'85-210-13590

1984 DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT

on the

GOLD CORD PROJECT

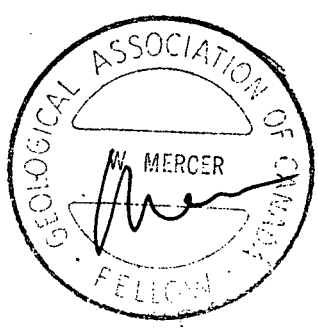
KARL 1 - 20 CLAIMS

N.T.S. 114P/7, 114P/8

LATITUDE 59°27'N LONGITUDE 136°30'W

Atlin Mining District

by W. Reid and W. Mercer
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)
Vancouver, B.C.
April, 1985



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SUMMARY

The Gold Cord project was initiated to explore the Gold Cord vein on the Karl 1-20 claims which Canadian-United Minerals Inc. have the right to earn 100% interest in, subject to Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) having the right to earn 50% interest by putting the property into production.

The programme consisted of limited trench dump sampling in July, 1984, and 163.35 m of diamond drilling in October 1984. Due to poor core recovery results were inconclusive.

A programme of geology, trenching and diamond drilling is proposed for 1985 expending a total of $149,500.00.

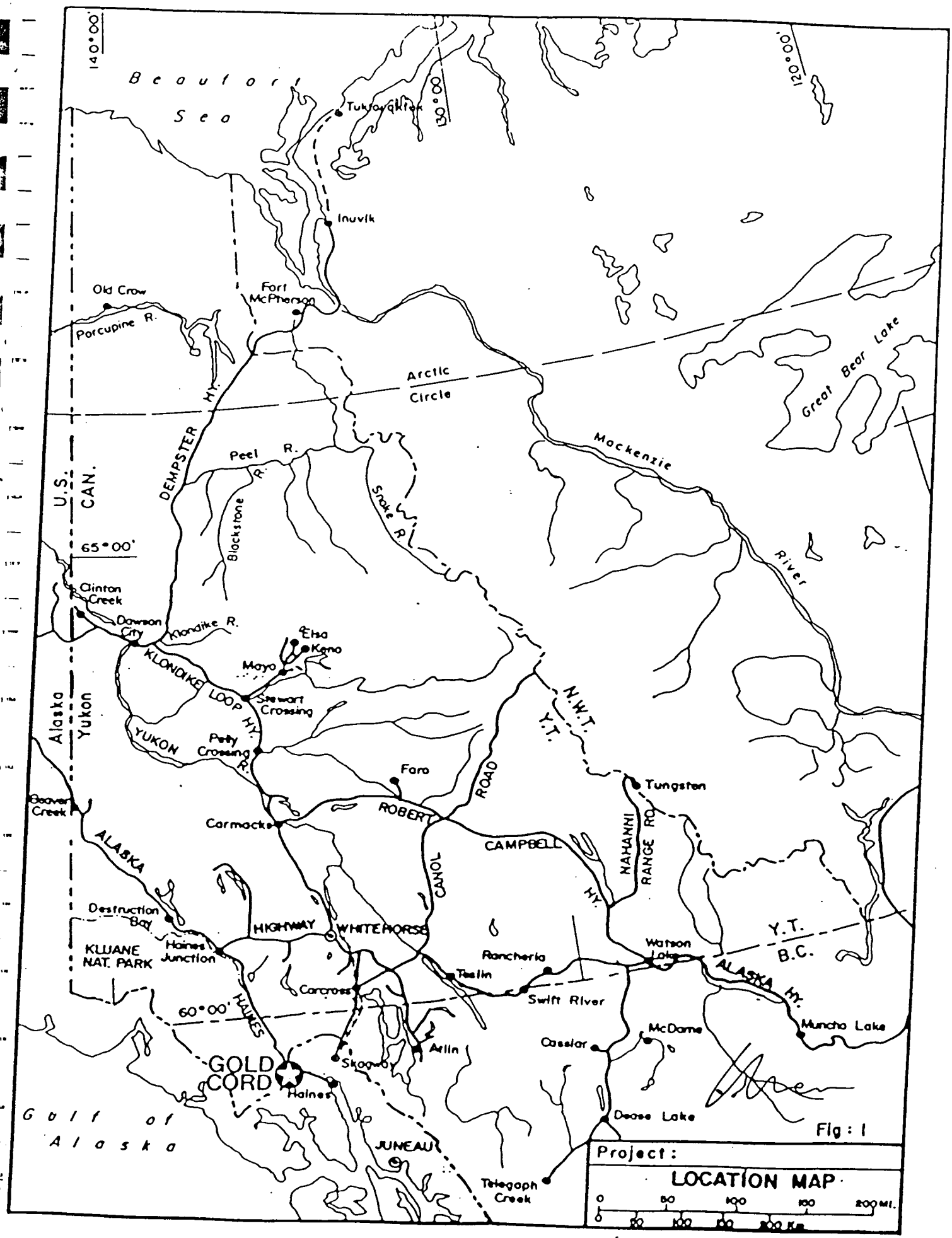
1.0 INTRODUCTION

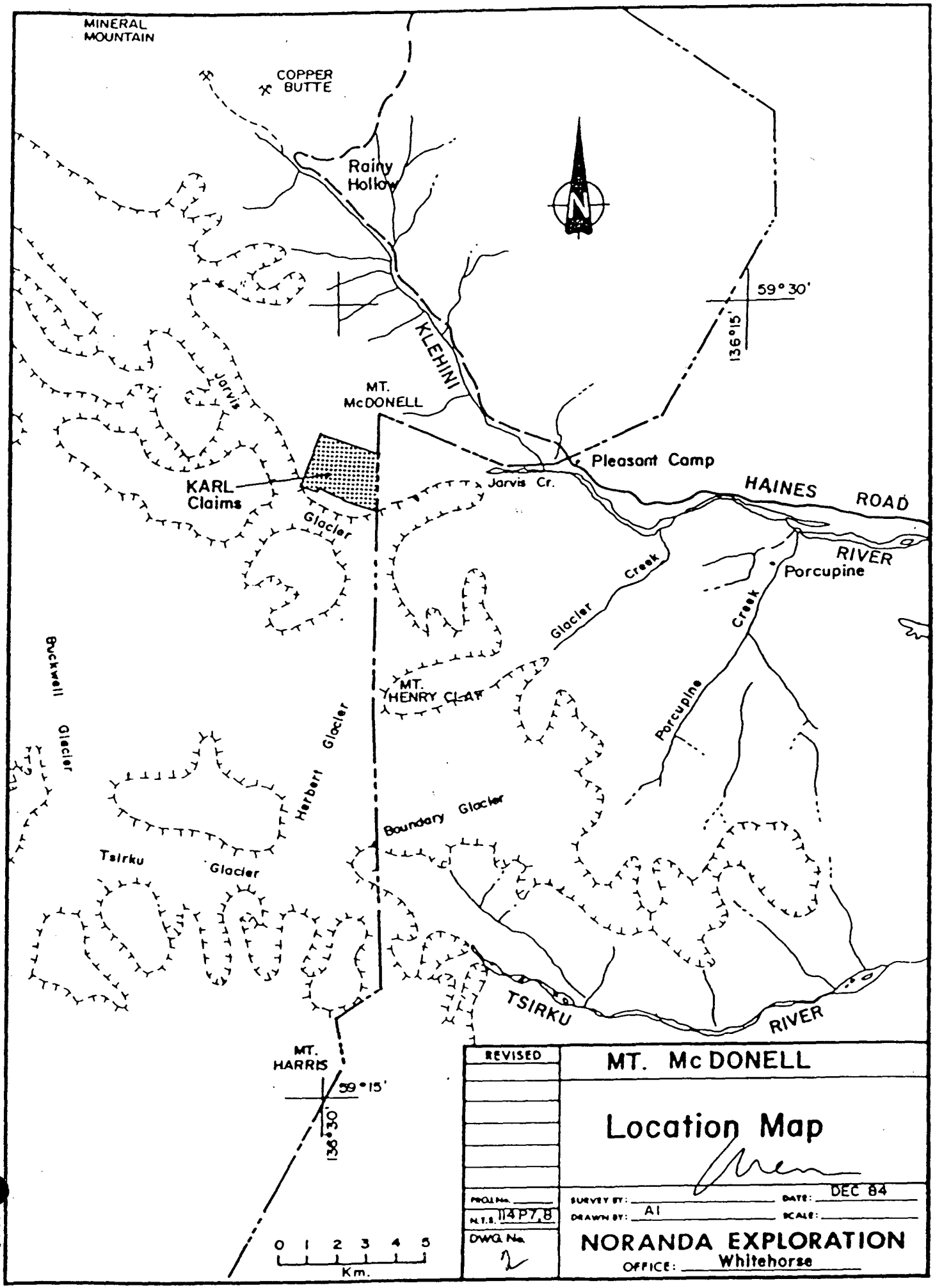
1.1 Location

The Gold Cord Project described in this report encompasses all work performed by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) relevant to the contiguous KARL 1-20 claims (Record No's 635-650 and 656-659) in the Atlin Mining division of British Columbia (Figure 1). The claims are located on N.T.S. Map 114P/7 and 8 at Latitude 59°27'N, Longitude 136°30'W. The group lies along the south flank of Mt. McDonell 7 km west of the Alaska/British Columbia border crossing of Pleasant Camp on the Haines to Haines Junction Highway (Figures 2 and 3). Haines, Alaska is located 64 km south of the property and Haines Junction, Yukon is 160 km to the north.

1.2 Access

A narrow cat trail in very poor condition leads from the Haines Road across the Klehini River to the property. As of this writing, the road is impassable several hundred metres west of the Klehini River due to a


140°00'
Beaufort Sea
Tuktoyaktuk
130°00'
120°00'
Inuvik
Old Crow
Porcupine R.
Fort McPherson
Arctic Circle
Great Bear Lake
Mackenzie River
DEMPSTER HY.
Peel R.
Blackstone R.
Snake R.
U.S.
CAN.
65°00'
Clinton Creek
Dawson City
Klondike R.
Mayo
Elsa
Keno
KLONDIKE LOOP HY.
Stewart Crossing
YUKON
Pelly Crossing R.
Alaska
Yukon
Faro
ROBERT CAMPBELL HY.
ROAD
N.W.T.
Y.T.
Tungsten
MAHANNI RANGE RD.
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
ALASKA HIGHWAY
CANOL
Destruction Bay
KLUANE NAT. PARK
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE
Rancheria
Watson Lake
Y.T.
B.C.
ALASKA HY.
Teslin
Swift River
Carcross
60°00'
HAINES
Muncho Lake
McDame
Cassiar
Atlin
Skagway
GOLD CORD
