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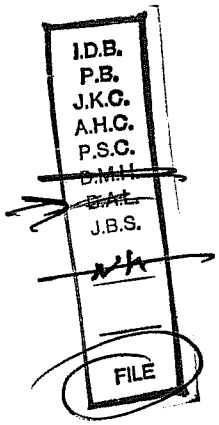


TINTINA MINES LIMITED

SILVER PROPERTY

SUMMARY

NOVEMBER 9, 1984

GENERAL

The Tintina Mines Silver Property consists of 188 claims located in the St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains in the Yukon Territory, 140 miles east of Whitehorse, 75 miles southeast of Ross River and 8 miles southwest of the Tintina Trench.

A total of 26 Ag-Pb-Zn showings were discovered by Conwest prospectors during 1961-1962 located in the central portion of the central group of claims, the Eagle group (70 claims). Many of the surface trenches returned assays exceeding 100 oz. Ag/ton.

Four additional showings and a number of occurrences were located during 1984 by cursory prospecting and follow-up of surface geochemical anomalies.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The geological sequence (The Tintina Series) consists of six lower Cambrian units; the Lower Argillite, an interbedded argillite - limestone, overlain successively by the Lower Limestone, Middle Argillite, Upper Limestone, Black Argillite and, finally, the Argillaceous Limestone. The entire sequence has

been intruded at the north end of the property by a roughly elliptical quartz monzonite porphyry plug which is elongate in a NW - SE direction. Aplite granite dikes, diorite and lamprophyre dikes have also been noted.

Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization occurs as massive to semi-massive sulfide zones in a replacement type of stratiformed deposit, hosted in limestone near argillite contacts. Showings have been noted to occur in all three limestone horizons, indicating the potential of all three to concentrate identical ore of excellent grade.

A well-developed calc-silicate alteration halo and a crude metal zonation are associated with Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization at the property.

Folding and, particularly, faulting play an important role which is as yet poorly understood, although sufficient data is currently on hand to argue strongly in favour of a Gilman-type model, suggesting a far greater economic potential for the property than previously envisaged.

The property was initially mapped by Dr. W. Moorhouse (1962). He concluded that mineralized zones are closely associated with the nose and flanks of a major Anticline which has an axis trending southeasterly across the property. Two limestone horizons within

the open-folded interlayed limestone-argillite geological sequence have to date proven to be very favourable hosts for Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization. The Argillaceous Limestone and the Argillites have also returned mineralization (Pb-Zn-Ag±Au) although at present they are poorly understood.

Subsequent investigations during the 1970's, carried out by Tintina Mines Limited, following Moorhouse's interpretative model, have attempted to substantiate continuity between the various showings in the northwest-southeast direction with some success on a local scale. This approach, however, has left a number of signifiant questions unresolved, especially that of faulting, mineralogical zonation (Pb-Ag vs. Zn), the clustering of showings, the variability of ore grade (Ag+Au; Au; High-Low grade contrast; trace elements), and the presence of unusually high concentrations of Au in an otherwise Ag-Pb-Zn system.

Recent relogging of all core (1983-1984) and a preliminary model study has raised many significant arguments that question the validity of the Moorhouse interpretive model. Instead, the current inclination is to argue for a Gilman-type model similar to that proposed for the Rancheria and Midway deposits. The proposed model argues that Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization has concentrated as hydrothermal replacement of limestone along zones of faulting and brecciation. The most significant feature of the model is that for these deposits, on the flanks of the southeasterly trending Tintina Trench, ore forming

faults are those with northeasterly and northerly trends, whereas Moorhouse's model concluded that extensions to surface showings at the property would be along the northwesterly trends, paralleling the Trench, along the nose and flanking drag folds of the previous mentioned anticline. (It is highly probable that this obvious anticlinal relationship is simply a function of better exposures of the limestone-argillite contact along the axis of the Moorhouse anticline, paralleling local topographic grain).

Should the validity of this proposal be proven at the Tintina Silver property, then it is trivially evident that all previous drilling has been parallel to the northeasterly faults, rather than across them. Similarly, all previous drill sections, trenching and prospecting are along northwesterly trends, or have a strong northwestly bias.

The findings of the 1984 exploration program and work presently in progress indicate a strong clustering of showings around northeasterly faults and sub-parallel air-photo-interpreted lineaments, hence lending much support to the fault-controlled model presented above.

It is noteworthy that this model can account for some observations made by Moorhouse during 1962 which were then considered enigmatic, and for the spacial distribution of some of the more isolated showings for which individual drag folds would otherwise have to be postulated.

PREVIOUS WORK

During 1961 and 1962 an exploration program consisting of trenching, prospecting and underground exploration was carried out by Conwest, focusing primarily on the No. 8 showing and vicinity. A ½ mile long airstrip was also prepared some 5 miles south of the property to facilitate mobilization.

The underground drifting failed to intersect the assumed downdip extension of the No. 8 zone and all exploration activities were soon aborted. Subsequent exploration programs carried out by Tintina Mines Limited during 1974-1980 indicated that the No. 8 zone dips away from the drifting and that the adit was aborted in the foot-wall phyllite, some 200 ft. away from the zone proper.

Exploration programs carried out by Tintina Mines Limited during 1974-1980 have tested ten of the showings located in a six-claim-quadrant in the centre of the EAGLE group of claims. Surface trenching, bulldozer stripping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and drilling (14,000 ft. BQ; 1,500 ft. EX) have shown continuity between many of these showings, hence defining two principal zones, the A zone, located in the north flank of the anticline, and the No. 8 zone in the south flank.

