GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

JEAN PORPHYRY COPPER PROSPECT

Nation Lakes Area
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

Latitude: 55°05' North
Longitude: 124°54' West
NTS: 92N/2W

FOR

INTL. FOCUS RES. INC.

BY

N.C. CARTER, PH.D. P.ENG.
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N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

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SUMMARY

Intl. Focus Res. Inc. holds an option on the JEAN porphyry copper prospect which consists of 66 mineral claims situated 200 km northwest of Prince George in central British Columbia.

The JEAN property includes the southwestern part of a composite granitic stock of early Cretaceous age which intrudes late Triassic volcanic rocks. The granitic stock, which is elongate in a northwesterly direction and measures 11 x 3 km in plan, is comprised principally of quartz diorite and lesser granodiorite which forms the southwestern margin of the intrusion. The southwestern contact of the stock is marked by a fault structure and bordering volcanic flows and lesser pyroclastic rocks are variably hornfelsed and skarnified. Both the intrusive and volcanic rocks marginal to the faulted contact are cut by younger, alkaline dykes and sills.

Previous work on the property since 1970, including 5150 metres of diamond and percussion drilling, has identified several zones of copper-molybdenum mineralization along the faulted southwestern contact of the granitic stock. Three of these mineralized zones have been partially delineated by previous drilling. Two of these zones, separated by 300 metres of lower grade material, are

estimated to contain a combined resource of 27 million tonnes grading 0.31% copper and 0.02% molybdenum. A third, less well defined zone 2 km to the southeast, includes an estimated resource of 30 million tonnes grading 0.11% copper and 0.017% molybdenum.

All three of these zones have strong Induced Polarization signatures. Several untested Induced Polarization anomalies are also evident elsewhere along and south of the faulted intrusive-volcanic contact. Most of these are coincident with anomalous concentrations of copper identified by more recent biogeochemical surveys. Anomalous gold values have also been identified by recent work which has been principally directed to areas underlain by altered volcanic rocks south of the intrusive stock.

Results of work to date on the JEAN property are considered to be significant. In addition to the three zones with demonstrated resource potential, more recent geochemical and geophysical work has identified several prospective areas underlain by altered volcanic rocks south of the intrusive contact.

Additional exploratory work is warranted and it is recommended that an initial phase program include expanded geochemical and geophysical survey coverage followed by diamond drilling at an estimated cost of $500,000.

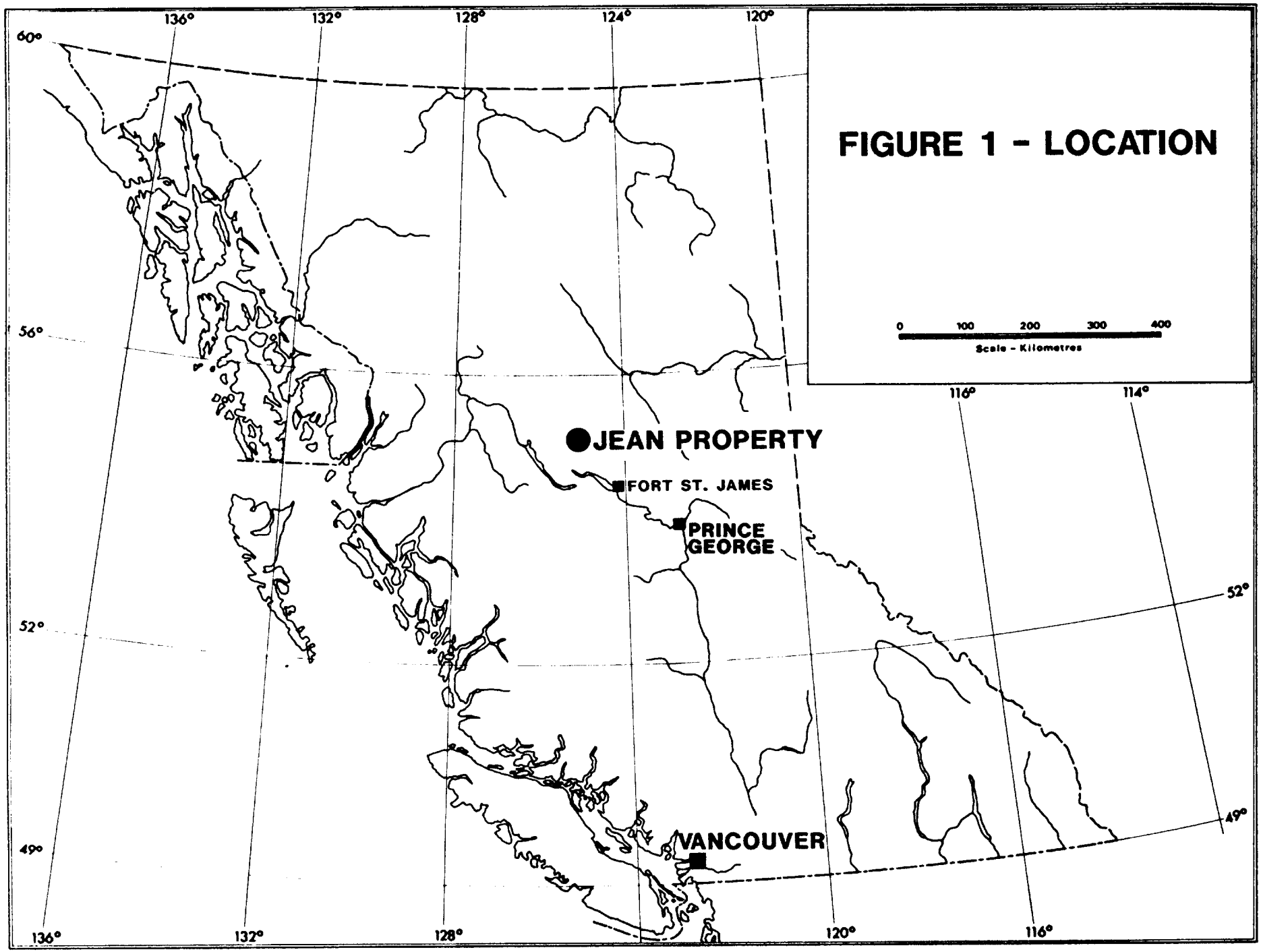

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION

INTRODUCTION

Intl. Focus Res. Inc. has entered into an option agreement for the purpose of conducting additional exploratory work on the JEAN porphyry copper prospect which consists of 66 mineral claims and is situated northwest of Prince George in central British Columbia.

