MAP No.	ASSESSMENT REPORT N. M. E. A. P. CONFIDENTIAL OPEN FILE		TYPE OF WORK:	Prospectus Geol, Geochem
106-E-1		X		

REPORT FILED UNDER	Thor Explorations Ltd. DOCUMENT NO. 062012
DATE PERFORMED	Aug. 20 - Sept. 13,1976 DATE FILED: Feb., 1977.
LOCATION - LAT.	65° 05'N AREA Quartet Lakes, Yukon
LONG.	134° 30'W
CLAIM NO.	TET 1-54 YA1492-YA1545
VALUE $	
WORK DONE BY	D. Yeager and C.K. Ikona
WORK DONE FOR	Harman Management Ltd.
REMARKS	This report is a released version of IAND 090170. A series of showings and geochemical anomalies (Cu, U) indicate copper mineralization in a favourable quartzite unit over a strike length of approx. 5,000 feet. Copper mineralization also exists in the western part of the property.

PROSPECTUS

Same report as 090170 but released

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

TET MINERAL CLAIMS

062012

N.T.S. 106-E-1

65°05'N 134°30'W

December, 1976

by

D.Yeager - Geologist
C. K. Ikona - P.Eng.

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INTRODUCTION

The TET mineral claims were staked in January, 1976 by Andrew Harman to cover geologic units in the Quartet Lakes region favourable to copper and uranium mineralization. The ground was subsequently acquired by Thor Explorations Ltd.

In July, 1976, a Harman Management Ltd. work party, while carrying out prospecting and geologic work on adjoining claims, discovered copper mineralization in outcrop and float within the TET boundaries. During the period August 20 to September 13, 1976, a preliminary prospecting, geochemical, and geologic investigation of the ground was carried out by Donegal Developments Ltd. and Harman Management Ltd.

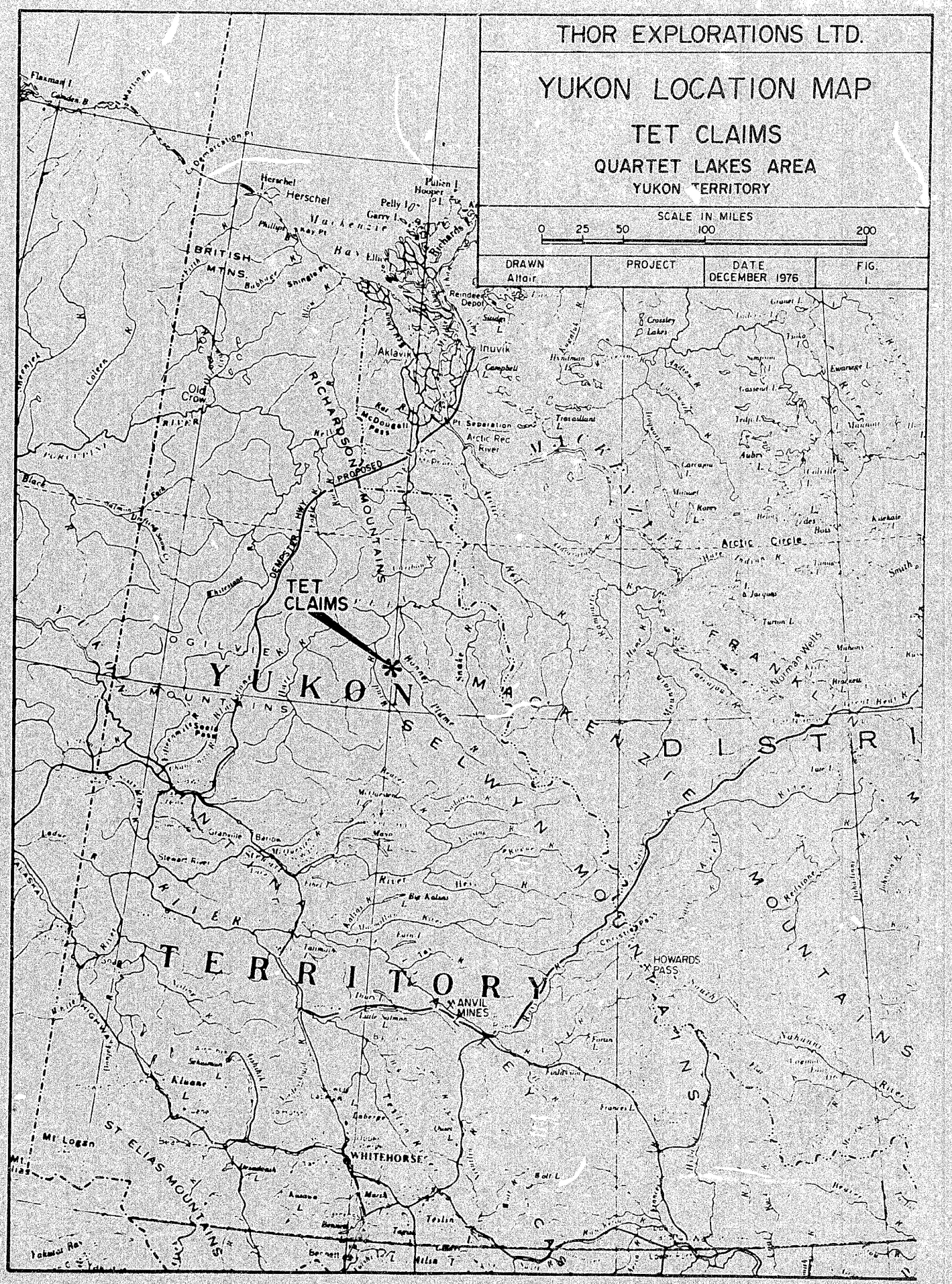
LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Recording Date	Tag Number
TET 1-54	February 3, 1976	YA1492-YA1545

