MAP NO.:
105F 9/10

ASSESSMENT REPORT
PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 093131
MINING DISTRICT: WATSON LAKE
TYPE OF WORK: GEOLOGICAL
GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT FILED UNDER: PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LIMITED

DATE PERFORMED: JULY 24-AUG 4, 1993 **DATE FILED:** SEPT 7, 1993

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 61°33'N **AREA:** MCCONNELL RIVER

LONG.: 132°31'W **VALUE $:** 10,400

CLAIM NAME & NO.: NELL 3-54 (YB34140-191)

WORK DONE BY: CAM STEPHEN

WORK DONE FOR: PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: VLF-EM SURVEYS COMPLETED TO GROUND CHECK AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES DELINEATED DURING AN EARLIER SURVEY.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada | Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER MINERAL RIGHTS SEP 23 1993 WHITEHORSE YUKON TERRITORY

M.R. file no.

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded 22 Sept 1993

TRANSMITTAL FORM

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: WATSON LAKE

To ▶ Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

For action are:

- ☐ NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name
- ☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ SECURITY DEPOSIT
- ☐ FINANCIAL ABILITY
- ☐ ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO. — From — To
- ☐ GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT. — Owner
- ☐ DIAMOND DRILL LOGS — Claims — Claim sheet no.
- ☑ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT — Claims: NELL 3-54 YB34140 -191 — Claim sheet no.: 105-F-09/10
  - Type of report: Geological, Geophysical
  - Submitted by: Pacific Comox Resources Ltd.
  - Cls. work performed on: NELL 7-10, 15, 17, 19-23, 29, 31, 34-39, 47-50, 53, 54
  - $ req. for ren. application: $10,400.00

Signature

Date returned

REPLY ACTION

093131

Signature

802-6027-26 (6-86)

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

OF

AERIAL MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM ANOMALIES

NELL 3-54 CLAIM GROUP

YB34140 - YB34191

NTS 105F/9,10

LATITUDE 61° 33' N LONGITUDE 132° 31' W

BY

J.C. STEPHEN, DIRECTOR

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

093131

WORK DONE: JULY 24 - AUGUST 4, 1993

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III	AREA 1 EAST 1 : 1,250 VLF-EM SURVEY	
IV	AREA 1 EAST 1 : 1,250 FRASER FILTER-CONTOURS	
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INTRODUCTION

Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. had acquired the TAY-LP claims, located along Seagull Creek five kilometres west of the NELL 3-54 claims previous to the staking of the NELL group. Drilling on the TAY-LP claims had indicated several extensive, steeply dipping zones parallel to the Seagull Fault which are mineralized with quartz and pyrrhotite. Where these zones have undergone later deformation, alteration of pyrrhotite to marcasite and introduction of gold and bismuth gold values of ore grade tenor have been located. This mineralization is very similar in appearance to the sulphide mineralization at the Ketza gold mine.

Aeromagnetic and VLF-EM surveying on the TAY-LP outlined a strong positive magnetic anomaly surrounded by a distinct magnetic low. The magnetic high has been interpreted as a magnetite bearing intrusive stock or complex of dykes. The magnetic low has been interpreted as an alteration halo surrounding this intrusive complex. No outcrop has been found. Several strong conductive zones occur within the magnetic low along the trend of the gold bearing zones indicated by drilling farther north.

Topographic patterns at Ketza and along Seagull Creek, thought to be fault controlled, are repeated along the McConnell River and the NELL 3-54 claims were staked to cover such patterns. Staking was followed by an aeromagnetic and VLF-EM survey which outlined three magnetic intrusive (?) centres surrounded by magnetic lows which are similar to, although smaller than, the strongly anomalous pattern on the TAY-LP property.

The current program consisted of ground VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys conducted on hip chain and compass lines over the aerial anomalies. Geological mapping followed the geophysical surveys in an effort to locate the source of the anomalies.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

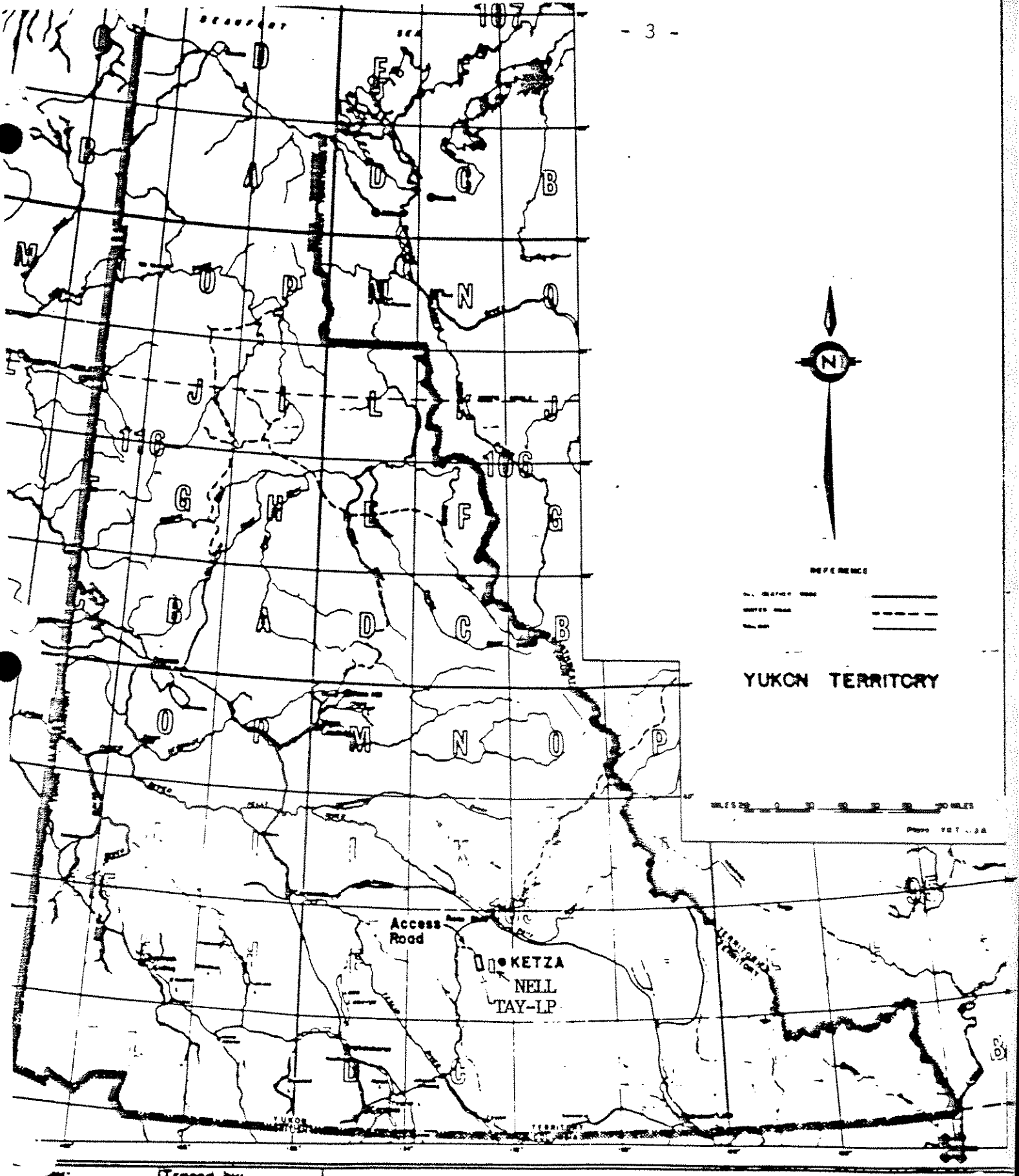
Location of the subject property within Yukon is shown on Figure 1, Location Map, and in more detail, in relation to regional geology, on Figure 3, Ketza - McConnell River Area.

The NELL claims are located along the McConnell River near the eastern margin of 1:50,000 scale map 105F/10 and extending easterly onto map 105F/9. The property lies 60 kilometres south of Ross River and 12 kilometeres west of the Ketza minesite. The Ketza minesite can be reached by 40 km of passable gravel road from a point on the Campbell Highway approximately 35 km southerly from the South Canol-Campbell higway junction. There is a 4 wheel drive road extending from the Ketza mine approximately 9 km westerly onto the Mountain Province claims. This road ends about 5 km east of the southeast corner of the NELL claim group and would be useful to provide a staging area to move drill equipment into NELL by helicopter. This is not, however, a feasible route for road development to the NELL property.

For the current program crew members were flown to the property by helicopter from Ross River and the camp gear was ferried in from the Ketza minesite.

The NELL claims lie, for the most part, along the McConnell River valley and its tributaries from the east between elevations 3500 and 3700 feet (1065-1130 metres). Portions of the claim group reach elevations of up to 4500 feet (1370 m) on the surrounding slopes.

The valleys are relatively open with scattered spruce and considerable buck brush. Spruce and balsam timber extends up to tree line at about 4400 to 5000 feet in elevation (1340-1525 m). Buck brush and/or alders occupy nearly all openings in the timbered areas and both clothing and tempers get frayed.



Traced by: a. m. b.

