1994 Exploration Program

on the

Atty Property

Claims:

Claim Name	Record Number
At 1	241597
At 2	241598
Atty 7	330410
Atty 3	241922
Atty 4	241938
Atty 5	311160

Mining Division: Omineca

NTS Map Sheet: 94E 2 E

Latitude: 57° 06' N

Longitude: 126° 41' W

Owner of Claims: Electrum Resource Corporation

Project Operator: Electrum Resource Corporation

Consultant: New Caledonian Geological Consulting

Report by: Peter A. Ronning, P.Eng.

Date of Report: March 1995

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Maps

List of Tables

List of Appendices

I. Summary and Conclusions

The Atty Claims are located about 260 km. due north of Smithers, B.C., in the Toodoggone River Area. The property consists of 6 claims made up of 56 units.

Placer gold was discovered in the Toodoggone area in the 1920's. The modern era of exploration in the district began with regional prospecting and geochemical programs in the 1960's which led to a flurry of exploration for epithermal gold-silver deposits in the 1980's. These deposits are related to and for the most part are found within the lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation, consisting of dacites and related pyroclastic rocks.

At present there are no producing mines in the district, but several past producers exist and the Kemess porphyry copper-gold deposit is being permitted.

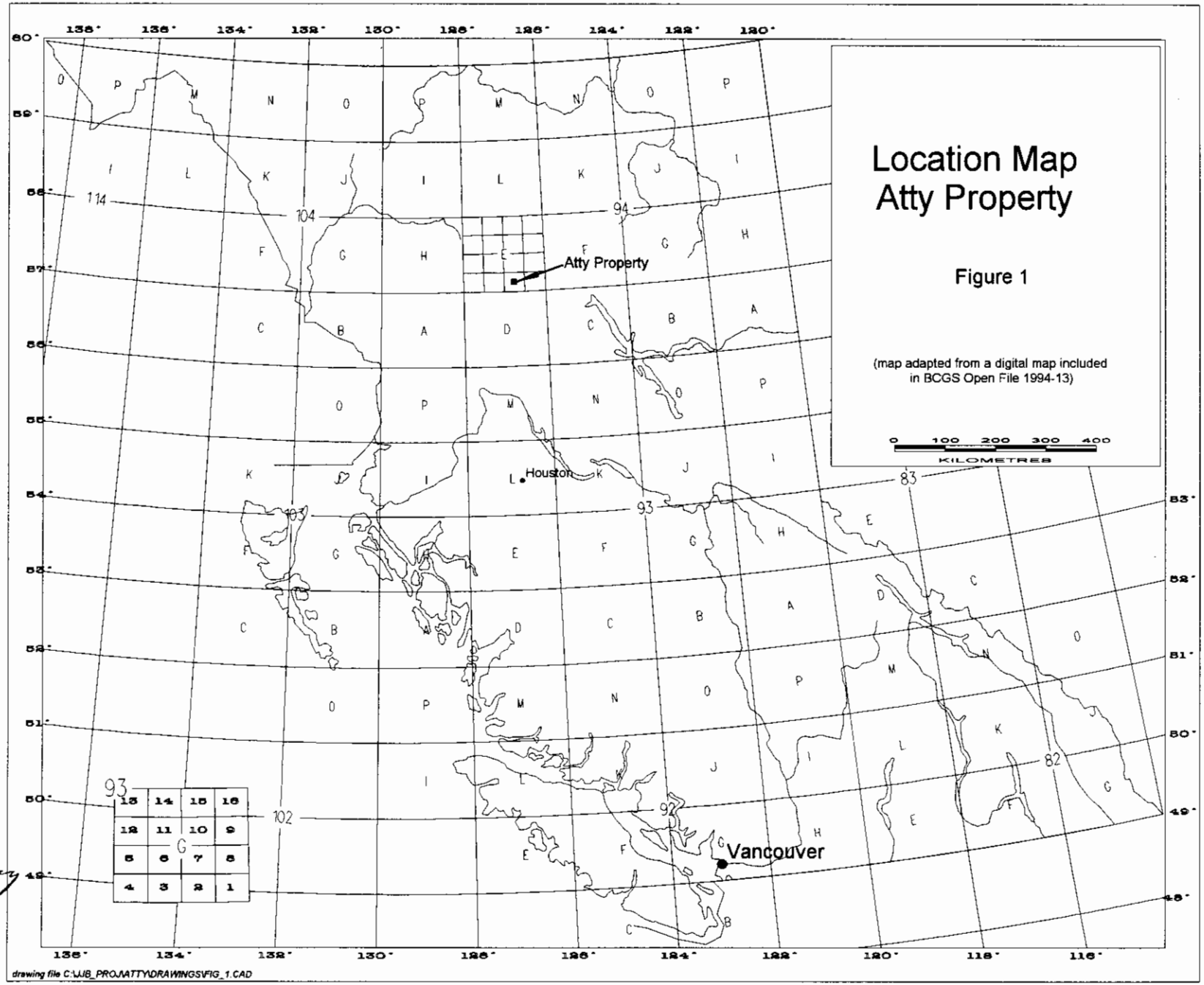
Quartz veins on what is now the Atty property were discovered in the 1960's. In 1982 a gold-bearing, silicified zone, the Awesome showing, was discovered on what is at present the Atty 5 claim.

The Awesome showing consists of a northwest trending, plus 200 meter long, 20 to 40 meter wide silicified zone developed in Toodoggone crystal lapilli tuff. Grab samples have yielded up to 4,300 ppb Au and 404 ppm Ag, while panel samples from trenches have given up to 730 ppb Au and 58.5 ppm Ag over 0.5 meters.

This report discusses a program which consisted of attempting to trace mineralized structures northwestward from the Awesome showing, using rock and steam sediment geochemistry and VLF EM techniques.

Two test lines of VLF EM suggest that this geophysical technique may be capable of tracing the mineralized structures northwestward from the Awesome area. Rock geochemistry and visual prospecting have shown that quartz injection and gold-silver anomalies can be traced at least 1,800 meters to the northwest. Stream sediment geochemistry in a creek crossing the probable trend of the structures did not produce any evidence of mineralization.

Further work on the Atty property should consist of using lithogeochemistry, prospecting and VLF to try to trace the mineralized structures northwestwards from the Atty 5 claim onto the new Atty 7 claim.



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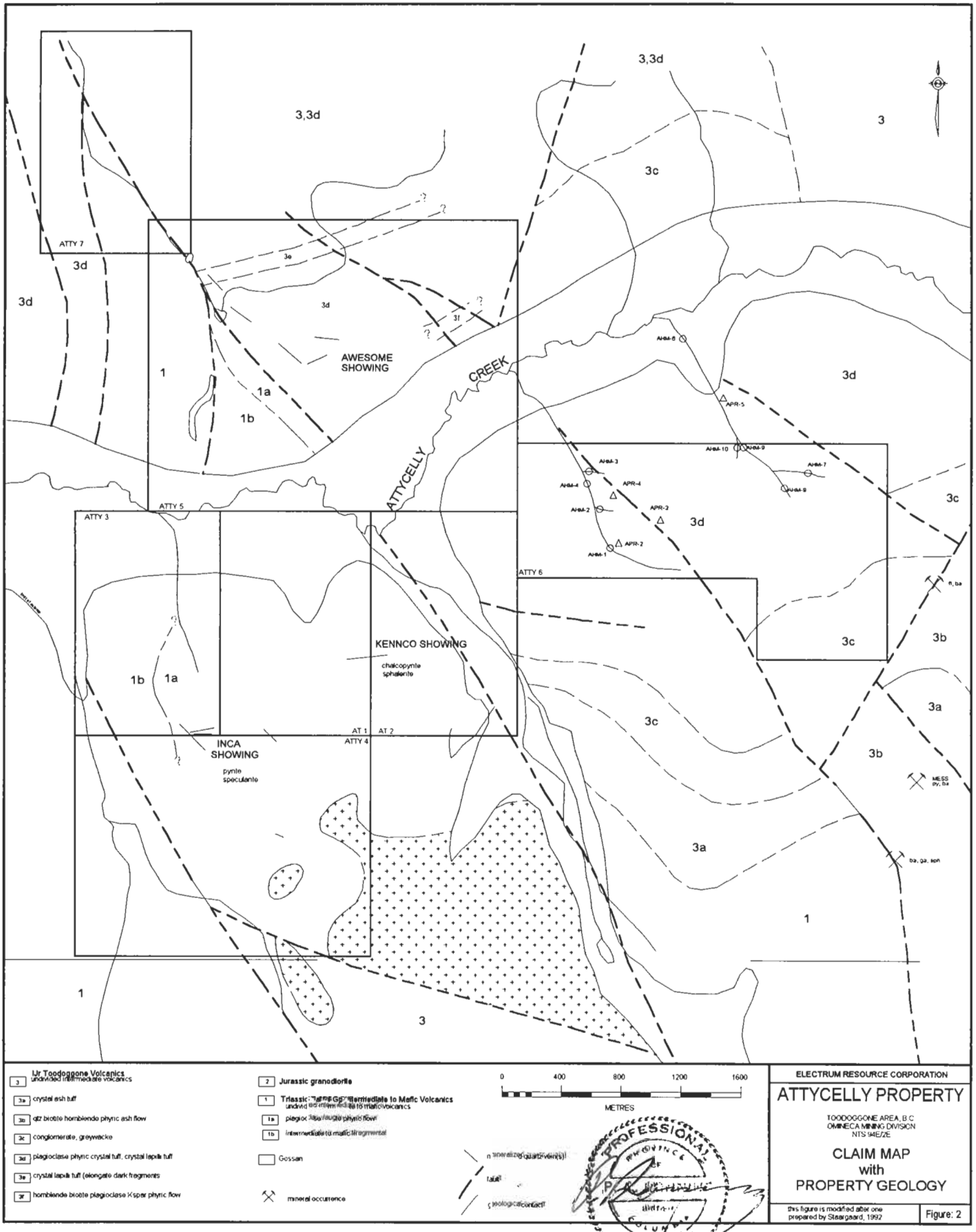

