ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Nelson Off Confidential: 89.02.24

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17104 MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele

PROPERTY: Paris
LOCATION: LAT 49 31 00 LONG 116 03 30
UTM 11 5485100 568162
NTS 082F09E
CLAIM(S): Paris 1-2
OPERATOR(S): Cathedral Gold
AUTHOR(S): Edmunds, F.R.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 19 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: The claims are underlain by grey, grey-green quartzites and argillaceous quartzites of the Proterozoic Creston Formation. Gold mineralization is thought to be associated with fault systems located along or parallel to Perry Creek.
WORK
DONE: Geochemical
HMIN 34 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:5000
RELATED
REPORTS: 12938,14191,15648

REPORT ON HEAVY MINERAL GEOCHEMISTRY

PARIS 1 and 2 CLAIMS

FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 82F/9E

LAT. 49 31' LONG. 116 03'

OWNERS

CATHEDRAL GOLD CORPORATION

REPORT BY

F.R.EDMUNDS, Ph.D.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

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Table 1. Table of Orientation Sample Heavy Mineral Data.
Table 2. Table of Exploration Sample Heavy Mineral Data.
Table 3. Table of Means, Standard Deviations and Correlation Coefficients.

Plate 1. Location Map (5)
Plate 2. Heavy Mineral Sampling Results: 1:5000.
Plate 3. Claim Map.
~~Plate 4. Regional Geology.~~ illegible - omit

CATHEDRAL GOLD CORPORATION

Suite 800, 601 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5A6

Report on Heavy Mineral Geochemistry, Paris 1 and 1 Claims. Fort Steele Mining Division, NTS 82F/9E.

F.R. Edmunds, EDMUNDS & ASSOCIATES, West Vancouver, B.C.

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1. SUMMARY

CATHEDRAL GOLD CORPORATION Paris Claim Group (40 units) lies on the northwest bank of Perry Creek, 18 km west of Cranbrook in the Fort Steele Mining Division of southeastern British Columbia.

The underlying rocks are Proterozoic Creston Formation, probably cut by faults and shear zones that parallel Perry Creek.

Three orientation sediment samples and 31 exploration sediment samples were collected from creeks tributary to Perry Creek for heavy mineral determination. The objective was to learn the nature and location of the placer gold contributing to an anomaly previously discovered in Perry Creek, with the ultimately aim of discovering its bed-rock source.

Size fraction analysis of the orientation samples at C.F.Mineral Research Ltd., Kelowna, B.C. showed the -40 fraction to be the most suitable for treating the exploration samples. AA gold analysis and 31-element ICP analysis of the -40 size fraction, separated from the exploration samples by heavy liquids, together with microscopic examination of the separates, showed that gold occurs as individual abraded grains and in zinc-bearing pyrite.

The gold-bearing samples define a north-south zone across the Paris property with a clean cut-off up-slope. A bed-rock source, probably related to a structural feature, is indicated.

A program consisting of fill-in HM sampling, further HM sampling north of Paisley Creek, overburden drilling and trenching is recommended in order to expose the bed-rock source.

Expenditures on this work are $8,873.78.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Property Definition

The Paris property is owned 100% by CATHEDRAL GOLD CORPORATION Vancouver, B.C. It consists of the claims, Paris 1 and Paris 2, Record Numbers 1960 and 1961 respectively, each of 20 units, and both staked in October, 1983. See Plate 3.

2.2. Location and Access

The Paris claims are located about 18 km west of Cranbrook, B.C. in the Fort Steele Mining Division on NTS 82F/9E at latitude 49 degrees 31 minutes N and 116 degrees 03 minutes W. They are on the west side of Perry Creek and extend from the junction with Glasgow Creek in the south to just north of the junction with Paisley Creek.

They are reached via 14 km of the hardtop and gravel road along Perry Creek that leaves Highway 95A at Wycliffe Regional Park, 17 km south of Kimberley, B.C. The area is being actively logged, so access throughout is very good. See Plate 1b.

2.3. Topography and Vegetation

The claims are in an area of open upland with moderate relief. Elevations range from 1220 m to 1980 m. Slopes are between 10 and 15 degrees at higher elevations, steepening considerably towards Perry Creek and the major tributaries. The smaller side creeks, however, are locally deeply incised.

Glacial drift is found only around Perry Creek in the northeastern part of the property. Elsewhere, overburden is the fairly mature product of the underlying and up-slope bed-rock. It contains a high proportion of fines and a developed soil profile. Probably, it is nowhere thicker than 10 m.

The area is well wooded with ceder, popler, larch, lodge-pole pine and fir.

2.4. Objectives

This survey was undertaken to investigate anomalous gold previously found in Perry Creek sediments. The objective is to discover the location of gold in the side creeks, and as much about its form and nature as possible, with the ultimate aim of uncovering the bed-rock source.

3. REGIONAL and PROPERTY GEOLOGY

3.1. Regional Geology (Plate 4)

The headwaters of Perry Creek lie within the early reconnaissance map sheets of Leech (1957) and Rice (1937). No recent maps of the region have been published.

The area drained by creeks crossing the Paris property is underlain by the Creston Formation - the second member of the Lower Purcell Supergroup.

