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ASSESSMENT REPORT X
PROSPECTUS
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MINING DISTRICT:Mayo
TYPE OF WORK: Geochemistry

REPORT FILED UNDER: NEBEX Resources Ltd./Vortex Energy and Minerals Ltd.

DATE PERFORMED: July 1990

DATE FILED: July 30, 1991

LOCATION: LAT.: 63°31'N

AREA: Selwyn Mountains

LONG.: 130°56'W

VALUE \$: 5400.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: ROGUE 2-21 YB 03692 - YB 03709

WORK DONE BY: J.A. Kelly

WORK DONE FOR: NEBEX Resources Ltd./Vortex Energy and Minerals Ltd.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS:#105 0 -

Exploration in 1990 consisted of claim staking, soil and silt sampling. Anomalous values of gold, silver, copper and zinc were encountered. Potential exists for a large tonnage gold/copper deposit.

NEBEX Resources Ltd.
Vortex Energy & Minerals Ltd.
Joint Venture



PRELIMINARY REPORT
on the
ROGUE COPPER/GOLD PROSPECT

Latitude 63°31' North
Longitude 130°56' West
Claim Sheet 105-0/10
Mayo Mining District
Yukon Territory
Canada

July 2-14, 1990
August 24-31, 1990

092968

Calgary, Alberta
August 31, 1990

J. A. Kelly, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (1) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 5400.00.

[Signature]
Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

NEBEX Resources Ltd. and Vortex Energy & Minerals Ltd. each own a 50% interest in the Rogue mineral claims, an eighteen-claim group totalling 928.8 acres located at 63°31' North latitude and 130°56' West longitude in the Selwyn Mountains, 30 km northwest of MacMillan Pass in the Yukon Territory. The claims area is currently accessible only by helicopter from the all-weather highway from Ross River to MacMillan Pass.

The claims, recorded on July 16, 1990, cover the mineralized contact between a Cretaceous-age granite-quartz monzonite stock and complexly folded, faulted, and pervasively silicified Lower Paleozoic argillites, black shales, minor limestone units, and calcareous pelitic sediments.

Mineralization is comprised of pyrrhotite and pyrite, with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and molybdenite, disseminated or in quartz stockwork zones in both the margin of the intrusive and within the sediments. The mineralized area is marked by a distinctive gossan, and alteration and silicification extends up to 1.0 km from the contact.

During the period July 2-14, 1990, a two-man crew conducted a reconnaissance scale program of prospecting, sampling, and claim staking. A total of 85 outcrop samples, 43 soil and silt samples, and 2 pan concentrate samples were collected for analysis. Eighteen claims were staked on the basis of the field assessment.

Analytical results indicate that anomalous Au, Ag, Cu, and Zn values occur over a widespread area within the claim group. Gold values appear to be highly anomalous for the type of geologic setting under investigation. Results suggest the prospect has realistic potential to host a large-tonnage gold/copper deposit. Location and topography are not significant down-grading economic factors.

Recommendations for further work include geological mapping, detailed prospecting, rock and soil sampling, trenching, and geophysical surveying within the claim area and helicopter-supported prospecting, sampling, and claim

staking along the favourable contact zone of the granite stock. Estimated cost of this work is \$138,500.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The economic potential of Continental Gold's Mt. Milligan copper/gold deposit in the Prince George area of northern British Columbia has once again focused the attention of resource companies on the gold/copper exploration potential of K-rich granitic stocks and plutons in the Mackenzie-Rocky Mountains and Omineca belts of B.C. and the Yukon.

Based on a review of updated geological information and the results of previous exploration, NEBEX Resources Ltd. and Vortex Energy & Minerals Ltd. conducted a reconnaissance-scale program of prospecting, sampling, and claim staking along the southern margin of a Cretaceous-age granitic intrusive in the Horn Peak area of the Selwyn Mountain, Yukon Territory, 30 km north of MacMillan Pass. The following report summarizes the property, the results of work done to date, and presents recommendations and a cost estimate for further work.

2.0 PROPERTY

The property consists of 18 mineral claims totalling 928.8 acres (375.88 hectares), recorded July 16, 1990. Claim and record numbers are summarized in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1 - Claim Schedule, Rogue Property

Claim	Record No.	Claim	Record No.
Rogue 2	YB 03692	Rogue 11	YB 03701
Rogue 3	YB 03693	Rogue 12	YB 03702
Rogue 4	YB 03694	Rogue 13	YB 03703
Rogue 5	YB 03695	Rogue 16	YB 03704
Rogue 6	YB 03696	Rogue 17	YB 03705
Rogue 7	YB 03697	Rogue 18	YB 03706
Rogue 8	YB 03698	Rogue 19	YB 03707
Rogue 9	YB 03699	Rogue 20	YB 03708
Rogue 10	YB 03700	Rogue 21	YB 03709

3.0 OWNERSHIP AND TITLE

Subject to the terms of a joint venture agreement, the claims are owned 50/50 by NEBEX Resources Ltd. and Vortex Energy & Minerals Ltd., both of Calgary, Alberta. NEBEX is the current operator.

4.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

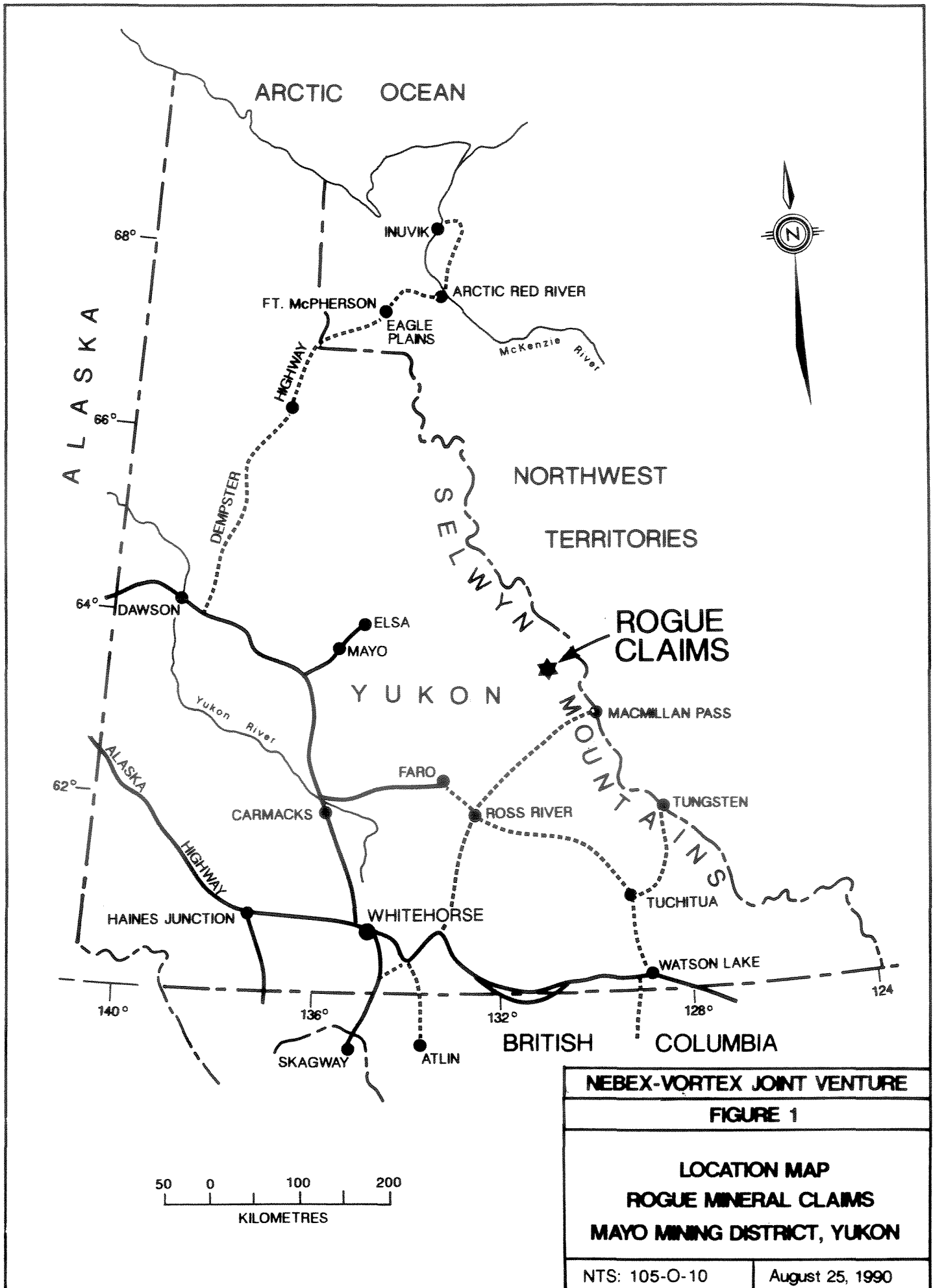
The claims are located north of the Hess River at the eastern end of the Rogue Range in the Selwyn Mountains, 11 km southeast of Horn Peak and 40 km northwest of MacMillan Pass. Geographic coordinates are 63°31' North latitude and 130°56' West longitude. This area is in the Mayo Mining District of the Yukon Territory, about 180 km north-northeast of Ross River and 330 km northeast of Whitehorse (Figures 1 and 2). The claims are shown on INAC claim sheet 105-0/10.

