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SUMMARY REPORT

TASEKO LAKE PROPERTY

NTS

920/12

Western Canadian Mining (WCM) Ltd.
Exploration Department
September 12, 1986

TASEKO LAKE PROPERTY

SUMMARY

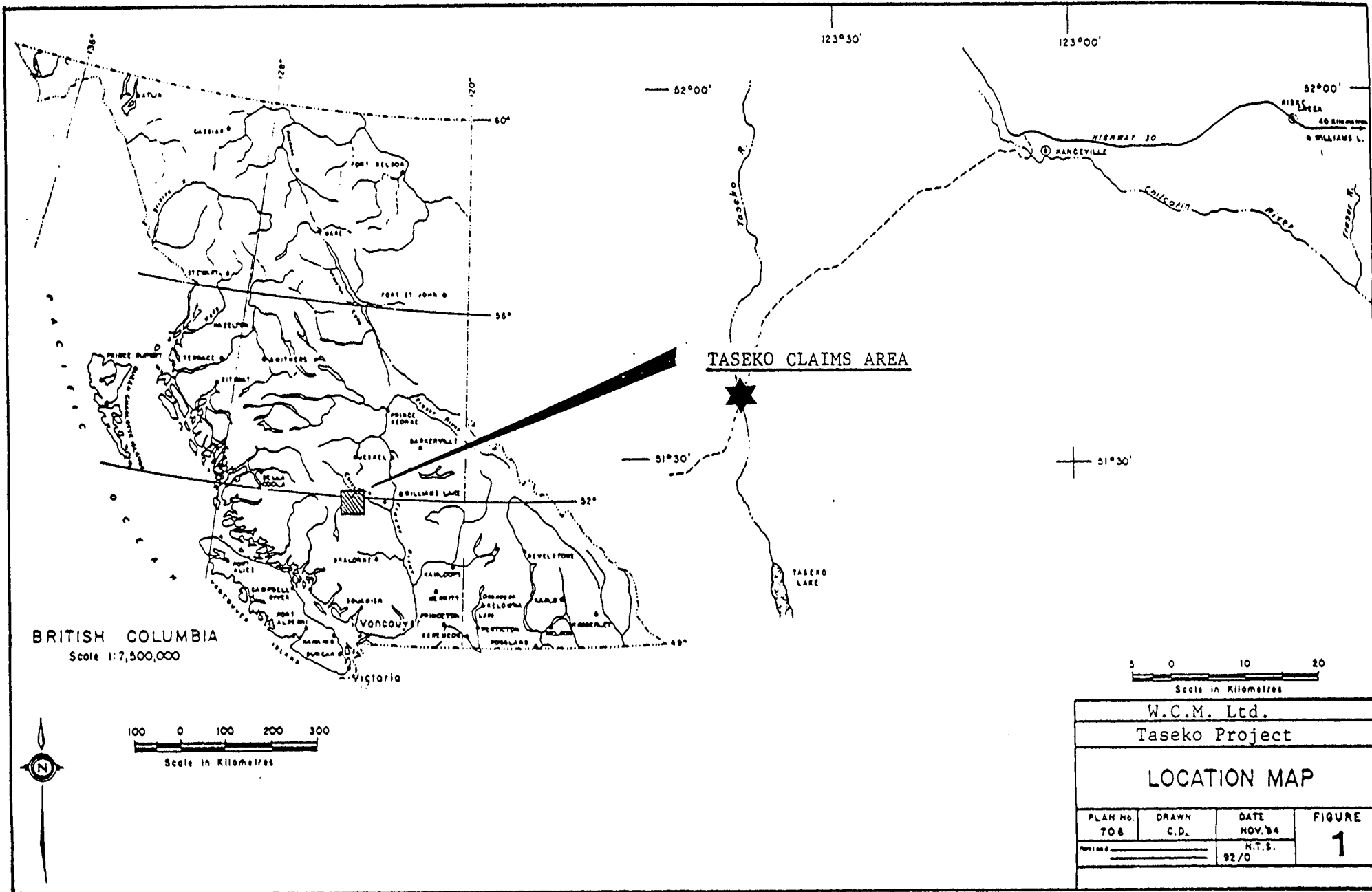
The Taseko property was acquired because of its potential for a large tonnage gold deposit similar to those in Nevada. Fish Lake deposit, containing 201 million tonnes of 0.24% Cu and 0.48 g Au/t (0.014 oz/T), is adjacent to Taseko to the south and the major fault passing through Fish Lake passes through the Taseko property.