This report, prepared at the request of Intl. Focus Res. Inc., is based principally on the results of past exploratory programs conducted on the property since its initial location in 1969. Numerous reports, only some of which are available in the public record, have been provided to the writer by the owners of the property and these and other sources of information are listed in the References section of this report.

The writer briefly visited the JEAN property in 1970 while in the employ of the British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources. The writer has an extensive background knowledge of the geology and mineral deposits of this part of British Columbia gained from conducting and supervising geological mapping programs and the examination of, and reporting on, numerous mineral deposits and occurrences.

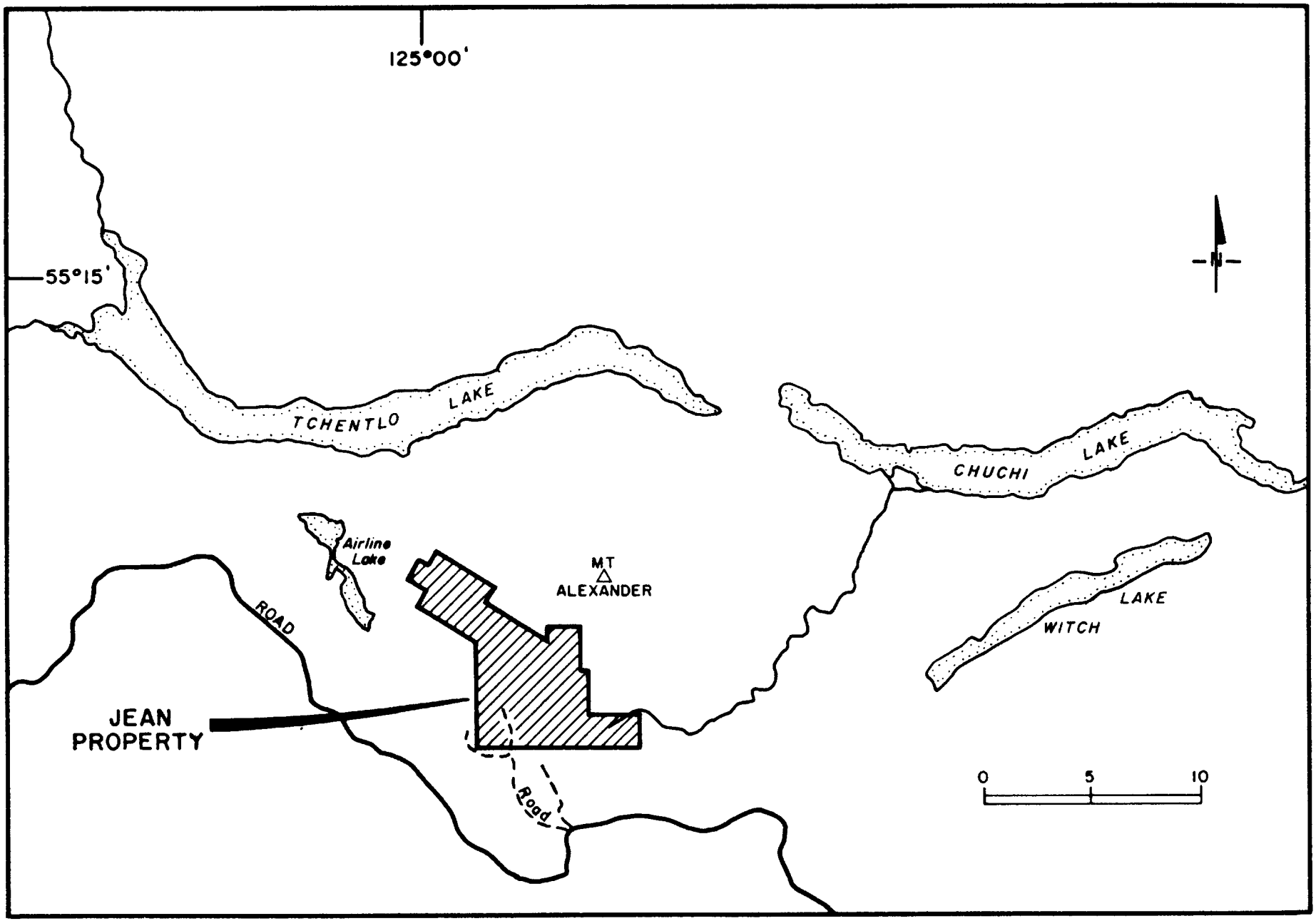

FIGURE 2 - LOCATION - JEAN PROPERTY

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The JEAN property is situated 200 air kilometres northwest of Prince George in central British Columbia (Figure 1).

The mineral claims comprising the property are located between 5 and 15 km south of Tchentlo Lake (the westernmost of the two Nation Lakes - Figure 2), some 80 km northwest of the community of Fort St. James. The geographic centre of the property is at latitude 55°05' North and 124° 54' West in NTS map-area 92N/2W.

Access is by way of a mainline logging road which extends northwesterly from Fort St. James and provides access to Takla Lake and points north. Spur roads, in various states of disrepair but which could be rehabilitated, extend into the southern property area (Figure 2). Numerous roads and skid trails in the central claims area, now overgrown, provided access from Chuchi Lake for 1970's exploratory work.