Currently, the property area is accessible only by helicopter from the all-weather gravel highway at MacMillan Pass. An airstrip capable of accommodating large-payload aircraft is located beside the highway at MacMillan Pass.

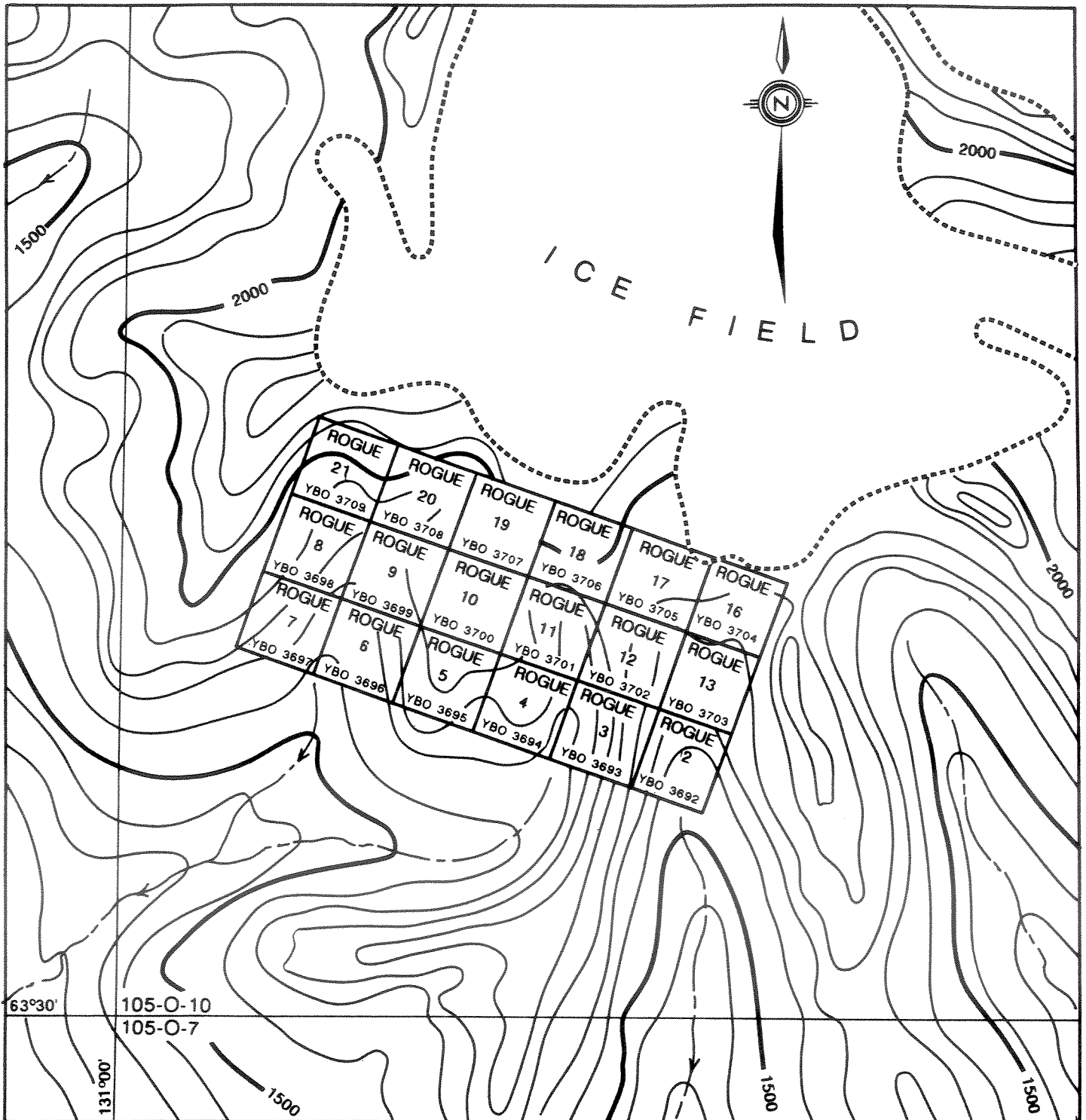
5.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

There is no record in government assessment files (INAC, 1988) of any previous work in the claims area. The general area, however, was extensively explored from 1968 to about 1980 for sedex-type lead/zinc and/or barite deposits associated with the Ordovician-Mississippian carbonate/black shale sequences of the Selwyn basin.

Vein-type Mo occurrences are reported to occur about 10 km to the north of the property, and porphyry Cu-Mo is reported to occur at Emerald Lake some 20 km west (INAC, *op.cit.*).



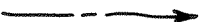


NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE
FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON



63°30'
131°00'
105-O-10
105-O-7
1500



-  LIMIT OF PERMANENT ICE
-  1500 CONTOUR INTERVAL 100m
-  STREAM DIRECTION

ROGUE CLAIMS - DATE OF RECORD: JULY 16, 1990

NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE	
FIGURE 2	
PROPERTY PLAN	
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS	
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON	
NTS: 105-O-10	August 25, 1990

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 Topography and Physiography

The area of interest is located at the eastern end of the Rogue Range, a physiographic subdivision of the Hess (Selwyn) Mountains bounded on the north and west by Rogue River and on the south and east by Emerald Creek and Hess River, respectively.

The Hess Mountains are composed of folded, stratified, Lower Paleozoic rocks intruded by stocks and plutons of acid intrusives, mainly Cretaceous-age granite. These more resistant intrusives generally form rugged serrated peaks and spires in the core areas of higher ranges. Several of these (e.g., Horn Peak, Keel Peak) exceed 2400 m in elevation and are covered by permanent ice fields. Relief between these higher ranges and the valley floors of major rivers draining the region is in the order of 1500 m.

The claim area itself is located well above timberline on the southwest flank of an un-named granite-cored, glacier-mantled massif, the upper summits of which exceed 2200 m elevation. The flanks of the massif have been deeply incised and sculpted by alpine glaciation producing a system of narrow elongated, typically U-shaped hanging valleys, radiating from the granite core (see Figure 2). These valleys are bordered by narrow steep-sided arêtes and steep to vertical headwalls. Within the claims area, relief between valley bottoms and the crests of arêtes and/or headwalls is very sharp, in the order of 200 m.

Valley floors are typical alpine upland underlain by locally derived glacial debris and drained by small intermittent meltwater streams. These areas are easily accessible to helicopter and would be suitable for short-term summer campsites. Above the talus slopes, outcrop areas are well exposed though extensively frost shattered and fractured (Plates 1, 2, and 3).



PLATE 1 GRANITE/SEDIMENT CONTACT ZONE. EXTENSIVE RUSTY WEATHERING MINERALIZED SEDIMENTS IN FOREGROUND.



PLATE 2 GRANITIC APOPHYSES IN SEDIMENTS ALONG CONTACT ZONE.



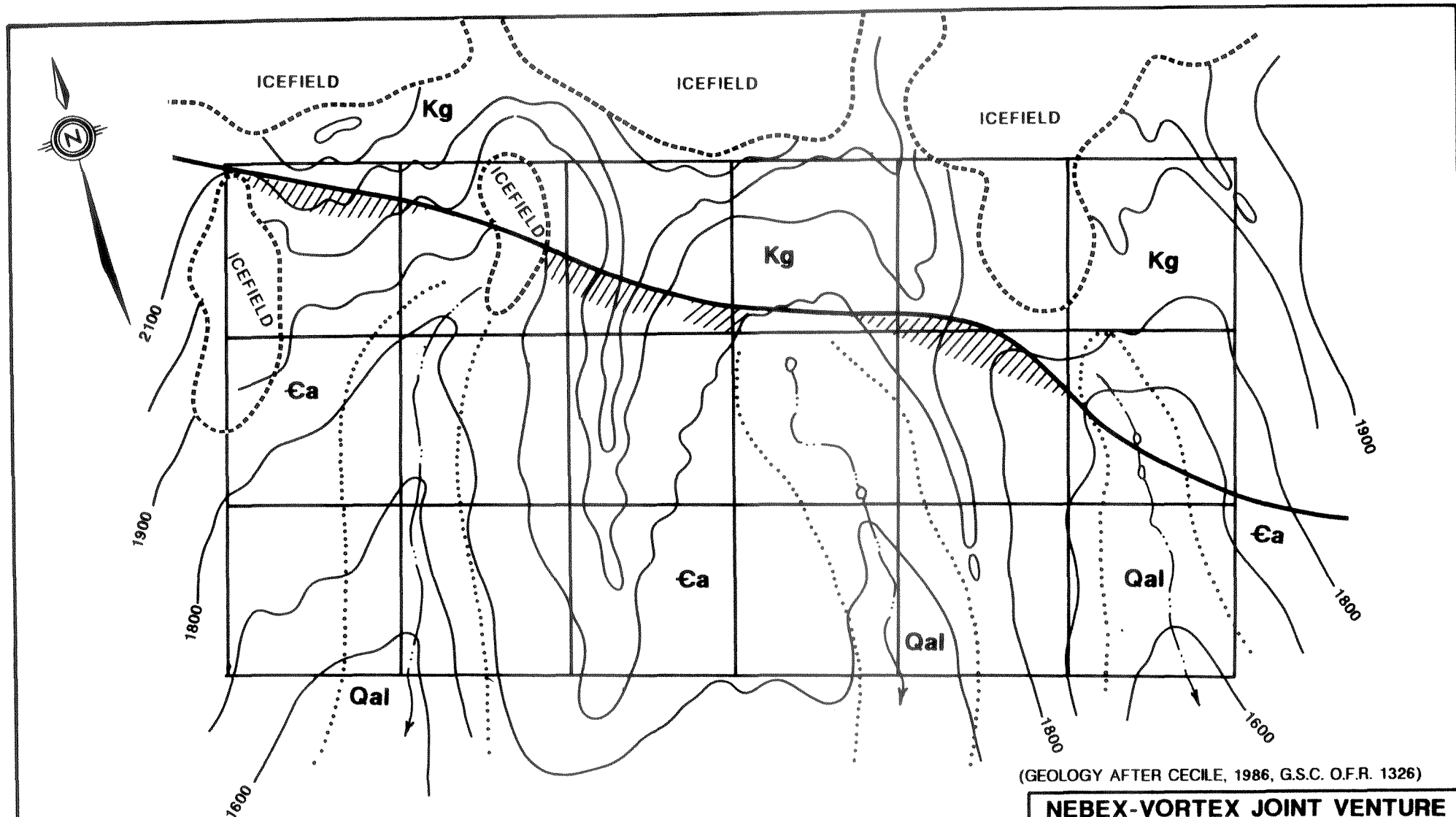
PLATE 3 TYPICAL GOSSAN DEVELOPMENT AT
 GRANITE-SEDIMENT CONTACT.

