PF: 094E 021

1994 "SNAPSHOT" REVIEW FORM

094E 021, 025, 094, 118

Property/Project: **Authors:** 016800

Name: **Kemess Property**

David J. Copeland, P.Eng.
C. Mark Rebagliati, P.Eng.

N.T.S.: 94/E/2
Kemess Porphyry District - Southern Toodoggone Gold Mining Camp

Claims: 657 units
Kemess North - 511 units
Kemess South - 146 units

Acreage: 164 square kilometres

Commodities: Gold and copper in a multi-porphyry system.
Significant potential for by-product molybdenum and silver.

Agreements

El Condor Resources Ltd. own outright or has the right to earn a 100% interest in all the Kemess North claims. At Kemess South a Joint Venture is in place, El Condor has 60% and is project operator over the life of the project, including during production. The remaining 40% is held by St. Philips Resources.

History

Various segments of the current Kemess property have been intermittently explored since the 1960s:

Kemess North

1966-71 Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd.
- stream sediment surveys, geological mapping
- 8 x-ray drill holes, 232 m.

1975-76 Getty Mines Ltd.
- geological mapping, limited geochemistry
- 12 BQ drill holes, 2,065.

1986 El Condor
- initial land assembly and reassessing of geological setting relative to Copeland Rebagliati & Associates gold-copper porphyry model.

1987-88 - begins widespread integrated geotechnical programs
1989-91 - extensive lithogeochemistry, geological mapping and 164 km of IP surveys
- 39 diamond drill holes, NQ & HQ, 9,104 m.
1992 - 28 diamond drill holes, NQ & HQ, 3,680 m.

Kemess South

1984 Pacific Ridge Resources & Anaconda Canada
- limited prospecting, geochemistry
- 4 drill holes, 600 m.

1988 St. Philips Resources Inc.
- soil geochemistry, limited geophysics, IP, Mag
- 11 rotary drill holes, 700 m.

1990-91 El Condor Resources Ltd.
- as part of the geological reappraisal relative to the gold-copper porphyry model, acquired the Kemess South claims
- 48 kilometres of geological mapping, IP surveys, soil geochemistry, stream sediment sampling
- 136 NQ diamond drill holes on 100 m centres, 19,764m.

1992-93
- Pre-feasibility study
- 9 NQ diamond drill holes to test westward extension of deposit, 2,576 m.
- 9 NQ diamond drill holes to test wildcat geophysical/geochemical targets, 901 m.
- Application for a Mine Development Certificate.

Regional Geology

The Kemess project is located on the western edge of the Quesnel Trough. Underlying the claims are mainly volcanic rocks of the Triassic Takla Group comprised of porphyritic pyroxene basalts and the Hazleton Group, Toodoggone formation comprised of polylithic breccias, feldspathic crystal tuffs and bladed feldspar porphyries. These, in turn, have all been intruded by intermediate to felsic plutons of mid to lower Jurassic age. Large areas of hydrothermal alteration and gold-copper mineralization are genetically related to the felsic intrusions.

Local Geology & Mineralogy

El Condor's exploration has outlined two large gold-copper porphyry deposits and four additional zones of porphyry gold-copper mineralization.

The **Kemess North** deposit is hosted by volcanic breccias, bladed feldspar porphyries, andesitic flows and pyroclastics. These volcanic strata are intruded by northeast trending monzodiorite dykes that are enveloped by broad areas of intense hydrothermal alteration, brecciation and disseminated and fracture controlled sulphides.

Potassic alteration, comprised of secondary biotite, K-spar and quartz-magnetite flooding, is locally overprinted by quartz-fluorite stockworks. Sulphide mineralogy within the potassic zone is comprised of disseminated and fracture hosted pyrite, chalcopyrite, gold and minor molybdenite.

Geological reserves are 172 million tons grading 0.18% copper and 0.011 oz. gold/ton (0.55% Cu NSR equivalent). Within this reserve there exists a core of 77 million tons grading 0.65% copper NSR equivalent. The deposit remains open to the west and east.

