km. The longest exposure of mineralization is the 4.8 km long Cottonbelt-Bass lead-zinc-silver layer which occurs in the southwest limb of the fold. Surface widths range up to 4 meters and average about 2 meters. These widths do not however represent the much greater thickness of mineralization that might be expected to occur in sub-surface areas of dilation in the crest and trough areas of the folded structures on the property.

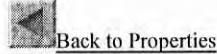
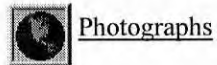


An extensive low-level aerial geographical survey over the property has revealed evidence of possible new mineralized horizons in both the northern and southern parts of the property, in areas where overburden and tree cover may be masking outcrop. These new anomalies are stronger and more extensive than those over the known mineralized horizons.

Shallow underground workings developed as part of a then remote, high grade lead-silver project early this century, on a very small area now enveloped by the present property, established a reserve of 725,000 mt of 5% lead, 6% zinc, and 50 grams silver/mt. The separate copper horizon the northeast limb of the fold is known to assay up to 4% copper along it's presently defined 2.4 km length.

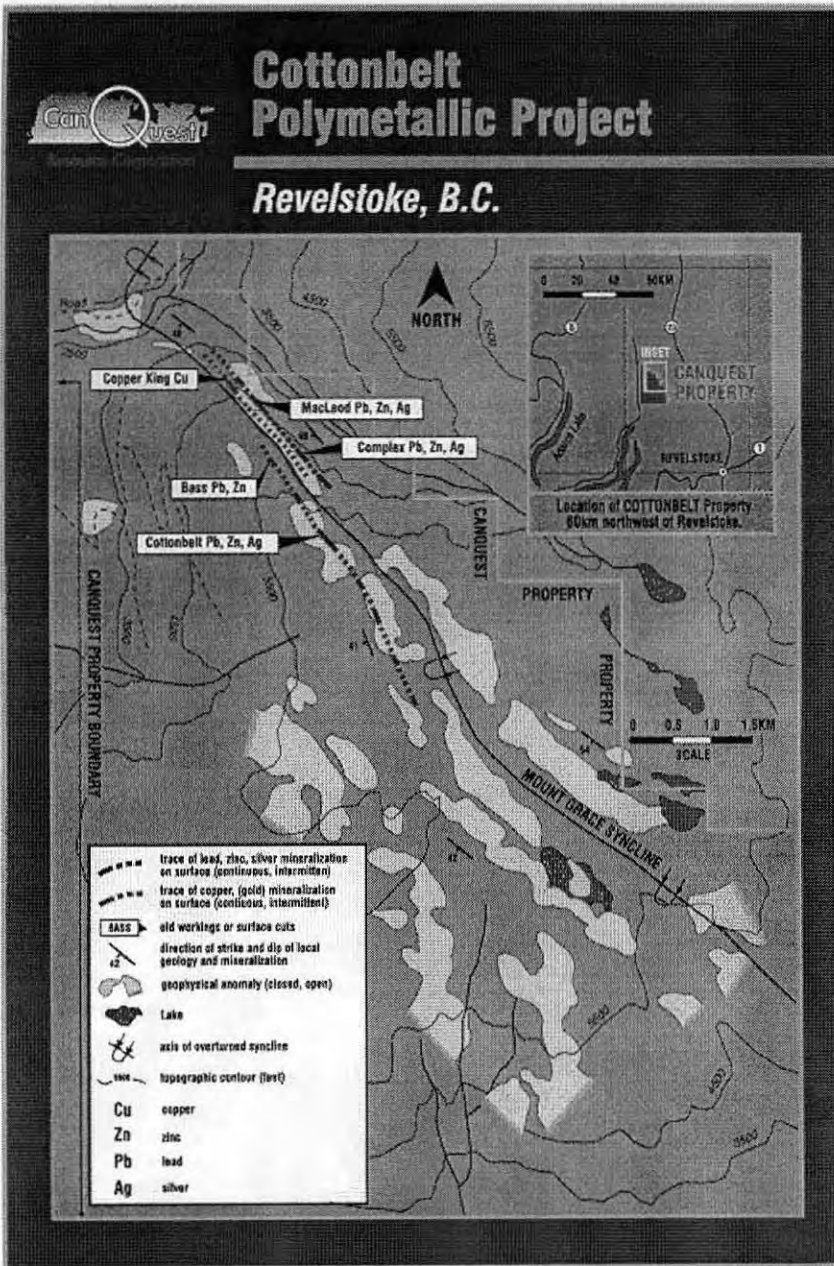
Observation has been made of the striking similarity between the Cottonbelt mineralization and that of the famous Broken Hill deposit in Australia, with such similarities extending to age and tectonic setting, metamorphic grade, mineral assemblage and the impressively persistent and lengthy surface mineralization. Similarly, on the Cottonbelt property, potential thickening of mineralization in the fold limbs and keel of the folded structure, will be explored by extensive drilling. Like the Broken Hill orebody, it is in these zones where commercial quantities of mineralization are likely to occur. Another example of stratiform ore deposition in the thickened areas of a tightly folded structure, in this case an overturned syncline similar to the Mt. Grace syncline, is that of the Rammelsberg deposit in Germany. Bethlehem Resources and Goldnev Resources hold an option to earn 50% interest in the property by obtaining a bankable feasibility study, arranging all capital costs of production and related working capital, and refunding to CanQuest 50% of the latter's total exploration expenditures on the Cottonbelt property.

