825709

International Tournigan Corporation

ITC

Summary Information

BEAR PASS PROJECT

Stewart, British Columbia

February 1996

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

International Tournigan Corporation (ITC) has been acquiring mineral claims in the Bear River Pass area, NE of Stewart, B.C., since June 1967.

Approximately $ C 1.6 million has been spent by ITC in the Bear Pass from 1967-96 in claim acquisition and exploration.

ITC currently holds 190 claims in the Bear Pass with work recorded to the year 2000 and beyond on non-Crown Grants. The 190 claims consist of 61 Crown Grants, 42 reverted Crown Grants and 87 two post and staked unit claims, covering 11 different mineral properties dating to 1907 and with varying amounts of work completed from 1907 to 1994.

The area has been subjected to significant *"receding ice-cover"* in the past few decades and the chances of *"new showings"* being exposed by global warming is a virtual certainty.

One of the eleven properties is the George Gold-Copper which contains "open" reserves of 500,000 tons grading 2.2% Cu, 0.08 opt Au and 0.5 opt Ag.

The 11 mineral occurrences (properties) comprising the current Bear Pass Project are;-

Argenta	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
Barite	Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
Comet	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
Enterprise	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
George Gold-Copper	Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, Ag, Au
Grey Copper	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
Heather	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
New York	Cu, Ag, Au
Red Top	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
Rufus	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au
Veteran	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au

The purpose of this report is to provide a concise *"summary of textual information"*, from different sources, with a minimum of plans & maps, relating to the various mineral occurrences in the project area. Additional complimentary information, in the form of Annual Reports, Field Reports and in-house engineering and Assessment Reports is available at the offices of ITC (see Bibliography). These reports contain many coloured and difficult to copy oversize maps and plans which would have been useful in this report but it was not practical to reproduce them.

The undersigned believes there is a major stratabound polymetallic deposit to be proven in the Bear Pass. The logical milling complex is close-by at the Premier Mine and likely can be bought for a few cents on the dollar from Westmin or their receiver - in due course.

John Hembling February '96

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Claim Map

YUKON TERRITORY

Ship Mine
Skyline
Eskay Creek

ALASKA

ITC Bear Pass & Dalhousie

Premier
Stewart

Teuton
Red Mountain

Smithers

Prince Rupert

Terrace

ALBERTA

ITC Princeton Mining
(Mitsubishi)

Prince George

BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Kamloops

Vancouver

CANADA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Victoria

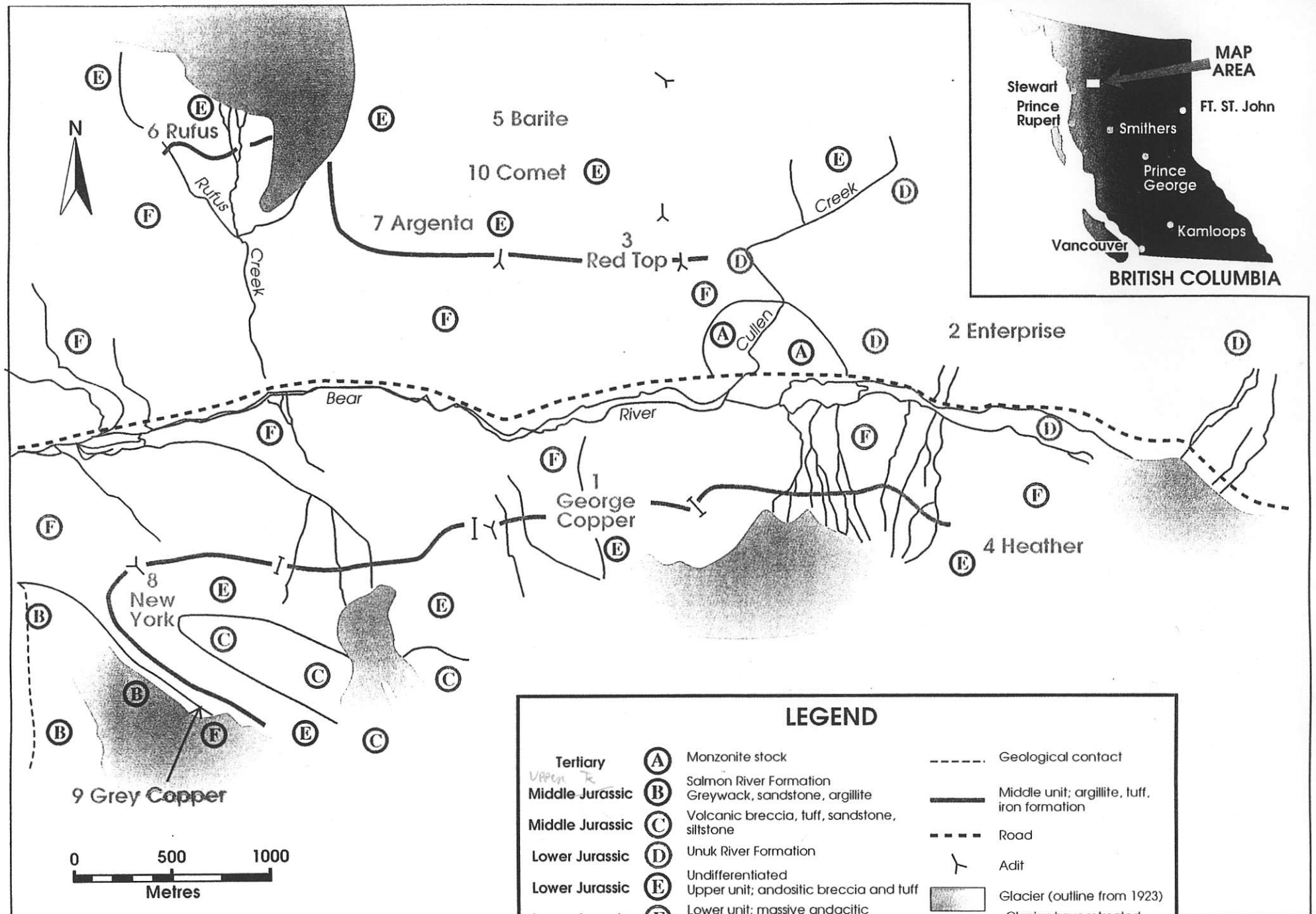
LEGEND

- Town
- Road
- ITC Tournigan Claims
- Mineral Deposits

SCALE

0 50 100 200 300

Kilometers



MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN THE BEAR PASS PROJECT

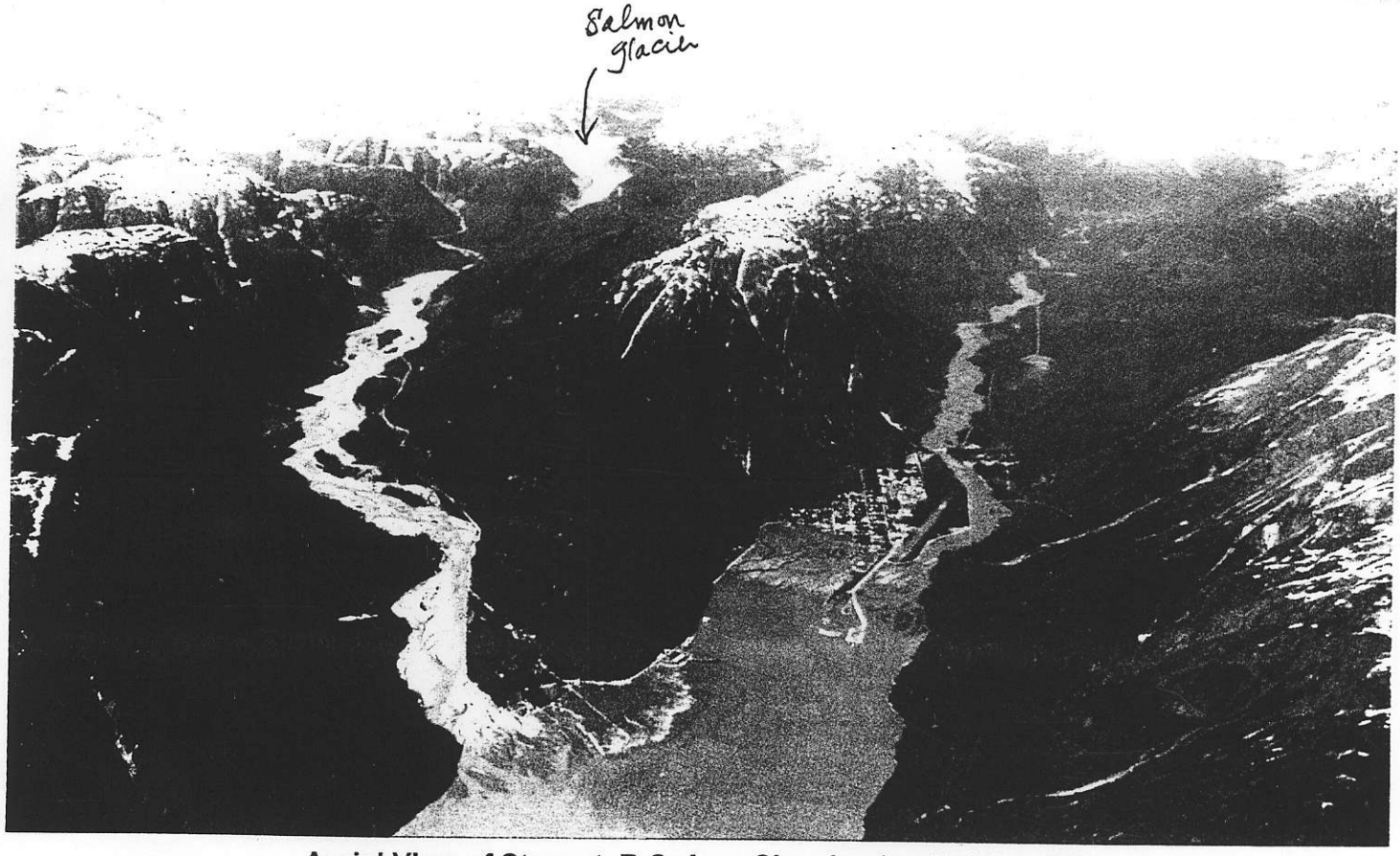
INTRODUCTION

The year-round deep-sea port of Stewart, B.C. is the geographical and logistical centre of a highly mineralized belt measuring 32 X 160 km. Mining activities and small scale production in the area began in 1907 and in 1910 the first important mine-mill complex was opened at Anyox. From 1910-'35 the complex processed 24.7 million tons grading 1.5% copper, 0.29 ounces of silver and 0.01 ounces of gold per ton. The second and richest producer, the Premier Mine located 13 km NW of Stewart, operated from 1918-'64 and at current prices generated over $ 1 billion. Production from 4.7 million tons was 1.8 million ounces of gold, 41 million ounces of silver, 63 million pounds of lead, 21 million pounds of zinc plus copper and cadmium.

The full potential of the Stewart mining camp may not be known for some time for several reasons.