Haines
Dease Lake
Gulf of Alaska
JUNEAU
Telegaph Creek
Fig : 1
Project :
LOCATION MAP
0 50 100 150 200 MI.
0 100 200 300 Km



REVISED	MT. McDONELL
	Location Map
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY: DATE: DEC 84
N.T.S. 114P7,8	DRAWN BY: AI SCALE:
DWG. No. 2	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse

landslide. The river itself can only be crossed after the spring run-off has subsided. Consequently, access to the property during the 1984 programme was by helicopter from the Haines Road.

1.3 History

The Gold Cord mineralization was first discovered in the late 1890's by Indian hunters associated with Jack Dalton, an Alaskan trader. It was sampled by placer miners from the nearby Porcupine placer mining camp in 1899 and described by a U.S.G.S. geologist, Alfred Brooks, in the same year. In later years, it was also examined by Charles Wright (1903, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 236) and Henry Eakin (1919, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 699).

The property was staked in 1925 by a placer miner named John O. (Stampede John) Stenbraten. Together with his partner, William Bunting of Hyder, he traced the Gold Cord vein for some 2900 m by trenching and the sinking of three shafts over the next five years. Only the eastern shaft remains open today. This work was partially financed by the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company who eventually participated in the excavation or deepening of 7 shafts and 32 pits on the property before 1929. The property remained largely dormant until the 1930's when the price of gold rose to $35.00/ounce and rekindled the interest of the Alaska-

Juneau Co. and Livingstone Wernecke. This work ceased due to government legislation in 1941 and the property was again dormant until the late 1960's.

In 1968, L. Combs and Associates of Whitehorse attempted to develop the property. An 11 km road was built to the property and engineering studies completed in 1969. Ace Parker, a Calgary consultant, recommended a $3 million development programme but financing attempts failed and Mr. Combs died shortly thereafter.

Karl and Jenny Gruber of Whitehorse restaked the property in 1979 as the KARL 1-20 claims (Figure 3) and optioned it to C.C. Morrisroe, President of Exotic Gold Inc. G.C. Singhai (1979) recommended a $1.3 million work programme but this was not undertaken and the property reverted to the Grubers.

In 1984 the property was optioned to Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) who subsequently entered into a joint venture agreement with Canadian United Minerals. Table 1 lists the claims in good standing at the time of this report.

