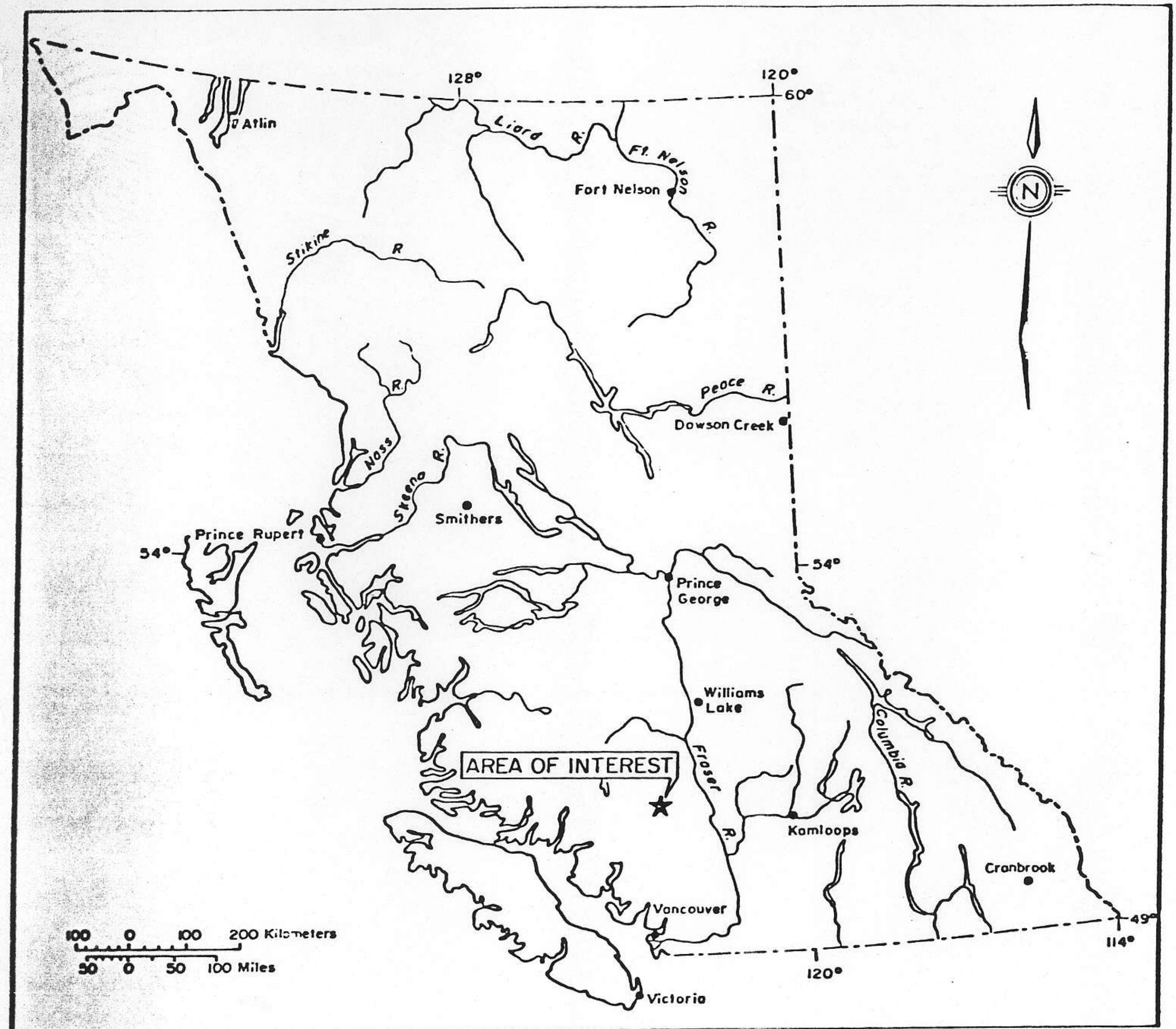

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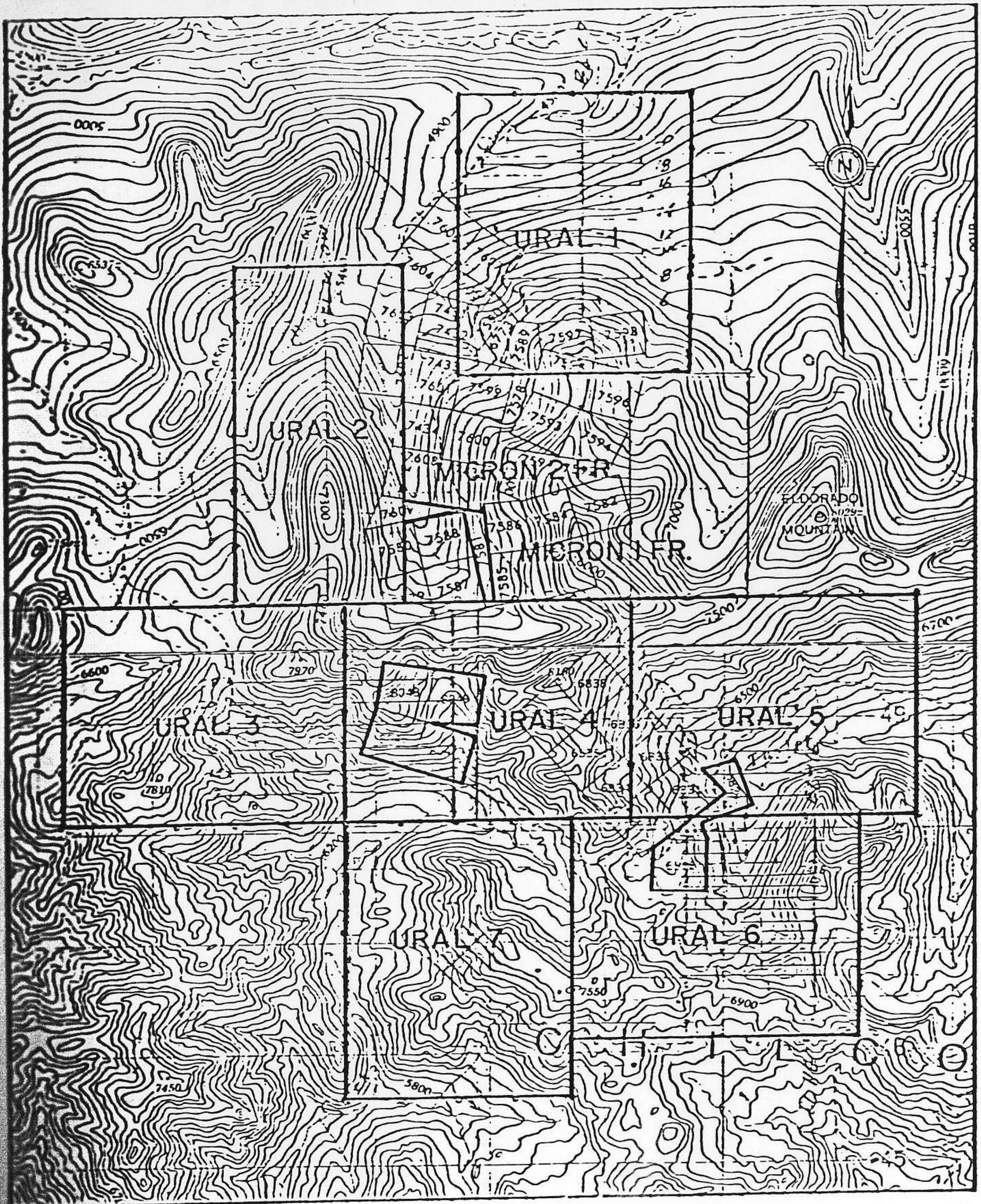
Figure 1

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



Scale 1:50,000

Figure 2

CLAIMS LOCATION MAP

History of Exploration

Detailed descriptions of exploration and development at the property may be found in earlier assessment reports by Fox (March 1981, February 1983).

