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**Report on the 2007 Airborne Geophysical Survey
At the Bighorn Creek Project,
Atlin Mining District, British Columbia**

Prepared for

Micrex Development Corporation
156 Laurier Drive
Edmonton, Alberta
T5R 5P9

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT DIVISION

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ANDREW J. TURNER, B.Sc., P.Geol.

**Report on the 2007 Airborne Geophysical Survey at the Bighorn Creek
Project, Atlin Mining District, British Columbia. NTS 109M/9-10**

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Report on the 2007 Airborne Geophysical Survey at the Bighorn Creek Project, Atlin Mining District, British Columbia. NTS 109M/9-10

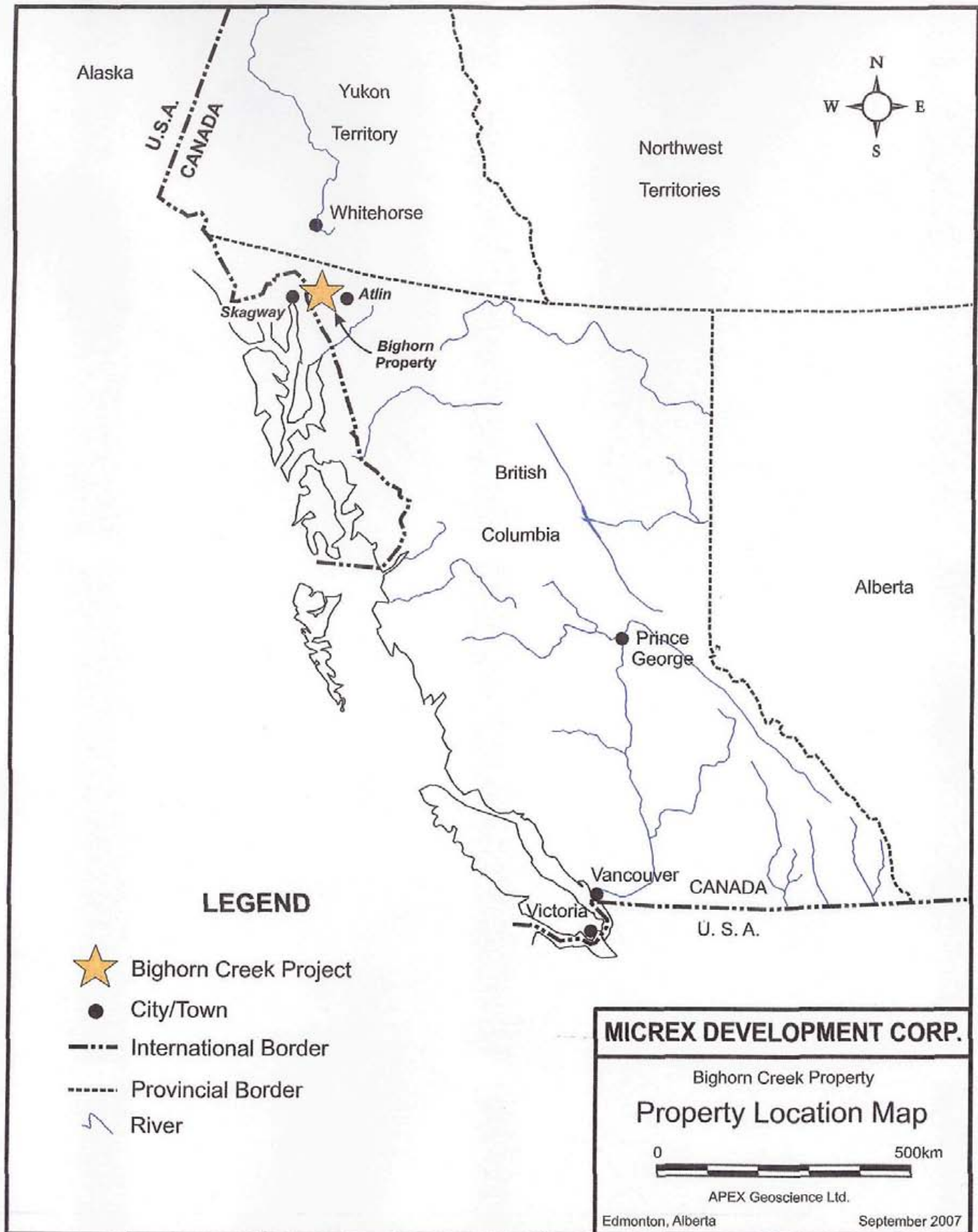
SUMMARY

The Bighorn Creek project is located approximately 45 kilometres west of the town of Atlin, in northwest British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). This area has been the focus of base and precious metal exploration since the turn of the century. At the time of the survey (May 2007), the Bighorn property comprised a block of 18 contiguous claims and 3 additional (non-contiguous) claims comprising a total of 4163.8ha in the immediate area of Bighorn Creek (Figure 2). The claims are registered to various individuals (see Table 1) but are beneficially owned by Micrex Development Corporation of Edmonton, Alberta. The claims surround the auriferous Lawson vein. The immediate vicinity of the Lawson vein, located on Bighorn Creek, has been staked in the past under various claim names including Spokane, Mohawk, Edwin, Norm and Sephil. The project will be referred to as the Bighorn Creek Project throughout this report and the claims will collectively be referred to as the Bighorn Property.

The Bighorn property is being explored for precious metal vein-type mineralization of either mesothermal or epithermal affinity. The property is underlain by hornblende orthogneiss that has undergone Cordilleran deformation and has been intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes. Quartz veins have developed at a late stage within these rocks and contain significant concentrations of gold, with elevated silver, lead, zinc and copper. No significant production has been achieved on the property to date; however, a number of adits have been opened along the Lawson vein, and historical values include 9.4 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) across 0.76 metres and 10.6 g/t Au across 0.91 metres from the "Incline Adit" (see Figure 2 detailed inset).

In order to guide future exploration and to potentially identify previously unknown target areas, Micrex undertook an airborne geophysical survey of the Bighorn Property between May 10 and 17, 2007. The survey was completed by Fugro and preliminary data was made available to Micrex immediately following the completion of the survey and forms the basis of this report. A statement of costs related to the 2007 airborne geophysical survey, and for the preparation of this report, is included at the end of this report.

Based upon a preliminary examination of the 2007 airborne geophysical survey, and upon previous work at the Bighorn Creek Project, further work is warranted. The 2007 Airborne Geophysical Survey identified a number of magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies of interest that will require 'ground truthing' by prospecting in the field. Further prospecting and detailed sampling and mapping is required along the east side of Bighorn Creek east and south of the historic workings at the Lawson vein where an interesting pattern of radiating magnetic anomalies (many with corresponding EM anomalies). Also, a large N-S



LEGEND

-  Bighorn Creek Project
-  City/Town
-  International Border
-  Provincial Border
-  River

MICREX DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Bighorn Creek Property
Property Location Map



APEX Geoscience Ltd.

Edmonton, Alberta

September 2007

Figure 1.