NELL CLAIMS LOCATION MAP

WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON

N.T.S. 105 F/1

Scale: 1" = 80 miles

Date: AUGUST 1993

Figure: 1

PROPERTY STATUS

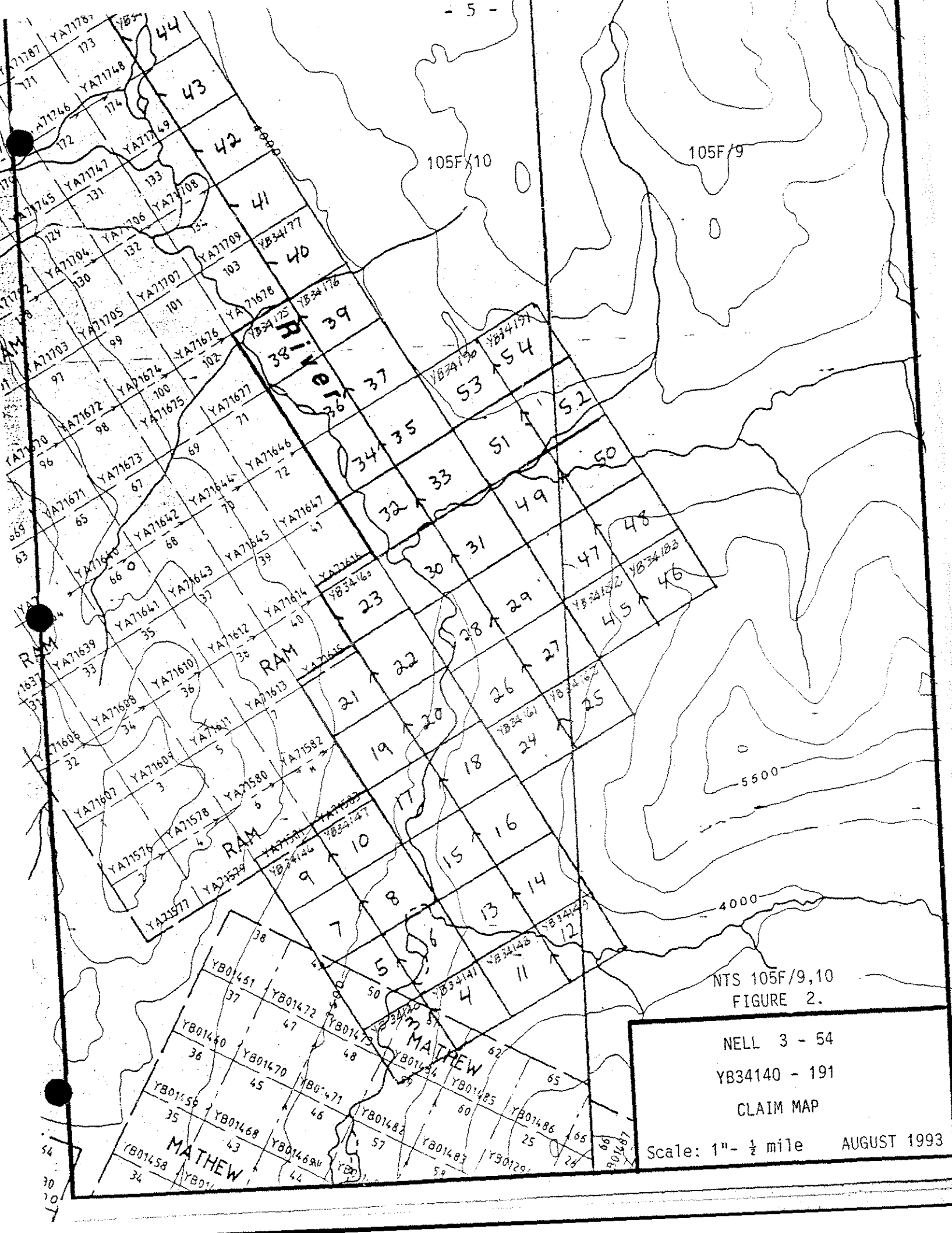
The NELL claim group consists of 52 mineral claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Act and registered in the name of Pacific Comox Resources Ltd.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
NELL 3-54	YB34140-191	August 5, 1991	August 5, 1994

* Upon acceptance of the assessment work applied for with this report.

The property is bounded to the west and northwest by the RAM claim group which has been optioned from Fairfield Minerals Ltd. by Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. See Figure 2, Claim Map.

Some of the rock outcrops observed during this program proved to be located on the RAM claims along and close to the boundaries of the NELL group.



NTS 105F/9,10
FIGURE 2.

NELL 3 - 54

YB34140 - 191

CLAIM MAP

Scale: 1"- ½ mile AUGUST 1993

HISTORY

There are no reported mineral occurrences on the NELL claim group to the knowledge of the writer. A barite occurrence and a lead, zinc, silver prospect described by Regional Resources (Geological and Geochemical Report, by Mike Stammers, December, 1985) occur to the north and east of the property.

Airphoto A23453-181 shows a pack trail along the west side of the McConnell River valley which is now closely followed by a relatively good game trail. Old cuttings were located along the main tributary stream coming from the east. This stream is termed "Misery Creek" in this report. The trail may be part of the original pack trail from the South Canol Road into the Ketza mineral area.

The NELL claims were staked on the basis of similarities in fault controlled structures as indicated by topographic features in the Ketza gold, Seagull Creek and McConnell River areas. A reconnaissance aeromagnetic and VLF-EM survey was flown in 1991 (Dighem Magnetics & VLF Survey, June 1992). That survey indicated three possible intrusive centres with related EM conductive zones similar to a larger feature on the TAY-LP claims on Seagull Creek.

The ground geophysical and geological work reported on in this report was undertaken to investigate the character and possible source of these anomalies.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following description is taken from "Gold and Silver-Lead Deposits of the Ketza River District, Yukon: Preliminary Results of Fieldwork" by Michael S. Cathro.

"The following description is mainly a summary of government and company mapping and is meant only as a framework for study of the mineralization in the district. A more thorough description is beyond the scope of this study. Published descriptions of the geology of the Pelly Mountains and Ketza River District include Wheeler et al. (1960), Templeman-Kluit (1977a, 1977b, 1979). Templeman-Kluit et al. (1975,1976), Read (1980) and Abbott (1986).

The Ketza River District is underlain by moderately folded and faulted Paleozoic miogeoclinal strata of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform which are interpreted as autochthanous and paratochthonous by Templeman-Kluit (1977a). The district is centred 15 km southwest of the northwest trending Tintina Fault which has experienced at least 450 km of dextral transcurrent offset since the Middle Cretaceous (Gabrielse, 1985). Four major thrust faults, the McConnell, Porcupine-Seagull, Cloutier, and St. Cyr Thrust, run parallel to the Tintina Fault and dip generally southwest (Wheeler et al., 1960). Rocks in the Ketza River District are mainly part of the Cloutier Thrust Sheet although two small fragments of allochthonous eugeoclinal strata are present and are probably remnants of the overlying Porcupine Seagull Thrust Sheet. Thrusting probably occurred during the Late Triassic based on field relationships elsewhere in the Pelly Mountains (Templeman-Kluit et al., (1976)

The most prominant structural feature in the Pelly Mountains is the Ketza-Seagull Arch (Abbott, 1986), which is an elongate, northwest trending uplift that forms a window through the Porcupine-Seagull Thrust and is probably underlain by Cretaceous intrusive rocks. Abbott considered the Arch to be made up of two smaller domal structures, the Seagull Uplift and the Ketza Uplift. Structure in the window is chharacterized by large displacement, steeply dipping faults.

The Ketza Uplift, situated in the centre of the Ketza River District, was first postulated to be underlain by an intrusion by Parry et al. (1984). This theory is supported by the presence of a magnetic anomaly, hornfelsing, and hydrothermal alteration just north of the Ketza River gold deposit. The hornfels has been dated by whole-rock K-Ar as Middle Cretaceous (101-+4Ma: K.M. Dawson, GSC, 1986, pers. comm. to S.E. Parry)."

Figure 4 of this report is an adaptation of Open File 486, 1:250,000 geology enlarged and applied to a 1:50,000 scale topographic base. As indicated by this map the predominant rock formations in the NELL area are:

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN
OSsl -- Recessive, black, locally calcareous, fissile graptolitic slate; includes thin sills or flows of dark green basalt undifferentiated; includes Sv undifferentiated, rarely includes lenses or large blocks of algal-laminated dolomite: grades upward into Ss and laterally into u€Oslv and u€Oc.

SILURIAN AND (?) LOWER DEVONIAN
SDdl -- Resistant, thick bedded to massive, red weathering, coarsely sucrose dolomite, minor sandy dolomite; gradational with SDd.

UPPER DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
uDMs -- Black recessive weathering, with rusty streaks, thin bedded black siliceous slate with minor interbedded chert grain greywacke and chert granule grit; includes lenses of intermediate to acid volcanoclastic rocks undifferentiated; may include Mt undifferentiated; includes interbedded dark grey barite undifferentiated; includes Csl undifferentiated.

MISSISSIPPIAN
My -- Resistant, massive, medium to fine grained equigranular syenite; magmatic hornblende replaced by actinolite, but K-feldspar is comparatively fresh perthite; gradational to trachyte; may include Mva undifferentiated.

