93A/12W

680489

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 23, 1983

THIS PROSPECTUS CONSTITUTES A PUBLIC OFFERING OF THESE SECURITIES ONLY IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN ACCEPTED FOR FILING 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.

NEW ISSUE **PROSPECTUS**

CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)

800,000 UNITS WITH EACH UNIT CONSISTING OF ONE COMMON SHARE WITHOUT PAR VALUE AND TWO SERIES "A" SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS

Units	Price to Public	Commission	Net Proceeds to be Received by Company (1)
Per Unit	.75	.10	.65
Total	$ 600,000.00	$ 80,000.00	$ 520,000.00

(1) Before deduction of legal, audit and printing expenses payable by the Company estimated at $35,000.00.

These Units may be considered speculative securities, see the caption "Speculative Aspects" on page 11.

There is no known body of commercial ore on the Company's properties. Some of the Company's properties consist of unsurveyed recorded mineral claims, and with respect to those claims, their existence and location could be in doubt.

There is no current market for the shares of the Company.

If all of the Units offered by this Prospectus are sold to the public, this issue will represent 29.36% of the shares then outstanding as compared to 56.33% that will then be owned by the directors, promoters, control persons and underwriters issued for cash and property.

Shareholders, partners, employees and/or associates of Canarim Investment Corporation Ltd. own directly 125,000 common shares in the capital of the Company, which shares were purchased in the Company's non-reporting stage at $.30 per share.

We, as Agent, conditionally offer these Units subject to prior sale, if, as and when issued by the Company and accepted by us in accordance with the conditions contained in the Agency Agreement referred to under "Share Offering and Plan of Distribution" on page 10 of this Prospectus subject to approval of all legal matters on behalf of the Company by Douglas, Symes & Brissenden and on behalf of the Agent by Swinton & Co.

CANARIM INVESTMENT CORPC
22nd floor, 609 Granville St
Vancouver, B.C.

CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.

DATED: September 16, 1983

BERNARD T. GALLANT
PRESIDENT

510, 840 - 6th Avenue S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E5

Telephone 233-2200

REPORT ON THE
SLIDE PROPERTY
SLIDE MOUNTAIN AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

for

CURATOR RESOURCES LTD.

by

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

I.M. WATSON

15 May 1983
Vancouver, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Illustrations

INTRODUCTION

In April, 1983, I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd. was commissioned by Mr. B. Gallant, President of Curator Resources Ltd., to prepare a report on the Slide property at Slide Mountain on the Quesnel River, B.C.

The Slide claims are adjoined to the east by the QR and Maud properties, held by Dome Mines Limited. The QR property hosts a porphyry gold-copper deposit containing drill indicated reserves of 950,000 tons grading 0.21 ozs Au/ton (Dome Annual Report, 1982). Both the QR and Maud properties are currently being explored and developed by Dome.

Canorex Resources Inc. staked the Slide property in March 1981 on the basis of (1) proximity to the Dome gold zone, (2) favourable geological environment, and (3) aeromagnetic anomalies suggesting the presence of a syeno-diorite intrusion, essential to the Dome QR type of deposit.

During 1982, a programme consisting of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys was carried out on the Slide property by I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd. The exploration target was a porphyry gold-copper ore body, using the Dome QR deposit as a model.

This report is based upon the results of that programme (Watson, 1983) and upon data available in the various assessment reports and B.C. Department of Mines publications, noted under 'References'.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Slide property is situated 70 kilometres north-east of Williams Lake and 48 kilometres south-east of Quesnel, at Slide Mountain on the north bank of the Quesnel River, Caribou Mining Division of B.C. (Fig. 1).

The property is centred at Latitude $50^{o}40'$, Longitude $120^{o}48'$, and the NTS map sheet reference is 93A/12W.

FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP

1:250,000

Road access to the property is by the Quesnel River/Dragon Mountain road from Quesnel to Gravell Ferry and thence by a new graded and ditched forestry road to Ducks Creek, at the north-eastern corner of the Slide property. The road continues south-east across the Slide claims to the Dome camp on the QR property. Road distance from Quesnel to the Slide property is 55 kilometres.

Two cat roads, presently impassable by vehicle, provide access to the south-eastern and south-western parts of the property.

