

RP

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Lucky 92F/3

92F 034

THIS PROSPECTUS CONSTITUTES A PUBLIC OFFERING OF THESE SECURITIES ONLY IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS WHERE THEY MAY BE LAWFULLY OFFERED FOR SALE AND THEREIN ONLY BY PERSONS PERMITTED TO SELL SUCH SECURITIES.

NO SECURITIES COMMISSION OR SIMILAR AUTHORITY IN CANADA HAS IN ANY WAY PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREUNDER AND ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS AN OFFENCE.

PROSPECTUS

JUNE 4, 1992

CANORA MINING CORPORATION  
501 - 905 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1L6

JUN 18 1992

(604) 684-6718

Geological Survey Branch  
MEMPR

1,000,000 Common Shares\*

JUL 21 1992

Geo-Branch	Price to Public	Agents' Commission	Proceeds to Issuer (1)(2)
Per Share	\$0.35	\$0.05	\$0.30
Total	\$350,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$300,000.00

- (1) Before deduction of the costs of the issue estimated to be \$30,000.
- (2) The Agent has been granted a warrant to purchase up to an additional 250,000 common shares of the Issuer, which, if exercised in full, a total of \$87,500 will be added to the working capital of the Issuer.
- \* The offering may be increased by up to 15% (or 150,000 shares) to meet over-subscriptions. See "Plan of Distribution".

THE PRICE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY WAS DETERMINED BY NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE ISSUER AND THE AGENT. A PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS MUST BE CONSIDERED AS SPECULATIVE. THERE IS NO MARKET THROUGH WHICH THESE SECURITIES MAY BE SOLD.

In consideration for the Agent agreeing to purchase any shares offered which are not sold at the conclusion of the Offering the Agent has been granted non-transferable share purchase warrants ("Agent's Warrants"), entitling it to purchase up to 250,000 shares of the Issuer at any time up to two years from listing, posting and calling for trading of the Issuer's shares on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. (See "Plan of Distribution" herein.)

THE PURCHASE PRICE OF EACH COMMON SHARE OFFERED HEREBY EXCEEDS THE NET TANGIBLE BOOK VALUE THEREOF AT DECEMBER 31st, 1991 BY \$0.1929 OR 55.11% AFTER GIVING EFFECT TO THIS ISSUE ON A FULLY DILUTED BASIS PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF ALL SHARES SUBJECT TO DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES OPTIONS AND THE AGENT'S WARRANT.

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has conditionally listed the securities being offered pursuant to this Prospectus. Listing is subject to the Issuer fulfilling all the listing requirements of the Vancouver Stock Exchange on or before June 28, 1992, including prescribed distribution and financial requirements.

All of the properties in which the Issuer has an interest are in the exploration and development stage only and are without a known body of commercial ore. No survey of any of the properties of the Issuer has been made and therefore in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which the properties are situate, their existence and area could be in doubt. See also heading "Risk Factors".

Upon completion of this offering (excluding the exercise of the Agent's Warrants and Greenshoe Option) this issue will represent 40.23% of the shares then outstanding as compared to 36.32% that will then be owned by the controlling persons, promoters, directors and senior officers of the Issuer. Refer to the heading "Principal Holders of Securities" herein for details of shares held by directors, promoters and controlling persons and associates of the foregoing.

One or more of the directors of the Issuer may have, from time to time, an interest, direct or indirect, in other natural resource companies. Reference should be made to the heading "Directors and Officers" herein for a comment as to the resolution of possible conflicts of interest.

No person is authorized by the Issuer to provide any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the issue and sale of the securities offered by the Issuer.

The Agent has agreed to purchase (the "Guarantee") any of the shares for which subscriptions have not been received at the conclusion of the Offering (see "Plan of Distribution"). Agent's warrants have been distributed to the Agent under this Prospectus. Any shares acquired by the Agent under the Guarantee will also be distributed under this Prospectus through the facilities of the Vancouver Stock Exchange at the market price at the time of sale. The Agent is entitled pursuant to the Securities Act and its Regulations to sell any shares acquired on the exercise of the Agent's warrants without further qualifications.

We, as Agent, conditionally offer these securities subject to prior sale, if, as and when issued by the Issuer and accepted by us in accordance with the conditions contained in the Agency Agreement referred to under "Plan of Distribution" of this Prospectus and subject to the approval of certain legal matters on behalf of the Issuer by Lang Michener, Barristers & Solicitors, Vancouver, British Columbia.

AGENT

GEORGIA PACIFIC SECURITIES CORPORATION  
16th floor, Two Bentall Centre  
555 Burrard Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V7X 1S6

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 9, 1992

# CANORA MINING CORPORATION

## Schedule of Deferred Exploration Expenditures

	Expenditures, and Balance, January 31, 1989	1990 Expenditures	Balance January 31, 1990	1991 Expenditures	Balance January 31, 1991	Expenditures	Write-off	Balance December 31, 1991
<b>Exploration:</b>								
Assays	\$ 242	\$ -	\$ 242	\$ -	\$ 242	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 242
Diamond drilling	64,199	10,500	74,699	-	74,699	-	-	74,699
Drilling supplies	3,618	-	3,618	-	3,618	-	-	3,618
Field overhead	6,923	173	7,096	1,222	8,318	-	(319)	7,999
Food and lodging	618	-	618	-	618	-	-	618
Fuel	352	-	352	-	352	-	-	352
Geochemistry	-	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Geology	4,988	225	5,213	700	5,913	2,112	(3,123)	4,902
Geophysics	433	12,157	12,590	-	12,590	-	-	12,590
Line cutting	-	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Mining supplies	510	-	510	-	510	-	(510)	-
Mobilization	2,748	-	2,748	-	2,748	-	-	2,748
Recording fees	400	-	400	-	400	-	(97)	303
Supervision	4,950	2,000	6,950	223	7,173	-	-	7,173
Transportation and helicopter	1,634	-	1,634	-	1,634	-	(147)	1,487
Truck rental	1,564	-	1,564	-	1,564	-	-	1,564
	\$ 93,179	\$ 32,055	\$ 125,234	\$ 2,145	\$ 127,379	\$ 2,112	\$ (4,196)	\$ 125,295
<b>Represented by:</b>								
Lucky option	\$ 92,193	\$ 31,657	\$ 123,850	\$ 1,445	\$ 125,295	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125,295
Hunter option	986	398	1,384	700	2,084	2,112	(4,196)	-
	\$ 93,179	\$ 32,055	\$ 125,234	\$ 2,145	\$ 127,379	\$ 2,112	\$ (4,196)	\$ 125,295

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

# LUCKY PROPERTY

Alberni Mining Division  
Vancouver Island, B.C.  
NTS Mapsheet 92F-3

for:

## CANORA MINING CORPORATION

501 - 905 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1L6

Tel: 604-684-6718

by:

**BARRY JAMES PRICE, M.Sc., FGAC.**  
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TEL: 604-682-4488    FAX: 604-682-8728

February 12, 1992

# GEOLOGICAL REPORT

## LUCKY PROPERTY

Alberni Mining Division  
Vancouver Island, B.C..  
NTS Mapsheet 92F-3

### SUMMARY

The writer has prepared this summary of geology, exploration history and potential of the Lucky gold prospect and adjacent prospects based on a property inspection on January 12, 1992 and a review of earlier reports by N.C. Carter, Ph.D., P.Eng., Louise Eccles, Ken Northcote, and others.

The Lucky property is situated in NTS Mapsheet 92F-3 on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, approximately 22 kilometers northeast of Ucluelet, B.C. and 30 kilometers southwest of Port Alberni, B.C. The property is about 8 kilometers east of Kennedy Lake. Access is provided by Highway 4 between Port Alberni and Ucluelet to Kennedy Lake, from which area logging roads extend across the southern part of the property to Toquart Bay. The principal showing on the property, the Lucky Vein, is accessible by a newly-built logging road, as are the Ridge and Toq 3 showings. Most supplies and services are available at Port Alberni or at Ucluelet. The property may be reached in 4 hours driving time from Vancouver, (including the ferry crossing to Nanaimo).

The claims, totalling 216 units, lie within the Alberni Mining Division, and are owned by Electrum Resource Corporation, a private B.C. corporation controlled by John Barakso., who has optioned the right to acquire 30% interest in the claims to Canora Mining Corporation under an agreement dated December 20, 1991.

Although older "West Coast Complex" and Sicker Group rocks occur elsewhere in the area, most of the map area is underlain by Karmutsen Formation mafic volcanics, of the Vancouver Group, of Late Triassic age. This unit includes dark greyish green massive to amygdaloidal and porphyritic volcanic rocks occasionally with pillow structures, breccia zones, and occasionally volcanic sandstone. The volcanics are basaltic and have chlorite, actinolite, and epidote alteration and veinlets of quartz and carbonate.

The Karmutsen Group is overlain by limestone, argillite and tuffaceous argillite of the late Triassic Quatsino Formation. The contact with the Karmutsen Volcanics is interpreted by Eastwood as conformable. In small areas in the eastern part of the map area, the Bonanza Group volcanics of early Jurassic age are occasionally seen. These rocks are andesitic to rhyolitic volcanics.

The above rocks are intruded by "Island" intrusions, of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition, which are believed to be co-magmatic with the Bonanza Group volcanics. Tertiary intrusions - small stocks, dykes and sills are common in a belt extending from Tofino and Kennedy Lake southeastward through the project area, and a number of intrusive outcrops on Snowden and Hillier islands in Toquart Bay are thought to be of Tertiary age.

The area is a highly mineralized belt; polymetallic massive sulphide deposits such as the Myra, Lynx, and HW deposits at Buttle Lake, north of Kennedy Lake, are large tonnage "Kuroko" type deposits associated with rhyolitic centers in Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks. These deposits have reserves of more than 12 million tonnes averaging 2.34 % copper, 5.19 % zinc, 34.46 g/tonne silver and 2.3 g/tonne gold.

The Karmutsen Group rocks host a large number of gold-silver veins in the Port Alberni, Kennedy Lake and Tofino areas. These are relatively high grade but lensey veins, and a number of these have geologic reserves developed. These vein deposits are often associated with Tertiary intrusive suites. Disseminated and vein-hosted copper deposits in Karmutsen volcanics occur, for example the Macktush deposit near Port Alberni.

The Island Intrusions and related Bonanza volcanics are host to porphyry copper deposits such as the Catface Copper deposit with 181 million tonnes grading 0.45 % copper.

The Quatsino Limestones and related rocks are host to important skarn deposits such as the Brynnor mine, which produced about 4.4 million tons of magnetite iron-ore from 1962 - 1966. Substantial geologic reserves remain but are sub-economic at present. Skarns with significant copper-gold values are present elsewhere on Vancouver Island. Tertiary intrusions seem to have played an important part in genesis of some of the skarn deposits and most of the vein-hosted deposits.

The property was first staked in 1905 as the Red Rover property, and prior to 1933, the vein had been stripped at intervals over a slope distance of 375 feet and near the south end, a short adit had been driven for 30 feet at 20 degrees on part of the vein. By 1938, the "Upper Adit" had been driven part of its ultimate length, and surface and underground sampling had been done by F.Hemsworth, P.Eng. Shortly afterward, the adit was extended to about 247 feet, after which little or no work was done again until 1972, when the Lucky 1-4 claims were staked by John Mc'Andrew, who kept the ground in good standing and had several property inspections done (ie. by R.Phendler, P.Eng.), until the property lapsed again in 1981, and was re-staked by Wilking Girindra.

In 1983, the property was acquired by J.Barakso for Electrum Resource Corporation, a private company. Victoria Resource Corporation optioned the property, staked additional claims and completed silt, soil and rock sampling programs through 1984, and in 1985, Falconbridge Ltd. optioned the claims from Victoria Resource Corp and did follow-up geochemical sampling, airborne and surface geophysical work, reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping of selected areas. The underground workings were surveyed and sampled, and 332 meters of diamond-drilling was done in 7 holes. The Falconbridge and Victoria Resource Corp. options were both terminated late in 1985 and the claims were returned to Electrum Resources Ltd.

From 1987 to the present, considerable work has been done by Freemont Gold Corp. and partners Alcove Gold Corporation and Canora Mining Corporation. Work completed includes VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys, soil and rock geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting and 2087 meters of drilling in 20 holes on the Lucky vein system and 976 meters of drilling in 6 holes on the Ridge zone.

Total expenditures on the property from 1987 to 1989 by Canora and joint-venture partners has been calculated as \$905,424.00. Previous expenditures on the property by Electrum, Victoria Resources Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd. are estimated at \$400,000.00, bringing the total expended on the property in the past 20 years to an estimated \$1.3 million or more.

The most important showing on the property is the Lucky vein system, a fault-controlled northerly-trending structure that has been traced for about 350 feet on surface as mapped by Hemsworth, Eccles, and others. The basic geology of the Lucky vein has been well-described by Northcote, (1983), Eccles (1984), Carter, (1987-89) and others.

The gold values are contained in one or more quartz and/or quartz-carbonate veins occupying faults cutting massive, amygdaloidal and breccia-textured varieties of the Karmutsen Formation volcanics and associated porphyry dykes, as seen in drill-core. Rebic and Lehtinen describe the veins as "composed mainly of quartz, often drusy type, and locally, calcite pods." Brecciated wall-rock is often included in the veins. Chalcopyrite in minor amounts was seen by the writer, in addition to small amounts of pyrite. Native gold has been seen in veins. Wallrock alteration indicated by bleaching includes clays, epidote, chlorite and carbonate. Some gold values occur in the altered wallrock but no gold occurs in unaltered rock.

On surface, the veins dip steeply eastward, but in drill-sections, dip may be nearly vertical at depth.

The Lucky vein system was trenched at surface prior to 1938; the most systematic surface sampling was done by Hemsworth in 1938. His sampling included 86 samples, of which approximately 35 samples spaced at 5 ft intervals along the main vein averaged: 1.04 ounces per ton gold over 164 ft (50 meters) length and 1.0 ft (0.30 m) width. Shorter sections within this length assayed 1.27 opt gold over 72 ft length and 1 ft width, and 1.77 opt gold over 40 ft length and 1.5 ft width. A further section between the two adits assayed 0.66 opt gold over 40 ft length and 1.64 ft. width. These values are uncut and undiluted, and were checked by Northcote (1984) with "fair agreement".

The lower adit, at creek level, a short distance north of the new access road, extends for only 15 meters, and has the main vein exposed at the portal, assaying 0.210 opt gold over 1 meter (Eccles, 1984). Much of the lower adit, therefore, does not follow the main vein, but does intersect a narrow vein in the hangingwall.

The main adit at elevation 129 meters extends about 80 meters northward, and the main vein is best exposed over the first 47 meters, after which only lenses and splays are seen. The adit has been chip-sampled a number of times from 1938 to the present. A comparison of sampling in the adit is as follows: (All uncut)

YEAR	SAMPLER	LENGTH	WIDTH	WIDTH	ASSAY GOLD
1938	Hemsworth	23 m	0.41 m	1.34 ft	0.260 opt
1973	Phendler	53 m	0.28 m	0.92 ft	0.494 opt
1984	Falconbridge	28 m	0.23 m	0.75 ft	1.936 opt
1985	Eccles	65.54 m	1.90 m	6.23 ft	0.179 opt
	or: part A	19.21 m	1.41 m	4.62 ft	0.081 opt
	part B	10.98 m	2.58 m	8.46 ft	0.562 opt
	part C	35.37 m	1.95 m	6.40 ft	0.060 opt
1990	Westmin	15 m	0.20 m	0.66 ft	1.180 opt

Hanging-wall samples average 0.013 opt gold and footwall samples average 0.011 opt gold (mathematical averages).

Significant gold-bearing intersections from the 1985 (Falconbridge) drill-holes are as follows:

DDH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	WIDTH.	AU	AU
L-1	41.76M	41.90M	0.14M	0.46ft	0.65g/t	0.019 OPT
L-2	57.30	57.68	0.38	1.25	2.33	0.068
L-3	27.93	28.39	0.46	1.51	1.85	0.054
L-3	31.97	32.36	0.39	1.28	28.52	0.832
L-4	37.44	37.65	0.21	0.69	0.51	0.015
L-5	27.05	27.25	0.20	0.66	0.17	0.005
L-5	29.59	29.87	0.28	0.92	0.41	0.012
L-6	12.80	14.00	1.20.	3.94	4.11	0.120
L-7	17.15	19.73	2.58	8.46	17.07	0.498

Significant drill intercepts from the 1988 (Freemont) drilling were calculated by the writer as follows:

DDH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	WIDTH	Au	Au
L88-1	15.0	17.68	2.68m	8.79ft	0.55 g/t	0.016 opt
L88-2	26.30	27.43	1.13	3.70	9.94	0.290
L88-3	18.29	19.20	0.91	2.98	12.89	0.376
L-88-4	23.90	28.68	4.38	14.30	22.31	0.651
L-88-5	13.41	16.76	3.35	10.9	10.35	0.302
L-88-6	24.54	25.85	1.31.	4.29.	1.03	0.031
L-88-7	21.79	22.71	0.92	3.01	3.22	0.094
L88-10	59.74	62.33	2.59	8.49	31.54	0.920
L88-11	41.24	42.98	1.74	5.70	13.17	0.384
L88-15	44.04	45.75	1.71	5.60	2.71	0.079
L88-16	52.15	52.52	0.37	1.21	1.85	0.054
L88-17	63.40	64.10	.70	2.30	1.71	0.050

#### The Toq zone:

Geophysical surveys were run in 1990 and 1991 along a reconnaissance style 1.925 line-kilometer grid covering part of the Toq 3 claim, adjacent to an area on which gold and base-metal mineralization had previously been discovered.

The survey outlined an intriguing VLF-EM, and I.P (Chargeability and Resistivity) anomaly. The anomaly is traced over 400 meters northwesterly on lines 6N to 10N. and may continue to the south. The I.P.effects are very marked, with a strong resistivity anomaly flanked by a moderate chargeability anomaly.

Rockel and Bzdel (1991) state: "The magnitude of the chargeability response suggest the previous conclusion of a massive sulphide core as the source. The envelope of moderate chargeability values is indicative of disseminated sulphides. Directly correlating with these high chargeability values are low resistivity values. This is a signature typical of significant amounts of sulphide mineralization".



Several grab-samples taken by the writer have weakly anomalous gold, (maximum 63 ppb), weakly anomalous mercury (max. 355 ppb.), anomalous Fluorine, (max 1290 ppm) and anomalous total barium, (max 1483 ppm). A number of linear gullies in the vicinity of the VLF-EM anomaly suggest strong faults. One or more of these are parallel to a marked topographic feature cutting through the mountain mass to the southeast. The likely source of the geochemically anomalous gold, mercury, fluorine and barium is a mineralized shear or massive sulphide lens situated under till and vegetation cover along one or more linear gullies. It is possible that the features noted could be sulphide-rich gold-bearing veins, similar to those at Kennedy River, a few kilometers to the northwest.

The Ridge zone, initially thought to be an epithermal target, has been evaluated with negative results and does not need further exploration.

Several other targets have been derived from past geochemical sampling programs. These are described briefly and the writer suggests that these localities be evaluated by surface trenching and sampling.

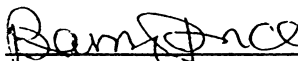
#### Conclusions and Recommendations:

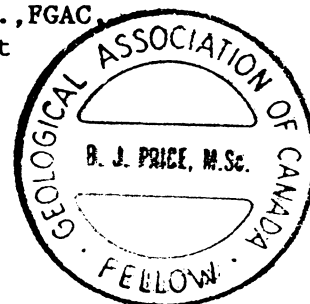
The Lucky property has one main gold prospect developed by surface trenching, two adits and a total of 27 drillholes. Geological reserves have not yet been formally calculated for the deposit, although drilling gave several significant intersections. Potential remains in this zone to extend the known mineralization along strike to the north by surface trenching and down dip by further diamond drilling. This zone is currently being logged; until logging is completed, exploration will be disrupted, and after this, may be simpler with better access and less environmental risk. Accordingly, further exploration on the Lucky vein should be deferred until logging is complete.

In the interim, exploration should concentrate on the Toq 3 area, in which geophysical surveys have outlined an intriguing VLF-EM and I.P anomaly that may represent a massive sulphide zone: this target is worthy of immediate exploration efforts by Canora Mining Corporation.

The program recommended includes base map preparation, surface trenching and extended geophysical surveys on the Toq zone with the goal of discovering massive sulphide or sulphide-rich gold bearing veins comparable to the Kennedy River veins. The initial phase is budgeted at \$75,000 to be followed by diamond drilling on the Toq and/or on the Lucky vein zone with an estimated Phase II budget, dependant on favorable results in phase I, of \$126,000.

respectfully submitted

  
Barry J. Price, M.Sc., FGAC,  
Consulting Geologist  
February 12, 1992



GEOLOGICAL REPORT

LUCKY PROPERTY

Alberni Mining Division  
Vancouver Island, B.C..  
NTS Mapsheet 92F-3

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT

## LUCKY PROPERTY

Alberni Mining Division  
Vancouver Island, B.C..  
NTS Mapsheet 92F-3

INTRODUCTION:

The writer has prepared this summary of geology, exploration history and potential of the Lucky gold prospect and adjacent prospects at the request of Bernard Ouellette, director of Canora Mining Corporation. The writer has reviewed earlier reports by N.C.Carter, Ph.D., P.Eng., and others and has made use of their figures; these are acknowledged on the newly drafted figures where appropriate. Mr. J.Barakso and Mr.Zastavnikovich have kindly provided copies of all relevant assessment reports. The writer spent one day examining the property on January 12, 1992 in the company of Mr.S.Zastavnikovich, B.Ed., who has been associated with the property for many years.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Lucky property is situated in NTS Mapsheet 92F-3 on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, approximately 22 kilometers northeast of Ucluelet, B.C and 30 kilometers southwest of Port Alberni, B.C. The property is about 8 kilometers east of Kennedy Lake. Access is provided by Highway 4 between Port Alberni and Ucluelet to Kennedy Lake, from which area logging roads extend to Toquart Bay, near the southern part of the property. Newly-built logging roads give access to the western parts of the property.

