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092J/3E

YEAR END REPORT

1981

WHISTLER PROJECT

by

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January 1982

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SUMMARY

The 1981 Whistler Program comprised detailed ground follow up involving rock sampling, EM 16, Resistivity, Max-Min surveys as well as additional soil sampling. During the months of October and November three targets were tested by diamond drilling.

The drilling encountered pyritized rhyolitic horizons intercalated with black shales that locally are graphitic in two of the holes. The pyritic bands were weakly anomalous in base metals. A third drill hole, on the north end of the property, cut the contact zone between intrusive diorites and basic volcanics, weakly anomalous copper values were found in the contact zone.

The work carried out by UMEX on the UMEX-SAMIM ground failed to give any positive encouragement for either vein or stratiform massive sulfide mineralization. No further work is recommended for 1982.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Whistler project is located within the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains, approximately 10 kilometers west of the municipality of Whistler and 42 and 90 kilometers north of Squamish and Vancouver respectively. The claims are within the Vancouver Mining Division in N.T.S. 92J/3E with approximate latitude and longitude coordinates being 50°06'N and 123°08'W (Figure 1).

The southern boundary of the claims lie three and one half kilometers north of Highway 99. During 1981 extensive upgrading work on the Cheakamus Pass portion of the Highway was done by Dawson Construction of Vancouver. Gravel roads give access to claims on both the east and west side of Callaghan Creek (Figure 2).

The region has strong relief with peaks exceeding 2,000 meters and valleys having an elevation of approximately 500 meters. On the Whistler project area, the lowest point is the Callaghan Creek at approximately 600 meters and the highest point being about 1,400 meters above sea level.

The British Columbia Railway passes several kilometers south of the property. Also, high tension power lines parallel Highway 99. The adjoining North Air Mines houses its personnel at either the mine in trailers or buses them to Squamish.

CONCESSION

The ground held by the UMEX-SAMIM Whistler joint venture program is given in Figure 2. In Table 1 below are given the details of the claims:

Name of Claim	Record No.	Month of Record	No. of Units	Expiry Date
Dasher	271	4	12	1983
Cupid	277	5	5	1983
Angel	311	8	8	1983
Prancer	272	4	20	1984
Hans	171	5	10	1983
Pet	172	5	4	1983
Hans 2	721	7	8	1982
Hans 3	722	7	12	1982
Hans 4	723	7	4	1982
Hans 5	801	11	4	1982

All of the above claims with the exception of Hans 5 have been put into one group (Dasher Group) on the 17th of March 1981. The total surface area controlled by UMEX on behalf of the joint venture is 1,640 HA.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by the Callaghan Creek roof pendent (Figure 3). This is one of the numerous volcanic-sedimentary roof pendents that trend northwesterly throughout the Coast Plutonic Complex. The volcanic-sedimentary roof pendent is possibly of Early Cretaceous age, suggesting that this may be coeval with the Gambier Group with which it shares many similarities. According to Miller and Sinclair[1] the

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[1] Miller, J.M.L. and Sinclair, A.J. (1978) Geology of part of the Callaghan Creek Roof Pendent, in Geological Fieldwork 1977, B.C. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources pp. 96-102.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