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The TET claims are located in the Mayo Mining District at 65°05'N. latitude and 134°30' W. longitude on N.T.S. 106-E-1.

Access to the property is by float equipped aircraft from the town of Mayo, Y.T. to Quartet Lakes, a distance of 115 miles. Both helicopter and fixed wing aircraft as well as full expediting services are available in Mayo.


THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.
YUKON LOCATION MAP
TET CLAIMS
QUARTET LAKES AREA
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE IN MILES
0 25 50 100 200
DRAWN Allair
PROJECT
DATE DECEMBER 1976
FIG. 1.
TET CLAIMS
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH MTNS.
OGILVIE MTNS.
RICHARDSON MOUNTAINS
PROPOSED DEMPSTER HWY
MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS
SELWYN MOUNTAINS
ANVIL MINES
HOWARDS PASS
WHITEHORSE
Arctic Circle
Aklavik
Inuvik
Old Crow
Norman Wells
Mt. Logan
ST. ELIAS MOUNTAINS

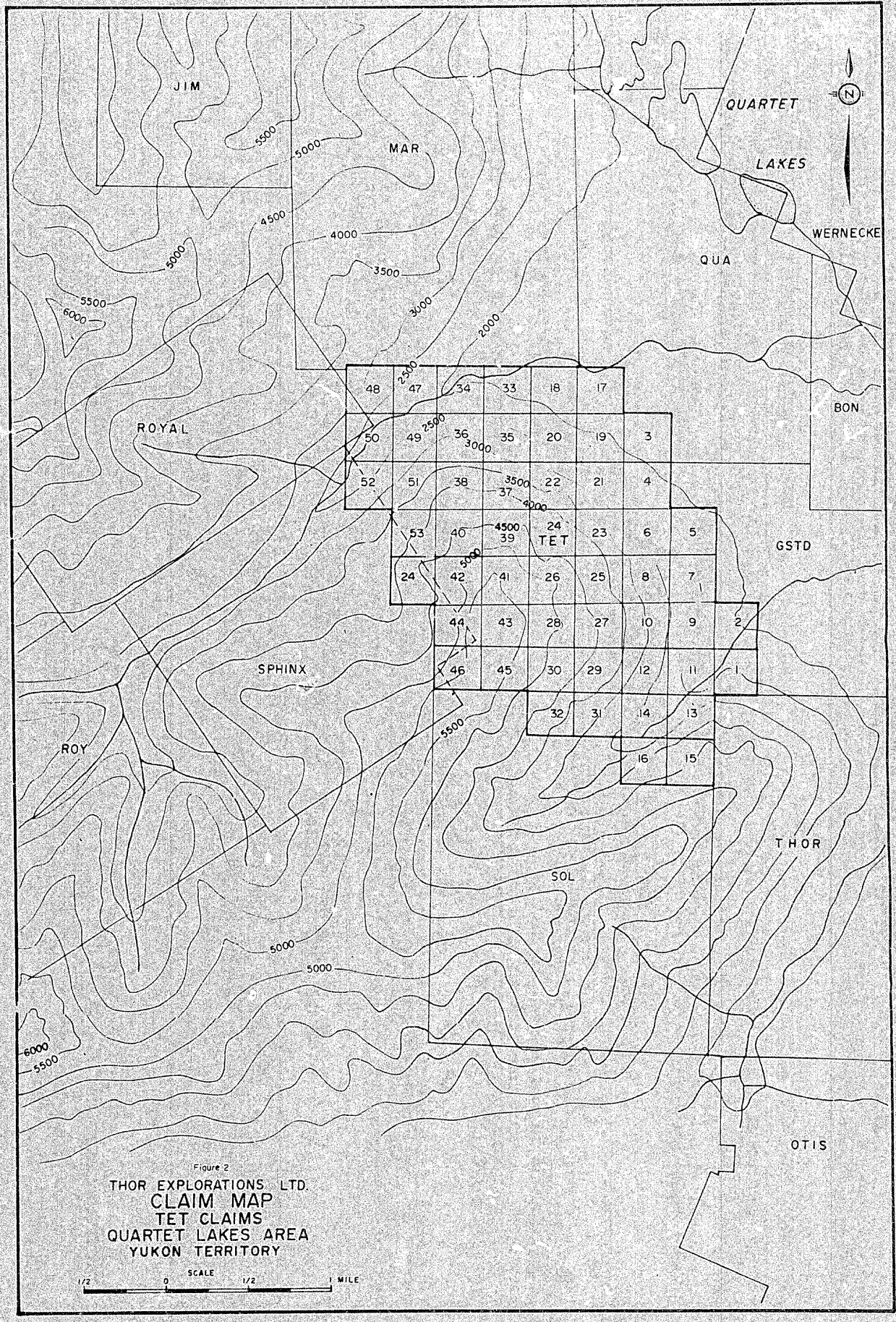


Figure 2

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

CLAIM MAP
TET CLAIMS
QUARTET LAKES AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

From Quartet Lakes it is approximately 3 miles south to the property. This distance can easily be covered on foot in two hours, however, helicopter support from Quartet Lakes is necessary to establish a camp within the claims area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Quartet Lakes region lies in the Wernecke Mountains of the north eastern Yukon Territory. In the general area, the Werneckes consist of local ranges which include the Rackla Range, Bonnet Plume Range and Knorr Range. Topography is normally moderate to rugged with elevations ranging from 2,000 to 6,500 feet. The major river valleys are broad, timbered and extensively overburden covered, while most mountain slopes present greater than 60% outcrop above the 4,000 foot level.

The entire area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada and three separate publications are presented. The following memoir and open file reports give 1" = 4 miles geological coverage of the Nash Creek, Nadaleen River, Wind River and Snake River map areas.

(1) Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek and Dawson Map-Area, Yukon Territory by L.H. Green 1972 (Memoir 364).

(2) Open File 205 (Geology of Nadaleen River and Bonnet Plume Lake Map sheets by S. Blusson) 1975.

(3) Open File 279 (Geology of Snake River and Wind River sheets by D.K. Norris) 1975.

