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The London Ridge Property of
United Hearne Resources Ltd. (L.P.L.)
Blecan Mining Division, British Columbia

ILLUSTRATIONS

By

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Figure 2 - Location Map
Figure 3 - Geological Map (1:50,000)
Figure 4 - Sketch of London Ridge area
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June 24th, 1976

Ashcroft, B.C.

818088

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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Figure 2 -- Location map	after page 1
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Figure 5 -- Plan of Panama Mine (1"=20')	in pocket

The London Ridge Property of
United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.),
Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia.

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

This report summarises the present knowledge of the London Ridge Property of United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.) and proposes a program of exploration work to be performed on the property.

Conclusions & Recommendations

The London Ridge Property shows excellent potential for the development of underground-mineable ore grading about 50 ounces of silver per ton and some surface-mineable ore grading 2 or 3 ounces of silver per ton. To explore this potential, a program is proposed that comprises 200 feet of underground drifting and slashing at the Panama Mine; 1600 feet of underground diamond-drilling at the Panama and Silver Gance mines; and 2300 feet of surface diamond-drilling at the Panama, London Hill, and Empress mines. The cost of this exploration program is estimated to be \$88,000.

The London Ridge Property of
United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.),
Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia.

INTRODUCTION

The London Ridge Property of United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.) is 270 airmiles east of Vancouver (see Fig. 1) and 9 miles eastnortheast from the village of New Denver (see Fig.2) in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia.

Access to the London Ridge Property is by 4 miles of steep bush road departing northwards from Provincial Highway 31A (New Denver-Kaslo) at Fish Lake approximately 11 miles from New Denver.

The London Ridge Property contains 4 former producing silver mines and consists of 13 crown-granted mineral claims wholly owned by United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.). These claims are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

<u>Claim name</u>	<u>Lot. No.</u>	<u>Former Producer & Ore shipped</u>
London M.C.	Lot 1416	London Hill Mine 66 tons @ 161oz Ag/ton
Third of July M.C.	Lot 1417	
Silver Glance M.C.	Lot 3829	Silver Glance Mine 290 tons @ .146oz Ag/to

