

SUMMARY REPORT
on the
EL ALAMO PROJECT

including the
San Vicente, M Carter
and
La Helice Concessions

BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE, MEXICO
EL ZACATON, H11B23
Latitude: 31⁰35' North
Longitude: 116⁰03' West

Prepared for

MEXORE INTERNATIONAL S.A. DE C.V.
1410-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2

Vancouver, B.C.
April, 1999

Brian D. Game, P. Geo

Summary and Conclusions

Mexore International S.A. de C.V. currently controls three strategically located properties; the San Vicente, La Helice and M Carter, in the El Alamo Mining District, Baja California Norte, Mexico. The combined tenement area, collectively known as the El Alamo Project, totals some 10,150 hectares located approximately 100 kilometres southeast of the City of Ensenada. Access to the area is provided via paved highway and dirt road from Ensenada.

High-grade gold placer and lode deposits were first discovered in the El Alamo district in 1888 and mining of these deposits continued until 1910 when all mining was interrupted by the activities of the Mexican Revolution. Total gold production during that early period of mining was reportedly some 200,000 ounces with grades in excess of 1oz/t gold. Further mining activity, post Mexican Revolution, was sporadic and mainly confined to rudimentary placer workings.

The El Alamo gold district is underlain primarily by mid-Cretaceous quartz diorite/granodiorite, peppered with northwest-trending, late Cretaceous diabase and aplite dykes. The El Alamo district is bisected by a 0.5 km - 1.0 km wide, northwest-trending flexure zone defined by several shears and dyke swarms. Within some of the dyke swarms are several parallel, northwest-trending mesothermal quartz veins.

The quartz veins at El Alamo are typical of narrow vein deposits; exhibiting a discontinuous, lenticular nature and locally containing free gold concentrations up to several ounces per ton. Veins range from a few centimetres to about three metres in width and up to several hundred metres in strike length. The vertical extent and continuity are unknown, but in some cases may be two or three hundred metres or more. The closest analogy to this type of mineralization may be found in the Mother Lode district of northern California. Mother Lode-type veins typically average 0.50 oz/t gold or better, and have in some instances been mined to depths exceeding 1.5 km.

The three properties controlled by Mexore International S.A. de C.V. are well located with respect to the prominent northwest-southeast trending zone of dyke swarms and mineralized quartz veins which characterizes the El Alamo gold district.

A grab sample, collected by the author, of quartz from a spoil pile beside a collapsed shaft on the San Vicente claim assayed 4.15 g/t gold; the first documented gold occurrence on Mexore International controlled ground. Preliminary assessment of the La Helice claim, particularly in the Arroyo Santa Clara area, reveals favourable geology consisting of fractured and faulted

granodiorite and quartz diorite intruded by a swarm of intermediate to mafic dykes. Abundant, potentially mineralized quartz float is concentrated in areas of dyke swarms.

As expected, some extremely elevated gold values were obtained from selected quartz veins and mine dumps in the El Alamo camp. Gold values as high as 2,287.67 g/t (67oz/t) were returned, illustrating the very high-grade nature of the known gold vein systems.

The full potential of the El Alamo district has not been fully realized due to primitive mining methods used in the early history of the district, and also due to the questionable quality of recent exploration efforts. There is some indication that significant "blind" vein systems may exist in the district, including areas covered by the Mexore International holdings.

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1.0 Introduction

Mexore International S.A. de C.V. presently controls three concessions, totaling some 10,150 hectares, in the El Alamo Mining District east of Ensenada, Baja California Norte, Mexico.

High grade gold placer and lode deposits were first discovered in the district in 1888. Production from the El Alamo-Santa Clara camp was reportedly some 217,000 ounces during the period 1889 to 1908. Quartz vein ore was believed to be analogous to that of the Mother Lode district of northern California and reputed to grade in excess of 1.0 oz/t gold.

This report is prepared at the request of the directors of Mexore International S.A. de C.V. It is based on a review of various geological data including published and unpublished reports, and a preliminary assessment conducted by the author during the period March 03 to 06, 1999. Specific areas visited were the claims currently held by Minera Santa Fe; the San Vicente, La Helice and M. Carter, and other key claims in the district including various La Sorpresa, El Cid, El Yaqui and La Chispa Claims. The author, accompanied by Rodney Gailey and Jim Dyer, examined the geology, the mineralization and the infrastructure of the district, and collected samples from several localities.

