

**EXPLORATION PROPOSAL  
RED PROPERTY**

OMINECA M.D.

N.T.S. 94D/9W

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

*The Red property is located at the headwaters of Wrede Creek in the Sustut Lake area of north-central B.C. Access is by helicopter, 15 kms. from the Kemess Mine road. Previous exploration work included 12 diamond drill holes which tested coincident I.P. and soil geochemical anomalies for porphyry copper-gold mineralization over an area of 1,400 x 600 metres. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur within Takla volcanic rocks, quartz diorite, and diorite porphyry. Deep penetrating multiple array I.P. over the untested western portion of the copper soil anomaly defined a strongly anomalous zone at a depth of 200 - 300 metres.*

A linear magnetic anomaly occurs over the margin of an elongate gabbro/pyroxenite body adjacent to the porphyry copper-gold system. Two streams draining this contact area are highly anomalous in copper, with silt values of over 8,500 ppm copper. Other gabbro/pyroxenite bodies in the area are known to carry PGE values (eg McConnell Creek, Ingenika River).

The conclusion drawn from this data is that the anomalous stream silts, and magnetic anomaly are probably a reflection of massive copper mineralization associated with the mafic intrusion. It is proposed that further exploration be undertaken to evaluate the area of the magnetic, soil and stream sediment anomalies for high grade copper-nickel-cobalt-platinum-palladium mineralization.

Additional drilling for porphyry Cu-Au mineralization is warranted in the areas of untested I.P., untested coincident copper soil and deep I.P. anomalies, measuring 1,000 and 850 metres in length respectively.

**LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP**

The Red mineral claims are located 20 kms north of Sustut Lake and about 35 kms northeast of the Sustut copper deposit (Figure 1). Access is by helicopter approximately 15 kms from the Kemess Mine road. The claims are held by David L. Cooke of Surrey, B.C. for the Omineca Syndicate. The property consists of 47 units (Figure 2).

## PREVIOUS WORK

The property was originally staked on the basis of two strong stream sediment anomalies for copper (9,500 and 8,700 ppm Cu). A soil survey outlined an anomaly of +200 ppm copper which measured 2,400 x 500 metres (Figure 3). Coincident I.P. anomalies were outlined within this soil anomaly, and the main +60 millivolt/sec chargeability contour measured 800 metres in length. Drilling tested the I.P. and copper soil anomalies over a strike length of 1,400 metres (Figure 3). Using the +40 mv contour shows that an adjacent I.P. anomaly of 1,000 metres length, as well as the most westerly 700 metre portion of the main I.P. anomaly, has not been drill-tested.

Copper grades ranged from 0.03% to 0.57% Cu and gold 0.05 to 0.40 g/t Au in the holes drilled. The best copper intersection was 0.46% Cu over 20.1 metres. Overall average grade is 0.15% copper over an average drill intersection of 71.1 metres in 12 drill holes. The 4 most westerly holes averaged 0.22% Cu over an average of 58 metres per hole.

A northwest trending linear ground magnetic anomaly (2,000 to 7,000 gammas) was outlined on the southwest margin of the area drilled. This anomaly trends along a gabbro body and associated pyroxenite, and is coincident with a +200 ppm Cu anomaly in soils.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The underlying rocks consist of Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla Group andesite flows and tuffs intruded by west northwest trending dikes and sills of diorite, quartz diorite and diorite porphyry. The diorite is bordered on the southwest by a gabbro and pyroxenite body.

Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur in minute blebs as disseminations and in veins and veinlets within the volcanic and dioritic rocks. Molybdenite, chalcopyrite and native copper occur in minor amounts with the other sulphides. Quartz, epidote, and calcite are common vein minerals. Alteration is generally phyllic, argillic and propylitic, but their distribution has not been defined.