TABLE I

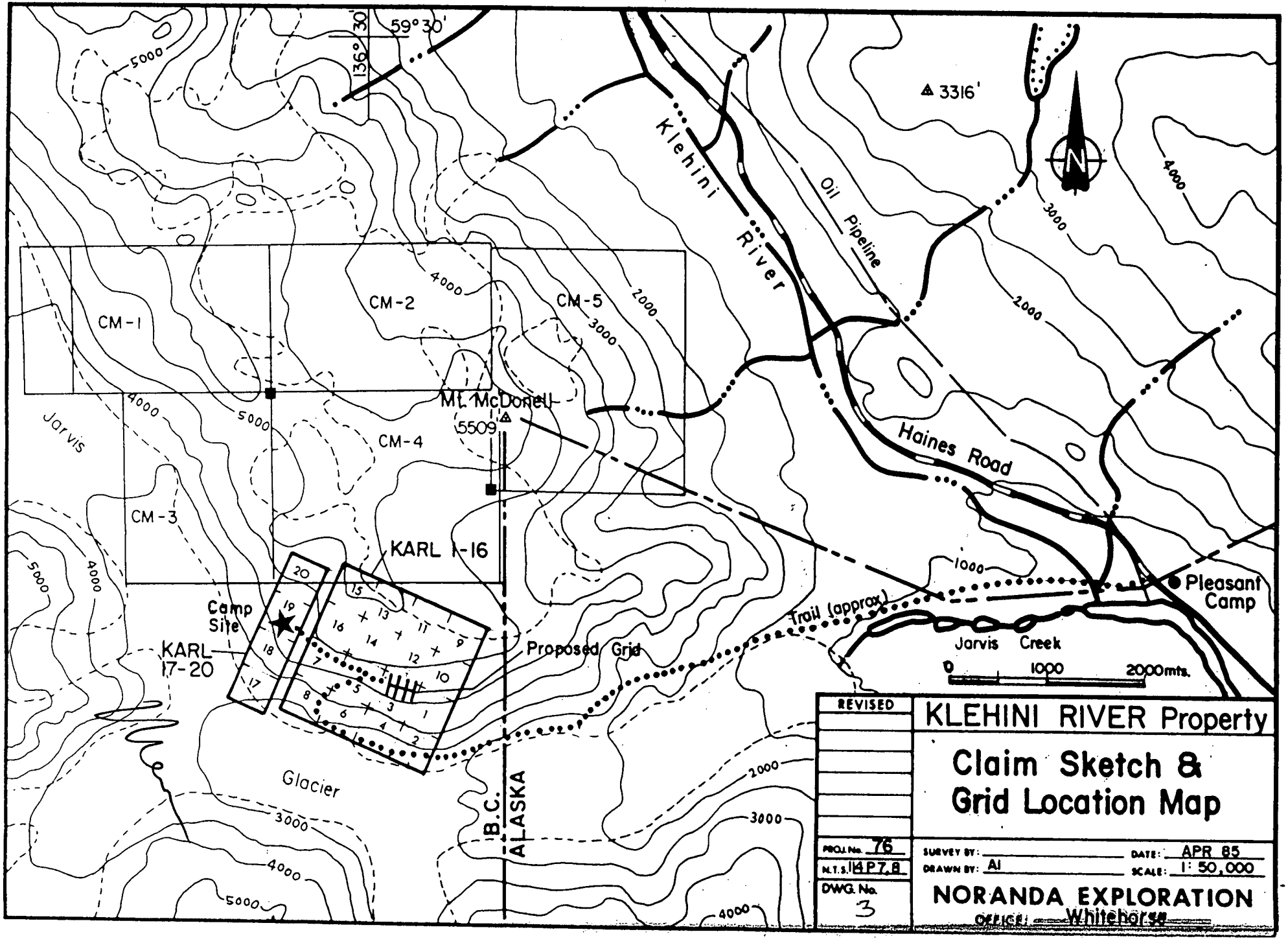
Status of Noranda claims

GOLD CORD PROJECT (see Figure 3)

NAME	UNITS	GRANT NO.	DUE DATE	NEW DUE DATE (upon acceptance of this report
KARL 1-16	16	635-650	April, 1985	April, 1990
KARL 17-20	4	656-659	May, 1985	May, 1990
CM-1	12*	2428	October, 1985	October, 1986
CM-2	15	2429	October, 1985	October, 1986
CM-3	12	2430	October, 1985	October, 1986
CM-4	20	2431	October, 1985	October, 1986
CM-5	20	2432	October, 1985	October, 1986

* Originally staked as 15 units but has been reduced to 12 units.

VANCAL 11928



Gold Cord Report/ page 8

1.4 Physiography and Vegetation

Mt. McDonell is part of the St. Elias Mountains, a chain of rugged mountains commonly separated by glaciers filling broad V-shaped valleys, and large ice fields. The KARL claims are situated on the glacially rounded southern flank of the mountain extending from its peak at 1,679 m to the Jarvis Glacier at its' base of 760 m. Between 760 m and 1,370 m the slopes are quite steep but level off to a 10 to 15 degree slope above 1,370 m.

The claims are virtually barren of significant vegetation, only a few alpine flowers and lichen can endure the local climate. Ice and snow cover most of the property well into the summer and there is perpetual snow above 1,500 m. Soil development is scant to non-existent, most of the property is covered with fine talus of felsenmeer.

1.5 1984 Exploration Programme

The 1984 programme was designed to test the extent of the gold mineralization to depth along the Gold Cord vein with an exploration programme of 600 m of diamond drilling. This programme was initiated in late September.

In order to provide access to the drill camp, an attempt was made to upgrade the current road. Unfortunately, the road is blocked by a large landslide several hundred metres west of the Klehini River crossing and several days of bulldozer work here proved fruitless. Consequently, it was necessary to sling the drill and camp several kilometres to the property using a helicopter. A JD 350 bulldozer was disassembled at the road and slung in pieces to the property where it was reassembled to be used for road construction and drill moves.

Drilling services were provided by a Longyear L-38 on contract from Arctic Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon. The drill is equipped to recover NQ size core.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 General Geology

The KARL claims lie along the southern margin of a northwest trending, elongate Oligocene batholith measuring some 12 km by 5 km (Figure 4). It is part of the "Tkope River" series of intrusions which range from granite to diorite in composition (C.J. Dodds, 1982). These intrusions are high level plutons and batholiths commonly intruded by diabase and feldspar porphyry dykes. Our preliminary mapping indicates that the batholith hosting the Gold Cord vein is predominantly a fine to medium-grained diorite. There is little evidence of widespread alteration or multiple phases.

2.2 Detailed Geology

During our investigations, much of the property was covered by snow, consequently the following geological description is taken largely from other workers (Mandy, 1932; Singhai, 1979).

The portion of the batholith exposed on the property consists of a homogenous, equigranular, fine to medium-grained diorite. It has a slight greenish tinge but still appears relatively unaltered. Cogenetic (?) basaltic

or andesitic dykes are known to intrude the granodiorite as well as the adjacent metasediments but these have not been mapped in detail.

The sedimentary rocks exposed on the property consist of west-northwest trending limestone and ferruginous argillite which dips to the north-northeast (Parker, 1983; Mandy, 1932). The limestones tend to be gritty and grey in colour occasionally weathering to a beige colour. The argillites are rarely mentioned in the previous reports and no other information on them is available to us at this time. The sediments have apparently been subjected to appreciable metamorphism only along the batholith margin.

Numerous lineaments and faults have been produced within the diorite and sediments by stresses generated during the emplacement and cooling of the batholith. Many of these have been eroded to produce prominent depressions whereas others have been infilled with quartz and therefore form resistant ridges. Within the diorite, these structures generally trend easterly parallel to the contact, however, within the adjacent metasediments they trend north to northwest, oblique to the diorite/sediment contact.

3.0 MINERALIZATION

3.1 Previous Work

Known gold mineralization on the KARL claims to date is confined to the quartz vein filling shear zones within the diorite and adjacent metasediments. The most promising vein is the "Gold Cord" vein which lies 100 m north of, and roughly parallel to, the southern margin of the diorite batholith. According to Parker (1983), the Gold Cord is one of three auriferous quartz veins, known as the Candy Mountain vein system, which occurs within a 10 m wide shear zone. This zone has been traced for 2,895 m, including 610 m into Alaska, however, previous reports indicate that only 600 m of this is of a significant width and grade.

The Gold Cord vein follows the south, footwall, side of the structure. It strikes approximately 115 degrees and dips to the north from 30 degrees to 80 degrees. The vein has been tested in the past by two main shafts, the Alta and Eldorada. Within these shafts the vein splits into two or three distinct veins 30 to 120 cm wide separated by 5 to 45 cm of lightly pyritized diorite. The veins consist of generally white quartz, sparsely mineralized with free gold, pyrite and local chalcopyrite. It is commonly oxidized and coated with limonite or rare malachite near the surface.

