

OMNI RESOURCES INC.

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104K/6E, W

& THE VAST MOLY-TAKU DISCOVERY



The Moly-Taku Discovery

A potentially major discovery of molybdenum mineralization is indicated as a result of a unique exploration program in a rugged mountain region of northwestern British Columbia undertaken by Vancouver-based Omni Resources Inc.

Potential of the property is so vast that knowledgeable mining experts are already comparing it to multiple hundred million tonne world-class deposits.

The discovery is the result of the efforts of a team of geologists and mountaineers in the late summer of 1978. The crew were able to successfully identify the source of moly bearing glacial float first noted in the area nearly twenty years earlier.

Shrinkage of a stagnant, crevassed glacier by about 100 metres during the past two decades and the lowering of its surface exposed previously covered mineralization and permitted a brief but highly successful initial program to be completed.

The glacier had cut a "U"-shaped cirque into the roof rocks exposing eight cupolas or zones of moly bearing mineralization. The better mineralized zones are exposed over a length of 1,600 metres, a known width up to 400 metres and vertical distances ranging from 50 to 150 metres.

Consulting engineer, Dr. Andrew Nevin, suggested in a report to the company that it is "probable that the better mineralized material extends into the subsurface an unknown distance in several directions, particularly to the south and with depth under roof rocks, and to the north under glacial ice".

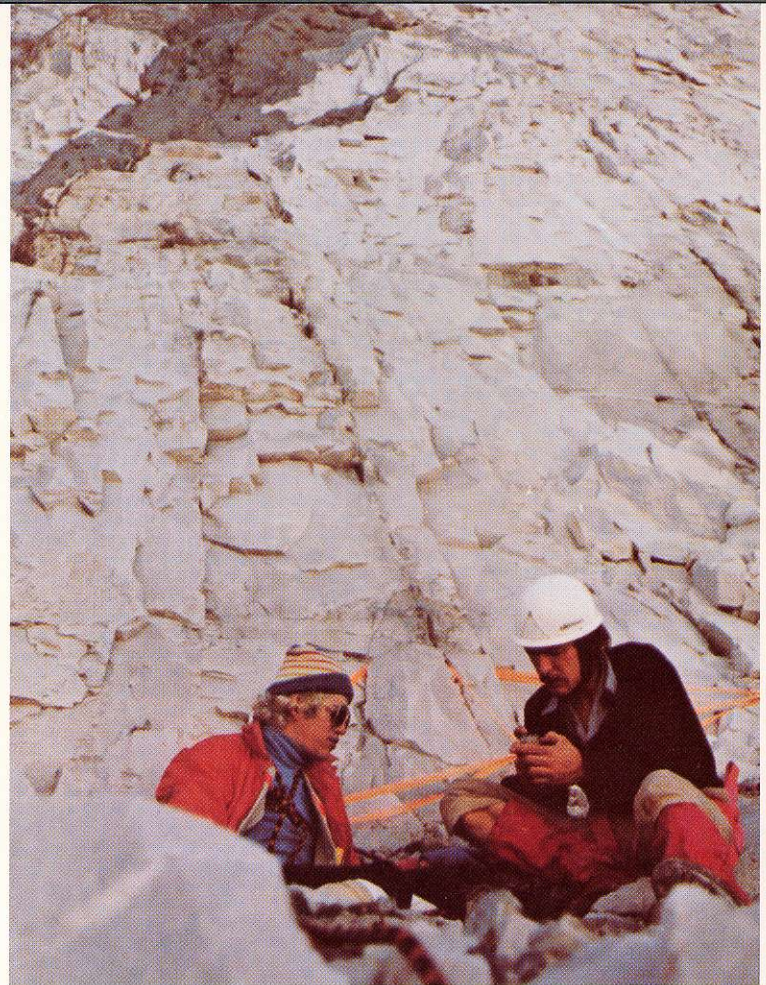
"If acceptable grades and continuity are established by drilling and if mineralization is extended in one of several open directions, it is not difficult to visualize a deposit in excess of 220,000,000 metric tonnes," he stated.

Assay results from the initial program covered a span of 900 metres of chip sampling. They ranged from minimal values to a high of 2.30% MoS₂ with an average grade in the area of 0.30% moly.