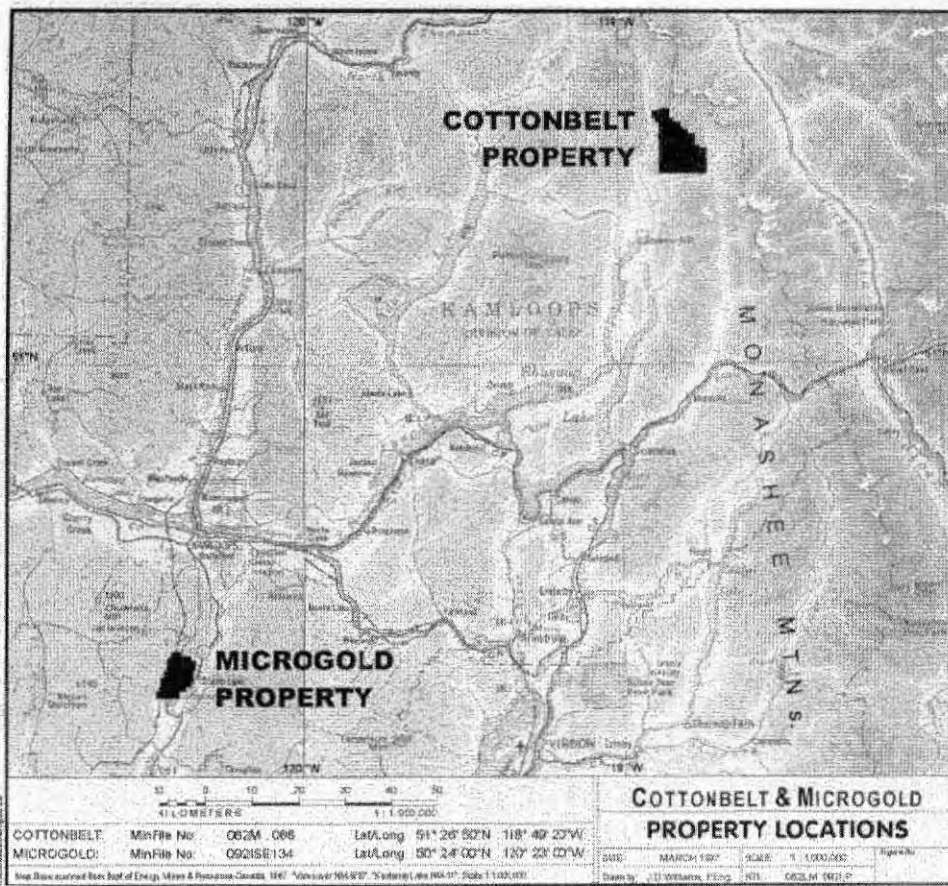
More Cottonbelt Maps

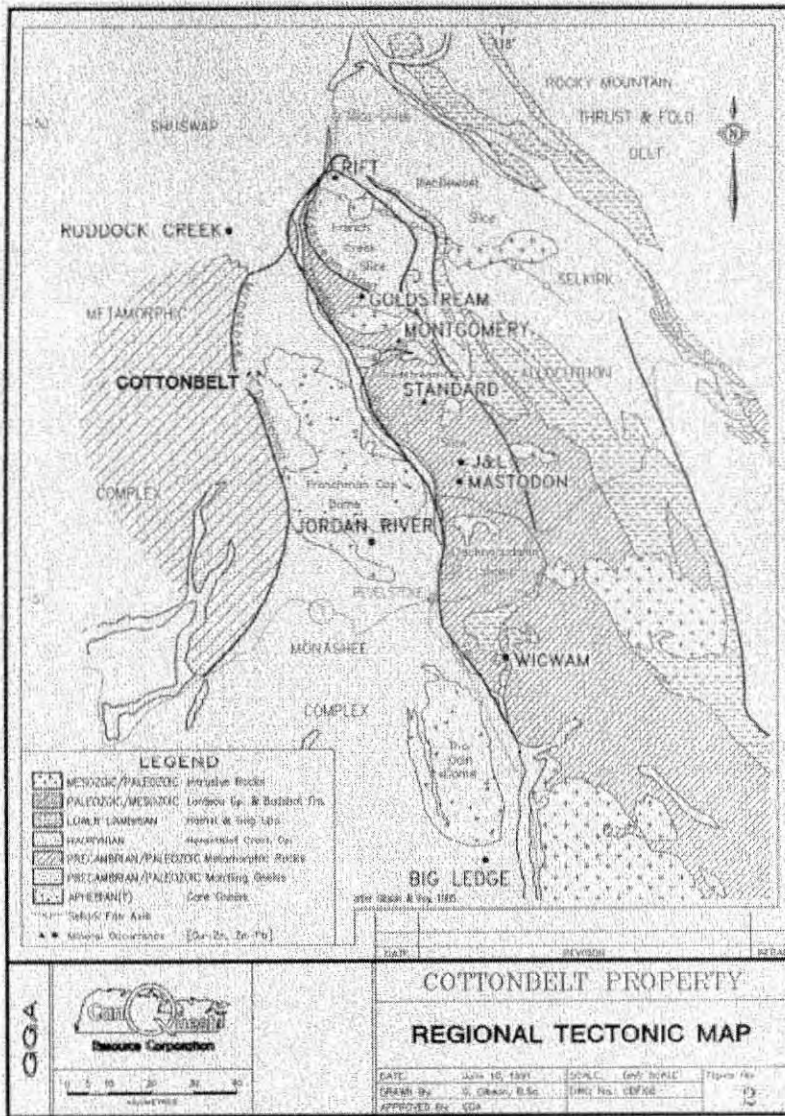


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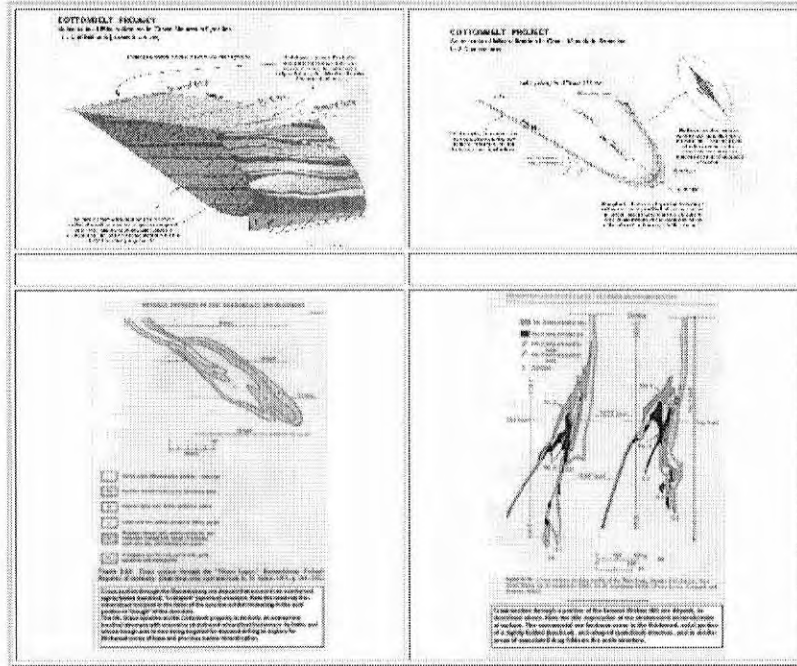




