Spokane Resources Ltd.

Vancouver





Mac Molybdenum Project

676079

93K/13

MAC

Located 100 kilometres east of Smithers near Babine Lake in Central British Columbia.

- Hosts a classic porphyry molybdenum copper system at least 3.5 kilometres long and 1 kilometre wide.
- Spokane Resources acquired the property from Rio Algom Exploration Inc.

Agreement enables Spokane to earn a 60% interest by spending \$2 million over 10 years including at least \$250,000 in 1995.

Diamond drilling in 1989 intersected significant molybdenum and copper mineralization within a porphyritic quartz monzonite and the surrounding volcanics.

Diamond drilling defined sections up to 0.102% molybdenum (Mo) and 0.13% copper (Cu) over 187.7 metres (690 feet) including 72.2 metres (237 feet) of 0.201% Mo and 0.21% Cu.

Drilling was limited to the Camp Zone, testing approximately 400 metres of the porphyry system. The Pond and the Peak Zones have not been drill tested.

Spokane Resources Ltd.

Voisey Bay Properties

pokane Resources holds a 100% interest in 100 mineral claims, the Lake Anaktalik property, and a 100% interest, subject to an option to Ivory Oils & Minerals Inc. to earn a 55% interest, in the Tasiuyak Bay property located in the Voisey Bay mining camp near Nain, Labrador. In November 1994 Voisey Bay was the site of a massive nickel/copper/cobalt discovery by Diamond Fields Resources. The Diamond Fields discovery gathered world wide attention and sparked one of the greatest staking rushes in Canada's history. The Diamond Fields deposit is reported to contain more than 26.5 million tonnes of ore grading 2.86% nickel, 2.04% copper and 0.112% cobalt.

One of Spokane's claim groups is located approximately 50 kilometres west of the Voisey Bay discovery, and the second, which is optioned to lvory Oils and Minerals Inc., is located approximately 100 kilometres north of the discovery. Both properties lie within the Nain Intrusive complex which hosts the Diamond Fields discovery.

The Nain Intrusive has the potential to be the world's largest nickel sulphide deposit with the lowest costs of production.

Exploration began in July 1995 on both of Spokane Resources' properties. Exploration includes prospecting, geochemical sampling and geological mapping to identify favourable geological environments within the properties, and sampling of gossans to outline specific targets for more detailed exploration. Airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys have been scheduled for the fall of 1995.

An initial reconnaissance program on the Tasiuyak Bay property has outlined a north trending troctolite dyke containing copper and nickel sulphide mineralization. The dyke has been traced for over 2.5 kilometres in length and is up to 50 metres wide. The dyke is located within the favourable gneissic terrain. An airborne geophysical survey and detailed ground programs have been undertaken by the company to evaluate this new discovery zone.

Metric Conversion: 1 kilometre = 0.62 miles

Property Map - Voisey Bay Area, Labrador



100% Spokane Resources Ltd.

45% Spokane Resources Ltd. 55% Ivory Oils & Minerals Inc.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Shares Listed Vancouver Stock Exchange -Symbol SKN

Capitalization Shares Outstanding 11,807,720* Fully Diluted 14,167,720 52 Week High/Low \$0.92 - \$0.12

* 2,276,360 shares are owned by International Enexco Limited.

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opography and Access

The property is located within gently rolling, forested terrain with elevation between 2,900 feet and 4,200 feet. A 5 kilometre road is under construction into the property from existing forestry roads. The property is only 40 kilometres east of the town of Granisle and the recently closed Granisle porphyry copper mine. This will provide Spokane with excellent logistical support in the form of accommodation, skilled labour, power and easy access. These factors are extremely important when evaluating a porphyry copper deposit and will greatly reduce both development and ongoing operational costs.

istory and Exploration Results

Rio Algom Exploration Inc. discovered mineralization in this area as the result of a regional lake bottom geochemical survey conducted in 1982. Follow-up exploration in 1983 and 1984 included reconnaissance geochemistry, magnetic surveys and geological mapping. This was followed by trenching, detailed geological mapping detailed lithogeochemical sampling and further magnetic surveys. In 1989 Rio

> Intercalated fragmental and massive volcanic

Schistose intermediate

volcanic

porphyry

monzonite

Amygdaloidal

andesite dyke

Biotite plagioclase

Porphyritic guartz

0.05 - 0.10% Mo

0.10 - 0.15% Mo

0.15 - 0.20% Mo

Mo (%), Cu (%) metres

>0.20% Mo

Algom completed a 1,488 metre diamond drilling program within the central camp zone. The program confirmed molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralization in a stockwork guartz vein



surrounding volcanics. The zones of silicification in the surrounding volcanic rock contained the higher grades of both molybdenum and copper.

