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REPORT ON THE
COP 1 TO 4 MINERAL CLAIMS
ATLIN MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 104 J/4
LATITUDE: 58 13' NORTH
LONGITUDE: 131 46' WEST

FOR
ERIN VENTURES INC.
580 Metropolitan Place
10303 Jasper Ave.
Edmonton Alberta
T5J 3N6

By

William (Will) H. Thompson
857 Fern Rd. East
Qualicum Beach
B.C.
V9K 1M3

(250)752-9373

April 14, 1997.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,943

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1.0 Summary:

The Cop 1-4 claims (72 contiguous units) have a potential for Porphyry and Strata Bound Mineralization. Significant Mineralization found in rock and soil samples include: Copper, gold, silver, and zinc. Geophysical surveys done previously correspond with a new ground VLF EM - 16 survey. The surveys were conducted on old lines and a new small grid named "North Dick Creek".

A drill program was laid out to test corresponding geophysical and geochemical data. Difficulties with the drill, and lack of drillers finally closed the program down after drilling only 75 feet on the first hole.

This report is written as an appendix to the report by Virginia M. Kuran, B.Sc., P. Geo. January 15, 1996. (Copy of Kuran Report Enclosed).

The reason this report is being done this way is that her report is extremely well done, some of the information she had access to was not available to the Author of this report. Nothing had been done on the property since her report, other than a satellite image survey (which is filed for public records) Only some of her recommendations have been fulfilled, the rest should be considered. The report was done for Erin Ventures through 497281 B.C. Ltd. The Author of this report felt that there was no point in repeating her work. Last but not least, it was considered that her report should be on public record.

2.0 Ownership:

The Cop 1-4 Mineral claims are optioned from Paul Sorbara and Malcolm Bell of Vancouver. The Cop 1-4 Mineral Claims were optioned by 497281 B.C. Ltd. and then the option was transferred to Erin Ventures Inc.

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Record date	Expiry Date
Cop 1	16	203650	April 21, 1991	April 21, 1997
Cop 2	16	203651	April 20, 1991	April 20, 1997
Cop 3	20	203652	April 21, 1991	April 21, 1997
Cop 4	20	203652	April 21, 1991	April 21, 1997

3.0 Location:

The property lies about 90 km west of Dease Lake or 45 km northwest of Telegraph Creek B.C.

4.0 Summary Geology

The property is underlain by Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics that have been intruded by granodiorite and monzonite stocks of Jurassic to Triassic age.

5.0 History Summary:

Previous exploration started in the 1950s. Major program commenced in the late sixties. Intermittent programs have continued into 1991. The projects were mainly aimed at locating large porphyry deposits. In addition to the porphyry potential for copper a lead zinc zone was outlined by geochemistry that has potential for a strata bound deposit.

In 1991 Mosher, on the Tin Can showing, observed potential strata bound Mineralization carrying 2-3% lead-zinc Mineralization hosted by tuffaceous rocks. The nature of the lead-zinc anomaly seems to confirm this potential.

Geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys outlined several large targets that have coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies with favorable geology.

The geochemical surveys consisted of soil sampling. The geophysical surveys included an airborne V.L.F.-E.M. and Magnetometer survey. On the ground an I.P. survey was conducted. Some drilling was conducted in the eastern portion of the property. The results of the drilling revealed 143 feet of 0.458% copper with low gold values that included 0.13 oz/ton Au.

Extensive trenching in the western portion of the property exposed a zone 179 m or 576 feet of 0.41% copper. In addition to that there are coincident gold geochemical anomalies over the copper zones.

6.0 1996 June to September Exploration Program:

A total of 36,700 feet of lines were re established on which a Very Low Frequency survey was conducted. On the North Dick Creek in addition to the V.L.F. soil and some rock samples were taken. A total of 77 soil samples and 2 rock samples. The samples were analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver for 38 elements that included among others Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, and As. On Dick Creek and East Dick Creek, sites were prepared for drilling the best coincident conductive and geochemical anomalies but a series of difficulties with the drill and equipment canceled the drilling program. The drill and accessories were left on the property for a continuation next year.

6.1 Dick Creek and East Dick Creek.

The 1996 program consisted of two ground V.L.F.-E.M. surveys. The first V.L.F.-E.M. survey covered the Dick Creek and East Dick Creek areas. The survey outlined a sequence of conductors that indicate both zones are

connected. The conductors also were coincident with the previously located gold, copper anomalies.

The conductors outline a zone over 3,500 feet long. The zone is also open at both ends. Drill Targets were selected and pads were cut out but the difficulties with the drill prevented completion of the program. A total of 75 feet was drilled on the first hole before the project was abandoned.

6.2 North Dick Creek

The second V.L.F.-E.M. and soil survey was conducted in an area previously referred to as Helicopter Borne V.L.F. anomaly XVI. The anomaly lies a little north of and between the Dick Creek and the East Dick Creek areas. This area will now be referred to as North Dick Creek.

The results of the Survey on the North Dick Creek area outlined a gold, copper anomaly at least 1,200 feet long and 200 feet wide. The anomaly is open at both ends.

The soil samples showed copper values up to 8,510 ppm with coincident gold values up to 430 ppb. In addition to the gold and copper Zinc values range as high as 2,560 ppm., and silver values as high as 3.0 ppm. in soil.

7.0 Line Cutting:

Lines were mainly only re-established 20 year old lines had at one time been well cut out up to 6 meters (20 feet) wide. Much of the forest at that time consisted of small trees likely as a result of an old fire. Consequently the lines were overgrown in many places by the same size trees that re-forested the rest of the mountain.

A significant amount of time was spent trying to locate lines where they intersected the base lines. The old lines were re-cut by trimming underbrush and flagging grid locations. Old pickets were often found or replaced.

The Dick Creek North Grid was established by blazing and flagging lines.

All the old grids were done in feet with lines 200 feet and 400 feet apart. The stations on the grids were at 50 foot and 100 foot intervals. To be consistent and to be able to effectively use the old data all the new work was done in feet too.

At total of 36,700 feet or 11,400 meters of lines were cut or re-established.

8.0 Geophysical Survey:

All the lines re-cut and new one had VLF - EM conducted over them. These were concentrated in the Dick Creek, Dick Creek East and North Dick Creek areas.

8.1 Geophysical Survey Methodology:

The geophysical Survey consisted of an E.M. 16 VLF - EM (made by Geonics Limited) survey using "Main" as the station of direction. For some unknown reason Seattle was impossible to receive consistently. The signal was generally poor requiring a large amount of interpretation as to where the audio null was. The results however seemed to indicate good data, in that the conductors were where they should be. Consistent with previous data that indicated trends more or less parallel to the strike of the mountain side.

Data was manipulated using the "Fraser Filter" as described in Geophysics, Vol. 34, No 6 (December 1969, P. 956-967, 6 Figs., 1 table. This manipulation of data tends to eliminate the effects of topography and is useful in mountainous terrain such as that on which the Cop Claims are located. The property has a topographic relief that is between 600 m. and 1100 m. over a distance of 1,500 m.

Positive readings from "Fraser Filtered" data corresponded to previous Induced Polarization readings and areas that had corresponding higher Geochemical data.

Readings were taken at 100 foot (about 30 meter) intervals on lines 200 feet (60 meters) and 400 feet (120 meters) apart.

Dip angle and signal intensity were both recorded but the dip angle was only used. The data was massaged using the standard Fraser Filter calculations to remove the effects of steep terrain. The Filtered data only, was plotted.

9.0 Geochemical Survey:

Soil samples were taken only in the North Dick Creek grid area. Samples were taken at 100 foot (30 meter) intervals on lines spaced 200 feet (60 meters) apart. An attempt at taking only the "C" horizon was made for the samples to be as consistent as possible. Sample depth varied somewhat because in swampy areas it was often required to dig as deep as two and a half feet (0.7 meters). Most of the samples were obtained at about 8 inches (0.20 meters) where good oxidized soil was obtained. The samples were put in craft paper bags, dried and shipped to Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver.

9.1 Method of analysis:

Samples are sieved or crushed to approximately 150 mesh then analyzed by ICP (32). Gold was detected by Fire Assay plus Atomic absorption.

The samples were analyzed for: Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, U, V, W and Zn. Significant potentially economic results were found in the elements: Au, Ag, Cu and Zn. Associated elements such as As, Cd, Fe and Mn seem to have some significance in their correspondence with the economic minerals.

Results were plotted for Au in ppb., Cu in ppm., Zn in ppm. from the geochemical surveys.

10.0 Drilling:

One drill hole was started and the drill is still set up on line 28+00 S.E. at 13+90 N.E -45 to the S.W. The conductor was expected to be centered at about 150 feet in the hole. A total of 70 feet were drilled before the hole was stopped due to hydraulic motor failure after just about everything else had failed at least twice.

The hole was in fractured andesite planned to be drilled to a depth of 300 feet to intersect a +50 ppb. gold/VLF anomaly

10.1

Proposed Drill Holes

Proposed drill hole cross sections.

Appendix I.

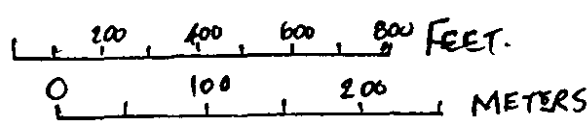
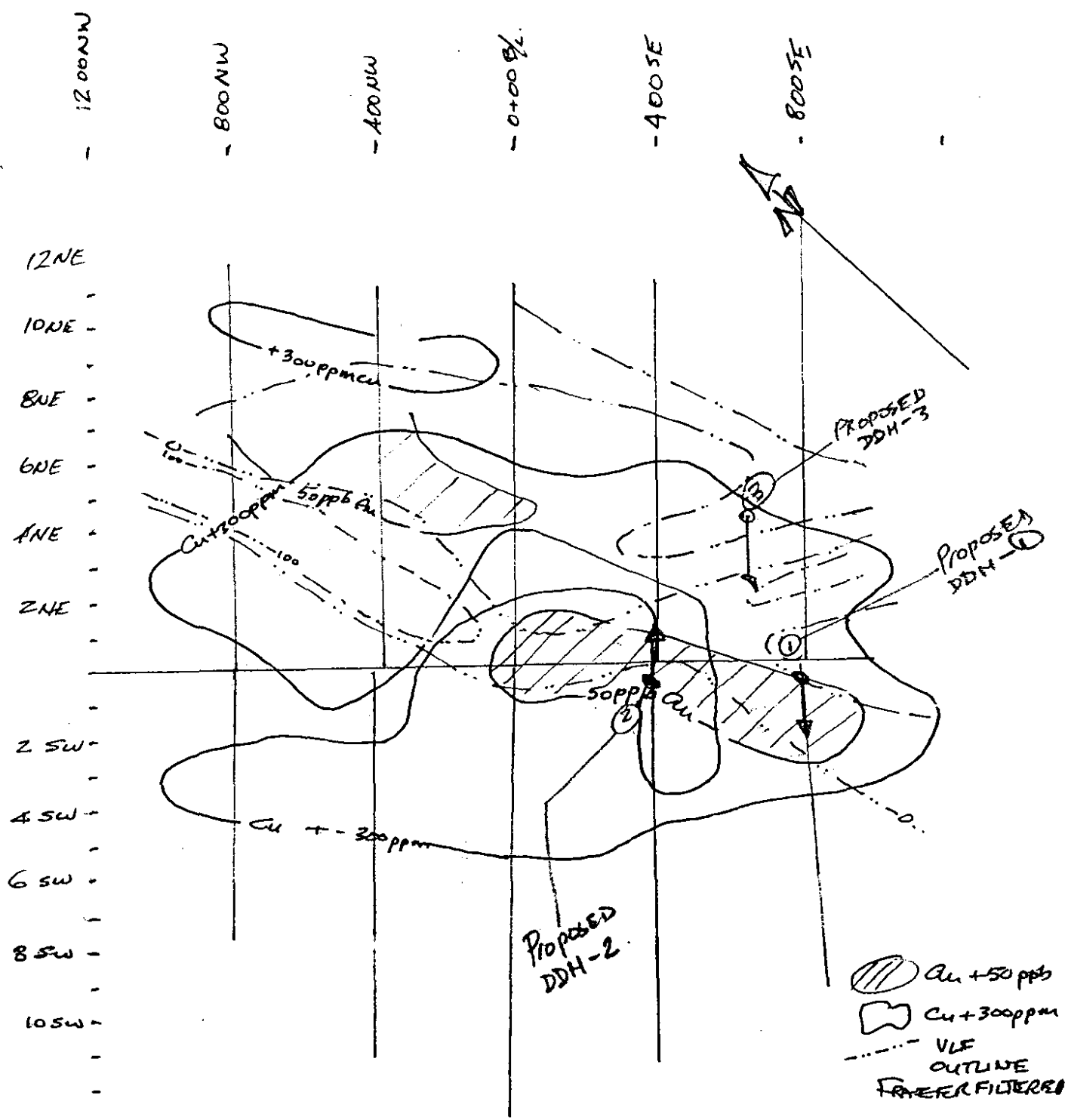


