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PROPERTY FILE

104B 191 1989 "SNAPSHOT" REVIEW FORM Property/Project Authors Name : KERR NTS : 104B8 Robert S. Hewton Claims : KERR 7-10,12,15,41) 178 units KERR 99-104 Brian P. Butterworth Acreage: 7225 Acres Commodities: Cu, Au, Ag. The property is 70% owned by Western Canadian and 30% Agreements by Sulphurets Gold Corporation. History Past Exploration Bv Techniques Whom Amount Type Cost \$ 978,000 Sulphurets Gold 1794 m Prospecting, 1984 - 1987 Corporation and mapping, geochemistry, Western Canadian trenching, Mining Corporation diamond drilling. Past Development By (if any) Cost Whom Amount Type NONE Past Production By Tonnage(s) Method Grade (if any) Whom NONE Reasons for shut-down Geology Hazelton Group rocks of the Stewart Complex near the Regional western edge of the Bowser Basin and east of the Coast Plutonic Complex have been divided into 5 subunits. A11 have been intruded by Cenozoic plutonic and subvolcanic intrusive rocks.

Local Lower Jurassic Unuk River (of the Hazelton Group) intermediate volcanic flows bound a central sequence of westerly dipping felsic to intermediate pyroclastics that have been cut by 5 dominant north-south trending, westerly dipping faults.

Alteration/

Ore Forming Minerals

Chalcopyrite with lesser chalcocite, tennantite and bornite occur as disseminations and veinlets in a quartz pyrite-sericite schist. Controls to the mineralization are poorly understood.

Current Exploration Results

1987-1988

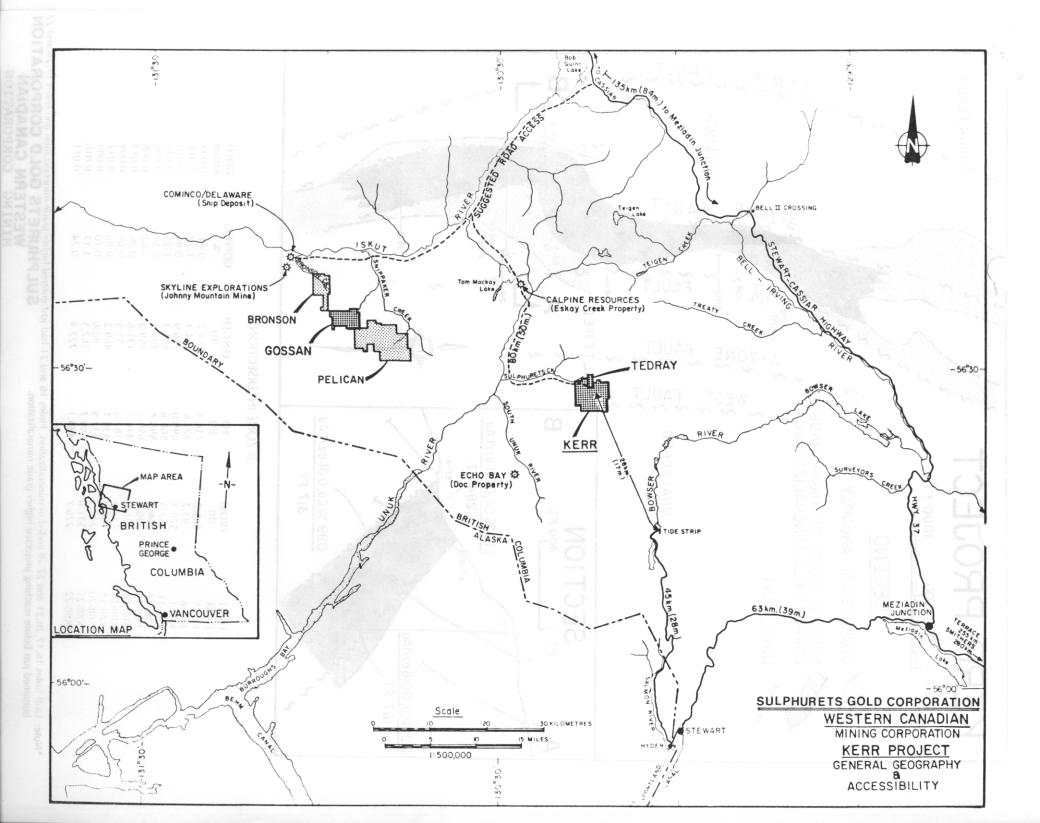
i) Geology An area referred to as the Alteration Zone comprises quartz pyrite serecite schist bounded by fresh intermediate pyroclastic rocks. The Alteration Zone is subdivided into 4 domains by 5 north-south trending faults. Each domain has its own style of alteration and mineralization, the two most important being the A Zone, with high grades of base and precious metals over narrow widths and the B Zone, with extensive porphyry-type copper-gold mineralization.