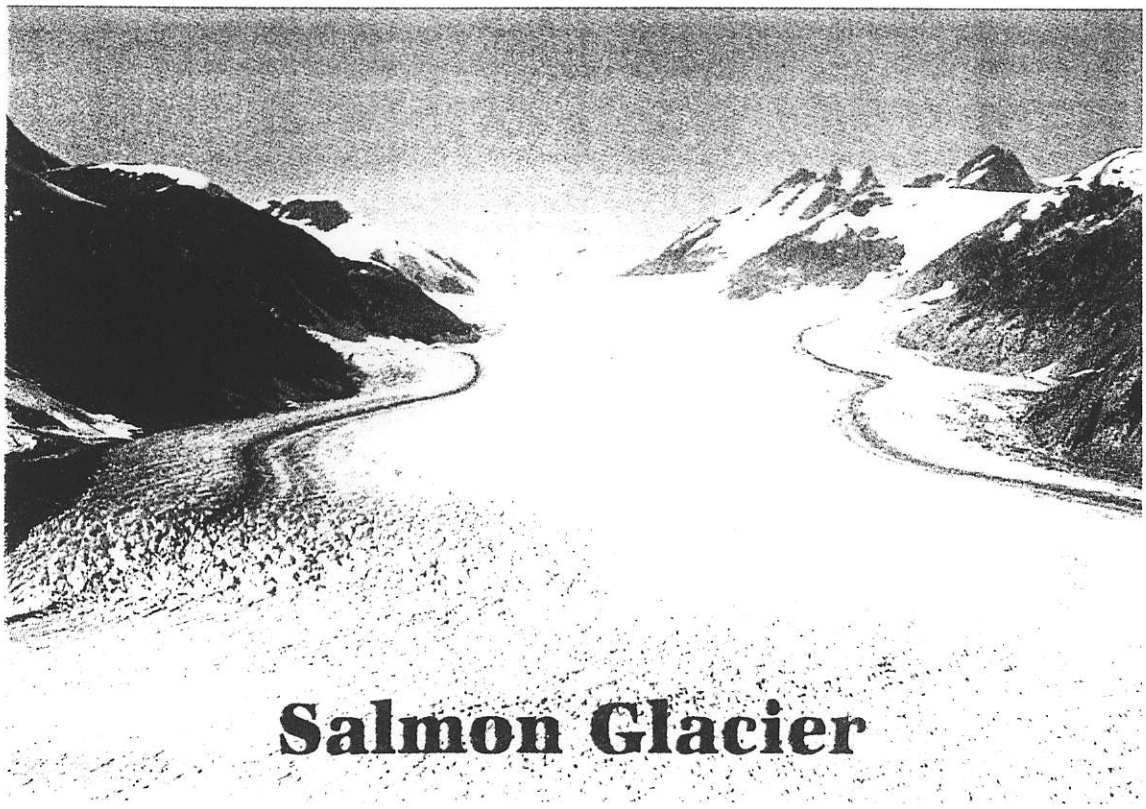
- A high percentage of mineral occurrences in the area have been held as Crown Granted claims, preserving title by the payment of a modest annual tax without requiring the completion of work. This situation has made the consolidation of properties a difficult and often costly process. Claims that might normally go open for low cost staking, remain in estates and must be purchased, often from individuals with unrealistic concepts of value. On the other hand the same conditions and mining laws have allowed ITC to accumulate and hold large pieces of property in the Stewart camp over a period of many years. Beginning in 1967 with the George Gold-Copper Crown Grants, claims were acquired periodically and the Bear Pass Project area currently includes virtually all of the geologically prospective ground between the Premier Mine and the Red Mountain-Willoughby prospects. ITC's most recent acquisition in the area was the Comet Claims, first bid for in 1969, when dealings were with the original owner. After his death in 1978, ITC began a long and frustrating period of negotiations with his attorney. Dealing with the estate lawyer was neither easier nor more successful than dealing with the owner himself. The estate lawyers informed ITC in writing that they would *"never sell such a valuable deposit"*. Repeated attempts, over years, to deal with the estate was unsuccessful and eventually negotiations and proposals were terminated in the mid '80's. The well-intentioned elderly lawyers themselves passed away and the estate fell into idle hands. Monitoring claim status constantly over years can bring its rewards, be they infrequent. In July '95 the sought-after Comet Crown Grants lapsed and ITC acquired a 100% interest in the ground for the cost of staking.

- Much of the higher terrain in the Stewart area is permanently masked by snow and ice (see photos on next page). Year-round cover in the Cambria ice-field and other alpine areas has been steadily receding for decades. Since ITC first acquired property in the Bear Pass the effects of global warming have seen ice-cover recede as much as 2 km horizontally and a thousand metres vertically. While the accompanying lack of rock exposure has had a limiting effect on



Aerial View of Stewart, B.C. Area Showing Ice Fields - 1976

Taken From 5,000m elevation - Photo by:- John Hembling



Salmon Glacier

exploration "new showings" liberated by the melting ice, have led to important discoveries such as those at the Granduc and Red Mountain deposits. The Granduc property located 22 miles NW of Stewart, processed 20 million tons of 2% copper with gold credits.

The Red Mountain deposit, 16 km NE of town immediately south of the Bear Pass claims, is in the exploration/development stage. Red Mtn. was initially explored by Bond Gold, then by Lac Minerals, taken over by Barrick Gold and is currently under option to Royal Oak Mines. The discovery showings of Granduc and Red Mtn. are similar to many mineral occurrences in the Bear Pass.

While in the process of amalgamating the numerous separately titled properties merged to form the Big Missouri - Premier holdings (1967-78), ITC frequently dealt with owners of other properties in the Stewart camp and made "package deals" including Big Missouri area claims together with Bear Pass area claims. With the same favourable geology in both areas, an ongoing amalgamation of claims has resulted in ITC currently owning 190 claims in the Bear Pass covering 11 former mining projects dating back to 1907.

One of the old properties, the George Gold Copper deposit, received considerable exploration in the mid 1920's from its original owner, William B. George, and from Cominco (1926-27). Limited mapping, trenching and drilling indicated an "open" reserve on the George Gold Copper (Crown Granted) property of 500,000 tons grading 2.2% Cu, 0.08 opt Au and 0.50 opt Ag.

On the New York Claims, Westmin ('94) conducted ground geochemistry, geological mapping and sophisticated airborne geophysics adjacent to an area with widespread surface Cu-Au-Ag mineralization in massive and semi-massive sulphides. The geophysics resulted in several high priority coincident anomalies near surface showings of Cu-Au-Ag. Westmin's exploration manager recommended a drilling program to test the anomalies in the following field-season. Later, the proposed drilling was interrupted by internal budgeting restrictions and the New York Group was returned to ITC. The drilling program is warranted and will be completed.

According to old reports, a well mineralized tetrahedrite horizon runs the length of the Grey Copper claims (1,000m), grading to 2,400 ozs Ag/t. These Crown Grants have not been explored since the 1920's according to early Minister of Mines reports. Receding ice allows exploration here now, as never before.

Voluminous geological data and field reports are available in the offices of ITC for seriously motivated parties.

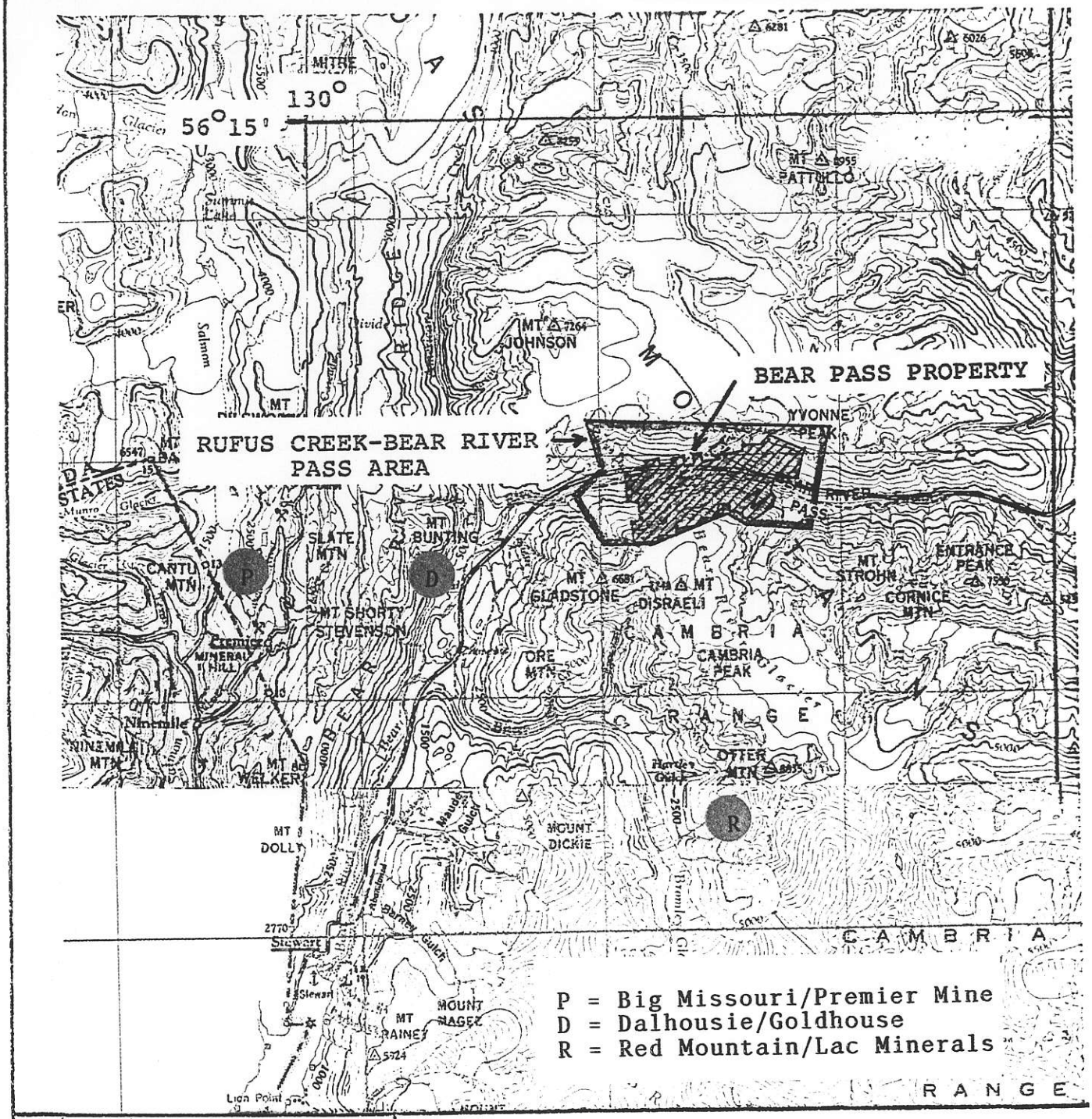


FIGURE 1

TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.

LOCATION OF BEAR PASS PROPERTY AND RUFUS CREEK-BEAR RIVER PASS AREA

Scale 1:250,000
(1 inch equals 4 miles)

History

The Bear Pass properties and their widespread mineralization were first brought to ITC's attention in 1967 by Dr. William Victor Smitheringale (1901-1985), a renowned consulting geological engineer who worked closely with ITC for eleven years during the re-development of the Big Missouri-Premier area (1967-78). Dr. Smitheringale, known affectionately as "Doc", spent many summers prospecting and studying geology in Stewart, in his younger years, and helped his uncle, William B. George, with the initial work on the George Gold Copper and Enterprise properties, currently part of the Bear Pass holdings. In 1925 Doc completed his Ph.D. at M.I.T. and wrote his thesis on the mineralogy of the George Gold Copper property.

The majority of the mineral properties in the Stewart camp were prospected, staked and surveyed during the period from 1907 to 1929, when the area received extensive exploration. Many of the old properties were subsequently Crown Granted by the former owners.

A minor amount of exploration was completed during the period 1920 to 1969. From 1969 to 1980 ITC spent approximately $ 1.6 million in acquiring claims and completing programs of trenching and drilling on the Bear Pass properties. This took second place to, and occurred simultaneously, to completing aggressive work in re-establishing an economic gold deposit at the Big Missouri-Premier area. There was relatively little exploration completed in the Stewart area during the period 1980-'87. In 1985 the exploration of the Stikine Silver claims, located by Thomas McKay, indicated the presence of substantial amounts of gold occurring in the same stratigraphic horizons with silver. This information resulted in the discovery of the Eskay Creek deposit. A major staking rush ensued in 1987 and the area was subsequently staked from Alice Arm to the Iskut River.

An exploration program completed in 1993, outlined the Eskay Creek deposit which initially contained 1.2 million tonnes grading 1.91 opt gold, 85.5 opt silver, 5.6% zinc and 0.77% copper.

In 1989 Bond Gold Canada Limited, laterally Lac Minerals, completed several holes on their Red Mountain property. Two areas, the "Red Mountain" and "Willoughby", which had been exposed by receding ice during recent years, were drilled. Both areas contained non-visible gold associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite. The preliminary Willoughby drilling returned an intersection of 67 feet averaging 0.73 ounces gold and 5.3 ounces silver per tonne. The drilling was not continued on the Willoughby occurrence. In 1990, '91 and '92 all of the drilling expenditures were committed to the Red Mountain area, 6 km east of Stewart. By February '93 a geologic reserve of 2.5 million tonnes grading 12.8 g/t Au and 28.6 g/t Ag had been developed. A program of drifting, cross cutting and sampling was completed in 1993 and was proposed for continuation in '94.