Exploration on the Taseko property has identified two specific target areas. Two Gullies contains high arsenic anomalies and clay-silica alteration, Cone Hill contains elevated gold values (to 425 ppb Au in soil). Both targets require additional work.

Geochemical sampling of the claim block is about two thirds complete. The remainder of the property should be sampled. Areas of heavy overburden, particularly near major fault systems, should be overburden drilled.

PROPERTY

The Taseko property of Western Canadian Mining (WCM) Ltd. is well located along the Taseko River north of Taseko Lake approximately 110 km southwest of Williams Lake, B.C. (Fig. 1, NTS 920/12). Access is by paved all-weather roads to Hanceville, B.C., about 100 km west of Williams Lake, and by good 2-wheel drive gravel road to the property. Cattle roads and seismic roads



BRITISH COLUMBIA
Scale 1:7,500,000

100 0 100 200 300
Scale in Kilometres

TASEKO CLAIMS AREA

5 0 10 20
Scale in Kilometres

W.C.M. Ltd.
Taseko Project

LOCATION MAP

PLAN NO.	DRAWN	DATE	FIGURE
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allow access throughout most of the property; the northern part west of Taseko River must be reached by helicopter.

Open lodgepole pine forests cover generally flat topography at elevations around 1,400 m asl. The Taseko and Elkin Rivers cut steep-sided valleys 250-300 m below datum and Cone Hill to the south rises to 1,750 m asl. Outcrop is confined to banks of creeks and rivers and represents less than 5% of the area.

WCM owns 100% interest in 20 claims totalling 348 units. Expiry dates for the claims are in September and October, 1988, although work credits could be filed and add 2 years to each unit.

Big Ben Resources has the right to earn a 50% interest in the property by expending \$225,000 on exploration managed by WCM by March 1, 1987.

HISTORY

There is no published information on exploration along the Taseko River north of the Fish Lake deposit but the area has been mapped at 1:12,500 scale by the Geological Survey of Canada.

In the early 1930's, prospectors followed float to exposures of narrow pyrite-, chalcopyrite- and gold-bearing zones associated with diorite and

feldspar porphyry dykes some 1 km east and 0.5 km north of the Fish Lake deposit. The porphyry copper potential of the area was recognized in 1960 by Phelps Dodge Corporation and the Fish Lake deposit was subsequently outlined in the 1960's and 1970's.

Programs by Bethlehem Copper and Cominco have indicated reserves of 201 million tonnes of 0.24% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au (0.014 oz/T), and 1.13 g/t Ag (0.033 oz/T) in the Fish Lake deposit immediately south of the Taseko property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Taseko Claim Block lies near the northeastern erosional edge of rocks forming part of the Tyaughton Trough successor basin and are situated at the east end of a belt of east trending folds, faults and feldspar porphyry dykes. Both marine and non-marine mid-Jurassic to late Cretaceous continental sedimentary and volcanic rocks accompanied by transcurrent movement on the northwest trending Yalakom fault were deposited subsequent to the last major transgression in Aptian and Albian time.

Younger fine to coarse grained plutonic to hypabyssal stocks and dyke complexes of locally Cu-Au-bearing porphyritic quartz diorite intruded the Kingsvale and provided the Fish Lake Cu-Au mineralization to the hornfelsed sediments.

Flat-lying basaltic lavas of Pliocene and Miocene age overlie much of the Kingsvale; however, numerous windows of Kingsvale sediments are exposed.

PROSPECT GEOLOGY

The local geology of the Taseko property involves a basement of Middle Jurassic granodiorite which is overlain by folded sedimentary and volcanic strata assigned to the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group. These units were intruded by Eocene felsic igneous rocks. Later capping by Miocene to Recent basalt masks underlying units and gives the prevalent plateau appearance to the area (compilation map).

Andesite flow and tuff forms the basal unit of the Kingsvale Group. Overlying units are coarse to fine clastics locally derived from granitic basement and older sedimentary and volcanic strata.