Mva -- Heterogeneous, rusty, black, white and orange weathering lapilli and sand sized tuff, volcanic breccia and flow rocks ranging from trachyte to andesite in composition; black argillaceous slate and siliceous pale grey and pale green "chert tuff" locally abundant; minor finely crystalline buff limestone; locally includes abundant trachyte dykes; locally highly pyritic; weakly sericitized and commonly strongly foliated so that primary textures are masked; includes maroon and green intermediate tuffs and flows (My); may include My undifferentiated.

Formations OSsl and SDdl are separated from formations SDdl and uDMs by a southeast trending thrust fault situated east of the McConnell River.

West of McConnell River Mva is intruded by a large body of My (syenite).


TAINS)
NELL GROUP
(PELLY MOUNTAINS)
McConnell
Ketza
Mva
SDdl
uDMs
uEOsl
My
DSsl
lEc
lEcl
lEd
PlEqs
Ssd
Sq
uEOslv
KETZA - McCONNELL RIVER AREA
PART OF 105F/9,10
FROM O.F. 486
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Scale: 1:50,000 Aug. 1993

FIGURE 3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Prospecting was carried out along parts of the McConnell River and the main tributary to the east, Misery Creek. On McConnell River no outcrop was found in the sections examined although an outcrop on the east bank was later seen from a distance. That outcrop is on NELL 15 and, along with other outcrops seen higher on the hill to the east, would be helpful in further defining the limits of the syenite intrusion.

Rock float on McConnell River appeared to be derived largely from glacial till and, although some large angular fragments are present, this material is of little help in assessing the property. On river bars on claims NELL 3 and 4; 17 and 18; there is a fair quantity of white quartz similar to that observed on Seagull Creek on the TAY-LP claims. No mineralized float was located however.

On Misery Creek the stream bars were examined from McConnell River to near the east boundary of the claims. The most common rock type, found in large, resistant, angular blocks, is quartzite. Numerous floats of volcanic or fine grained, relatively basic, intrusive are also common. These volcanic/intrusive rocks contain variable amounts of pyrrhotite and/or pyrite mineralization. They are variably magnetic.

Upstream from the claim line on NELL 49,50 large pyrite bearing chert pebble breccia or conglomerate boulders were found. These fragments may be from formation uDMco which would overlie uDMs. Two specimens 85939B, 940B were assayed for gold and silver with negative results.

No outcrop was found in this section of Misery Creek.

During mapping rock outcrop and significant rock rubble was found only in survey areas 1E and 4. See Figure 4.

AREA 1E NELL 46-50

Map I shows the distribution of rock float, rubble and minor outcrop in the vicinity of the main magnetic, VLF-EM anomaly. Nearly all the rock observed was as float or frost heaved rubble. These fragments have migrated downhill to the northwest to a greater or less extent. In spite of this movement, and the scarcity of rock available for examination, there is an overall consistant sequence to the rock types and psuedo contacts have been added to delineate the supposed rock trends and sequence.

No thin section or other petrographic work has been done to facilitate rock identification. Designations are those applied in the field.


LEGEND
AIR SURVEY
MAGNETIC HIGH CENTRE
MAGNETIC LOW HALO
VLF-EM CONDUCTOR
GEOLOGY
My SYENITE
By BASIC INTRUSIVE
v VOLCANIC
s,g SERICITE SCHIST, GRAPHITIC SCHISTS
q QUARTZITE
c LIMESTONE, sk SKARN, ss SILTSTONE
GEOCHEMISTRY
SILT SAMPLE AND NUMBER
SOIL SAMPLE AND NUMBER
AREA 1E
AREA 1W
AREA 2
AREA 3
AREA 4
MCC-1
MCC-2
MCC-3
MCC-4
MCC-5
MCC-6
MCC-7
MCC-8
MCC-9
MCC-10
MCC-11
MCC-12
MCC-13
MCC-14
MCC-15
MCC-16
MCC-17
20°
0 200 400 m
PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.
NELL 3-54 CLAIM GROUP
NTS 105F/9,10
AIR SURVEY INTERPRETATION
OBSERVED GEOLOGY.
SOIL/SILT SAMPLES
Scale 1:15,000
August 1993

FIGURE 4

This geological map (Map I) should be considered in conjunction with the maps showing the results of the ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys (Maps II, III, IV).

ROCK TYPES

In sequence going uphill from Misery Creek the rock types encountered are:-

(1) VOLCANICS - Andesitic volcanic flows?, grey to dark grey green in colour, fine grained, with fine to fairly coarse pyrite disseminations and fracture filling. Various fragments may be magnetic or non-magnetic.

(2) LOWER QUARTZITE - Lightly sericitized, light grey to white, quartzite; some pale greenish possibly due to skarnification.

(3) VOLCANICS - Dark green, tough, andesitic or more basic, volcanic. Occurs as breccia and, in two cases, as apparent very thin flows overlying and incorporating limestone beds or rounded fragments.

(4) SKARN - Garnet and tremolite, diopside skarn as alteration of impure quartzite and/or limestone beds. Includes minor thin bedded chert and thin bedded quartz-tremolite skarn.

(5) LIMESTONE - Grey to white, somewhat sandy, fairly pure limestone.

(6) UPPER QUARTZITE - Generally light grey to white. Includes a zone of quite pure silica quartzite. Generally weakly sericitized.

(7) BLACK SILTSTONE - Fine grained. Some beds contain rounded nodules of similar colour and grain size. One boulder strongly silicified and quartz veined.

(8) INTRUSIVE - Fine grained greenish black to medium grained dark green. Some breccia with rounded fragments. Generally magnetic to strongly magnetic. Medium grained, nearly black, variety contains coarsely disseminated pyrrhotite. Fine grained varieties are similar to unit 1 volcanics.

The thin banded quartz - tremolite, diopside skarn found at 300S, 3+50E in Area 1E is identical in appearance to rock outcropping near the game trail in the southeast portion of Area 4.

Beyond the area shown on Map I two outcrop areas were located which are related to the Area 1E geology. On claim NELL 46, southeast of the Area 1E grid and on the south side of the local knoll, fairly large outcrops show interbedded very thin bedded limestone, 'sandy' limestone and mylonitized (?) arkose (?).

These rocks appear to be highly sheared except for the thin (1"-2") limestones which are probably recrystallized and appear undeformed. Overlying these rocks to the west in the next outcrop is an occurrence of highly sheared black siltstone with minor white quartz veining.

These intensely sheared rocks are above the relatively undeformed rocks within the Area 1E grid.

On claims NELL 53 and 54 outcrops of black, thinly foliated slatey rock, much crenulated, with knots and veins of white quartz lie beneath and east of outcrops of pearly grey sericite schist. Beyond the No. 2 posts of NELL 53, 54 and 30 metres to the west is a long, open meadow trending northerly. To the west of this meadow are large outcrops of intensely sheared and crenulated greenish grey schist containing some talc.

These intensely sheared rocks, above the Area 1E grid rocks, are thought to be portions of the McConnell Thrust sheet dipping at about 20 to the southwest.

AREA 1 WEST

Map V, VLF-EM Survey, Geology shows the extent of this survey grid in relation to Misery Creek, outlines some topographic features and indicates the location of the caliche formation, a weak conglomerate, which occurs near the crest of an old stream bank cut into deep glacial till. No other rock was located.