An extension of BC Rail, which links Fort St. James with Takla Lake and points north, is 35 km west of the JEAN property.

MINERAL PROPERTY

The JEAN property is comprised of fifty-eight 2-post full and fractional mineral claims and eight 4-post mineral

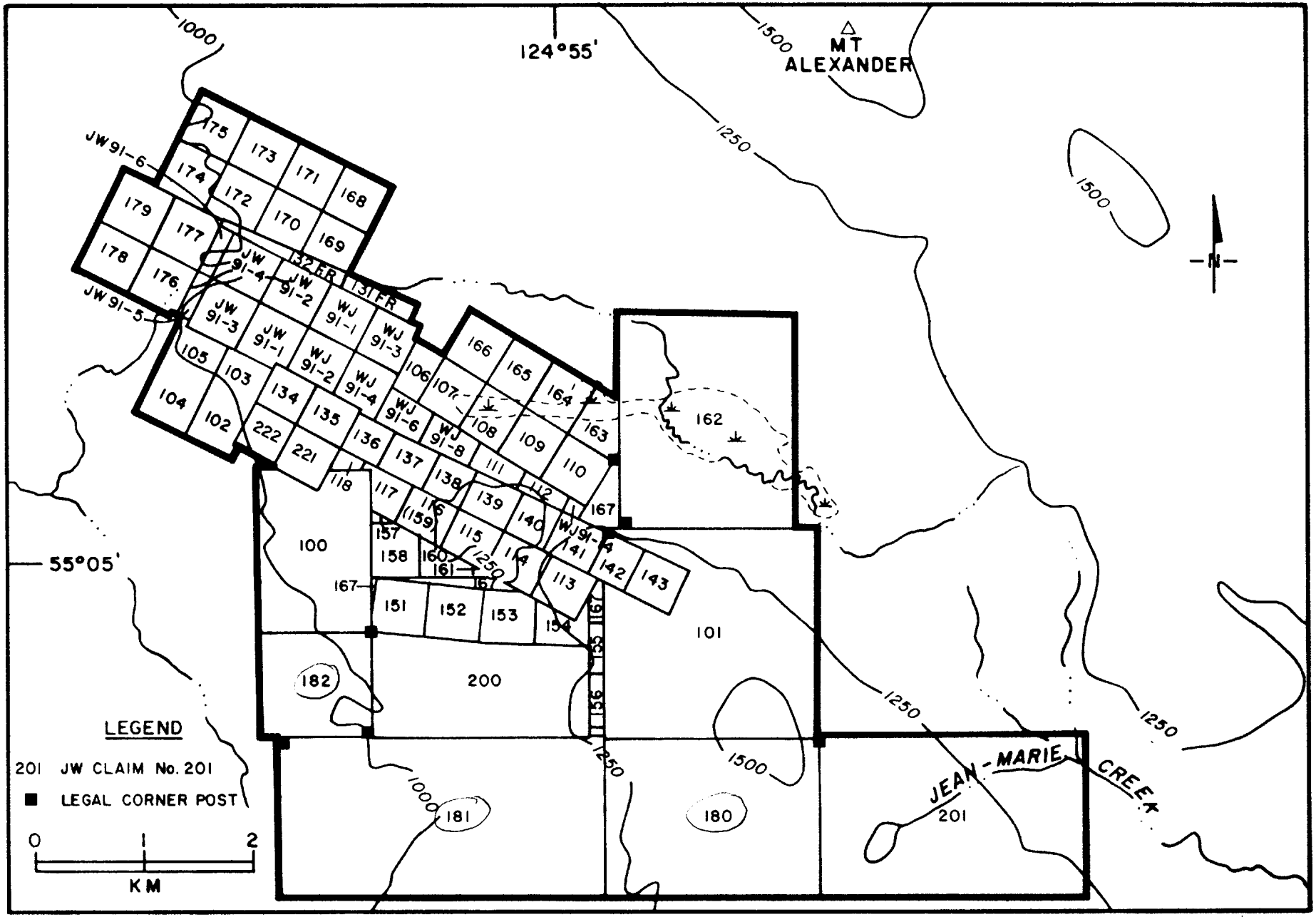

FIGURE 3 - CLAIM MAP - JEAN PROPERTY

claims located in the Omineca Mining Division (Figure 3). The claims are owned jointly by David L. Cooke and Ragnar U. Bruaset and are subject to an option agreement with Intl. Focus Res. Inc.

The mineral claims are believed to have been located in accordance with procedures as specified by Mineral Tenure Act Regulations for the Province of British Columbia. No claim posts or lines have been examined by the writer.

Details of the mineral claims are as follows:

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Expiry Date
JW#131 Fr.	245031	1	June 26,1997
JW#132 Fr.	245032	1	"
JW#134	245033	1	"
JW#135	245034	1	"
JW#136	245035	1	"
JW#137	245036	1	"
JW#138	245037	1	"
JW#139	245038	1	"
JW#140	245039	1	"
JW#141	245040	1	"
JW#142	245041	1	"
JW#143	245042	1	"
JW 221	245950	1	August 19,1997
JW 222	245951	1	"
JW91-1	301229	1	June 25,1997
JW91-2	301230	1	"
JW91-3	301231	1	"
JW91-4	301232	1	"
JW91-5	301233	1	"
JW91-6	301234	1	"
WJ91-1	301239	1	"
WJ91-2	301240	1	"
WJ91-3	301241	1	"
WJ91-4	301242	1	"
WJ91-6	301244	1	"
WJ91-8	301246	1	"
WJ91-14	301248	1	"
JW 100	303956	6	September 1,1995