The Taseko River area is on the northeast side of the Yalakom Fault, a major right-lateral transcurrent fault system probably with displacement in the order of tens of kilometers. Faults, related to the Yalakom system, which trend north-northwesterly along the Taseko River, may have provided controls important in the localization of the Fish Lake deposit and are evidenced on the Taseko property.

1984 PROGRAM

In 1984, WCM conducted a major exploration program totalling \$272,000 including staking, airborne magnetic and VLF-EM surveys, heavy mineral sampling, composite soil sampling, prospecting, and geological mapping. Minequest Exploration Associates managed the program.

Geochemical samples collected were concentrated by sieving in wet drainage systems and hand sorting in dry systems. Samples were then separated into four fractions based on size, specific gravity and magnetism. These fractions were assayed for different elements depending upon the fraction, but included As, Sb, Au, Ag, Ce, Ba and W.

Some standard silt samples were also collected and were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Ag, As, Au, Hg, Ba and Sb.

Soil sample lines were originally laid out to cover areas not adequately sampled by silt or heavy mineral sampling. Conventional grids were later established over areas selected on the basis of positive geochemical response or geological observations.

The results of this exploration lead to the identification of a number of high priority targets characterized by a peak 15,000 ppb Au value in a heavy mineral concentrate sample and defined As and Sb soil and rock geochemical anomalies coincident with argillic and silicic alteration zones.

1985 PROGRAM

During 1985, work was concentrated in areas highlighted by the 1984 work. Detailed soil sampling on grids over target areas was accompanied with a combination of ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, geological mapping, litho-geochemical sampling, and air photo interpretation. The total cost of the program was \$212,000.

A number of areas were advanced to the drilling stage and the highest priority target was selected for percussion drilling. A road was cleared to Two Gullies and a truck mounted percussion drill completed 692 m in 4 holes.

Much of the Taseko property is overburden covered with no outcrop. A systematic program of soil sampling was begun in 1985 but only half of the property was covered.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The exploration target of the Taseko project is a disseminated Au deposit in the Kingsvale Group of sediments and volcanics. The occurrence of higher grade, structurally controlled epithermal gold-bearing veins spatially related to possible heat source intrusives is likely.

Volcanic- and sedimentary-hosted gold deposits in Nevada such as Round Mountain (224 million tons of 0.04 oz/t Au) and Jerritt Canyon (11 million

tons of 0.23 oz/t Au) contain disseminated micron size gold which in the case of Round Mountain is associated with a younger felsic intrusive event. Deposition of gold at Round Mountain involved hydrothermal cell generation with meteoric waters causing leaching, remobilization and precipitation of gold in the zone of boiling and in the porous volcanic tuffs.

Characteristic alteration zonation with propylitic rims to argillic and silicic brecciated cores with As and Sb geochemical associations are common to Round Mountain and Russian epithermal models. Similar surface patterns at Taseko indicate the presence of a geological environment above the optimum zone for gold mineralization (Fig. 2).

Nevada deposits with no known intrusive connection (e.g. Jerritt Canyon) contain evidence of low temperature hydrothermal activity with gold precipitated in porous, receptive sedimentary rocks. The genesis of this mineralization is interpreted to be a derivation from the above model. The role of the intrusives at Taseko has yet to be ascertained.

