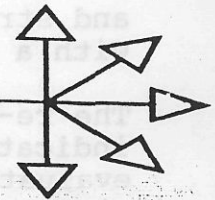


**PROSPECT ALERT™****A MONTHLY MARKET OF MINERAL PROPERTIES**

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NO. 1

**(4) FALCON PROPERTY, OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The property is located some 100 kilometres northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia. It consists of 4 mineral claims of 20 units each covering a total of 2,000 hectares or 4942 acres. The ground was staked last summer over stacked geochemical and geophysical anomalies (Fig.4-1). The terrain is gently rolling with elevations ranging from 872 to 1095 m above sea level. Access is by floatplane, helicopter or boat. The nearest road passes by the northwest end of Tchentlo Lake some 12 km from the centre portion of the property. A typical field season lasts from early June to late October.

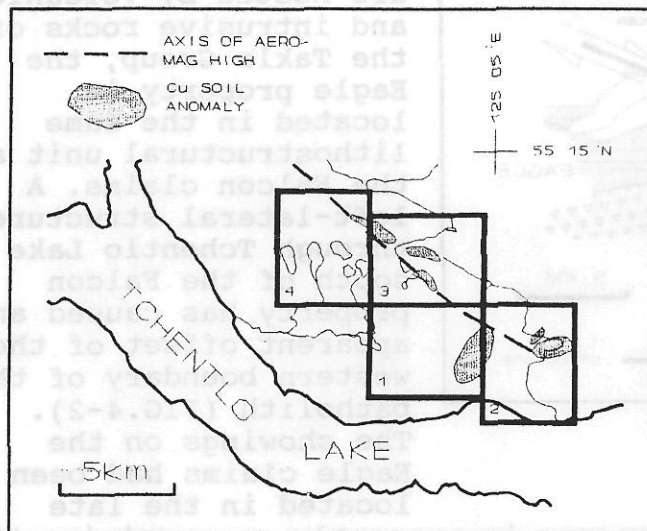


FIG.4-1

The geology of the area is dominated by the Hogem Batholith to the north. It contains 3 to 4 partial plutons with distinctive petrography and chemistry. On the property, four intrusive units have been discriminated. They belong to the Hogem basic suite and Hogem granodiorite and have been dated at 176-212 m.y.

Earliest recorded exploration activity consisted of soil sampling, ground Mag and EM surveys in 1969 followed by similar investigations in 1970. The objective at the time was to locate the source of chalcopyrite and magnetite bearing float discovered southeast of the survey area. Probably in 1971, limited drilling at unknown location (not referred to in assessment reports, but core is located on property) intersected coarse to medium grained diorite/monzodiorite with chalcopyrite and molybdenite being present in vuggy and quartz filled fractures. The results apparently did not warrant further follow-up work.

The area was investigated again only during 1981-1982. Soil sampling and geophysical surveys outlined a Cu anomaly (0.5% Cu) associated with a syeno-diorite intrusion on "Falcon 3". Heavy mineral soil

and stream samples defined Cu, W and Ag anomalies associated with a dioritic intrusion on "Falcon 2".

The re-compilation of geological data by the present owners indicates that the gold potential of the area had not been evaluated. The present owners collected also orientation samples both from available drill core and outcrop within a portion of the anomalous areas. The chemical assays of core and rocks produce encouraging results (up to 0.36% Mo, 0.27% Cu in core and close to 0.2% W as well as up to 110 ppb Au in grab samples).

The economic potential of the area is intriguing as well: The area hosts

- \* the large Cu-Au porphyry near Mount Milligan,
- \* the Au-bearing sulphide system of the Tas property and the
- \* Eagle Property.

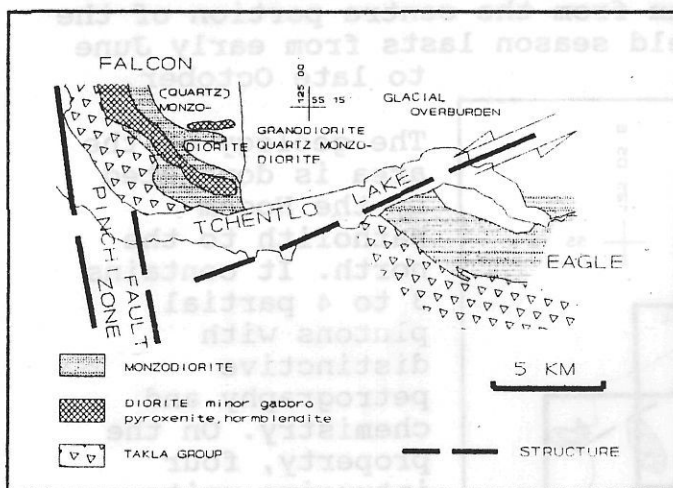


FIG. 4-2

While the former are different in that they are hosted by volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Takla Group, the Eagle property is located in the same lithostructural unit as the Falcon claims. A left-lateral structure through Tchentlo Lake south of the Falcon property has caused an apparent offset of the western boundary of the batholith (FIG.4-2). The showings on the Eagle claims had been located in the late 1960's. A major mining company is presently re-examining the occurrence for its gold potential.

Considering the scattered nature of previous work on the property and its location in a favourable geological setting, Falcon exemplifies an excellent area for detailed and systematic follow-up work.

The owners offer 100 percent of the property for graded cash payments totalling \$400,000 CDN over a six year period. The purchase is subject to a 1% N.S.R. on base metal and 2% N.S.R. on precious metal production. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT UWE SCHMIDT, 656 FORESTHILL PLACE, PORT MOODY, B.C., CANADA V3H 3A1, (604) 469-9682.