The **Kemess South** deposit is hosted by a flat lying laccolith-like biotite quartz monzodiorite intrusion underlain by Takla volcanics and sediments. To the southwest the laccolith is overlain by Tertiary volcanics and clastic sediments.

Alteration consists of early K-spar and magnetite veins accompanied by quartz stockwork. As the quartz stockwork increases in intensity, chlorite and sericite overprint the potassic alteration.

A supergene zone comprised of clay, sericite and hematite and remnant quartz stockwork contains native copper, chalcocite and gold. The underlying hypogene zone is comprised of disseminated and fracture hosted pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, minor molybdenite and gold.

Geological reserves for Kemess South are 275,000,000 tons grading .22% copper and 0.19 oz gold/ton (.86% copper NSR equivalent at a cut-off grade of .4% copper NSR equivalent.)

Mineralogical and metallurgical studies indicate that the pyrite and chalcopyrite grains occur as separate grains and that the gold is associated with the chalcopyrite. As a result, high copper and gold recoveries are indicated from a conventional flotation circuit with the copper concentrate containing in the order of 2 oz gold/ton.

Prefeasibility projections indicate that, at a production rate of 40,000 tons per day, average annual production would be 200,000 ounces of gold and 57 million pounds of copper per year over a mine life in excess of 15 years. Exceptionally low stripping ratios and above average grade are available in the early years of mine life.

To date, some $13 million has been spent on exploration and engineering by El Condor Resources Ltd.

PF: 094E 021

094E 021, 025, 094

1991 "SNAPSHOT" REVIEW FORM

Project

Name: **Kemess**
NTS: 94 E 2, 94 D 15
Claims: Ron, others
Acreage: 3,400, approx.
Commodities: Gold, Copper

Authors

P. Ronning
C. M. Rebagliati
D. Copeland

Agreements

El Condor Resources Ltd. has an undivided 60% interest in the Kemess Joint Venture, with Kennecott Canada holding the remaining 40%. The Joint Venture owns 100% interest in the North Kemess claim block.

On Kemess South, the joint venture has an option to earn a 60% interest from St. Philips Resources Ltd. through expenditures of $1,100,000 over three years and making cash payments of $160,000.

History

Past Exploration Techniques		Operator	Amount	Type	Cost
(1)	1968-1971	Kennco	232 m	geochem. surveys X-Ray drilling	
(1)	1975-1976	Getty Res.		geochem. surveys geol. mapping	
			2,065 m	diamond drilling	
(2)	1968-1977	Cominco		geochem. surveys IP surveys	
			443 m	diamond drilling	
(3)	1984	Pacific Ridge	600 m	diamond drilling	
(3)	1988	St. Philips	20 km	IP surveys	
			700 m	RC drilling	
(1)	1986-1989	El Condor	40 km	Mag, VLF surveys	
			14 km	IP survey	
			50 km	EM-34 resistivity	
			3,000	soil samples	
			700	rock chip samples	
			90 m	hand trenching	
			385 m	backhoe trenching	
			732 m	diamond drilling	

(1) North Kemess
(2) West Kemess (formerly RAT)
(3) South Kemess

Geology

Regional

Jurassic monzonite plutons intrude upper Triassic Takla Group volcanic and sedimentary strata. Porphyry gold-copper systems may represent the roots of eroded Toodoggone-style epithermal precious metal deposits.

Local

Several monzonite plutons intrude Takla Group flows, pyroclastics and sediments. Four zones of porphyry type mineralization have been discovered to date. At Kemess South a flat lying monzonite body which structurally overlies Takla rocks contains the mineralization. At Kemess East and West mineralization is within the Takla near contacts with plutons. At Kemess North mineralization is in the Takla and the associated pluton is probably blind.

Alteration/Ore Forming Minerals

The important sulphide minerals are chalcopyrite and pyrite. Minor bornite and molybdenite are locally present. There is a close correspondence between gold and copper mineralization.

