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SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

ASHTON COPPER-GOLD PROJECT

OVERVIEW

DECEMBER , 1988

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SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION
ASHTON COPPER-GOLD PORPHYRY
PROJECT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sirius Resource Corporation and Southlands Mining Corporation have acquired by option and staking a series of exposed copper bearing alkaline type porphyry deposits which contain abundant disseminated chalcopyrite with associated anomalous gold values. This style of intrusive porphyry is well known for its richer gold and silver content.

The deposits are located 30 miles east of Horsefly, British Columbia. The porphyries outcrop discontinuously along a strike length of more than 5 miles and are expected to be connected at depth.

Surrounding the porphyries are zones of pervasive alteration, silicification, much pyritization, and in places large gossan zones; all of which indicates a very large and strong mineralizing system penetrated the area; and may ultimately prove to be responsible for several types of economic mineral deposits in the neighborhood.

The largest of the exposed porphyries has an estimated exposed surface of close to 0.64 square miles and a gossanous envelope of 1.30 square miles surrounding it. This porphyry contains abundant disseminated chalcopyrite with surface channel samples assaying as high as 3.0%. Gold values as high as 0.23 ounces per ton have been found within east-west fracture systems. Work done by UMEX in 1981 showed that there is a positive copper/gold association for copper values greater than 0.10%. See Figure 1 for plan view of the largest porphyry.

2.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

A horizontal diamond drill hole completed by Mr. H. Travis in 1966 extended 630 feet towards the heart of the largest of the exposed porphyries but failed to penetrate the target zone because of uncontrollable water pressure. However significant pyrrhotite and pyrite expected to be found as a zoning feature was found in abundance. In addition the quantity of chalcopyrite steadily increased as the expected zone was approached. See Figure 2 showing copper assay values versus hole length.

Later work by AMAX in 1976 showed that in all probability the target zone anticipated in the 1966 drilling was in fact further west than predicted because the intrusive was found to have a westerly dip or plunge. See Figure 3 showing the expected cross section of the copper porphyry system. **No assaying for gold or silver was ever made.**

Since the discovery of the copper rich porphyry system in 1958 the area has intrigued such major mining companies as Noranda, Dome Exploration, AMAX and most recently UMEX along with other lesser known companies.

This large copper bearing system with its portended gold and silver association has never been subjected to a systematic evaluation through drilling. The exception is the nearby gold discovery made by Sirius in November 1988. See Appendix I, Sirius Press Release, 6 December 1988.

3.0 ULTIMATE POTENTIAL

There is exceptional potential for this major structure to host any one or all of the following types of deposits:

1. A large tonnage low grade porphyry copper deposit.
2. A large tonnage low grade porphyry copper-gold deposit.
3. Medium to high grade gold-silver-copper deposits along

the contact aureole.

4. Medium to high grade gold deposits of the epithermal type within the neighboring volcanic and sedimentary pile.

4.0 ALKALINE PORPHYRY IMPLICATIONS

Alkaline copper bearing porphyry systems are known for their relatively high gold and silver content and in some cases the precious metals won from these deposits may exceed the value of the copper.

Examples of these types of deposits and their associated gold and silver content includes but is not limited to:

Mine	Cu %	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Tons x 10^6
Afton	1.0	0.015	0.10	31
Cariboo Bell	0.49	0.025	0.04	25
Stikine Copper	1.06	0.013	0.25	125

The gross value of the above deposits at today's price ranges between $0.65 Billion and $4.6 Billion.

5.0 GOLD DISCOVERY IN VOLCANICS

On 6 December 1988, Sirius announced a significant gold discovery within bedded volcanic tuffs very close to the Copper-Gold claims. Geochemical results from two drill holes gave assays of 0.12 ounces/ton gold, 0.16 ounces/ton gold, and 0.32 ounces/ton gold over 14, 7, and 4 feet thicknesses respectively.

Fire assays of the same intervals showed significant increases; E.g.

Original Geochem Assay Gold (oz/ton)	Fire Assay Gold (oz/ton)	Interval Feet
0.12	0.13	14
0.16	0.27	7
0.32	0.44	4

The gold bearing zones are heavily pyritized, silicified and intensely altered over a drill hole distance of 50 feet.

Sirius is operator of the gold discovery in the volcanics and holds a 25% interest. Sirius is also operator of the adjoining Ashton Copper-Gold Porphyry property and holds a minimum of 50% interest. The gold zone in the volcanics is within 800 feet of the porphyry property and is presently projected onto that property.

The mineralizing system responsible for this new discovery appears to be a strong one and is in all probability connected to the intrusive activity as is shown in Figure 4, Idealized Cross-Section on the Ashton Project. The gold bearing volcanic beds dip at a shallow angle towards this new property where the volcanic section is more extensive. See Figure 6 "Discovery Holes, Cross Section".
As a result of this discovery there is now every likelihood that:

1. The large volume of volcanic tuffs could play host to a large tonnage medium grade gold deposit.
2. The feeder zone which was the plumbing network that brought the gold and sulphide rich solutions into the permeable volcanic host rocks could itself be the locus of a bonanza (very high grade) type gold deposit. The feeder zone is in all probability on the porphyry property which Sirius controls as operator.
3. The thesis that the copper rich porphyry contains in association an economically significant residual gold content is further supported.

6.0 IMMEDIATE TARGET POTENTIAL

The following is considered to be a realistic target potential for two deposit types known to exist on the property and also by inference from the adjacent Frasergold property.

6.1 ASHTON COPPER-GOLD PORPHYRY PROJECT

Tons	-	150 Million
Copper Content	-	0.50%
Gold Content	-	0.015 ounces/ton
Silver Content	-	0.10 ounces/ton
Gross Value (CAN)	-	$3.3 Billion

The above represents a model porphyry deposit 3,200 feet long by 600 feet wide by 800 feet deep. This deposit is in general mostly exposed above the surface and could be amenable to mining with a very low waste to ore stripping ratio.

6.2 GOLD IN VOLCANICS PROJECT

The following target potential within the volcanic rocks exists for the Frasergold Project and the Ashton Copper-Gold Porphyry Project. It may include any one of them, each of them, or integral with both of them.

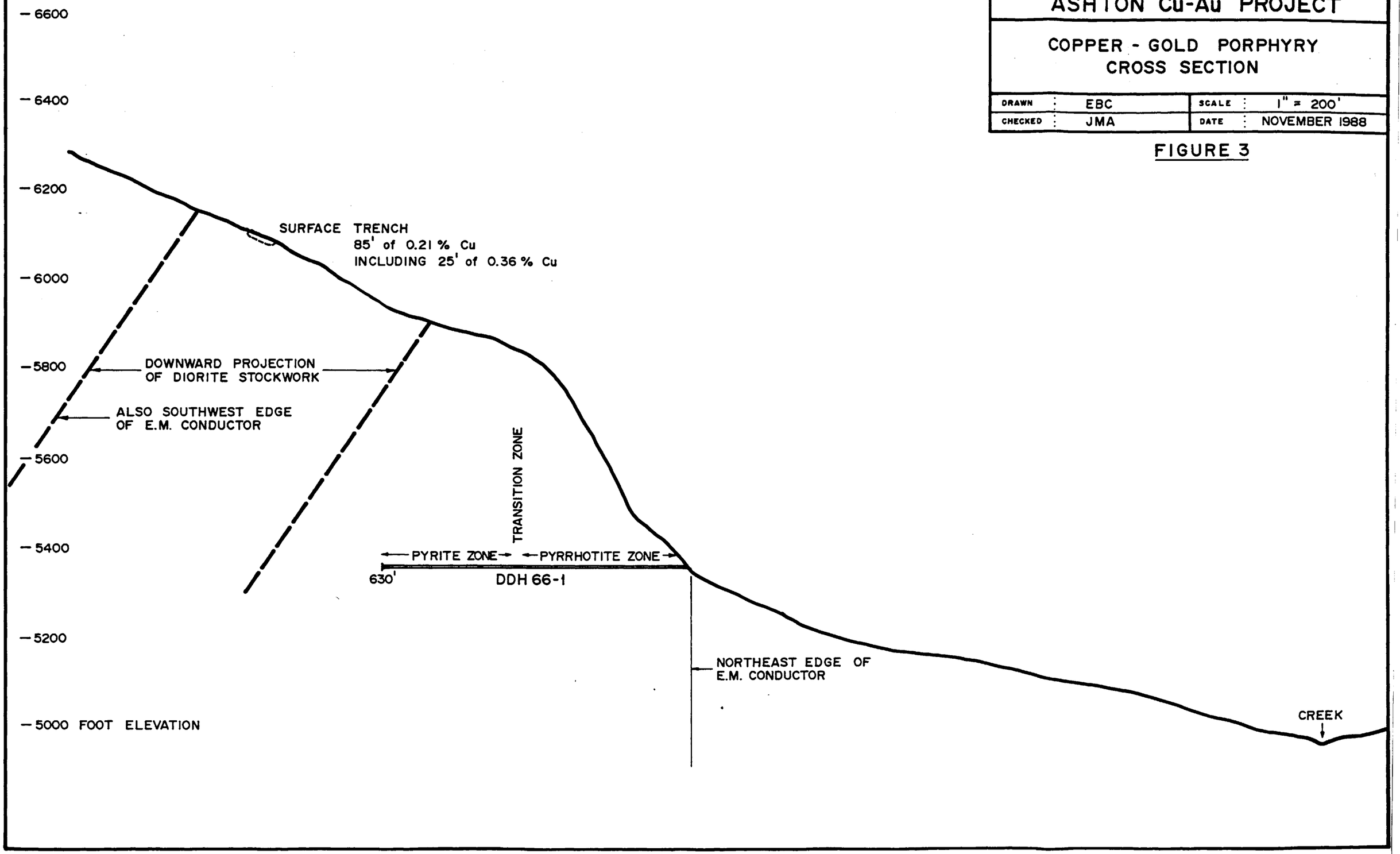
Tons	-	2,700,000
Gold Content	-	0.20 ounces/ton
Gross Value	-	$260 Million

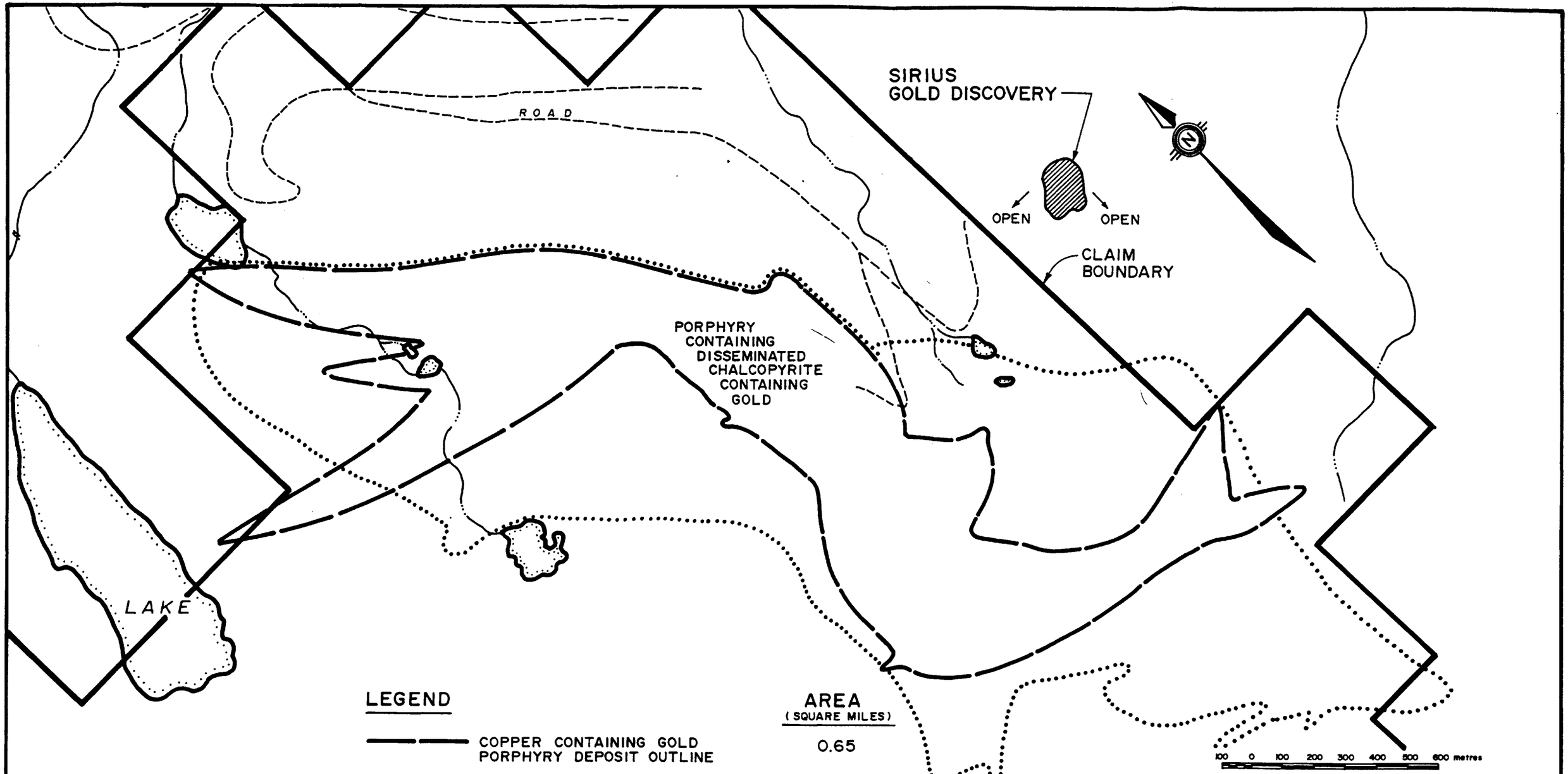
The above represents a relatively flat lying gold in bedded volcanics deposit with dimensions of 1500 feet by 1200 feet by 15 feet thick.