Fig A

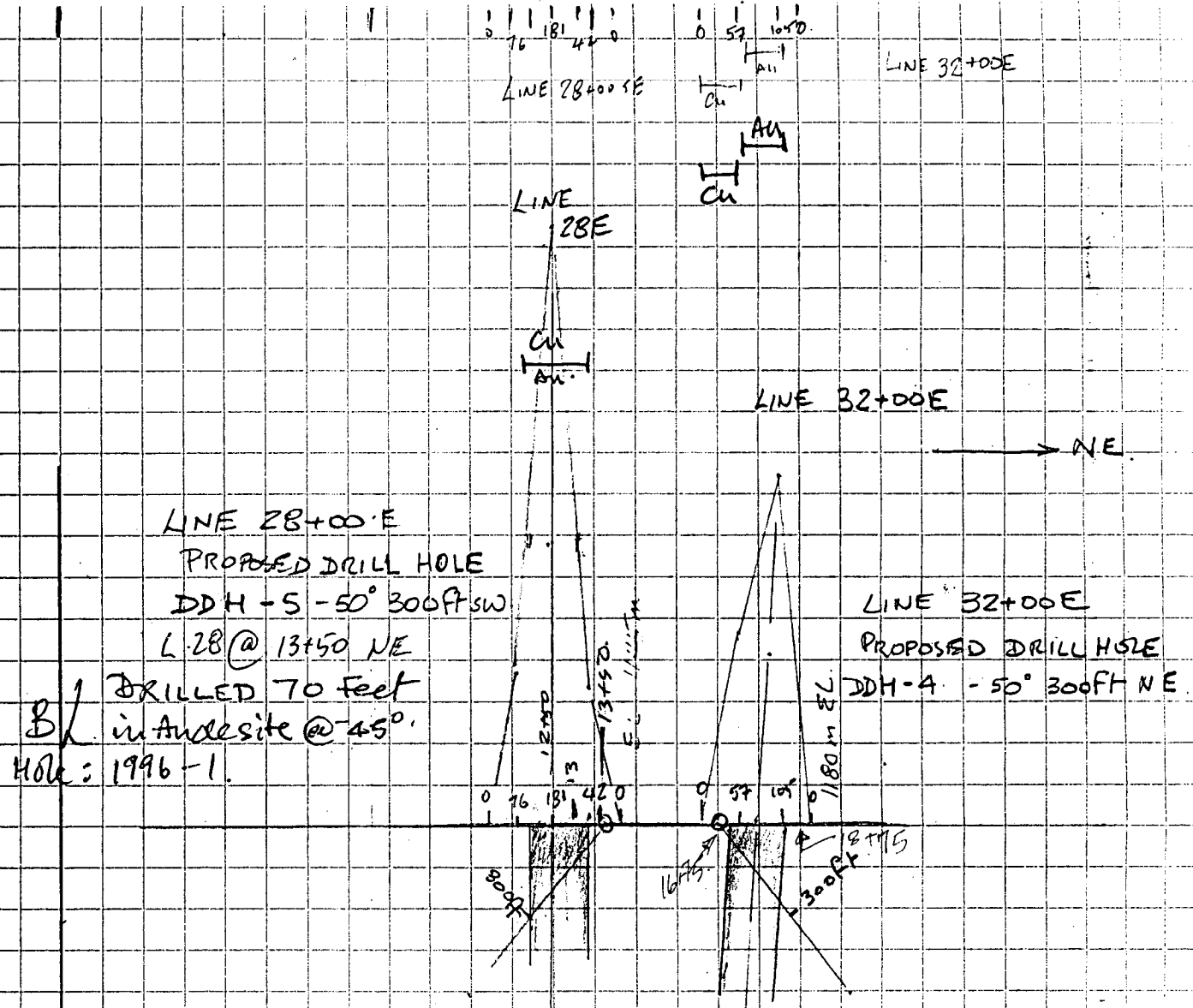


Fig B

0 200 400 600 SCALE IN FEET

0 50 100 SCALE OF VLF FRAZER FILTERED DATA

CROSS SECTION
 DICK CREEK EAST

Fig B

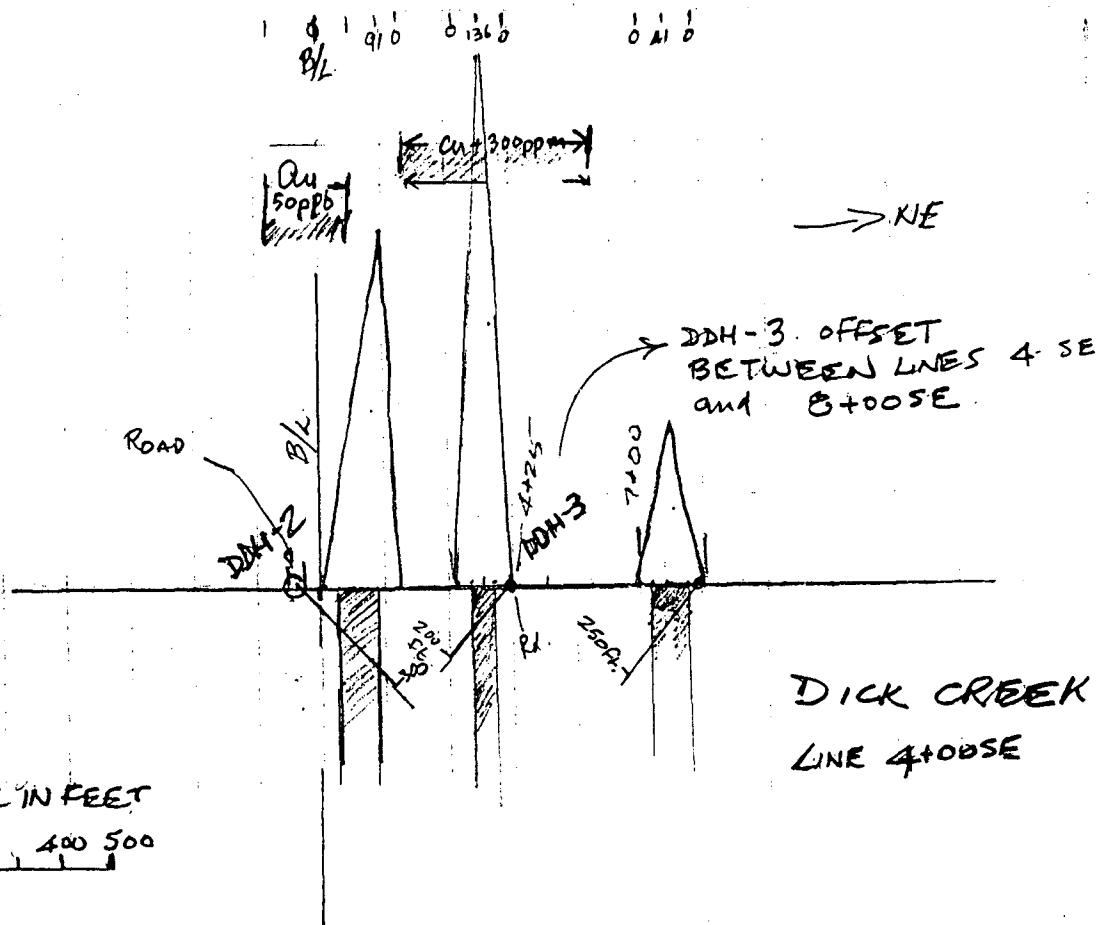
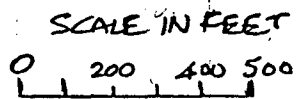
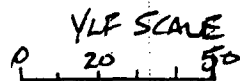
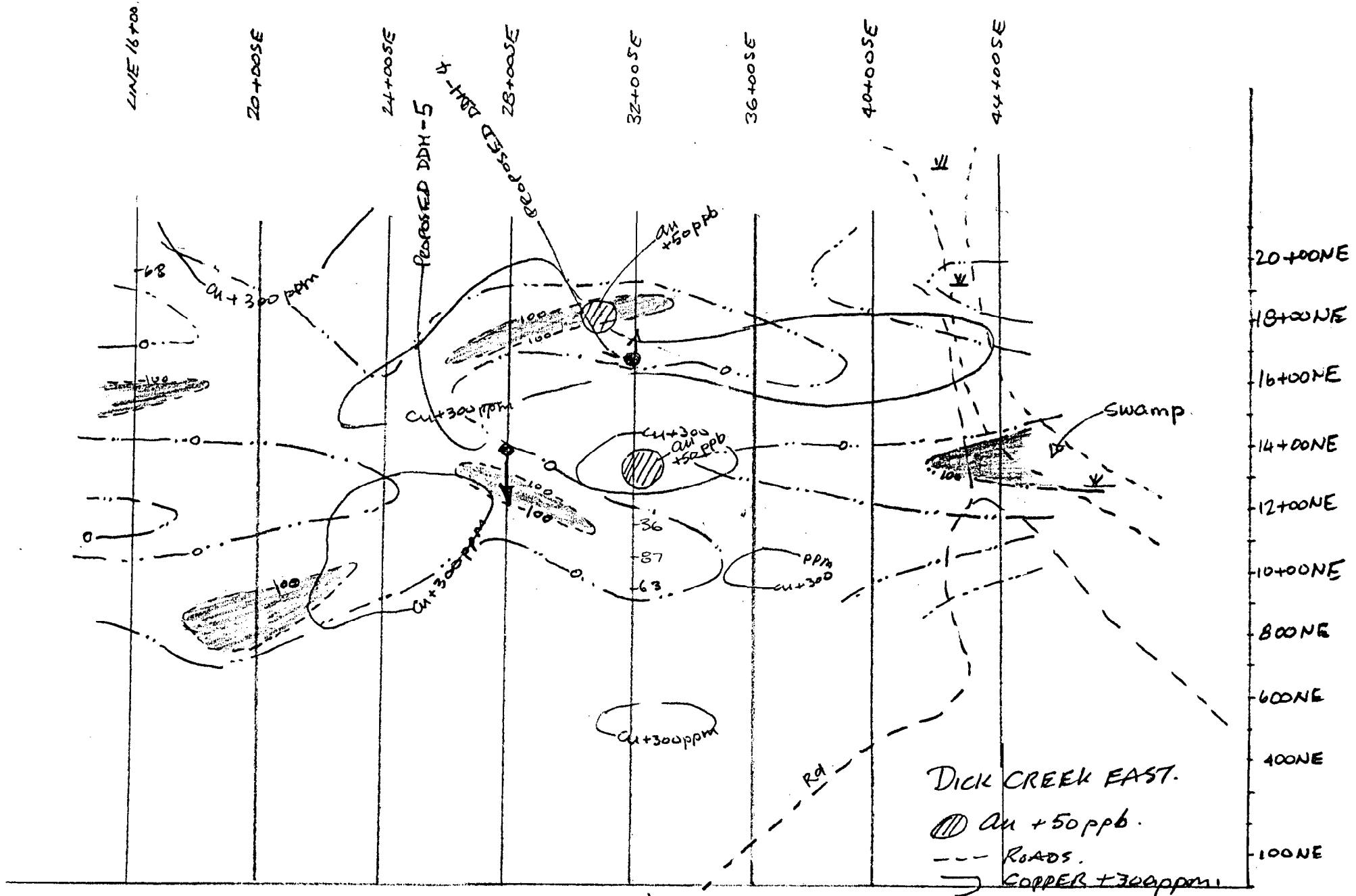


Fig C



DICK CREEK EAST.

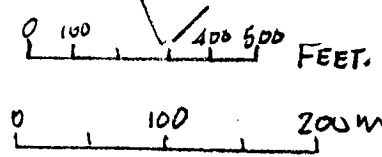
⊗ AN + 50ppb.

--- ROADS.

▨ COPPER + 300ppm.

--- VLF SURVEY.
FRASER FILTERED DATA

1996.
Fig D.



11.0 Conclusions:

Geochemical survey anomalies with coincident old and new geophysical anomalies indicate the presence of widespread Mineralization with some very significant anomalies. It is difficult to imagine that there is not an ore body somewhere on a property with results such as these. The area as a whole where significant mineralization exists extends South West to Mount Kaketsa (5 Km.) and South East to Hatchau Lake (about 10Km.) or roughly 50 square kilometers. The Cop Claims lie in the North central portion of this area. The Cop Claims are now far enough advanced to continue the drilling that was started in the 1970's.

The areas on the Cop Claims, to concentrate on, are slightly different. There still excellent potential in areas such as the Tin Can showing for Strata Bound Lead - Zinc. This area (Tin Can Showing) is in an area of extreme relief. A drilling program in this area will require significant pre-drilling preparation.

12.0 Recommendations:

Phase I.

Five drill holes are proposed as the first stage of drilling see enclosed figs. No's. A, B, C and D. The drill pads, have been cut out and the drill is on the site. The drill requires the repair of some hydraulic hoses and two hydraulic pumps. It is a Long Year 28 drill hydraulically driven, with a top drive, equipped with "fly skids."

While the drilling is in progress extending the grid in the North Dick Creek area. Trenching would be advantageous in some areas, however the logistics of transporting equipment in for trenching, combined with the additional regulations, it is better and cleaner to drill the targets while the drill is on the property.

Drilling has more weight in final reports anyway. The attached report by Virginia Kuran has several more recommendations that should be considered. The discovery of the North Dick Creek is attributed to her, or as a result of her report, the area was prospected and sampled.

Phase II

This phase will be determined by results of Phase one. It is expected that a series of follow up holes will be required to determine the extent of the mineralization.

13.0 Expected Drilling costs:

Expected Costs of Phase I. Drilling only. Five 300 foot holes.

Geologist @ \$350/day	\$ 7,000
Helper/Cook @ \$150/day	\$ 3,000
Driller @ \$250/day	\$ 5,000
Helper @ \$150/day	\$ 3,000
Mobilization of crew	\$ 4,000
Camping Gear - Tents (previous tents destroyed by bears)	\$ 2,000
Helicopter 4 moves hauling fuel and groceries	\$15,000
Fuel	\$ 3,000
Groceries	\$ 2,000
Demobilization of drill to Dease Lake using helicopter to transport to the Sheslay airstrip and a cargo plane available in Atlin to move to Dease Lake	\$ 6,000
Assays	\$ 2,000
Expediting	\$ 1,000
Radio telephone Rental and Calls	\$ 1,000
Report	\$ 2,000
Miscellaneous	\$ 4,000
Total	\$60,000

Likely this budget is exaggerated however due to the isolation, availability of a helicopter, weather, delays in spare parts, number of bears in the area and numerous delaying factors that were encountered during the 1996 season this budget could be doubled and still would not be out of line.

14.0

Assays
from 1996 field season.

Appendix II.



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

Sols
New Grid

To: ERIN VENTURES
 ATTN: WILL THOMPSON C/O BOB KELLER
 BOX 305
 DEASE LAKE, BC
 V0C 1L0

Page number : 1
 Total Pages : 2
 Certificate Date: 02-SEP-98
 Invoice No. : 19629538
 P.O. Number :
 Account : NYY

Project:
 Comments: ATTN:WILL THOMPSON CC:MANI CHOPRA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9629538

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	As ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
6+00N 3+00W	201 202	< 5	0.2	2.49	60	80	< 0.5	< 2	2.17	0.5	12	41	361	4.34	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.95	425
6+00N 4+00W	201 202	< 5	< 0.2	2.58	12	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.89	0.5	23	39	57	5.11	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.77	655
2S 1E	201 202	130	3.0	1.50	72	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.48	1.0	22	41	1310	15.00	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.31	920
2S 2E	201 202	< 5	0.2	3.98	34	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.82	0.5	38	47	248	6.78	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.98	1035
2S 3E	201 202	5	0.6	3.36	26	80	0.5	< 2	1.01	1.5	41	49	130	6.83	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.91	1035
2S 4E	201 202	< 5	< 0.2	3.77	22	130	0.5	< 2	0.97	< 0.5	29	57	99	6.53	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	0.85	1100
2S 5E	201 202	10	0.2	3.64	58	80	0.5	< 2	1.08	< 0.5	37	48	190	6.44	< 10	< 1	0.25	< 10	0.93	1165
2S 0+0D	201 202	10	0.2	3.89	30	130	< 0.5	< 2	0.99	< 0.5	38	51	236	6.11	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.95	685
2S 1+00W	201 202	15	0.4	3.73	38	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.94	1.0	44	52	213	6.47	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.86	970
2S 3+00W	201 202	90	0.2	2.83	76	70	0.5	< 2	2.05	10.0	61	28	8510	5.96	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.69	690
2S 5+00W	201 202	25	< 0.2	2.29	20	80	< 0.5	< 2	1.63	< 0.5	27	40	377	4.85	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	1.10	615
2S 6+00W	201 202	5	0.2	3.17	28	70	0.5	< 2	1.10	1.5	30	53	162	5.96	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	1.14	1365
4+00S 1+00E	201 202	15	0.2	3.27	28	140	0.5	< 2	1.00	2.5	62	42	444	6.25	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.81	2030
4+00S 2+00E	201 202	5	< 0.2	3.61	30	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.72	0.5	32	48	136	6.19	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	0.89	900
4+00S 3+00E	201 202	10	0.2	3.88	24	150	0.5	< 2	0.90	1.0	34	52	126	6.42	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	1.00	1520
4+00S 4+00E	201 202	< 5	0.4	3.27	24	190	0.5	< 2	1.12	2.5	45	48	118	6.37	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10	0.81	2250
4+00S 5+00E	201 202	< 5	0.2	3.38	70	100	0.5	< 2	0.92	1.0	31	35	181	6.66	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	0.81	970
4+00S 0+0D	201 202	15	0.6	3.75	42	120	0.5	< 2	0.81	4.5	42	50	219	7.00	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.88	1220
4+00S 1+00W	201 202	15	0.8	3.65	22	150	0.5	< 2	0.99	5.0	36	50	124	6.42	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	0.77	1485
4+00S 2+00W	201 202	15	< 0.2	3.21	24	110	0.5	< 2	1.30	0.5	30	52	208	5.73	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	0.97	1385
4+00S 3+00W	201 202	40	0.6	2.98	38	100	0.5	< 2	1.20	2.5	34	43	138	6.47	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.81	1345
4+00S 4+00W	201 202	20	< 0.2	3.44	21	90	< 0.5	< 2	1.24	0.5	25	45	121	5.35	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	1.05	705
4+00S 6+00W	201 202	< 5	0.2	3.69	16	90	0.5	< 2	1.85	2.0	21	47	112	6.27	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	1.20	1985
6+00S 1+00E	201 202	< 5	0.4	2.88	26	90	0.5	< 2	0.99	6.0	54	37	963	6.32	< 10	< 1	0.17	< 10	0.79	2280
6+00S 2+00E	201 202	5	0.8	2.44	19	80	0.5	< 2	1.08	5.5	38	41	475	6.09	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	0.72	1760
6+00S 3+00E	201 202	< 5	< 0.2	2.58	12	50	< 0.5	< 2	0.94	4.0	29	40	137	5.97	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.81	685
6+00S 4+00E	201 202	10	0.2	3.62	28	40	0.5	< 2	0.81	0.5	19	42	96	6.52	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.85	390
6+00S 5+00E	201 202	5	0.4	3.31	18	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.90	2.0	31	47	75	6.06	< 10	< 1	0.18	< 10	0.87	1100
6+00S 0+0D	201 202	35	0.2	2.89	46	40	0.5	< 2	3.64	3.0	70	30	357	9.01	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	2.25	2010
6+00S 1+00W	201 202	10	0.6	2.90	22	170	0.5	< 2	1.25	2.5	43	36	113	5.47	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.67	1785
6+00S 2+00W	201 202	< 5	0.6	2.66	16	110	< 0.5	< 2	1.28	5.5	31	39	114	5.08	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.76	1365
6+00S 3+00W	201 202	10	< 0.2	2.16	20	70	0.5	< 2	0.98	3.0	20	37	86	5.21	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	0.68	760
6+00S 4+00W	201 202	10	< 0.2	2.74	28	80	0.5	< 2	1.68	0.5	18	44	282	4.96	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.95	1020
6+00S 5+00W	201 202	10	0.2	2.92	26	90	0.5	< 2	1.44	2.0	26	46	236	5.30	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	1.02	815
6+00S 6+00W	201 202	15	< 0.2	2.35	32	70	< 0.5	< 2	1.55	2.5	24	41	152	5.03	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	1.03	1035
6+00S 7+00W	201 202	20	0.2	2.83	26	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.95	1.5	26	38	82	6.42	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.76	845

CERTIFICATION:



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2G1
 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

New Trial Soils

To: ERIN VENTURES
 ATTN: WILL THOMPSON C/O BOB KELLER
 BOX 305
 DEASE LAKE, BC
 V0C 1L0

Page Number :2-B
 Total Pages :2
 Certificate Date: 02-SEP-98
 Invoice No. : 19629538
 P.O. Number :
 Account : NYY

Project :
 Comments: ATTN:WILL THOMPSON CC:MANI CHOPRA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9629538

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
6+00N 3+00W	201 202	3	0.01	26	1010	8	< 2	10	73	0.10	< 10	< 10	128	< 10	258
6+00N 4+00W	201 202	3	< 0.01	21	520	14	< 2	5	38	0.10	< 10	< 10	141	< 10	212
2B 1R	201 202	8	< 0.01	5	2050	12	< 2	5	32	0.18	< 10	10	115	< 10	320
2B 2E	201 202	6	< 0.01	43	620	18	< 2	8	56	0.14	< 10	< 10	188	< 10	474
2B 3E	201 202	4	< 0.01	44	640	18	< 2	8	38	0.18	< 10	< 10	180	< 10	396
2B 4E	201 202	4	< 0.01	47	630	8	< 2	8	44	0.28	< 10	< 10	165	< 10	282
2B 5E	201 202	6	< 0.01	40	1300	14	< 2	10	52	0.10	< 10	< 10	184	< 10	230
2B 0+00	201 202	5	< 0.01	31	350	16	< 2	8	84	0.12	< 10	< 10	176	< 10	208
2B 1+00W	201 202	5	< 0.01	32	420	18	< 2	9	44	0.14	< 10	< 10	178	< 10	500
2B 2+00W	201 202	7	< 0.01	70	1750	18	< 2	8	66	0.07	< 10	< 10	98	< 10	2560
2B 5+00W	201 202	3	0.01	31	1020	14	< 2	10	77	0.13	< 10	< 10	143	< 10	140
2B 6+00W	201 202	4	< 0.01	48	1130	36	< 2	10	47	0.13	< 10	< 10	163	< 10	780
4+00S 1+00E	201 202	6	< 0.01	37	840	19	< 2	8	53	0.13	< 10	< 10	153	< 10	880
4+00S 2+00E	201 202	5	< 0.01	30	690	16	< 2	7	47	0.12	< 10	< 10	177	< 10	294
4+00S 3+00E	201 202	5	< 0.01	34	780	18	< 2	8	57	0.16	< 10	< 10	181	< 10	406
4+00S 4+00E	201 202	4	< 0.01	38	1290	16	< 2	9	60	0.14	< 10	< 10	165	< 10	724
4+00S 5+00E	201 202	4	< 0.01	35	760	10	< 2	9	59	0.14	< 10	< 10	159	< 10	520
4+00S 0+00	201 202	6	< 0.01	87	1260	16	< 2	8	55	0.18	< 10	< 10	174	< 10	1985
4+00S 1+00W	201 202	5	< 0.01	60	1020	14	< 2	8	52	0.22	< 10	< 10	157	< 10	2550
4+00S 2+00W	201 202	3	< 0.01	29	600	22	< 2	13	56	0.11	< 10	< 10	151	< 10	204
4+00S 3+00W	201 202	4	< 0.01	28	1200	30	< 2	7	64	0.14	< 10	< 10	159	< 10	642
4+00S 4+00W	201 202	4	< 0.01	33	1030	18	< 2	7	65	0.14	< 10	< 10	152	< 10	192
4+00S 6+00W	201 202	3	< 0.01	41	810	82	< 2	13	57	0.13	< 10	< 10	153	< 10	658
6+00S 1+00E	201 202	4	< 0.01	44	710	18	< 2	10	42	0.13	< 10	< 10	132	< 10	1955
6+00S 2+00E	201 202	3	< 0.01	45	980	12	< 2	9	48	0.18	< 10	< 10	132	< 10	1370
6+00S 3+00E	201 202	4	< 0.01	36	520	16	< 2	6	41	0.17	< 10	< 10	140	< 10	1280
6+00S 4+00E	201 202	5	< 0.01	34	480	8	< 2	7	37	0.15	< 10	< 10	152	< 10	708
6+00S 5+00E	201 202	4	< 0.01	27	630	12	< 2	7	53	0.17	< 10	< 10	149	< 10	1370
6+00S 0+00	201 202	5	< 0.01	14	990	6	< 2	11	69	0.12	< 10	< 10	103	< 10	838
6+00S 1+00W	201 202	4	< 0.01	26	1260	26	< 2	6	55	0.14	< 10	< 10	138	< 10	504
6+00S 2+00W	201 202	3	< 0.01	27	1300	16	< 2	6	59	0.13	< 10	< 10	130	< 10	814
6+00S 3+00W	201 202	3	< 0.01	24	1230	14	< 2	6	51	0.25	< 10	< 10	130	< 10	444
6+00S 4+00W	201 202	2	< 0.01	30	910	10	< 2	12	68	0.13	< 10	< 10	126	< 10	396
6+00S 5+00W	201 202	4	< 0.01	30	840	14	< 2	10	60	0.13	< 10	< 10	147	< 10	378
6+00S 6+00W	201 202	3	< 0.01	23	580	14	< 2	9	70	0.12	< 10	< 10	154	< 10	378
6+00S 7+00W	201 202	6	< 0.01	23	1070	26	< 2	6	45	0.13	< 10	< 10	177	< 10	300

CERTIFICATION:



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
 212 Brookbank Ave., North Vancouver
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New grid soils

To: ERIN VENTURES
 ATTN: WILL THOMPSON C/O BOB KELLER
 BOX 305
 DEASE LAKE, BC
 VOC 1LO

Page Number :1-A
 Total Pages :2
 Certificate Date: 02-SEP-96
 Invoice No. : I9629538
 P.O. Number :
 Account : NYY

Project:
 Comments: ATTN:WILL THOMPSON CC:MANI CHOPRA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9629538