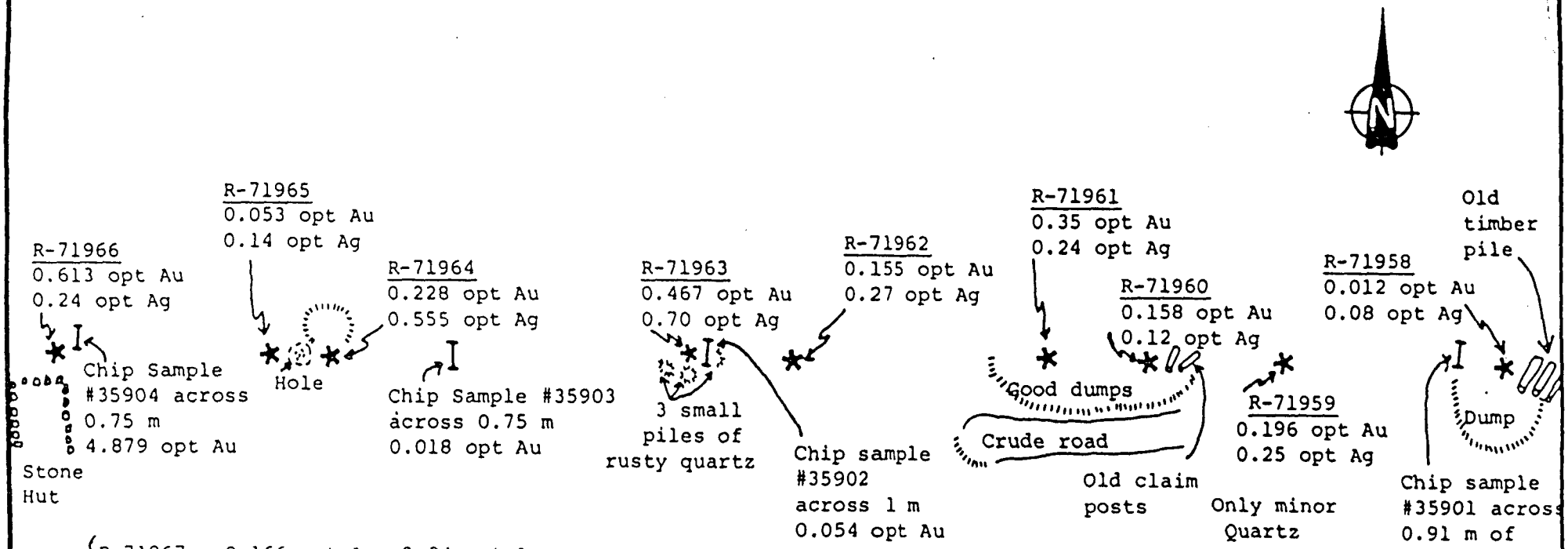
Sampling of the veins within the shafts by Mandy in 1931 suggest an average width of 54 cm and grade of 8.56 g/t (0.25 oz/t) Au although he appears to have ignored the other vein "split". Sampling by Archer, Cathro, and Associates suggest an average grade of 15.72 g/t (0.459 oz/t) across 87 cm. There appears to be some enrichment in the near surface oxidized zone since their samples from surface averaged 20.89 g/t (0.61 oz/t) whereas subsurface samples average 9.59 g/t (0.28 oz/t). However, the shafts are quite shallow and the limited sample interval does not allow for statistically valid statement.

Within the adjacent metasediments, Stenbraten and Bunting discovered 16 auriferous quartz veins ranging in width from 15 to 45 cm. The veins are apparently widely separated and contain low grade gold mineralization.

3.2 Noranda Surface Sampling

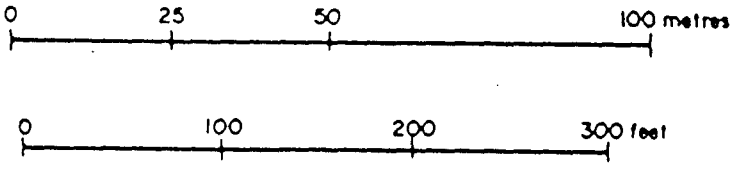
In August 1984, Noranda personnel collected nine composite grab samples of trenched quartz vein material along a 289 m strike length (Figure 5). Gold assays ranged from 0.41 g/t to 20.99 g/t (0.012 oz/t to 0.613 oz/t) and an unweighted average was 8.49 g/t (0.248 oz/t). Silver values were less than 18.84 g/t (0.55 oz/t). A chip sample across a 0.75 m wide vein within a trench assayed 167.1 g/t (4.879

oz/t) Au (Table 1). Three other chip samples ranged from 0.41 g/t to 0.62 g/t (0.012 to 0.018 oz/t) Au. These values indicate that although the Gold Cord mineralization is locally very high grade, it is also very erratic. A detailed trenching and close-spaced drilling programme will be required to test the continuity of the mineralization.



⇐ R-71967: 0.166 opt Au, 0.24 opt Ag
R-71968: 0.035 opt Au, 0.09 opt Ag

Both collected approx. 200-300 ft. along strike in area of malachite stained quartz.



Scale : 1" = 100 ft.

Sampled by :
W. Mercer
J. Blczok
M. Savell

Fig. 4

REVISED	MT. McDONELL
	Sketch Map of Sample Locations, July 26, 1984
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY: DATE: DEC 84
N.T.S.	DRAWN BY: SCALE: 1" = 100 ft.
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse