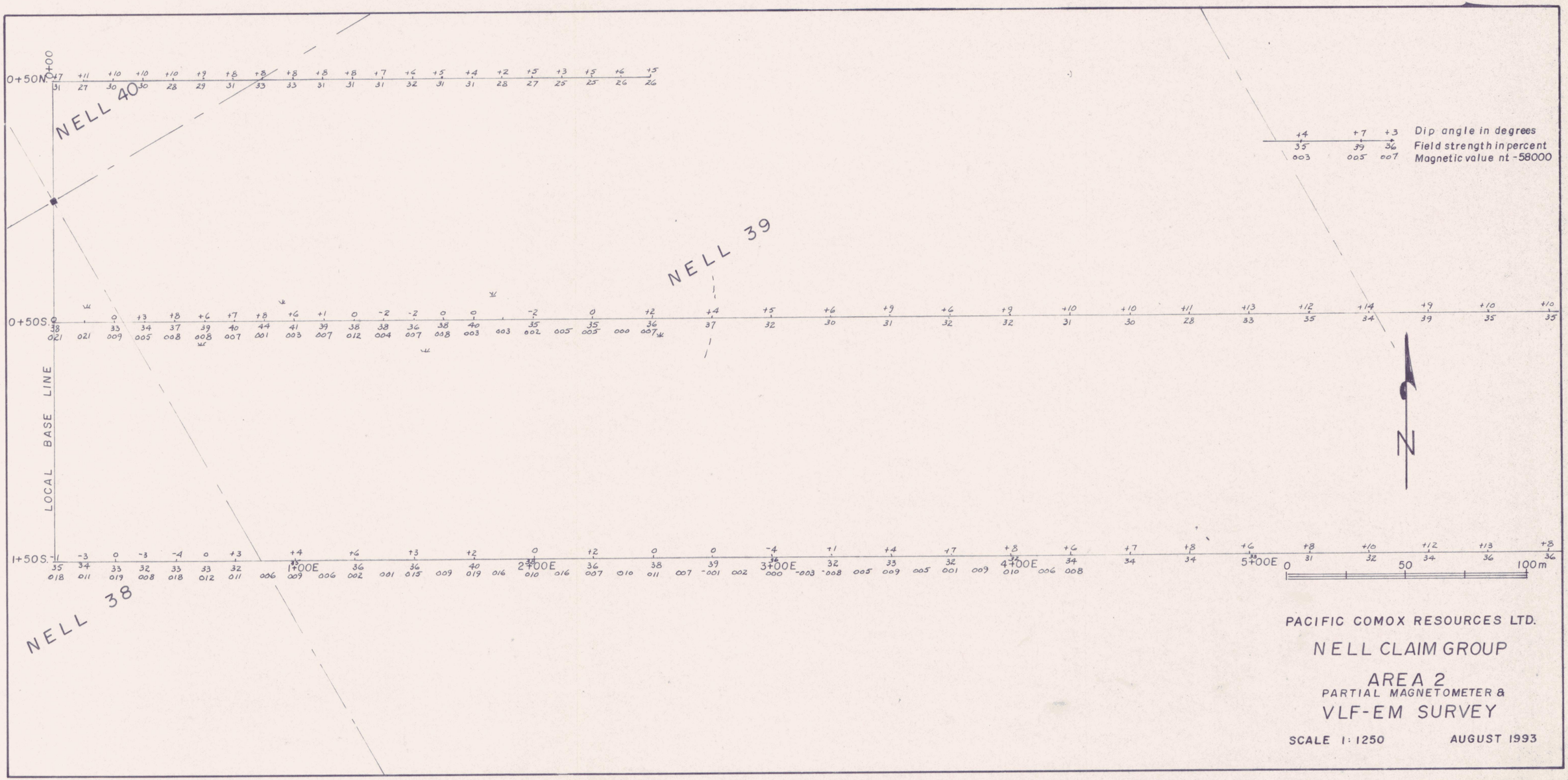
AREAS 2 AND 3

Figures 5 and 6 show the results of the VLF-EM surveys at these locations. No rock outcrop or rubble was found. The steep cut banks east of the McConnell River consist of glacial till.

AREA 4

Map VI shows the results of the VLF-EM survey in this area together with the location of rock outcrops and rubble located. There are occurrences of rock rubble on lines 6+00 S and 8+00 S which have not been examined or located in detail due to lack of time. Some of the rock rubble consists of syenite and a fragment of dark grey quartzite was found between lines 6+00S and 8+00S at about 5+00W. Thin platey fragments of limestone occur in a small drainage course near line 2+00S.

The following rock occurrences were located in reference to the grid. Rock types are classified as under the Area 1E legend except for My - syenite taken from Open File 486.



PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 2

PARTIAL MAGNETOMETER & VLF-EM SURVEY

SCALE 1:1250 AUGUST 1993

FIGURE 5

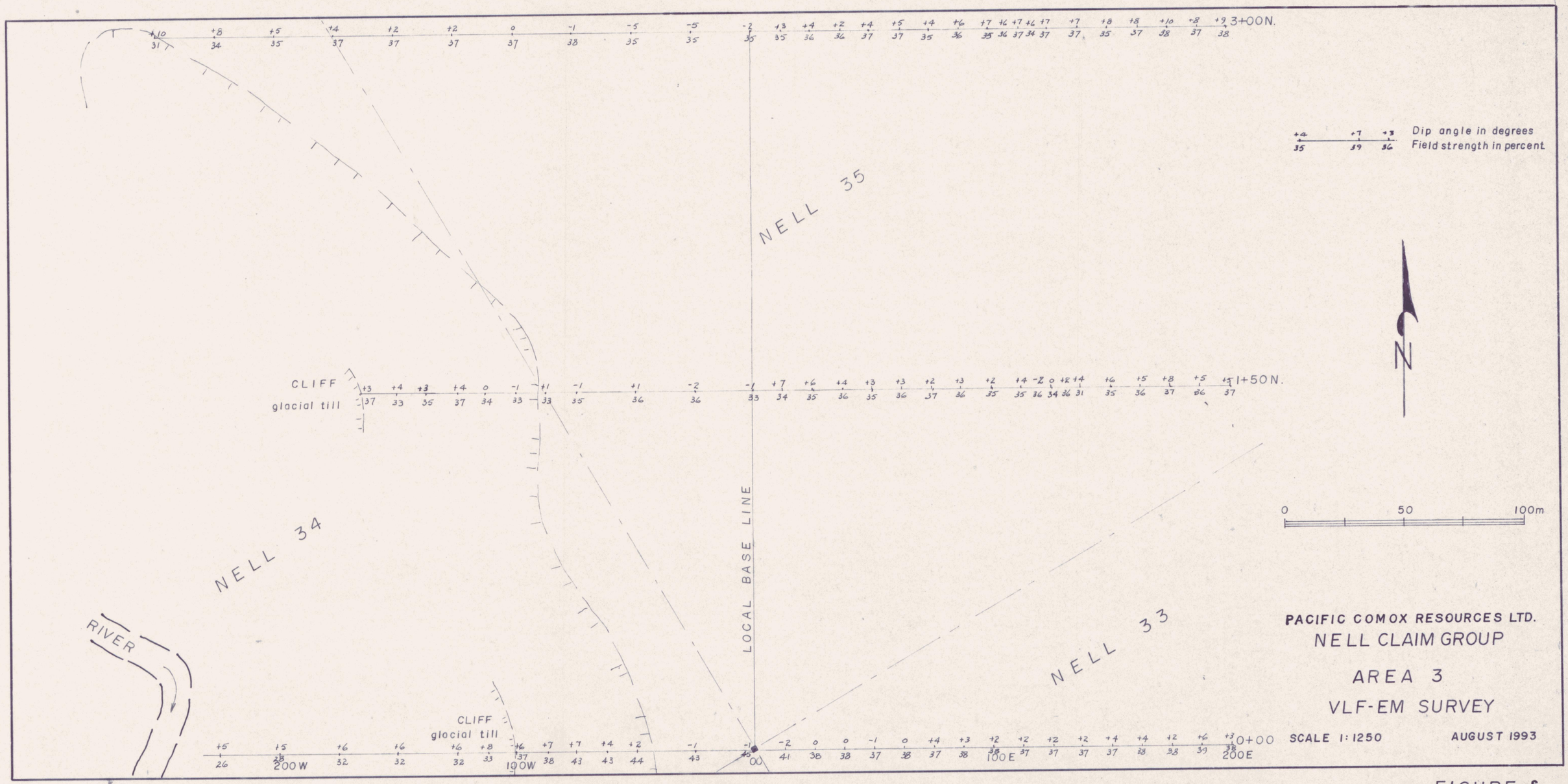

3+00N.
1+50N.
0+00
100E
200E
200W
100W
NELL 35
NELL 34
NELL 33
LOCAL BASE LINE
CLIFF
glacial till
CLIFF
glacial till
RIVER
+4 +7 +3
35 39 36
Dip angle in degrees
Field strength in percent
N
0 50 100m
PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.
NELL CLAIM GROUP
AREA 3
VLF-EM SURVEY
SCALE 1:1250
AUGUST 1993

FIGURE 6

UNIT 4. SKARN - a 30 metre long, nearly vertical face of thin bedded quartz and interbedded diopside, tremolite skarn is located near the southeast corner of the Area 4 grid. Quartz bands range to 25mm, skarn bands to 75mm in thickness. Strike is N20° E, dip 10° W. This rock is identical in hand specimen to a rubble occurrence on Grid 1E.

UNIT 6. UPPER QUARTZITE - large angular fragments occur in over turned tree roots at 00E, 3+75S. These fragments consist of impure quartzitic sediments with fairly prominent muscovite flakes interbedded with darker bands possibly volcanic in origin. Disseminated pyrrhotite, minor pyrite mineralization was found in some fragments.

At 2+00S, 2+75W a 15m by 30m opening carpeted with grass and flowers forms an unusual break in the timber, windfall and brush. This area does not look like a typical "kill" zone and is underlain by rounded boulders. In the upper part of the opening an angular one metre fragment of rock stands on edge and may be outcrop. This rock is of quartzose sericitic schist with thin graphitic selvages. This may be related to the source of the underlying VLF-EM anomaly which is non-magnetic.

On line 0+00 at 2+50W large boulders of fairly well bedded impure quartzite, with minor greenish skarn bands, occur.

UNIT 3. VOLCANICS - South of 3+75W on line 2+00S a series of rusty outcrops were located. These rocks are fine grained, dark grey volcanics and fine grained, pale green, cherty volcanics.

Because of the proximity of these outcrops to a strong EM and coincident magnetic anomaly some time was spent stripping moss and shallow overburden to expose these rocks. Several chip samples were taken and results are shown on Figure 7. No significant metal values were obtained from assays of these samples. A rounded fragment of massive fine grained pyrrhotite and slightly coarser grained pyrite was found at the location of soil sample McC-16. The actual conductive body was not exposed.

UNIT My. SYENITE - Beyond the end of line 0+00 at about 6+50W a large opening occurs which has extensive syenite outcrop along its upper southwest side for a distance of about 125 metres.

At the north end the syenite is strongly altered to clay minerals and is brecciated and flooded by white quartz with minor cubic pyrite and rusty iron carbonates.

In places two or more generations of quartz veining appear to be present and the most highly altered syenite is sheared to a sericite schist. At about 1+00S along the outcrop an intersecting opening or draw interrupts the outcrop at about 210° and may indicate a fault.