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb EA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
0+00N 0+00	201 202	15	0.6	3.30	36	90	0.5	< 2	0.98	2.0	39	46	145	6.71	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	0.81	1195
1+00N 0+00	201 202	< 5	0.8	1.05	20	40	< 0.5	< 2	4.92	5.5	11	17	1135	1.84	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	0.34	825
2+00N 0+00	201 202	10	2.0	1.15	8	40	< 0.5	< 2	4.46	0.5	6	18	1020	1.86	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	0.30	200
3+00N 0+00	201 202	20	0.2	2.75	24	60	< 0.5	< 2	1.74	0.5	18	44	409	5.09	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.95	625
4+00N 0+00	201 202	30	0.2	2.14	18	50	0.5	< 2	2.94	< 0.5	16	96	751	4.62	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.98	880
5+00N 0+00	201 202	< 5	1.0	0.38	< 2	30	< 0.5	< 2	6.58	2.0	4	8	624	0.49	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.17	495
6+00N 0+00E	201 202	10	< 0.2	3.11	10	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.76	0.5	18	47	72	5.77	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.70	395
0+00 1+00E	201 202	20	0.6	2.78	36	110	< 0.5	< 2	1.06	5.5	59	43	147	6.76	< 10	< 1	0.26	< 10	0.69	2250
0+00 2+00E	201 202	15	0.2	3.01	44	80	< 0.5	< 2	1.37	0.5	31	46	139	6.66	< 10	1	0.10	< 10	0.98	1045
0+00 3+00E	201 202	< 5	0.2	2.81	24	50	< 0.5	< 2	1.36	0.5	20	35	95	5.98	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.69	325
0+00 4+00E	201 202	< 5	0.2	2.40	18	80	0.5	< 2	0.77	2.0	34	40	58	5.93	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.60	1805
0+00 5+00E	201 202	10	< 0.2	3.19	40	210	0.5	< 2	1.10	1.0	44	46	140	6.21	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.79	2400
0+00 1+00W	201 202	70	1.2	2.25	66	50	0.5	< 2	2.34	3.0	25	37	1570	5.53	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.90	720
0+00 2+00W	201 202	25	< 0.2	2.68	30	90	< 0.5	< 2	1.97	0.5	32	46	413	5.95	< 10	< 1	0.08	< 10	1.18	1405
0+00 3+00W	201 202	30	< 0.2	1.80	6	60	< 0.5	< 2	2.62	0.5	17	32	327	3.01	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.80	325
0+00 4+00W	201 202	20	< 0.2	1.99	22	80	< 0.5	< 2	2.80	0.5	15	32	156	3.72	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.91	810
0+00 5+00W	201 202	20	1.0	3.47	34	80	0.5	< 2	1.25	1.5	32	72	233	5.99	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.32	1670
2+00N 1+00E	201 202	< 5	0.4	0.15	< 2	10	< 0.5	< 2	5.39	0.5	1	4	830	0.26	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.18	140
2+00N 2+00E	201 202	20	< 0.2	2.77	40	70	< 0.5	< 2	1.86	0.5	18	40	348	5.20	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.79	505
2+00N 3+00E	201 202	20	0.2	2.24	12	60	0.5	< 2	2.50	< 0.5	14	31	333	4.29	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.52	260
2+00N 4+00E	201 202	10	0.2	2.65	40	90	0.5	< 2	1.81	0.5	31	42	246	5.03	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.65	975
2+00N 5+00E	201 202	< 5	0.6	3.31	32	130	0.5	< 2	1.29	1.5	30	47	822	5.65	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.83	1230
2+00N 1+00W	201 202	15	0.4	3.37	24	70	0.5	< 2	1.52	0.5	29	48	159	6.01	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.87	785
2+00N 3+00W	201 202	15	0.2	2.72	18	80	< 0.5	< 2	2.21	0.5	18	43	243	4.70	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.09	755
2+00N 4+00W	201 202	10	0.6	2.61	32	70	< 0.5	< 2	2.92	< 0.5	12	32	175	3.77	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.99	485
2+00N 5+00W	201 202	< 5	0.2	3.93	20	120	0.5	< 2	1.16	< 0.5	27	48	110	6.14	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	0.96	1025
4+00N 2+00E	201 202	not/ass	0.2	3.79	24	70	< 0.5	< 2	1.24	< 0.5	25	54	120	5.90	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	0.96	580
4+00N 3+00E	201 202	5	0.2	3.24	20	90	0.5	< 2	1.56	< 0.5	20	47	420	5.21	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.90	675
4+00N 4+00E	201 202	< 5	0.6	2.03	36	80	0.5	< 2	1.61	2.5	25	38	383	4.12	< 10	< 1	0.11	< 10	0.47	1580
4+00N 1+00W	201 202	10	0.2	2.61	22	70	< 0.5	< 2	2.11	1.0	19	38	232	5.09	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.85	675
4+00N 2+00W	201 202	5	0.2	2.95	12	70	< 0.5	< 2	1.43	1.5	22	45	71	5.46	< 10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.78	740
4+00N 3+00W	201 202	10	0.6	2.65	14	110	0.5	< 2	2.21	< 0.5	14	35	223	4.28	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.81	515
4+00N 5+00W	201 202	< 5	0.4	3.77	12	180	0.5	< 2	1.10	< 0.5	26	51	102	5.42	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.90	1475
5+00N 1+00E	201 202	25	< 0.2	2.21	22	60	< 0.5	< 2	1.53	< 0.5	17	43	539	5.11	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.10	445
5+00N 2+00E	201 202	< 5	0.2	2.73	44	50	0.5	< 2	1.31	1.0	28	46	524	5.33	< 10	< 1	0.04	< 10	0.76	405
5+00N 3+00E	201 202	15	< 0.2	1.92	46	50	< 0.5	< 2	2.11	< 0.5	13	38	394	4.45	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.81	410
5+00N 4+00E	201 202	< 5	0.2	2.63	56	40	< 0.5	< 2	1.65	7.0	38	120	221	4.50	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.12	650
5+00N 5+00E	201 202	< 5	0.2	2.77	130	40	0.5	< 2	0.99	< 0.5	76	89	349	6.59	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	1.13	680
5+00N 0+00	201 202	< 5	< 0.2	3.15	10	70	< 0.5	< 2	1.33	1.0	18	43	58	5.30	< 10	< 1	0.13	< 10	0.65	370
5+00N 2+00W	201 202	15	0.2	2.84	70	80	< 0.5	< 2	2.25	0.5	15	46	292	4.98	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.22	545

CERTIFICATION:



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
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To: ERIN VENTURES
ATTN: WILL THOMPSON C/O BOB KELLER
BOX 605
DEASE LAKE, BC
V0C 1L0

Page Number : 1-8
Total Pages : 2
Certificate Date: 02-SEP-96
Invoice No. : 19629538
P.O. Number :
Account : NYY

Project :
Comments: ATTN:WILL THOMPSON CC:MANI CHOPRA

New from soils

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9629538

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
0+00N 0+00	201	202	5 < 0.01		33	640	26	< 2	8	45	0.16	< 10	< 10	169	< 10	482
1+00N 0+00	201	202	4 < 0.01		101	1390	6	< 2	2	72	0.04	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	624
2+00N 0+00	201	202	2 < 0.01		29	1470	2	< 2	1	76	0.05	< 10	< 10	37	< 10	92
3+00N 0+00	201	202	4 < 0.01		53	540	8	< 2	11	62	0.13	< 10	< 10	139	< 10	212
4+00N 0+00	201	202	4 < 0.01		68	1280	8	< 2	24	75	0.08	< 10	< 10	127	< 10	104
5+00N 0+00	201	202	3 < 0.01		56	1500	< 2	< 2	< 1	85	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	13	< 10	26
6+00N 0+00E	201	202	5 < 0.01		27	330	16	< 2	5	32	0.13	< 10	< 10	166	< 10	160
0+00 1+00E	201	202	5 < 0.01		42	870	38	< 2	7	38	0.13	< 10	< 10	166	< 10	846
0+00 2+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		34	730	14	< 2	10	43	0.16	< 10	< 10	166	< 10	286
0+00 3+00E	201	202	5 < 0.01		27	410	14	< 2	7	39	0.10	< 10	< 10	158	< 10	162
0+00 4+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		29	790	12	< 2	5	27	0.16	< 10	< 10	144	< 10	478
0+00 5+00E	201	202	5 < 0.01		37	1450	12	< 2	8	62	0.10	< 10	< 10	153	< 10	306
0+00 1+00W	201	202	5 < 0.01		63	1160	22	< 2	12	62	0.11	< 10	< 10	136	< 10	1270
0+00 2+00W	201	202	5 < 0.01		56	1110	18	< 2	11	94	0.12	< 10	< 10	180	< 10	244
0+00 3+00W	201	202	3 < 0.01		25	1060	10	< 2	7	74	0.08	< 10	< 10	105	< 10	116
0+00 4+00W	201	202	3 < 0.01		22	1110	8	< 2	7	92	0.08	< 10	< 10	108	< 10	168
0+00 5+00W	201	202	4 < 0.01		52	970	20	< 2	10	56	0.14	< 10	< 10	160	< 10	276
2+00N 1+00E	201	202	1 < 0.01		92	900	< 2	< 2	< 1	73	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	11	< 10	32
2+00N 2+00E	201	202	5 < 0.01		37	350	10	< 2	9	51	0.13	< 10	< 10	125	< 10	306
2+00N 3+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		77	560	10	< 2	6	52	0.11	< 10	< 10	106	< 10	120
2+00N 4+00E	201	202	7 < 0.01		35	550	10	< 2	7	48	0.16	< 10	< 10	124	< 10	206
2+00N 5+00E	201	202	6 < 0.01		85	710	10	< 2	11	39	0.12	< 10	< 10	144	< 10	266
2+00N 1+00W	201	202	4 < 0.01		30	350	22	< 2	9	49	0.13	< 10	< 10	166	< 10	172
2+00N 3+00W	201	202	4 < 0.01		30	690	10	< 2	10	76	0.12	< 10	< 10	141	< 10	180
2+00N 4+00W	201	202	3 < 0.06		18	1370	6	< 2	8	104	0.11	< 10	< 10	111	< 10	106
2+00N 5+00W	201	202	4 < 0.01		35	940	22	< 2	8	63	0.19	< 10	< 10	167	< 10	232
4+00N 2+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		34	450	14	< 2	8	62	0.14	< 10	< 10	174	< 10	106
4+00N 3+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		91	490	12	< 2	10	47	0.17	< 10	< 10	131	< 10	270
4+00N 4+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		80	570	8	< 2	5	40	0.14	< 10	< 10	88	< 10	294
4+00N 1+00W	201	202	4 < 0.01		36	610	16	< 2	9	59	0.12	< 10	< 10	130	< 10	302
4+00N 2+00W	201	202	3 < 0.01		24	340	16	< 2	7	47	0.14	< 10	< 10	128	< 10	342
4+00N 3+00W	201	202	3 < 0.01		29	940	4	< 2	8	69	0.14	< 10	< 10	124	< 10	154
4+00N 5+00W	201	202	4 < 0.01		34	670	14	< 2	8	58	0.15	< 10	< 10	153	< 10	180
5+00N 1+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		44	980	6	< 2	10	48	0.12	< 10	< 10	123	< 10	142
5+00N 2+00E	201	202	5 < 0.01		95	370	16	< 2	7	32	0.16	< 10	< 10	127	< 10	306
5+00N 3+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		49	820	8	< 2	7	58	0.07	< 10	< 10	131	< 10	144
5+00N 4+00E	201	202	4 < 0.01		157	390	6	< 2	5	36	0.16	< 10	< 10	86	< 10	1045
5+00N 5+00E	201	202	8 < 0.01		53	670	28	< 2	6	46	0.10	< 10	< 10	164	< 10	146
5+00N 0+00	201	202	5 < 0.01		22	420	16	< 2	5	53	0.14	< 10	< 10	164	< 10	208
5+00N 2+00W	201	202	3 < 0.01		32	960	8	< 2	10	82	0.13	< 10	< 10	143	< 10	256

CERTIFICATION:



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

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Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 09-SEP-98
Invoice No. : I9630220
P.O. Number :
Account : NYY

Project:
Comments: ATTN: WILL THOMPSON CC: MANI CHOPRA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9630220

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au g/t FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
DC-96-1 30'-40'	205 226	0.010	0.2	3.83	18	50	< 0.5	< 2	2.85	0.5	31	32	310	3.97	< 10	< 1	0.12	< 10	0.71	640
DC-96-1 40'-50'	205 226	0.010	0.6	2.56	60	40	< 0.5	< 2	2.18	1.0	19	29	221	3.11	< 10	< 1	0.10	< 10	0.82	720
DC-96-1 50'-65'	205 226	< 0.005	< 0.2	4.83	10	80	< 0.5	< 2	3.18	< 0.5	16	28	148	3.20	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	0.82	575

core top of hole - hole not completed was planned to 300'
fractured and site

CERTIFICATION: _____



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

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 Total Pages : 1
 Certificate Date: 02-SEP-96
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Project :
 Comments: ATTN: WILL THOMPSON CC: MANI CHOPRA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A9629541

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn
		FA+AA	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
2a 1E	205 226	10	0.2	2.44	6	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	5.78	< 0.5	12	100	965	5.02	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.88	770
W-1 0-12	205 226	25	1.0	2.63	8	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	2.28	< 0.5	7	113	1765	6.91	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	1.00	670
W-2 12-24	205 226	15	< 0.2	1.81	6	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	2.80	< 0.5	6	112	672	5.21	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	0.64	475

→ Rock samples on new small grid.
 Fractured andesite

CERTIFICATION: _____

15.0 Qualifications of the Author.

I, William H. Thompson of 857 Fern Road East, Qualicum Beach B.C. V9K 1M3. Telephone (250) 752-9373. Certify that:


I have worked in the Mineral Exploration and Mining industry for at least 17 years.

I have practiced as a Geologist, and a Mining Consultant on both underground and on surface exploration, and production projects.

This report is based on a review of much of the available data, and I personally supervised the 1996 field season.

I was paid by Erin Ventures to Conduct the 1996 field season and I am a Director of Erin Ventures Inc.

I consent to the use of this report by Erin Ventures Inc. for a prospectus or to use for the purpose of filing assessment on the Cop Claims.

Signed: 
William H Thompson.

April 14, 1997.

16.0

Virgina Kuran
Report
1996

**SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
COP 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS
ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**NTS 104J/4
Latitude: 58° 13' North
Longitude: 131° 46' West**

For

**497281 B.C. Ltd.
580 Metropolitan Place
10303 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3N6**



By

Virginia M. Kuran, B.Sc., P. Geo.

**KURAN EXPLORATION LTD.
25630 Bosonworth Ave. RR#1
Maple Ridge, B.C.
V2X 7E6**

January 15, 1996

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APPENDICES

Appendix I Chronological List of References

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SUMMARY

The Cop 1-4 mineral claims, optioned by 497281 B.C. Ltd., are located 45 km northwest of Telegraph Creek, B.C. The claims lay within the Intermontaine Belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanics, tuffs and sediments which have been intruded by granodiorite and monzonitic stocks of Lower Jurassic to Triassic age.

Past exploration programs on the Cop 1-4 claims have outlined extensive porphyry style fracture controlled copper mineralization hosted by diorite and andesite. Trenching on the Dick Creek showing returned 0.41% Cu and low gold values over 179 metres. Diamond drilling on the Copper Creek showing has returned 143 feet of 0.485% Cu with low gold values (including 4.5 feet of 0.13 oz/ton Au and 2.6% Cu).

Geochemical, geophysical and geological surveying adjacent to these showings has outlined two untested targets of coincident copper-gold soil anomalies with coincident I.P. anomalies at the East Dick Creek target and immediately north of the Dick Creek showing. At the Tin can showing, coincident lead-zinc soil anomalies with stratabound lead-zinc mineralization requires further testing. The Cop 1-4 claims were flown by helicopterborne geophysical survey which outlined 12 groups of electromagnetic conductors yet to be explored.

Further work is recommended to follow-up these untested exploration targets including geological, geochemical and geophysical surveying followed by drilling.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Company 497281 B.C. Ltd. has acquired an option from Paul Sorbara and Malcolm Bell to earn a 60% interest in the Cop 1-4 mineral claims situated in the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia (Fig. 2).

The general area in which the Cop 1-4 claims are situated in was extensively explored for large scale copper deposits in intrusive rocks and contact areas from the mid-1950's to the early 1970's by numerous companies. The Cop 1-4 claims under option to Company 497281 B.C. Ltd. contain two extensive areas of known copper mineralization. Although the area's potential for hosting precious metals and lead-zinc was recognized at that time, exploration efforts were concentrated on searching for copper due to prevailing metal prices and very little attention was paid to significant lead-zinc geochemical anomalies outlined on the claims or gold values obtained in rock and drill core samples. Work completed in the 1980's and most recently in 1991 by Golden Ring Resources Ltd. focused on not only the copper potential of the claims, but the potential for the claims to host copper-gold porphyry mineralization and lead-zinc mineralization hosted by the volcanic and sedimentary rocks underlying the claims.

The writer examined the Cop 1-4 claims during the 1991 exploration program in the vicinity of the Copper Creek showing. To the best of the writer's knowledge, no field exploration work has been completed on the Cop 1-4 claims since August, 1991.



PROFESSIONAL
 PROVINCE OF
 V. M. KURAN
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 GEOSCIENTIST



497281 BC Ltd

Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
 Atlin Mining Division
 Property Location Map
 Scale: as shown | Date: 15 Jan 96 | NTS: 104J
 KURAN EXPLORATION LTD. | Figure: 1

This report is intended to summarize existing data on the claims and recommends a continued exploration program and budget.

An extensive information base is available on the area underlying the Cop 1-4 claims (Appendix I - Chronological List of References) and reference must be made to these reports for detailed information on the claims. Reports in this list pertaining directly to the Cop 1-4 claims which are dated after August, 1991 summarize field exploration work completed up until August, 1991.

2.0 PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Cop 1-4 mineral claims are located in the Atlin Mining Division. The recorded owner of a 100% interest in the claims is Paul Sorbara. A verbal agreement between Paul Sorbara and Malcolm Bell exists sharing the ownership of these claims. Company 497281 B.C. Ltd. has acquired an option from Paul Sorbara and Malcolm Bell to earn a 60% interest in the Cop 1-4 mineral claims. The claim data is summarized below and claim boundaries are located in Fig. 2 of this report.

claim # 125279.

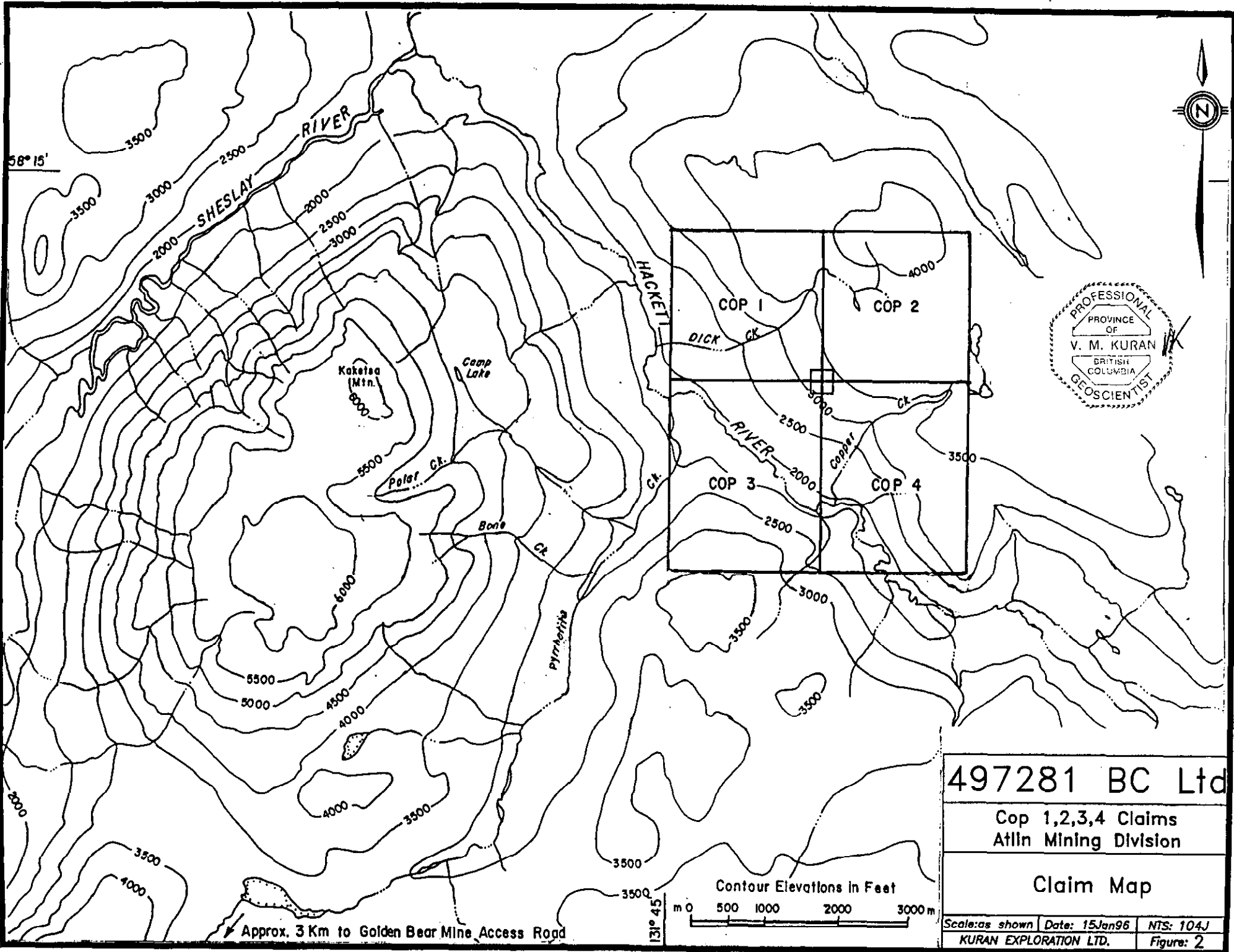
CLAIM NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
COP 1	16	203650	April 21, 1991	April 21, 1996
COP 2	16	203651	April 20, 1991	April 20, 1996
COP 3	20	203652	April 21, 1991	April 21, 1996
COP 4	20	203653	April 21, 1991	April 21, 1996

720

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Cop 1-4 claims are located 45 kilometres northwest of Telegraph Creek in northwestern British Columbia at 58° 13' north latitude and 131° 46' west longitude on NTS map sheet 104J/4 (Fig. 1). The claims are centred in the Hackett River valley to the southeast of its confluence with the Sheslay River.

