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Prosperity
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**TASEKO MINES LIMITED
FISH LAKE PROJECT**

**PRE-APPLICATION FOR
A MINE DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATE**

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GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Unmineralized or weakly mineralized porphyritic diorite dykes, rarely greater than 10 m in width, intrude mineralized volcanic and intrusive rocks above the Fish Lake Fault. Chilcotin Group basalt flows and unconsolidated sediments up to 90 m thick cover the southwest section of the deposit and are extensive to the west, east and south of the property.

2.2.2 MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

The Fish Lake copper-gold mineral deposit is oval in plan and is approximately 1450 m long, up to 850 m wide, and extends locally to a depth of 880 m below surface. The long axis trends east-west, parallel to the axis of the Fish Lake Intrusive Complex.

The principal sulphide minerals are chalcopyrite and pyrite. Copper mineralization, consisting of chalcopyrite with subordinate bornite, is coextensive with a potassium silicate alteration zone which is spatially and genetically related to the Fish Lake Intrusive Complex. Pyrite occurs with copper sulphides within the main deposit, but also forms an irregular halo several hundred metres wide around the north and east sides of the deposit. Pyrite in this halo is coextensive with a phyllic alteration zone which flanks the potassic alteration in the main deposit.

Chalcopyrite, pyrite and bornite are accompanied by sparse tetrahedrite-tennantite and molybdenite and rare sphalerite, galena, digenite, covellite, chalcocite, enargite, pyrrhotite and marcasite.

Bornite, although almost everywhere subordinate to chalcopyrite, occurs in minor amounts throughout a large part of the deposit, particularly in the east. Sparse molybdenite occurs in quartz-anhydrite veins and veinlets, and is most abundant along the borders of the Fish Creek Stock. Magnetite and anhydrite occur throughout most of the deposit, often with an abundance of several percent. Gold occurs as grains several microns to tens of microns in size along sulphide grain boundaries and disseminated within chalcopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite grains.