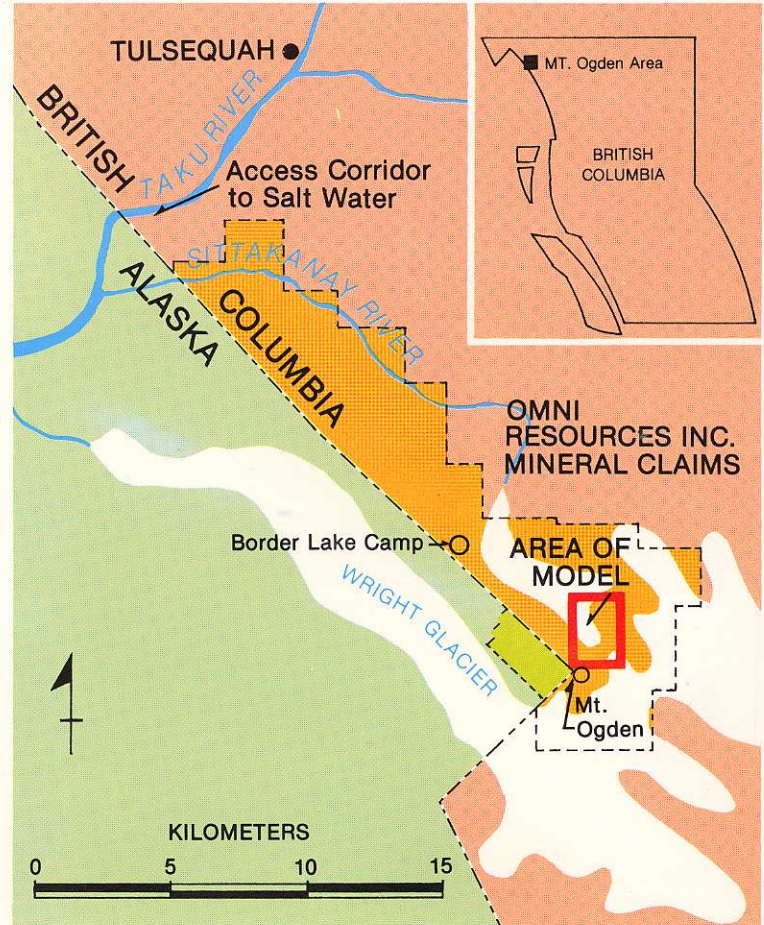
An extensive exploration program will further test this significant discovery during the 1979 field season.

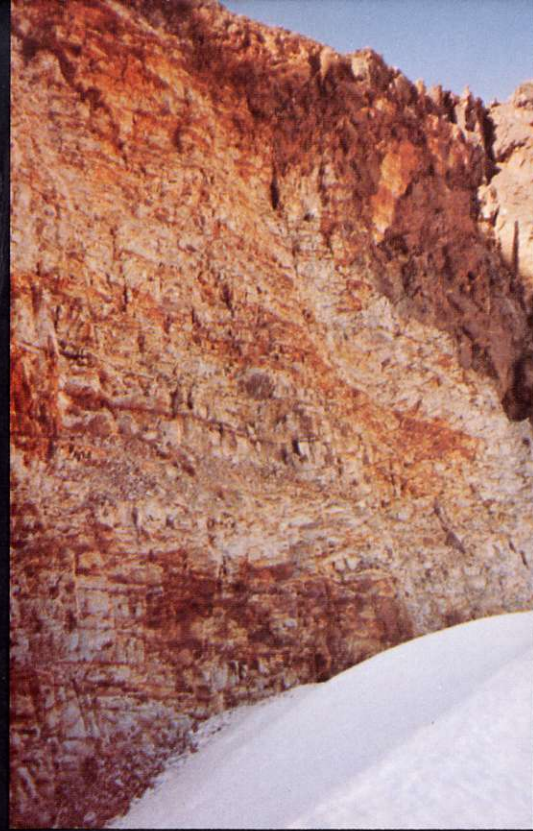
'79 Targets

- 1 Initial drill location will test extent and grade of mineralization between zone "Z" on the south side of a knife edge ridge and similar appearing zone "L" on the north side of the ridge.
- 2 Portal site of initial 600-foot adit (tunnel) that will provide underground drill locations and allow channel sampling. Plans call for 200 feet of drift and 200 feet of cross-cut in each direction, all of 7-foot by 8-foot size.
- 3 Cross-cut will allow testing of area not sampled in 1978. Helicopter inspection suggests significant mineralization is present.
- 4 Cross-cut will test extent of mineralization in area where surface sampling in 1978 averaged .31 MoS₂ over 43 metres



Massive scale of discovery is illustrated. Photo above is rectangular section of lower right scene on centre page. Look closely for the mountaineering geologists.





An intrusive zone "G", with evident moly occurrences to be tested in 1979.



Two views of zone "Z" on the south slope of a knife edge ridge—'78 sampling yielded an average grade of 0.24 MoS₂ over 300 metres.