Access to the claims is by fixed wing aircraft from Dease Lake, located 100 kilometres to the east-northeast, or from Telegraph Creek approximately 45 kilometres southeast of the claims to an airstrip at the Hackett-Sheslay River confluence. This airstrip is approximately 4 kilometres northwest of the Cop 1-4 claims and a series of four wheel drive and cat roads leading from the airstrip access the Cop 1 claim while the Cop 2-4 claims must be accessed by helicopter. The airstrip was constructed in 1972. During the 1991 exploration program, vegetation at the south and north ends of the air strip was cut which allowed access to the airstrip by DC-3 aircraft to mobilize the field crew and gear.



The Cop 1-4 claims can also be accessed by float equipped aircraft from Hatchau Lake immediately southeast of the claims. The mining road to the Golden Bear Mine from Telegraph Creek passes some 15 km southwest of the claims.

The topography of the claims varies from 600 metres elevation at the flat bottom of the Hackett River Valley in the southwest corner of the claims to moderately steep valley wall which then generally flattens into a plateau in the northeast corner of the claims with a few knobby hills reaching elevations of 1250 metres.

The claims occur in an area which generally has warm summers and cold winters with moderate to low precipitation compared to coastal areas. The average annual snowfall is 138.0 cm.

The Hackett River valley has been the scene of several forest fires. Only a few small groves of spruce, pine and cottonwood exist while the majority of the claims are covered by immature aspen. At higher elevations, forests are made up of small stunted trees. Water for camp use or drilling was available in side creeks in June 1991 when the writer visited the Cop claims.

4.0 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Copper Creek Showing located on the Cop 4 claim was reportedly discovered in 1937.

The first documented exploration in the area of the showing occurred in 1955 when Brikon Explorations Ltd. drilled four holes with an aggregate length of 149 metres to test the occurrence.

In 1964 Newmont Exploration carried out an airborne magnetometer survey over an area that is presently covered by the Cop 1-4 claims.

During the period of 1968 to 1973, Skyline Explorations Ltd. in conjunction with several joint venture partners, carried out grid geochemical sampling, ground geophysics (magnetics), geological mapping, and diamond drilling on the Copper Creek (6 holes, 1,050 metres) occurrence presently covered by the Cop 4 claim and Pyrrhotite Creek (9 holes, 1,097 metres) occurrence which is presently covered by the White Bear 1 mineral claim contiguous to the west of the Cop claims. The locations of these mineral occurrences is presented in Figure 4 of this report. The best drill intercept of the Copper Creek occurrence (DDH-1970-2) was 43.6 meters containing 0.49% copper. The best drill result at the Pyrrhotite Creek occurrence (DDH-72-8) was an intercept of 113 meters grading 0.35% copper. During this period an induced polarization geophysical survey was also conducted over the Pyrrhotite Creek showing area.

During 1976 and 1977 United Cambridge Mines Ltd. carried out geological and geochemical survey work in the Dick Creek showing area held by the Cop 1 claim.

An extensive follow-up program of 10 km of bulldozer trenching and road construction was carried out as well. The best mineralization encountered in trenching contained 0.42 % copper over 179 meters.

In 1979 Utah Mines Ltd. carried out linecutting, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying (magnetics, I.P.) immediately south of the Cop 3 and 4 claims.

Further evaluation of the area between the Dick and Copper Creek mineral occurrences was carried out in 1980 by United Cambridge Mines and this program included soil geochemistry and an I.P. geophysical survey. Further geological mapping and geochemical sampling was carried out by United Cambridge in this area during 1983 and 1984. A coincident gold-in-soil and IP anomaly was outlined between the Copper and Dick Creek occurrences. An IP anomaly with scattered gold-in soil values was outlined to the north of the Dick Creek occurrence. These anomalies are presently covered by the Cop 1 and 2 claims.

Between 1987 and 1989 United Cambridge Mines Ltd. shifted their exploration work to the immediate south of the Cop mineral claims in the area in which Utah had worked in 1979. Work included airborne geophysical surveys (magnetics, VLF), geochemical sampling and geological mapping.

In 1991 Golden Ring Resources Ltd. commissioned Aerodat Limited to carry out 870 line-kilometres of airborne geophysics over 22 claims (including the area presently covered by the Cop 1-4 claims). A data compilation of results of previous exploration programs within the project area was also carried out.

Follow-up work in the vicinity of the gold-in-soil with coincident I.P. anomaly which United Cambridge outlined in 1983-1984 between Dick Creek and Copper Creek occurrences was carried out by Golden Ring Resources. This work confirmed the presence and importance of this anomaly.

A small ground follow-up program to evaluate the airborne anomalies and known mineral occurrences was also undertaken until the program was cancelled due to a lack of funds to continue the project.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional area was mapped by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources of B.C. and presented in Open File 707, 1971 and by the Geological Survey of Canada (Map 21-1962) Dease Lake at 1 Inch = 4 miles. The GSC mapping for this area is presented in Figure 3 of this report.

The Hackett River area, in which the Cop 1-4 claims occur, lays within the Intermontaine Belt.

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate and assumed)
- Limit of geological mapping
- Dodging (inclined, vertical)
- Dodging (direction of dip known, upper side of bed unknown)
- Substantly, geologically, (inclined, vertical)
- Anticline
- Syncline
- Syncline (over-turned)
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Fossil locality
- Glacial striae

- Geology by H. Gabrielsen and J.G. Brother, 1956 and 1961, E.F. Rusk, 1958, and Officers of Geological Survey of Canada: "Operative Bluffs", 1954
- Cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967
- Road, dry weather
- Trail
- Horizontal control point
- Intermittent stream
- Marsh
- Clamber
- Contours (interval 500 feet)
- Height in feet above mean sea-level



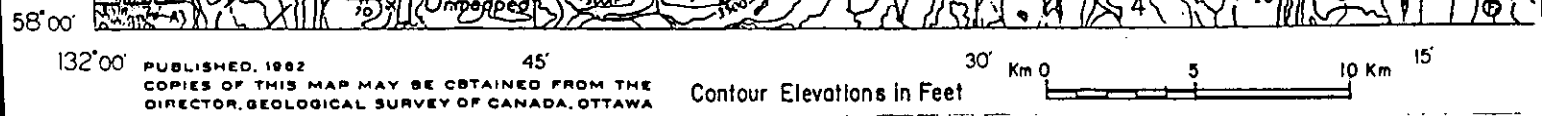
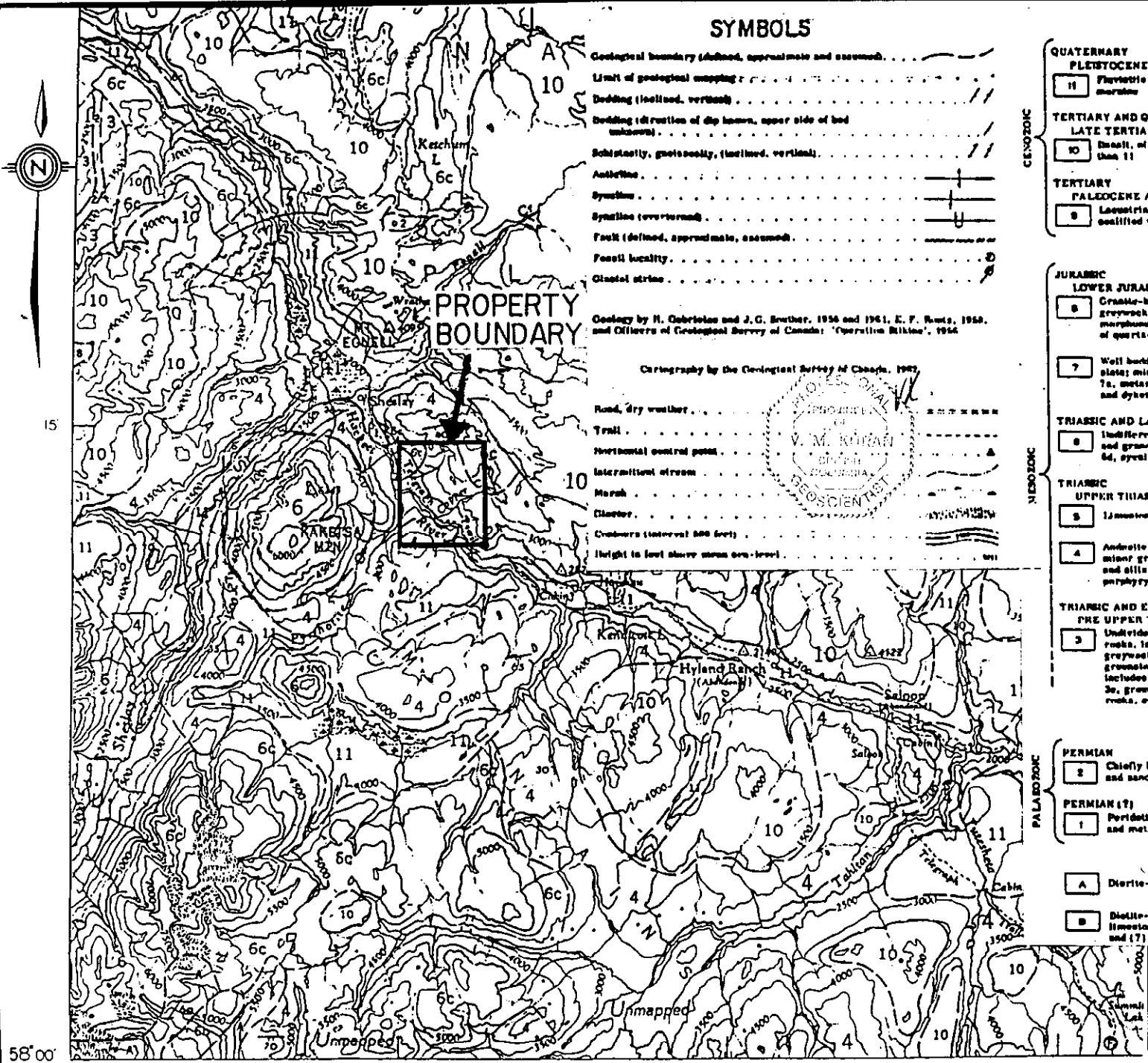
LEGEND

- QUATERNARY**
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
 11 Fluvialite gravel, sand, and silt; glacial outwash; till and slope moraine
- TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY**
LATE TERTIARY AND PLIOCENE
 10 Small, micritic basalt; minor trachyte and rhyolite; in part younger than 11
- TERTIARY**
PALEOCENE AND (?) LATER
 9 Lacustrine sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, and tuff; contains fossilified wood and thin coal seams
- JURASSIC**
LOWER JURASSIC
 8 Crinoid-stemmed conglomerate, chert-pebble conglomerate, greywacke, quartzite sandstone, siltstone and shale; Aa, metamorphosed equivalents of A and including abundant silt and dykes of quartz-feldspar porphyry
- 7 Well bedded greywacke, graded siltstone and silty sandstone, slate; minor volcanic sandstone and pebbly mudstone; 7a, metamorphosed equivalents of 7 and including abundant silt and dykes of quartz-feldspar porphyry
- TRIASSIC AND LATER**
 6 Un differentiated granitic rocks, mainly granodiorite; 6a, granite and granodiorite; 6b, quartz monzonite; 6c, diorite and monzonite; 6d, gneiss; 6e, diorite and gabbro
- TRIASSIC**
UPPER TRIASSIC
 5 Limestone; minor sandstone, argillite, and chert
- 4 Andesite, basalt, tuff, breccia, volcanic sandstone and conglomerate; minor greywacke, argillite, and shale; many small siltstone, dykes, and silt of porphyritic sandstone and basalt; 4a, andesite and basalt porphyry
- TRIASSIC AND EARLIER**
PRE UPPER TRIASSIC
 3 Undivided, fine-grained clastic sediment and intercalated volcanic rocks, largely altered to greenstone and phyllite; chert, Jasper, greywacke, and limestone; 3a, chert, slate, argillite, greywacke, greenstone, and limestone; mainly pre-Permian but probably includes younger rocks; 3b, mainly greenstone; see uncertain; 3c, greenstone, Jasper, slate, chert, greywacke, fine-grained clastic rocks, conglomerate; mainly post-Permian, in part older than 2
- PERMIAN**
 2 Chiefly limestone and dolomitic limestone; minor chert, argillite, and sandy limestone; may locally include limestone older than 2
- PERMIAN (?)**
 1 Peridotite, serpentinite, and small irregular bodies of meta-diorite and meta-gabbro; age uncertain, may be pre-Permian or Triassic
- METAMORPHIC ROCKS**
 A Diorite-gneiss, amphibolite, migmatite
 B Diorite-monzonite-quartz gneiss and schist; minor crystalline limestone, greenstone, and quartzite; probably Devon-Mississippian and (?) Pennsylvanian

CENOZOIC

MESOZOIC

PALAEOZOIC



497281 BC Ltd

Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
 Allin Mining Division
 Regional Geology

Scale: as shown Date: 15 Jan 96 NTS: 104J
 KURAN EXPLORATION LTD. Figure: 3

PUBLISHED, 1962
 COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE
 DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

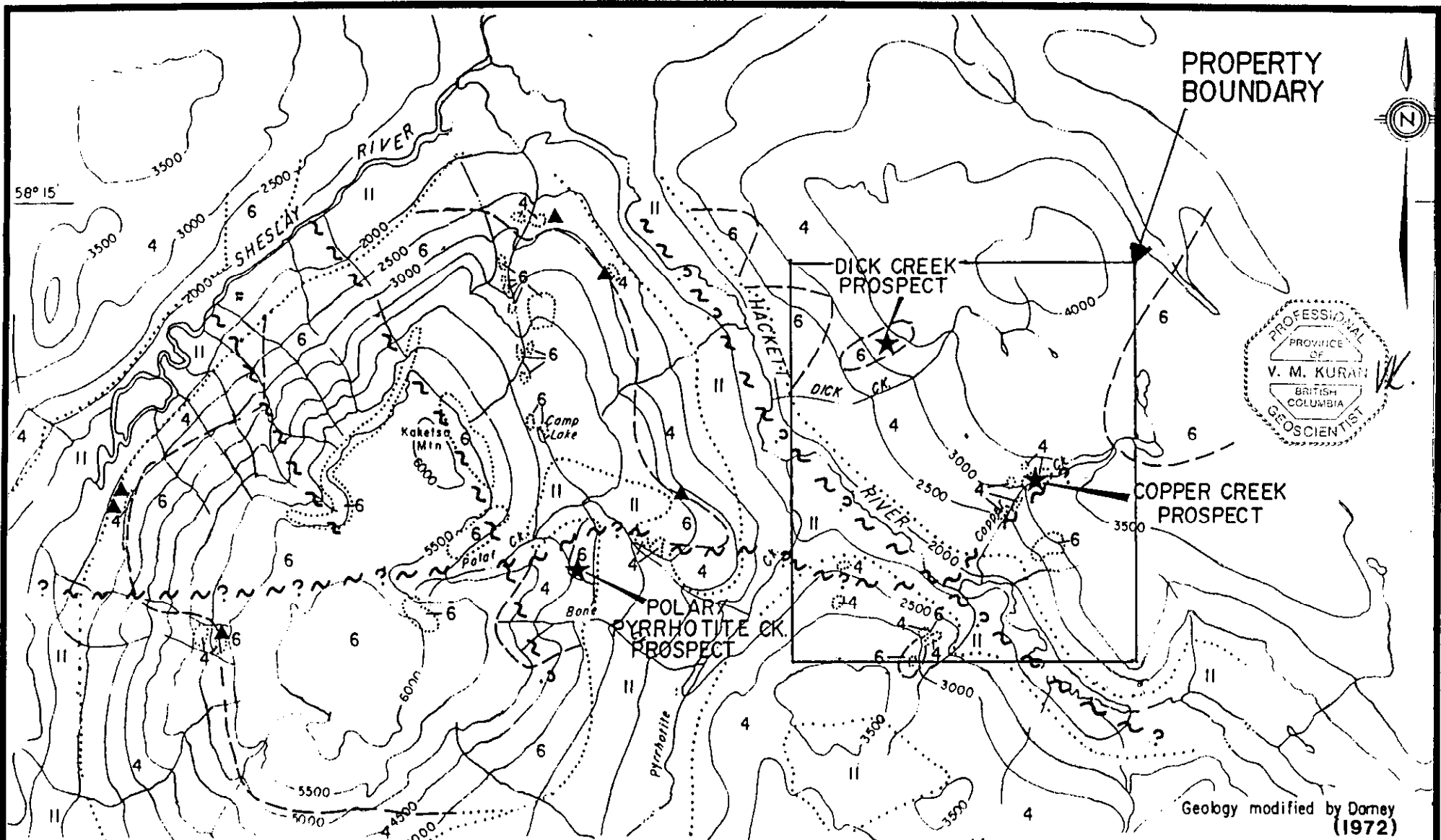
The area is underlain by a broad belt of Upper Triassic intermediate volcanic andesites, tuffaceous andesites and tuffs with members of clastic sediments. These volcanics and sediments have been locally intruded by granodiorite and monzonitic stocks of Lower Jurassic to Triassic age.

A thick sequence of basalts covered the area during Tertiary time; however, subsequent glaciation and erosion has removed these basalts from the Hackett River valley and much of the surrounding area, which has exposed the older volcanics and intrusions.

6.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The simplified geology and locations of mineral occurrences of the local area surrounding the Cop 1-4 mineral claims by Darney (January, 1972) is presented in Figure 4 of this report.

The area is underlain by andesitic volcanic flows, tuffs, conglomerates and minor greywacke, argillite and shale which have been intruded by rocks of generally dioritic composition and presumed Upper Triassic age. Mount Kaketsa in the west of the area and the highlands on the east side of the area are underlain by diorite. The east and west flanks of the Hackett River Valley in the central portion of the local area are underlain by andesite and related tuffaceous and sedimentary rocks.



LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- | |
|----|
| 11 |
|----|

 PLEISTOCENE & RECENT
 FLUVIATILE GRAVEL, SAND + SILT;
 GLACIAL OUTWASH
- | |
|---|
| 6 |
|---|

 TRIASSIC & LATER
 GRANITIC ROCKS, MAINLY MONZONITE-
 GRANODIORITE
- | |
|---|
| 4 |
|---|

 UPPER TRIASSIC
 MAINLY DARK GREEN PORPHYRITIC
 ANDESITE WITH INTERBEDDED TUFF
 4a: ANDESITE WITH INTERBEDDED VOLCANIC
 SANDSTONE TUFF, CONGLOMERATE & MINOR
 GREYWACKE, ARGILLITE & SHALE

- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, APPROX.
- OVERBURDEN LIMITS
- FAULT

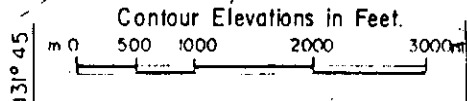
- MAIN SHOWINGS
- Cu SHOWINGS

AFTER G.S.C. MAP 21-1962

497281 BC Ltd

Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
 Atlin Mining Division

Local Geology
 and Mineralization



Scale: as shown Date: 15 Jan 96 NTS: 104J
 KURAN EXPLORATION LTD. Figure: 4

Airphoto linears and topographic expressions appear to indicate moderate block faulting has occurred in the Kaketsa Mountain area.

The Hackett River and tributaries of the Sheslay River and Hackett River appear to indicate a northwest-southeast fracture system.

Northeast-trending fractures are less evident, but the drainages of Pyrrhotite Creek, Dick Creek and Copper Creek appear to be controlled by them.