ATTY 7
ATTY 5
ATTY 3
ATTY 6
ATTY 4
AT 1
AT 2
AWESOME SHOWING
ATTYCELLY CREEK
KENNCO SHOWING
chalcopyrite
sphalerite
INCA SHOWING
pyrite
specularite
3,3d
3
3c
3d
3e
3f
1
1a
1b
3b
3a
APR-1
APR-2
APR-3
APR-4
APR-5
AWA-1
AWA-2
AWA-3
AWA-4
AWA-6
AWA-7
AWA-8
AWA-9
AWA-10
MESS
py, ba
ba, py, sph
ba, py, sph
Ur Toodoggone Volcanics
undivided intermediate volcanics
crystal ash tuff
qtz biotite hornblende phyric ash flow
conglomerate, greywacke
plagioclase phyric crystal tuff, crystal lapilli tuff
crystal lapilli tuff (elongate dark fragments
hornblende biotite plagioclase K-spar phyric flow
Jurassic granodiorite
Triassic - Jurassic Intermediate to Mafic Volcanics
undivided intermediate to mafic volcanics
plagioclase phyric flow
intermediate to mafic fragmental
Gossan
mineral occurrence
mineralized quartz vein(s)
talus
geological contact
0
400
800
1200
1600
METRES
ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORPORATION
ATTYCELLY PROPERTY
TOODOGGONE AREA, B.C.
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 94E/2E
CLAIM MAP
with
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
this figure is modified after one prepared by Staargaard, 1992
Figure: 2
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

II. Introduction

Note: much of this introductory material is adapted from Staargaard, 1992)

A. Location and Access

(see Figure 1)

The Atty Claims are located about 260 km due north of Smithers, B.C., in the Toodoggone River Area. They are centered at latitude 57°06′ north and longitude 126°41′ west. They lie in the central part of NTS sheet 94 E 2.

The usual access route is via the Omineca Mining Access Road and the Cheni Mine Road, to a point where the latter crosses the Finlay River. From there a helicopter is used to cover the remaining 10 km. to the property. Most summers, a helicopter is based within about half an hour of the site, although the location varies from year to year..

B. Physiography

The claim block straddles the broad valley of Attycelley Creek, whose elevation is about 1,300 meters. Surrounding hill rise to 2,000 meters above sea level. The terrain is moderate to steep, but abrupt cliffs are not common on the property.

The valley of Attycelley Creek is covered in grasses and buckbrush. Slopes are forested with conifers to about 1,700 meters, above which are found alpine grasses and dwarf conifers.

C. Property Definition

1. Claims

(see Figure 2)

The claims that comprise the property are listed in Table 1, which follows. All are owned by Electrum Resource Corporation.

Table 1 - List of Claims

Claim Name	Record Number	Size in Units	*Expiry Date
At 1	241597	6	13-Feb-96
At 2	241598	6	13-Feb-96
Atty 3	241922	6	17-Apr-97
Atty 4	241938	12	17-Apr-97
Atty 5	311160	20	10-Jul-97
Atty 7	330410	6	25-Aug-96
* assumes acceptance of this report			

2. History

a) History of the District

(this section is adapted largely from Diakow et al, 1993. See figure 3 for locations)

The Toodoggone District comprises parts of NTS map sheets 94 E 2, 3, 6, 7, 11 and 12 as well as a small part of 94 D 15. The earliest records of exploration and mining activity in the district relate to the discovery of placer gold in the 1920's. Placer gold was explored for and produced sporadically from then until the 1960's.

Base metal occurrences in bedrock were discovered in the 1930's. The era of modern exploration began with regional stream sediment surveys in the 1960's. These resulted in the discovery of porphyry copper prospects and epithermal gold prospects that would lead to an exploration boom in the 1980's.

Two significant mines have produced in the area. The Baker mine went in to production in 1981. From then until 1983, with a subsequent period of production in 1991, it produced 1,194.5 kg of gold and 23,858 kg of silver from 87,490 tonnes of ore in an epithermal vein system.

In 1989 Cheni gold Mines Inc. began production from an epithermal breccia zone with a drill-indicated reserve of 452,000 tonnes grading 8.33 g Au/tonne and 263.65 g Ag/tonne.

There are at present no producing mines in the district. The Kemess porphyry copper-gold deposit is at present undergoing permitting, but no production decision has been made.

b) History of the Atty Property

Table 2, on page 4, summarizes the history of the Atty property:

3. Economic Potential

The Atty Claims are staked to cover quartz veins on the At 1 and 2 claims and a 200 meter long, 20 to 40 meter wide silicified zone on the Atty 5 claim. The veins contain gold, silver, copper lead and zinc mineralization, while the silicified zone contains up to 4,300 ppb gold and 404 ppm silver. These showings are discussed in more detail in section 3.

The target on the property is an epithermal gold-silver deposit.

III. Work Program

During the period 16 August 1994 through 27 August 1994, two persons traveled from Vancouver to the Atty property, spent 5½ days on the property, and traveled from there to Houston, B.C. Work done while on the site consisted of attempts to trace northwest trending fault structures northwest from the Atty 5 claim. It is thought that these structures may control the alteration and mineralization known to exist on Atty 5.

Table 2 - History of the Atty Property

Year	Operator	Activities
1969	Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd.	Limited soil geochemistry, At 1 & 2 area
1978	Bishop Mines Ltd.	limited soil geochemistry, magnetics and VLF, At 1 & 2 area
1979	Inca Resources Inc.	airborne magnetics, VLF, At 1 & 2, Atty 3, 5 & 6 areas
1980	Inca Resources Inc.	comprehensive soil sampling, VLF, At 1 & 2, Atty 3, 4, 5 & 6 areas
1982	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	trenching, rock sampling, prospecting and mapping, At 1 & 2, Atty 3, 4, 5 & 6 areas
1988	Canadian Venture Corporation	airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey, Atty 5 area
1989	Moondust Ventures	reprocessed data from 1988 airborne survey
1990	Electrum Resources Corporation	limited mapping, hand trenching, rock sampling, At 1 & 2 area
1992	Electrum Resources Corporation	limited mapping and sampling,
note: this history is largely copied from Staargaard, 1992		

A VLF EM unit was used to attempt to locate a geophysical signature for the fault structures. 1.03 km of VLF survey were done on two lines, both oriented east-west in order to best pick up northerly trending structures.

Stream sediment samples were collected from an east-west trending creek which is thought to cross the northwest trending structures. Nine samples were collected.

During the course of geophysical, geological and stream sediment traverses, nine rock chip samples were collected.

All samples were analyzed for 31 elements using the ICP technique and for gold using a fire assay prep with an AA finish.