Claim Name	Record Number	Units	Expiry Date
JW 106	312217	1	August 11,1995
JW 107	312218	1	"
JW 108	312219	1	"
JW 109	312220	1	"
JW 110	312221	1	"
JW 113	312222	1	August 10,1995
JW 114	312223	1	"
JW 115	312224	1	"
JW 116	312225	1	"
JW 117	312226	1	"
JW 111	312228	1	August 11,1995
JW 112	312229	1	"
JW 102	312230	1	"
JW 103	312231	1	"
JW 104	312232	1	"
JW 105	312233	1	"
JW 101	312234	16	August 10,1995
JW 200	329919	8	"
JW 201	329920	15	"
JW 151	329921	1	"
JW 152	329922	1	"
JW 153	329923	1	"
JW 154	329924	1	"
JW 155	329925	1	"
JW 156	329926	1	"
JW 157	329927	1	"
JW 158	329928	1	August 12,1995
JW 159	329929	1	"
JW 160	329930	1	"
JW 161	329931	1	"
JW 163	330448	1	August 31,1995
JW 164	330449	1	"
JW 165	330450	1	"
JW 166	330451	1	"
JW 167	330893	15	September 6,1995
JW 180	333452	12	January 13,1996
JW 181	333453	18	"
JW 182	333454	4	"

PHYSICAL SETTING

The JEAN property, situated near the northern margin of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia, covers an area of

low to moderate relief. The claims include the headwaters of Jean-Marie Creek and a broad valley south of Mt. Alexander (1666 metres a.s.l.) which contains the headwaters of a westerly-flowing drainage (Figure 3).

Elevations within the claims range from 1000 metres a.s.l. in the northwestern property area to 1600 metres in a highland area near the southeastern boundary. With the exception of swampy terrain marginal to the west-flowing drainage, much of the property is well-forested with spruce, fir and lodgepole pine.

Bedrock exposures are masked in many parts of the property by locally thick till and fluvioglacial deposits.

PREVIOUS WORK

Initial mineral claims were staked near the headwaters of Jean-Marie Creek in 1969 following the identification of anomalous copper and molybdenum values in soils by N.B.C. Syndicate which initially included Cominco Ltd., Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd., Granby Mining Corporation and Duval International Corp. Bacon and Crowhurst Ltd. carried out exploratory work on behalf of the Syndicate until 1972 when Cominco Ltd. assumed management of the Jean project.

Work between 1969 and 1978 included geological mapping, geochemical surveys (soil sampling), 130 line-km of Induced

Polarization and magnetometer surveys, 48 km of road building, trenching and stripping, 1950 metres of diamond drilling in 19 holes and 3200 metres of percussion drilling in 40 holes.

An airborne magnetometer survey was conducted over part of the present property in 1981 by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited who also undertook subsequent geochemical surveys in 1989 and 1990.

The original mineral claims were allowed to lapse in 1991 and the property was staked by the current property owners. Work in 1991 included geological mapping, rock chip sampling and preliminary biogeochemical studies. More comprehensive biogeochemical work (conifer outer bark sampling) was undertaken in 1993 and in 1994 when 20 line-km of Induced Polarization/Resistivity surveys were conducted.

Expenditures incurred on the property since 1991 are estimated to be in the order of $100,000.

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The JEAN property is within Quesnel terrane near the eastern boundary of the Intermontane tectonic belt. Quesnel terrane is typified by Triassic-Jurassic (Takla Group) island-arc volcanic and lesser sedimentary assemblages which are intruded by coeval and younger granitic rocks.

Quesnel terrane in the Nation Lakes area is bounded by two major transform fault systems including the Manson Creek - MacLeod Lake fault on the east and the Pinchi fault which separates the Triassic - Jurassic sequences from the older, oceanic Cache Creek Group to the west (Nelson et al,1992).

Porphyry copper (+gold+molybdenum) deposits represent the principal style of mineralization in the Nation Lakes area. These are associated with late Triassic to early Cretaceous alkaline and calc-alkaline granitic rocks and examples include the Mt. Nation, Chuchi and Witch Lake prospects and the Mt. Milligan, 55 km east of the JEAN property, where work to date has indicated 298 million tonnes of material grading 0.22% copper and 0.45 grams/tonne gold.

Porphyry copper (+gold+molybdenum) mineralization at the various deposits and prospects is associated with disseminated and fracture-filling sulphide minerals within and marginal to granitic intrusions which commonly have a good magnetic signature due to the presence of magnetite. Induced Polarization surveys have proven to be useful in detecting concentrations of sulphide minerals in overburden-covered areas within this geological environment.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION, GEOPHYSICS AND GEOCHEMISTRY

Geology

The JEAN property is underlain principally by late Triassic Takla Group andesite ad basalt porphyry flows and pyroclastic rocks. These are intruded in the northern property area by the Jean Marie composite granitic stock which is an intrusive outlier of the Hogem batholith to the north (Garnett,1978). The stock, which is elongate in a northwesterly direction and measures 11 x 3 km in plan (Figure 4), is comprised mainly of medium-grained, equigranular quartz diorite and diorite which are gradational to granodiorite and quartz monzonite of similar texture in along the southwestern margin and in the southeastern part of the intrusion.

Radiometric age determinations of biotite and hornblende from an unaltered sample indicate an early Cretaceous age (131 and 136 Ma -Garnett,1978) for this intrusion. Similar radiometric ages have been obtained from granitic rocks hosting the Endako molybdenum deposit, situated 120 miles south of the JEAN.

The southwestern margin of the Jean Marie stock is marked by a northwest-trending fault structure (Figure 4). Takla Group volcanic rocks marginal to this contact have been altered to biotite hornfels and lesser epidote-garnet skarn

(Cooke,1992). There is some suggestion that these altered volcanic rocks might be a product of contact metamorphic processes unrelated to the Jean Marie stock, rather, they may be "exotic" and emplaced marginal to the stock along the northwest fault structure (R. Bruaset, personal communication). Some credence to this theory is provided by a petrographic study by Paterson (1976) who noted no appreciable increase in metamorphic grades within hornfelsed volcanic rocks with increasing proximity to the intrusive contact.