6.2 Stratigraphy

The claims area covers the contact between a Cretaceous-age granite-quartz monzonite stock and deformed sequences of Lower Cambrian argillites, black shales, cherts, minor limestone, and calcareous pelitic schists. Stratigraphic relationships in the Rogue Range are summarized in Table 2 and a geological map is shown in Figure 3.

TABLE 2 - Table of Formations
 Horn Peak Area
 (modified after Cecile et al., 1986)

Cretaceous	- quartz monzonite, granite (biotite, hornblende locally)	
	- - - - - intrusive contact - - - - -	
Devonian (lower, middle)	- chert, dark grey to black, with 10-20% black shale	
	- - - - -	
Silurian (undiff.)	- argillite, rusty to dark green with 20-30% black shale, dolostone, bright orange at base	} Niddery } Décollement } Sheet
Ordovician (middle, upper)	- chert, black, thin bedded with 20-25% black shale	
Ordovician (lower, middle)	- chert, white, dark grey, and black minor buff limestone	
Cambrian (middle, upper)	- argillite, buff to dark green, locally with black shale minor limestone, quartzite epiclastic sandstone, chert	
Cambrian (lower)	- argillite, green, black, buff 5-10% quartz sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate	
	- - - - -	
Proterozoic		



(GEOLOGY AFTER CECILE, 1986, G.S.C. O.F.R. 1326)

CRETACEOUS

Kg QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANITE

CAMBRIAN

Ca UNDIFFERENTIATED ARGILLITE, SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE.
COMPLEXLY FOLDED, FAULTED AND METAMORPHOSED.

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Qal GLACIAL DRIFT, BOULDERS

 GOSSAN ZONE

NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE

FIGURE 3

**GEOLOGICAL MAP
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON**

NTS: 105-O-10

August 25, 1990

6.3 Structure

According to G.S.C. Open File 1326, Lower Paleozoic sections exposed in the Rogue Range lie within the Niddy Décollement Sheet, a structural terrain within which the entire Cambrian to Silurian section (see Table 2) became detached from Proterozoic basement during some east-west compressional tectonic event (early Columbian orogeny?). Coeval with décollement, the sheet was folded into a broad, shallow synclinorium further imbricated by west-dipping high-angle reverse faults. Fold axes and fault planes trend north-northwest.

Locally, within the claim area, regional structural patterns have been further complicated by the granitic intrusions. Sedimentary strata on the periphery of the stock have been contorted, sheared, and injected by dykes, sills, and irregular apophyses of granitic material (see Plate 2).

6.4 Metamorphism

A 1.5 to 2.0 km wide tectonic/metasomatic aureole surrounds the margin of the stock. Within this zone, pelitic sediments have been converted to slates, phyllites, and schists; hornfels have been developed in psammitic sediments; and skarn zones occur in recrystallized limestone.

Silicification of the country rocks within the metamorphic aureole is reflected in variations in topographic patterns along the arêtes bordering the hanging valleys.

6.5 Mineralization and Alteration

Auriferous pyrrhotite and pyrite, with lesser to minor chalcopyrite, molybdenite, galena, and sphalerite, occur with quartz, calcite, and accessory magnetite, fluorite, and tourmaline in irregular epithermal veins, vein stockworks, quartz-healed conjugate fracture systems, and on fracture/joint surfaces. As well, sulphides occur as very fine- to medium-grained disseminations in sediments, often concentrated in fold noses. Analytical results

suggest gold values are more associated with pyrrhotite/pyrite than with chalcopyrite. More detailed descriptions of samples yielded elevated to sub-economic gold values are presented in Appendix II.

Reconnaissance-scale observations suggest the epithermal veins and stock-work systems are, as one would expect, more prevalent in the contact zone from about 20 or 30 m inside the granite to about 100 to 200 m into the sediments. The mineralized area is marked by a very extensive gossan (see Plate 1). There is insufficient data at present to determine any mineral zonation pattern.

The main alteration effect appears to be silicification accompanying the epithermal mineralization. Possibly some of the chert units are silicified limy units; however, this is conjectural. Fluorite, tourmaline, various carbonate species, and skarn minerals are, no doubt, part of the late-stage hydrothermal event; however, there is insufficient data to comment on alteration patterns or zonation.

7.0 1990 RECONNAISSANCE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Program Description

From July 2 to 14, 1990, a two-man party conducted a reconnaissance-scale program of prospecting and rock, soil, and stream silt sampling. In addition, 18 claims were staked and subsequently recorded.

A total of 60 outcrop, 25 float, 20 soil, and 23 silt samples were collected. Two pan concentrates from stream sediments were also collected. All samples were shipped to TerraMin Research Labs in Calgary and analyzed by atomic absorption spectrographic method as follows:

- a) All rocks, soils, and silts for ppb Au
- b) All soil and silts and selected rocks for ppm Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, and Sn

On the basis of field observations and assessment, 18 claims were staked to cover the most obvious areas of mineralization.

7.2 Results

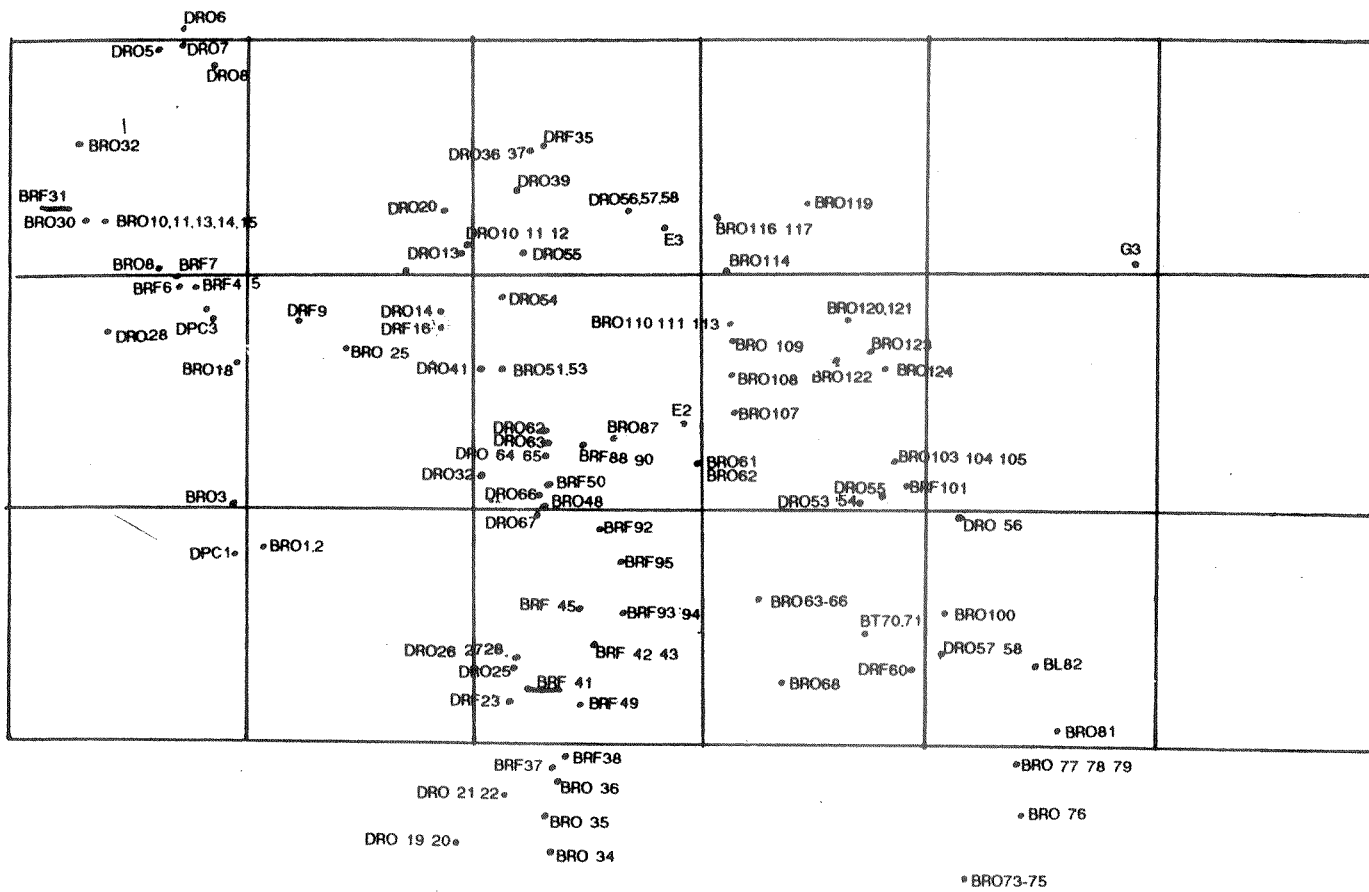
Anomalous gold, silver, and copper values occur over a widespread area within the claim group. For the purpose of this report and in the absence of an orientation survey, the following metal values are assumed to be anomalous:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Elevated</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>
Au in rock	25 - 99 ppb	100+ ppb
Au in soil/silt		25+ ppb
Ag in soil/silt		1.0+ ppm
Cu in rock	100-299 ppm	300+ ppm
Cu in soil/silt		100+ ppm
Zn in soil/silt		300+ ppm