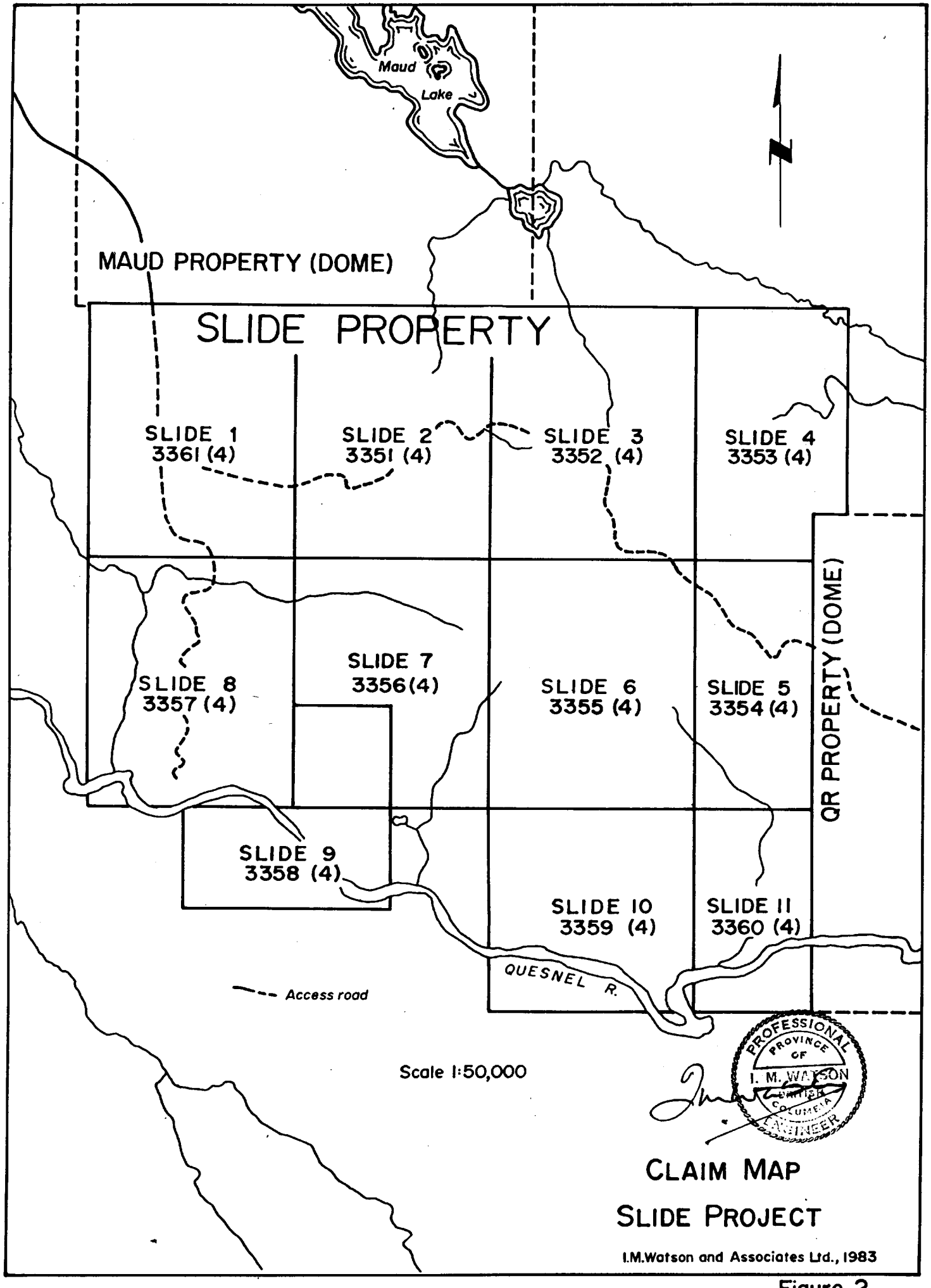
PHYSIOGRAPHY

The greater part of the property lies north of the Quesnel River, and is characterised by gently sculptured, low relief topography coated by thick immature forest. The north-westerly glacial trend and the predominant north-westerly strike of the Quesnel Belt rocks impose a strong topographic 'grain'. The Quesnel River runs along and just within the southern boundary of the property, and the high steep banks and cliffs provide the greatest relief on the property, from 620 metres to over 1100 metres at Slide Mountain.

Outcrop is relatively abundant, for this part of the country, and forms steep bluffs along the Quesnel and prominent, rounded, north-westerly trending ridges along the centre and north portion of the property.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 11 claims, containing a total of 186 units listed as follows (Fig. 2):



CLAIM MAP

SLIDE PROJECT

I.M.Watson and Associates Ltd., 1983

Figure 2

CLAIM NAME	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORDING DATE
Slide 1	20	3361	April 8, 1981
Slide 2	20	3351	April 8, 1981
Slide 3	20	3352	April 8, 1981
Slide 4	15	3353	April 8, 1981
Slide 5	15	3354	April 8, 1981
Slide 6	20	3355	April 8, 1981
Slide 7	20	3356	April 8, 1981
Slide 8	20	3357	April 8, 1981
Slide 9	8	3358	April 8, 1981
Slide 10	16	3359	April 8, 1981
Slide 11	12	3360	April 8, 1981

The Slide 1-11 claims were staked by Canorex in March, 1981. According to information supplied by Vanco and Curator, the claims are registered in the name of Vanco Explorations Ltd., and, under the terms of the Canorex-Vanco joint venture agreement, were owned jointly and equally by both companies. Subsequently, the Canorex interest has been optioned to Curator Resources Ltd.

Sufficient work has been filed to keep the claims in good standing until April, 1989.