If the foregoing hypothesis is correct, movement along the fault would have to have taken place prior to the emplacement of syenite, monzonite and feldspar porphyry dykes and sills which cut both granitic and volcanic rocks proximal to the fault structure and are intimately associated with sulphide mineralization and attendant hydrothermal alteration.

Mineralization

Work to date on the JEAN property has indicated several zones of copper-molybdenum mineralization along the fault-bounded southwestern stock contact.

Pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, and molybdenite occur in narrow quartz-filled fractures and to a lesser degree as disseminations in intrusive rocks marginal to the contact and

in hairline fractures within bordering hornfelsed volcanic rocks. Fractures and quartz veinlets have preferred orientations of east-northeast, east-west and west-northwest and dip moderately to the south.

Potassic alteration is present as K-feldspar selvages marginal to mineralized quartz veins, veinlets and stringers within the intrusive rocks and as pervasive secondary biotite in the volcanic rocks.

Three mineralized zones (A,B and C) have been partially delineated by previous percussion and diamond drilling. Drill hole locations are shown on Figure 5 and summary hole data and significant sample intervals are contained in Appendix I.

The A and B zones, separated by 250 metres of apparent lower grade material, occur as flat to gently south-dipping tabular zones which straddle the faulted intrusive-volcanic contact. These zones have an average thickness of 30 metres and are capped by between 30 and 60 metres of weakly mineralized rock and/or overburden. A lateral zoning of sulphide minerals is evident in both zones. Chalcopyrite and lesser bornite are more prevalent in the volcanic rocks while most of the molybdenite is hosted by the intrusive rocks which contain significantly lower copper grades (Bruaset,1976).

The A and B zones each contain what were originally

reported as potential mining reserves (Bruaset,1976) at cut-off grades quoted as copper-equivalent (%Cu + 3(%Mo)) as follows:

Zone	Cut-off Grade	Tonnes(millions)	Cu(%)	Mo(%)
A	0.22	12.9	0.30	0.015
B	0.31	14.0	0.31	0.025

Generally accepted present day terminology would categorize the foregoing as probable resources. Both the A and B zones are considered to be open to the north and the B zone may extend to the southeast (Bruaset,1976). The zones may be connected at depth; DDH 74-4 (Figure 5) intersected 9.1 metres grading 0.24% copper and 0.007% molybdenum at a depth of 125 metres (Appendix I).

A re-sampling of some drill cores in 1991 (Cooke and Bruaset,1992) involved the collection of 14 samples from drill hole 75-1 in the B Zone (Figure 5) of which three returned values of 90,110 and 136 ppb gold. All were from hole intervals with higher copper grades of between 0.30 and 2.36% copper. Thirteen rock chip samples from a trench in the southeastern part of B zone (Blueberry showing) returned gold values of between 7 and 44 ppb). Three core samples from hole 75-5 within the A zone returned no significant gold values.

The C zone, 1.2 km southeast of B zone (Figure 5) was tested by 7 percussion holes in 1974. Previous diamond drilling to the north, designed to test a soil geochemical

anomaly, intersected low copper values. The geometry of this zone, which is exposed in surface trenches, is not well understood. C zone, as tested to date, contains appreciably lower copper grades; potential mining reserves (incorporating no cut-off grade - Bruaset,1976) are reported as being 29.9 million tonnes grading 0.11% copper and 0.017% molybdenum. The zone is open to the south (Figure 5) and percussion and diamond drill records show an increase in copper grades in this direction.

A number of bedrock exposures with variable amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization have been identified at a number of localities along the length of the faulted stock contact. The more significant of these to date are within or nearby the A, B and C zones and include the Apple-Cot, Orange-Cot and Low Water showings west and east of A zone, the Blueberry showing (previously described) in the southeastern part of B zone and and three showings east of C zone.

The Apple-Cot showing is exposed in a small drainage merginal to southwest margin of A zone as presently defined (Figure 5). Initial rock chip sampling yielded values of up to 5.22% copper and 0.01% molybdenum over 1 metre intervals and subsequent sampling of bulldozer trenches returned similar results. Locally good concentrations of chalcopyrite

are exposed over a 60 metre interval adjacent to the small drainage. Mineralization occurs as disseminations and in quartz veins in a monzonite porphyry sill which cuts hornfelsed volcanic rocks 250 metres southwest of the stock contact.

Fourteen rock chip samples, collected from this showing in 1991 (Cooke and Bruaset,1992) included six with copper values ranging from 1.4 to 4.9% copper, traces of molybdenum and gold values of between 45 and 945 ppb. Higher gold values are directly proportional to better copper grades.

The Orange-Cot showing, is exposed over a 60 metre interval in the same drainage 175 metres east of the A zone and within the intrusive. 1991 rock chip sampling of this showing included two samples with grades of 0.56 and 1.16% copper, 29 and 114 ppb gold and 30 and 204 ppm molybdenum.

The Low Water showing, 250 metres east of the Orange-Cot zone, is exposed over a 60 metre interval. Copper grades of between 0.02 and 0.06% and 0.02% molybdenum were obtained from previous sampling.

Three bedrock exposures of intrusive rocks 70 metres southeast of C zone contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

Geophysical Signatures

Principal geophysical responses on the JEAN property are

illustrated on Figure 6.

Numerous Induced Polarization chargeability anomalies marginal to the faulted granitic stock contact have been identified by previous surveys. The 10 millisecond contour overlaps this contact virtually over its entire length. A, B and C zones are reflected by chargeabilities of between 15 and 20 msec (Figure 6) and similar strength chargeabilities are evident over considerable areas south of the contact. These include the partially defined 'N' and the 1200 x 800 metres 'H' anomaly with chargeabilities of +15 msec in the southeastern grid area (Figure 6) and a pronounced chargeability high south of the A and B zones.

An isolated, smaller area with anomalous chargeabilities in the extreme southeastern grid area (Figure 6) has been referred to as anomaly 'M'.