2.0 Location, Access, Physiography and Climate

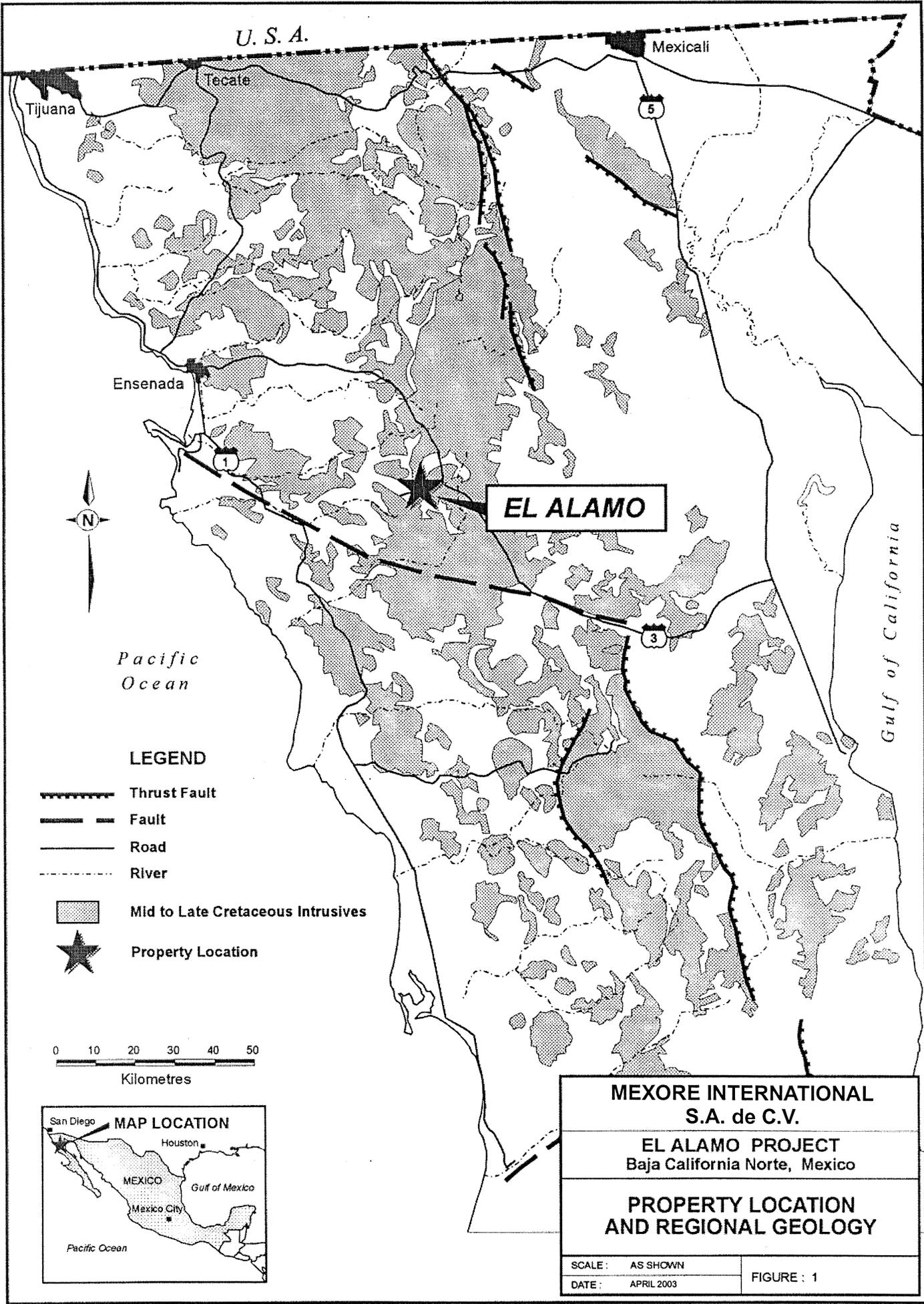
Concessions controlled by Mexore International are located in the El Alamo Mining District, Baja California Norte, Mexico. The properties are approximately located at geographic coordinates $31^{\circ} 35'$ north latitude and $116^{\circ} 03'$ west longitude (Figure 1)

The properties are situated near the village of El Alamo about 100 km southeast of the City of Ensenada and some 135 km south of San Diego, California, U.S.A. Access to El Alamo is from the paved Ensenada-San Felipe highway, then four – wheel drive road from the army checkpoint at Ojos Negros past the Rancho Tres Hermanos, a distance of approximately 75 km from Ensenada. Alternatively, a longer, but easier route is via Ejido, 15 km from the east off the same highway, at a point 85 km from Ensenada. Travel time is about 1.5 hours.