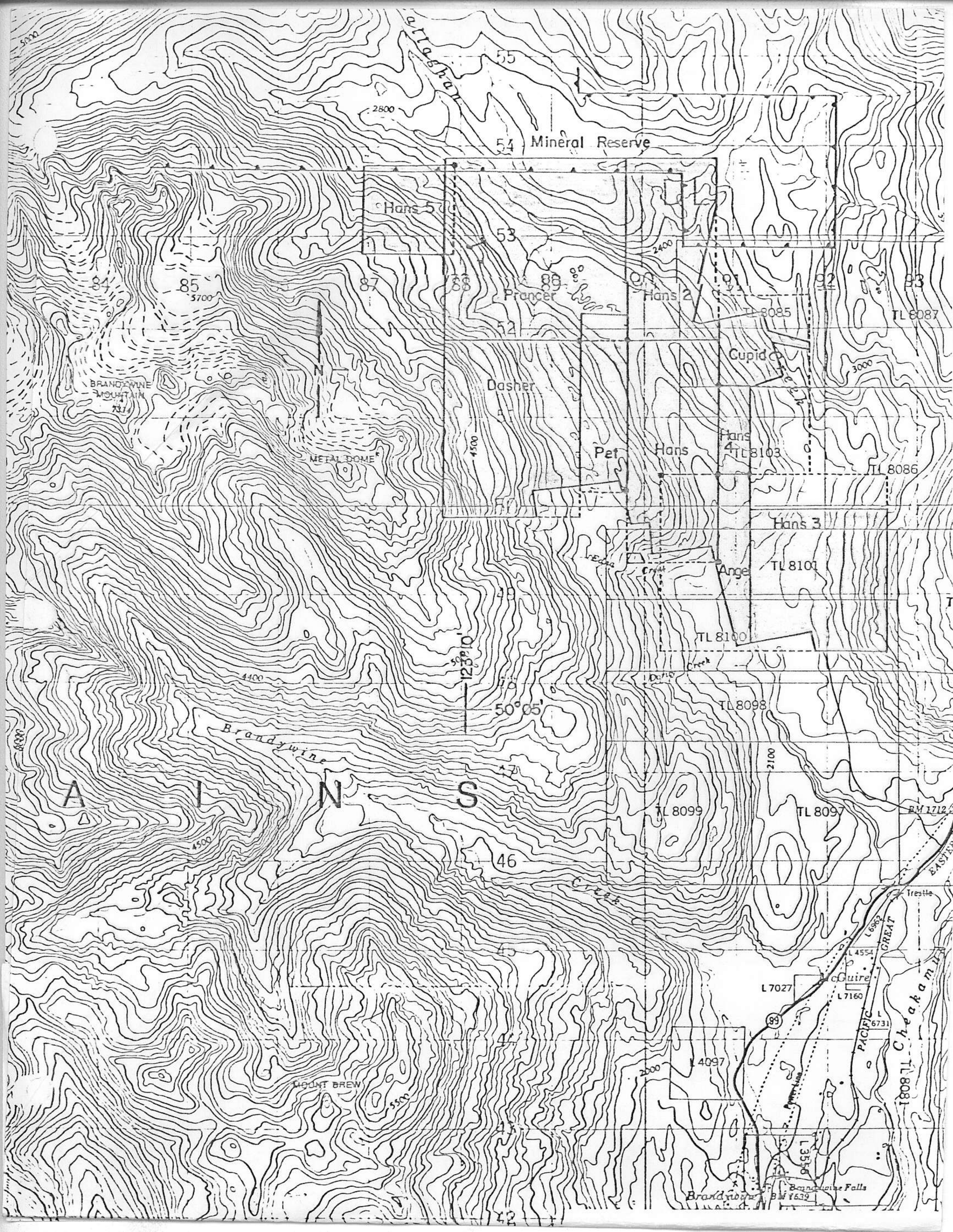
UMEX CORPORATION LTD.

FIGURE NO. 1

LOCATION OF WHISTLER PROJECT
AND CALLAGHAN CREEK ROOF PENDANTS
SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Produced by Geographic Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Dept. of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Victoria, B.C.

MAP NO 1S


Callaghan
55
54
Mineral Reserve
2800
Hans 5
53
2400
84
85
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
5700
Prancer
Hans 2
TL 8085
TL 8087
52
Cupid
3000
Creek
Dasher
N
BRANDYWINE MOUNTAIN
7314
4500
Hans
4
TL 8103
Pet
Hans
METAL DOME
TL 8086
50
Hans 3
Edna Creek
Angel
TL 8101
49
TL 8100
Daisy Creek
4400
123°10'
48
50°05'
TL 8098
Brandywine
47
2100
A I N S
TL 8099
TL 8097
BM 1712
4500
46
Creek
Trestle
EASTERN
GREAT
L 6962
L 4554
45
McGuire
L 7027
L 7160
99
L 6731
PACIFIC
Cheakamus
44
2000
L 4097
Power Line
TL 8081
MOUNT BREW
5500
43
L 3556
Brandywine
BM 1639
Brandywine Falls
42
5000

LEGEND

Tertiary

- 7 Volcanics a) Basalt
  b) Acidic Tuff
  c) Rhyolite

Cretaceous (or earlier)

- 6 Coast Plutonic Complex
- 5 Agglomerate a) Volcanic Breccia
- 4 Acidic Volcanic Rocks
- 3 Crystal Tuff
- 2 Agglomerate
- 1 Greenstone

— — — Contact (approximate, assumed)

Fault (approximate, assumed)