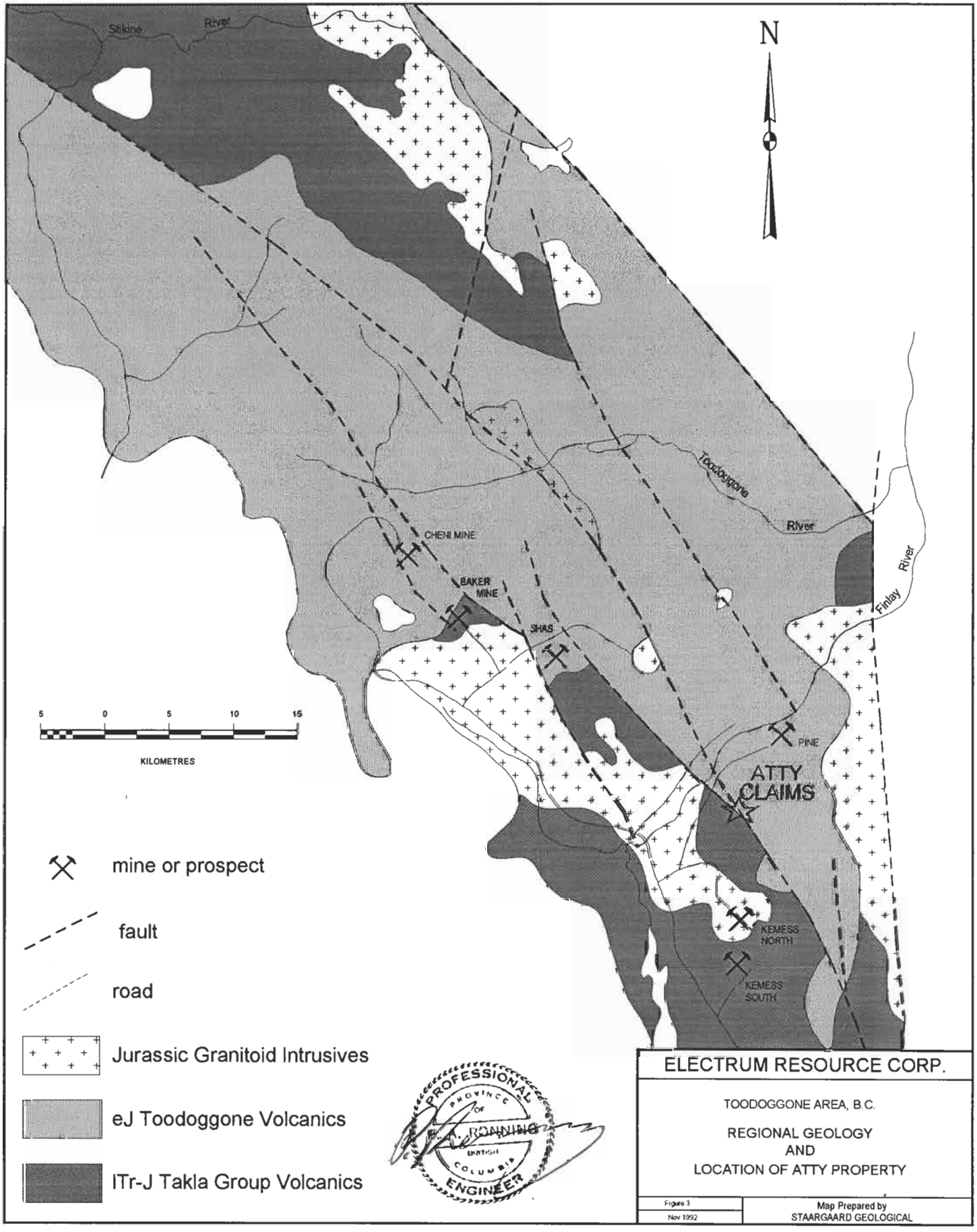
IV. Geology

A. Regional Geological Setting

(Regional geology is adapted from Diakow et al, 1993. See Figure 3 following page 4 and Table 3 on page 5)

The Toodoggone area lies within the Intermontane Belt, between the east end of the Stikine Arch in the north and the Skeena Arch in the south. Geology along the east-northeast margin of the Stikine Terrane is dominated by successive volcano-plutonic arcs which were constructed from Permian time but most importantly during the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic. The Toodoggone area lies within a north-northwest trending corridor of Mesozoic island-arc magmatism.

The most important stratigraphic unit in terms of epithermal precious metal deposits is the Toodoggone Formation of the Hazelton Group.



ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORP.

TOODOGGONE AREA, B.C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
AND
LOCATION OF ATTY PROPERTY

Figure 3	Map Prepared by
Nov 1992	STAARGAARD GEOLOGICAL

A number of granodioritic to quartz monzonitic intrusives of lower Jurassic to lower Cretaceous age cut the Takla and Toodoggone Volcanics.

Table 3 - Regional Stratigraphy

Period	Group	Formation	Lithology
Upper and Lower Cretaceous	Sustut	Brothers Peak Tango Creek	Nonmarine conglomerate, siltstone, shale, sandstone; minor ash-tuff
		Cassiar Intrusions: Quartz monzonite and granodiorite	
Major Unconformity			
Lower Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic	Bowser Lake		Marine and nonmarine shale, siltstone and conglomerate
Conformable Contact			
Middle and Lower Jurassic	Spatsizi		Marine equivalent of the Hazelton Group; shale, siltstone and conglomerate, subordinate fine tuffs
	Hazelton	Toodoggone	Subaerial andesite to dacite flows and tuffs, rare basalt and rhyolite flows; subordinate volcanic siltstone to conglomerate; rare limestone lenses
		Black Lake Intrusive Suite: Granodiorite and quartz monzonite	
Unconformity			
Upper Triassic	Takla		Submarine basalt to andesite flows and tuffs, minor limestone and argillite
Unconformity			
Lower Permian	Asitka		Limestone, chert, argillite
Major Terrane Boundary Fault			
Cambrian and Proterozoic			Siltstone, shale, sandstone, limestone; regionally metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite grade

from Diakow et al., 1993, after Gabrielse et al., 1977

B. Mineral Deposits in the District

(see figure 3, following page 4)

Mineral deposits and prospects in the Toodoggone area can be broadly categorized as volcanic-hosted epithermal gold-silver, porphyry copper-molybdenum or copper-gold, skarn and placer gold occurrences. Epithermal gold-silver and porphyry deposits have been the most attractive deposit types of recent times. Some of the more significant examples are listed in Table 4 on page 6.

Table 4 - Examples of Deposits in the Toodoggone Area

Name	Host Rock	Status as of January 1995	Reserves plus Production, Jan 92
Epithermal Gold-Silver			
Lawyers	dacite & latite of Toodoggone Fm	past producer	661,000 tonnes @ 8.4 g Au/t & 192 g Ag/t
Baker Mine	basalt & andesite of Takla Group	past producer	87,490 tonnes @ 13.7 g Au/t & 273 g Ag/t
Shasta	dacite & latite of Toodoggone Fm	past producer	106,300 tonnes @ 4.5 g Au/t & 250 g Ag/t
others	Toodoggone Fm	prospects & minor past production	2,628,855 tonnes @ 2.8 g Au/t
Porphyry Copper-Gold			
Kemess North	early Jurassic gd & qt monz intruding Hazelton & Takla groups	defined reserve, decision pending	70,000,000 tonnes @ 0.66 g Au/t & 0.18 % Cu
Kemess South	early Jurassic gd & qt monz intruding Hazelton & Takla groups	defined reserve, decision pending	206,796,000 tonnes @ 0.65 g Au/t & 0.23 % Cu
data adapted from Diakow et al., 1993			

The target on the Atty property is an epithermal gold-silver system.

C. Local and Property Geology

1. Lithologic Units

(see Map 1, in pocket)

The Atty property is mostly underlain by the Attycelley Member of the Toodoggone Formation. This is described by Diakow et al. as:

> "Crudely layered lithic-crystal tuff, lapilli tuff and local pyroclastic breccia, minor incipiently to moderately welded ash-flow tuff and rare, cross-stratified surge deposits; interspersed volcanic siltstone-sandstone and rare limestone lenses."

The western part of the property is underlain by Takla volcanics, dominated by plagioclase and/or augite-phyric andesite to basaltic andesite flows and fragmental rocks.

2. Structural Geology

(see Map 1, in pocket)

The Wrich Fault (Diakow et al., 1993) cuts diagonally north northwest across the property. This fault has about 5 km of right lateral offset. On the Atty property it separates the Attycelley Member of the Toodoggone Formation on the east from a wedge of Takla Volcanics on the west.

Minor block faults disrupt the Toodoggone Formation on the southern part of the property south of Attycelley Creek.

3. Mineralization

(most of this discussion is adapted from Staargaard, 1992)
(see Map 1, in pocket)

Three principal mineral occurrences are present on the Atty property; the Kennco Veins, the Inca Veins and the Awesome Prospect.

a) Kennco Veins

This occurrence consists of several massive quartz veins up to 3 meters wide, exposed for 350 meters along strike. The veins contain galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. A 1978 soil survey by Bishop Mines revealed a coincident Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag soil anomaly about 400 meters long.