Airborne magnetometer survey results (Walker,1981) show a linear zone of higher magnetic susceptibilities parallelling the faulted stock contact (Figure 6). Other distinct magnetic anomalies include a semi-circular, 100 x 400 metres feature 1000 metres southwest of A and B zones and a linear magnetic high apparently bounding the 'N' and 'H' chargeability anomalies on the south. The well defined northern flank of this feature may be reflecting a subsidiary fault which is oblique to the fault along the stock contact.

An east-northeast fault has been postulated as the cause of the pronounced inflection along the southern margin of this magnetic feature (Walker,1990).

Geochemical Signatures

Soil geochemical surveys in the late 1960's identified several areas with coincident, anomalous copper and molybdenum values. The largest of these, measuring 2.5 x 0.8 km and situated along the central part of the faulted stock contact, is shown on Figure 7. Diamond drilling of this anomaly in 1971 (Figure 5) yielded only low copper values, the best result being 645 ppm over 191 metres of hole length. Subsequent work, which was successful in delineating the C zone at the southwest margin of this soil anomaly, suggests that the more anomalous values in soils may not be related to the C zone but have been transported in a northeasterly direction.

Several other areas with anomalous copper values (+130 ppm Cu) in soils include a 580 x 300 metres area with values of up to several hundred ppm (Brabec,1979) which is partly coincident with IP chargeability anomaly 'M' in the extreme southeastern part of the grid (Figure 6). Similar anomalous values, between 600 and 1000 metres to the northwest, were tested by three holes in 1970 which returned values of less than 0.10% copper.

Soil sampling in the southeastern part of the present JEAN property (Campbell,1989; Walker,1990), at higher elevations and consequently with lesser overburden thicknesses, outlined a 1500 x 500 metres area with elevated copper, gold, arsenic and zinc values which is coincident with the pronounced inflection along the southern margin of the linear magnetic feature referred to previously (Figure 6).

A smaller soil anomaly with +200 ppm copper values is centred over the B zone and reflects some local near surface copper mineralization. In general, soil sampling proved to be of little or no value in detecting the tabular A zone which is capped by between 30 to 60 metres of overburden and/or weakly mineralized "cover" rock.

Drilling data for the A, B and C zones indicates overburden thicknesses ranging from 1 to 46 metres and averaging 13 metres. These data, coupled with the fact that this is glacially transported overburden with a locally significant clay component, suggest that total reliance on soil geochemistry could be misleading.

The physical setting of the JEAN property is typical of most areas in the Interior Plateau of British Columbia where locally thick overburden cover has inhibited mineral exploration. Various other geochemical techniques, including

biogeochemistry, have been applied in parts of this terrain with some degree of success over the past several years (Dunn,1991).

The sampling of outer bark of conifers has proven to be an effective tool in parts of the Interior Plateau. Recent studies by the Geological Survey of Canada include sampling of the QR gold and Mt. Milligan copper-gold deposits, both of which are in geological environments similar to the JEAN property.

Trees have extensive root systems which effectively extract elements from the substratum for growth. Non-essential elements, such as heavy metals, are sequestered in a tree's outer parts including outer bark, twigs and tree tops. Outer bark is a particularly useful sample medium since it is dead tissue and consequently not subject to seasonal variations in trace element contents. Since trees effectively extract elements from a large area of overburden and/or bedrock, sample collection at spacings of several hundred metres should provide adequate coverage.

Traditional treatment of biogeochemical samples, including outer bark, for subsequent analysis has involved preconcentration of the sample by ashing. This usually involves a concentration of the actual trace element contents by a factor of 50. Advanced analytical techniques including

Instrumentation Neutron Activation analysis (INAA) do not require ashing of the sample and actual (dry weight equivalent) values are reported.

Biogeochemical surveys, involving the collection of outer bark samples and the subsequent analyses for 35 elements by INAA, were undertaken on the JEAN property in 1991 (Cooke and Bruaset,1992), 1993 (Bruaset,1993) and 1994. This work involved the scraping of about 100 grams of outer bark from lodgepole pine and white spruce trees at approximately 200 metre intervals along 200 metre spaced grid lines south of the baseline in the central property area (Figure 7).

White spruce is the dominant tree-type in the southeastern two-thirds of the area sampled; lodgepole pine is more prevalent in the drier area to the northwest. Typical concentrations for gold in outer bark for both spruce and pine as reported by Dunn(1991) are grossly similar and sampling to date in the Interior Plateau suggests the same holds true for other elements. For these reasons, all sample results from the JEAN property have been combined for purposes of interpretation.

Copper values in outer bark samples are expressed as "ash weight equivalents" (ie- reported values x 50 (concentration factor)) for purposes of comparison with

previous soil sample results. Based on surveys in the vicinity of the nearby Mt. Milligan deposit (Bruaset,1993), concentrations of +200 ppm copper are considered to be anomalous. As indicated on Figure 7, anomalous copper values occur in three broad areas including one south of the A and B zones and two larger areas which are crudely coincident with the 'N' and 'H' Induced Polarization chargeability anomalies.

Gold values in outer bark samples from the JEAN property are variable but when compared to normal dry weight or actual values in outer bark of 0.10 - 0.30 ppb for spruce and 0.20 - 0.40 ppb for pine (Dunn,1991), a number of elevated values are evident including several "spot" highs (values of between 0.20 and 0.81 ppb gold) marginal to chargeability anomaly 'H'.

Potassium values in outer bark are elevated within the anomalous in copper and are probably an expression of potassic alteration (as secondary biotite - J. Nelson, personal communication) which is widespread in the volcanic rocks southwest of the granitic stock contact.

CONCLUSIONS

Work over the past 25 years on the JEAN property has been successful in identifying a number of zones of copper-molybdenum mineralization within and adjacent to the faulted

southwestern margin of the Jean Marie granitic stock which is known to extend over a distance of 11 km. Previous drilling has identified probable resources of copper and molybdenum within three of these zones.