In 1990 Goodgold completed an exploration program on their Del Norte Creek gold bearing zone. Twelve drill holes were completed and seven of the holes contained

intersections from 3 to 54 feet that ranged from 0.10 to 0.425 ounces gold per ton. Since 1990 no additional exploration has been completed on this property.

General Geology

The Bear Pass area lies along the east side of the Stewart complex, a belt of deformed volcanic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks that lie between the Coast Crystalline Belt to the west and the Bowser Basin to the east (Groves Dept. of Mines Bull. 57, 1971). The complex measures 32 X 160 km, extends from Alice Arm at its southern end through Stewart to the Iskut River at its northern end.

Units of this belt form the host-rocks for over 200 mineral deposits in the Stewart-Eskay Creek area. This rock sequence, of Jurassic age, is described in Bulletin 63 (Groves) as follows:

MESOZOIC

MIDDLE JURASSIC

SALMON RIVER FORMATION

16 SILTSTONE, GREYWACKE, SANDSTONE, SOME CALCARENITE, MINOR LIMESTONE, ARGILLITE, CONLOMERATE, LITTORAL DEPOSITS

15 RHYOLITE, RHYOLITE BRECCIA; CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF

BETTY CREEK FORMATION

14 PILLOW LAVA, BROKEN PILLOW BRECCIA (a); ANDESITIC AND BASALTIC FLOWS (b)

13 GREEN, RED, PURPLE, AND BLACK VOLCANIC BRECCIA, CONLOMGERATE, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE (a); CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF (b); SILTSTONE (c); MINOR CHERT AND LIMESTONE [INCLUDES SOME LAVA (+14)] (d)

LOWER JURASSIC

UNUK RIVER FORMATION

12 GREEN, RED, AND PURPLE VOLCANIC BRECCIA, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE (a); CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF (b); SANDSTONE (c); CONGLOMERATE (d); LIMESTONE (e); CHERT (f); MINOR COAL (g)

11 PILLOW LAVA (a); VOLCANIC FLOWS (b)

Geology of the Bear Pass Area

The name "Betty Creek" formation has only been used since the publication of Bulletin 63 in 1986 and has not been used as a formation name in this summary.

The geology of a portion of the Bear Pass area was mapped by Dr. William G. Smitheringale, Doc's son, in 1976 and the following information is quoted from his December 1976 Report.

> "The Rufus Creek-Bear River Pass area is underlain by volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks belonging to the Unuk River Formation of Lower Jurassic age (Grove, personal communication). This is the same formation that contains the Granduc Mine 38 km to the NW. Near the ridge-crests on both sides of the valley, at approximately 5,500' elevation, the Unuk River Formation is overlain by Middle Jurassic clastic and volcanoclastic sediments. A monzonite stock, about one km across, outcrops on both sides of the Bear Valley floor in the vicinity of Cullen Creek. Apart from its intrusive relationship with the Unuk River Formation, the age of the stock is unknown. It is probably one of the younger outlying components of the Coast Crystalline Belt and is likely Tertiary in age. Probably Lower Jr. Same as Premier porphyry GSC Age date in progress → Red Mtn / Willoughby Intrusions.
> In general the bedding strikes easterly, subparallel to the valley sides. On the south side of the valley the dip is gentle southwards and on the north side it is moderate northwards. In places, however, sharp folding has produced steep dips and strikes that are divergent from the general trend.
>
> Several steeply dipping feldspar porphyry dykes trend W to NW across the area. They belong to a regional swarm of dykes that is Tertiary in age. Portland Canal dyke Swarm = Tertiary
>
> Regional metamorphism in the Bear River Pass area is low grade. The rocks belong to sub-greenschist or low greenschist facies, except for local contact metamorphism of amphibolite facies.
>
> Along the south side of the valley the Unuk River Formation can be divided into three units. On the George Gold-Copper claims the lower unit consists of generally massive flow and volcanic fragmental rocks of andesitic composition. The middle unit is composed of argillite, tuff and cherty iron formation. It outcrops at the 3,200' elevation and varies in thickness from about 6m to 30m. The upper unit consists of andesitic tuff and breccia and is more distinctly fragmental than the lower unit.
>
> The argillite-tuff-iron formation unit is important because it contains stratabound showings of copper-gold mineralization. On the south side of the valley it can be traced from the Heather claims westward for 7.5 km. A

similar, if not the same, unit can be traced on the north side of the valley from the Red Top property westward for 4.5 km or more."

Heddle (Mineral Assessment Report 1109) reports that a poorly defined zone of brecciation is located on the southern portion of the claim block. The zone is up to 350m in width and trends N 70°E. It extends from the Grey Copper claims to the Grandview and Skyscraper claims. The breccia zone has areas that are *"highly gossaned"* by the oxidation of pyrite. Heddle also reports that a small amount of *"good chalcopyrite"* float was found on the former Chicago Kid claim located below the western end of the breccia zone. Owing to the steepness of the terrain and the active glaciers in the area (1968), the source of the chalcopyrite float was not searched out. Since the completion of the Heddle report in 1968, the glaciers have retreated and exposed new areas for prospecting.

Mineralization in the Bear Pass Area

Dr. William G. Smitheringale noted three types of mineralization located not only on the presently held ITC claims, but also on other claims which ITC had under option during the time of his field work in 1976. The following quote is from Dr. W.G. Smitheringale's December 1976 Report:

> "Three types of sulphide deposits are found in the Bear River Pass area; vein deposits, stratabound deposits and disseminated-stringer deposits. All three types occur in the Unuk River Formation.
>
> **Veins**
>
> On the Red Top, Argenta and Grey Copper claims there are Pb-Zn-Ag-(Cu) veins containing quartz, calcite, barite and jasper as gangue minerals. The veins are up to 2m wide and 1,000m long. Most strike oblique to the regional strike of bedding and dip steeply. They occur in the upper part of the Unuk River Formation, above the argillite-tuff-iron formation unit or its projection.
>
> **Stratabound Deposits**
>
> Base metal showings occur in the argillite-tuff-iron formation unit (or units) on both sides of the valley. Pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena are the main sulphides. Quartz (often chert), jasper, hematite, chloritic tuff or volcanic breccia and argellite form the gangue. In places the sulphides are massive to semi-massive, however, they generally occur as laminae, lenses, stringers and disseminations. Examples are the showings at the George Gold-Copper adit, the Cliff "vein" on the New York - London claims, the Erickson "vein" and the lower showing on the Red Top property. Some of these showings have been described as replacement or bedded replacement deposits and others, where bedding dips steeply, have been described as veins. Their true nature apparently has not been appreciated.

Disseminated-Stringer Deposits

On the Enterprise, Heather and Rufus claim-groups there are zones containing disseminations and stringers of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Au and Ag is present in some areas. Host rocks to these zones have been weakly to strongly altered by silicification, chloritization, pyritization or the addition of quartz veins. There are also a number of highly silicified pyritic zones that are barren of economic minerals. These showings occur both below and above the argillite-tuff-iron formation unit. Many of the gossans exposed in the cliffs in the Bear River pass area are zones of disseminated or stringer pyrite."

Barite Group of Claims

Worked by Tenton 1990

Five Barite claims are located at an elevation of 5,000 feet approximately 1,500 feet NW of the Red Top Group. There is littler information on this group as no work was completed by ITC. The following notes are taken from a 1926 field report of William Tompkins, from the 1935 Memoir 175 of the GSC and from a 1938 field report of Harry Quickstad.

Three parallel veins, striking NW and spaced 4-10 feet apart, are located on the Barite claims. These veins have been traced for a distance of 1,500 feet. The centre vein has been investigated by stripping and open-cuts for a distance of 400 feet. This vein has a width of 4-18 feet and the ore minerals are silver-bearing galena with gold. The gangue mineral is barite. A porphyry dyke is located on the W side of the 3 veins. The NW portion of the 3 veins and the porphyry were reported, in 1938, to extend under a glacier. It is not known if the galena-bearing veins on the Barite claims are located on the same structure as the Galena vein on the Superior claim of the Red Top Group.

Red Top Group

These 16 Crown Granted claims are located on the N side of the Bear River Valley and were purchased from the Quickstad brothers, of Seattle, Washington, in 1977.

Work completed prior to 1950 was the blasting of trenches and the driving of 2 crosscuts, one on the main copper showing and one on a galena vein. In 1968 three of seven drill holes was successful in penetrating the copper zone. This was done by United Asbestos without confirming or disproving theories of possible potential. The word around Stewart was that the geologist in charge of the program spent all his time in the local bar and little time at the site. The reports of United Asbestos are on file with ITC.

In 1978 ITC completed 40m of trenching on the Red Top, with 30m at the base of the cliffs at the main showing, and 10m across the chert argillite unit further to the W. The area was mapped at 1:5000, although the cliffs proved unclimbable. All mineralization that could be reached was sampled. The adit was also sampled.

Assays vary from 0.4 to 4.9% Cu with 0.16 to 0.96 opt Ag and 0.005 to 0.014 opt Au for the chalcopyrite-bearing tuff. . . . . Mineralization also occurs along the faults and in the adit. The chalcopyrite in the adit is present in a uniformly dipping chert bed 5m thick which dips S at 30°. The best metal values, assaying 0.8% Cu with 0.20 opt Ag and 0.012 opt Au are in the top 1.6m of the unit. This is the part of the bed closest to the fault.

The relationship between the volcanic rocks in the adit and those at surface is at present unknown but further work might clarify this problem. It may be stated that the association of chalcopyrite, pyrite and chlorite closely associated with chert beds in a volcanic terrain is characteristic of volcanogenic mineralization. The absence of massive sulphides however, makes this showing atypical. This showing is likely distal to the origin of mineralization.

In 1991 Orequest Consultants reported:- "Continuous 2m chip samples were collected along a portion of the face and returned up to 1.76% copper over 12m including 6m of 2.53% copper. The chip line is along strike of the iron formation as the exposed cliff face representing the width of the unit was inaccessible without ropes. The unit appears to be at least 15m thick and is heavily altered by silica and clay with obvious malachite staining. Further detailed rope-assisted sytematic rock sampling is warranted."