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Mineralized Folded Structures

Cottonbelt Map Thumbnails (Click on the pictures to see large images.)



(Click on the pictures to see large images.)



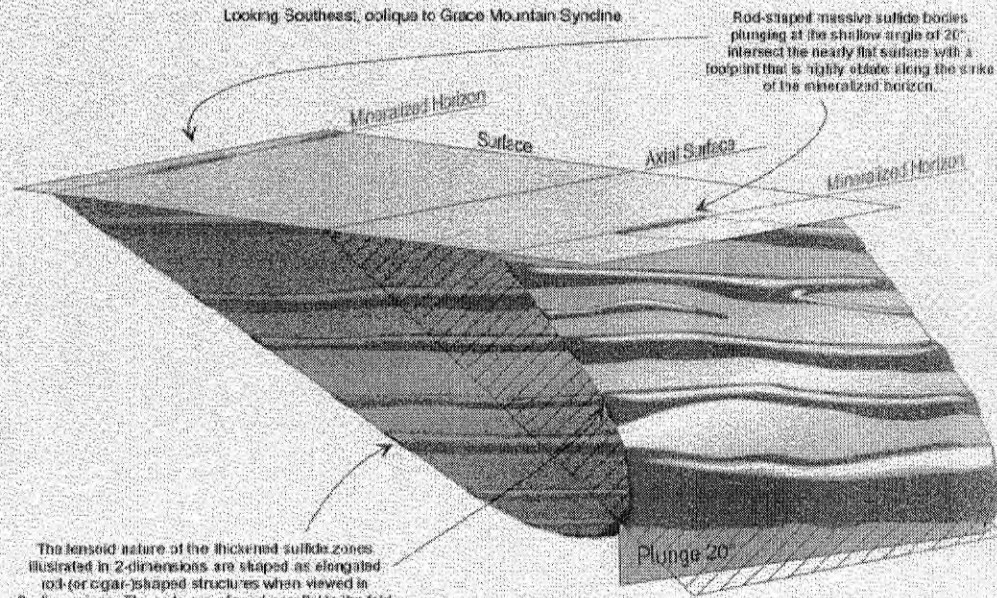