The three main mineral showings in the local area are referred to as Pyrrhotite/Polar Creek, Dick Creek, and Copper Creek. Pyrrhotite Creek occurs on the west side of the Hackett River while the Dick Creek and Copper Creek occur on the east side of the Hackett River. All of these copper occurrences have mineralization which is related to fractures. The Dick Creek occurrence is hosted by diorite, the other two are hosted by andesite flows. Several other minor copper mineral occurrences are reported and their locations are presented in Figure 4 of this report.

A possibly stratabound lead-zinc occurrence referred to as the Tin Can showing is hosted by tuffaceous rocks and is located 1 km southeast of the Copper Creek showing.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY, STRUCTURE AND ALTERATION

The simplified geology of the property is presented in Figure 5 of this report.

7.1 Copper Creek Area

A comprehensive discussion of the geology of the Copper Creek area by Gutrath (1969) is given in his Report on Geochemical and Geological Surveys of the GO Claim Group (June 1 to August 15, 1969):

"Volcanics

The GO claim group is underlain by highly fractured, altered Triassic volcanics and interbedded related sediments.

The volcanics range in composition from rhyolite to basalt, with andesitic varieties dominating.

A fine bedding-banding is commonly found in both the andesitic and rhyolitic rocks indicating that they are waterlain sediments derived from what was probably an active volcanic terrain.

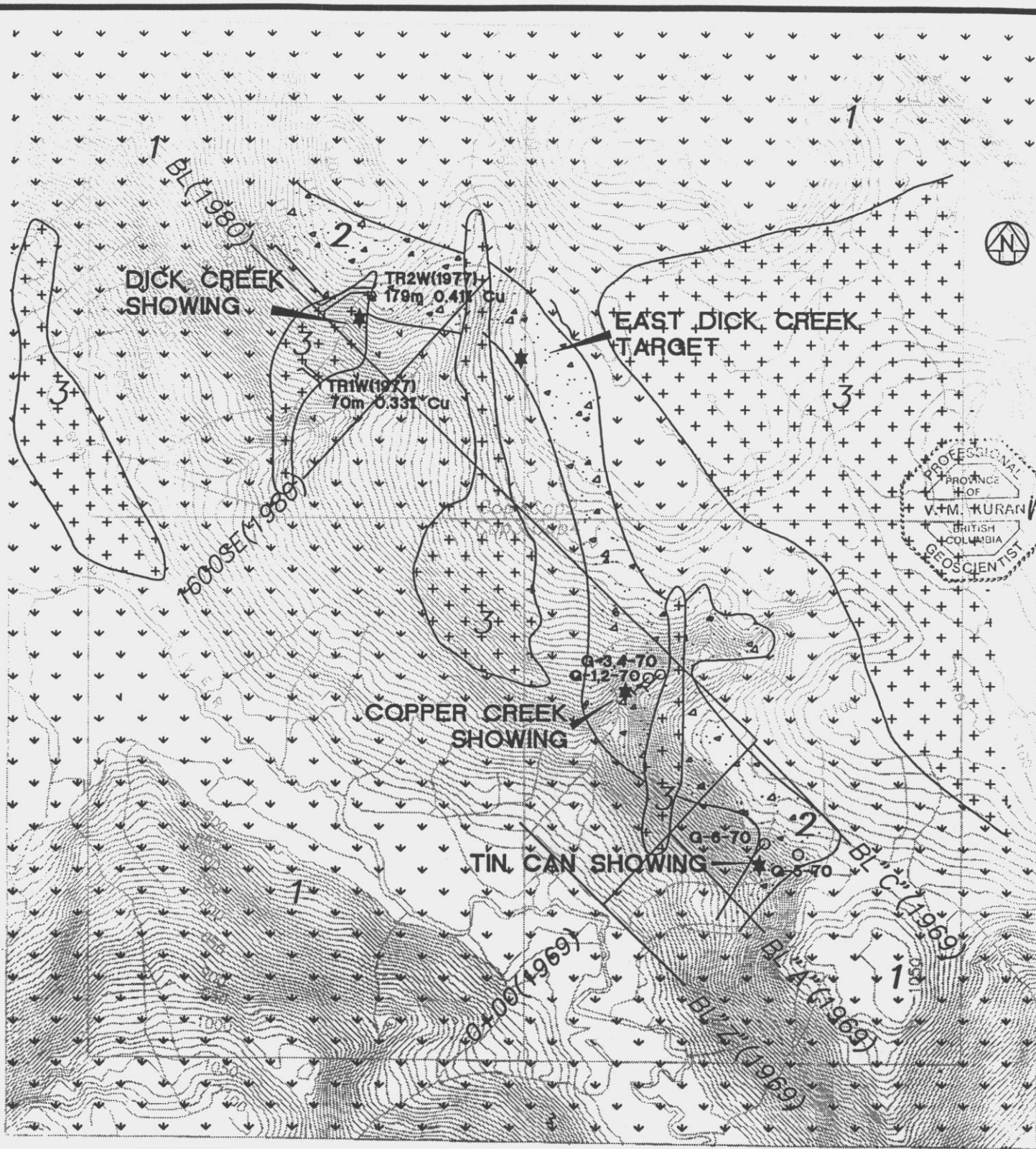
Massive sections of andesite porphyry occur with the finely bedded volcanic sediments. Some of these sections may be flows or intrusives but in the writers' opinion, the majority of these andesitic rocks are welded crystal tuffs that have been weakly dioritized.

Intrusives

There are a number of Jurassic stocks and dykes intruding the layered volcanic sequence.

The largest intrusive is of monzonite composition and outcrops along the northwest and northerly side of the GO claim group.

A number of large monzonite-syenite dykes, up to 400 feet wide outcrop along the northwest side of Copper Creek in a northwesterly direction.



LEGEND

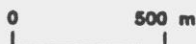
- Triassic and Later
Granodiorite, Syenite, Hornblend Diorite
- Upper Triassic
Volcanic Breccia, Tuff Breccia,
Agglomerate, Chert Breccia
Fine Grained Tuff, Cherty Tuff
Banded Tuff, Siltstone, Greywacke
Coarse Tuff, Chert
- Porphyritic Andesite, Augite Basalt
Undifferentiated Volcanics, commonly
dark green-grey locally feldspathic
or fine grained, Rhyolite

Symbol List

- Drill Hole
Inclined, vertical
- Trench
- Geological Contact

contour interval
in metres

Scale



497281 BC Ltd

**Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
Atlin Mining Division**

**Simplified Property Geology
Drill Hole Locations
Trench Locations**

Scale: as shown	Date: 15Jan96	NTS: 104J
KURAN EXPLORATION LTD.		Figure: 5

A number of small dykes and sills, ranging from 10 feet to 20 feet wide, cut the volcanics in the vicinity of the copper mineralized zone.

These dykes are fine to medium grained, massive, fresh, and have not undergone the intense fracturing and alteration so prevalent in the volcanic sequence.

Coarse, euhedral hornblende laths are randomly orientated in a fine to medium grained groundmass composed primarily of K-feldspar, lesser amounts of plagioclase, and little or no quartz.

A few basaltic dykes have been recognized in the vicinity of the copper mineralized zone. However, the andesitic and basaltic dykes are difficult to distinguish from the altered, layered volcanic rocks of similar composition. It is possible that more detailed mapping would identify a great many more basic dykes.

Structure

The most dominant features are the related and irregular fracturing, shearing, and faulting in the vicinity of the copper mineralized zone. The zone appears to have an overall north-south trend but there are no apparent major structural controls.

There appears to be at least two shearing-fault trends; one in a northeasterly direction with an indefinite dip, and one in a northwesterly direction with a steep to 50° northeast dip.

The bedding and banding is usually obscured by the intense fracturing, shearing, and surface weathering. Bedding attitudes were recorded only if actual banding could be seen on a freshly broken surface.

Alteration

The weathered surface of the fractured, pyritic volcanics is coated by a reddish-brown limonitic alteration material. Epidote, actinolite, chlorite, and some garnet alteration is found in close association with the copper mineralization in the main mineralized zone. It would appear that the original volcanic sediments in this area were slightly limy resulting in the formation of skarn minerals when they were cut by basic dykes. The slight excess of lime in this area may also account for, or at least assisted in the weak serpentinization of the more basic rocks."

7.2 Dick Creek Area

Gutrath's work at Copper Creek is supported by Lisle and Seraphim (1977) noted that in the vicinity of Dick Creek the volcanic and sedimentary rocks have been intruded by a massive dyke or stock ranging in composition from diorite to quartz diorite with an exposed width of about 400 metres. Copper mineralization occurs in and around the outer margins of this dyke or stock.

Trenching at Dick Creek exposed augite andesite to be overlain by fine grained locally porphyritic andesite containing a few interbeds of sedimentary rocks. The andesite is overlain by predominantly tuff siltstone and chert with minor andesite. These sedimentary rocks were observed to be mainly concordant with the intrusion.

The Dick Creek mineralized zone trends northeast, parallel to the upper part of Dick Creek which follows a southwest lineament which may be a fault zone. A strong cluster of lineaments occurs on the upper west flank of Dick Creek where trenching has shown that these lineaments are caused by fault systems. Where these fault systems intersect, the rocks are strongly shattered.

Alteration surfaces of the Dick Creek mineralized zone is oxidized and highly weathered to a bright yellow to deep red; it is locally copper stained, green and blue. Argillic alteration is developed along some faults zones near the limits of the intrusion as well as sericite-quartz-pyrite in fractures.

Secondary potash feldspar only occurs in narrow, rare quartz aplite zones of up to a metre in width. Hematite stained feldspar was proposed as the cause of the pervasive pink alteration in fresh intrusions in the lower trenches. Fine grained biotite occurred erratically within the intrusion, but was more abundant in the northeast of the Dick Creek zone. To the north of the zone, strongly pyritized rocks were evident.

8.0 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION

8.1 Copper Creek

The following description of the mineralization at Copper Creek is presented by Gutrath (1969):

"Chalcopyrite, associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite, is the most important economic mineral. It is found disseminated and as irregular veinlets in the altered volcanics. Chalcopyrite is commonly found associated with epidote, actinolite, and chlorite alteration minerals, and with the weakly serpentized and chloritized basic volcanics. Chalcopyrite is found in the massive pyrrhotite lenses and has been found in float for approximately 500 feet up Copper Creek from the north end of the main mineralized zone.

Secondary azurite and malachite is found in close association with the chalcopyrite mineralization throughout the main mineralized copper zone. These minerals are commonly leached on surface or masked by limonitic material. However, on digging into the limonitic material it is common to find spectacular amounts of azurite and malachite.

Small amounts of galena and sphalerite are associated with the massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization.

From 2% to 5% of finely disseminated magnetite is associated with the chalcopyrite at the north end of the main mineralized zone.

From 2% to 10% pyrrhotite and pyrite is disseminated in the majority of the volcanic rocks exposed along Copper Creek.

Pyrrhotite, with smaller amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, occurs as massive lenses up to 3 feet wide and 12 feet long in the highly fractured and altered volcanics located to the southeast of the main copper mineralized zone. Massive mineralization has also been found in the outcrops on the west side of Copper Creek."

8.2 Dick Creek

Lisle and Seraphim's report dated November 14, 1977 describes the mineralization at Dick Creek:

"Chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite occur mainly in fractures and occasionally in quartz veinlets in intrusive and volcanic rocks in the upper trenches. These minerals also form minor disseminations in the intrusive rocks. Much of the copper mineralization in this area occurs as malachite, azurite or a black oxide, (tenorite?). Chalcopyrite, with magnetite, pyrite, and minor bornite in the lower trenches are disseminated mainly around the mafic minerals in the intrusion. Only minor amounts are evident on fractures. Chalcopyrite also occurs to a minor extent in adjoining fractured volcanic rocks, particularly where intrusive stringers are present.

Minor amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite occur with magnetite, epidote and orthoclase (?) in a highly fractured, but distinctly bedded sequence of tuff, siltstone, chert and interbedded flows on the east side of Dick Creek. This mineralization appears to be in part stratigraphically controlled."

8.3 Tin Can

The Tin Can showing was examined by Mosher (July, 1991). He observed that the showing is a possibly stratabound 2-3% lead-zinc occurrence hosted by tuffaceous rocks. Mineralization, controlled by fractures, is restricted to a vertical interval of 15 metres and appears to be of limited strike length.

9.0 SURFACE SAMPLING

9.1 COPPER CREEK

The following table of preliminary surface sampling on Copper Creek is presented by Gutrath:

Sample Number	Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ni (%)
S-1	Chip sample across 12' of weakly ser-pentized volcanics; chalcopryite and malachite	0.01	tr	0.25			
S-2	Chip sample across 55' of altered volcanics; some sections well mineralized with chalcopryite	0.01	0.01	0.35			
S-3	Weighted average of earlier chip sampling across 58.3' of main mineralized zone			1.15			

Sample Number	Description	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ni (%)
S-4	Representative sample of massive 2' wide lens of pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite	0.10	0.9	1.04	0.60	1.84	
S-5	Picked sample of chalcopyrite-actinolite float from talus slope	0.02	0.7	1.57			
S-6	Representative sample of massive pyrrhotite from float and in place	0.02	0.1	0.72	0.15		tr
S-7	25' chip sample	0.01	0.10	0.26			
S-8	25' chip sample	0.005	0.10	0.09			
S-9	5' chip sample	tr	0.04	0.44			
S-10	15' chip sample	0.005	0.28	1.2			
S-11	10' chip sample	0.005	0.10	0.26			
S-12	2' width chip sample	0.12	0.80	1.2	3.6		15.6

9.2 Dick Creek

Lisle and Seraphim (1977) report a weighted average grade of 0.417% Cu over 179 metres in Trench 2 west and 0.33% Cu over 70 metres in Trench 1 west.

Accompanying gold values ranged between 0.003 oz/ton to .01 oz/ton, while most of the gold values ranged between .003 to .005 oz/ton. The locations of these trenches is shown in Figure 5 of this report. These two trenches are located approximately 420 metres apart.

Copper results from trenching 300 to 400 metres further to the west provided lower, but measurable results in copper. Road cuts 300 metres to the north of Trench 3W indicated strongly pyritized cherts, tuffs and andesites.

10.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

The location of previous drill holes on the Cop 1-4 claims are presented in Figure 5 of this report. Darney and Ikona (1991) provide the following complete summary of drilling in the Copper Creek Area:

"The Copper Creek area has been drilled during two different time periods. The first of these were by Brikon in 1955 and 1956. The second drill program was conducted by Skyline for the Colorado Corporation in 1970.

Records and hole locations are not available for the Brikon drilling although the Annual Report for the Minister of Mines of B.C. show that two holes totalling 204' were drilled in 1955 and two holes totalling 286' were drilled in 1956. Drilling was most probably with standard rods of A size given the period in which this drilling took place. Dr. Sevensma states in his report of November 18, 1968 that core recovery was 35% and holes were stopped due to caving. He also states that copper was noted in all the recovered core with the highest assay being 1.15% Cu across 11 feet.

In the period April through June of 1970 Skyline Explorations drilled six holes in the Copper Creek area. Four of these were in the area of the original Copper Creek showing and two approximately 2,500' to the southeast of the Copper Creek showing apparently to test a molybdenum soil geochemical anomaly."

Sevensma (1971) presents sections for these six drill holes in the Copper Creek Area along with incomplete drill logs which cannot be meaningfully interpreted at this time. Copper and minor precious metal values are present in portions of the drill holes, but the most significant of these were in DDH G-2-70 which showed the following reported values.

Intercept (feet)	Length (feet)	Cu (%)
28 - 171 Including:	143	0.485
28 - 53	25	1.38
28 - 87	59	0.85
160 - 171	11	0.69

Gold and silver values were generally low except for a 4.5 foot intersection between 28' and 32.5' which assayed 0.13 oz/ton Au and 2.6% Cu. During the 1991 exploration program, the core from this drilling was located and this gold assay was confirmed. Mosher states (July, 1991) that the gold-rich portion of this hole is contained within a massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite lens.

11.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical soil sampling results for the Cop 1-4 claims are based on geochemical grids sampled by Skyline, United Cambridge and Golden Ring Resources. These grids have different locations, orientations, sample spacing and different elements were analyzed in each survey and cannot be directly correlated.

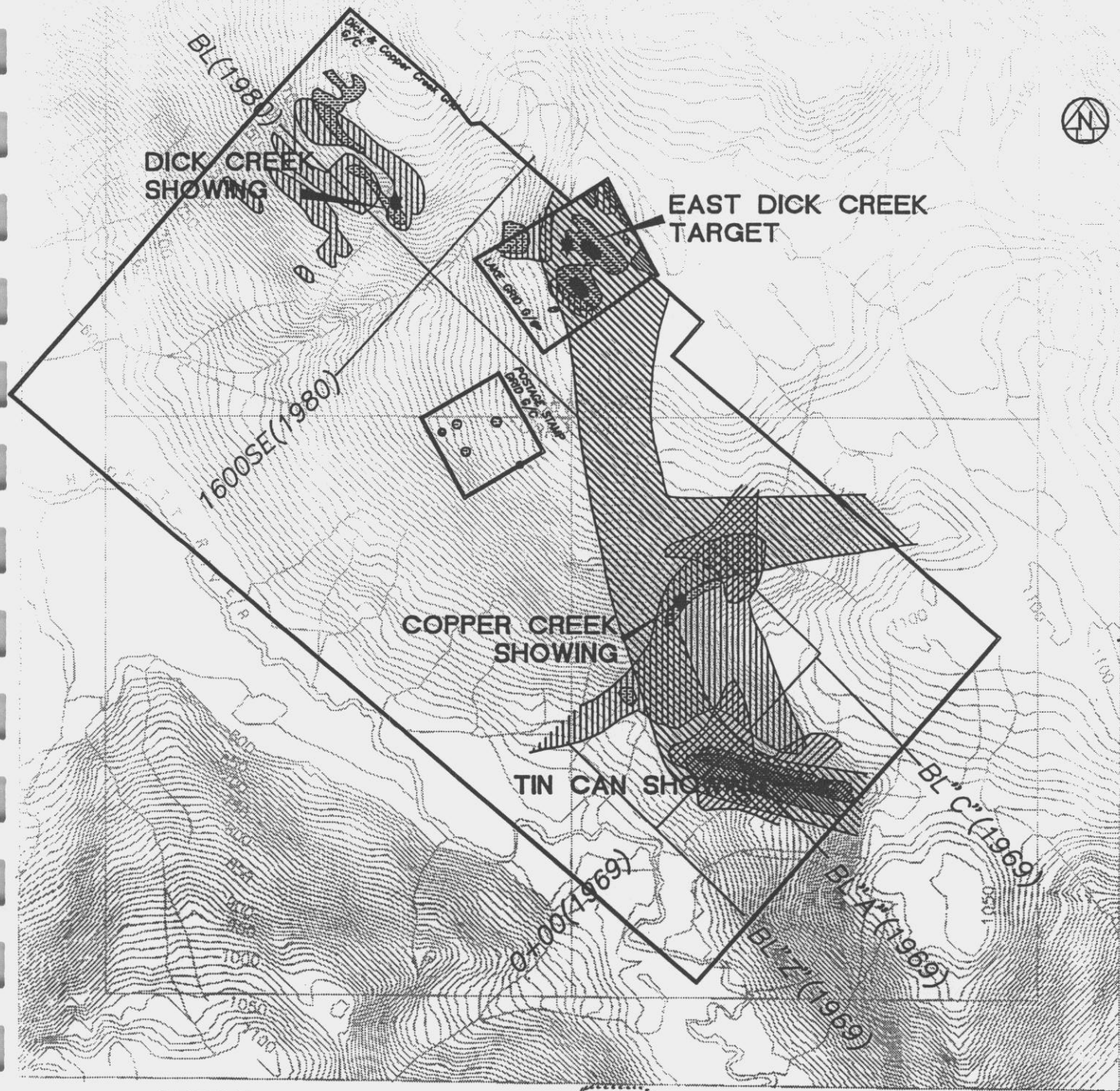
However results from the different generations of sampling support each other as they show similar broad area of anomalous results in several elements some of which are coincidental.

During the 1991 program a compilation of areas considered geochemically significant was produced and is presented in Figure 6 of this report. The base metal values are presented by contour lines except for the 500 ppm Zinc trend. This notation has been chosen by the author of this report as the values of greater than 500 ppm Zinc could not be contoured, but were numerous enough over a broad area that they portrayed an important trend. The 1991 exploration program also concentrated on areas of sporadic high gold values from previous work reported by Lisle (July, 1984) in which a sampling interval of 50 metres was used. The Postage Stamp and Lake Grids were sampled in 1991 to follow up these high gold values and the results have been contoured.