Baja California is a long, narrow peninsula on the west coast of Mexico, south of the state of California. The peninsula is over 1000 km long and between 50 and 200 km wide. Elevations range from below sea level near Mexicali to over 3000 metres in the mountainous core of the peninsula. The topography of the El Alamo area is generally rolling to moderately rugged with elevations on the Mexore International ground ranging from about 800 to 1600 metres.

Lower elevations in Baja California are quite dry, particularly on the east side of the peninsula. At lower elevations vegetation consists of scrubby desert growth with chaparral in west coastal areas. At slightly higher elevations, there are thickets of manzanita and scrub oak-pinion-juniper woodlands. Most drainages remain dry year-round except after periods of heavy rains.

Late summer and fall hurricanes occasionally hit Baja, but most of the scant precipitation occurs in the winter. Summers are normally hot, dry and cloudless, except for patchy fog along the Pacific coast.



3.0 Claim Details

Mexore International S.A. de C.V. presently controls three mineral exploration concessions in the El Alamo Mining District, Baja California Norte, Mexico (Figure 2). The properties are located at approximately 31° 35' north latitude and 116° 03' west longitude on the El Zacaton map sheet H11B23.

Any legal aspects of claim ownership or of any option deal involving the properties is beyond the scope of this report.

The disposition of the claims are summarized as follows:

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Area</u>
San Vicente	3,000 ha
M. Carter	68.7635 ha
La Helice	7,080 ha
Total	<hr/> 10,148.7635 ha

4.0 History

Exploration history in the area dates back to 1888 when gold placers were discovered at Santa Clara, immediately north of El Alamo. A gold rush ensued, and the first lode gold was mined at El Alamo in 1889.