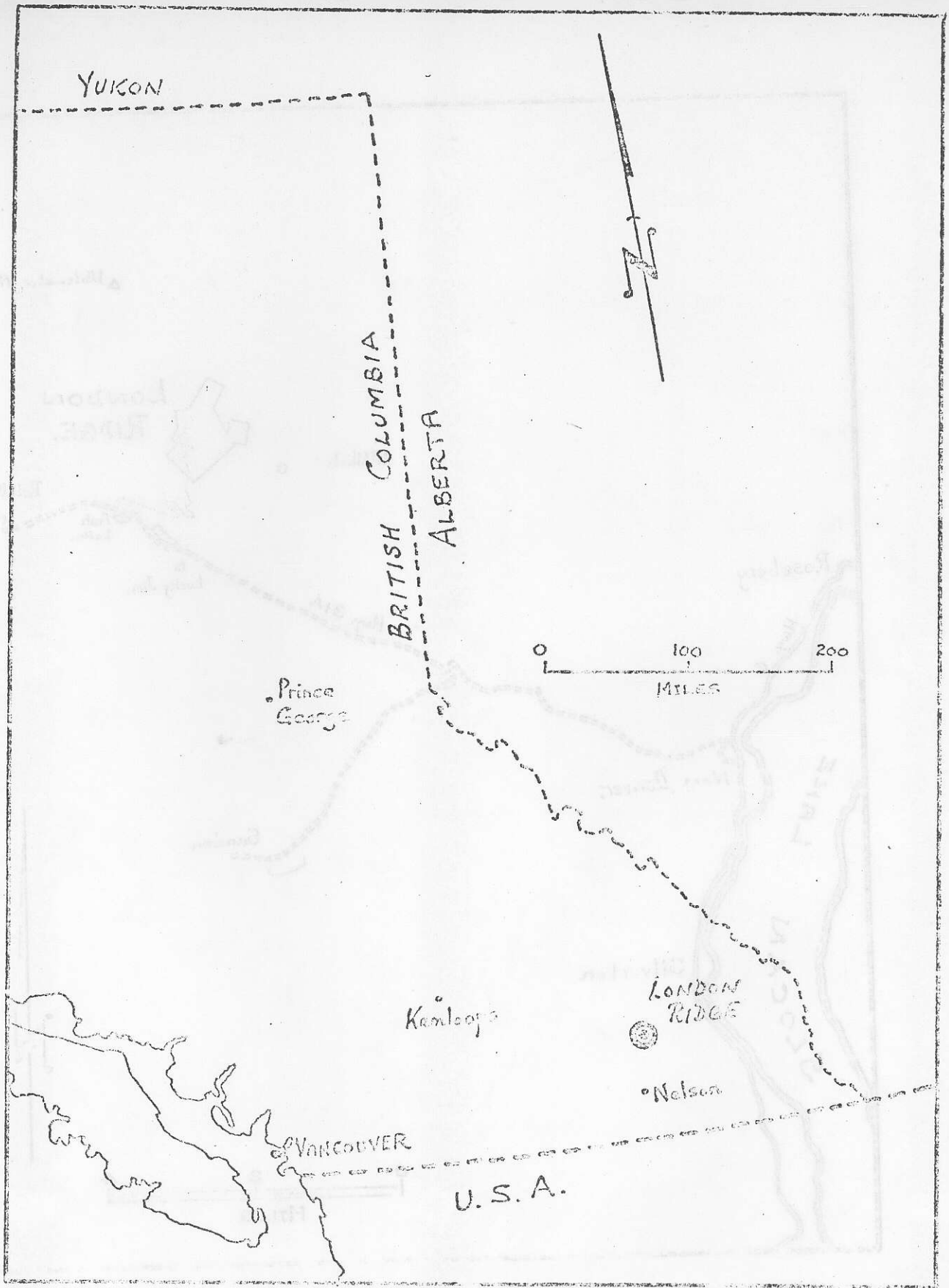


FIGURE 1

Index Map to show position of London Ridge Property in southeastern British Columbia.