All of the current claim/witness posts seen by the writer conformed to regulations and their positions on the ground have been depicted with acceptable accuracy.

HISTORY, SLIDE PROPERTY AREA

Earliest activity appears to have been placer gold operations on the Quesnel River and Birrell Creek, but there are no records of this work in the government reports.

Since the mid 1960's, exploration of the Slide Mountain area has been focussed mainly on chalcocite, bornite and tetrahedrite showings in the limestone outcropping along the north bank of the Quesnel River, in the area no covered by the Slide 7, 8 and 9 claims.

The following is a summary of known exploration work in the Slide property area.

'1960's' - Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. carried out bulldozer trenching and sampling of the limestone hosted copper showings.

1966-67 - Caribou Gold Quartz carried out a soil sampling survey. 1857 samples were collected from a 400' X 200' grid (Mason and Mitchell, 1967).

1970 - Nippon Mining Company of Canada made a reconnaissance soil sampling survey over the 400 claim Slide group (Shuts and Chisholm AR 2858, 1970). This was followed by detailed soil sampling, geological mapping, I.P. and magnetometer surveys over a 33 claim area in the south-western part of the claim group (Shuts and Chisholm AR 2857, 1970; and Baird AR 2859, 1970).

1976 - Shell Canada Resources Ltd. optioned the RIV group of the 20 claims, and carried out a programme of prospecting, test-pitting and sampling over the mineralised limestones.

1981 - Canorex Resources Inc. staked the Slide 1-11 claims (186 units) in March, 1981. In April, 1981, Canorex sampled the main drainages on the Slide property and in September of the same year 139 kilometres of picket-line grid were established over the north-eastern part of the property, covering part of a prominent airborne magnetic high.

In October, 1981, Canorex optioned the Slide claims to Norcen Energy Resources Limited. This option was subsequently transferred to Vanco Explorations Ltd. in April, 1982.

1982 - During 1982, I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd. mapped and prospected the property. The existing grid was extended by an additional 47 kilometres to cover all of the northern part of the claim group, and geochemical, magnetometer and VLF EM surveys were completed over the lines.

THE QR GOLD DEPOSIT

The Dome QR gold deposit is the model used as a guide for exploration of the Slide property. The QR zone was originally discovered in 1975 by Fox Geological Consultants Ltd. who were carrying out exploration for porphyry copper deposits on behalf of Newconex Canadian Exploration and Dome Exploration Ltd. Attention to this area was attracted by the airborne magnetic anomaly. Geochemical soil sampling outlined a strong gold copper anomaly, and subsequent drilling revealed interesting gold assays in a pyrite-epidote alteration zone adjacent to a syeno-diorite stock (Gambardella and Richardson, 1978).

In May, 1982, following further drilling and calculation of reserves, Dome's annual report announced drilled reserves of 950,000 tons grading 0.21 ozs Au/ton "in a compact near surface deposit"; also reported was "the delineation of several geochemical/geophysical targets within the same favourable geological environment as the original discovery."

In early 1983, Dome announced a new drill programme on targets west and north of the discovery zone.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Slide property lies within the Quesnel Belt at the Morehead Lake-Quesnel River area 'constriction'. The succession in this area consists mainly of Mesozoic Takla Group volcanic rocks and derived sediments, and minor marine sediments. Intruding the volcanics and sediments are complex intrusive

stocks and sills of quartz-monzonite, diorite and syenite. Examples of this type of intrusion, with associated porphyry copper type mineralisation, are Mt. Polley (Cariboo Bell) and Morehead Creek stocks south of the Quesnel River and the QR and Maud property stocks north of the Quesnel River (Bailey, 1976).

The trend of the Belt is dominantly north north-westerly, with dips towards central axis; at the Quesnel River, this trend swings abruptly east-west.