Better copper grades, locally accompanied by some gold values, are associated with alkaline monzonite, syenite and feldspar porphyry dykes and sills which cut both the older granitic rocks and volcanic rocks in proximity to the faulted stock contact. These may be a reflection of larger intrusive bodies at depth, particularly beneath the volcanic rocks southwest of the contact. These rocks, which are variably hornfelsed and skarnified, display potassic alteration in the form of secondary biotite.

Induced Polarization surveys have outlined chargeability highs coincident with most of the known mineralized zones and several large chargeability anomalies in the central property area which require further investigation. Coincident with these are anomalous copper and molybdenum (and locally gold) values in both soil and biogeochemical (outer bark) samples.

Results of more recent geochemical and geophysical surveys on the JEAN property are considered to be significant and additional exploratory work is warranted.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

Several areas in the central part of the JEAN property require follow-up work. More detailed Induced Polarization surveys are recommended to more adequately define the 'H', 'N' and 'M' chargeability anomalies and coverage should be expanded to cover the entire grid area south of the baseline. Extension of part of the grid to cover the linear aeromagnetic feature should also be considered.

Biogeochemical sampling has proven to be useful and more detailed sampling is in order to better define the areas with anomalous copper and gold values identified to date. This work should be coupled with detailed geological mapping and lithogeochemistry where feasible.

It is anticipated that these geophysical and geochemical programs will result in the definition of a number of targets for subsequent testing by diamond drilling which is considered to be an integral part of the recommended program. At least two areas warranting drilling have already been identified, including the area of the Apple-cot showing to determine the extent of the monzonite sill hosting higher grades of copper (+gold) mineralization and the area between A and B zones to determine possible continuity between them.

Helicopter access will be required for the recommended program pending selection and permitting of a road route.

COST ESTIMATE

Induced Polarization surveys - 25 line km @ $1,500/km	$37,500.00
Biogeochemical sampling and analyses	$15,000.00
Geological mapping, lithogeochemistry	$10,000.00
Camp costs	$35,000.00
Miscellaneous travel	$10,000.00
Consumables, equipment rentals	$2,500.00
Helicopter access - 50 hours @ $800/hour	$40,000.00
Diamond Drilling - 2500 metres @ $110/ metre (all-inclusive)	$275,000.00
Supervision, reporting	$20,000.00
Contingencies	$55,000.00
Total	$500,000.00

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

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CERTIFICATE

I, NICHOLAS C. CARTER, with residence and business address at 1410 Wende Road, Victoria, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist and have been registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1966.

2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with B.Sc.(1960), Michigan Technological University with M.S.(1962) and the University of British Columbia with Ph.D.(1974).

3. I have practised my profession in eastern and western Canada and in parts of the United States for more than 25 years.

4. I am the author of the foregoing Geological Report on the Jean Porphyry Copper Prospect, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia, which is based on my background knowledge of the geology and mineral deposits and occurrences of central British Columbia and on the results exploration programs conducted on the property since 1970.

5. I do not currently own, directly or indirectly, any interest in the mineral claims comprising the Jean property or in the securities of Intl. Focus Res. Inc. nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

6. Permission is hereby granted to Intl. Focus Res. Inc. to use the foregoing report on the Jean property in support of any documentation to be filed with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 22nd day of February,1995:

N.C. Carter, Ph.D. P.Eng.

APPENDIX I

JEAN PROPERTY DRILLING RESULTS

A Zone

Hole No.	Depth(m)	O.B.(m)	From(m)	To(m)	Width(m)	Cu(%)	Mo(%)
DDH 75-5	81.3	14.0	14.0	81.4	67.4	0.27	0.011
DDH 75-6	90.5	18.3	27.8	30.8	3.0	1.02	0.005
PDH 74-22	91.4	16.8	54.9	79.2	24.3	0.37	tr.
PDH 74-23	82.3	12.8	73.2	82.3	9.1	0.25	tr.
PDH 74-24	91.4	15.2	54.9	61.0	6.1	0.56	tr.
PDH 74-25	67.1	14.0	51.8	57.9	6.1	0.83	0.010
PDH 74-26	91.4	15.8	30.5	51.8	21.3	0.38	tr.
PDH 74-27	91.4	12.2	33.5	61.0	27.5	0.53	tr.
PDH 74-28	91.4	14.6	27.4	82.3	54.9	0.24	tr.
PDH 74-29	91.4	14.6	15.2	64.0	48.8	0.21	0.010
PDH 74-30	91.4	12.2	45.7	64.0	18.3	0.30	0.070
PDH 74-31	91.4	18.3	27.4	54.9	27.5	0.22	tr.
PDH 74-32	91.4	6.1	- No Significant Values -				
PDH 74-33	91.4	10.7	45.7	57.9	12.2	0.27	0.070
PDH 74-38	91.4	12.2	79.2	85.3	6.1	0.26	tr.
PDH 74-39	25.9	- Lost in Overburden -					

B Zone

DDH 75-1	193.5	10.1	30.5	61.0	30.5	0.68	0.007
DDH 75-2	121.9	12.8	- No Significant Values -				
PDH 74-1	91.4	9.1	39.6	67.1	27.5	0.37	tr.
PDH 74-2	91.4	6.1	61.0	85.3	24.3	0.32	tr.
PDH 74-3	30.5	4.6	- Hole Lost -				
PDH 74-4	91.4	1.5	- No Significant Values -				
PDH 74-5	91.4	20.7	- No Significant Values -				
PDH 74-7	91.4	18.3	24.4	42.7	18.3	0.38	tr.
		and	85.3	91.4	6.1	0.72	0.080
PDH 74-9	91.4	25.9	27.4	51.8	24.4	0.15	0.070
PDH 74-10	91.4	18.3	39.6	70.1	30.5	0.33	0.040
PDH 74-11	91.4	15.2	18.3	51.8	33.5	0.19	0.060
PDH 74-12	48.8	7.6	- No Significant Values -				
PDH 74-13	91.4	0	18.3	33.5	15.2	0.21	tr.
PDH 74-14	91.4	0	- No Significant Values -				
PDH 74-34	91.4	19.8	30.5	64.0	33.5	0.33	0.050
PDH 74-35	91.4	18.3	20.1	35.4	15.3	0.28	0.010
PDH 74-36	33.5	- Lost in Overburden -					
PDH 74-37	3.0	- Lost in Overburden -					

