MAP NO.:	ASSESSMENT REPORT	X	DOCUMENT NO: 092647
	PROSPECTUS		MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	TYPE OF WORK: Geological, geochemical
105 F 12	OPEN FILE		

REPORT FILED UNDER: Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd

DATE PERFORMED: 1-5 September, 1988 DATE FILED: 27 January, 1989

LOCATION: LAT.: 61 41'N AREA: Big Salmon River

LONG.: 133 56'W VALUE $: 5400.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: HELO 1-18 (YB08043-60)

WORK DONE BY: J. Cuttle

WORK DONE FOR: Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: #140 HELO

Prospecting in 1988 turned up several new areas of mineralized skarn including an area northwest of the claim block where float assayed up to 21.6% Pb, 1.38% Zn and 460.1 g/t Ag.

and 1.25 km wide.

GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

HELO 1-18 MINERAL CLAIM

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

NTS: 105F-12

Latitude: 61°41'N
Longitude: 133°56'W

Work done September 1 to 5, 1988

Submitted by:

J. Cuttle B.Sc. FGAC

September 26, 1988

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 5400.00 .

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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Introduction

A general prospecting and rock sampling program was carried out by Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd. on the Helo 1-18 mineral claim, Whitehorse Mining District, during September 1 to September 5, 1988. The field work was directed towards the location of additional skarn type Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu mineralization other than what was previously known, and then further assess the properties base and precious metal potential.

The work and results described in this report are intended to fulfill assessment requirements for this mineral claim.

Location, Access and Topography

The Helo 1-18 claim group is located 120 kilometers (75 miles) north northeast of Whitehorse in the western portion of the Pelly Mountains, south central Yukon Territory. The mining town of Faro, 69 kilometers (43 miles) to the north northeast and Ross River, 83 kilometers (52 miles) northeast would serve as supply centers for project work. The mineral claims and surrounding area straddle the western and eastern boundary of NTS 105F/12 and 105E/9 respectively at 61°41'N and 133°56W. The South Canol road, 46 kilometers (29 miles) east of the Helo claims, runs north south joining Ross River and the Alaska Yukon highway. Access to the property would require fixed wing transportation into Northern Lake and then an additional 11 kilometer (7 mile) helicopter trip into the property area.

All of the claim group is found well above the tree line within varying elevations of 1370 meters to 1860 meters (4500 feet to 6100 feet). The valleys are generally broad, and surrounded by steep slopes and cliffs. Rock exposure is approximately 15%-20%. It is fair to say the property can conceiveably be worked from June through mid September.

History and Previous Work

In the late summer of 1981, Amoco Canada Petroleum personnel located stratabound Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag mineralization on what is known today as the Helo #6 claim. This area was isolated by prospecting stream drainages with anomalous lead-zinc silt sample results. The occurrence was left unexplored until September 1987 when Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd staked eighteen units (Helo 1-18) over the mineralized zone.

To date no valid quartz or placer claims exist around the Helo 1-18 claim group although various lapsed groups are still included on the claim maps. An old claim group (Fog Mountain 1-20), staked in 1980 by Amoco Canada Petroleum covered an area of Pb-Zn-Ag skarn mineralization. Mineralization and geology are very similar to that found on the Helo claims. One point of interest is a series of placer claims 14.5 kilometers (9 miles) long, beginning at the headwaters of D'Abbadie Cr. The start of the placer claims are 8.0 kilometers (5 miles) west northwest of the Helo group and they trend north westerly. Only limited road building work and trenching was performed in 1984 and the placer claims were later allowed to lapse.

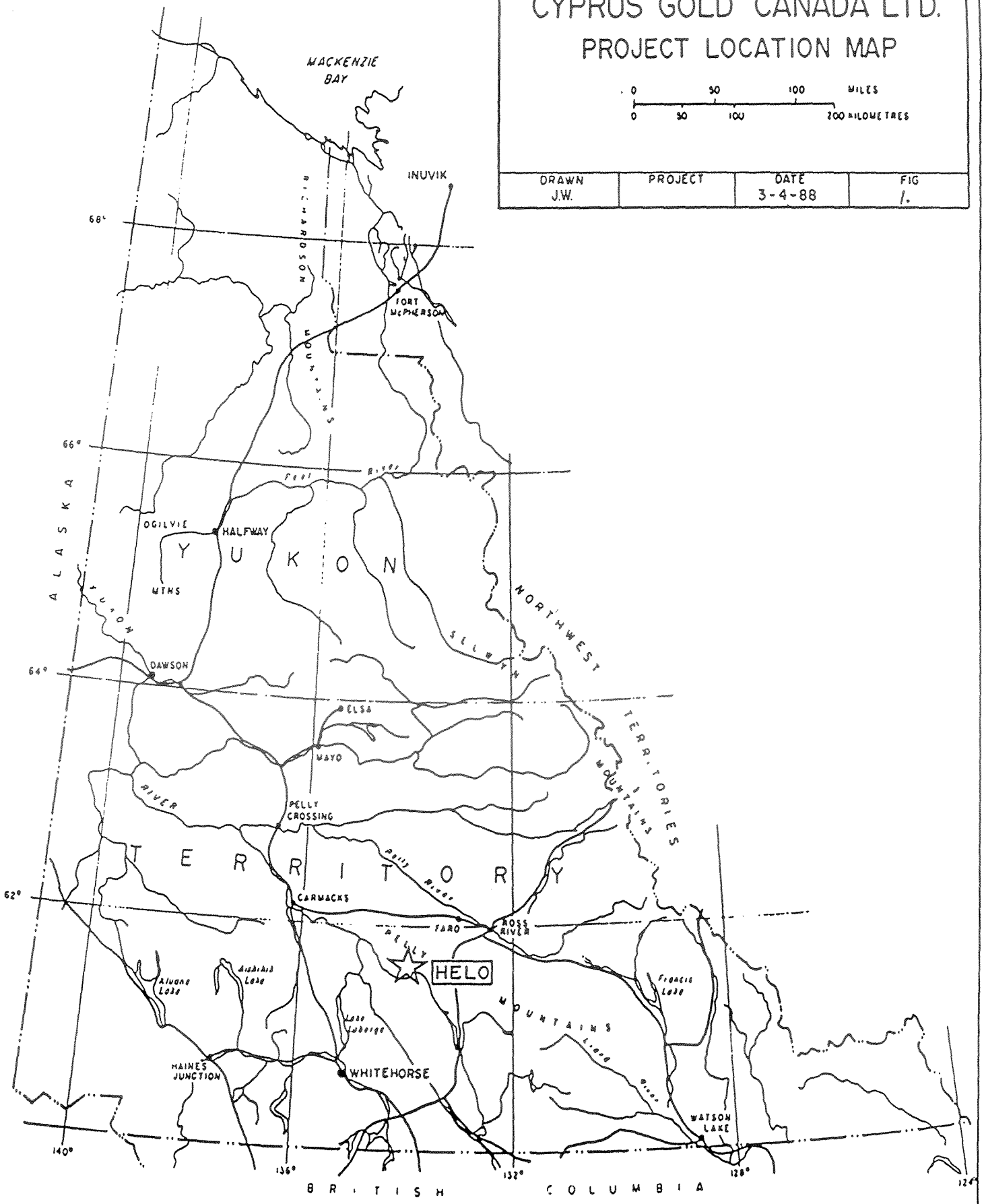
CYPRUS GOLD CANADA LTD.