MODIFIED AFTER : CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD
OCTOBER, 1966

1257 GEOLOGICAL LTD.			
SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION			
ASHTON Cu-Au PROJECT			
COPPER - GOLD PORPHYRY CROSS SECTION			
DRAWN	EBC	SCALE	1" = 200'
CHECKED	JMA	DATE	NOVEMBER 1988

FIGURE 3





LEGEND

	AREA (SQUARE MILES)
COPPER CONTAINING GOLD PORPHYRY DEPOSIT OUTLINE	0.65
GOSSAN ZONE OUTLINE	1.30

AFTER : AMAX EXPLORATION INC., 23/9/1970

1257 GEOLOGICAL LTD.

SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

ASHTON Cu-Au PROJECT

COPPER - GOLD PORPHYRY DEPOSIT SURFACE PLAN

GEOLOGIST		SCALE	1 : 12,500
DRAWN	E.B.CATAPIA	DATE	NOVEMBER 1988
CHECKED	J.M.ASHTON	FIGURE 1	

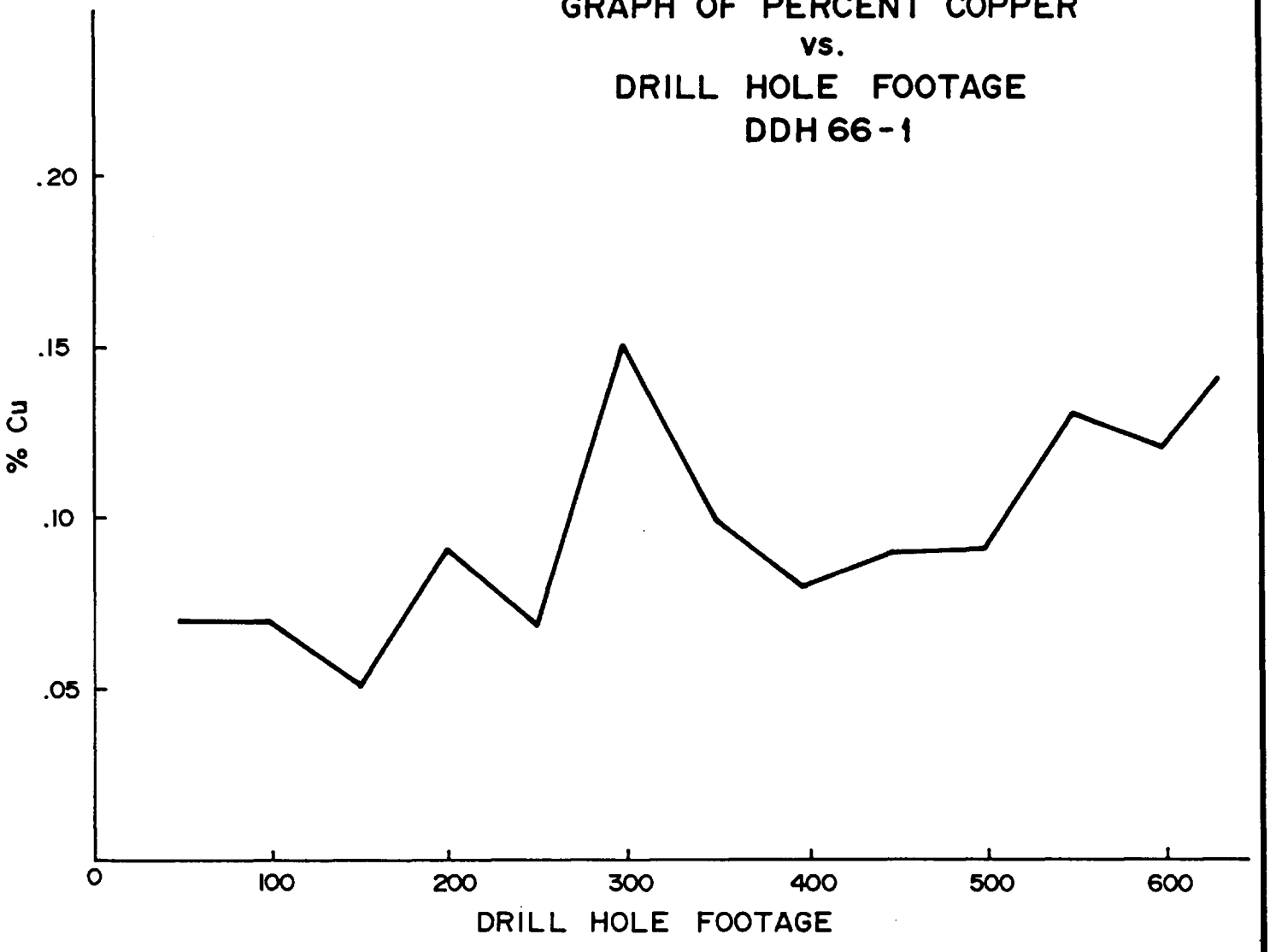


FIGURE 2

1257 GEOLOGICAL LTD.	
SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION	
ASHTON Cu-Au PROJECT	
DDM 66-1 COPPER VALUES vs FOOTAGE	
DRAWN : EBC	SCALE : N.T.S.
CHECKED : JMA	DATE : NOVEMBER 1988

AFTER : CHAPMAN WOOD & GRISWOLD OCT., 1966

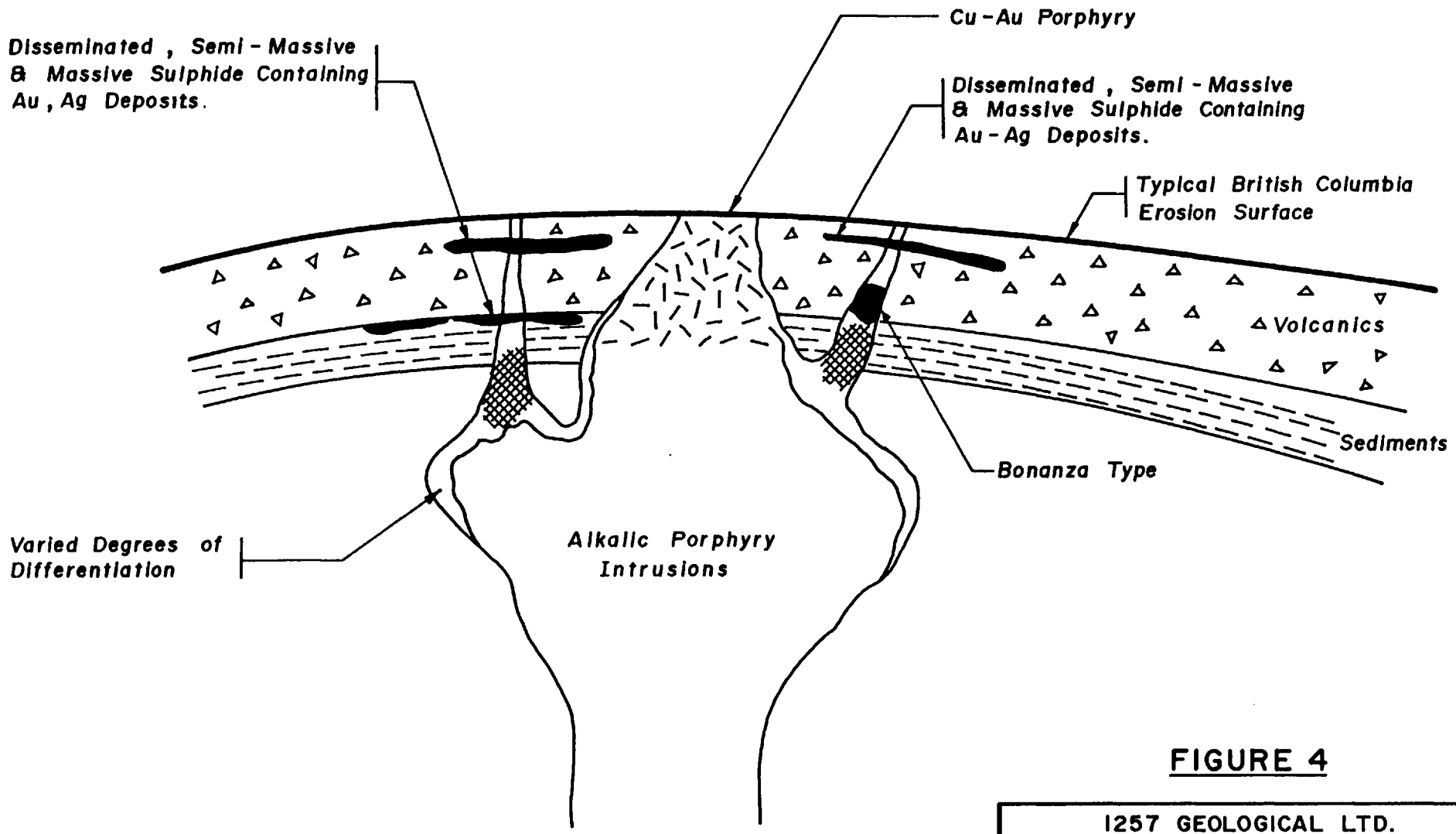


FIGURE 4

1257 GEOLOGICAL LTD.	
SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION	
ASHTON Cu-Au PROJECT	
IDEALIZED CROSS - SECTION	
DRAWN : EBC	SCALE : N.T.S.
CHECKED : JMA	DATE : DECEMBER 1988

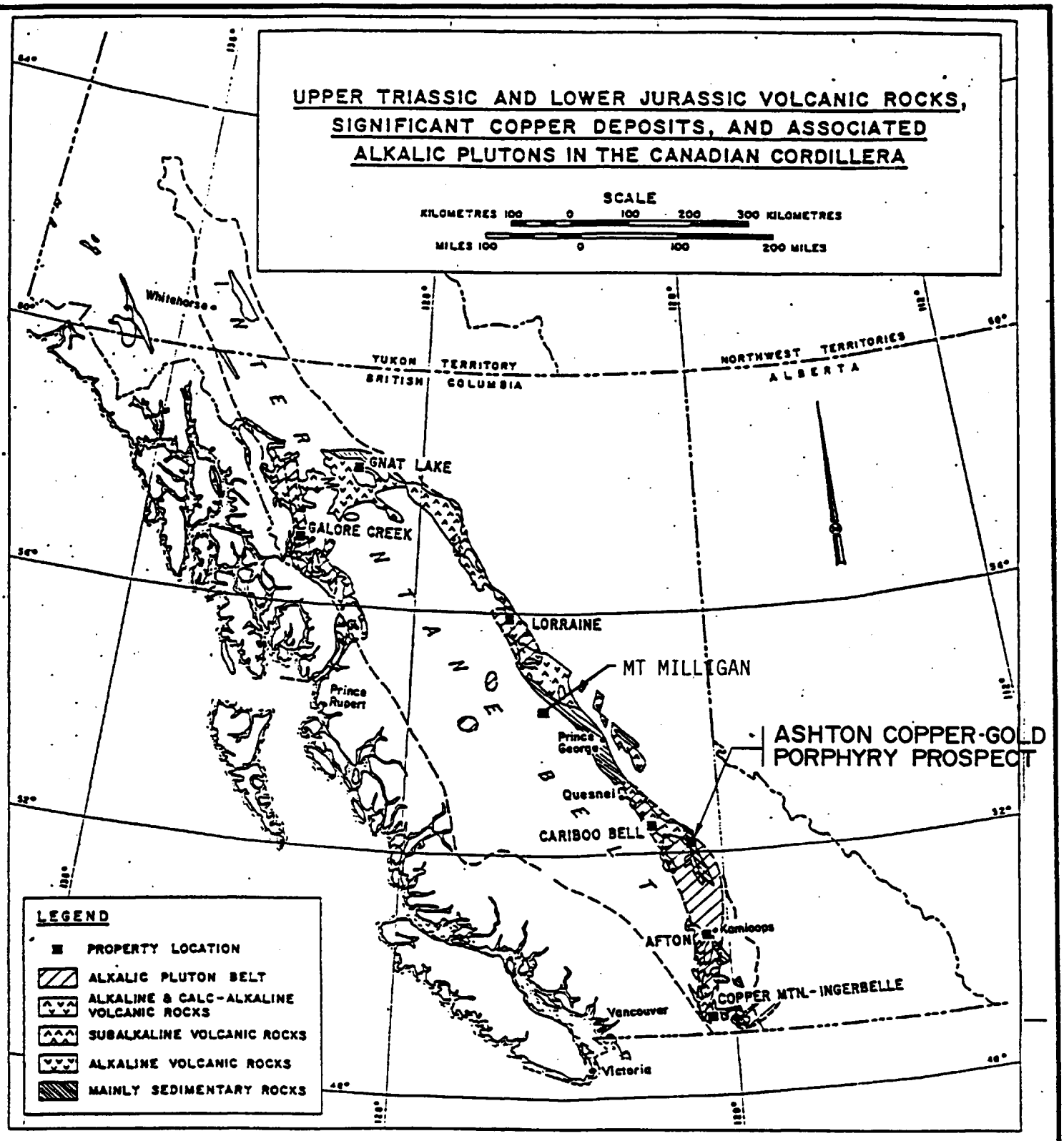
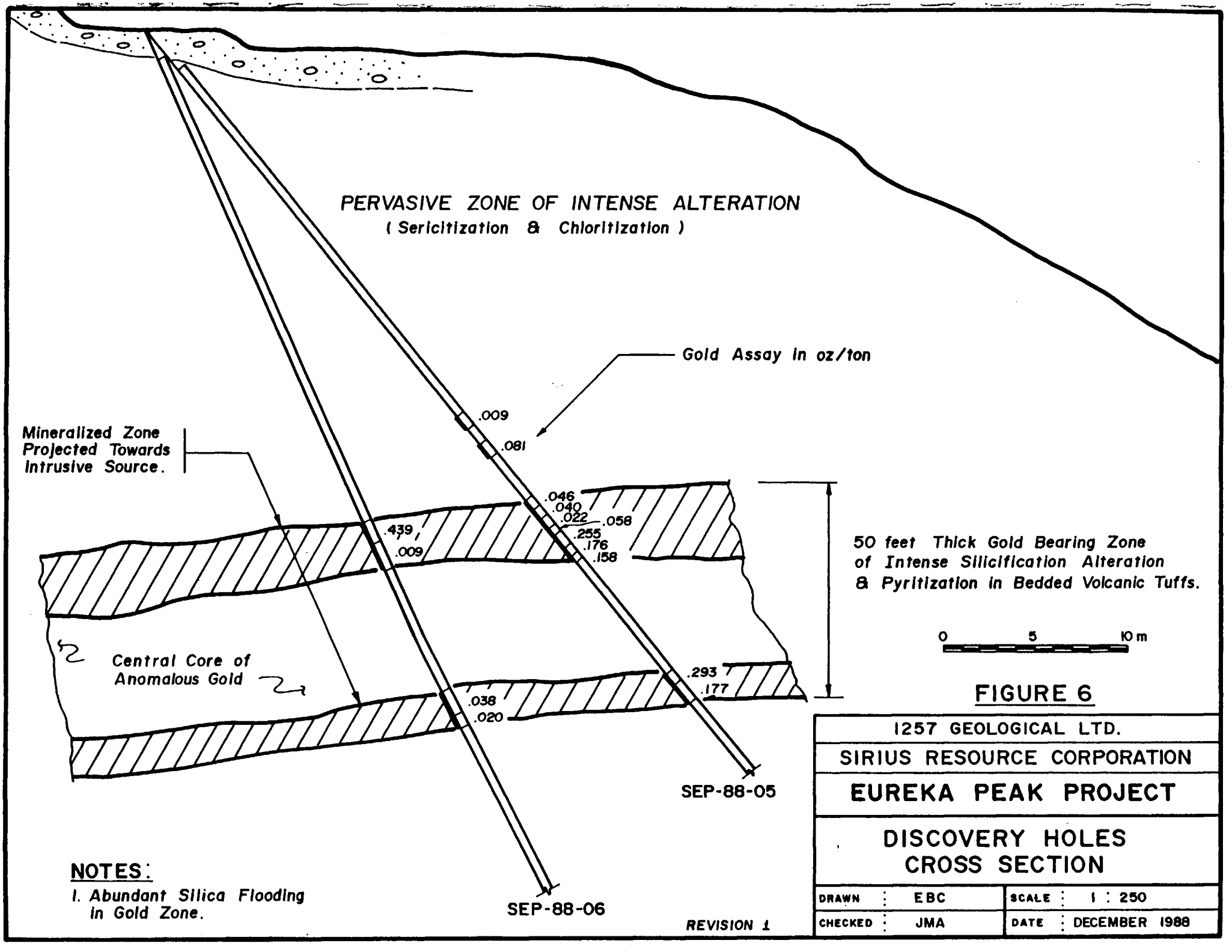