1984-1985 Program

In February 1985, a number of previously collected soil and rock samples (1983 program) were selected from grid areas on the Ural claims and were submitted for multi-element analyses. The selected grid areas include:

1. Ural 1 — "B" Grid extension — 67 soil samples from 4.0 line km of grid at 50 metre sample intervals.
2. Ural 7 — "A" Grid area — 188 soil samples from 7 line km of grid at 25 metre sample intervals; 22 rock samples randomly collected on the grid.
3. Ural 4 — "West Taylor Basin" Grid — 138 soil samples collected from 9 line km of grid at 50 metre sample intervals; 18 rock samples randomly collected from the grid area.
4. Ural 5 and 6 — "Main" Grid — 597 soil samples collected from 20 line km at 50 or 25 metre sample intervals; 46 rock samples randomly collected from outcrop occurrences on the grid.

All lines are spaced from 100 to 200 metres apart. Soil samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ni, Co, Sb, and/or Hg. Rock samples were analyzed for Hg, Pt, and Co.

In March 1985, consultant James W. Davis, P.Geol., was contracted to carry out a comprehensive photogeological study of the claims area in an effort to detect and identify lithological and structural targets in the claims area. The study resulted in the identification of a complex fault pattern which requires detailed follow-up evaluation.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Ural claims are underlain by an assemblage of: serpentinized ultramafic rocks; mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks metamorphosed to greenstone; and metamorphosed fine-grained clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks (argillite, chert, siliceous tuffs, limestone). The sedimentary rocks currently are considered to have been deposited in a deep marine environment. Volcanic rocks vary from 'sub-volcanic' dioritic and grabbroic bodies to fine-grained massive flows which occasionally exhibit amygdaloidal textures and pillow structures. The probable degree of regional metamorphism is lower greenschist facies. There is no appreciable development of schistosity nor other metamorphic texture.

This assemblage is intruded by a small quartz diorite pluton approximately 10 km^2 in area at Eldorado Mountain, and by a number of smaller felsic intrusive bodies elsewhere on the claims. Intrusive contacts are characterized by fracturing, silicification, and pyritization of the older rocks. The entire claims area is transected by strong north, northwest, and northeast trending fault systems which appear to be fundamental controls of alteration, mineralization, and emplacement of the intrusive rocks.

The claims lie within a regional hydrothermal zone (Pearson, 1975). The presence of arsenopyrite, gold, silver, stibnite, jamesonite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and pyrrhotite in the ores of the various showings indicates that the property is situated within a polymetallic part of this hydrothermal system.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Property mapping carried out in 1980 and 1982 has partially defined a complex volcanic and sedimentary stratigraphic succession comprised of ultramafic rocks, greenstones, greenstone breccias, chert, argillite, and limestone. The stratigraphic relationships of these units are further complicated by thrusting and late-stage normal faulting. Field work done to date suggests the following succession:

Sedimentary and Volcanic Rocks

UPPER TRIASSIC

Hurley Formation

Map Unit uR̄H - Siltstone, argillite; light grey to black, thinly laminated to massive; well fractured, siliceous, rhyolitic(?), tuffaceous interbeds.

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

Bridge River Group

Map Unit mR̄ BR_s - Chert, banded chert, chert breccia, quartz-chert breccia, silty chert breccia. Banded chert is not common in those areas of the claims mapped to date. Typically, orange-weathering breccia comprised of chert fragments cemented in a siliceous matrix; breccia fragments may also consist of white quartz and light grey-green or black chert fragments in varying proportions. Brecciation was probably a result of diagenetic autobrecciation of the brittle, highly siliceous beds.

Map Unit mR̄ BR_v - Greenstone. Mafic to intermediate volcanics with a variety of textures ranging from massive flows to breccias and tuffs. The small body near the lower Lucky Strike adit (previously grouped with the "Bralorne Intrusions") is actually a tuff containing elongated fragmentals. In a number of areas mapped to date, this unit is absent and the chert unit rests directly on the basal ultramafics.