On the basis of these criteria, the anomalous values in rock and soil samples were distributed as follows:

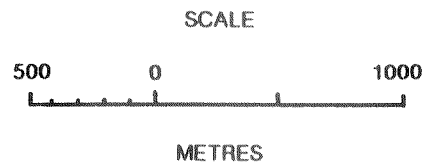
<u>Element</u>	<u>Anomalous Rock Samples</u>	<u>Anomalous Soil/Silt Samples</u>	<u>Total Samples Analyzed</u>
Gold	10	12	128
Silver	3	14	60
Copper	6	25	58
Zinc	2	13	55

Locations of anomalous Au, Ag, Cu, and Zn samples are shown in Figures 4 to 11. Complete analytical results obtained for all samples are contained in Appendix I, and field descriptions of samples yielding anomalous gold are provided in Appendix II.

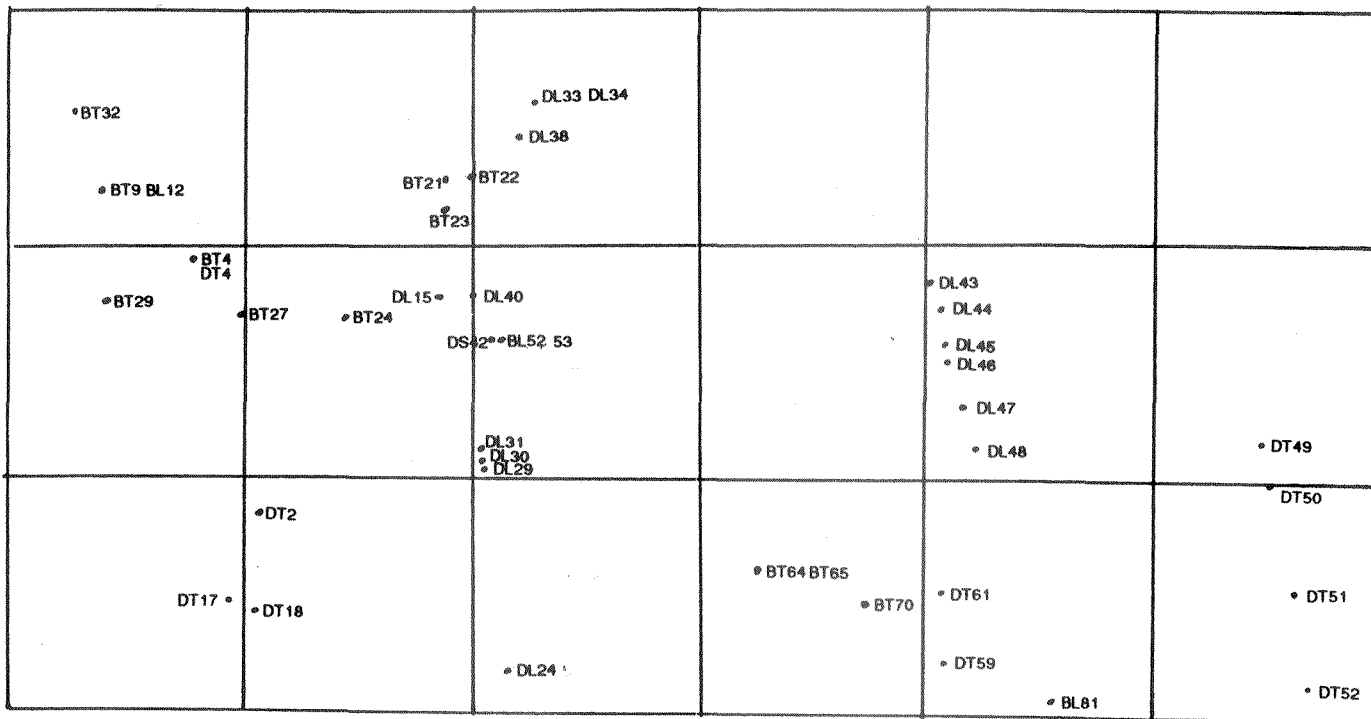


RO = outcrop sample

RF = float, scree sample

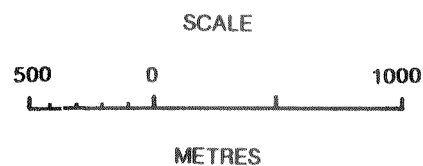


NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE
FIGURE 4
LOCATION MAP
OUTCROP and FLOAT SAMPLES
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON
 NTS: 105-G-10 August 25, 1990