The Lower Purcell Supergroup is the lowest of two great Proterozoic clastic-to-carbonate cycles in southeasterm British Columbia. Cryatalline basement is the Hudsonian Craton, containing age dates from 1.7 to 2.2 Ga.

The first supercrustal division is the Aldridge Formation, a clastic sequence containing turbidites. In the local area, the Aldridge Formation is over 3500 m thick without a base exposed or drilled. It was deposited in deep water and contains iron sulphides and graphite. Fresh rock is grey, but the sulphides rust.

The Sullivan Mine, owned by Cominco Ltd., 180 million tons of sedimentary lead (7%), zinc (6%), iron (18%) sulphides, and silver (2 oz/ton), lies in the Aldridge Formation 15 km to the north of the Paris claims.

The transition into the Creston Formation is marked by regression, shallow-water sands and iron oxides that impart a green colour to the sediments.

The Creston Formation is approximately 2300 m of green-to-purple sands, siltstones and mudstones. It is a shallow water, regressive sequence, characterized by mud chip breccias, synaeresis- and (possibly sub-aerial) mud-cracks.

The Creston Formation formation is followed by the Kitchener Formation. This is a variably argillaceous dolomite, 1200 to 1500 m thick, containing stromatolites. It weathers grey to buff.

Both the Aldridge and Kitchener Formations are intruded by amphibolitized gabbro of Proterozoic age, principally as sills. There is a plug of Proterozoic granite 5 km west of the Paris property.

The Purcell Supergroup was folded by the Purcell Orogeny at about 850 Ma. It exists now as an open, north-plunging anticlinorium. Three major faults, striking north on the US border, curve northeasterly into the Rocky Mountain Trench. They repeat the anticlinorium on their northwest sides. One, the St Mary Fault, runs close to the hight of land northwest of the Paris property.

The last major event for which direct evidence exists is the intrusion of granitoid stocks during the mid-Cretaceous. Most of these invade major faults. It has been proposed that the Purcell Anticlinorium is part of an allocthonous sheet detached from its basement, and that it has been translated about 140 km ENE along the Lewis Thrust during the building of the Rocky Mountains by the Laramide Orogeny.

3.2. Property Geology

Major faulting and probably shearing project from the map sheet to the southwest of the Paris property (Reesor, 1981) along Perry Creek. The claim group appears to be underlain by Creston Formation. The following is from Corvalan (1985).

"The claim areas are characterized by greenish quartzites, altered andesites and phylonites. Rocks of the area exhibit schistosity which is more or less concordant with the strike of the Perry Creek Fault. The general strike of the formations is about NNE with a dip of 40 degrees northwest.

"No mineral occurrences have been located within the claim area, but abundant mineralized quartz float was observed on Paisley and Paris Creeks. Within the Gallant Gold claims, south of the Paris claims, mineralization is related to massive quartz ledges and shear zones....These ledges are persistent and extend for several kilometers. As they strike parallel to the formations, they must extend onto the Paris claim group."

4. HISTORY

4.1. Regional History (taken from Gorc, 1986)

The first recorded mining activity along Perry Creek was in the 1850s. As a result of extensive placer mining since that time, Perry Creek became one of the richest placer gold creeks in the East Kootenay area. Search for the source of the gold soon started, and, by 1898, there were numerous claims along the slopes of Perry Creek. The results were erratic and disappointing, and most claims were abandoned.

During 1916, renewed interest led to the investigation of the Homestake, Columbia and Yellow Metal Veins; but the quartz ledges, even though large, yielded uneconomic lenses and veinlets. There was sporadic exploration from 1932 to 1977: in 1973, 1,373 tons of 0.26oz/ton Au, 0.20oz/ton Ag was produced from the Quartz Hill showing.

From 1977 to 1986, soil sampling, geological mapping and geophysical surveys have been undertaken by Gallant Gold Mines on claims north and south of the Paris group. Although occasional high values have been obtained in soils, no gold was discovered in bedrock. However, several shear zones with associated quartz lenses and hydrothermal alteration, similar to those on the Quartz Hill showings, were identified parallel to the Perry Creek Fault.

During 1983, Imperial Metals sampled the sediments of Perry Creek and its tributaries. Continuous anomalous gold values were obtained over more than 2 km between Paris and Glasgow Creeks. The Paris group, consisting of two 20-unit claims, was staked to cover the area.

4.2. Previous Work

Work performed by Imperial Metals Corporation since the initial staking of the Paris group in 1983 consists of soil and stream sediment sampling.

1983 - Soil and stream silt sampling. 165 samples. Paris Claim Assessment Report, I.R. Corvalan, 1984, BCDM.

1985 - Soil and stream silt sampling. 135 samples. Paris Claim Assessment Report, I.R. Corvalan, 1985, BCMEMPR.
Credits: $4,559.40

1986 - Soil sampling. 155 samples. Paris Claim Assessment Report, D. Gorc, 1986, BCMEMPR.
Credits: $3,660.40

5. METHOD

5.1. Sampling Procedure

Samples were collected at approximately 200-metre intervals along the creeks within the claim boundary. Since the purpose of the survey was to investigate the heavy mineral content of the stream sediment, sites were chosen where these minerals concentrate. The samples were wet-sieved through a 20-mesh sieve and bagged.

5.2. Analytical Procedure

The three previously-collected orientation samples were sent to C.F.Mineral Research Ltd., Kelowna for size fraction analysis.