▲ Mine Adit

● Mineral Occurrence

.... Limit of Mapping

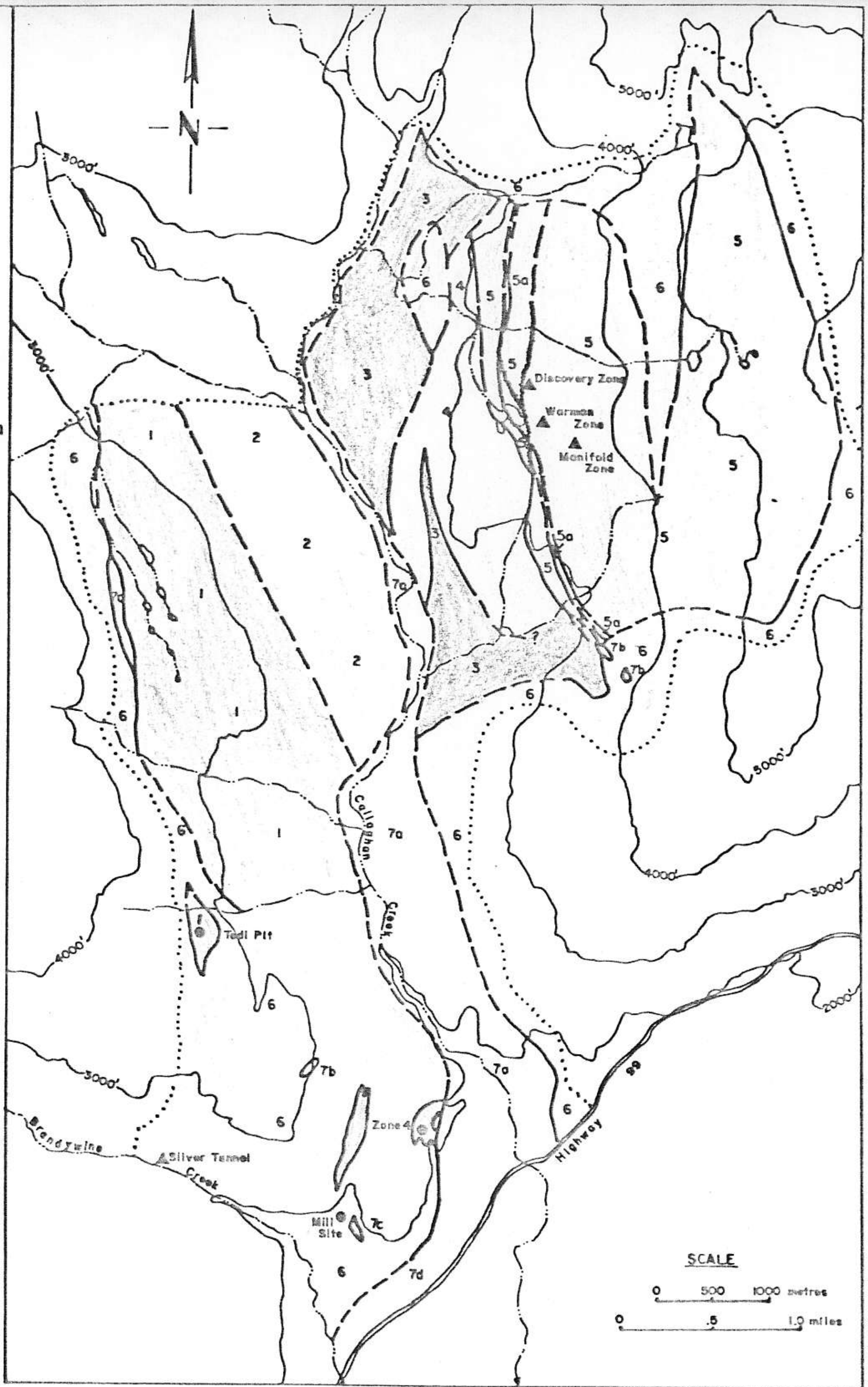


Figure No. 3

WHISTLER PROJECT 1981

General Geology of Part of the Callaghan Creek Roof Pendant

Scale:

UMEX CORPORATION LTD.

Drawn by: H. Holm
Date: May, 1981
Surveyed by: Miller, Sinclair

DWG. No.

NCI-350

Coast Plutonic complex intrusives range in composition from quartz diorite to quartz monzonite. A western zone of intrusions is predominantly Cretaceous, whereas an eastern zone is early Tertiary.

DETAILED GEOLOGY

In 1980 the claim area was mapped on a 1:10,000 scale, and in 1981 the volcanic sedimentary package on the western half of the claims was prospected carefully (Figures 4 and 5).

Considering the relative abundance of outcropping on most of the property, emphasis was placed on examining the areas of known soil geochemical anomalies, as well as conductors.

Some of the longer conductors were found to be underlain by a horizon containing pyritiferous sericite schist. This schist horizon can be traced for several hundred meters, and was found to contain quartz eyes in some places. Close to, and spatially above, the pyritic schist horizon there occurred a black shale band, which in places was quite graphitic. Small lenses of limestone also occurred within the shale. These acid-volcanic and predominantly clastic sedimentary horizons were less than one hundred meters thick, and were bound by more basic volcanic units probably of dacitic to andesitic composition on both sides. In places the basic volcanic rocks were strongly silicified giving rise to much lighter coloured rocks. Where silicification was very intense these would resemble rhyolites. The presence of these "rhyolitized andesites", adds to the difficulty of mapping in this area. The few whole rock analyses performed on some of the acid looking rocks as well as thin section examination seem to confirm that at least some of them are highly silicified and calcified rocks whose original composition it is no longer possible to ascertain.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Soil Geochemical Surveys

In 1981 additional soil geochemical surveys were carried out in the areas where the sampling densities of previous surveys was insufficient, or in areas where no previous sampling had been done. Figures 6-9 contain the results of all the geochemical surveys including the 1981 data. Figure 10 is a composite diagram showing the anomalous metal contents of the western part of the claim area on a 1:5,000 scale A total of 152 soil samples were collected in 1981.

Rock Geochemical Surveys

In order to give a better definition of the follow up targets a rock sampling program was done over the western portion of that claim area. Ninety five rock samples were collected. The greatest density of rock sampling was concentrated on the area underlain by the fairly continuous multi-element soil geochemical anomalies and coincident VLF-Em conductors. The majority of these rocks were analyzed for their Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au contents, with some of the rocks also being analyzed for their Hg and Ba contents (Figure 5). Samples taken on the weakly mineralized showing had anomalous values in all of these elements. Also in areas of weak mineralization, weak mercury anomalies were found to occur (up to 1,460 ppb). The barium values were quite low, indicating that the mineralization occurring in this area is not baritic, also no correlation was found to exist between the barium and the base metal contents.

