

Mr W.H.Lydiard.  
Gates and Lydiard.  
Medford. Oregon.

Oakland. Calif.  
Sept 23rd 1925.  
XXXXXXXXXXXX

Dear Mr Lydiard,

Enclosed herewith please find the geologic report (as promised) on the Barron Mine.

An understanding of the genesis of an ore occurrence is essential before any exploitation of it is attempted, since it alone enables one to answer the all-important questions, whether it will continue in depth and whether its value will increase or decrease.

Our knowledge of the processes of ore-formation is now sufficiently advanced to enable us, in the majority of cases, to answer these questions with confidence, though in other instances it is still impossible to do so.

Geology was not always a friend to mining, it has made wild statements which only perplexed an exceedingly venerable industry.

Mr Lydiard, a good writer can make dull things sound interesting by the expert use of words - that is his business - it isn't mine - I am no writer, so I have set down my interpretation of the geology of the Barron Mine as simply and as unglamorously as was possible at the time of my visit to the property

Cordially yours,

George H. Mac Donald.

4281 Gilbert Street.  
Oakland, California.

J. P. ELWELL ENGINEERING LTD.  
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER

1026 - 510 W. HASTINGS STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1L8

TELEPHONE: 682-2120  
RESIDENCE: 922-2551

May 24th, 1983

Genex Resources Inc.  
801 - 700 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, B.C.

Geochem Survey - Barron Mine

Dear Sirs:

I have examined the results of the program of geological mapping and soil sampling recently completed on the Barron Mine, and have summarized the pertinent facts and conclusions arising from the results in the following sections:

1. Structure:

The area is underlain by north-south striking vesicular basalts, tuffs, and andesites dipping at about  $10^{\circ}$  to the east. These volcanics are cut by northwest-southwest trending faults with associated breccia zones varying from a few feet to over 100 feet in width. These major faults are slightly offset by east-west trending minor faults. Felsite dikes of a later age intrude the volcanics.

Present indications are that the mineralization occurs in zones of varying size in strongly altered areas of the main shear, or breccia zone. A high degree of alteration was noticed in all the rock types where they are cut by shear zones, and strong leaching has taken place within the alteration zone. This leaching may be due to acid solutions formed from the dissolution of the underlying sulphides.

## 2. Soil Sampling:

The soil consists of residual clay, often highly leached, from 10 to 40cm in thickness. Samples were taken from just above the regolith, and often contained weathered rock fragments. All samples were analyzed by the Induction Coupled Plasma method for 10 element determination, with A.A. analysis for gold. Accompanying this report are 1:24000 scale plots of the results for the lead and zinc and also for arsenic, silver, and gold.

## 3. Results:

Au - Practically no anomalous gold values showed up in the soil samples, even from areas underlain by known gold mineralization. This may be due to the intense leaching of the mineral zone, or to the impervious nature of the clay soil.

Ag, As, Pb, Zn - These elements produced several co-incident anomalies within the surveyed area as follows:

Anomaly A - Glory hole area - the area to the north of the base line is definitely anomalous, but the south part may be affected by contamination from the glory hole.

Anomaly B - Located between line 11200N and 11600N on the base line. There is evidence of old prospect trenches in this area.

Anomaly C - This anomaly is quite widespread, but its nucleus appears to be between lines 8000 and 8400N and 10,400E, with a branch running east-west below the base line on line 8000N.

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Anomaly D - This is poorly defined at present but appears to be centered on line 12400N at 8200E. More sample lines will be required to determine its significance.

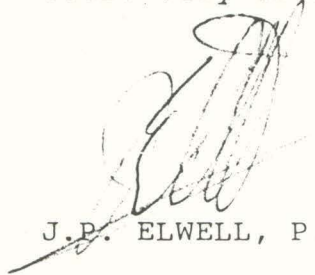
4. Recommendations:

1. The cross-cut adit should be opened to permit detailed mapping and sampling of the known mineral zone. The percentage of conductive sulphides in the mineral zone will determine if geophysics would be effective in locating the mineral zones.

2. The soil anomalies should be trenched and sampled. The priority should be "A", "C", "B", and "D".

3. After evaluation of the results of (1) and (2), diamond drilling should be initiated as justified.

Yours very truly,



J.P. ELWELL, P.Eng.

JPE/lmp