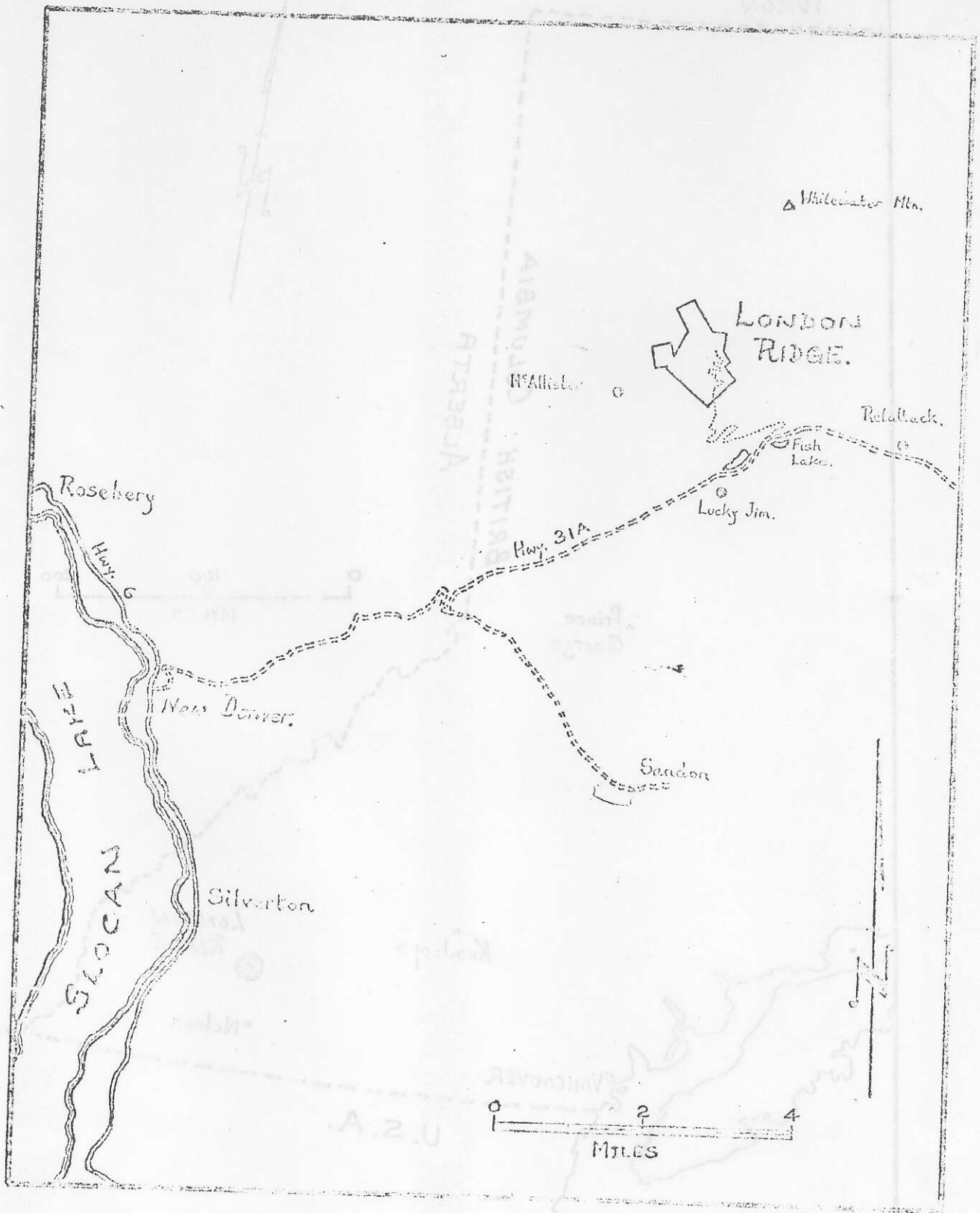


FIGURE 2

Location Map to show location of London Ridge Property
 9 miles ENE of New Denver.

Table 1 (cont.)

<u>Claim name</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Former Producer & Ore shipped</u>
Summit Queen M.C.	Lot 3830	
Panama M.C.	Lot 3152	Panama Mine 373.5 tons @ 126oz A t
King M.C.	Lot 12626	Empress Mine 117 tons @ 245 oz Ag
Queen M.C.	Lot 12627	
Booster M.C.	Lot 12628	
Bourbon M.C.	Lot 12629	
Bourbon No.2 M.C.	Lot 12630	
Baldwin M.C.	Lot 12631	
Bourbon Fraction M.C.	Lot 12632	
Silver Glance Fraction M.C.	Lot 12633	

Three important former producing mines occur close to the London Ridge Property. Two miles to the west is the McAllister Mine, two miles to the south is the Lucky Jim Mine and two miles to the southeast is the Retallack Mine (see Fig.2).

This report is written from knowledge gained during 5 months geological fieldwork on the London Ridge Property from June - August 1974 and July - September 1975, and a study of the available literature especially Cairnes (1934, 1935), Hedley (1945, 1952), Renshaw (1960), Hainworth (1962, 1969), and McDougall (1973).

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Approximately 95% of the surface of the property is occupied by sedimentary rocks of the Slocan series. The remaining 5% is occupied by intrusions of granodiorite related to the Nelson Batholith (see Fig.3). The Slocan series consists of fine-grained shallow-water clastic sediments including sooty black shales, argillites, sandy limestones and muddy quartzites. The sediments are generally dark grey to black in colour, and rusty-brown on weathered surfaces. Some argillic units contain abundant euhedral pyrite. The calcareous units are light-bluish-grey in colour when fresh. The sediments typically show thin wispy cross-bedding. A slaty cleavage is developed in many of the finer-grained sediments, this is usually parallel to the bedding but in some units can be seen to cut across the bedding planes at angles up to 30° - 40°.

The granodiorite intrusions consist of dykes, sills and stocks ranging from less than 2 inches to about 1000 feet in dimension. The largest body of granodiorite is the stock on the Silver Glance and Silver Glance Fraction mineral claims which is a light-grey medium grained rock comprised primarily of quartz and plagioclase with very few mafic minerals and little orthoclase. The texture is typically xenomorphic although in places the development of subhedral feldspars imparts a porphyritic appearance to the rock.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

In general the Slocan Sediments dip westerly at about 40° and are subject to folding about axes that trend NW or NNE. The accompanying geological map shows three fold axes and others would probably be recognised with further mapping. The anticlinal axis extending from the Summit Queen M.C. northwesterly to the Bourbon M.C. appears to be a locus for the emplacement of small granodiorite dykes. The Silver Glance granodiorite stock has domed up the Slocan sediments in its vicinity. On the west, north and east sides of the stock the sediments dip away from the stock and it is possible that the steep inward dips on the north-east side of the stock are due to overturning of beds outward. The rugged north face of the peak of London Ridge exposes a westerly-dipping thrust fault (Fig.4). Beneath the thrust plane the sediments are mainly slates, shales and argillites, over which have been thrust calcareous sandstones and quartzites which are more thickly bedded (12"). A thin sill of granodiorite has been intruded along the fault plane. South from the peak of London Ridge the trace of the thrust plane is marked by discontinuous thin sills of granodiorite.

