

PROPERTY FILE

092F033

REPORT
ON THE

TOMMY, 16 units, Record No. 1029(9)
GOLDEN GATE, 6 units, Record No. 1035(9)
WATER FALL, 2 units, Record No. 1560(12)

MINERAL CLAIMS

(known as the United Tommy Group)

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

KENNEDY RIVER

West of PORT ALBERNI,

VANCOUVER ISLAND,

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92F/3, W $\frac{1}{2}$

Latitude 49°10.5'N, Longitude 125°24.3'W

FOR

INTERNATIONAL PHOENIX ENERGY CORPORATION

P.O. Box 10108

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609 Granville St.,

Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1C6

by

A.D. DRUMMOND, Ph.D., P.Eng.

D.D.H. GEOMANAGEMENT LTD.

19 January 1984

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SUMMARY

International Phoenix Energy Corporation has a gold prospect located along the Alberni-Tofino Highway near Kennedy Lake on Vancouver Island in the Alberni Mining Division. The Property comprises 26 units in the United Tommy Group (the Tommy Golden Gate and Water Fall mineral claims).

Gold mineralization, especially on the Tommy claim, has been known for many years. Gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veinlets occur in a relatively wide zone trending approximately N45°E. Early attempts to mine individual narrow veins underground were unsuccessful but the concept of a low grade open pitting operation has as yet not been tested. The gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veinlet system lies peripherally to a granodiorite-quartz diorite Jurassic stock in a chloritized tuffaceous breccia with a chlorite-carbonate matrix of Triassic age and assigned to the Karmutsen Formation.

Weighting available surface sample assays which total 75.5 lineal feet (23 m.), the average computes to 0.078 oz/t Au (2.67 g/tonne). The width of observable veining in outcrop is in the order to 150 to 200 feet (45 to 61 m.). Distance from the southernmost observations veining to those in the creek north of the adit is about 600 feet (182 m.). The extent of the quartz-gold veinlet system has not been defined.

In light of the, as yet, untested pitable potential on this quartz-gold-sulphide veinlet system, a work program has been recommended in two phases. The estimated cost of the proposed work program is \$222,600.00 (i.e. Phase I for \$103,800.00 and Phase II for \$118,800.00).

INTRODUCTION

The firm of D.D.H. Geomanagement Ltd. was requested in January 1984 by International Phoenix Energy Corporation, Suite 1550, 609 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C., V7Y 1C6, to appraise the exploration potential and, if warranted, to recommend an evaluation program on their gold prospect, Kennedy River, Vancouver Island. This assignment was

accomplished by examining the property on 13 January 1984 and by compiling published and unpublished, government and private data on the subject mineral claims. This report outlines the exploration potential of the property and a work program to test that potential.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The United Tommy group of mineral claims of International Phoenix Energy Corporation is located about 54 kms (34 miles) west of Port Alberni along the Alberni-Tofino highway, on the east side of the highway and on the east side of Kennedy River about 5 kms above where the latter flows into Kennedy Lake. Nanaimo is 88 kms (54 miles) east of Port Alberni (see Figure 1). The claims lie within N.T.S. 92F3, western half. Coordinates of L.C.P. Tommy claim are 49° 10.5' North latitude and 125° 24.3' West longitude.

Access to the claims is excellent as the all weather, paved Alberni-Tofino highway passes through the northern portion of the claim group. Logging roads allow access to the main showing area.

An electric power line following the highway also passes through the subject claims. Distance to the tide water port of Ucluelet is about 30 kms (19 miles).

Elevation ranges from 40 m. (132 feet) to 880 m. (2904 feet) with local relief being steep and somewhat rugged (see Figure 2). Main showing area is about 100 m. (330 feet) above sea level.

Most of the property is covered by overburden and forested by cedar, hemlock and fir. Precipitation is in excess of 200 inches (508 cms.) annually.

PROPERTY AND TITLE

The following claims constitute the holdings of International Phoenix Energy Corporation (see Figure 3).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>L.C.P. tag No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
TOMMY	1029(9)	16	60975	Sept. 19, 1984
GOLDEN GATE	1035(9)	6	61165	Sept. 19, 1984
WATER FALL	1560(12)	2	83767	Sept. 19, 1984

(Registered owner is Mr. Waldomar Ejtel of Vancouver, B.C.)

On January 12, 1984, Mr. Murray Pezim, Chairman of the Board and Director of International Phoenix Energy Corporation announced that the company has acquired the subject claims, subject to regulatory approval. Terms of the acquisition are beyond the scope of this report.

HISTORY OF THE AREA AND PROPERTY

Dolmage (1920) reported that gold has been noted in the Kennedy (Elk) River area as early as 1898. Dawley (1904) mentioned that the "Ironsides" (Mineral Inventory No. 51, see Figure 4), was staked in 1902-1903. Forbes (1915) visited the following claims along the Kennedy River in 1913 and reported that the "Leora" (Mineral Inventory No. 31), had developed underground workings on a 6" to 12" wide quartz vein striking N72°E and dipping 55°NE in sheared volcanic country-rock. The property was staked in 1902 and 1903 (Stevenson (1936)). Mineralization was pyrite and arsenopyrite in quartz and calcite. A sample assayed 1.4 oz/t Au. The "Rose Marie" (Mineral Inventory No. 32, see Figure 4), was also visited by Forbes who reported a 15" to 18" quartz vein with pyrite and arsenopyrite striking N34°E(mag.) and dipping 64 to 68° NW in porphyritic volcanic rocks. An adit was driven 438 feet from which a sample assayed 1.5 oz/t Au. A four stamp mill was installed on the property. "Bear Group" (Mineral Inventory No.44) had a 246 foot long adit driven by 1913 on a 3 to 4 foot wide quartz. Calcite-pyrite-arsenopyrite vein striking N60°E(mag.) and dipping 45 to 50° NW. The property was staked in 1902. An average sample reportedly assayed 0.10 oz/t Au. The "Olympic" (Mineral Inventory No. 46) claim

had no development work done in 1913, but had exposed a N73°E/NW vein with some pyrite and chalcopyrite. An assay of 0.03 oz/t Au is given (p. K279) but the width is not stated.