In the Quartet-Fairchild-Gillespie Lakes region Helikian rocks are exposed over an area of some 1,500 square miles in a roughly circular fashion centered near Longitude 134°00'W and Latitude 65°00'N.

These rocks, which represent early deposition in the northern portion of the Selwyn Basin or Richardson Trough, have been described as Units 1 & 2 by L. Green on the Nash Creek Sheet.

Unit 1 is composed of a thick succession of moderately metamorphosed slates, argillites, phyllites and quartzites with interbedded dolomites. The lowest subdivision of Unit 1, whose base is not exposed, consists of chloritic-schists and calc-silicates all probably of volcanic origin.

Unit 2, which conformably overlies the uppermost slate-quartzite section of Unit 1, consists mainly of thickly bedded orange weathering dolomites. The base of the Unit is marked by a series of transitional beds of alternating buff weathering dolomites and interbedded slates and quartzites.

Erratically distributed throughout the Proterozoic metasediments are irregularly shaped breccia bodies. The breccia zones vary from tens of feet to several thousand feet in

size and appear as cross cutting pipe-like features at all levels in the stratigraphic column. Several varities exist, but all exhibit an assortment of angular clasts derived from rock types common to the area. Hornfels margins observed at several localities indicate an intrusive origin.

A common association with many of the breccia bodies are zones of veining or locally pervasive feldspar alteration seen as internal features within the breccias or in host rocks adjacent to them.

The alteration zones are pink in colour due to either K-spar or strong hematization and in some instances contain varying amounts of specularite, chalcopyrite and minor uranium mineralization.

STRUCTURE

Two major periods of deformation have taken place within the Wernecke Mountain region. During the first period or Racklan Orogeny, the Proterozoic rocks of Units 1 and 2 underwent intense folding and faulting. Folds are tight to isoclinal with the development of strong axial plane cleavage and commonly an almost vertical foliation.

A major unconformity of Lower Hadrynian age forms the upper contact of Unit 2. In many localities, erosion beneath this unconformity has resulted in the complete removal of Unit 2 and the strong angular relationship between the

relatively flat lying Cambrian and younger rocks directly overlying Unit 1 is apparent.

Further unconformities near the Upper Hadrynian, Lower Cambrian and Upper Cambrian margins leave Devonian carbonates directly over the Helikian section.