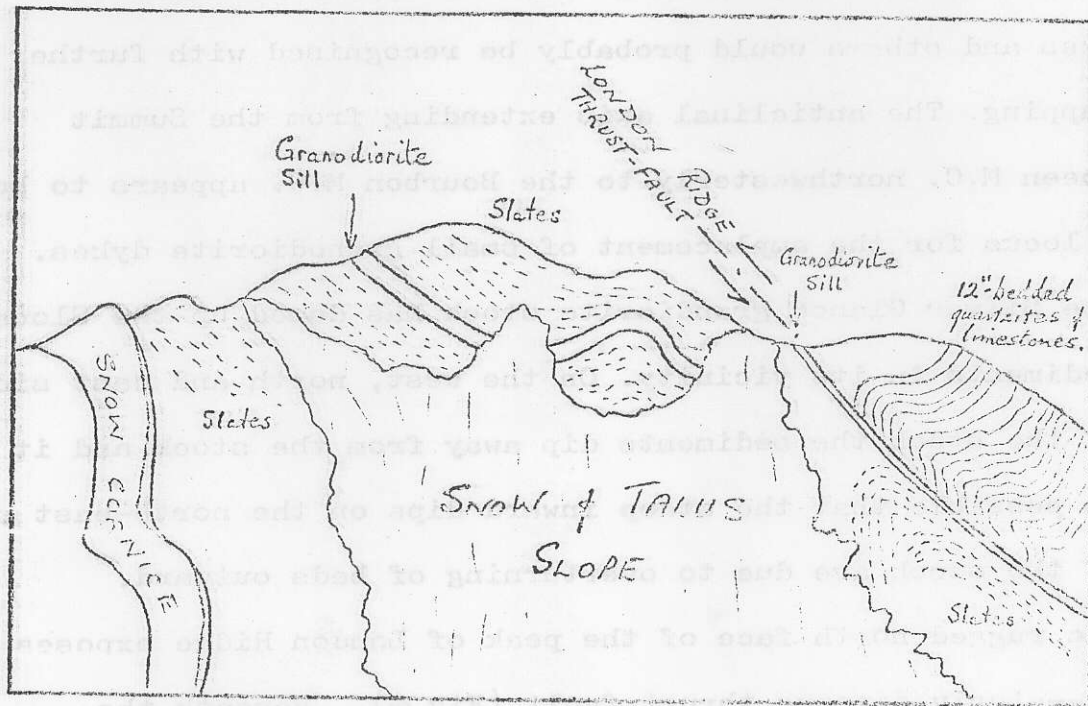


FIGURE 4

North face of the summit of London Ridge viewed from the
 cairn on the boundary between BOURBON and BOURBON #2
 mineral claims.

THE PANAMA MINE

Mine Workings

The Panama lode outcrops at an elevation of 6700 feet on the northeast side of the ridge which forms the watershed between Watson Creek and Goat Creek. The Panama lode can be traced along strike for a distance of 3000 feet in a northnorthwesterly direction from the Booster Fraction mineral claim across the Panama and Bourbon mineral claims. The Panama lode has been developed by 3 adit levels driven from the northeast side of the ridge on the Panama Claim and by a single adit level driven from the southwest side of the ridge on the Booster Fraction mineral Claim.

On the Panama mineral claim the 1st level developed the vein via a short crosscut at approximately 6664 elevation, and a strike length of about 175 feet of the vein was stepped to surface (see Fig. 5). The 1st level is now caved and inaccessible. The 2nd level developed the vein via a cross-cut 70 feet long at 6634 elevation and drifted 340 feet northwestwards along the lode and 10 feet southeastwards. Beginning at a point 80 feet northwest of the cross-cut a stope 120 feet long was mined through to the first level. Immediately southeast of the crosscut and also at 315 feet northwest of the crosscut small back-stopes were mined. A small underhand stope approximately 30 feet long and 35 feet deep was mined 170 feet northwest of the cross-cut. 373.5 tons of silver ore with an average grade of 126 oz/ton was mined from 1st & 2nd levels. On the basis of 3 samples taken from the

bottom of the underhand stope which returned silver values of 465.8 oz/ton, 616.3 oz/ton and 269 oz/ton across unspecified widths (Renshaw, 1960), the owners decided to develop a third level at 6542 elevation. This 3rd level was started in 1917 on the Booster Fraction mineral claim from the southwest side of the ridge because this becomes clear of snow much earlier in the year than does the northeast side. This adit was advanced 560 feet towards the downward extension of 1st & 2nd workings, but was abandoned approximately 300 feet short of its objective.