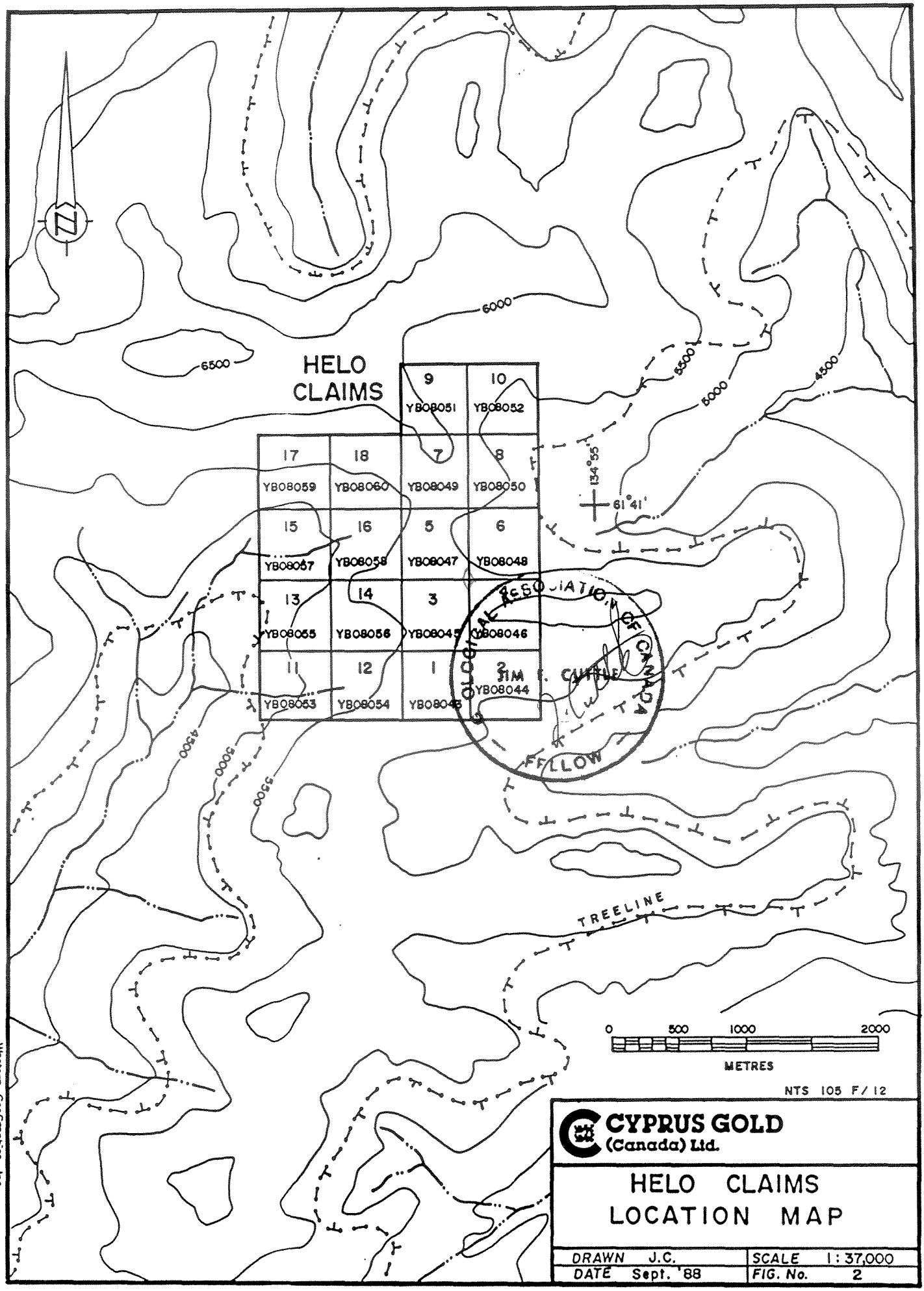
PROJECT LOCATION MAP

0 50 100 MILES

0 50 100 200 KILOMETRES

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG
J.W.		3-4-88	1.