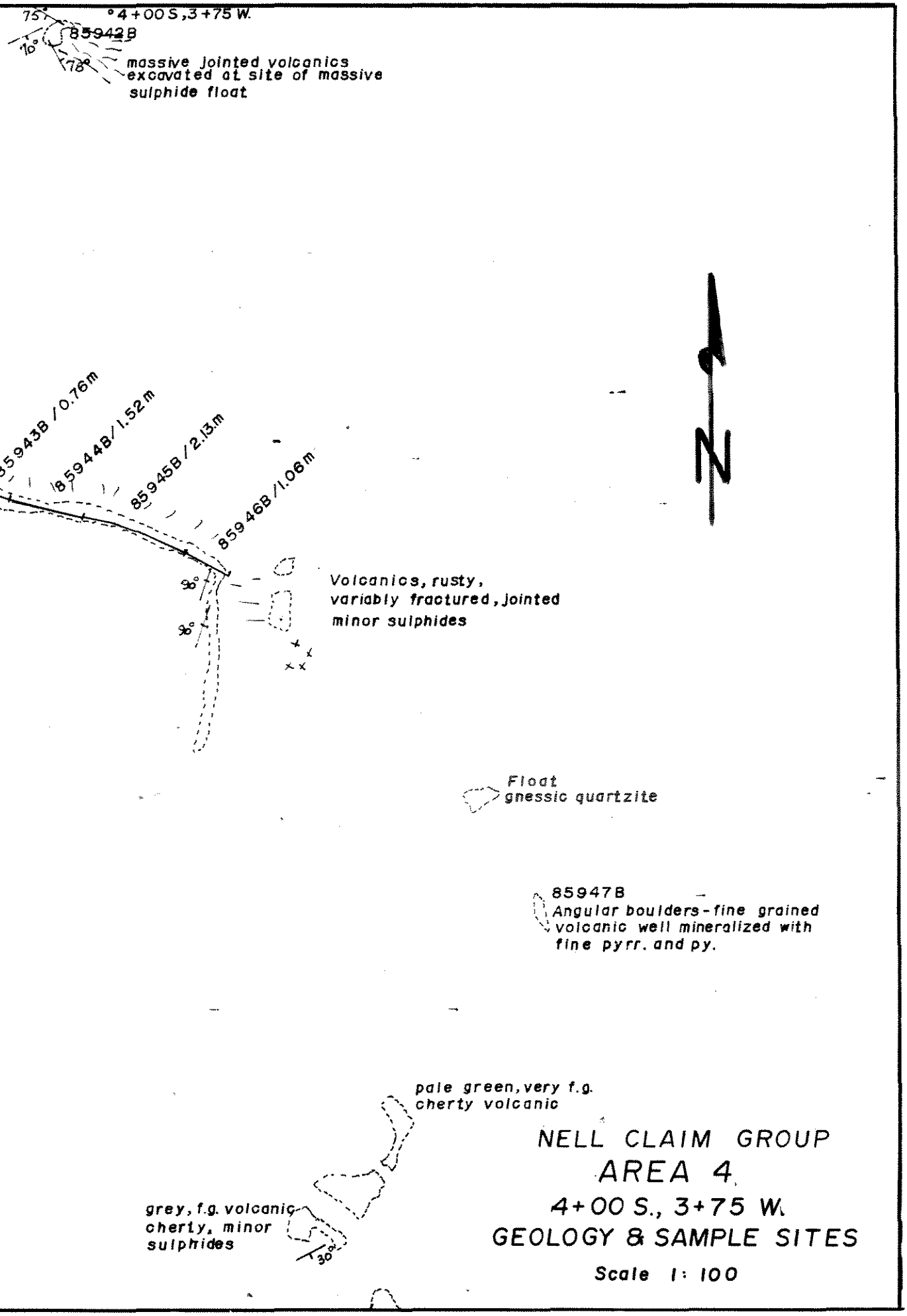

75°
°4+00S, 3+75W.
85942B
70°
78°
massive jointed volcanics
excavated at site of massive
sulphide float
85943B / 0.76m
85944B / 1.52m
85945B / 2.13m
85946B / 1.06m
N
90°
90°
Volcanics, rusty,
variably fractured, jointed
minor sulphides
Float
gnessic quartzite
85947B
Angular boulders - fine grained
volcanic well mineralized with
fine pyrr. and py.
pale green, very f.g.
cherty volcanic
grey, f.g. volcanic
cherty, minor
sulphides
30°
NELL CLAIM GROUP
AREA 4
4+00 S., 3+75 W.
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE SITES
Scale 1: 100

FIGURE 7

Quartz flooding and veining weakens progressively from north to south and is replaced by iron carbonates, quartz carbonate and finally by small open fractures with drusy calcite crystals.

Strong jointing at about 330° dips west at 40° to 60°.

Extensive outcrops of unaltered syenite occur along the claim line between NELL 9 and 10. This outcrop was followed along trend at about 330° to about the location of line 6+00S, if that line were extended. A few narrow barren quartz veins were seen at about 6+00S and minor limonite occurs on fractures and joints. At about 6+00S, 9+00W (?) a sharp draw cuts the syenite and strikes about 340°. This draw may mark the trend of a local, steep fault.

The brecciation and veining at 6+50W, 0+00N may be an expression of the expected alteration around the magnetic high centre on claims NELL-21-23 or it may be located near the intersection of major faults along the McConnell River valley.

GEOCHEMISTRY

As part of the anomaly investigation a number of silt samples were collected, generally where drainages intersected claim lines.

The McConnell River, and the main tributary stream from the east (Misery Creek) are flanked, in places directly, and, more generally, at a distance of less than 100 metres by stream cut scarps in deep gravelly till. Locally minor esker like ridges stand above the generally flat to rolling topography of the glacial till.

North and south of Misery Creek occurrences of caliche in the upper few feet of the glacial till occurs as weak sandstone, sandy concretions and weakly consolidated conglomerate. Surface drainage and swampy areas may be underlain by this semi-consolidated formation. Silt samples from such drainage would reflect only transported geochemistry from higher areas beyond and above the glacial till. Bedrock geochemistry below the glacial till would, in all likelihood, be represented only by groundwaters seeping into the main streams.

Samples McC-1 to McC-17 inclusive represent silt samples except for McC-16 which was a soil sample containing rusty sulphide bearing rock fragments near conductive zone 4B and for McC-17 which was a soil sample taken over conductive zone 4A. None of these samples contained anomalous gold values. McC-16 contained 589 ppm Cu, 276 ppm Zn, 180 ppm Ni, 258 ppm Co and 12.42% Fe. Sample McC-17 contained 104 ppm Cu, 204 ppm Zn, 4.31% Fe.

Silt sample McC-15, from a creek located northwest of the anomalies in Area 4, was probably taken upstream from th projected anomalous horizons. That sample returned 20 ppm Cu, 94 ppm Zn and 2.75% Fe.

Silt samples McC-11 and 12, from small drainages cutting the claim lines below the magnetic centre in Area 4, gave slightly anomalous values for zinc (201 and 178 ppm) and iron (3.13% and 5.32%).

The highest zinc values obtained, 379 and 256 ppm, are from drainages near Area 2 and are probably due to zinc, lead showings investigated by Fairfield Minerals and lying to the northeast of the NELL claims.

The only drainage found directly below the anomalies in Area 1E was silt sampled at McC-14. That sample did not return anomalous values. Only one rock sample from Area 1E was assayed (85941B) and contained no precious metal values.

Throughout the claim area calcium carbonate is probably widespread in soils and drainages. This, together with fine sandy glacial till soils, promotes development of limey caliche. Drainages probably have basic ph conditions and, generally

speaking, probably inhibit dispersion of metallic ions suitable for detection of deposits by silt sampling.

Soil sampling would be a useful exploration method over geophysically anomalous areas such as within Areas 1E and 4.

GEOPHYSICS

Ground geophysical surveys were conducted on hip chain and compass lines run at intervals of 50, 100, 150 and 200 metres depending on local conditions. Particularly within Area 1 East it proved difficult to run lines accurately due to heavy brush and local magnetic variations. Lines normally originated from a common base line so that chainages between lines would at least start correctly. Tie lines were measured across the final grid to locate the relative positions of the lines near their extremities.

Two MP-2 proton precession magnetometers were available and base stations were checked daily. Magnetic corrections were insignificant in relation to the intensity of the magnetic anomalies and the values plotted are the recorded values less 58000 nt. The resulting contoured patterns indicate the strong magnetic "intrusive" centres surrounded by a zone of negative magnetic values. Beyond that region, in non anomalous areas, the values are generally in the 00 to +100 nt range.

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM instrument was used for the VLF-EM survey. Readings were taken at 25 metre intervals in non anomalous areas and at 12.5 metre intervals in areas of interest. All readings were taken using the Seattle transmitter as the direction of that station provided the best coupling with the strike of the indicated conductive bodies being invetsigated. Both dip angle, in degrees, and field strength, in percent of primary field, were recorded. There is a distinct topographic effect since most lines were run up moderate slopes to east and west. Swampy areas in Area 1West, Area 2 and Area 3 were slightly conductive but with magnitudes too low and broad to be mistaken as conductors. Profiles of dip angle and field strength readings are plotted and conductive zones may be interpreted from either type of reading. Dip angles in Area 1 East, Area 1 West and Area 4 were subjected to the Fraser filter procedure (a+b) - (c+d) providing positive values over conductive areas which have been contoured and providing, perhaps, the clearest representation of the conductive zones.