4.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

4.1 Results (1984)

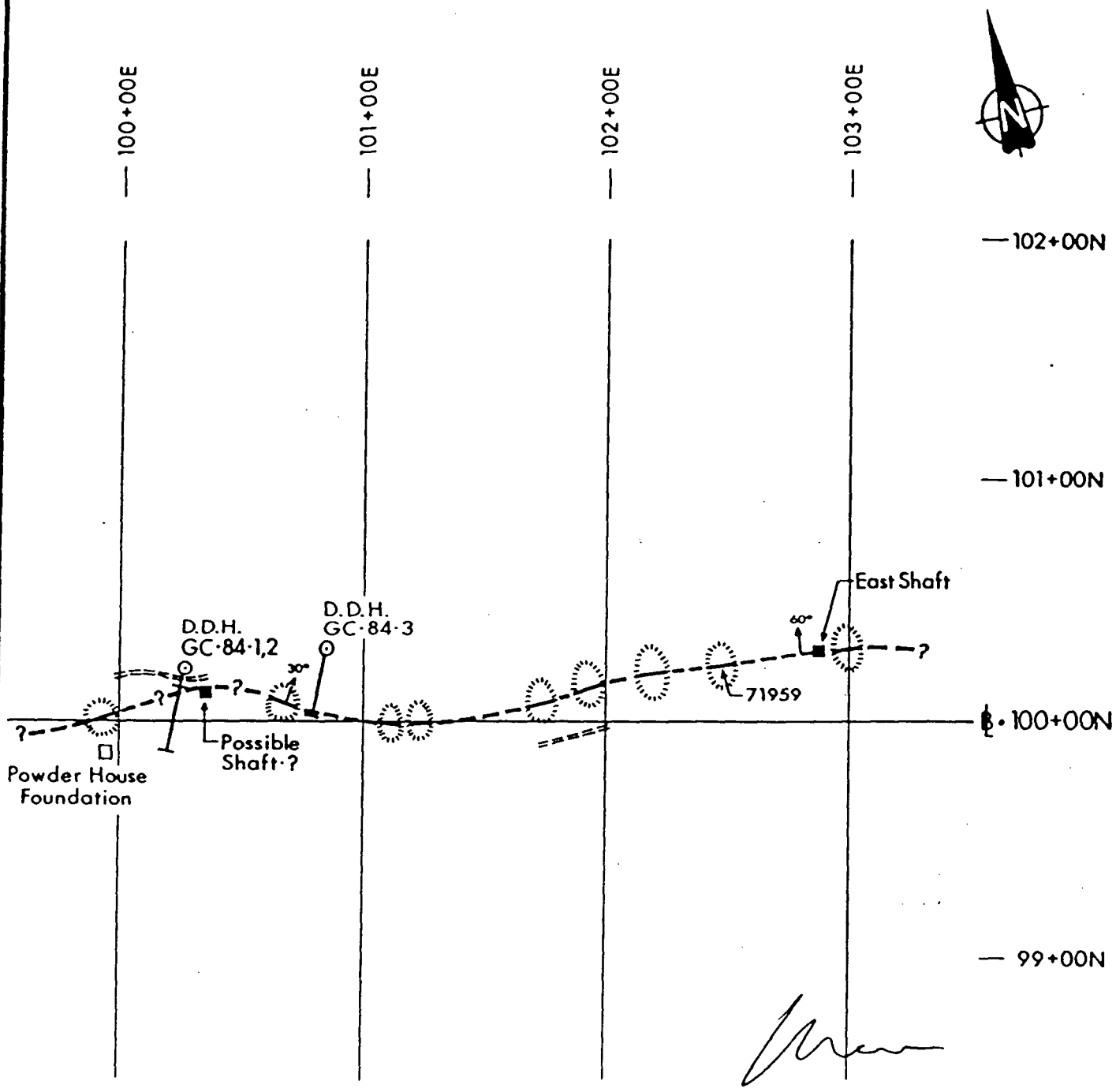
Diamond drilling of the Gold Cord vein commenced October 4th., and was terminated on October 14th. due to a lack of water. Three holes totalling 163.35 m were drilled, including one (GC-84-1B) which was cased for its entire length after first being drilled (GC-84-1A) to a shallower depth. Core recovery was extremely poor in all holes due to the bad ground conditions and consequently it is difficult to consider the vein has been adequately tested from these sites. Drilling of DDH GC-84-3 was suspended before reaching its target depth due to a lack of drilling water. Brief summaries of each hole are provided below and their locations are plotted on Figure 4. Cross-sections are provided in figures 5 and 6 and drill logs in Appendix 1. All holes were drilled at an azimuth of 205 degrees. All core recovered is stored at the camp site.

DDH No. GC-84-1A

Location: 10,026E; 10,022N

Dip : -51 degrees.

This hole was initially drilled to a depth of 31.24 m in very soft, broken ground. Core recovery was less