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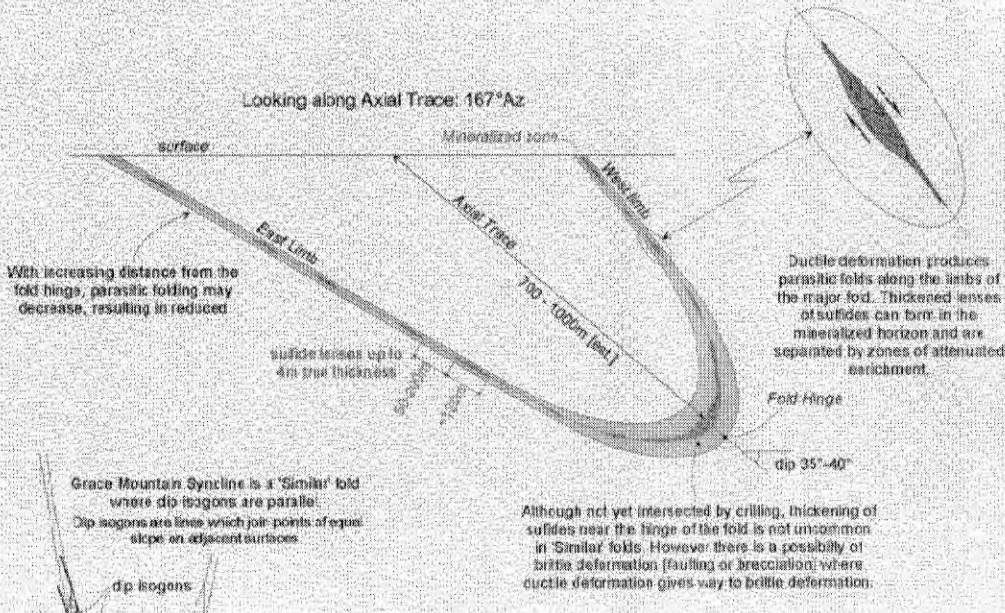
COTTONBELT PROJECT
Schematic of Mineralization in Grace Mountain Syncline
in 3 Dimensions (isometric view)