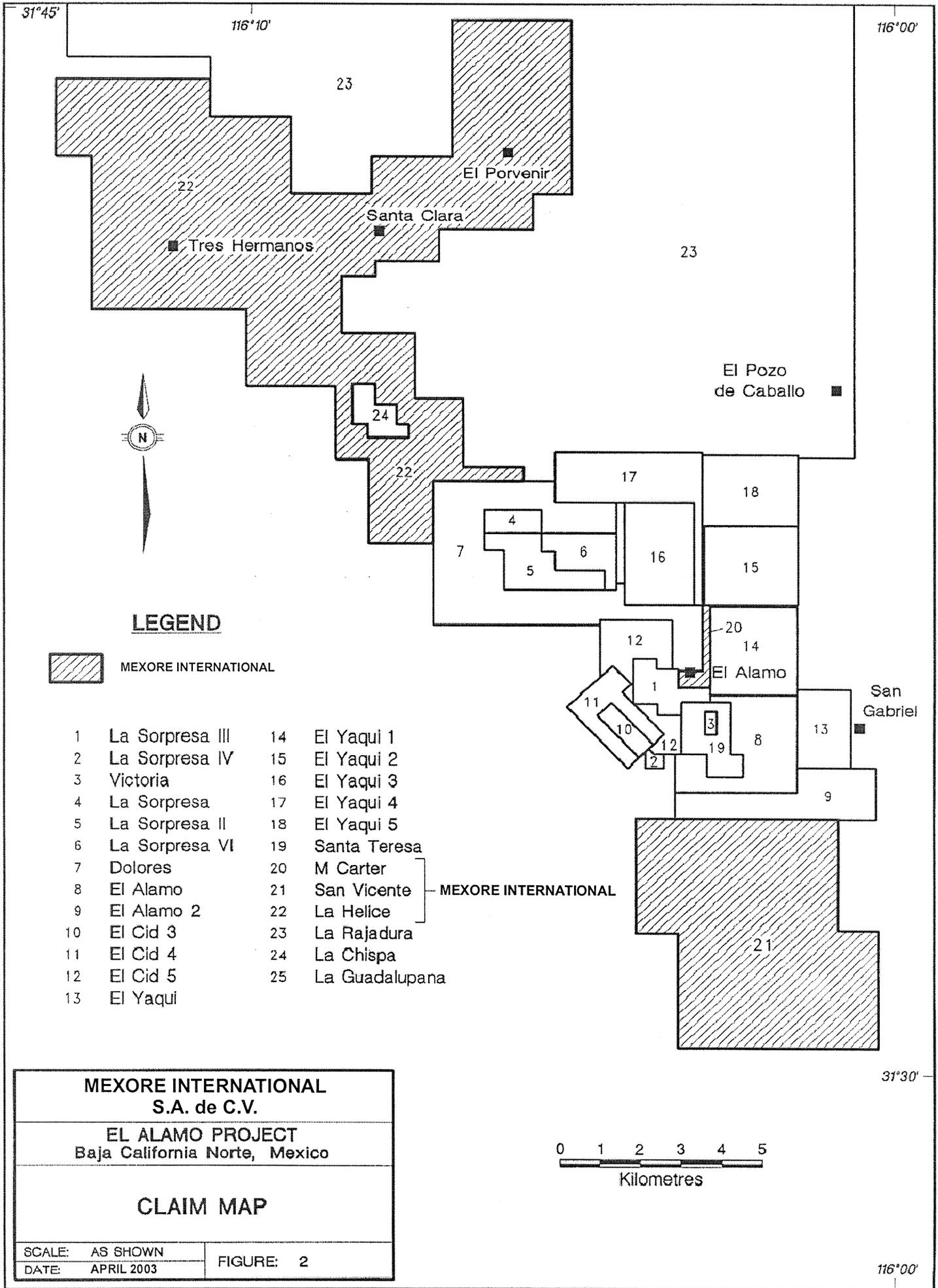
Exploration and mining efforts were dominated by underground development of several high grade auriferous quartz veins on the Sorpresa III and La Viznaga concessions; specifically the Princesa, San David and Viznaga mines. Several production shafts and stamp mills were active on both properties from 1889 to 1908. Total production during that early period was reportedly 217,000 ounces of gold (Hershey, 1937). Historical data suggests that stope grades were well in excess of 1.0 oz/t gold at Sorpresa III, and over 0.50 oz/t gold at Viznaga (Bryant, 1934). No underground development exceeded 130 metres in depth, typically ranging from 25 to 85 metres.

Mining activity in the district was interrupted from 1910 until the early 1920's by the activities of the Mexican Revolution. The majority of the post 1908 development took the form of selective mining of high-grade veins down to the water table, but there are no grade or tonnage figures for any of this activity. All mill tailings were reportedly cyanided in 1924 and again in 1961. Further mining activity from the 1930's through to the 1980's was sporadic and mainly confined to rudimentary placer workings.

In 1994 Tigre de Oro S.A. de C.U of Calgary, Alberta optioned the Sorpresa III and La Viznaga properties at El Alamo from their holder, Eduardo Boullosa. Tigre de Oro subsequently entered into an agreement in 1995 with Calais Resources Ltd., a mineral exploration company which had been publicly traded on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Calais Resources commenced an energetic exploration and development programme in the San David shaft area, reporting gold assay results as high as 43.3 oz/ton over narrow widths from their drilling programme. Option agreements between Boullosa and Calais have reportedly lapsed (Boullosa, personal communication), however this has not yet been confirmed by Mexican courts.

Mineral concessions currently held by Mexore International, in the El Alamo district, were subject to a brief geological assessment by Robert A. Metz, mining geologist, during September 1998. Specific sites visited were Arroyo Santa Clara, La Chispa, La Viznaga, Avelina, Ulises and Quintona mines; and El Ayub, Los Alacranes and El Arabe shafts on the San Vicente claim. A total of six samples were collected.

During the period January to March 1999, Mexore International employed Rodney Gailey, geological technician, to conduct a programme of reconnaissance prospecting and rock sampling concentrated on the La Helice claim.