FIGURE 5

1257 GEOLOGICAL LTD.	
SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION	
ASHTON Cu-Au PROJECT	
AFTER : CIM SPECIAL VOLUME 15 , p 360 ALKALIC PLUTONS IN CANADIAN CORDILLERA	
DRAWN : EBC	SCALE : N.T.S.
CHECKED : JMA	DATE : NOVEMBER 1988



NOTES:

1. Abundant Silica Flooding in Gold Zone.

REVISION 1

FIGURE 6

1257 GEOLOGICAL LTD.	
SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION	
EUREKA PEAK PROJECT	
DISCOVERY HOLES CROSS SECTION	
DRAWN : EBC	SCALE : 1 : 250
CHECKED : JMA	DATE : DECEMBER 1988

APPENDIX I

SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

PRESS RELEASE

6 DECEMBER 1988

SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION
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December 6, 1988

STOCK EXCHANGE SYMBOL: SRV-V (VANCOUVER)

PRESS RELEASE

GOLD DISCOVERY IN BEDDED VOLCANICS AT FRASERGOLD

Sirius Resource Corporation has been informed by its contractor, 1257 Geological Ltd. that significant gold values were found in the last two drill holes of a recently completed 6 hole, 3,000 foot program.

Drill Hole SEP 88-05

Drill Intercept (metres)	Length (metres)	Gold Assay Value ppb	oz/ton
26.82 - 27.74	0.92	295	0.010
28.77 - 29.77	1.00	2700	0.079
32.66 - 33.25	0.59	1530	0.045
33.25 - 33.83	0.58	1330	0.039
33.83 - 34.20	0.37	735	0.021
34.20 - 34.74	0.54	1930	0.056
34.74 - 35.56	0.82	8500	0.248
35.56 - 36.18	0.62	5800	0.169
36.18 - 36.94	0.76	4630	0.135
44.56 - 45.34	0.88	7830	0.228
45.34 - 46.62	1.26	3970	0.116
63.56 - 63.86	0.30	545	0.016
64.36 - 65.21	0.85	1130	0.033
77.92 - 78.74	0.82	830	0.024

DDH-SEP 88-05 - Summary

Drill Intercept (feet)	Length (feet)	Gold Oz/Ton
107.12 - 121.16	14.04	0.117
INCLUDING		
112.18 - 121.16	8.98	0.161

Drill Hole SEP 88-06

Drill Intercept (metres)	Length (metres)	(feet)	Gold Assay Value (ppb)	oz/ton
29.02 - 30.27	1.25	4.1	11000	0.321
30.27 - 31.97	0.70		315	0.009
39.0 - 40.54	1.54		1270	0.037
40.54 - 41.36	0.82		680	0.019

The gold is found in an intensely altered, silicified and pyritized section of bedded volcanic tuff. It is contained within banded conformable disseminated pyrite, locally semi-massive, which has been hydrothermally introduced.

Two holes drilled 330 feet northwesterly contained weakly anomalous gold values with weak alteration whereas two holes drilled 190 feet northwesterly showed moderate to strong alteration and contained highly anomalous gold values up to 0.18 ounces/ton and 0.096 ounces/ton, respectively, over half metre intervals.

The frequency of gold bearing intervals, their widths and grade has increased progressively to the two holes reported here.

The gold zone is open to the south-east and down dip within what appears to be a large unit of volcanic tuff.

Additional drilling is planned.

On Behalf of the Board

SIRIUS RESOURCE CORPORATION

J.M. Ashton, P.Eng.
Vice President

December 6, 1988

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

APPENDIX II

REPORT BY UMEX INC

ON THE

EUREKA PROJECT

1981 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

MARCH 1982

EUREKA PROJECT

REPORT ON THE 1981

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

by

A. Chevalier, M.Sc.

Endorsed by

F. Felder, M.Sc.

March 1982

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INTRODUCTION

The Eureka property which was first discovered and staked by prospector E. Scholtes in 1958, now covers, including the latest staking by UMEX in 1981, 177 units in good standing.

Previous work on the property was carried out by Helicon Exploration (1965-66), Mr. H. Travis (1969), Amax (1970), Rio Tinto (1972) and Noranda (1974). All of them were exploring cirques 1, 2 and 7 and searching for a porphyry-copper type of deposit.

The claims center is situated at 52°18'N latitude and 120°38'W longitude. The claims lie at an elevation of 1500 to 2430 meters above sea level (Eureka Peak) between Crooked Lake and Mackay River, 100 kilometers east of Williams Lake, B.C., and within the Cariboo Mining Division (Figure 1).

Access to the northern part of the claims is possible by good logging roads either from Williams Lake or 100 Mile House, followed by a 6 mile long 4 wheel drive dirt road. The access to the scuthern part is only possible by helicopter based in Williams Lake.

The property covers most of the Eureka ridge, trending north-west south-east. The north-east slope is mostly composed of cliffs which are surrounding numerous small cirques and present large areas which are only accessible to experienced climbers. The south-east slope is less steep and most areas are easily accessible.

The climate with 1200 millimeters (Vancouver 2000 mm) of precipitation, mostly snow and with a daily temperature of 14°C in July and -17°C in January (less than 60 frost-free days) is typical cryoboreal.

The vegetation consists of evergreen trees varying gradually from Interior Western Hemlock to Subalpine Englemann Spruce and Fir until a level of 1700 meters, and then Alpine Tundra appears at higher levels.

The rock sampling which covers all the property, totalling 367 samples, was completed by Mr. E. Scholtes from the 14th to 28th of July on Group EN-1 and by Mr. H. Holm and Mr. A. Chevalier from the 12th to 24th of September on Group EM-2 and EM-6. The claim group EM-7 was staked at the end of December 1981, with the objective of covering a possible extension of the target to the south-west and prevent the risk to be preceded by another company in this very active region. It will be evaluated next field season (see Figure 19).

The property was previously divided into 3 claim groups. Of the five claims staked in December, 2 (EM-11, EM-12) are added to the Group I and three (EM-7, EM-8, EM-9) form the new Group IV. The four groups are described below and shown in the accompanying claim map (Figure 2).

CLAIM STATUS

Group I- EN-1

Claim	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date
EN 1	30398	1	August 5, 1982
EN 2	30399	1	August 5, 1982

CLAIM STATUS

Group I - EN-1 (cont.)

Claim	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date
EN 3	30400	1	August 5, 1982
EN 4	30401	1	August 5, 1982
EN 5	30402	1	August 5, 1982
EN 6	30403	1	August 5, 1982
EN 14	30477	1	August 5, 1982
EN 28	30646	1	September 28, 1982
EN 29	30647	1	September 28, 1982
EN 104	30618	1	August 30, 1982
EN 105	30619	1	August 30, 1982
EN 106	30620	1	August 30, 1982
EN 107	30621	1	August 30, 1982
EN 109	30623	1	August 30, 1982
EN 129	30611	1	August 30, 1982
EM 11	65079	2	January 11, 1983
EM 12	65080	2	January 11, 1983
	TOTAL UNITS	19	

Group II - EM-2

Claim	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date
SF 1	1688	1	May 30, 1983
SF 2	1689	1	May 30, 1983
SF 3	1690	1	May 30, 1983
SF 4	1691	1	May 30, 1983
EM 2	57929	20	March 26, 1983
EM 3	57930	20	March 26, 1983
EM 4	57931	12	March 26, 1983
	TOTAL UNITS	56	

Group III - EM-6

Claim	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date
NS 1	3373	1	April 2, 1983
NS 2	3374	1	April 2, 1983
CS 55	48017	1	October 24, 1983
CS 56	48018	1	October 24, 1983
EM 1	57928	16	March 26, 1983
EM 5	57932	18	March 26, 1983
EM 6	16956	16	March 26, 1983
	TOTAL UNITS	54	

Group IV - EM-7

see next page

Group IV - EM-7 (cont.)

Claim	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date
EM 7	24293	8	January 11, 1983
EM 8	24294	20	January 11, 1983
EM 9	24295	20	January 11, 1983
	TOTAL UNITS	48	

GEOLOGY

The Eureka property occurs on the eastern flank of the Quesnel Trough within the Quesnel Belt near its contact with the Antler formation and the Snowshoe formation, a part of the late Paleozoic Cariboo group within the Omineca Belt.

The Quesnel Trough which encloses the Eureka ridge consists of andesitic metavolcanics: augite-porphyry breccia, tuff-breccia, dykes and sills, and argillaceous metasediments in the amphibolite facies of metamorphism, greenschist facies of metamorphism and sub-greenschist facies of metamorphism, cut by an intrusive complex of intermediate to basic composition (Figures 3 and 12).

The statistical studies of the data indicate that there may be several mineralizing events or processes operative in the area. This is borne out by the significantly different correlations between the various elements in different parts of the structure.

The area of mineralization occurs within both Triassic or Jurassic sediments and volcanics as well as within porphyritic intrusives of probable Cretaceous age. The copper mineralization on the northwestern part of the structure is reported to occur within argillites (cirque 7), whereas in the southern part of the structure the mineralization has been observed within intrusive porphyries as well as ultrabasic and basic dykes.

Complex contact relations exist between the intrusive pheses, north of Eureka Peak (cirque 2).

The area of the No. 2 cirque is underlain by a series of hypabyssal intrusives ranging from leucocratic, possibly monzonite porphyry to ultrabasic rocks consisting of pyroxenes and fine grained dykes. The overall strike of the geological units appears to be NW, however the intrusive contacts were not worked out, so it is not possible to say whether or not these followed the regional direction.

Disseminated sulfides consisting of pyrrohotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite were common in varying amounts in all the rock types, although greater concentration were found in the ultrabasic units. Furthermore, where the sulfides in the porphyries of acid composition were commonly found to occur as veinlets of fine disseminations, and more rarely as massive veinlets, the sulfides within the ultrabasic rocks were more commonly in the form of exsolution blebs. It could be surmised that these were of two very different origin. The sulfides occurring within the acid porphyries could be related to a hypogene late event whereas the sulfides in the ultrabasic rocks could have originated as co-magmatic precipitates.

..... 4

Within the acid porphyritic dyke rocks the copper mineralization became more intense in the areas where strong shearing occurred. This shearing was transverse to regional structure, having an approximately E-W direction, and dipping steeply to the north. Also associated with these shears one finds the occasional narrow quartz veins which was mineralized in places. The porphyries were subject mainly to phyllic alteration (sericite) although locally propylitic alteration was also found to occur (epidote, pyrite).