The principal showing on the property, the Lucky Vein, is accessible by a newly-built logging road, as is the Ridge showing, but northern and eastern parts of the property must at present be accessed by Helicopter.

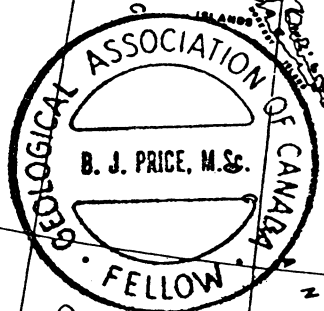
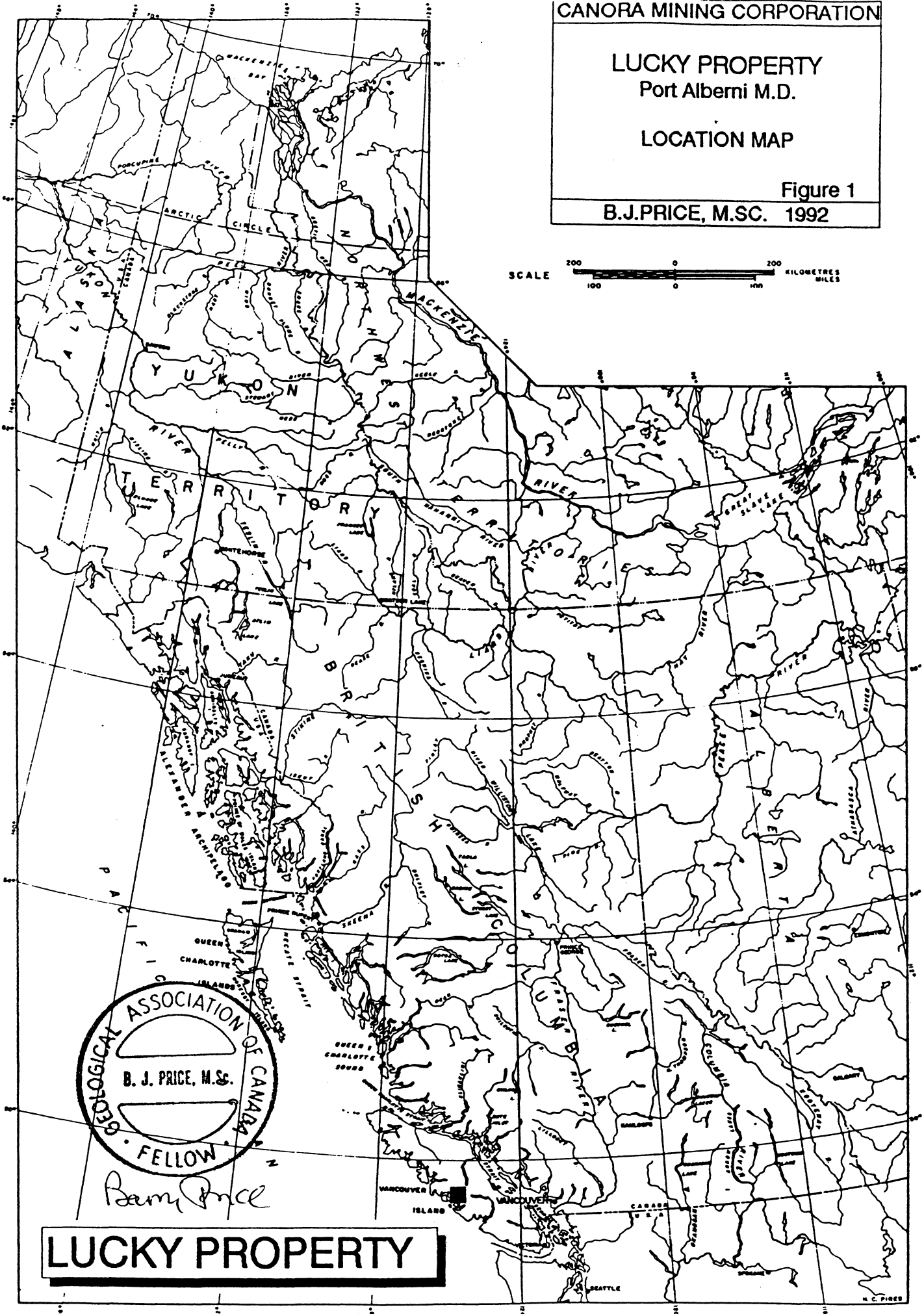
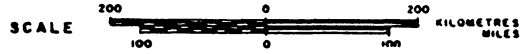
CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.

LOCATION MAP

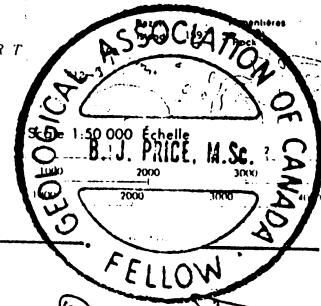
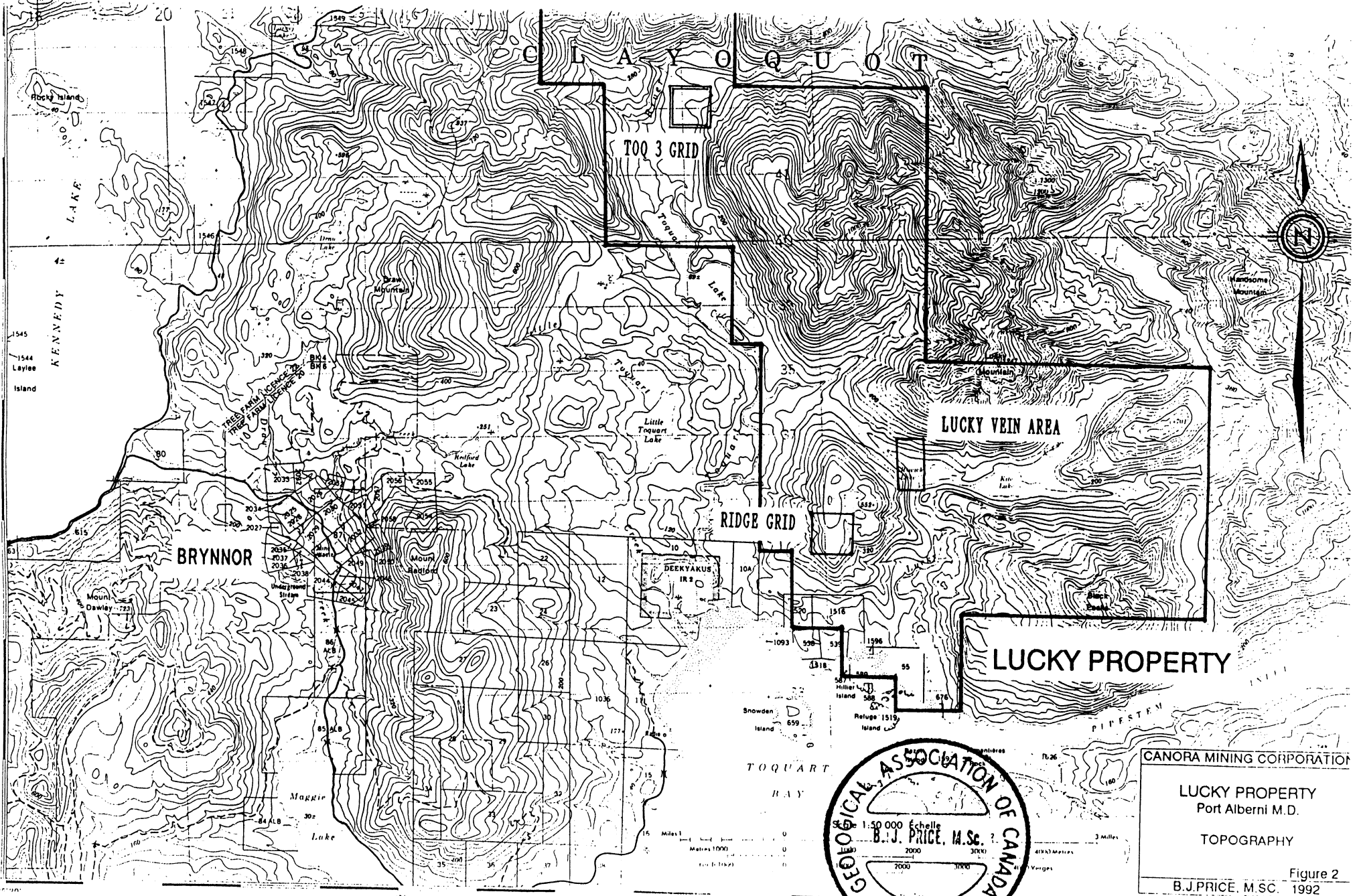
Figure 1

B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992



*Bam Price*

**LUCKY PROPERTY**



CANORA MINING CORPORATION

**LUCKY PROPERTY**  
Port Alberni M.D.

TOPOGRAPHY

Figure 2  
B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

*Barny Price*

Most supplies and services are available at Port Alberni or at Ucluelet. The property may be reached in 4 hours driving time from Vancouver, (including the ferry crossing to Nanaimo).

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION:

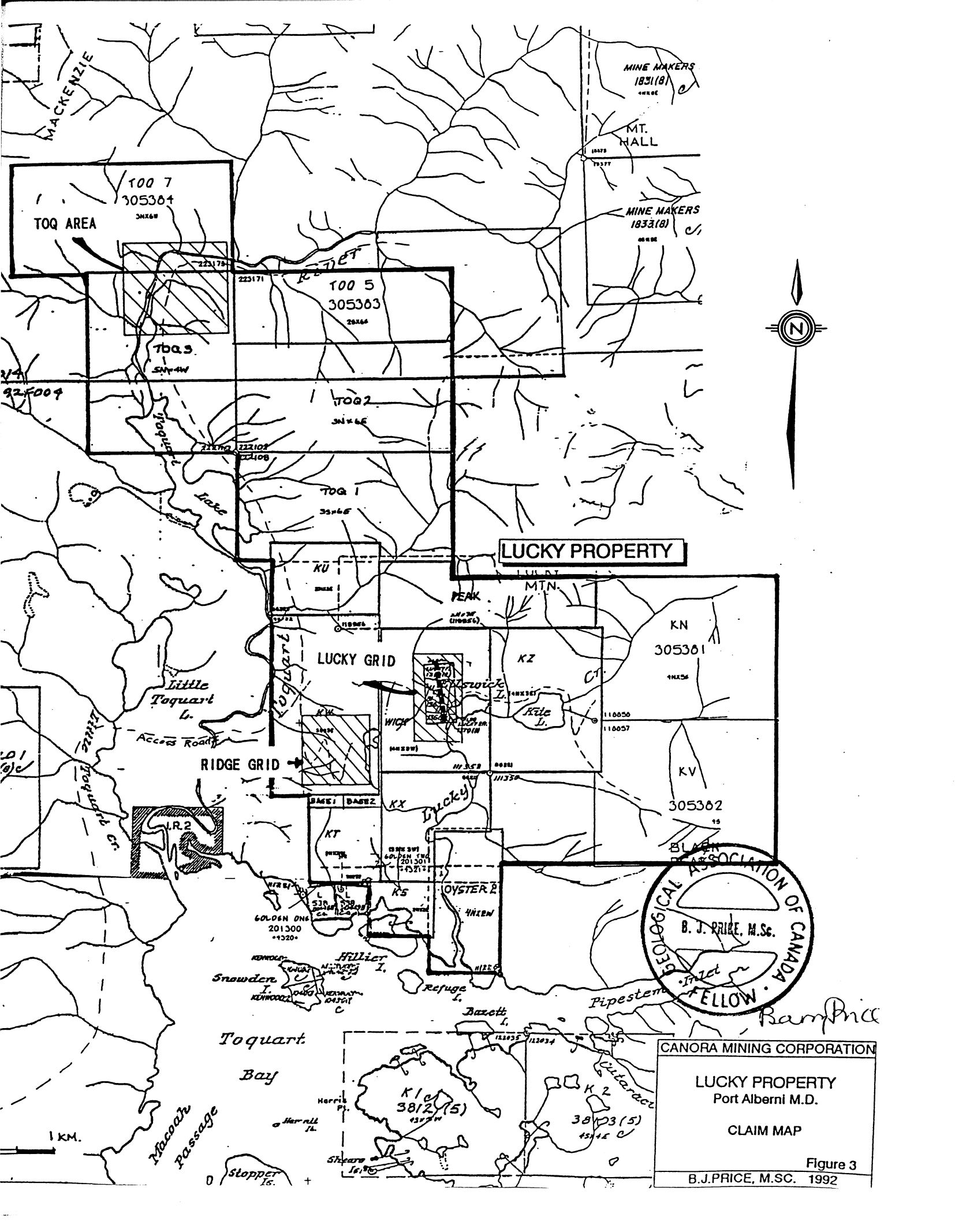
Apart from recently-logged areas the property is heavily forested with heavy underbrush and deadfalls and locally rugged topography which may make access difficult. Elevations range from sea-level to 1100 meters ASL. The Lucky vein is in the drainage of Lucky Creek, immediately west of a small lake known as Ellswick Lake.

CLAIM OWNERSHIP:

The claims, totalling 216 units, lie within the Alberni Mining Division, and are owned by Electrum Resource Corporation, a private B.C. corporation controlled by John Barakso., who has optioned the right to acquire 30% interest in the claims to Canora Mining Corporation under an agreement dated December 20, 1991. Continuance of the agreement is subject to a series of payments totalling \$75,000.00 by January 1, 1993, funding of at least \$75,000.00 in assessment work by June 1, 1992 and an aggregate of \$300,000.00 by September 30, 1993, and payment of an aggregate of 200,000 shares in increments before September 30, 1993. In addition, Electrum retains a 3% Net Smelter Return, with a minimum royalty of \$25,000 payable each anniversary during the term of the agreement.

Completion of the cash payments, share allocations and work requirements by September 30, 1993 will effect the commencement of a Joint Venture agreement under which Canora will have 30% ownership of the property.





MINE MAKERS  
1831(8)

MT.  
HALL

MINE MAKERS  
1833(8)

TOQ AREA

100 7  
305304

100 5  
305303

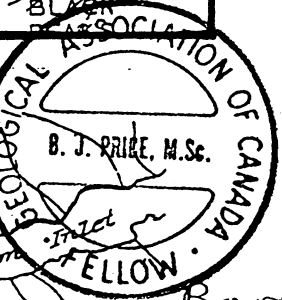
100 2  
305302

100 1  
305301

LUCKY PROPERTY

LUCKY GRID

RIDGE GRID



CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.

CLAIM MAP

Figure 3

B.J.PRICE, M.Sc. 1992

1 KM.

TABLE I  
List of Claims

LUCKY PROPERTY, TOQUART BAY, B.C.

CLAIM NAME	REC. NO.	UNITS	EXPIRY	OWNER
LUCKY 81	200135	1	JAN 28.93	ELECTRUM
LUCKY 82	200136	1	JAN 28/93	ELECTRUM
LUCKY FRACTION	200137	1	FEB 15/93	ELECTRUM
LUCKY FRACTION	200138	1	FEB 15/93	ELECTRUM
WICK	200537	12	MAY 29/93	ELECTRUM
KX	200174	9	NOV 24/92	ELECTRUM
KZ	200175	12	NOV 24/92	ELECTRUM
TOQ 1	201243	18	DEC 23/92	ELECTRUM
TOQ 2	201244	18	DEC 23/92	ELECTRUM
TOQ 3	201245	20	DEC 23/92	ELECTRUM
PEAK	201246	14	DEC 23/92	ELECTRUM
KV	305382	20	OCT 5/92	ELECTRUM
KS	200199	4	AUG 2/93	ELECTRUM
KU	200201	6	AUG 2/92	ELECTRUM
KT	200200	4	AUG 2/93	ELECTRUM
KW	200202	15	AUG 2/93	ELECTRUM
OYSTER 2	200463	8	DEC 22/93	ELECTRUM
KN	305381	20	OCT 5/92	ELECTRUM
TOQ 5	305383	12	SEPT 30/92	ELECTRUM
TOQ 7	305384	18	SEPT 30/92	ELECTRUM
BASE 1	200619	1	JAN 14/93	ELECTRUM
BASE 2	200620	1	JAN 14/93	ELECTRUM
TOTAL		216 units.		

NOTE: The earliest record date is August 2, 1992, at which time assessment work must be filed or cash in lieu of assessment work must be paid. The claims are currently grouped but may be regrouped at any time for filing of further work.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY: (Figures 4,5)Stratigraphy

The oldest unit in the project area is the West Coast complex, of possible Paleozoic age, exposed only in small slivers in the western part of the map area. To the north and east, regional uplifts expose rocks of the Buttle Lake and Sicker Groups, of Permian to Devonian age.

Most of the map area is underlain by Karmutsen Formation mafic volcanics in the Vancouver Group, of Late Triassic age. In the Kennedy Lake - Toquart area this unit includes dark greyish green massive to amygdaloidal and porphyritic volcanic rocks occasionally with pillow structures, breccia zones, and occasionally volcanic sandstone. (Eastwood 1968). The volcanics are basaltic and have chlorite, actinolite, and epidote alteration and veinlets of quartz and carbonate.

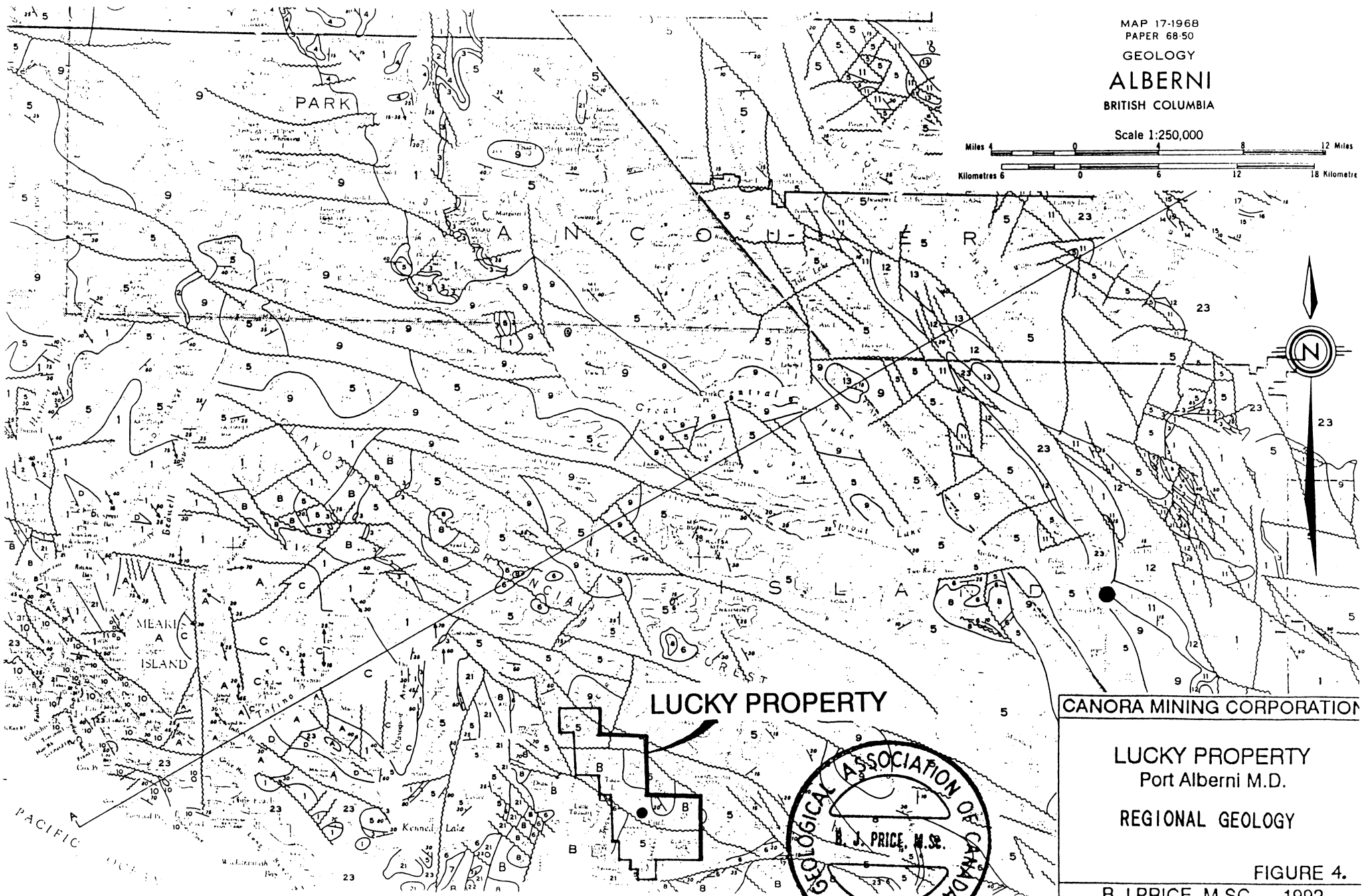
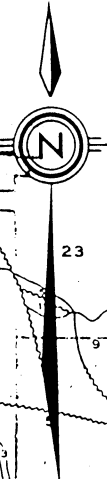
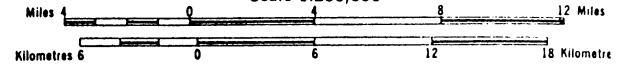
The Karmutsen Group is overlain by limestone, argillite and tuffaceous argillite of the late Triassic Quatsino Formation. In the Kennedy Lake area to the northwest of the Toquart region the unit has lower and upper limestone members separated by a middle unit of banded argillite. The limestone units are relatively pure, but recrystallized and are white and grey with no bedding. The middle unit is hard, siliceous and banded. The Quatsino Formation overlies the Karmutsen abruptly and was interpreted by Eastwood as conformable.