AREA 1 EAST. MAPS II, III, IV.

A strongly positive anomaly outlined by magnetic readings ranging from +200 to a maximum of +5420 nt (after subtraction of 58,000 nt) indicates the most easterly "intrusive" centre located by the aerial survey. Three small satellite anomalies lie to the east and northeast of the main anomaly. The positive magnetic anomaly locates the position of the "intrusive" more accurately than does the geological mapping due to the lack of outcrop and the downhill migration of rock fragments.

The main magnetic body appears to dip westerly and perhaps rake southerly. This apparent effect, however, is partially due to topography which rise to the east and south.

Within the main intrusive centre a magnetic low ranging from 00 to -1011 nt is similar to the surrounding magnetic low. This may be due to a xenolith of altered country rock or to a local phase of the intrusive.

Surrounding the intrusive centre a zone of readings ranging from 00 to -794 nt produces a negative halo surrounding the intrusive. Although impure quartzites, limestones and weak skarn zones are indicated by float rock fragments no change in mineralogy indicative of an alteration halo was identified.

A zone of magnetic readings trending northerly from the intrusive centre with values of 200 to 488 nt probably results from the "volcanics" mapped from rare rock float in this area.

The principal conductors indicated by the ground VLF-EM survey are those designated 'A' and 'B'. These trend northerly through he axis of the magnetic anomaly and extend beyond the magnetic anomaly to both north and south with a weakly anomalous section in the centre of the intrusive.

Although sulphide mineralization, pyrrhotite, pyrite and very minor chalcopyrite, is common in float rocks, sometimes as heavy disseminations, no obviously conductive mineralization was found. As a result no positive identification of the character of the conductive material has been made.

Several satellite conductive anomalies exist. The most prominant are designated 'C' and 'D'. The Fraser filter contours probably define the shape of these anomalies better than do the VLF-EM profiles. Anomaly 'C' is a short, north south trending anomaly located within the north east portion of the main positive magnetic anomaly (intrusive ?) and extending across the north east corner of the enclosed magnetic low. Anomaly 'D' is relatively broad in relation to its fairly short northwest south east trend. The stronger part of this anomaly, as indicated by the Fraser filter contours, lies over the north end of a local magnetic high, possibly a small satellite intrusive body.

Linear, weak, VLF-EM anomalies such as that at 1+00E trending from 1+50S to 4+50S may mark a geological contact (intrusive/quartzite) and, in general these weaker anomalies are thought to be due to such geological and/or topographical features.

AREA 1 WEST MAP V

Lines were run westerly from the 00 base line of Area 1 East from 2+00S to 6+00S in an effort to find the indicated westerly "intrusive centre" and accompanying conductive body indicated by the aerial survey.

Only one very weak VLF-EM conductor was located at 0+50W on lines 4+00S and 5+00S. Other slightly conductive areas are probably

due to varying swamp conditions overlying apparently deep glacial till.

Time limitations prevented running the magnetometer over these lines and no ground definition of the magnetic results of the air survey were obtained.

As indicated on Figure 4 these lines should have located the indicated aerial conductor at about 2+50W on the grid. A very weak, broad, Fraser filter contoured anomaly occurs in this location. This anomaly could as easily be due to topographic effects as to an underlying bedrock source.

The magnetic characteristics of the area could be checked if further work is conducted on Area 1 East.

AREAS 2 AND 3. FIGURES 5,6.

Due to uncertainties as to the actual location of conductors indicated by the aerial survey, done on flight lines nominally 200 metres apart, the poor precision of available topographic mapping and the vagaries of actual location of claim posts there may be some doubt as to how thoroughly these small grids have investigated the long, rather weak, aerial VLF-EM anomalies in this area. Since there was no local coincident magnetic expression in the air survey, and none was located in Area 2, it is probable that the air anomalies are due to local conductivity in swampy areas and/or to local topographic highs due to small esker like glacial till ridges.

AREA 4. NELL 19-23, MAPS VI - VIII.

The claim line between No 1 posts NELL 19, 20 and No 2 post Nell 23 was used as a base line with No. 1 post NELL 23 being designated 0+00N. A line of readings, designated 3+00N, is located 150 metres south of No. 2 post NELL 23 but because the claim line is only 327 metres long that line is actually at about 1+77N on the grid. Line 3+00N was run 250 metres west and 200 metres east from the claim-line in an effort at finding the two indicated air survey conductors (Figure 4). No conductive zones were located and this line is not plotted on the Area 4 maps except for part of it on Map VIII. From subsequent data the line does not appear to extend far enough west to locate the western conductive zone. Examination of the Map VI Fraser Filter contours shows that the strongest conductive portions of the indicated anomalies, if intersected by widely spaced (200m) flight lines, could be interpreted as a single northerly trending conductive zone. This may have lead to the problems with Line 3+00N.

Due to time limitations only a portion of Area 4 was covered by the magnetometer survey (Map VII). This work indicated a

positive magnetic anomaly at 2+80W on line 0+00 and 1+00N. This anomaly weakens to the south and is flanked by a magnetic low to the east.

At 2+00S, 3+60W a local, more linear magnetic anomaly coincides with a strongly conductive zone and outcrops of variably magnetic volcanic rocks. A piece of massive pyrrhotite, pyrite float (magnetic) was found in shallow soil at location McC-16.

Map VIII shows the results of the VLF-EM survey together with dip angle and field strength profiles. Several conductors and possible conductors are interpreted. The most important of these are designated 4A, 4B and 4C.

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4A.

On Map VIII this zone is indicated as two parallel conductors but, as indicated by the Fraser filter contours (Map VI), the zone is more likely a broadly conductive horizon, possibly more conductive along its margins. At 2+00S, 2+80W a gneissic, impure quartzite fragment (or possible outcrop) contained graphitic selvages and may indicate the source of the anomaly.

The conductive zone lies on the west flank of the magnetic ("intrusive") high and conductivity is strongest at the north end of the surveyed grid close to the stronger portion of the magnetic high. No outcrop was found to the north including a traverse of the local creek (Figure 4). The conductive zone weakens to the south.

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4B.

This conductor is fairly strong, is coincident with a local magnetic anomaly and encompasses the area of small volcanic outcrops and the location (McC-16) of a float fragment with massive pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization. The anomaly is almost certainly due to sulphide mineralization. Stripping of overburden failed to uncover the actual sulphide mineralization and the lightly mineralized rocks sampled carried no significant base or precious metal values.

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4C.

On Map VIII this zone is interpreted as two parallel conductors similar to Conductive Zone 4A. Map VI Fraser filter contours indicate the likelihood of two conductive zones within a broadly conductive horizon. The very strongly conductive portion of the anomaly on line 8+00S suggests sulphide mineralization. Unfortunately the magnetometer survey and geological mapping did not reach this area due to time limitations.

Conductive Zones 4A and 4C are quite similar raising the possibility that they are faulted segments of the same horizon. The most conductive portions of these horizons deserve further investigation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Investigation of a portion of the McConnell River valley, based on structural models derived from gold prospects at Ketza and at TAY-LP, has been successful in locating at least two "intrusive" centres with associated pyrrhotite, pyrite mineralization. No precious metal values have been obtained as yet but, given the highly erratic gold values at both Ketza and TAY-LP, this does not prove the absence of such precious metals.

Additional work is justified in an effort to locate precious metal values by:-

a) soil sampling on closely spaced lines over the main conductive zones in Areas 1E and 4;

b) defining in more detail the position and extent of the main conductive zones by closely spaced magnetic and VLF-EM surveys.

In order to carry out this work properly and, if successful, to provide well defined drill targets, local picket line grids should be cut and chained. Geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys should be done on those lines.

If precious metal values are obtained petrographic and mineralogical examination of selected rock specimens would be useful in defining the geological model present. To date there is no clear definition of the relationship of the supposed volcanic and intrusive rocks. One may be only the fine grained equivalent of the other. Whether these rocks are intrusive in the true sense remains open to question.

The rather spectacular quartz breccia alteration zone within the syenite in the west portion of Area 4 could develop into a large tonnage target if precious metal values exist. The origin of this zone is open to speculation.

It is recommended that:-

1) local picket line grids be cut over the main conductive anomalies;

2) detailed VLF-EM, magnetometer and mapping surveys be conducted on these grids;

3) soil sampling over the conductive zones be conducted with both 30 element ICP and fire assay gold, silver determinations being carried out;

4) the syenite quartz breccia zone be mapped and sampled in more detail.

The following is a rough cost estimate for this proposed program.

COST ESTIMATE

Line cutting, Areas 1E and three small grids in Area 4; 20 km of line at $300/km	$6,000
Soil sampling and analysis; 20km/25m = 800 samples at $25	$20,000
Geophysical surveys and mapping; 20 km at $400/km	$8,000
Helicopter mob and demob; 6 hours plus fuel at $900/hr	$5,400
Camp supplies and food; 60 mandays at $25	$1,500
Travel, vehicle use, etc; Estimate	$3,100
Total budget	$44,000

Since the assessment work requirements in the Yukon will not presently allow assessment credits for this technical work consideration should be given to blasting rock trenches over the McC-16 outcrop area, across other possible outcrops near conductive zones and across the quartz breccia zone to provide physical work assessment credits.