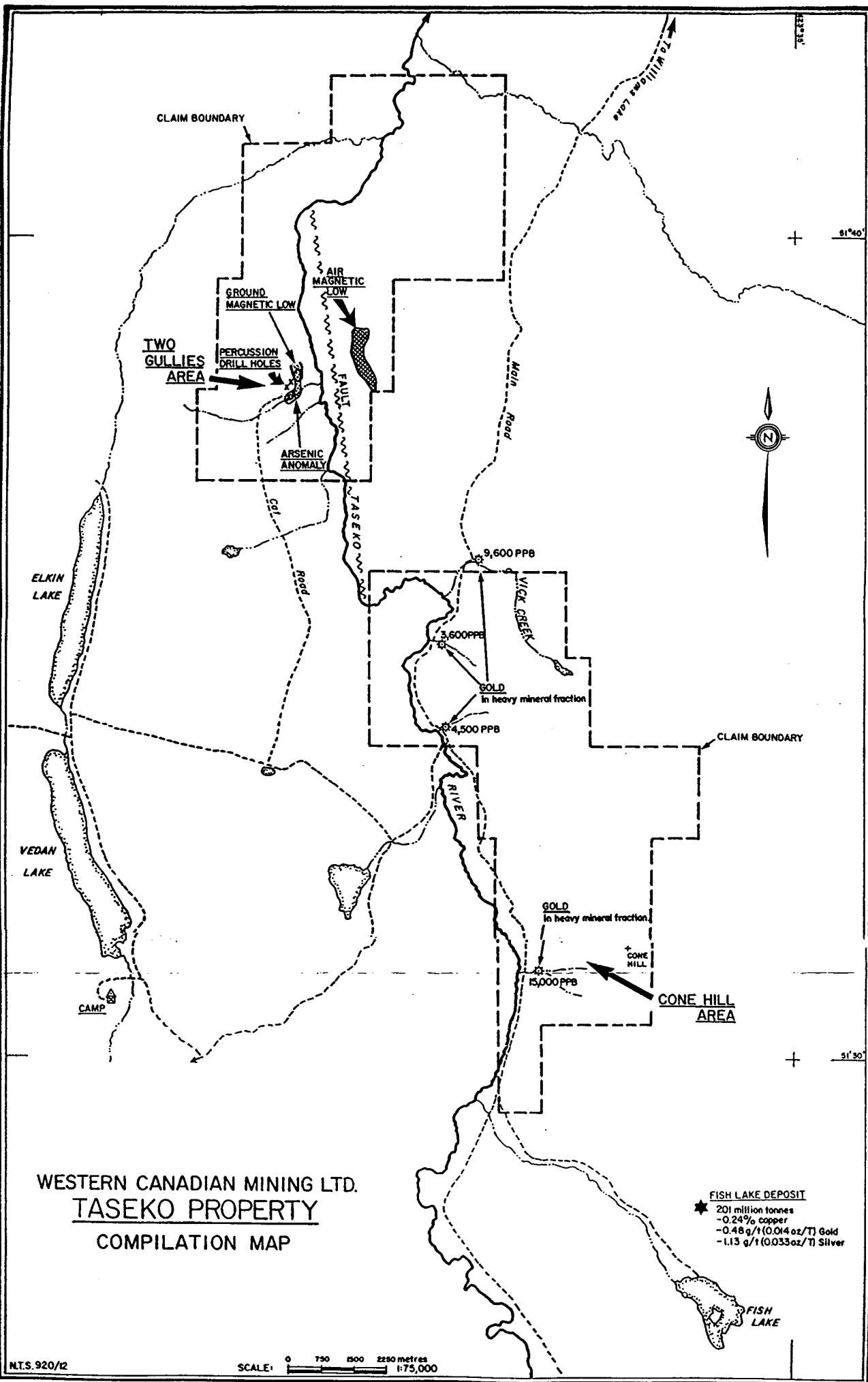
Similarities with the Nevada gold deposits are evident at Taseko and include Au, As and Sb geochemical anomalies in sediments and volcanic tuffs, hydrothermal alteration zones, structural relationships and spatial relationships to felsic intrusives. Development of the specific model in order to refine the target areas at Taseko requires additional data and geological interpretation.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

Percussion drilling of the arsenic anomaly in the Two Gullies area disclosed clay altered and silicified andesites of the Kingsvale Group containing up to 1% arsenic. Alteration was typical of that associated with gold-bearing systems. Surprisingly, the percussion holes passed through the alteration to relatively fresh material suggesting drilling was conducted on the fringe of the system or the system is overturned. As alteration increases in a northeasterly direction, the centre of the system is presumed to be located just northeast of the drilling in an area of a prominent magnetic low. This area has been selected as a drill target.