During the 1960's unsuccessful attempts were made to re-open the portal of the 3rd level adit on the Booster Fraction mineral claim with extensive Bulldozer work. Consequently a new 3rd level adit was begun from the northeast side of the ridge on the Panama claim at 6542 elevation.

The 3rd level cross-cut was completed in 1968 and is 515 feet long and cuts the Panama Lode at 435 feet from the portal. The lode has been drifted on for 120 feet northwesterly and 140 feet southeasterly. Channel sampling of the face and back of the drift during the 1968 development of the drift indicated an ore-shoot 143 feet long extending from 17 feet northwest of the cross-cut to 126 feet southeast of the cross-cut with a raw grade of 41.85 ounces of silver per ton and cut grade of 33.12 ounces of silver per ton across an average width of 26 inches. (Hainsworth, 1969). In 1974 and 1975 bulk samples taken from 6 raises in this section of the drift produced 446 tons of ore with an average grade

of 34.6 ounces of silver per ton.

Mineralogy

Economic mineralization within the Panama lode consists of veins of white quartz containing grey copper (freiburgite), with lesser amounts of native silver, ruby silver, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and smithsonite. This is a typical Slocan "dry ore" composed of quartz and silver with negligible lead and zinc values. In macroscopic appearance much of the Panama ore is identical to the McAllister ore photographed by Cairnes (1934, p.78; 1935, p.70) to illustrate typical "dry ore". The strike of the lode is N 20°W with a dip of 45° towards the west, which is generally concordant with the bedding of the Slocan slates. Within the area of the Panama Mine workings the strike of the lode is kinked so that the ore-shoot on the 3rd level strikes N 45°W and dips 33° southwesterly. Between the 3rd and 2nd levels the lode splits into two branches with the silver restricted to the hanging-wall vein (see sections AA', BB' on fig. 5). Within the plane of the vein the ore-shoot plunges southeasterly at 46°.

Mining methods

During the early part of this century the ore developed on the 1st and 2nd levels was mined by open-stopping with a minimum use of timber for support. The mining of the 446^{ton} bulk sample from the 3rd level in 1974 and 1975 was by room and pillar resuing. Raises were driven approximately 8 feet wide x 5 feet high in the footwall of the vein with

pillars 16 feet wide between the raises. After the waste was mucked out, the vein was slashed from the back of the raise and then from the shoulders of the raise. Comparison of the grade of bulk sample ore (34.8 oz Ag./ton) with the "raw grade" of the ore-shoot as calculated from Hainsworth's 1969 sampling (38.2 oz. Ag./ton) indicates that this method of mining is very effective in keeping dilution of the ore to a minimum.

Metallurgy

The average grade of the 446 ton bulk sample mined in 1974 and 1975 and shipped to the Cominco smelter at Trail was (as determined by Cominco):-

Gold	.0097 oz/ton
Silver	34.82 oz/ton
Copper	.08%
Lead	0.4%
Zinc	0.36%
Sulphur	2.03%
Silica	72.39%
Alumina	8.03%
Iron	2.88%
Lime	2.86%
Antimony	0.2%
Arsenic	0.1%
Bismuth	0.01%

Cominco charged a small penalty for the iron and alumina content, gave a small credit for the lime content and gave a significant credit (roughly equal to half the basic

smelter charge) for silica. Silver prices ranged from \$4.22 to \$4.87 per ounce (U.S. currency) during the bulk sampling and the net smelter value of the bulk sample was roughly \$118 per ton.

Ore Reserves

The ore-shoot between the 3rd and 2nd levels was estimated to contain geological ore reserves of 1710 tons with an average grade of 38.2 ounces of silver per ton, prior to the start of bulk sampling in 1974. Assuming that the room and pillar resuing method of mining would extract 60% of the geological reserves and allow 15% dilution of the ore, the mineable ore reserves were estimated at 1185 tons with an average grade of 33.2 ounces of silver per ton. Extraction of 446 tons of bulk sample ore with an average grade of 34.8 ounces of silver per ton leaves current ore reserves, including broken ore at the minesite of 715 tons with an average grade of 33.2 ounce of silver per ton.