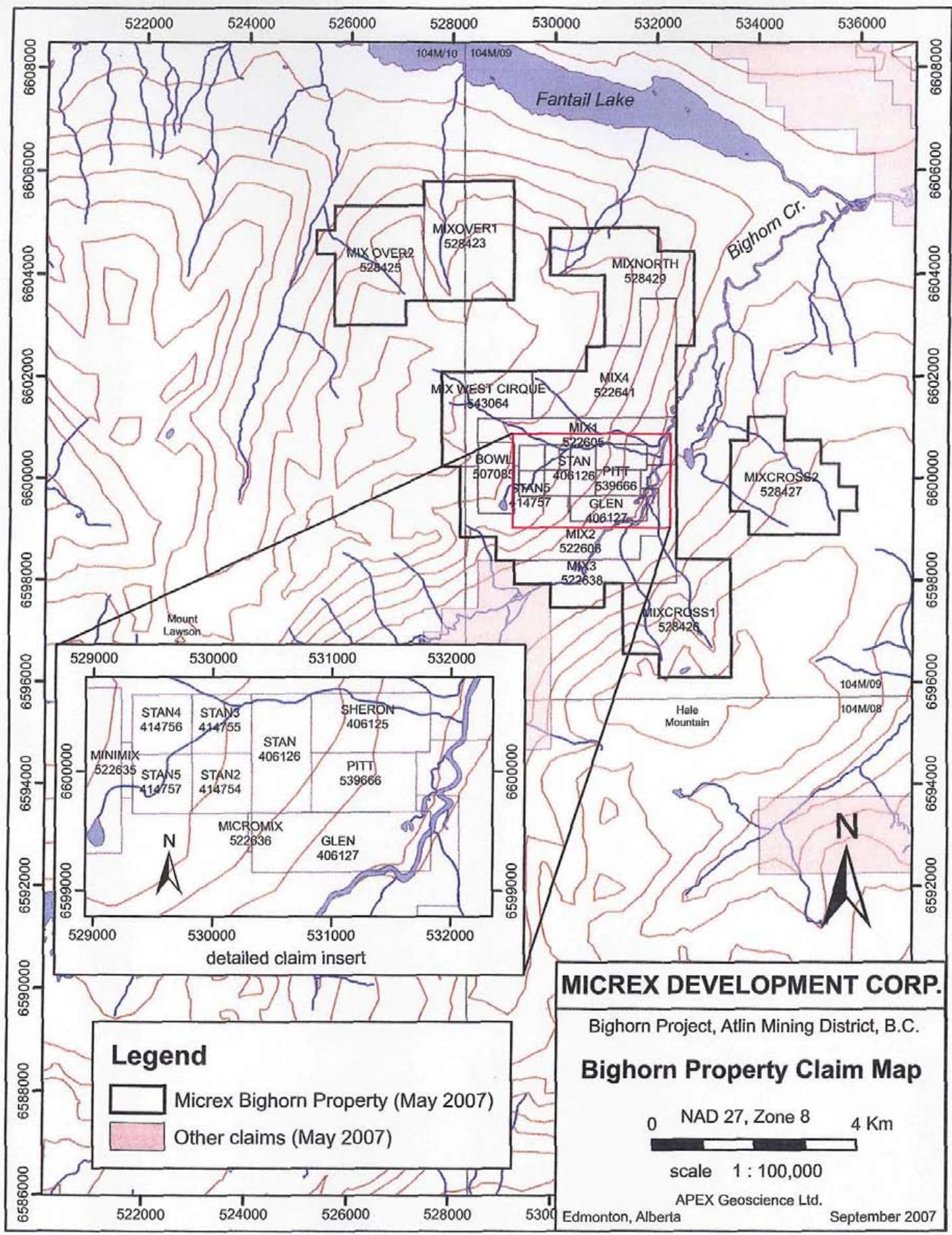


Figure 2

linear magnetic feature was identified on the west side of the survey area with some coincident EM features. The magnetic-electromagnetic features, which may correlate to granitic intrusions previously mapped along the western side of the property, will require prospecting.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bighorn Project is located on the west side of Bighorn Creek approximately 45 kilometres west of the town of Atlin in northwestern British Columbia, and 48 kilometres east of Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A. (Figure 1). The property is located within the Skagway 1:250 000 scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 104M. More specifically, the property is located mainly within the Fantail Lake 1:50 000 scale NTS map sheet 104 M/9 and the eastern edge of 104M/10. The claims are located within the Atlin Mining District on British Columbia mineral titles reference map sheet M104M058. A legal claim description for the claims is provided in Table 1, and the claim boundaries are shown on Figure 2.

Table 1. Bighorn Property Claim Information.

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Owner * | Owner's Name | Map | Issued | Expiry | Status | Area (ha) |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| 414754 | STAN 2 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | 25.000 |
| 414755 | STAN 3 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | 25.000 |
| 414756 | STAN 4 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | 25.000 |
| 414757 | STAN 5 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | 25.000 |
| 507085 | Bowl | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M | 2005/FEB/14 | 2007/FEB/14 | ACTIVE | 98.482 |
| 406125 | SHERON | 110482 (100%) | Jenny Ann Gruber | 104M058 | 2003/OCT/20 | 2014/OCT/20 | ACTIVE | 50.000 |
| 406126 | STAN | 110483 (100%) | Karl Josef Gruber (Sr) | 104M058 | 2003/OCT/20 | 2014/OCT/20 | ACTIVE | 50.000 |
| 406127 | GLEN | 145968 (100%) | Karl Josef (Jr) Gruber | 104M058 | 2003/OCT/20 | 2012/OCT/20 | ACTIVE | 75.000 |
| 539866 | PIT | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | | 2011/AUG/21 | ACTIVE | 32.827 |
| 522605 | MIX1 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2006/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | 328.209 |
| 522606 | MIX2 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2006/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | 410.443 |
| 522635 | MINIMIX | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2006/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | 16.414 |
| 522636 | MICROMIX | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2006/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | 16.416 |
| 522638 | MIX3 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2006/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | 295.556 |
| 522641 | MIX4 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2006/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | 410.123 |
| 528423 | MIXOVER1 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/FEB/16 | ACTIVE | 409.830 |
| 528425 | MIX OVER2 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/FEB/16 | ACTIVE | 409.878 |
| 528426 | MIXCROSS1 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/FEB/16 | ACTIVE | 410.647 |
| 528427 | MIXCROSS2 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/FEB/16 | ACTIVE | 410.355 |
| 528429 | MIXNORTH | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/FEB/16 | ACTIVE | 409.912 |
| 543064 | MIX WEST CIRQUE | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/OCT/12 | 2007/OCT/12 | ACTIVE | 229.708 |

* claims are beneficially owned by Micrex Development Corporation

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bighorn Property is normally accessed by helicopter from Atlin, British Columbia. In 2006, APEX conducted a limited ground prospecting program at the bighorn Property that utilized a Bell 206 Jet Ranger that was chartered from

Discovery Helicopters of Atlin, BC. Alternatively, the area can be accessed by float plane from Atlin or Whitehorse to the east end of Fantail Lake, where a trek of approximately 7 km would be required in order to reach the property on a trail located on the west side of Bighorn Creek (Figure 2). Also, the property area may be accessed from Tagish or Carcross by boat, traveling to the west shore of the Taku Arm of Tagish Lake (Carlyle, 1993a).

The property is situated at the boundary of two geomorphological subdivisions, the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains and the Teslin Plateau of the Intermontane Belt (Mihalynuk, 1999). The Bighorn Property claims are located on the eastern edge of the Boundary Ranges on a steep eastern-facing slope along Bighorn Creek. Elevations range from 800 metres to 1300 metres above sea level (a.s.l.) at the property, and from 700 metres to 2300 metres a.s.l. regionally. Tree line elevations vary from 1100 to 1400 metres a.s.l. with lower slopes timbered by lodgepole pine, spruce, aspen, balsam poplar, black spruce, and hemlock, while near tree line subalpine fir, juniper, and dwarf birch dominate (Mihalynuk, 1999). Bighorn Creek flows to the northeast into the Fantail River, which in turn flows east into Tagish Lake that is part of the extensive headwater reservoir for the Yukon River.

Environment Canada data for Atlin indicate that historical daily mean temperatures range from -16°C (-20°C minimum) in January to $+12.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ maximum) in July. The normal work season extends from late May through October (Mihalynuk, 1999). However, work was terminated at the property in late September 2006 as a result of excessive snow fall.

Provincial government services, accommodations, groceries and supplies are available in the town of Atlin, British Columbia.

HISTORY

To facilitate the great influx of gold seekers to the rich gold fields discovered in the Klondike in 1896, a southern rail route was sought from tidewater across the Coast Mountains (Mihalynuk, 1999). Engineers working on this route discovered gold-bearing quartz veins on the east shore of Tagish Lake in 1900. These veins became known as the Engineer Mine, which produced 597,176 grams, or 17,318 ounces (oz), of gold between 1913 and 1932 (Baldys, 1991).

Other gold-bearing quartz veins in the area include the Venus deposit, located north of Tutshi Lake and the Mount Skukum Mine, and northwest of Tagish Lake. The Venus deposit hosts a significant quartz-sulphide vein that averages 0.8 m to 1.0 m in width with a resource estimated at 68,300 tons of 11.03 grams (0.32 oz) per ton of Au, and 306.9 grams (8.9 oz) per ton silver (Morin, 1989). The Mount Skukum Mine also hosts gold in an epithermal quartz-

vein which yielded 29,622,270 grams of Au from 201,461 tons of ore before recently closing (Mihalynuk, 1999).

Closer to the currently held Bighorn Property claims, rock samples from the Main and Camp Showings on Teepee Peak, north of Fantail Lake, yielded values up to 10.83 grams (0.31 oz) Au per ton and 147.4 grams (4.27 oz) per ton Ag (Olson, 1987).

In addition to gold, copper deposits are historically significant in the area. The Whitehorse Copper belt's southern-most extension is located just north of Carcross. This belt comprises 28 separate copper-iron skarn deposits that are hosted within the same geological environment as that found in the northern Tagish Lake area. Roughly 10,250,000 tons of ore were mined from the Whitehorse Copper belt between 1967 and 1982 with 2,850,000 tons grading 1.06 percent (%) copper (Cu) and 7,400,000 tons grading 1.5% Cu (Mihalynuk, 1999).

