

SUPERINTENDENT OF BROKERS
AND
VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

010762

STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS (#11/89)
EFFECTIVE DATE: MARCH 21, 1989

X.T.C. RESOURCES LTD. (formerly NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.)

#1680 - 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T5 (604)662-8130
NAME OF ISSUER, ADDRESS OF HEAD OFFICE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

#2700 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B8
REGISTERED AND RECORDS OFFICE OF THE ISSUER

ATE SERVICES LTD.

1000 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T6

REGISTERED REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT FOR ISSUER'S SECURITIES
IA

OFFERING:
1,250,000

Estimated Price to Public	Estimated Commission	Estimated Net Proceeds to be Received by the Issuer
\$0.17	\$0.02	\$0.15
\$212,500.00	\$25,000.00	\$187,500.00

The Offering price of the Shares will be a fixed price determined by the Issuer and the Agent in accordance with the rules of the Vancouver Stock Exchange which is estimated to be \$0.17 per share.

AGENT

UNION SECURITIES LTD.
1300 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.

The securities offered hereunder are speculative in nature. Information concerning the risks may be obtained by reference to this document; further clarification, if required, may be sought from a broker.

Neither the Superintendent of Brokers nor the Vancouver Stock Exchange has in any way passed upon the merits of the securities offered hereunder and any representation to the contrary is an offence.

PROPERTY FILE
R.M.
92156/93
C19 100

Any proceeds received from the exercise of the Agent's Warrants or the Greenshoe Option will be added to the general working capital of the Issuer.

3. MATERIAL NATURAL RESOURCE PROPERTIES

(1) Summary of Material Mining Properties

- Group I Properties for which regulatory approval has been obtained under this Statement of Material Facts.
- Group II Presently held properties which are currently producing or being explored, or upon which exploration is planned within the next year.
- Group III Other presently held properties upon which the Issuer's acquisition and exploration costs to date exceed \$100,000.

Group	Property Name	Issuer's Acquisition and Exploration Costs to date (in \$)	Shares Issued to Date	Planned Expenditure from Funds Available upon Completion of the Offering
I	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
II	CIG 100 Claim	\$63,822.00	725,000 (pre-consolidation escrow shares)	\$60,250.00
III	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

CIG 100 Mineral Claim, Nicola Mining Division
Province of British Columbia

The Issuer holds a 100% interest in the CIG 100 Mineral Claim (the "Claim") which is a gold prospect comprising 20 claim units in the Nicola Mining Division of the Province of British Columbia. The Issuer acquired the Claim by an agreement dated the 7th day of April, 1983 between the Company and George F.

Cressy & Associates Ltd. of P.O. Box 406, Merritt, British Columbia (the "Agreement").

The consideration paid by the Issuer for the Claim was the payment of \$10,800.00 cash and the issuance of a total of 725,000 pre-consolidation escrow shares at a deemed consideration of \$0.01 per share.

The Agreement provides that the Vendor retains a 10% net profit interest in the Claim. The "net profit interest" is defined to mean 10% of the gross proceeds (after taxes) received from the sale of production from the Claim less the following costs: all costs, obligations, liabilities and expenses of whatsoever nature, including the cost of any exploration programs which are incurred or become chargeable in developing the Claim for production, and improvements, maintenance and operation thereof, excepting only the acquisition cost of \$10,000.00.

The Claim is located immediately northwest of Peter Hope Lake, about 40 km. northeast of Merritt, B.C. and is readily accessible via Highway No. 5 and the Peter Hope Lake access road.

The Stump Lake area, in which the Claim is located, has a history of exploration and production dating back to the late 1800's. The Claim adjoins properties with a long history of exploration and significant production of gold. Some minor exploration and road work was done on the Claim in 1969 although there is no information on any other exploration work on the Claim.

The regional geology indicates that the Stump Lake area is underlain by an assemblage of Upper Triassic volcanic flows, pyroclastics and sedimentary units termed the Nicola Group.

The Nicola Group consists of argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone and local intercalated tuff. The formation to the west of the contact and underlying the Claim is indicated as consisting of predominantly volcanics with interbedded argillite. The volcanics consist of augite property and augite-plagioclase porphyry volcanoclastic breccia and tuff.

The area is dominated by Tertiary faults with the major north-northeast trending Quilchena-Stump Lake fault system defining, in part, the eastern limit of the Nicola batholith within the Nicola Group. The fault trends throughout the northeastern portion of Stump Lake, centrally through the Stump Lake camp and 2 km. west of the Claim. The major northwest trending Cherry Creek Fault 20 km. north of Stump Lake truncates the Quilchena fault system.

Secondary or associated structures in the area trend northerly to northwesterly.

In the Stump Lake area and specifically within the area of Mineral Hill where the major development and production was carried out, the rocks consist of greenstone of the Nicola Group. The greenstone is an andesitic rock usually fine grained; locally it is coarser-grained and is dioritic to diabasic in texture. Occasional bands of tuff and breccia are included in the formation. The tuff is extremely fine-grained, banded and the breccia contains andesitic fragments up to 10 cm. in diameter similar in composition to the matrix.

The greenstones strike 40 degrees to 60 degrees east and dip nearly vertical in the vicinity of the workings. Porphyritic to fine-grained hornblende-andesitic dykes, up to two and one-half meters wide, occur in the area.

Quartz filled fractures and shear zones strike northerly and dip easterly.

Mineralization on Mineral Hill of the Stump Lake camp is essentially associated with quartz veins which occur as quartz fillings in shear and fracture zones. The principal quartz veins strike from north 45 degrees west to north 25 degrees east and dip between 45 degrees easterly and vertical.

The quartz is white and vitreous and is mineralized irregularly with sulphides which include pyrite, galena, spalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. The sulphide occurs in segregations, thin seams and disseminations which make up usually a low proportion of the veins. Gold and silver values are rudely proportional of the amount of sulphides in any one vein.

On the claim mineralization consists of variable degrees of sulphides within quartz veins.

Samples of rock with low to moderate carbonate and/or ankerite and/or silica alteration ranged from background to 39 ppb. Au.

The quartz vein samples ranged from background values in gold to 1650 ppb Au in Trench II of Zone 1 to .690 oz Au/ton and 14.64 oz Ag./ton at Zone III. The higher grade gold values were contained in quartz with light to moderate degrees of pyrite, chalcopyrite and argentite occurring as blebs, pockets and clusters.

Exploration work in 1985 on the Claim (reported on by Virginia Kuran in her April 27, 1986 assessment report) delineated a northeasterly trending zone of anomalous gold values in the northwest sector of the property where pits and trenches expose barren to light mineralized quartz veins. In addition an isolated 420 ppb gold geochem value in the south-central portion of the Claim was determined.

The 1987 exploration program was completed by the Issuer confirmed the 300 by 400 meter subanomalous gold zone (I) in the northwest sector of the Property with no additional significant results.

However, detailed exploration in the south-central single station gold value of 1985 resulted in the delineation of a 200 by 400 meter subanomalous gold zone (II) with soil geochem values of up to 1089 ppb. Au. In one of three pits dug in the zone a soil sample returned 1520 ppb Au at a depth of 50 cm.

Samples of mineralized quartz vein float material in the pit areas returned values of up to .690 Au/ton and 18.22 oz Au/ton.

The exploration program also delineated a series of a magnetometer lows correlating with a northeast trending electromagnetic anomaly which correlates a part to a geochem anomaly and the mineralized quartz vein float material.

As a result of the success and encouraging results of the 1987 exploration program, Sookochoff Consultants Inc., in their report recommend further surveys and a diamond drill program be carried out on the Claim.

For further and more detailed information concerning the Claim the reader is referred to the August 26, 1988, Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. (a copy of which is attached to and forms part of the Statement of Material Facts).

4. PARTICULARS OF NON-RESOURCE ASSETS

The Issuer at present has no interest in any non-resource assets.

5. CORPORATE INFORMATION

(1) The Issuer was incorporated by Memorandum and Articles under the Company Act of British Columbia on January 20, 1981 as Time Square Energy Resources Ltd. The Issuer changed its name to New Hombre Resources Ltd. effective January 27, 1987. The Issuer changed its name to X.T.C. Resources Ltd. as of the Effective Date of this Statement of Material Facts.

(2) The authorized capital of the Issuer consists of 12,500,000 common shares without par value. There are 2,516,275 common shares issued and outstanding prior to the share consolidation disclosed herein.

As of the Effective Date of this Statement of Material Facts the Issuer consolidated its authorized and issued capital

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

for

NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.

on the

CIG 100 Claim

(REVISED)

Nicola Mining Division

NTS 92I 8W

**Vancouver, B.C.
August 26, 1988**

**Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.**

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Geological, Geophysical & Geochemical Report

for

New Hombre Resources Ltd.

on the

CIG 100 Claim

INTRODUCTION

An exploration program consisting of geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys was completed on the CIG mineral claim during the period of July 1987 to February 1988. The exploration program was initiated as a result of anomalous gold-silver soil and rock sample values obtained from an exploration program completed on the CIG 100 claim in 1985 and reported on by Virginia Kuran in an assessment report dated April 27, 1986.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from the writers' supervision and the compilation of results from the exploration program as reported on herein.

SUMMARY

New Hombre Resources Ltd. owns a 20 unit claim block four km southeast of the Stump Lake Mining Camp. Production to 1931 from mineralized quartz veins from the Stump Lake Camp which is four km northwest of the New Hombre property reportedly amounted to 77,605 tons averaging a recovered grade of .109 oz Au/ton, 3.26 oz Ag/ton, 1.42% Pb and 0.24% Zn.

The quartz vein structures at Stump Lake occur in association with northerly trending in which mineralization appears to increase along variable trends of the structure. The veins were explored to a depth of 275 meters and along a strike length of 600 meters.

The veins are hosted by shear zones within greenstones of the Nicola volcanics and are of irregular width with an alteration zone of up to "15 feet wide".

Recent exploration work in the area includes the original workings on Mineral Hill and on the adjacent Mary Reynolds claim group by Noranda.

Exploration work in 1985 on the CIG 100 claim delineated a northeasterly trending zone of anomalous gold values in the northwest sector of the property where pits and trenches expose barren to lightly mineralized quartz veins. In addition an isolated 420 ppb gold geochem value in the south-central portion of the claim was determined.

The 1987 exploration program completed by New Hombre Resources Ltd. confirmed the 300 by 400 meter subanomalous gold zone (Zone I, Fig. 10) in the northwest sector of the property with no additional significant results.

However, detailed exploration in the south-central single station gold value of 1985 resulted in the delineation of a 200 by 40 meter subanomalous gold zone (Zone II, Fig. 10) with soil geochem values of up to 1089 ppb Au. In one of three pits dug in the zone a soil sample returned 1520 ppb Au at a depth of 50 cm.

Samples of mineralized quartz vein float material in the pit areas assayed up to .690 Au/ton and 18.22 oz Au/ton.