By 1923, Brewer (1924) reported that the "Grant Group" (Mineral Inventory No. 48, see Figure 4), contained exposures of a system of persistent quartz veins in sheared Vancouver Group volcanic rocks. Some veins were striking east-west while others were trending N20°E. Apparently some 20 years prior (circa 1903) gold-bearing float was noted and an arrastra constructed, but the operation proved unsuccessful. In 1923, Brewer took a sample from a 4 foot wide quartz vein exposed by the former workings and reported 1.3 oz/t Au, 0.70 oz/t Ag, 1.6% Cu (p. A246). Another sample on the vein (presumably the same vein) indicated 0.34 Oz/t Au and 1.2 oz/t Ag over 18 inches. There was no work in progress in 1923.

Brewer (1924) also reported on the "Blue Bird Group" (Mineral Inventory No. 51) which is described as quartz veining in a shear zone up to 40 feet wide. Mineralization consisted of pyrite chalcopyrite and some arsenopyrite. Two assays were given (a) 0.06 oz/t Au and 1.0 oz/t Ag and (b) 0.30 oz/t Au and 0.1 oz/t Ag, but widths were not reported.

The "Tommy K" Group (Mineral Inventory No. 33) was staked in 1933-1934 according to Stevenson (1936) and were owned by Kennedy Lake Gold Mines Ltd. Mr. Tom O. MacKay was then secretary for that company. Stevenson (1936) is quoted below (p. F48).

Narrow, tight fractures in andesite breccia have been filled by quartz accompanied by small amounts of calcite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite. The breccia has been cut by altered quartz-dabase dykes and a few less altered aplite dykes.

The surface workings consist of open-cuts and trenches on several different veins. At a place 1,400 feet up the creek from the camp and 480 feet above it in elevation, an open-cut has been blasted in the south wall of the canyon on the so-called Hidden Treasure vein. This vein has been exposed for 15 feet in the floor of the cut and for approximately 100 feet up the rock bluff.

The average width of the vein is 6 inches, but the habit is lens-like. The vein-filling is quartz, carbonate, and small amounts of disseminated pyrite. Mineralization has resulted in the lenticular filling of one major and several minor fractures by quartz, grey calcite, a little pyrite and chalcopryite. The zone strikes south 30 degrees east and dips 75 degrees north-east. The minerals occur in lenses that vary in width from 1 to 8 inches and in narrow veinlets that vary from 1/16 to 1 inch in width. A sample taken across 8 inches of quartz showing a little chalcopryite and pyrite assayed: Gold, 1.20 oz. per ton; silver, 0.20 oz. per ton. The rock formation is an andesite breccia that consists of very angular light-green fragments up to 3 inches in maximum diameter, set in a fine-grained dark-green chloritic matrix.

A trench that is approximately 1,200 feet west from the Hidden Treasure vein and 150 feet east from the black-smith-shop shows a narrow vein that strikes north 60 degrees east and dips 64 degrees north-west over 17 feet of exposed length. The vein is 2 to 3 inches wide and consists of ribbon-quartz, with a little pyrite, chalcopryite, and pyrrhotite filling a parallel walled fracture in andesite breccia. On the foot-wall there is 1/2 to 1 inch of gouge, but the hanging-wall is a clean slip surface. A bulk sample across 3 inches of vein-matter in the north-east end of the trench assayed: Gold, 0.48 oz. per ton; silver, 1.4 oz. per ton. A rock-cut has been started at a place 50 feet north-westerly down the slope from the last trench, the objective of which is to intersect the vein at a greater depth.

There are surface showings on the property of several small, frozen quartz-calcite veinlets that vary from 1 to 2 inches in width and contain small amounts of pyrite, chalcopryite, and pyrrhotite. With the exception of two showings up the creek that strike east, these all strike in a north-easterly direction. Beneath the large falls in the creek a strong fissure, strike east, contains 2 inches of bluish gouge, but no mineralization is now evident. A composite sample was taken of three small veins from 1/2 to 2 inches wide that may be the continuation of the 2- to 3-inch vein described above. This sample contained quartz with small amounts of pyrite, chalcopryite, and pyrrhotite, and assayed: Gold, 0.48 oz. per ton; silver, 1.4 oz. per ton.

Stevenson (1947) reported production from the Tommy K, Leora (largest producer) and Rose Marie properties to total 436 tons containing 312 ounces of gold. Walker (1940) listed the Kennedy Lake Gold Mines Ltd. (Tommy K) as a non-shipping mine in 1939 that worked 365 days.

After a hiatus of many years, the former Grant group and Tommy K were staked by Mr. Waldo Ejtel and recorded on September 19, 1980. Mr. W.G. Stevenson (1980) sampled a number of narrow 1 to 4 inch wide quartz veins in the vicinity of the adit on the Hidden Treasure vein on the former Tommy K property, the results from which, indicated that the narrow quartz veins all contain gold. Mr. Stevenson's tabulation is reproduced below.

SAMPLE and ASSAY DATA
TOMMY K GOLD PROSPECT
ALBERNI MINING DIVISION
(After W.G. Stevenson, P.Eng)

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location and Description</u>	<u>Width (inches)</u>	<u>Au oz/t</u>	<u>Ag oz/t</u>	<u>Cu %</u>
876	Below tunnel on N. edge of creek. Vein N10°E/vt, 10% sulphides.	2	0.014	0.07	NA*
877	In tunnel at vein in cross cut. Vein N50°E/65°SE	3	1.679	0.92	NA
878	In tunnel near face. Vein in left wall.	3	0.096	0.25	NA
879	In tunnel at face. Specimen wall rock.	-	0.002	trace	NA
880	In tunnel. Vein same as 877.	4	0.334	0.66	0.73
881	On creek, small cut Hidden Treasure, three quartz veins S15°W/70°W over 15" width	3	0.580	0.32	NA

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location and Description</u>	<u>Width (inches)</u>	<u>Au oz/t</u>	<u>Ag oz/t</u>	<u>Cu %</u>
882	On strike and above 881 by 30 feet. Vein S15°W/70°W, heavy sulphides	4	1.590	1.08	NA
883	On strike and 2 feet below 882	4	0.286	0.32	NA
884	On N. side of Creek, ¼ mile south of 1st Creek. Qu. vein N25°E.	2	1.485	2.39	1.26
885	15 feet N.W. of 884. Qu. vein parallel to 884, good copper.	1	1.608	0.91	0.76
886	Both sides of 885 specimens, barren wall rock.	-	0.048	trace	0.32
887	30 feet easterly from 884. Qu. vein parallel with 884.	4	1.183	4.10	NA

Note: NA* refers to Not Assayed.