In 1990 Gower-Thompson and Associates carried out minor hand trenching and sampling on some of the veins, collecting a total of twenty-two samples ranging in width from 0.5 to 3.2 meters. Gold levels generally were between 0.01 and 0.04 g Au/t, with some values of up to 0.45 g Au/t. Silver was generally between 5 and 75 g Ag/t with a maximum value of 268 g Ag/t over 0.5 meters. Base metal values ranged up to 1.98% Cu, 14.6% Pb and 5.65% Zn.

b) Inca Veins

At the Inca occurrence a 200 meter long quartz-specularite-pyrite-magnetite vein known as Vein "A" is up to 1.5 meters wide. It contains traces of malachite. Grab samples collected by Kidd Creek Mines in 1982 contained up to 25.7 g Au/t and 633 g Ag/t. Panel samples from trenches contained up to 7.34 g Au/t and 306.9 g Ag/t, over 1 meter widths. A second vein immediately to the east, containing pyrite, hematite and chalcopyrite in quartz, is up to 4 meters wide. Grab samples returned up to about 15 g Ag/t and 0.3% Cu.

Numerous small silicified zones in the general area of the Inca Veins contain disseminated pyrite, intense quartz veining and traces of chalcopyrite. Grab samples from some of these returned values of up to 1,950 ppb Au.

c) Awesome Prospect

The Awesome Prospect on the Atty 5 claim has been the focus of recent work by Electrum. It was found in 1982 by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. during regional reconnaissance work. Samples of quartz float occur over an area about 800 meters long and contain up to 4,300 ppb Au and 404 ppm Ag. The float originates in a northwest trending, plus 200 meter long, 20 to 40 meter wide silicified zone developed in Toodoggone andesitic crystal lapilli tuff.

Two narrow trenches about 25 meters apart were opened across the silicified zone immediately upslope from the highest grade float samples. Panel sampling in the trenches returned values of up to 730 ppb Au and 58.5 ppm Ag over 0.5 meters.

Mineralization is found in multiple stages of hematitic quartz vein breccia and quartz-hematite veins up to 1.5 meters wide. Open space filling textures are very common and often contain late stage calcite, which also tends to occur peripheral to the central silicified zone. Specularite is a common accessory mineral. Pyrite is the only sulphide observed, and it is rare.

Alteration developed in and around the quartz veins includes pervasive silicification, pervasive and fracture-controlled calcite, argillization and propylitization.

D. Rock Geochemistry

(see Map 1, in pocket)

There has been considerable sampling of the known Awesome showing since its discovery in 1982, and re-sampling it was not the purpose of the present work. Eight samples were collected, on an opportunistic basis, during the course of attempting to trace alteration along fault zones.

Sample PRA-05 stands out for its silver value of 2.3 ppm, as against a background near the detection limit at 0.1 ppm. The same sample has a slightly elevated barium content of 201 ppm (note that barium values from ICP analysis are not reliable as indicators of total barium content).

This sample was collected along the edge of a swamp that marks the surface trace of the Wrich Fault. It is from a boulder believed to have fallen from the steep slope at the edge of the swamp. One sample is not enough to be conclusive but it suggests that there may have been some leakage of metals along the fault.

The other sample which stands out is PRA-08, which contained 2.5 ppm silver, 2,205 ppm barium and relatively elevated values of other elements including magnesium, strontium and vanadium. It came from a 2 meter wide exposure of biotite syenite in a creek bank. The syenite is presumed to be a dike although its contacts weren't seen. Again, one sample is not enough on which to base any conclusions but the presence of the syenite with relatively elevated metal values is intriguing.

E. Stream Sediment Geochemistry

(see Map 1, in pocket)

Nine stream sediment samples were collected from a small, unnamed creek which drains from east to west, about half a kilometer north of the Awesome showings. The thinking behind the sampling was that if northwest trending structures do control mineralization on the Awesome they should trend across this creek. Mineralized structures crossing the creek might show up in stream sediment samples. Samples upstream and downstream of such a structure might contain contrasting metal values.

Samples were collected using a pan with a 20 mesh screen. At each sample location, 3 pans full were collected and screened, usually from 3 sites spaced over about 20 meters. The screened samples were analyzed for 31 elements using ICP and for gold using a fire assay prep and AA finish.

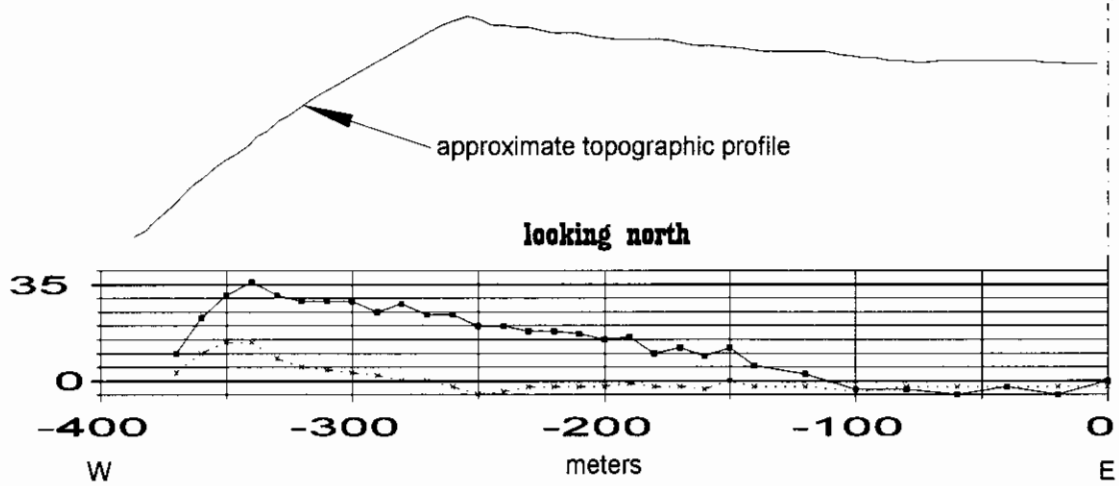
The sample results are low for all elements of interest and do not suggest the presence of mineralizing structures crossing the creek.

F. VLF EM Survey

(see figures 4 and 5, following page 8 and Map 1, in pocket)
(note: the writer is not a qualified geophysicist)

Two lines of VLF EM survey were done, both oriented east-west. Line A traversed the north slope of the ridge on which the Awesome showings are located, about 200 meters north of the trenches. Line B traversed the crest of the ridge, passing across the trenches, as illustrated on Figure 5. It was hoped that a structure could be recognized as the VLF profile crossed the

location: 637,883 E
6,331,882 N
±26 m
elev. 1,495 m



in phase component quadrature

station: Seattle direction to station: 184°

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
P. A. RONNING

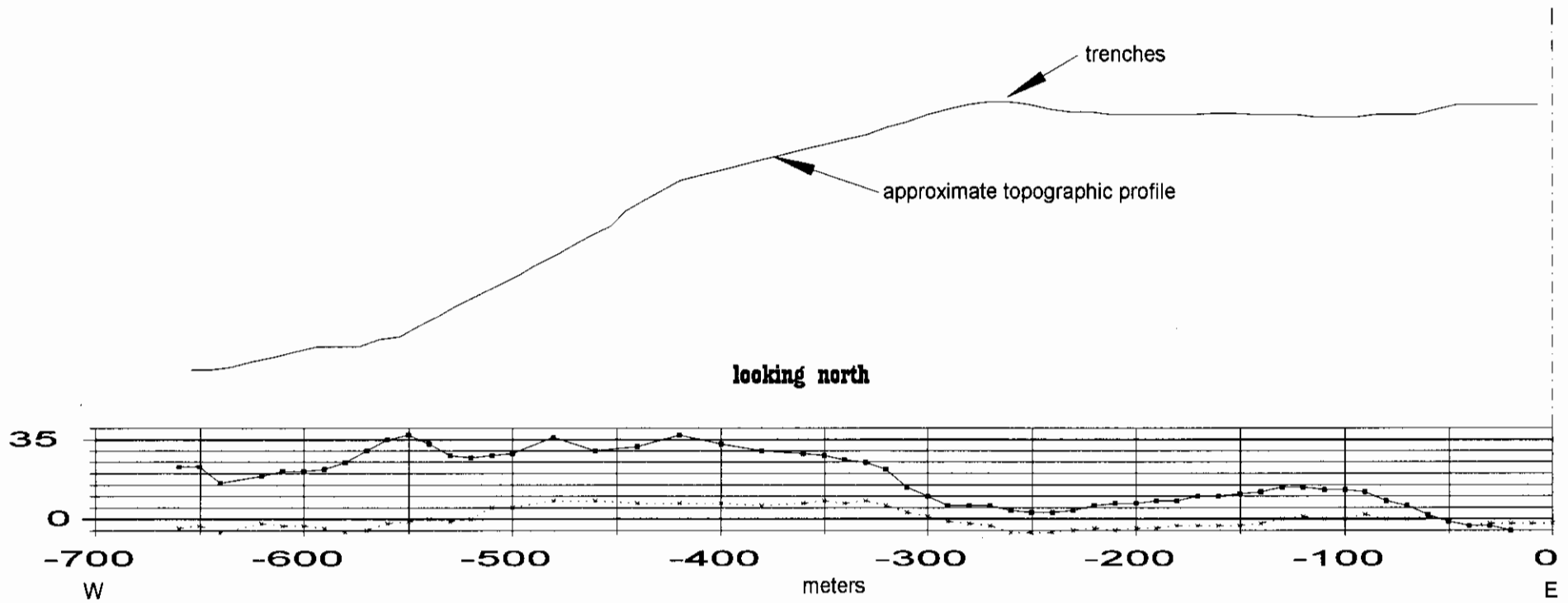
Electrum Resource Corporation

Atty Property
VLF Profile A

Drawn by: P. Ronning	Project: 912 - 25	Drawing: 25-1-4
Date: Tuesday 28/03/95	Report: 25-1	Revision: 1
NCG		Figure 4