Some of the more intermediate intrusive rock types have undergone incipient serpentinization over a distance of over 100 meters in the SE part of cirque 2 (location of EN-4) where abundant crosscutting ferromagnesian veinlets were found to occur.

On the southern part of the No. 2 cirque there occurs a pyroxenite dyke or plug having a length of at least 100 meters, which contained abundant cpy and po. The dyke or plug would be related to the thick unit of ultrabasic occurring in the NE, running parallel to the porphyry units over a considerable distance. This large serpentinite sill or dyke may be correlatable to unit 9a, which has been tentatively classed as pre-Triassic on the G.S.C. map although this unit had not been mapped on Eureka Mountain.

Another rock type that is commonly found on the property, although usually devoid of mineralization is an augite porphyry that occurs abundantly on the northern side of cirque No. 2. Minor mineralized and altered augite porphyry occurs in cirque 7. It becomes difficult to identify the rock type as an augite porphyry in mineralized and highly altered zones.

The different types of well developed alterations which occur in many areas of the property should be carefully studied during the next field season.

The main tectonic feature is a syncline trending south-east to north-west dissecting the property in the middle.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The rock samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C.

On the rock samples two analytical procedures were employed, namely a multi-element analyses by ICP, and a FA-AA procedure for determining gold.

Multi-Element ICP

Digestion of Sample

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia for one hour and the sample is diluted to 10 ml. The diluted sample is aspirated by ICP and the analytical results are printed by Telex, either in percent or ppm. The digestion employed in this procedure is partial for Al, Ca, La, Mg, P, Ti, W and only minor amounts of Ba is dissolved.

Geochemical Analyses for Au

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnight at 600° are digested with hot diluted aqua regia, and the clear solution obtained is extracted with Methyl

Geochemical Analyses for Au (cont).

Isobutyl Ketone. Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit - 5 ppb direct AA and 1 ppb graphite AA).

RESULTS

The 26 element ICP was the less expensive method to analyze the rock samples and obtain the assays of the elements of main interest. This method is described in the preceeding paragraph, and the samples were analyzed for the following elements: Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Th, Cb, Bi, V, Ca, La, In, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al and W.

A representative population of 40 samples was also analyzed for its content in mercury and fluorine.

Arsenic

Assay results are between 1 and 1250 ppm with an average of 13.2 ppm. Statistical analysis defines a background population below 20 ppm. Values above 20 ppm are anomalous (Figure 5).

Anomalous values represent 8% of the samples and are located in two areas (Figure 13).

Arsenic outlines the intrusive body in cirques 1 and 2. Elsewhere there is no direct correlation with rock types.

Arsenic shows the same anomalous pattern as gold except in the west branch of the anomaly of cirque 5.

Molybdenum

Assay results are between 1 and 1253 ppm with an average of 8.9 ppm. Statistical analysis defines a background population below 12 ppm. Values above 12 ppm are anomalous (Figure 7).

Anomalous values represent 9% of the samples and are located in four areas (see Figure 13).

Molybdenum does not seem to be associated with any special rock type.

Lead

Assay results are between 1 and more than 28000 ppm (detection limit) with an average of 36.8 ppm. Statistical analysis defines a background population below 40 ppm. Values above 40 ppm are anomalous (Figure 8).

Anomalous values represent 8% of the samples and are mainly located in the porphyritic zone of the copper anomaly (Figure 13).

Lead anomalies are weak and do not show association with gold or copper.

Zinc

Assay results are between 1 and more than 20000 ppm (detection limit) with an average of 218.7 ppm. Statistical analysis defines a background population below 30 ppm. Values above 30 ppm are anomalous (Figure 9).

Anomalous values which represent 35% of the samples are divided in two populations (Figure 14).

The zinc anomalies cover a large part of the property and they do not appear to indicate a relationship to any one rock type.

Copper

Assay results are between 8 and 30300 ppm with an average of 878.1 ppm. Statistical analysis defines a background population below 100 ppm. Values above 100 ppm are anomalous.

Anomalous values which represent 70% of the samples are divided in three populations (Figure 6).

Anomalous population No. 2 with values between 100 and 2000 ppm represent 45% of the samples.

Anomalous population No. 3 with values between 2000 and 7000 ppm (0.7%) represent more than 10% of the samples.

Anomalous population No. 4 with values between 7000 and 30300 ppm (over 3%) represent samples from different showings.

The major copper anomaly can be followed over a length of 10 km with a maximum width of 2 km in cirque 2 and covers almost 50 units of the property (Figure 15).

Except for cirque 2, in which they are associated with the intrusive, the anomalous copper values occur in all rock types.

Silver

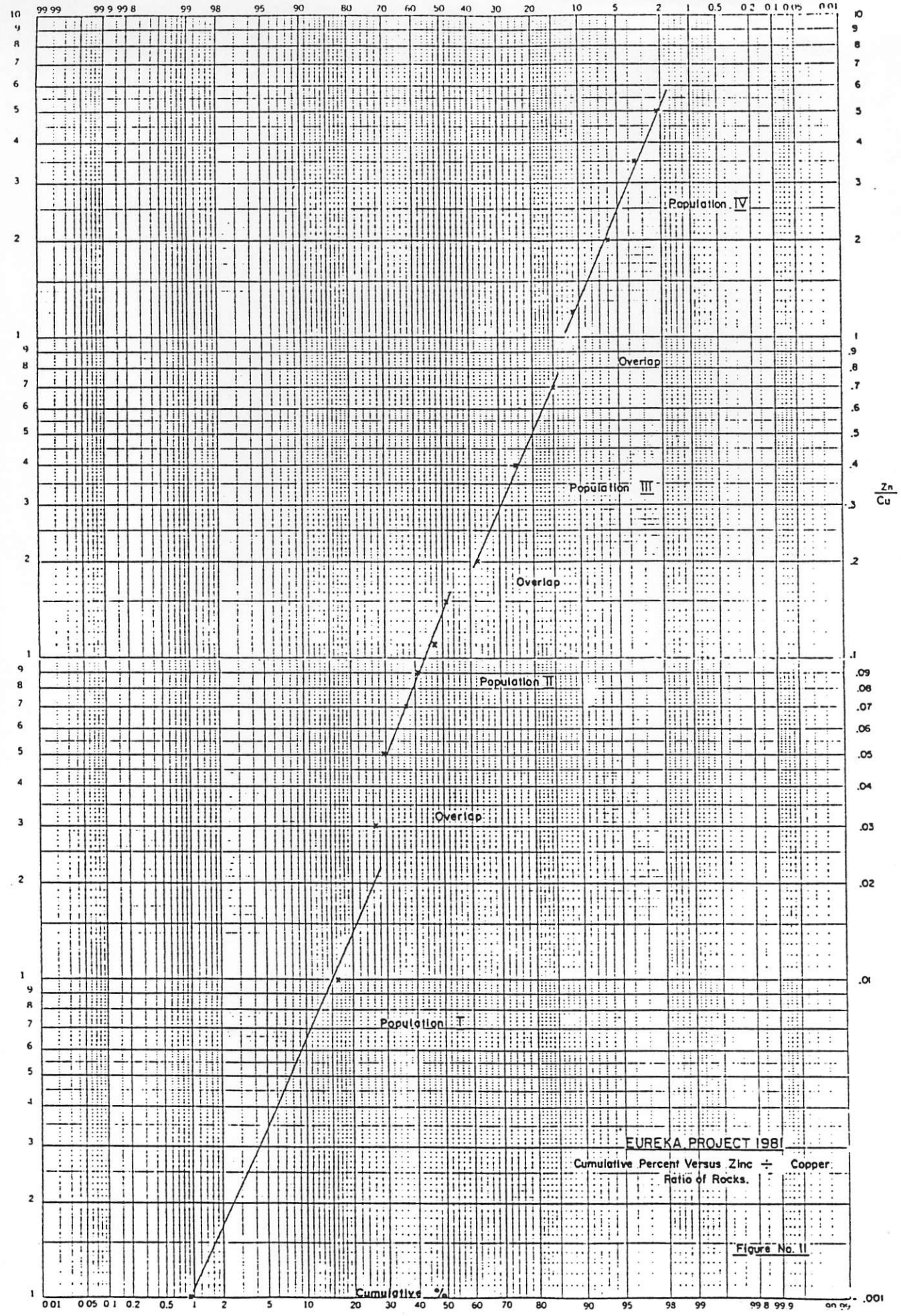
Assay results are between 0.1 ppm to 54 ppm with an average of 1.6 ppm. Statistical analysis defines a background population below 0.9 ppm. Values above 0.9 ppm are anomalous (Figure 4).

Anomalous values represent over 30% of the samples and are located in two major areas (Figure 16).

Each major anomaly covers more than one unit and is not hosted by special rock types.

Gold

Assay results are between 5 and 7800 ppb with an average of 38.6 ppb. Statistical analysis defines a background population below 50 ppb. Values above 50 ppb are anomalous (Figure 10).



EUREKA PROJECT 1981

Cumulative Percent Versus Zinc ÷ Copper Ratio of Rocks.

Figure No. 11

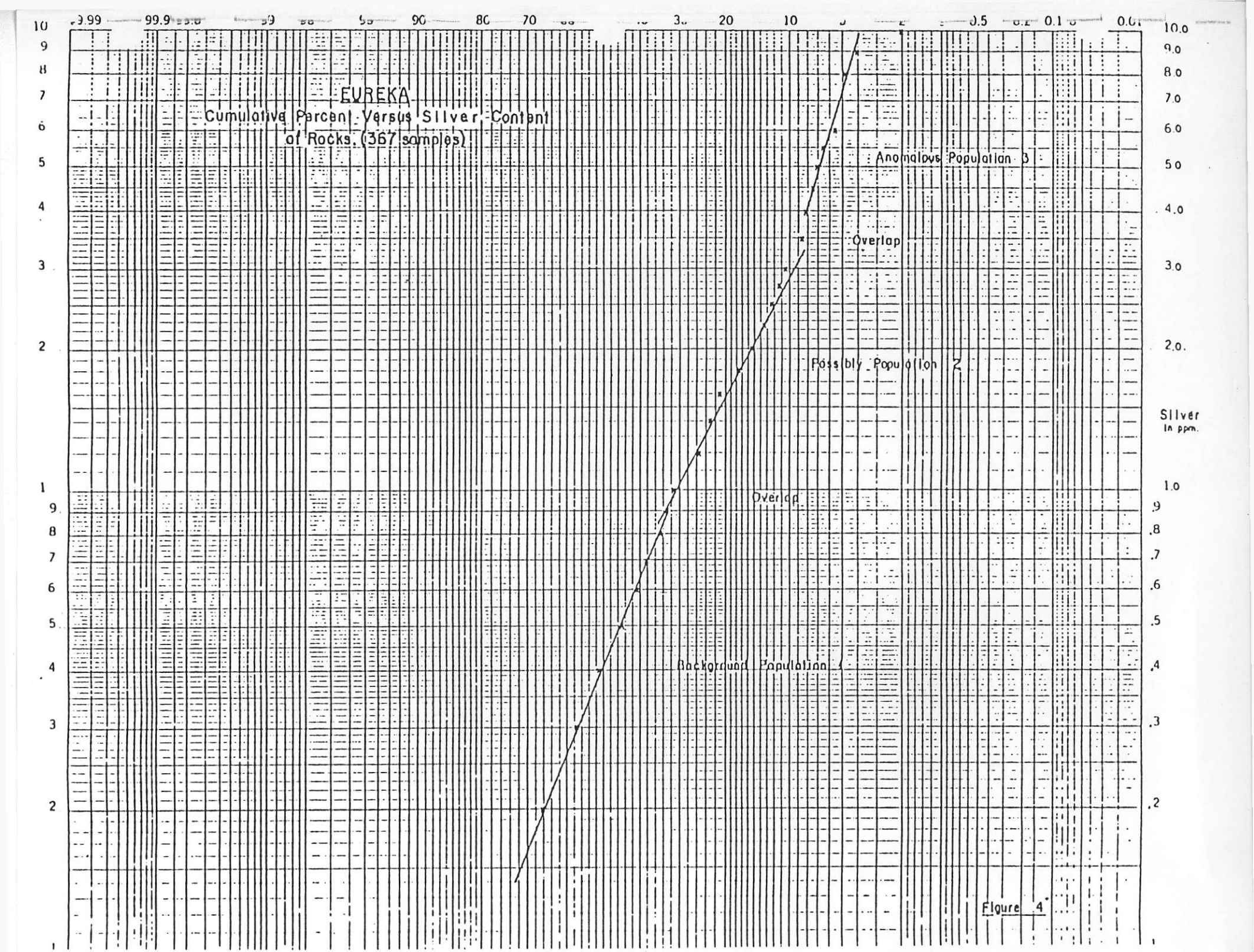

EUREKA
Cumulative Percent Versus Silver Content
of Rocks. (367 samples)
Anomalous Population 3
Overlap
Possibly Population 2
Overlap
Background Population 1
Silver
In ppm.
99.99
99.9
90
80
70
30
20
10
5
2
0.5
0.1
0.01
10.0
9.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
.9
.8
.7
.6
.5
.4
.3
.2
1