In small areas in the eastern part of the map area, the Bonanza Group volcanics of early Jurassic age are occasionally seen. These rocks are andesitic to rhyolitic volcanics.

The above rocks are intruded by "Island" intrusions, of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition, which are believed to be co-magmatic with the Bonanza Group volcanics. Tertiary intrusions - small stocks, dykes and sills are common in a belt extending from Tofino and Kennedy Lake southeastward through the project area, and a number of intrusive outcrops on Snowden and Hillier islands in Toquart Bay are thought to be of Tertiary age.

MAP 17-1968  
PAPER 68-50  
GEOLOGY  
**ALBERNI**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:250,000



CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.  
REGIONAL GEOLOGY



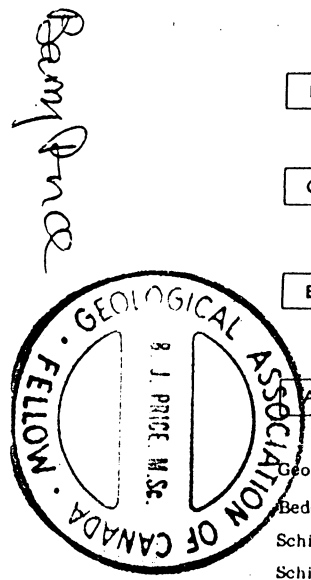
*Barry Price*

FIGURE 4.

R. J. PRICE M. SC. 1992

- PALEOZOIC**
- UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC**  
 7 SEDIMENTARY DIVISION: limestone and argillite, thin bedded, silty carbonaceous
- UPPER TRIASSIC**  
 6 QUATSINO FORMATION: limestone, mainly massive to thick bedded, minor thin bedded limestone
- UPPER TRIASSIC AND OLDER**  
 5 KARMUTSEN FORMATION: pillow-basalt and pillow-breccia, massive basalt flows; minor tuff volcanic breccia. Jasperoid tuff, breccia and conglomerate at base
- TRIASSIC OR PERMIAN**  
 4 Gabbro, peridotite, diabase
- PENNSYLVANIAN, PERMIAN AND OLDER**  
**LOWER PERMIAN**  
 SICKER GROUP (1-3)  
 3 BUTTLE LAKE FORMATION: limestone, chert
- MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIAN**  
 2 Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate; minor limestone, tuff
- PENNSYLVANIAN AND OLDER**  
 1 Volcanic breccia, tuff, argillite; greenstone, greenschist; dykes and sills of andesite-porphry
- 'WESTCOAST CRYSTALLINE COMPLEX' (A-D)**  
**'BASIC ROCKS'**  
 D Gabbro, peridotite
- 'TOFINO INLET PLUTON'**  
 C Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite, granodiorite
- 'WESTCOAST DIORITES'**  
 B Hybrid hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, agmatite; includes masses of hornfelsic volcanic rocks
- 'WESTCOAST GNEISS COMPLEX'**  
 A Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, amphibolite, hornfels
- Geological boundary (approximate) . . . . .
- Bedding (inclined, vertical, overturned) . . . . .
- Schistosity, foliation (inclined) . . . . .
- Schistosity, foliation and minor fold axes (inclined, vertical) . . . . .

- CENOZOIC**
- QUATERNARY**  
**PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**  
 23 Glacial and alluvial deposits
- TERTIARY**  
 22 Rhyolitic, to dacitic tuff, breccia, ignimbrite
- 21 Hornblende quartz diorite, leucoquartz monzonite, porphyritic dacite, breccia
- CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY**  
 20 Sandstone, conglomerate
- CRETACEOUS AND (?) TERTIARY**  
**UPPER CRETACEOUS AND (?) TERTIARY**  
**NANAIMO GROUP (11-19)**  
 19 GABRIOLA FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate, shale
- UPPER CRETACEOUS**  
 18 SPRAY FORMATION: siltstone, shale, fine sandstone
- 17 GEOFFREY FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone
- 16 NORTHUMBERLAND FORMATION: siltstone, shale, fine sandstone
- 15 DE COURCY FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone
- 14 CEDAR DISTRICT FORMATION: shale, siltstone, fine sandstone
- 13 EXTENSION-PROTECTION FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal
- 12 HASLAM FORMATION: shale, siltstone, fine sandstone
- 11 COMOX FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal: 11a is BENSON MEMBER: mainly coarse conglomerate
- UPPER JURASSIC AND/OR LOWER CRETACEOUS**  
 10 'Tofino Area Greywacke Unit' Greywacke, argillite, conglomerate
- JURASSIC**  
**MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC**  
 9 ISLAND INTRUSIONS: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite
- TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC**  
**LOWER JURASSIC(?)**  
 VANCOUVER GROUP (5-8)  
 DONANZA SUBGROUP (7, 8)  
 8 VOLCANIC DIVISION: andesitic to latitic breccia, tuff and lava; minor greywacke, argillite and siltstone



LEGEND FOR REGIONAL GEOLOGY (MAP 17-1968).

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE AREA: (Figure 4A)

The area is a highly mineralized belt; polymetallic massive sulphide deposits such as the Myra, Lynx, and HW deposits at Buttle Lake, north of Kennedy Lake, are large tonnage "Kuroko" type deposits associated with rhyolitic centers in Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks. These deposits have reserves of more than 12 million tonnes averaging 2.34 % copper, 5.19 % zinc, 34.46 g/tonne silver and 2.3 g/tonne gold.

The Karmutsen Group rocks host a large number of gold-silver veins in the Port Alberni, Kennedy Lake and Tofino areas. These are relatively high grade but lensy veins, and a number of these have geologic reserves developed. These vein deposits are often associated with Tertiary intrusive suites. A number of the deposits with geologic reserves are listed elsewhere in the report. Disseminated and vein-hosted copper deposits in Karmutsen volcanics occur, for example the Macktush deposit near Port Alberni.

The Island Intrusions and related Bonanza volcanics are host to porphyry copper deposits such as the Catface Copper deposit with 181 million tonnes grading 0.45 % copper.

The Quatsino Limestones and related rocks are host to important skarn deposits such as the Brynnor mine, which produced about 4.4 million tons of magnetite iron-ore from 1962 - 1966. Substantial geologic reserves remain but are sub-economic at present. Skarns with significant copper-gold values are present elsewhere on Vancouver Island. Tertiary intrusions seem to have played an important part in some of the skarn deposits

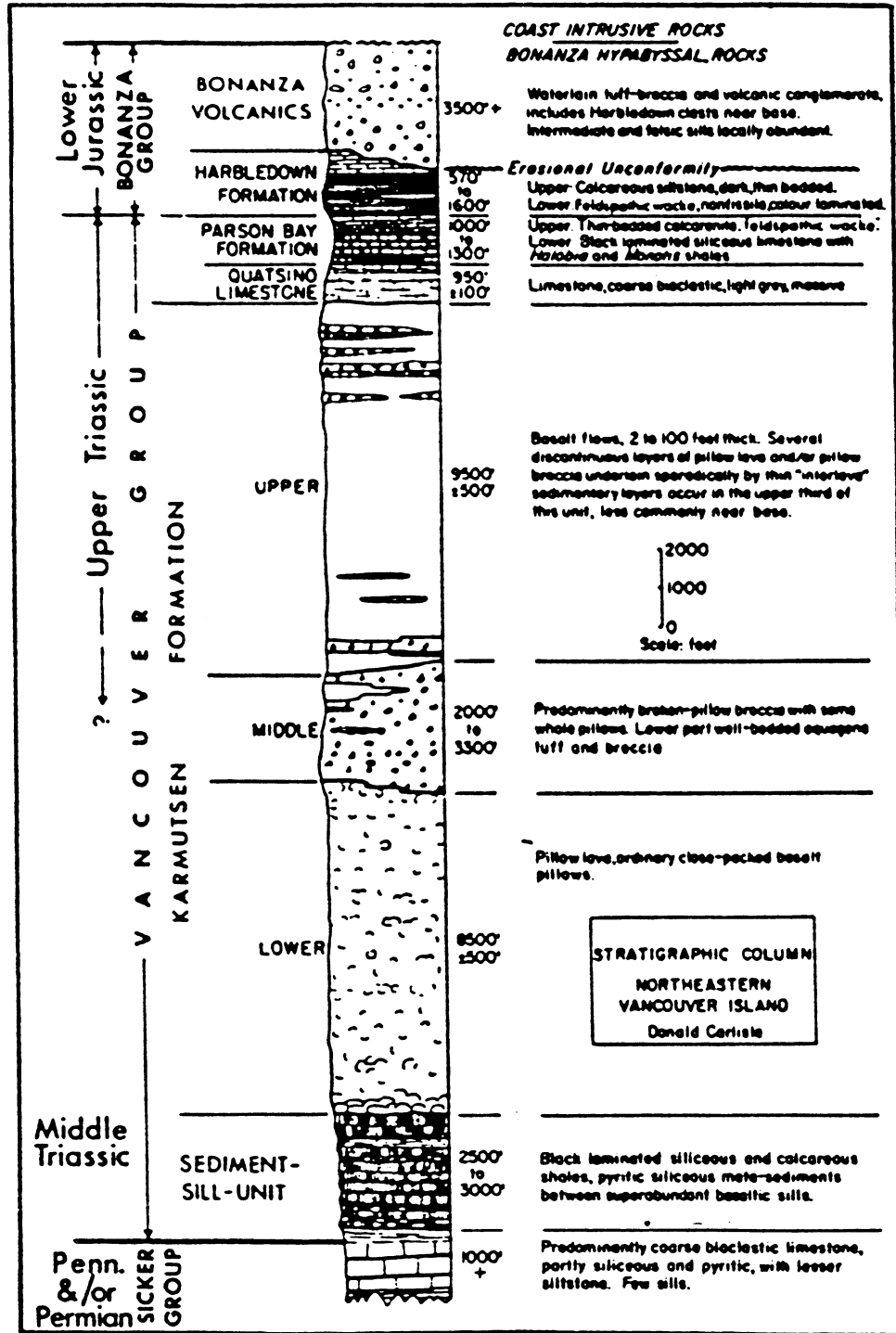
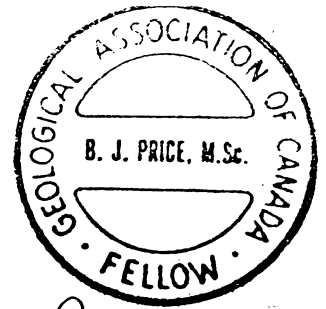
Locations of mineral deposits in the area are plotted on the accompanying map copied from Mindep (Mineral Deposits Inventory, map 092F).

GENERAL MINING HISTORY

In the early 1900's considerable prospecting was done in the Kennedy River area, where numerous vein type gold showings were found. Among these, the Rose Marie and Leora properties had limited

Figure 5.

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN  
Vancouver Island, B.C.



From Muller, (1974)

production, (400 tons) between 1899 and 1915, and many other veins were discovered in the area in the 1930's.

The Brynnor open pit magnetite mine was in operation from 1962 to 1966. The mine, situated on Draw Creek, about 10 km west of the Lucky property, produced about 4.4 million tons of magnetite iron-ore, from skarn lenses in tuffaceous argillite and andesite. The magnetic anomaly had been identified as early as 1902, but the deposit was not outlined until 1960. A deeper magnetite lens of unknown dimensions has been identified by drilling and underground exploration, but a number of factors led to the closing of the mine, including depletion of the open-pit reserve, a strike, and heavy underground water flows.

The Kennedy River area was the focus of a large exploration program in 1989 by Kerr Addison Mines, International Coast Minerals and others, who drilled the Black Bear and other veins.

#### HISTORY OF EXPLORATION OF THE LUCKY PROSPECT:

- 1905 The property was staked as the Red Rover property.
- 1920? Prior to 1933 the vein had been stripped at intervals over a slope distance of 375 feet and near the south end, a short adit had been driven for 30 feet at 20 degrees on part of the vein.
- 1933 Property was restaked as the Toquart 1-4 claims by T.Tugwell and the Hillier brothers of Ucluelet.
- 1935 An additional adit about 220 feet long was driven.
- 1938 Surface sampling done by F.Hemsworth, P.Eng.
- 1972 The Lucky 1-4 claims were staked by John Mc'Andrew.
- 1973 Property examined by Roy Phendler, (Cannon-Hicks Associates Ltd., for Kalco Valley Mines Ltd. who held the claims under option from John Mc'Andrew, prospector. Phendler took 8 chip samples from the Lucky adit. Access at this time was by a float-equipped helicopter based in Nanaimo.
- 1978 Property re-examined by R.Phendler
- 1981 The claims forfeited when assessment work was not accepted by the Mining Recorder and the ground was staked by Wilking Girindra.



- 1982 Assessment done by V.Ryback-Hardy., for owner Wilkin Girindra.
- 1983 The property was acquired by J.Barakso. Victoria Resource Corporation optioned the property, staked additional claims and completed silt, soil and rock sampling programs through 1984.
- 1985 Falconbridge Ltd. optioned the claims from Victoria Resource Corp and did follow-up geochemical sampling, airborne and surface geophysical work, reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping of selected areas. The underground workings were surveyed and sampled, and 332 meters of diamond drilling in 7 holes. The Falconbridge and Victoria Resource Corp. options were both terminated late in 1985 and the claims were returned to Electrum Resources Ltd.
- 1987 Additional claims were staked by Electrum, who optioned the property to Freemont Gold Corp., who, with Alcove Gold Corporation, completed VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys, soil and rock geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting.
- 1988 Canora Mining Corporation joined Freemont and Alcove and the JV completed 2087 meters of drilling in 20 holes on the Lucky vein system and 6 holes on the Ridge zone. 15.7 km of grid were cut over 3 areas on the northern and eastern claims, and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys and some rock geochemistry were done on the grids.
- 1990 Westmin Resources Ltd. examined the property with a view to purchasing ore for their Premier mill.
- 1991 Canora arranged a new option agreement with Electrum.

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES:

Total expenditures on the property from 1987 to 1989 by Canora and joint-venture partners are as follows:

CANORA	\$116,138.00
ALCOVE	\$61,310.00
FREEMONT	\$727,976.00
	=====
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$905,424.00</b>

Previous expenditures on the property by Electrum, Victoria Resources Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd. are estimated at \$400,000.00, bringing the total expended on the property in the past 20 years to an estimated \$1.3 million or more.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY:

Geology of the entire property has not been mapped in detail, because of difficulty of access in the past, but the general geology of selected parts of the property was mapped by Rebic and Lehtinen, (1985) for Falconbridge Ltd., and their description is summarized as follows:

"The oldest rocks exposed on the property are basaltic to andesitic metavolcanics of the Karmutsen Formation, which forms the basal part of the Vancouver Group. The rocks are dark green on fresh surfaces but commonly weather buff. They consist of porphyritic amygdaloidal flows, fine-grained flows, and brecciated flows. Flow banding and pillow structure were noted occasionally. The phenocrysts in the flows are plagioclase, often epidotized, and augite, often altered to chlorite. Epidote and chlorite are ubiquitous in the formation, often filling vesicles. Disseminated pyrite, up to 2 per-cent, is very common. Magnetite occurs in some flows. Hematite imparts a red colour to the rocks locally. The sequence appears fairly monotonous and attitudes are not noticeable in outcrops.

"The upper part of the Karmutsen Formation occasionally includes narrow tuff and limestone beds. Most of the Karmutsen Formation resulted from submarine volcanism; the uppermost portion was probably deposited in shallow water.

The Quatsino Formation overlies the Karmutsen Formation. It is exposed along logging road T26 on the east side of Triple Creek at about 400 m. elevation and on the west side of Handsome Lake. The Quatsino Formation is comprised of light to dark grey, commonly massive or thick-bedded limestone. The limestone appears nearly flat to gently-dipping. No fossils were noted in it. The limestone is brecciated and frequently re-crystallized at contacts with granitic intrusions. Small fault-bounded blocks of limestone, completely re-crystallized to marble, were noted rarely. The limestone lacks sulphide mineralization except in spotty skarns at the contacts."

"Overlying the Quatsino Formation is a package of thin-bedded calcareous sedimentary rocks comprised of mudstone, argillite, siltstone and sandstone, that outcrops on the east side of the Triple Creek area and on the KW mineral claim. These sedimentary rocks may be equivalent to the Parson Bay Formation or the basal portion of the Bonanza Formation."

"Stratigraphically above the sedimentary package is a sequence of light green pyroclastic rocks and minor flows of the Bonanza Formation. Up-section, the flows appear to dominate. The fragments in the flows consist of bombs and blocks, although conspicuous on weathered surfaces, they are less obvious on fresh surfaces because they appear to be of the same composition as the matrix. Hematitic staining is common. Compositionally, the rocks of the Bonanza Formation are andesitic to dacitic."

On the southwest side of Handsome lake, a siliceous grey intermediate to possibly felsic rock (unit) occurs as sills and flows within and stratigraphically above the Quatsino Limestone. Flow-banding is noted rarely. The rocks frequently contain feldspar phenocrysts, mafic minerals and, occasionally, epidote-filled amygdules. Disseminated pyrite comprises less than one percent. Hematite staining is occasionally present. Some flows often exhibit crude columnal jointing. These siliceous volcanic rocks may be part of the Bonanza Formation or related to Jurassic intrusions which post-date the Bonanza Formation."

"Intrusive rocks consist of granite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and gabbro dykes, sills, plugs and stocks. Most commonly, the rocks are massive, medium to coarse-grained and equigranular, although a porphyritic phase of granodiorite was noted. In addition, quartz feldspar porphyry and feldspar porphyry dykes and sills were also noted. Mafic minerals consist of hornblende, biotite and chlorite. Most rocks contain some disseminated pyrite."

Granite and quartz monzonite mapped by Muller on Snowden and Hillier Islands are thought to be Tertiary intrusions. They are fresher looking than the Island Intrusions, which are thought to be of Jurassic age. The writer observed quartz dioritic dikes in a number of locations east of Ellswick Lake and north east of Toquart Lake. In addition a larger intrusion of quartz diorite forms a ridge between Toquart River and Ellswick Lake and is well-exposed in road cuts on the access road to Ellswick Lake. The writer did not examine other parts of the property, but Canora has access to copies of the property geology as mapped by Rebic and Lehtinen. The only copy of the map currently available is a coloured version, which does not reproduce well. The new road access will simplify re-mapping the property, and this should be done at the first opportunity.

#### LUCKY VEIN MINERALIZATION

The Lucky vein, or more properly, vein system, is a narrow fault-controlled northerly trending structure with one or more splays. The vein has been mapped from limited trench and surface outcrop by Hemsworth, Eccles, and others. The writer did not examine the Lucky vein in detail, as the surface trenches have largely filled with debris and the main adit has too much water flowing through it from winter runoff to make mapping practical; however, the basic geology

has been well-described by Northcote, (1983), Eccles (1984) and others.

The main rock unit in the adit area is massive, amygdaloidal and breccia-textured varieties of the Karmutsen Formation volcanics. All textures are well displayed in the core, stored near the main adit. Also seen were sections of massive to porphyritic green-grey dyke material which may represent a chilled phase of the Island Intrusions. Quartz feldspar porphyry is noted in a number of drill-holes, particularly the more northerly drillholes 1985-1 and 2.

The gold values are contained in one or more quartz and/or quartz-carbonate veins and splays occupying faults, as seen in drill-core. Rebic and Lehtinen describe the veins as "composed mainly of quartz, often drusy type, and locally, calcite pods." Brecciated wall-rock is often included in the veins. Chalcopyrite in minor amounts was seen by the writer, in addition to small amounts of pyrite. Native gold has been seen in veins.

The latest movement on the vein-fault is said to be indicated by shallow slickensides dipping 9 to 15 degrees southward. Gouge is noted in core-logs. Wallrock alteration indicated by bleaching includes clays, epidote, chlorite and carbonate. Some gold values occur in the altered wallrock but no gold occurs in unaltered rock, judging from the detailed 1985 core-sampling.

On surface, the veins dip steeply eastward, but in drill-sections, vertical dip occurs at depth, as shown in accompanying drill-sections.