LEGEND

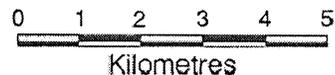


MEXORE INTERNATIONAL

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 La Sorpresa III | 14 El Yaqui 1 |
| 2 La Sorpresa IV | 15 El Yaqui 2 |
| 3 Victoria | 16 El Yaqui 3 |
| 4 La Sorpresa | 17 El Yaqui 4 |
| 5 La Sorpresa II | 18 El Yaqui 5 |
| 6 La Sorpresa VI | 19 Santa Teresa |
| 7 Dolores | 20 M Carter |
| 8 El Alamo | 21 San Vicente |
| 9 El Alamo 2 | 22 La Helice |
| 10 El Cid 3 | 23 La Rajadura |
| 11 El Cid 4 | 24 La Chispa |
| 12 El Cid 5 | 25 La Guadalupana |
| 13 El Yaqui | |

MEXORE INTERNATIONAL

MEXORE INTERNATIONAL S.A. de C.V.	
EL ALAMO PROJECT Baja California Norte, Mexico	
CLAIM MAP	
SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE: 2
DATE: APRIL 2003	



31°30'

116°00'

5.0 Geological Setting

The El Alamo gold district is underlain primarily by mid-Cretaceous quartz diorite. This intrusive body is peppered with northwest-trending diabase and aplite dykes, believed to be late Cretaceous in age. The El Alamo district is transected by a wide (0.5 km – 1.0 km), northwest-trending flexure zone defined by several shears and dyke swarms. This structure can be traced for greater than 8 km across the area. Within some of the dyke swarms are several parallel, northwest-trending and southwest dipping mesothermal quartz veins. They are younger than the dykes but spatially and temporally associated with some shear zones and aplite dykes. Mineralization is confined to these quartz veins.

5.1. Regional Geology

The Peninsular Ranges Batholith is the most prominent geologic feature of the region. The Batholith, which extends northward into California at least 160 km, is a northwest-southeast trending, nearly continuous outcropping of granitoids that form the core of the Baja Peninsula (Figure 1). Gastil (1983) divided the batholithic rocks of the Peninsular ranges into four compositional sub-belts. The westernmost belt, which includes the El Alamo gold district, represents that part of the Peninsular Ranges intruded by gabbro, tonalite and granodiorite, and is referred to by Gastil as the “Gabbro Belt.”

Greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks, formed under regional contact metamorphism during granitoid emplacement, underlie a portion of the region including the central portion of the La Helice claim. Metamorphic rocks include Jurassic aged quartzite, interbedded schist and phyllites.

5.2. Local Geology

Chadwick (1987) mapped a selected area, 45 km² in size, situated approximately 3 km north of the El Alamo gold district, in the vicinity of the La Helice claim. The geology is described as Jurassic quartzite and phyllites intruded by Cretaceous plutonic rocks consisting of a variety of tonalites, granodiorite and gabbro. Dykes are abundant throughout the map area and consist of felsic, pegmatite/aplite, basalt and diabase. The dykes commonly trend northwest-southeast, typically with vertical to steep northeast dips. Cretaceous igneous activity started about 120 Ma with emplacement of felsic and mafic dyke swarms constrained between 120 and 100 Ma (Chadwick, 1987).

Detailed mapping of the El Alamo gold district by Tolman (1921) and Moehlman (1935) closely resembles geology described above by Chadwick. Moehlman mapped a dense swarm of gabbro, diabase and hornblende porphyry dykes hosted in quartz diorite (tonalite). The dykes trend northwest-southeast with dips

that are steep to moderate. The diabase dykes are the youngest of the set and are consistent in strike and dip averaging N40W and dipping 55 northeast. The dykes pinch and swell, varying in width from 7 centimetres to 12 metres. Chill borders at dyke margins are a few centimetres wide and dyke texture varies with the width of the dyke.

Tolman divided the dykes into three groups, two mafic and one felsic. Mafic dykes make an interlocking and branching set, varying from 0.2 to 10 metres in width, trending north 40 to 60 west, dipping 55 to 70 northeast, and ranging from diabase to quartz diorite porphyry. Felsic dykes seem to correspond to granitic aplites, predating younger mafic dykes and closely spatially and temporally related to quartz veins.

The quartz diorite host is white, medium-grained, and contains black hornblende and biotite. The description of this intrusive is very similar to the tonalite plutons described by Chadwick in the area to the north.

5.3. Mineralization

Quartz veins in the El Alamo district have been variously described by Tolman (1921), Bryant (1934) and Moehlman (1935). All authors describe quartz veins as ranging from a few centimetres to about three metres in width, and up to several hundred metres in strike length. The veins occupy parallel fractures with sheared walls developed along the contact between quartz diorite and mafic dykes. Veins typically strike N60W, dip 80SW, and maintain a general trend even where interrupted by dykes. The quartz veins commonly pinch, swell, bend or split into numerous stringers.