The exploration program also delineated a series of magnetometer lows (LO's) correlating with a northeast trending electromagnetic (EM) anomaly which correlates in part to a geochem anomaly and the mineralized quartz vein float material.

As a result of the successful and encouraging results of the 1987 exploration program additional detailed surveys are recommended in conjunction with a diamond drill program to test the prime correlative anomalous Zone II.

PROPERTY

The property consists of one located 20 unit mineral claim. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
CIG 100	1361	March 8, 1991

The claim overtakes a two unit claim within the northwest corner. As a result the effective area of the CIG 100 claim is approximately 450 hectares.

Some posts and claim lines have been checked by the writer and were determined to have been staked in accordance to prevailing regulations.

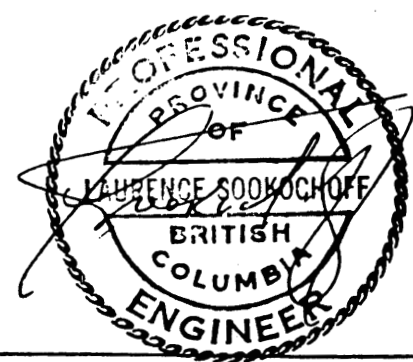
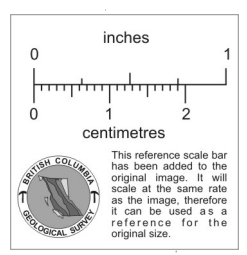
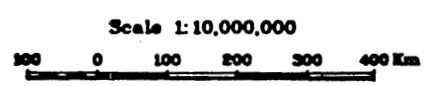
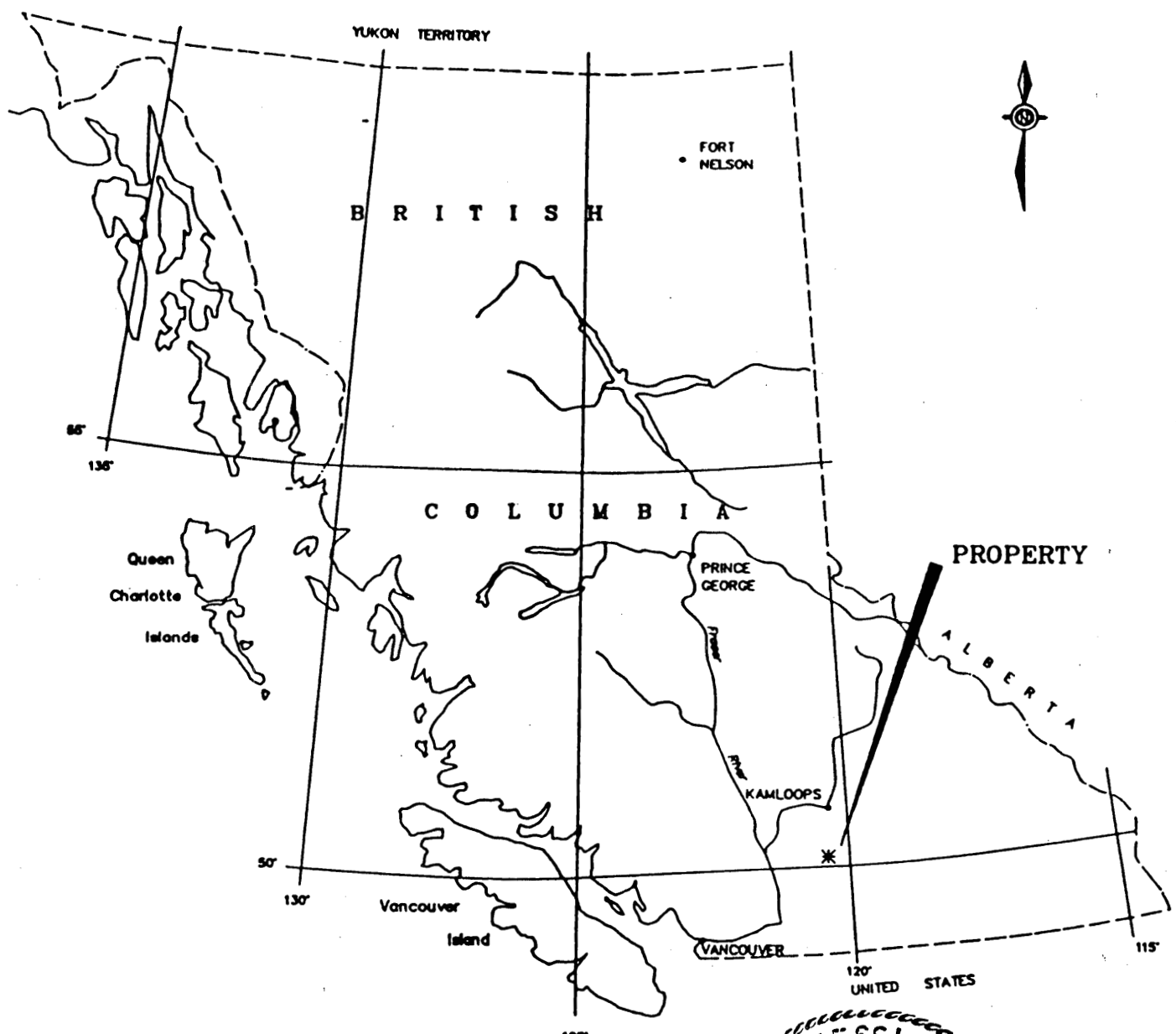
Any legal aspects pertaining to the claim group is beyond the scope of this report.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located adjacent and northwest of Peter Hope Lake forty km northwest of Merrit in southwest British Columbia.

The property is located within five km of Mineral Hill which is on the south side of Stump Lake where the major development and production from the Stump Lake Mining Camp occurred.

Access is provided by the Merrit-Kamloops Highway No. 5 to within three km of the property. A secondary road-the Peter Hope Lake road-junctions off to the east within three km south of Stump Lake. This road provides access to locations on the property.



NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.		
CIG 100 CLAIM NICOLA M.D.		
LOCATION MAP		
DATE: MAR.'88	N.T.S.: 921/8W	FIGURE: 1
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.		

Cressy & Associates Ltd. of P.O. Box 406, Merritt, British Columbia (the "Agreement").

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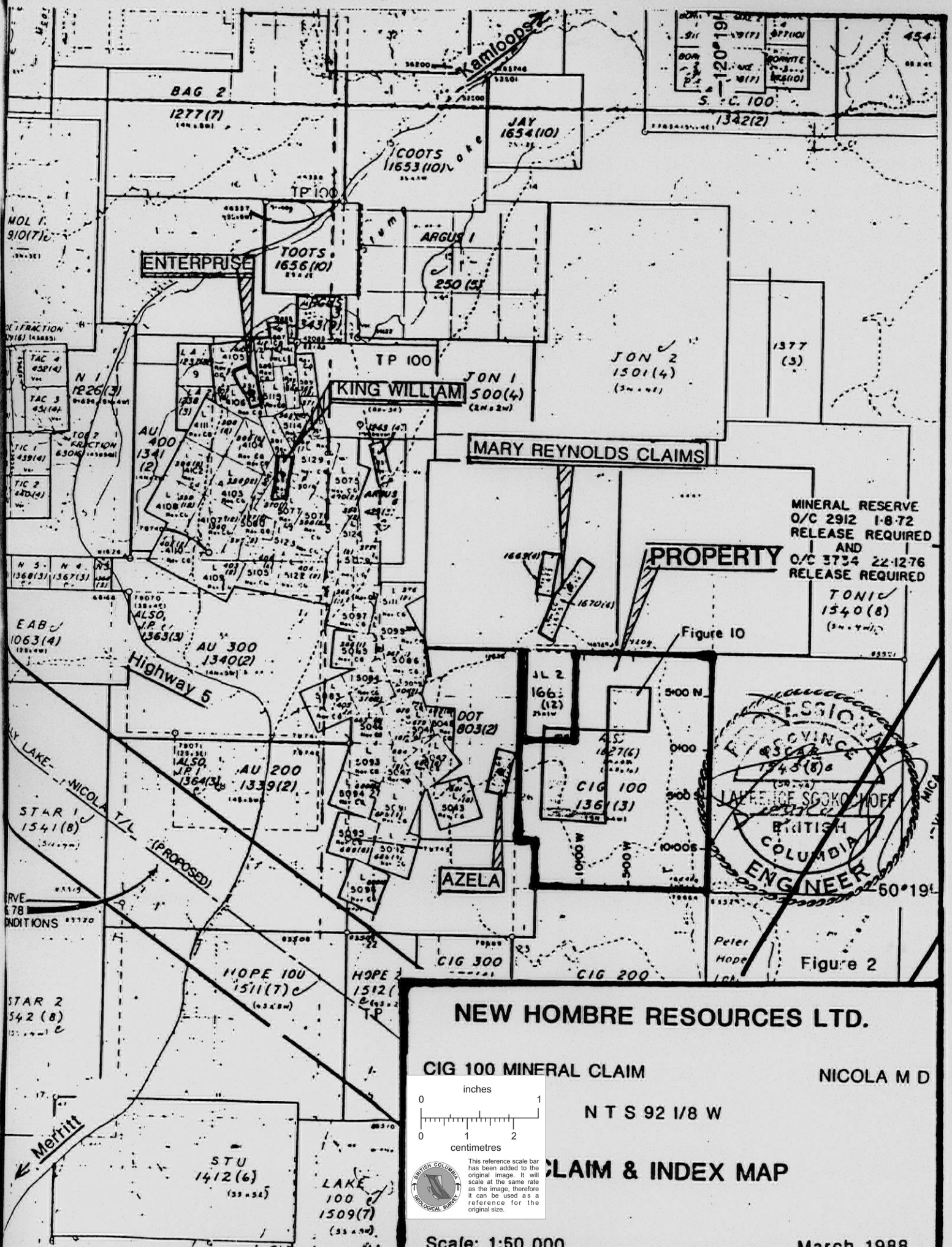
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The Nicola Group consists of argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone and local intercalated tuff. The formation to the west of the contact and underlying the Claim is indicated as consisting of predominantly volcanics with interbedded argillite. The volcanics consist of augite porphyry and augite-plagioclase porphyry volcanoclastic breccia and tuff.

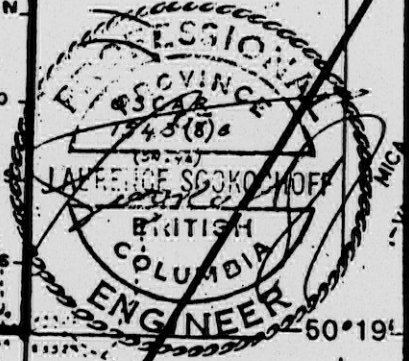
The area is dominated by Tertiary faults with the major north-northeast trending Quilchena-Stump Lake fault system defining, in part, the eastern limit of the Nicola batholith within the Nicola Group. The fault trends throughout the northeastern portion of Stump Lake, centrally through the Stump Lake camp and 2 km. west of the Claim. The major northwest trending Cherry Creek Fault 20 km. north of Stump Lake truncates the Quilchena fault system.