Map Unit mR̄ BR_u - Ultramafic rocks; peridotite, pyroxenite, dunite, all undifferentiated, with serpentinized and steatized equivalents. Chromium-bearing accessory minerals occur in hairline fractures from place to place; garnierite occasionally was observed as a coating on deeply weathered outcrops.

Map Unit qcm - Quartz-carbonate-mariposite zones, consisting of assemblages of fine-grained to coarsely crystalline quartz, calcite, ankerite, mariposite. Microscopic pyrite is also fairly abundant. Quartz and calcite commonly occur as anastomosing complex networks of veinlets throughout the rock. These zones are tentatively interpreted as mylonitized alteration products of ultramafic rocks developed in thrust zones which have undergone intense shearing and deformation. They inevitably occur in contact with ultramafic rocks in an apparent stratigraphically lowermost position in the geologic section. However, a number of characteristics of these zones, including vugs, crystalline quartz and carbonate in exotic comb structures and drusy cavities, chalcedonic silica, the preferential emplacement of small intrusive bodies in or closely adjacent to these zones, and the development of epithermal polymetallic lodes in these zones, all indicate that they have also acted as major hydrothermal conduits. Thus, ambiguities are present in the evidence supporting both mylonitic thrust zones, and late-stage normal faulting with related hydrothermal features. Further work will likely demonstrate the validity of both interpretations.

Intrusive Rocks

CRETACEOUS

Map Units KTgd eTfp - A small (10 km^2) quartz diorite pluton underlies Eldorado Mountain and exhibits complicated contacts with the enclosing stratified rocks. Substantial areas of the claims are underlain by apophyses or related phases of the intrusive body. Elsewhere on the Ural claims, a host of small dykes and sills cuts the older sedimentary and volcanic rocks. These small intrusive bodies vary widely in composition, ranging from an exotic carbonatized hornblende porphyry at the upper Lucky Strike adit, through gabbro, quartz diorite, porphyritic and microporphyritic quartz-feldspar granite, and rhyolite.

On the accompanying compilation geology map, the small intrusive bodies are arbitrarily grouped as a single unit, notwithstanding the wide variations in composition.

GEOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES

Geochemical analyses were completed on soil samples previously (1983) collected at 25 or 50 metres intervals over 100 or 200 metre spaced lines on four grids: (1) the "West Taylor Basin" Grid on the Ural 4 claim (138 soil samples); (2) the "Main" Grid in the East Taylor Basin area on the Ural 5 and 6 claims (597 soil samples); (3) the "A" Grid on the Ural 7 claim (188 soil samples); and (4) the "B" Grid on the Ural 1 claim (67 soil samples). As well, previously collected rock samples were analyzed, 18 from the "West Taylor Basin" Grid, 42 from the "Main" Grid, and 22 from the "A" Grid.

All soil samples were analyzed for As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ni, Co, Sb, and/or Hg. All rock samples were analyzed for Co, Pt, and/or Hg. These samples were analyzed geochemically by conventional atomic absorption techniques. Analytical procedures are presented in Appendix II with the results listed in Appendix III. The rock descriptions are tabulated in Appendix IV.

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Ural 1 Claim

The previously completed Au and Ag analyses had obtained one potentially anomalous gold trend with other isolated sites of gold enrichment (Map 7). No significant Ag anamalies were indicated.

The main gold trend has a strike of N30^{o}E and is outlined by on site responses. This would be indicative of a narrow structurally-controlled mineralized system.

To further evaluate the gold enrichment, analyses have been completed for Cu, Pb, Zn, and As. The Cu values display a close relationship to elevated gold values, suggestive of a common source. The maximum Cu value of 138 ppm cannot be considered anomalous. Pb displays no significant enrichment within the grid area. Zn indicates one trend of elevated values that does not correlate with the other metals. The As results indicate widespread enrichment which encompasses most of the elevated Au values. The inferred structural trend indicated by the Au results was not indicated by the As values.

The interpretation of the results is that fracture-controlled Au/Cu mineralization may be present within an alteration halo as outlined by the As values. An evaluation of the main anomalous gold trend is recommended by detailed sampling and trenching.