There is a fairly good overall correlation between the distribution of the soil and rock geochemical anomalies. The intensities of the multi element anomalies in

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the rocks were of the same order of magnitude as were found in the soils (Figure 11).

The results of the rock sample survey are given in Table 2.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

The airborne survey done in 1980 indicated the presence of eight VLF-EM conductors. The follow up of these conductors was done to a large degree in the fall of 1980 (See Year End Report for 1980).

In 1981 the ground VLF-EM 16 survey was extended over the western half of the claim group underlain by the alternating acid and basic volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks. This was also the area of the most abundant soil geochemical anomalies. A total of 17.29 kilometers of lines were surveyed using a Geonics EM 16 unit; a total of 1700 readings were taken. The results of this survey given in Figure 12, indicate that the majority of the conductors fell along fairly continuous conductive trends. One can decipher approximately one dozen such conductive trends having lengths exceeding 300 meters (1000 feet), with a few of the conductors being traceable over a distance of over two kilometers. Some of the shorter conductors indicated may actually be part of longer structures, but for lack of information cannot be tied together. On the filtered data (Hjelt filter) these conductive zones had intensities that varied from 5% to over 50%, thereby indicating that overall these were fairly poor conductors with a very high variation of conductivity.

In addition to the ground VLF-EM survey a limited amount of MAX-MIN surveys were done on specific portions of the VLF conductors as well as on one of the airborne conductors. A total of 1,425 meters of MAX-MIN surveys using an APEX MAX-MIN II was carried out using 3 frequencies (222 Hz, 888 Hz and 3555 Hz).

On airborne conductor C-1 additional MAX-MIN surveys using 200 meter cable separation was done in 1981 (Figures 13 and 13A). Mr. McKantz of SAMIM examined the MAX-MIN data in conjunction with the SHOOT BACK results and concluded that this conductor was either a narrow shear or clay zone, or potentially overburden source. The data suggests that the conductor was shallow, and since the conductor occurs in a gravelly low lying area, it was assigned a low priority for follow up.

On the long conductor that coincides with the showing on the road as well as the soil and rock geochemical anomalies, one test line was run with the MAX-MIN to see if the VLF-EM 16 conductors can be picked up. The MAX-MIN survey was done with 50 meters spread on three frequencies. Only a very weak (< 10%) MAX-MIN response was detected on the 3555 Hz frequency (Figure 14). This corresponds to a VLF-EM filtered (Hjelt) response of 65.5%.

On the coincident EM 16 anomaly and soil geochemical anomalies on line 3800N (W grid) one line of MAX-MIN was done using both a 50 and a 100 meter cable length. The EM 16 anomaly which gave a conductivity of +14.6% on the HJELT filtered data, did not respond in any of the three frequencies of the MAX-MIN (Figure 15).

DIAMOND DRILLING

In 1981 three diamond drill holes totalling 240 meters (792 feet) were drilled on the Whistler project. The drilling was carried out by Drilcor Industries of Vancouver, B.C., using a Longyear 28 Hydracore machine. The drill was moved by

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either a Hughes 500D or a Bell 206 Jetranger on casual charter from either Pemberton or Okanagan Helicopters respectively. The drilling commenced on the 22nd of October, and was terminated on the 24th of November.

Between sections 3800 & 3900N, drill hole DDH-W-1 was drilled on the Prancer claim (Figure 16) on a coincident soil geochemical anomaly and a relatively short and weak VLF conductor. MAX-MIN surveys on the conductor did not give any response on the two cable separations used (50 & 100 mts). The soil geochemical anomaly contained values of up to 1700 ppm Cu and 2700 ppm Zn. The conductor was weak with filtered values of +14.6%. The drill hole encountered diorite from 0 to 20.12 mts. From 20.12 to 72.24 mts andesitic to rhyolitic tuffs, silicified basic volcanics, as well as silicified tuffs were encountered (Figure 17). Minor disseminated pyrite was encountered in the hole. A detailed description of the core is found in Annex 1.

Weakly anomalous copper and zinc values were found within the diorite and the volcanic rocks. It is possible that the VLF-EM conductor was caused by the contact between the diorite and the volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. The weak mineralization may have been sufficient to explain the soil geochemical anomalies.

Drill hole DDH-W-2 was drilled near section 900N on the Dasher claim (Figure 18). The drill hole was positioned to test coincident soil, rock and a VLF-EM conductor. The soil geochemical anomaly contained up to 240 ppm Cu, 740 ppm Zn and 181 ppm Pb. Also a coincident rock geochemical trend is found. The VLF-EM conductors were found to be relatively strong, with values of up to +65.5% being recorded. Coinciding with the EM-16 conductors there are marked resistivity lows.