Copper mineralization appears to be leached near the surface where drill intersections assay 0.03% to 0.05% copper. Leaching extends to several tens of metres below surface. In the drill holes this is followed by a slight copper enrichment due to the development of secondary chalcocite. The untested northwest portion of the copper soil anomaly, with an area of 850 metres by 250 metres of +1000 ppm Cu (with values up to 11,000 ppm Cu) may be indicative of an exotic Cu deposit, containing azurite and chrysocolla.

Drill holes with sections of +0.2% Cu are as follows:

<u>DDH</u>	<u>From (m)</u>	<u>To (m)</u>	<u>Width (m)</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>g/t Au</u>
3	25.6	45.7	20.1	0.46	N/A
4	4.3	61.6	57.3	0.26	N/A
5	25.9	53.3	27.4	0.20	N/A
7	24.0	105.0	81.0	0.22	0.109
11	9.0	60.0	51.0	0.21	0.076
and	105.0	141.0	36.0	0.24	0.125

#### MASSIVE Cu, Ni, PGE POTENTIAL

The linear magnetic anomaly which straddles the creeks containing strongly anomalous copper values in the area of the gabbro and pyroxenite may be due to an underlying source of high grade copper mineralization. An elongate soil anomaly for copper (+200 ppm) is coincident with the magnetic anomaly (Figure 3). Both are open to the southeast.

#### PROPOSED EXPLORATION

Further drill testing for primary and exotic porphyry Cu-Au mineralization is warranted in the area of the untested portions of the I.P. anomalies, and the untested NW part of the soil anomaly. Additional deep penetrating multiple array I.P. survey is warranted prior to drill testing of the deep I.P. anomaly.

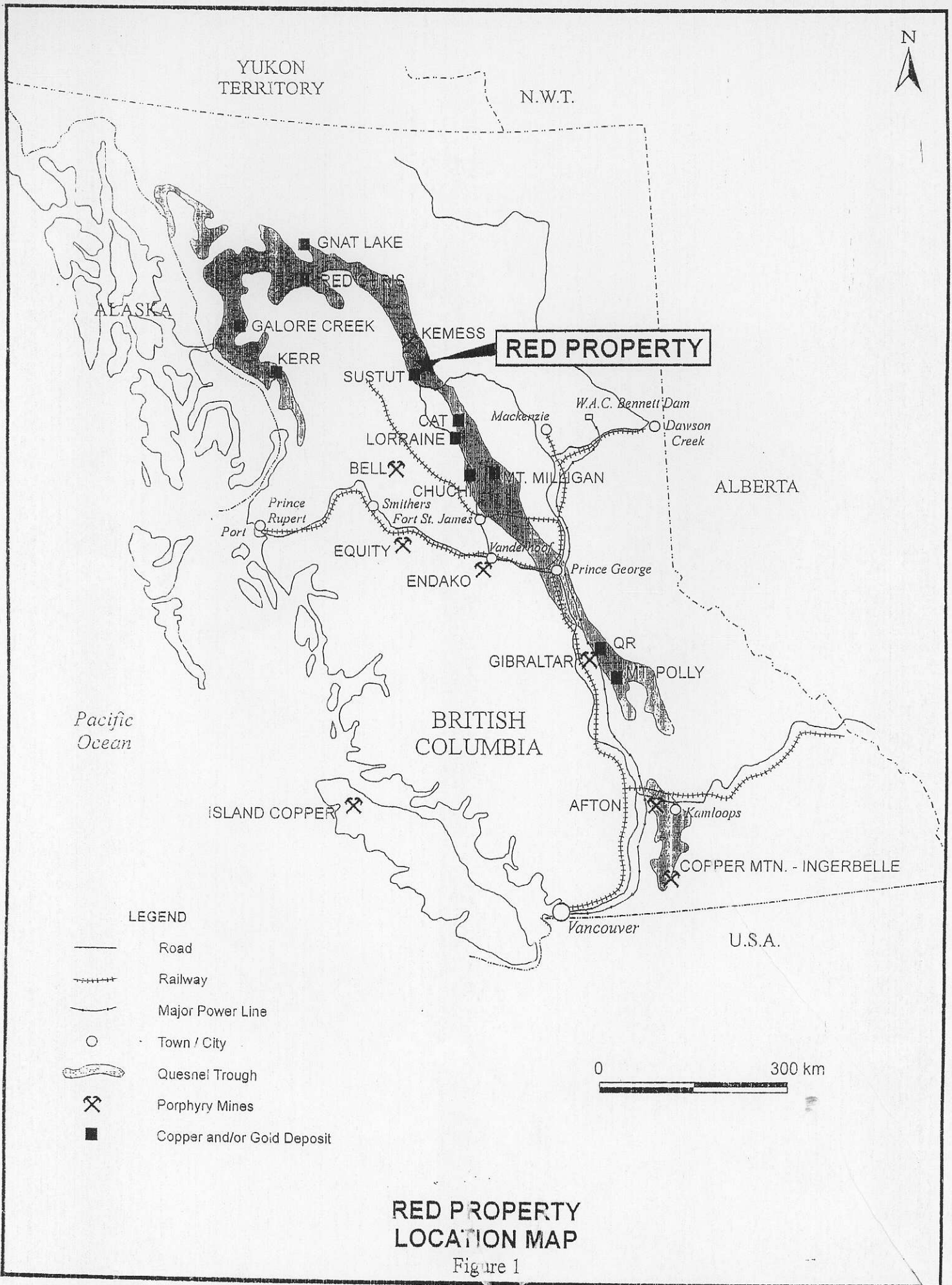
A program of trenching and E.M. survey is recommended across the magnetic anomaly in the area between the two anomalous stream sediment locations. Assaying for Cu, Ni, Co and platinum group elements is also warranted in this area. Finally, drilling is required to fully evaluate the coincident stream, soil and magnetic anomalies.