Secondary or associated structures in the area trend northerly to northwesterly.



120° 10'	51° 17'	57° 10'	454
120° 10'	51° 17'	57° 10'	454
S. C. 100			1342(2)

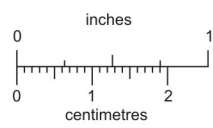
MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 2912 1-8-72
RELEASE REQUIRED
AND
O/C 3734 22-12-76
RELEASE REQUIRED
TONIC
1540(8)
(34-4-72)



NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.

CIG 100 MINERAL CLAIM

NICOLA M D

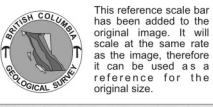


N T S 92 1/8 W

CLAIM & INDEX MAP

Scale: 1:50 000

March 1988



Since 1942 limited exploration was carried out on the various properties of the area with the most recent performed by Celebrity Energy Corporation who acquired under agreement most of the reverted crown granted claims of the mining camp.

Production from the Stump Lake camp during the period from 1916 to 1944 and from the Enterprise, King William, Tribal Cain and Joshua Veins is reported as 77,605 tons of ore mined yielding 8,494 ounces of gold, 252,939 ounces of silver, 40,822 pounds of copper, 2,206,555 pounds of lead and 367,869 pounds of zinc or a recovered grade of 0.109 oz Au/ton, 3.26 oz Ag/ton, 0.026% Cu, 1.42% Pb and 0.24% Zn.

Other properties in closer proximity to the CIG 100 claim on which exploration was completed include the Mary Reynolds and the Azela within one km east and north.

The Mary Reynolds or the Jean Group was one of the early claims staked in the Stump Lake area and produced a small amount of gold-silver ore. The workings include a "96 foot" deep shaft with a "240 foot" long adit level in addition to numerous other workings exploring a vein system with general characteristics similar to the other Stump Lake deposits.

Noranda Explorations completed an exploration program on the Mary Reynolds claim group in 1987. The results of that program are not available.

The Azela is within the Johannesburg camp situated "about 16,000 feet" southeast of the Enterprise Mine and within 100 meters west of the CIG 100 claim. The main showing is a shaft reportedly "78 feet" deep with open cuts and other workings within the claim.

Previous exploration work on the CIG 100 claim included that of Aarn Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. when "250 feet" of trenches and two "miles" of road were completed.

In 1985 Time Square Energy and Resources Ltd. (name change to New Hombre Resources Ltd.) completed localized geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys on the CIG 100 claim.

GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area as mapped by W.E. Cockfield and published as map 886 A in G.S.C. Memoir 249 (1947) indicates that the Stump Lake area is underlain by an assemblage of Upper Triassic volcanic flows, pyroclastics and sedimentary units termed the Nicola Group.

In a northerly trending contact with the Nicola the Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek Group is indicated as occurring at Plateau Lake five km east of the CIG 100 claim. The Cache Creek rocks are shown to rarely outcrop as windows within the Nicola.

In a later geological map published by the GSC from the geological mapping completed by Monger (1980-82) and McMillan (1969-75 and 77-80) of the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources with supplemental information, the location of the Cache Creek rocks is shown as the Nicola Group. The Nicola Group consists of argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone and local intercalated tuff. The formation to the west of the contact and underlying the CIG 100 claim is indicated as consisting of predominantly volcanics with interbedded argillite. The volcanics consist of augite porphyry and augite-plagioclase porphyry, volcanoclastic breccia and tuff.

The area is dominated by Tertiary faults with the major north northeast trending Quilchena-Stump Lake fault system defining in part the eastern limit of the Nicola batholith with the Nicola Group. The fault trends through the northeastern portion of Stump Lake, centrally through the Stump Lake camp and two km west of the CIG 100 claim. The major northwest trending Cherry Creek Fault 20 km north of Stump Lake truncates the Quilchena fault system.

Secondary or associated structures in the area trend northerly to northwesterly.

In the Stump Lake area and specifically within the area of Mineral Hill where the major development and production was carried out the rocks consist of greenstone of the Nicola Group. The greenstone is an andesitic rock usually fine grained; locally it is coarser-grained and is dioritic to diabasic in texture. Occasional bands of tuff and breccia are included in the formation. The tuff is extremely fine-grained, banded and the breccia contains andesitic fragments up to 10 cm in diameter similar in composition to the matrix.

The greenstones strike 40° to 60° east and dips nearly vertical in the vicinity of the workings. Porphyritic to fine-grained hornblende-andesitic dykes, up to two and one-half meters wide occur in the area.

Quartz filled fractures and shear zones strike northerly and dip easterly.

On the Enterprise quartz vein system stoping was primarily carried out below the 150 foot level with a shaft to the "900 foot" level. The vein is commonly under two feet wide and strikes from 350° and 015° and dips easterly from 40° to 80° with considerable pinching and swelling.

The King William vein does not differ greatly from the Enterprise vein off which it forms a branch however it does reach a width of "nine feet". It joins the Enterprise vein at lower levels and has been drifted out south from its intersection with the Enterprise vein on each of the levels except the 800 foot.

The Joshua mine is developed by a shaft to a depth 755 feet on the dip with the 320 foot drift level continued for "2,160 feet" from the portal to intersect the Joshua vein. The vein follows a fracture and shear zone striking nearly north and dipping 60° east. Below the 400 foot level the dip is stated to be towards the west.

The Planet shaft is about "2,800 feet" southwest of the Enterprise workings. The vein strikes 10° east and dips steeply easterly and is composed of a band of quartz "eight to 18 inches" wide.

At the Azela the occurrence consists of a shear zone six to eight feet wide striking north 015° east and dipping 55° south.

Two pits show a vein zone striking north 40° west with a steep northeast dip. In one pit the zone is "three feet" wide with "14 inches" of heavily oxidized country rock carrying bunches of quartz. The cuts show only scanty sulphides.

The Mary Reynolds vein zones strike northeast and dip steeply southwest to northwest. The veins have been traced over "900 feet" by cuts and drill holes. The zones range up to "six feet" wide and carry veins and stringers of quartz mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, zinc blende and tetrahedrite. A fracture zone up to "five feet" wide with stringers of quartz and calcite strikes north 40° E and dips 85° southeast.

On the CIG 100 claim Vollo (1983) states that from air photo interpretation and field examination the flows of the Nicola volcanic rocks strike about N 20°. E and dip steeply. In addition minor zones of acid rocks, quartz veining and quartz carbonate alteration were noted.

Kuran (1985) states that the CIG 100 claim is underlain by volcanic rocks which "vary from dark green biotite-hornblende porphyritic flows to pale green, pitted weathering, porphyritic flows with biotite and hornblende phenocrysts altered to chlorite. Two main directions of jointing in the volcanics strike north-northeast to north-northwest and dip vertically."

J. Paxton (1987) reports that the chloritized hornblende-biotite porphyry (Unit 2) appears to be an epidotized facies of dark green biotite-hornblende (Unit 1). In addition several zones of pyroclastic breccia were noted. At several locations quartz vein float was noted with the locations plotted on the accompanying map.

TRIASSIC AND (?) JURASSIC

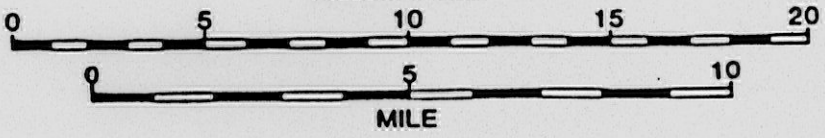
- SUTHERN CREEK BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR GRANITIC ROCKS: quartz monzonite and granodiorite (gm); gabbro; quartz diorite; gabbro (gd) and subordinate diorite (d).
- IRON MESA BATHOLITH AND SIMILAR BASALINE INTRUSIONS: syenite (s), diorite (d); gabbro (gb).
- Alkaline intrusions of monzonite and but in part primarily comag with Iron Mesa Batholith: syenite (s), granite (g), diorite (d), gabbro (gb), quartz diorite (qd), and subordinate (?) diorite (d), monzonite (m), and quartz diorite (qd).
- PARTS OF MOUNT LYTON PLUTONIC COMPLEX: diorite, local amphibolite. Possibly metamorphosed Nicola Group.
- PARTS OF MOUNT LYTON PLUTONIC COMPLEX: biotite amphibolite and quartzofeldspathic mass, local syenite. Possibly metamorphosed Nicola and (?) Cache Creek Group.
- Plagioclase, augite-plagioclase and/or (?) biotite, olivine-clinopyroxene, local composite. Uncertain age, but lithologically closest to Nicola Group. (?) volcanics.

NICOLA AND HOPKIN

- NICOLA GROUP: unmetamorphosed
- NICOLA GROUP: basic to acidic, mainly volcaniclastic rocks and intercalated argillite, in acidic flows and volcaniclastics, local schistose equivalents mainly along Thompson River valley
- NICOLA GROUP: carbonate
- NICOLA GROUP: plagioclase, plagioclase-augite intermediate, argillite, and micaceous breccia, conglomerate, tuff, sandstone, local shale, carbonate class common. Local augite-bearing bodies probably fed by (?) volcanics.
- NICOLA GROUP: amphibole, pillow basalts, etc.
- NICOLA GROUP: augite porphyry, and/or plagioclase porphyry, volcaniclastics, breccia and tuff, interbedded argillite
- NICOLA GROUP: argillite, siltstone, silty sandstone, local intercalated tuff. Parks along north Thompson River contain interbedded chert, pebble conglomerate, chert, argillite, local carbonate, and minor augite/porphyry-bearing porphyry. Northwest of Serrano, thin stratified are as old as Nicola Group.
- NICOLA GROUP: variably foliated, argillite, amphibolite, metasedimentary rocks, probably equivalent to NS, NS, associated with Nicola, Wild Horse and Homestake Batholiths.
- "PAVILION BLDG": argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone, local tuff, carbonate. Possibly correlative with N1, diorite, quartzofeldspathic intrusions probably mainly subvolcanic to the Nicola Group.
- "Pavilion Bldg": argillite, siltstone, volcanic sandstone, local tuff, carbonate. Possibly correlative with N1, diorite, quartzofeldspathic intrusions probably mainly subvolcanic to the Nicola Group.



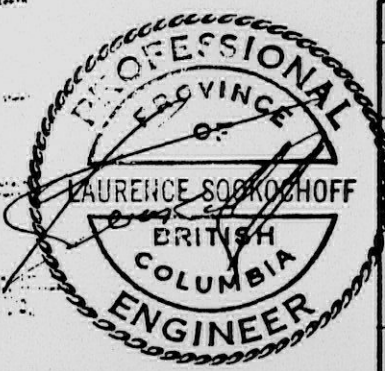
Scale 1:125,000
KILOMETRES



- Limit of surface
- Limit of geological map
- Geological boundary defined, approximate, assumed
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed, extension beneath drift)
- Fault, bar indicates down thrown side, arrow indicates relative movement
- Thrust fault, layer parallel fault, tecton on upper plate
- Diagenetic clay (see Table 1, sheet)
- Tuffaceous sandstone (see Table 1, sheet)
- Sandstone
- Siltstone

Note: Base has been made from a mosaic of topographic maps by Survey and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Technical Surveys.

