

→WOLF

M-29 , E-33



889739

Metall Mining Corporation

Summary Report on the

WOLF PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division

NTS 93F/3W April 22, 1994

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*VOS
July 28/94*

Owner: Lucero Resources Corporation

Operator: Metall Mining Corporation

Vancouver, B.C.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Wolf property covers epithermal style gold mineralization located on the Nechako Plateau, 130 kilometers southwest of Vanderhoof. In 1982 gold was discovered in silicified rhyolite breccias of the Tertiary age Ootsa formation. After several episodes of exploration Lucero Resources Corporation optioned the property and outlined a 60 X 30 meter zone of significant gold mineralization (>0.5 g/t) including a higher grade interval assaying 2.7g/t over 26 meters. In 1991 Metall Mining Corporation (formerly Minnova Inc.) negotiated an agree an option with Lucero and drilled 15 holes encountering several wide zones of similar grade gold mineralization. Metall Mining Corporation continues to explore the property for a large bulk mineable gold deposit.

1.1 Property Location and Access:

The Wolf claims are located on the Nechako Plateau at latitude 53° 12' N and longitude 125° 27' W (Fig.1). The closest towns are Vanderhoof, approximately 130km northeast and Prince George, 230km east northeast. Bella Coola is 120 km southwest of the property.

The claims are accessible by road for about seven months of the year via the Kluskas-Malaput and Kluskas Forest Service Roads. Travel time from Vanderhoof averages about 2½ depending on logging traffic. In winter months the only access is by helicopter from Prince George or Vanderhoof. Flying time is about one hour..

1.2 Property and Ownership:

The Wolf property consists of thirteen MGS mineral claims, totaling 198 units. They are owned and operated by Metall Mining Corporation.

The property was optioned by Metall from Lucero Resources Corporation under an agreement dated August 15, 1991. Lucero has an underlying agreement with Rio Algom, whereby they have the option to earn a 100% interest in the property subject to a 2% net smelter royalty. Metall may earn up to 75% interest from Lucero by expending \$1.5M by December 31, 1995 and \$3M by December 31, 1998 as well as making certain option payments. As of December 31, 1993 expenditures totaled \$699,000 and option payments are current.