The lensoid nature of the thickened sulfide zones illustrated in 2-dimensions are shaped as elongated rod (or cigar-shaped) structures when viewed in 3-dimensions. The rods are aligned parallel to the fold hinge line which plunges at 20°.



COTTONBELT PROJECT
Schematic of Mineralization in Grace Mountain Syncline
in 2 Dimensions



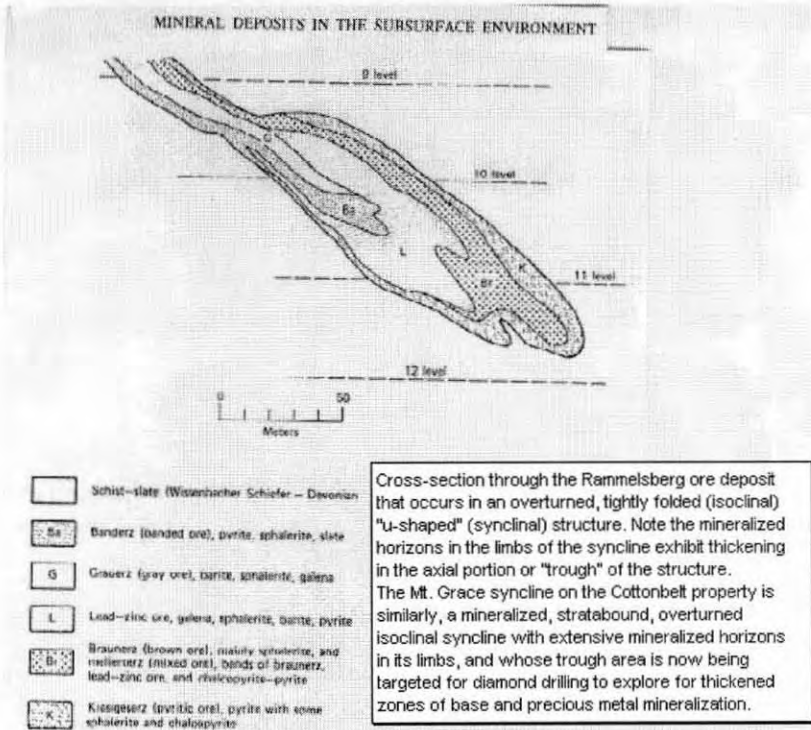


Figure 2-24. Cross section through the "Neues Lager," Rammelsberg, Federal Republic of Germany. (Data from mine visit and from E. H. Schot, 1971, p. 264-272.)