drawing file C:\JJB_PROJ\ATTY\DRAWINGS\FIG_4.CAD

location: 638,217 E
6,331,623 N
±32 m
elev. 1,635 m



in phase component quadrature

station: Seattle direction to station: 184°

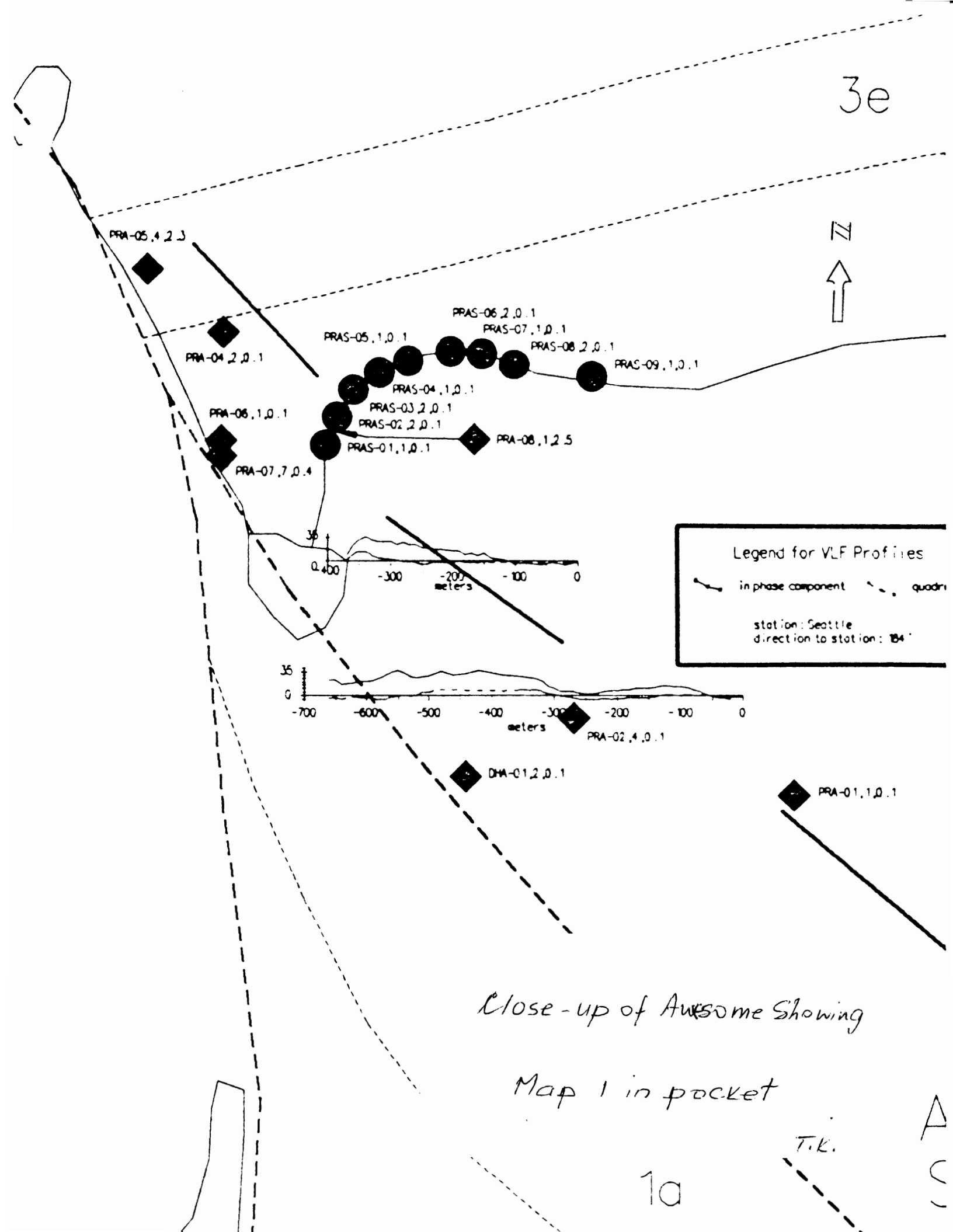
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA P. A. RONNING

Electrum Resource Corporation

Atty Property
VLF Profile B

Drawn by: P. Ronning	Project: 912 - 25	Drawing: 25-1-5
Date: Tuesday 28/03/95	Report: 25-1	Revision: 1
NCG		Figure 5

drawing file C:\JJB_PROJ\ATTY\DRAWINGS\FIG_5.CAD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N
PRA-05 ,4 ,2 .3
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PRAS-03 ,2 ,0 .1
PRAS-02 ,2 ,0 .1
PRAS-01 ,1 ,0 .1
PRA-08 ,1 ,2 .5
35
0
-400
-300
-200
-100
0
meters
Legend for VLF Profiles
in phase component
station : Seattle
direction to station : 184°
35
0
-700
-600
-500
-400
-300
-200
-100
0
meters
PRA-02 ,4 ,0 .1
DHA-01 ,2 ,0 .1
PRA-01 ,1 ,0 .1
Close-up of Awesome Showing
Map 1 in pocket
T.K.
1a

trenches on Line B. If a similar structure appeared in the profile to the north on Line A, this would help to trace the mineralizing structure northwards or northwestwards.

In the event, it is difficult to distinguish any mineralizing structures from topographic effects. Looking at Profile B in Figure 5, the most pronounced inflection in the in-phase component falls between 290 west and 320 west, close to the trenches and to the ridge crest.

Profile A in Figure 4 has no similar clearly defined inflection at the ridge crest. Since the two profiles cover lithologically and geomorphologically similar terrain, it is reasonable to expect that if the inflection in Profile B is due to topographic effects there should be a similar inflection at the ridge crest in Profile A. The fact that there is not suggests that the inflection in Profile B may at least in part be due to some structure in the area of the trenches.

There is no sharply defined inflection on Profile A, but there is a subtle, broad inflection with a cross-over at about 100 west. One can speculate that this corresponds to the inflection at the trenches in Profile B. If so, it suggests the presence of a structure trending from the trenches northwestwards at about 330 degrees.

In order to confirm this speculation the VLF survey should be extended on a properly laid out grid. Line B could be used as a base line and lines added at 100 meter intervals to the north and the south. The lines should be at least as long as line B. In the case of the present survey, line A did not extend far enough east to be sure that the inflections on the two lines correspond. A decision as to how far north and south to extend the survey should be made in field, plotting profiles as the survey is done.

V. Discussion

The purpose of the program discussed herein was to try and trace possible extensions of the Awesome mineralization northwestward along postulated structures.

It has been difficult to trace such structures visually on the surface, although Staargaard (1992), was able to trace quartz veining and breccias for about 1,800 meters north from the trenches on the Awesome showing. Nine stream sediment samples over a 500 meter interval from a creek that should cross such structures didn't yield any indication of mineralization.

An anomalous silver value in sample in rock chip sample PRA-5, collected northwest of the Awesome Showing, along the surface trace of the Wrich fault, indicates some leakage of metal along the fault. Sampling in 1992 by Staargaard in the same area yielded anomalous gold values along with the silver.

Two test lines of VLF EM suggest that this geophysical technique may be able to trace the structures.

A combination of careful mapping and prospecting, aided by a VLF survey, is probably the best procedure to use for tracing the mineralized structures of the Awesome showing.

VI. Recommendations

Geological mapping and prospecting should be extended northwestward from the Atty 5 claim onto the new Atty 7 claim. Concurrently with this, a grid of east-west trending lines should

be extended northwards at 100 meter intervals from the vicinity of the Awesome showing, and surveyed using the VLF technique.

The extent of the VLF survey should be decided in the field as the survey data come in. Grid lines need only be put in by hip chain and compass and marked with ribbon. Line cutting should not be necessary.