#### Surface Trenches:

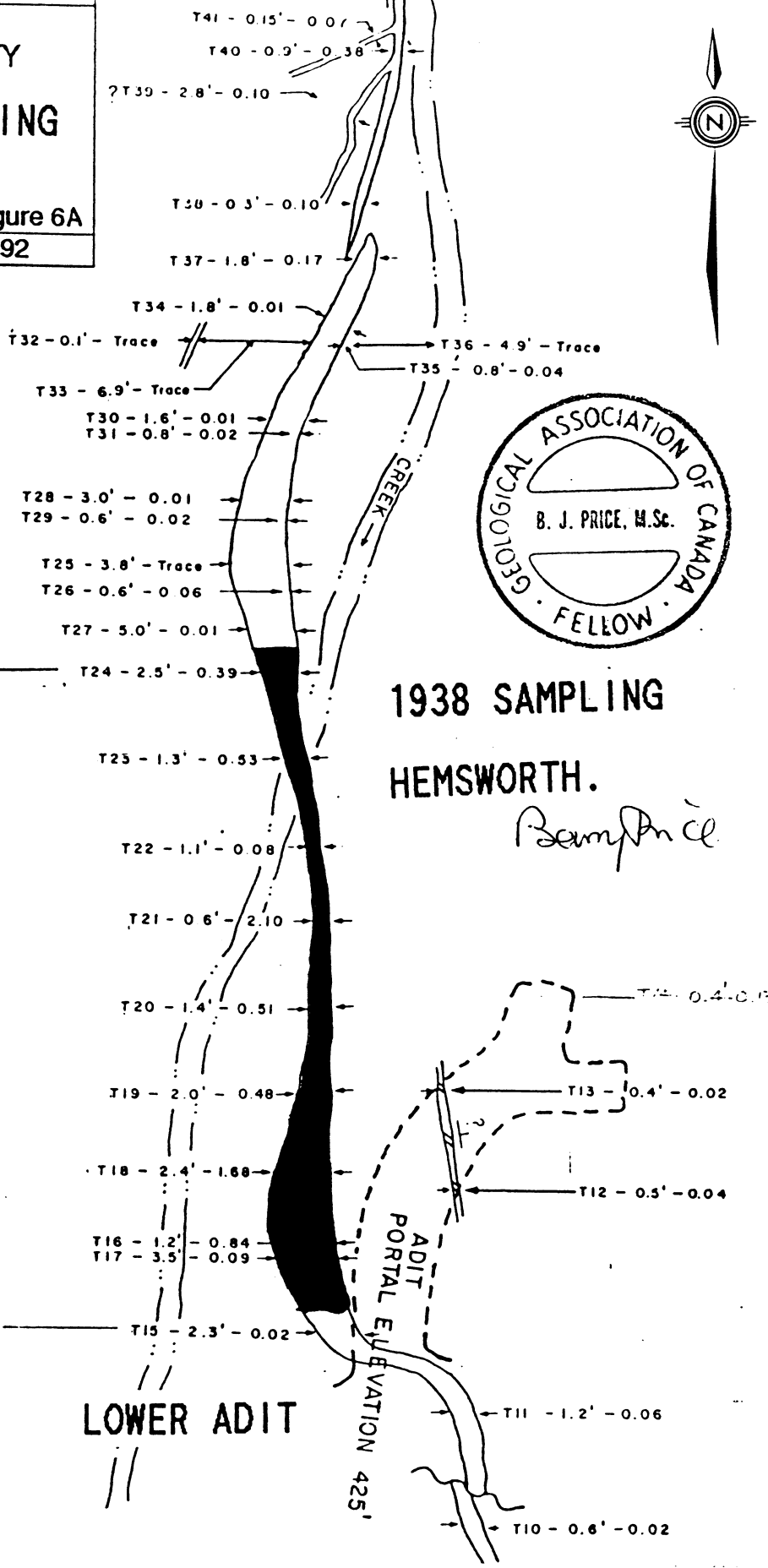
The Lucky vein system was trenched at surface prior to 1938; the most systematic surface sampling was done by Hemsworth in 1938. His sampling included 86 samples, of which approximately 35 samples spaced at 5 ft intervals along the main vein averaged: 1.04 ounces per ton gold over 164 ft (50 meters) length and 1.0 ft (0.30 m). Shorter sections within this length assayed 1.27 opt gold over 72 ft length and 1 ft width, and 1.77 opt gold over 40 ft length and 1.5 ft width. A further section between the two adits assayed 0.66 opt gold over 40

CANORA MINING CORPORATION

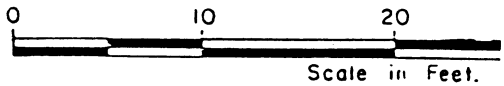
**LUCKY PROPERTY**  
 Port Alberni M.D.  
**SURFACE SAMPLING**  
**LOWER ADIT**

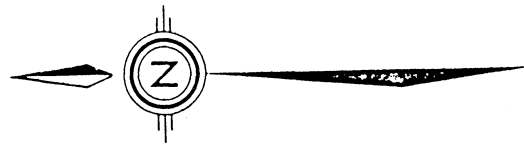
Figure 6A  
 B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

UPPER ADIT

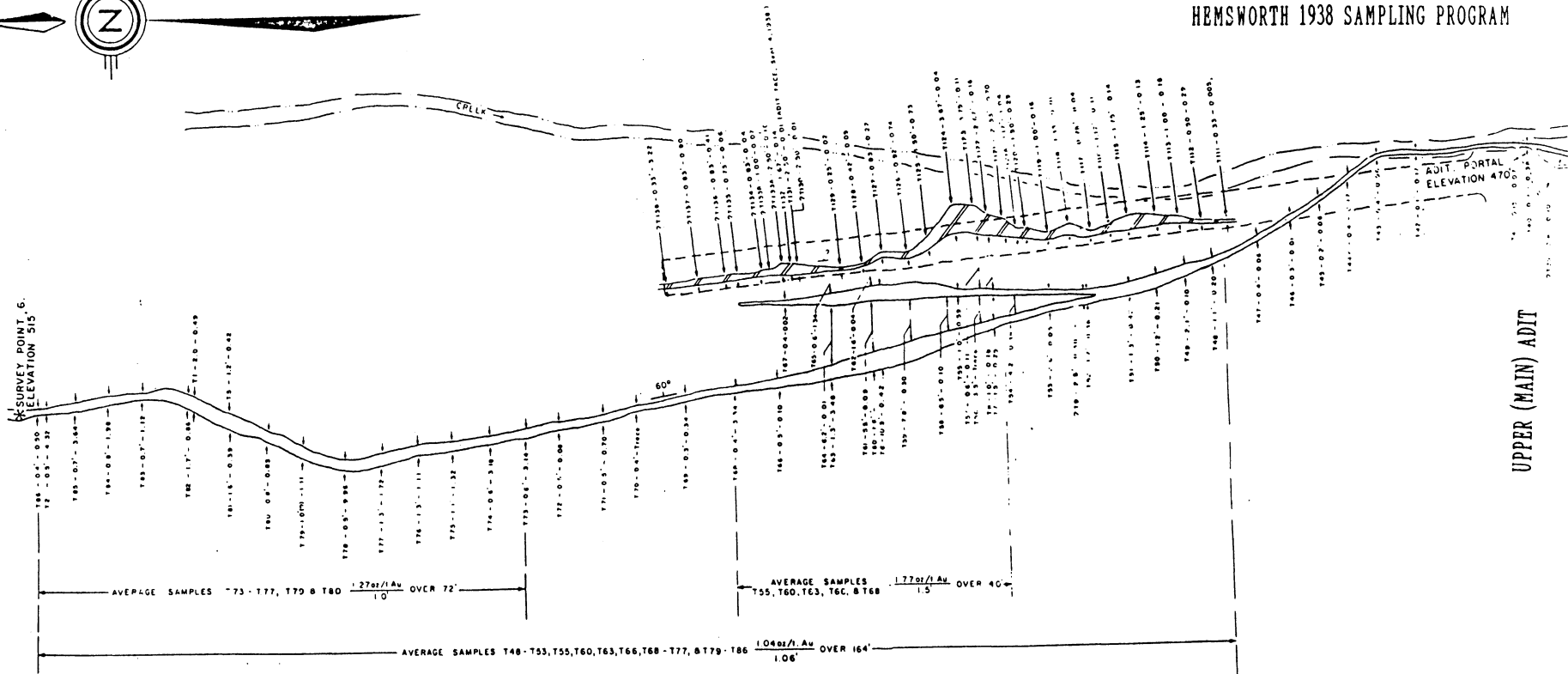


AVERAGE SAMPLES T15 - T24  
 0.66oz/1.04 Au OVER 40'

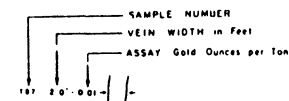
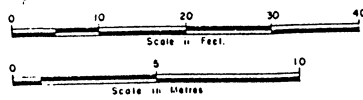
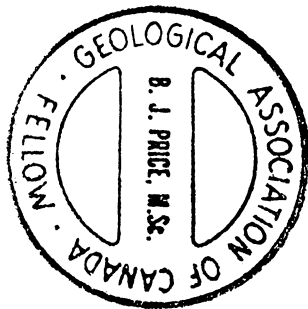




HEMSWORTH 1938 SAMPLING PROGRAM



*Bram Price*



AFTER NORTHCOLE, 1983

CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.  
SURFACE SAMPLING  
UPPER ADIT

Figure 6B  
B.J.PRICE, M.Sc. 1992

ft length and 1.64 ft. width. These values are uncut and undiluted, and were checked by Northcote (1984) with "fair agreement".

Since Hemsworth's sampling the trenches have sloughed and extensive re-trenching would have to be done before the surface vein could be re-mapped or re-sampled. Following the logging which is currently under way in the Lucky vein area, this may be practical.

Hemsworth's samples are shown on Northcote's copy of the original sample plan, reproduced as Figures 6A and 6B.

#### Underground workings:

##### Lower Adit: (Figure 6a)

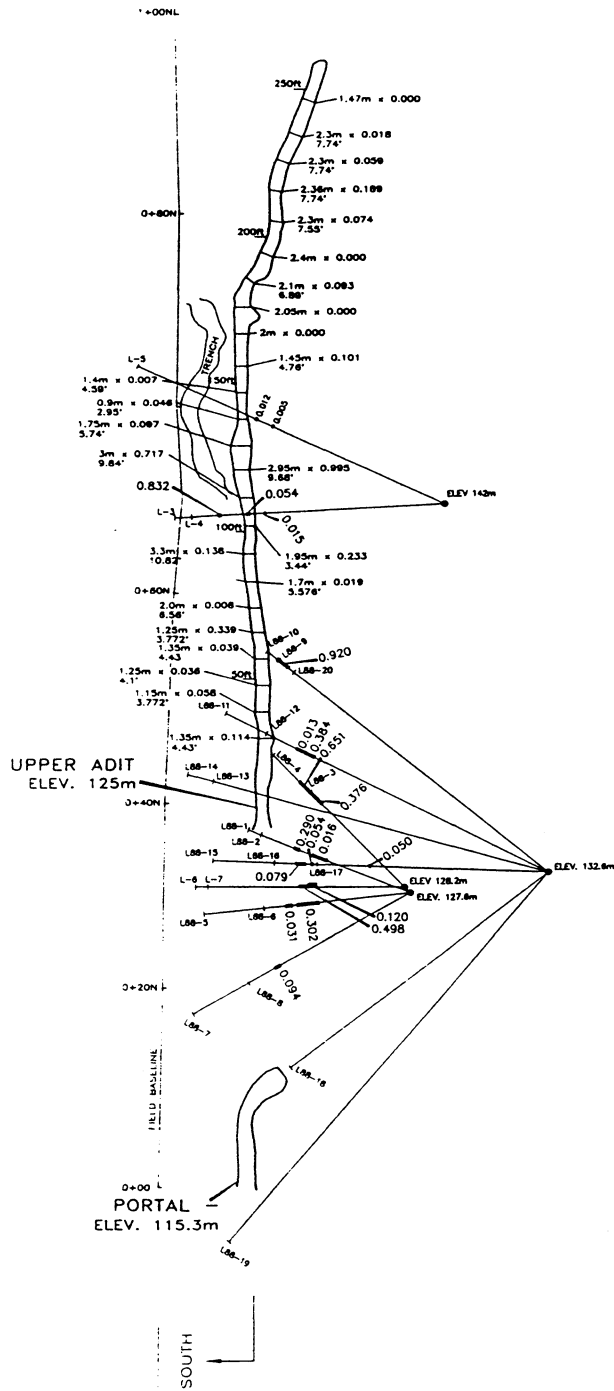
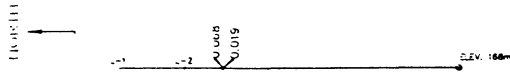
The lower adit, at creek level, a short distance north of the new access road, extends for only 15 meters, and has the main vein exposed at the portal, assaying 0.210 opt gold over 1 meter (Eccles, 1984). Much of the lower adit, therefore, does not follow the main vein, but a narrow vein in the hangingwall was sampled by Eccles, (1984) as follows:

NO.	TYPE	WIDTH	ASSAY GOLD
L1	wallrock	1.0 m	.008 opt
L2	qtz. vein	0.3 m	.088 opt
L3	wallrock	1.0 m	.006 opt
L4	wallrock	1.2 m	.006 opt
L5	vein, wall	0.3 m	.008 opt
L6	wallrock	0.5 m	.008 opt

##### Main Adit: (Figure 6B)

The main adit at elevation 129 meters extends about 80 meters northward, and the main vein is best exposed over the first 47 meters, after which only lenses and splays are intermittent. Work by Walker during his investigation for Westmin Resources in 1990 suggests that beyond a point roughly 55 meters from the portal, where a dyke crosses the adit, the adit follows only a splay from the main vein, which is represented along the west wall by a gougy zone displaying prominent slickensides dipping 15 degrees southward. Nevertheless, sampling beyond this point indicates values in the "splay".

FIELD BASILINE



*Barry Price*

LEGEND:

- DRILL HOLE
- GOLD ASSAY (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)
- UNDERGROUND SAMPLING  
SAMPLE WIDTH (metres) x Au oz/t  
5.74' x 0.097

CANORA MINING CORPORATION  
 LUCKY PROPERTY  
 ALBERNI MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS 92 F/3  
 PLAN MAP  
 DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS &  
 UNDERGROUND WORKINGS



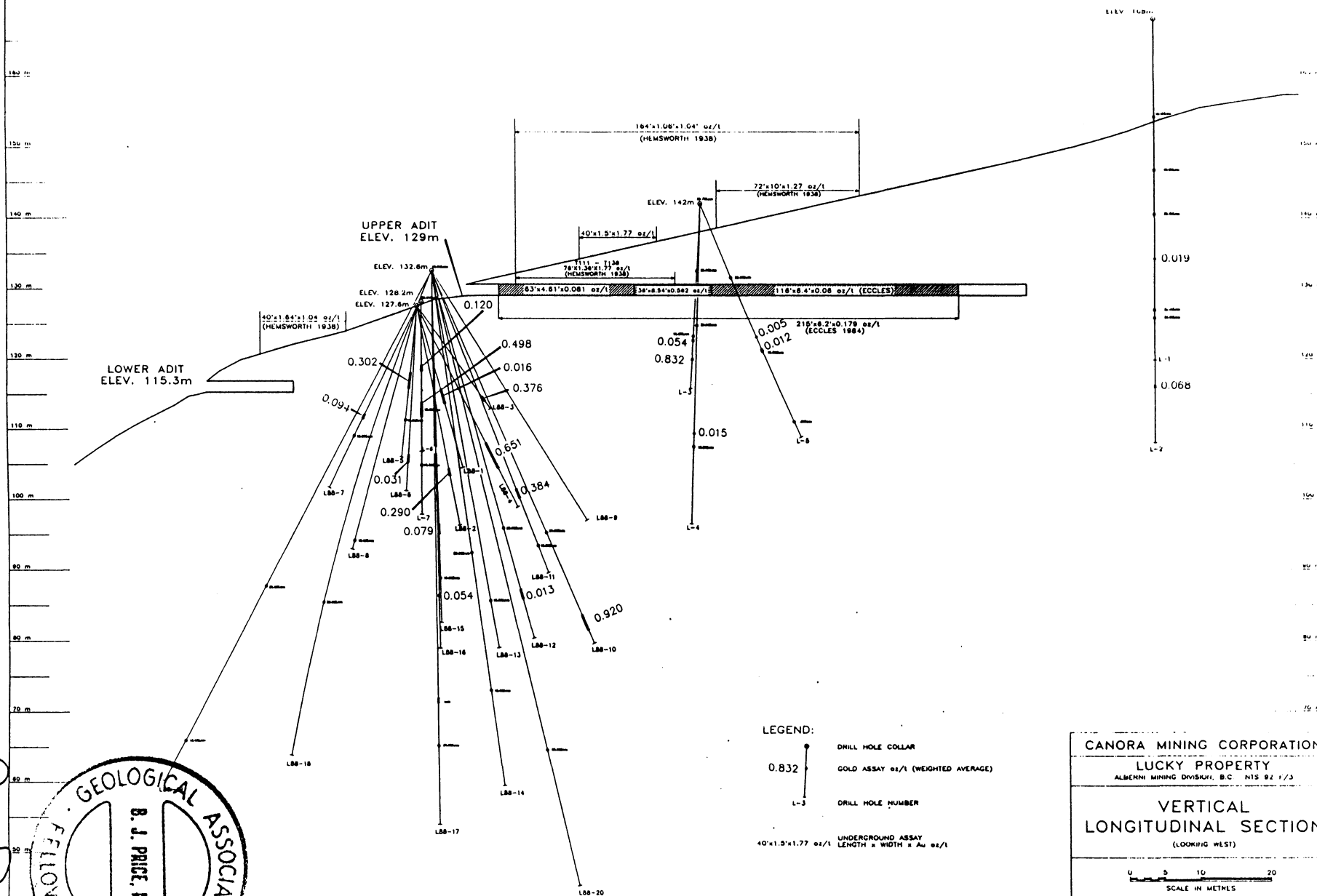
DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 1992  
BY: B.PRICE/rwr

FIGURE 7



SOUTH

NORTH



LEGEND:

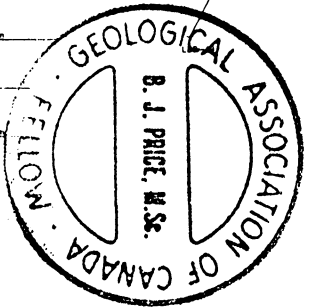
- DRILL HOLE COLLAR
- 0.832 | GOLD ASSAY oz/1 (WEIGHTED AVERAGE)
- L-3 | DRILL HOLE NUMBER
- 40'x1.5'x1.77 oz/1 | UNDERGROUND ASSAY LENGTH x WIDTH x Au oz/1

CANORA MINING CORPORATION  
 LUCKY PROPERTY  
 ALBERTA MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS 92 1/3

VERTICAL  
 LONGITUDINAL SECTION  
 (LOOKING WEST)

0 5 10 20  
 SCALE IN METRES

DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 1992  
 BY: B. PRICE, M.S.



*B. J. Price*

The adit has been chip-sampled a number of times from 1938 to the present. Detailed sampling was done by Hemsworth in 1938; his sampling gave an average of 0.26 opt gold over 23 m (76 ft). The adit was apparently extended to its present length at a later date.

A comparison of sampling in the adit is as follows: (All uncut)

YEAR	SAMPLER	LENGTH	WIDTH	ASSAY GOLD
1938	Hemsworth	23 m	0.41 m	0.260 opt
1973	Phendler	53 m	0.28 m	0.494 opt
1984	Falconbridge	28 m	0.23 m	1.936 opt
1985	Eccles	65.54 m	1.90 m	0.179 opt
	or: part A	19.21 m	1.41 m	0.081 opt
	part B	10.98 m	2.58 m	0.562 opt
	part C	35.37 m	1.95 m	0.060 opt
1990	Westmin	15 m	0.20 m	1.180 opt

A perusal of Eccles systematic sampling in the adit shows that significant gold values do occur in the wallrock adjacent to the main vein. Hanging-wall samples average 0.013 opt gold and footwall samples average 0.011 opt gold (mathematical averages). A complete list of Eccles samples is provided in the appendix

#### 1985 Drilling: (Figures 7,8)

The Lucky vein was drilled in 1985 by Falconbridge Ltd with seven angle holes from 3 set-ups totalling 332 meters (930 feet), that tested 100 meters strike length of the north-trending strike to a depth of 1- to 50 meters below surface. The 1985 drill-holes are tabulated as follows:

DDH	GRID	ELEV	AZ.	INCL.	DEPTH
L-1	135N/50E	168 M	270	54	59.74 M
L-2	135N/50E	168 M	270	65	66.45 M
L-3	70.7N/29.7E	142 M	267	45	38.40 M
L-4	70.7N/29.7E	142 M	267	61	52.60 M
L-5	70.7N/29.7E	142 M	294	45	48.16 M
L-6	33.1N/25.6E	128.2 M	270	45	30.48 M
L-7	33.1N/25.6E	128.2	270	57	36.58 M

=====

TOTAL 332.41M

The seven drill-holes by Falconbridge were done from 3 set-ups along a strike-length of about 110 meters. Drillholes 1 and 2 were drilled from one set-up positioned 20 meters north and 35 meters east of the face of the main (Upper) adit. Hole 1 intersected .14 meters of calcite vein assaying 0.019 oz/ton gold. Hole 2, the deeper hole intersected a quartz vein probably representing the Lucky vein, which assayed 0.068 opt gold over .38 meters. This would be 13 meters below the adit level, (Carter, 1987).

Three holes (DDH 3,4,and 5) tested below the central section of the adit, and each intersected more than one quartz vein, albeit with one narrow intersection in hole 3 - 0.38 meters averaging 0.832 opt gold and other low values in holes 4 and 5 ranging from 0.005 opt to 0.054 opt over narrow core lengths.

The best values in the 1985 round of drilling were from DDH 6 and 7 from a point 4 meters south and 15 meters east of the Main adit. Hole 6 intersected two parallel quart-carbonate veins over a core-length of 1.2 meters with a weighted average of 0.152 opt gold. Hole 7, drilled deeper intersected .75 meters of quartz vein with vis gold assaying 1.680 opt gold. The wallrock carried weak gold values of 0.012-0.016 opt gold here and the total resultant intersection was 2.58 meters (core-length) averaging 0.498 opt gold. (Carter, 1987).