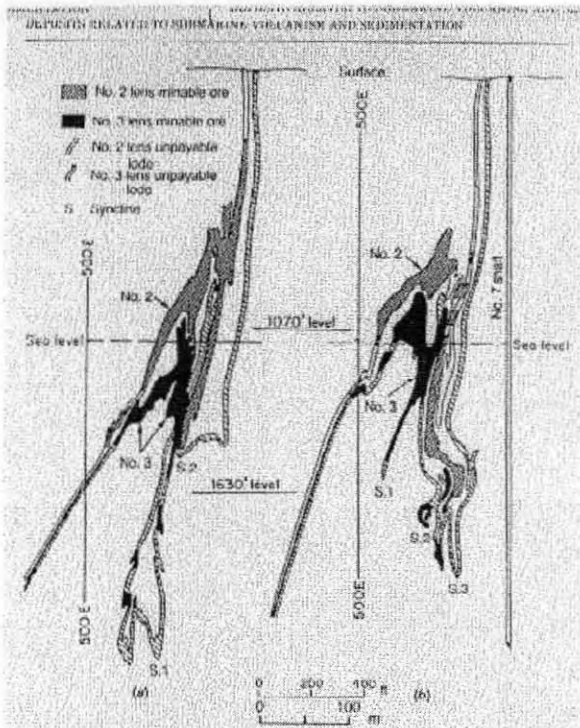


Figure 14-16. Cross sections (looking north) of the Malm Lode, Broken Hill District, New South Wales: (a) At coordinate 2200E, (b) At coordinate 1800E. (From Lewis, Parsons, and Roberts, 1965.)

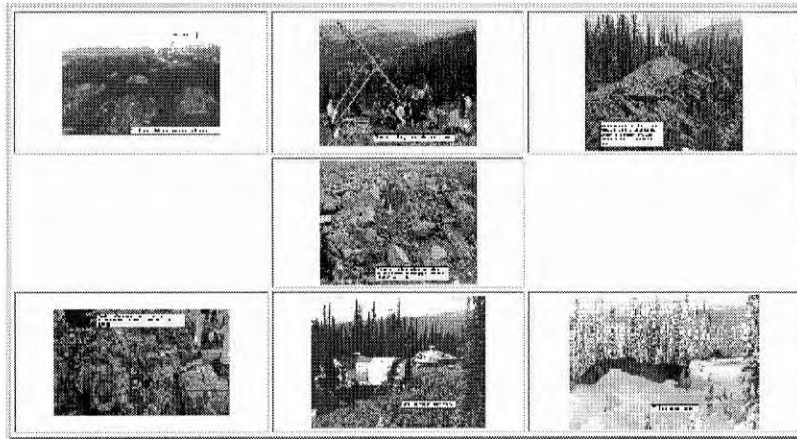
Cross section through a portion of the famous Broken Hill ore deposit, as described above. Note the thin expression of the stratabound mineralization at surface. The commercial ore horizons occur in the thickened, axial portion of a tightly folded (isoclinal), arch-shaped (anticlinal) structure, and in similar areas of associated drag folds on the main structure.



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Photographs

Cottonbelt Properties (Click on the pictures to see large images.)



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CANQUEST RESOURCE CORPORATION

CORPORATE PROFILE

HIGHLIGHTS

- CanQuest has a 100% interest in **three large, advanced** poly-metallic and base metal precious metals properties, plus an exclusive option to purchase a 100% interest using production revenues from a fourth such property. The largest of these projects could be at a **pre-feasibility stage in 12 – 18 months**.
- All of the properties are located in **southern British Columbia** and are **accessible by road**, thereby negating high cost logistics. With one partial exception, the properties can be explored on a year round basis.
- Three of the properties have **major tonnage potential**; two have existing reserves.
- While three of the projects are at the **drilling stage**, focus will be on an extensive drilling program at the **OK Project**.
- All the properties are in areas with existing commercial activity; **none** are in provincial parks, aboriginal reserves, or designated areas of land use study.
- The Company has serious-minded, experienced, competent **management** and a **sound shareholder base** that includes a number of Canadian and international investment institutions.