The exploration samples were sent to Min-En Laboratories, North Vancouver for separation of heavy minerals using dense liquids. After mineralogic examination with the microscope, the nonmagnetic portion of the heavy mineral separates was analysed for gold by AA spectroscopy and for 31 other elements by ICPES.

6. RESULTS

6.1. Geochemistry

Table 1 contains the results of the size fraction analysis conducted on the three orientation samples sited as shown on Plate 2. Gold is retained in the -150 non-magnetic fraction in all samples. Different coarser fractions contain appreciable values in individual samples, however, so the -40 fraction was used for the sample analysis.

Table 2 lists the results of the analysis of 31 elements by ICP and of Au by AA; Table 3 shows their mean and standard deviation statistics. In a search for possible pathfinder elements, the correlations between gold and a selection of the other elements were obtained and their scatter plots were examined.

These results are listed in the last column of Table 3. Positive correlations with Fe, Mo and Zn and negative correlations with Bi and Sr are significant (95% level). The only associations with gold that are likely to survive weathering, transport and sieving are where gold and the related element occur in the same mineral. The negative correlations are therefore meaningless. Scatterplots of positive correlations with iron and zinc appear reproduceable. This suggests that gold may exist in zinc-bearing pyrite. Zinc values are too low for sphalerite.

Plate 2 shows the distribution of the gold values on the Paris property. A band of significantly high values consisting of two or three sample sites on each creek runs south through Paris Creek into the main Perry Creek valley. The good up-slope cut-off suggests that the source is on the property. There are very few spurious values outside this zone, giving confidence to the sampling and the interpretation.

From a consideration of the depth and nature of the overburden, however, the gold may have worked downslope several tens of metres before appearing in the stream bed.

6.2. Mineralogy

As expected, the microscope examination of the orientation samples indicates that the gold is present in the finer size fractions. In the -60+150 fraction of Orientation Sample 4 (O4), one piece of hackly gold was found. In the -150 fraction of O3, one piece of pitted irregular gold was obsered.

The exploration samples are very similar. Quartz, hornblende, garnet, rutile, biotite, apatite, hematite, pseudomorphs after pyrite and various iron oxides occur throughout. Only two pieces of gold were found, one in each of two samples. In P5 it is rounded and pitted; in P25 it is flat and pitted.

Samples P4, P11 and P13 contain galena. P29 contains one piece of a silver metallic mineral. P24 contains something resembling brass shavings.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Gold reports in the finer size fractions.

There are no useful gold pathfinders after sieving, but gold exists in pyrite as well as occurring as isolated grains.

Significant gold values exist on the Paris property. They indicate a bed-rock source trending north-south as shown on Plate 2. This may be a short distance up-stream from the cut-off. A consideration of the geological environment suggests that the gold source is a structural feature such as a fault or shear zone.

Further work is warranted to expose the source for sampling.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The head of Paisley Creek and the area between Paisley Creek and the north property boundary require evaluation by HM sampling. It may be possible to sample Paisley Creek to a higher elevation during spring run-off. The area to the north may be evaluated by sampling the creek north of Paisley Creek, most of which is beyond the property boundary.

The property should be mapped at 1:5000 scale with attention to bed-rock structures and overburden type and, where appropriate, sampled. An orthophoto base should be sufficient for this work. At the same time, the Quartz Hill and other available showings may be examined.

In order to locate the bed-rock source of gold, a three-stage program is recommended.

1. Close-sample each creek on 50-metre centres between the highest anomalous sample and the lowest barren one.

2. A pattern of short, reverse-circulation overburden drill holes is then required to establish the up-slope cut-off of the gold values as close to bed-rock as possible.

3. A set of trenches is required at intervals across the cut-off to expose gold-bearing rock for sampling.

9. EXPENDITURES

The following is a break-down of reciept-supported expenditures.

Professional Fees:		
Field	$ 3,500.00	
Travel	700.00	
Report	1,050.00	$ 5,250.00
Domicile:		
Motel	182.40	
Meals + Groceries	187.92	370.32
Transportation:		
Truck Rental	583.45	
Gasoline	120.85	704.30
Equipment:		290.00
Analyses:		
Orientation	443.85	
Analyses	1,167.00	
Petrology	644.00	
Shipping	4.31	2,259.16
Total		$ 8,873.78

10. REFERENCES

Corvalan, I.R., 1985, 'Report on Geochemical Survey', Paris Claim Assessment Report, BCMEMPR.

Gorc, D., 1986, 'Geochemical Report on the Paris Property', Paris Claim Assessment Report, BCMEMPR.

Leech, G.B., 1957, 'St Mary Lake, British Columbia', Map 15-1957, GSC, Ottawa.

Reesor, J.E., 1981, 'Grassy Mountain, British Columbia', 1:50000, Open File Dossier 820, GSC, Ottawa.

Rice, H.M.A., 1937, 'Cranbrook Map Area, British Columbia', Memoir 207, GSC, Ottawa, 67p.

11. CERTIFICATE

I, Frederick R. Edmunds, hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 6840 Hycroft Road, West Vancouver, British Columbia V7W 2K8.