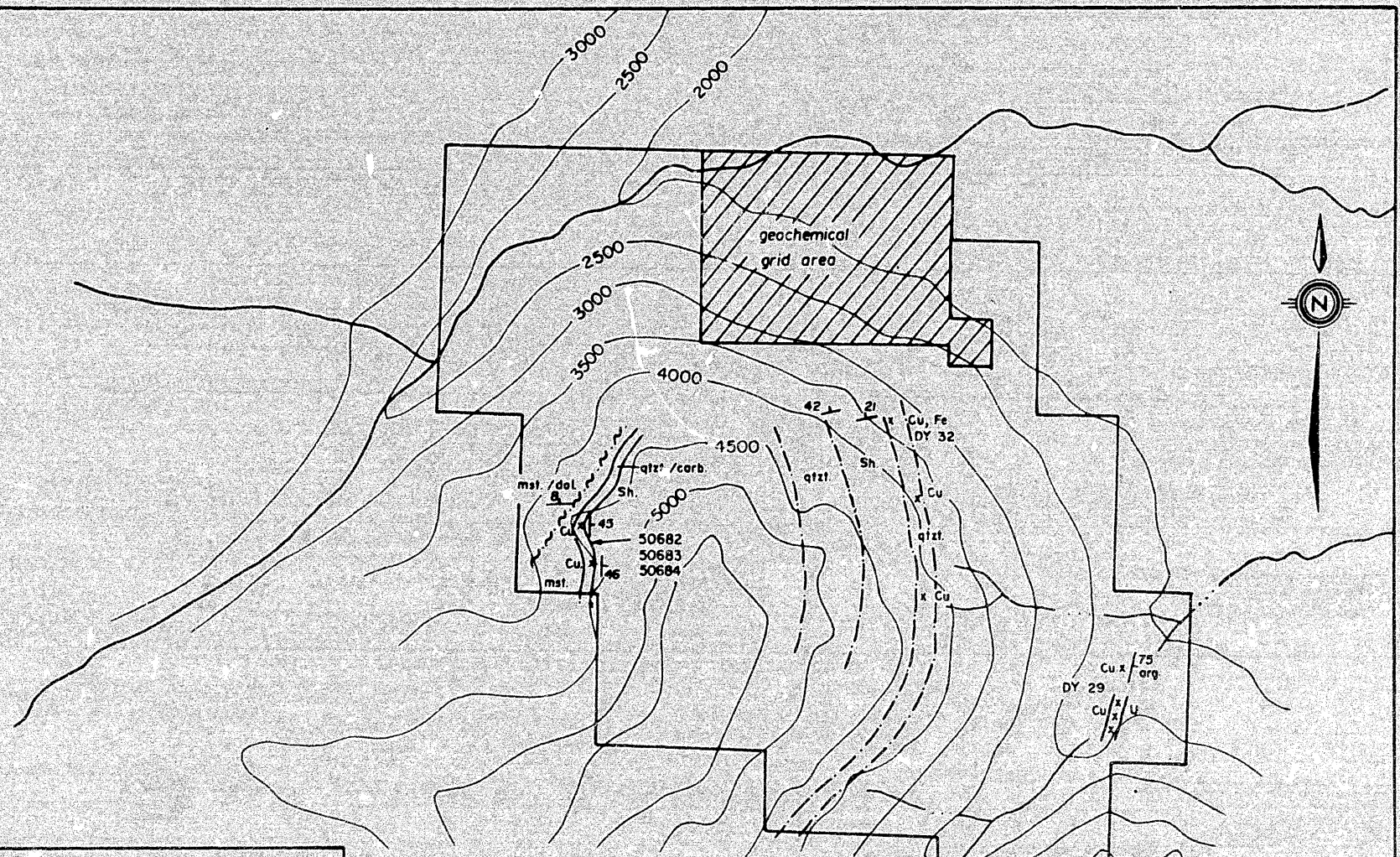
The second period of deformation, which involves both Paleozoic and Proterozoic strata, is weak compared to the first. This is particularly evident in the younger Carbonate sections to the west and southwest where deformation consists mainly of broad open folding and minor overthrusting.

LOCAL GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The TET claims are underlain by rock types assigned to the Lower Proterozoic unit Ho as described in the G.S.C. Open File 279, covering the geology of the Wind River and Snake River map sheets. The unit is lithologically described as containing mainly dark grey, grey green, and black, thin-bedded argillite, slate, and phyllite; minor grey quartzite, orange weathering dolomite, and conglomerate. A preliminary geologic map was compiled on a scale of 1/2 mile equals 1 inch as an aid to delineating the geology and evaluating the copper and uranium occurrences on the property (Fig.4).