HELO CLAIMS
9 YB08051
10 YB08052
17 YB08059
18 YB08060
7 YB08049
8 YB08050
15 YB08057
16 YB08058
5 YB08047
6 YB08048
13 YB08055
14 YB08056
3 YB08045
4 YB08046
11 YB08053
12 YB08054
1 YB08043
2 YB08044
6000
6500
8500
8000
4500
5000
4500
5500
134°55'
61°41'
TREELINE
0 500 1000 2000
METRES
NTS 105 F/12
CYPRUS GOLD (Canada) Ltd.
HELO CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP
DRAWN J.C.
DATE Sept. '88
SCALE 1:37,000
FIG. No. 2
Western GeoGraphics Inc.

Claim Status

The Helo 1-18 were staked in September and recorded a week later on September 20, 1987. This report of field work performed in 1988 is intended to keep the claims in good standing until September 20, 1991.

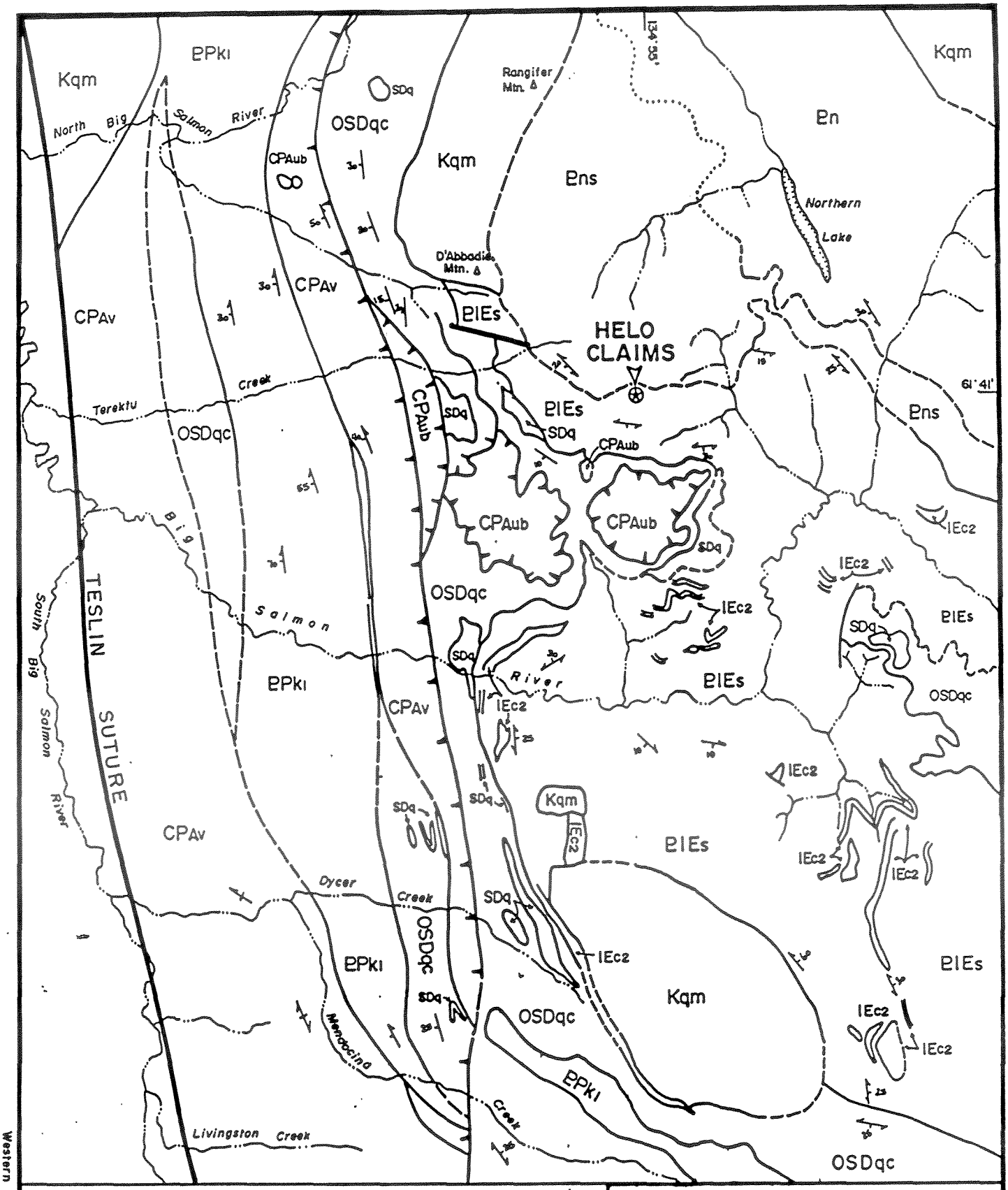
Claim name	Number	Expiry date	Recorded work
Helo 1	YB 08043	September 20, 1988	3 years
Helo 2	YB 08044	" " "	" "
Helo 3	YB 08045	" " "	" "
Helo 4	YB 08046	" " "	" "
Helo 5	YB 08047	" " "	" "
Helo 6	YB 08048	" " "	" "
Helo 7	YB 08049	" " "	" "
Helo 8	YB 08050	" " "	" "
Helo 9	YB 08051	" " "	" "
Helo 10	YB 08052	" " "	" "
Helo 11	YB 08053	" " "	" "
Helo 12	YB 08054	" " "	" "
Helo 13	YB 08055	" " "	" "
Helo 14	YB 08056	" " "	" "
Helo 15	YB 08057	" " "	" "
Helo 16	YB 08058	" " "	" "
Helo 17	YB 08059	" " "	" "
Helo 18	YB 08060	" " "	" "

Geology

Regional Geology

The property area is located along the western edge of the Omineca Belt, known more specifically as the anicent North American continental margin. Proterozoic and/or Lower Cambrian sedimentary schist and gneiss dominate rock exposures in the area and exhibit a high degree of metamorphic grade. Interlain with these probable miogeoclinal sediments are thin bands of recrystalized limestones, dolomites, and quartzite. Quartz biotite granodiorite outcrop may indicate the exsistence of an old intrusive suite found in the area. It is highly gneissic, monotonous in texture and may have intrusive contacts remnant in the Northern Lake area.