2. I am a graduate of Keele University, U.K. with the degree of BA (Geology, 1958), of Toronto University, Canada with the degree of MSc (Petrology, 1966) and of The Pennsylvania State University, U.S.A. with the degree of PhD (Mineralogy and Petrology, 1977).

3. I am registered with the Geological Association of Canada as a Fellow.

4. I have practiced my profession as a geologist for the past 30 years in Canada, USA, and parts of Europe.

5. I do not have, nor do I expect to have, directly or indirectly, any interest in the properties of Imperial Metals Corporation.

6. This report is based on the results of field work conducted in the month of October, 1987 on the Paris property, and on private reports provided by Imperial Metals Corporation.

7. I place no restriction on the lawful use of the material which I have certified.

Dated at West Vancouver, British Columbia,
16 December, 1987

F.R. Edmunds, PhD, FGAC.

Table 1. Heavy Mineral Orientation Sample Results Peak Claim Survey.

Non-magnetic fraction. Values in ppm except for Au (ppb).

Sample No	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Th	U	V	W	Zn	Gram
1-25+35 MN	0.5	1620	1	20	11	38	1.0	1	2280	0.5	18	22	25	34920	1	15	3	1450	64	1	10	3	390	104	6	1	7	7	6	10.0	1	42	0.03
1-35+60 MN	1.5	700	3	20	7	142	0.1	10	540	1.5	2	13	18	4850	10	10	4	620	12	1	10	14	270	19	9	1	15	1	12	5.0	1	264	0.01
1-60+150MN	2.0	4160	4	15	13	1543	1.0	5	12540	1.5	13	23	24	23740	3	34	7	3410	82	1	10	8	1700	218	10	1	37	1	11	17.5	1	392	0.04
1-150 MN	5.3	36100	26	15600	76	883	1.5	6	41870	5.8	9	19	137	40540	5	347	34	23400	491	3	200	35	3630	141	2	7	22	1	1	27.0	4	234	0.88
2-20+35 MN	3.0	3880	9	15	16	267	2.0	30	4550	3.0	86	16	3099	71620	1	16	6	3570	572	2	10	68	450	23	16	2	10	1	1	21.0	2	32	0.05
2-35+60 MN	14.5	4920	12	390000	11	383	2.6	19	8290	3.0	119	19	933	86380	1	17	7	4580	336	3	10	68	920	49	12	1	17	1	1	33.0	2	663	0.07
2-60+150MN	6.0	5870	19	240000	10	1101	1.5	48	20530	3.0	77	15	1664	47800	1	42	9	6070	193	1	10	51	2830	75	20	7	39	2	4	22.9	18	306	0.09
2-150 MN	21.0	10810	50	260000	31	1434	0.8	57	70760	4.1	22	17	104	25490	6	115	17	10030	240	2	50	17	11200	269	13	<1	259	13	45	19.9	7	87	0.17

Table 2. Heavy Mineral Exploration Sample Results: Peak Claim Survey.

Non-magnetic fraction -40. Values in ppm except for Au (ppb).