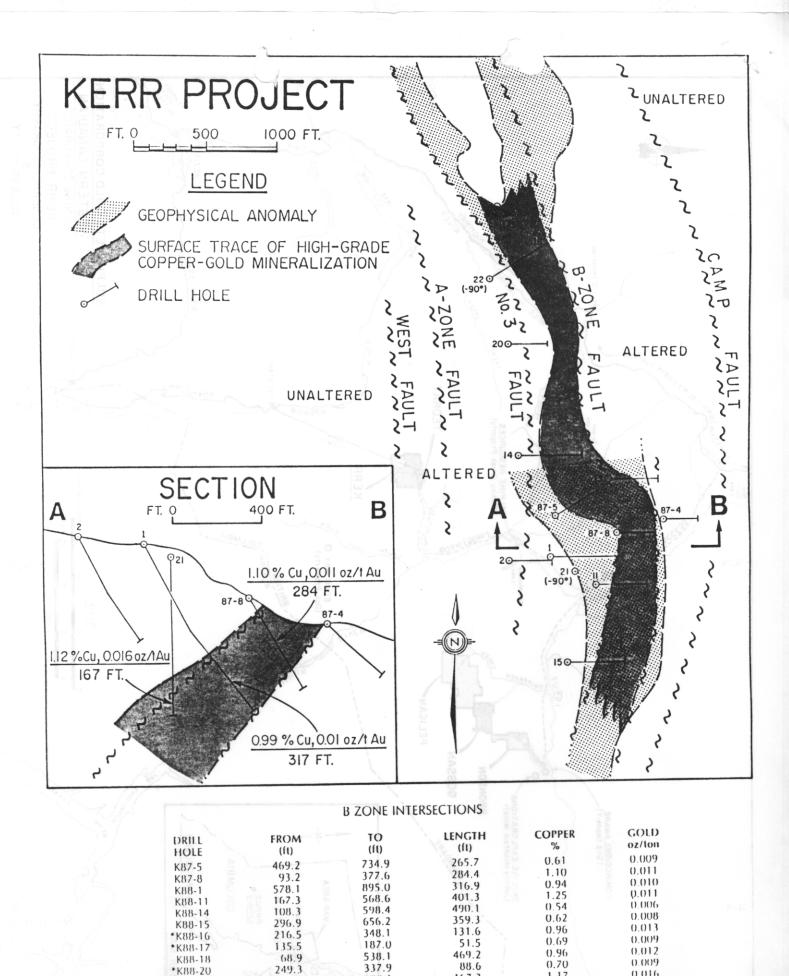
ii) Geochemistry The Alteration Zone is anomalous for gold, in fact, a contour interval of +700 ppb Au is required to develop trends. Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn also show patterns within the zone but appear to be related to secondary mineralization, downhill migration, or ground water movement. The B Zone high grade mineralization does not have an obvious soil anomaly.

iii) Geophysics Induced polarization has been effective in outlining the B Zone copper mineralization. An anomaly of low resistivity, high chargeability (high metal factor) is coincident with the B Zone. The anomaly continues 600 m north of the drilling and is still open. Magnetic surveys and VLF have not been useful in understanding the controls to mineralization.

iv) Sampling

Reserves:	Geological, possible, probable and/or proven Number of zones Number of sample points Average grade Average thickness Cut-off grade	60 million tonnes geological 1 12 drill holes 0.86% Cu 0.342g Au/t 100 m 0.3% Cu
Costs:	Recent exploration costs, i.e. (relating to above)	\$ 1.0 million
	Projected exploration costs of program to development (if any)	\$ 5.0 million
	Projected development costs given positive economics	\$ 200 million
	Projected operating costs given positive economics	N/A





531.8

226.7

*K88-21

*K88-22

*Note: Drill holes 16,17,20,21 and 22 all ended in mineralization. Holes 16 and 21 had just entered higher grade mineralization and holes 17,20 and 22 SULPHURETS GOLD CORPORATION WESTERN CANADIAN MINING CORPORATION

0.016

0.011

1.17

0.74

167.3

222.4

699.1

449.1