During 1983, the property was visited separately by Mr. Ash Mullan and Mr. Dave Jennings. Results of their visits are not available to the writer. Also in 1983, Teck Explorations Ltd. while working on the Au claims of Multinational Resources Inc. to the south of the present Golden Gate claim visited the property and reported the following results from sampling in and around the former adit (Meyer (1984)).

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Width (feet)</u>	<u>Ag oz/t</u>	<u>Au oz/t</u>
Tom #1	Chip sample across zone of widely spaced vuggy quartz veins striking N35°E at south end of outcrop in volcanic breccia. Some diss. pyrite.	16.5	0.15	0.164
Tom #2	Chip sample across zone of widely spaced vuggy quartz veins N50°E in volcanic breccia. Some diss. pyrite. 25m from #1 & not on strike.	24.5	0.04	0.035

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Width (feet)</u>	<u>Ag oz/t</u>	<u>Au oz/t</u>
Tom #3	Grab sample 10 cm. (3.9 inches) on chalcopyrite-sphalerite-pyrrhotite quartz vein N65-70°E.	0.3	2.80	0.604
Tom #4	Chip sample taken N. of adit in Creek in silicified volcanic breccia veinlets at N35°E.	10.0	0.03	0.098
Tom #5	Chip sample in adit	0.5	1.95	1.132

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geological setting for the United Tommy group of International Phoenix Energy Corporation is taken from the work of Muller (1969 and 1977) and Eastwood (1968), (see Figure 5).

The stratigraphic section for the general Kennedy River area is outlined below.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>
TERTIARY	Tg Sooke Intrusions	Quartz diorite, trondhjemite agmatite, porphyry. (32-35 m. yrs.)
JURASSIC (Mid. to Late)	Jg Island Intrusions	Granodiorte, quartz diorite granite, quartz monzonite (141-181 m. yrs.)
(Early)	IJg Bonanza Group	Basaltic to rhyolitic lava, tuff, breccia, minor argillite and greywacke.
	PMns Westcoast Complex PMnb	Quartz-feldspar gneiss meta quartzite, marble
TRIASSIC (Late)	Vancouver Group uRQ Quatsino Fm.	Limestone
(Mid Late)	muRK Karmutsen Fm.	Basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>
LATE PALEOZOIC	CPsv Sicker Group	Basaltic to rhyolitic meta volcanic flows, tuff and agglomerate.

Major structural readjustments along the west coast of Vancouver Island have produced the block faulting outlined in Figure 5.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Property geology is relatively simple (see Figure 6). A granodiorite-quartz diorite intrusive body covers approximately the southwestern half of the claim group and is intrusive into volcanic rocks of the Karmutsen Formation. At the middle of the western half of the Tommy claim lies a pale greenish brecciated tuffaceous rock in which the matrix is a mixture of chlorite and carbonate (calcite). This breccia is in contact with a greenish andesitic porphyry (non-brecciated) and with a pale grey dense siliceous rock resembling a silicified tuff, but the degree of brecciation is minimal.

A system of narrow quartz veins and veinlets as well as hairlines is observable predominantly within the brecciated tuffaceous rock with the chlorite-carbenate matrix. The quartz veining is a penetrative feature that has occurred in at least three stages as cross cutting relationships can be seen. For example, veinlets trending 020°/80°E and 110°/vt are cut by 042° to 055°/vt veinlets which, in turn, are cut by 065°-075°/vt veinlets. Quartz vein width varies from a hairline (less than 1.0mm) to greater than 15 cm. (6 inches). Composition of the veining is quartz-local chlorite and calcite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-minor sphalerite-minor pyrrhotite-minor shiny grey sulphosalt and gold. Texture of the veining on surface is vuggy.

Distribution of precious metals in the zone or vein system has not been delineated. Surface sampling by the writer produced the

following.

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Width (feet)</u>	<u>Ag oz/t</u>	<u>Au oz/t</u>	<u>Cu %</u>
080055	Surface channel sample about 580 feet south of the Creek immediately north of the adit.	15.5	0.12	0.069	0.08
080056	Surface channel sample 105 feet west of and about 50 feet north of 080055.	7.0	trace	0.031	0.05
080057	Surface chip sample in old trench about 300 feet south of Creek immediately north of the adit and west of 080056.	2.0	0.49	0.048	0.47

(Assay certificates are attached (see Appendix A)).

Using the above values and those of Meyer (1984), the weighted average of 75.5 lineal feet of surface samples computed to an average of 0.078 oz/t Au. The width of quartz veining observable in outcrop is in the order to 150 to 200 feet (45 to 61 m.). Distance from the southernmost observations on veining to those in the creek north of the adit (see Figure 6) is about 600 feet (182 m.). The extent of the quartz-gold veinlet system has not been defined.

CONCLUSIONS ON EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The present Tommy claim (No. 1029(9)) covers the former Grant Group and Tommy K claims. The presence of gold has been noted for many years, but its distribution in narrow veinlets was too low a tenor across an underground mining width to allow significant production.

The presence of gold in the veinlets has been recently confirmed by Stevenson (1980), Meyer (1984), and the writer.

The area of quartz veining is still unknown, but the quartz veining

system trending approximately N40°-50°E appears to extend in the area of the original Tommy K workings for about 600 feet (180 m.) and have a width at least 120 to 150 feet (36 to 45 m.). The zone is open to the north toward the former Grant Group workings and probably to the south toward the intrusive contact. Depth continuity of the gold distribution has never been tested.

The critical question is whether the gold-bearing veinlets are of sufficient density to warrant consideration for an open pitting operation. To date, the surface sampling has suggested that there may be reasonable expectations of obtaining 0.06 or better ounces per ton gold in widths suitable for surface pitting.

To obtain realistic samples across the zone of quartz veining and to test the width and depth of the indicated zone, at least three large diameter (NQ) diamond drill holes using mud should be drilled along the 600 feet of observable length.

Since overburden covers much of the claims, the area from the intrusive contact into the volcanic rocks should be surveyed by soil geochemistry.

Geological mapping should also be conducted to detail the irregularities of the intrusive contact, as well as, to outline the size and shape of the chloritized tuffaceous breccia with the chlorite-carbonate matrix which appear to host the zone of gold-bearing quartz veinlets. The area between the former Tommy K and Grant Group workings should be detailed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the exploration potential for the definition of open pitable gold mineralization, the following work program is recommended.