11.1 Copper Creek

A broad copper geochemical anomaly of 600 metres by 600 metres of greater than 350 ppm is located over the Copper Creek Showing.

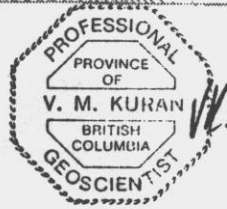
In the immediate vicinity of the showing a narrow (one line width) 300 metre gold geochemical anomaly of greater than 50 ppb is outlined. The copper anomaly is flanked to the north, west and south by lead and zinc anomalies.



LEGEND

-  50 ppb Au contour
-  100 ppm Pb contour
-  100 ppb Au contour
-  1000 ppm Pb contour
-  500 ppm Zn trend
-  350 ppm Cu Contour
-  1000 ppm Zn contour

contour interval
in metres



497281 BC Ltd

**Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
Atlin Mining Division**

**Property Geochemical
Compilation**

Scale: as shown	Date: 15 Jan 96	NTS: 104J
KURAN EXPLORATION LTD.		Figure: 6

Compilations of the results of this survey for the Cop 1-4 claims are presented in Figure 7 and Figure 8 of this report. Detailed results of this survey can be found in the Report on Combined Helicopterborne Magnetic, Electromagnetic and VLF Survey by Zbynek Dvorak, Aerodat Limited dated August 1991.

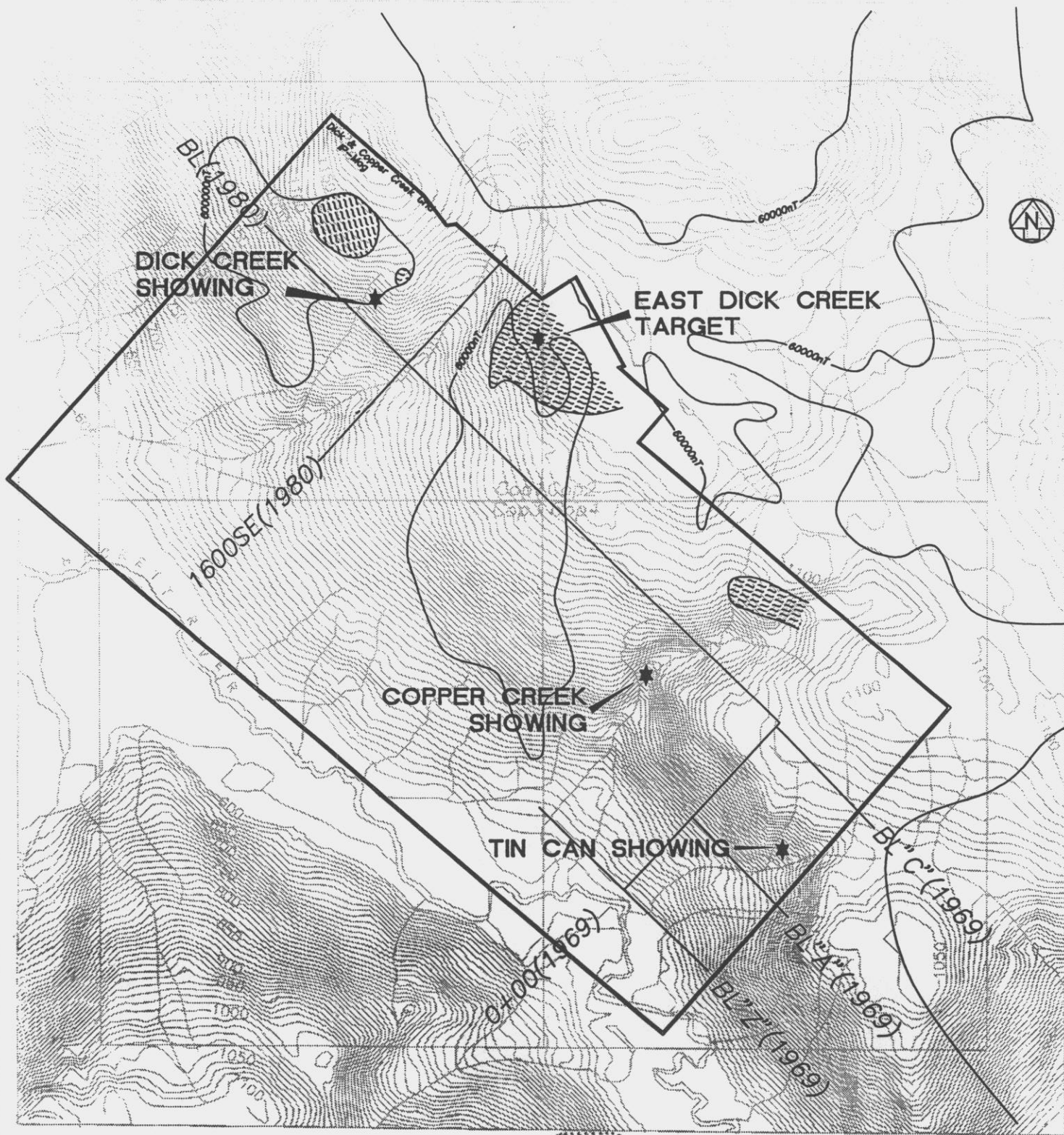
12.1 Total Field Magnetics

Total field magnetic values vary over the survey area from less than 58,375 nT to greater than 64,700 nT. Values of greater than 60,000 nT correlate well with known exposures of intrusives. Satellite intrusives to the main stock are also shown clearly by the 60,00 nT contour in the vicinity of known porphyry copper showings. The magnetic patterns appear to indicate that the intrusives dip shallowly beneath overlying volcanics and sediments and that the intrusive bodies may all connect at depth.

Narrow disjointed magnetic lows, which are probably indicative of faulting, follow the Hackett River drainage. A narrow magnetic low trends north-northeast through the East Dick Creek geochemical target and within 300 to 400 meters of the Copper Creek and Dick Creek showings.

12.2 Calculated Magnetic Vertical Gradient

The calculated magnetic vertical gradient patterns are busy, confused and intersecting.



LEGEND



6000nT Total Field Magnetic Intensity Contour



60 millisecond Induced Polarization Contour

contour interval
in metres



497281 BC Ltd

**Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
Atlin Mining Division**

**Helicopter Borne Magnetic Survey
and Ground IP Survey
Compilation**

Scale: as shown	Date: 15Jan96	NTS: 104J
KURAN EXPLORATION LTD.		Figure: 7

The principal feature is a northwest-southeast trending belt of anomalies along the Hackett River valley. Dvorak (1991) states that the vertical gradient data requires detailed structural analysis to help define new exploration targets which are structurally controlled.

12.3 Total Field VLF-EM

Intermittent operation of the VLF transmitters did not allow complete coverage of the survey area on both the Jim Creek and Cutler channels. Practically all anomalies are directed to the Jim Creek station indicating a directional bias.

A very pronounced northwest trend to the VLF contours crosses known geological boundaries and is probably reflecting structural trends.

12.4 Apparent Resistivity

Apparent Resistivity patterns are similar to the total field magnetics with the exception that the intrusive dikes are not very well defined. Zones of narrow low (<100 ohm-m) resistivity occur along the Hackett River valley and have been interpreted by Dvorak to be caused by near surface conduction due to the conductive river sediments and bedrock conductors. The Dick Creek drainage associated with the Dick Creek showing and the East Dick Creek showing contains a resistivity low.

12.5 Electromagnetic Anomalies

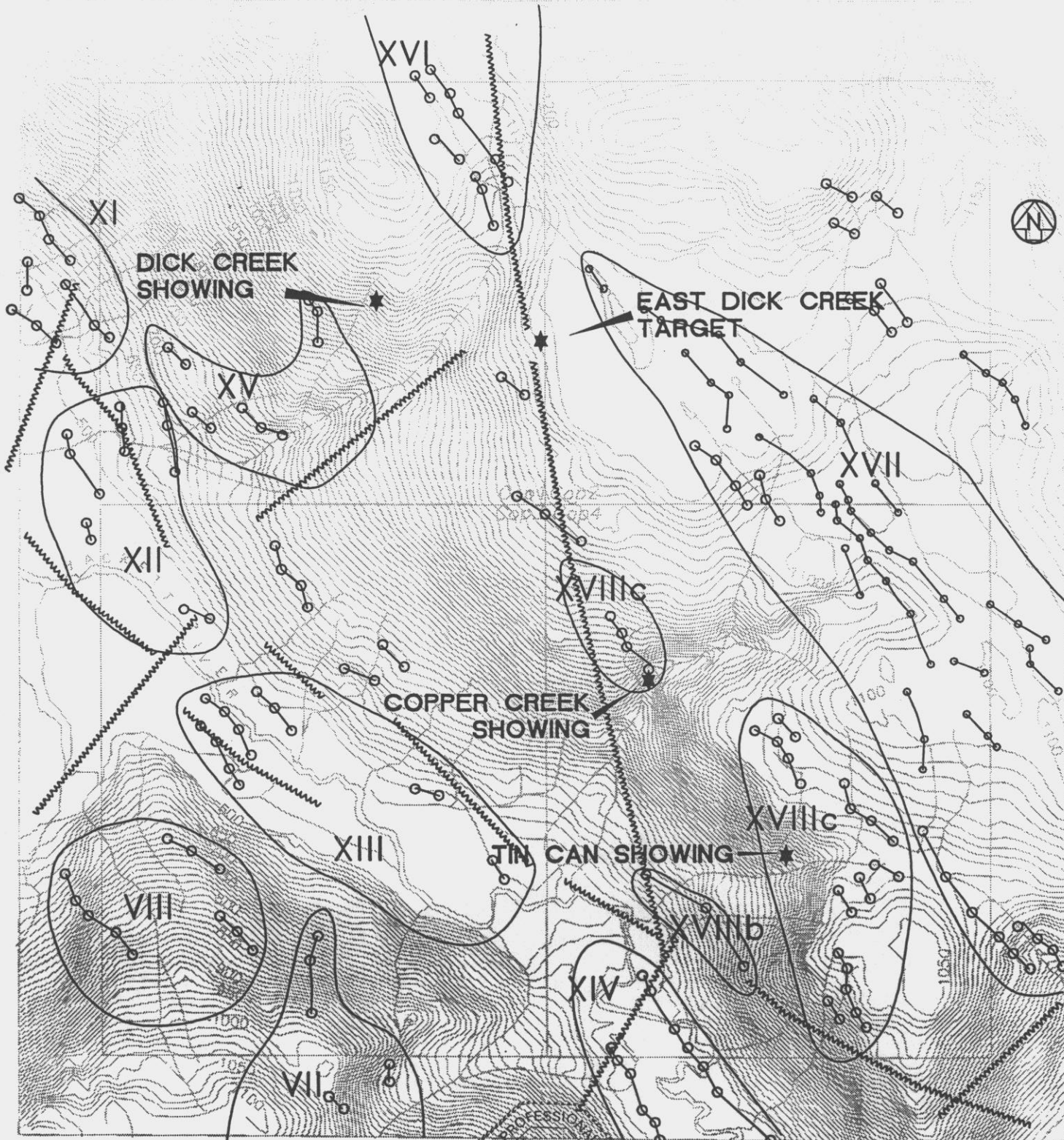
Dvorak's interpretation of the airborne geophysical data identified 12 groups of electromagnetic conductors on the Cop 1-4 claims that are considered to be significant targets. Very few EM anomalies in the survey area had distinct responses on the 935 Hz channels which indicates relatively low conductance. Many of the conductors are well defined and developed on the mid-frequency 4,000 Hz. Dvorak concluded that the bedrock conductors are structurally controlled since the EM anomalies could be grouped according to proposed structural features. Areas of known mineralization do not appear to correlate directly, but instead occur marginally to electromagnetic anomalies. Figure 8 of this report presents labelled groups of conductors as grouped by Dvorak. The relevant section of the Aerodat report which discusses individual groups is attached as Appendix III in this report.

Of all of the 12 groups of conductors, Dvorak states that the non-magnetic conductors of Group XVI are among the most attractive conductors in the survey area. The conductors have produced an attractive low resistivity zone and display easterly dips. They occur on the west side of a proposed north-south oriented fault.




A discussion of each group of electromagnetic conductors except for Group VII and VIII on which there is no information is given by Mosher (1991):

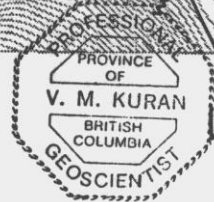
"Group XI: This group of conductors lies in the Hackett River Valley which is filled alluvium of unknown thickness, and contains no known outcrops. The conductors may, however, be presumed to follow bedrock structures.

Group XII: This anomaly is coincident with a diorite intrusive and which may extend into the southern portion of Group XI.



LEGEND

-  Interpreted Bedrock Conductor Axis
-  Label and Boundary of a Group of Interpreted Bedrock Conductor Axes
-  Interpreted Fault



contour interval
in metres



497281 BC Ltd

Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
Atlin Mining Division

Helicopter Borne
Geophysical Interpretation

Scale: as shown	Date: 15Jan96	NTS: 104J
KURAN EXPLORATION LTD.		Figure: 8

Group XIII: These conductors are underlain by Hackett River valley alluvium, although it is probable they are ultimately underlain by andesite.

Group XIV: This group of anomalies is underlain by Hackett River alluvium. Bedrock is probably andesite.

Group XV: The Dick Creek copper occurrence lies immediately to the northeast of this anomaly. The anomaly is underlain by diorite that may be connected to the Group XII intrusive.

Group XVI: This anomaly is underlain by massive andesite flows that contain less than one percent disseminated pyrite. No obvious source of the conductors is known.

Group XVII: The southwest edge of this group of conductors lies along a diorite-andesite contact. The main portion of the group of conductors is underlain by diorite that is cut by abundant northwest-trending lineaments.

Group XVIIIa: The Copper Creek showing lies on the southern end of this anomaly so that it is improbable that the anomaly reflects mineralization. Instead the conductors may be responding to structure or to the probable contact between sediments and underlying andesites.

Group XVIIIb: This anomaly occurs at a break in slope and may correspond to a structure. Although bedrock is masked by a substantial thickness of talus, the area is probably underlain by andesite flows.

Group XVIIIc: These conductors are interpreted to correspond to an andesite flow unit that here caps the hill and overlies sedimentary and tuffaceous rocks."

In the opinion of the writer, the most important structural feature interpreted from the geophysical data on the Cop 1-4 claims is a proposed northwest-southeast fault which intersects the Cop claims as shown in Figure 8 of this report. The Dick Creek East Target and Copper Creek showing occur on the margins of this interpreted fault.

As well the coincident lead-zinc (1000 ppm) is truncated on its west end by the fault.

13.0 GEOPHYSICAL GROUND SURVEYS

A magnetometer survey and an Induced Polarization survey were conducted over the Dick Creek-Copper Creek grid area and are reported on by Walcott and Lisle (1981). The results of the magnetometer survey show a series of complex magnetic anomalies. However, if a threshold of 2000 gammas is used for high magnetics and 1000 gamma threshold is used for lows magnetics, distinct patterns emerge. Sporadic magnetic highs occur over the area of Dick Creek while an area of high magnetics trends northwest over the area between Dick Creek and Copper Creek showings. This trend ends at the East Dick Creek target. The Copper Creek occurrence occurs in a magnetic low which flanks and curves around the intrusive to the immediate east of the Copper Creek showing. The ground magnetic results are reflected in the Helicopterborne Magnetic Survey results. Due to the complicated patterns of the ground magnetics and the general agreement between the ground magnetic results and the helicopterborne magnetics, only the helicopterborne magnetics are shown in Figure 7 of this report.

The IP survey was conducted over the entire Dick/Copper Creek Grid. A contour threshold of 60 milli-second outlines three pronounced areas of I.P. anomalies and these are shown on Figure 7 of this report. The far west anomaly occurs directly north of the known Dick Creek showing.

The north central anomaly occurs over the East Dick Creek target. The third anomaly occurs 500 metres northeast of the Copper Creek showing.

14.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

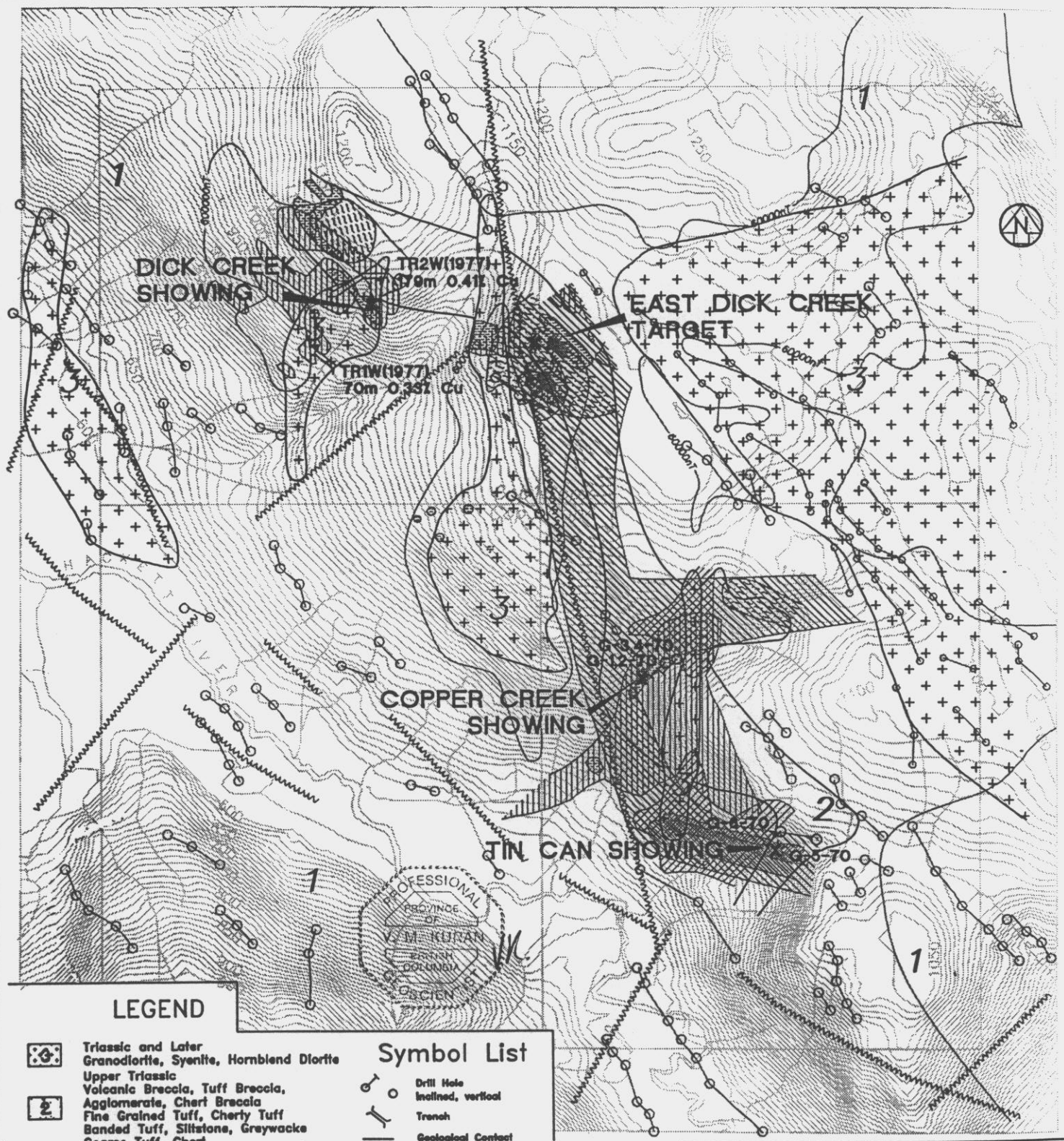
The Cop 1-4 claims under option to company 497281 B.C. Ltd. are known to contain two areas of extensive copper mineralization referred to as the Copper Creek and Dick Creek showings.

Past work programs have provided information on the specific showings as well as indicating areas of untested potential in the immediate vicinity of the main mineral occurrences. Figure 9 of this report compiles the more significant aspects of this work.

A 60 milli-second I.P. anomaly is coincident with a 300 metre by 400 metre area containing anomalous gold and copper in soils remains untested between Copper and Dick Creeks. This target, referred to as the East Dick Creek anomaly, exhibits gold values greater than 100 ppb in places and is flanked to the north by an open ended, greater than 1000 ppm zinc anomaly. The 1991 field examination failed to identify a cause for the anomalies as most of the area is covered with extensive overburden (Mosher, 1991).