North Showing

The north showing occurs in the TET 21-TET 22 area



THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

TET CLAIMS
106-E-1

GEOLOGY

DRAWN	SCALE	DATE	FIG.
Altair	1" = 1/2 MILE	DECEMBER 1976	4

LITHOLOGY

- mst. Mudstone
- sh. Shale
- arg. Argillite
- qtzt. Quartzite
- carb. Undifferentiated carbonate
- dol. Dolomite
- XXXX Breccia

LEGEND

- 42 Bedding attitude
- Approximate trace of unit
- Possible fault
- x Cu. Copper showing
- x U. Uranium showing

on a steep, talus covered, northeasterly facing slope. Stratigraphically controlled copper mineralization occurs in a quartzite bed lying within a sequence of shales and quartzites approximately 1000 feet thick. The unit strikes 060° to 080° and dips 20° to 45° to the NNW. There does not appear to be any major faulting or folding in the vicinity of the showing.

The copper occurs as chalcopyrite and minor bornite in fractures and as discrete grains in a thick bedded, rusty weathering, fine grained quartzite unit. The quartzite unit is at least 40 feet to 45 feet thick however the exact thickness is unknown as the lower contact of the unit is talus covered. The bottom 10 feet to 15 feet of the unit is mineralized and this portion is exposed for approximately 40 feet of strike length. The quartzite contains varying amounts of hematite and magnetite. In some places up to 95% of the total rock is a fine grained hematite/magnetite mixture, in others hematite occurs only as stringers in small fractures.

Erratic compass readings near the showing indicates a strong magnetic anomaly associated with the mineralized unit.

The quartzite unit disappears under talus cover to the north of the north showing and is largely talus and

overburden covered to the south. Copper mineralized quartzite float was encountered approximately 1,400 feet to the SSW of the north showing and large amounts of copper mineralized, magnetite/hematite bearing quartzite float occur in an easterly flowing creek cut approximately 3,000 feet to SSW. The style of fracturing and mineralization in both these float occurrences is identical to that of the main showing, however, no outcrop was found in the vicinity of these showings.

West Showing

The west showing occurs in the TET 54 area on the south side of a steep-sided westerly trending ridge. Stratigraphically controlled copper mineralization is found in a 25' thick sequence of quartzite, shale, and carbonates lying within a larger sequence of shales and mudstones. The sequence strikes approximately north-south and dips 45° to the east. There is an inferred fault contact between the mudstones underlying the mineralized units and northerly dipping mudstones several hundred feet to the west.

The uppermost bed in the mineralized sequence is a three foot thick, fine grained, white quartzite in which chalcopyrite, malachite, and azurite occur in fractures and vugs and disseminated throughout the rock. There are also

limonite filled cavities and minor quartz/calcite veins and vug fillings.

Immediately underlying the quartzite bed is a six foot thick, thin bedded, light green shale unit. Thick coatings of malachite and azurite occur on bedding surfaces and in fractures throughout the entire unit.

The shale unit is underlain by an ankerite/calcite/dolomite bed which is approximately 10 feet to 15 feet thick. The carbonate rock is coarsely crystalline and weathers easily to form large talus trains. As a result it is difficult to judge the true thickness of the unit and the extent of mineralization within it is not precisely known. Float indications are that the unit is mineralized throughout.

The three units were observed to be mineralized for approximately 400 feet of strike length to the south at which point they become obscured by overburden. Along-strike extensions further to the south have not been investigated. The grade of copper mineralization appears to drop off to the north and northeast.

Mapping has not been carried out in the area between the north showing and the west showing so the stratigraphic and structual relationships of the two zones are unknown at this time.

Southeast Showing

A third showing occurs in the TET 2 area on the north side of a northeasterly flowing stream in the southeastern portion of the property. Copper and uranium mineralization are found in a sequence of rusty weathering, white and light green, thinly laminated argillites. The argillites strike 015° and dip approximately 75° to the east.

Chalcopyrite and malachite occur with quartz veins in the argillite and in fractured quartzite bands over a strike length of 20 feet. Occasional stringers of brannerite were found in a nearby 3 foot wide breccia zone made up of argillite breccia fragments in a quartz/carbonate matrix. Anomalous levels of radioactivity were also detected associated with limonitic bedding surfaces in the thinly laminated argillites. The showing appeared to be very local in extent.

ASSAYS

Sample No.	% Copper	% U_3O_8	Description
DY 29		0.077	Grab sample taken from radioactive white and light green argillites in southeast showing.
DY 32	1.92		Rock chip sample over 10x15' area in north showing. Sample taken from chalcopyrite/magnetit hematite bearing quartzite

Sample No.	% Copper	% U_3O_8	Description
50682	10.4		Continuous rock chip sample across 3 foot thick quartzite bed in west showing.
50693	4.50		Continuous rock chip sample across 6 foot thick light green shale unit in west showing.
50684	0.65		Grab sample of float train from ankerite/ calcite/dolomite unit underlying shale unit in west showing.