Respectfully submitted,
PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

J.C. STEPHEN, COMPANY DIRECTOR

NELL CLAIM GROUP
YB34140 - YB34191
NTS 105F/9,10

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
JULY 24 - AUGUST 4, 1993

PERSONNEL AND WAGES

Geophysicist:	Trent Pezzot	
	July 25-Aug 4; 11 days @ $250	$2,750
Manager/geologist:	J. Cam Stephen	
	July 24-Aug 4; 12 days @ $200	$2,400
Technicians:	David MacQuarrie	
	July 25-Aug 4; 11 days @ $150	$1,650
	Michael MacQuarrie	
	July 25-Aug 4; 11 days @ $100	$1,100

TRAVEL COSTS

Airfares Vancouver to Whitehorse return; Three @ $581	$1,743
Alkan Air charter Whitehorse to Ross River July 25	$580
Alkan Air sched Ross River to Whitehorse Aug 4	$ 390
Helicopter, Trans North, Ross River 2.6 hrs @ $785	$2,041
Vehicle use Watson L-Ross-Ketza-Whthrse 940km @ $0.25	$ 235

HOTEL AND MEALS

Ross River July 24; Whitehorse Aug 4	$ 307

CAMP SUPPLIES AND HARDWARE

Camp Ground Services	$ 845
Watson Lake Hardware	$ 119
Total applied costs	$14,460

Instrument rental, freight not included.

J. C. Stephen

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.C. STEPHEN

Academic

1950	Associate Member	British Institute Engineering Technology
1950-1951	One year Geology	University of Alberta

Experience Summary

1947-1955 Development and production experience in engineering and geology at Central Patricia Gold Mines, Eldorado Mining and Refining, Madsen Gold Mines, Hasaga Gold Mines, Pickle Crow Gold Mines as Surveyor, Assistant to the Engineer, Geologist.

1955-1959 Regional exploration experience with Pickle Crow Gold Mines, Combined Developments Ltd., R.G. Crosby and Associates, Jay-Kay Syndicate as Field Geologist.

1959-1961 Municipal construction including monolithic concrete tunnels as Senior Inspector.

1962-1968 Regional exploration with Mastodon Highland Bell Mines as field geologist.

1968-1976 Regional exploration with Bacon and Crowhurst Ltd., as supervisor of exploration syndicates.

1977-Present President J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.

Management of various exploration syndicates. B.C. and Yukon Management of publicly listed resource companies and supervision of exploration and development programs. Operations in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Yukon, British Columbia, western United States.

J.C. Stephen

CREEK

NELL 50

NELL 49

NELL 48

NELL 47

NELL 46

NELL 45

00 E | 0+50E | 1+00E | 2+00E | 3+00E | 4+00E | 5+00E

00 | 0+50 S | 1+00 S | 1+50 S | 2+00 S | 2+50S | 3+00 S | 3+50S | 4+00S | 4+50S | 5+00S

Base line

859418 .001 Au, .01 Ag, oz/t float ?

RAM 1-YA71596, 597

LEGEND

- 8 **INTRUSIVE** greenish black, fine grained to dark green, medium grained andesite (?). Some breccia with rounded fragments. Generally magnetic. Medium grained, near black variety contains heavy disseminations of pyrrhotite.
- 7 **SILTSTONE** black, fine grained, some beds contain 10-15 mm nodules.
- 6 **QUARTZITE** light grey to white. Includes beds of nearly pure silica. Generally weakly sericitized.
- 5 **LIMESTONE** thin horizons, grey to white, may be sandy.
- 4 **SKARN** alteration of impure quartzite and impure limey beds. Includes thin bedded quartz and tremolite skarn.
- 3 **VOLCANICS** andesitic flows. Appear to cap limestone beds.
- 2 **QUARTZITE** white, sericitized.
- 1 **VOLCANICS** andesitic flows.

NOTE: NO RELIABLE OUTCROPS FOUND TO GIVE DIP OR STRIKE. ROCKS HAVE MOVED DOWN HILL VARIABLE DISTANCES. CONTACTS INDICATED ARE NOT BASED ON HARD DATA.

x ROCK FLOAT, RUBBLE

·859418 ROCK GEOCHEM SAMLE

CREST OF TOPOGRAPHIC BENCH

093131

N

0 50 100m

DWG 178

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 1E

GEOLOGY

Scale 1:1250 August 1993

MAP I

CREEK

NELL 50

NELL 49

NELL 48

NELL 47

NELL 46

NELL 45

RAM I-YA71596,597

Base Line

093131

MAGNETIC VALUE
nt -58,000

N

0 50 100m

DWG 179

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 1E

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Scale 1:1250

August 1993

MAP II

CREEK

NELL 50

NELL 49

NELL 48

NELL 47

NELL 46

NELL 45

0+00E
0+50E
1+00E
2+00E
3+00E
4+00E
5+00E

00
0+50 S.
1+00 S
1+50 S
2+00 S
2+50S
3+00S
3+50S
4+00S
4+50S
5+00S

Base Line

CONDUCTOR 'A'

CONDUCTORS 'C' & 'D'

CONDUCTOR 'B'

RAM I-YA71596,597

+4 / 55 +7 / 39 +3 / 36 Dip angle in degrees / Field strength in percent

093131

N

0 50 100m

DWG 180

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 1E

VLF-EM SURVEY

Scale 1:1250

August 1993

MAP III

CREEK

NELL 50

NELL 49

NELL 48

NELL 47

NELL 46

NELL 45

'A'

'B'

'C'

'D'

00 E | 0+50E | 1+00E | 2+00E | 3+00E | 4+00E | 5+00E

00 | 0+50 S. | 1+00 S | 1+50 S | 2+00 S | 2+50S | 3+00S | 3+50S | 4+00S | 4+50S | 5+00S

Base line

RAM 1-YA71596,597

FILTER

(a+b) - (c+d)

N

0 50 100m

DWG 181

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 1E

FRASER FILTER CONTOURS

Scale 1:1250 August 1993

MAP IV

NELL 33

MISERY CREEK

NELL 49

NELL 31

NELL 29

NELL 30

NELL 47

6+00W

5+00W

4+00W

3+00W

2+00W

1+00W

0+00 B.L.

TIE LINE 6+00 W.

Caliche conglomerate

McC-14

2+00S

3+00S

4+00S

5+00S

6+00S

093131

N

0 50 100 m

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 1W

VLF-EM SURVEY, GEOLOGY

Scale 1:1250

August 1993

DWG 182

MAP V

NELL 23

NELL 22

RAM 40

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4A

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4B

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4C

NELL 21

NELL 20

NELL 19

NELL 17

NELL 10

RAM 11

McC-17

McC-16

McC-11

Intensely altered and brecciated syenite. Flood by quartz veining.

Strong jointing dips 40°-60° W. Fracturing and alteration weaken to the south. Quartz veining progressively weakens and is displaced by carbonate.

My

APPROXIMATE LOWER LIMIT OF MAIN SYENITE OUTCROP

LEGEND

- My — SYENITE
- 6 — IMPURE QUARTZITE
- 4 — SKARN
- 3 — VOLCANICS

FILTER
(a+b)-(c+d)

N

0 50 100m

DWG 183 093131

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 4

GEOLOGY AND VLF-EM FRASER FILTER CONTOURS

Scale 1: 1250 August 1993

MAP VI

NELL 23

NELL 22

RAM 40

NELL 21

NELL 20

NELL 19

NELL 17

RAM 11

NELL 10

1+00N

0+00

1+00S

2+00S

3+00S

4+00S

4+01

6+00S

8+00S

McC-17

McC-16

McC-11

Intensely altered and brecciated syenite. Flood by quartz veining.

Strong jointing dips 40°-60° W. Fracturing and alteration weaken to the south. Quartz veining progressively weakens and is displaced by carbonate.

My

APPROXIMATE LOWER LIMIT OF MAIN SYENITE OUTCROP

MAGNETIC VALUE
nt -58,000

0 50 100m

N

DWG 184 093131

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 4

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Scale 1= 1250 August 1993

MAP VII

NELL 23

NELL 22

NELL 21

NELL 20

NELL 19

NELL 17

NELL 10

RAM 40

RAM 11

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4A

CONDUCTOR 4B

CONDUCTIVE ZONE 4C

McC-17

McC-16

McC-11

0+00N

1+00N

0+00

1+00S

2+00S

3+00S

4+00S

5+00S

6+00S

My — Intensely altered and brecciated syenite. Flood by quartz veining.

Strong jointing dips 40°-60° W. Fracturing and alteration weaken to the south. Quartz veining progressively weakens and is displaced by carbonate.

My

My

My

APPROXIMATE LOWER LIMIT OF MAIN SYENITE OUTCROP

44 / 35 — Dip angle in degrees; Field strength in percent

N

0 50 100m

DWG 185 .093131

PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.