Drill hole DDH-W-2 intersected andesitic and green chloritic schist from 0 to 34.14 meters (Figure 19). This was followed by a series of alternating black shale and rhyolitic ashflows. At increasing depth there was a marked increase of sericite schist. A thin band of brecciated rhyolite was encountered from 48.92 to 49.22 meters. Disseminated pyrite and pyrite veinlets occurred throughout most of the hole. The drill logs are attached in the Annex of this report.

Drill hole DDH-W-3 was drilled to test the same horizon as was intersected by drill hole DDH-W-2, only 170 meters to the south (Figure 18). Also drill hole DDH-W-3 intersected the horizon of interest 35 meters south of the road showing.

To the depth of 41.15 meters hole DDH-W-3 intersected predominantly andesite flows and tuffs. From 41.15 to the end of the hole, there occurred a succession of shales and rhyolites, with the relative proportion of the former increasing with depth. From 66.45 to 67.36 meters there occurred contorted silicified rhyolite with pyrite of approximately 5% over the width of the intersection (Figure 20). Analyses of this intersection gave 147 ppm Cu, 141 ppm Zn and 1.3 ppm Ag. Similarly weakly anomalous concentrations of base metals were encountered in a number of places within the drill hole both with shale and rhyolite.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The 1981 diamond drill program tested three of the geochemical-geophysical-geological targets on the Whistler project.

The relative weakness of the anomalous responses made it more difficult to decide the location of the diamond drill holes. The targets had coincident soil and rock geochemical responses together with the presence of weak to strong VLF-EM

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conductors. The MAX-MIN surveys failed to give a response on the stronger of these conductors suggesting that the VLF-EM conductors were probably weak ones.

The first drill hole which was drilled on a moderately good soil geochemical anomaly, with a coincident weak VLF-EM conductor intersected a contact zone between a diorite and andesite. The contact could possibly explain the weak conductor. Weakly anomalous base metal concentrations occurred, possibly related to some metal remobilization relating to the diorite intrusion, may have been sufficient to explain the soil geochemical anomaly.

Drill holes 2 and 3 were probably drilled on the same structure at two different locations. A sequence of alternating shales and rhyolite and rhyolite tuffs coincided with the zone of conductivity and soil geochemical anomalies. The rhyolite and rhyolite tuffs contained from several to over five percent pyrite. The black shale also contained pyrite veinlets as well as disseminations of pyrite. Weakly anomalous base metal values were found to occur with both these rock types, explaining the soil geochemical anomaly. The VLF conductors were probably caused by the black shale which in places was graphitic, as well as the pyrite rich sediments or volcanics.

The shear zone found on the eastern boundary of the claims, occurs within agglomerate. Although this shear zone is within the favorable agglomerate, the poor geochemical soil and rock responses obtained from it have discouraged us from testing it by diamond drilling.

CONCLUSION

The 1981 exploration program on the Whistler project had for its objective the exploring for base and precious metal mineralization of volcanogenetic affinity. It was furthermore considered that only near surface targets should be explored for.

The geological and drilling results indicated that the volcanogenic base metal events that occurred on this property were of a very weak nature, not giving rise to any horizons of intense sulfide deposition. The evidence for precious metal vein development is very sparse. On the eastern edge a narrow shear zone has been traced for a distance of 800 meters. On strike with this shear a weak VLF conductor occurs, also a very weak MAX-MIN conductor is found at this locale. The soil geochemical response on this vein is very weak.

The field work carried out on the Whistler project has not resulted in any evidence of economic mineralization. Some weak manifestations of volcanogenetic mineralization as well as veining occurs, however drilling of a few of the targets has shown that the mineralizing events gave rise to only uneconomic metal concentrations.

No attempt has been made to test the area for deeper targets, and therefore possibilities for mineralization at depth still exist.

Within the framework of the objectives set out for the Whistler Program by the Joint Venture partners, we do not recommend any further work on the property.