The consequences of this Proterozoic continental margin have given rise to the formation of various miogeoclinal and eugeoclinal rock types varying in ages from Upper Cambrian to Upper Devonian. Mid Jurassic island-arc collision with the continental margin abducted these sediments towards the east and are now preserved as various allochtonous terrains throughout the area. The Teslin Suture Zone, 10 kilometers (6.5 miles) west of the Helo claims is the contact zone of this massive collision and is an elongate area of highly siliceous mylonite, sheared ophiolite and mafic volcanic rocks. Partial melting from the final subduction of the Pacific plate before collision gave rise to a large number of Mid Cretaceous intrusive bodies such as the Big Salmon and Nisutlin Batholiths and the Dycer Creek Stock.



SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR LEGEND

0 5 10 15 kilometres

N

CYPRUS GOLD (Canada) Ltd.

HELO CLAIMS REGIONAL GEOLOGY

DRAWN JC	SCALE 1:250,000
DATE Sept. '88	FIG. No. 3

Western GeoGraphics Inc.

G E O L O G Y

CRETACEOUS (90 ± 10 My)

Kqm	Biotite quartz monzonite (Dycer Creek Stock, Rangifer Mountain Batholith)

TRIASSIC and/or JURASSIC

PPkl	Muscovite quartz schist, muscovite quartzite, chlorite schist

CARBONIFEROUS and/or PERMIAN

Anvil Allochtonous Assemblage

CPAv	Dark green amphibolite, altered basalt and gabbro
CPAub	Serpentinized dunite, peridotite and pyroxenite

SILURIAN and LOWER DEVONIAN

SDq	Laminated mudstone, sandy dolomite, orthoquartzite

ORDIVICIAN, SILURIAN, LOWER DEVONIAN

OSDqc	Dark grey to black limy to dolomitic graphitic siltstone

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lEc2	White resistant marble

PROTEROZOIC (?) and LOWER CAMBRIAN

PlEs	Muscovite biotite schist, micaceous quartzite, minor amphibolite and marble.
Pn	Buff weathering muscovite biotite granodiorite gneiss
Pns	Muscovite biotite granodiorite gneiss with abundant foliated muscovite biotite quartz schist

S Y M B O L S

Thrust fault

Normal fault

Unit contacts (defined , inferred , assumed)

Strike / dip , schistosity , bedding

after TEMPELMAN-KLUIT (1977)

The area includes broad valleys occupied by major northerly and westerly flowing rivers, and rounded and rugged mountain tops with stunted tree growth up to elevations of 1280 meters (4200 feet). Glaciation has left heavy coverage of moraines on the lower elevation while glacial boulders can also be found on or near mountain tops.

Property Geology

From limited geological work done within the property boundaries one can safely say the claims have had less than 20% of its rock exposure examined and prospected. The following is an account of what has to date been found on the property.

Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian

Quartz Hornblende Biotite Schist: This rock type can be found underlying the whole sedimentary sequence on the Helo claim. It outcrops along the steep easterly facing slope on Helo #9 claim and on the lower sections of the Helo #5 and #6. It is generally uniform in appearance, greyish white in colour with consistent alternating schistose and gneissic bands of quartz and feldspar, hornblend and biotite. At times it resembles a highly metamorphosed granodiorite intrusive although small bands of definite limy sedimentary rocks have been seen paralleling schistosity.

Silty Limestone: Higher in the sedimentary sequence small 1-4 meter bands of silty limestone outcrop on Helo 5, 6 and 7. These units appear gradational from the underlying Quartz Hornblende Biotite Schist. Prospecting for this unit is better isolated by its development of skarn related minerals (actinolite, tremolite, calite, magnetite) and by pervasive epidote and manganese alteration. Massive and disseminated fine grained galena and yellow sphalerite are consistently found within this horizon and may not always appear to have nearby associated intrusive activity.

Limestone: A creamy white to grey unit consistently found capping the silty limestone horizons. They vary in widths from 1 to 7 meters, generally pinch and swell along strike and is coarsely recrystalized. No obvious skarn development has been seen in this unit to date.

Quartz Muscovite Schist: A light to dark brown micaceous schist, and at times highly variable in composition from an arenaceous sediment to greywacke. Small sections of "Silty Limestone" have been seen interbedded with these sediments and further create a possible exploration target for skarn type mineralization.

Age unknown

Pegmatitic Dykes and Sills: Coarse grained quartz-muscovite-feldspar pegmatitic dykes and sills have been seen in all the Proterozoic and Lower Cambrian sediments. They may vary from one half meter in thickness through to five meters wide, and occur conformably along unit contacts but are generally found cutting the metamorphosed sediments. It is not sure of the source or age of this unit although they are all cut and moderately displaced by the later felsic and mafic dykes found on the property. They may possibly be related to the Mid