Figure 4

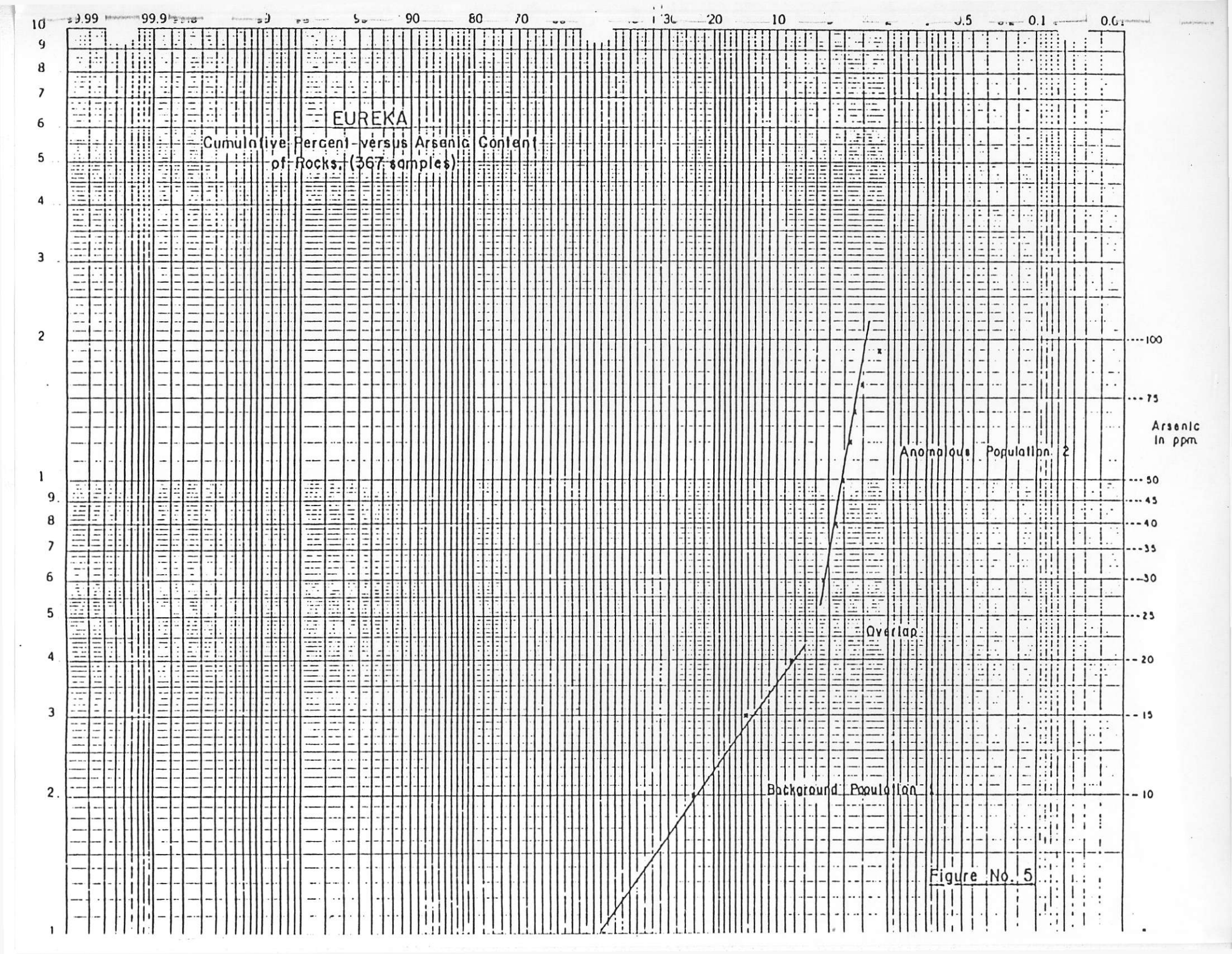

EUREKA
Cumulative Percent versus Arsenic Content of Rocks. (367 samples)
99.99
99.9
90
80
70
30
20
10
0.5
0.1
0.01
Anomalous Population 2
Overlap
Background Population 1
Arsenic in ppm
100
75
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10

Figure No. 5

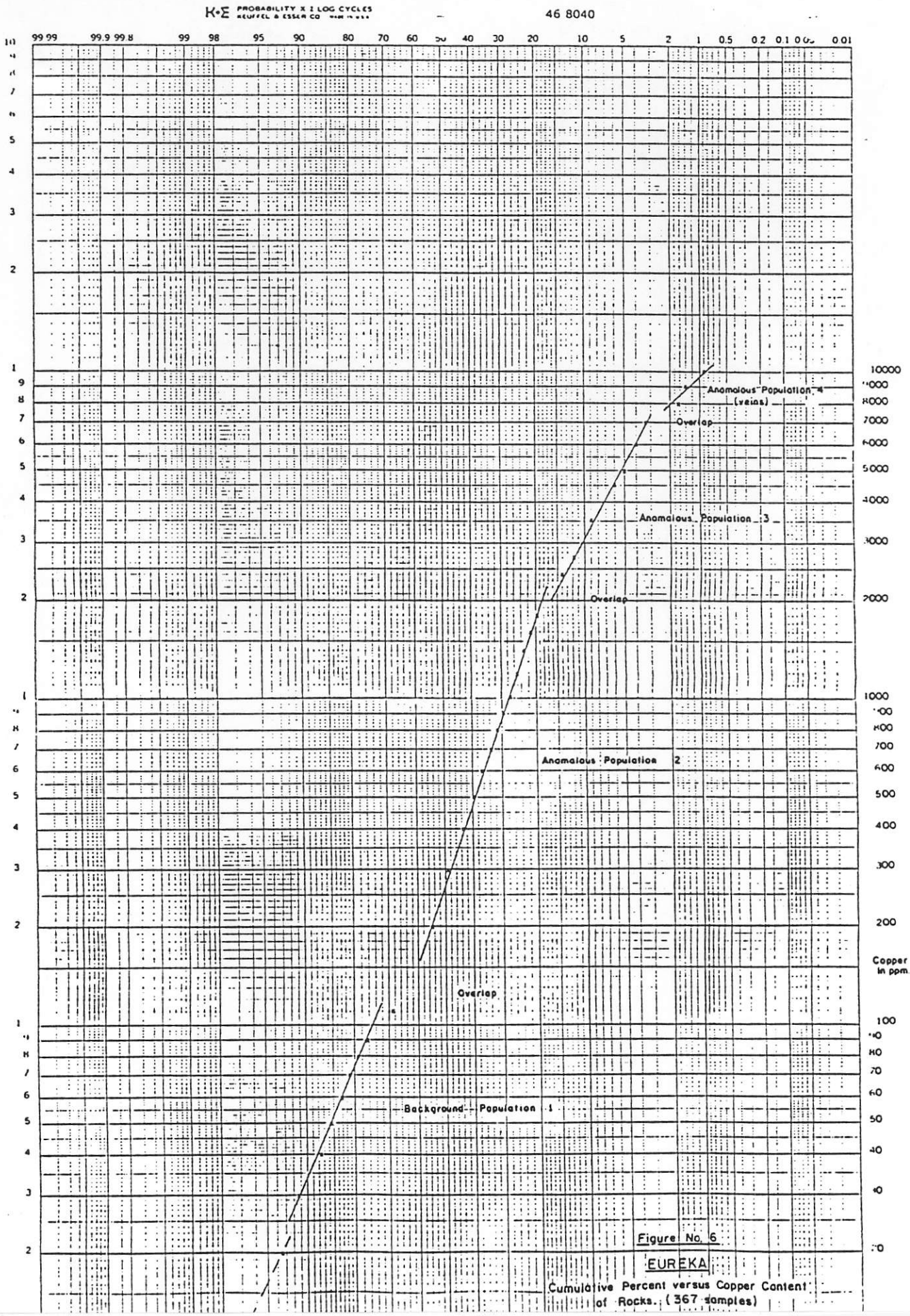


Figure No. 6

EUREKA

Cumulative Percent versus Copper Content of Rocks. (367 samples)

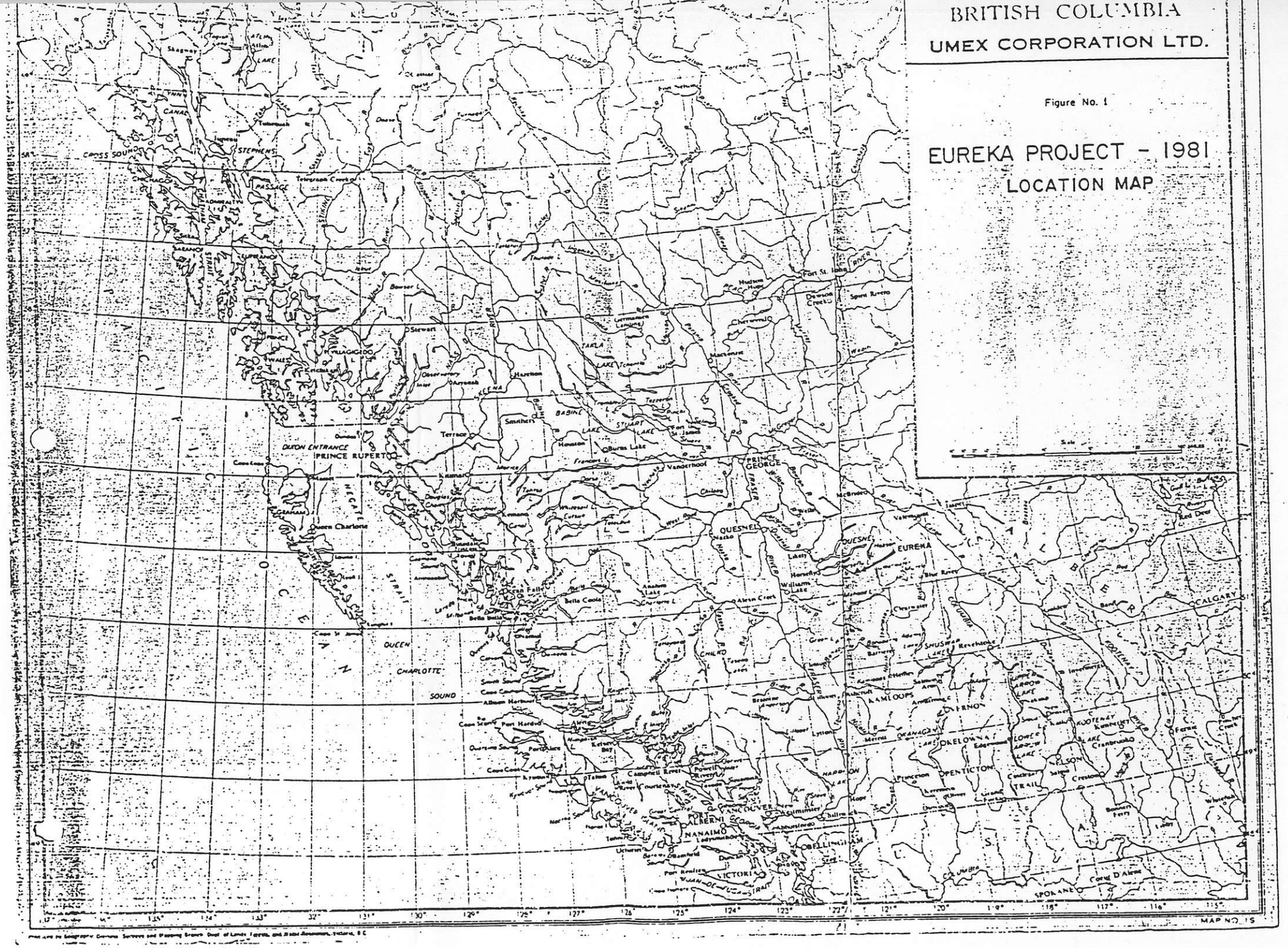
BRITISH COLUMBIA

UMEX CORPORATION LTD.