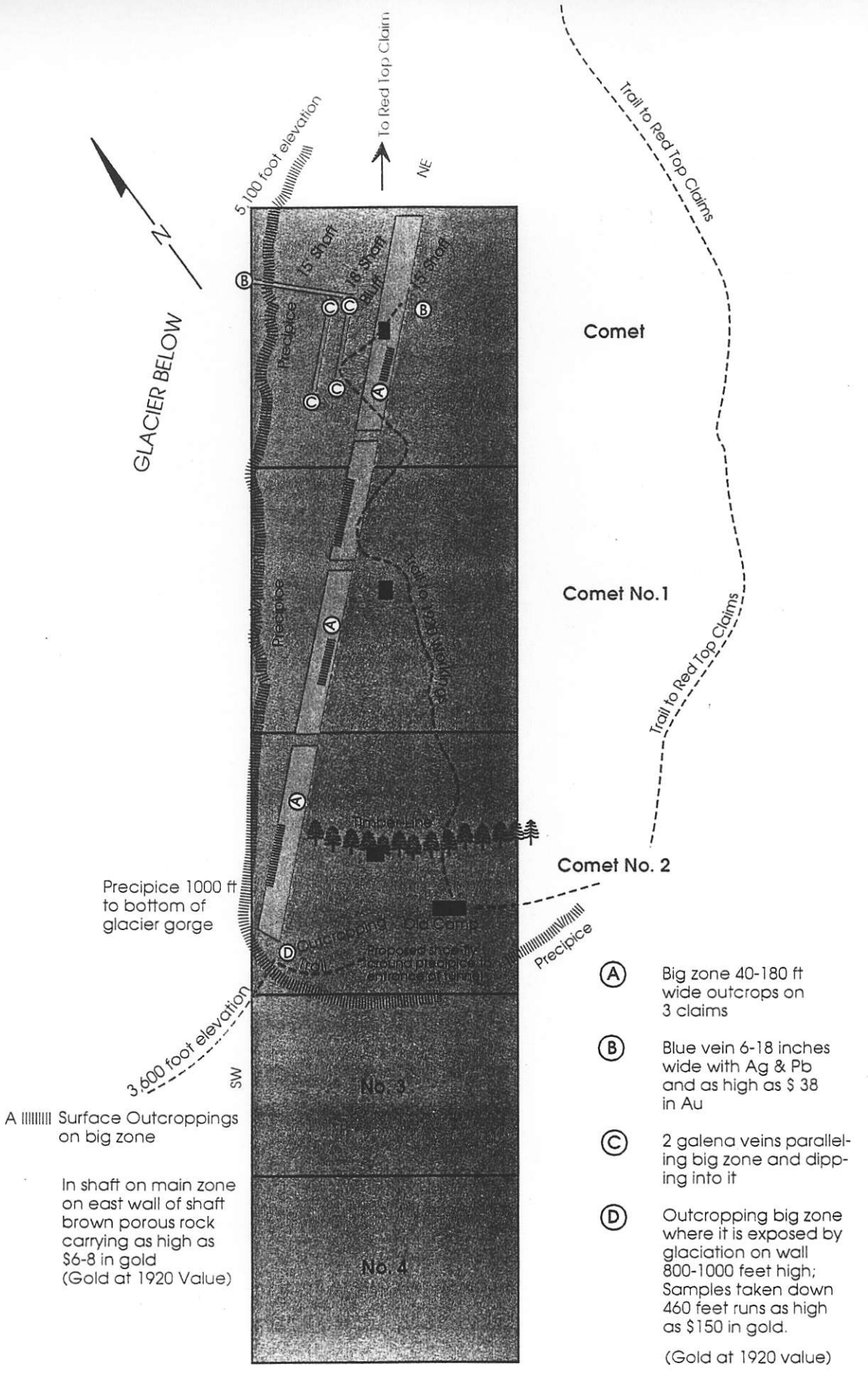
Comet Claims

RKL work in 1978

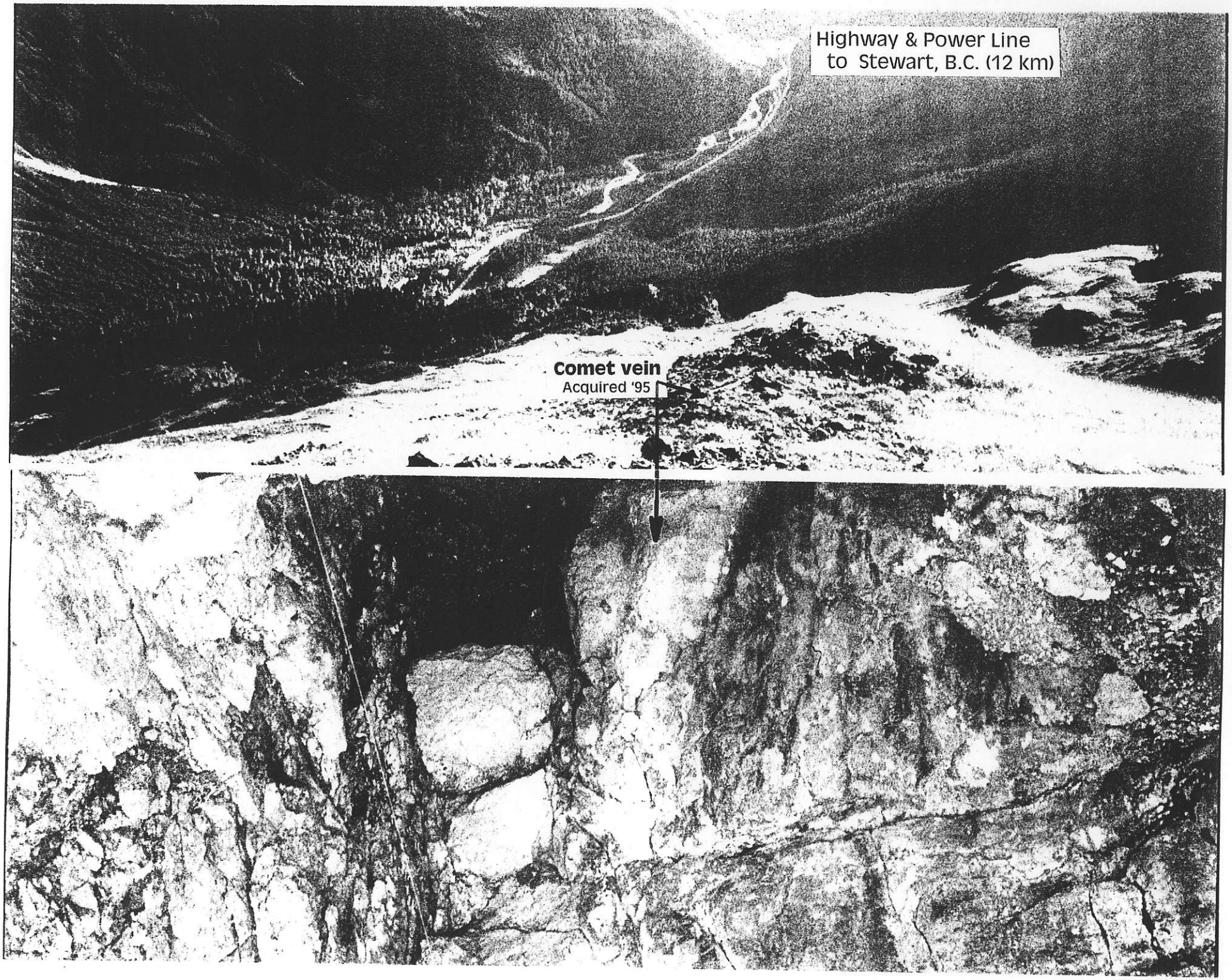
This group of claims was acquired in July 1995. No work has been conducted on the property by ITC apart from a reconnaissance visit by John Hembling and Dr. William V. Smitheringale in the mid '70's.

The following information is available from old reports and Dr. William Victor Smitheringale (1901-1985) sampled the property in the 1920's with his uncle, William B. George, and "strongly urged" ITC to acquire the claims for serious exploration. The acquisition efforts which culminated in staking the claims in 1995, were a consequence of personal advise by ITC's top technical consultant, a man credited by UBC with 8 major mines during his career. Who?

This area lies just to the E of the steep cliffs along East Rufus Creek. The original workings on the claims, consisting of trenches and shallow shafts, opened up a wide shear with three silver-lead veins at about 4,750' elevation. Assays of arsenopyrite ore from the Comet Vein gave up to $ 32 Au/t (1920). Hanson (1935, GSC), quotes assays from the same vein of up to 1.6 opt Au and from the Blue Vein, of up to 100 opt Ag/t over 18 inch widths. An old sketch (see next page) shows the Comet Vein extending S of the Comet 2 claim onto the Comet No. 3. Several other veins are reported to have been discovered by Argenta Mines but no locations or descriptions given.



THIS SKETCH MAP WAS COPIED INTACT FROM AN ORIGINAL PROSPECTOR'S MAP NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO REPRODUCE


Highway & Power Line
to Stewart, B.C. (12 km)
Comet vein
Acquired '95

Quotations from Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia - Comet Claims, Bear Pass - Stewart

1920

"There are 2 claims in the group- "Comet #1 & Comet #2"- owned by Ben Erickson et al, of Stewart. They are situated above and west of the Vetron group. There are 3 claims below these in another group owned by Erickson, Forrest and others. The camp (tent) is at the edge of timber-line at an elevation of 3,375 feet and serves both this and the Vetron Group. The showing on these claims is a vein up to 40 feet wide lying in greenstone formations and traceable on the surface for several hundred feet, the highest cropping being at an elevation of 4,750 feet. The vein gangue consists of quartz and calcite, well mineralized with arsenical iron, and in places considerable galena, carrying values in gold and silver. Values of $ 32 a ton in gold have been obtained from the arsenical iron. The strike of the vein is about N 20° E up the hill and its' dip almost vertical. This year the owners gave an interest in the claims for a certain amount of work to be performed. This work consisted in sinking a shaft to a depth of 14 feet on the veins on a steep side-hill where the same depth could have been obtained with a drift of 20 feet on the vein. Here the vein is exposed for a width of 10 feet, which is evidently not its full width, as it crops just above showing mineralization across 40 feet. Very little work has been done other than the shaft, but it should be an easy matter to trace such a vein down the hill to near timber-line, where it could be opened up to much better advantage. This is certainly a splendid surface showing and well worth extensive development.

Another quartz vein, known as the "Blue vein" has been discovered lying several hundred feet to the west of the big vein and striking toward it. The owner claims it to be from 6 - 18 inches wide, carrying galena and chalcopyrite, with silver values of over $ 100 per ton. It crops in an overhanging cliff about 1,000 feet above the glacier, and with a few inches of snow on the ground I was perfectly content to take the owner's word for it."

1922

Same introduction as above (1920) . . . . ".Very little work has been done other than tracing the vein on the surface by means of smell trenches and sinking a shaft about 14 feet deep on the side-hill. The vein has been exposed in the shaft for a width of 10 feet, which evidently is not its full size, as it has a well defined width of 40 feet just abeve this. There should be no difficulty in tracing this vein down the hill to a more advantageous point from which to drift on. It impressed me as a very likely chance to develop a big body of milling-ore.

Should the railway ever be continued up the valley this property would be well worth extensive exploration, and might contain ore that would stand shipping under present conditions. Another vein known as the "Blue Vein" has been found" . . . . . (repeated same descriptions as in 1920)

Heather Claim Group

The mineralization was sampled by Dr. Wm. V. Smitheringale in 1928 and '29 and the following quotations are from his field reports:

> "Extending along the southern shore of Snow Lake, there is a mineralized zone which disappears E under talus and underbrush before reaching the Enterprise ground. Along the S boundary of the Summit No. 4 mineral claim there is heavy mineralization exposed in the bluffs. This may be the continuation of the zone just mentioned, but it is open to question.
>
> On the Heather Fraction, E of the SE corner of the Copper King No. 2, there are oxidized bluffs which appear to be in another zone of mineralization. This zone is covered by talus in the eastern part of the Heather MC, but the bluffs appear again westward and extend along the hillside a short distance

Looking SW near NE corner of Heather Claims

NB Ice cover has dropped 400m as seen by morraine

HEATHER CLAIMS IN BACKGROUND
SHOWING PAVED HIGHWAY AND NEW POWER-LINE NEAR STEWART

south of the trail and again disappear under talus in the neighbourhood of the NE corner of the Heather No.3. There is heavy mineralization of pyrite in the parts of this zone examined, along with a small amount of chalcopyrite.

Just S of the SW corner of the Heather No. 3 there is an area of the rock which is very heavily impregnated with pyrite along with small amounts of chalcopyrite here and there. In places the chalcopyrite is present in fair amounts, but these areas are of limited extent and on the whole there is not sufficient chalcopyrite present to be of value in 1928.

About 300 ft west of this latter place there are stringers of chalcopyrite up to 6 in. in width, striking generally NW. Work should be done here in order to determine the extent of this exhalative mineralization.

A considerable amount of work was done about the middle of the Heather No. 1 a short distance below the glacier which overhangs the top in this section. The work exposed what appears to be two shear zones striking about N 85° E. and of almost vertical dip. These zones vary in width from a foot to 8 ft or more and, in the cuts, show a somewhat sparse mineralization of pyrite and chalcopyrite with occasional spots of galena. The gangue is quartz with some calcite, altered country rock and some hematite. In the vicinity of these shears, stringers of almost pure chalcopyrite, several inches wide, may be found.

Last year (1927) two shears containing chalcopyrite were exposed At the close of operations last year a cut in one of the shears exposed a low grade but encouraging showing of chalcopyrite. A few days before closing camp a zone was found containing sphalerite and a little galena and chalcopyrite. This showing is about 200 ft above the valley floor. The strike is variable ranging from NS to N 20° from W. It dips 70° E. Along the footwall there is a stringer 1 in. to 10 in. wide containing considerable sphalerite with some galena and through the rest of the zone there are irregular veinlets of sulphides.