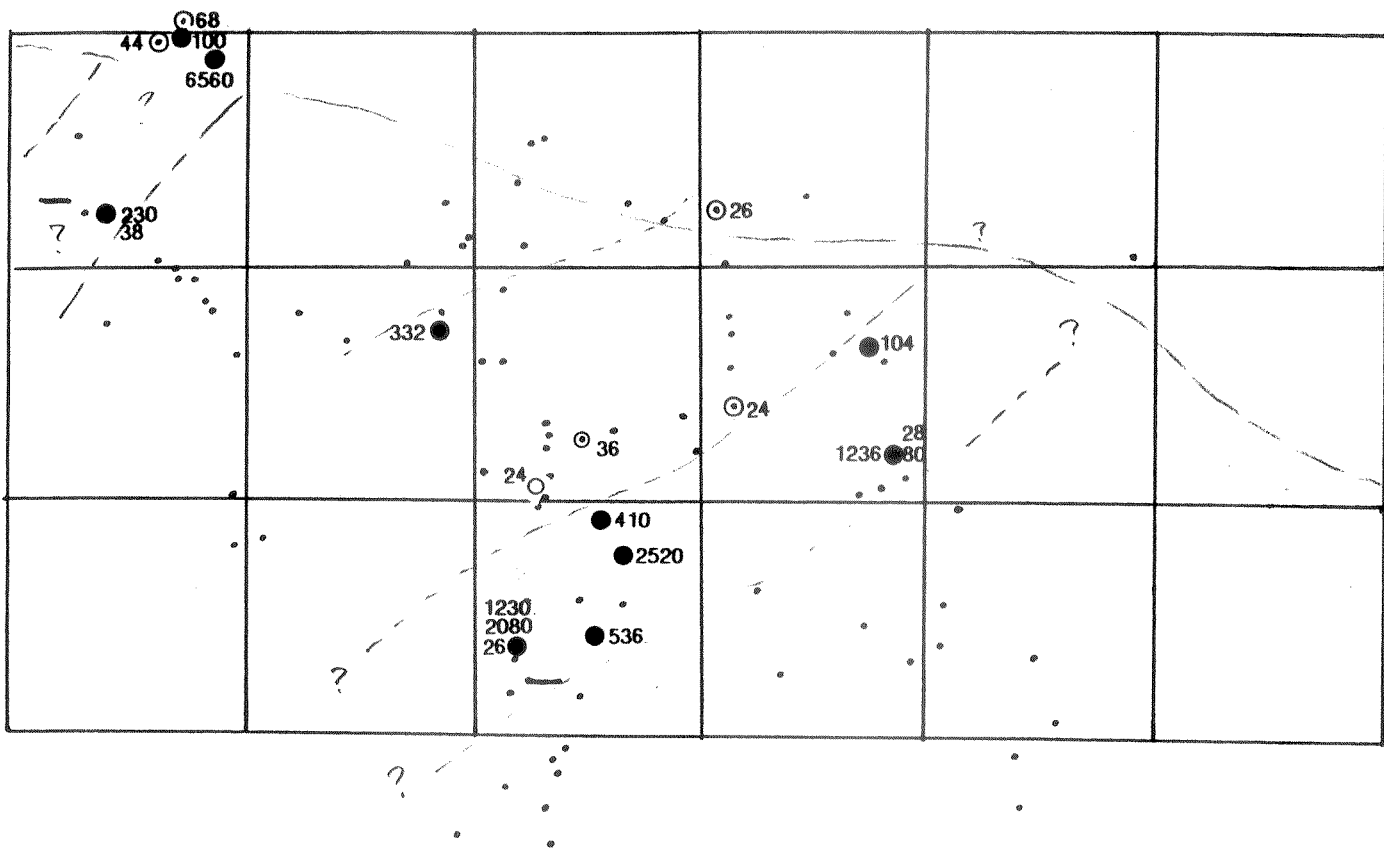
T = silt

L = soil



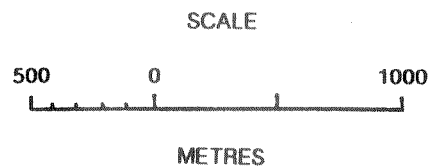
NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE
FIGURE 5
LOCATION MAP
SOIL and SILT SAMPLES
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

NTS: 105-G-10 August 25, 1990



25-99 ppb = Threshold

100+ ppb = Anomalous



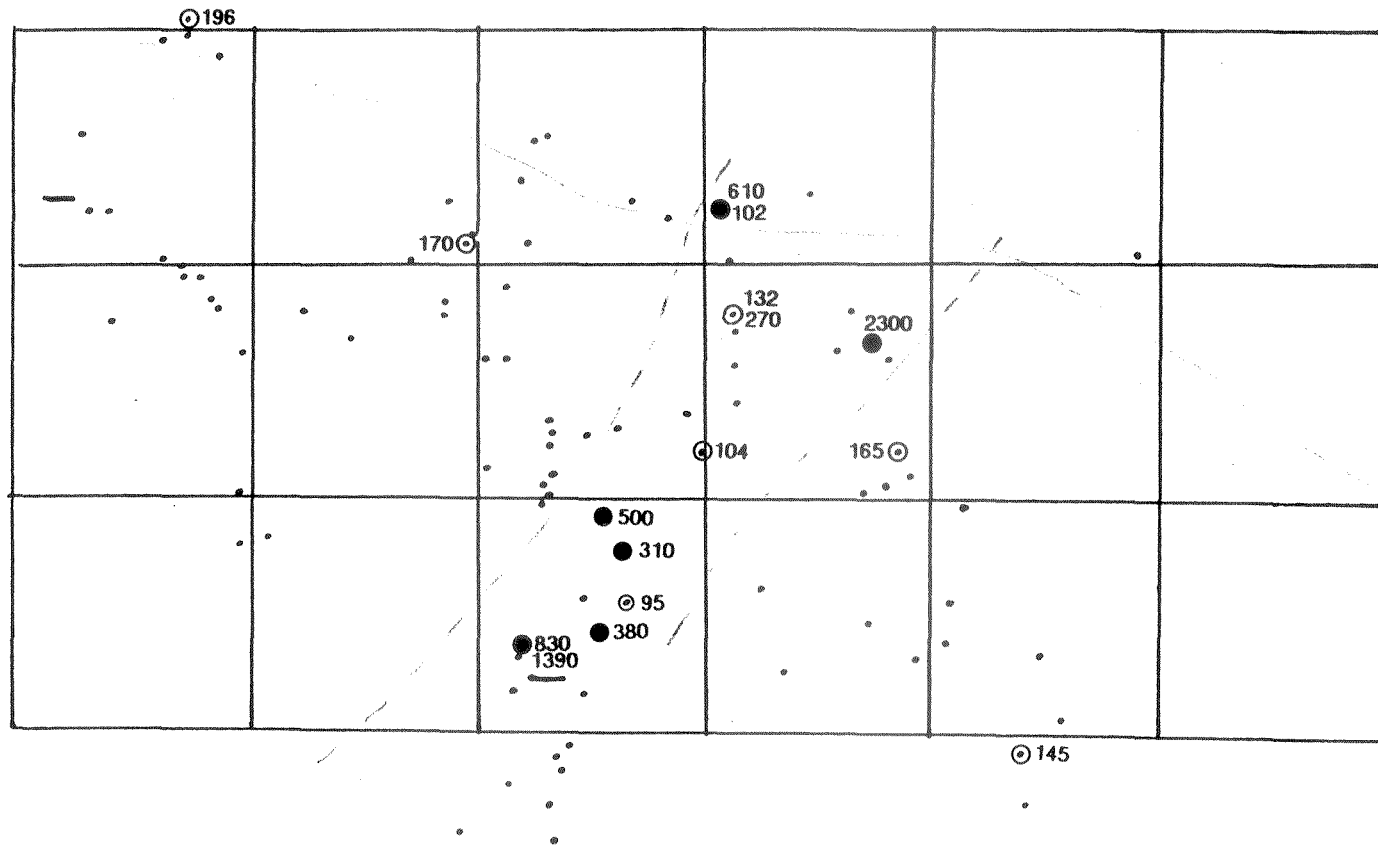
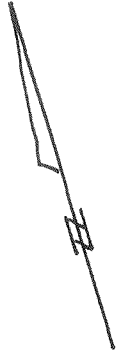
NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE

FIGURE 6

**ANOMALOUS GOLD
IN ROCK SAMPLES
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON**

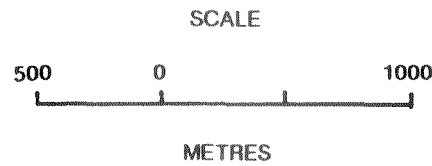
NTS: 105-O-10

August 25, 1990

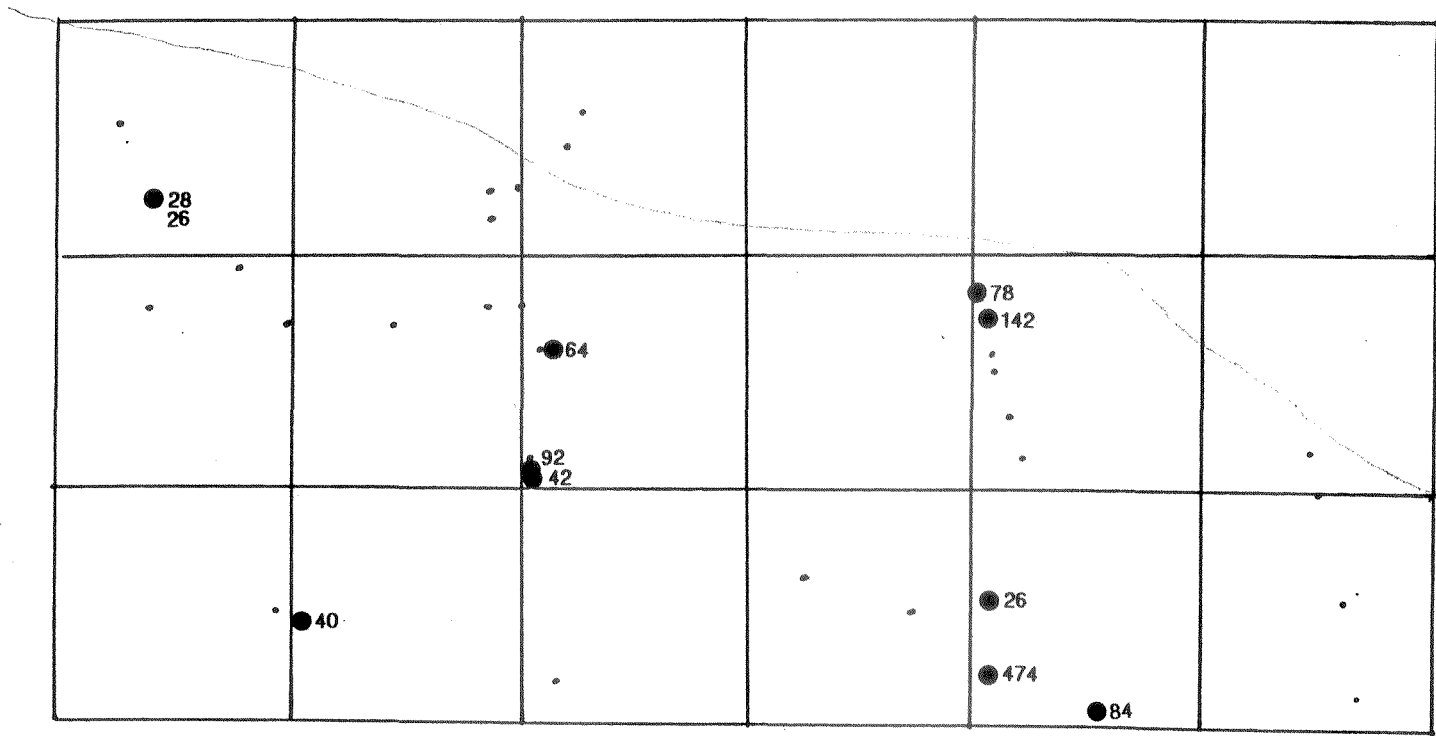


100-299 ppb = Threshold

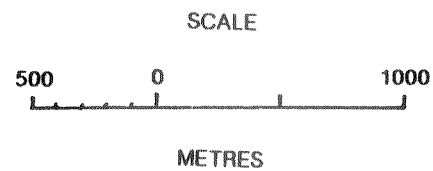
300+ ppb = Anomalous



NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE	
FIGURE 7	
ANOMALOUS COPPER IN ROCK SAMPLES ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON	
NTS: 105-O-10	August 25, 1990