Figure No. 1

EUREKA PROJECT - 1981

LOCATION MAP



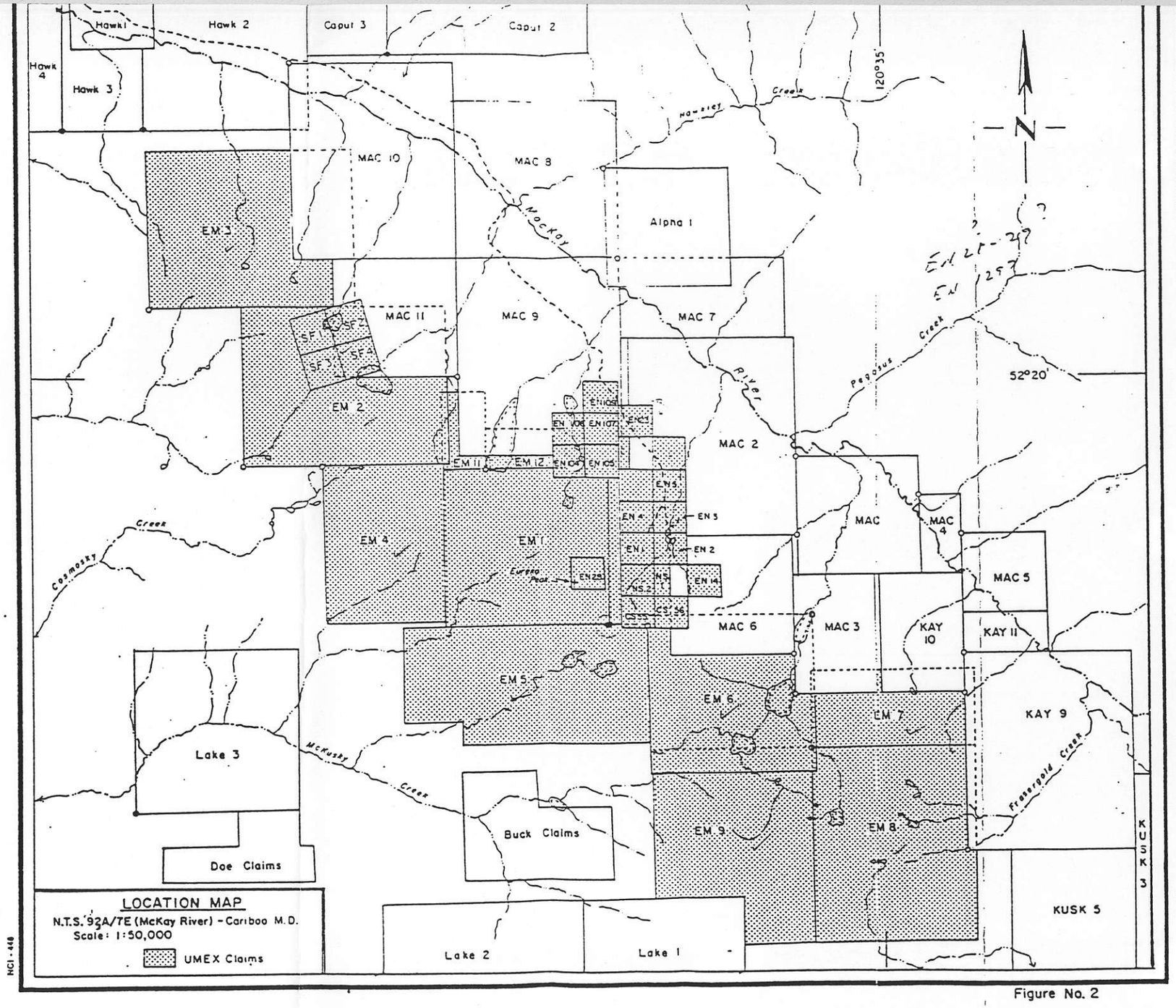
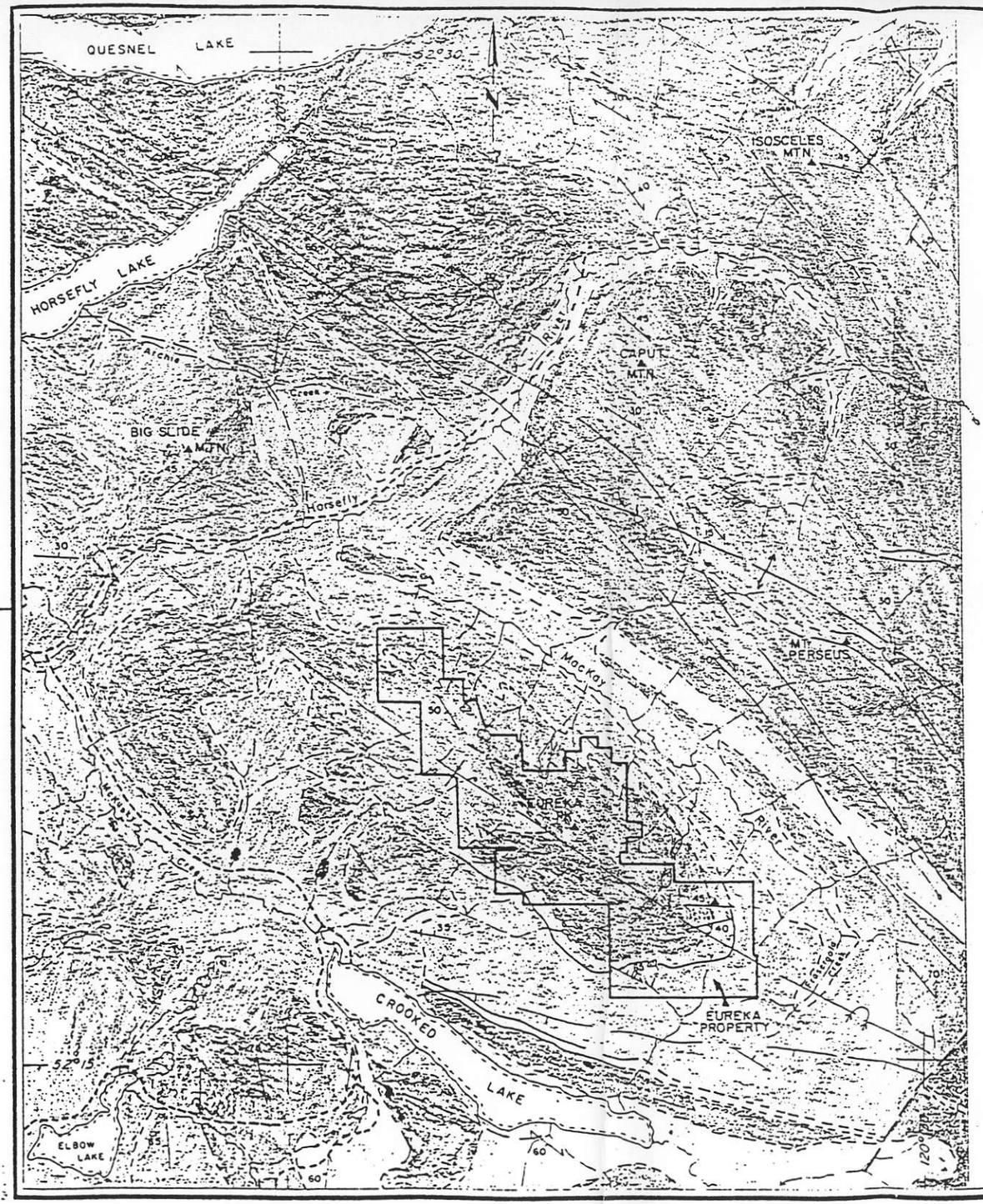

Hawk 1
Hawk 2
Caput 3
Caput 2
Hawk 4
Hawk 3
120°35'
N
MAC 10
MAC 8
Alpha 1
EM 3
MAC 11
MAC 9
MAC 7
SF 1
SF 2
SF 3
SF 4
EM 2
52°20'
MAC 2
EM 11
EM 12
EM 4
EM 1
MAC
MAC 4
MAC 5
EN 3
EN 2
EN 14
MAC 6
MAC 3
KAY 10
KAY 11
EM 5
EM 6
EM 7
KAY 9
Lake 3
Buck Claims
EM 9
EM 8
KUSK 3
Doe Claims
KUSK 5
Lake 2
Lake 1
LOCATION MAP
N.T.S. 93A/7E (McKay River) - Caribou M.D.
Scale: 1:50,000
UMEX Claims

Figure No. 2



LEGEND

Qal — *Glacial deposits; alluvium*

QUESNEL BELT

Norian

uJa — *Basaltic tuff and breccia, generally fine grained, argillite, flows, chert*

Triassic

uTrJ — *Phyllite, argillite, slaty argillite, quartzite, schist, minor greenstone (sub-greens amphibolite (kyanite) facies of metam*

uTrJ — *Greenstone, augite-porphyry breccia, tuff breccia, tuff; possible dykes and s (greenschist facies of metamorphi*

uTrJ — *Undivided uTrJa1 and uTrJa2*

OMINECA BELT

Paleozoic or Mesozoic

PMub — *Serpentinite, peridotite; may be pre PPAb*

Pennsylvanian

PPAb — *Antler formation, amphibolite*

Cambrian

Cam — *Snowshoe formation: phyllite, schist and gneiss in amphibolite facies of meta*

Archean

APqn — *Quesnel Lake Gneiss: quartz-feldspar augen gneiss, granodiorite gneiss, lo silica*

SYMBOLS

road

stream

lake

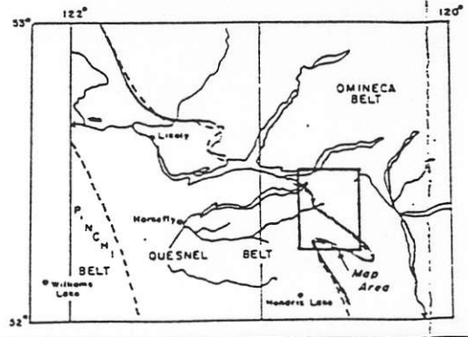


Figure No. 3

EUREKA PROJEC
GENERAL GEOLOGY

Scale: 0 1.25 2.5 3.75 5 kilo 1 :

UMEX CORPORATION

Drawn by H. Holm
Date. February 23, 1982
Surveyed by

DWG. No

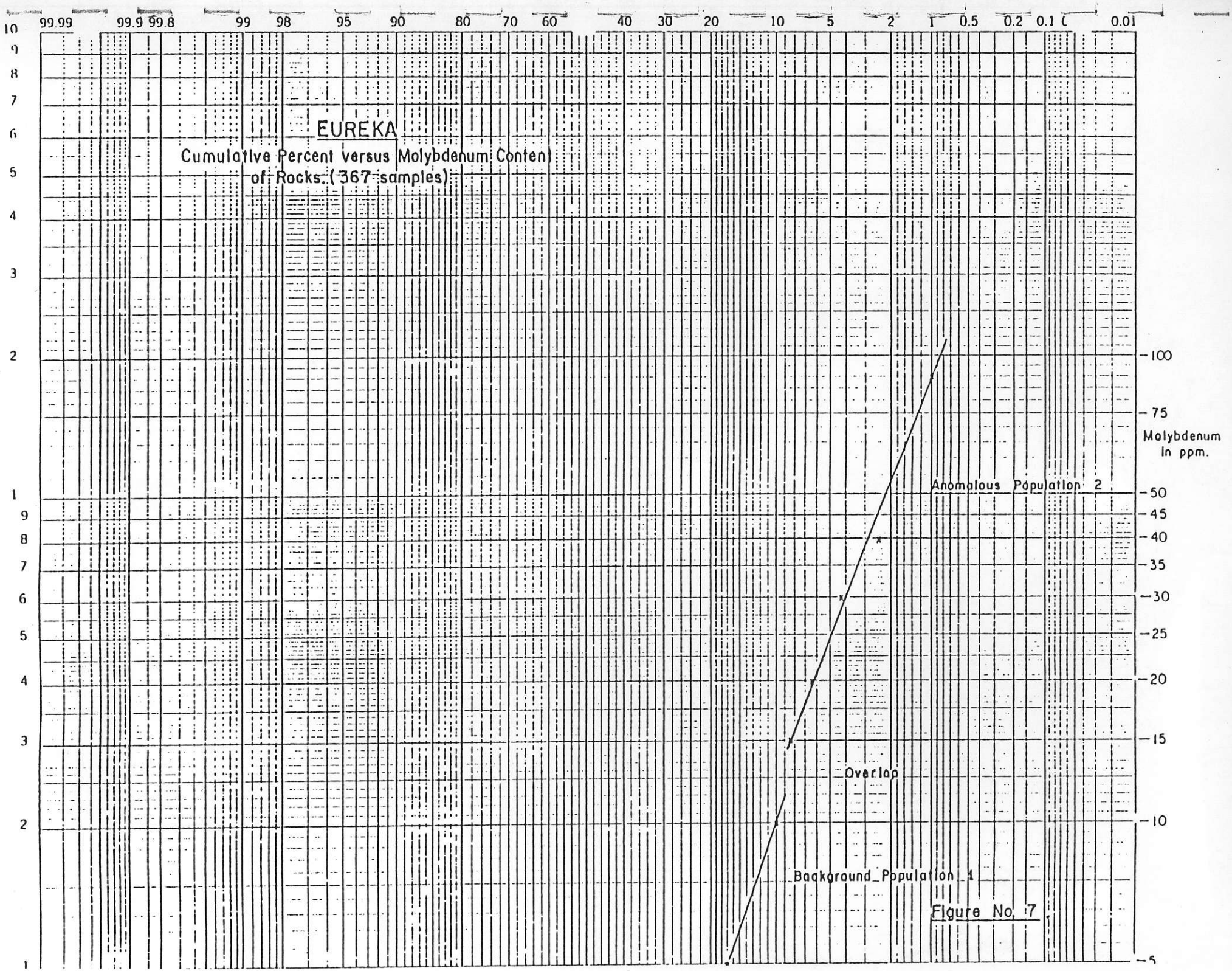
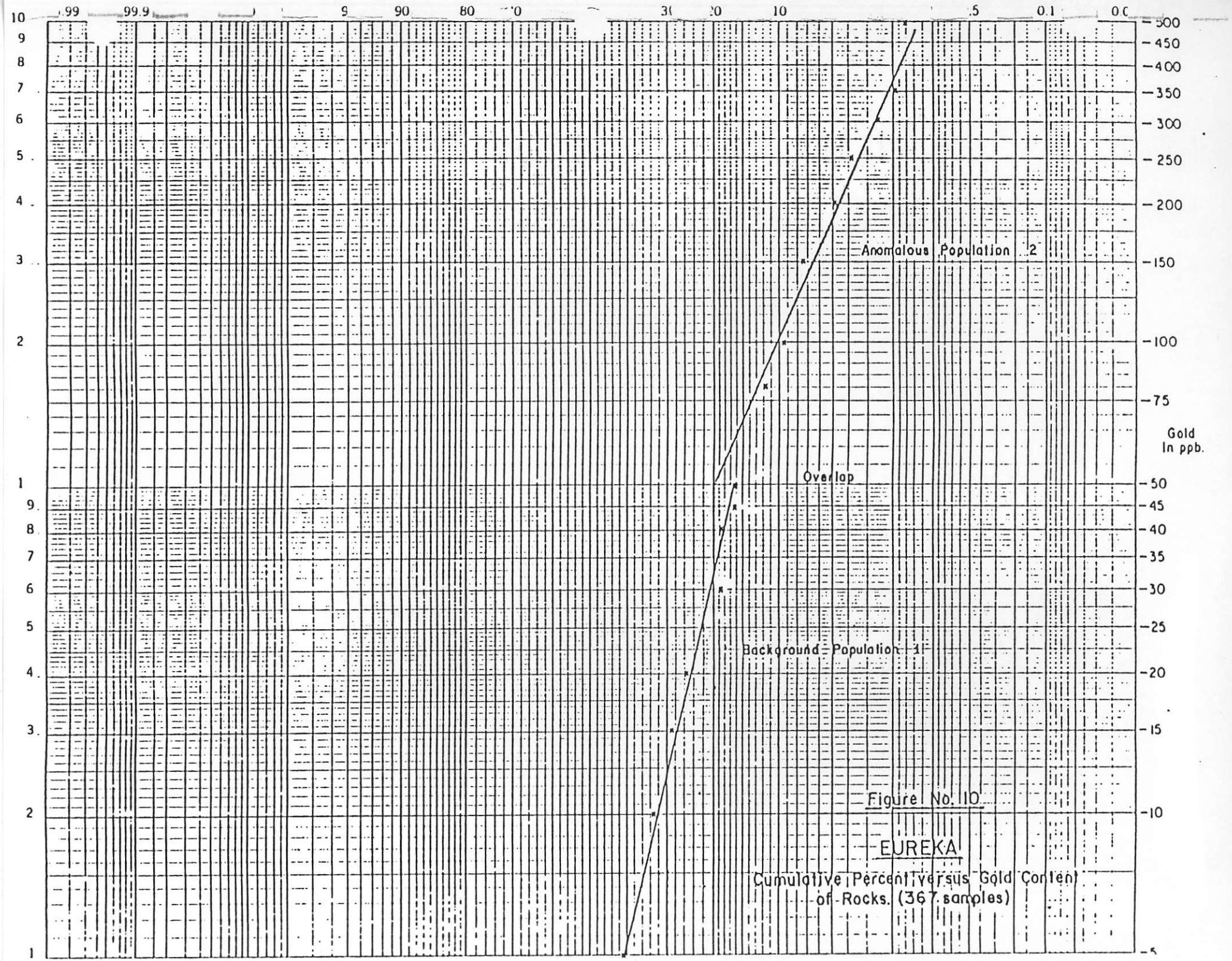