Soil geochemical sampling has also outlined a coincident copper-gold in soil geochemical anomaly directly north of the known Dick Creek showing.

This copper-gold anomaly is partially overlapped with a 60 milli-second I.P. anomaly.



LEGEND

- Triassic and Later Granodiorite, Syenite, Hornblend Diorite
- Upper Triassic Volcanic Breccia, Tuff Breccia, Agglomerate, Chert Breccia
- Fine Grained Tuff, Cherty Tuff, Banded Tuff, Siltstone, Greywacke
- Coarse Tuff, Chert, Porphyritic Andesite, Augite Basalt, Undifferentiated Volcanics, commonly dark green-gray locally feldspathic or fine grained, Rhyolite
- 50 ppb Au contour
- 100 ppb Au contour
- 500 ppm Zn trend
- 1000 ppm Zn contour
- 100 ppm Pb contour
- 1000 ppm Pb contour
- 350 ppm Cu Contour

Symbol List

- Drill Hole
- Inclined, vertical
- Trench
- Geological Contact
- Interpreted Fault
- Interpreted Bedrock Conductor Axis

- 8000nT Total Field Magnetic Intensity Contour
- 60 millisecond Induced Polarization Contour

contour interval in metres



497281 BC Ltc

Cop 1,2,3,4 Claims
Atlin Mining Division

Property Compilation

Scale: as shown	Date: 15Jan96	NTS: 104J
KURAN EXPLORATION LTD.		Figure: 9

Gold values in trenches in the Dick Creek showing area trenches are very low, while gold in soil geochemical results from work completed in 1984 have outlined gold values in excess of 50 ppb near areas of trenching and in particular one value of 820 ppb was obtained and has not been explained.

Six hundred metres south of the Copper Creek showing and directly south of the Tin Can lead-zinc showing, an open ended coincident lead-zinc anomaly of greater than 1000 ppm Pb and 1000 ppm Zn cuts across topography and is 600 metres in length and 100 metres in width. This anomaly has been explored very little even though lead-zinc haloes surrounding porphyry copper deposits can vary from non-existent to geochemical anomalies to visible vein swarms and skarns, to major producers (Jones, 1994).

Areas of known copper mineralization do not appear to correlate directly with any of the groups of EM conductor anomalies discussed in this report. The two known mineral occurrences, Copper and Dick Creeks, are located directly at the northwest-southeast trending interpreted fault (Fig. 9). The coincident lead-zinc (1000 ppm) anomaly is truncated on its west end by this fault. Group XVI EM conductors which occur 400 metres to the north of the East Dick Creek target and abut against this fault have been followed up by VLF ground survey and confirmed, but no mineralization has been outlined to date.

15.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Further exploration work on the Cop 1-4 claims is warranted and recommended. The East Dick Creek target has been explored by magnetic and I.P. geophysical surveys and soil geochemically sampled at sufficient detail for gold, copper, lead and zinc. An EM ground survey covering this target should be carried out, as well as detailed geological mapping and prospecting followed by a small diamond drill program.

Detailed geological mapping, prospecting, EM surveying and soil geochemical sampling should be carried out over the untested coincident gold-copper in soil anomaly with the overlapping I.P. anomaly located directly north of the Dick Creek showing followed by a small drill program.

Detailed geological mapping, prospecting and EM surveying over the coincident lead-zinc (1000ppm) soil geochemical anomaly should be carried out to determine the cause of this significant anomaly and at the same time to better explore the Tin Can showing.

Geological mapping, prospecting and EM surveying should be carried out over and in the area surrounding group XVI EM conductors, especially in the area where the conductors are truncated by the interpreted northwest-southeast fault.

16.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

Salaries

Senior geologist -40 days @ 400 (20 days preparation and report)	\$16,000.	
Junior geologist - 20 days @ 250	5,000.	
Linecutters/samplers 4x20 days @ 200	16,000.	
Camp support for above - 120 mandays @ \$100/day	\$12,000.	
Mobilization and demobilization	15,000.	
Camp construction and purchase	20,000.	
Helicopter support 2 hours/day x 20 days = 140 hours @ 575/hour	23,000.	
Assays and geochem for soil and rock samples	8,000.	
Allowance for geophysical surveys	10,000.	
Allowance for diamond drilling 1,800 feet @ 40/foot (all inclusive)	72,000.	
Contingency factor 5%	<u>9,850.</u>	
		\$ 206,850.
	GST @ 7%	<u>14,480.</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 221,330.
	Say:	\$ 222,000.

Respectfully submitted,

Virginia Kuran
 V.M. Kuran, P. Geo.



APPENDIX I

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF REFERENCES

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Canada, Map 21-162; Geology by H. Gabrielse and J.G. Souther, 1956 and 1961, E.F. Roots, 1958.

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August, 1991: Mosher, G., Report on the Phase I Exploration Program, Sheslay Project for Golden Ring Resources Ltd.

August, 1991: Dvorak, Zbynek, Report on Combined Helicopterborne Magnetic, Electromagnetic and VLF Survey, Sheslay Area, British Columbia for Golden Ring Resources Ltd.

✱ December, 1991: Foster, J. Sheslay Project Quarterly Report for the Period April 1 - June 30, 1991 prepared for Silver Talon Mines Ltd.

December, 1991: Foster, J., Sheslay Project Quarterly Report for the Period July 1 - September 30, 1991 prepared for Silver Talon Mines Ltd.

May, 1992: Kuran, Virginia M., Summary Report on the 1991 Sheslay River Project for Silver Talon Mines Ltd.

November, 1994: Jones, Brian K., Geochemistry of Porphyry Copper Deposits presented at the Northwest Mining Association Short Course, Models in Base & Precious Metals

Appendix II Certificate of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, VIRGINIA M. KURAN, of the Municipality of Maple Ridge, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a geologist residing at 25630 Bosonworth Avenue RR#1, Maple Ridge, British Columbia, Canada, V2X 7E6.
2. THAT I obtained an Honors Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, in 1980.
3. THAT I have practiced geology professionally since 1980.
4. THAT I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists.
5. THAT this report is based upon a thorough review of published and private reports and maps on the subject property and the surrounding area. The writer visited the property in June 1991. To the best of the writer's knowledge no work except for data compilations has been completed on the property since August 1991.
6. THAT I have not received, nor do I expect to receive any direct or indirect interest in the mineral claims, which are the subject of this report.
7. THAT I do not have, nor do I expect to receive any direct or indirect interest or securities in 497281 B.C. Ltd.
8. THAT I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts for the purpose of a private or public financing.

SIGNED: *Virginia Kuran*
VIRGINIA M. KURAN, B.Sc., P. Geo.



January 15, 1996

Appendix III
Chapter 5 Interpretation, Section 5.5 Electromagnetics
(relevant portion only) Aerodat Report by Dvorak

Appendix III
Chapter 5 Interpretation, Section 5.5 Electromagnetics (relevant portion only)
Aerodat Report by Dvorak

"Group VII - The unifying feature of these anomalies is their apparent association with a pronounced magnetic low. The conductors occur on the flanks of the associated magnetic highs and within a broad resistivity low. The group may be intersected by an east-west oriented lineament discussed previously in conjunction with group IIIc.

Group VIII - Convolute magnetic patterns, double VLF-EM anomaly, and indistinct resistivity low accompany this conductor grouping."

"Group XI - The EM anomalies of this grouping reflect a suite of mostly non-magnetic bedrock and possible bedrock conductors. They occur in the north part of the central fault/shear zone, and a places show easterly dips. The conductors, which do not merely follow the river bed, are recommended for ground follow-up.

Group XII - This group of weak and intermediate quality bedrock conductors is confined to the central fault/shear zone contained between a pair of northeasterly cross faults. Most of these anomalies are non-magnetic. The conductors occur on the east bank of Hackett River and display possible easterly dips. Ground follow-up work is recommended.

Group XIII - The bedrock and possible bedrock conductors of this grouping constitute continuation of the main conductive horizon (groups XI to XIV) which is associated with the central fault/shear zone. Overall, the group does not correlate with any particular VLF-EM anomaly. The conductors which are situated near the east edge of the group occur on the flanks of magnetic anomalies. Those which occur on lines 10500 to 10550 may be fault related. Ground follow-up is recommended.

Group XIV - The structural setting within group XIV is not clear. The group is believed to reflect the same or similar conductive horizon as groups XI to XIII, but the preliminary structural interpretation may place these conductors just outside the central fault/shear zone. The conductors appear to be of bedrock origin, non-magnetic and structurally controlled. In the south part of the group, the EM data suggests easterly dips. Ground follow-up is recommended.

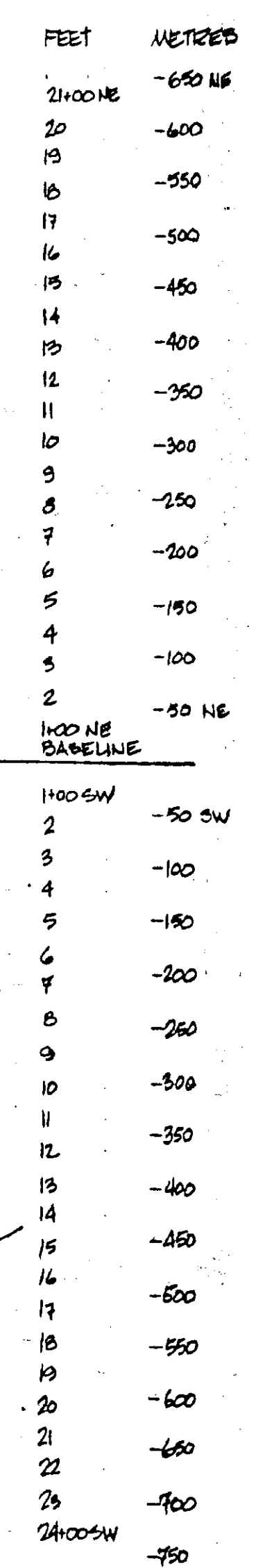
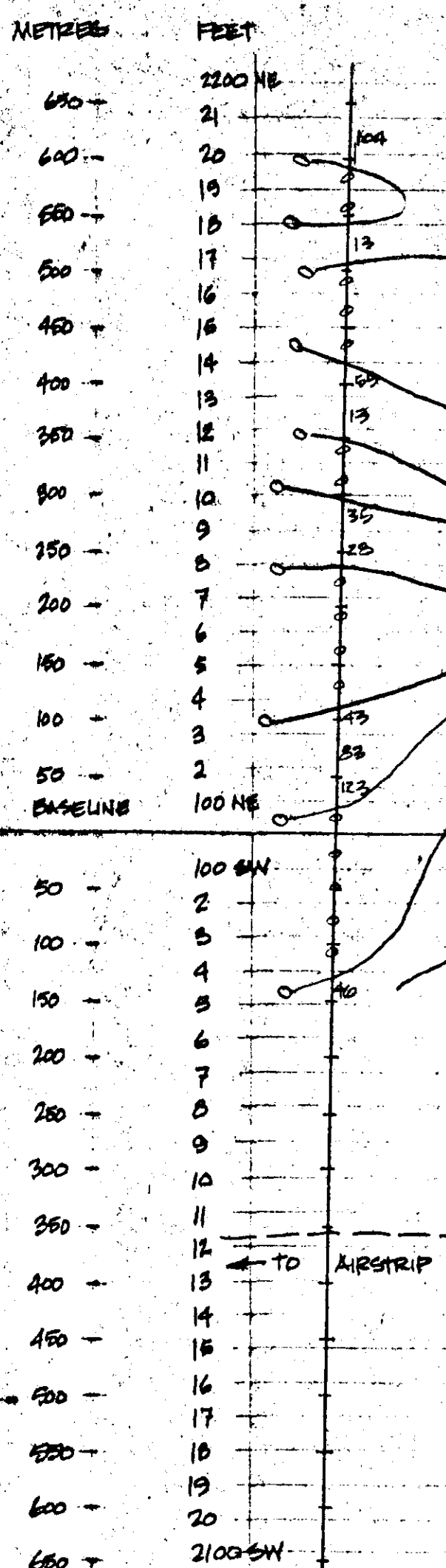
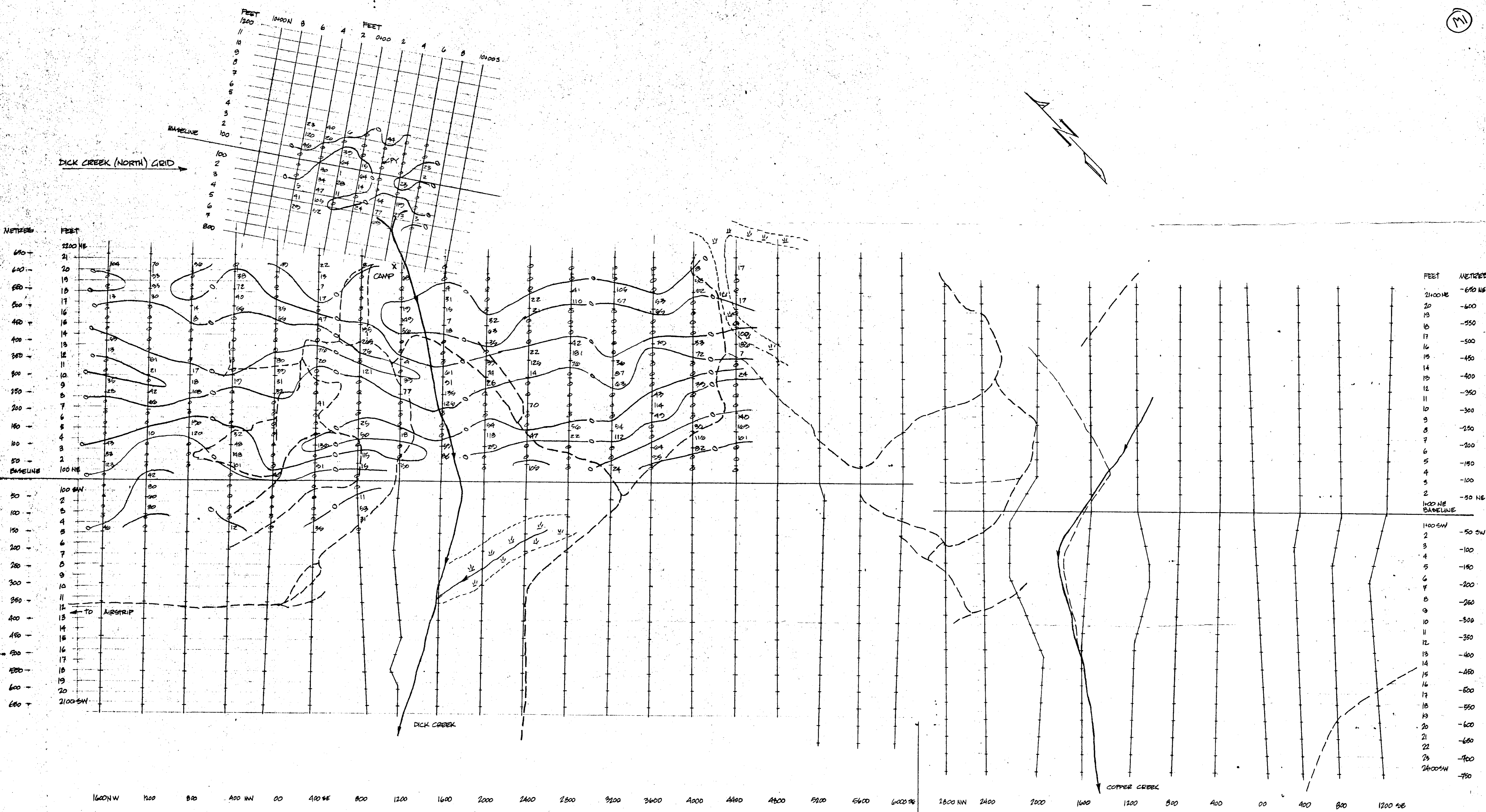
Group XV - This is an intriguing grouping of weak conductors of possible bedrock origin. many of the EM anomalies are associated with local concentrations of magnetite. The individual EM anomalies were correlated from line to line in a direction perpendicular to the flight line orientation. It would appear, however, that the individual anomalies can be correlated in a curved fashion, parallel to topography. Should this prove to be the correct interpretation, the conductors would be stratabound. Ground follow-up is recommended.

Group XVI. - The non-magnetic bedrock conductors of this grouping are among the most attractive conductors in the survey area. They occur in the area of a small hill, mostly on the west side of a proposed north-south oriented fault. The conductors, which have produced an attractive low resistivity zone, display easterly dips. They are recommended for follow-up work.

The area to the west and north of group XVI, and up to groups XI and XV, contains a number of weak and poorly defined conductors. Almost all are non-magnetic. Their follow-up is not recommended at this time.

Group XVII - This is an extensive group of weak non-magnetic bedrock conductors which are confined to a topographic high plateau. From the south, the group terminates at an ENE-WSW oriented fault and from the north it abuts against a northwesterly oriented lineament. The most attractive part of the group occurs in its central portion on lines 10560 to 10680. The main attraction of these conductors is the possibility that they reflect the same conductive horizon which hosts group XVI. Selective ground follow-up should be considered based on the results obtained from group XVI.

Groups XVIIIa to XVIIIc - Located immediately west of group XVII, these groupings of weak bedrock and possible bedrock conductors are bordered by north-southerly and northwesterly oriented faults. The conductors are mostly non-magnetic, associated with VLF-EM trends, and with generally moderately conductive zones. Their ground follow-up is recommended."