Three cuts were made on the zone exposing it for a length of about 50 ft. A sample of the better sulphides from the stringer along the footwall gave, Au Tr. ; Ag 1.0; Cu 0.20%; Pb Tr.; Zn 24%.

1946 to 1950

At about elevations of 1,450' on Heather No. 4 claim a 15m tunnel was driven on a zone containing a stringer of semi-massive sulphides up to 25cm wide. The zone strikes N 20° W and dips 70° E.

A set of samples taken in 1949 and 1952 from this tunnel gave the following assays (from George Enterprise Mining Company records)

	Ag oz	Pb%	Zn%	Comments
1.	2.7	21.1	13.2	4 handsful from sorted ore
2.	1.4	6.2	19.5	fines from sorted broken ore
3.	0.7	1.1	36.7	3 lbs specimen 35 ft. from portal
4.	1.3	10.6	11.5	4 handsful from sorted ore
5.	1.1	5.7	19.3	fines from sorted broken ore
6.	1.7	13.4	16.5	bulk sample of 2 sacks ore analyzed by C. M. & S.

Several other assays from this zone indicate that Au and Cu values are low. Above elevation 2,800 feet oxidized zones are exposed in bluffs in a number of places. Most of these zones are heavily silicified and contain disseminated pyrite. Some contain minor quantities of chalcopyrite.

Enterprise Claim Group

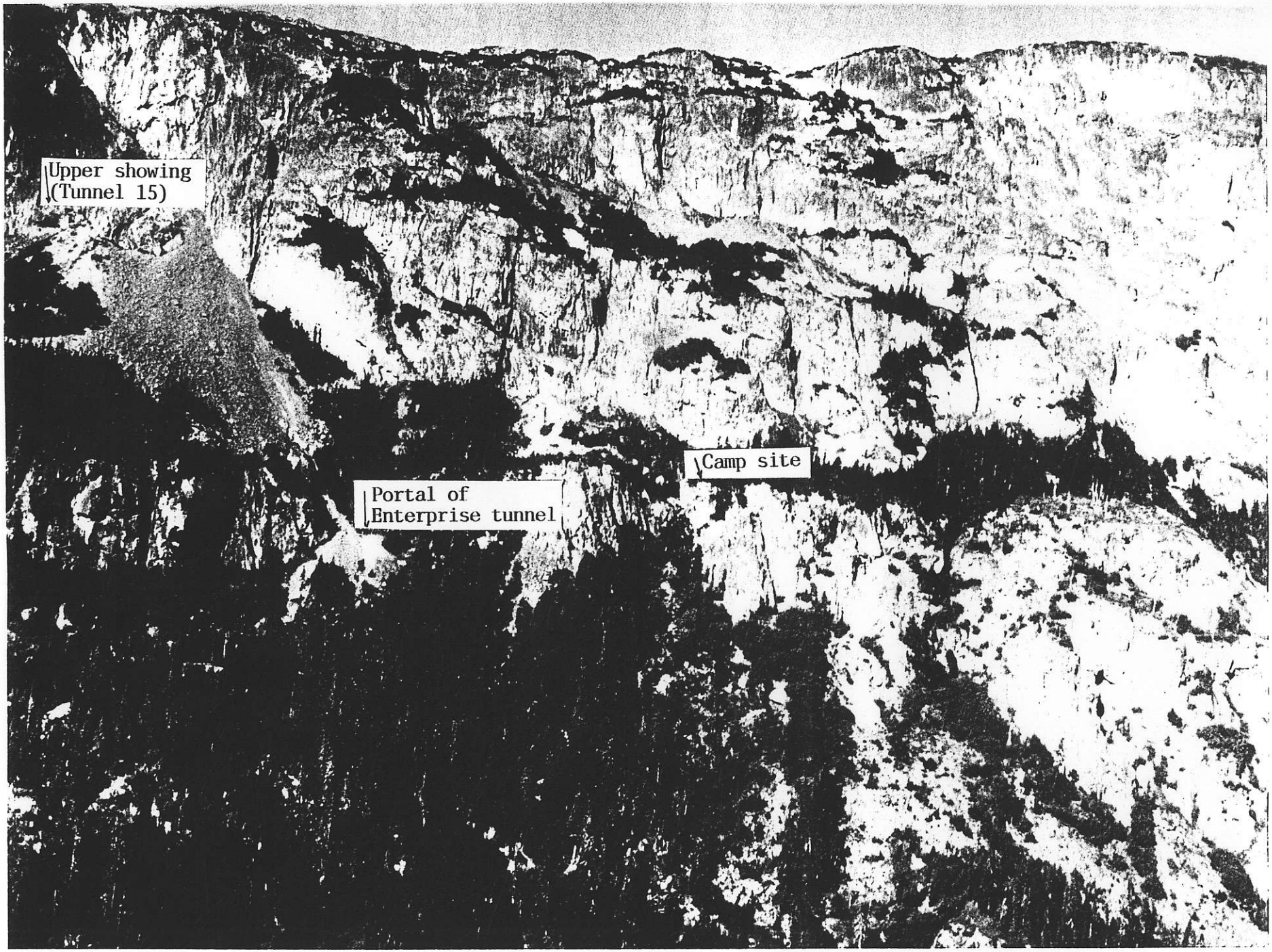
The 19 Crown granted and one staked claim, the Gypsy Fraction are located in the NE portion of the Bear Pass claims. Work completed on the group in 1928 and 1929 by Dr. W. V. Smitheringale, was trenching, tunneling and sampling. The work completed in 1976, by Dr. W. G. Smitheringale was geological mapping and check sampling. The work completed in 1978 by G. Keytes was prospecting and geological mapping.

Work today done on George Enterprise has consisted almost entirely of examining veins by surface trenching and tunneling. This has been largely confined to the Enterprise Claim Group, that is to the part of the property N of the Bear River, and most of this work was carried out in the summers of 1928 and 1929. The information presented is largely from the reports of Dr. W. V. Smitheringale on the exploration from these two seasons.

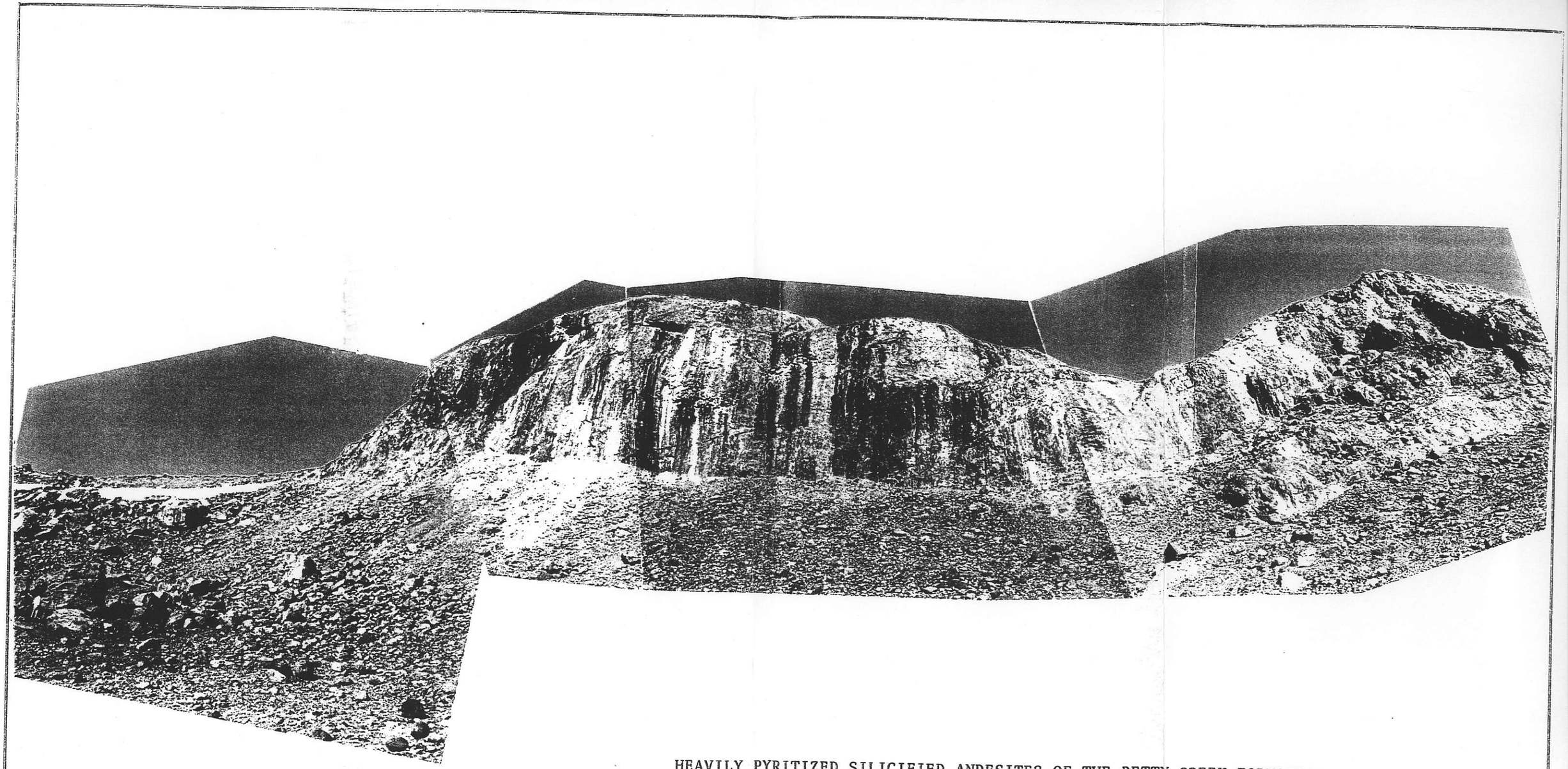
There are three rusty cliff bands within the Enterprise claims and each of these has been explored by tunneling. The lowest cliff line cuts across the SW corner of Enterprise No. 1 claim and is the location of tunnel "A", which is described by Dr. W. V. Smitheringale in 1928 as follows:

In the trail above "A" there is 2.5 to 3 feet of chalcopyrite ore exposed. Tunnel "A" was driven to intersect this mineralization at a shallow depth but was not continued far enough to cut the downward extension of the surface showing. The tunnel is in about 20 ft. and exposes a volcanic rock considerably altered, cut by veinlets of quartz and calcite, and generally impregnated with pyrite. Chalcopyrite is also present, both along stringers and disseminated through the rock. The amount present does not form an economic grade of ore considering the tunnel as a whole. A specimen taken from these workings gave 16% copper with some silver and gold.