One geologist and a two person grid/geophysical crew should be adequate personnel for this stage of work. About a week on the site should be allocated.

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AR # 22751

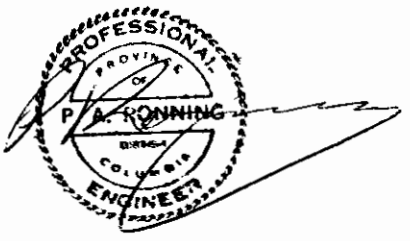
T.K.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Peter Arthur Ronning, of 1450 Davidson Road, Langdale, B.C., hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer, doing business under the registered name New Caledonian Geological Consulting. My business address is 912 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1L8.
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in geological engineering, with the degree of B.A.Sc. granted in 1973.
4. I hold the degree of M.Sc. (applied) in geology from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, granted in 1983.
5. I have worked as a geologist and latterly as a geological engineer in the field of mineral exploration since 1973.
6. I am the author of the report entitled "1994 Exploration Program on the Atty Property"
7. I participated in the work described in this report.
8. I hold no beneficial interest in the mineral claims which are the subject of this report, nor in any corporation or other entity whose value could reasonably be expected to be affected by the conclusions expressed herein.
9. I authorize Electrum Resource Corporation to use this report in its entire and unabridged form, for any lawful purpose.

Peter A. Ronning, P.Eng.



Appendix 1 — Statement of Costs

Statement of Expenditures

As of: 28-Mar-95

Personnel

Lastname	Start Date	End Date	Fee	GST	Total Item
Hammer	15/08/94	27/08/94	$1,942.50	$135.98	$2,078.48
Ronning	02/08/94	30/03/95	$5,285.00	$369.95	$5,654.95
			$7,227.50	**$505.93**	**$7,733.43**

Vehicles

Vehicle Description	Start Date	End Date	Cost	GST	Total Cost
Chev Blazer with Camper	16/08/94	19/08/94	$30.00	$2.10	$32.10
			$30.00	**$2.10**	**$32.10**

Equipment Charges

Equipment Description	Start Date	End Date	Cost	GST	Total Cost
Misc Camp & Field Eqpt	20/08/94	26/08/94	$70.00	$4.90	$74.90
			$70.00	**$4.90**	**$74.90**

Disbursements

Type	Cost	PST	GST	Item Total
Air Charter	$1,706.56	$0.00	$119.46	$1,826.02
Communications	$16.10	$1.13	$1.13	$18.35
Equipment Rental	$1,701.54	$104.34	$117.43	$1,923.31
Fares	$137.73	$0.00	$0.00	$137.73
Field Supplies	$178.50	$11.24	$12.50	$202.23
Groceries	$232.63	$2.80	$5.56	$240.99
Hotels	$217.50	$17.40	$15.23	$250.13
Laboratory Costs	$310.00	$0.00	$21.70	$331.70
Meals	$154.79	$0.00	$9.65	$164.44
Office Supplies	$43.00	$0.14	$2.87	$46.01
Services	$103.50	$0.00	$3.05	$106.55
Vehicle Operation	$292.45	$0.50	$20.47	$313.43
	$5,094.30	**$137.55**	**$329.03**	**$5,560.87**

Grand Total

Total Before Taxes	PST	GST	Grand Total
$12,421.80	**$137.55**	**$841.95**	**$13,401.30**

Appendix 2 — Descriptions of Rock Samples

Table 5 - Descriptions of Rock Chip Samples

Number	* Location: UTM east UTM north loc error elevation	Description
PRA-01	638,309 E 6,331,429 N ±179 m 1,420 m	Lithic feldspar crystal tuff. 15% sub-millimetric feldspar crystals coloured hematitic red. Remainder of fragments are lithic debris. Occasional lithic lapilli. Rare metallic glints. Non magnetic. Collected from talus boulders on treed south facing slope.
PRA-02	637,958 E 6,331,554 N ±27 m 1,635 m	South-most of two trenches on the Awesome showing. Trench contains extensive quartz veinlet breccia. The quartz contains traces of a dark grey metallic mineral, possibly galena(?). Sample is laced with quartz veinlets. Also contains 25% green mica, probably sericite, in patches and as part of the groundmass.
PRA-04	** 637,400 E 6,332,175 N ±200 m 1,450 m	Hillside outcrop of unremarkable feldspar crystal tuff. No evidence of hydrothermal alteration. Sample collected for the record only.
PRA-05	637,280 E 6,332,277 N ±85 m 1,390 m	At the base of a steep slope on the eastern edge of a swamp. Boulder partly hidden under moss. Welded tuff; 40% quartz; may in part be silicified. Pyrite 2% as fine disseminated crystals. Slight porosity may be due to weathering out of fine pyrite. All exposed fracture surfaces have a sub-millimetric coating of yellow and brown Fe oxides.
PRA-06	637,396 E 6,332,001 N ±49 m 1,390 m	At the toe of a scree slope on the eastern edge of a swamp (as PRA-05). Boulders 10 to 20 cm in size. Some have ±3% quartz veinlets; vuggy with 2% tiny black specks. Sample selected for quartz content.
PRA-07	637,396 E 6,331,975 N ±50 m 1,390 m	1 meter boulder at the toe of a scree slope. Typical feldspar crystal tuff. Sample collected because of unusually high degree of oxidation. Most of the rock is a rusty brown.
PRA-08	637,616 E 6,331,986 N ±60 m 1,430 m	In left hand bank of west flowing creek. Exposure 2 meters wide, covered by mossy soil to either side. Biotite syenite (?). Sucrosic texture, finely crystalline, 25% idiomorphic biotite, remainder mainly potassium feldspar. Minor calcite evidenced by reaction with 10% HCl. Probably a dike, although exposure doesn't permit definition of contacts.
DHA-01	637,786 E 6,331,460 N ±29 m 1,560 m	On SSW facing slope below Awesome trenches. Area 30 meters across, 25 meters along fall line, of 20% outcrop. All is lithic lapilli feldspar crystal tuff, with feldspars orange due to hematite. Only one tiny quartz veinlet noted. Sample for the record.

* locations using GPS except as noted below. Location error as indicated by GPS. Elevation using altimeter.
** this location using map and altimeter, as GPS reading not possible

Appendix 3 — Stream Sediment Sample Descriptions

Table 6 - Stream Sediment Sample Descriptions

Number	* Location: UTM east UTM north loc error elevation	Description
PRAS-01	637,426 E 6,331,984 N 141 m 1,400 m	Collected at the point where the creek exits its V-shaped gully and enters the broad NW trending valley of the Wrich Fault. At this point still a high energy environment. 3 pans collected over about 10 meters.
PRAS-02	50 meters upstream from 01	In steep-walled creek gully. LH bank formed of cliff-forming unaltered lapilli tuff. 3 pans collected over 20 m.
PRAS-03	100 meters upstream from 01	Outcrop of tuff in RH bank. Steep LH bank is sloughing material into the creek. 3 pans collected over 20 m.
PRAS-04	150 meters upstream from 01	Stream banks moss covered with a few boulders of tuff. 3 pans over 20 meters.
PRAS-05	200 meters upstream from 01	Stream banks moss covered with a few boulders of tuff. 3 pans over 20 meters.
PRAS-06	270 meters upstream from 01	Moss-covered creek banks with a few exposures of tuff. Hard to find good sediment, only two locations panned.
PRAS-07	320 meters upstream from 01	Creek meandering in a flat valley 200 meters wide. Hard to find good sediment. 3 pans over 20 meters.
PRAS-08	375 meters upstream from 01	As 07. Valley getting wider.
PRAS-09	638,032 E 6,331,995 N 34 m 1,450 m (500 meters upstream from 01)	As 07, 08

