1989 "SNAPSHOT" REVIEW FORM

Property/Project

Authors

803638 R. K. KIRKELAN

Name

NTS

: KERR

: 104B8

Robert S. Hewton

Claims : KERR 7-10,12,15,41) KERR 99-104

178 units

Brian P. Butterworth

Acreage: 7225 Acres

Commodities: Cu, Au, Ag.

The property is 70% owned by Western Canadian and 30%

by Sulphurets Gold Corporation.

History

Past Exploration Techniques Whom

Вy

Amount

Type

Cost

1984 - 1987

Sulphurets Gold 1794 m Prospecting,

mapping,

\$ 978,000

Corporation and Western Canadian

Bv

Mining Corporation

geochemistry, trenching,

diamond drilling.

Past Development (if any)

Whom

Amount

Type

Cost

NONE

Past Production (if any)

By Whom

Tonnage(s)

Method

Grade

NONE

Reasons for shut-down

Geology

Regional

Hazelton Group rocks of the Stewart Complex near the western edge of the Bowser Basin and east of the Coast Plutonic Complex have been divided into 5 subunits. 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, wester: dipping faults.

Alteration/

Ore Forming Minerals

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

Current Exploration Results

1987-1988

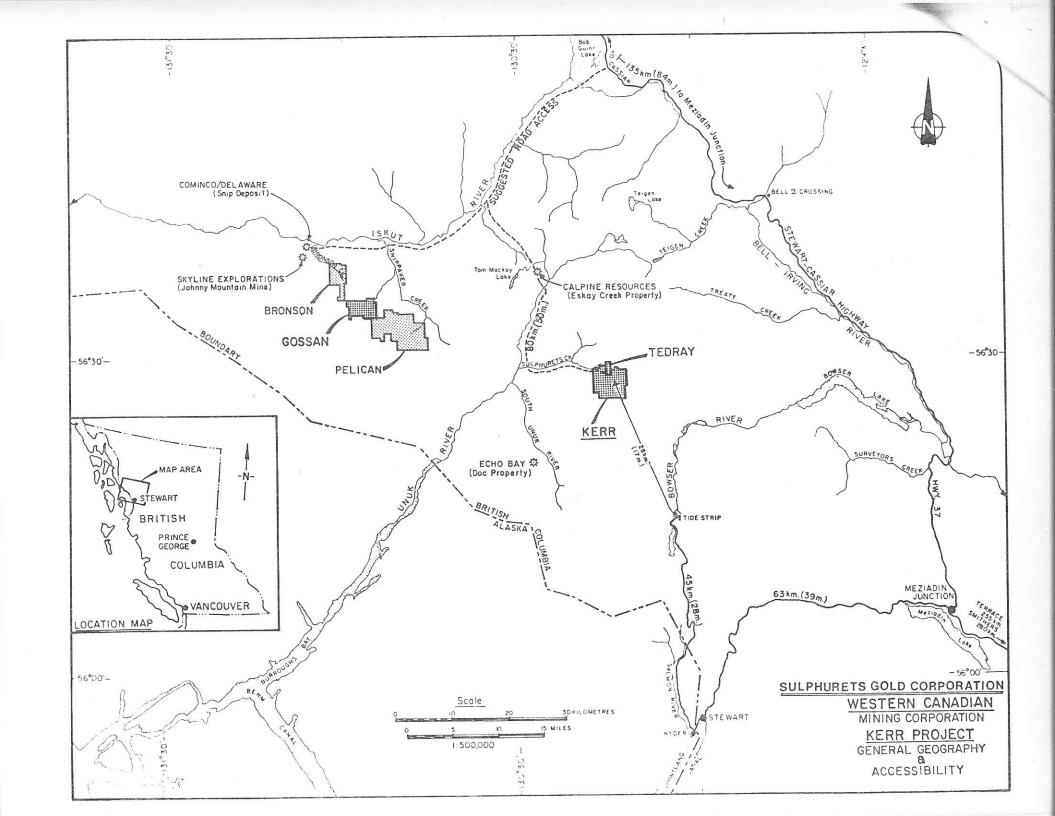
- i) Geology An area referred to as the Alteration Zone comprises quartz pyrite serecite schist bounded by fresh intermediate pyroclastic rocks. The Alteration Zone is subdivided into 4 domains by 5 north-south trending faults. Each domain has its own style of alteration and mineralization, the two most 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.

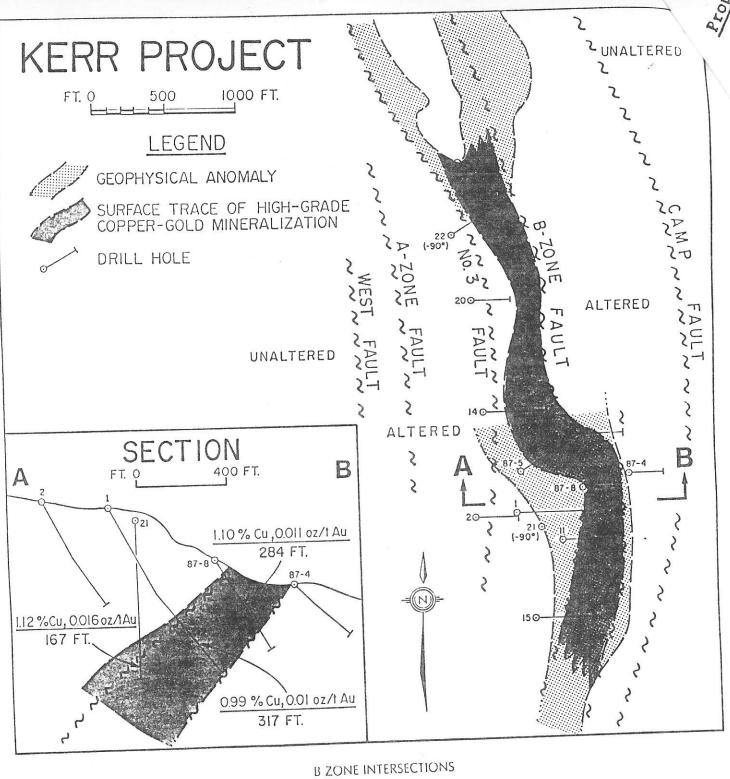
 iii) Geophysics Induced polarization has been effective in outlining the B Zone copper mineralization. An anomaly of low resistivity, high chargeability (high metal factor) is coincident with the B Zone. The anomaly continues 600 m north of the drilling and is still open. Magnetic surveys and VLF have 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	N/A		

given positive economics





DRILL	FROM	TO	LENGTH	COPPER %	GOLD oz/ton
DRILL HOLE K87-5 K87-8 K88-1 K88-11 K88-14 K88-15 *K88-16 *K88-16 *K88-17 K88-18 *K88-20 *K88-21	(ft) 469.2 93.2 578.1 167.3 108.3 296.9 216.5 135.5 68.9 249.3 531.8 226.7	(ft) 734.9 377.6 895.0 568.6 598.4 656.2 348.1 187.0 538.1 337.9 699.1 449.1	(ft) 265.7 284.4 316.9 401.3 490.1 359.3 131.6 51.5 469.2 88.6 167.3 222.4	0.61 1.10 0.94 1.25 0.54 0.62 0.96 0.69 0.70 1.17	0.009 0.011 0.010 0.011 0.006 0.008 0.013 0.009 0.012 0.009 0.016 0.011