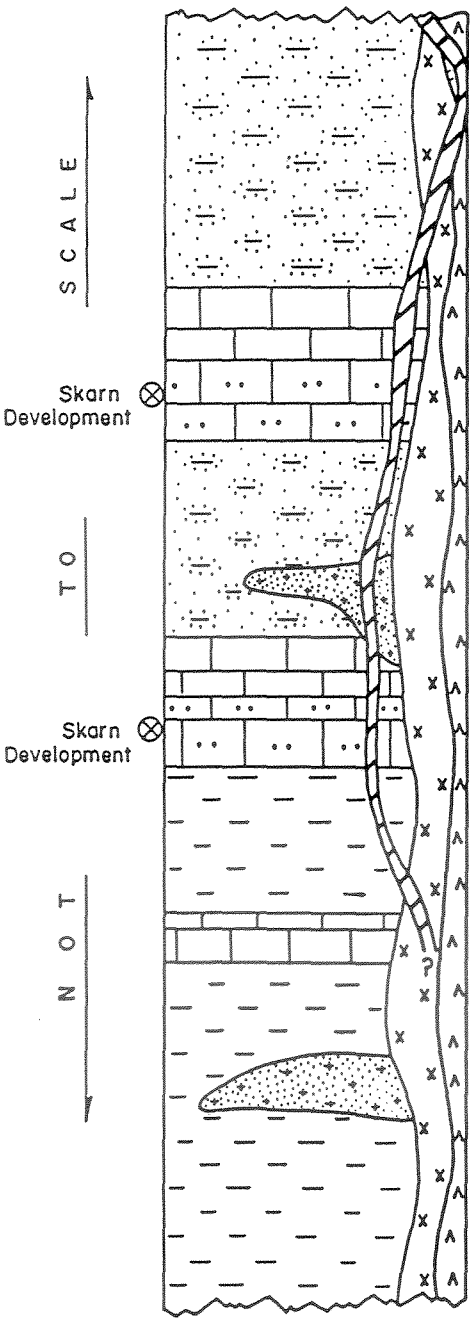
Cretaceous intrusive batholiths found to the north, east and south of the property although at present this suggestion is only speculative.

Mafic Dykes: A commonly massive dark green, fine grained dyke sequence averaging in widths up to 5 meters. They are not as numerous as the closely related felsic dykes although they are rarely found by themselves. The Helo #5 has good exposure of this rock type.

Rhyolite Feldspar Porphyry Dyke: Varieties of this sequence are considerable, ranging from creamy brownish white rhyolite with porphyritic sections, beige felsite and sugary fine grained aplites. These rocks are commonly associated with mafic dykes and both are considered of the same age. A small intrusive plug found on Helo #17 and #18 may be the source of this dyke sequence.

Quartz Fluorite Breccia: This is obviously the youngest rock occurrence located on the property and can be seen exposed along the Helo #5 and #6 claim boundary. Quartz and fluorite occur as 3 to 12 meter wide breccia and stockwork zones crosscutting all previous units. Vertical displacement of wall rock fragment in the breccia does not indicate large movement although the felsic fragments found are generally highly altered to clay with development of minor sericite. Mafic dyke and schistose fragments are also very common in the breccia matrix. The fluorite is commonly a light green colour although white and turquoise varieties have been seen.

Photo 1) Quartz Fluorite Breccia on Helo #5, #6



LEGEND

AGE UNKNOWN

Quartz, Fluorite Breccia. Occurs as stockwork and breccia cross-cutting all units on property. Fluorite is typically green, with lesser purple and white varieties. Breccia fragments are altered felsic and mafic dyke.

Rhyolitic Feldspar Porphyry Dyke. Varieties show rhyolite, felsite and aplite textures.

Mafic Dyke. Commonly massive dark green and fine grained.

Pegmatitic Dykes and Sills.

PROTEROZOIC to LOWER CAMBRIAN (?)

Quartz Muscovite Schist. With minor limey sections.

Limestone. Creamy white to grey massive and generally recrystallized.

Limestone. Dark grey with high silty component. Generally brown manganese stain found with skarn development. Calc-silicate, with epidote, actinolite, tremolite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and magnetite.

Quartz Hornblende Biotite Schist. Sections become gneissic.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
JIM F. CUTTLE
FELLOW

CYPRUS GOLD (Canada) Ltd.

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN
HELO 1-18

DRAWN	J.C.	SCALE	N.T.S.
DATE	Sept. '88	FIG. No.	4

Field Program Logistics

Five days were spent on the property with a crew of two people. The work program was designed primarily to prospect and rock sample newly found mineralization on and about the claim area and to access any further potential for ore grade Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineralization. Broad valley's offer excellent camping areas for small to medium sized crews and access by foot to all parts of the property is not overly difficult.

Discussion of Results

The Helo claim group and surrounding area has demonstrated in the past its potential for Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineralization. Most occurrences to date have been Pb-Zn-Ag±Cu stratabound skarn type disseminated and massive mineralization found within limy Proterozoic to L. Cambrian sediments. Several 1-4 meter (3-12 feet) thick, flat lying silty carbonate horizons have been altered to a calc-silicate assemblage of actinolite, tremolite, calcite, epidote and magnetite. The surrounding country rock is a metamorphosed schistose sedimentary equivalent of greywacke to arkosic shallow water sediments.

Regionally, it is felt at the present time that base metal skarn mineralization is very closely related to a possible buried high level felsic dome. This intrusive may be isolated by a large egg shaped airborne magnetic anomaly approximately 11 kilometers long by 5 kilometers wide (7 miles by 3 miles) and can be found on 'Quiet Lake' magnetic map sheet #7005 (1:250,000). The Helo claims are centered in the middle of this anomaly and include numerous high level rhyolitic type dykes related very possibly to an underlying intrusive body.

Targets during the 1988 field program were three fold: 1) Investigation and sampling of the quartz-fluorite breccia for any possible type of concentrated mineralization. 2) Continuation of any of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization along strike from known exposures isolated in 1981 and 1987. 3) Regional prospecting in and around the property boundary for additional base metal and precious metal occurrences.