In 1929 tunnel "A" was extended 10-15 ft and the last few feet showed decided improvement of copper content of the rock. More work was recommended and the



Looking due North at Enterprise Claims - Bear Pass

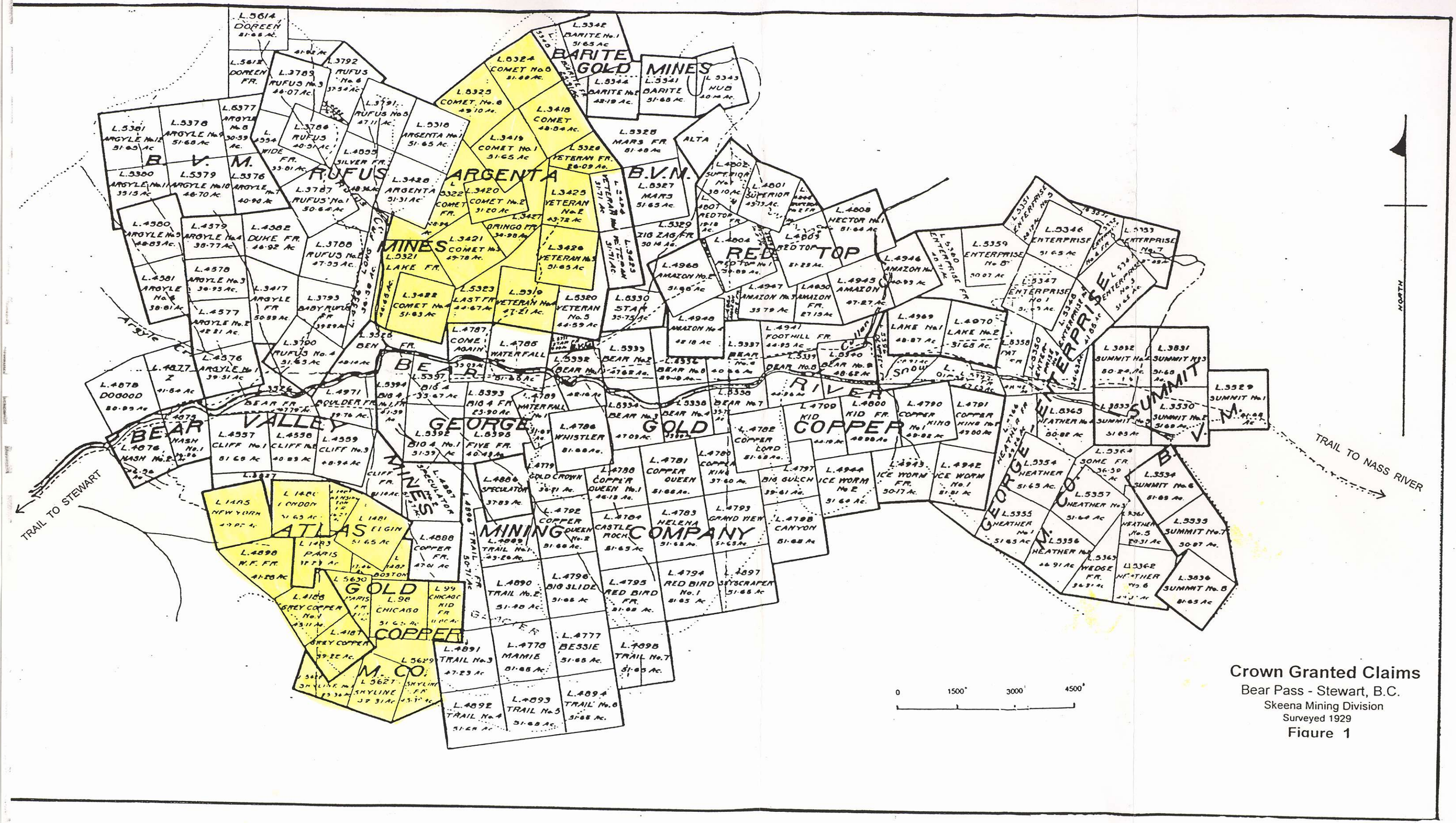


HEAVILY PYRITIZED SILICIFIED ANDESITES OF THE BETTY CREEK FORMATION

EXPOSED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BEAR PASS PROPERTY / Stewart
COVERED BY ICE UNTIL RECENT THAWING

Elevation 4,700 feet length of outcrop approximately 600'

Figure



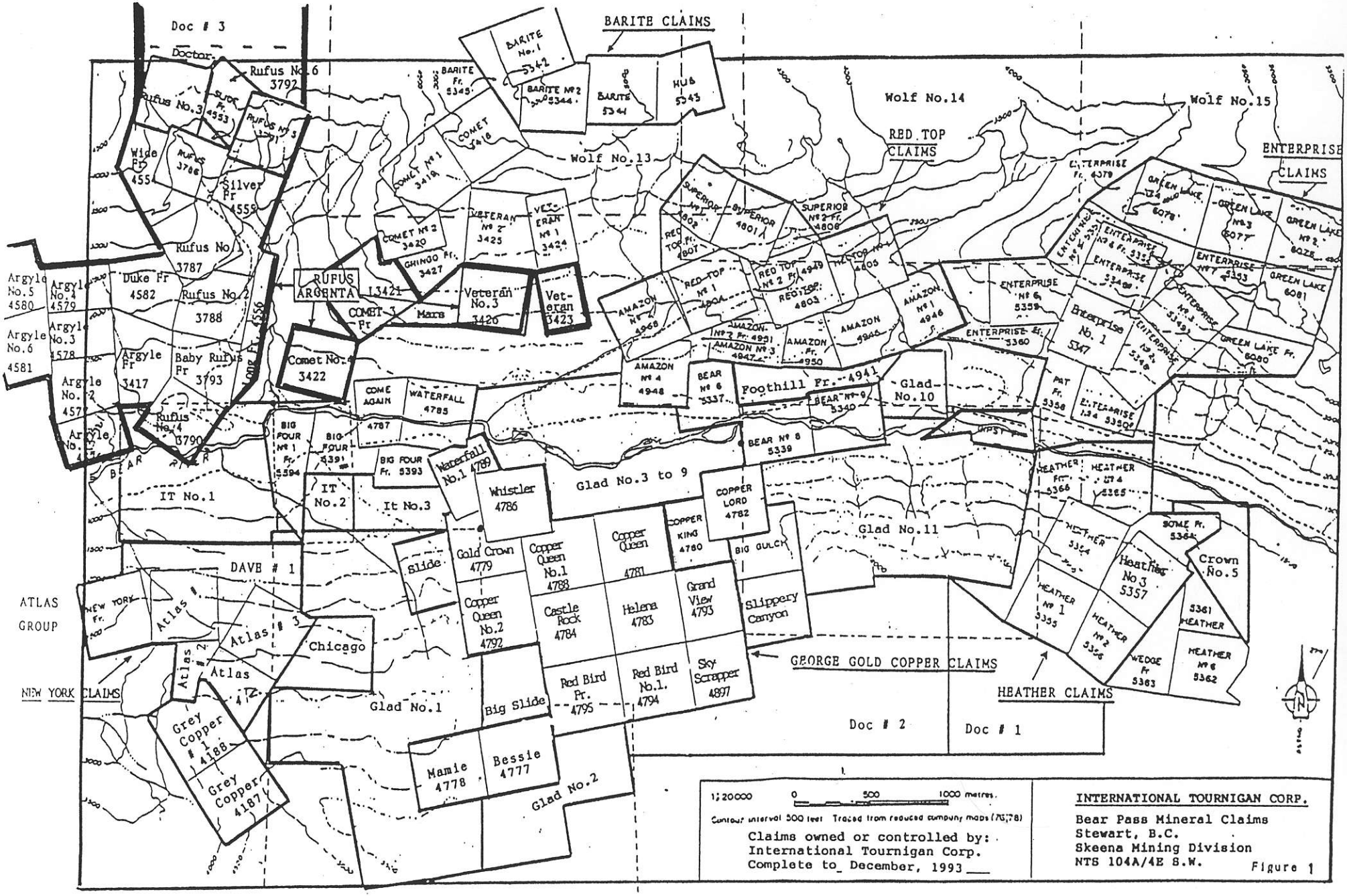
Crown Granted Claims

Bear Pass - Stewart, B.C.

Skeena Mining Division

Surveyed 1929

Figure 1



Location of Mineral Occurrences Discussed in this Section

average chip sample of the whole face of the tunnel gave 0.7% copper across 65 in., but only a trace of gold and silver. In view of the description of disseminated chalcopyrite along the sides of tunnel "A" further assaying should be carried out there."

Below the camp there is a vein which outcrops on the brow of the cliffs and appears to run parallel with them. It is about 3 ft. wide and is mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite. . . . . .

This area about tunnel "B" holds forth promising possibilities of ore minerals occurring in sufficient quantity and quality to form an economic grade of ore.

A third area of interest is on the Enterprise claim. Float from a large talus slide was assayed in the mid 1940's by Smitheringale containing silver values in excess of 600 opt. The top of the slide is at 1200m. In the summer of 1974 Hembling observed a vein of tetrahedrite above the top of the slide with an apparent 40° S dip approximately a metre in width. Hembling also sampled pyrite gossans from the flats above the cliffs at 1300m elevation. Assays of over 1 oz of silver occur over very large areas on the upper claims of the Empire Group and contimue under permanent ice cover (1974). These findings merit a detailed program of sampling as this ice cover has receded substantially in the past 22 years.

George Gold-Copper Group of Claims

Twelve Crown Grants and 12 claim units of the Doc No. 2 form this part of the Company's holdings on the S side of the Bear River Valley. The copper-bearing veins of the George Gold-Copper were sampled and mapped by many engineers during the period 1924 to 1927.

Cominco completed six holes in the years 1927 to '29 and ITC completed 2 holes in 1976. The 2 ITC holes were drilled in disseminated copper mineralization at the adit, located below the outcropping copper-gold veins. The six Cominco holes were flat holes directed to test the copper-gold bearing veins and jasper zones which outcrop approximately 300m above the drill sites. The footage completed during the period 1927 to '29 was as follows:

Hole	Elevation	Depth
1	3,575 feet	1,174 feet
2	3,575	1,361
3	3,519	1,232
4	3,254	1,498
5	3,519	416
6	3,254	1,015
		6,696 feet

Holes numbers 4 & 6 intercepted disseminated copper mineralization in the iron formation. The results are described under disseminated copper mineralization at a

distance of about 1,000 feet from the collar. This zone of copper lacks the gold content of the veins 300m above. It is thought that this mineralization represents the type of copper mineralization found in the iron formation and potentially located, undiscovered in other parts of the Bear Pass holdings, perhaps at the New York area.

The drilling completed by Cominco, under very extreme conditions of falling ice etc., failed to test the downward extension of the Blue, Jasper, Green and white Veins, where the tonnage of 500,000 tons grading 2.2% Cu, 0.08 opt Au and 0.50 opt Ag are estimated to exist.

The drilling did confirm that the iron formation contains copper, gold and silver values and that the iron formation continues and has values at least 1,000 feet S of the portal of the drift.

Dr. Wm. V. Smitheringale completed a plane table survey of the veins on the Grandview and Helena Crown Grants in 1926. This is where the 500,000 tons has been estimated. See Smitheringale's report from 1926 for a full description and maps.

Disseminated Copper Mineralization at the George Gold-Copper

Little attention was paid, by the early geologists, to the disseminated or stratabound copper mineralization located at the adit of the tunnel in the argillite-tuff iron formation. ITC re-opened the tunnel in 1976 and Dr. W. G. Smitheringale reports that a moiled sample representing 115 feet along both walls of the drift assayed 0.89% copper. Two of the Cominco drill holes, numbers 4 & 6 were completed from the portal of the drift. These holes were flat holes and intersected a portion of the copper bearing iron formation. The best intersections were as follows:

			% Cu	**Ag/oz/t**	**Au**
DDH No. 4	110'	- 130' (20')	1.86	0.42	Tr.
S 5° W	222.5	- 232 (9.5')	1.60	0.26	Tr.
	242	- 263 (21')	1.02	0.09	Tr.
	275	- 284.5 (9.5)	0.62	0.33	Tr.
	1,235	1,256 (21')	0.55	0.19	Tr.

The 21 foot portion of drill hole 4 from 1,235 to 1,256 intersected copper mineralization which did not contain gold values. Since all of the trenches on the veins contained gold it is likely that the 21 foot intersection is in the S extension of the iron formation.

Orequest Consultants Ltd. & the George Gold-Copper

In 1991, W. Raven, of Orequest Consultants Ltd., (George Cavey & Associates), examined the showings around the adit zone. His comments follow;

"The zone of greatest potential for a large tonnage deposit is the stratabound copper mineralization seen in the George Gold-Copper adit. The host unit for this mineralization has been described as an argillaceous-tuff band or cherty "iron formation". This iron formation contains variable quantities of pyrite, hematite, magnetite, chlorite, epidote, chert, massive mafic tuff and chalcopyrite. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are found as disseminations, bedding parallel laminae, cross stringers and occasionally as massive pods.

This argillaceous tuff-cherty iron formation is defined for a strike length of nearly 5 km on the S side of the valley and for 3km on the N side of the valley. Two other showings of interest are located in this unit, the New York and the Red Top and possibly the Comet and the Rufus Argenta. The unit has a variable thickness of 6 to 30 metres and most likely represents a volcanic exhalative facies. The greatest implications of a volcanic exhalative horizon is its potential for a large tonnage deposit of overall lower grade which also may contain local high grade pods."