At Kemess North sericitic, argillic and potassic alteration are important. Mineralization at South Kemess is characteristically associated with potassic and sericitic alteration and with widespread quartz stockworks.

Current Exploration Results

1990

Lithogeochemistry

Reconnaissance scale heavy mineral lithogeochemistry has been successful in identifying new exploration targets.

Geophysics

IP successfully indicates the extent of the sulphide bearing porphyry systems.

Diamond Drilling

The 1990 program comprised 2,207 metres in 12 holes on North Kemess and 3,857 metres in 22 holes on South Kemess.

In the first 10 holes of 1990 at South Kemess copper and gold assays yield an arithmetic average grade of 0.018 oz Au/ton and 0.25% copper, using a cut-off of 0.45% NSR equivalent copper*.

Drilling at North Kemess confirmed the presence of widespread mineralization.

* the "NSR equivalent" is calculated making conservative assumptions concerning metal prices and process recoveries.

Reserves

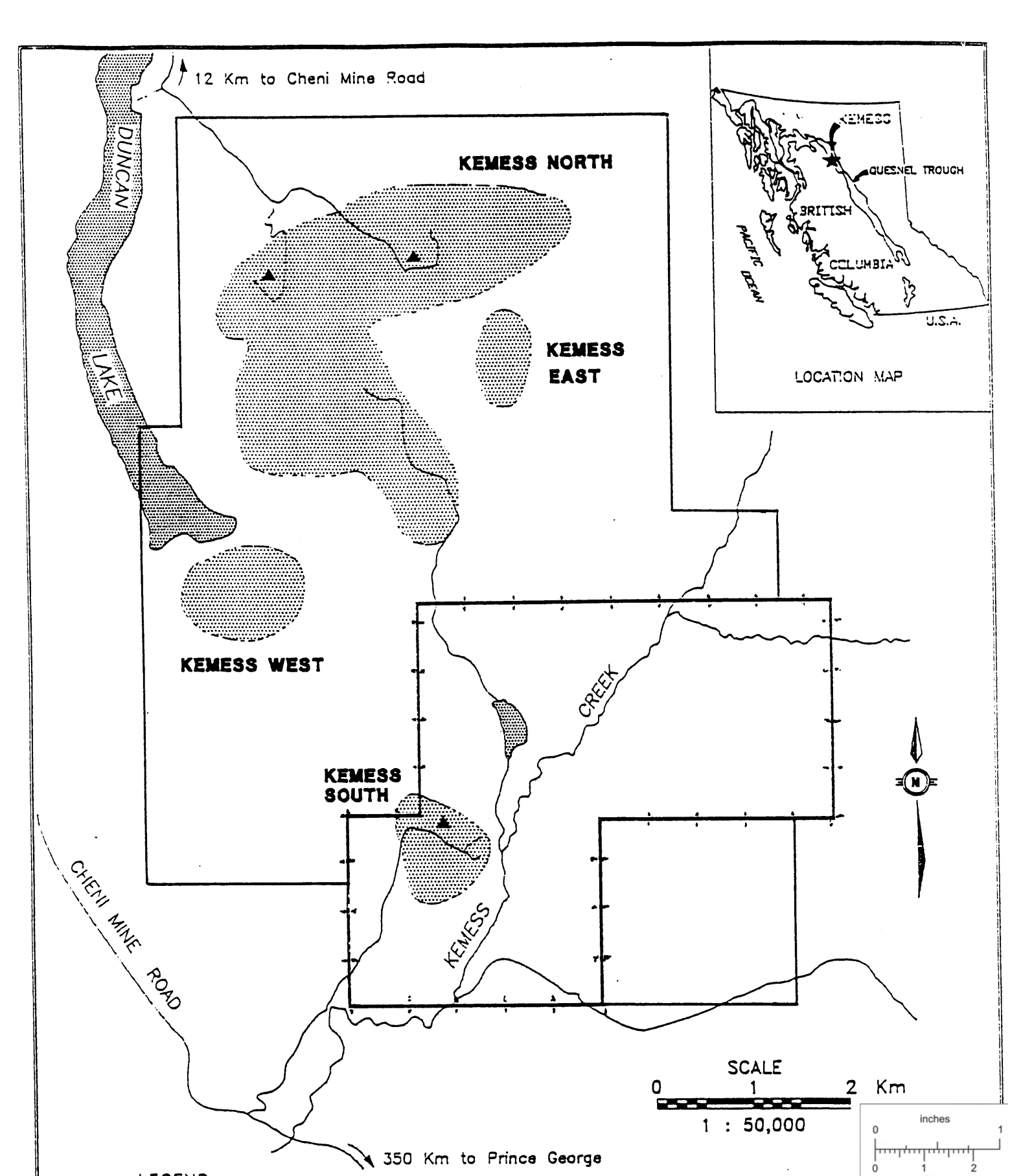
Possible drill indicated geological resource