* first and last locations using GPS. Others paced from site PRAS-01

Appendix 4 —**Sample Analyses**

Analyses of Rock Chip and Stream Sediment Samples

element>	Au-Fire	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cu	Fe	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	V	Zn	Ga	Sn	W	Cr
units>	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
method>	FA-AA	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP
Sample Number ↓																																
Rock Chip Samples																																
PRA-01	1	0.1	0.64	1	1	136	1.4	4	0.53	1.5	4	13	2.41	0.45	13	0.60	911	3	0.02	12	770	21	15	31	1	0.03	53.9	67	1	1	4	46
PRA-02	4	0.1	0.48	1	1	69	1.1	3	0.27	0.2	4	8	2.44	0.33	10	0.45	604	2	0.01	11	710	19	14	17	2	0.02	52.7	64	1	1	3	25
PRA-04	2	0.1	0.68	1	1	80	1.3	5	0.64	0.1	5	3	2.87	0.22	23	1.07	932	3	0.04	13	950	27	16	35	2	0.04	65.6	59	2	1	3	17
PRA-05	4	2.3	0.24	1	1	201	0.9	2	0.08	0.1	2	6	2.97	0.37	1	0.07	108	1	0.01	11	860	11	6	74	1	0.01	35.9	72	1	1	3	55
PRA-06	1	0.1	0.30	1	1	79	0.7	2	0.25	0.4	2	11	1.94	0.27	4	0.13	448	2	0.01	8	630	16	7	11	1	0.01	38.6	48	1	1	4	60
PRA-07	7	0.4	0.36	1	1	105	0.9	1	0.04	0.1	1	10	2.71	0.26	2	0.17	135	1	0.01	9	900	11	9	23	1	0.01	53.9	33	1	1	3	40
PRA-08	1	2.5	1.05	1	1	2205	3.1	33	1.51	0.1	18	46	5.67	0.95	38	3.26	1130	2	0.10	59	5130	31	20	454	2	0.46	152.1	86	1	1	9	89
DHA-01	2	0.1	0.82	1	1	67	1.5	7	1.55	0.1	7	20	3.39	0.39	18	1.17	905	3	0.02	19	570	31	21	121	1	0.03	84.7	58	4	1	5	27
Stream Sediment Samples																																
PRAS-01	1	0.1	0.54	1	1	107	3.4	22	0.56	0.1	16	17	15.00	0.16	12	0.52	1489	1	0.01	48	2580	16	7	128	1	0.27	505.1	152	1	4	8	7
PRAS-02	2	0.1	0.49	1	5	94	3.8	27	0.52	0.1	21	19	15.00	0.11	10	0.38	1635	1	0.01	60	2630	1	1	138	1	0.35	657.0	176	1	6	9	7
PRAS-03	2	0.1	0.44	1	1	81	2.8	16	0.52	0.1	14	14	14.39	0.07	10	0.36	1086	1	0.01	42	2600	10	4	133	1	0.21	433.3	113	1	4	7	6
PRAS-04	1	0.1	0.54	1	1	93	3.5	23	0.56	0.1	18	18	15.00	0.10	12	0.41	1464	1	0.01	57	2720	10	5	163	1	0.28	587.0	152	1	5	9	9
PRAS-05	1	0.1	0.70	1	1	111	3.3	24	0.59	0.1	16	17	15.00	0.13	16	0.51	1441	1	0.01	49	2580	12	11	212	1	0.28	496.4	142	1	5	8	8
PRAS-06	2	0.1	0.64	1	1	97	3.4	25	0.56	0.1	19	17	15.00	0.11	14	0.44	1523	1	0.01	55	2440	9	4	196	1	0.33	602.1	144	1	5	9	8
PRAS-07	1	0.1	0.47	1	13	71	3.6	27	0.54	0.1	25	20	15.00	0.08	10	0.33	1893	1	0.01	73	2720	1	1	123	1	0.42	806.1	182	1	6	10	6
PRAS-08	2	0.1	0.57	1	1	88	3.2	24	0.56	0.1	21	17	15.00	0.09	12	0.39	1608	1	0.01	63	2710	3	1	163	1	0.35	682.1	150	1	5	9	7
PRAS-09	1	0.1	0.56	1	5	84	3.4	26	0.56	0.1	21	18	15.00	0.09	12	0.39	1658	1	0.01	65	2870	1	1	163	1	0.36	681.8	157	1	5	9	7

Min-En Labs File Number: 4S-0245

Appendix 5 — **Analytical Procedures**

The following descriptions of analytical procedures have been provided by Min-En Laboratories Ltd.

MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK:

PROCEDURE FOR TRACE ELEMENT ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu,
Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb,
Sr, Th, U, V, Zn, Ga, Sn, W, Cr

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

0.50 gram of the sample is digested for 2 hours with an aqua regia mixture. After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analyzed by computer operated Jarrall Ash 9000 ICAP or Jobin Yvon 70 Type II Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers.

OFFICE AND LABORATORIES:
705 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

PHONE: (604) 980-5814 (604) 988-4524
TELEX: VIA USA 7601067
FAX: (604) 980-9621

MINERAL
• ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES

Division of Assayers Corp. Ltd.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORT FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

PROCEDURE FOR AU, PT OR PD FIRE GEOCHEM

Geochemical samples for Au Pt Pd are processed by Min-En Laboratories, at 705 West 15th St., North Vancouver, B. C., laboratory employing the following procedures:

After drying the samples at 95 C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight; 15.00 or 30.00 grams is fire assay preconcentrated. The precious metal beads are taken into solution with aqua regia and made to volume.

For Au only, samples are aspirated on an atomic absorption spectrometer with a suitable set of standard solutions. If samples are for Au plus Pt or Pd, the sample solution is analyzed in an inductively coupled plasma spectrometer with reference to a suitable standard set.

OFFICE AND LABORATORIES:
706 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

PHONE: (604) 980-5814 (604) 988-4524
TELEX: VIA USA 7601067
FAX: (604) 980-9621

Appendix 6 — **VLF-EM Instrument and Theory**

GEONICS LIMITED

LEADERS IN ELECTROMAGNETICS

Incorporated in 1962, Geonics Limited is the only designer and manufacturer of geophysical instrumentation to specialize entirely in electromagnetic exploration systems. Commencing with the famous "Ronka EM" horizontal loop system the Company went on to pioneer the patented EM16 and EM18 ground and airborne VLF equipment. In the field of terrain conductivity the patented EM31 and EM34-3 permit the measurement of terrain conductivity without ground contact and with unprecedented speed and resolution to depths of 6m and up to 60m respectively. The Geonics EM33 systems provide the most advanced and comprehensive helicopter electromagnetic survey capability in use throughout the world. The latest addition to the Geonics EM family is the transient EM37 system for "large-target" depths of exploration exceeding 500 meters. Combined with a bore hole probe (BH 43) and a digital acquisition system (DAS 40) and a comprehensive computer library for data editing and interpretation it represents the most versatile, advanced, state-of-the-art system on the market today.

VLF SYSTEMS

VLF EM 16

The VLF method of EM surveying, pioneered by Geonics, has proven to be a simple economical means of mapping geological structure and fault tracing. The applications are many and varied, ranging from direct detection of massive sulphide conductors to the indirect detection of precious metals and radioactive deposits.

- The EM16 is the only VLF instrument that measures the quadphase as well as the in-phase secondary field. This has the advantage of providing an additional piece of data for a more comprehensive interpretation and also allows a more accurate determination of the tilt angle.
- The secondary fields are measured as a ratio to the primary field making the measurement independent of absolute field strength.
- The EM16 is the only VLF receiver that can be adapted to measure VLF resistivity.

VLF Resistivity Meter EM16R

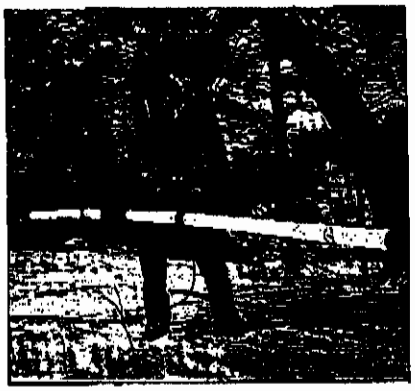
A simple, button-on attachment to the EM16 converts it to direct reading terrain resistivity meter. The EM16R attachment interfaces a pair of potential electrodes to the EM16 enabling the measurement of the ratio of, and the phase angle between, the horizontal electric and magnetic fields of the plane wave propagated by distant VLF radio transmitters.

This highly portable resistivity meter makes an ideal tool for quick geological mapping and has been used successfully for a variety of applications.

- Detection of massive and disseminated sulphide deposits
- Overburden conductivity and thickness measurements
- Permafrost mapping
- Detection and delineation of industrial mineral deposits
- Aquifer mapping

TERRAIN CONDUCTIVITY METERS

There are three instruments in the Geonics terrain conductivity meter family using a patented inductive electromagnetic technique to measure terrain conductivity without contact.



EM31

The Geonics EM31 instrument is direct reading in millimhos per meter and surveys are carried out simply by traversing the ground. The effective depth of exploration is approximately six meters making it ideal for engineering geophysics. By eliminating ground contact, measurements are easily carried out in regions of high resistivity such as gravel, permafrost and bedrock. Over a uniform half space the EM31 reads identically with conventional resistivity and the measurement is analogous to a coventional galvanic resistivity survey with a fixed array spacing.

The advantages of the EM31 are the speed with which surveys can be carried out, the ability to measure precisely small changes in conductivity, and the continuous readout while traversing a survey area which provides a previously unobtainable lateral resolution.