NELL CLAIM GROUP

AREA 4

VLF-EM SURVEY

Scale 1: 1250 August 1993

MAP VIII

A P P E N D I X 1

ASSAYS AND GEOCHEMICAL DETERMINATIONS

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To : PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.
#704-850 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Project: ROSS RIVER
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 93132
Invoice: 40188
Date Entered: 93-08-12
File Name: PCR93132.I
Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM MO	PPM CU	PPM PB	PPM ZN	PPM AG	PPM NI	PPM CO	PPM MN	% FE	PPM AS	PPM U	PPM AU	PPM MG	PPM SR	PPM CD	PPM SB	PPM BI	PPM V	% CA	% P	PPM LA	PPM CR	% MG	PPM BA	% TI	% AL	% NA	% K	% S	PPM W	PPM BE	PPB AU	PPB AA
L	MCC-1	4	21	27	153	0.2	20	11	482	2.41	21	5	ND	ND	49	1	1	9	12	2.24	0.12	38	9	1.04	122	0.01	0.45	0.02	0.08	0.01	4	1	5	
L	MCC-2	4	22	25	137	0.2	19	11	589	2.54	21	5	ND	ND	31	1	1	2	15	1.19	0.12	28	11	0.73	189	0.01	0.56	0.01	0.07	0.01	3	1	5	
L	MCC-3	11	22	29	112	0.2	18	11	574	3.24	20	5	ND	ND	34	1	1	1	22	0.51	0.11	54	14	0.54	126	0.03	0.95	0.01	0.19	0.01	1	1	5	
L	MCC-4	1	26	16	78	0.1	23	15	679	3.00	19	5	ND	ND	79	2	1	3	30	>4.00	0.09	26	12	1.83	68	0.01	0.79	0.03	0.08	0.01	1	1	5	
L	MCC-5	2	31	32	122	0.1	25	12	607	3.22	22	5	ND	ND	75	2	1	4	21	2.68	0.10	46	17	0.76	316	0.02	1.02	0.02	0.11	0.01	1	1	5	
L	MCC-6	2	30	26	123	0.2	23	10	478	3.32	20	5	ND	ND	20	1	1	1	23	0.40	0.11	50	18	0.55	133	0.02	1.06	0.02	0.14	0.01	1	1	5	
L	MCC-7	4	36	49	>379	0.4	30	10	357	2.98	21	5	ND	ND	19	2	2	1	22	0.74	0.12	32	16	0.66	>264	0.01	1.04	0.02	0.13	0.01	1	1	5	
L	MCC-8	4	27	37	>256	0.2	27	13	755	2.85	21	5	ND	ND	50	2	1	1	16	1.79	0.13	>33	10	0.86	176	0.01	0.58	0.02	0.10	0.01	1	1	5	
L	MCC-9	>16	22	37	147	0.6	10	9	467	2.80	23	5	ND	ND	40	1	1	2	21	0.72	0.11	174	10	0.41	167	0.03	1.16	0.03	0.22	0.01	1	2	5	
L	MCC-10	4	11	21	52	0.2	2	3	368	1.56	12	5	ND	ND	30	1	1	1	23	0.42	0.11	88	6	0.18	57	0.03	0.79	0.03	0.13	0.01	1	1	5	
L	MCC-11	6	56	32	>201	0.1	33	19	684	3.13	24	5	ND	ND	21	1	4	5	26	0.59	0.13	36	13	0.61	165	0.03	0.87	0.01	0.13	0.01	2	1	5	
L	MCC-12	4	66	27	178	0.1	32	16	700	>5.32	25	5	ND	ND	24	3	4	9	29	0.57	0.12	33	19	0.70	>286	0.04	1.35	0.03	0.38	0.01	5	1	5	
L	MCC-13	4	34	>55	180	0.4	29	10	243	2.08	19	5	ND	ND	19	1	2	4	19	0.93	0.12	21	12	0.70	178	0.01	0.69	0.02	0.09	0.01	3	1	5	
L	MCC-14	4	33	27	124	0.2	23	11	482	2.64	22	5	ND	ND	22	1	3	4	18	1.03	0.07	27	14	0.65	>215	0.02	0.94	0.03	0.12	0.01	3	1	5	
L	MCC-15	6	20	>71	94	0.2	10	9	637	2.75	48	5	ND	ND	16	1	2	8	17	0.39	0.14	75	6	0.31	107	0.03	0.70	0.01	0.20	0.01	3	2	5	
S	MCC-16	5	>589	48	>276	0.2	>180	>258	469	>12.42	23	5	ND	ND	7	2	1	1	19	0.59	0.29	20	23	1.83	55	0.05	1.59	0.05	0.80	0.01	9	1	5	
S	MCC-17	6	>104	37	>204	0.1	31	30	394	>4.31	27	5	ND	ND	25	2	4	6	34	0.48	0.24	39	15	0.88	172	0.03	1.28	0.03	0.14	0.01	2	1	5	

CERTIFIED BY : J. Rossbach

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

To : PACIFIC COMOX RESOURCES LTD.
#704-850 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Project: ROSS RIVER
Type of Analysis: Assay

Certificate: 93132
Invoice: 40188
Date Entered: 93-08-12
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Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag
A	85939 B	0.001	0.06
A	85940 B	0.001	0.04
A	85941 B	0.001	0.01
A	85942 B	0.001	0.01
A	85943 B	0.001	0.01
A	85944 B	0.001	0.01
A	85945 B	0.001	0.01
A	85946 B	0.002	0.01
A	85947 B	0.001	0.02

CERTIFIED BY : J. Rossbach

YUKON MINFILE
STANDARD REPORT
EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION, DIAND
WHITEHORSE

NAME(S): Grayling (Cone, Ram)
MINFILE #: 105F 022
MAJOR COMMODITIES: Pb,Ag
MINOR COMMODITIES: Zn,Au
TECTONIC ELEMENT: Cassiar Platform
NTS MAP SHEET: 105 F 10
LATITUDE: 61°36'31"N
LONGITUDE: 132°36'41"W
DEPOSIT TYPE: Vein
STATUS: Drilled prospect

CLAIMS (PREVIOUS AND CURRENT)

CONE, J, AUCH, DEMBY, COOT, JACK, JEFF, NEX, RAM, NELL

WORK HISTORY

Staked as Cone, J & Auch cl (79878) in Oct/62 by H. Versluce for the Pelly Minerals Synd (Canex, Kerr Addison, Noranda and Homestake), which conducted hand trenching, mapping and a magnetic survey in 1963. Restaked in Oct/67 as Demby cl (Y22409) by Mayo Silver ML and optioned in 1968 to Canol ML, which bulldozer trenched and drilled 1452 m (7 holes) in 1969.

Restaked as Coot cl (Y74015) in Aug/73 by P. Versluce and A. Arsenault, who added Jack & Jeff cl (YA12216) in Dec/76. The Jeff and Jack groups were restaked as NEX cl (YA58189) in Apr/81 by Seagull JV (Great Western Pet Corp and Lornex ML), which performed mapping and geochem sampling later in the year.

Restaked as part of a block of 730 Ram cl (YA71576) in Sep/84 by Regional Res L, which performed an extensive program of mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys in 1985 and transferred its interests to Fairfield Mls L in 1986. In a joint venture with Equity Silver ML, Fairfield performed mapping, geochem sampling, IP, VLF EM and mag surveys in 1987, and constructed 6.4 km of roads and diamond drilled (3657.6 m in 31 holes) in 1988.

In Feb/91, Pacific Comox Resources Ltd, owner of the adjacent TAY-LP property, optioned the Ram group and flew an airborne EM and high resolution magnetic survey over both properties in Aug/91. Pacific Comox tied on 52 Nell cl (YB34140) to the east side of the Ram claims later in the year. In Jan/93, Pacific Comox converted its option on the 439 Ram claims into a 100% working interest subject to a 1% NSR royalty. In Aug/93, Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. conducted ground VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys and subsequent gelogical mapping on the Nell claim group.

GEOLOGY

Pyrrhotite, galena, and pyrite occur in marble lenses along an unconformity between Mississippian pyritic slate and Upper Devonian carbonate. The showings are located near a stock of coarse-grained hornblende syenite, and associated volcanic breccia.

The main sulphide body forms a sheet 3 m thick and up to 25 m long. Other smaller zones occur nearby. A specimen assayed 79.0% Pb, 915.4 g/t Ag, 0.2% Zn and 0.7 g/t Au. Drilling showed that the mineralization is discontinuous. The best intersection, from an altered breccia zone, assayed 9.0% Pb, 5.0% Zn and 219.4 g/t Ag across 3.6 m.

Massive pyrrhotite is also found in rusty zones (faults?) up to 5 m wide cutting the volcanic breccia. Assays reported by Fairfield include 6.2 g/t Au, 521.1 g/t Ag, 21.8% Pb and 1.7% Zn from a 6.2 m chip sample and 12.3 g/t Au and 17.1 g/t Ag from massive sulphide float.

Three of the nine 1988 drill holes which tested the main target intersected massive sulphides, while five other holes tested a geophysical anomaly and intersected graphitic schist. A drill hole off the north end of the TAY-LP (MINFILE 105F 121) claims intersected a quartz-pyrrhotite vein grading 2.2 g/t Au over 5.48 m.

GEOLOGY (CONTINUED)

Ground follow-up EM and magnetic surveys outlined strong conductors which coincide with the previously outlined Wolf gold soil anomaly. The 1991 airborne survey outlined several magnetic anomalies associated with VLF conductors.

REFERENCES

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD, 3 Jun/86. Prospectus.

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD, 7 Dec/87. Press Release.

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