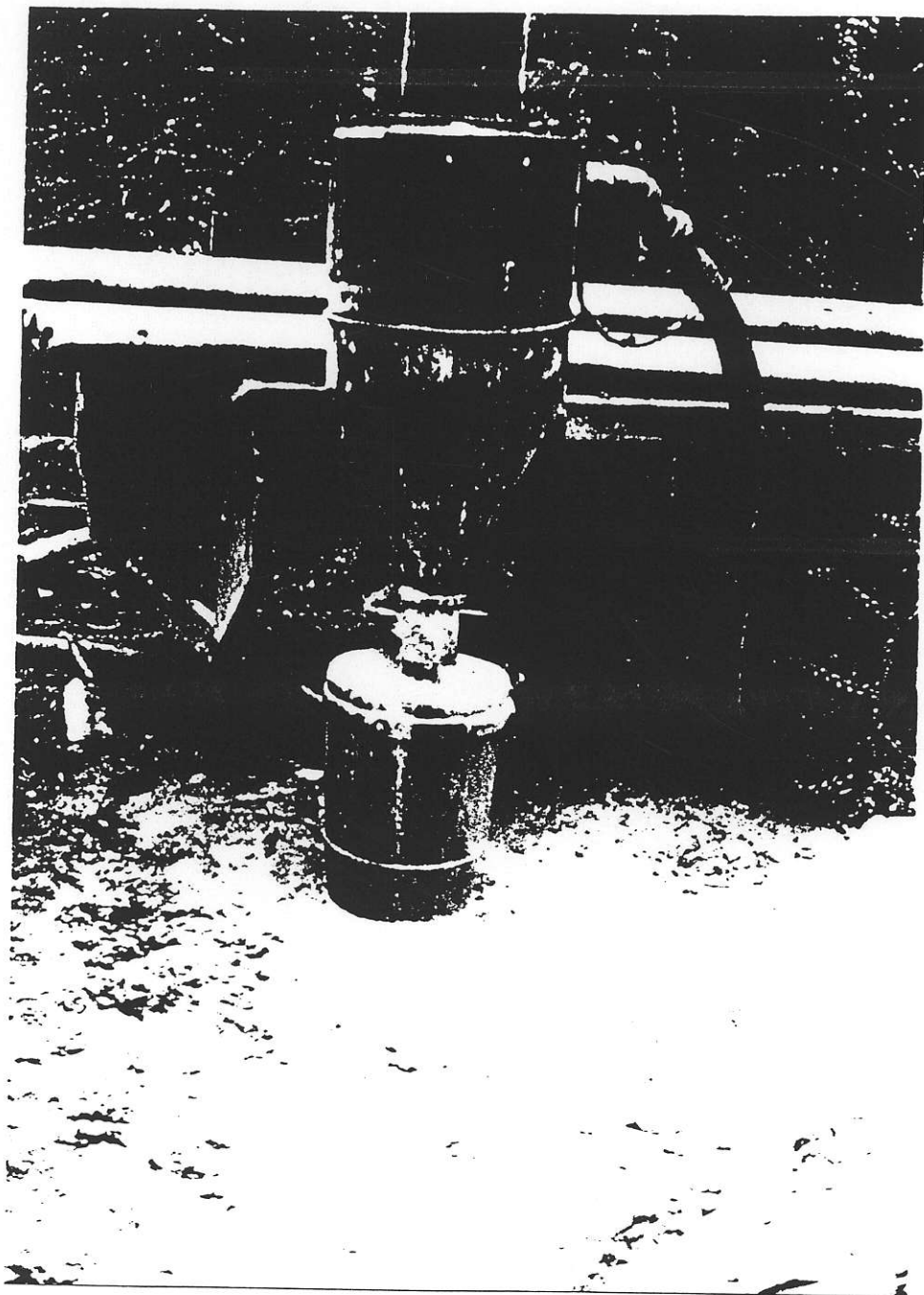
Heavy mineral concentrates in the Cone Hill area contain concentrations of gold to 15,000 ppb. Soil sampling on grids over the granite-sediment contact on Cone Hill contain samples anomalous for gold peaking at 425 ppb, outlining a target area. Trenching in the area would expose bedrock and allow rock sampling to determine gold content.

Most of the Taseko property is overburden covered and therefore difficult to explore. A portion of the property has been geochemically sampled, but much has not been sampled. Continued geochemical sampling utilizing the pathfinder elements arsenic and antimony would help assess areas that are covered. As the overburden is thick in many areas, overburden drilling may be required to determine mineralized potential, particularly near major fault systems.