Sample No	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Co	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Th	U	V	W	Zn	*HM%
P-04-40 HN	1.6	9500	17	30	10	103	3.0	3	6530	1.9	41	31	47	103140	1	150	8	9000	378	1	20	9	910	43	8	1	29	1	1	41	8	2	50	0.69
P-05-40 HN	2.5	9580	31	3900	15	199	3.8	5	8300	2.9	56	42	155	133520	1	170	8	11610	747	2	20	32	1240	98	11	2	45	1	3	59	6	3	85	0.79
P-06-40 HN	2.0	8030	12	2600	11	155	2.5	1	14560	1.3	33	31	55	84700	1	240	7	5310	693	4	80	16	1940	63	7	2	5	1	6	39	5	2	59	1.05
P-08-40 HN	2.5	7330	10	25	2	194	3.1	1	11830	1.1	25	49	50	108050	1	250	7	5650	741	4	30	3	1690	66	13	1	51	1	10	52	8	2	58	0.42
P-09-40 HN	2.4	7280	13	1350	6	349	3.0	1	19140	1.4	32	50	64	96570	2	240	8	5720	1451	3	30	12	2990	82	10	4	45	1	9	49	2	2	59	0.46
P-10-40 HN	2.5	7570	7	25	5	353	3.5	4	12923	1.7	35	54	71	122780	1	230	8	6110	1308	1	30	1	2150	77	16	3	63	1	11	61	6	2	72	0.39
P-11-40 HN	2.0	6060	10	440	10	132	3.9	1	3520	0.5	54	46	98	133520	1	160	8	4620	500	3	16	12	810	69	10	3	40	1	4	47	1	2	69	0.53
P-12-40 HN	4.3	8320	10	570	2	76	3.0	5	5250	2.3	23	38	159	102030	1	380	8	4640	295	4	60	2	800	37	18	1	59	1	3	53	1	2	71	0.45
P-13-40 HN	2.1	9430	16	950	8	148	2.2	8	12920	0.7	36	27	65	70610	2	330	7	7470	614	3	30	18	1620	91	8	2	43	1	2	35	5	2	59	0.61
P-14-40 HN	2.2	10590	18	10	11	132	2.7	10	9920	2.0	43	43	62	88580	3	250	10	8600	423	1	30	25	990	66	8	1	207	1	1	48	5	2	80	0.79
P-15-40 HN	2.6	9920	8	15	7	112	2.4	13	9400	1.8	35	37	42	77900	1	230	9	6100	331	2	30	12	790	64	7	1	32	1	5	50	8	2	48	0.70
P-16-40 HN	2.5	10040	12	15	10	112	3.2	6	8470	1.7	36	45	52	104110	2	250	10	8170	305	1	40	13	870	74	10	1	17	1	2	52	7	2	60	0.72
P-17-40 HN	2.8	10900	9	20	7	128	3.2	13	8590	1.5	45	41	56	105470	1	250	12	8750	365	2	20	9	780	57	11	1	33	1	1	57	6	2	57	0.57
P-20-40 HN	2.2	6700	6	450	8	195	3.6	7	4330	0.6	40	44	211	119450	1	180	9	5240	746	2	20	10	730	71	9	1	104	1	5	49	5	2	80	0.66
P-21-40 HN	2.2	6420	6	3800	11	226	3.5	5	4420	0.5	57	48	146	123220	1	160	7	5240	870	1	10	16	620	62	7	2	53	1	5	46	9	2	65	0.87
P-22-40 HN	1.7	6100	6	1100	10	212	3.0	2	4940	0.8	51	38	151	101030	1	160	7	4890	783	2	20	16	830	60	7	1	2	1	1	41	6	2	60	0.65
P-23-40 HN	1.7	6190	7	1100	10	203	4.0	1	5220	1.0	54	52	184	133550	1	170	9	7400	758	2	10	22	920	58	8	2	81	1	4	51	2	2	82	0.62
P-24-40 HN	2.0	8460	4	385	4	227	4.0	5	5720	1.3	62	50	226	136020	2	170	9	8520	801	1	10	28	920	77	11	1	150	1	3	46	6	3	90	0.64
P-25-40 HN	2.0	8210	8	220	8	274	3.8	2	11460	1.6	43	45	199	123090	2	240	8	6470	1113	2	30	19	2000	83	12	2	78	1	4	50	8	2	88	0.50
P-26-40 HN	2.0	7340	7	785	6	209	3.4	5	9290	0.6	30	40	150	109000	3	240	7	5890	813	1	30	11	1560	57	11	2	13	1	2	49	7	2	78	0.48
P-27-40 HN	2.5	8280	8	6800	8	194	3.2	2	9280	1.4	34	38	156	104130	2	210	8	6830	732	4	30	11	1600	66	10	2	27	1	2	43	5	2	75	0.54
P-28-40 HN	2.4	8690	7	7100	20	161	5.0	2	5960	0.1	48	55	125	178560	1	160	8	7680	576	4	20	16	1070	35	7	1	9	2	1	60	0	3	85	0.94
P-29-40 HN	1.8	6340	6	235	8	195	2.8	4	10230	1.0	21	38	33	92200	2	210	9	5160	966	1	40	22	1500	43	8	1	102	1	3	37	6	2	50	0.74
P-30-40 HN	2.2	10510	7	175	1	150	4.2	2	7090	1.9	56	41	91	136020	1	210	10	10120	543	3	20	14	1180	102	14	4	125	2	4	46	6	3	70	0.47
P-31-40 HN	0.7	4810	2	10	6	94	2.1	3	2930	0.1	27	18	37	70930	1	120	4	4010	337	1	10	4	560	31	4	1	47	1	1	23	4	1	32	0.91
P-34-40 HN	2.1	7280	6	5600	14	133	3.1	1	4060	0.3	27	30	48	106380	1	170	10	4980	699	1	20	13	670	61	6	3	15	1	1	38	9	2	69	1.53
P-35-40 HN	1.7	6990	6	4500	15	118	3.4	1	3410	0.9	35	33	58	121330	1	170	10	4140	657	4	20	16	620	66	7	5	53	1	1	38	5	2	75	1.39
P-36-40 HN	1.5	7240	6	1950	11	120	3.4	1	3990	0.5	33	32	48	114650	1	150	9	5450	615	1	20	12	640	62	7	1	1	1	1	49	7	2	72	1.84
P-37-40 HN	1.4	7580	7	750	8	123	2.0	2	7780	1.3	12	29	78	64620	1	230	6	5700	520	1	40	10	1030	26	5	3	51	1	1	31	3	1	49	0.94
P-38-40 HN	1.7	8290	7	645	10	75	1.7	2	11040	1.4	11	26	75	53900	1	250	7	5910	302	1	90	5	1170	20	3	3	45	1	1	34	2	1	42	1.29
P-39-40 HN	1.1	8200	6	70	8	72	1.5	2	9970	1.6	9	25	30	49800	1	250	7	6080	303	2	100	9	930	17	4	1	31	1	1	34	5	1	37	1.06

Table 3. Means, Standard Deviations and Correlation Coefficients.