Intervening Area between A and B Zones

Hole No.	Depth(m)	O.B.(m)	From(m)	To(m)	Width(m)	Cu(%)	Mo(%)
PDH 74-40	91.4	12.2	12.2	91.4	79.2	0.02	0.010
DDH 75-3	113.4	4.6	4.6	113.4	108.8	0.01	0.001
DDH 75-4	160.9	30.5	125.0	134.1	9.1	0.24	0.007

C Zone

PDH 74-15	91.4	3.0	3.0	91.4	88.4	0.12	0.010
PDH 74-16	91.4	0	6.1	91.4	85.3	0.07	0.020
PDH 74-17	91.4	0	42.7	91.4	48.7	0.12	0.010
PDH 74-18	91.4	3.0	6.1	91.4	85.3	0.11	0.020
PDH 74-19	91.4	6.1	- No Significant Values -				
PDH 74-20	91.4	3.0	- No Significant Values -				
DDH 71-2	91.4	18.3	- No Significant Values -				
DDH 71-7	96.6	45.7	- No Significant Values -				
DDH 71-8	92.4	7.3	- No Significant Values -				
DDH 71-10	91.4	9.1	79.2	85.3	6.1	0.43	0.040

Note: All percussion holes were vertical; all diamond drill holes vertical with the exception of DDH 75-1 which was drilled at -55 @ 020.

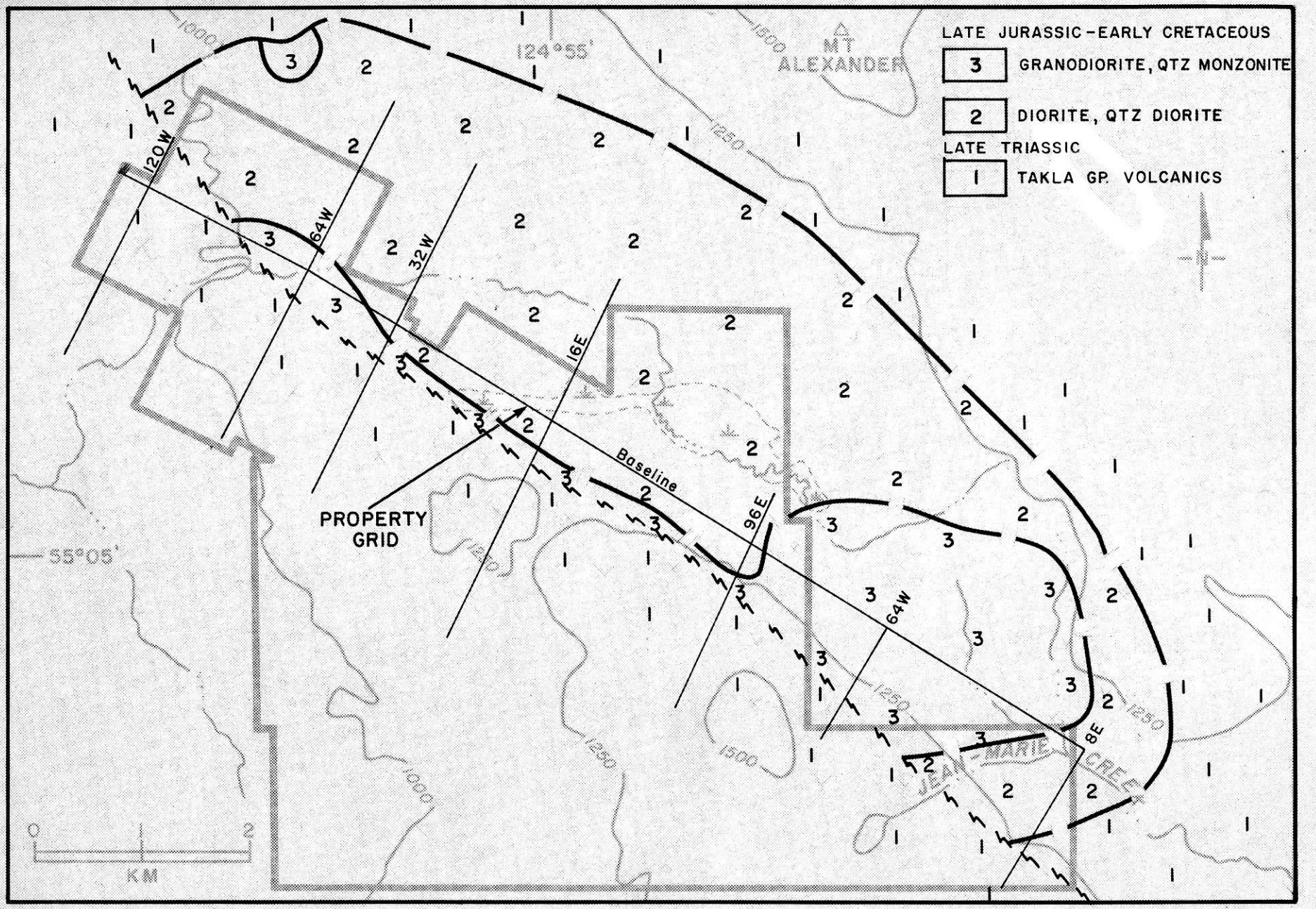

FIGURE 4 - JEAN PROPERTY - GENERAL GEOLOGY