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PROPERTY VISITS:

Klawli (Au) Rio Algom. Planned drilling had just been completed. Some time was spent examining core from the 14 holes. Hosts were mostly Chuchi formation breccias, tuffs and minor porphyries, latite and monzonite dykes and some augite porphyry flows. Patchy propylitic and potassic alteration occurred throughout, with minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Hopefully the gold assays will be encouraging, but visually there is little mineralization.

Chuchi (Au) BP Resources Canada. Russ Wong brought us up to date and we looked at the core. The situation was similar to the adjacent Klawli drilling, but potassic alteration was more prominent, and the main sulphide was pyrite, not pyrrhotite. Economic sulphides however were equally scarce.

Skook (Au) B.P. Resources Canada. The claims adjoin the Chuchi to the south and east. A few holes have been drilled on widely-spaced coincident geochem and I.P. anomalies. Host rocks are again Chuchi formation breccias, with some minor intrusives of Chuchi syenite. Drilling is continuing, but in the targets drilled so far, there was little alteration and less mineralization.

Col (Au) Kookaburra Gold. Siobhan McKeown brought us up to date. Geochemistry had been completed and IP was in progress. A large area of anomalous copper in soils has been found north of the area of Falconbridge's 1960's drilling and trenching, and drilling is planned. We looked at the area of old trenching and last year's new trenches. Mineralization in the form of chalcopyrite and minor bornite is widespread throughout either a potassically altered diorite or syenite host. Kookaburra's work last year also showed some encouraging gold values.

Frasergold (phyllite-hosted Au) Eureka Resources. John Kerr gave us a tour of current operations - step out and in fill drilling with a large diameter r/c drill, and underground drifting and bulk sampling of the Jay zone. Pilot milling of the bulk samples at a mill at Slocan is reported to be visually encouraging. In a follow-up visit we looked at the new underground headings north and south of the Jay zone. My concern is that underground exploration and pilot milling may be the only reliable way to delimit ore from waste at this property.

G- South (base metal sulphides, Au) Appian Res. Four holes had been drilled to test the NE extension of the main mineralized shear zone. Host rocks included augite porphyries, calcareous greywackes and impure limestones. The best intersections seen were visually estimated at 1 per cent copper over cm widths.

Kemess (Au, Cu) El Condor Res. Vic Preto and I visited the property, and Dave Copeland showed us around and brought us up to date. Current efforts are directed at expanding the reserves at the North Kemess (70 plus Mt grading .22% Cu and .45 to .48g/t Au) and South Kemess (70 plus Mt grading .28% Cu and .65 to .67 g/t Au), and developing targets at other areas, such as West Kemess. The North Kemess is largely volcanic hosted in Takla group augite porphyries and related feldspar porphyries. The rocks are heavily altered, with spectacular gossan zones above argillic alteration with abundant iron oxides, pervasive to patchy propylitic alteration, lesser potassic alteration and minor zeolites. Sulphides are both

disseminated and associated with zones of silicification and minor fluorite or anhydrite or both. The South Kemess, by contrast, is essentially monzonite hosted, with chalcopyrite and minor pyrite in varying propylitized and K-altered intrusive. A plus for the South Kemess is an interesting and potentially significant mineralized regolith, and the fact that the deposit is open to the south and west. A minus is the fact that the intrusive is cut off at depth by a thrust fault. This is definitely a property to watch.