Scale: 1:125,000. Contour interval 20 feet.



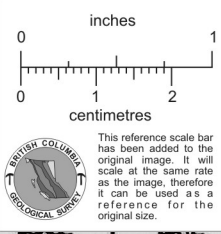
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.

CLAIM GROUP
NICOLA M.D.

GEOLOGY

March '89

DRAWN BY: **FIGURE 3**



MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on Mineral Hill of the Stump Lake camp is essentially associated with quartz veins which occur as quartz fillings in shear and fracture zones. The principal quartz veins strike from north 45° west to north 25° east and dip between 45° easterly and vertical.

The quartz is white and vitreous and is mineralized irregularly with sulphides which include pyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and bornite. The sulphides occur in segregations, thin seams and disseminations which make up usually a low proportion of the veins. Gold and silver values are rudely proportional to the amount of sulphides in any one vein.

On the CIG 100 claim mineralization consists of variable of sulphides within quartz veins.

Samples of wall rock with low to moderate carbonate and/or ankerite and/or silica alteration ranged from background to 39 ppb Au.

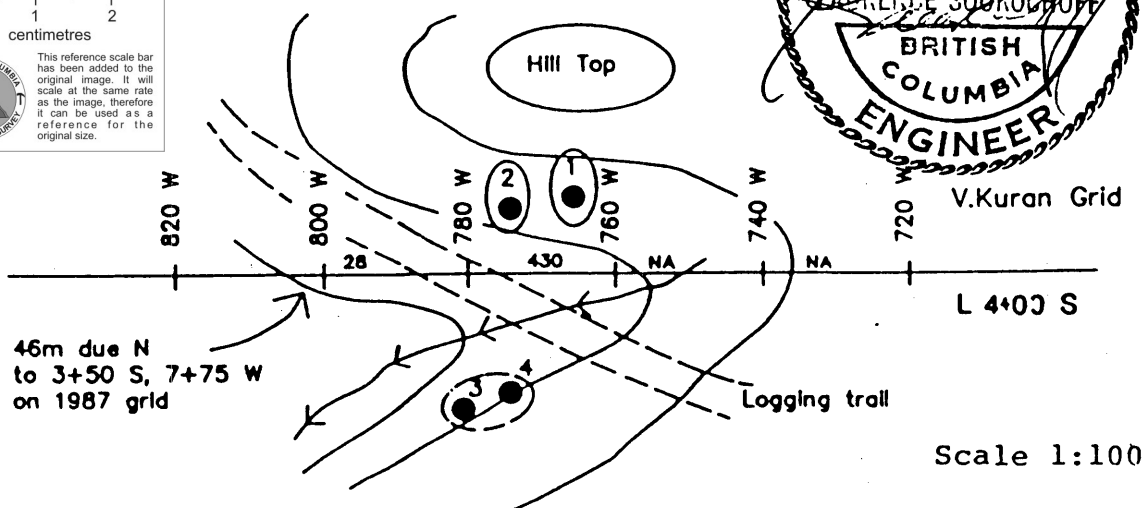
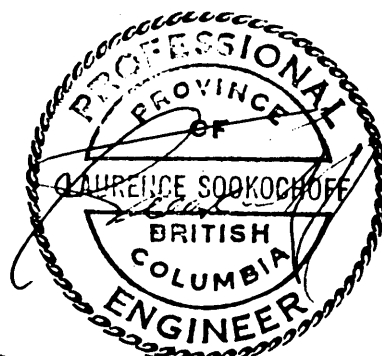
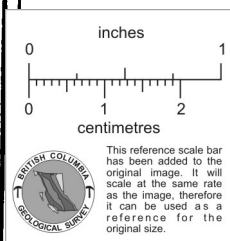
The quartz vein samples ranged from background values in gold to 1650 ppb Au in Trench II of Zone I to .690 oz Au/ton and 14.64 oz Ag/ton at Zone II. The higher grade gold values were contained in quartz with light to moderate degrees of pyrite, chalcopyrite and argentite occurring as blebs, pockets and clusters.

1987 WORK PROGRAM

Geology

The soil anomaly delineated at 4+00S, 7+80W in the 1985 exploration program was investigated and the area prospected. Uphill from the anomaly on a hillock of glacial till two quartz vein boulders were located. The boulders contained traces of pyrite and malachite. Across the draw a small outcrop was located containing small quartz veins in andesite. The quartz veins contained occasional grains of chalcopyrite and pyrite.

The locations of samples taken from the above sites are indicated on the map below.



- 1 Boulder - Sp G, H, Soil Sample I
- 2 Boulder - Sp J, J .
- 3 Outcrop - Sp K, L
- 4 Outcrop - Sp M See Appendix II for sample description and assay



Figure 4 : Sample Location Sites-Zone II
Ref: Fig. 10

Six trenches were examined with special attention to quartz veins and associated carbonate alteration of the wall rock. The original wall rock is hornblende andesite with a porphyritic texture.

Two types of mineralization were noted. Type I - Irregular shaped quartz-calcite veins, often with large vugs lined with quartz crystals and containing occasional blebs of chalcopyrite. There is practically no alteration of the country rock along the contacts of the vein.

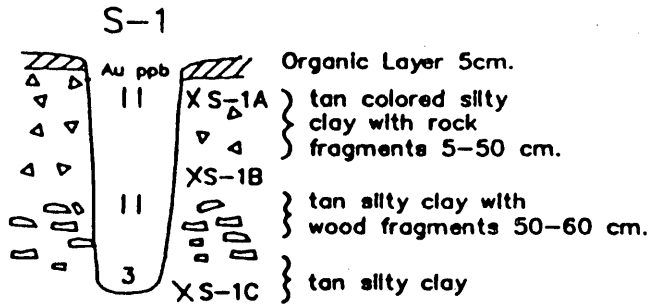
Type 2 - Planar, narrow, quartz calcite veins with calcite alteration of the vein walls up to 20 times the width of the vein. On the fresh surface this alteration zone is the same color as the unaltered rock (grey-green) but on weathering it turns a bright orange brown. In the alteration zone the hornblende is replaced by cream colored feldspar and numerous fine grains of pyrite appear.

Test Pits

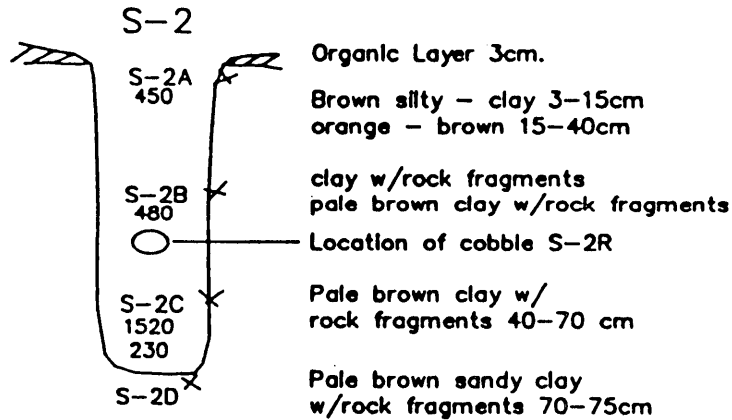
Three test pits were dug to a maximum depth of 75 cm in order to examine the soil profile of the southeast gold anomaly (4+00S, 7+25W).

Samples from pit S-2 at 3+85S, 7+35W returned anomalous gold values of up to 1520 ppb Au with increasing values to a depth of 50 cm. The lowest value of 230 ppb Au was from the bottom of the pit.

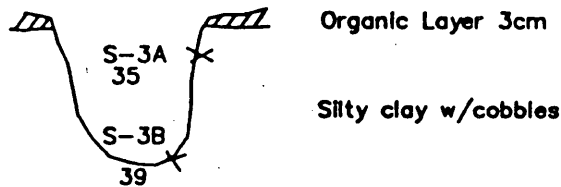
Samples from pits S-1 and S-3 are shallower and returned values of up to 39 ppb Au - occurring at the bottom of S-3.



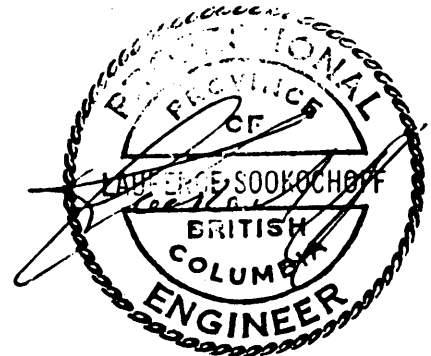
Sample Depths S-1A 10cm, S-1B 30cm, S-1C 70cm



Sample Depths: S-2A 5cm, S-2B 30cm, S-2C 50cm, S-2D 75cm



Sample Depths: S-3A 5cm, S-3B 30cm



NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.

CIG 100 CLAIM
NICOLA M.D.

TEST PIT SECTIONS & ASSAYS

DATE: MAR.'88

N.T.S.: 921/8W

FIGURE: 6

Pit S-2 is located along the perimeter of a gold soil geochemical anomaly between values of 144 ppb Au and 781 ppb Au.

Pit S-1 is located to the west within an area of 17 ppb Au and one ppb Au.

Pit S-3 is located near a soil value of 310 ppb Au.