TABLE 2

ROCK SAMPLES FROM THE WHISTLER PROJECT

Sample No.	Sample Location	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Hg ppm	Ba ppm
30201	W925N-120E	32	80	105	0.4	.005		15
30202	W925N+120E	85	95	120	0.3	.005		30
30203	W925N+120E	45	30	50	0.4	.005		10
30204	W925N+120E	130	50	120	0.3	.005		270
30205	W925N+120E	230	32	115	0.3	.005		180
30206	WBL+2600N	32	18	60	0.1	.005		20
30207	50m S of WBL+2750N	60	21	75	0.1	.005		140
30208	5m SW of 3800N+900E	39	25	40	0.1	.005		70
30209	X1000N+500W	60	26	55	0.1	.005		1300
30210	On road up to X2200N	15	19	17	0.1	.005		80
013171	BL+235N	330	7	160	0.2	.005	.010	
013172	BL+240N	43	4	60	0.1	.010	.040	
013173	BL+230N	165	6	148	0.2	.010	.010	
013174		67	6	145	0.2	.020	.010	
013175		18	2	42	0.1	.005	.010	
013176		78	24	82	0.2	.015	.010	
013177		58	38	205	0.4	.010	.010	
013178	W1800N+50E	76	2	145	0.4	.005	.020	
013179	W1070N+170W	13	10	70	0.1	.005	.010	
013180	W300N+50W	15	2	64	0.1	.005	.005	
013181	W300N+190E	9	3	60	0.1	.005	.010	
013182	W2350N+100W	20	5	42	0.5	.020	.005	
013183	W1000W+150E	52	8	100	0.4	.010	.010	
013184	W2400N+70W	10	3	43	0.1	.005	.005	
013185	W2400N+71W	67	4	60	0.1	.005	.010	
013186	W2800N+80W	1	2	6	0.1	.005	.010	
013187	W2800N+80W	5	2	100	0.1	.005	.005	
013188	W2800N+145W	250	4	130	0.4	.005	.015	
013189	W330N+950E	1	2	14	0.1	.005	.005	
013190	X1050N+500W	17	8	375	0.1	.005	.080	
013151	W3700N+1160W	45	4	65	0.1	.005		
013152	15m SW of 9N+4.5W	70	6	118	0.5	.005		
013153	W3200N+1290W	290	3	60	0.7	.005		
013154	W3400N+790W	14	2	54	0.1	.005		
013155	W3300N+775W	56	3	40	0.1	.005		
013156	W1600N+280W	61	11	118	0.2	.005		
013157	W3000N+825W	41	3	60	0.1	.005		
013158	W3840N+875W	290	6	118	0.5	.005		
013159	X1400N+800W	118	5	110	0.2	.005		
013160	X1400N+780W	22	6	80	0.1	.005		
013161	X1400N+760W	69	7	105	0.3	.005		
013162	X1310N+700W	25	6	102	0.1	.005		
013163	W1410N+500W	3	5	90	0.1	.005		
013164	W1000N+130E	58	8	39	0.5	.025		
013165	W3700N+800W	73	5	34	0.3	.005		
013166	W3125N+270W	54	6	128	0.2	.005		
013167	W3125N+350W	42	6	118	0.1	.005		
013168	W1200N+120W	146	8	92	0.5	.015		

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TABLE 2 (cont.)

Sample No.	Sample Location	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Hg ppm	Ba ppm
013169	W1800N+100W	29	7	82	0.2	.005		
013170	W2200N+50W	78	6	80	0.2	.005		
013191	WBL+200N	16	8	142	0.1	.010	.005	130
013192	WBL+200N	220	45	172	0.4	.015	.005	710
013193	WHX2300N+1328W	62	10	51	0.1	.005	.005	100
013194	W2600N+160W	20	4	70	0.1	.005	.005	90
013195	W2600N+170W	2	2	5	0.1	.005	.005	10
013196	W2600N+200W	74	6	100	0.1	.005	.010	130
013197	W2480N+150W	44	6	120	0.1	.005	.010	390
013198	W2000N+100W	20	2	72	0.1	.005	.010	90
013199	W2000N+70W	54	6	83	0.1	.005	.010	830
013200	W1950N+40W	42	11	116	0.1	.005	.010	1600
030901	W1830N+15W	2	2	23	0.1	.005	.010	810
030902	W1740N+25W	68	4	50	0.2	.005	.010	70
030903	W3400N+290W	10	24	120	0.1	.010	.040	30
030904	W550W+4010N	46	9	98	0.1	.005	.020	170
030905	W4000N+620W	290	6	95	0.1	.005	.010	90
030906	W3885N+915W	30	6	57	0.1	.005	.015	10
030907	W3800N+975W	16	5	62	0.1	.005	.005	10
030908	W3850N+915W	14	5	69	0.1	.005	.010	20
030909	W3855N+910W	2	4	90	0.1	.005	.010	50
030910	W3100N+245W	34	3	39	0.1	.005	.005	840
030911	W3100N+120W	140	6	72	0.1	.005	.010	70
030912	W2900N+100W	42	5	78	0.1	.005	.010	80
030913	W2900N+50W	54	3	61	0.1	.005	.005	50
030914	W2900N+125W	110	5	60	0.1	.005	.015	60
030915	WBL+2900N	2	2	16	0.1	.005	.010	110
030916	W2900N+75E	6	3	42	0.1	.005	.005	60
030917	WBL+2825E	63	4	54	0.1	.005	.010	130
030918	X2550N+1470W	40	6	35	0.1	.005	.005	70
W81T1	Main conductive zone	5	7	54				
W81T2	Main conductive zone	23	13	64				
W81T3	Main conductive zone	27	9	80				
W81T4	Main conductive zone	11	15	52				
W81T5	Main conductive zone	36	11	78				
W81T6	Main conductive zone	17	10	108				
W81T7	Main conductive zone	13	14	44				
W81T8	Main conductive zone	410	415	4750				
W81T9	Main conductive zone	58	31	144				
W81T10	Main conductive zone	4	15	230				
W81T12	Main conductive zone	50	6	98				
W81T13	Main conductive zone	35	8	84				

ANNEX I

PROJECT: stler

Property: Dasher

Drill Hole No. DDH #1

Location: W Grid 3860N + 910W

UMEX Inc.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

Bearing = N60°E

Dip = -50°

Depth = 72.24 meters

Drilled by: Drilcor

Machine: Hydracore 28

Core Size: BQ

Described by: Chevalier

Page 1 of 2.