PHASE I

- (1) Geologically map the entire claim group to define the intrusive-volcanic contact with special emphasis in mapping the north, south and easterly extensions of the gold-bearing quartz veinlet system.

- (2) Geochemically survey the claim group using soils to detect any extensions in overburden covered areas.
- (3) Sample the 600 foot indicated length exposed in the former Tommy K workings area by diamond drilling to determine the tenor of the gold distribution and its width.

PHASE II

Upon receipt of favourable results from Phase I, further definition by drilling, trenching, sampling and mapping will be required.

COST ESTIMATE OF PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

PHASE I

Geological mapping, sampling and supervision	\$ 15,000.00
Geochemical soil survey, grid and assaying (2,000 soils @ \$5.50/sample)	30,000.00
Diamond drilling 3 holes totalling 1,000 feet (303 m.) NQ diameter using mud at \$40.00/foot "all in"	40,000.00
Core assaying 350 samples at \$12.50/sample	4,375.00
Transportation	<u>5,000.00</u>
Subtotal Phase I	\$ 94,375.00
Contingency (10%±)	<u>9,425.00</u>
Total Phase I	\$103,800.00


PHASE II

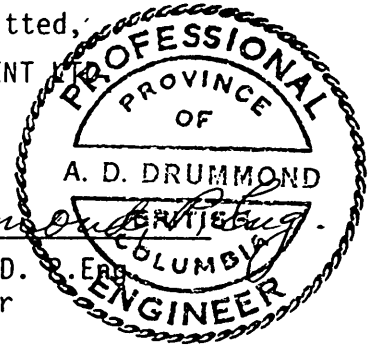
Diamond drilling	\$ 80,000.00
Assaying	3,000.00
Geological mapping, sampling and supervision	20,000.00
Transportation	<u>5,000.00</u>
Subtotal Phase II	\$108,000.00
Contingency (10%±)	<u>10,800.00</u>
Total Phase II	\$118,800.00

Total estimated cost of Phases I and II is \$222,600.00

Respectfully submitted,

D.D.H. GEOMANAGEMENT


A.D. Drummond, Ph.D.
Geological Engineer



REFERENCES


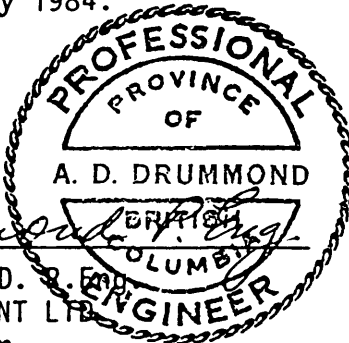
- (1) Brewer Wm. M. (1924) Alberni Mining Division, Kennedy Lake Section: Ann. Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C. for 1923; pp. A 245-A 246.
- (2) Dolmage, V. (1920) Kennedy Lake area. Geol. Surv. Canada Summary report for 1919 part A: pp. 18A-19A.
- (3) Eastwood, G.E.P. (1968) Geology of the Kennedy Lake Area, Vancouver Island, B.C.: B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 55.
- (4) Forbes, D.G. (1915) Vancouver Island and Coast, Alberni District, Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C. for 1914; pp. K276-K280.
- (5) Meyer, Wm. (1984) Private letter on Tommy claims Kennedy Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C. by Teck Explorations Ltd., dated January 12, 1984.
- (6) Muller, J.E. (1969) Geology, Alberni, B.C.: Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 68-50, Map 17-1968.
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- (8) Stevenson, J.S. (1936) Vancouver Island, Kennedy (Elk) River Section: Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C., for 1935; pp. F47-F48.
- (9) Stevenson J.S. (1947) Lode Gold Deposits, Vancouver Island: B.C. Dept. of Mines, Bulletin No. 20, Part V, Kennedy (Elk) River Area; pp. 31-32.
- (10) Stevenson, W.G. (1980) Sample And Assay Data, Tommy K Gold Gold Prospect, Alberni Mining Division; from a private consulting Engineers report, dated December 1980.
- (11) Walker, J.F. (1940) Mining Industry: Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C. for 1939, p. A42.

CERTIFICATION

I, Arthur Darryl Drummond of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- (1) I am a geological engineer residing at 3249 West 35th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. and employed by D.D.H Geomanagement Ltd. with an office at 422-470 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.
- (2) I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, certificate no. 5778. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1959 with a B.A.Sc. in geological engineering and in 1961 with a M.A.Sc. in geological engineering. I graduated from the University of California in 1966 with a Ph.D. in geology.
- (3) I have practised my profession continuously for 24 years primarily with the Placer Development Group of Companies at Craigmont, Endako and Gibraltar mines and in mineral exploration in Canada, United States of America, Chile, Argentina, Mexico and the Philippines.
- (4) I am the author of this report which is based on published and unpublished, government and private reports as well as an examination of the subject property on January 13, 1984.
- (5) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the property discussed in this report or in the securities of International Phoenix Energy Corporation.
- (6) I consent to the use of this report to satisfy requirements of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and the British Columbia Securities Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 19th day of January 1984.


A.D. Drummond, Ph.D. 
D.D.H. GEOMANAGEMENT LTD.
Geological Engineer.