Ural 4, 5, 6, and 7 Claims

Hg: The Hg values display strong anomalous trends to a maximum spot anomaly of 2286 ppb. Levinson reports an average of 30 ppb Hg for soils. The soil sample results have been contoured at 60, 120, and 240 ppb. Hg values are available from grids on the Ural 4, 5, and 6 claims. The density of sample data is suitable for contouring only on the Ural 5 and 6 claims. The contouring on these claims indicates a N20^{o}E trend of anomalies.

A close correlation with Au anomalies is evident with regard to the main Hg trends and may form a useful guide to Au mineralization. The use of a Hg sniffer should be field-tested to ascertain its usefulness as a rapid field procedure for tracing mineralized zones.

Co: Soil samples from Ural 5 and 6 were analyzed for Co. Similar trends to Hg are evident. The anomalous values may form a useful guide on sites to explore for polymetallic vein systems. The presence of more widespread anomalous Ni levels in the same areas may be indicative of a formational control (ultramafic rocks) for much of the elevated Co values.

As: Soil samples wero analyzed for As from grids on Ural 5, 6, and 7. Very high As levels are evident on all grids and are suggestive of an areal widespread alteration halo. The very high values in excess of 1000 ppm should be evaluated for possible nearby gold mineralization. Ni displays a broader enrichment which may be related to lithological units or to the same alteration pattern outlined by the As values. Detailed lithogeochemistry studies should be considered to outline the bedrock sources for these metal enrichments.

Ni: Soil samples from grids on Ural 5, 6, and 7 have been analyzed for Ni. The Ni values are very elevated and display widespread enrichment. Two sources for Ni in the soils can be anticipated: (1) from the weathering of ultramafic rocks; and (2) associated with polymetallic arsenopyrite-bearing veins and the associated alteration zone. More detailed bedrock mapping may be required to differentiate the sources of elevated Ni values.

Zn: Soil samples from grids on Ural 5, 6, and 7 have been analyzed for Zn. The elevated values are more isolated than other metals tested. The known polymetallic veins in the region often contain considerable sphalerite mineralization. It is recommended that sites having elevated Zn levels in conjunction with other metals (especially Pb and Sb) should form prime target areas for exploration for polymetallic vein systems. The close association of many Au anomalies with the elevated Zn values is a positive correlation.

Cu: The elevated Cu values display a similar but more contourable distribution to the Zn values. The Cu values, in conjunction with the Zn values, may be useful in defining trends and continuity of the vein systems, and may aid in the location of the Au mineralized structures, which cannot be as easily recognized by the Au distribution in the soils. The various mobilities of the metals are caused by either mechanical transportation by downslope creep or chemical transportation due to groundwater movement.

Pb: Soil samples were analyzed for Pb from grids on Ural 5, 6, and 7. Significant galena mineralization is locally present within the polymetallic vein mineralization of the district. The anomalous Pb values are very isolated. Due to the general inability of Pb for groundwater migration, the anomalous Pb values may form a good guide to locating vein systems, and should be considered as an important criteria in the selection of initial trenching sites, especially where associated with other metal enrichments.

Sb: Soil samples from grids on Ural 5 and 6 were analyzed for Sb. Stibnite is a common accessory in many of the vein systems in the Gold Bridge area. The Sb distribution follows well with other metals previously discussed. The use of Sb, Pb, Zn, and Cu values should be a criteria for differentiating gold anomalies possibly associated with Carlin-type or stockwork-type mineralization which may also be present in the study area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the Ural 1 and 4-7 claims, further work should include detailed ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, more detailed gold geochemical sampling (25 m x 5 m intervals), and detailed grid mapping, followed by backhoe trenching of all anomalies.

On the Ural 1 claim, detailed systematic soil geochemical sampling should be carried out over existing and newly-defined anomalies and anomalous trends, preferably by the use of an augur to consistently sample the B-horizon soils. Trenching of high-level anomalies should then be carried out to fully evaluate each, since outcrop is lacking in most areas.