Falconbridge prospecting uncovered a parallel quartz vein 45 meters west of the Lucky vein, traced for about 20 meters on surface, with, unfortunately no anomalous gold. The significant drill-intersections are listed below:

TABLE III

List of 1985 drill-intersections and Assays

DDH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	AU
L-1	41.76M	41.90M	.14M	0.019 OPT
L-2	57.30	57.68	.38	0.068
L-3	27.93	28.39	.46	0.054
L-3	31.97	32.36	.39	0.832
L-4	37.44	37.65	.21	0.015

TABLE III (continued)

DDH	FROM	TO	WIDTH	AU
L-5	27.05	27.25	.20	0.005
L-5	29.59	29.87	.28	0.012
L-6	12.80	12.90	.10	0.918
	12.90	13.80	.90	0.010
	13.80	14.00	.20	0.257
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.120</b>
L-7	17.15	17.98	.83	0.012
	17.98	18.73	.75	1.680
	18.73	19.73	1.00	0.016
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.498</b>

1988 Drilling: (Figure 7,8)

Freemont Gold Corporation drilled 20 angle holes from 2 set-ups in 1988 using a lightweight "Gopher" diamond drill with ADBGM (Thinwall A) core. The holes ranged from 30 to 93.5 meters in length and total 1112.2 meters (3,648 feet). The drill holes are summarized below:

DDH	GRID	ELEV.	AZ.	INCLIN.	DEPTH m	DEPTH Ft
L88-1	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	291	-52	29.26	96
L88-2	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	291	-62	35.36	116
L88-3	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	315	-45	20.73	68
L88-4	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	315	-55	35.03	115
L88-5	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	264	-45	30.48	100
L88-6	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	264	-60	30.48	100
L88-7	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	241	-45	36.58	120
L88-8	30.5N/26.2E	127.6	241	-61	39.62	130
L88-9	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	308	-45	50.29	165
L88-10	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	308	-55	64.62	212
L88-11	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	296	-49	57.00	187
L88-12	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	296	-58	61.57	202
L88-13	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	285	-56	64.62	212
L88-14	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	285	-62	82.91	272
L88-15	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	272	-55	60.96	200
L88-16	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	272	-62	67.67	222
L88-17	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	272	-73	82.26	270
L88-18	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	233	-55	76.81	252
L88-19	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	221	-55	88.39	290
L88-20	32.6N/40.6E	132.6	308	-69	93.57	307
					1112.23M	3648 FT.

Drill-core is stored at a site near the drill collars for hole 88-1.

Significant drill intercepts were calculated by the writer as follows:

TABLE V

List of 1988 Drill Intersections and assays

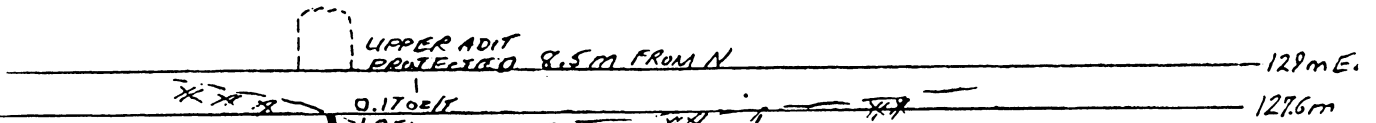
DDH	FROM	TO	m	ft	Au	Au
L88-1	15.0	15.18	.18	.59	3.60 g/t	.105 opt
	15.18	17.13	1.95	6.39	NA	NA
	17.13	17.31	.18	.59	.89	.026
	17.31	17.68	.37	1.21	1.80	.053
WT AVG			2.68	8.79	.55 g/t	.016 opt
L-88-2	26.30	26.73	.43	1.41	.08	.002
	26.73	27.37	.64	2.09	17.50	.510
	27.37	27.43	.06	.19	.21	.006
WT AVG			1.13	3.70	9.94 g/t	.290 opt
L-88-3	18.29	18.62	.33	1.08	2.20	.064 opt
	18.62	18.90	.28	.91	39.05	1.139
	18.90	19.20	.30	.98	.28	.008
WT AVG			.91	2.98	12.89	.376
L-88-4	23.90	24.20	.30	.98	.17	.005 opt
	24.20	24.51	.31	1.01	220.66	6.436
	24.51	24.81	.30	.98	1.72	.050
	24.81	26.21	1.40	4.59	na	na
	26.21	26.52	.31	1.01	51.07	1.490
	26.52	27.07	.55	1.80	na	na
	27.07	27.68	.61	2.00	13.80	.403
	27.68	28.28	.60	1.96	7.45	.217
WT AVG			4.38	14.30	22.31	.651 opt
L-88-5	13.41	13.56	.15	.49	.02	.001 opt
	13.56	15.94	2.38	7.80	na	na
	15.94	16.25	.31	1.01	110.00	3.208
	16.25	16.61	.36	1.18	na	na
	16.61	16.76	.15	.49	3.61	.105
WT AVG			3.35	10.9	10.35	.302 opt

NOTE: n.a. means section not assayed.

TABLE V (continued)

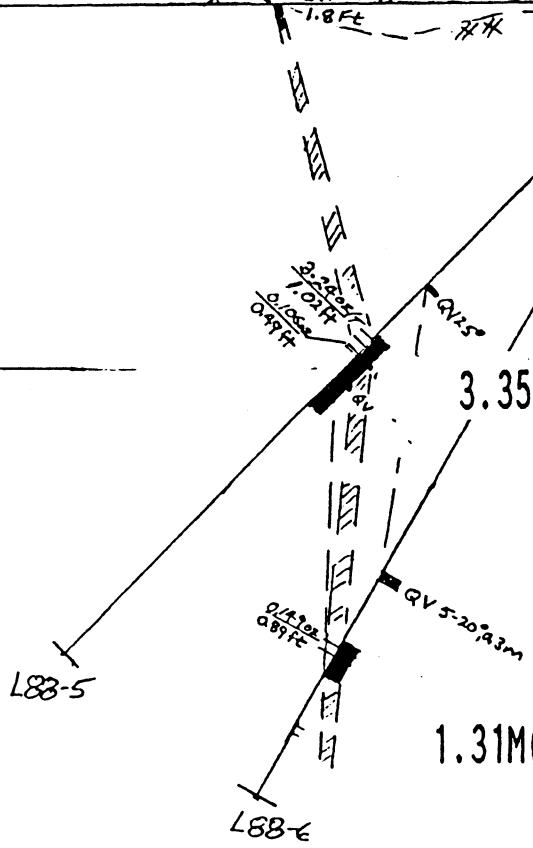
DDH	FROM	TO	m	ft	Au	Au
L-88-6	24.54	24.84	.30	.98	.01	.000 opt
	24.84	25.11	.27	.88	5.06	.148
	25.11	25.85	.74	2.42	.02	.001
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>1.31.</b>	<b>4.29.</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>.031 opt</b>
L-88-7	21.79	22.40	.61	2.00	1.19	.035 opt
	22.40	22.71	.31	1.01	7.27	.212
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>.92</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>0.094 opt</b>
L88-10	59.74	59.95	.21	.68	79.60	2.322 opt
	59.95	60.35	.40	1.31	83.70	2.441
	60.35	60.59	.24	.78	65.25	1.903
	60.59	61.20	.61	2.00	24.60	.718
	61.20	62.03	.83	2.72	na	na
	62.03	62.33	.30	.98	2.73	.08
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>2.59</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>31.54</b>	<b>.920 opt</b>
L88-11	41.24	41.54	.30	.98	47.50	1.385 opt
	41.54	42.06	.52	1.70	na	na
	42.06	42.37	.31	1.01	27.45	.801
	42.37	42.76	.39	1.27	na	na
	42.76	42.98	.22	.72	.67	.02
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>1.74</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>13.165</b>	<b>.384 opt</b>
L88-12	53.49	54.25	.76		.56	0.016 opt
	54.25	55.08	.83		.33	0.009 opt
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>1.59</b>		<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.013 opt</b>
L88-15	44.04	45.05	1.01	3.31	3.88	.113 opt
	45.05	45.45	.40	1.31	.36	.011
	45.45	45.75	.30	.98	1.92	.056
<b>WT AVG</b>			<b>1.71</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>.079 opt</b>
L88-16	52.15	52.52	0.37	1.21	1.85	0.054 opt
L88-17	63.40	64.10	.70	2.30	1.71	0.050 opt

132.6m



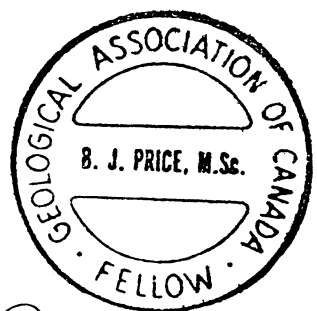
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115.3m

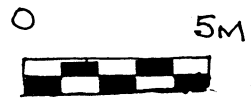


3.35M (10.9FT) X 0.302 OPT GOLD

1.31M(4.29FT) X 0.031 OPT GOLD

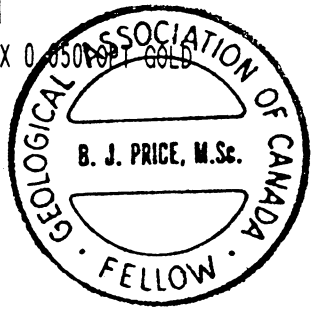
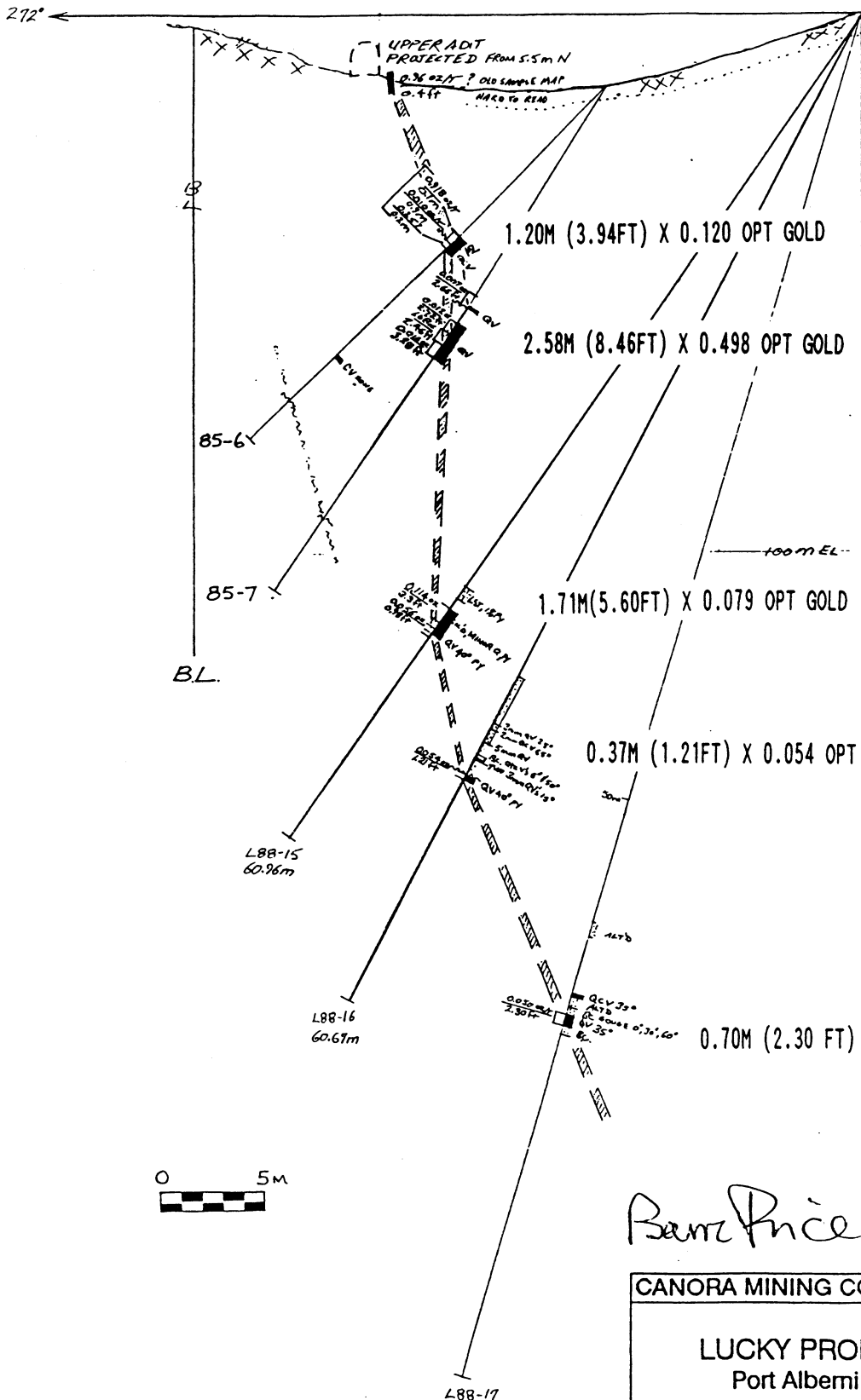


*B. J. Price*



AFTER WALKER 1991

CANORA MINING CORPORATION
LUCKY PROPERTY Port Alberni M.D.
DRILLSECTION 0+29N
FIGURE 9.
B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

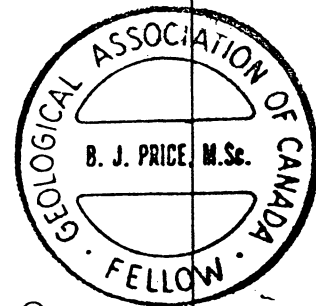
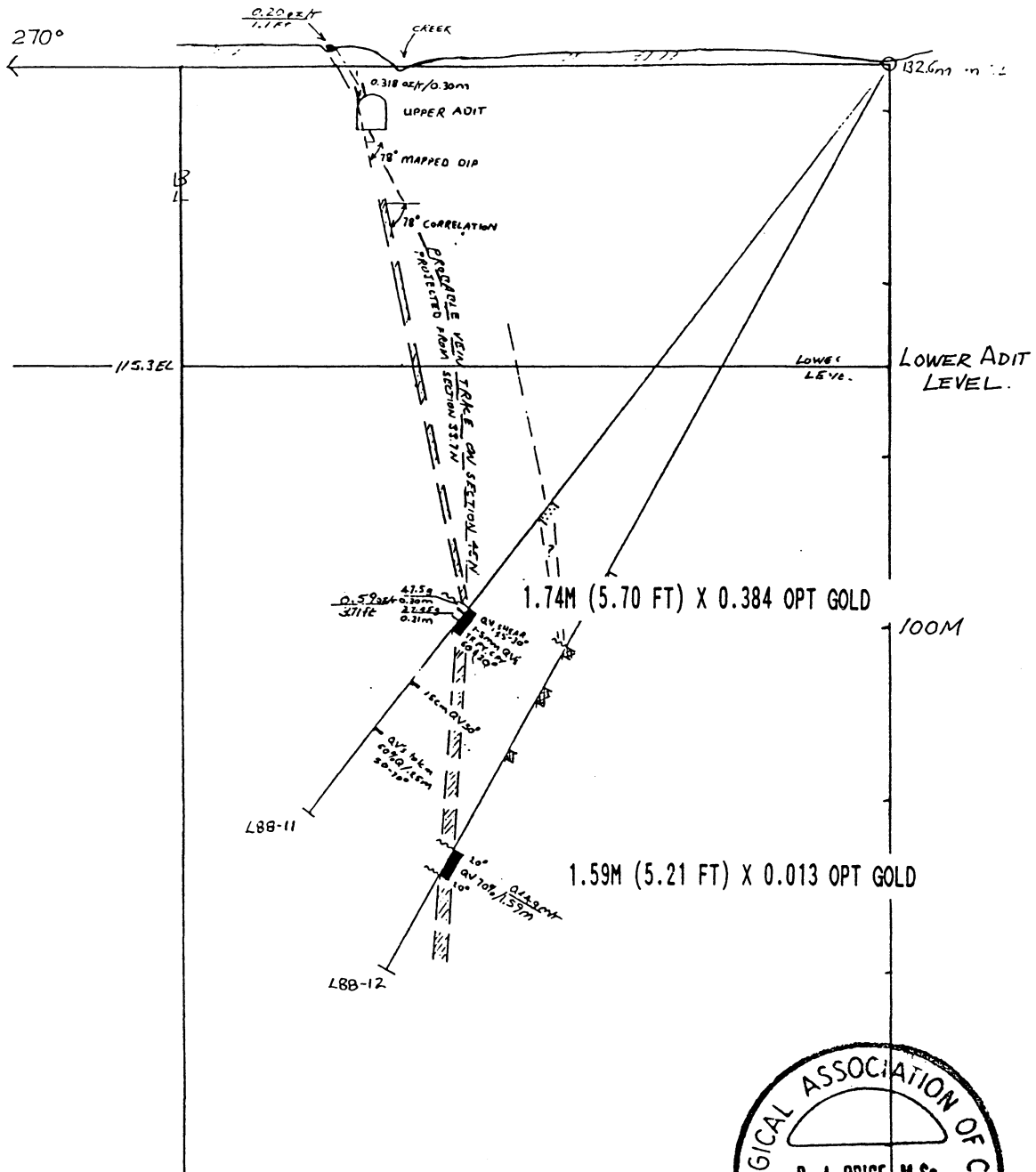


*B. J. Price*

CANORA MINING CORPORATION  
 LUCKY PROPERTY  
 Port Alberni M.D.  
 DRILL-SECTION 0+33.7N  
 FIGURE 10  
 B.J.PRICE, M.Sc. 1992

AFTER WALKER 1991



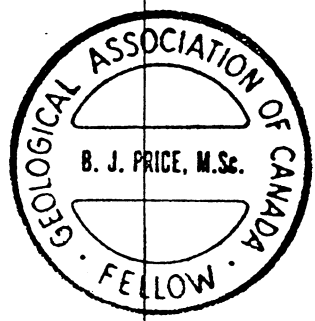
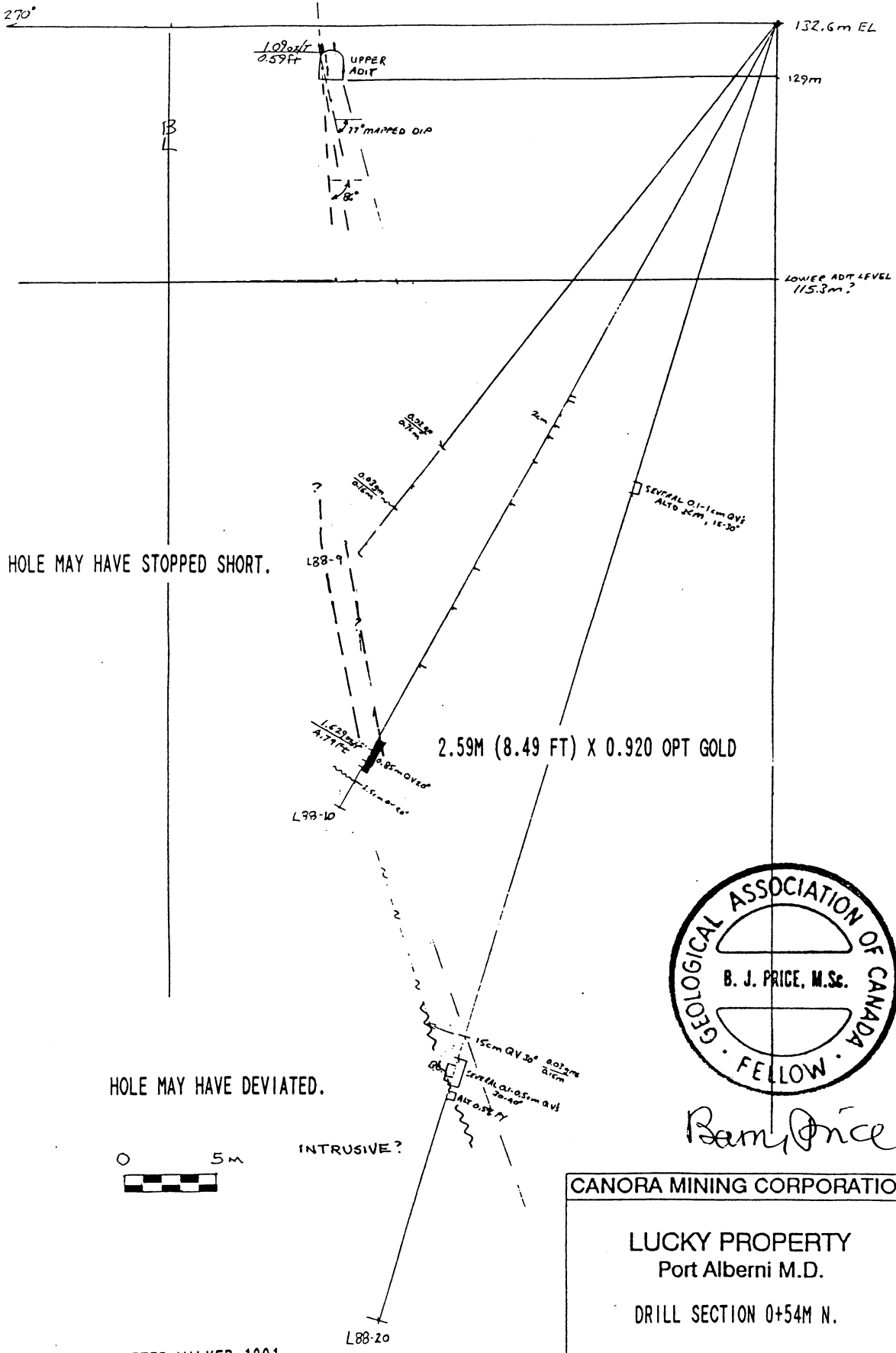


*B. J. Price*



CANORA MINING CORPORATION
LUCKY PROPERTY Port Alberni M.D. DRILL SECTION 0+45M N.
FIGURE 11. B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

AFTER WALKER 1991



*Bern Price*

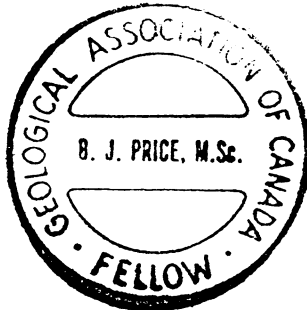
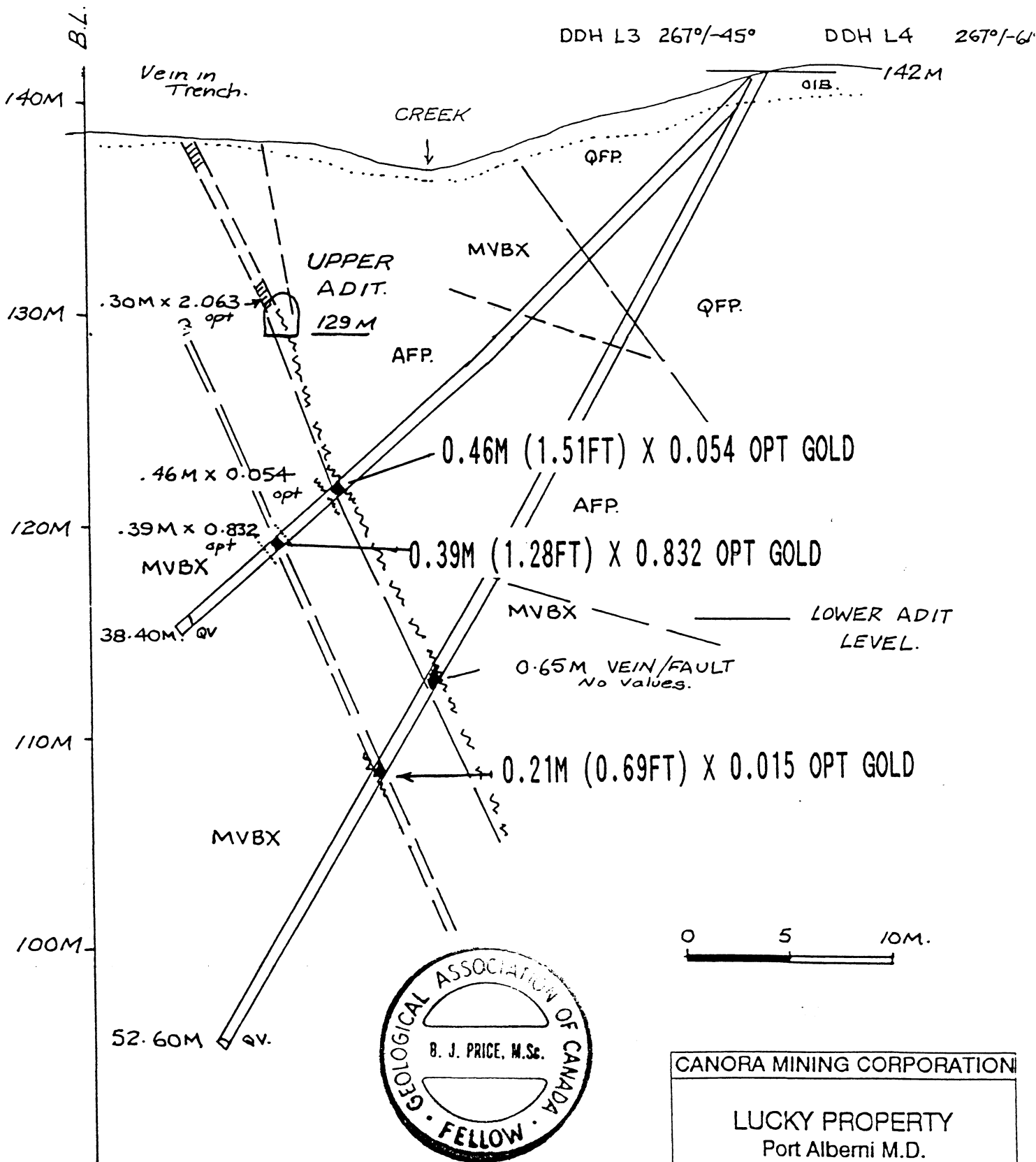
CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.