Heavy Mineral Sampling. Paris Claims. N = 31

	Mean	St.Dev.	r vs Au		Mean	St.Dev.	r vs Au
Ag	2.09	0.62	0.091	Li	8.26	1.46	0.033
Al	8066.77	1465.14		Mg	6563.23	1840.95	-0.044
As	9.26	5.54	0.040	Mn	654.65	288.97	
Au*	1471.13	2074.09	1.000	Mo	2.10	1.16	0.379
B	8.71	4.01		Na	31.48	22.31	
Ba	166.61	70.35	0.049	Ni	13.19	7.21	0.245
Be	3.14	0.77		P	1178.39	557.57	-0.043
Bi	3.87	3.35	-0.413	Pb	61.29	21.75	0.012
Ca	8144.94	3789.89	-0.198	Sb	8.94	3.39	-0.189
Cd	1.22	0.66	-0.279	Sn	1.94	1.12	
Co	36.87	13.88	0.141	Sr	54.06	45.68	-0.353
Cr	39.23	9.32	0.073	Th	1.06	0.25	
Cu	97.48	58.82	0.154	U	3.19	2.74	-0.201
Fe	105318.10	27283.60	0.408	V	44.65	8.19	-0.129
Ga	1.35	0.61		W	2.00	0.52	0.314
K	213.55	54.68		Zn	64.65	14.92	0.397

* Au in ppb, remainder in ppm.

C.F.MINERAL RESEARCH LTD.
263 LAKE AVENUE
KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA V1Y 5W6

TEL(604)763-1815
(604)860-8525

C.F.M.87-499

SAMPLE NO.	ORIGINAL WEIGHT (KG)	FRACTION	WEIGHT (GMS)
03	3.800		
03		-20+35HM	<0.01
03		-20+35HP	1.42
03		-20+35HN	0.05
03		-35+60HM	0.25
03		-35+60HP	2.33
03		-35+60HN	0.07
03		-60+150HM	0.44
03		-60+150HP	1.84
03		-60+150HN	0.12
03		-150HM	0.06
03		-150HP	0.21

C.F.M.87-499

SAMPLE NO.	ORIGINAL WEIGHT (KG)	FRACTION	WEIGHT (GMS)
03		-150HN	0.19
04	5.400		
04		-20+35HM	0.36
04		-20+35HP	4.48
04		-20+35HN	0.25
04		-35+60HM	0.26
04		-35+60HP	1.55
04		-35+60HN	0.25
04		-60+150HM	0.60
04		-60+150HP	1.73
04		-60+150HN	0.66
04		-150HM	0.09
04		-150HP	0.47
04		-150HN	0.68
05	5.400		
05		-20+35HM	1.59
05		-20+35HP	4.98
05		-20+35HN	0.18
05		-35+60HM	2.66
05		-35+60HP	4.90
05		-35+60HN	1.52
05		-60+150HM	0.75
05		-60+150HP	1.44
05		-60+150HN	0.16
05		-150HM	0.23
05		-150HP	0.44
05		-150HN	1.09

ALL SAMPLES WERE UV LIGHT EXAMINED-NO SCHEELITE GRAINS WERE FOUND.