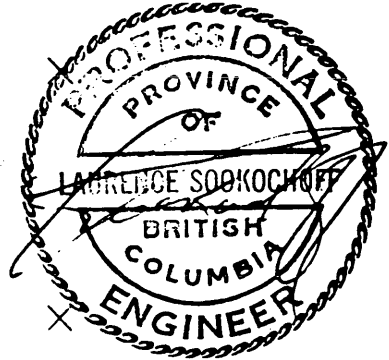
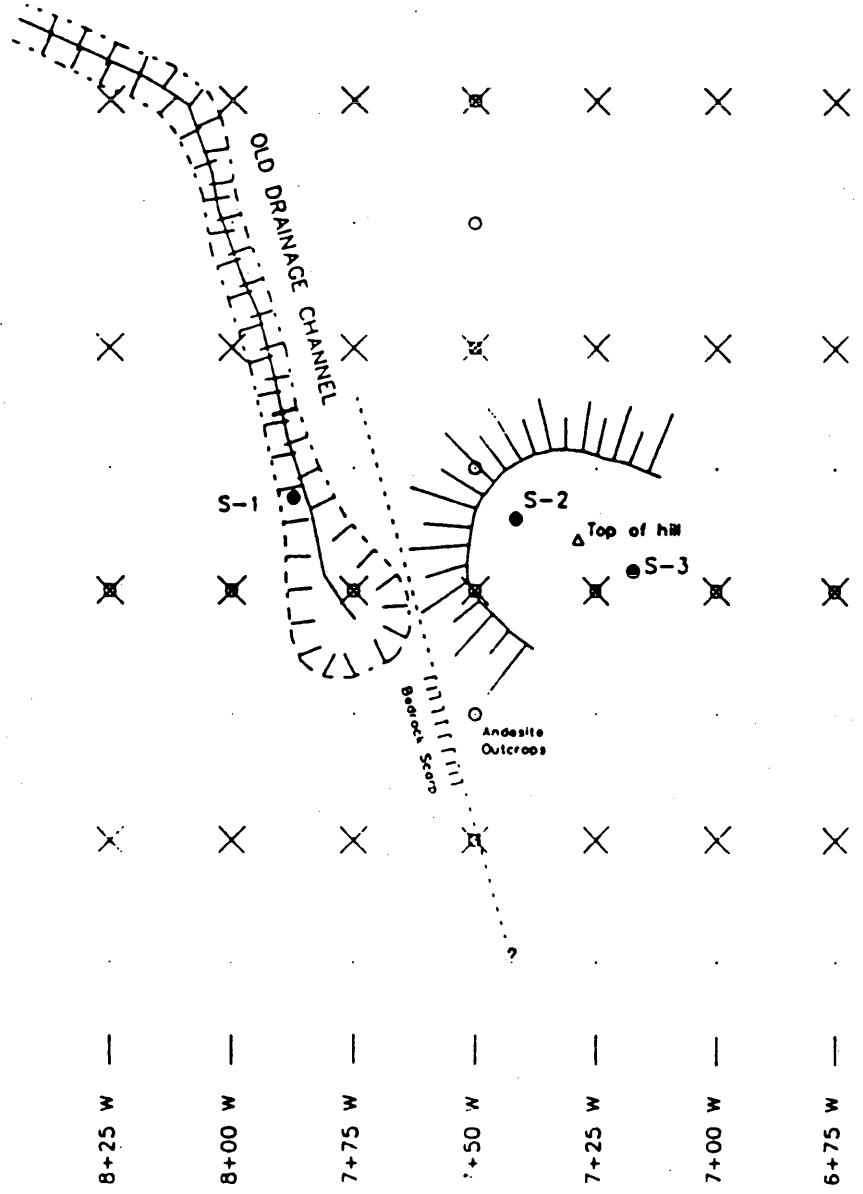
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (Fig. 9)

Initially a north-south base line along the center of the claim (7+00W) was established with east-west grid lines at 100 meter intervals covering the southwest and the northeast of the claim.

Upon receipt of the initial results, a fill-in grid was established within the anomalous areas in addition to a localized extension of the grid at 100 meter intervals in the southeast sector.

Samples were picked up at 25 meter intervals along the grid lines except for 50 meter intervals within the southwest sector. Samples were selected from the B horizon of the brown to brownish-grey sandy-silted forest soil at a depth of commonly 30 centimetres. The soil was placed in a brown wet-strength paper bag with the grid coordinates marked thereon and a flagged grid station was located at the sample site. A total of 179 samples were picked up and analysed.

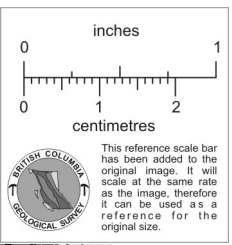
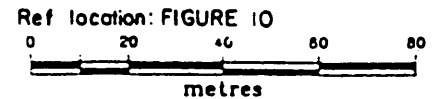
3+00 S —
 3+25 S —
 3+50 S —
 3+75 S —
 4+00 S —
 4+50 S —
 4+50 S —
 4+75 W —



LEGEND

- ✕ Flag Stations established during July 1987 survey and re-surveyed
- New Flag Stations
- ✕ Picketted Stations
- S-2 ● Sample location

TEST PIT SECTIONS & ASSAYS : Figure 6



SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.			
NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.			
CIG 100 CLAIM			
NICOLA M.D.			
INDEX MAP : TEST PITS			
SCALE 1:1000	DATE MAY '88	BY J.S./J.W.	DRAWN BY CLO-COP
			FIGURE 7

All samples were tested by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The testing procedure is first to thoroughly dry the sample. Then 500 grams of material is digested with 3 ml. of 3:1:3 HCL to HNO₃ to H₂O at 90° more or less for one hour. The sample is diluted to 10 mls. with water. The sample was then analysed by I.C.P. for 30 elements. Gold analysis is by AA from a 10 gram sample.

A logarithmic statistical program run on an IBM PC computer was utilized to group the reported gold geochemical values into equal logarithmic intervals and to obtain a cumulative frequency graph.

From the frequency distribution graph of the data, the mean, subanomalous and anomalous threshold values were determined.

As a result, the statistical parameters for gold were:

Background Threshold	8.0 ppb
Subanomalous Threshold	20.0 ppb
Anomalous Threshold	45.0 ppb

The results indicated two prime anomalous gold zones. Zone I is a 300 meter by 400 meter anomalous area at the northwest portion of the claim and correlates with an area of abundant quartz vein float and trenches that expose carbonated alteration zones within the volcanics. This zone correlates with and substantiates the anomalous gold geochem area as delineated in the Kuran (1985) exploration program.

Anomalous gold Zone II is located in the south-central survey area and extends the single anomalous gold value established by Kuran (1985). Anomalous upto 1089 ppb gold values cover an area of 200 meters by up to 40 meters. Test pits and soil profile samples (Fig. 6) confirm the surface gold anomalous results and indicate anomalous gold values to a depth of 75 cm.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS (Fig.5,8,10)

VLF-EM survey

Two EM surveys were completed over portions of the claim.

A Sabre model 27 VLF-EM receiver instrument manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was used to cover all the area of the soil geochemical survey in addition completing a greater portion of the southeast sector. The transmission station utilized was Seattle broadcasting at a frequency of 24.8 KHz.

A second VLF survey was completed over the gold geochemical anomalous Zone II area utilizing a Ronka VLF-EM 16 receiver, serial No. 20. The transmitter was Seattle broadcasting at a frequency of 24.8 KHz - tilt direction 305° and Cutler broadcasting at a frequency of 24.0 KHz - tilt direction 355°.

The VLF-EM receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in a primary transmitted magnetic field and a secondary magnetic field which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body. The VLF-EM unit - due to its relatively high frequency - can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonized sediments or lithological contacts.

The major disadvantage of the VLF method, however is that the high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creek and topographical highs.

The results of the Sabre survey (Fig. 8) indicated northerly to northeasterly and northwesterly anomalous trends which would possibly indicate a structural trend and thus controls to mineralization.

Within Zone I anomalous gold geochem values appear to flank a 050° trending anomaly to the east.

Within Zone II a similar situation occurs where anomalous gold geochem values flank an anomalous VLF trend @ 025° to the east.

The results of the Ronka survey correlates with the Sabre VLF survey in the Zone II area. A northeasterly trending structure @ 040° is indicated correlating with a series of localized magnetometer lows and a gold geochem zone. The highest gold geochem on the property (1089 ppb) is located at 7+00W, 3+50S and between the parallel -30 meter spaced Ronka EM anomalies.

Magnetometer Survey

A magnetometer survey was carried out over the southwest and northeast sector of the claim utilizing the geochemical grid stations. Readings were taken at 25 meter intervals. A G-10 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Geotronics Instruments of Vancouver was utilized for the survey.

All rocks contain some magnetite from very small fractions of a percent up to several percent, and even several tens of percent in the case of magnetic iron deposits. The distribution of magnetite or certain characteristics of its magnetic properties may be used in exploration or mapped for other purposes.

The anomalies from naturally occurring rocks and minerals are due chiefly from the presence of the most common magnetic mineral magnetite or of related minerals including limonite and pyrrhotite (with sulfide mineralization).

Magnetic anomalies of the Earth's magnetic field are caused by two different kinds of magnetism: induced and remanent. Induced magnetization refers to the action of the field on the material wherein the ambient field is enhanced and the material itself acts as a magnet.

The proportion of magnetism is related to the magnetic susceptibility of the material. Typically, more basic igneous rocks have a higher susceptibility than the acid igneous rock; the latter in turn have a higher susceptibility than sedimentary rocks.

The remanent magnetization is often the predominant magnetization (relative to the induced magnetization) in many igneous rocks. The remanent mineralization is important in geological mapping.

Magnetic minerals may also occur in association with sulphide zones or may be decomposed through the action of dynamic or thermal metamorphism. Thus the survey results could indicate lithology structure, alteration patterns and most significantly, mineral zones in a favorable geological environment.

The results of the survey indicated a general series of localized northeasterly trending mag HI's through the central portion of the claim. Anomalous Zone I occurs to the north of the trend with anomalous Zone II to the south. the two zones occur within relatively quiet areas.

A series of localized magnetometer LO's correlates with the VLF-EM anomalies of and the subanomalous gold geochem area of Zone II.

The magnetometer LO's possibly reflect hydrothermally altered zones within the northeasterly trending structure as expressed by the correlating VLF-EM and Ronka EM anomalies.

CONCLUSIONS

Two prime anomalous gold geochemical zones were delineated as a result of the exploration program on the CIG 100 claim. The two zones reflect the containment of potentially mineral controlling structures for the location of economic gold-silver bearing zones comparable to the zones mined at the Enterprise and other properties to the west.

Zone II is a 600 meter long correlative anomalous zone open at both ends and containing anomalous gold geochem values in addition to significant gold (.690/ton) and silver (18.22 oz/ton) values in quartz vein float material. Specific target areas have been selected to test the zone by diamond drilling (Figure 10).

Zone I although known to envelop quartz vein material which contains limited mineralization requires additional exploration to locate specific target areas for diamond drill testing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a diamond drill program be initiated to test the indicated gold-silver bearing structure of Zone II.

In addition a Ronka EM survey should be completed over the trenched area of Zone I and along the northeast extensions of Zone II to the eastern boundary of the claim. The extension is projected through a 150 meter by 50 meter subanomalous gold area.

A detailed geochemical survey should also be completed over unexplored areas. The soils should be tested for gold and silver. Anomalous areas should be detailed by a Ronka VLF survey.

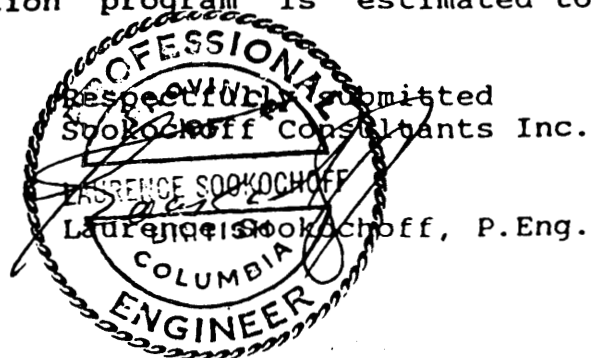
The cost of the recommended survey is as follows:

Ronka EM survey	\$5,000.00
Geochemical survey including assay	
250 samples @ \$25	6,250.00
Associated geological exploration costs	
and expenses	4,000.00
Diamond drilling 300 meters @ \$100/meter	30,000.00
Associated supervisory costs	5,000.00
Engineering, supervision and reports	<u>10,000.00</u>
Estimated total cost	\$60,250.00

=====

The recommended exploration program is estimated to take three months to complete.