DRILL SECTION 0+54M N.

FIGURE 12.  
B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

AFTER WALKER 1991



*Bam Price*

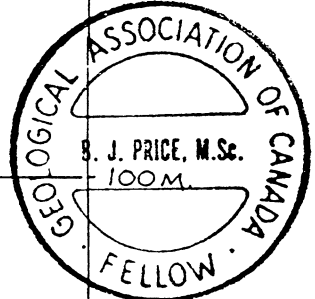
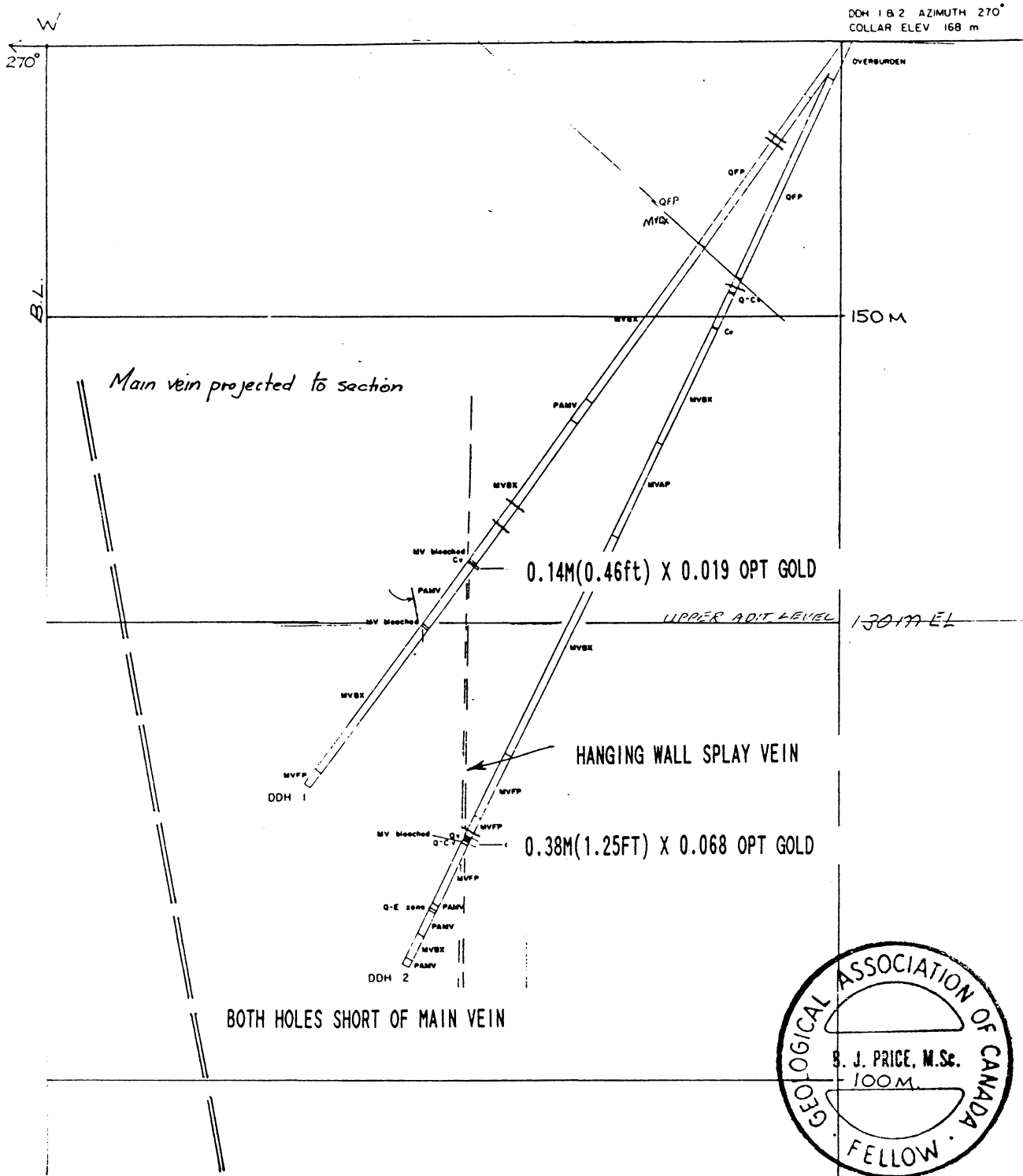
CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.

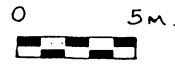
DRILL SECTION 0+71.2M N.

Figure 13.

B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992



*B. J. Price*



CANORA MINING CORPORATION

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Port Alberni M.D.

DRILL SECTION 1+36.5M N.

FIGURE 14.  
B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

AFTER WALKER 1991

Discussion of Drill Results:

In the above drill intersections it should be noted that these are core lengths, and the true thickness of each intersection will be somewhat less than the core intersection. Dip tests were not run in 1988 drilling, and several of the deeper holes may have deviated seriously, leading to difficulty in correlation between holes.

A number of the weighted averages have included sections of core which were not assayed. These, in the calculations, have been assigned a grade of 0.00 opt gold. In reality, surface assays suggest that wall rock near the veins will average 0.01 oz/ton gold. The missing sections of core should, if the core is still available, be assayed and the relevant calculations re-done at the next convenient opportunity.

Drillholes 1985-1 and 2 north of the face of the adit are interpreted by Walker, (1991) to have intersected only a splay which appears to have an almost vertical dip. The projected position of the main vein may be as much as 15 meters beyond the end of DDH 85-1 and 25 meters beyond the end of DDH 85-2. In spite of this, the splay may have potential above or below the drillholes.

Drillholes 85-3 and 4 clearly show two separate veins or perhaps a splay as suggested by mapping in the upper adit. Best values are clearly in the footwall vein.

In drill-section 88-9-10-20, Walker notes that Hole 88-9 may have stooped short of the main structure, although a number of very narrow veins with geochemically anomalous values were noted between 39 and 49.6 meters. A good intersection was obtained in hole 88-10; a weighted average of 31.54 g/t gold or 0.92 opt was obtained over 2.59 meters (8.5 feet). Visible gold was seen in the core, and strong values continue into the hangingwall and the hole stopped in mineralized wallrock and gouge. Drillhole 88-20 the deepest hole, did not intersect any significant values, although broken core, rock chips and slickensides from 71.78 m to 73.27m indicate a fault zone with minor quartz veining adjacent to the contact with fine grained intermediate to basic intrusive (dyke?).

Drill-section 88-11/12: intersected over 1 meter of vein in each hole, but only the upper hole had interesting grade: 13.17 g/t over 1.74 m, (0.384 opt over 5.70 ft). This intersection includes two sections which were not assayed for some reason. Conceivably, therefore, the true grade of this intersection could be upgraded.

Drill-section 85-6/7-88-15-16-17: shows good continuity along the plane of the vein for 60 meters, or approximately 55 meters (180 ft) below the level of the upper adit, which is nearly on section. The widest part of the vein is in a region where the dip of the vein is vertical, or perhaps slightly west dipping, and this flexure may indicate one "control" for mineralization.

A number of the drill holes did not go deep enough to intersect the main vein structure, and the deeper southern holes may have crossed the Ellswick fault.

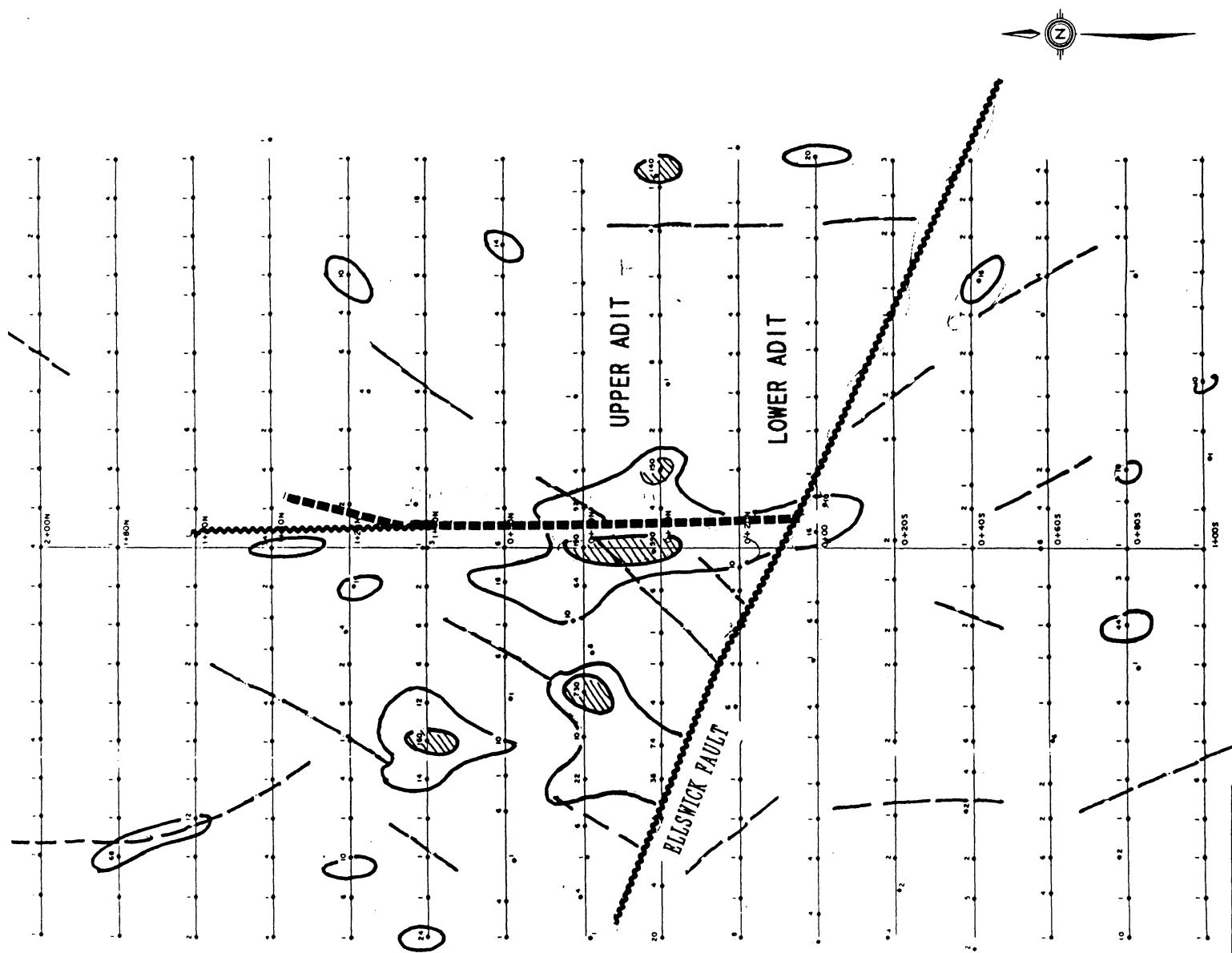
#### GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS:

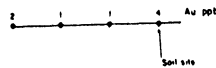
##### Lucky Grid: (Figures 15,16)





In 1988, VLF-EM and Ground Magnetic surveys were carried out by R.Sheldrake, Geophysicist, over the Lucky vein. A total of 450 readings were taken at 20 meter intervals on lines 20 meters apart; the grid totals 9 line-kilometers.

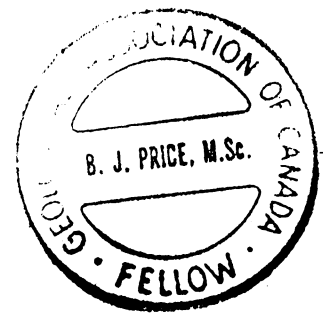
The magnetic readings (total field) shows a number of magnetic lows, one of which is correlated with a major fault zone crossing Ellswick Lake. No discernible response, either positive or negative is seen by the writer over the Lucky Vein, although magnetic boundaries to the south could be interpreted as a continuation of the vein-fault system (see figure 16).

VLF-EM data are presented as contours of dip angles and quadrature using Seattle transmitter illustrate a distinct structural response along the interpreted Ellswick Fault. The vein itself does not respond to this transmitter, although the transmitter orientation is certainly not optimum.



 Au ppb

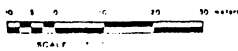
-  Au  $\geq 10$  ppb.
-  Au  $\geq 100$  ppb.
-  VLF EM conductor
-  Fault.



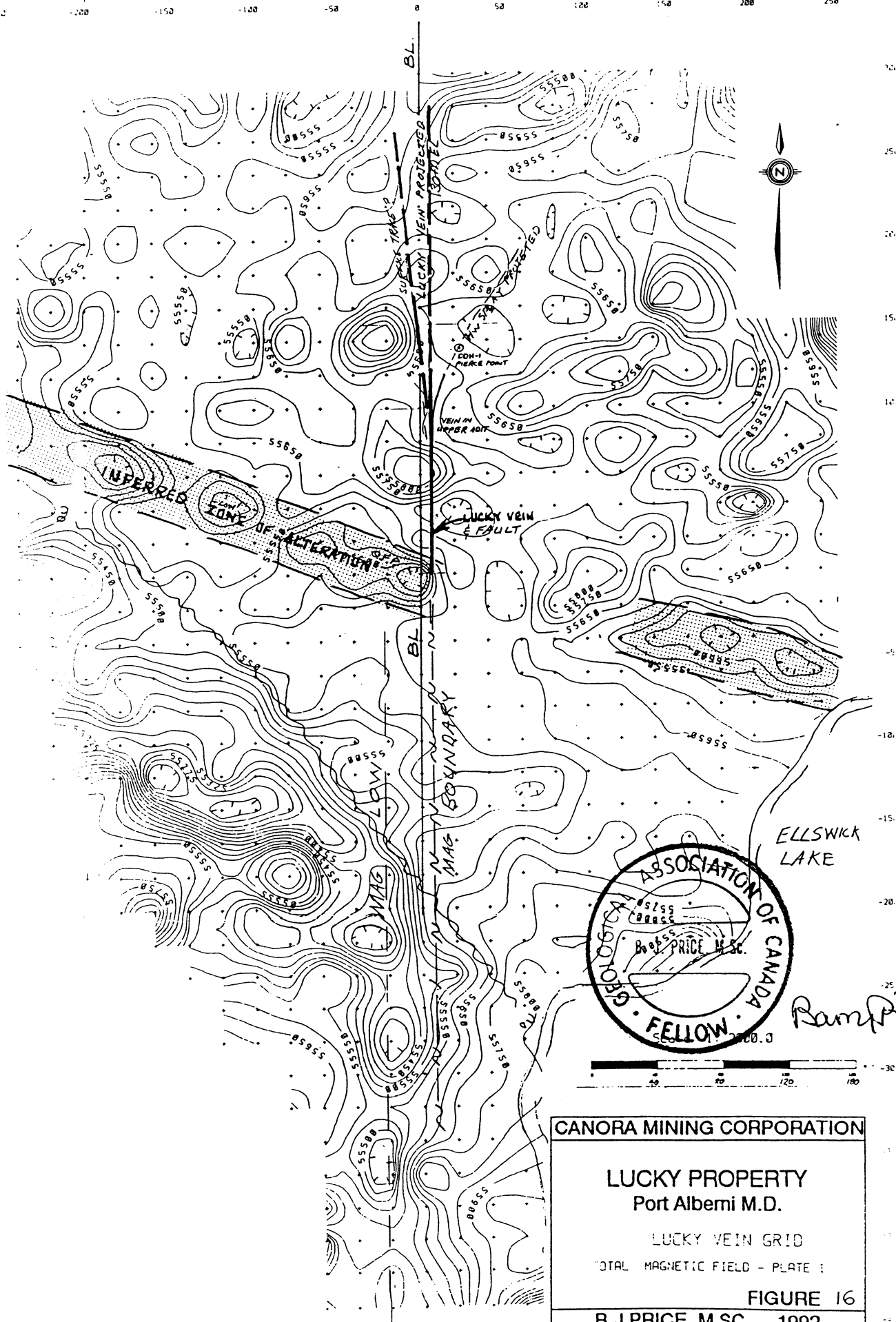
*Bam Price*

CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
 Port Alberni M.D.  
 LUCKY GRID  
 GOLD AND VLF ANOMALIES  
 FIGURE 15  
 B.J.PRICE, M.S.C. 1992



by G. I. Gorbunov and Zastavnikovich.



*Bam Price*

**CANORA MINING CORPORATION**

**LUCKY PROPERTY**  
 Port Alberni M.D.

LUCKY VEIN GRID

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD - PLATE 1

**FIGURE 16**

**B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992**



Geochemical soil-sampling done on the Lucky grid gave only a limited response, likely a result of poorly developed soils in this heavily timbered area. However, gold in soils identified the Lucky vein and suggests that a parallel vein may exist west of the Adits.

#### RIDGE ZONE:

The Ridge zone was discovered by geologist J. Wilson in 1987 at the end of a new logging road near the top of a ridge in the southern portion of the KW claim approximately 2 kilometers southwest of the Lucky Vein. The zone has been traced for about 1.2 km and is up to 500 meters wide, paralleling the Ellswick fault, and may be a similar regional fault.

Along the zone, the typical Karmutsen Group volcanics are strongly veined, sheared and altered, with disseminated pyrite, quartz, calcite, pyrite, epidote, hematite and jasper. A very porous breccia zone occurs at the top of the ridge, and in this zone, breccia fragments are altered and bleached with up to 20% pyrite. (Wilson, 1988). Gold bearing vein material was found in outcrop accompanied by strong mercury barium, strontium and potassium soil geochemical anomalies.

Wilson interpreted the feature as an epithermal system. Geochemical surveys in the area indicated most metal values are depleted near the strongly altered and bleached breccia structure, but topographically below this, in rock, values of up to 1450 ppb gold, and 17625 ppb mercury were detected. The elevated gold value was confirmed by assay, (1.82 grams/tonne).

#### Ridge Grid:

North south geophysical traverses spaced 25 and 50 meters apart totalling 8.3 km were done by Al Scott, Geophysicist and his personnel. Interpretation of the magnetic data by Sheldrake indicates a pronounced southeast trending lineament which correlates with the alteration zone on the Ridge showing. The VLF-EM surveys corroborated this lineament.

Ridge Area Drilling:

In 1989, 6 ADBGM size drill holes were completed to test the mineralized and altered Ridge Zone. Drill-hole data is tabulated below:

TABLE VI  
Ridge Area Drill Data

DDH	GRID	ELEV.	AZ.	INCLIN	DEPTH m	DEPTH (FT)
R88-21	na	415 m	020	-75	167.64	550
R89-22	na	420 m	150	-82	167.64	550
R89-23	na	315 m	020	-70	167.64	550
R89-24	na	295 m	025	-72	137.46	450
R89-25	na	245 m	168	-82	167.64	550
R89-26	na	220 m	010	-82	167.64	550
TOTAL					975.66 m.	3,200 ft.