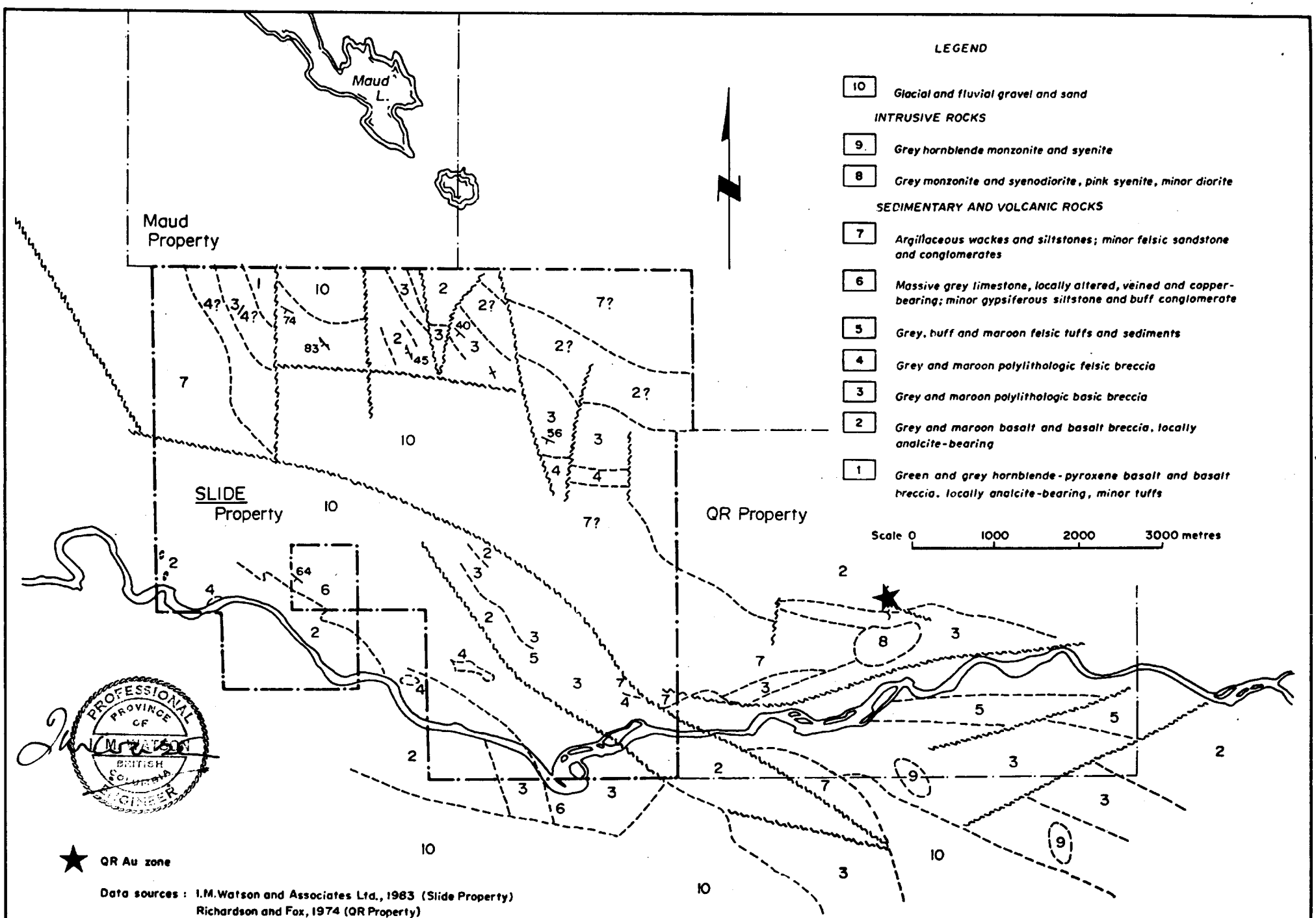
The structural style of the Belt is characterised by north-easterly trending block-faults. Folding is rare. A major north-westerly trending lineament or fault system is recognisable north and south of the Slide Mountain area, and coincides with the alkalic stocks at Maud, Shiko and Kwun Lakes (Bailey, 1976).

SLIDE PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Prior to the 1982 programme, mapping of the Slide property had been confined to a small area in the southern part of the claim group, along the steep bluffs on the north bank of the Quesnel River. This work was done by Nippon Mining in 1970 during their investigation of the copper bearing limestone (Shuts and Chisholm, 1970).

The 1982 mapping programme has shown that the property is underlain by a dominantly volcanic sequence, and less abundant sedimentary rocks.

The volcanic suite is lithologically complex and structurally chaotic, and interpretation and correlation are correspondingly difficult. Two main types of volcanic rocks have been recognised: coarse basic to felsic polylithic breccias; and basalts and basalt breccias. There are numerous sub-units and varieties of these main types, some of which are mappable and distinguishable with the aid of the magnetometer and VLF EM data. The stratigraphic order of the units is far from certain, but an attempt has been made to construct a succession based on field observation and by correlation with Bailey's work to the south (Fig. 3).



GEOLOGY - SLIDE PROJECT

Figure 3

Lithology

A. Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks

Unit 1 - Grey Green pyroxene hornblende basalts and basalt breccias.
These rocks are well exposed on the high ground in the north and west central part of the property, north of the access road. They are typically grey and grey green, coarsely crystalline, hornblende pyroxene basalts, containing distinctive near-euhedral pyroxene phenocrysts.

The basalts contain finely disseminated magnetite and are strongly magnetic, causing a large and very strong magnetic anomaly.

Unit 2 - Grey and maroon basalt and basalt breccias .
The unit outcrops in the north central part of the property, on Slide Mountain, along the Quesnel River, and on Birrell Creek. It is also thought to occur as a north-westerly trending belt across the north-eastern corner of the claim block, correlating with the magnetic high in that area.

The basalts weather grey-green and maroon, probably depending on the degree of oxidation, and are dark grey, fine grained, and in part amygdular.