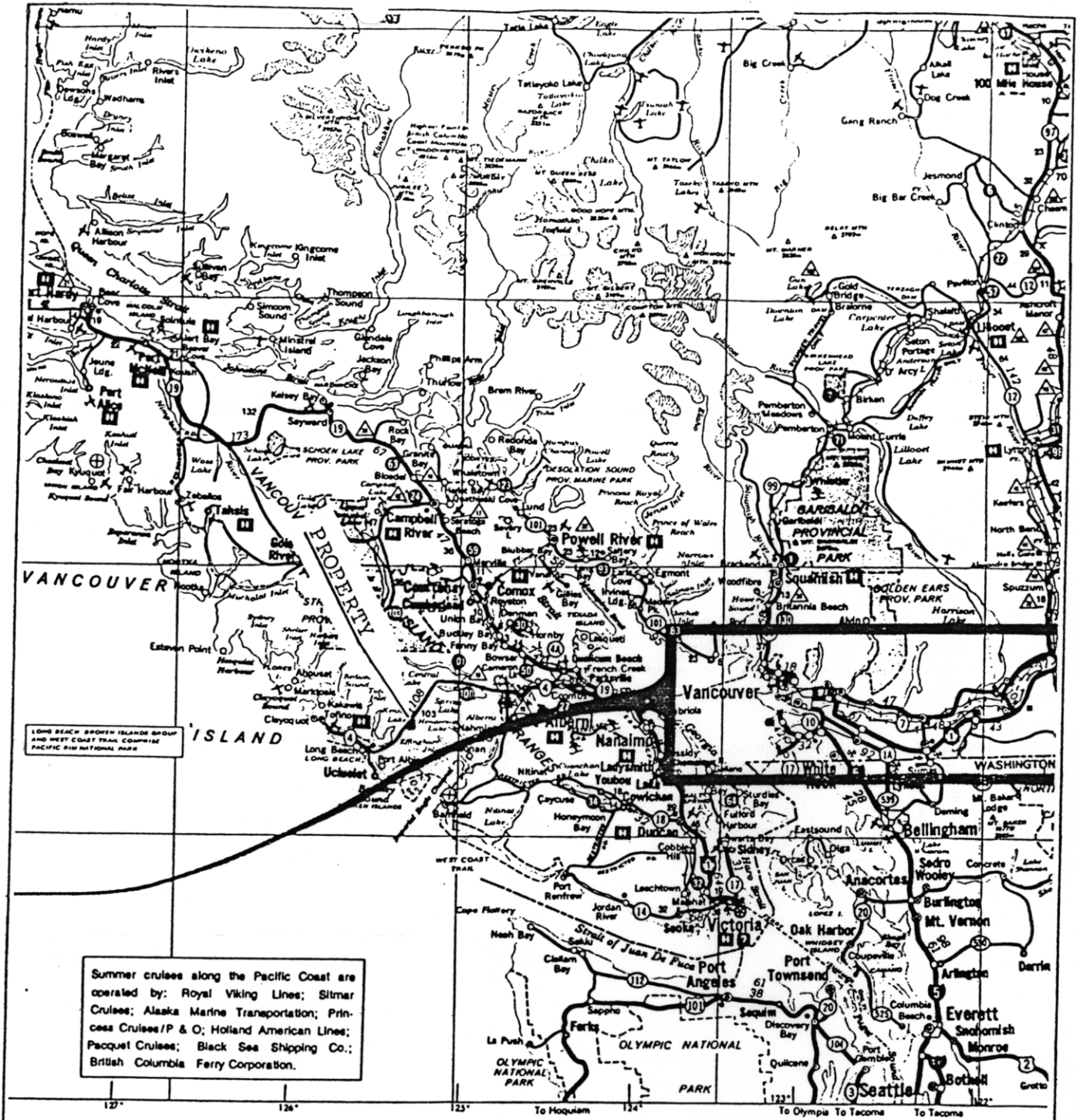
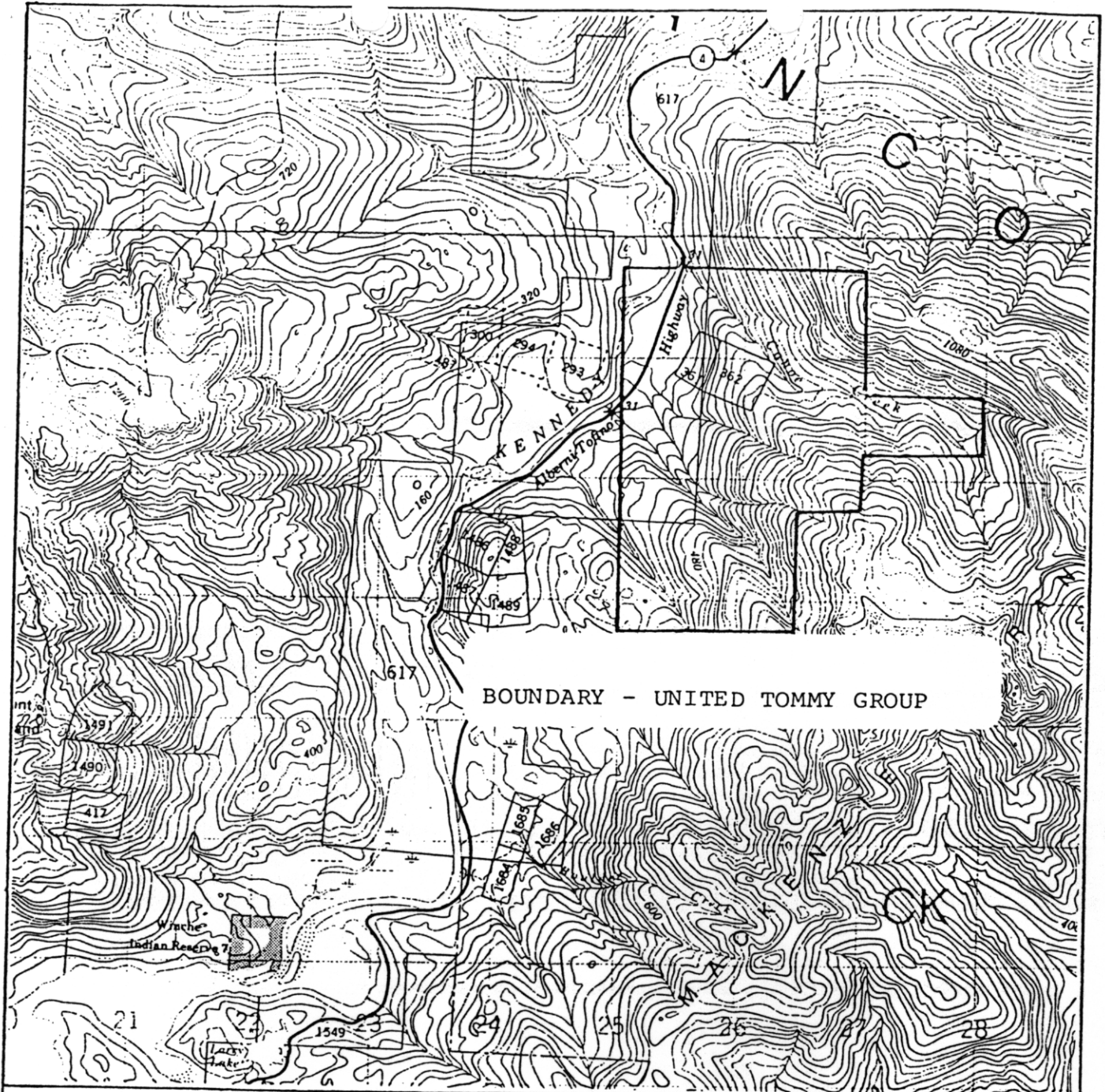


FIGURE 1
 INTERNATIONAL PHOENIX ENERGY CORPORATION
 LOCATION MAP
 UNITED TOMMY GROUP

Scale: 1:2,600,000 or 1" = 42 miles.