LEGEND

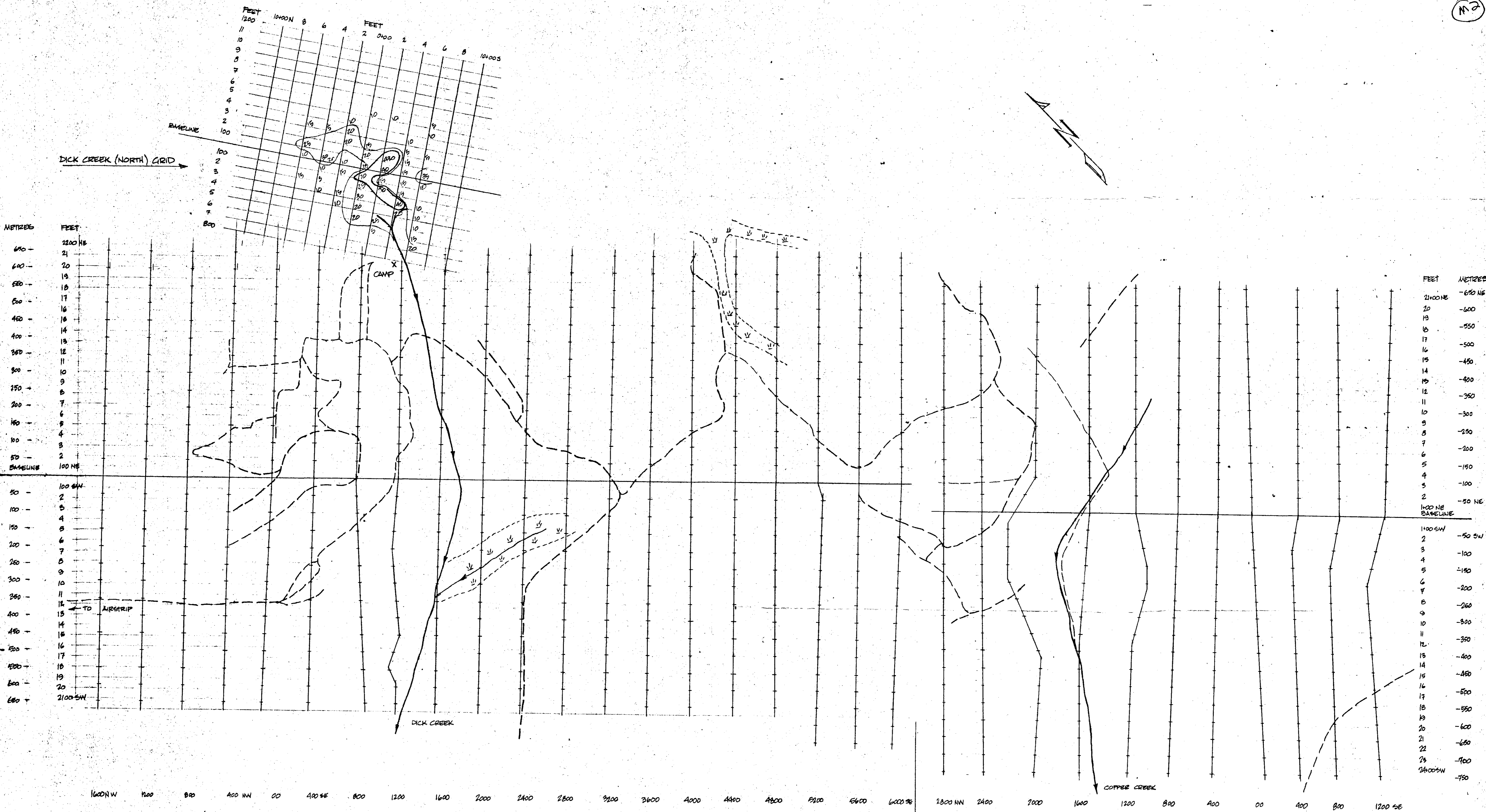
- ROAD TRENCHES
- CUT GRID LINES
- CREEKS
- FLAGGED GRID LINES
- MARSH

SAMPLE RESULTS ON COPPER CREEK GRID ARE PLOTTED FROM 1963-1970 SKYLINE EXPLORATIONS LTD. MAPS. DUE TO SURVEY DISCREPANCIES, SAMPLE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. FOR REMAINING DATA NOT TRANSFERRED SEE SKYLINE MAPS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,943

ERIN VENTURES LTD.
COP CLAIMS - DICK & COPPER CREEKS
V.L.F. FRASER FILTERED DATA
SCALE 1:500 METRIC
DWG. NO. 1



METRES
 650 -
 600 -
 550 -
 500 -
 450 -
 400 -
 350 -
 300 -
 250 -
 200 -
 150 -
 100 -
 50 -
 BASELINE
 50 -
 100 -
 150 -
 200 -
 250 -
 300 -
 350 -
 400 -
 450 -
 500 -
 550 -
 600 -
 650 -

FEET
 2100 NE
 20
 19
 18
 17
 16
 15
 14
 13
 12
 11
 10
 9
 8
 7
 6
 5
 4
 3
 2
 100 NE
 100 SW
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 2100 SW

LEGEND
 ROAD TRENCHES
 OUT GRID LINES
 CREEKS
 FLAGGED GRID LINES
 MARSH

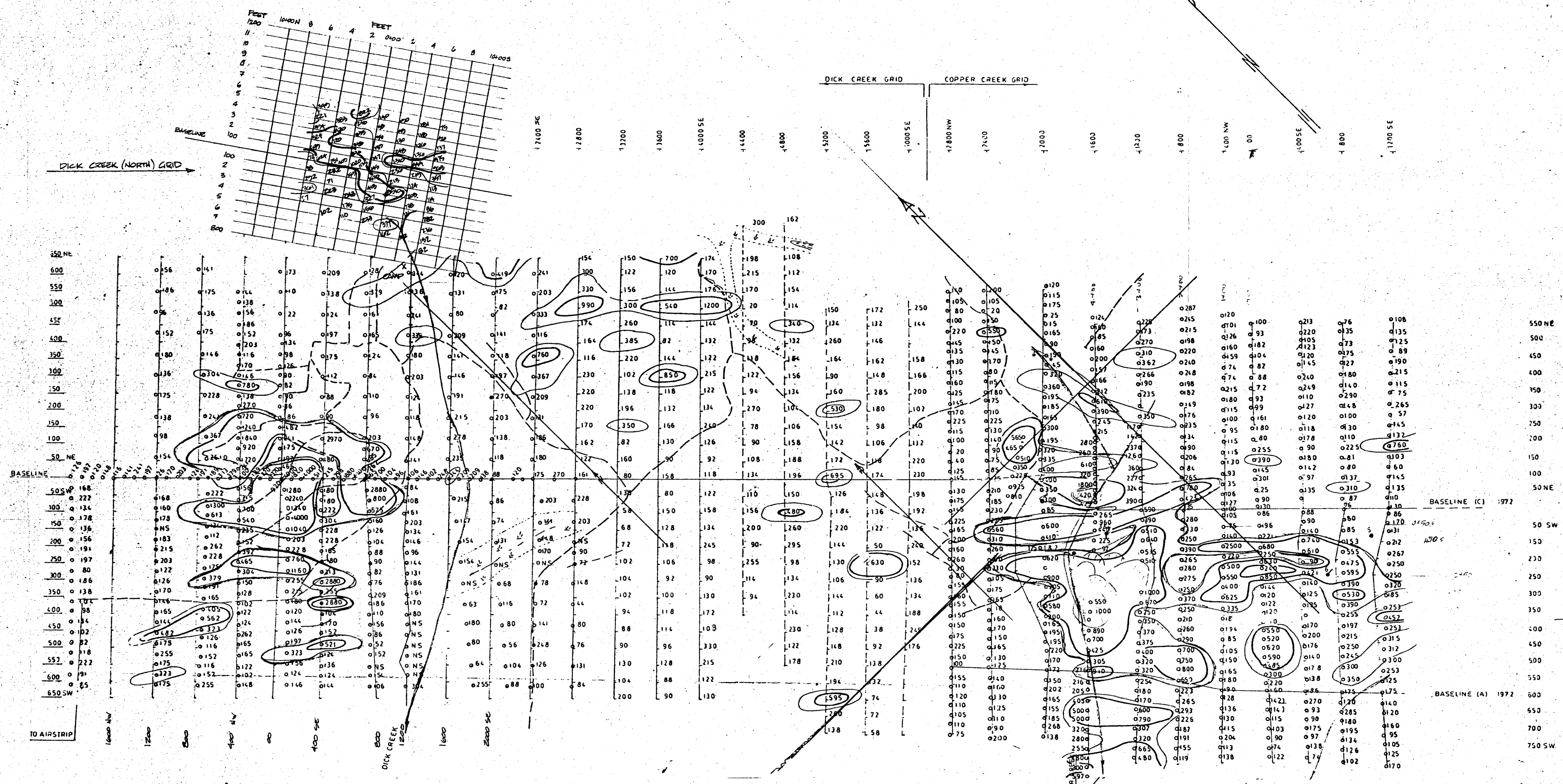
SAMPLE RESULTS ON COPPER CREEK GRID ARE PLOTTED FROM 1969-1970 SKYLINE EXPLORATIONS LTD. MAPS. DUE TO SURVEY DISCREPANCIES, SAMPLE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. FOR REMAINING DATA NOT TRANSFERRED SEE SKYLINE MAPS.

10 70 PPB Au
 20 40 PPB Au
 40 20 & 40 PPB Au

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,943

ERIN VENTURES LTD
 COP CLAIMS - DICK & COPPER CREEKS
 GEOCHEMISTRY - GOLD
 SCALE 1:500 METRIC
 DWG NO. 2



- LEGEND**
- ROADS TRENCHES
 - CUT GRID LINES
 - FLAGGED GRID LINES
 - CREEKS
 - DRILL HOLES 1970 (Locations approximate)
 - 123 123 PPM Cu
 - 100 PPM CONTOUR
 - 300 PPM

1976 DATA

Sample results on Copper Creek grid are plotted from 1969-1970 SKYLINE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED MAPS. Due to survey discrepancies, sample locations are approximate. For remaining data, not transferred, see Skyline maps.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

24,943



DICK CREEK NORTH GRID ADDED Nov/80

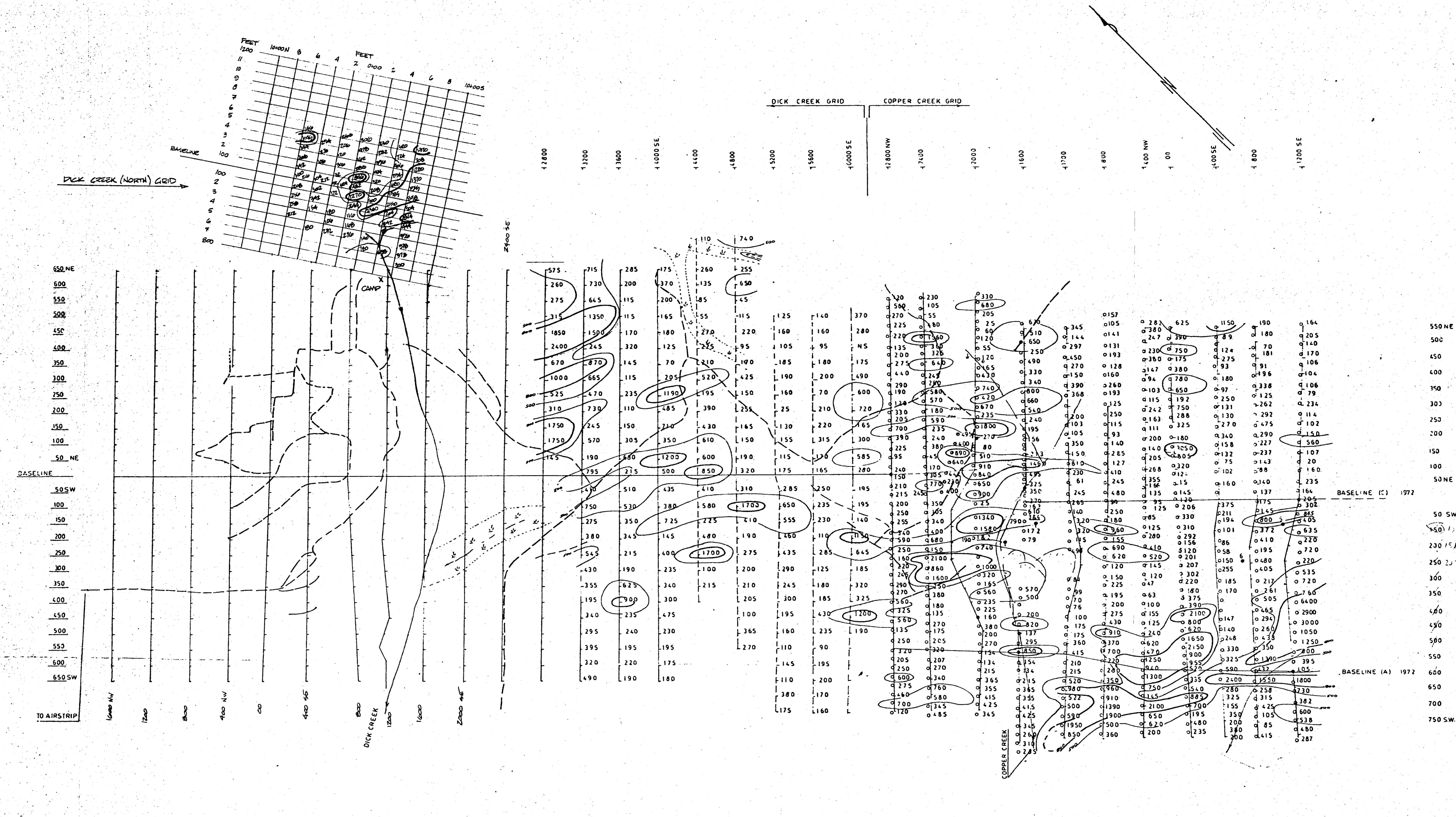
ERIN VENTURES LTD
COP CLAIMS - DICK & COPPER CREEKS

GEOCHEMISTRY - COPPER.

Scale 1:5000 October, 1980

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 Meters

DWG N^o 3



- LEGEND**
- ROADS TRENCHES
 - CUT GRID LINES
 - FLAGGED GRID LINES
 - CREEKS
 - DRILL HOLES 1970 (Locations approximate)
 - 123 123 PPM Zn.
 - CONTOURS 500 AND 800 PPM.

Sample results on Copper Creek grid are plotted from 1969-1970 SKYLINE EXPLORATIONS LTD. MAPS. Due to survey discrepancies, sample locations are approximate. For remaining data not transferred, see Skyline maps.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
 PRESENTATION REPORT

24,943

DICK CREEK NORTH GRID ADDED Nov/70

ERIN VENTURES LTD. - COP CLAIMS

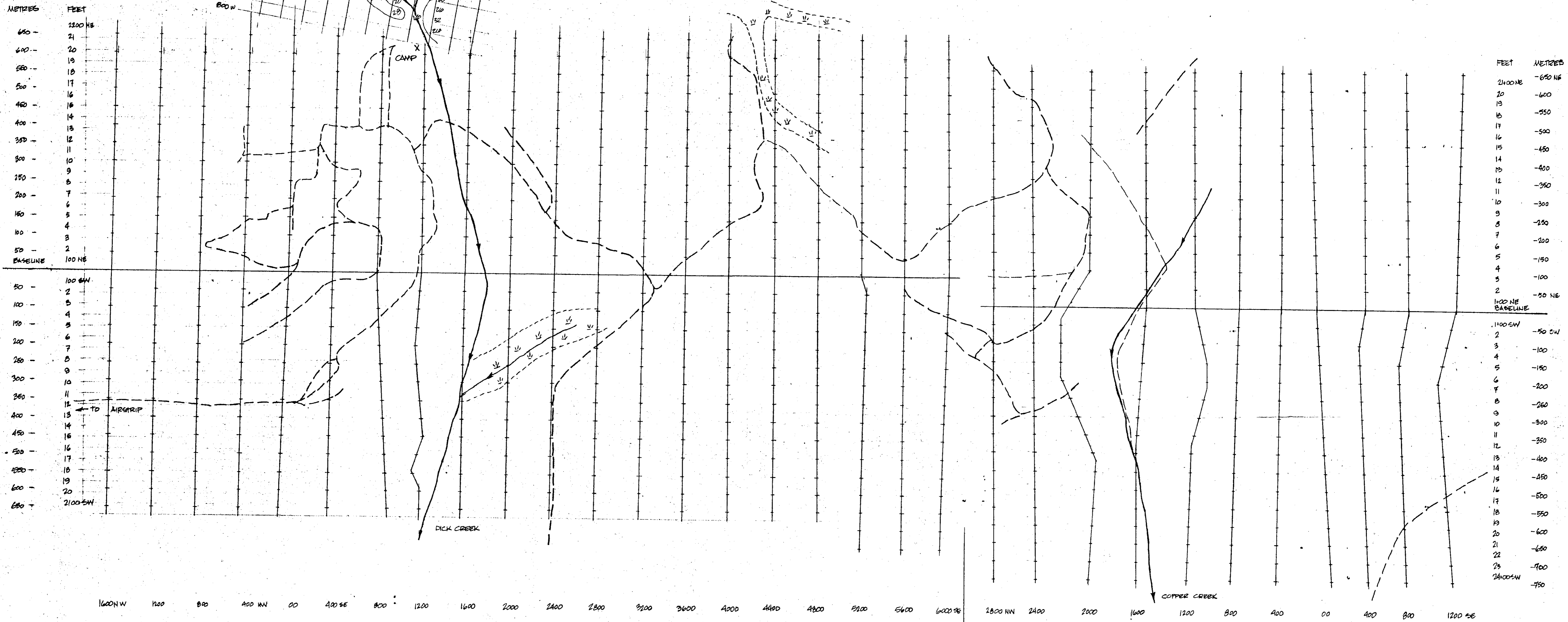
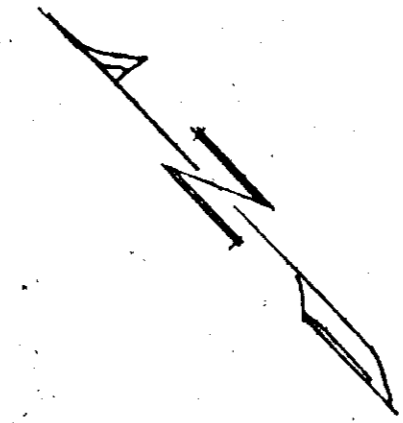
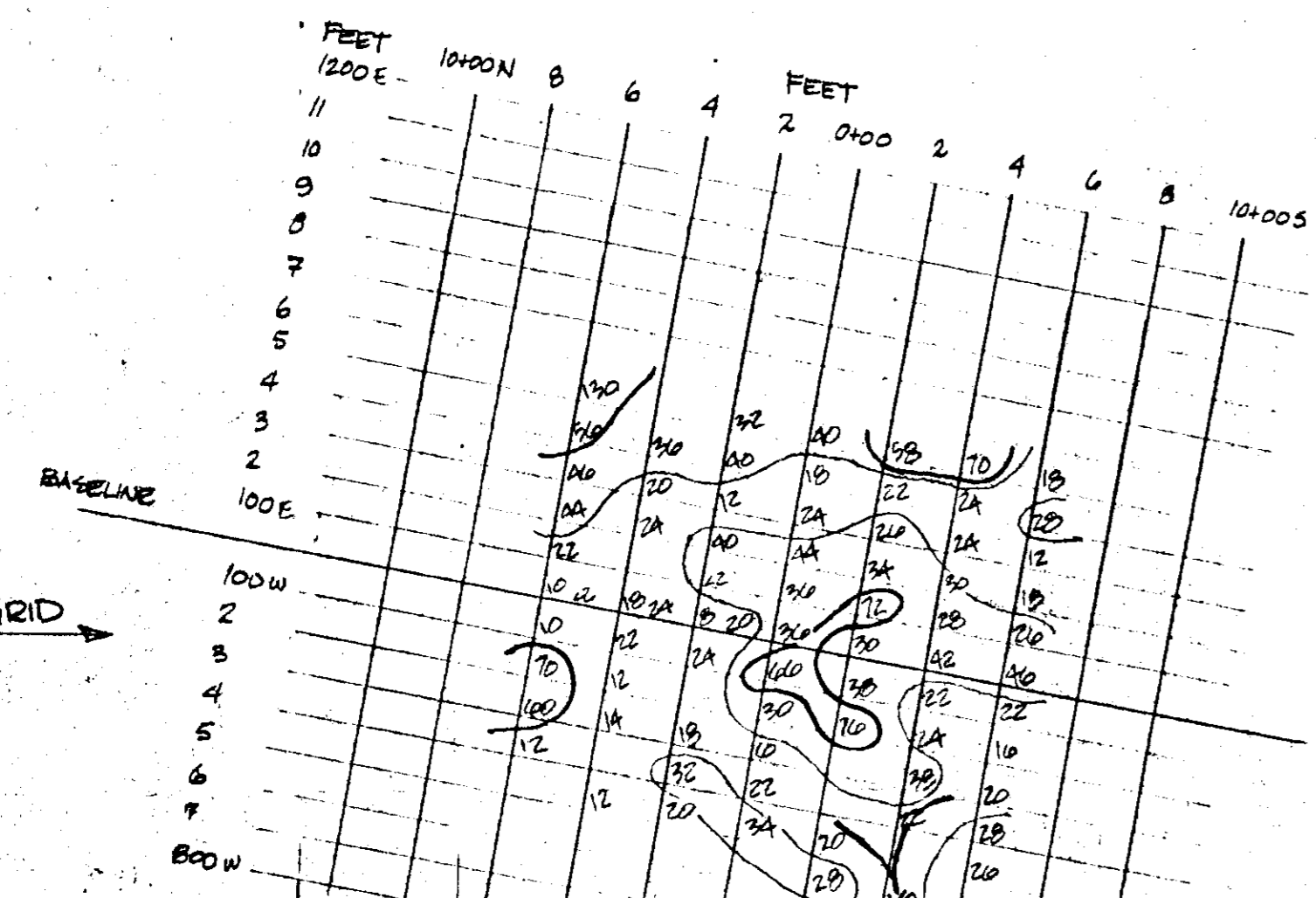
FORMERLY STAR MINERAL CLAIMS - ATLIN M.D.

GEOCHEMISTRY - ZINC.

Scale 1:5000 October, 1980

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 Meters

DWG N° 4



LEGEND

- ROAD TRENCHES
- CUT GRID LINES
- CREEKS
- FLAGGED GRID LINES
- MARSH

SAMPLE RESULTS ON COPPER CREEK GRID ARE PLOTTED FROM 1960-1970 SKYLINE EXPLORATIONS LTD. MAPS DUE TO SURVEY DISCREPANCIES, SAMPLE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. FOR REMAINING DATA NOT TRANSFERRED SEE SKYLINE MAPS

24 PPM AS
 CONTOURS 25 & 50 PPM

24,943

ERIN VENTURES LTD.	
COP CLAIMS - DICK & COPPER CREEKS	
GEOCHEMISTRY - ARSENIC	
SCALE 1:500 METRIC	DWG N° 5