According to Moehlman, two generations of quartz form the veins. The second generation followed an episode of fracturing and was accompanied by epidote, hornblende and sparse mineralization consisting of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, magnetite, specularite, and native gold. Gold occurs as variably sized nuggets impregnating the quartz veins and in contact with sulphides such as galena and pyrite.

5.4. Structure

The El Alamo gold district is situated along the trend of a regional fault system, named the Alamo fault zone by a previous author (Croff, 1990). The Alamo fault is a northwest-southeast trending structure that splays off the more easterly trending Tres Hermanos Fault located north of the district. Mapping by Gastil and others (1971) indicated both faults exhibit right lateral displacement amounting to 3 kilometres.

Within the district the Alamo fault is defined by topographic lineaments and the linear distribution of gold occurrences in the El Alamo and La Viznaga areas. The sheared quartz veins, slip planes, fractures and breccia zones are all evidence of the presence of this fault.

6.0 Results of Property Examination

The period March 03 to March 06, 1999, was spent in geological orientation and preliminary assessment of properties controlled by Mexore International S.A. de C.V. in the El Alamo Mining District, Baja California Norte, Mexico.

Specific areas visited were the claims currently held by Mexore International; the San Vicente, La Helice and M Carter, and other key claims in the district including various La Sorpresa, El Cid, El Yaqui and La Chispa claims. Mine workings examined were Princessa, Golindrina, Ulysses, El Grandote, La Viznaga and La Chispa. Most of the workings are caved or in poor condition.

The only workings of any substance known on the Mexore International properties are three shafts in the southern part of the San Vicente claim. These shafts and some small pits line up approximately perpendicular to the foliation in gneissic biotite granodiorite. Some minor boudinaged quartz veins, parallel to foliation, are visible on the wall of the shaft, close to surface. According to Ing. Jorge Zuniga, these shafts were worked in 1960 and sunk to depths of 40 to 50 metres; all are now caved to within 3 to 12 metres. Two samples were collected by the author and are described in Table 1 below.

Preliminary examination of the La Helice claim, particularly in the Arroyo Santa Clara area, reveals favourable geology consisting of fractured and faulted granodiorite and quartz diorite intruded by a swarm of gabbro, diabase and hornblende porphyry dykes. Abundant, potentially mineralized quartz float is concentrated in areas of dyke swarms. One sample was collected by the author and is described in Table 1. Approximately 100 samples from the La Helice claim were collected by Rodney Gailey during the period January to March, 1999. After reviewing a sample location map, a total of 31 samples were selected by the author for submittal to Chemex Labs in Reno Nevada. Assay results were not available at the time of this report.

Other samples collected were from various trenches, mine dumps and workings from the Golindrina, Ulysses, El Grandote, Helice tunnel and La Chispa. Sample descriptions are located in Table 1 below. All samples collected by the author were analyzed by International Plasma Laboratory (IPL) of Vancouver, B.C. Assay results are tabulated in Appendix 2.

Table 1

Sample no.	Location	Description	Au g/t (fire Assay)
BGR001	Trench, 50m SE of Princessa Shaft	Grab. From 3 quartz stringers 2-3 cm in width (310/80SW)	28.13
BGR002	Trench 50 m SE of Princessa shaft	Grab. 3 cm quartz stringer	31.20
BGR003	Trench on Golindrina vein	Chip. 0.25 m wide sugary white quartz vein on mafic dyke/quartz diorite contact (310/78 SW)	2287.67
BGR004	Trench on Golindrina vein	Grab. 0.40 m ² quartz float from trench	91.70
BGR005	El Grandote vein	Chip. 1.40 m sugary white quartz vein. Abundant iron partings (300/90)	1.76
BGR006	Ulysses mine dump	Grab. Diabase dyke with 7-10% medium grained pyrite in contact with rusty oxidized quartz vein	17.40
BGR007	Helice tunnel	Chip. 0.50 m strong quartz vein in adit. Abundant iron and clay partings (310/45 SW)	0.12
BGR008	Helice claim	Float. 0.30 – 0.50 m quartz sweat in dark grey slate (320/90)	0.02
BGR009	La Chispa shaft	Random grab. Quartz vein material; vuggy, limonitic, moderately fractured	0.18
BGR010	La Chispa	Grab. From subcrop 0.40 m wide milky white quartz vein (315/ 85 SW)	0.04
BGR011	San Vicente shaft	Grab. Sugary quartz from dump material. Abundant iron stain; vaguely schistose	4.15
BGR012	San Vicente shaft	Grab. 3-10 cm wide boudinaged quartz sweat follows schistosity in gneissic biotite granodiorite.	0.40