(To accompany a report by A. D. Drummond, P.Eng.)



BOUNDARY - UNITED TOMMY GROUP

FIGURE 2

INTERNATIONAL PHOENIX ENERGY CORPORATION

TOPOGRAPHY - UNITED TOMMY GROUP

Scale: 1:50,000 or
1.25 " = 1 mile.

Grid North is 1° 42'
west of True North.

Contour interval is
40 metres.

(To accompany a report by A. D. Drummond, P.Eng.)

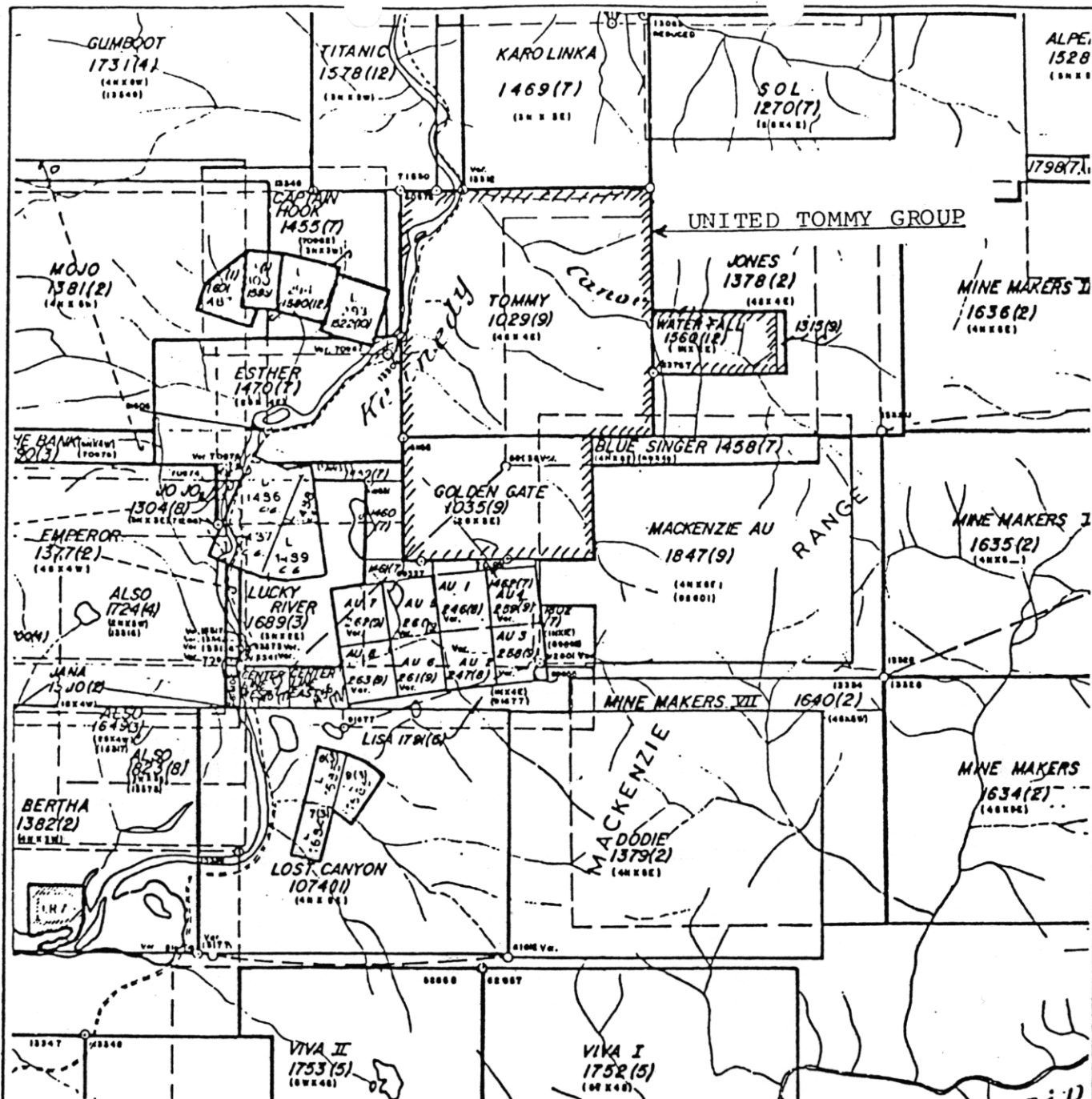


FIGURE 3

INTERNATIONAL PHOENIX ENERGY COPORATION

CLAIM MAP

UNITED TOMMY GROUP

Scale: 1:50,000 or
 1.25" = 1 mile.

After Map M92F3 as of
 1 December 1983.

(To accompany a report by A. D. Drummond, P.Eng.)