Fueled by the discovery of gold at the Engineer Mine, many prospectors began exploring the area around Tagish Lake. The first intensive prospecting in the vicinity of the present-day Pit Claim was conducted by Mr. Fred Lawson, and associates, during the early 1900's, which led to the staking of the Spokane Group (Baldys, 1991; and Carlyle, 1993a). This group consisted of the Spokane, Mohawk, and Edwin claims, which were trenched and developed with adits between 1921 and 1932. The North Tunnel (830 m a.s.l.), Peter's (at an elevation of 1035 m a.s.l.), Blacksmith (1080 m a.s.l.), and Incline (1265 m a.s.l.) adits traced a quartz vein, with an average exposed width of 1.1 m, over a horizontal distance of 920 m and a vertical distance of 460 m (Carlyle, 1993a).

In 1933, the Spokane Group was bonded to Norgold Mines Limited which later changed its name to Atlin-Pacific Mining Co. Ltd. It was at this time that the quartz vein was channel sampled in six places along underground workings driven from the Incline Adit. The channel samples averaged 9.4 grams (0.27 oz) per ton Au over an average width of 0.76 m (Baldys, 1991). In 1934, an independent engineer obtained assay results of 10.6 grams (0.31 oz) per ton Au over an average width of 0.91 m (Baldys, 1991). Also during 1934, Bobjo Mines acquired an interest in the Atlin-Pacific Mining Co. Ltd. and assumed management of the Spokane Group property until relinquishing its interest in 1935 (Carlyle, 1993a).

In 1975, Lobell Mines Ltd. obtained 20 samples from the property, with 8 samples assaying over 3.45 grams (0.1 oz) per ton Au. The highest value obtained was 17.93 grams (0.52 oz) per ton Au across 1.52 m from the Incline Adit drift (Carlyle, 1993a). Further prospecting was undertaken in 1981 by Silver Ice Mining Ltd., which obtained 20 samples, two of which yielded over 3.45 grams (0.1 oz) per ton Au (Carlyle, 1993a).

In 1985, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources sampled the adits on what is currently known as the Pit Claim. These assays returned values as high as 297 grams (8.61oz) per ton Au and 120 grams (3.52 oz) per ton Ag (Carlyle, 1993a).

Baldys (1991) collected 29 samples from the Pit claim and conducted geological mapping at the request of the directors of 489166 Alberta Limited (see Figure 3). Of these samples, 11 assayed greater than 0.1 oz/t gold with the highest assay being 0.48 oz/t gold from a 0.8 m thick section of vein in the Blacksmith Adit (Baldys, 1991). The average length-weighted gold grades for samples collected from three of the adits (drifts) were as follows;

Peter's Drift - 0.06 oz/t gold across 1.3 m vein
Blacksmith Drift - 0.13 oz/t gold across 0.9 m vein
Incline Drift - 0.20 oz/t gold across 1.0 m vein

Based upon the assay results obtained, Baldys (1991) calculated a resource estimate of 76,000 tons of material averaging 0.17 oz/t gold between the Blacksmith and Incline drifts.

In 1993, Larry Carlyle was retained by L. Whelan and Associates to review all available information regarding the Bighorn Creek Property on behalf of Micrex Development Corporation. Upon reviewing the data from Baldys (1991), Carlyle (1993a) concurred with the reserve calculation arrived at of 76,000 tons grading 0.17 oz/t gold. In addition to data review, Carlyle (1993b) also conducted geological and geophysical exploration over the Lawson vein, which included chip sampling of the existing adits and grab sampling of the adit dumps. The highest assays obtained for the adits were as follows:

North Tunnel Drift - 1.78 oz/t gold
Peter's Drift - 0.371 oz/t gold
Blacksmith Drift - 0.612 oz/t gold
Incline Drift - 1.375 oz/t gold

Additionally, Carlyle (1993b) conducted a short (6 line) Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) geophysical survey at an approximate strike of 100° over the Incline Drift. In total, 2400 metres of VLF-EM surveying was completed at 10 metre stations and 50 metre line spacing.

In September 2006, APEX Geoscience was contracted by Micrex to conduct a prospecting program at the Bighorn Property. An early onset of winter conditions forced the termination of the program, which resulted in the collection of 32 rock grab samples and 10 stream silt sediment samples. No significant gold assays were identified by the program but a significant area of alteration (py, chlorite) was identified in the cirques above (west of) the Lawson Vein.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Taku Arm area of Tagish Lake is underlain by Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic strata of the Whitehorse Trough, Pre-Permian metamorphic rocks of the Yukon Group, and intrusions of the Mid-Jurassic Coast Plutonic Complex (Baldys, 1991; Carlyle, 1993a; Jackaman and Matysek, 1993). The geological setting of the Bighorn Property claims is illustrated on Figure 3.

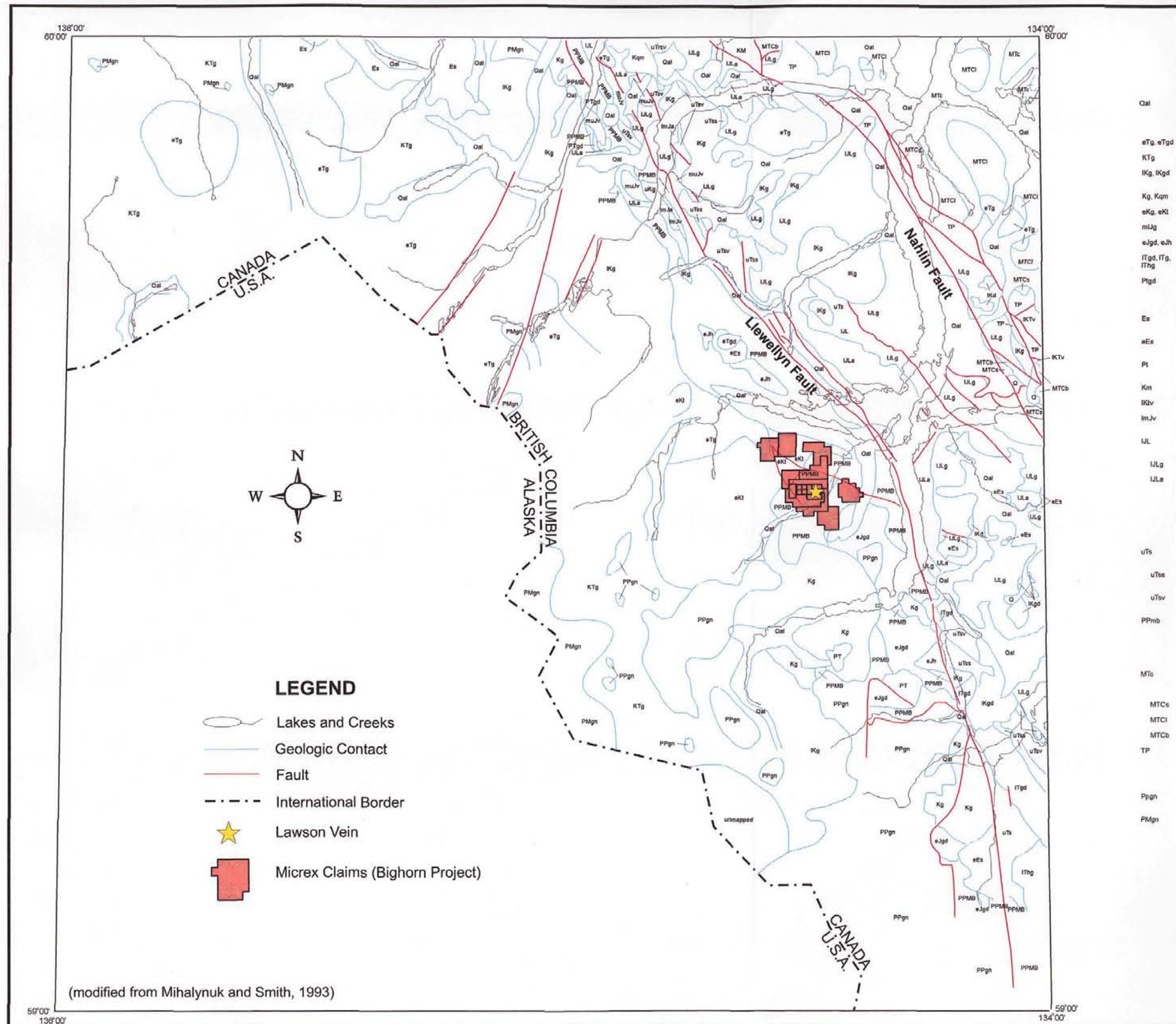
There are two major sub-parallel north-northwest-trending faults in the area. The Nahlin Fault marks the western extent of the Cache Creek Terrane, and is a steeply dipping to a vertical fault, or series of faults which have been intermittently active since the Triassic into the Tertiary (Mihalynuk, 1999). The Llewellyn Fault forms the contact between regionally metamorphosed rocks and Mesozoic strata of the Stuhini Group (Mihalynuk, 1999). Similar to the Nahlin Fault, the Llewellyn Fault is believed to have been sporadically active over the Late Triassic into the Tertiary, with displacements being greatest during earlier episodes (Mihalynuk, 1999).