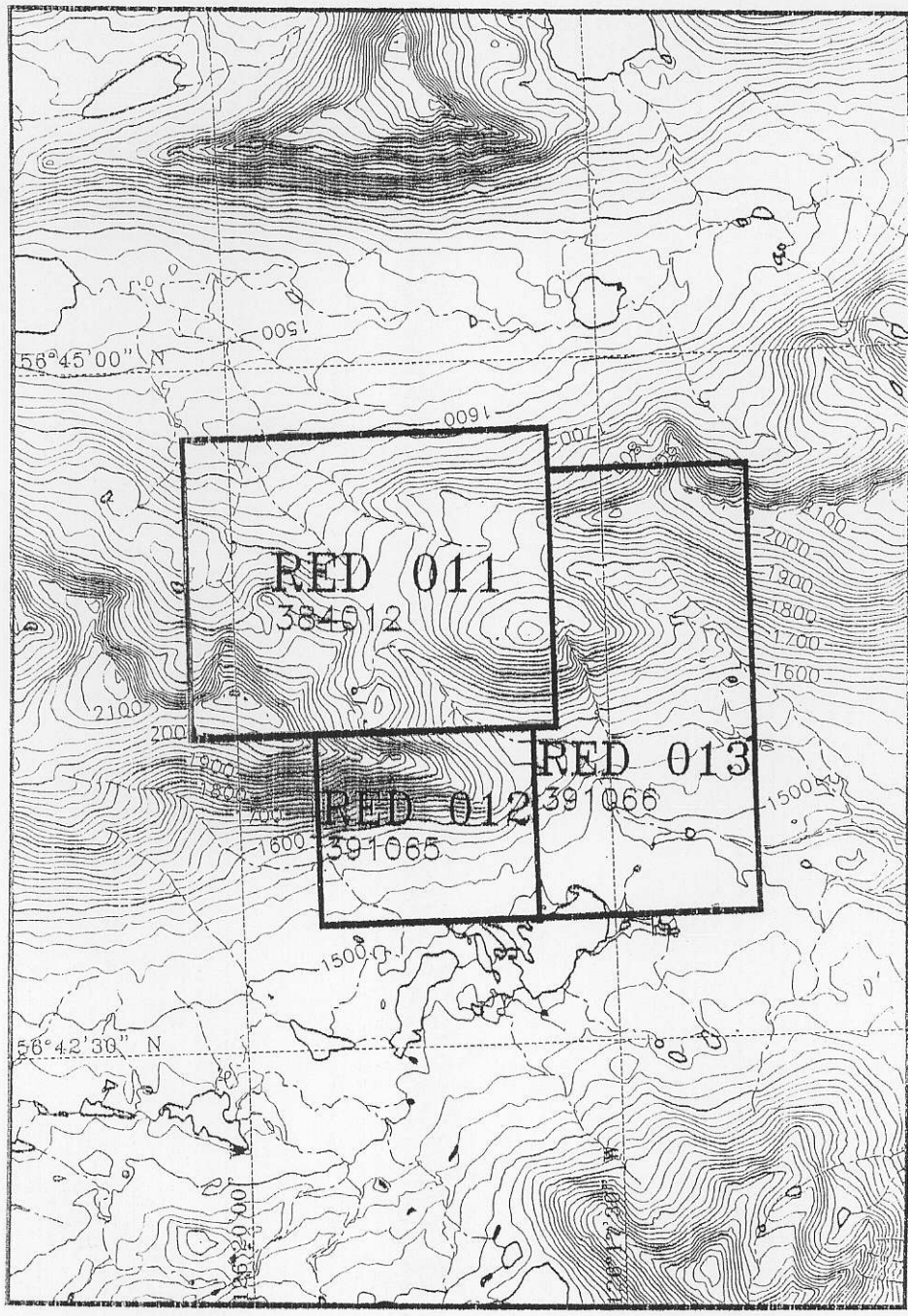
Report by  
D. L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.