Units 3/4 - Polylithologic basic/felsic breccias.
The breccia units are the most abundant and widely spread rock types seen on the property. The thickness of the units is probably several hundreds of metres. The basic breccias (Unit 3) are well exposed in a series of north-westerly trending ridges in the eastern half of the property, and form steep bluffs and cliffs along the Quesnel River in the south-east corner of the claim group. The felsic breccias (Unit 4) have a less well-defined distribution, and have been mapped as widely separated outcrops in a broad west-north westerly trending belt across the property.

Felsic breccias also outcrop along the Quesnel River scarp, in the south central part of the property.

Unit 5 - Felsic tuffs and sediments.

The felsic tuffs appear to be at least spatially related to the felsic breccias of Unit 4, and may represent more distal deposits or the results of an intervening period of more quiescent eruption.

A thick section of syenitic/feldspathic tuff outcrops on the northern bank of the Quesnel River, immediately south and east of Unit 6 limestone.

Unit 6 - Limestone, maroon gypsiferous siltstone, conglomerate.

The limestones outcrop on the north shore of the Quesnel River, 2.5 kilometres west of Slide Mountain, The outcrops of Bailey's Unit 3D limestone on the south side of the river, three kilometres to the south-east, may be the same unit offset by a major fault along the Quesnel River.

The limestone strikes east and dips moderately to steeply south. It is dark grey, very fine grained, massive to thinly bedded. Fracturing is common, ranging from a fine network of calcite healed hair-fractures to strongly defined breaks which have provided passage and depositional channels for copper minerals. Mineralisation, though widely distributed, is erratic and patchy, and consists of tetrahedrite, chalcocite and bornite. Immediately east and apparently stratigraphically above the limestone, there are outcrops and float of maroon and grey, finely banded, gypsiferous siltstone. Bands of buff grit and conglomerate lie within and adjacent to the limestone.

Unit 7 - Argillites, siltstones, conglomerates.

The recessively weathering sediments are poorly exposed. Dark grey, fine grained, very finely bedded argillite outcrops in the south eastern part of the property in contact with polylithologic breccias. Highly sheared and fractured argillite is exposed in bulldozer road cuts and along the east bank of the creek on the Slide 11 claim.

Narrow bands of argillite and siltstone have also been noted in the north central part of the property, south of the access road.

B. Intrusive Rocks

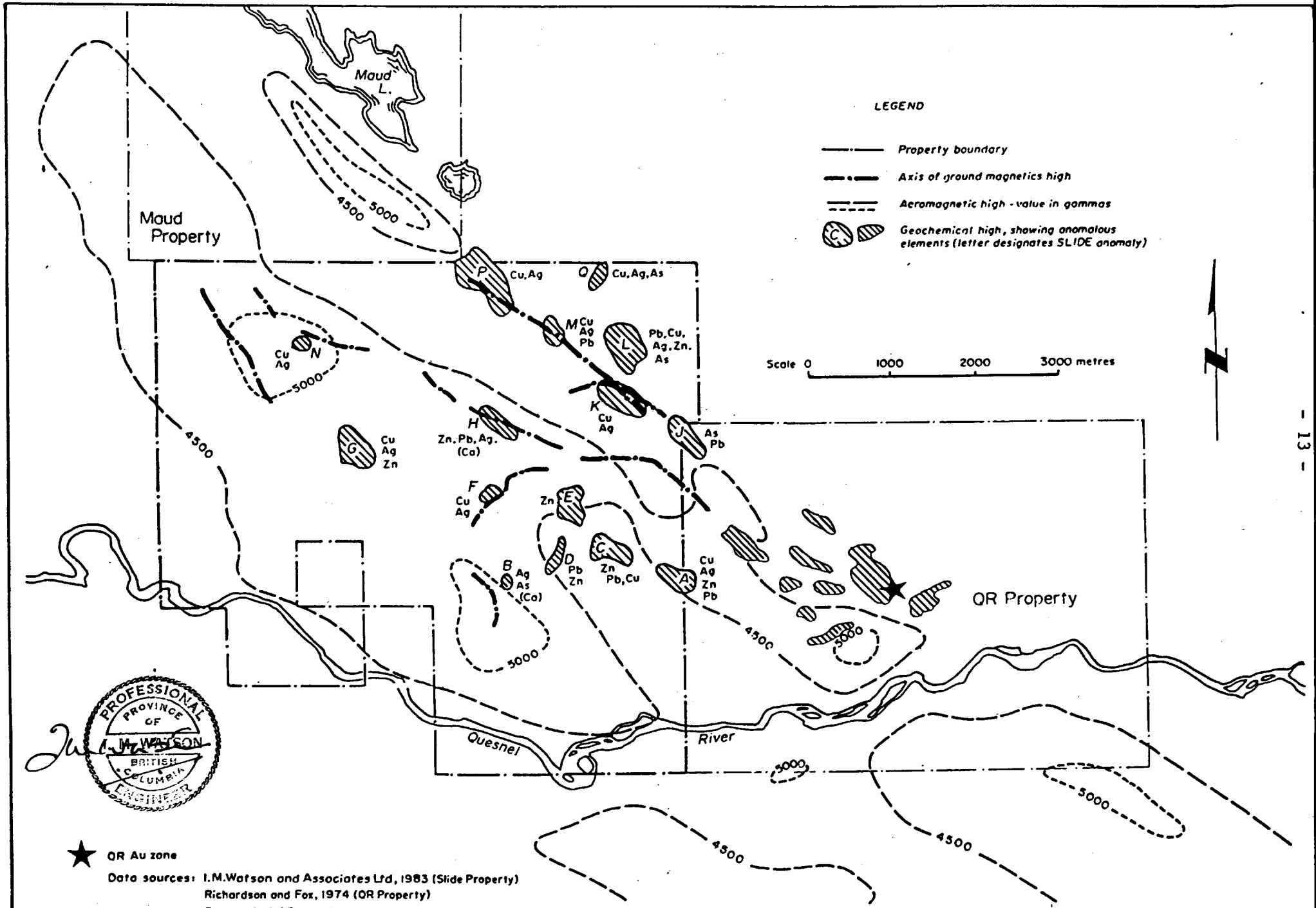
The Dome QR gold-copper porphyry deposit is believed to be related to a complex syeno-diorite-monzonite stock (unit 8). Similar intrusions have been found within the Quesnel Belt at Mount Polley, Morehead Creek and Shiko and Kwun Lakes (Bailey, 1976). Each of these intrusions has prominent associated airborne magnetic anomalies, similar to those presently being investigated on the Slide property.