The Bighorn Project is underlain by the meta-intrusive Bighorn Creek Orthogneiss which is found within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, and contains localized schistose zones (Mihalynuk, 1999). This unit crops out over an area of about eight square kilometres and is characterized by Mihalynuk (1999) as being a well foliated, medium-grained, leucocratic body containing 50% quartz, and 40% feldspar with 6 to 7% combined muscovite, biotite, hornblende, chlorite, and accessory pyrite. Intruding into the orthogneiss are dykes of andesite and feldspar porphyry (Carlyle, 1993a). The feldspar porphyry is composed of phenocrysts of white feldspar in a fine-grained pyroxene-rich matrix.

The rocks within the property strike north-northeasterly and are generally found to be dipping gently to the east. A large north-south striking fault is recognized at an elevation of 1220 metres with a right-handed, horizontal displacement of roughly 75 metres (Carlyle, 1993a).

DEPOSIT TYPES

The goal of exploration efforts at the Bighorn Property is to identify economically viable precious metal-bearing quartz veins. According to Mihalynuk (1999), the quartz veins found on the Pit Claim most closely resemble mesothermal precious metal vein deposits that form at temperatures of 200 to 400°C. Analysis of fluid inclusions from samples of quartz veins give average temperatures of more than 250°C. These veins are podiform, sheared, and concordant with enclosing schists of a transitional greenschist-amphibolite grade (Mihalynuk, 1999). The veins are located along second or third-order structures related to the regional Llewellyn Fault zone.



104M SKAGWAY - BEDROCK GEOLOGY
(modified from Mihalynuk and Smith, 1993)

QUATERNARY DEPOSITS

- Oal Extensive areas of unconsolidated glacial till and poorly sorted alluvium.
- eTg, eTgd Coast Plutonic Complex, dominantly granodiorite and other undifferentiated granitoids.
- KTg Lake Cretaceous to Eocene granitoid rocks of the coast mountains.
- IKg, IKgd Lake Cretaceous undifferentiated granitoid rocks; granodiorite mainly associated with the Coast Plutonic Complex.
- Kg, Kqm Undifferentiated Cretaceous granitoid rocks. In part equivalent to IKg.
- eKg, eKl Early Cretaceous undifferentiated granitoid rocks; tonalite.
- mJg Middle or late Jurassic granitoids.
- eJgd, eJh Hale Mountain granodiorite and related(?) hornblende (184-187 Ma).
- ITgd, ITg, ITng Granodiorite, minor leucogranite, quartz diorite, and gabbro of late Triassic age. May be altered or slightly deformed. Includes the Bennett Pluton.
- PTgd Permo-Triassic(?) intrusive rocks of unknown affinity.

LATE MESOZOIC/TERTIARY INTRUSIVE ASSEMBLAGES

- Es Skukum volcanic suite; mainly intra-caldera facies dominated by intermediate to felsic tuffs and flows of Eocene age.
- eEs Sloko Group, undivided, aenitally extrusive rhyolite to andesite breccia and tuff of Early Eocene age.
- Pt Tagish volcanic suite, dominantly intra-caldera megabreccia and intermediate to felsic tuffs and flows of Paleocene age.
- Km Montana Mountain Suite. Mainly intermediate to felsic tuffs and flows.
- IKv Windy-Table volcanic suite. Quartz-phyric ash flows and intermediate breccia and tuffs.
- Im, Jv Tutshi volcanic suite. Basalt to dacite flows and tuffs of interpreted lower to middle Jurassic age.
- IL Laberge Group, undifferentiated, includes siltstone, arenaceous greywacke, argillite and conglomerate of Early Jurassic age.
- ILg Laberge Group, mainly medium to coarse, quartz-bearing wacke.
- ILa Laberge Group; mainly argillite with subordinate siltstone and wacke.

OLDER VOLCANIC ASSEMBLAGES, SEDIMENTARY, AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS

- STIKINE(?) TERRANE**
- uTs Stuhini Group, undifferentiated. Includes feldspar-phyric and pyroxene-phyric flows, tuff, tuffite, and breccia; conglomerate, limestone, argillite.
 - uTss Stuhini Group, dominated by volcanic derived sediments of coarse conglomerate to silty argillite composition.
 - uTsv Stuhini Group, dominated by biased plagioclase and pyroxene-phyric flows (lower), or intermediate tuffs (higher in section).
 - PPmb Boundary Ranges metamorphic suite, undifferentiated. Metamorphosed siltstone, greywacke, tuff, greenstone, and limestone metamorphosed to transitional greenschist-amphibolite facies, regionally retrograded. Current data permits a Permian to Devonian age.
- CACHE CREEK TERRANE**
- MTo Undifferentiated Cache Creek Complex. Sheared melange consisting of pods of ultramafic rocks, greenstone, marble, chert, and clastics in a sheared matrix of greywacke and argillite, Mississippian to Late Triassic age.
 - MTCs Mainly pelagic and hemipelagic sediments.
 - MTCi Mainly Limestone.
 - MTCb Pillow basalt, gabbro, and minor ultramafic tectonite.
 - TP Undivided Peninsula Mountain volcano-sedimentary suite. Includes basaltic to rhyolitic tuffs and breccias of Middle to late Triassic age.
- NISLING(?) TERRANE**
- Ppgn Florence Range metamorphic suite. Includes semipelitic, pelitic, carbonate, amphibolite and calciliccate schist and gneiss. Paleozoic and late Proterozoic protoliths are most likely.
 - PMgn Gneiss and schist; age and affinity uncertain, but possibly Mesozoic or older.

LEGEND

- Lakes and Creeks
- Geologic Contact
- Fault
- International Border
- Lawson Vein
- Micrex Claims (Bighorn Project)

MICREX DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Bighorn Property, Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

REGIONAL BEDROCK GEOLOGY
NTS 104M SKAGWAY

0 5 10 20km

APEX Geoscience Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta September 2007

(modified from Mihalynuk and Smith, 1993)

Figure 3

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization at and near the property consists of mesothermal precious metal-bearing quartz-sulfide veins, which appear to be located along second or third-order structures related to the regional Llewelyn Fault zone. The veins are podiform, sheared, and discordant with enclosing schists of a transitional greenschist-amphibolite grade (Mihaynuk, 1999 and Baldys, 1991). Numerous small quartz veins were observed around the property. The majority of previous exploration efforts have been focused on the Lawson vein around which the Bighorn Property has been staked.

The Lawson vein has been traced intermittently along a horizontal distance of 920 m and a vertical distance of 460 m (see Figure 2). The vein strikes roughly east-west and dips 85° to the north. The vein averages 1.1m in thickness and contains pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and native gold. Baldys (1991) notes that the wall rock does exhibit significant alteration or mineralization and that feldspar porphyritic dykes were observed underground to cross-cut the vein. Baldys (1991) also notes that gold content appears to correlate well with sulfide (pyrite) content, both of which appear to increase in a vertical direction from the Lower adit to the Incline adit.

The most thorough evaluation of the Lawson vein to date was conducted by Baldys (1991), during which a total of 29 chip samples were collected from 3 of the 4 adits. The length-weighted average gold grades are presented below.

- Peter's Drift** - 0.06 oz/t gold across 1.3 m,
(the vein was sampled over a 135 m horizontal length)
- Blacksmith Drift** - 0.13 oz/t gold across 0.9 m,
(the vein was sampled over a 47 m horizontal length)
- Incline Drift** - 0.20 oz/t gold across 1.0 m,
(the vein was sampled over a 23 m horizontal length)

2007 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Between May 10 and 17, 2007, a total of 544.4 line-km of airborne geophysical surveying, comprising magnetics and electromagnetics (EM), was completed over the Bighorn Property. The entire property was covered (Figure 4) by the survey, which was conducted by Fugro Airborne Surveys Inc. using their Dighem system.

The magnetic system utilizes Scintrex CS2 magnetometer sensors located behind the EM array. The Dighem towed-bird electromagnetic system is widely used and utilizes a multi-coil coaxial/coplanar technique to energize conductors in different directions. The coaxial coils are vertical with their axes parallel to the flight direction while the coplanar coils are horizontal. Secondary electromagnetic fields are sensed simultaneously by means of receiver coils that are coupled to their respective transmitter coils. The system yields an in-phase

and a quadrature channel for each transmitter-receiver coil pair. The EM system records data at a frequency of 10 per second at a nominal receiver height of 30m above ground level for 900Hz, 1000Hz, 5500Hz, 7200Hz, 56,000Hz.

It should be noted that for the purposes of this report, data interpretation has been conducted utilizing magnetic data (TMI and 1st vertical derivative) and the electromagnetic responses to the 7200Hz and 56kHz frequencies.

Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

Total magnetic intensity (TMI) is illustrated in Figure 5. The magnetic data shows a fair degree of relief with much higher magnetic susceptibilities in the northwest half of the survey area and lower responses in the southeastern half of the survey block. The higher intensity magnetic responses in the northwestern half of the survey area may be related to intrusive units with high magnetic susceptibility. In the vicinity of the Lawson Vein, near the center of the survey area, the magnetic susceptibility is generally less than that in the surrounding areas. This area of very low magnetic response roughly coincides with felsic gneisses that have not been formally mapped but were observed by the author while conducting prospecting work on the property last year. South of the Lawson vein (southeastern half of the survey block), there is a significant amount of structural, and perhaps lithological, complexity that is illustrated by the radiating pattern of linear magnetic features.

There is no apparent response in the TMI data from the Lawson vein (although there is a very weak E-W 1VD magnetic anomaly that appears to coincide with the vein). The most obvious magnetic feature in the immediate vicinity of the Lawson Vein is a weak to moderate intensity N-S magnetic high, which appears to be line noise but may also be related to N-S striking feldspar porphyry dykes that have been mapped in the area.

1st Vertical Derivative (1VD Mag)

The 1st vertical derivative of the magnetic data (Figure 6) highlights several of the more intense magnetic responses on the survey block but shows only a very weak response in the immediate vicinity of the Lawson Vein, which is not unexpected given the lack of significant repose in the TMI data. The vertical derivative of the magnetic data highlights the magnetic highs that define the radiating structure in the southern portions of the survey block.

Electromagnetics

The electromagnetic data collected by Fugro represents measured resistivity of underlying rock units. Frequently, however, conductivity anomalies are associated with mineralization due to the presence of either conductive structures (faults and/or shear zones) or conductive (sulphide) minerals. As a

result, the resistivity EM data has been reverse colorized in Figures 7 and 8 so that resistivity lows (more conductive areas) are shown in warmer colors and therefore appear as highs. Thus, Figures 7 and 8 illustrate 'inferred conductivity' at low (7,200Hz) and high (56kHz) frequencies, respectively.

The two EM maps show similar patterns with discreet and clustered areas of conductivity. Of significance is the presence of a thin but discreet E-W conductor that appears to coincide with the Lawson Vein. There are also several similar high conductivity responses that will require investigation on the ground in order to determine if they are associated with vein-style mineralization.

Of interest is a pair of high conductivity anomalies that parallel Bighorn Creek. This anomaly may be explained by conductive overburden in the creek bed, however, the parallel feature to the east is located well away from the creek and warrants further investigation. Also of interest are the larger areas of apparent conductivity that are located on the elevated ground west and northwest of Bighorn Creek. These conductivity anomalies warrant further investigation as they may indicate the presence of alteration zones adjacent to granitic bodies that have been identified in this area.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Detailed interpretation of the data resulting from the 2007 Fugro airborne geophysical survey of the Bighorn Creek Property has just commenced having only recently received the final processed data from Fugro. However, a preliminary examination of the data has identified a number of significant anomalies/observations.

1 – With the exception of magnetic highs located on the MIX OVER 2 claim, the majority of the larger magnetic highs are also associated with resistivity lows (conductivity highs).

2 – There is a larger-scale N-S EM feature that extends from the southern edge of the MIX 2 claim to the north side of the MIX OVER 1 claim, which is interpreted as a large fault zone. However, in the vicinity of the BOWL and MIX WEST CIRQUE claims the EM anomaly is sub-parallel to a large magnetic high that strikes toward 160° and the EM anomaly becomes more broad and less well defined.

3 – The Lawson Vein appears to have been identified as a very subtle E-W anomaly in the 1st Vertical Derivative magnetic data and as a small but discreet conductive anomaly in the EM data.

4 – Several other small E-W EM anomalies can be seen, mainly in the southern half of the property, particularly in the vicinity of the MIXCROSS1 and 2 claims.

5 – The magnetic data has defined an area of some complexity in the southern portions of the property, in the vicinity of the MIX 2-3 and MIXCROSS1 claims, that comprises a series of radiating magnetic highs with frequent coincident EM anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

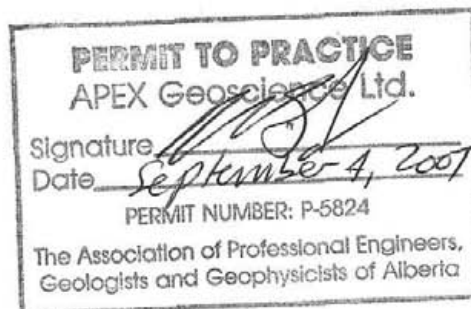
Based on the results of the 2007 airborne geophysical surveys at the Bighorn Property, a detailed program of ground follow-up prospecting is warranted. This work should be focussed on examining all of magnetic and electromagnetic features describe above and, in particular, on the more subtle E-W electromagnetic features that resemble the response of the Lawson Vein (PITT claim). Ground examination is also required in order to evaluate the area west of Bighorn Creek where magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies occur coincident with the edge of granitic bodies near the west side of the property.

APEX GEOSCIENCE LTD.



Andrew J. Turner, P. Geol.

September 4, 2007



STATEMENT OF COSTS

The total expenditure for the 2007 airborne geophysical program were \$97,000.00 and comprised \$95,000.00 for the survey (including mobilization/demobilization and survey flight charges) and \$2,000 for data interpretation and the preparation of this assessment report (A. Turner – 5 days @ \$400/day). The survey completely covered all of the claims that comprise the Bighorn Property (see Table 1).

The 2007 airborne expenditure, being applicable to all claims, was distributed amongst the claims based upon each claim's relative percentage of the entire property area according to the following Expenditure Allocation Table (Table 2). Included in Appendix 1 is a copy of the confirmation page resulting from the successful filing online, at the BC Mineral Titles website, of the expenditures described in this report.

REFERENCES

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2006 Bighorn Property Tenures And Expenditures

| Tenure Number | Claim Name | Owner ID | Owner Name | Map | Date Issued | Old Date Expiry | Status | Mining Division | Area (ha) | Years Remaining | Expend. To Be Filed | Yrs Of Assess. Filed @ \$4/ha | Yrs Of Assess. Filed @ \$8/ha | New Anniv. Date |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 406125 | SHERON | 110482 (100%) | Jenny Ann Gruber | 104M058 | 2003/OCT/20 | 2014/OCT/20 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 50.000 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2014/OCT/20 |
| 406126 | STAN | 110483 (100%) | Karl Josef Gruber (Sr) | 104M058 | 2003/OCT/20 | 2014/OCT/20 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 50.000 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2014/OCT/20 |
| 406127 | GLEN | 145968 (100%) | Karl Josef (Jr) Gruber | 104M058 | 2003/OCT/20 | 2012/OCT/20 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 75.000 | 2 | \$0.00 | 0 | 0 | 2012/OCT/20 |
| 414754 | STAN 2 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 25.000 | 6 | \$600.00 | 0 | 3 | 2012/OCT/03 |
| 414755 | STAN 3 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 25.000 | 6 | \$600.00 | 0 | 3 | 2012/OCT/03 |
| 414756 | STAN 4 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 25.000 | 6 | \$600.00 | 0 | 3 | 2012/OCT/03 |
| 414757 | STAN 5 | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M058 | 2004/OCT/03 | 2009/OCT/03 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 25.000 | 6 | \$600.00 | 0 | 3 | 2012/OCT/03 |
| 507085 | Bowl | 147087 (100%) | John Patrick Armstrong | 104M | 2005/FEB/14 | 2009/FEB/14 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 98.482 | 7 | \$2,363.57 | 0 | 3 | 2012/FEB/14 |
| 522605 | MIX1 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2009/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 328.209 | 7 | \$5,251.34 | 0 | 2 | 2011/NOV/24 |
| 522606 | MIX2 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2009/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 410.443 | 7 | \$6,567.09 | 0 | 2 | 2011/NOV/24 |
| 522635 | MINIMIX | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2009/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 16.414 | 7 | \$262.62 | 0 | 2 | 2011/NOV/24 |
| 522636 | MICROMIX | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2009/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 16.416 | 7 | \$262.66 | 0 | 2 | 2011/NOV/24 |
| 522638 | MIX3 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2009/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 295.556 | 7 | \$4,728.90 | 0 | 2 | 2011/NOV/24 |
| 522641 | MIX4 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2005/NOV/24 | 2008/NOV/24 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 410.123 | 8 | \$8,202.46 | 1 | 2 | 2011/NOV/24 |
| 539666 | PITT | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/AUG/21 | 2007/AUG/21 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 32.827 | 10 | \$656.54 | 1 | 2 | 2011/AUG/21 |
| 528423 | MIXOVER1 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/JUN/16 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 409.830 | 9.5 | \$7,657.65 | 2.67 | 1 | 2011/FEB/16 |
| 528425 | MIX OVER2 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/JUN/16 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 409.878 | 9.5 | \$7,658.54 | 2.67 | 1 | 2011/FEB/16 |
| 528426 | MIXCROSS1 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2009/FEB/16 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 410.647 | 8 | \$4,927.76 | 1 | 1 | 2011/FEB/16 |
| 528427 | MIXCROSS2 | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2007/JUN/16 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 410.355 | 9.5 | \$7,667.46 | 2.67 | 1 | 2011/FEB/16 |
| 528429 | MIXNORTH | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/FEB/16 | 2009/FEB/16 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 409.912 | 8 | \$4,918.94 | 1 | 1 | 2011/FEB/16 |
| 543064 | MIX WEST CIRQUE | 109352 (100%) | Gee Cee Mines Ltd. | 104M | 2006/OCT/12 | 2007/OCT/12 | ACTIVE | ATLIN | 229.708 | 10 | \$4,594.16 | 3 | 1 | 2011/OCT/12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6,214.62 ha | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | \$68,119.69 Work Filed - June 14, 2007 | | | |