GEOCHEMISTRY

In order to test the copper and uranium potential of the overburden covered area in the northern portion of the claims, a geochemical grid was laid out and a soil sampling program was conducted over the grid area. It was noted during the laying out of the compass lines in the soil grid that several of the lines cross over each other. From this it is inferred that a strong magnetic anomaly exists in the grid area.

A total of 284 soil samples were collected during the survey. The samples were taken at 200 foot intervals on 400 foot spaced lines. All samples were selected from B-horizon material and special care was taken to ensure that no organic material was included. The samples were placed

in kraft envelopes in which they were dried prior to shipment to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C.

Upon receipt at Chemex Labs Ltd. the samples were screened to -80 mesh. A 1/4 gram portion was then digested with dilute HNO_3 and ppm uranium determined by standard flourometric procedures.

Copper Results

The values in parts per million Cu for each of the samples are plotted on Fig. 5 at a scale of 1" = 400'. Approximately 75 percent of the samples fall below 70 parts per million and the remaining 25 percent range from 70 ppm to 800 ppm.

Hand contouring of the results using 70 ppm as the approximate background level shows two large above background zones in the southern and southeastern portions of the grid and a smaller above background zone in the south central portion of the grid. For the purposes of this survey, values above 210 ppm are considered to be highly anomalous and values above this figure occur in both the southern and south central zones. The southern zone has a peak value of 800 ppm while the south central zone peaks at 310 ppm.

Uranium Results

The values in parts per million uranium for each of the

samples are plotted on Fig. 6 at a scale of 1" = 400'. Approximately 65 percent of the samples fall below 1.0 ppm and the remaining 35 percent range from 1.0 ppm to 11.6 ppm.

Hand contouring of the results using 1.0 ppm as the approximate background level shows two large above background zones in the southeastern and southern portion of the grid and a third in the south central to south western portion of the grid. For the purposes of this survey, values above 2.5 ppm are considered to be highly anomalous and values above this figure occur in both the southeastern and south central zones. The southeastern zone has a peak value of 11.6 ppm while the south central zone peaks at 3.2 ppm.

Discussion

Three large coincident copper-uranium anomalies exist within the survey area in the south-eastern, southern, and south central portions of the geochemical grid. Several other small coincident anomalies occur as station highs and may tentatively be considered as erratic values within the limits of the survey. There is a noticeable drop-off of geochemical values near the easterly flowing creek running across the northern portion of the claims; this may be due to dilution of soil values by stream carried sediments.

While the general topographic locations of the north showing and the geochemical survey grid are known, the strong magnetic anomaly in the northern portion of the claims makes exact compass surveying difficult. As a result it is not possible at this time to make precise correlations between geologic and geochemical data. Both the southeastern and southern anomalies are open to the south and are apparently related to an extension of the chalcopyrite/magnetite/hematite bearing quartzite unit of the north showing. The somewhat lower uranium values of the southern anomaly suggest that it correlates with the copper bearing unit.

The high uranium values associated with the southeast anomaly may correlate stratigraphically with the uranium showing in the southeast portion of the claims. However, the large intervening distance and lack of geologic data make this a tentative correlation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A series of showings and geochemical anomalies in the central and northern portion of the claims indicate copper mineralization in a favourable quartzite unit over a strike length of approximately 5,000 feet. Copper mineralization also exists in the western part of the property.

Uranium bearing rocks were found in the southeast part of the property and a strong coincident uranium/copper anomaly occurs in the northern portion of the claims.

It is felt that the results of the 1976 preliminary prospecting program are most encouraging and that follow up work during the 1977 season is warranted. The following five point program is recommended:

1. That a geology map be compiled for the entire property at a scale of 1" = 1000'. Government aerial photographs must be obtained for topographic control.
2. That detailed geologic mapping and sampling of known showings be carried out at a scale of 1" = 200'. This portion of the program should be done in close conjunction with intensive prospecting along the mineralized units. Plane table methods may be necessary to map showings in the magnetically anomalous quartzite unit.
3. Fill in geochemistry must be done over the anomalous areas of the geochemical grid and the grid should be extended to sample all overburden covered areas on the property.
4. A magnetic survey of the grid area should be carried out, and
5. A hand held scintillometer survey of the grid area should be carried out.

15...

Blasting & hand trenching may be necessary in some areas to allow adequate sampling of showings.