Exploration potential

There is excellent potential for developing further ore at the Panama Mine. The downward extension of the 2nd level underhand stope has not been developed. The downward extension of the 3rd level oreshoot has not been developed and a slash and drift round at the south end of the 301 Drift south taken during the 1975 bulk sampling program exposed additional ore.

Proposed exploration program - underground

301 Drift north. At the north end of the 301 Drift north a drilling station should be slashed out. Diamond drill-hole #1 should be drilled horizontally on a heading of N 45° E to a depth of 100 feet to seek the downward extension of the 2nd level underhand stope in the footwall of "A" fault (which is exposed at the north end of the 301 Drift north). Diamond drill hole #2 should be drilled at +30° on a heading of S 45° W to a depth of 100 feet to seek the downward extension of the 2nd level underhand stope in the hanging - wall of "A" fault.

301 Drift south. The drift should be advanced 20 feet to get through "B" fault which at present is exposed in the face of the drift. If the vein is not exposed by the drift on the south side of the fault then a drilling station should be slashed out. Diamond drill-hole #3 should be drilled at +30° on a heading of S 65° W to a depth of 100 feet to seek the extension of the 301 Drift vein on the south side of "B" fault.

Diamond drill-hole #4 should be drilled horizontally on a heading of S 65° E to a depth of 100 feet to seek additional ore on veins sub-parallel to the 301 vein. When the 301 vein is definitively located on the south side of "B" fault, then the 301 Drift south should advance along the vein at least 100 feet to develop the area beneath the inclined shaft at surface (see Fig. 5) .

3rd Level Cross-cut

Diamond drill-hole #5 should be collared at a point 122 feet east of station 3-3 (in the 3rd level cross-cut) and drilled at +45° on a heading of N 79° W to a depth of 200 feet to test the 301 vein at a point midway between the 3rd level and the 2nd level stope.

Total proposed underground drilling is 600 feet, and it is essential that in addition to core samples, sludge samples should be collected for each 10-foot interval of hole.

Proposed exploration program - surface

Downward extension of 3rd level ore-shoot It is recommended that three diamond drill-holes test the downward continuation of the 3rd level, ore-shoot, at an elevation 150 feet below the 3rd level.

Diamond drill-hole #6 would be collared at 7200N, 7670E (elev. 6650 feet) and drilled at -40° on a heading of N 60° E to a depth of 450 feet. The intersection of the Panama Lode is anticipated at 390 feet.

Diamond drill-hole #7 would be collared at 7200N, 7670E (elev. 6650 feet) and drilled at -35° on a heading of N 28° E to a depth of 500 feet. The intersection of the Panama Lode is anticipated at 437 feet.

Diamond drill-hole #8 would be collared at 7000N, 7900E (elev. 6550 feet) and drilled at -31° on a heading of N 45° E to a depth of 350 feet. The intersection of the Panama Lode is anticipated at 290 feet.

Soil Geochemical Anomaly

Soil samples taken along the strike of the Panama Lode in 1975 revealed a geochemically anomalous area 1800 feet N 20° W of the Panama Mine at elevation 7025 feet. Two diamond drill-holes are recommended to test this anomaly.

Diamond drill-hole #9 would be collared at 9450N, 7200E (elev. 7065 feet) and drilled at -55° on a heading of N 45° E to a depth of 200 feet.

Diamond drill-hole # 10 would be collared at 9450N, 7200E (elev. 7065 feet) and drilled at -55° on a heading of N 80° E to a depth of 200 feet.

Total proposed surface diamond-drilling is 1700 feet and as with the underground diamond-drilling, it is essential that sludge samples be collected for each 10-foot interval in addition to the core samples.

THE SILVER GLANCE MINE

The Silver Glance Lode is a zone of crushed rock that strikes N 40° E and dips 55° towards the south-east within a 1000-foot wide stock of granodiorite which is intrusive into the Slocan slates (see Fig. 3). Veins of quartz with grey copper and argentite occur within the lode and also in the adjoining granodiorite wall - rock.

The property was located in 1892 and developed by at least six adits over a vertical range of 250 feet. Cairnes(1935) reports the production up to 1920 as 290 tons with an average grade of 146 ounces of silver per ton. Most of this production appears to have come from close to the northeastern margin of the granodiorite stock. By 1927 all the workings except the #3 adit were caved and inaccessible.