25+ ppb = Anomalous



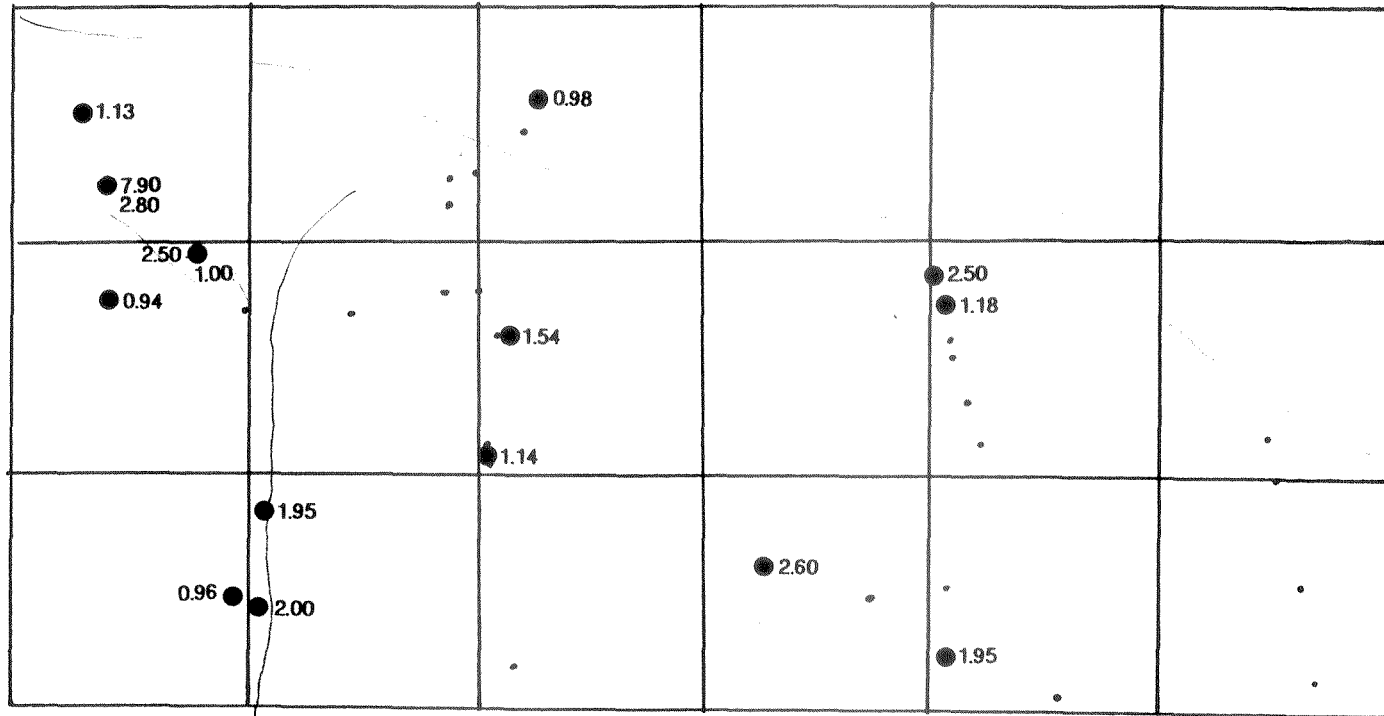
NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE

FIGURE 8

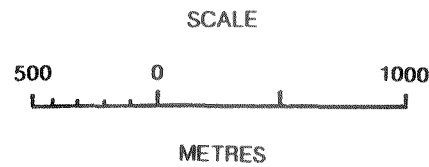
**ANOMALOUS GOLD
IN SOIL and SILT SAMPLES
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON**

NTS: 105-O-10

August 25, 1990



1.0+ ppb = Anomalous



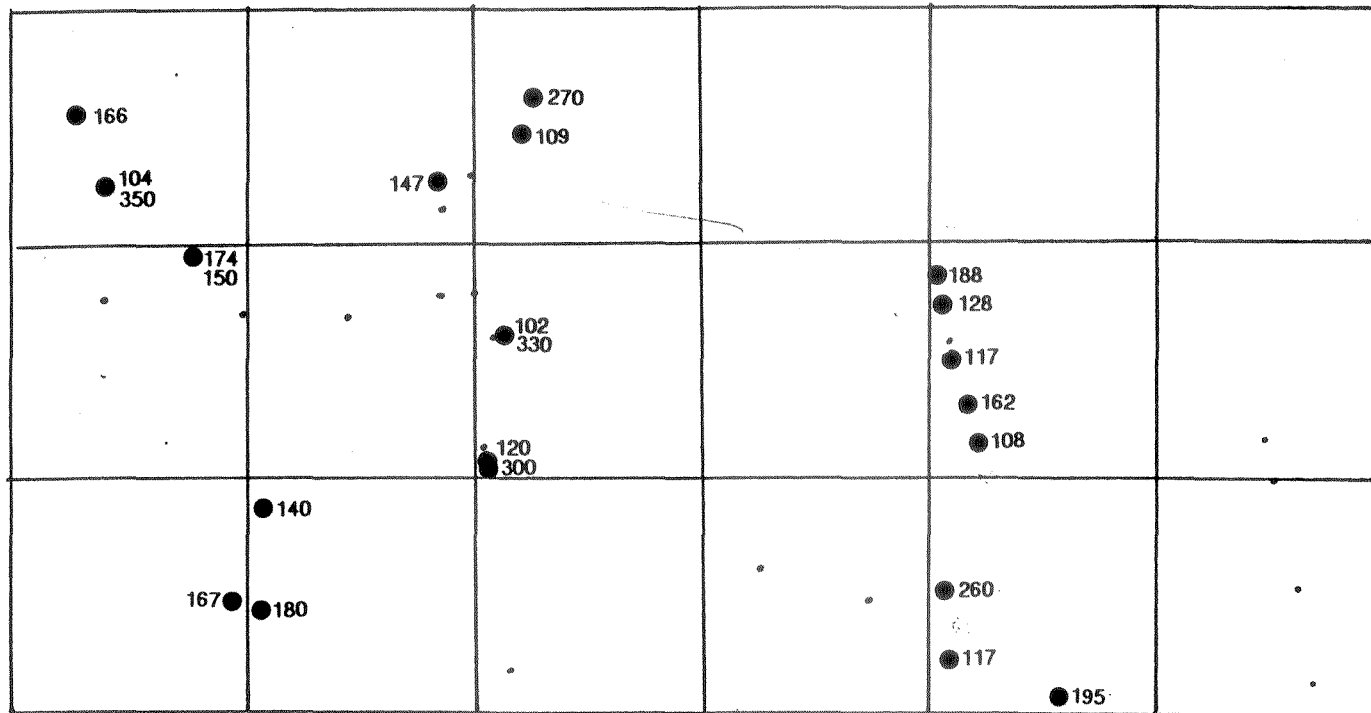
NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE

FIGURE 9

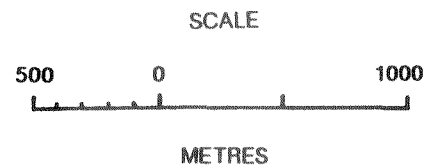
**ANOMALOUS SILVER
IN SOIL and SILT SAMPLES
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON**