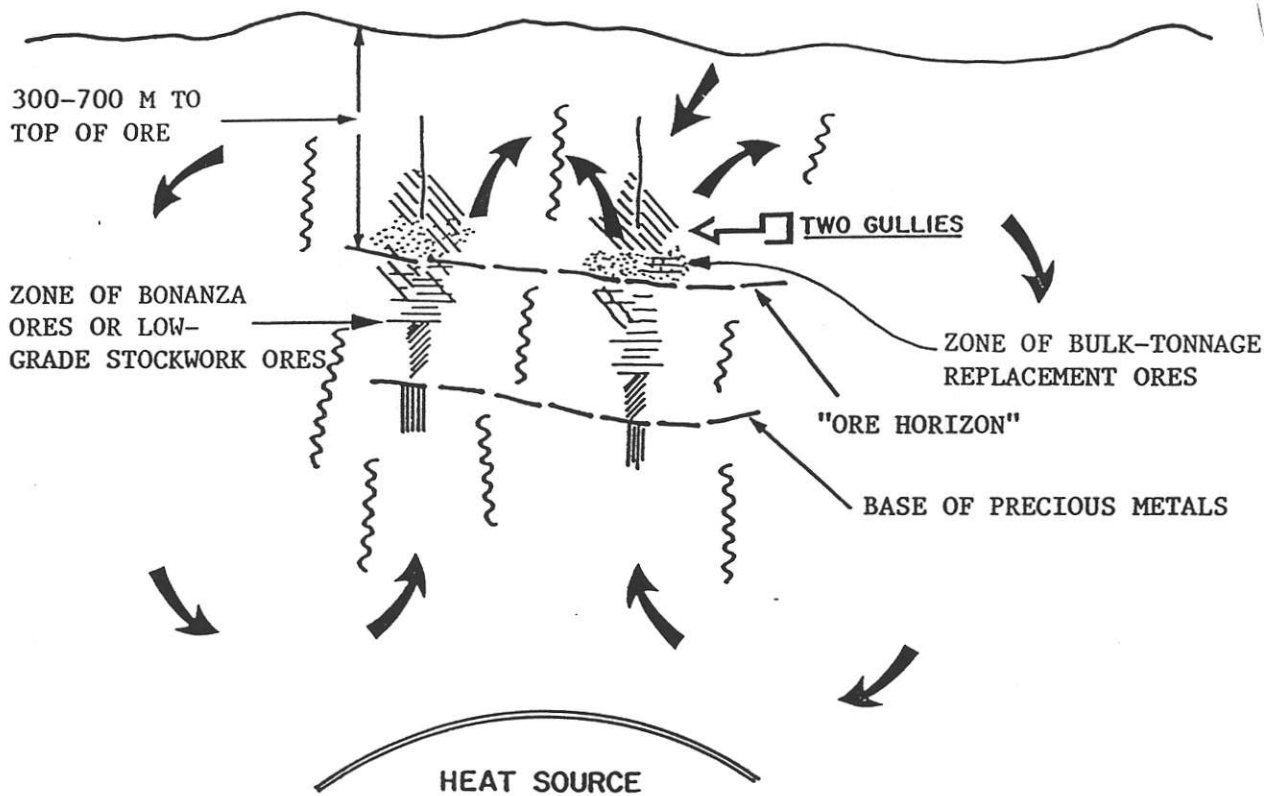


WESTERN CANADIAN MINING LTD.
TASEKO PROPERTY
 COMPILATION MAP

FISH LAKE DEPOSIT
 ★ 201 million tonnes
 - 0.24% copper
 - 0.48 g/t (0.014 oz/T) Gold
 - 1.13 g/t (0.033 oz/T) Silver



In areas of rich arsenic, cuttings from the drill turn yellow.