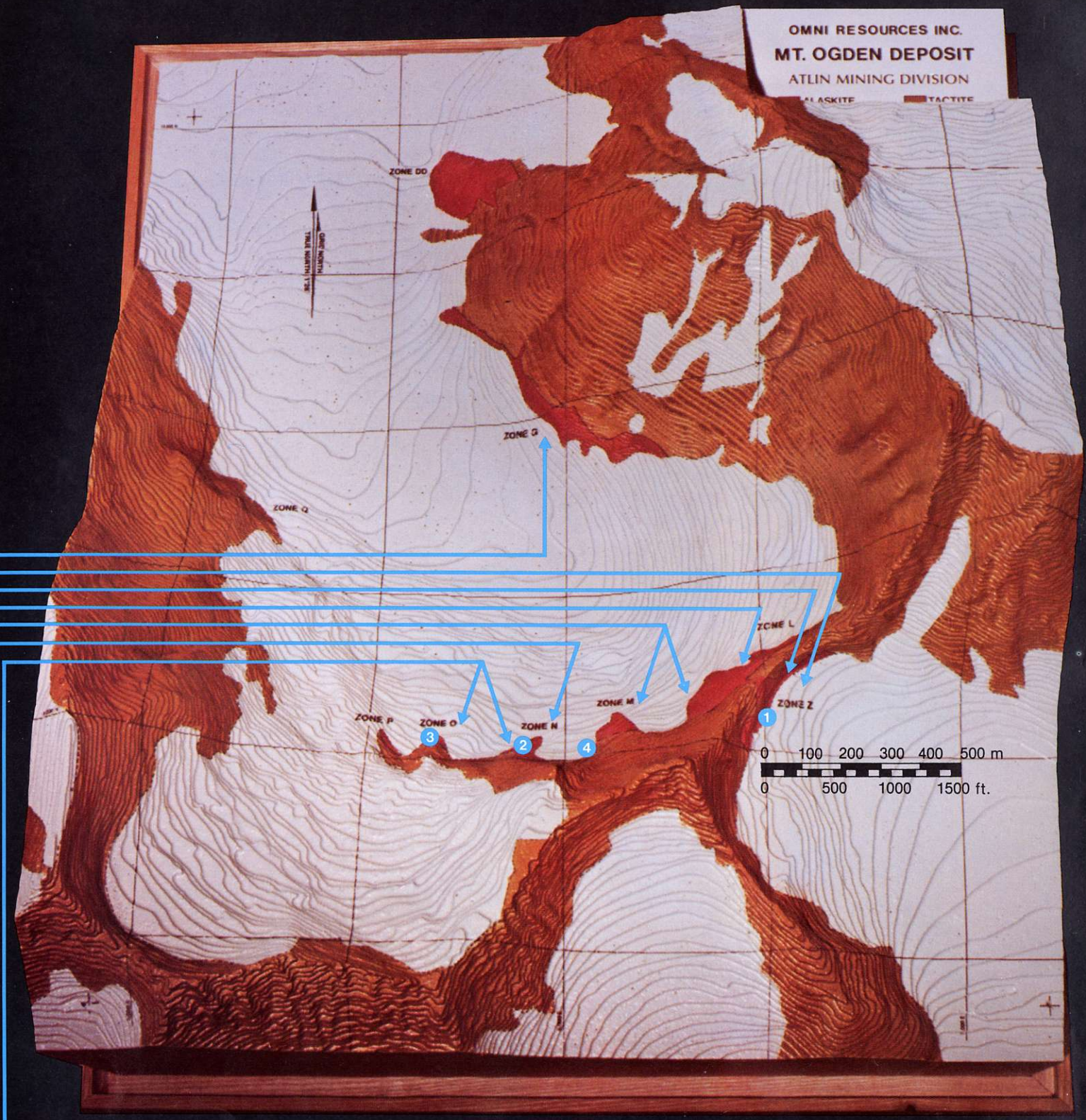


Zone "L"— on the north side of ridge with intrusive similar to opposite south slope.

Receding glacier has exposed mineralized intrusives on zones "L" and "M".



A key zone for 1979 testing— extensions at depth and into the cirque wall could prove an orebody of major proportion.



Underground sampling and drilling will probe extent of mineralization behind these surface intrusives on zones "N" and "O".



Molybdenum

Although molybdenum was first identified in 1778, the metal has only in recent years come into great demand because of its versatility in "space-age" applications.

When added to alloy steels, the silver grey metal adds qualities that lead to improved hardenability, toughness, heat resistance and weldability.

A major application is in development of high strength, low alloy steel for crude oil and natural gas transmission pipelines operating in Arctic and offshore environments. It is used as a component of machine tools, heat exchangers and other equipment that operates under extreme temperature conditions.

Moly improves the corrosion resistance of stainless steel in applications ranging from automobile trim to sewage and water distribution systems.