Overburden conceals much of the anomaly areas on the property, but mapping to date has revealed the presence of minor intrusions of feldspar porphyry and hornblende porphyry. The hornblende prophyries are of particular interest as a possible indicator of the presence of a QR type stock; Richardson (1978) reports a swarm of hornblende porphyry dykes adjacent and apparently related to the QR stock.

On the Slide property, concentrations of hornblende porphyry sills and dykes have been found in the area of the northern and southern airborne magnetic highs.

Structure

No folding has been encountered on the Slide property. The general north-westerly strike is modified by faulting. As a result, there are abrupt breaks in continuity of lithology and changes in strike across the property. Interpretation of faulting has been made from field observations of shearing, fracturing, lithological discontinuity, and topographic lineaments, combined with the magnetometer and VLF EM results.



GEOPHYSICAL-GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION : SLIDE PROJECT

Figure 4

1982 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The programme consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, linecutting, geochemical soil sampling and magnetometer and VLF EM surveys. The geochemical surveys were conducted over a 186 kilometre grid covering the northern 60% of the property.

Results are summarised below and on the accompanying geological and geophysical compilation (Figs. 3 & 4) derived from the 1982 programme 1:5000 scale detail plans.

1. Geological mapping, supplemented by the geophysical surveys, shows that the Slide property is underlain by a volcanic sedimentary sequence lithologically similar to and correlatable with that on the adjoining QR property to the east (Fig. 3), as defined by Richardson and Fox (1974).

2. The magnetometer survey has confirmed the general disposition and trend of the airborne anomaly, and has outlined the prominent magnetic highs in the north and south central areas of the property. Other significant magnetic anomalies are shown as axial trends on Fig. 4.

   The north-westerly trending magnetic high in the north-eastern corner of the property is believed to correlate with a belt of mafic volcanics, probably Unit 2 basalts/basalt breccias, and is of particular interest for the following reasons:

   a) It is coincident with multi-element and gold geochemical soil anomalies.
   b) A more intense slightly arcuate magnetic high at the southern end of the zone (between geochemical anomalies K and L) may be indicative of a small or deeply buried QR type intrusion.
   c) The magnetic and geochemical trends are 'on strike' between the Dome QR zone to the south-east and the prominent airborne magnetic anomaly on the Maud property to the north-west, an area also currently being explored by Dome.

3. The distribution of the 15 multi-element and 50+ gold geochemical soil anomalies is shown on Fig. 4; also shown are the copper-gold anomalies and the approximate position of the gold zone on Dome's QR property (Richardson, 1978).

   The gold and multi-element anomalies on the Slide property tend to be more heavily concentrated in the eastern half of the claim group, especially along the northwesterly trending magnetic belt referred to in (2) above. Anomalies J, K, L, M and P, which lie within this zone are of particular interest. K, L, and P are considered to merit first priority. K (Cu, Ag) and L (Pb, Cu, Ag, Zn, As) flank the small arcuate magnetic anomaly (see 2(b) above); P (Cu, Ag) is the strongest and largest anomaly in the belt, and occurs in an area of apparent structural disruption.

4. Geological mapping and prospecting has shown that the southern part of the Slide property is underlain by favourable volcanic and sedimentary rocks, similar to those to the north and on the QR property. The geophysical and geochemical surveys will have to be extended in order to fully test this area.