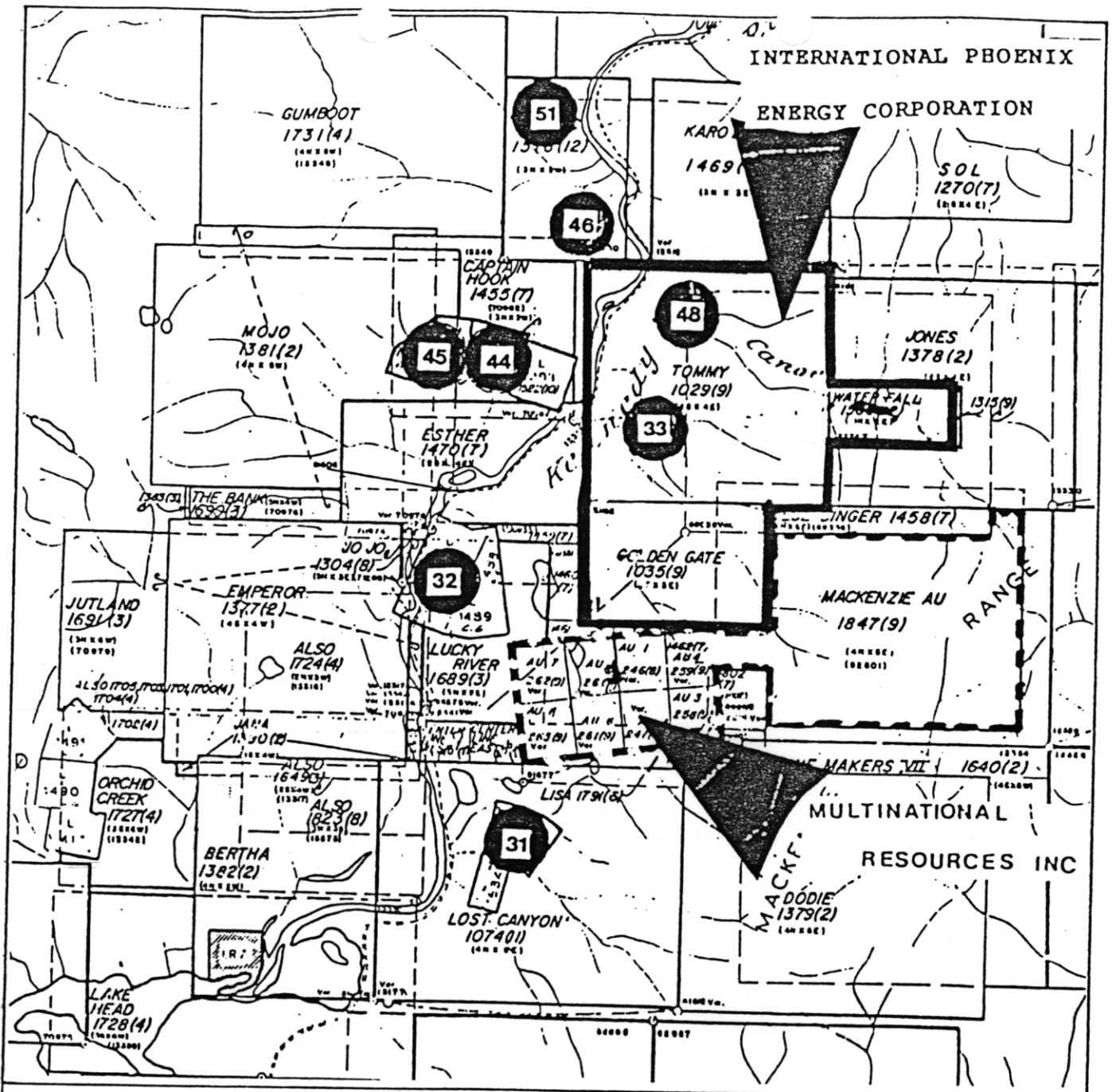


FIGURE 4

INTERNATIONAL PHOENIX ENERGY CORPORATION

LOCATION OF HISTORIC MINERAL SHOWINGS
RELATIVE TO THE UNITED TOMMY GROUP

(See text for claim names)

Scale: 1: 50,000 or
1.25" = 1 mile.

After Mineral Inventory
Map - 92 F (M)

(To accompany a report by A. D. Drummond, P.Eng.)