Vancouver B.C.
August 26, 1988



Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

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COCKFIELD, W.E. - Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map Area, Memoir 249, G.S.C. 1961.

B.C. MINISTER OF MINES REPORTS - 1936 p D14-D23

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PAXTON, J. - Notes on the Geology of the CIG 100 claim, July 18, 1987

- Notes on the Geology of the CIG 100 claim, September 14, 1987.

RAYNER, G.H. - A Report on the Stump Lake Property for Celebrity Energy Corporation, April 14, 1983.

RICHARDSON, P.W. - Report on the Stump Lake Property for Goldbrae Developments Ltd., July 11, 1985.

VOLLO, N.B. - Report on the CIG 100 claim for Times Square Energy Resources Ltd., 1984.

APPENDIX I
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: (604) 253-3158 COMPUTER LINE: 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED AUG. 12 1987

DATE REPORTS MAILED *Aug 24/87*

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : SOIL - 80 MESH

Au_s - 10 GM, IGNITED, HOT AQUA REGIA LEACHED, MIBK EXTRACTION, AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER *D. Toy* DEAN TOYE . CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SOOKOCHOFF PROJECT CIG FILE# 87-3196

PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	Au* ppb
4+50N 7+00W	4
4+50N 6+75W	1
4+50N 6+50W	3
4+50N 6+25W	1
4+50N 6+00W	1
4+50N 5+75W	1
4+50N 5+50W	1
4+50N 2+75W	1
4+50N 2+50W	1
4+50N 2+25W	1
4+50N 2+00W	1
4+50N 1+75W	1
4+50N 1+50W	1
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1+50N 12+75W	3
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1+50N 11+75W	17
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1+50N 11+00W	43
1+50N 10+75W	22
1+50N 10+50W	10
1+50N 10+25W	13
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1+50N 8+00W	41

SAMPLE	Au# ppb
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0+50N 13+00W	25
0+50N 12+75W	10
0+50N 12+50W	61
0+50N 12+25W	58
0+50N 12+00W	6
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0+50N 11+00W	12
0+50N 10+75W	5
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0+50S 11+00W	44
0+50S 10+75W	82
0+50S 10+50W	44
0+50S 10+25W	8
0+50S 10+00W	16

SAMPLE	Au* ppb
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0+50S 9+25W	2
0+50S 9+00W	1
1+50S 13+25W	2
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1+50S 12+75W	11
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1+50S 12+25W	3
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1+50S 8+25W A	1
1+50S 8+00W	3
1+50S 7+75W	6
1+50S 7+50W	1
1+50S 7+25W	5
CIG-100 SOIL 1	740

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6

PHONE 253-3158

DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICF ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 20 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 13 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED:

Aug 20/87

ASSAYER: *D. J. ...* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SOOKOCHOFF PROJECT-CIG File # 87-3265

SAMPLE	MG	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	U	AU	TH	SR	CD	SD	BI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	NG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W	M	MU
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPM	
A	1	86	9	49	.1	29	12	338	2.44	18	5	ND	1	69	1	2	2	65	1.03	.142	3	133	1.66	109	.16	2	1.57	.06	.41	1	7	
B	1	110	12	54	.1	34	14	424	3.06	16	5	ND	1	75	1	4	2	72	1.10	.144	4	134	2.12	168	.22	2	2.17	.06	.37	1	2	
C	1	27	8	18	.1	5	5	971	1.74	10	5	ND	1	155	1	2	3	50	19.14	.006	2	6	.47	78	.01	2	.42	.01	.05	1	2	
D	1	191	16	35	.1	16	19	847	2.25	16	5	ND	1	174	1	2	2	53	14.82	.123	2	48	1.15	102	.17	2	1.55	.01	.65	1	2	
E	1	142	11	32	.1	12	8	626	1.82	17	5	ND	1	165	1	2	2	42	11.37	.140	2	38	.71	93	.15	2	1.21	.01	.54	1	2	
F	1	235	12	37	.1	19	17	652	4.31	19	5	ND	1	76	1	2	2	79	1.46	.167	2	9	1.92	32	.04	4	2.20	.05	.05	1	1	
G	1	553	2625	465	379.4	4	1	99	1.27	137	5	29	1	11	22	356	2	4	.21	.008	2	1	.08	19	.01	4	.04	.01	.03	1	19850	
H	1	494	4287	178	628.6	4	1	66	1.34	162	5	2	1	14	8	689	3	4	.03	.008	2	5	.02	17	.01	2	.05	.01	.06	1	2000	
J (A)	1	379	35	56	9.0	32	14	468	3.32	8	5	ND	1	184	1	10	2	93	5.72	.136	2	112	2.76	514	.12	2	2.00	.05	.16	1	139	
J (B)	1	242	34	51	5.1	59	15	612	3.16	7	5	ND	1	213	1	8	2	82	5.83	.128	2	130	2.63	317	.12	2	1.83	.04	.11	1	29	
K	1	10	13	12	.7	7	3	392	1.36	5	5	ND	1	392	1	2	3	40	3.81	.055	2	19	.51	12	.10	2	1.00	.01	.05	1	4	
L	2	119	13	24	.9	29	11	611	3.22	9	5	ND	1	537	1	2	2	85	6.47	.092	2	45	1.58	78	.14	12	2.09	.01	.22	1	1	
M	1	177	12	27	.5	13	8	551	2.70	7	5	ND	1	497	1	2	2	74	6.73	.097	2	33	1.29	104	.14	16	1.77	.01	.24	1	3	
N	1	49	13	52	.5	22	13	1118	3.95	9	5	ND	1	187	1	6	2	80	11.62	.104	4	47	1.77	299	.05	3	1.51	.02	.78	1	1	
O	2	106	15	82	.4	22	17	973	5.03	28	6	ND	2	195	1	32	2	54	6.96	.133	3	17	2.17	142	.01	26	1.00	.02	.65	2	32	
P	1	122	14	34	.4	28	17	788	4.33	4	5	ND	1	147	1	2	2	101	5.46	.134	3	58	2.60	132	.05	2	2.75	.02	.48	1	2	
Q	1	126	397	172	121.5	2	1	60	.94	130	5	2	1	11	2	231	3	8	.08	.012	2	6	.05	47	.01	3	.24	.01	.21	1	1650	
R	1	169	16	52	.3	19	11	353	2.52	6	8	ND	1	100	1	4	2	74	1.23	.137	2	25	1.82	91	.17	39	1.97	.10	.86	1	39	
S	1	71	12	47	.2	20	11	1013	3.81	5	8	ND	1	217	1	5	2	68	7.90	.104	2	25	2.42	526	.06	3	1.77	.02	.42	1	8	
T	1	169	8	61	.2	19	13	1273	3.98	4	5	ND	1	288	1	4	2	86	11.58	.099	3	25	2.57	772	.04	5	2.45	.01	.41	1	6	
U	1	124	15	36	.3	23	15	793	4.17	10	5	ND	1	157	1	9	2	62	5.32	.130	4	28	2.22	451	.05	7	1.33	.02	.84	1	7	
V	1	176	19	114	.9	27	21	1906	5.10	19	5	ND	1	196	1	15	2	60	8.16	.103	2	29	2.69	52	.01	3	1.01	.02	.26	1	1	
W	1	107	17	57	.2	21	14	758	3.78	9	5	ND	1	190	1	7	2	67	4.73	.123	3	27	2.15	737	.07	20	1.49	.04	.82	1	3	
X	2	131	12	67	.7	16	18	995	5.26	30	5	ND	1	261	1	2	2	53	10.51	.162	3	10	2.47	562	.01	7	.64	.01	.44	1	8	
Y	1	191	9	31	.2	11	18	533	3.99	11	5	ND	1	75	1	2	2	88	1.23	.200	2	13	1.96	289	.25	2	2.37	.05	1.49	1	2	
STD C/BU-F	16	57	46	122	5.5	66	26	896	4.01	38	29	7	37	47	18	17	25	56	.48	.088	35	56	.96	175	.06	39	1.83	.07	.15	13	499	

✓ ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6

PHONE 253-3158

DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR AM FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL/ROCK AU ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 21 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept 26/87*

ASSAYER... *D. Toye* ...DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SOOKUCHOFF PROJECT-NEW HOMBRE File # 87-4261

SAMPLE#	AU	CU	PB	ZN	AG	HI	CO	AM	FE	AS	U	AU	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W	AU
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM
S-1A	1	34	3	84	.1	15	7	725	2.06	4	5	ND	2	43	1	2	2	37	.43	.045	6	30	.37	154	.10	7	1.13	.02	.35	1	11
S-1B	1	27	8	71	.1	14	6	356	2.10	4	5	ND	1	39	1	2	2	39	.37	.022	6	29	.37	98	.11	2	1.21	.03	.27	1	11
S-1C	1	45	7	92	.5	21	8	272	2.80	6	5	ND	3	42	1	2	2	44	.36	.021	10	41	.60	70	.13	6	1.78	.05	.36	1	3
S-2A	1	86	176	226	6.1	23	11	485	3.26	39	5	ND	3	34	3	10	2	61	.38	.027	4	47	.69	91	.14	2	1.44	.02	.32	1	450
S-2B	1	201	198	250	23.9	42	14	474	4.12	69	5	ND	2	55	2	15	2	76	1.09	.086	5	62	1.26	65	.10	2	1.31	.02	.16	1	490
B-2C	1	296	2343	836	198.3	39	18	718	3.82	228	8	ND	1	148	16	81	2	93	6.91	.094	4	44	1.17	75	.07	2	.74	.01	.09	1	1520
S-2D	1	126	177	197	15.5	28	12	378	3.18	38	5	ND	1	126	2	12	2	64	4.76	.080	5	46	1.09	118	.11	2	.95	.01	.12	1	230
S-3A	1	45	22	92	.1	19	9	487	2.75	13	5	ND	2	33	1	2	2	52	.31	.023	6	38	.50	126	.13	2	1.54	.02	.25	1	55
S-3B	1	45	20	83	1.3	18	8	277	2.74	13	5	ND	3	37	1	6	2	55	.39	.031	5	41	.54	106	.14	10	1.49	.03	.23	1	39
F 9022	2	873	4936	419	505.8	13	2	74	2.12	254	5	24	1	18	11	887	2	5	.02	.010	2	9	.16	32	.01	4	.04	.01	.06	1	23800
F 9023	1	1065	2992	2351	446.1	8	2	128	1.64	180	5	7	2	14	38	475	2	5	.24	.009	2	8	.07	19	.01	7	.06	.01	.05	1	6200
STD C	10	61	42	131	7.0	68	27	1025	3.87	35	18	7	38	50	16	18	20	57	.43	.082	38	60	.77	177	.08	33	1.63	.06	.13	14	-