An estimate of the cost of this program is shown below:

Air photos and enlarging	$ 200.00
Geologic Mapping 1"=1000' 20 days @ $100.00/day	2,000.00
Geologic Mapping 1"=200' 10 days @ $100.00/day	1,000.00
Prospecting & Plane table Prospector & helper for 30 days	3,000.00
Grid Extension 7 line miles @ $200.00/mile	1,400.00
Geochem Sampling Pick up	500.00
Analysis	2,200.00
Assaying	500.00
Magnetometer & scintillometer survey	1,500.00
Equipment rental	1,500.00
Mobilization and demobilization	2,500.00
Fixed Wing support	1,000.00
Helicopter support	1,500.00
Supplies & equipment expended	1,500.00
Blasting & trenching	1,250.00
Engineering supervision & reports	1,250.00
	$22,800.00
Contingency @ 10%	2,200.00
TOTAL:	$25,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

D. Yeager - Geologist

January, 1977

D. Yeager

C. K. Ikona P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE

I, CHARLES K. IKONA of 2614 St. Johns St., Port Moody, in the Province of British Columbia DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Mining Engineer with offices at 610 - 850 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Mining Engineering.

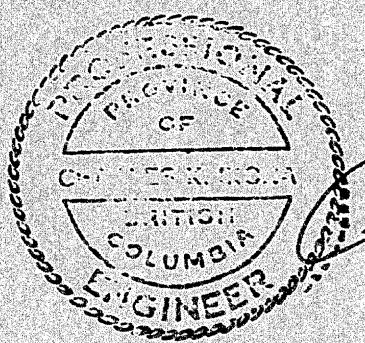
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. I am familiar with the area in which the TET claim group is located.

5. The accompanying report is based upon the work of D. Yeager, Geologist, whom I have worked with for several years and in whom I have complete confidence.

6. I have examined the data upon which this report is based and am satisfied that the work reported on was conducted in a satisfactory manner.

7. I have no interest in THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD. or in the property reported on herein nor do I expect to acquire any.



Charles K. Ikona, P.Eng.
January, 1977

BARRINGER RESEARCH

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT NO. 53-A

TET GROUP

SAMPLE TYPE: / SAMPLE NUMBER	REDO Cu ppm	U ppm	SAMPLE Nº	Cu ppm	U ppm	SAMPLE Nº	Cu ppm	U ppm
20S - BL	44	.5	32S- 6W	50	1.4	32S- 44W	22	.5
2W	46	.6	8W	22	.4	46W	34	.2
4W	28	.4	10W	42	.4	48W	110	1.4
6W	10	.5	12W	48	.5	50W	100	1.0
8W	78	3.2	14W	16	.5	52W	90	1.3
10W	20	.5	16W	26	.5	54W	97	1.7
12W	27	.4	18W	47	.8	56W	95	1.3
14W	65	1.0	20W	24	.6	58W	57	.8
16W	17	.5	22W	23	.5	60W	30	.7
18W	45	1.0	24W	35	.5	A 32S- BL	95	.4
20W	18	.6	26W	32	.5	2W	58	.2
20W*	22	.7	28W	5	.4	4W	79	.2
22W	10	.5	30W	6	.6	6W	23	.3
24W	36	.4	32W	21	1.2	8W	50	1.2
26W	8	.5	34W	8	.4	10W	39	.4
28W	11	.7	36W	80	1.8	12W	62	.4
30W	15	.2	38W	18	.4	14W	42	.3
32S- 2W	33	.5	40W	22	.2	16W	30	.5
4W	50	.7	42W	11	.2	18W	49	.3

BARRINGER RESEARCH

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT No. 53-A

SAMPLE TYPE: / SAMPLE NUMBER	Cu ppm	U ppm	Sample No.	Cu ppm	U ppm	Sample No.	Cu ppm	U ppm
32S - 38W	42	.7	36S - 26W	44	.7	40S - 2W	47	.3
22W	38	.4	28W	40	.4	4W	60	.2
24W	45	.4	30W	47	.4	6W	46	.2
26W	46	.4	32W	46	.8	8W	35	.3
28W	50	.4	34W	35	.3	10W	95	2.6
30W	37	.3	36W	46	.4	12W	36	.8
36S - BL	58	.5	38W	33	.8	14W	29	.5
2W	30	.3	40W	57	.3	16W	28	1.1
4W	29	1.0	42W	47	1.0	18W	47	.4
6W	43	.4	44W	20	.4	20W	54	.8
8W	54	.3	46W	27	.8	22W	51	.3
10W	53	.4	48W	46	.4	24W	58	1.3
12W	51	.3	50W	43	1.2	26W	63	1.5
14W	56	.8	52W	46	.7	28W	38	.8
16W	44	.2	54W	33	.2	30W	59	.4
18W	44	.3	56W	57	1.0	32W	38	.4
20W	48	.5	58W	76	.5	44S - BL	43	.6
22W	47	.2	60W	70	.2	2W	61	.4
24W	31	.2	40S - BL	64	.3	4W	34	.3