Results of the drill-program were described by Wilson and Zastavnikovich, (1989). The drill-holes were spotted to test areas in which rock sampling in 1988 had given encouragement for epithermal style mineralization in a broad alteration and shear zone, (the Ridge Zone). Karmutsen volcanics cut by quartz-epidote and hematitic veinlets and narrow gouge-filled faults, and cut by quartz diorite intrusive dykes and/or sills was intersected in the holes, but no economically interesting mineralization was seen. The best intersection, in Drillhole R89-23 was 200 ppb gold in sample R23-03 and 95 ppb gold in the adjacent section R23-04. Scattered sections in the holes have weakly to moderately anomalous values for Copper, Silver, Molybdenum, Barium, and Mercury, but no consistent multi-element anomalies provide any real encouragement, and the writer concludes that the 6-hole drill-program adequately tested the target.

The Toq Zone: (Figures 17,18)

From work done in 1983 on the Stacy claim, which was at that time owned by J.Dupuis, stream sediment gold anomalies were known to occur in several areas near Toquart River, north of the lake, with values

C L A Y O Q U O T

TOQ 7

400

DIORITE DYKES

FIG 18

280

GRID

FIGS 19-22

TOQ 5

TOQ AREA GOLD ANOMALY

1.22% CU/2.35% ZN

VOLC. BRECCIA

TOQ 3

TOQ 2

Tougar

200

1000

69

Lake

0.5 1.0 KM



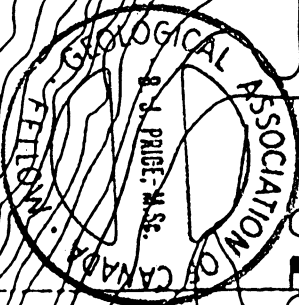
CANORA MINING CORPORATION

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.

Toq Area  
Grid and Anomalies

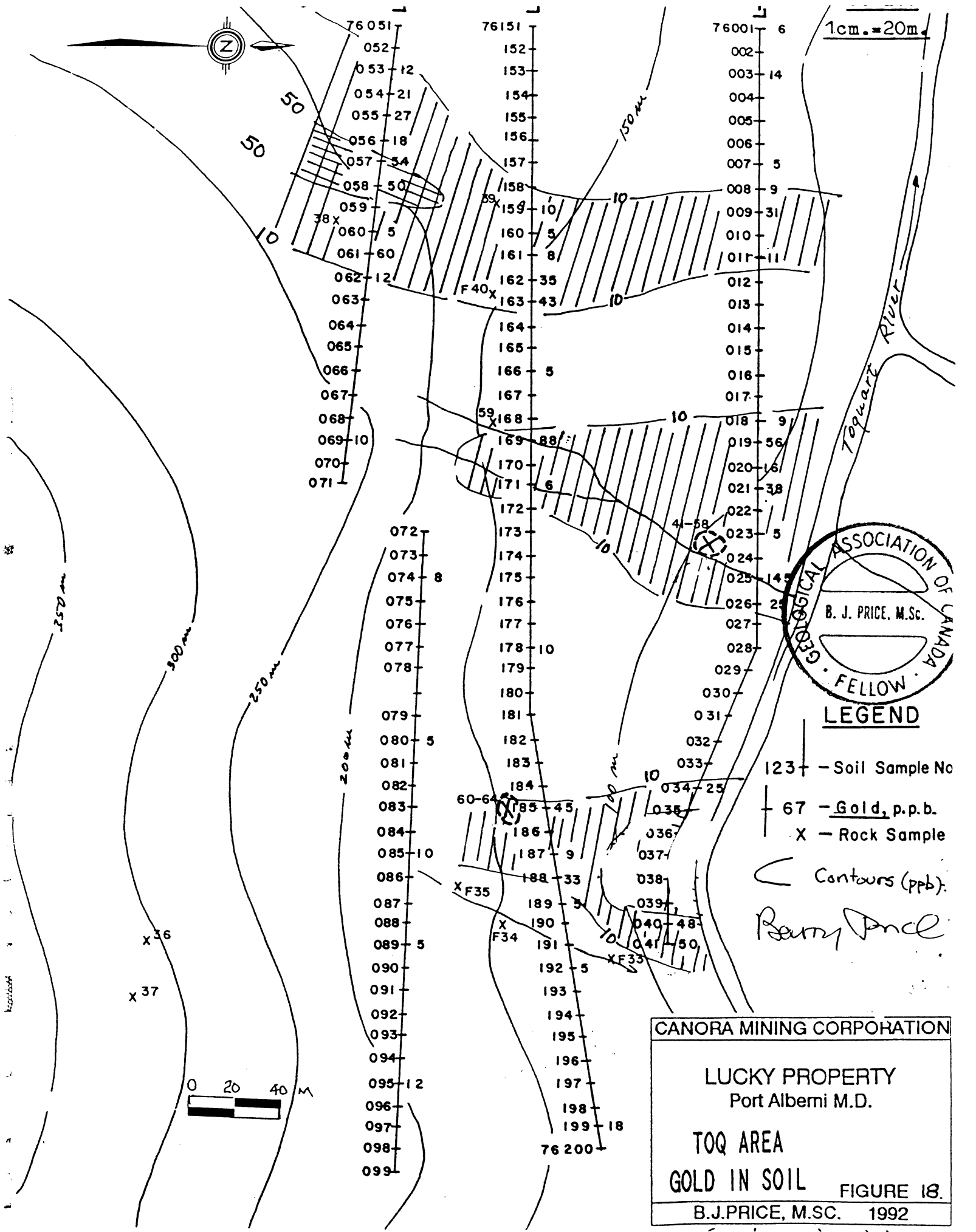
FIG 17

B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

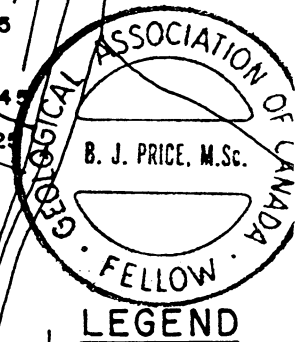
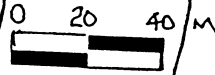


Parry Price

Little



1cm. = 20m



- 123 - Soil Sample No
  - 67 - Gold, p.p.b.
  - X - Rock Sample
  - C Contours (ppb).
- Berry Price*

**CANORA MINING CORPORATION**

LUCKY PROPERTY  
Port Alberni M.D.

TOQ AREA  
GOLD IN SOIL

FIGURE 18.  
B.J.PRICE, M.SC. 1992

76 051	76 151	76 001
052	152	6
053-12	153	002
054-21	154	003-14
055-27	155	004
056-18	156	005
057-34	157	006
058-50	158	007-5
059	159-10	008-9
38x 060-5	160-5	009-31
061-60	161-8	010
062-12	162-35	011-11
063	F 40x 163-43	012
064	164	013
065	165	014
066	166-5	015
067	167	016
068	59x 168	017
069-10	169-88	018-9
070	170	019-56
071	171-6	020-16
	172	021-38
072	173	022
073	174	4-58 023-5
074-8	175	024
075	176	025-14
076	177	026-2
077	178-10	027
078	179	028
079	180	029
080-5	181	030
081	182	031
082	183	032
083	60-6 184	033
084	85-45 185	034-25
085-10	186	035
086	187-9	036
087	188-33	037
088	X F 35 189-3	038
089-5	X F 34 190	039
090	191	040-48
091	192-5	041-50
092	193	X F 33
093	194	
094	195	
095-12	196	
096	197	
097	198	
098	199-18	
099	76 200	

up to 950 ppb. (McDougall and Zastavnikovich, 1983). These anomalies drain a prominent low ridge forming an abutment which causes a 90 degree turn in Toquart River, two kilometers north of Toquart Lake. The area is now made much more accessible by new logging roads extending across the area, and the claims are now part of the Canora option.

Sulphide veins containing sphalerite, chalcopyrite and bornite, which assayed up to 1.22% Copper, 2.35 % zinc 0.002 oz/ton gold and 0.23 oz/ton silver in selected samples, were found by McDougall and Zastavnikovich in "the middle of the ridge" south of Toquart River. The vein is in a silicified shear along one wall of a (Tertiary?) intrusive dyke cutting Karmutsen volcanic breccias. The writer has not seen the mineralized outcrop, the location of which is shown in the accompanying sketch. McDougall also found a 1 ft wide quartz vein on the north side of Toquart River which contained 82 ppb gold.

A soil reconnaissance grid of 140 samples in 1984 over the area of the stream sediment anomaly gave a number of weakly anomalous gold values, (5-145 ppb) and two outcrops with narrow quartz stringers or stockworks, a selected sample from one narrow stringer assayed 938 ppb gold, and a second similar veinlet contained 412 ppb gold. (Zastavnikovich and Wilson, 1984).

Additional sampling by Zastavnikovich in 1988 indicated anomalous golds (30-50 ppb) in soil between two low ENE-trending ridges, southwest of the above mineralized area. (see accompanying sketch).

It should be noted that the above prospecting discoveries were made prior to road or trail access, and the new road exposures, which have yet to be mapped, may elucidate the origin of the mineralization.

#### 1991 Geophysical program: (Figures 19-22)

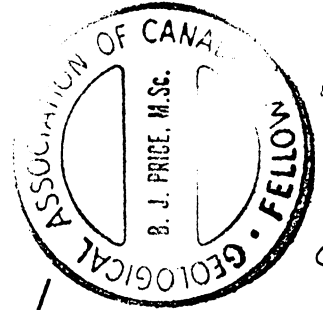
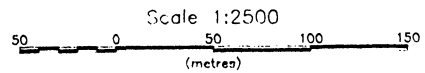
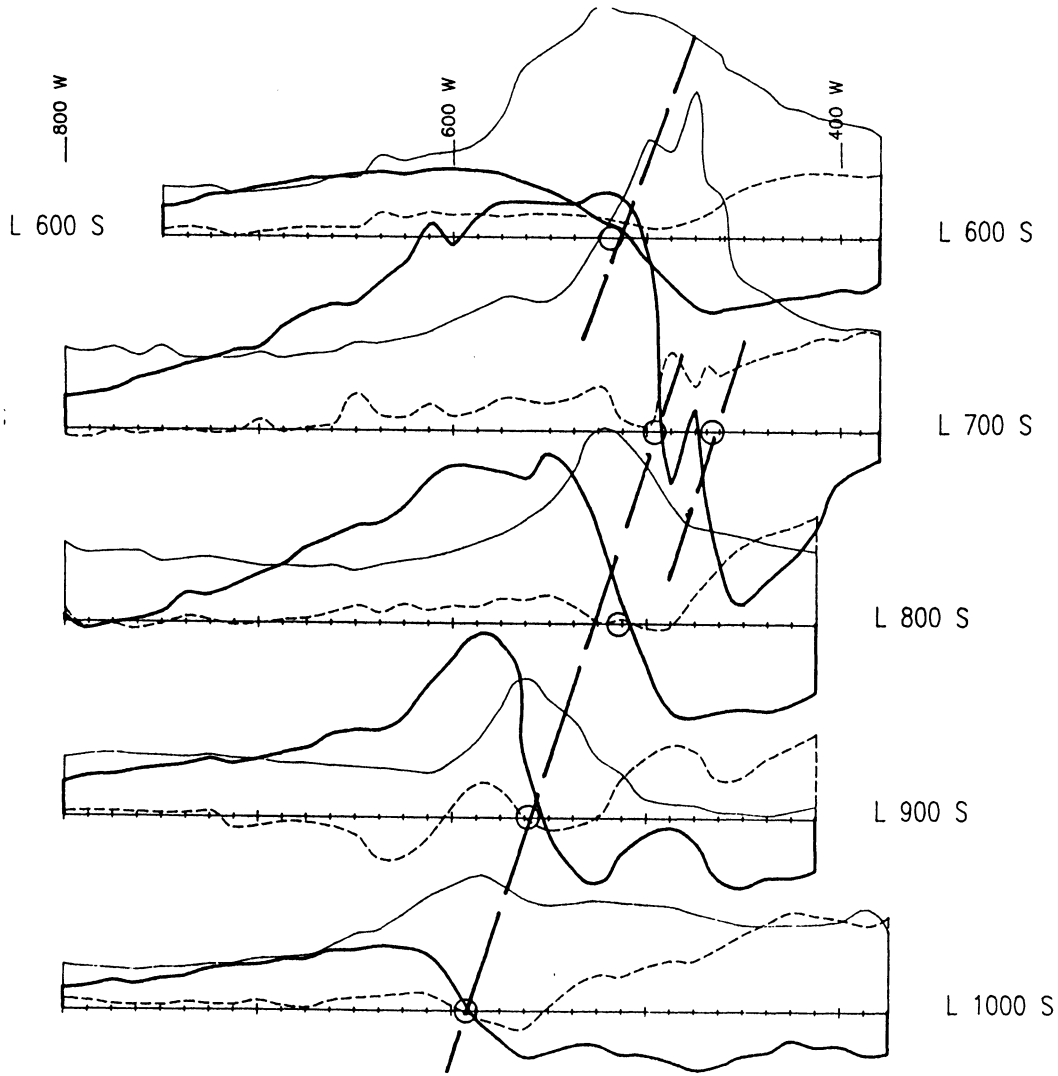
Geophysical surveys were run by Interpretex Resources Ltd, (E.R.Rockel, B.Sc., Consulting Geophysicist), in 1990 and 1991 along a reconnaissance style 1.925 line-kilometer grid covering the two

previously-mentioned, relatively small northwesterly-trending ridges on the Toq 3 claim.

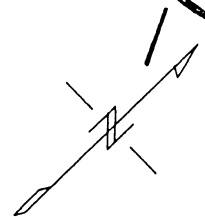
The survey outlined an intriguing VLF-EM, and I.P (Chargeability and Resistivity) anomaly. The anomaly is traced over 400 meters northwesterly on lines 6S to 10S. The strong VLF-EM anomaly is probably enhanced by topography, as the lines cross a low ridge with occasional cliff sections. However, the I.P.effects are very marked, with a strong resistivity anomaly flanked by a moderate chargeability anomaly. Magnetic effects are minimal except for a small peak on the top of the chargeability high. The effects suggest a broad pyritized zone along a fault structure accompanied by clay alteration in the fault and silicification on one side.

Rockel and Bzdel (1991) state: "The magnitude of the chargeability response suggest the previous conclusion of a massive sulphide core as the source. The envelope of moderate chargeability values is indicative of disseminated sulphides. Directly correlating with these high chargeability values are low resistivity values. This is a signature typical of significant amounts of sulphide mineralization".

Geological examination of the area confirms broad pyritized areas and silicified zones within the Karmutsen basic volcanic breccias. Several samples numbered BP3 - BP9 were taken and submitted for analysis. No sulphides other than pyrite were seen in the specimens. Results shown in the Appendices have weakly anomalous gold, (maximum 63 ppb), weakly anomalous mercury (max. 355 ppb.), anomalous Fluorine, (max 1290 ppm) and anomalous total barium, (max 1483 ppm). A number of linear gullies in the vicinity of the VLF-EM anomaly suggest strong faults. One or more of these are parallel to a strong feature cutting through the mountain mass to the southeast. The likely source of the geochemically anomalous gold, mercury, fluorine and barium is a mineralized shear or massive sulphide lens situated under till and vegetation cover along one or more linear gullies. It is possible that the features noted could be sulphide-rich gold-bearing veins, similar to those at Kennedy River, a few kilometers to the northwest. This hypothesis should be tested by line cutting, additional geophysical studies on grid extensions, and blast trenching over the



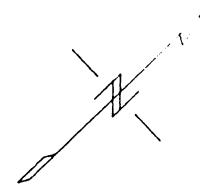
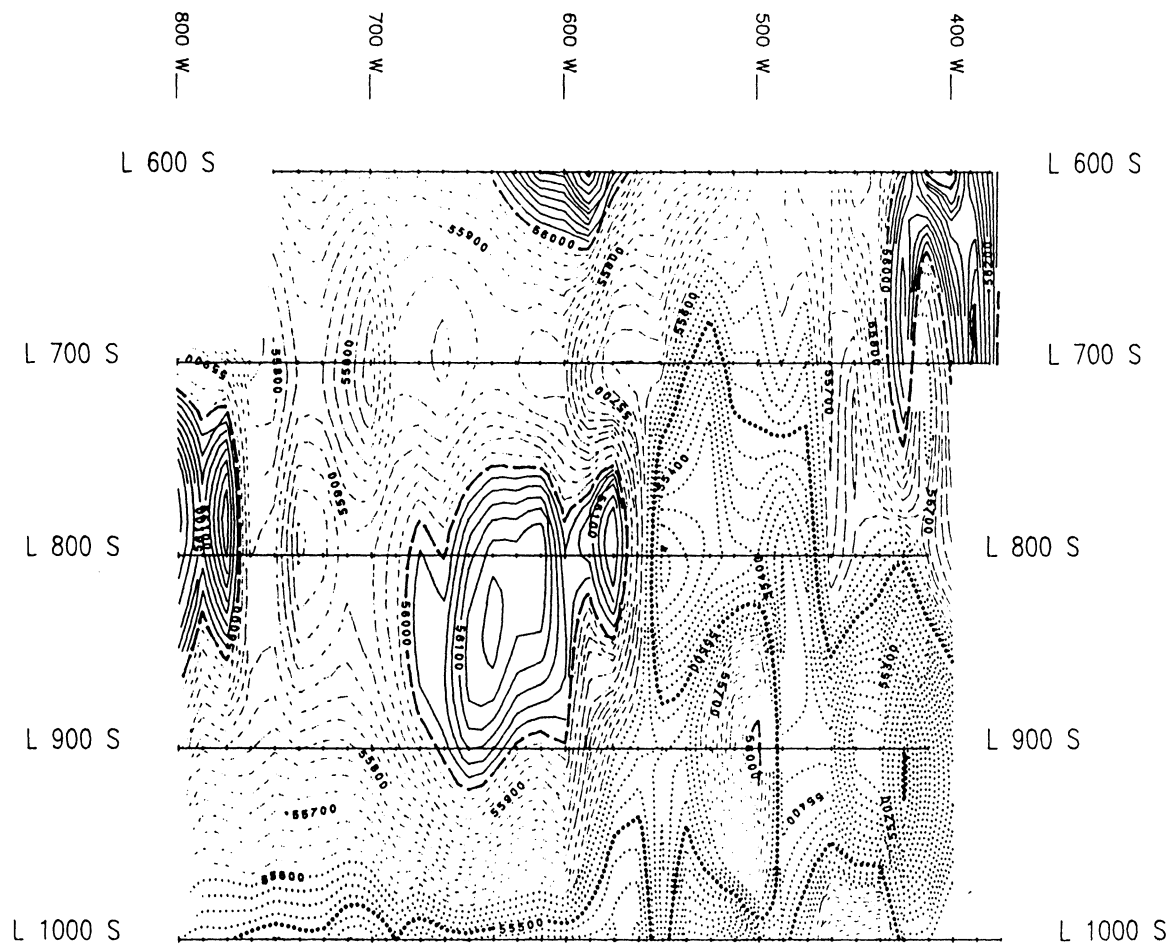
*Bam Price*



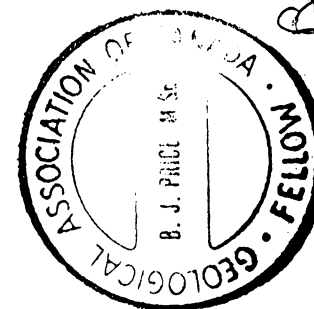
**LEGEND**  
NLK, Seattle, WA

- Anomalous Inflection (In-Phase)
- In-Phase } 1 cm. = 10 %
- Quadrature
- Field Strength 1 cm. = 50 units

<b>CANORA MINING CORPORATION.</b>	
<b>VLF-EM PROFILES</b>	
<b>Toq Claim Group</b>	
NTS: 92F/3W	Alberni Mining Division, B.C.
Figure No.:2	November, 1991
Interpretex Resources Ltd.	FIGURE 19