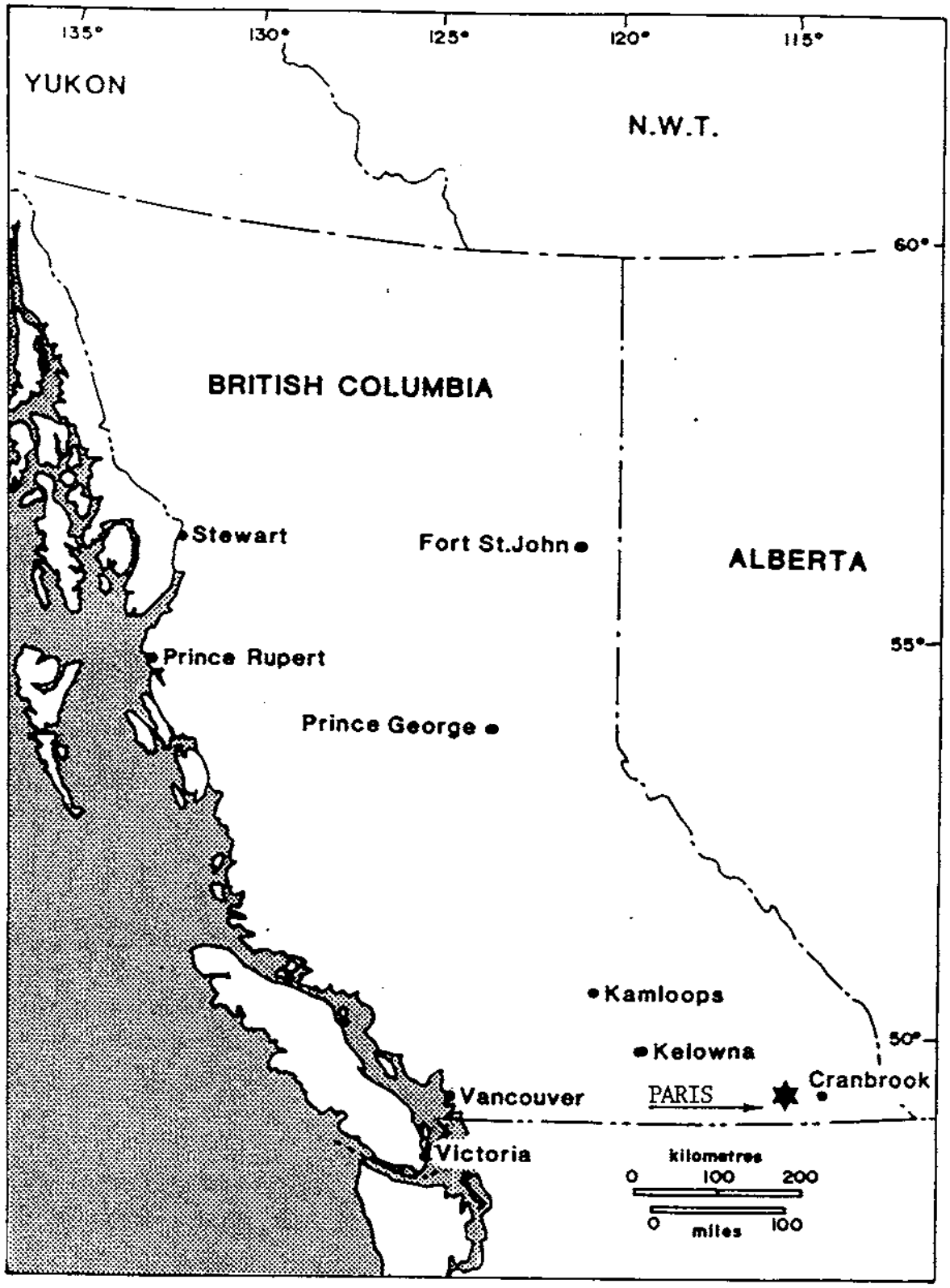
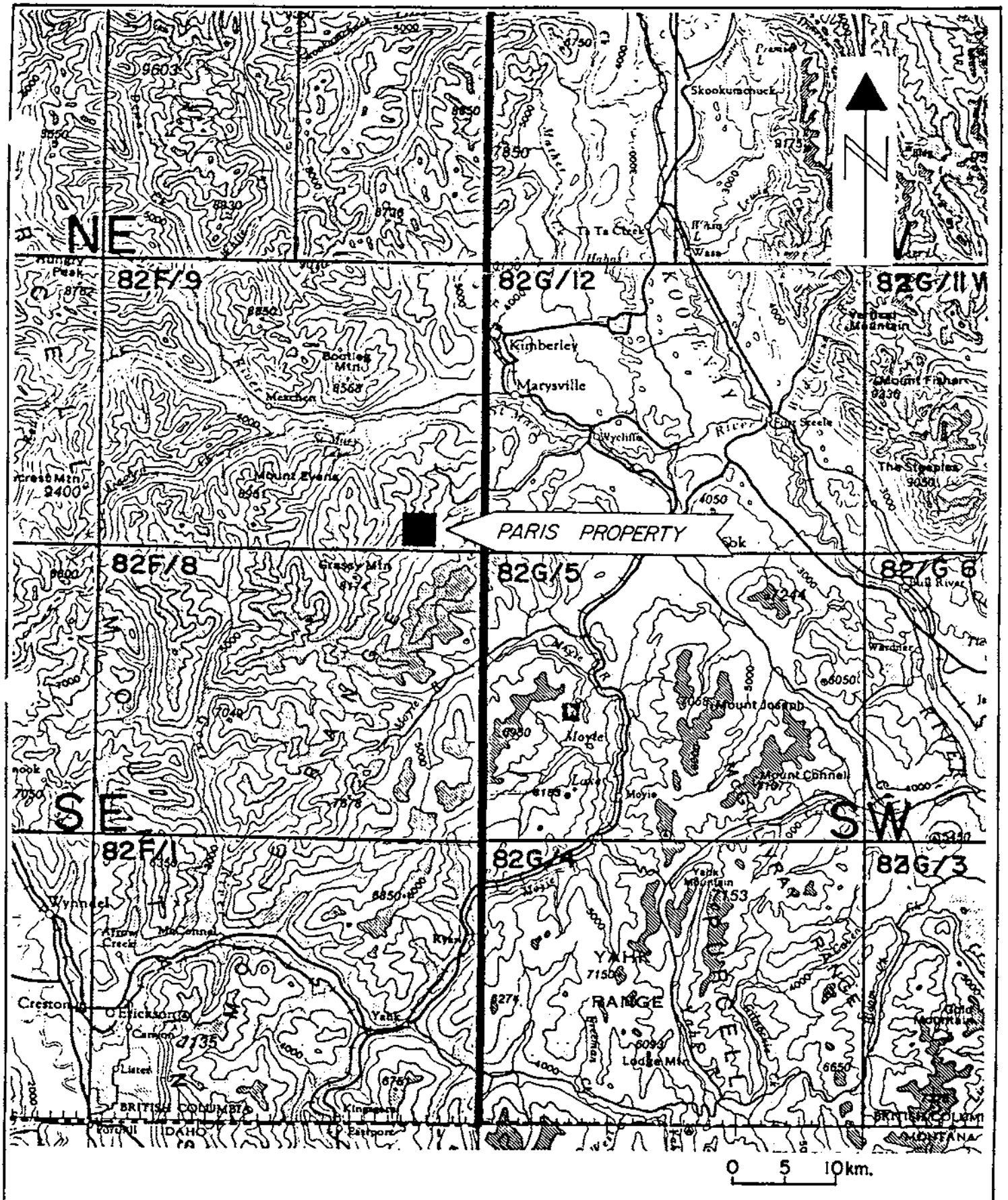
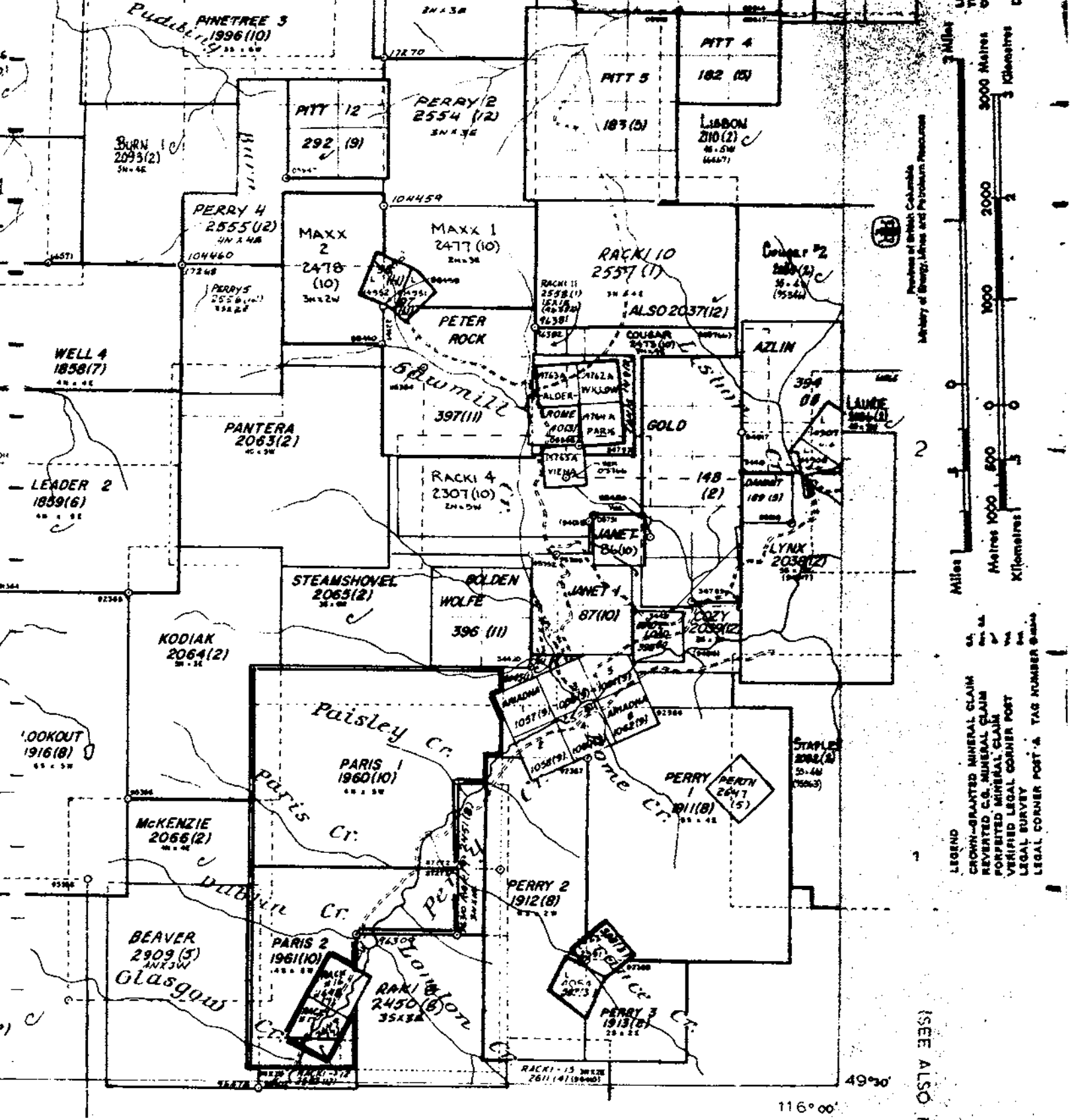