2007 Airborne Survey Expenditures

\$95,000.00 Fugro Airborne (flat fee)


\$2,000.00 Assessment Report Writing/Data Analysis (A. Turner - 4 days @ \$500/day)

\$97,000.00

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Andrew J. Turner, P.Geol., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a senior geologist with;
APEX Geoscience Ltd.
200, 9797 – 45 Ave.
Edmonton, AB
T6E 5V8
2. I graduated with a degree (B.Sc.) in Earth Sciences (Geology) from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta in 1989 and have practised my profession continuously since 1989.
3. I am responsible for the preparation of the report titled **Report on the 2007 Airborne Geophysical Survey at the Bighorn Creek Project, Atlin Mining District, British Columbia. NTS 109M/09-10** and dated September 4, 2007, relating to the Bighorn Creek Project. I visited the property between September 21 and 25, 2006.
4. The author has no direct interest in the property that is the subject of this report or in the owner(s) thereof, nor is any such interested anticipated in the future.



Andrew J. Turner, P. Geol.

The image shows a circular professional seal for the Association of Professional Geologists of Alberta. The seal features a central figure holding a staff and a hammer, with the text "ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS OF ALBERTA" around the perimeter. The name "ANDREW J. TURNER" is inscribed within the seal. A horizontal line is drawn across the seal, and the name "Andrew J. Turner, P. Geol." is written below it.

September 4, 2007

APPENDIX 1

2006 BC Online Assessment Credit Application Receipt



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Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim
Exploration and
Development
Work/Expiry Date
Change

- Select Input Method
- Select/Input Tenures
- Input Lots
- Data Input Form
- Review Form Data
- Process Payment
- Confirmation

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Recorder: GEE CEE MINES LTD. (109352)
Recorded: 2007/JUN/14
D/E Date: 2007/JUN/14

Submitter: GEE CEE MINES LTD. (109352)
Effective: 2007/JUN/14

Your report is due in 90 days. Please attach a copy of this confirmation front of your report.

Event Number: 4153643

Work Start Date: 2007/MAY/10
Work Stop Date: 2007/MAY/17

Total Value of Work: \$ 97000
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geophysical

Summary of the work value:

- [Main Menu](#)
- [Search for Mineral / Placer / Coal Titles](#)
- [View Mineral Tenures](#)
- [View Placer Tenures](#)
- [View Coal Tenures](#)

[MTO Help Tips](#)

Exit this e-service ►

| Tenure # | Claim Name/Property | Issue Date | Good To Date | New Good To Date | # of Days Forward | Area in Ha |
|----------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 414754 | STAN 2 | 2004/oct/03 | 2009/oct/03 | 2012/oct/03 | 1096 | 25.00 |
| 414755 | STAN 3 | 2004/oct/03 | 2009/oct/03 | 2012/oct/03 | 1096 | 25.00 |
| 414756 | STAN 4 | 2004/oct/03 | 2009/oct/03 | 2012/oct/03 | 1096 | 25.00 |
| 414757 | STAN 5 | 2004/oct/03 | 2009/oct/03 | 2012/oct/03 | 1096 | 25.00 |
| 507085 | Bowl | 2005/feb/14 | 2009/feb/14 | 2012/feb/14 | 1095 | 98.48 |
| 522605 | MIX1 | 2005/nov/24 | 2009/nov/24 | 2011/nov/24 | 730 | 328.2 |
| 522606 | MIX2 | 2005/nov/24 | 2009/nov/24 | 2011/nov/24 | 730 | 410.4 |
| 522635 | MINIMIX | 2005/nov/24 | 2009/nov/24 | 2011/nov/24 | 730 | 16.4 |
| 522636 | MICROMIX | 2005/nov/24 | 2009/nov/24 | 2011/nov/24 | 730 | 16.4 |
| 522638 | MIX3 | 2005/nov/24 | 2009/nov/24 | 2011/nov/24 | 730 | 295.5 |
| 522641 | MIX4 | 2005/nov/24 | 2008/nov/24 | 2011/nov/24 | 1095 | 410.1 |
| 539666 | PITT | 2006/aug/21 | 2007/aug/21 | 2011/aug/21 | 1461 | 32.8 |
| 528423 | MIXOVER1 | 2006/feb/16 | 2007/jun/16 | 2011/feb/16 | 1341 | 409.8 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|--------|
| 528425 | MIX OVER2 | 2006/feb/16 | 2007/jun/16 | 2011/feb/16 | 1341 | 409.81 |
| 528426 | MIXCROSS1 | 2006/feb/16 | 2009/feb/16 | 2011/feb/16 | 730 | 410.61 |
| 528427 | MIXCROSS2 | 2006/feb/16 | 2007/jun/16 | 2011/feb/16 | 1341 | 410.30 |
| 528429 | MIXNORTH | 2006/feb/16 | 2009/feb/16 | 2011/feb/16 | 730 | 409.91 |
| 543064 | MIX WEST CIRQUE | 2006/oct/12 | 2007/oct/12 | 2011/oct/12 | 1461 | 229.71 |

Total required work value: \$ 68119.84

PAC name: GEE CEE MINES LTD.

Debited PAC amount: \$ 0.00

Credited PAC amount: \$ 28880.16

Total Submission Fees: \$ 4468.55

Total Paid: \$ 4468.55

The event was successfully saved.

Please use *Back* button to go back to event confirmation index.

[Back](#)

[COPYRIGHT](#) | [DISCLAIMER](#) | [PRIVACY](#) | [A](#)

Payment Receipt

Service Provided: Mineral Tenure Operation

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Date: | Jun 14, 2007 | Transaction Type: | Purchase |
| Card Type: | MasterCard | Amount: | \$ 4468.55 |
| Card Number: | xxxxxxxxxxxx2310 | Invoice Number: | 110087571 |

Note 1: The above card number is hidden for privacy.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Approval Code: | 014765 | Response Message: | 0APPROVED 014765 |
| Host Date/Time: | Jun 14, 2007 / 3:40:56pm | Sequence Number: | 312001001061 |
| ISO Response Code: | 00 | Terminal ID: | BCGOVEMMTO |
| Response Code: | 001 | | |

Note 2: "Mineral Tenure Operation" will appear on your credit card statement.

Click [here](#) to print this receipt.