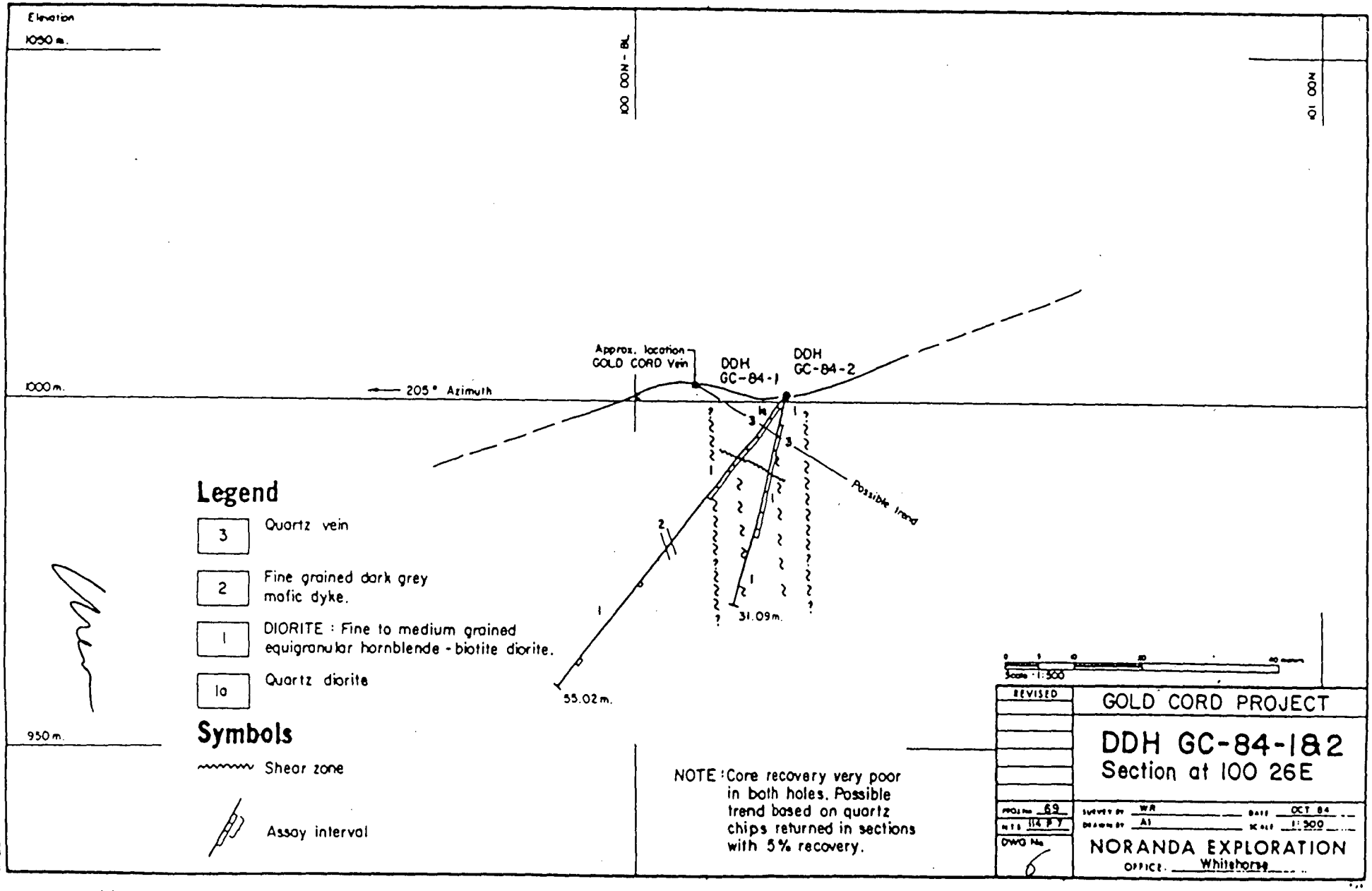
SCALE

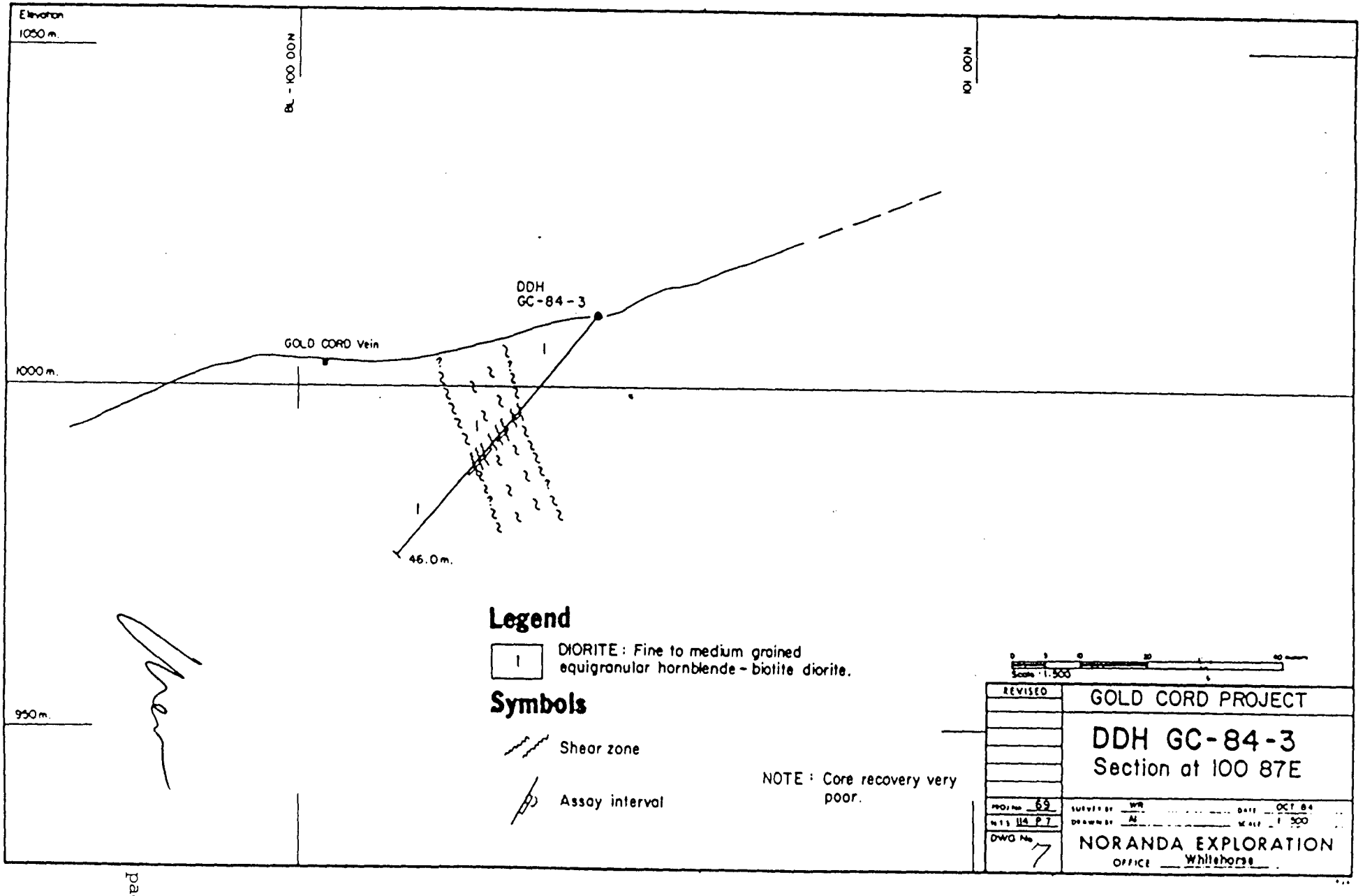
Metres 50 0 50 100 Metres

LEGEND

- Trace of vein at surface from outcrop of rubble file.
- D.D.H. Location
- Cat Trail
- Trench

REVISED	GOLD CORD PROJECT
	D.D.H. LOCATION MAP
PROJ No. 69	SURVEY BY: DATE: Jan./85
N.T.S. 114P/7	DRAWN BY: SCALE: 1:2500
DWG No. 5	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Vancouver


Elevation
1050 m.
100 00N - BL
101 00N
1000 m.
950 m.
205° Azimuth
Approx. location GOLD CORD Vein
DDH GC-84-1
DDH GC-84-2
Possible trend
31.09m.
55.02m.
Legend
3 Quartz vein
2 Fine grained dark grey mafic dyke.
1 DIORITE : Fine to medium grained equigranular hornblende - biotite diorite.
1a Quartz diorite
Symbols
Shear zone
Assay interval
NOTE : Core recovery very poor in both holes. Possible trend based on quartz chips returned in sections with 5% recovery.
Scale - 1:500
REVISED
GOLD CORD PROJECT
DDH GC-84-1&2
Section at 100 26E
PROJECT 69
NTS 114 P/7
DWG No. 6
SURVEYED BY WR
DRAWN BY AI
DATE OCT 84
SCALE 1:500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Whitehorse


Elevation
1050 m.
BL - 100 00N
101 00N
DDH
GC-84-3
GOLD CORD Vein
1000 m.
1
1
1
46.0m.
950 m.
Legend
1
DIORITE : Fine to medium grained equigranular hornblende - biotite diorite.
Symbols
Shear zone
Assay interval
NOTE : Core recovery very poor.
Scale 1:500
REVISED
GOLD CORD PROJECT
DDH GC-84-3
Section at 100 87E
PROJ No 69
N.T.S. 114 P 7
DWG No 7
SURVEYED BY WR
DRAWN BY AI
DATE OCT 84
SCALE 1 500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Whitehorse

than 25 percent. Drilling was suspended due to highly fractured ground conditions after recovering a few fragments of quartz vein material in the interval from 4.27 to 7.92 m. These chips were only marginally enriched in gold, containing 210 ppb.

DDH No. GC-84-1B

Location: 10,026E; 10,022N

Dip : -51 degrees

This hole was cased for the entire length in an effort to penetrate the fractured ground which forced the suspension of Hole GC-84-1A. It was successful in reaching the target depth of 55 m but did not penetrate any new quartz veins below those intersected in Hole 1A.

DDH No. GC-84-2

Location: 10,016E; 10,022N

Dip : -75 degrees

This hole was collared at the same point as DDH GC-84-1A and 1B but drilled at a steeper angle in an attempt to intersect the vein at a deeper point, hopefully in less broken ground. It intersected 25 cm of quartz chips at a depth of 8.0 m, only slightly deeper than those in DDH 1A. There was a low level of enrichment at 240 ppb gold.

DDH No. GC-84-3

Location: 10,087E; 10,044N

Dip : -50 degrees

DDH No. 3 was collared 65 m east of the previous set-up. It penetrated diorite and two fault gouge zones before being suspended due to a lack of drilling water. No quartz veins were intersected.

4.2 Discussion of Drilling

As is evident in Figure 6, DDH GC-84-1B was drilled well past the surface expression of the Gold Cord vein without encountering appreciable quartz in the core. DDH GC-84-1A and DDH GC-84-2 intersected quartz fragments at shallow depths of less than 8 m. This suggests that in the area drilled the vein dips to the north at a very shallow angle of approximately 30 degrees. This hypothesis is consistent with the apparent dip of the vein in a nearby surface pit. The vein is at least 0.75 m wide within this pit but drilling suggests that the vein has been almost totally destroyed by faulting to the north. The linear

surface expression of the fault zone, or shear as described by previous writers, (Figure 5) suggests that it is nearly vertical and cuts the vein at depth. Consequently, in order to penetrate undisturbed vein material, it will be necessary to drill at least 30 m to the north of the previous set-up. The problem is that the vertical displacement along this fault or shear zone is unknown.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The 1984 drill programme on the Gold Cord structure did not succeed in penetrating vein material in situ, only a few chips of quartz were recovered. This situation was caused by the presence of a broad cavernous fault or shear zone up to 10 m wide, which appears to cut the vein for much of its length, at depths of a few metres, immediately north of the surface expression of the vein. Previous workers had indicated that the vein fills part of the fault but results of the 1984 drilling suggest that the fault may cross-cut the vein at a low angle, trending north away from the vein in the eastern part of the property.