OK PROJECT (exclusive option to purchase 100%)

The OK Property is a large, "porphyry-type" copper-molybdenum-silver- (gold) open-pit prospect in an intermediate stage of exploration. A production pre-feasibility stage of development could be reached within eighteen months from the inception of the next exploration stage. As such, the OK Property represents not only CanQuest's flagship project, but also what may be one of the most important undeveloped resources of its type in Western Canada. Located on a rolling plateau overlooking the Strait of Georgia, this 10 x 4 km property is situated on tidewater 25 km northwest of, and connected by road to, the town of Powell River, B.C., which in turn is located 120 km north of Vancouver. Road development on the property is considerable. At an annual cost of \$20,000, CanQuest has an option to purchase the OK claims for \$2,000,000 using funds from production revenue at the rate of \$0.10 per ton of ore delivered to the treatment plant. The OK deposit occurs in an alteration rind estimated to be 500m. wide and 5 km. long around a quartz-feldspar intrusive. At a cut-off grade of 0.4% copper, the OK has a present geological reserve, defined by diamond drilling, of 105 million tonnes of 0.46% copper, 0.028% molybdenum, plus undetermined but probably payable by-product silver, and possibly gold. The OK deposit exhibits striking similarities with BHP's former producing (1971 – 1995) Island Copper mine, located across from the OK property on northern Vancouver Island. A major program of exploration and diamond drilling is planned to take the OK project to the pre-feasibility stage in 12 – 18 months. Click [HERE](#) for more details on the OK.

COTTONBELT PROJECT (100% owned)

CanQuest's 104 square kilometre Cottonbelt property encompasses a large base and precious metal deposit that has extensive similarities with the enormous Broken Hill ore deposit in Australia. At the Cottonbelt project, planned drilling will probe the 18 kilometre long folded, u-shaped structure (the Mt. Grace syncline) that transects the property, and wherein occurs extensive copper, lead, zinc, and silver and byproduct gold mineralization in at least three, and possibly more horizons. To date, surface mineralization with potentially ore grade values has been traced in these horizons over a total distance of over 10 kilometres. The next phase of the exploration program will be to diamond drill into the trough of the Mt. Grace syncline, where it is postulated that potentially large tonnages of ore grade mineralization may occur. The numerous, large geophysical anomalies that occur on other areas of the property will also be explored by diamond drilling. In particular, a very strong anomaly that may represent the mineralized top of another folded anticlinal structure just to the west of the Mt. Grace syncline will be investigated. It is in the apexes of such folded structures where commercially significant concentrations of mineralization are often localized. The Cottonbelt deposit is one of a number of deposits in various stages of exploration and development in the region, including the former Goldstream mine and a future producer, the J & L deposit.

MICROGOLD PROJECT (100% owned)

The Microgold Tertiary epithermal gold system is one of only ten such major systems that have been identified in British Columbia and Washington State. Seven of these ten are, have been, or are in the process of becoming, commercial mining operations. The Microgold also shares similarities with a number of the Nevada epithermal gold systems, such as the Sleeper deposit. On the 57 square kilometre Microgold property, thick, flat-lying, gold-bearing siliceous horizons, are presently known to encompass a minimum area of nearly 8 square km and possibly as much as 27 square kilometres on surface and at shallow depths on the property. Within these areas are numerous zones of intense alteration, brecciation, and steeply dipping veins and large intersecting fracture systems. One or more of these fracture systems may represent deep-rooted, high-grade, gold bonanza-vein feeder systems for the surface and shallow gold mineralization on the property. CanQuest intends to drill these steeply dipping veins and fracture systems as a major priority in future exploration programs. Drilling to enlarge the zones of surface and shallow mineralization and define ore reserves will also be conducted as part of these programs. Of over 600 surface rock grab samples taken over a 6 kilometre area in the east central portion of the property, a significant number have returned potential ore grade gold values ranging from 0.01 oz. to 0.69 oz. per tonne.



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