Grey Copper Claims

The Grey Copper and Grey Copper No. 1 are 2 Crown Grants in the SW corner of the Bear Pass up high on the steep slope.

An "open drift" was driven for 125 feet on "the vein" which is reported as 6 feet wide and contained, on the hanging wall, a zone of high grade silver mineralization. According to the BCMM report for 1917, a small shipment of ore from these claims was made in that year grading 375 opt Ag. The copper and silver mineralization on the New York and Grey Copper claims is located in a portion of the partly exposed iron formation. (see Heddle's report - 1968)

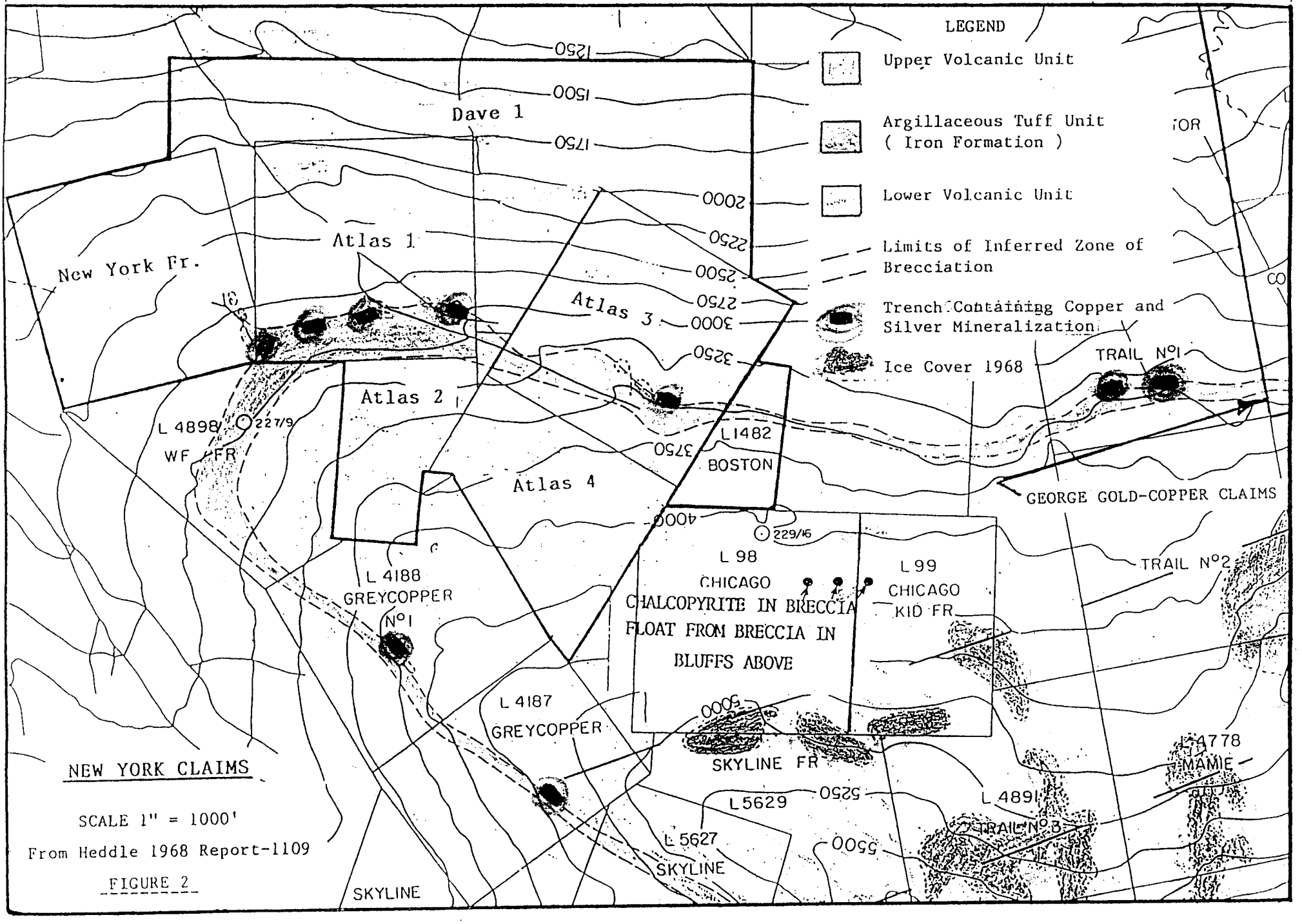
Dr. Wm. V. Smitheringale examined the Grey Copper workings in 1919 after the First World War, in the company of his uncle, William B. George. Doc thought the silver was being mined from a tetrahedrite horizon associated with the iron formation and he described dangerous conditions there working under overhanging ice, at that time. This area should be ice-free nowadays ('96) and will be examined. ITC has not worked on the claims since acquisition a few years ago.

New York Claim Group

ITC staked the 7 claim units in 1991 to cover the former Crown Granted mineral claims of the New York and London Groups. Old reports can be reviewed under the titles New York and London claims, Cassiar Land District, Skeena Mining Division.

Minor amounts of work were completed on the New York and London Claims over the years up to the 1960's and then again in 1994 under the option agreement with ITC to Westmin Resources. See the Westmin report, which identified geophysical anomalies coincident with known massive and semi-massive surface Cu-Au mineralization. Recommended drilling of these anomalies, by Westmin, has not been completed.

(Westmin report)



NEW YORK CLAIMS

SCALE 1" = 1000'

From Heddle 1968 Report-1109

FIGURE 2

The work in the early 60's included surface trenching in massive and semi-massive sulphides, the driving of a short adit and some drilling. The results from the drilling are not available.

Dr. William George Smitheringale has used the term "Hazelton Group", which includes all of the Jurassic formation as well as the "Unuk River and the "Betty Creek" formation. The iron formation appears to be the basal bed of the Betty Creek formation. W. G. Smitheringale's (1984) description of the geology is as follows:

> "The Hazelton strata have been mapped in detail on the George Gold-Copper property, 2 km to the E of the New York group (Smitheringale, 1976). There, the Hazelton sequence consists of a lower unit, probably more than several hundred metres thick, of generally massive, fine grained flow and pyroclastic rocks of andesitic composition, a middle unit, 5m to 35m thick, composed of cherty iron formation, tuff and argillite, and an upper unit, probably more than several hundred metres thick, of andesitic breccias and tuffs that are more easily recognized as fragmental in origin than the lower andesite unit. The iron formation-tuff-argellite unit contains bedded pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization believed to be volcanogenic in origin. The unit is recessive. It forms a distinct bench that extends W from the George Gold-Copper property and enters the New York group on the Boston claim at elevation 3,500 feet. From the New York claim the unit has been traced W and then SW to outcrops 200m S of the Paris claim at elevation 650m (Heddle 1967). A similar, if not the same, iron formation-tuff-argillite unit on the N side of the Bear River Valley contains copper mineralization on the Red Top and Veteran claims (W. G. Smitheringale, 1976).
>
> The mineralized zone extends S from its outcrop area into the hill, where it dips gently N at an angle roughly the same as the average slope of the hillside. The zone lies 150m or less beneath the surface of the Boston and Paris claims.
>
> The sulphide zone exposed on the New York Group does not have some of the classic features of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, such as jasper mantle, a footwall sulphide stringer zone or a nearby (?) felsic dome. Nevertheless, the mineralizing process appears to have been volcanogenic in nature."

The grade and thickness of volcanogenic deposits can change rapidly in a lateral direction. Although the grade of mineralization exposed on the New York and London claims is sub-economic (the few assays reported in the literature are < 2% Cu), the grade beneath the Paris and Boston claims could be higher. The potential for volume is certainly there. (Westmin work was completed years later in 1994 - without drill follow-up to test anomalies identified in the same area)

Heddle (Cominco) completed some mapping and assessment work on the New York and other claims in 1967. His mapping shows the continuation of the iron formation from the George Gold-Copper through the New York and onto the Grey Copper claims. His report is most interesting in light of recent work in the area, including the Westmin geophysics.

The Westmin work included geochemical surveying, geological mapping and airborne geophysics, resulting in drill targets in the vicinity of known Cu-Au mineralization associated with massive and semi-massive sulphides.

Rufus Argenta Group

This group consists of the Argyle, Comet, Rufus, Veteran and Doc No. 3 claims.

In the immediate claim area the rocks are a complex of red and green fragmental Hazelton volcanics which form the eastern limb of the N trending American Creek Anticline. No intrusive bodies have been seen on the claims but a large body of Glacier Creek diorite is known a few km to the SE. Complicating the local geology are a number of large and small dykes, of various compositions and orientation as well as several wide shear or fracture zones representing the probable extension of Grove's Bear Creek Fault. Local folding has also been observed.

A peculiarity of the Hazelton volcanics of the American Creek Anticline is the abundance of iron minerals as pyrite disseminations and as pyrite-pyrrhotite lenses and pods. These high iron zones account for the "red bluffs" in Rufus Creek which first directed attention to the area.

Known mineralization follows fissure-type veins with associated dykes. Observed gangue minerals are quartz, calcite, hematite, jasper and barite. Sulphides noted are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite and unidentified sulphosalts. With the hematite-jasper gangue, copper is the main valuable metal, whereas with the quartz-calcite gangue, lead, zinc and silver predominate.

From the dump at the portal of an old caved adit, mineralized vein material in a brown oxidized host rock of apparent sedimentary origin assayed 0.118 opt Au, 0.29 opt Ag and 0.05% Sn. The grab sample contained pyrite and pyrrhotite in quartz vein material.

The Rufus area is characterized by a complex system of veins, dykes and shears of various attitudes but generally with a northerly strike. On Rufus, Rufus 3, 5 and 6 and Slide Fraction, twelve veins have been named. These are, Erickson, Clarke, Elliott, Harrison, High Grade, St. Louis, Whitworth, Calcite, Leach Cap, Forrest, Ahren's and Pete's Veins. Other veins are also marked on old maps and several small veins not previously shown were located from field work. Several dykes were also given names.

Most of the development work was concentrated on the Erickson, High Grade and St. Louis veins, as these were easiest to access and showed promising surface assays. Numerous cuts were made and two short adits are known just above the slide area but the debris from the ice-field above has filled or obscures most of the old workings.

The Erickson vein has been traced for about 700 feet and consists of a five to ten foot jasper-hematite vein with disseminated chalcopyrite and occasional galena veinlets along the walls. At its lowest point it joins a breccia zone in a creek bed which may well be the southern portion of the "High Grade Vein". A large pit at this junction shows a 4 foot wide zone of massive pyrite-chalcopyrite but the zone was not traced. The High Grade vein consists of quartz-calcite gangue with spotty but often high silver-lead values. A strike length of over 1,000 feet is shown on old maps. The St. Louis and Harrison veins are of similar widths (2-5 ft.) and composition. Parker visited the area in 1968 and describes many of the veins and the complex system of faults in the slide area but did not trace the veins at higher elevations to the north.

A brief stop at the ice-edge showed that a considerable area above the cliffs north of the slide has become ice-free since the 1920's and as far as is known has never been systematically prospected.

Various reports on the Rufus Argenta claims note the presence of widespread zones of pyrite mineralization which have formed gossan zones. Also noted are the quartz veins and the vein stockwork. Tulley, in his 1980 report, notes that there is a possibility of developing an open-pit in the stockwork area. The various claims of the Rufus Argenta have been surficially examined by a few trenches and/or crosscuts. A Dighem III airborne survey was completed in 1990 by the former owner, KRL Resources. This survey because of the topography indicated the trends of the formation and faults, but failed to define anomalous areas for exploration.

The Rufus Argenta claims have received a minor amount of detailed exploration but warrant a detailed mapping program, followed by diamond drilling.

Veteran Group of Claims

This area is located along the easterly boundary of the claim group just S and E of the Comet veins. The main showing, the Erickson Vein, is a quartz-jasper-hematite vein up to 10 feet wide, well mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Felsite dykes cut the vein at steep angles but do not displace it. Two similar veins have also been located, one about 400 feet north of the Erickson Vein and the other on the NW corner of the Veteran 2 claim, extending onto the Buck 87 claim.