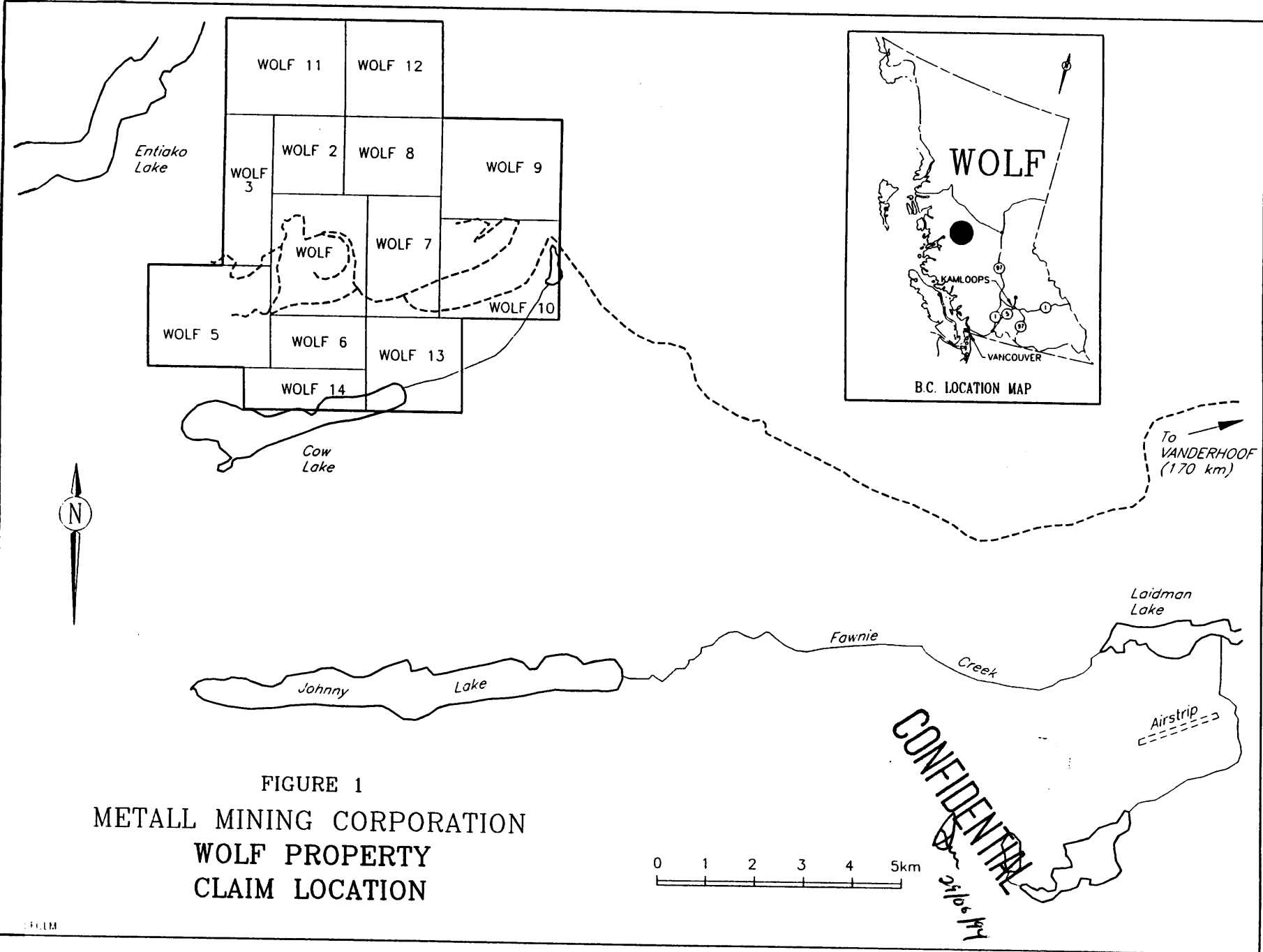


FIGURE 1
 METALL MINING CORPORATION
 WOLF PROPERTY
 CLAIM LOCATION

0 1 2 3 4 5km

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TABLE 1. LIST OF CLAIMS

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CLAIM	RECORD NO.	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
WOLF	238648	20	07/18/2002
WOLF 2	238649	9	07/18/2002
WOLF 3	238650	12	07/18/2001
WOLF 5	238895	20	09/26/1995
WOLF 6	238896	8	09/26/1995
WOLF 7	238897	15	09/26/1995
WOLF 8	238898	12	09/26/1995
WOLF 9	238899	20	09/26/1994
WOLF 10	238900	20	09/26/1995
WOLF 11	312994	20	09/07/2000
WOLF 12	312995	16	09/07/2000
WOLF 13	312996	16	09/04/1999
WOLF 14	312997	10	09/05/1999
		198 units	

1.3 Exploration History:

1982 Epithermal mineralization discovered by Rio Algom by prospecting around a regional lake sediment anomaly. Epithermal style mineralization identified at the Ridge Zone

1982-4 Rio Algom explored the property with a program of geological mapping, hand trenching, soil sampling, rock sampling, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. They identified several more zones of epithermal alteration, two of which (the Pond and Ridge Zones), contained encouraging gold values.

1985 Rio Algom carried out a six hole, 593.5m drilling program to test the Ridge and Pond zones. No significant gold mineralization was intersected by the drill holes.

1986-8 Lucero Resource Corp. optioned the property from Rio Algom and carried out an extensive programs of trenching, road building, soil sampling and geological mapping.

1991 Metall (Minnova Inc.) optioned the property and flew an airborne magnetic and EM survey over the claim area.

1992 Metall Mining Corporation carried out a program of trenching, IP, mapping and biogeochemical sampling over the Ridge and Pond Zones and drilled 15 holes.

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1.4 Geology and Mineralization:

The Wolf property is underlain by volcanic rocks and sediments of Eocene and Upper Jurassic age. The older rocks comprise the basement in the area. They consist of augite porphyritic andesite flows with locally abundant epiclastic sediments. The best exposures are in road cuts along the eastern property boundary and in a trench in the south-central claim area.

Eocene rocks lie unconformably on the Jurassic volcanics and form the prominent hills of the Entiako Spur. The sequence consists of a lower assemblage of heterolithic breccias and conglomerates containing clasts of basement rock (andesite and monzonite). This grades up into a mixed package of coarse heterolithic sandstones, wackes and rhyolitic tuffs. Rhyolite flows, breccias and pyroclastics (some welded) form the upper part of the sequence. The rhyolites are strongly quartz phyrlic and exhibit flow banding and devitrification textures. Potassium-argon age dates of the rhyolites place them between 47 and 49 Ma. (Andrew, 1988) which makes them part of the Ootsa Lake Group as defined by Tipper (1963).