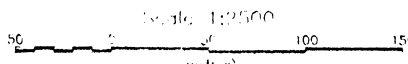
*Bam Inc*



# LEGEND

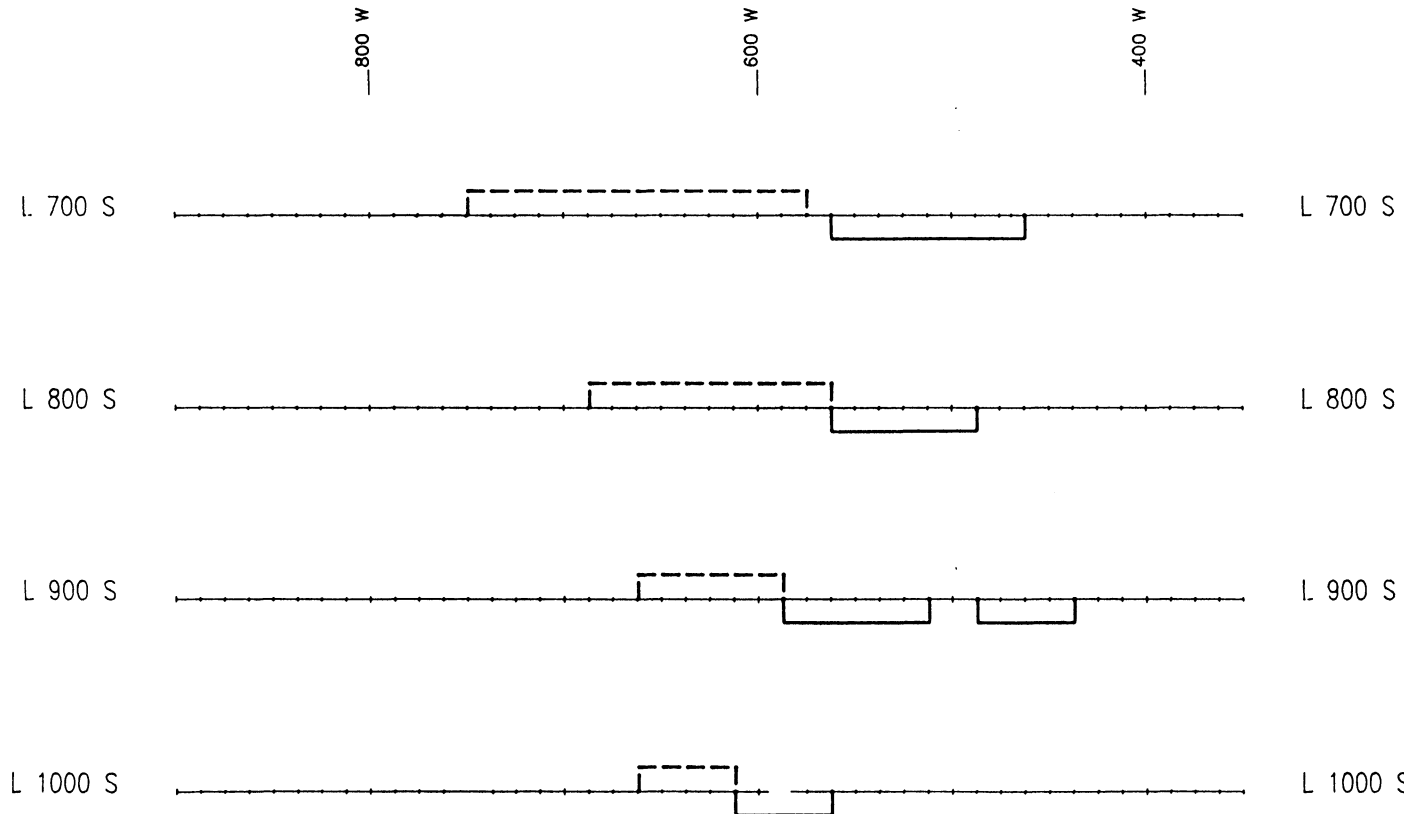
Contour Intervals

< 55600 nT	55600 to 56000 nT	> 56000 nT	
.....	.....	.....	25 nT
.....	.....	.....	100 nT



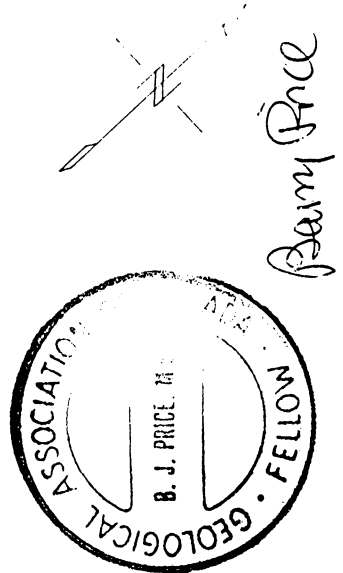
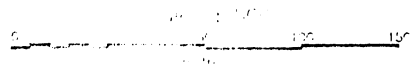
CANORA MINING CORPORATION.	
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURS	
Toq Claim Group	
NIG: 92F/3W	Alberni Mining Division, B.C.
Figure No.:1	November, 1991
Interpretex Resources Ltd. FIGURE 20	



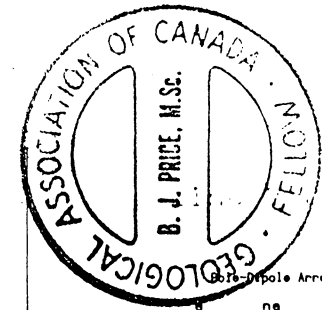
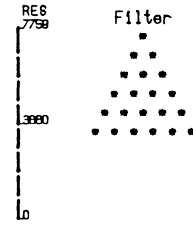
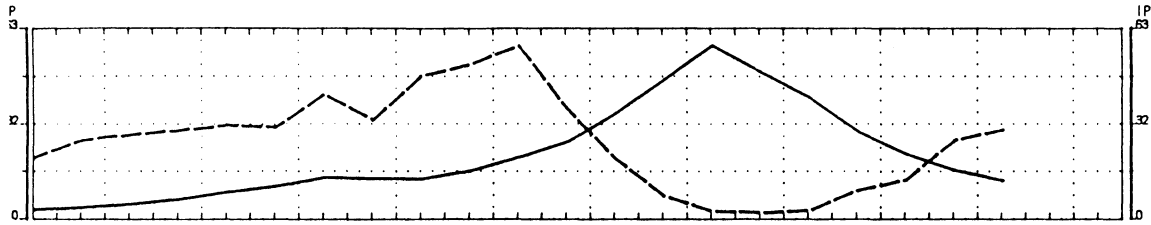


### LEGEND

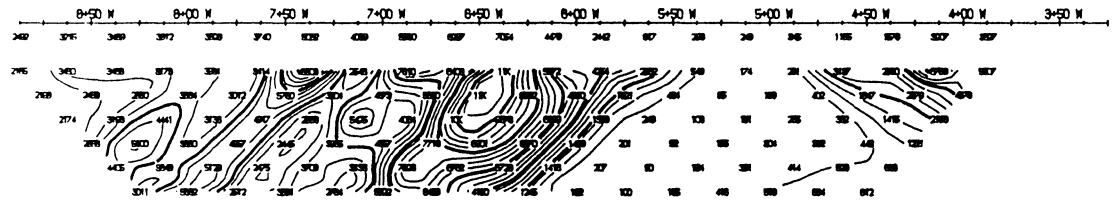
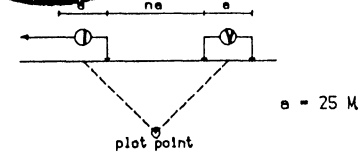
L 700 S Resistivity High  
 Chargeability High



BARIL DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	
GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION MAP	
Toq Claim Group	
NTS: 92F/3W	Alberni Mining Division, B.C.
Figure No.:5	November, 1991
Interpretex Resources Ltd.	FIGURE 21



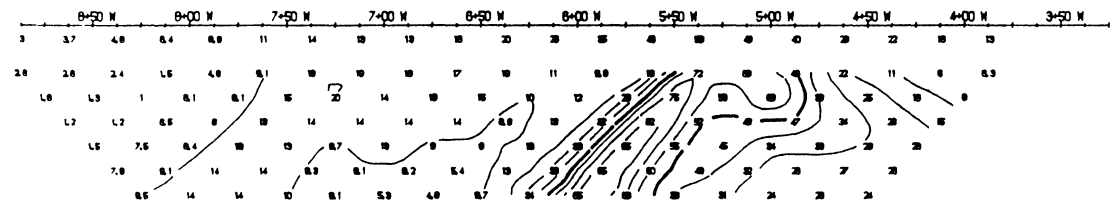
*Sam Price*



filter  
Resistivity  
ohm-meters  
n-1  
n-2  
n-3  
n-4  
n-5  
n-6

Resistivity Contour Interval = 500 ohm-meters  
Chargeability Contour Interval = 10 msec

Instruments: TDR-6 Receiver  
MK-11 2.5 kW Transmitter  
Time Delay: 80 msec



filter  
Chargeability  
msec  
n-1  
n-2  
n-3  
n-4  
n-5  
n-6

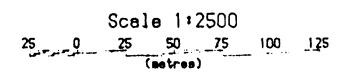


FIGURE 22

Toq Claim Group  
NTS: 92F/3M Alberni Mining Division, B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY  
Date: 9/10/79 Figure No. IPS-2

Interpretex Resources Ltd.

anomalous trend, accompanied by detailed geological mapping of the trenches, followed by diamond drilling in Stage II, if warranted.

#### OTHER ZONES OF INTEREST:

##### Lucky Creek Area:

Prospecting south of Ellswick Lake along Lucky Creek on Line 800 South located a chalcopyrite vein about 2 centimeters wide in Karmutsen volcanics, assaying (in selected sample): 12.6 % copper, 68 ppm silver, .17 % bismuth and 7500 ppb mercury (Carter 1989). Silt and rock samples taken along the creek are reported to have returned anomalous base metal, gold and silver values. As logging proceeds southward from Ellswick Lake, road access and rock cuts may allow evaluation of this area.

##### Upper Nugget Creek:

This creek flows southwestward to Toquart Lake through the KU and Toq 1 claims. Several heavy mineral samples have elevated silver values and one sample has 500 ppb gold and 1050 ppb mercury. This area deserves further prospecting and mapping.

##### Toquart Bay Area:

Several rock samples taken on Hillier Island in 1982 proved to be anomalous in gold, (up to 285 ppb) and silver, (up to 1.9 ppm.) Hillier island is adjacent to the "Pride of the West" gold vein on Crown Grant No's 538 and 539. Zastavnikovich indicates that soil samples are anomalously high in lithium, and anomalous in gold, and suggests that this may be caused by proximity to Tertiary intrusive rocks.

In addition, two rock samples from quartz-carbonate veins on the coast at the southwest corner of the KT claim, northwest of the "Pride of the West" vein had gold values of 470 and 1390 ppb gold and 2.8 and 10.6 ppm silver. These samples should be followed up by hand trenching.

ECONOMICS:

At present, the Lucky vein is the only prospect in the claim block with significant gold values. The veins are, for the most part, narrow, and dilution to even a narrow mining width of 5 feet would cause severe grade reduction. However, numerous analyses show that wallrock does carry scattered low gold values, averaging about 0.01 ounces per ton gold, and areas with two veins may be bulked together to give an acceptable mining width and gold grade.

Other gold deposits on Vancouver Island that have been explored but not yet proven feasible for mining, help to determine some minimum economic parameters of tonnage and grade necessary before mining could be considered.

The Debbie gold vein east of Port Alberni has been explored and sampled by underground developments. Exploration on three zones, the 900 zone, Linda zone and Mineral creek zone have combined "Probable" reserves of 152,500 tonnes averaging 0.202 oz/ton, and "Possible" reserves of 366,000 tonnes of similar grade. (Westmin Ann.Rept 1990).

Other deposits on Vancouver Island with sub-economic reserves are tabulated below:

TABLE VII

Gold deposits on Vancouver Island with Unmined Reserves.

DEPOSIT	TONS	GRADE GOLD
MAKTUSH	152,000	0.54 opt Au (+2.29 opt Ag, .75% Cu)
SHERWOOD	30,500	0.535 opt Au (+1.15 opt Ag).
VALENTINE	33,795	0.429 opt Au
PRIVATEER	470,848	0.360 opt Au
SPUD VALLEY	247,078	0.41 opt Au
PRIVATEER	148,770	0.30 opt Au
CENT.ZEBALLOS	75,000	0.35 opt Au
MERRY WIDOW	300,000	0.10 opt Au
FANDORA	200,000	0.27 opt Au
MT WASHINGTON	472,000	0.257 opt Au
VILLALTA	48,304	0.134 opt Au
KENNEDY R.	176,320	0.500 opt Au.

Source: MEMPR Open File 1991-19

As a general rule, the minimum target for an underground gold-quartz vein should be in the order of 500,000 tons averaging at least 0.40 oz gold or gold-equivalent per ton, although other factors may make smaller deposits workable under some circumstances.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL

At present there are no unusual environmental constraints upon exploration in the area. The Lucky vein contains very low amounts of sulphide and considerable carbonate, with no deleterious elements such as Arsenic or Mercury. The claim area is being logged by Coulson Logging Ltd. of Port Alberni. Currently, the area above Ellswick Lake and immediately east of the claims is being cut. Conceivably, an arrangement could be made with the company to clear the showings area, which would make surface exploration much easier. Environmental bonds will likely have to be posted prior to any trenching or diamond drilling, and these have been allowed for in budget estimations.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

The Lucky property has one main gold prospect developed by surface trenching, two adits and a total of 27 drillholes. On surface, trenching indicates average grades of 1.04 ounces per ton gold over 164 ft (50 meters) length and 1.0 ft (0.30 m).width. The most up to date detailed sampling of the Upper exploration adit indicates weighted average dimensions and grades of 65.54 m (215 feet) X 1.90 m (6.2 feet) grading 0.179 opt (Eccles 1985). The best drill-hole intersection was DDH L88-10, which averaged .920 opt oz/ton gold over 2.59 meters (8.49 feet).

Geological reserves have not yet been formally calculated for the deposit, although drilling gave several significant intersections, and potential remains in this zone to extend the known mineralization along strike to the north by surface trenching and down dip by further diamond drilling.

This zone is currently being logged; until logging is completed, exploration will be disrupted, and after this, may be simpler with better access and less environmental risk. Accordingly, further

exploration on the Lucky vein should be deferred until logging is complete.

In the interim, exploration should concentrate on the Toq 3 area, in which geophysical surveys have outlined an intriguing VLF-EM and I.P anomaly that may represent a massive sulphide zone: this target is worthy of immediate exploration efforts by Canora Mining Corporation.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Prepare orthophotos or detailed topographic base maps for Lucky and Toq zones.
2. Continue local and regional mapping on newly constructed logging access roads, and obtain an uncolored version of Falconbridge's geology map or redraft it so that all new data can be compiled on one base-map.
3. While exploration is proceeding on the Toq zone, determine whether logging is complete on the Lucky zone, and if so, do a precise survey of all drill-sites, portals and surface trenches, and prepare detailed plans and sections incorporating the new survey data and including a re-compilation of 1985 and 1988 drill data and previous surface sampling data.
4. Extend the logging access roads in the Lucky area westward to and across the Lucky vein. Use a backhoe to trench the Lucky vein northward from the uppermost exposures. New exposures of the vein should be sampled in detail with the aid of a "Cut-Quik" diamond saw and/or plugger with chisel sampling point.

The goal of the sampling program will be to obtain large (bulk) samples, channel or panel type samples which will alleviate the severe nugget effect shown by previous sampling programs. Samples should be assayed using one or two assay ton splits, and these should be checked for metallics and fire assayed appropriately.

5. If trenching on the Toq anomaly uncovers a zone suitable for diamond drilling, test the zone with a minimum of three drillholes drilled to cross the structure at an inclination of 45 to 50 degrees. Each hole should be a minimum of 100 meters in length, and coring should be NQ size.
6. If no significant mineralization is uncovered by surface trenching on the Toq zone, drill exploration holes west of Drillholes 85-1 and 2 to explore for the main vein structure which was not intersected in the 1985 holes.
7. Continue to drill down the plunge suggested by 1988 drilling below the main adit, offsetting the best intersections by 10 meters or less with the goal of building up tonnage of the best grades intersected to date. Fences of shallow drillholes should test the

RECOMMENDATIONS: (continued)

area between the two adit levels, down plunge and adjacent to the well-mineralized previous holes, to build up geologic reserves of good grade material.

Drilling on this target would best be done with HQ size core to give a larger sample. If possible, drill-spacing should be regular and drillholes should as closely as possible be perpendicular to the vein to make interpretation easier.

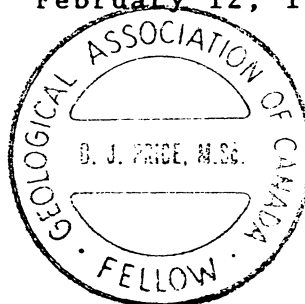
At present, all drill data has been computerized, and new data should be added to this database.

8. Other areas of interest on the property should be re-examined and mapped in detail. Old geochemical data should be re-compiled and re-plotted on topographic base-maps.

respectfully submitted

*Barry J. Price*

Barry J. Price, M.Sc., FGAC.  
Consulting Geologist  
February 12, 1992.



## LUCKY PROPERTY, B.C.

## PHASE 1

PERSONNEL	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
Geologist	15	350	1	\$5,250.00
Helper	15	200	1	\$3,000.00
Blaster/trencher	15	250	1	\$3,750.00
Geophysiscist	10	250	3	\$7,500.00
Line Cutters	10	150	2	\$3,000.00

VEHICLE RENTAL	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
4-wd vehicles	15	50	3	\$2,250.00

ACCOMMODATION	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
Motel - Ucluelet	15	40	3	\$1,800.00

MEALS	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
Ucluelet	15	20	8	\$2,400.00

FIELD EXPENSES	AMOUNT
Field supplies	\$1,000.00
Blasting supplies	\$500.00
Radio/telephone	\$200.00
Adit rehab	\$1,000.00
Bulldozing	\$4,500.00
Plugger rental	\$300.00
Oil and gas	\$350.00

ASSAY EXPENNSSES	NO	RATE	AMOUNT
Trench samples	200	16	\$3,200.00
Prospecting	100	16	\$1,600.00

OFFICE EXPENSES	AMOUNT
Enviro. bond	\$3,000.00
Project Management	\$10,000.00
Geological report	\$4,500.00
Orthophoto	\$4,000.00
Base Map preparation	\$1,000.00

			TOTAL	\$64,100.00
CONTINGENCY		0.10 %		\$6,410.00
G.S.T	RATE	0.07 %		\$4,490.00
PHASE 1 TOTAL				\$75,000.00



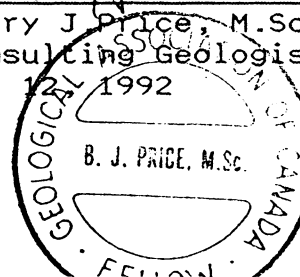
Suggested 1992 Budget  
LUCKY PROPERTY, B.C.

## PHASE II

PERSONNEL	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
Geologist	20	350	1	\$7,000.00
Helper	20	200	1	\$4,000.00
=====				
VEHICLE RENTAL	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
4-wd vehicles	20	50	2	\$2,000.00
=====				
ACCOMMODATION	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
Motel - Ucluelet	20	40	3	\$2,400.00
=====				
MEALS	DAYS	RATE	NO	AMOUNT
Ucluelet	20	20	8	\$3,200.00
=====				
FIELD EXPENSES				AMOUNT
Field supplies				\$1,000.00
Radio/telephone				\$500.00
Bulldozing/backhoe				\$4,500.00
Oil and gas				\$500.00
=====				
DIAMOND DRILLING	METERS	RATE	AMOUNT	
NQ Coring	700	100	\$70,000.00	
=====				
ASSAY EXPENNSSES	NO	RATE	AMOUNT	
Drill core	200	16	\$3,200.00	
=====				
OFFICE EXPENSES				AMOUNT
Enviro. bond				\$5,000.00
Geological report				\$4,500.00
=====				
total				\$107,800.00
CONTINGENCY		0.10 %	\$10,780.00	
G.S.T	RATE	0.07 %	\$7,546.00	
=====				
PHASE II TOTAL				\$126,126.00

respectfully submitted

*Barry J. Price*  
 Barry J. Price, M.Sc.  
 Consulting Geologist.  
 Feb 1992



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CERTIFICATE

I, Barry James Price, Consulting Geologist, with my office at 2505 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6K 1G8, hereby certify that:

I graduated from High School at Smithers B.C. in 1962, received my first degree B.Sc., Honours in Geology at U.B.C. in 1965 and received a Masters Degree in Geology from U.B.C. in 1972, specializing in Economic Geology.

I have practised my profession as a Consulting Geologist since 1965 and have worked for 25 years in my profession for small and large companies in Canada, United States of America, Mexico and The Republic of the Phillipines.

I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and I am authorized to use their seal, which has been affixed to this report.

I am also a member of the Society of Exploration Geologists and the Society of Mining Engineers.

I visited the subject property on January 12, 1992.

I do not have any equity in the subject property of this report, nor in any claim within 50 kilometers.

I do not hold, directly or indirectly, any shares in Canora Mining Corporation or Electrum Resource Corporation, nor in any related or affiliated company.

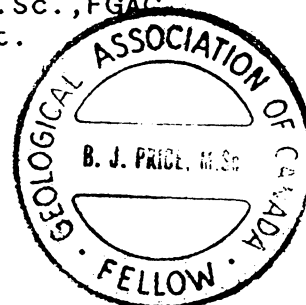
I will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1992

respectfully submitted

Barry Price


Barry James Price, M.Sc., FGAC  
Consulting Geologist.




CERTIFICATE OF THE DIRECTORS AND PROMOTERS

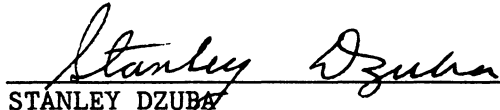
Dated: June 4, 1992


The foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the Securities Act and the Regulations thereunder.

  
FRANK WILLIAM CERNEY  
Chief Executive Officer,  
President and Director

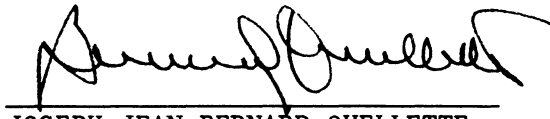
  
JOSEPH JEAN BERNARD OUELLETTE  
Chief Financial Officer,  
Secretary and Director

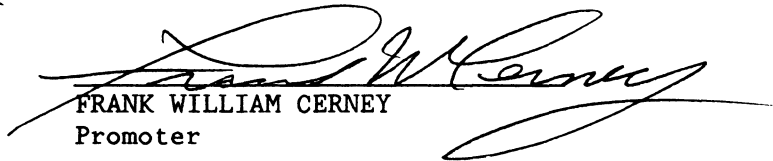
ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

  
STANLEY DZUBA  
Director

  
TONY TSUNE TAMAYOSE  
Director

PROMOTERS

  
JOSEPH JEAN BERNARD OUELLETTE  
Promoter

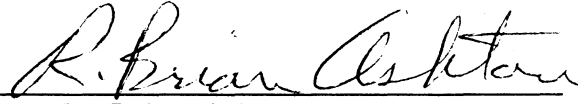
  
FRANK WILLIAM CERNEY  
Promoter


CERTIFICATE OF THE AGENT

Dated: June 4, 1992

To the best of our knowledge, information and belief the foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by the Securities Act and the Regulations thereunder.

GEORGIA PACIFIC SECURITIES CORPORATION

Per:   
R. Brian Ashton

Per:   
K.C. Kam