North Kemess	70 million tons	0.18% Cu	0.013 opt Au
South Kemess	35 million tons	0.25% Cu	0.018 opt Au

(figures for South Kemess do not reflect the latest drilling)

Recent Exploration Costs

North Kemess	$850,000
South Kemess	$450,000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KEMESS NORTH
KEMESS EAST
KEMESS WEST
KEMESS SOUTH
CREEK
KEMESS
CHENI MINE ROAD
350 Km to Prince George
KEMESS
QUESNEL TROUGH
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
U.S.A.
LOCATION MAP
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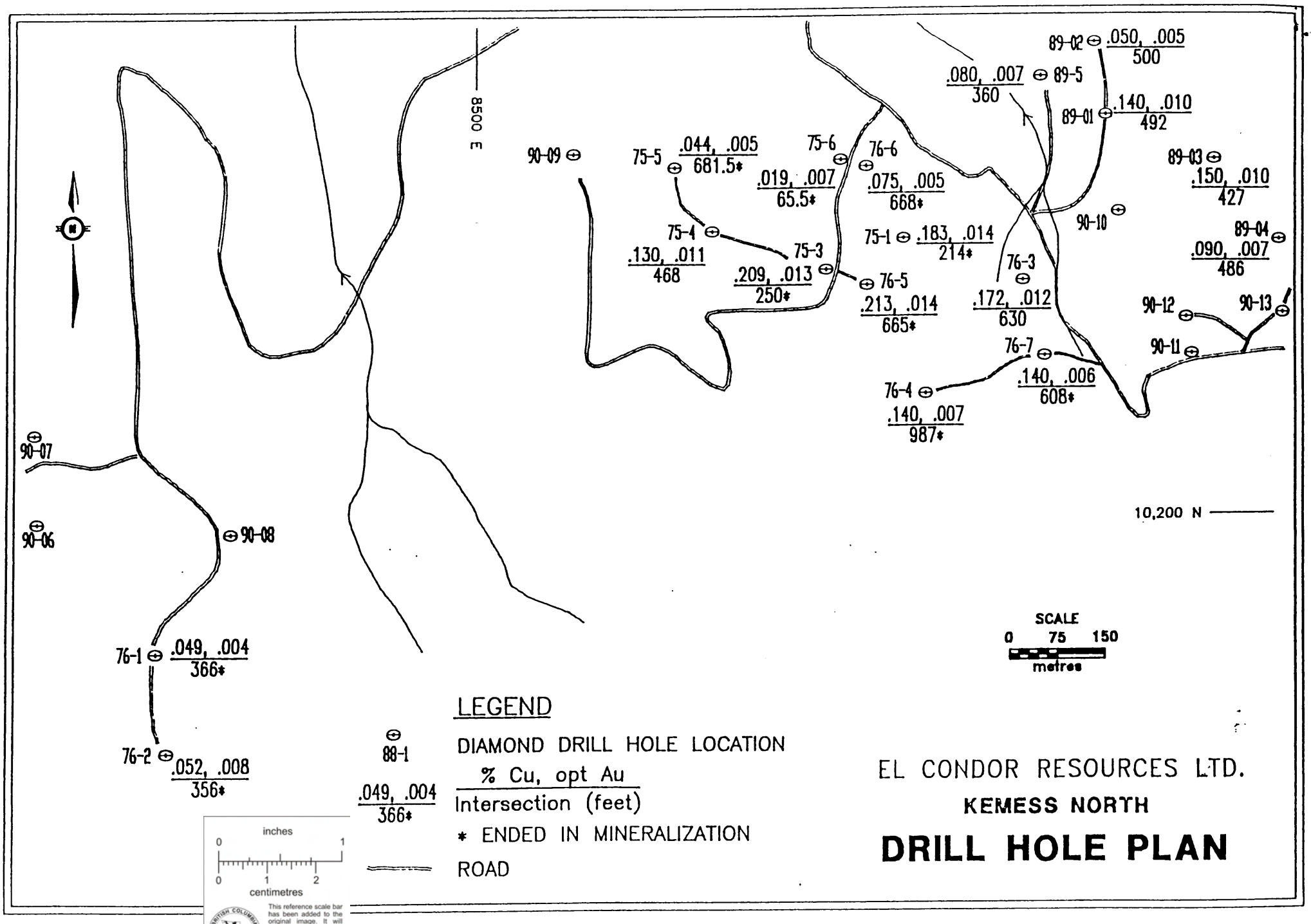
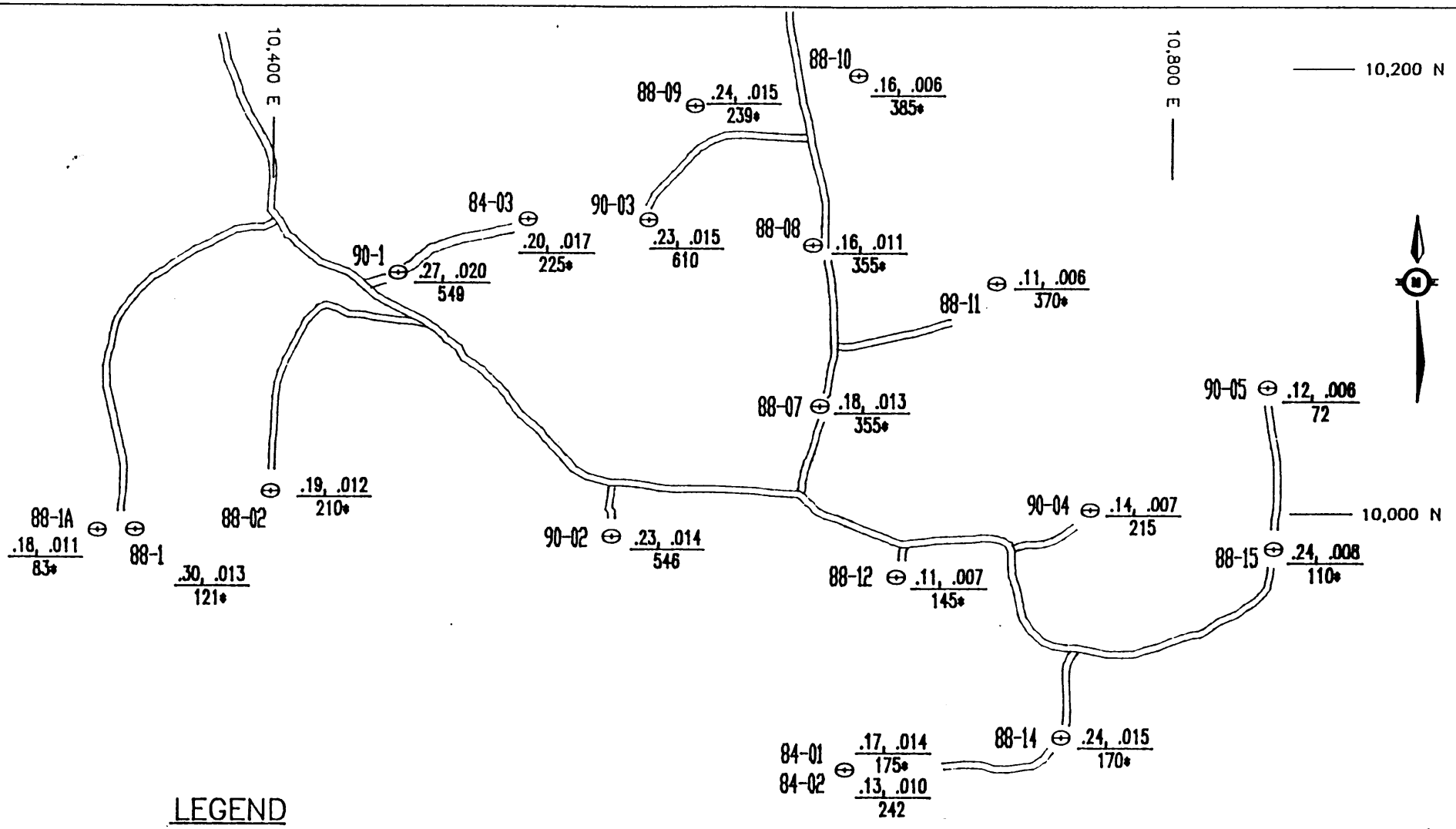
LEGEND
Porphyry Intrusions and Hydrothermal Alteration Zones Hosting Gold-Copper Mineralization
Joint Venture Claim Boundary - 100% Owned (60% El Condor - 40% Kennco Canada)
Option Claims - Joint Venture to Earn 60%
1990 Drill Program
EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.
KEMESS PROJECT



EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS NORTH

DRILL HOLE PLAN



LEGEND

88-1 ⊕ DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION

% Cu, opt Au

.30, .013 / 121* Intersection (feet)

* ENDED IN MINERALIZATION

ROAD

SCALE

0 25 50

metres

EL CONDOR RESOURCES LTD.

KEMESS SOUTH

DRILL HOLE PLAN

PF: 094E 021

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1992 "SNAPSHOT" REVIEW FORM

Kemess Development Project

N.T.S.: 94 E/2
Kemess Porphyry District - Southern Toodoggone Gold Mining Camp

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Agreements

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History

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is comprised of disseminated and fracture hosted pyrite, chalcopyrite, gold and minor molybdenite.

Geological reserves are 128 million tons grading 0.19% copper and 0.011 oz. gold/ton (0.57% Cu N.S.R. equivalent). Within this reserve there exists a core of 77 million tons grading 0.65 % copper N.S.R. equivalent. The deposit remains open to the west, east and south.

The **Kemess South** deposit is hosted by a flat lying laccolith-like biotite quartz monzodiorite intrusion underlain by Takla volcanics and sediments. To the southwest the laccolith is overlain by Tertiary volcanics and clastic sediments.

Alteration consists of early K-spar and magnetite veins accompanied by quartz stockwork. As the quartz stockwork increases in intensity, chlorite and sericite overprint the potassic alteration.

A supergene zone comprised of clay, sericite and hematite and remnant quartz stockwork contains native copper, chalcocite and gold. The underlying hypogene zone is comprised of disseminated and fracture hosted pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, minor molybdenite, and gold.

Current geological reserves for Kemess South are 252,000,000 tons grading .23% copper and .019 oz gold/ton (.86% copper N.S.R. equivalent at a cut-off grade of .4% copper N.S.R. equivalent.)

Mineralogical and metallurgical studies indicate that the pyrite and chalcopyrite grains occur as seperate grains and that the gold is associated with the chalcopyrite. As a result, high copper and gold recoveries are indicated from a conventional flotation circuit with the copper concentrate containing in the order of 2 oz gold/ton.

Pre-feasibility projections indicate that, at a production rate of 40,000 tons per day, average annual production would be 200,000 ounces of gold and 57 million pounds of copper per year over a mine life in excess of 15 years. Exceptionally low stripping ratios and above average grade are available in the early years of mine life.

To date, some $5 million has been spent on exploration and engineering by El Condor Resources Ltd.