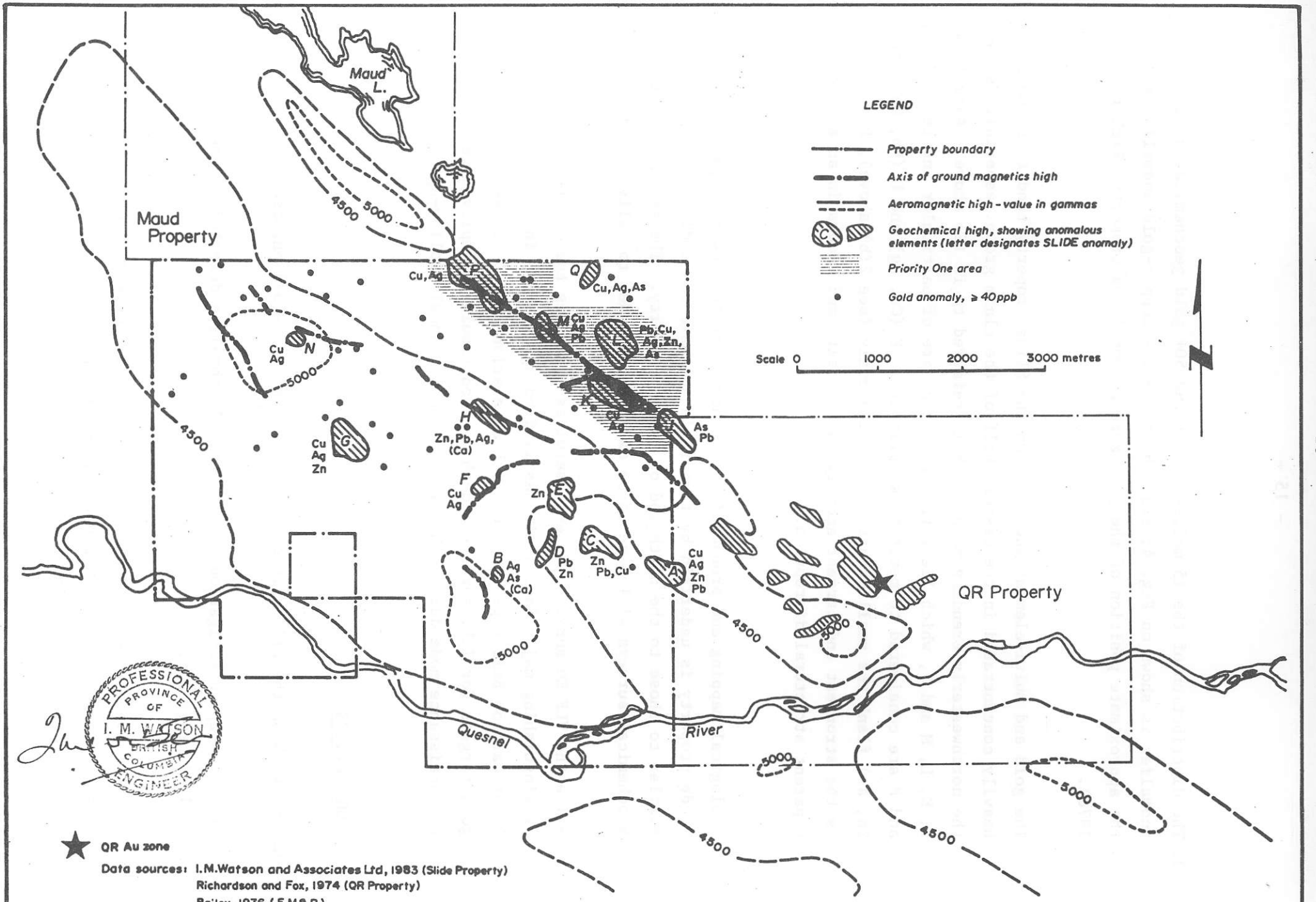
5. While the VLF EM survey has been useful as a mapping tool, particularly in distinguishing major faults, it has limited application in the detection of QR or Cariboo Bell type sulphide rich alteration zones. These zones present good targets for I.P. surveys and the method should be employed in a reconnaissance mode during the first phase of anomaly follow-up.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work on the Slide property should have a two-fold purpose:

a) Follow-up investigation of geochemical anomalies detected by the 1982 programme.

b) Extension of the geochemical and geophysical surveys to cover the southern portion of the property, particularly the area over and surrounding the prominent airborne magnetic anomaly.



GEOPHYSICAL-GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION : SLIDE PROJECT

Figure 5

A staged programme is recommended; first priority should be given to the follow-up investigation of the 1982 programme anomalies. Subsequent work would consist of detailed exploration of the southern portion of the property.

The recommended exploration programme for 1983 is summarised as follows:

Phase I (See Fig. 5, 'Priority One' area)

1. Geochemical survey. Detailed follow-up soil sampling of the J, K, L, M and P and all gold anomalies.

2. Linecutting. Establishment of a picket line grid to provide control for an I.P. survey to test the north-westerly trending magnetic/geochemical zone in the north-eastern corner of the property (12 kms. reconnaissance grid).

3. Geophysical survey. 12 kms. reconnaissance I.P. to test the above zone, with traverses at approximately 0.5 kilometre spacings, the target is sulphides (pyrite) in pyrite-epidote alteration zones of the QR type.