Two locations for drilling unfaulted vein material are suggested by the above results. Firstly, as it is not be possible to penetrate undisturbed vein material by drilling from the previously designated sites, it is be necessary to move some 30 to 40 m north of the fault and drill south. This approach is based on the assumption that there has been little vertical displacement along the fault and that the vein will be within drilling distance. Secondly near the east shaft, where the fault and vein diverge, there may be enough room between the fault and vein in order to intersect the unsheared vein at a shallow depth. This test is warranted to test the vein for both width and grade as well as drilling characteristics.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on our current knowledge, the following programme is recommended for 1985:

a) Detailed geological mapping and prospecting should be conducted as there is no geological map of the property, nor a detailed map of all the veins. There also appears to be potential for auriferous replacement deposits within the limestone.

b) Detailed bulldozer trenching and sampling of the veins is necessary as the gold mineralization of the Gold Cord vein appears to be extremely erratic and it is necessary determine the distribution of interesting grades. This will aid in the design of an effective drill programme. The potential of the other veins on the property is largely unknown, and they can most effectively be tested by trenching.

c) Following the mapping, trenching and sampling, diamond drilling should be conducted on a row of holes collared 40 to 50 m north of the fault, at 45 degrees south to intersect the projection at depth. The geometry of the intersecting vein and fault suggest that the vein will pass north of the fault giving the tonnage needed for a viable operation.

5.3 Proposed Budget for 1985

Phase One:		
Geological Mapping	3000	
VLF Surveys	2000	5000
Phase Two:		
Trenching, Sampling	3000	
Assays	2000	5000
Phase Three:		
Diamond Drilling	90000	
2000ft at $45 per ft		
Assaying, splitting	6000	
Geologist on site	6000	
Services(Camp,Road,etc)	18000	120000
TOTAL		130000
Management Fee at 15%		19500
GRAND TOTAL		149500

Respectfully submitted,

W. Mercer
Assistant Manager

Wayne Reid
W. Reid
Project Geologist

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U.S.G.S. Bulletin 236

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Drill Hole Logs and Assays

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size	DIP TESTS					PROPERTY	PROJECT No	N.T.S No
Oct. 4/84	Oct. 12/84	NQ	DEPTH	BEARING Recorded	BEARING Corrected	ANGLE Recorded	ANGLE Corrected	GOLD CORD	69	114 P/7
FIELD CO-ORDINATES								SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		Sheet 1 of 3
Lat. 10022N	Elev. 1000.68 m	Dip -51°						Lat.	Elev.	Dip	HOLE No.
Dep. 10026E	Length 55.02 m	Bearing 205°						Dep.	Length	Bearing	GC-84-1

From	To	Recovery	Description	Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au		
0	~2.0		OVERBURDEN and BROKEN ROCK Unsure where bedrock begins. (Casing to 4.26 m)				68776	2.0 to 4.26 (.46 m)	< 0.7	< 0.07	(G.M.T.	Assay)
~2.0	4.26	15%	QUARTZ DIORITE Medium grained equigranular rock consisting of 30% hornblende, 30% biotite, 20% plagioclase, and 20% quartz. Biotite and possibly muscovite replaces hbd. in part. Minor limonite and bleaching along fractures.		Quartz chips		68777	4.26 to 7.92 (10 cm)	< 0.7	0.21	"	"
							68778	7.92 to 10.05 (1.27 m)	< 0.7	< 0.07	"	"
4.26	7.92	03%	QUARTZ VEIN + DIORITE Only 10 cm of core recovered consisting of white milky quartz & diorite chips.				68779	10.05 to 13.1 (1.37 m)	0.3	10.0	Geochem ppm	(ppb Au Ag)
7.92	27.58	30%	DIORITE Fine to medium grained hornblende-biotite diorite with less than 2% quartz. Rock has 50-60% mafics. Generally equigranular rock with minor amphibolite xenoliths. Minor clay alteration of feldspar and biotite - muscovite replacing amphibole. Rock shows some weak foliation @ 60°-70° to core, however not continuous.				68780	13.1 to 14.33 (0.71m)	< 0.2	< 5	"	"
							68781	14.33 to 17.37 (0.51 m)	< 0.2	< 5	"	"
			~11.0 m minor hematite along fractures. ~11.6 m 20 cm wide sheared diorite with chlorite-epidote alteration.				68782	17.37 to 19.2 (0.36 m)	< 0.2	< 5	"	"
			~14.0 light grain altered and foliated diorite over 8 cm. foliation @ 75°.									

DRILL LOG - 81

Date _____ Logged By Mike Savell & Wayne Reid

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size	DIP TESTS					PROPERTY	PROJECT No	N.T.S. No.
Oct. 4/84	Oct. 12/84	NQ	DEPTH	BEARING		ANGLE		GOLD CORD	69	114 P/7
FIELD CO-ORDINATES				RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED	SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		Sheet 2 of 3
Lat 10022 N	Elev 1000.68 m	Dip -51°						Lat.	Elev.	Dip	HOLE No.
Dep 10026 E	Length 55.02 m	Bearing 205°						Dep.	Length	Bearing	GC-84-1

From	To	Recovery	Description	Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS Cu	ppm Ag	ppb Au	
27.58	28.96	50%	DK GRY. APHANITIC DYKE — Very fine grained mafic rock.									
28.96	55.02	85%	DIORITE — Medium to fine grained hornblende-biotite diorite as before, however now has 75% mafic minerals. Minor thin to hairline white feldspar-quartz veins also very minor hematite along fractures.									
			35-1 to 35-5 — 2 thin feldspar quartz veins (pegmatitic?) 1.5 and 2.5 cm wide. Minor fine grained dk. gry. dykes.				20976	35.1 to 35.5 (0.4 m)		0.2	10	
			41.5 to 41.9 — Minor hematite on fractures (some slickensides). Rock is moderately altered with plagioclase being kaolinized and hornblende being replaced by biotite.									
			49.07 — 2 cm wide feldspar quartz pegmatite vein.									
			49.2 — Weak foliation C.A. 65°									
			49.5 to 50.28 — 2% hematite along fractures, often slickensided. Fractures are irregular. Some white-quartz, hematite + kaolinite veins ~1 mm wide.				20977	49.25 to 50.25 (1.0 m)		0.2	10	

MILL LOG - 61

Date _____ Logged By Mike Savell & Wayne Reid

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size	DIP TESTS					PROPERTY	PROJECT No	N.T.S No
Oct. 4/84	Oct. 12/84	NQ	DEPTH	BEARING		ANGLE		GOLD CORD	69	114 P/7
FIELD CO-ORDINATES				RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED	SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		Sheet 1 of 1
Lat 10022 N	Elev 1000.68 m	Dip -51°						Lat.	Elev.	Dip	HOLE No.
Dep 10026E	Length 55.02 m	Bearing 205°						Dep	Length	Bearing	GC-84-1

From	To	Recovery	Description	Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS			
			50.29 to 52.1 1.2 m lost core.									
	55.02		End of Hole.									