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January 21, 2004





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RED PROPERTY  
North-Central BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

OMINECA M.D. N.T.S. 94D/9W

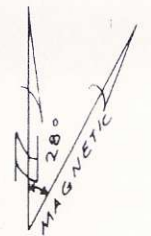
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Date: Feb 2002	NTS: 094D/09

Fig: 2

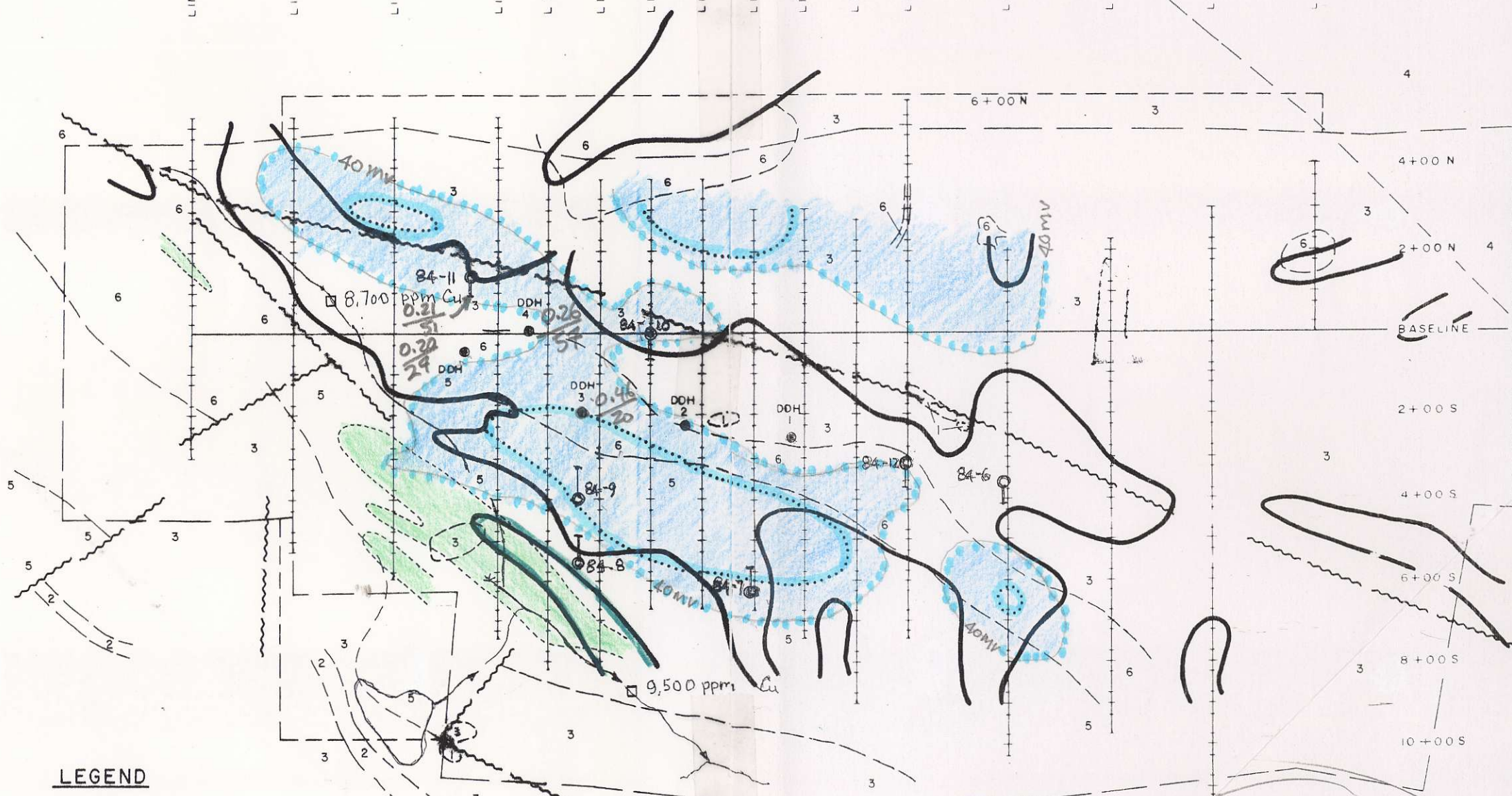
0 2 km

Contour Interval is 20m

*Red  
arrows?  
question?*



LINE 7+50 W  
LINE 5+00 W  
LINE 2+50 W  
LINE 0+00  
LINE 1+25 E  
LINE 2+50 E  
LINE 3+75 E  
LINE 5+00 E  
LINE 6+25 E  
LINE 7+50 E  
LINE 8+75 E  
LINE 10+00 E  
LINE 12+50 E  
LINE 15+00 E  
LINE 17+50 E  
LINE 20+00 E



- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE (1969)
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- RED CLAIMS 1 TO 33
- HAT 1 TO 15 UNITS
- 6 QUARTZ-DIORITE PORPHYRY
- 5 DIORITE, AMPHIBOLITIC-DIORITE, GABBRO
- 4 GRANODIORITE
- 3 VOLCANICS: ANDESITE, RHYOLITE, MINOR BASALT
- 2 SEDIMENTS: SS, SHALE, QUARTZITE
- 1 AMPHIBOLITE, PHYLLITE, SHEARED &/OR FOLIATED ROCKS
- > 200 PPM Cu IN SOILS; MAGNETIC ANOMALY: 2,000-7,000 GAMMAS
- FAULT; APPARENT CHARGEABILITY ±.60 MILLIVOLTS/SEC

SUSTUT LAKE AREA  
OMINECA M.D., B.C.

RED CLAIMS

+BP/SELCO 1984 DDH

Revised June 8, 1983

COMPILATION MAP  
IP, GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY

1:10,000

SEPT, 1977

'19-77 2

FIG. 3