As expected, some very high-grade values were obtained from selected quartz veins in the El Alamo gold district. In addition, quartz from a spoil pile on the San Vicente claim assayed 4.15 g/t gold (0.121 oz/t); the first documented gold occurrence on the Mexore International controlled ground.

Widely variant assay results from the 1999 property assessment reflect a pronounced "nugget effect" which ensues from the coarse and particulate nature of the gold. Further programmes of prospecting and sampling should be designed to deal with this particular problem. Crushing and panning relatively large volumes of potentially mineralized quartz float in the field would be a very effective prospecting tool. The relative amount of visible gold in the pan from these samples would be a good indication of a particular vein's potential.

7.0 Recommendations and Cost Estimates

Due to the relatively early stage nature of the Mexore International controlled properties, a grassroots programme of exploration would initially be recommended as follows:

1. Boundary Survey – A GPS survey should be initiated to locate the boundary of the properties on the ground.
2. Prospecting and Sampling Survey – Prospecting and rock sampling in areas of permissive geology to identify areas of potentially mineralized quartz float. Duplicate samples should be collected with one sample for rudimentary field testing i.e. crushing and panning material, and one sample saved for fire assay.
3. Panned concentrate sampling of soils across dyke swarm and quartz vein trends. This type of sampling could indicate sources of gold that are perhaps buried by alluvium or thick soil cover.
4. Marking sample sites in the field and taking pertinent notes with GPS coordinates.
5. Field follow-up by qualified professional to validate results of above work, lay out trenching programmes, map vein trends, geology etc.

Contingent upon the success of the above described work; programmes of diamond drilling, to test gold-bearing structures, would be recommended.

Cost breakdown, divided into four phases with all costs in U.S. dollars, would be as follows:

Phase 1 Prospecting and Sampling

Boundary Survey		\$	2,500.00
Geologist	30 days @ \$ 300/day		9,000.00
Prospectors	90 days @ \$ 150/day		13,500.00
Analytical	1000@ \$ 20/sample		20,000.00
Field Equipment			5,000.00
Room and Board			6,000.00
Vehicle			3,000.00
Freight			1,000.00
Travel			2,000.00
Contingency @ 10%			6,000.00
	Total Phase 1		\$68,000.00

Phase 2 Trenching/Pitting

Excavator	25 days @ \$ 2,000/day	\$ 50,000.00
Geologist	25 days @ \$ 300/day	7,500.00
Assistant	25 days @ \$ 150/day	3,750.00
Analytical	500 @ \$20/sample	10,000.00
Room and Board		3,000.00
Vehicle		3,000.00
Freight		1,500.00
Travel		1,250.00
Contingency @ 10%		8,000.00
	Total Phase 2	\$ 88,000.00

Phase 3 Diamond Drilling

Drilling	1,500 metres @ \$ 110/metre	\$ 165,000.00
Geologist	30 days @ \$ 300/day	9,000.00
Assistant	30 days @ \$ 150/day	4,500.00
Analytical	500 @ \$20/sample	10,000.00
Bulldozer	1month @ \$ 10,000/month	10,000.00
Room and Board		3,000.00
Vehicle		3,000.00
Freight		1,000.00
Travel		2,000.00
Contingency @ 10%		20,500.00
	Total Phase 3	\$ 228,000.00

Phase 4 Diamond Drilling

Drilling	5,000 metres @ \$110/metre	\$ 550,000.00
Geologist	90 days @ \$ 300/day	27,000.00
Assistant	90 days @ \$ 150/day	13,500.00
Analytical	1500 @ \$ 20/sample	30,000.00
Bulldozer	3 months @ \$10,000/mo.	30,000.00
Room and Board		9,000.00
Vehicle		9,000.00
Freight		3,000.00
Travel		5,000.00
Contingency @ 10%		67,500.00
	Total Phase 4	\$ 744,000.00

Total All Phases **\$ 1,128,000.00**

8.0 References

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Appendix 1:

Statement of Qualifications

I, Brian D. Game of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree (1985) in Geology.