Bulldozer stripping in 1974 re-exposed the #3 adit, but the ground was too badly caved to allow rehabilitation of the workings. A new portal was collared 150 feet north of the #3 adit at the same elevation (6430 feet) 65 feet of Packsack diamond-drilling in the granodiorite adjacent to the lode intersected several quartz stringers with argentite and grey copper, one of which returned an assay of 78.4 ounces of silver per ton across a width of one inch (see Reed, 1974 for drill-logs and assays). Secondary pyrite and coarse-grained sericite occur in the granodiorite adjacent to the quartz veins. In 1975, 53 tons

of ore were shipped from the #2 level dump and returned an average grade of 12.8 ounces of silver per ton.

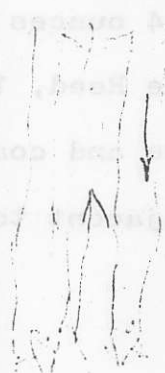
Exploration Program

It is proposed that two diamond drill-holes (be drilled horizontally from the new adit portal (5550N, 6950E).

Diamond Drill-hole #11 would be drilled horizontally on a heading of N 80° W to a depth of 600 feet to seek mineralisation on lodes parallel to the Silver Gance lode in the peripheral zone of the granodiorite stock.

Diamond drill-hole # 12 would be drilled horizontally on a heading of S 16° W to a depth of 400 feet to test the central zone of the Silver Gance Lode.

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THE LONDON HILL MINE

The London Hill Mine is situated at an elevation of 7200 feet on the south side of a saddle that separates the two peaks of London Ridge (see fig.3). Irregular veins and lenses of quartz up to 4 feet thick containing grey copper and sphalerite occur in well-bedded calcareous sandstones and sandy limestones of the Slocan Group in the neighbourhood of several small intrusions of granodiorite. The sediments dip easterly at 35° to 65°.

The mine has been developed by two shallow adits collared along the ridgecrest, a 3rd level adit collared on the west side of the ridge, a 4th level adit collared on the east side of the ridge and several opencuts. Except for the #3 adit, these workings are caved and inaccessible. The mining method in the #3 adit was that of gophering and the workings are very irregular. A raise from the #4 adit connects with the #3 adit workings. According to Cairnes (1935) production from 1893 to 1912 was 66 tons of ore with an average grade of 161 ounces of silver per ton.

A thin veneer of grey copper occurs on joint faces within the granodiorite stock cut by the #4 adit. According to Renshaw(1960) a sample of the granodiorite across a width of 50 feet in the #4 adit adjacent to the western boundary of the stock returned an assay of 0.2 ounces of gold per ton and 2.0 ounces of silver per ton.

Proposed Exploration Program

Two diamond drill-holes are proposed to test the downward continuation of the #3 adit lode mineralisation and the grade and extent of the #4 adit granodiorite joint veneer mineralisation.

Diamond drill-hole #13 would be collared at 7200N, 5730E (elev. 7180 feet) and drilled at -45° on a heading of S 50° W to a depth of 300 feet.

Diamond drill-hole #14 would be collared at 7200N, 5730E (elev. 7180 feet) and drilled at -45° on a heading of S 40° E to a depth of 300 feet.

THE EMPRESS MINE

The King and Queen mineral claims include the Empress Mine which worked, by means of several adits, a westerly-striking shear zone containing flat-lying quartz veins carrying grey copper, argentite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite. Slocan slates intruded by small dykes and sills of granodiorite form the country-rock for the mineralization. The Empress Mine workings are all caved and inaccessible but during the period 1903-1909 production is reported as 117 tons with an average grade of 245 ounces of silver per ton (Cairnes, 1935). A selected sample of mineralised quartz vein from an adit dump on the King mineral claim at 4700N, 7940E (collected in 1974) returned an assay of 295.2 ounces of silver per ton.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The London Ridge Property shows excellent potential for the development of underground -mineable ore grading about 50 ounces of silver per ton and some surface-mineable ore grading 2 or 3 ounces of silver per ton. To explore this potential, a program is proposed that comprises 200 feet of underground drifting and slashing at the Panama Mine; 1600 feet of underground diamond-drilling at the Panama and Silver Glance mines; and 2300 feet of surface diamond-drilling at the Panama, London Hill and Empress mines. The cost of this exploration program is estimated to be \$88,000, made up as follows:-

