

EXPLORATION PROPOSAL -- <u>MESS #5 CLAIM</u> N.T.S. 94 E/2 E, OMINECA M.D.

SUMMARY

September 20, 2000

The Mess #5 mineral claim consists of 18 claim units which cover precious metal and base mineralization 16 kilometers northeast of the Kemess Mines porphyry copper-gold deposit in the Toodoggone area of B.C. (Figure 1). The claim covers approximately the same area previously held as the New Mess Claim.

Previous work consisted of grid and contour soil geochemistry, trenching and the drilling of 7 short diamond drill holes for a total of 365.7 metres from two sites. The results indicate the presence of structurally-controlled epithermal gold-silver, mesothermal gold-silver-copper lead-zinc, and the potential for porphyry copper-gold mineralization.

A program of rock and soil geochemistry, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys is recommended to define precious metal and porphyry targets for drill-testing. The pre-drill phase is estimated to cost \$50,000 to \$100,000.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Mess #5 claim (Figure 2) was staked and recorded August 24, 2000 by Watershed Resources Ltd. for David L. Cooke, who holds the claim in trust for the D.L.C. Syndicate (1985) Limited Partnership. The tenure number is 379913 and expiry date is August 24, 2001.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The eastern part of the claim is underlain by sub-aerial trachyte to dacite volcanic flows, breccias and tuffs belonging to the Toodoggone Group of Jurassic age. These rocks are separated by a north northeast trending fault structure (the Main Fault, Figure 3) from a north-south panel of Triassic age Takla andesite flows and tuffs. The Toodoggone rocks appear fresh and unaltered while the Takla rocks exhibit pervasive propyllitic alternation throughout.

Gold and silver mineralization occurs in widespread north and northwest trending veins and shears in the northern part of the Mess property. Abundant barite and pyrite occur in these structures within the Takla rocks and appear to be splays emanating from the Main Fault (Figure 3). Precious metal values are generally low in these structures, with the best value of 1892 ppb Au located in Trench 9. A silicified and pyritized zone, in the central part of the claim (South Zone), is characterized by quartz stringers containing chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

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Samples	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au	Width (m)
TR-4	2,223	1,339	5,484	20.6	361	1.9
TR-2-05	1,164	1,800	40,522	9.9	148	1.1
TR 505	10,717	6,572	16,374	112.8	3,807	Grab

39,198

56.7

2,128

Grab

Significant base and precious metal values were obtained from trenches (TR) in the South Zone (Figure 3) including the following values:

The 7 shallow diamond drill holes tested the northorn part of the South Zone. Only shears and quartz structures were analysed; giving low but anomalous values. The best intersection was 417 ppb Au and 17.6 ppm Ag over 0.8 metre.

CONCLUSION

TR 508

9,015

An elongate aeromagnetic anomaly, 1200 m by 600 m in outline (Figure 3) occurs over the southwestern part of the property, probably representing a buried intrusion with porphyry copper-gold potential. This interpretation is supported by the following features:

(i) rock chip assays of 507, 550 and 147 ppb Au in quartz stringers on the northern margin of the magnetic anomaly,

(ii) a quartz-feldspar stringer zone at the centre of the anomaly,

(iii) both copper and gold anomalies are open to the south and

6.694

(iv) the most southerly 6 soil samples from the contour traverse ran 40, 75, 105, 300, 10 and 40 ppb Au.

PROPOSAL

Rock and soil geochemistry is proposed to define precious metal structures over the area between the Main Fault and the previous soil survey grid as well as to the south and over the anomalous magnetic area. An induced polarization survey over the southern part of the property is also recommended to define any sulphide-bearing porphyry copper and gold zones.

Report by: D.L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

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David L. Cooke, Ph.D., P.Eng. September 20, 2000