Sampling of the fluorite breccia zone found in outcrop in a steep faulted gulley between Helo #5 and #6 was negative. The breccia is found striking 176°/75°E and it outcrops sporadically for over 250 meters (820 ft.). Widths of the zone vary, and at times are covered by talus, but exposures have been estimated up to 12 meters (40 feet) wide. Assays from the breccia are as follows:

Sample #	Width	Assays						
		Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au oz/t	Sn(ppm)		W%
HE-JC-9	1.0m chip	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.03	3	0.001
HE-JC-11	1.0m chip	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.05	2	0.001
HE-JC-14	grab	0.002	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.07	3	0.001

Continuing to the south from the ridge top at claim post Helo 3,4,5,6 the breccia can be picked up by VLF-EM-16 although overburden covers all outcrop. To the north along the claim line Helo #5 and #6 the breecia disappears under talus and is not known in any other area on the property.

Skarn mineralization found in 1981 could not be extended due to overburden cover. This occurrence, on the Helo #6 claim includes a 1.6 meter chip (5.3 ft.) of massive sulphide grading 7.2% Pb, 9.2% Zn, 3.5 oz/t Ag, 0.7% Cu. The zone appears to be small and pod-like and very possibly faulted by late stage quartz fluorite breccia development.

Photo 2) Looking South at Pb, Zn, Ag Skarn Zone and Breccia Outcrop

One zone of interest is the flat lying silty carbonates found along cliff exposures on Helo #5 claim. This area has been cut by numerous felsic dykes which are thought responsible for the skarn alteration and Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineralization. Various grab samples and chip samples were taken along 170 meters (560 ft.) of this skarn exposure and gave the following results. Working from the east to the west.

Sample	Width	Assays					Location
		Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag oz/t	W%	
HE-JC-16	2 sq.meters	0.009	2.06	2.81	0.9	0.001	0+00W
HE-JC-17	o/c grab	0.002	3.12	3.6	3.4	0.011	0+30W
HE-JC-18	-"-	0.012	0.09	0.09	3.9	0.005	-"-
HE-JC-19	o/c grab	0.001	4.1	2.83	1.92	0.192	0+80W
HE-JC-20	sub o/c	0.820	12.80	10.10	4.64	0.002	1+30W
HE-JC-2	0.6m chip	0.081	3.50	3.90	1.98	0.116	1+70W

The skarn altered zone varies in thickness from 1 to 4 meters (3-13 feet) and is usually heavily stained with brown manganese. An overlying and sometimes interbedded creamy white recrystalized limestone acts as a good marker horizon. Felsic dykes are seen cutting this carbonate horizon and generally higher assays have been received where these dykes and silty carbonates are in contact with each other.

Regional prospecting of the claim group isolated a number of areas of similar skarn mineralization. The Helo #7 claim has several float samples of local origin, one that assayed up to 5.1 %Pb, 5.6% Zn, 1.47 oz/t Ag, and 0.035% W. This area has outcrop overlain by minor talus, but it is felt that Pb, Zn, Ag mineralization is related to the same mineralized skarn horizon found to the south across the valley on Helo #5. To the north of Helo #17 approximatley 350 meters (1150 feet) is an occurrence of similar skarn type alteration and mineralization. The occurrence outcrops near the ridge top and has surrounding float samples of 21.6% Pb, 1.38% Zn, and 13.42 oz/t Ag.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Various skarn type Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu mineral occurrences have been isolated over small and selected areas of the Helo 1-18 mineral claim. The continuous extent of the flat lying mineralized carbonate horizon is still unknown although continued prospecting and rock sampling would help clarify the properties mineral potential. High silver content (up to 21 oz/t) in these base metal skarn targets continue to keep this property interesting, especially in view of the fact that only 7% of the property has been looked at in detail.

Follow up on these targets and the generation of new ones would best be done by 1). Regional prospecting the whole claim group in detail and follow up on known high Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization on the property itself and to the north of the Helo #17 claim. 2). Stream silt sampling in detail after complete snow melt especially in the south and west sections of the claim block. 3). Selected work around the intrusive body found on the Helo #17 and 18 claims to determine its extent and possible relation to dyking and mineralization. 4) The generation of a detailed property geological map to better isolate further white carbonate marker horizons characteristic of the underlying skarn mineralization found on the property.

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APPENDIX A

EXPENDITURES HELO 1-18

September 1 to September 5, 1988

Wages 10 man days at $350.00/day (2 people)	$ 3,500.00
Helicopter Support 3.2 hrs. at $600.00/hr.	$ 1,920.00
Geochemical Analysis 22 rocks at $16.00/rock (Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, W)	$ 352.00
Total	$ 5,772.00

APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTION OF ROCK SAMPLES

Sample No. (Location)	Description	Type
HE-JC-1 (Helo #7)	Creamy white to greenish white brecciated felsic dyke. Includes spotty hematite with banded zones of metallic silvery sulphide.	Float
HE-JC-2 (Helo #5)	Skarn zone with calc-silicate development, manganese, gn sp, cp within marble horizon.	60cm chip
HE-JC-3 (Helo #7)	Epidote, actinolite, tremolite rich skarn with diss mal, cp,±gn.	Float
HE-JC-4 (Helo #7)	Skarn assemblage of calc-silicate, manganese, gn, and minor sp.	Float
HE-JC-5 (Helo #7)	Quartz breccia with fragments of altered muscovite schist. Open cavity fills layered chalcedonic growth.	Float
HE-JC-6 (Helo #7)	Brecciated felsic dyke (?), quartz healed with minor py and iron stain.	Float
HE-JC-7 (Helo #6)	Fe stained brecciated felsic dyke. Quartz healed. Altered felsic fragments with diss py.	Float
HE-JC-8 (Helo#6)	Brecciated felsic dyke healed by dark green matrix with diss py, cp, sp.	Float
HE-JC-9 (Helo #5)	Outcrop of quartz fluorite breccia. Fragments of highly altered to fresh felsic to mafic dyke.	1.0cm chip
HE-JC-10 (Helo #8)	Managnese stained calc-silicate with diss gn, sp.	Float
HE-JC-11 (Helo #6)	Quartz fluorite stockwork in breccia with highly altered felsic fragments.	1.0m chip
HE-JC-12 (Helo #5)	Hydrothermally altered quartz breccia.	Float
HE-JC-13 (Helo #6)	Brecciated rusty felsic dyke with diss py along footwall in contact with mafic dyke.	°/c grab