1. Roadwork	\$ 2,000
2. 100 feet drifting & slashing underground	\$10,000
3. 1600 feet of underground diamond-drilling	\$16,000
4. 2300 feet of surface diamond-drilling	\$46,000
5. Assaying	\$ 3,000
6. Engineering and supervision	\$ 3,000
7. Allow 10% for contingencies	\$ 8,000
TOTAL	<hr/> \$88,000 <hr/>

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Ridge Property to the Directors
of United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P)

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, Alan James Reed of the Village of Ashcroft in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that :-

1. I am a geologist employed by Highmont Mining Corp. Ltd. (N.P.L.) of 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Leeds with a B.Sc. (Hons. 1963) in Geology.
3. I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia and the Province of Ontario.
4. I have practised my profession since 1963 while employed with the Geological Survey of Jamaica, Siscoe Metals of Ontario Ltd., and Highmont Mining Corporation Ltd.
5. This report is based upon geological fieldwork performed by me during June - August 1974 and July - September 1975 and upon information contained in the references cited.

Alan J. Reed

A.J.Reed, P.Eng

June 24, 1976

A.J. Reed, P.Eng.
309 McGill Road
Kamloops, B.C.

I, Alan James Reed, hereby certify that this letter refers to my report entitled,

"The London Ridge Property of United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.), Slocan M.D., British Columbia"

I hereby certify that I have no interest in this property and am not an employee of United Hearne Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.).

Signed By: Alan J. Reed
27th July, 1977

Seal of: A.J. Reed
Professional Engineer
Province of British
Columbia



THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Form 12

Securities Act

Date Accepted
For Filing July 29, 1977

SUPERINTENDENT OF BROKERS
AND
VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
VANCOUVER CURB EXCHANGE

STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Name of Exchange

UNITED HEARNE RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)

Name of Issuer

14th Floor - 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Address of Head Office of Issuer

9th Floor, 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Address of Registered Office of Issuer

#902 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Address of Records Office (Section 38 - Companies Act)

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Name & address of Registrar & Transfer Agent
for Issuer's shares in British Columbia.

Neither the Superintendent of Brokers nor the Vancouver Stock Exchange/Vancouver Curb Exchange has in any way passed upon the merits of the securities offered hereunder and any representation to the contrary is an offence.

I. DETAILS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING TO THE OFFERING OF SECURITIES.

NEW OFFERING

By an Agreement (the "Agency Agreement") dated July 22, 1977, McDermid, Miller & McDermid Limited of #1000 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., as to 100,000 shares and Continental Carlisle Douglas Ltd. of 600 - 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., as to 50,000 shares (the "Agents"), agreed to act as the Issuer's Agents, and use their best efforts to sell to the public in British Columbia 150,000 shares of the Issuer at the market price prevailing from time to time on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, but not less than \$3.00 per share. The offering will commence on a date specified by the Vancouver Stock Exchange, being the "effective date" set forth on the first page hereof, and continue for a period of 30 trading days or until all of the 150,000 shares are sold, whichever shall first occur.

The Agents will receive an aggregate fee of \$500.00 on the effective date and a commission of six (6%) percent of the gross sales at the time shares are sold. In the event all shares are sold, the Agent will receive an additional one and one-half percent (1½%) of gross sales, less the initial fee of \$500.00.

The closing bid price for the shares of the Issuer on the last trading date prior to the date of the certificates of this Statement of Material Facts was \$3.05 per share.

The Agents, subject to the By-Laws of the Vancouver Stock Exchange, may also make purchases and sales of the shares of the Issuer for the purpose of maintenance of an orderly market for the shares of the Issuer and to assist in the distribution of the offered shares. Insiders of the Issuer may purchase some of the shares offered hereby. The Issuer's shares are listed only on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

The range of the market price of the shares of the Issuer and the volume of sale for each of the four weeks immediately preceding the date of the certificates to this Statement of Material Facts, on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, is as follows:

<u>Week</u>	<u>Market Range</u>	<u>Volume</u>
June 20-24	\$2.00-\$2.50	30,400
June 27-July 1	\$2.39-\$2.50	17,300
July 4-8	\$2.40-\$2.58	57,100
July 11-15	\$2.50-\$3.00	66,800

The following beneficially own, directly or indirectly, in excess of 5% of each class of issued shares of the Agents:

McDermid, Miller & McDermid Limited

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percentage Held</u>
Wardon Investments Ltd. 10th Floor 675 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C.	10,000	100%