   Detailed follow-up will depend on the results of the reconnaissance work.

Phase II

1. Trenching. Bulldozer trenching, dependent on the results of the geochemical and I.P. surveys.

2. If funds permit, follow-up investigation of the other multi-element geochemical anomalies should be undertaken.

Further work will depend on the results of Phases I and II.

Exploration of the southern portion of the property is not contemplated during 1983, at this stage.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Phase I

Salaries and administration	$ 28,000	
Accommodation and travel	5,000	
Communications, freight	1,600	
Vehicle expenses	2,900	
Equipment rental	3,500	
Equipment purchase	3,000	
Geochemical analyses, assays	5,700	
Reproduction, maps	1,600	
Drafting	2,000	
Linecutting	14,500	
Contract geophysics (I.P.)	15,000	
Subtotal		$ 82,800

Phase II

Salaries and administration	$ 5,000	
Accommodation, travel	1,500	
Communications, freight	400	
Vehicle expenses	600	
Equipment rental	4,000	
Assays	1,000	
Subtotal		12,500
TOTAL		$ 95,300

Submitted:

I. M. Watson, P.Eng.

May 13, 1983

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
I. M. WATSON

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ivor Moir Watson, of 584 East Braemar Road, North Vancouver, hereby certifiy that

1. I am a consulting geologist with offices at 410 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland (B.Sc. Geology 1955).

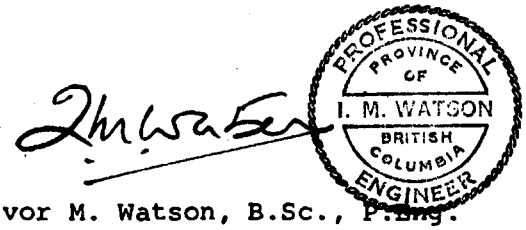
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of B.C., and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. This report is based on:
   a) my personal knowledge of the property as manager of the exploration programme carried out by I.M. Watson & Associates Ltd. during the period July 4th to October 5th, 1982.
   b) a study of all available company and government reports.

6. I have no interest nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the securities or properties of Curator Resources Limited.

7. I consent to the inclusion of this report in a prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.



Ivor M. Watson, B.Sc., P.Eng.

May 13th, 1983
Vancouver

REFERENCES (1)

Bailey, D.G.	1976	Notes to Accompany Preliminary Map. No. 20 Morehead Lake Area, B.C. (B.C. Department of Mines)
Campbell, R.B.	1961	Preliminary Map 93A West Quesnel River GSC Map 3-1961
Domes Mines Ltd.	1982	Annual Report
McInnis, M.	1981	Summary Report on the Slide Claim Group For Canorex International, Inc.
	1982	Linecutting and Geochemical Report on the Slide 1-11 Claims
Watson, I.M.	1982	Summary Review of Data and Exploration Proposal, Slide Mountain Property. For Vanco Exploration Ltd.
	1983	Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Assessment Report on the Slide A and B Groups.
Tipper et al	1979	GSC Map 1424A Parsnip River.

REFERENCES (2) Assessment Reports

a) Slide Mountain Area

AR 960 1967 - Report on Geochemical Survey C.G.Q. Group
E. Mason and J. Mitchell (Cariboo Gold Quartz Co. Ltd.)

AR 2857 1970 - Geological and Geochemical Surveys on Slide and
River Groups K. Shuts and E. Chisholm
(Nippon Mining of Canada Ltd.)

AR 2858 1970 - Geochemical Reconnaissance Survey on Slide Group
K. Shuts and E. Chisholm (Nippon Mining of Canada Ltd.)

AR 2859 1970 - Report on I.P. and Magnetometer Surveys
Slide Mountain Project J.G. Baird
(Nippon Mining of Canada Ltd.)

AR 6251 1976 - Prospecting Assessment Report on RIV Claim Group
J.Brander and R. Moore (Shell Canada Resources Ltd.)

b) QR (PR) Property (Dome Mines Ltd.)

AR 6079 1976 - Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the PR
Mineral Claims P. Fox

AR 6730 1978 - Soil Geochemical, Magnetic and Geological Surveys
on the QR Claim Group P. Richardson

AR 6967 1978 - Percussion Drilling on the QR 1 and QR 3 Claims
A. Gambardella and P. Richardson

CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPANY

The foregoing constitutes a full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Prospectus as required by Part 7 of the Securities Act and the regulations under it.

DATED: September 16, 1983

JAMES DOUGLAS TOCHER,
Chairman of the Board,
Director and Promoter

BERNARD THOMAS GALLANT,
President, Director and
Promoter

GEORGE RAMON HUGO,
Secretary, Director and
Promoter

CANOREX MINERALS LTD.

Per: _____
Promoter

CERTIFICATE OF THE AGENT

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 Part 7 of the Securities Act, and the regulations under it.

DATED: September 16, 1983

CANARIM INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.

Per: _____