Extensive block faulting occurs throughout the property area. Dominant faults sets strike north and northeast and have offsets of generally less than 50m. Bedding in the Eocene units dips shallowly to moderately (20 to 40°) to the west. Steeper dips, also to the west (60 to 90°) are seen in the basement rocks.

The gold mineralization is hosted exclusively in the Eocene rocks. Favorable hosts are rhyolite fragmentals and tuffaceous sediments that occur in the sequence. The zones are characterized by complex zones of hydrothermal brecciation, banded veins and chalcedonic stockworking lying within a broader envelope of strong silicification. The gold values occur primarily in the banded veins and hydrothermal breccias where grades up to 78g/t have been recorded over narrow intervals. However, average grades are much lower in the 1 to 2.5 gram range over widths up to 25 meters.

2. RESULTS

A large zone of silicification and anomalous gold mineralization was discovered at Wolf after following up a regional lake sediment sample silver anomaly. After several trenching programs the best zone is the Ridge zone where a 26.5 meter channel sample returned 2.7 g/t Au. At the Pond zone 400 meters south of the Ridge trench sampling also returned anomalous gold over wide widths. Geophysical surveys have outlined a number of large zones of high resistivity interpreted to represent areas silicification. Drill testing of the anomalous zones has resulted

shown that gold mineralization is associated with silicification. The best intersections have been made at the Ridge zone and 1 km. west at the Black Fly zone. Table 2 summarizes the drill intercepts.

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TABLE 2. DRILL HOLE RESULTS

HOLE	ZONE	FROM (M)	TO (M)	WIDTH	AU (G/T)
W-92-7	Ridge	23.1	51.5	28.4	0.60
W-92-8	Ridge	81.3	107.6	26.3	1.09
W-92-10	Ridge	75.0	92.9	17.9	1.26
W-92-13	Ridge	142.7	159.8	17.1	1.41
W-92-17	Black Fly	38.3	59.6	21.3	0.40
W-92-18	Ridge	102.1	132.0	29.9	0.47
W-92-19	Ridge	70.4	78.7	8.3	0.55

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1992 diamond drilling program on the Wolf claims successfully identified a significant zone of epithermal style gold mineralization at the Ridge Zone. It consists of a shallow dipping zone of strong silicification, banded veins and hydrothermal breccias localized close to the lower contact of a rhyolite porphyry sill. Gold grades of approximately 2 g/T occur over an area of approximately 300 by 300m (in plan) with an average thickness of about 9m. Significant areas of silicification and anomalous gold values were also identified at the Blackfly Zone (holes WF92-16 and 17). Both areas are considered to be important targets that warrant additional drilling to assess their potential.

4. 1994 PROPOSED PROGRAM

The 1994 program will be in three stages. Stage 1 will include 1750 meters of drilling to follow-up existing targets. Stage 2 will see the expansion of the IP and Biogeochemical sampling north and south of the existing Ridge Zone grid. Stage 3 will be entirely contingent on MEIP funding and will consist of drill testing targets generated in the earlier stages with an additional 750 meters.

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STAGE 1

JULY 1 - 30

11 holes to test targets in the Ridge Zone area totalling 1750 meters.
Two major north trending structures east and west of the Ridge will be evaluated as well as the area between the Ridge and the Black Fly zone. Several coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies exist.

STAGE 2

AUGUST 1 - 31

Expansion of existing IP and Biogeochem coverage.
30 km. of new grid

STAGE 3

SEPTEMBER 1 - 30

6 holes totalling 750 meters to follow-up significant anomalies generated by Stage 1 and 2.

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5. PROPOSED BUDGET

<u>STAGE 1</u>	Geology	\$20,000
	Geochemistry	\$20,000
	Drilling	\$96,000
	Field expenses	<u>\$ 8,000</u>
		\$144,000

<u>STAGE 2</u>	Geology	\$10,000
	Geochemistry	\$ 6,000
	Geophysics	\$25,000
	Field expenses	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
		\$46,000

<u>STAGE 3</u>	Geology	\$10,000
	Geochemistry	\$5,000
	Drilling	\$40,000
	Field expenses	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
		\$57,000

Total Program	\$247,000
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