Reqs. - ASSAY REQUIRED FOR Ag > 35 ppm

SOOKOCHOFF PROJECT-STEEL CUPBEARD FILE # 66-0326

Page 3

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	FB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	MN PPM	FE %	AS PPM	U PPM	AU PPM	TH PPM	SR PPM	CD PPM	SO PPM	BI PPM	V PPM	CA %	P %	LA PPM	CR PPM	MG %	BA PPM	TI %	S PPM	AL %	NA %	K %	Y PPM	SI PPM
4+50S 7+75W	1	42	21	97	.6	16	8	579	2.71	10	5	ND	2	43	1	2	2	48	.44	.024	7	34	.52	122	.12	2	1.85	.03	.27	1	41
4+50S 7+50W	1	31	19	118	.5	15	8	546	2.61	14	5	ND	1	33	1	2	6	47	.30	.023	4	33	.55	136	.12	7	2.00	.03	.19	1	39
4+50S 7+25W	1	95	26	229	1.4	29	12	1080	3.16	86	5	ND	1	71	2	2	2	48	.90	.065	5	36	.69	204	.09	7	1.85	.03	.39	1	84

SOOKOCHOFF PROJECT-STEEL CUPBEARD FILE # 88-0336

SAMPLE	NO	CU	PD	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	S	AU	TH	SR	CD	SD	SI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	MS	BA	TI	B	AL	WA	K	U	RU
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	%	%	PPM	PPM
4-008 1+008	1	8	2	4	.1	2	1	89	.40	2	3	ND	1	3	1	2	3	4	.21	.003	2	3	.10	9	.01	3	.10	.02	.02	1	1

APPENDIX II

TABLE I - Rock Specimen description and assays

Table I
CIG 100 Claim
Nicola Mining Division

ROCK SPECIMENS - collected by J. Paxton, P.Eng.

Sample Description Sheet
July 1987

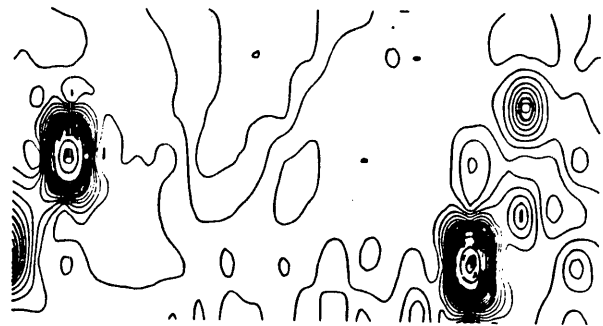
<u>SPECIMEN</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>AU/PPB</u>
A		Near V. Kuran sample location 47766 Rock type 2.	7
B		" " " "	2
C	Trench V	" " " "	9
D	"	" " " "	2
E	"	" " " "	3
F	Trench IV	Quartz vein @ 330/90 deg. up to 4 cm wide	1
G	3+85S, 7+68W	Boulder of brown stained qtz. above soil anomaly	16850
H	"	" " " "	2600
J1,J2	3+90S, 7+75W	Andes. bou. with qtz. veins	139;20
K	4+20S, 7+80W	Qtz. vein in outcrop. Trace of pyrite	4
L	"	" " " "	1
M	"	Qtz. vein. Trace chal., pyrite	3
N	Trench I	Quartz	1
O	"	Quartz	32
P	Trench II	Lt. qtz. in wall rock	2
Q	"	Quartz, lt. sulphides	1650
R	Trench III	Hornblende-andes. pale green	39
S	"	Qtz. cal. no altn.	8
T	"	" ; lt. cpy; "	9
U	"	Quartz calcite	7
V	"	Qtz. cal. in andes.	1
W	"	Carbonate alt. in andesite	3
X	5+00N, 4+35W	Carbonate alteration	8
Y	Trench VI	V. Kuran Rock typ. I?	2
<u>Sept. 1987</u>			
F9022	3+85S, 7+68W	Same as G 505.8ppm Ag	23800ppb Au
F9023	"	less py. 446.1ppm Ag	6200ppb Au

APPENDIX III
Figure 5,8,9 and 10



6+00 N

4+00 N



6+00 V

4+00 V

2+00 V

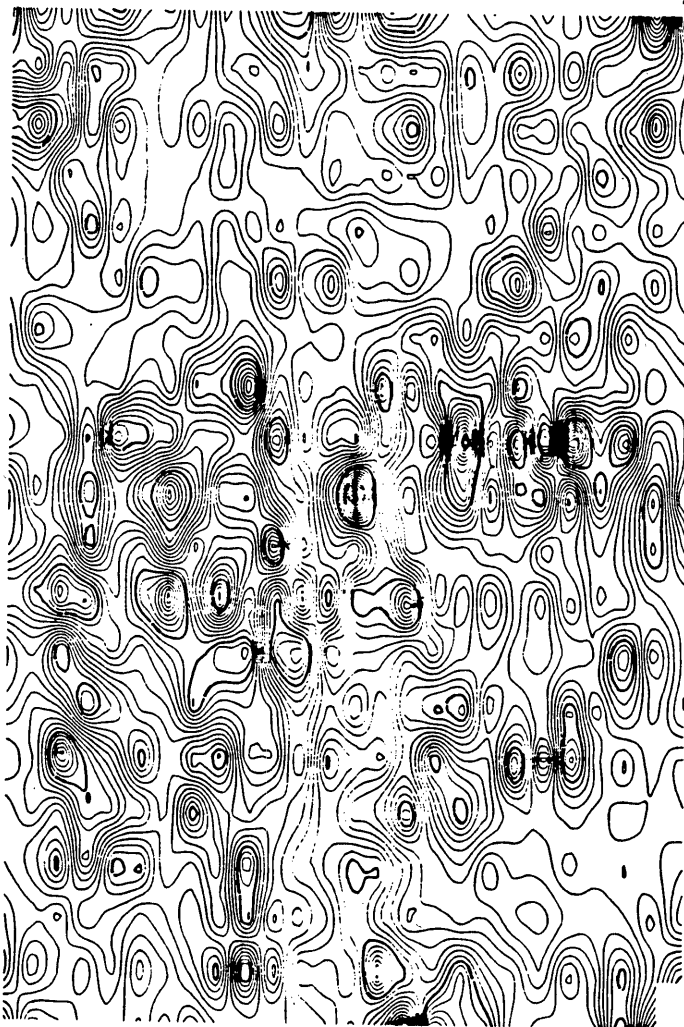
2+00 N

0+00

2+00 S

4+00 S

6+00 S



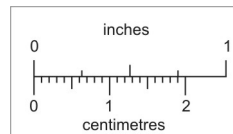
12+00 V

10+00 V

8+00 V

LEGEND

30 METER CONTOUR INTERVAL ———
100 METER CONTOUR INTERVAL ———



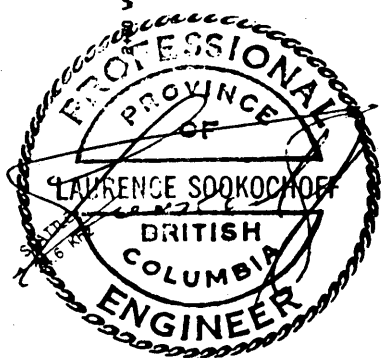
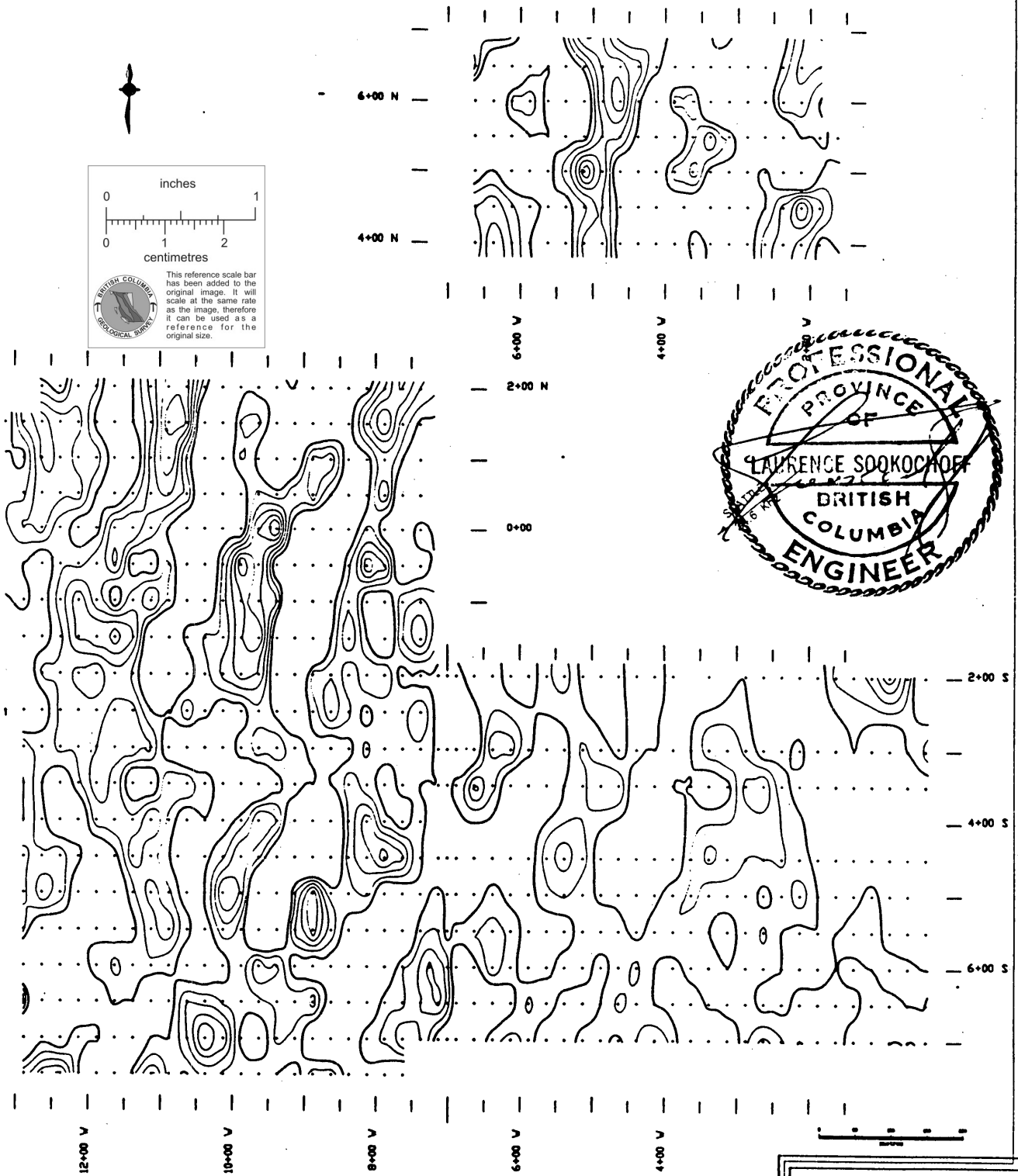
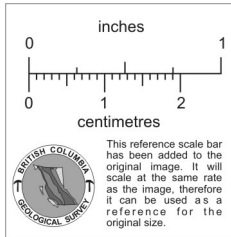
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.
CIG 100 CLAIM
NICOLA M.D.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SCALE: 1:5000 DATE: MAR 88 S.P.S. NO.: 88/11 DRAWN BY: SBC-COOP FIGURE: 5

Sookchoff Consultants Inc.