VLF EM

EM16

One of the most popular and widely used electromagnetic instruments, the EM16 VLF receiver makes the ideal reconnaissance EM. This can be attributed to its field reliability, operational simplicity, compactness and mutual compatibility with other reconnaissance instruments such as portable magnetometers and radiometric detectors.

The VLF method of EM surveying, pioneered by Geonics, has proven to be a simple economical means of mapping geological structure and fault tracing. The applications are many and varied, ranging from direct detection of massive sulphide conductors to the indirect detection of precious metals and radioactive deposits.

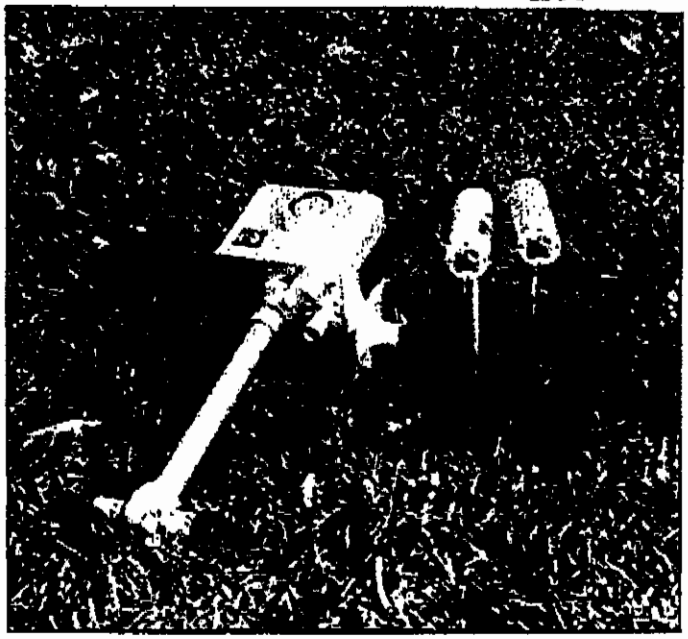
FEATURES

- The EM16 measures the quad-phase as well as the in-phase secondary field. This has the advantage of providing an additional piece of data for a more comprehensive interpretation and also allows a more accurate determination of the tilt angle.
- The secondary fields are measured as a ratio to the primary field making the measurement independent of absolute field strength.

Specifications

MEASURED QUANTITY	In-phase and quad-phase components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field. (i.e. tangent of the tilt angle and ellipticity)
SENSITIVITY	In-phase : ±150% Quad-phase : ± 40%
RESOLUTION	±1%
OUTPUT	Nulling by audio tone. In-phase indication from mechanical inclinometer and quad-phase from a graduated dial.
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection done by means of plug-in units.
OPERATOR CONTROLS	On/Off switch, battery test push button, station selector switch, audio volume control, quadrature dial, inclinometer.
POWER SUPPLY	6 disposable 'AA' cells
DIMENSIONS	42 x 14 x 9 cm
WEIGHT	Instrument: 1.6 kg Shipping : 5.5 kg

VLF RESISTIVITY METER



EM16/16R

The EM16R is a simple, button on attachment to the EM16 converting it to a direct reading terrain resistivity meter. The EM16R interfaces a pair of potential electrodes to the EM16 enabling the measurement of the ratio of, and the phase angle between, the horizontal electric and magnetic fields of the plane wave propagated by distant VLF radio transmitters.

The EM16R is direct reading in ohm-meters of apparent ground resistivity. If the phase angle is 45°, the resistivity reading is the true value and the earth is uniform to the depth of exploration (i.e. a skin depth). Any departure from 45° of phase indicates a layered earth. Two layer interpretation curves are supplied with each instrument to permit an interpretation based on a two layer earth model.

This highly portable resistivity meter makes an ideal tool for quick geological mapping and has been used successfully for a variety of applications.

- Detection of massive and disseminated sulphide deposits
- Overburden conductivity and thickness measurements
- Permafrost mapping
- Detection and delineation of industrial mineral deposits
- Aquifer mapping

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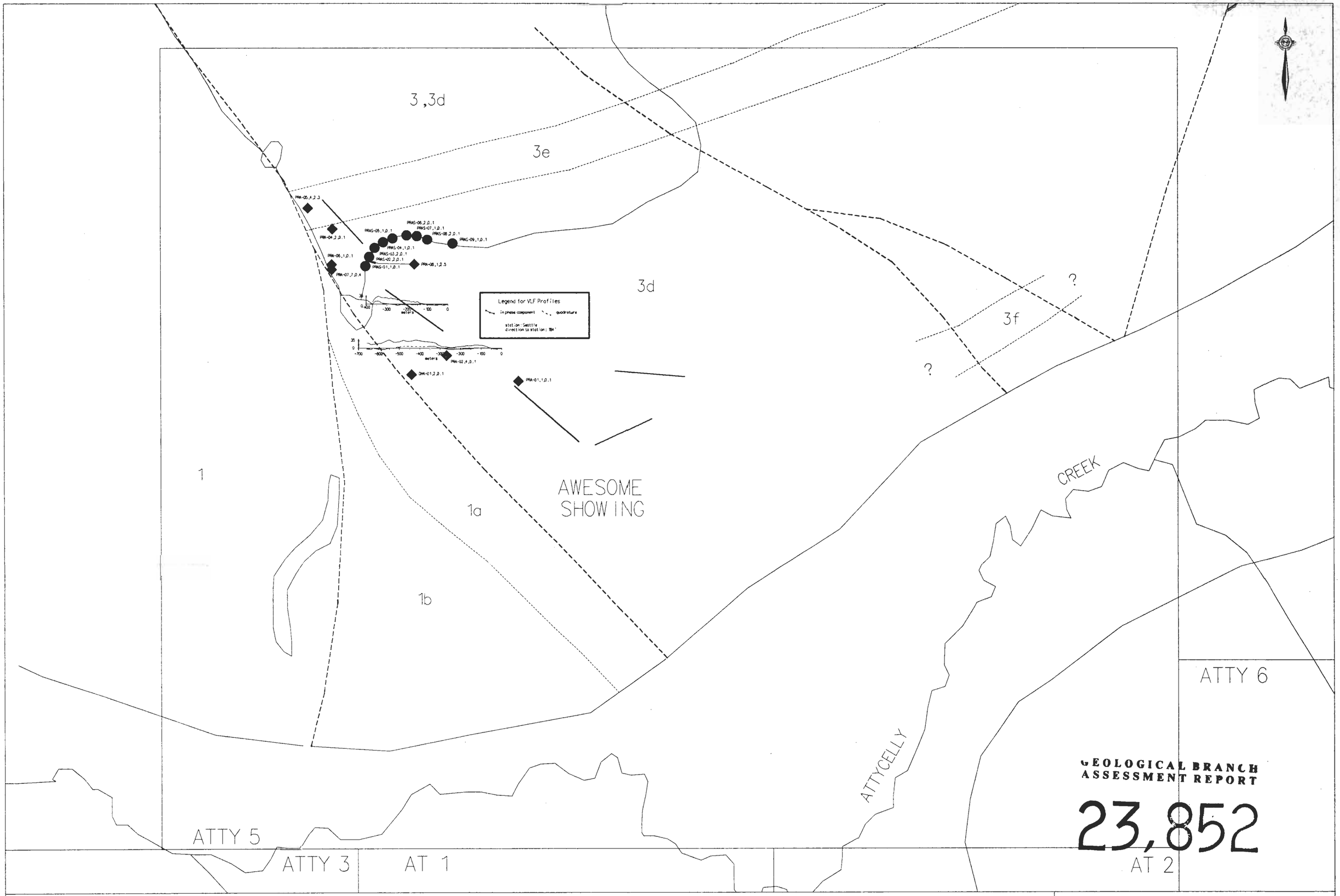

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,852

3 IJr Toodoggone Formation Intermediate Volcanics, undivided
3a crystal ash tuff
3b qtz biotite hornblende phyric ash flow
3c conglomerate, greywacke
3d plagioclase phyric crystal tuff, crystal lapilli tuff
3e crystal lapilli tuff (elongate dark fragments
3f hornblende biotite plagioclase Kspar phyric flow

2 Jurassic granodiorite
1 Triassic Takla Gp Intermediate to Mafic Volcanics, undivided
1a plagioclase/augite phyric flow
1b intermediate to mafic fragmental

Gossan
Outcrop
Mineral Occurrence

quartz vein and/or silicified zones
fault
geological contact

stream sediment sample (number, ppb Au, ppm Ag)
rock sample (number, ppb Au, ppm Ag)

0 400 800 1200 1600
METRES

ELECTRUM RESOURCE CORPORATION

ATTYCELLY PROPERTY

TOODOGGONE AREA, B.C.
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 94E/2E

AWESOME SHOWING AREA
COMPILATION MAP

Map adapted from one prepared by Staargaard, 1992

MAP: 1