BARRINGER RESEARCH

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT No. 53-A

SAMPLE TYPE: / SAMPLE NUMBER	Cu ppm	U ppm	SAMPLE No.	Cu ppm	U ppm	SAMPLE No.	Cu ppm	U ppm
44S - 6W	61	1.0	44S - 44W	69	.3	A44S - 22W	97	1.4
8W	46	.7	46W	50	.2	24W	87	1.0
10W	31	.8	48W	47	.2	26W	53	1.0
12W	55	1.3	50W	38	.4	28W	63	.8
14W	51	.7	52W	50	.4	30W	240	1.0
16W	36	.6	54W	36	.2	48S - BL	68	.8
18W	60	.4	56W	47	.3	2W	89	.6
20W	82	.7	58W	48	.6	4W	120	.7
22W	67	1.1	60W	40	.5	6W	145	2.4
24W	72	1.6	A44S - 2W	120	1.5	8W	165	.8
26W	57	.6	4W	115	1.0	10W	110	1.4
28W	65	1.2	6W	105	.8	12W	56	.2
30W	26	.5	8W	110	1.8	14W	20	.2
32W	56	.3	10W	105	.9	16W	37	.2
34W	63	.5	12W	48	.3	18W	32	.7
36W	26	.3	14W	41	.2	20W	56	.4
38W	42	.2	16W	42	.7	22W	78	1.7
40W	30	.8	18W	51	.2	24W	57	.3
42W	35	.4	20W	88	1.2	26W	56	.6

BARRINGER RESEARCH

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT NO. 53-A

SAMPLE TYPE: / SAMPLE NUMBER	Cu ppm	U ppm	SAMPLE NO.	Cu ppm	U ppm	SAMPLE NO.	Cu ppm	U ppm
605- 4W	91	1.4	605- 42W	24	.2	A565- 22W	135	1.6
6W	92	1.8	44W	27	.7	24W	54	1.2
8W	98	1.3	46W	87	1.4	26W	90	1.5
10W	82	1.3	48W	24	.4	28W	42	1.1
12W	30	1.2	50W	35	.4	605- 2E	26	.6
14W	100	1.6	52W	11	.2	4E	94	1.4
16W	73	1.6	54W	16	.2	6E	170	8.0
18W	54	.7	56W	16	.4	8E	145	3.8
20W	14	.3	58W	27	.3	10E	150	3.0
22W	140	2.4	60W	35	.7	12E	70	1.1
24W	800	2.4	A565- 4W	55	.5	14E	78	2.0
26W	N.S	N.S	6W	100	1.6	645- RL	42	.8
28W	72	1.1	8W	150	1.7	2E	83	1.6
30W	65	1.4	10W	70	1.3	4E	160	6.4
32W	29	.8	12W	55	.5	6E	98	1.2
34W	51	.9	14W	23	.7	8E	81	3.8
36W	55	.6	16W	72	.5	10E	44	2.0
38W	49	.9	18W	97	1.3	12E	51	1.6
40W	38	.4	20W	33	.6	14E	29	1.3

20. STATUTORY RIGHTS OF RESCISSION

Sections 61 and 62 of the Securities Act (British Columbia) provides in effect, that where a security is offered to the public in the course of primary distribution:

(a) A purchaser has a right to rescind a contract for the purchase of a security, while still the owner thereof, if a copy of the last Statement of Material Facts, together with financial statements and a summary of engineering reports as filed with the Vancouver Stock Exchange, was not delivered to him or his agent prior to delivery to either of them of the written confirmation of the sale of the securities. Written notice of intention to commence an action for rescission must be served on the person who contracted to sell within 60 days of the date of delivery of the written confirmation, but no action shall be commenced after the expiration of three months from the date of service of such notice.

(b) A purchaser has the right to rescind a contract for the purchase of such security, while still the owner thereof, if the Statement of Material Facts or any amended Statement of Material Facts offering such security contains an untrue statement of material fact or omits to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statement therein not misleading in the light of the circumstances in which it was made, but no action to enforce this right can be commenced by a purchaser after expiration of 90 days from the later of the date of such contract or the date on which such Statement of Material Facts or amended Statement of Material Facts is received or is deemed to be received by him or his agent.

Reference is made to the said Act for the complete text of the provisions under which the foregoing rights are conferred.

21. CERTIFICATE OF THE DIRECTORS AND PROMOTERS OF THE ISSUER:

The foregoing constitutes full, true, and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Statement of Material Facts.

February 4, 1977
(Date)

Ann Mark - Director & Promoter

Robert Adamson - Director

A. Niel Stewart - Director

CERTIFICATE OF THE UNDERWRITER(S):

To the best of our knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing constitutes full, true, and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Statement of Material Facts.

February 4, 1977
(Date)

BOND STREET INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES LTD.