EUREKA
Cumulative Percent versus Molybdenum Content of Rocks. (367 samples)
99.99
99.9 99.8
99
98
95
90
80
70
60
40
30
20
10
5
2
1
0.5
0.2
0.1
0.01
100
75
Molybdenum In ppm.
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
Anomalous Population 2
Overlap
Background Population 1

Figure No. 7


Anomalous Population 2
Overlap
Background Population 1
Gold In ppb.
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
75
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
Figure No. 10
EUREKA
Cumulative Percent versus Gold Content of Rocks. (367 samples)

Anomalous values represent 15% of the samples and are located in two major zones both of which cover an area exceeding one claim unit (Figure 17).

Anomalous gold occurs in all rock types but seems associated with zones of high alteration.

Mercury

Assay results are between 5 and more than 5000 ppb (detection limit) with an average of 278.7 ppb. Anomalous values (above 45 ppb) represent 15% of the samples.

Fluorine

Assay results are between 70 and 1000 ppm with an average of 299.2 ppm.

Data for the other elements does not appear to provide valuable information at this stage.

Ratios between different elements were examined in order to determine whether they define structures. Only the copper-zinc ratio gave a discernable pattern, which seems to outline the Eureka Peak syncline (Figure 18).

The silver-zinc ratio ranges from 5.9 to 0.001 with most of the values between 0.01 to 0.02.

The silver-copper ratio ranges from 0.36 to 0.0005 with most of the values below 0.01.

The gold-copper ratio ranges from 0.018 to 0.00001 with most of the values below 0.0001.

The gold-silver ratio ranges from 0.28 to 0.002 with most of the values below 0.05.

The zinc-copper ratio ranges from 0.001 to 13.8. Statistical analysis defines 4 different populations (Figure 11).

Population I ranges from 0.001 to 0.03 and represents 28% of the samples.

Population II ranges from 0.03 to 0.18 and represents 30% of the samples.

Population III ranges from 0.18 to 0.8 and represents 27% of the samples.

Population IV ranges from 0.8 to 193 and represents 15% of the samples.

The gold is not associated with any of those populations.

STATISTICS

The study of the different anomalous patterns characteristic for each element determines roughly 6 main zones called groups A to F, which are described below (Figure 19).

Group A which is characterized by its high Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and As content extends over cirques 1 and 2 (see Figure 19 and Table I).

Group B which is characterized by its high Cu and Au content covers cirque 3.

Group C which is characterized by low average values covers all the south of Eureka ridge.

Group D which is characterized by its high Au, Zn, Cu, Ag, Mo and As content covers the west part of cirques 4 and 5 and the corresponding southwest part of Eureka ridge.

Group E which is characterized by its high Cu and Mo content covers cirques 6 and 7 and the corresponding southwest part of Eureka ridge.

Group F which is characterized by its high Mo content covers the southwest end of Eureka ridge.

The study of the relationship between gold and silver with the other elements present two major problems with the first being the low percentage of anomalous samples and the second being the high detection limit of the precious metals (0.1 ppm for silver and 5 ppb for gold).

With the aim of eliminating the two difficulties, gold and silver were correlated in two different ways. The first correlation is calculated for all of the samples and the second for only the samples anomalous in their gold or silver content.

RESULTS

Gold

For the entire property, gold shows good correlation only with Mn (Table II). The gold-copper correlation is negative but the main point is that the copper average for the anomalous gold samples is 4124.7 ppm (0.4% - Table II) which is much higher than the general copper average (878.1 ppm - Table I). This indicates an association between high gold and high copper values (range - 1000 to 6000 ppm).

Gold values are significant in groups A, B and D. Each group shows a different type of relationship (see Tables IV and V).

Copper

For the entire property, copper shows a fair correlation with Fe and Au and no correlation with Zn (Tables II and III).

Copper values are very high in groups A and B. It is interesting to notice that the correlation with silver are quite different than in the four other groups (Tables IV and V).

Silver

Silver values are high in group D and do not show any good correlation with other elements, nevertheless high silver values are associated with high copper and gold values (Tables I to IV).

Molybdenum

Except in group A molybdenum does not show any good correlation with copper (Tables I to IV).

Arsenic

Except in group B (gold content is too low in E and F) arsenic does not show any good correlation with gold, nevertheless high gold values are associated with high arsenic values (Tables I to IV).

Lead

Lead values are low and do not show any correlation with silver (Tables I to IV).

Zinc

Except in group D where it seems to be associated with gold, zinc does not show any good correlation with either gold or copper (Tables I to IV).

Fluorine

No correlation was discerned between fluorine and gold (Table II). Since the fluorine may be leached from gossans of oxidized zones[1] and it might explain the relatively low assays.

Mercury

No correlation was discerned between mercury and gold (Table II) nevertheless the two samples with high gold (over 0.2 oz) content assayed both over 5000 ppb mercury.

CONCLUSIONS

The property may have high potential for porphyry copper as well as copper-gold mineralization.

The property may also have high potential for a quartz bearing gold-silver vein system.

The property also shows significant anomalous concentrations in zinc, silver, lead and molybdenum.

Previous workers in the area have carried out limited surveys in cirques 1, 2 and 7. No systematic evaluation of the property had been carried out. Since the rocks were not analyzed for their precious metal contents, this potential was never tested.

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[1] Boyle, R.W. - "The geochemistry of gold and its deposits", G.S.C. Bulletin #280, p. 157.

..... 10

Mapping and extensive rock and soil sampling on the new and old claims will be very useful and should permit a proper evaluation of the area.

A program of detailed mapping and rock sampling must be carried out in two steps on cirque 5, the ridge between cirques 2 and 3 and to the southeast of Eureka Peak (near sample location A53). The first step would be to study the accessible part of those zones and the second, depending on the results, to hire a guide and cover the areas with more difficult access.

Exploration in the region between the property and Crooked Lake, especially centered on the important quartz veins system may have interesting results.

T A B L E I

AVERAGE METAL CONTENT ACCORDING TO GROUP

No. of Samples	271	55	22	64	59	25	46
Element	All the Samples	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F
Cu ppm (100)*	878.125	1901.42	2541.34	205.48	601.81	518.60	388.69
Zn ppm (30)	218.687	328.18	45.86	53.16	547.37	79.90	54.58
As ppm (0.9)	1.618	1.723	0.768	0.264	3.520	0.879	0.353
Mo ppm (12)	8.942	3.91	6.18	2.36	4.69	55.28	6.57
Au ppb (50)	38.554	67.96	70.68	7.57	65.25	22.08	5.85
Pb ppm (40)	36.831	101.18	2.59	10.09	47.90	4.11	17.06
As ppm (20)	13.178	22.37	5.96	8.28	20.32	7.33	6.47
Fe % (-)	3.166%	-	-	-	-	-	-

* limit above that value are anomalous

TABLE II

CORRELATION BETWEEN GOLD AND OTHER
ELEMENTS IN THE SAMPLES ANOMALOUS IN GOLD

Elements	No. of Samples	Correlation	Au Average (ppb)	Other Elements Average (ppm)
Au/Fe*	217	-0.15538	707.86	6.38*
Au/Cu	271	-0.2517	500.74	4124.72
Au/Mo	271	-0.0703	500.74	5.81
Au/Hg	40	-0.0426	238.31	278.72
Au/F	40	0.0894	238.31	299.23
Au/Ag	271	-0.1081	500.74	6.84
Au/As	271	-0.0758	500.74	47.94
Au/Mn	217	0.6468	707.86	290.93
Au/Zn	271	-0.0408	500.74	1123.68

*Fe is in %, gold is in ppb and other elements in ppm

TABLE III

CORRELATION BETWEEN Cu, Fe AND Zn IN ALL SAMPLES

Elements	No. of Samples	Correlation	Cu Average	Other Average
Cu/Zn	271	-0.0077	830.28	258.28
Cu/Fe	217	0.2357	372.16	3.17

TABLE IV

CORRELATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT ASSOCIATIONS
OF ELEMENTS IN EACH GROUP

Elements Associated	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F
Cu/Au	0.0213	-0.0114	-0.0222	0.5246	0.1011	-0.0056
Zn/Au	-0.0806	-0.1173	0.0277	0.1846	-0.1113	0.0466
Ag/Au	-0.0975	0.1593	-0.6023	0.2005	0.1994	0.0101
As/Au	-0.0932	-0.1984	-0.1032	0.2533	0.2714	0.3340
Cu/Ag	-0.1073	-0.0276	0.6131	0.1546	0.5874	0.0831
Zn/Ag	-0.0519	-0.1834	0.0613	0.0153	-0.1245	0.0526
Pb/Ag	-0.0397	0.0222	-0.0592	0.0102	-0.2730	-0.0411
Cu/Mo	0.1795	-0.1515	0.1997	-0.1515	-0.1675	-0.0916

TABLE V

CORRELATION BETWEEN Cu, Au AND Ag IN THE
SAMPLES WHICH CONTAIN ANOMALOUS PRECIOUS METALS

Elements Associated	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F
Ag/Au	0.5385	-0.0782	not enough	0.0515	0.8780	not enough
Cu/Au	0.2727	-0.1959	anomalous samples	0.5322	0.7091	anomalous samples
Cu/Ag	-0.3699	-0.0874	0.6138	-0.0061	0.2867	0.4793

APPENDIX I

TABLE VI

COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF TABLES IV AND V

	Au/Ag		Au/Cu		Ag/Cu	
Group	All the Samples	Anomalous Samples	All the Samples	Anomalous Samples	All the Samples	Anomalous Samples
A	-0.0975	0.5385	0.0213	0.2727	-0.1073	-0.3699
B	0.1593	-0.06782	-0.0114	-0.1959	-0.0276	-0.0874
C	-0.6023	-	-0.0222	-	0.6131	0.6138
D	0.2005	0.0515	0.5246	0.5322	0.1546	-0.0061
E	0.1994	0.8780	0.1011	0.7051	0.5874	0.2867
F	0.0101	-	-0.0056	-	0.0831	0.4793

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
phone:253-3158

To: Union Miniere Exploration & Mining Corp
200 - 4299 Canada Way,
Burnaby, B.C.
V5G 1H4

EUREKA

P.O. 135668

File No. 81-0858
Type of Samples Rock
Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.	Mo	Cu	Ag	As	Au	Pb	Zn	Sb	
38602 201	1	4000	2.3	8	.040	9	9	3	1
38603 202	1	280	.1	66	.005	5	56	2	2
38604 203	1	260	.4	34	.010	7	81	2	3
38605 204	1	660	.2	16	.005	5	3	2	4
38606 205	1	14000	14.7	96	.190	105	2710	5	5
38607 206	1	750	.5	5	.010	4	27	2	6
38608 207	1	640	.3	8	.010	6	29	2	7
38609 208	1	445	1.8	6	.015	229	263	77	8
38610 209	3	1565	1.4	12	.015	8	17	2	9
38611 210	1	1405	1.6	13	.020	52	8980	2	10
38612 211	1	2570	14.5	9	.065	5880	6480	6	11
38613 212	1	7070	15.6	24	.180	186	696	8	12
38614 213	1	200	1.4	36	.010	34	67	2	13
38615 214	2	4250	+30.0	28	.680	+1%	+12000	2	14
38616 215	1	2195	9.7	42	.065	75	119	2	15
38617 216	3	1720	1.6	23	.020	390	457	2	16
38618 217	1	+17550	8.3	27	.120	30	216	10	17
38619 218	2	410	.1	25	.005	24	27	2	18
38620 219	1	345	.1	23	.005	5	18	2	19
38621 220	3	7460	9.0	49	.045	15	326	2	20
38622 221	2	3635	2.2	12	.025	12	45	2	21
38623 222	2	8755	9.9	9	.150	860	8350	2	22
38624 223	1	630	1.7	13	.005	185	6190	2	23
38625 226	1	5425	.6	5	.035	33	195	2	24
38626 225	2	830	.8	26	.010	10	59	2	25
38627 227	5	630	.1	5	.005	5	6	2	26
38628 228	1	395	.3	11	.005	5	14	2	27
38629 229	1	715	.6	17	.005	9	18	2	28
38630 230	1	480	.1	21	.005	5	20	2	29
38631 231	2	4765	2.0	13	.040	10	33	2	30
38632 232	1	2120	.7	9	.015	9	23	2	31
38633 233	1	8485	2.9	10	.120	12	100	2	32
38634 234	1	835	.7	6	.040	9	18	2	33
38635 235	1	187	.2	21	.005	5	28	2	34
38636 236	2	510	2.4	21	.005	7	46	2	35
38637 236A	1	280	.3	5	.010	7	23	2	36
38638 237	1	860	.2	16	.005	6	22	2	37
38639 B 238	2	2110	.8	8	.015	9	26	2	38
									39
									40

All reports are the confidencial property of clients
All results are in PPM.