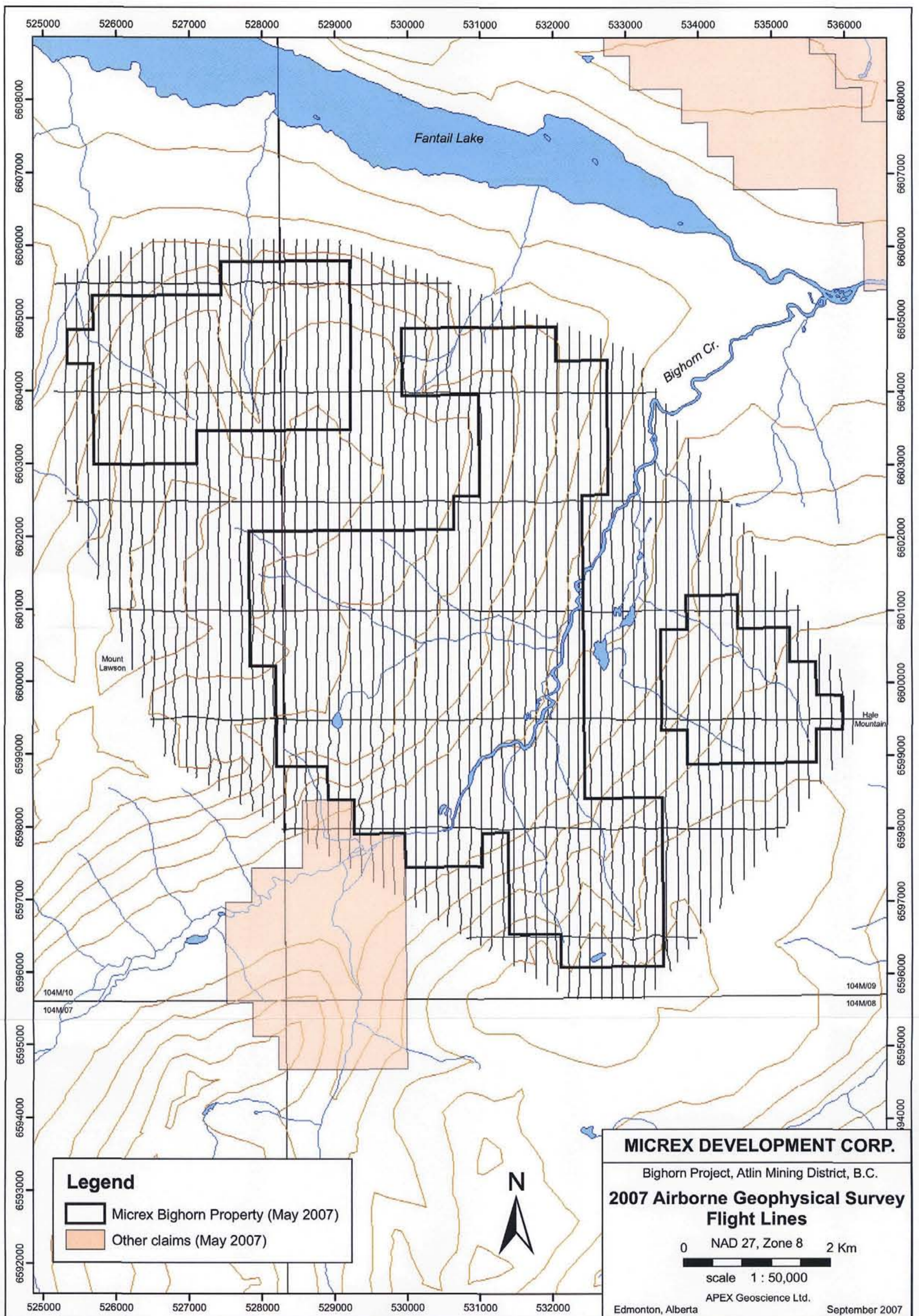


Figure 4

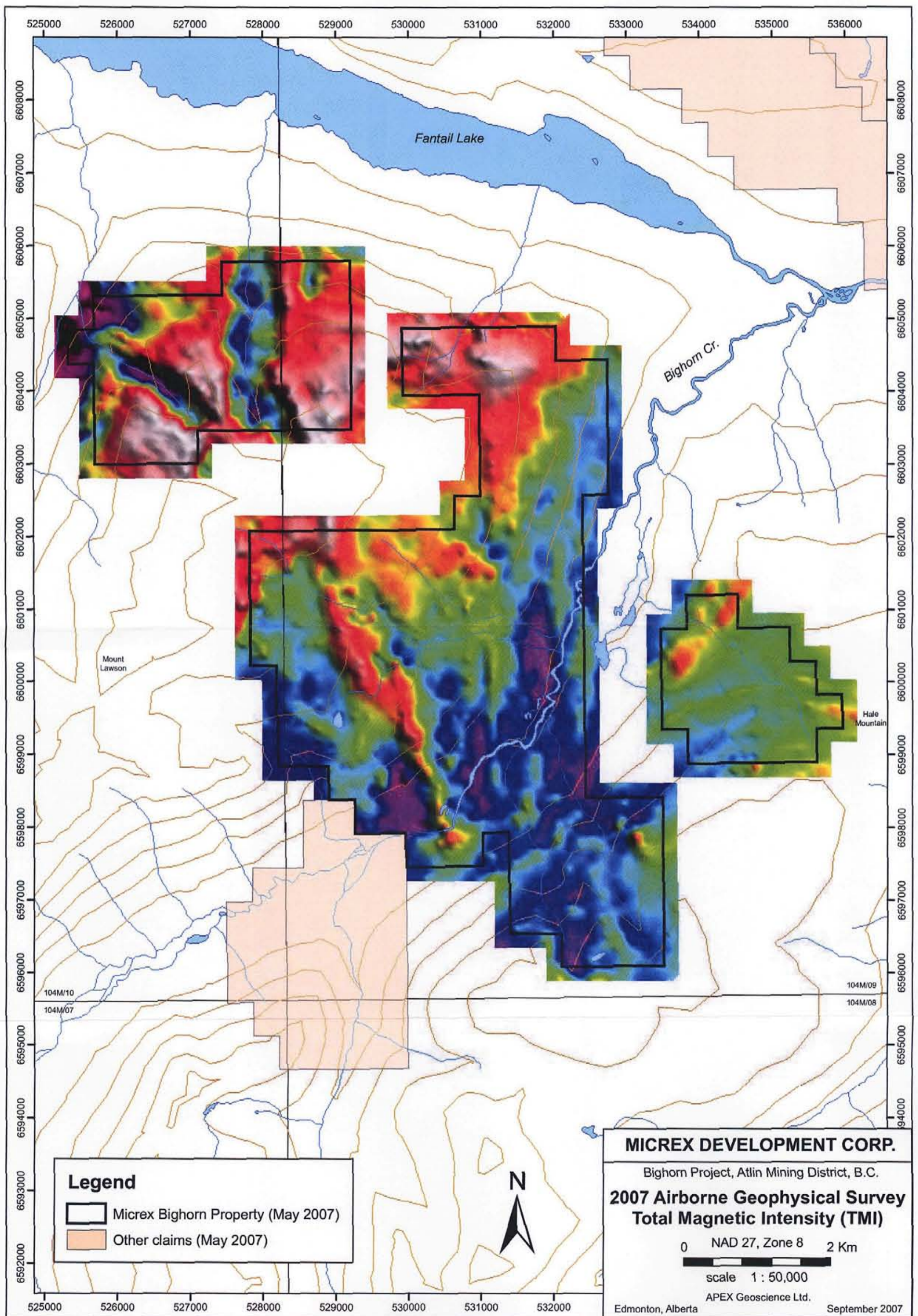


Figure 5

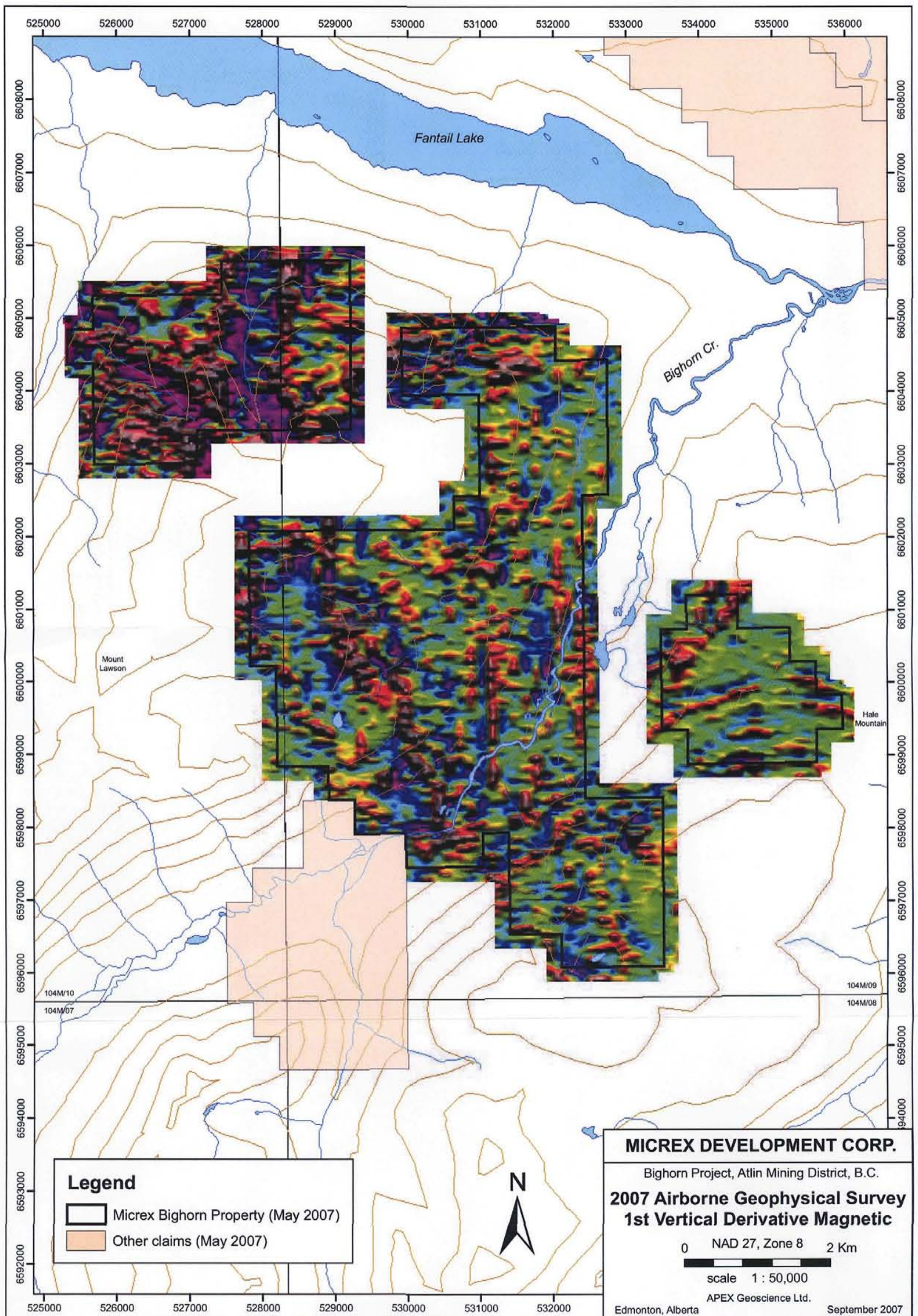