DRILL LOG - 81

Date _____ Logged By Mike Savell & Wayne Reid

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size	DIP TESTS					PROPERTY	PROJECT No	N.T.S No
Oct. 5/84	Oct. 6/84	NQ	DEPTH	BEARING RECORDED	BEARING CORRECTED	ANGLE RECORDED	ANGLE CORRECTED	GOLD CORD	69	114 P/7
FIELD CO-ORDINATES								SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		Sheet 1 of 1
Lat 10022 N	Elev 1000.68 m	Dip -75°						Lat.	Elev.	Dip
Dep 10026 E	Length 31.09 m	Bearing 205°						Dep	Length	Bearing

HOLE No. QC-84-2

From	To	Recovery	Description	Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS Ag	ASSAYS Au		
0	4.27		OVERBURDEN AND BROKEN ROCK Diorite				68783	4.2 to ? (0.38 m	< 0.7	< 0.07	(G.M.T.	Assay)
4.27	8.2	15%	DIORITE (some quartz vein chips): Approximately 50% plagioclase, 30% hornblende, and 20% biotite. 8.0 m 25 cm of milky white quartz chips recovered.		Qtz.	vn.	68784	7 to 8.2 (0.25 m	< 0.7	0.24	"	"
8.2	31.09	35%	DIORITE Medium to fine grained diorite with 40-60% mafics. Rock is a little more friable than above, minor thin fine grained diorite dykes.				68785	8.2 to 11.3 (1.52 m	< 0.7	< 0.07	"	"
			~ 11.4 m 12 cm wide sheared chlorite & epidote altered zone. Foliation of green clay minerals @ 70° to C.A. ~ 19.8 m 10 cm wide aphanitic dk. gry dyke.				68786	11.3 to 14.3 (1.83 m	< 0.2	10	Geochem	ppm Ag, ppb Au
							68787	14.3 to 17.1 (0.71 m	< 0.2	< 5	"	"
							68788	17.1 to 19.8 (2.46 m	< 0.2	< 5	"	"
	31.09		End of hole: Core barrel lost down hole.									

DRILL LOG - 81

Date _____ Logged By Mike Savell & Wayne Reid

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size	DIP TESTS				PROPERTY	PROJECT No.	N.T.S. No.
Oct. 13/84	Oct. 14/84	NQ	DEPTH	BEARING		ANGLE	GOLD CORD	69	114 P/7
FIELD CO-ORDINATES				RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED / CORRECTED	SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		Sheet 1 of 2
Lat. 10044N	Elev. 1010.27 m	Dip -50°					Lat.	Elev.	Dip	HOLE No.
Dep. 10087E	Length 46.0 m	Bearing 205°					Dep.	Length	Bearing	CC-84-3

From	To	Recovery	Description	Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS ppm Ag	ASSAYS ppb Au		
0	6.10m	0	OVERBURDEN PLUS BROKEN ROCK: No recovery.									
6.10	15.5	15%	DIORITE Mainly small pebbles recovered, consisting of fine to med. grained hornblende (biotite) diorite. Weakly foliated @ 45° to C.A. 6.4-9.4 15 cm of core recovered, 40% of which has a streaky epidote qtz alteration.									
15.5	18.6	0	NO CORE									
18.6	19.2	25%	MUDDY FAULT GAUGE Olive coloured with minor pebbles of epidote altered diorite.				20978	18.6 to 19.2	0.2	10		
19.2	21.0	0	NO CORE				20979	21.0 to 23.5	0.2	10		
21.0	27.3	30%	FAULT GAUGE Light green rock consisting of highly clay altered (chlorite • epidote) diorite which has a sandy cataclastic texture. Also fine grained mud seams present.				20980	24.7 to 27.3	0.2	10		
27.3	46.0	30%	DIORITE 50 to 70% plag. with finer grained altered mafic minerals. Alteration consists of kaolinized feldspar and chloritized & biotite replacing amphiboles. Weak foliation @ 50°				20981	27.3 to 29.9	0.2	10		

DRILL LOG - 81

Date Oct 15/84 Logged By Wayne Reid

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size	DIP TESTS					PROPERTY	PROJECT No.	N.T.S. No.
Oct. 13/84	Oct. 14/84	NQ	DEPTH	BEARING RECORDED	BEARING CORRECTED	ANGLE RECORDED	ANGLE CORRECTED	GOLD CORD	69	114 P/7
FIELD CO-ORDINATES								SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		Sheet 2 of 2
Lat. 10044N	Elev. 1010.27 m	Dip -50°						Lat.	Elev.	Dip	HOLE No. GC-84-3
Dep. 10087E	Length 46.0 m	Bearing 205°						Dep.	Length	Bearing	

From	To	Recovery	Description	Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS
			to C.A. Minor hematite slickensides and epidote of fractures. 29.9 7 cm wide fine grained plagioclase porph. dyke. 38.7 10 cm wide clay altered foliated zone @ 65° to C.A.						
	46.0		END OF HOLE Water supply dried up. Casing pulled.						

DRILL LOG - 81

Date Oct. 15/84 Logged By Wayne Reid

Appendix 2 Geologists Certificates

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William Mercer of 9471 Ryan Crescent, City of Richmond, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I have been Assistant Manager for Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) in Vancouver from 1982 to the present.

2. I have practised my profession from 1974 to 1982 as District Geologist and Regional Manager for Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd. in Edmonton, Alberta.

3. I am a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, with a B.Sc (Hons) in Geology in 1968 and of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, with a Ph.D. in Geology in 1975.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and an Associate of the Society of Economic Geologists.

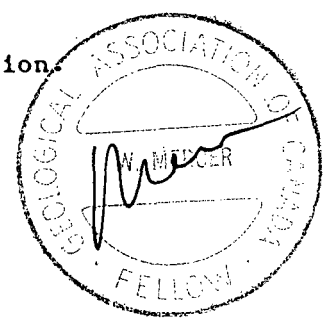
5. I supervised the work contained in this report and visited the property in July, 1984.

6. I have no direct or indirect interest in Canadian-United Minerals Inc. nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the securities of this company.

7. I consent to the use of this report by Canadian-United Minerals Inc. for any purposes deemed necessary.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
W. MERCER
FELLOW

W. Mercer
Ass't Manager
Cordillera Division



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayne Reid, of the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I have been employed as a Geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) since 1976.

2. I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

3. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Prospectors and Developers Association.

4. I supervised and performed part of the work, including diamond drilling, described in this report.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in Canadian-United Minerals Inc. nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the securities of this company.

6. I consent to the use of this report by Canadian-United Minerals Inc. for any purposes deemed necessary.

Wayne Reid

N. Wayne Reid
Project Geologist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

Appendix 3 Exploration Expenditures in 1984

STATEMENT OF COSTS

GOLD CORD PROJECT

1984

Claim Staking			
	Recording Fee	421.00	421.00
Road Building			
	Contract, Bulldozer	6,440.52	6,440.52
Camp & Supplies			
	Camp and Supplies	11,346.19	
	Equipment Repairs, Radio Rental	452.38	
	Labour 75 @ $119.77	8,982.72	20,781.29
Transportation			
	Vehicles, Fuel	8,315.44	
	Helicopter	32,694.75	41,0010.19
Drilling Costs			
	Drill Contract	30,766.38	
	Geologist on Site 25 @ $151.056	3,776.41	
	Assay Cost 28 @ $12.94	362.32	34,905.11
TOTAL:			$103.558.11
Management Fee @ 15%			15,533.72
G R A N D T O T A L			**$119,091.83**