NTS: 105-0-10

August 25, 1990



100+ ppb = Anomalous



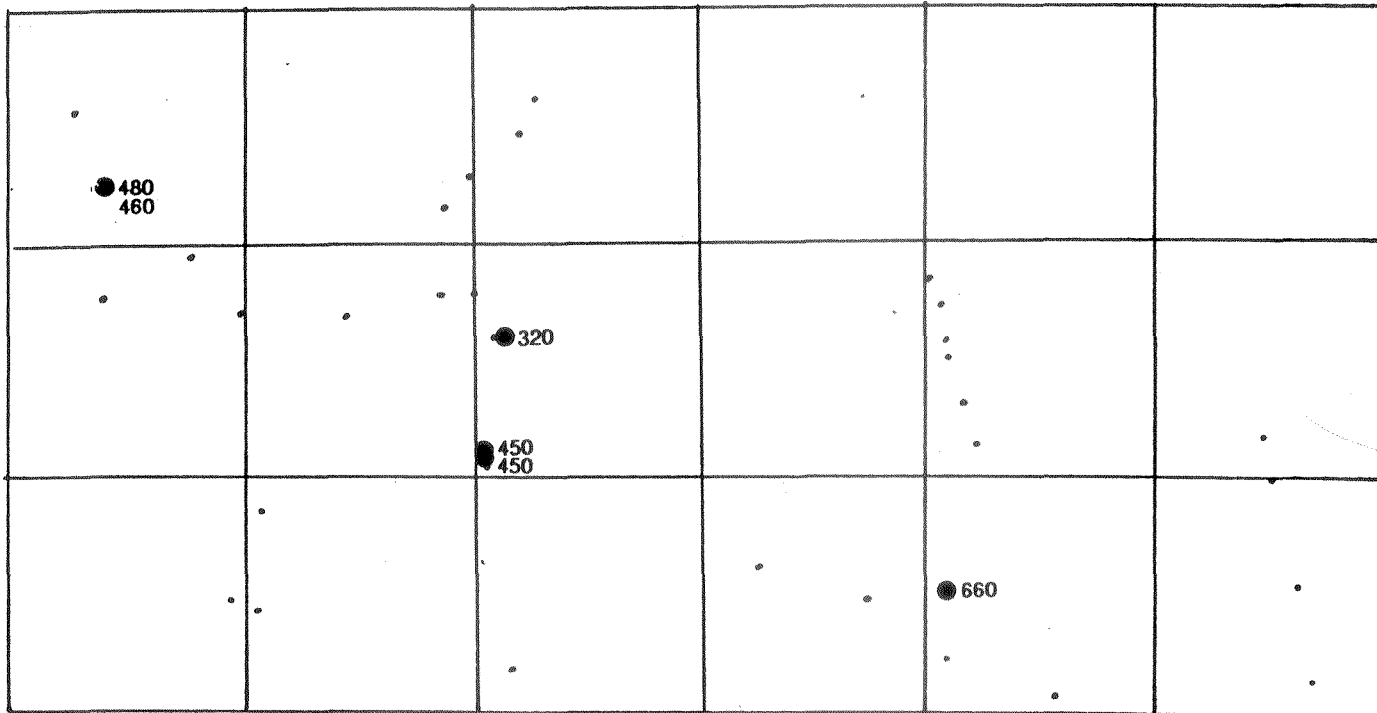
NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE

FIGURE 10

**ANOMALOUS COPPER
IN SOIL and SILT SAMPLES
ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON**

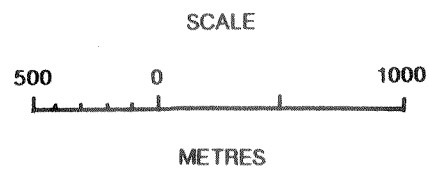
NTS: 105-O-10

August 25, 1990



● 430

300+ ppb = Anomalous



NEBEX-VORTEX JOINT VENTURE	
FIGURE 11	
ANOMALOUS ZINC IN SOIL and SILT SAMPLES ROGUE MINERAL CLAIMS MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON	
NTS: 105-G-10	August 25, 1990

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

1. There appears to be a direct correlation between gold and copper values.
2. Despite the relatively limited amount of sampling, gold/copper values appear to be widely distributed throughout the claim area, suggesting an extensive zone of epithermal mineralization associated with the granite/sediment contact zone.
3. Although there is no consistent correlation between silver and gold anomalies in soil/silt samples, silver values of 1.0 gram or more are widespread. In the Toadoggone area of British Columbia, silver in soils above 1.0 g have been found to be pathfinders to epithermal gold mineralization. It is tentatively concluded that a similar relationship occurs in the Rogue property, and the silver-in-soil anomalies likely indicate widespread, probably epithermal, gold mineralization.
4. The favourable geological setting and results of preliminary investigations to date indicate that a large-tonnage copper/gold deposit, possibly pitable could be delineated in the Rogue claims. An integrated program of sampling, mapping, and ancillary geophysical and geochemical surveys are warranted to fully assess this potential.
5. Assuming the mineralization found to date is spatially and genetically related to the granite stock, reconnaissance prospecting and sampling along the intrusive contact zone outside the present claim area is also warranted.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following helicopter-supported work programs are recommended as a follow-up to the 1990 program:

- a) Geological mapping: mapping at a scale of 1:2000 or 1:2500 to provide an adequate geodata base for all subsequent exploration programs. Rather than attempting to establish a line grid for control, a contoured topographic base map adequate for mapping purposes should be constructed from enlargements of available airphotos.
- b) Detailed sampling: detailed soil, silt, and rock sampling is required to try to define specific zones of metal enrichment. This work should also include sampling traverses to collect material for alteration studies. Trenching or pop-hole blasting is recommended in the gossan zones to expose fresh, unweathered mineralization.
- c) Geophysical surveys: magnetometer and I.P. traverses along the valleys transecting the favourable contact might be useful in determining or tracing zones of pyrrhotite/pyrite mineralization under areas of overburden or talus.
- d) Reconnaissance prospecting and claim staking: the margin of the intrusive should be prospected for other similar mineralized zones. This would best be accomplished by helicopter reconnaissance for gossan zones, followed by prospecting, sampling, and claim staking where warranted.

The overall objectives of this work are to develop drill targets in the claim area and to locate and stake other mineralized zones which likely occur along other segments of the contact of the Horn Peak stock.

COST ESTIMATESalaries and Wages

Sr. Geologist/Party Chief	25 days @ \$325/day	8,125	
Geologist	25 days @ \$300/day	7,500	
Prospector	25 days @ \$250/day	6,250	
Sampler/Helper	25 days @ \$200/day	<u>5,000</u>	26,875

Camp Equipment and Supplies

Camp rental	21 days @ \$47.60	1,000	
Food and fuel	100 man days @ \$30/day	3,000	
Equipment rentals (excluding transportation)		2,000	
Consumables		<u>1,500</u>	7,500

Transportation

Mob-demob	3 days	3,500	
Helicopter charter	40 hours @ \$700/hr + fuel	34,000	
Truck rental, fuel	25 days @ \$80/day	<u>2,000</u>	39,500

Contract Services

I.P. survey	5 km @ \$1500/km	7,500	
Magnetometer survey	10 km @ \$ 250/km	2,500	
Base map preparation		<u>5,000</u>	15,000

Assays and Analyses

Soil/silt samples	1000 @ \$10/each	10,000	
Chip samples	1000 @ \$15/each	15,000	
Whole rock samples	200 @ \$25/each	5,000	
Petrographic studies	50 @ \$50/each	<u>2,500</u>	32,500

Report and Map Preparation

Geologist	10 days @ \$325/day	3,250	
Drafting	30 hours @ \$25/hour	750	
Secretarial		200	
Reproductions		<u>150</u>	4,350

Miscellaneous Fees

Recording Fees	100 claims @ \$10/each	1,000	
Consulting Fees	10 days @ \$300/day	<u>3,000</u>	4,000

Contingencies

SUB-TOTAL 5,275
135,000

Administration @ 10%

TOTAL 13,500
\$148,500

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. Kelly, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

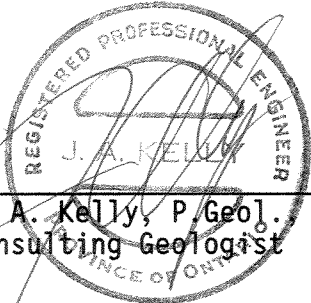
August 31, 1990
Calgary, Alberta

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James A. Kelly, of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 310, 441 - 5th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I received a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1959, and an M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Montana in 1964.
3. I have been practising my profession continuously since 1961.
4. I am registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and as a Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.
5. I am the author of this report entitled "Preliminary Report on the Rogue Copper/Gold Prospect, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory" dated August 31, 1990. I designed and developed the program, and interpreted the results. Recommendations contained herein are based on conclusions drawn from those interpretations.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 31st day of August, A.D. 1990.