Sample No. (Location)	Description	Type
HE-JC-14 (Helo #6)	Qtz fluorite breccia with diss py along footwall in contact with mafic dyke.	°/c grab
HE-JC-15 (Helo #5)	Skarn zone approx. 15cms wide and covered with talus. Actinolite, diopside, mag, epidote and cp as small diss. Magnetite is massive at times.	15cm grab
HE-JC-16 (Helo #5)	Skarn alteration of calcite, epidote, manganese, actinolite.	°/c grab over 2 sq meters
HE-JC-17 (Helo #5)	20 meters along strike of HE-JC-16. Common gn, sp, manganese, epidote, calcite.	°/c grab
HE-JC-18 (Helo #5)	Same location as HE-JC-17. Magnetite rich zone with minor gn (?) and sp.	°/c grab
HE-JC-19 (Helo #5)	Skarn alteration with gn, sp, and manganese (Narrow zone).	°/c grab
HE-JC-20 (Helo#5)	Massive fine gn in close association to felsic dyke.	Sub °/c
HE-JC-21 (Helo #16)	Highly iron stained felsic intrusive with po. Source is unknown.	Float
HE-JC-22 (Helo #18)	Rhyolitic feldspar porphyry 1% diss py with minor silvery mineral (?).	°/c grab
HE-GM-1 (North of Helo#7 by 350m)	Copper stained epidote rich skarn with gn. Near felsic dyke.	Float
HE-GM-2 (-"-)	Skarn (calc-silicate) with minor Pb and Mn.	Float
HE-GM-3 (-"-)	Skarn with Pb, Zn and Mn stain.	°/c grab
HE-GM-4 (10 meters above HE-GM-3)	Quartz with galena. Massive zones.	Float
HE-GM-5 (over ridge 400m north of Helo #17)	Skarn with copper stain and abundant actinolite (?).	Float
HE-GM-6 (25m above HE-GM-5)	Cu, Pb in skarn approx. 1 meter wide.	°/c grab

APPENDIX C

MIN
• EN
LABORATORIES LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2
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33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
P.O. BOX 867
TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Certificate of ASSAY

ompany:CYPRUS GOLD
roject:HELO
ttention:J.CUTTLE

File:8-1468/P1
Date:SEPT 18/88
Type:ROCK ASSAY

e hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG G/TONNE	AG OZ/TON	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
HE JC 1	.003	1.22	.57	11.9	0.35	.06	0.002
HE JC 2	.081	3.50	3.90	68.0	1.98	.04	0.001
HE JC 3	.360	2.53	.46	6.3	0.18	.02	0.001
HE JC 4	.001	5.10	5.60	50.4	1.47	.02	0.001
HE JC 5	.002	.02	.01	1.2	0.04	.04	0.001
HE JC 6	.001	.01	.03	1.5	0.04	.03	0.001
HE JC 7	.004	.23	.07	47.8	1.39	.06	0.002
HE JC 8	.376	.22	.28	12.3	0.36	.04	0.001
HE JC 9	.001	.01	.01	0.9	0.03	.01	0.001
HE JC 10	.001	2.28	4.06	23.7	0.69	.02	0.001
HE JC 11	.001	.01	.02	1.6	0.05	.04	0.001
HE JC 12	.001	.01	.02	1.4	0.04	.02	0.001
HE JC 13	.001	.01	.01	2.3	0.07	.01	0.001
HE JC 14	.002	.01	.02	2.5	0.07	.01	0.001
HE JC 15	.225	.02	.07	7.8	0.23	.02	0.001
HE JC 16	.009	2.06	2.81	31.0	0.90	.03	0.001
HE JC 17	.002	3.12	3.60	117.0	3.41	.02	0.001
HE JC 18	.012	1.38	.09	134.0	3.91	.03	0.001
HE JC 19	.001	4.10	2.83	65.8	1.92	.02	0.001
HE JC 20	.820	12.80	10.10	159.0	4.64	.01	0.001
HE JC 21	.059	.09	.07	1.7	0.05	.03	0.001
HE JC 22	.002	.01	.02	0.2	0.01	.01	0.001
HE GM 1	.463	2.93	.56	9.8	0.29	.03	0.001
HE GM 2	.001	.89	.90	1.9	0.06	.02	0.001
HE GM 3	.003	4.03	4.62	4.0	0.12	.04	0.001
HE GM 4	.062	21.10	1.38	460.0	13.42	.03	0.001
HE GM 5	1.260	.29	.50	21.6	0.63	.01	0.001
HE GM 6	.161	1.47	1.01	3.9	0.11	.01	0.001

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

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SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS

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33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
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TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Certificate of ASSAY

Company:CYPRUS GOLD
Project:HELO
Attention:J.CUTTLE

File:8-1468/P2
Date:SEPT 18/88
Type:ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	SN PPM	WO3 %
HE JC 1	3	.001
HE JC 2	2	.116
HE JC 3	19	.002
HE JC 4	4	.035
HE JC 5	3	.001
HE JC 6	2	.001
HE JC 7	2	.002
HE JC 8	14	.001
HE JC 9	3	.001
HE JC 10	2	.016
HE JC 11	2	.001
HE JC 12	4	.001
HE JC 13	2	.001
HE JC 14	3	.001
HE JC 15	2	.001
HE JC 16	38	.001
HE JC 17	2	.011
HE JC 18	2	.005
HE JC 19	2	.192
HE JC 20	2	.002
HE JC 21	2	.001
HE JC 22	8	.001
HE GM 1	4	.001
HE GM 2	6	.074
HE GM 3	3	.164 -
HE GM 4	2	.006
HE GM 5	5	.001
HE GM 6	13	.002

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Jim F. Cuttle, of the Municipality of North Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, certify as follows regarding the report on the Helo 1-18 mineral claims, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory:

That I am a geologist having practiced my profession in Canada and Norway for the past 8 years.