Figure 6

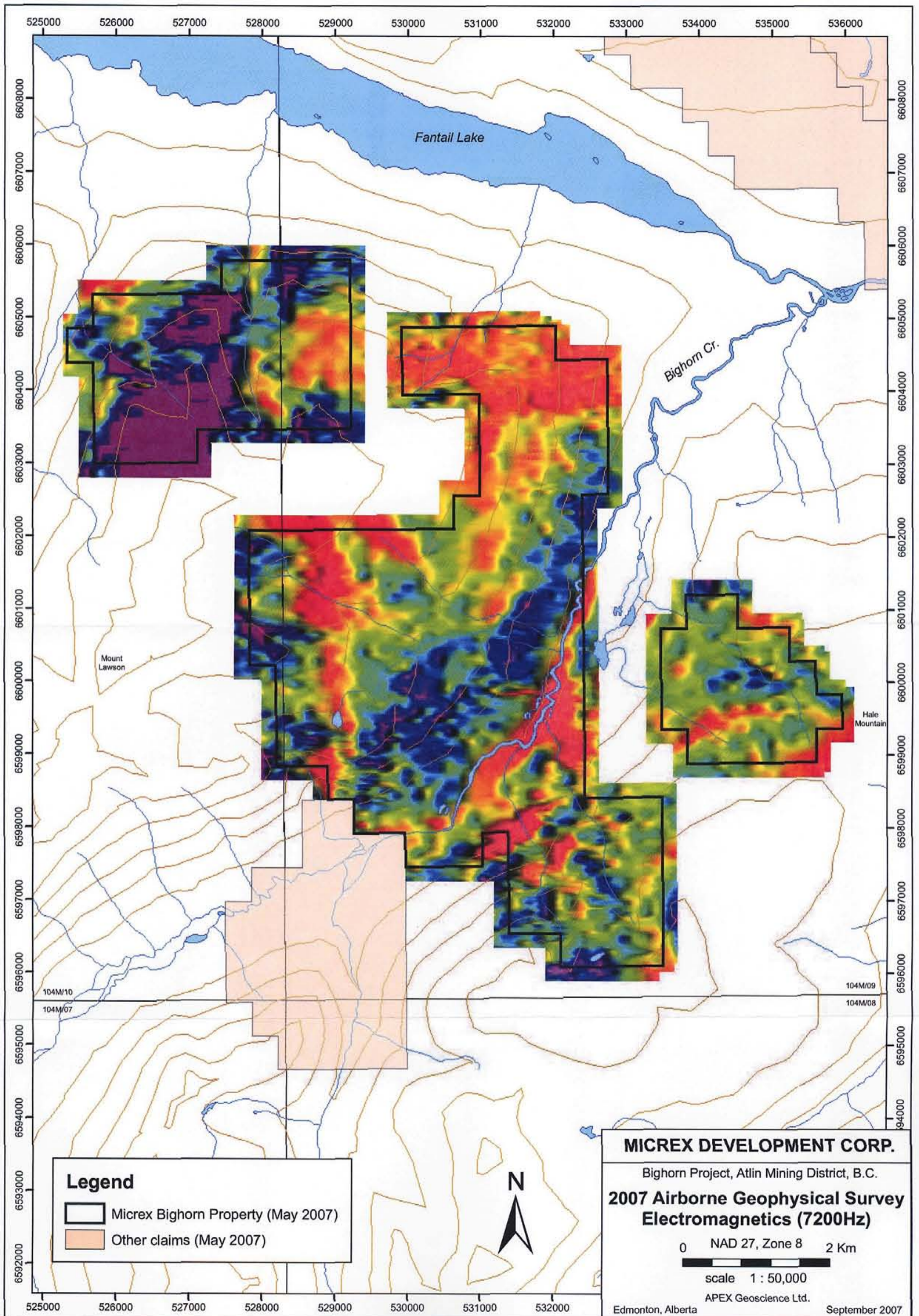


Figure 7

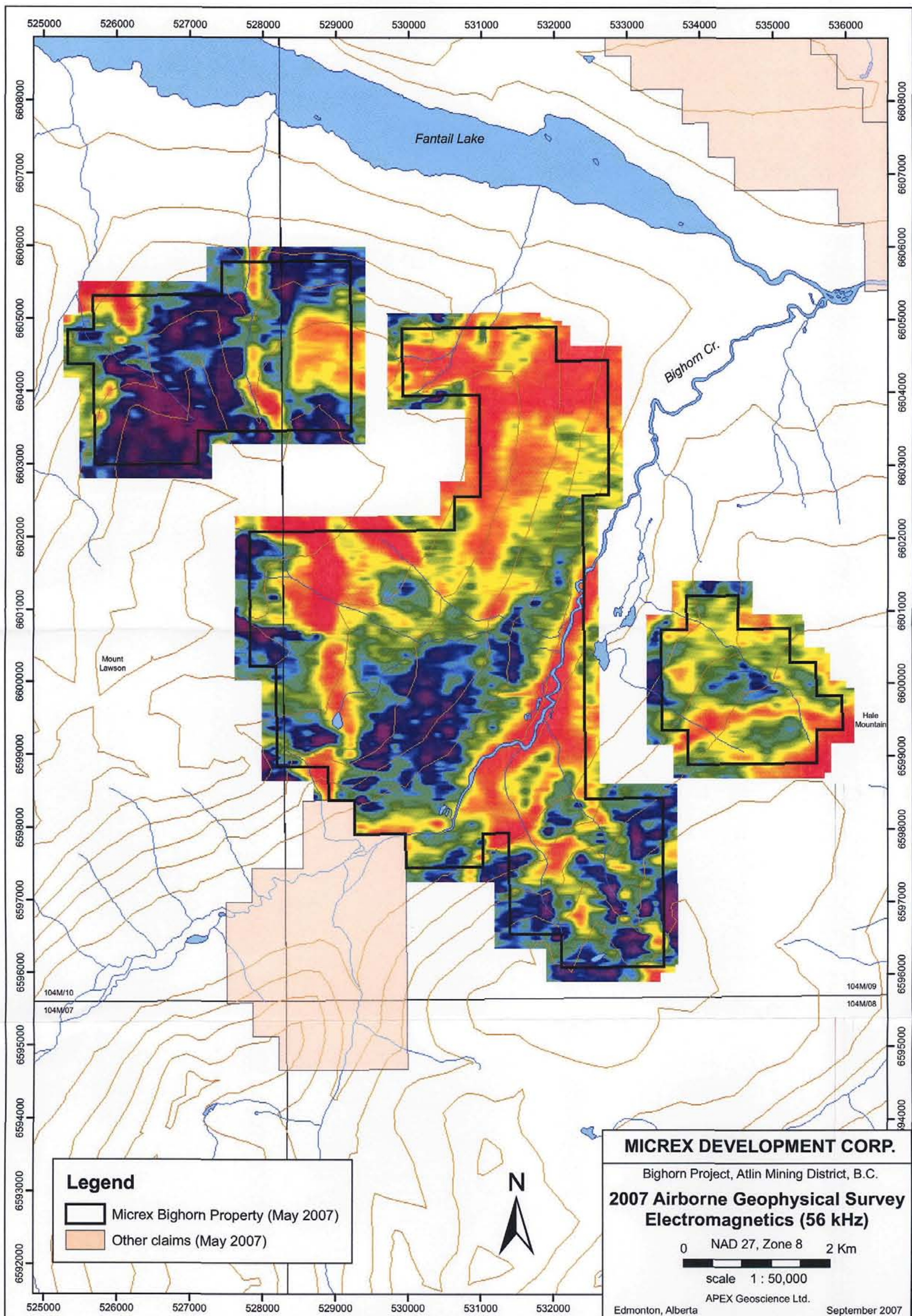


Figure 8