Plate 1. Location Map



Drawn by:		Traced by:		LOCATION MAP		
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date			
				Scale: 1:500,000	Date:	Plate: 1



M RESOURCES

S E(M)

This map is prepared to serve as a guide to the positions of located mineral claims and Placer Mining Leases only. Unsurveyed claims and leases are plotted from locators' sketches and are not guaranteed. Letters C G indicate claim is Crown-Granted Symbol 'C' indicates claim has forfeited

(SEE ALSO PLACER MAP)

82F/9E(M)

PARIS 2 | PARIS 1

P31 10
Glasgow Creek
P30 175
P4 30
P10 25
P9 1350
P8 25
Dublin Creek
P25 220
P26 785
P27 6800
P28 7100
Perry Creek
P5 3900
P22 1100
P23 1100
P24 385
P6 2600
P34 5600
P35 4500
P36 1930
P13 950
P14 10
P15 15
P16 15
P17 20
Paris Creek
P11 440
P20 450
P21 3800
P12 570
Paisley Creek
P29 235
P37 750
P38 645
P39 70
Perry Creek

LEGEND

- Road
- Claim boundary
- P26 785 Sample site (with Au value in ppb)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,104

0 100 200 300
metres

IMPERIAL METALS CORPORATION – PARIS CLAIMS 82F/9E

Drawn by: M.W-M.	Traced by:	HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLING	
Revised by / Date	Revised by / Date		
Scale: 1:5000	Date: DEC. 1987	Plate: 2	