Date Started: Oct. 22, 1981

Date Finished: Oct. 25, 1981

Depth		% Core	Description & Lithology	Mineralization
From	To			
0	4.57	0	Overburden.	
4.57	7.62	95	Diorite which contains vestiges of epidotized basic volcanics.	
7.62	10.67	95	Diorite with fine grained epidotized zones.	diss. Py
10.67	15.24	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
15.24	17.98	100	Basic volcanics with epidote and calcite veins and elements of diorite.	diss. Py & veins.
17.98	20.12	95	Silicified dioritic breccia with narrow beds of epidotized basic volcanics.	Py veins
20.12	22.56	95	Silicified basic volcanics.	
22.56	29.87	95	Basic volcanic dykes.	mag
29.87	32.61	95	Intensely silicified basic volcanics.	diss. Py
32.61	35.66	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
35.66	38.71	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
38.71	41.76	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
41.76	44.81	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
44.81	46.33	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
46.33	48.77	95	Silicified tuffs (andesitic to rhyolitic).	diss. Py
48.77	52.43	95	Epidote, calcite veins in basic volcanics.	diss. Py
52.43	55.47	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
55.47	58.52	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
58.52	60.66	95	Same as above.	diss. Py
60.66	63.09	95	Silicified basic volcanics.	
63.09	66.14	95	Intensely silicified basic volcanics.	diss. Py

Depth		Sample No.	Assay Results					
From	To		Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm
15.85	17.37	30261	3	62	7	224	.3	.005
20.88	22.71	30262	4	576	2	70	.6	.005
27.43	28.04	30258	3	37	8	66	.4	.005
36.27	37.80	30260	1	2	7	38	.1	.005
48.46	51.21	30264	3	87	5	299	.3	.005
55.47	56.69	30263	2	206	6	300	.3	.005
63.09	63.70	30259	1	11	5	44	.1	.005
66.14	69.19	30257	1	10	3	50	.1	.005
70.71	72.24	30256	1	10	3	57	.1	.005

PROJECT: Whistler

Property: Dasher

Drill Hole No. DDH #1

UMEX inc.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

Described by: A. Chevalier

Page 2 of 2.

Depth		% Core	Description & Lithology	Mineralization	Sample No.	Assay Results						
From	To											
66.14	69.19	95	Same as above.	diss. py								
69.19	71.63	95	Same as above.	diss. py								
71.63	72.24	95	Tuffs, silicified, pyritic, possibly andesitic to dacitic in origin.	py veins								

PROJECT: whistler

UMEX Inc.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

Described by: A. Chevalier

Page 1 of 2.

Property: Dasher

Drill Hole No. DDH #2

Bearing = N60°E

Drilled by: Drilcor

Location: W Grid 910N + 100E

Dip = -60°

Machine: Hydracore 28

Date Started: Nov. 6, 1981

Depth = 73.76 meters

Core Size: BQ

Date Finished: Nov. 15, 1981

Depth From	Depth To	% Core	Description & Lithology	Mineralization
0	5.79		Overburden.	
5.79	9.75	70	Green chloritic schist with calcitic and quartz veins.	cpy & py
9.75	12.80	95	Same as above.	py veinlets
12.80	15.85	100	Same as above but less veining.	"
15.85	18.90	95	Same as above but highly silicified.	"
18.90	21.95	95	Green chloritic andesitic schist.	"
21.95	24.99	95	Green chloritic andesite.	"
24.99	28.04	100	Same as above.	"
28.04	31.09	100	Same as above but more massive sections in schist.	"
31.09	34.14	95	Progressive transition from chloritic andesite to	diss py
			rhyolitic ashflows.	
34.14	35.05	95	Clay altered rhyolitic ashflows.	py
35.05	39.32	95	Interbedded rhyolitic ashflows with lightly graphitic	
			black shales (10% ashflow)	
39.32	39.62	100	Brecciated rhyolite in black shale matrix.	py veins
39.62	42.37	95	Black shales with pyritic veins parallel to the	py veins
			bedding.	
			41.75 m - 30 cm rhyolitic flow (sill?)	py veins
			42.37 m - Clay altered contact. Black shales and	py veins
			volcanics.	
42.37	46.94	95	Rhyolitic ashflow.	diss. py
46.94	47.55	100	Black shales with pyritic veins parallel to the	py veinlets
			bedding.	