INGESTION:

DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED July 25, 1981
DATE REPORTS MAILED July 30, 1981
ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
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852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
phone:253 - 3158

To: Union Miniere Exploration & MINIng Corp.

FA 4-28.

File No. 81-0858

Type of Samples

Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.	Mo	Cu	Ag	As	Au	Pb	Zn	Sb	
38640 B 239	2	820	.4	11	.005	4	15	2	1
38641 224	1	265	1.2	11	.010	97	130	2	2
38642 240	26	505	.4	18	.005	7	8	2	3
38643 241	20	1730	1.0	19	.025	15	18	2	4
38644 242	9	162	.5	5	.005	2	2	2	5
38645 243	2	545	.1	6	.005	4	12	2	6
38646 244	4	633	.2	5	.005	3	7	2	7
38647 245	5	452	.1	5	.005	2	2	2	8
38648 246	5	405	.3	4	.005	3	2	2	9
38649 247	1	1140	.4	5	.005	3	2	2	10
38650 248	84	930	.1	6	.005	4	1	2	11
									12
29828 249	4	4350	2.2	17	.200	9	2	4	13
29829 250	4	2015	.6	11	.015	4	2	2	14
29830 252	2	725	1.7	118	.195	23	33	2	15
29831 253	1	180	.1	2	.005	2	2	2	16
29832 254	233	390	.1	3	.005	5	2	2	17
29833 255	25	93	.6	7	.005	2	2	2	18
29834 256	36	1160	2.0	21	.040	39	91	2	19
29835 257	4	370	.1	3	.005	2	3	2	20
29836 258	10	495	.8	9	.015	3	2	2	21
29837 259	2	345	.3	10	.005	2	4	2	22
29838 260	6	185	.3	6	.005	5	3	2	23
29839 261	2	1095	.3	7	.005	2	13	2	24
29840 262	4	930	.3	13	.005	3	8	2	25
29841 263	3	735	.5	13	.015	3	61	2	26
29842 264	3	405	.3	3	.005	4	8	2	27
29843 265	15	413	.5	19	.005	4	20	2	28
29844 266	58	2070	.4	6	.005	6	25	2	29
29845 267	18	1215	.6	10	.005	4	2	2	30
29846 268	2	163	3.4	94	.080	3	12	4	31
29847 269	6	227	.2	4	.020	6	10	2	32
									33
									34
									35
									36
									37
									38
									39
									40

ll reports are the confidencial property of clients
ll results are in PPM.

ESTION:

ETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED July 25, 1981

DATE REPORTS MAILED July 30, 1981

ASSAYER D Toye

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

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V5G 1H4

File No. 81-0897
Type of Samples Rock
Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

P.O. # 135669

SAMPLE No.		Mo	Cu	Ag	As	Au	Pb	Zn	
011	103 R	1	685	.1	4	.005	7	6	1
012	104	1	280	.1	2	.005	4	6	2
013	105	1	1855	1.9	9	.005	4	8	3
014	106	1	2260	.1	100	.945	23	35	4
015	107	3	97	.1	6	.005	1	1	5
016	108	3	345	.5	7	.010	5	12	6
017	270	16	1330	3.7	16	.280	5	66	7
018	271	9	600	.5	4	.010	3	6	8
019	272	8	790	.3	6	.010	2	2	9
020	273	1	3190	1.1	3	.010	4	17	10
021	274	14	5800	3.4	22	.120	6	20	11
022	275	1	16820	3.9	32	.480	16	12	12
023	276	2	2580	1.2	9	.015	2	328	13
024	277	1	18000	6.4	13	.300	62	590	14
025	278	2	6415	2.4	10	.085	8	14	15
									16
0570	279	16	915	.5	11	.010	5	52	17
0571	280	7	1578	1.2	13	.040	4	55	18
0572	281	2	280	.1	3	.085	2	8	19
0573	282	3	1320	.5	2	.005	5	29	20
0574	283	3	1185	.3	2	.010	3	36	21
0575	284	1	2250	1.5	5	.015	4	118	22
									23
3478	285	1	4975	4.6	4	.045	5	4	24
3479	286	7	3215	1.8	4	.060	4	1	25
3480	287	5	1460	1.1	4	.015	3	1	26
3481	288	3	2515	1.4	6	.035	3	1	27
3482	289	12	4085	3.3	11	.050	8	19	28
3483	290	1	2300	11.9	11	.340	4	6	29
3484	291	6	3910	2.4	3	.035	12	23	30
3485	292	16	640	.7	49	.025	12	124	31
3486	293	5	2735	.8	2	.045	5	1	32
3487	301	1	160	.1	2	.005	2	2	33
3488	302	1	445	.2	2	.010	1	4	34
3489	303	5	30300	6.3	2	1.000	1	8	35
3490	304	1	2240	1.5	2	.035	1	4	36
3491	305	5	4610	.7	3	.095	5	2	37
3492	306	4	3080	1.3	2	.065	1	10	38
3493	307 R	3	395	.1	4	.010	2	1	39
									40

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QUESTION:

DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED July 30, 1981
DATE REPORTS MAILED Aug. 6, 1981
ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. V6A 1R6
phone:253 - 3158

To: Union Miniere Exploration 8 Mining Corp

File No. 81-0897
Type of Samples Rock
Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.		Mo	Cu	Ag	As	Au	Pb	Zn					
3494	308 R	6	1760	1.2	3	.040	2	5					1
3495	309	35	265	.1	3	.005	4	61					2
3496	310	7	205	.1	5	.005	3	1					3
3497	311	7	360	.1	6	.005	2	10					4
3498	312	7	3490	.1	27	.205	1	190					5
3499	313	5	1520	1.7	5	.010	9	4					6
3500	314	3	2230	.9	2	.005	2	1					7
													8
29848	101	2	695	.1	2	.005	4	8					9
29849	102	2	6415	5.1	20	.075	694	1437					10
													11
29856	315	12	1820	.1	2	.020	9	14					12
29857	316	5	230	.1	2	.010	15	27					13
29858	317	4	47	.1	3	.005	2	4					14
29859	318	6	300	.1	2	.005	4	3					15
29860	294	6	1130	.4	6	.015	4	1					16
29861	295	3	2480	1.0	2	.045	4	7					17
29862	296	1	3230	3.9	3	.100	11	23					18
9863	297	3	180	.2	2	.010	1	9					19
29864	298	4	225	.4	2	.005	11	7					20
29865	299	8	1830	1.0	5	.170	5	5					21
29866	2100	30	1125	1.7	20	.200	4	1					22
29867	2101	2	2010	.8	5	.030	3	1					23
29868	2102	6	2690	6.0	4	.060	4	1					24
29869	2103	36	4890	8.1	2	.210	4	13					25
29870	2104	21	1990	1.1	6	.055	1	19					26
29871	2105	7	2555	1.3	2	.085	3	5					27
29872	2106	9	17030	1.1	2	.050	17	240					28
29873	2107	1	11660	1.2	4	.080	14	68					29
29874	2108	2	14250	2.1	2	.115	3	33					30
29875	2109 R	11	677	.2	6	.020	3	2					31
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ESTION:

ETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED July 30, 1981
DATE REPORTS MAILED Aug. 6, 1981
ASSAYER D. Toye

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
phone:253 - 3158

To: Union Miniere Exploration & Mining Corp.,
200 - 4299 Canada Way,
Burnaby, B.C.
V5G 1H4

P.O. # 135670

File No. 81-0920

Type of Samples Rock

Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Williams Lake, B.C.

SAMPLE No.	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	
013051 Sc1	1	159	5	3	.1	.005	6	1
013052 Sc2	1	64	6	24	.1	.005	9	2
013053 Sc3	1	276	3	6	.1	.005	5	3
013054 Sc4	1	1060	2	2	.1	.005	2	4
013055 Sc5	18	247	3	2	1.1	.005	15	5
013066 Sc6	1	922	22	577	10.9	.200	15	6
013057 Sc7	4	3300	7	30+	27.0	.730	95	7
013058 Sc8	1	1090	2	21	8.9	.290	170	8
013059 Sc9	1	2380	11	52	8.5	.200	2	9
013060 S10	30	320	9	1235	1.1	.005	13	10
013061 S11	1	151	15	31	1.2	.015	5	11
013062 S12	1	338	9	31	1.3	.145	13	12
013063 S13	3	2976	18	28	8.2	1.040	3	13
013064 S14	4	2990	13	117	9.9	.210	2	14
013065 S15	2	107	160	166	1.5	.005	2	15
013066 S16	2	3185	71	65	4.4	.300	10	16
013067 S17	1	4260	1680	+20000	19.5	.820	320	17
013068 S18	1	540	14	170	.5	.005	2	18
013069 S19	4	397	3	33	1.7	.030	2	19
013070 S20	1	60	8	26	.1	.005	11	20
013071 601	1	488	2	30	.4	.005	12	21
013072 602	1	1150	4	10	1.1	.005	8	22
013073 603	30	1126	1	13	2.3	.020	4	23
013074 604	25	1210	2	7	2.7	.005	2	24
013075 605	1	2065	3	33	2.2	.045	7	25
013076 606	1	250	3	5	.1	.005	12	26
013077 607	9	283	2	7	1.1	.005	5	27
013078	10	646	3	8	.3	.005	12	28
013079 608	1	456	5	20	.5	.010	8	29
013080 609	1	494	2	96	.9	.025	29	30
013081 610	14	1724	4	65	1.7	.010	7	31
013082 611	1	560	3	5	.3	.005	6	32
013083 612	120	770	7	18	.8	.005	2	33
013084 613	3	1134	1	25	1.2	.010	8	34
013085 614	1	6510	11	150	5.7	.020	2	35
013086 615	7	1026	7	1120	2.7	.020	14	36
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QUESTION:

DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED July 31, 1981

DATE REPORTS MAILED Aug. 11, 1981

ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. V6A 1R6
phone:253 - 3158

To: Union Miniere Exploration & Mining Corp.

File No. 81-0920

Type of Samples _____

Disposition _____

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	
013087 616	13	565	11	48	.6	.005	11	1
013088 617	16	751	18	35	.5	.010	8	2
013089 618	62	910	4	18	2.1	.005	11	3
013090 619	1	2070	2	73	1.8	.135	2	4
013091 620	1	1800	2	280	3.3	.100	2	5
013092 621	18	813	9	62	6	.005	7	6
013093 2114	1	1645	31	332	2.5	.020	35	7
013094 2115	12	2796	26	211	1.4	.055	35	8
013095 2116	1	7710	20	105	1.7	.025	15	9
013096 2117	1	3300	19	74	1.8	.020	9	10
013097 2118	3	4282	17	69	3.4	.080	14	11
013098 2119	2	456	7	10	2	.010	5	12
013099 2120	9	770	9	10	3.8	.065	21	13
013100 2121	92	110	6	7	.3	.020	9	14
013101 2122	12	395	6	10	.4	.005	16	15
013102 2123	7	132	3	4	1	.015	10	16
013103 2124	2	1060	6	9	.7	.025	15	17
013104 2125	1	352	4	13	.8	.030	24	18
13105 2126	39	1156	10	11	2.8	.035	19	19
013106 2127	2	1360	3761	2711	4.6	.290	93	20
013107 2128	1	8100	110	970	12.3	.250	1250	21
013108 2129	4	1007	26	30	.8	.015	29	22
013109 2130	1	2051	+28000	4450	+20.0	.230	2	23
013110 2131	9	1185	134	20	7	.015	11	24
013111 2132	4	826	124	86	1.2	.140	85	25
013112 2133	12	1810	19	53	1.4	.025	11	26
013113 2134	39	3890	17	3	1.4	.065	8	27
013114 2135	1	2695	9558	8103	8.7	.180	48	28
013115 2136	11	1478	50	69	7	.030	7	29
013116 2137	1	938	325	300	.8	.025	8	30
013117 2138	5	884	13	14	.2	.010	14	31
013118 2139	6	635	31	31	.4	.005	8	32
013119 2140	1	240	10	13	1	.005	9	33
013120 2141	335	200	18	11	1	.010	1	34
013121 2142	12	456	8	10	.6	.020	7	35
013122 2143	8	205	12	16	.4	.010	17	36
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QUESTION: _____

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phone:253 - 3158

To: Union Miniere Exploration & Mining Corp

File No. 81-0920

Type of Samples

Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.		Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	As ppm		
013133 2110	R	1	366	5	8	.2	.010	2		1
013134 2111		37	4100	16	85	5.6	.120	8		2
013135 2112		2	4030	9	56	3.1	.060	2		3
013136 2113	R	16	682	6	7	.1	.010	7		4
										5
013123	S						.020			6
013124							.060			7
013125							.040			8
013126							.010			9
013127							.085			10
013128							.040			11
013129							.025			12
013130							.020		P	13
013131							.065			14
013132	S						.010			15
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QUESTION:

DETERMINATION:

P = -20 mesh and pulverized.

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