A new series of highly formable high strength steels is being actively evaluated for automotive applications designed to reduce weight and improve fuel economy.

Molysulphide-containing greases are widely used by the automotive industry to reduce friction. It has application in production of moly chemicals, in tool steels, in cast iron and in super alloys such as those used in jet engine parts.

As a pure metal, moly's high melting temperature of 4,730 degrees Fahrenheit and other unique properties including electrical and thermal conductivity have created a vast array of applications.

Continuing extensive research into more space-age use for this versatile metal virtually guarantees it an exciting and limitless future.

The program is one of the largest exploration endeavours planned in British Columbia in 1979. Plans call for approximately 600 feet of underground adit construction and 10,000 feet of drilling, utilizing three drills. The cost for this phase is estimated at \$1.2 million.

The basic work program has been designed to allow exploration to be accelerated if anticipated favourable results of the initial phase are confirmed and further financing is arranged.

More than 350 tons of mining equipment and supplies were barged to the discovery site in May and June with surface and underground development scheduled to begin by mid-June.

BEMA Industries Ltd. of Vancouver will provide camp, transport and logistics support and Canadian Mine Services Ltd. of Vancouver, has been retained for construction and exploration drilling. Consulting geologists are Nevin/Sadlier-Brown/Goodbrand Ltd., also of Vancouver.

Future Potential

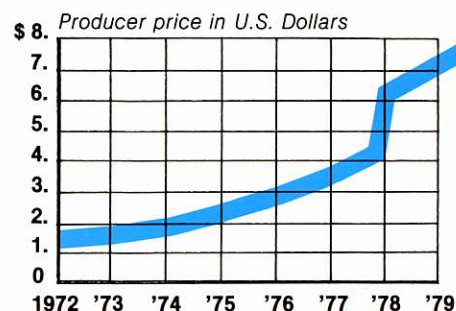
Omni Resources directors are enthusiastically planning the future development of the "Moly-Taku" discovery.

Support for the exploration phase is not inexpensive, but the company's consulting engineers have pointed out that although the discovery is "extraordinarily difficult of access in the exploration stages, its location 16 miles from salt water, implies that transportation for eventual development and production would have an acceptable cost".

In the spring of 1979, the company, which is fully listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, successfully completed a \$1.4 million equity financing comprising of 300,000 common shares and 300,000 share purchase warrants. The latter are exercisable at \$5.25 per share up to September 15, 1979.

The company plans to develop the property both systematically and aggressively. It is located near the Alaska-British Columbia border, 80 miles south of Atlin, B.C. and 40 miles east of Juneau, Alaska. The principal discovery site is within British Columbia and the company has title to adjoining claims within Alaska.

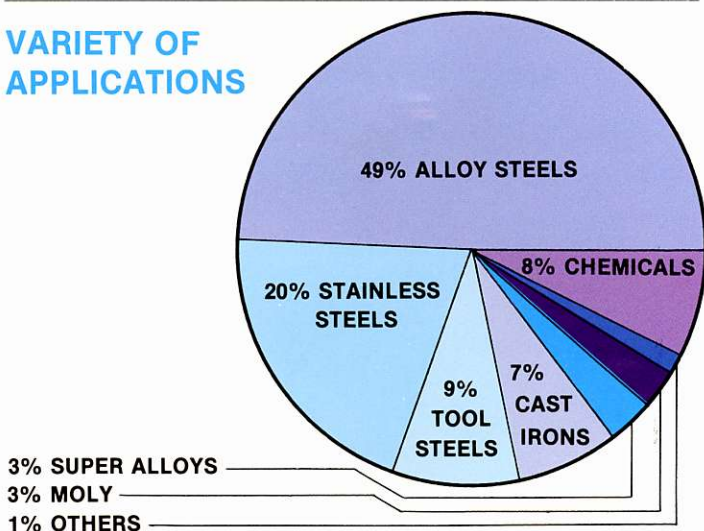
PRICE HISTORY OF MOLYBDENUM CONCENTRATE



'79 Development Plan

The unique geological structure, combined with impressive assay results and petrographic and trace element studies have prompted the company to undertake an aggressive exploration program for the 1979 season.

VARIETY OF APPLICATIONS



Corporate Data

OMNI RESOURCES INC.

1409 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2

Share Transfer Agent and Registrar

National Trust Company
510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Auditors

Price Waterhouse & Co.
1075 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Share Listing

Vancouver Stock Exchange
Symbol - ORI

Capitalization

Common shares authorized	- 10,000,000
Outstanding	- 3,240,002*
Warrants authorized and outstanding	- 300,000*

**Shares and warrants outstanding as at May 31, 1979.
Warrants are exercisable at \$5.25 per share up to and
including September 15, 1979.*