The best intersection was drill hole 12 which was 0.102% Mo and 0.13% Cu over 187.7 metres (690 feet), including 0.201% Mo, and 0.21% Cu over 72.2 metres (238 feet). Mineralization in the guartz monzonite stock varies between 0.07% and 0.045% Mo.

The following table summarizes selected drill results from the 1989 diamond drilling program:

Drill Hole (Depth)	Section	Dip	Interval (m)	Length (m / ft)	Mo (%)	Cu (%)
89-1 (121.9m)	200N/0W	-53	1.5 to 121.9	120.4 / 395	0.062	0.04
89-4 (139.9m)	200W/200E	-51	11.3 to 139.6	128.4 / 421	0.086	0.16
89-10 (115.8m)	100N/200E	-50	3.00 to 115.8	112.8 / 370	0.045	0.05
89-11 (106.7m)	100N/400E	-52	11.3 to 106.7	95.4 / 313	0.085	0.14
including			56 to 106	50 / 164	0.135	0.19
89-12 (225.6m)	400W/250W	-53.5	37.9 to 225.6	187.7 / 615	0.102	0.13
including			97.8 to 170.0	72.2 / 237	0.201	0.21

Schistose intermediate

Biotite plagioclase porphyry

Porphyritic quartz

Silica Replacement

Area of quartz veins

with Cu/Mo mineraliza

Amygdaloidal andesite dyke

Note: Holes 89-1 and 89-10 were entirely within the quartz monzonite while 89-4, 9-11 and 89-12 were drilled from the surrounding volcanics into the quartz monzonite. (See cross sections)



Section 4+00 N Facing North-East



\$



CAMP

ZONE

least 1 kilometre. All three zones exhibit coincident molybdenum and fluorine rock geochemical anomalies, copper and



Compilation Map

The Mac porphyry molybdenum copper system is associated with a porphyry quartz monzonite intrusive in Cache Creek volcanics. The intrusion is believed to be part of the early Jurassic Omenica intrusion, the same as those which hosts the Endako molybdenum deposit southeast of the Mac property.

The porphyry intrusion has been identified in a 100 metre by 300 metre outcrop in the central-camp zone; one of the three zones which defines a hydrothermal system with a length of over

3.5 kilometres and a width of at



Facing North-East

drilling results. The Pond zone to the north and the Peak zone to the south do not have outcrop

exposures of the porphyry guartz monzonite, but do have porphyry dykes and silicification in volcanics with molybdenum and copper mineralization in outcrop. The Pond zone contains a 500 metre long and 150 metre wide zone of silicified volcanics with associated molybdenite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Its potential is somewhat limited by the fact that the overlying volcanics have been removed by erosion, exposing a large area of the porphyry quartz monzonite. The Pond zone and the Peak zone, however, have the volcanic cap fully preserved and







molybdenum soil anomalies, distinct magnetic lows and IP anomalies. Geological mapping indicates that the Pond and Camp zones are in fact one large zone which is approximately 2 kilometres long and at least 1 kilometre wide. This zone already contains significant ore grade zones as indicated by the 1989

potential to contain near surface molybdenum and copper mineralization. Neither of these zones have been tested by diamond drilling and will be the focus of Spokane's 1995 exploration program.

All diamond drilling conducted on the property to date has been restricted to the camp zone and to a strike length of only 400 metres. The balance of the 3.5 kilometre zone has not been tested by diamond drilling.

uture Exploration

Spokane Resources will conduct a comprehensive surface exploration program on the Mac property in 1995. A 42 kilometre grid will provide control for detailed geological mapping, trenching and an induced polarization survey to cover all three zones. This will be followed by a diamond drilling program to evaluate all three zones.

Summary

Diamond drill holes 89-11, 89-4 and 89-12 all intersected substantial widths of ore grade Mo-Cu mineralization. The holes are 200 metres apart and there has been no follow-up drilling. The holes are centrally located within a 3.5 kilometre porphyry Mo-Cu system which

has been clearly defined by surface exploration. It is unlikely the Mo-Cu deposit is restricted to the immediate vicinity of each of the three holes. A several hundred million tonne deposit is easily accommodated within a porphyry system of this size.

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Metric/Imperial Conversion

1 kilometre = 0.62 miles 1 metre = 3.3 feet