LEGEND









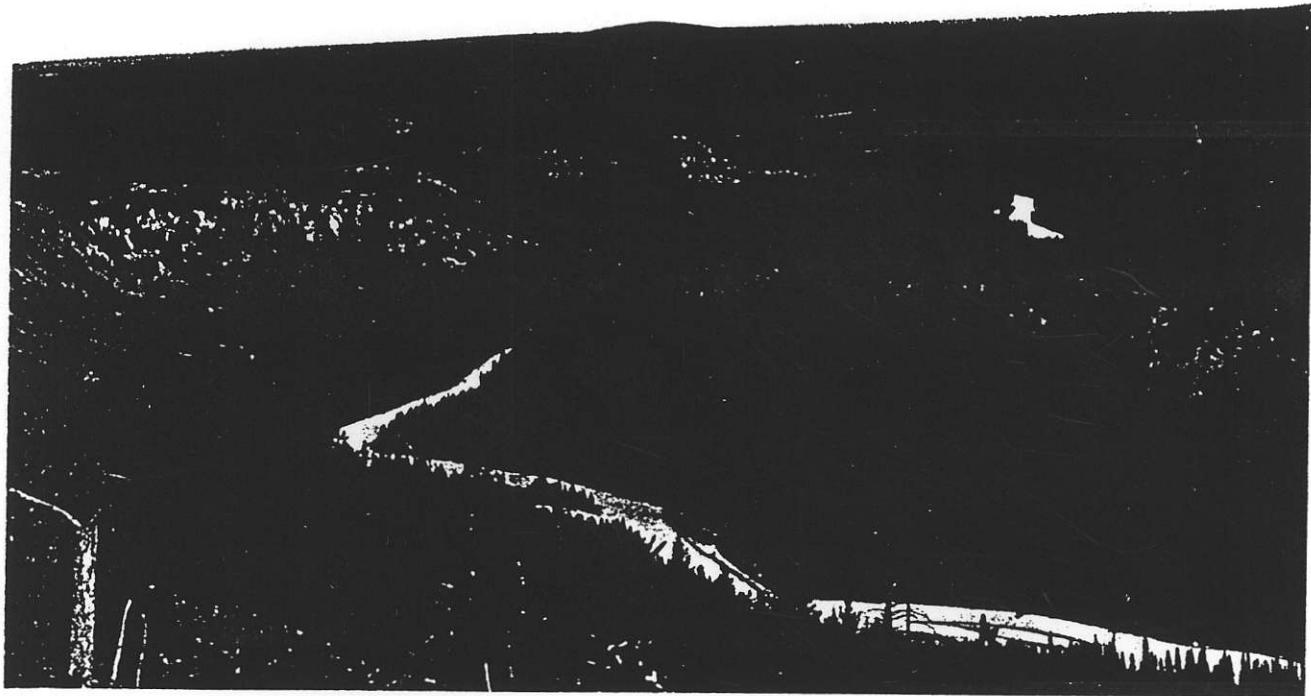
	DIRECTION OF FLUID FLOW		SILIFICATION		QUARTZ + ADULARIA + ILLITE + SULFIDE ASSEMBLAGE
	QUARTZ + CALCITE + FLUORITE VEINS		QUARTZ + ILLITE + NATIVE METALS + SULFO-SALTS + SULFIDES ASSEMBLAGE		QUARTZ + CHLORITE + ADULARIA + SULFIDE ASSEMBLAGE
	QUARTZ + KAOLINITE + MONTMORILLONITE		PERVASIVE PROPYLLIZATION		

FIGURE 2

Schematic drawing of a closed-cell hydrothermal circulation system related to epithermal Ag-Au mineralization (Berger and Eimon, 1982).

Note: Interpreted position of Two Gullies exploration target shown.



General view looking northwesterly across the Taseko property. The Taseko River can be seen. Rusty patches are areas of silica alteration. Photograph is taken from Two Gullies, the area of percussion drilling.

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Gold panning to concentrate heavy minerals in stream sediment samples is an effective way to concentrate gold. Gold anomalies were obtained in the Cone Hill and Vick Creek areas.



A bulldozer was used to clear roads to the drill target area so that a truck-mounted percussion drill could be used. Percussion drilling is relatively inexpensive but the size and weight of the equipment restricts use to areas accessible by road. Most of the Taseko property is suitable for percussion drilling.



Trenches in overburden covered areas help determine whether or not arsenic anomalies in soil are transported or are related to underlying mineralization.

Cuttings from the drill

are mixed in a cement mixer and split into smaller samples which are then sent to the laboratory for assay.