An adit 1,250 feet long, was driven 650 feet below the Erickson Vein but apparently did not reach the vein. This adit is caved at about 450 feet. Assays from this vein are reported as outstanding and from the weathered capping of up to $ 50 in gold, silver and copper per ton in 1922.

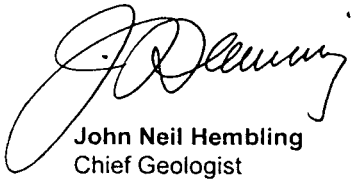
Conclusion & Recommendation

The ITC claim block, located in the Bear River Pass, has been enlarged over the years since much of the work referred to in this report was completed and now consists of 190 claims, with most claims good for years without requiring assessment work.

The project area contains numerous significant occurrences of precious and base metal mineralization, such as the "open" reserves at George Gold-Copper, the large breccia zone described by Heddle just W of it, the drill targets in massive sulphides on the New York Group, the extensive mineralization on the recently acquired Comet Group with gold values over 1 ounce (not touched since 1922), the extensive Cu-Au at Red Top, and other occurrences mentioned in this summary, all of which warrant serious investigations. The copper body intersected by Cominco's # 4 hole in the '20's definitely has serious world-class potential in view of the infrastructure nearby. On the Enterprise claims, a geochemical survey in '74 found widespread silver mineralization on the flats above the high-grade copper tunnels, which continued in vast gossanous areas beneath ice cover, now greatly receded and unexplored.

Living and economic conditions have improved dramatically in the Stewart area since work was completed in the Bear Pass by former owners and by ITC. There is a modern $ 200+ million mill at the Premier Mine, which won't be used much longer. A new paved highway connects Stewart with the rest of the province. There is a new B.C. Hydro-supplied power-line. Stewart is now a fully serviced townsite with scheduled airline transportation and a deep sea year-round shipping facility. All of this is in place and paid for, in an area that has historically depended on mining for virtually all its commercial activities. There are no resident native aboriginals and the nearest bands, located in the Nass River, signed an historic $ C 190 million "lands-claim" settlement with the B.C. Government yesterday, on 15th February. The project area has countless positive advantages in its favour and not a single potential obstruction of any kind.

The properties in the Bear Pass merit immediate serious exploration and have far better than a reasonable chance to produce major world-class mining economics for the investor with the foresight to take the project on.



John Neil Hembling
Chief Geologist
International Tournigan Corporation
16th February '96

Current Mineral Claim List - Bear Pass Property

Crown Grant Name

Amazon	4945
Amazon No. 1	4946
Amazon No. 2	4968
Amazon No. 3	4947
Amazon No. 4	4948
Amazon Fraction	4950
Amazon No. 2 Fraction	4951
Barite	5341
Barite No. 1	5342
Barite No. 2	5344
Barite Fraction	5345
Castle Rock	4784
Copper Queen	4781
Copper Queen No. 1	4788
Copper Queen No. 2	4792
Enterprise	5345
Enterprise No. 1	5347
Enterprise No. 2	5348
Enterprise No. 3	5349
Enterprise No. 4	5350
Enterprise No. 5	5351
Enterprise No. 6 Fraction	5352
Enterprise No. 7	5353
Enterprise No. 6	5359
Enterprise Fraction	5360
Enterprise Fr.	6079
Gold Crown	4779
Grandview	4793
Green Lake	6081
Green Lake No. 2	6076
Green Lake No. 3	6077
Green Lake No. 4	6078
Green Lake Fraction	6080
Heather	5354
Heather No. 1	5355
Heather No. 2	5356
Heather No. 3	5357
Heather No. 4	5365
Heather Fraction	5366
Hector No. 1	4805
Helena	4783
Hub	5343
Pat Fraction	5358
Bessie	4777
Mamie	4778
Red Bird No. 1	4794
Red Bird Fraction	4795
Red Top	4803
Red Top No. 1	4804
Red Top Fraction	4807
Red Top No. 2 Fraction	4949
Skyscraper	4897
Some Fraction	5364
Superior	4801
Superior No. 1	4802
Superior No. 2 Fraction	4806
Waterfall No. 1	4789
Whistler	4786
Foothill Fraction	4941
Grey Copper	4187
Grey Copper No. 1	4188

Reverted Crown Grant	Lot No.	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
Argyle Fraction	3417	250484	1st March 1999
Comet No. 4	3422	250485	1st March 1999
Veteran	3423	250486	1st March 1999
Veteran No. 3	3426	250487	1st March 1999
Rufus No. 1	3787	250488	1st March 1999
Rufus No. 2	3788	250489	1st March 1999
Rufus No. 4	3790	250490	1st March 1999
Rufus No. 6	3792	250491	1st March 1999
Baby Rufus Fraction	3793	250492	1st March 1999
Wide Fraction	4554	250493	1st March 1999
Silver Fraction	4555	250494	1st March 1999
Long Fraction	4556	250495	1st March 1999
Argyle No. 1	4576	250496	1st March 1999
Argyle No. 2	4577	250497	1st March 1999
Argyle No. 3	4578	250498	1st March 1999
Argyle No. 4	4579	250499	1st March 1999
Argyle No. 5	4580	250500	1st March 1999
Argyle No. 6	4581	250501	1st March 1999
Duke Fraction	4582	250502	1st March 1999
Rufus	3786	250853	14th March 1999
Rufus No. 3	staked claim	321631	18th October 1998

Reverted Crown Grants - Staked	Tenure No.	Expiry Date
New York	300896	3rd June 2004
Atlas No. 1	300841	3rd June 2004
Atlas No. 2	300842	3rd June 2004
Atlas No. 4	300843	3rd June 2004
Gypsy Fr	300898	3rd June 1999
Slide Fr.	301057	5th June 2000
Comet no. 3 FR	300899	5th June 1998
Chicago (4 units)	321743	18th October 2004
Doctor	321632	18th October 1997
Big Slide	321744	18th October 1997
Slide	321769	23rd October 2004
Mars	322770	23rd October 1997
Slipery Canyon	322710	8th November 1998
Big Gulch	322711	8th November 1998
It #1 (4 units)	315140	2nd December 1997
It #2 (2 units)	313141	2nd December 1997
It #3 (2 units)	321745	22nd October 1997
Crown No. 5 (2 units)	306751	14th December 2004
Glad #1 (15 units)	313749	4th October 2004
Glad #2 (4 units)	313750	4th October 1997
Glad #3	313738	4th October 1997
Glad #4	313739	4th October 1997
Glad #5	313740	4th October 1997
Glad #6	313741	4th October 1997
Glad #7	313742	4th October 1997
Glad #8	313743	4th October 1997
Glad #9	313744	4th October 1997
Glad #10	313745	5th October 1998
Glad #11 (12 units)	313751	5th October 1998
Doc 1 (6 units)	254484	9th April 2000
Doc 2 (12 units)	254485	9th April 2000
Doc 3 (12 units)	254486	10th April 2001
Dave #1 (3 units)	254487	24th April 2004
Comet (4 units)	334671	23rd March 1997
Veteran (4 units)	334672	23rd March 1997

Total 190 claims

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Geological Report:	Geological Report on the George Gold-Copper Mining Co. Ltd., Dr. Wm. V. Smitheringale, P. Eng. 1926
Field Report:	Barite Group, Wm. Tomkins, August 1926
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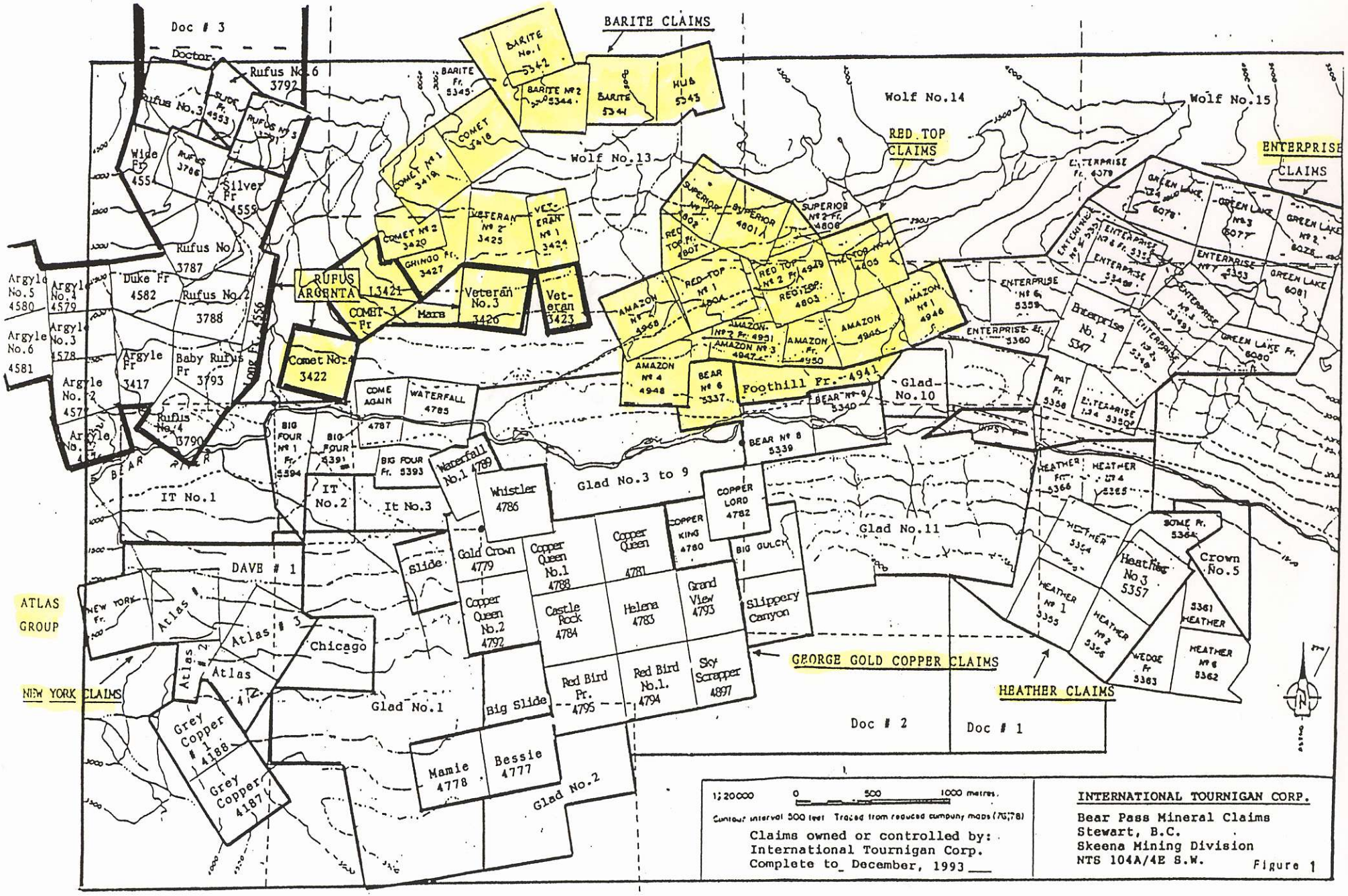
b) George Copper Group of Mineral Claims
c) Prospecting Report on the Bear Pass Group of Claims - David Javorsky, November 1993

Highlights of J/V Agreement on Bear Pass

On executing a joint venture agreement with ITC, the Partner will have the right to earn 60% interest in the Bear Pass Property by making payments of cash and shares and doing minimum work as set out below, and by delivering a bankable feasibility study to ITC, by 2001.

DATE	$ C to ITC	Shares to ITC	$ C work (minimum)
On Signing	$ 100,000	50,000	300,000 in first year
@ 6 months		50,000	
@ 1 year	100,000	50,000	400,000 in 2nd year
@ 18 months		50,000	
@ 2 years	100,000		500,000 in 3rd year
@ 3 years	100,000		500,000 in 4th year
@ 4 years	1,000,000		500,000 in 5th year
@ 5 years	1,000,000		500,000 in 6th year
TOTALS	**$ C 2,400,000**	200,000 shares	**$ C 2,700,000**



Location of Mineral Occurrences Discussed in this Section