A circular seal for a Registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario. The seal contains the text "REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" around the top and "PROVINCE OF ONTARIO" around the bottom. In the center, the name "J. A. KELLY" is printed. A signature is written over the seal.
J. A. Kelly, P/Geol. P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

REFERENCES

Blusson, S.L. (1966): Selwyn Basin, Yukon and District of Mackenzie; Geol. Surv.Cda., Paper 76-1A

Cecile, M.P. (1986): Geology of the East and Northeast Nidderly Lake Map Area (105-0/7 N 1/2, 9,10,15,16); Geol.Surv.Cda., Open File 1326

Hawkes, H.E.; Webb, J.S. (1962): Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration; pub. Harper & Row

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (1988): Yukon Exploration 1987; Exploration and Geological Services Division

APPENDIX I

Analytical Results
for
Rock, Soil, and Silt Samples

Rogue Claims, July 1990

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 90-154

Project: Y-90-1

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm
BRF 2	16						
BRD 3	2						
BRF 7	2						
BRF 10	230	108.0	89	9600	3100	9	9
BRD 11	2						
BRD 13	8						
BRD 14	16						
BRD 15	38						
BRF 16	8						
BRD 30	4						
BRF 37	2						
BRF 39	4		5				
BRF 41	10						
BRF 42	8	0.73	7	42	22	19	2
BRF 43	536	0.71	380	68	16	14	3
BRF 44	10					10	
BRF 50	10						
BRD 51	16	0.40	3	250	36	17	3
BRD 61	18		104				
BRD 62	4						
BRD 63	22	0.68					
BRD 64	2	0.03					
BRD 71	6						
BRF 76	10						
BRD 77	8						
BRD 78	6	0.31	145	5	50		
BRD 80	8	0.28					
BRD 86	14	0.28	73	14	68		
BRD 87	10						
BRF 88	12						
BRF 90	36	0.15	57	2	380	10	2
BRD 91	10						
BRF 92	410	9.30	500	26	37	15	3
BRF 93	16		95				
BRF 94	22	0.83	79	50	230		
BRF 95	2520	1.80	310	1	22		
BRF 101	16	0.04	20	3	71		
BRD 103	1236	0.53					
BRD 104	28	0.12	165	1	60	5	3
BRD 105	80	0.55					

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 90-154

Project: Y-90-1

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm
BRO 107	24	0.29					
BRO 108	16	0.23	77				
BRO 110	14	0.05					
BRO 111	12	0.15	132				
BRF 113	14	0.24	270	1	19		
BRO 114	12						
BRO 116	26	0.63	610	1	18		
BRO 117	16	0.13	102	4	12		
BRO 122	14						
BRO 123	104	0.95	2300	3	51		
DRO 5	44					3600	
DRO 6	68	0.82	196	39	44	12	
DRO 7	100	3.20	93	76	24	260	
DRO 8	6560	0.39	17	86	13	45	3
DRF 9	2						
DRO 10	4						
DRO 11	4						
DRO 12	2						
DRO 13	4		170				
DRO 14	2						
DRF 16	332	4.00					
DRO 19	2						
DRO 20	2						
DRF 23	2	0.05				13	
DRO 25	2	0.29					
DRO 26	1230	0.91	1390				
DRO 27	26						
DRO 28	2080	1.49	830			9	2
DRO 32	16	0.40	36			8	1
DRF 35	6						
DRO 36	2						
DRO 37	2						
DRO 39	6						
DRO 53	6						
DRO 54	2						
DRO 55	2						
DRO 57	2						
DRO 58	4						
DRF 60	6						
DRO 62	6						

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 90-154

Project: Y-90-1

Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm
DRO 63	4						
DRO 64	2						
DRO 65	4						
DRO 66	24						
DRO 67	14						
DPC 1	I.S.	0.60	64	37	126	7	2
DPC 3	I.S.	0.90	102	64	171	6	3

TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job#: 90-154

Project: Y-90-1

	Sample Number	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Sn ppm	
Soil BL	12	28	7.90	104	400	460	6	1	
	52	10	0.55	102	60	124	14	1	
	53	64	1.54	330	300	320	18	1	
	81	84	0.42	195	49	250	6	1	
Silt BT	4	14	1.00	174	44	240	11	2	
	9	26	2.80	350	123	480	18	1	
	21	6	0.46	147	25	123	13	1	
	22	2	0.34	93	20	124	19	1	
	23	4	0.29	97	18	142	12	1	
	24	4	0.30	91	18	133	9	1	
	27	2	0.23	66	15	100	8	1	
	29	10	0.94	72	140	83	12	2	
	32	8	1.13	166	70	360	19	1	
	64	18	2.60	104	178	193	11	2	
	65	2	0.49	106	35	112	7	2	
	70	2	0.29	92	40	250	6	1	
	75	14	0.51	189	71	430	13	1	
	Soil DL	15	2	0.30	10	40	96	3	3
		24	2	0.14	35	26	134	2	1
		29	42	0.68	300	26	270	20	1
30		92	1.14	120	71	450	44	1	
31		22	0.50	88	96	450	3	2	
33		22	0.98	270	45	280	27	2	
34		22	0.92	126	13	125	23	2	
38		18	0.66	109	19	81	54	1	
40		12	0.80	77	53	150	5	2	
42		6	0.40	97	83	55	13	1	
43	78	2.50	188	78	140	24	2		
44	142	1.18	128	199	300	18	3		
45	8	0.20	90	55	124	6	1		
46	24	0.34	117	52	139	6	1		
47	14	0.36	162	32	103	13	2		
48	14	0.76	108	114	118	15	2		
Silt DT	2	12	1.95	140	96	193	8	2	
	4	18	2.50	150	108	240	8	1	
	17	6	0.96	167	59	290	7	2	
	18	40	2.00	180	87	260	28	2	
	49	6	0.12	25	23	81	3	2	
	50	6	0.25	23	22	80	3	1	
	51	6	0.11	26	20	80	3	3	
	52	12	0.18	37	28	105	4	2	
	59	474	1.95	117	49	230	7	2	
	61	26	0.71	260	37	660	21	3	

APPENDIX II

Field Descriptions
of
Outcrop and Float Samples
Geochemically Anomalous in Gold

Rogue Claims, July 1990

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Mo</u>	<u>Sn</u>	<u>Description</u>
BRF-10	230	108	89	9600	3100	9	9	vuggy quartz with py, moly from stockwork zone at granite/sediment contact
BRF-15	38							quartz with tourmaline in stockwork system of veinlets 10-30 cm in width in pyritic sediments
BRF-43	536	0.71	380	68	16	14	3	vuggy quartz vein in argillite; v.f. po/py in sediments
BRO-63	22	0.68						oxidized sulphidic pelitic sediment 1-2.0 m wide; sample width 1.0 m
BRF-90	36	0.15	57	2	380	10	2	brecciated, oxidized (rusty) thin bedded sediments with boudinaged pyritic quartz veinlets
BRF-92	410	9.30	500	26	37	15	3	oxidized vuggy quartz float, blue-grey quartz with minor cpy
BRF-94	22	0.83	79	50	230			thin bedded sed? float with up to 15% po and minor cpy in silicified fractures
BRF-95	2520	1.8	310	1	22			argillaceous sediments (as above) with up to 40% po, minor cpy in sil.frac.
BRO-103	1236	0.53						grey limestone skarn to 1.0 m true width in sulphidic black slate sequence; complex folding, chip sample 1.0 m
BRO-104	28	0.12	165	1	60	5	3	as above; black slate
BRO-105	80	0.55						as above, 8 m north; 0.1 m wide sulphide zone in skarn
BRO-107	24	0.29						thin bedded pelitic sediment; silicified, rusty, fractured, with dissem.po,py, minor cpy; chip sample 30 cm

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Mo</u>	<u>Sn</u>	<u>Description</u>
BRO-114	12							fractured granite; conjugate fractures some with light grey quartz up to 3 cm (apophysis off main intrusive), no visible sulphides
BRO-116	26	0.63	610	1	18			sulphidic pelitic sediment 10 m E of above intrusive; up to 30% po; cpy on fracture surfaces; chip sample 20 cm
BRO-123	104	0.95	2300	3	51			complexly folded silicified (cherty?) sediments with granitic lenses; 30 cm chip sample from fold nose in sediment with up to 50% po, 2-3% cpy
DRO-5	44					3600		quartz vein in granite at granite/sediment margin; width 0.2 to 1.0 m; min.with up to 5% moly
DRO-6	68	0.82	39	44	12			quartz veining in granite adjacent to sed.roof pendant(?); minor cpy, py
DRO-7	100	3.2	93	76	24	260		as above; sample 25 cm; note: stockwork developed in granite over 10-15 m wide zone adjacent to contact
DRO-8	6560	0.39	17	86	13	45	3	quartz vein 20 cm thick, 20 m long; in granite 20 m from exposed contact, minor po,py
DRF-16	332	4.00						rusty, weathered float; sediments? 10-25% po adjacent to granite contact
DRO-26	1230	0.91	1390					quartz vein system in altered rusty slate; up to 30% po/py with cpy; chip sample 8 cm of vein quartz
DRO-27	26							altered country rock adjacent to above sample
DRO-28	2080	1.49	830				9 2	similar quartz vein to DRO-26 but 3.0 m south

NEBEX RESOURCES LTD.

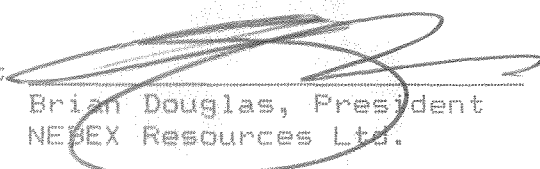
Statement of Expenditures Incurred on Rogue Claims for the Period
July 17, 1990 to September 30, 1990

Report compilation and preparation	\$2990.75
Assays	1898.20
Drafting	644.43

	5533.38
Administration - @ 10%	553.34

TOTAL COSTS	\$6086.72
	=====

I hereby certify this to be a true statement.



Brian Douglas, President
NEBEX Resources Ltd.

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