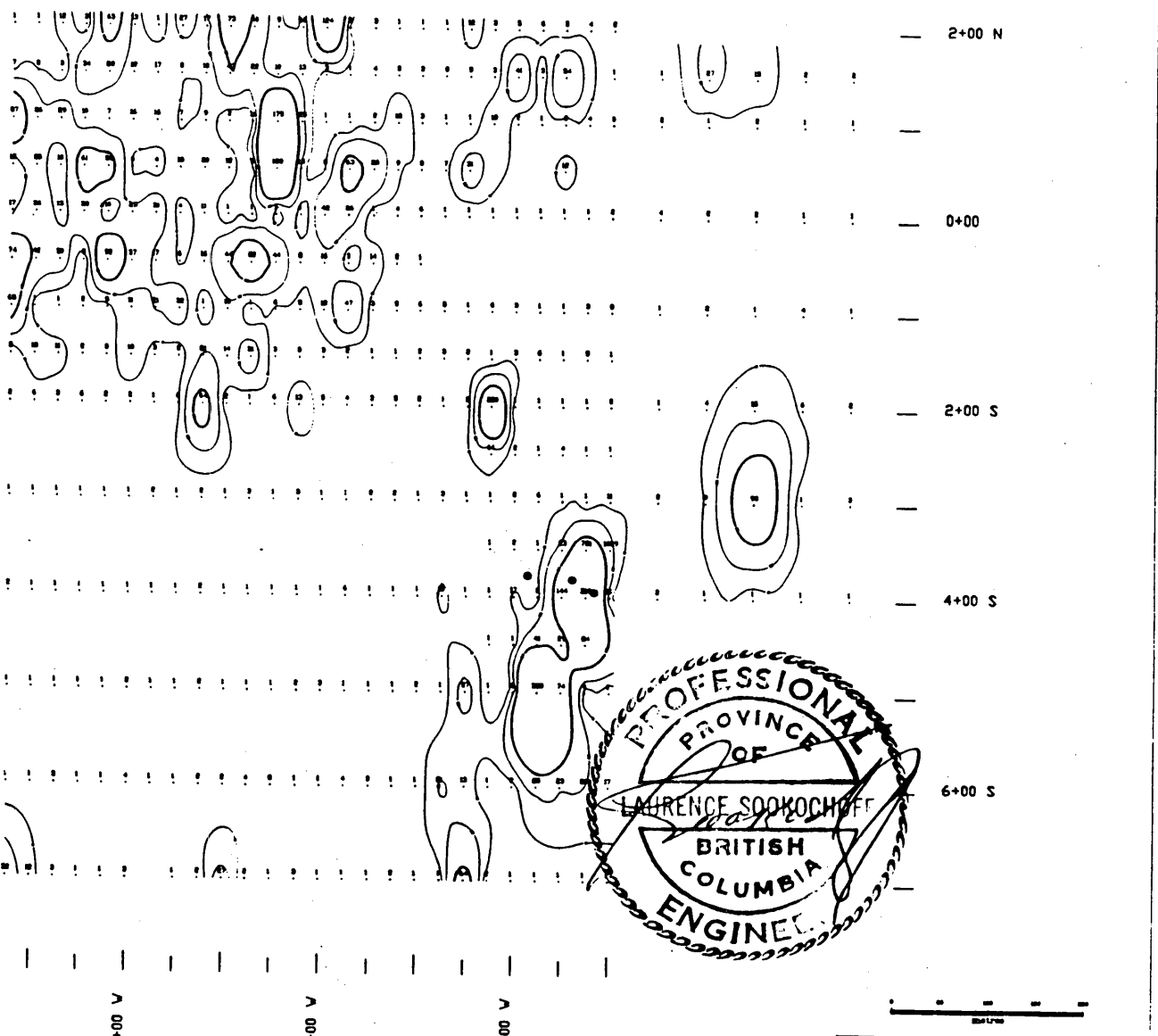
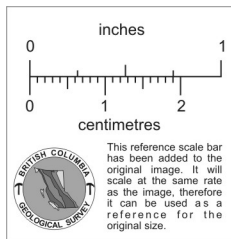


— 5' Contour
- - - 1' Contour Interval
Note: only positive values have been contoured

NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.
CIG 100 CLAIM
NICOLA M.D.
VLF-EM SURVEY MAP
FRASER FILTERED DATA

SCALE	DATE	BY	NO. OF SHEETS	FIGURE NO.
1:50,000	1978	LS	10	8

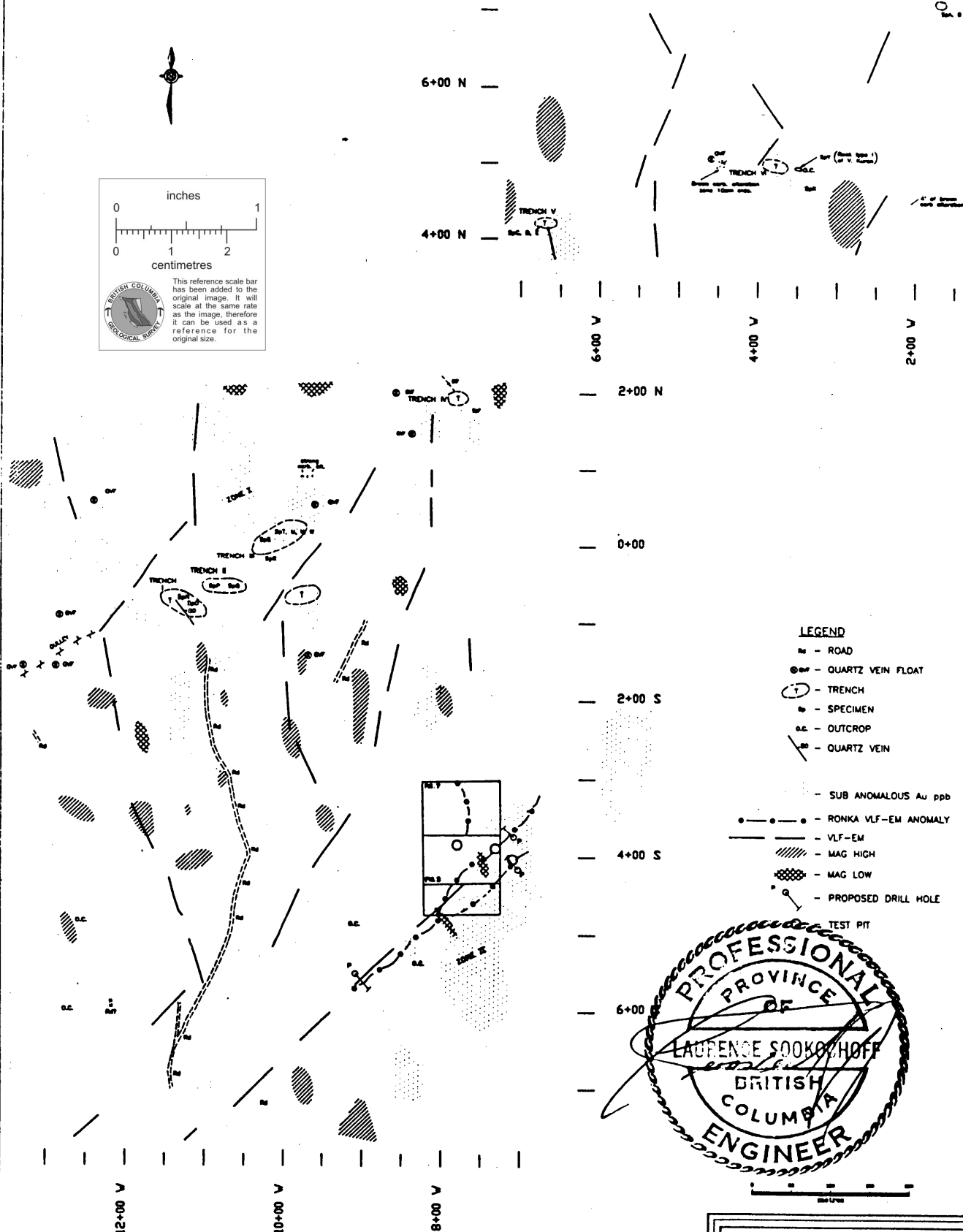
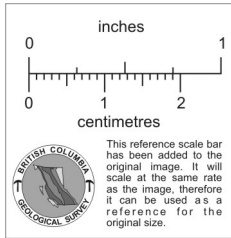
Sookchoff Consultants Inc.



LEGEND

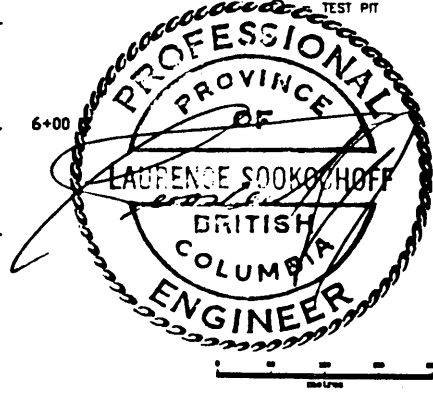
- DIAGENETIC THRESHOLD VALUE: 62 ppm ———
 - 2.5 ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE: 62.5 ppm ———
 - ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE: 75.0 ppm ———
- TEST PITS (17-18 S) ●

NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.				
CIG 100 CLAIM				
NICOLA M.D.				
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY				
SCALE 1:5000	DATE MAR 95	RTS 02/97	DRAWN BY GEO-CO-SP	FIGURE 9
Sookchoff Consultants Inc.				



LEGEND

- ROAD
- QUARTZ VEIN FLOAT
- ⊖ TRENCH
- SPECIMEN
- o.c. OUTCROP
- QUARTZ VEIN
- SUB ANOMALOUS Au ppb
- RONKA VLF-EM ANOMALY
- VLF-EM
- /// MAG HIGH
- MAG LOW
- PROPOSED DRILL HOLE
- TEST PIT



NEW HOMBRE RESOURCES LTD.

CIG 100 CLAIM
NICOLA M.D.

COMPILATION MAP

SCALE 1:5000	DATE MAY '88	D.T.S. MAY '88	DRAWN BY S.S.-C.M.P.	FIGURE 10
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