I have practiced my profession as a geologist in Canada, the United States and South America continually since graduation.

I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 3140 Richmond Street, Richmond, British Columbia

I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Reg. #19896).

The information in this report is based on a review of published and unpublished reports on the properties and the surrounding area and from knowledge gained from a visit made to the region during the period March 03-06, 1999.

I have not written previous reports on the El Alamo project

I have no interest, direct or indirect in the subject properties or any within a 10 km radius, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

I have not received nor do I expect to receive, any interest, direct or indirect, in the properties and securities of Mexore International S.A. de C.V.

Mexore International S.A. de C.V. and its affiliates are hereby authorized to use this report in any prospectus, statement of material facts, or other public document.

Dated in Vancouver, British Columbia, This 15th day of April, 1999.



Brian D. Game, P.Ge.

Appendix 2

Analytical Results



INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD.

Brain Game & Associates

Project : El Alamo
 Shipper : Brain Game
 Shipment: PO#:
 Analysis: Au(FA/AAS 30g) ICP(AqR)30

Comment:
 Samples delivered by Brain Game

Document Distribution

1 Brain Game & Associates
 310 - 638 West 7th Ave.,
 Vancouver
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Ph: 604/708-5057
 Em: bcgame@bc.sympatico.ca

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 99C0199

2036 Columbia Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 Canada V5Y 3E1
 Phone (604) 879-7878
 Fax (604) 879-7898
 [019910:23:52:99031699]

12 Samples Out: Mar 16, 1999 In: Mar 11, 1999

CODE	AMOUNT	TYPE	PREPARATION DESCRIPTION	NS=No Sample	Rep=Replicate	M=Month	Dis=Discard	REJECT
B211	12	Rock	crush, split & pulverize					03M/Dts
Analytical Summary								
#	Code	Method	Units	Description	Element	Limit	Limit	PULP
						Low	High	12M/Dts
01	0368	FA/AAS	g/mt	Au (FA/AAS 30g) g/mt	Gold	0.01	9999.00	9999.00
02	0364	FA/Grav	g/mt	Au FA/Grav in g/mt	Gold	0.07	9999.00	9999.00
03	0721	ICP	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	0.1	100.0	100.0
04	0711	ICP	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	1	20900	20900
05	0714	ICP	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	2	20000	20000
06	0730	ICP	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	1	20000	20000
07	0703	ICP	ppm	As ICP	Arsenic	5	10000	10000
08	0702	ICP	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	5	1000	1000
09	0732	ICP	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	3	10000	10000
10	0717	ICP	ppm	Mo ICP	Molybdenum	1	1000	1000
11	0747	ICP	ppm	Tl ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Thallium	10	1000	1000
12	0705	ICP	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	2	10000	10000
13	0707	ICP	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	0.1	100.0	100.0
14	0710	ICP	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	1	10000	10000
15	0718	ICP	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	1	10000	10000
16	0704	ICP	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Barium	2	10000	10000
17	0727	ICP	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Tungsten	5	1000	1000
18	0709	ICP	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Chromium	1	10000	10000
19	0729	ICP	ppm	V ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Vanadium	2	10000	10000
20	0716	ICP	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	1	10000	10000
21	0713	ICP	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Lanthanum	2	10000	10000
22	0723	ICP	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Strontium	1	10000	10000
23	0731	ICP	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	1	10000	10000
24	0736	ICP	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	1	10000	10000
25	0726	ICP	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Titanium	0.01	1.00	1.00
26	0701	ICP	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Aluminum	0.01	10.00	10.00
27	0708	ICP	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Calcium	0.01	10.00	10.00
28	0712	ICP	%	Fe ICP	Iron	0.01	10.00	10.00
29	0715	ICP	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Magnesium	0.01	10.00	10.00
30	0720	ICP	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Potassium	0.01	10.00	10.00
31	0722	ICP	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digestion)	Sodium	0.01	5.00	5.00
32	0719	ICP	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	0.01	5.00	5.00

EN=Envelope # RT=Report Style CC=Copies IN=Invoices FX=Fax(1=Yes 0=No) Totals: 2=Copy 2=Invoice 0=3 1/2 Disk
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 * Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses.

BC Certified Assayer: David Chiu