That I am a graduate of the University of New Bruswick with a B.Sc. in Geology.

That I supervised and co-ordinated exploration activities on or adjacent to Helo 1-18 mineral claims.

That I am presently employed by Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd. in a full time capacity.

That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

That I am presently residing at #1810-1055 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2E9.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
JIM F. CUTTLE
FELLOW

Signed _____

Jim F. Cuttle, B.Sc. FGAC

GEORGES MOUNTAIN

HELO·9 | HELO·10 | HELO·17 | HELO·18 | HELO·8 | HELO·7 | HELO·6 | HELO·16 | HELO·5 | HELO·13 | HELO·14 | HELO·3 | HELO·4 | HELO·11 | HELO·12 | HELO·1 | HELO·2

190/?
HE-GM-5 1.26, 0.29, 0.50, 0.63, 0.001 / F
HE-GM-6 0.16, 1.47, 1.01, 0.11, 0.002 / G
230/50W
HE-GM-4 0.062, 21.1, 1.38, 13.42, 0.006 / F
HE-GM-3 0.003, 4.03, 4.62, 0.12, 0.164 / G
HE-GM-1 0.4, 2.93, 0.56, 0.29, 0.001 / F
HE-GM-2 0.001, 0.89, 0.90, 0.06, 0.074 / F

ridge

talus

125,186
Lake
float
078/?N
Minor skarn development as float (act, mag, gn)
HE-JC-10 0.001, 2.28, 4.06, 0.69, 0.016 / F
142,223
76,186
98,244
70,198
149,308
184,298
43,111
63,254
69,212

? 0.003, 1.22, 0.57, 0.35, 0.001 / F
HE-JC-1
Epidote Alteration
HE-JC-3 0.36, 2.53, 0.46, 0.18, 0.002 / F
HE-JC-4 0.001, 5.1, 5.6, 1.47, 0.035 / F
HE-JC-5 0.002, 0.02, 0.01, 0.04, 0.001 / F
Felsic / mafic breccia float
HE-JC-6 0.001, 0.01, 0.03, 0.04, 0.001 / F
Skarn development in float (act, mag, Cp)
talus

HE-JC-22 0.002, 0.01, 0.02, 0.01, 0.001 / G

PASS
HE-JC-21 0.059, 0.09, 0.07, 0.05, 0.001 / F

005/?W
012/54°W
0.82, 12.8, 10.1, 4.64, 0.002 / G
HE-JC-20
173/50°W
HE-JC-15 0.22, 0.02, 0.07, 0.23, 0.001 / 15 M
176/75°E
HE-JC-2 0.081, 3.5, 3.9, 1.98, 0.116 / 0.6 M chip
HE-JC-19 0.001, 4.1, 2.83, 1.92, 0.192 / G
HE-JC-12 0.001, 0.01, 0.02, 0.04, 0.001 / F
HE-JC-17 0.002, 3.12, 3.6, 3.4, 0.011 / G
HE-JC-18 0.012, 1.38, 0.09, 3.9, 0.005 / G
HE-JC-16 0.009, 2.06, 2.81, 0.9, 0.001 / 2 sq M
Fe stain

HE-JC-7 0.004, 0.23, 0.07, 1.39, 0.002 / F
float
170/?
HE-JC-8 0.037, 0.22, 0.28, 0.36, 0.001 / F
float
talus
HE-JC-11 0.001, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.001 / 1.0 M
090/30°S
HE-JC-9 0.001, 0.01, 0.01, 0.03, 0.001 / 1.0 M chip
098/12°S
?
HE-JC-13 0.001, 0.01, 0.01, 0.07, 0.001 / G
HE-JC-14 0.002, 0.01, 0.02, 0.07, 0.001 / G
092/16°S
1981 (Grab) 30% Zn, 29% Pb, 1.0% Cu, 24 oz/t Ag
1987 (75 cms) 13% Zn, 10% Pb, 0.8% Cu, 14 oz/t Ag
(36 cms) 6.8% Zn, 5.1% Pb, 1.3% Cu, 3.6 oz/t Ag
(1.6 M) 9.2% Zn, 7.2% Pb, 0.7% Cu, 3.5 oz/t Ag
float
chalcedonic quartz breccia float
float

L E G E N D

AGE UNKNOWN

Quartz, Fluorite Breccia. Occurs as stockwork and breccia cross-cutting all units on property. Includes breccia fragments of altered felsic and mafic dyke.

Rhyolite Feldspar Porphyry Dyke. Varieties show rhyolite, felsite and aplite textures.

Matic Dyke. Commonly massive dark green and fine grained.

PROTEROZOIC to LOWER CAMBRIAN Carbonate

Skarn Development. Calc-silicate with epidote, actinolite, tremolite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and magnetite.

HE-GM-4 — Sample location and sample number

1.2, 6.0, 10.8, 20.3, 0.2 / 1.0M — Cu%, Pb%, Zn%, Ag oz/t, W% / interval in metres

F, G — Float or Grab sample

040/50°W — Strike / Dip of Beds

170/80°W — Strike / Dip of Dyke

100, 162 — Silt sample geochemistry in creeks Pb, Zn (ppm)

VLF-EM 16 Conductor

Claim post

HELO·2 — Claim name

0 50 100 200 300 400 500
METRES

092647
NTS 105 F/12

CYPRUS GOLD (Canada) Ltd.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY and ASSAYS

555

DRAWN BY J.C.	SCALE 1:5000
DATE Sept. '88	MAP No. 1