Depth From	Depth To	Sample No.	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm
8.53	9.25	31134	2	54	7	106	.2	.005
10.97	11.58	31135	3	82	8	81	.2	.005
17.37	18.29	31133	2	77	5	79	.2	.005
35.05	35.36	31129	11	119	6	100	.4	.005
36.27	36.88	31130	19	78	11	109	.3	.005
38.40	39.32	31131	22	47	8	118	.3	.005
39.32	39.62	31132	11	47	10	150	.3	.005
42.06	42.37	31127	6	108	6	120	.1	.005
45.42	46.02	31128	5	41	7	105	.1	.005
48.77	49.38	31125	19	93	14	81	.3	.005
53.04	53.64	31126	3	57	7	85	.2	.005
57.91	58.52	31124	5	59	9	80	.5	.005
66.45	67.06	31123	4	83	10	111	.3	.005
70.41	71.02	30265	4	111	2	85	.2	.005

PROJECT: Whistler

Property: Dasher

Drill Hole No. DDH #2

UMEX inc.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

Described by: A. Chevalier

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Depth		% Core	Description & Lithology	Mineralization	Sample No.	Assay Results						
From	To											
47.55	48.16	95	Rhyolitic ashflow.	diss. py								
48.16	49.68	95	Black shales.									
			48.92 m - 30 cm silicified, brecciated rhyolite and									
			black shale, rich in crosscutting pyritic veinlets.									
49.68	55.17	95	Interbedded rhyolite (may be trachitic) ashflow									
			and black shale (proportion of black shale 5-10%)									
			pyrite veins parallel to the bedding.									
55.17	60.35	95	Same as above with proportion of black shales 15-20%,									
			lightly metamorphosed to sericitic schists.									
			57.91 - 58.52 m - Same as above, clay altered									
			broken zone.									
60.35	69.19	95	Sericitic schist (rhyolitic ashflow).									
69.19	73.76	85	Several quartz veins (10-15 cm wide) in lightly									
			silicified sericite schist (rhyolitic ashflow).									

UMEX Inc.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

PROJECT: Whistler
Property: Dasher
Drill Hole No. DDH #3
Location: W Grid 760N - 175E

Bearing = S70W
Dip = -46°
Depth = 94.49 meters

Drilled by: Drilcor
Machine: Hydracore 28
Core Size: BQ

Described by: A. Chevalier
Page 1 of 2.
Date Started: Nov. 16, 1981
Date Finished: Nov. 24, 1981

Depth		% Core	Description & Lithology	Mineralization
From	To			
0	1.22		Overburden.	
1.22	38.10	85	Andesite. 13.72 - 14.33 m - Clay altered zone in andesite. 25.91 - 26.52 m - Silicified schistose zone (ashflow tuff?)	
38.10	41.15	95	Bleached and clay altered silicified andesite.	
41.15	47.85	100	Massive rhyolite containing diss. Py.	py
47.85	49.68	95	Bleached and clay altered rhyolite.	
49.68	50.90	95	Contact zone between rhyolite and shale, brecciated.	
50.90	57.30	100	Interbedded, lightly graphitic, broken shales with silicified rhyolitic ashflows.	py veins
57.30	60.35	85	Silicified rhyolitic tuff, pyritic contact zones.	
60.35	66.45	75	Black graphitic shales with agglomeratic sections and calcite veins. Some small sections are clay altered and pyritic veins occur parallel to the bedding.	py veins
66.45	67.36	95	Pyritic silicified contorted rhyolite.	5% diss py
67.36	71.02	95	Massive bleached shales.	
71.02	80.16	95	Interbedded black shales and rhyolite with sections of silicified breccia which contain some dissemin. pyrite (over 1%).	diss py (1-2%)
80.16	81.08	100	Pyritic rhyolite.	py veins & diss.

Depth		Sample No.	Assay Results					
From	To		Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm
13.72	14.33	30255	3	54	6	56	.2	.005
25.91	26.52	30254	2	1	10	64	.1	.005
37.19	38.10	30251	2	41	4	66	.2	.005
40.23	40.84	30252	4	6	2	64	.2	.005
41.76	42.37	30253	2	34	5	66	.2	.005
45.72	46.63	31150	27	14	13	73	.3	.005
49.38	49.68	31149	36	70	9	93	.7	.025
49.68	50.90	31148	28	72	13	82	.4	.005
55.78	56.39	31147	54	75	5	305	.8	.005
56.69	57.30	31144	35	146	2	151	.6	.005
58.22	58.83	31145	3	153	2	94	.6	.005
60.05	60.66	31146	13	81	2	100	.3	.005
64.92	66.14	31142	50	64	10	274	.5	.005
66.14	67.36	31143	38	147	14	141	1.3	.010
73.55	77.72	31141	21	59	10	141	.8	.005
77.72	79.86	31140	25	42	17	157	.8	.005
79.86	81.08	31139	7	80	8	167	.5	.005
81.08	82.60	31138	19	49	35	122	.7	.005
85.95	86.26	31137	5	64	17	56	.4	.005
92.96	94.49	31136	12	127	6	100	.4	.005

PROJECT: whistler

Property Dasher

Drill Hole No. DDH #3

UMEX Inc.

DRILL HOLE RECORD

Described by: A. Chevalier

Depth		% Core	Description & Lithology	Mineralization	Sample No.	Assay Results					
From	To										
81.08	82.60	95	Interbedded black shale and rhyolite, 85% shale. Black shale contains up to 1% Py. Rhyolite is fractured.								
			82.45 m - quartz veins containing 5 cm wide massive pyritic veins.								
82.60	92.66	100	Lightly silicified interbedded graphitic black shales with 30 cm section of rhyolite.								
			85.65 - 87.17 m - pyritic zone 1% Py veinlets								
92.66	94.49		Lightly silicified transition zone from rhyolite to andesite.								