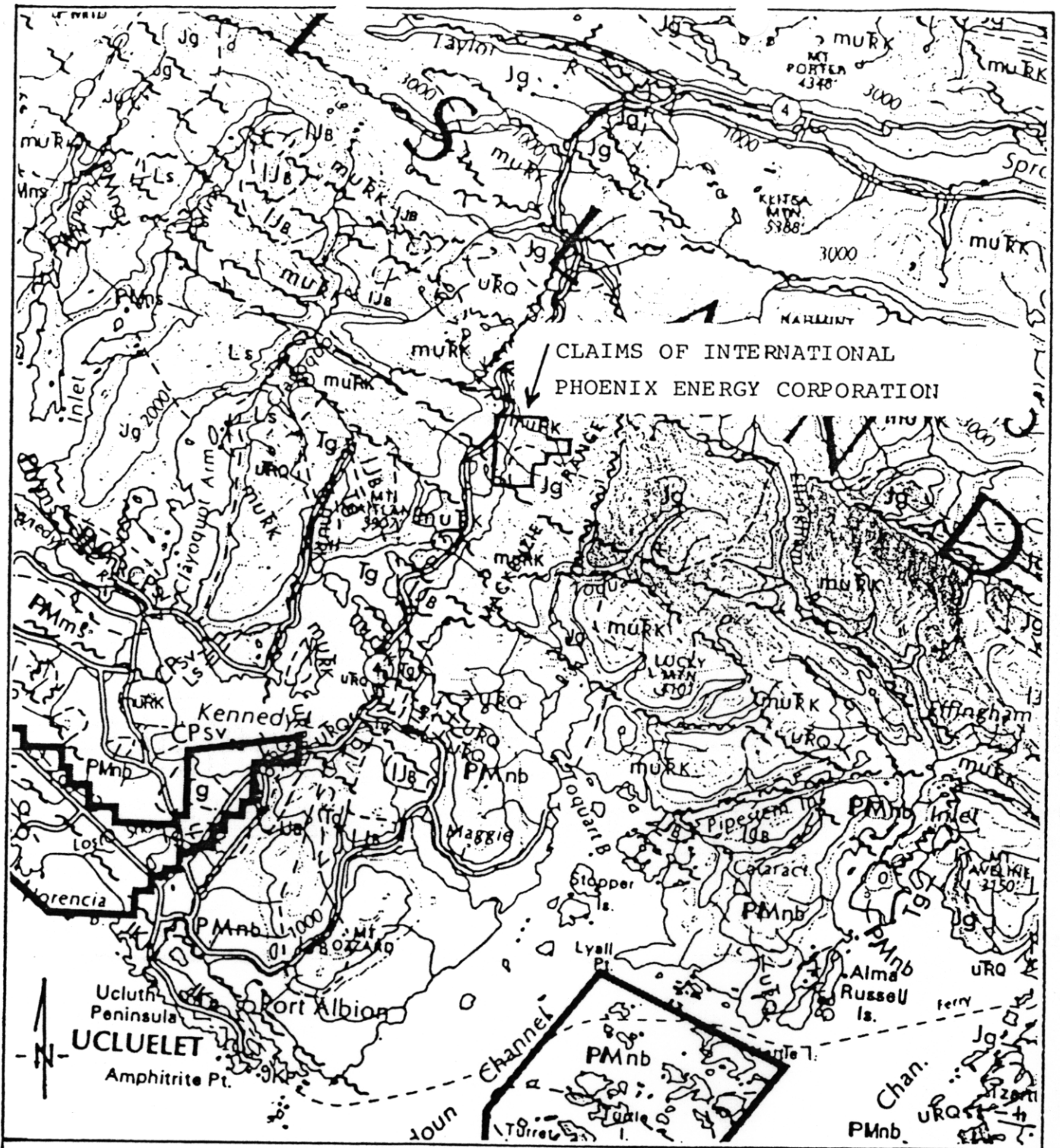


FIGURE 5

INTERNATIONAL PHOENIX ENERGY CORPORATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(After J. E. Muller (1977) Open File Map 463)

(See text for legend)

Scale: 1:250,000

Declination 23°E

(To accompany a report by A. D. Drummond, P.Eng.)

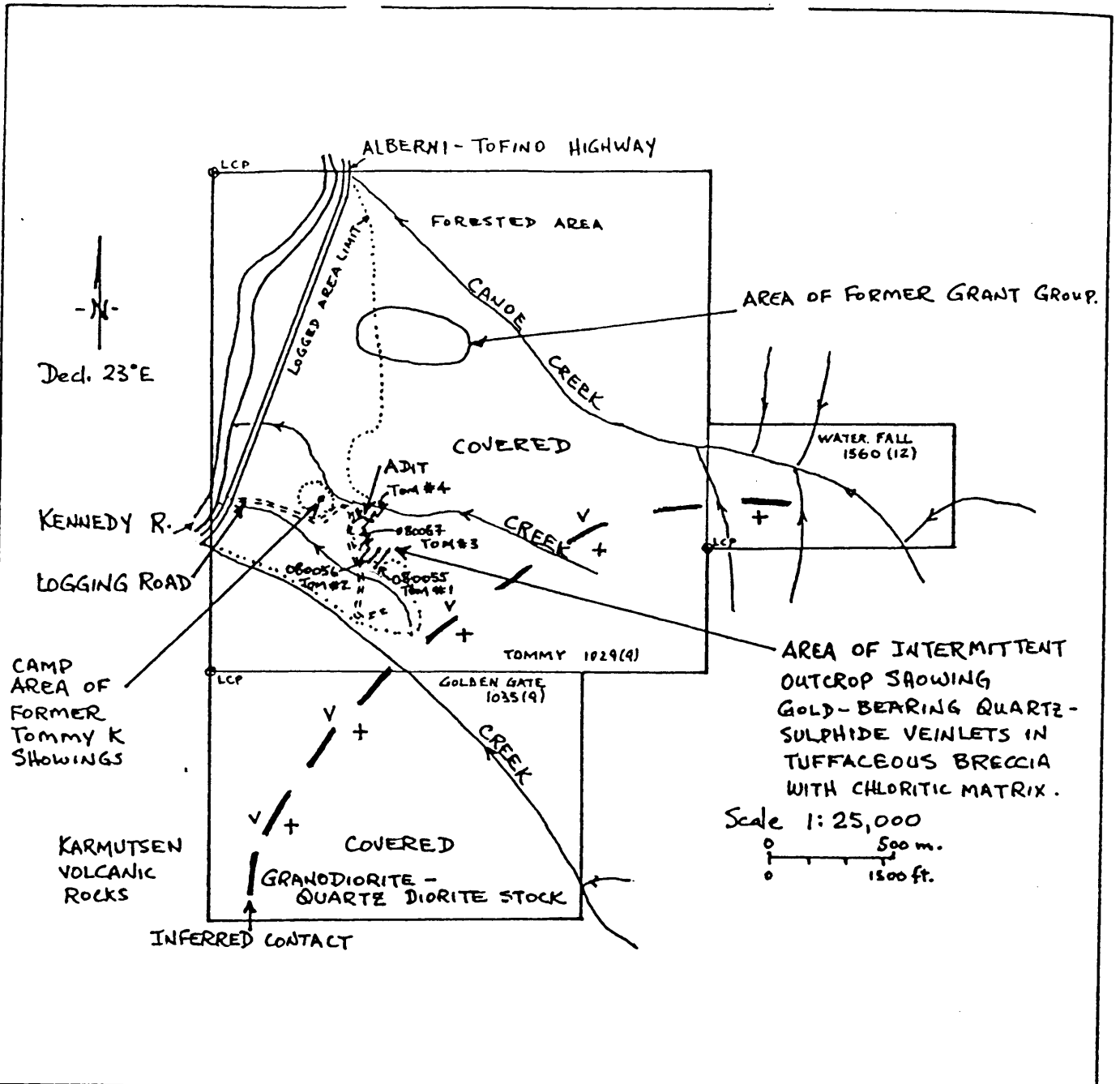


FIGURE 6

INTERNATIONAL PHOENIX ENERGY CORPORATION

PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP

(See text for sample results)

(To accompany a report by A. D. Drummond, P.Eng.)

APPENDIX A - ASSAY CERTIFICATE

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS. VANCOUVER B.C. PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

GEOCHEMICAL ICP : A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML OF 3:1:3: HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR .THEN DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Mo,Al,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm.
 SAMPLE TYPE - ROCK CHIPS

DATE RECEIVED JAN 16 1984 DATE REPORTS MAILED Jan 18/84 ASSAYER [Signature] DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYE

DDH GEOMANAGEMENT FILE # 84-0059

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SAMPLE #	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au o/t
80055	1	806	27	223	4.3	40	24	976	6.65	2	7	7	2	20	3	2	21	152	1.70	.04	2	72	2.37	9	.21	2	3.43	.02	.05	2	.069
80056	1	517	9	283	.8	47	27	1176	7.75	6	14	ND	2	26	3	2	20	201	2.50	.04	2	82	2.98	13	.22	2	4.67	.01	.05	2	.031
80057	1	4715	87	488	16.7	37	28	1165	7.89	2	8	3	2	16	7	2	57	146	2.42	.04	2	63	2.35	18	.10	2	3.51	.01	.05	9	.048