Exploration by drilling at the A Zone was limited in its depth to 100 - 150 ft. and to only a 300 ft. strike length due to the steep

rugged mountainous terrain. The Zone is bound in the north by a major northeasterly trending fault (Mineral Fault) such that the northern block has been downdropped at least 300 feet. Possible faulted off extensions of the Zone have not been tested to date. Furthermore, the Zone remains open to the east, on strike with soil Pb-anomalies some 1,500 feet away and to the southeast.

Preliminary grade and tonnage estimates prepared during 1975 for the drilled portion of the A Zone indicated 100,000 tons of approximately 20 oz. Ag/ton, 6% Pb and 10% Zn. Recent work, however, (1983-1984) has questioned these figures in the light of revisions in the understanding of ore controls and the proposed model. It is concluded that the estimates, albeit preliminary, were prematurely calculated.

At the No. 8 Zone, EX drilling, necessitated by the rugged terrain, has been plagued with problems due to permafrost and core recovery. Surface trenching, however, has repeatedly returned impressive assays upward to 139 oz. Ag/ton. Uniformly spaced channel samples over a strike length of 454 ft. yield an average grade of 41.46 oz. Ag/ton, 22.10% Pb and 12.53% Zn. The zone is open to the northwest where it correlates on strike with the Cornice Ridge showings where grab samples yield an average of 43 oz. Ag/ton, 21% Pb and 27% Zn, and to the southeast into hitherto untested ground. Two drill pads were prepared during 1980 to accommodate future BQ Drilling.

A soil and stream-silt geochemical survey carried out in 1968 by Archer Cathro and Associates indicates large portions of the property to be anomalous (Pb). Subsequent work (Pb, Zn, Ag) (1975) has corroberated these anomalies.

During the Cathro study, soil samples were analyzed only for Pb which is not soluble under Yukon weathering conditions and its dispersion tends to be physical rather than chemical. Surface anomalies in soils can therefore be expected to be proximal to their source (in order of 1,000 ft; 1,500 ft.). Ground follow-up of the surface geochemical anomalies during 1984 led to the discovery of two new showings and two occurrences. At least three other high priority anomalies remain to be prospected.

The principal merits of the property are favourable geology, excellent semi-developed surface showings, good correlation with, and effectivity of, indirect exploration tools such as geochemistry and geophysics, excellent potential for additional showings, favourable metallurgical quality of mineralization (metallurgical test results 1962) and, finally, a number of targets which are ready to be explored.

1984 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The thrust of the 1984 exploration program was towards forming a better understanding of the existing showings, especially in the light of the proposed model, and towards exploring the hitherto

untested showings. The program concerned itself with the following specific points, among others:

1. Moorhouse's mapping during 1962, albeit concentrated on only one-third of the property, remains to be the only geological mapping effort at the property to date. As a result, since 1962, the understanding of the property has not appreciably progressed. This becomes particularly significant considering that all post-1962 exploration has been concentrated within a very small portion of a 6-claim-quadrant centrally located in the property. Selected portions of the property were mapped and prospected during 1984 utilizing existing information where applicable. All observations support the fault controlled model presented above.

2. Previously delineated geochemical surface anomalies were investigated with the aim of locating their source (s).

3. Since only 10 of the 26 showings have been explored, some of the remaining 16 were trenched, stripped, mapped and systematically sampled.

4. Topographic control at the property is poor as all previous work has utilized expansions of Federal topographic maps to scales of 1 inch = 100 ft. Considering that correlation of stratigraphy and the folding/faulting is crucial to an understanding of the geology, reference benchmarks were marked on the ground and the property was subsequently flown for low-altitude air photography. The photographs will enable the preparation of accurate base maps for future work.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Data compilation and a final report have recently been completed synthesizing recent and previous exploration. This work has led to a reinterpretation of structural and stratigraphic controls of mineralization at the property leading to the development of a genetic model which suggests a greater potential for economic mineralization than previously envisaged.

Three separate limestone horizons, representing a cumulative thickness upward to 600 ft. within the stratigraphic sequence at the property, have been shown to be favourable hosts for Ag-Pb-Zn (±Au) sulphide mineralization. The 30 showings delineated to date can be seen to be clustered around northeasterly dextral faults and paralleling lineaments, at least one of which (the Mineral Fault at the A Zone) exhibits a well-developed calc-silicate alteration halo accompanying mineralization. Decreasing degree of alteration away from this Fault is accompanied by a decreasing trend in tenor of mineralization.

The current model argues that sulphide mineralization at the property was deposited as a replacement in limestone by Ag-Pb-Zn (±Au) bearing hydrothermal solutions migrating upward through trans-current northeasterly dextral fault structures.

The model implies that Ag-Pb-Zn (±Au) sulphide mineralization would be expected to form parallel to these faults and that the size and geometry of ore bodies would be a direct function of the length of the fault, the thickness of potential host limestone in contact with the fault, and, finally, the extent of fluid migration within the limestone laterally away from the fault. Secondary remobilization cannot be discounted.

Conservative quantitative estimates for the three size-parameters above suggest that the mineralization at the property has greater

tonnage potential than previously envisaged. The proposed genetic model is supported by all data gathered to date at the property.

SFS

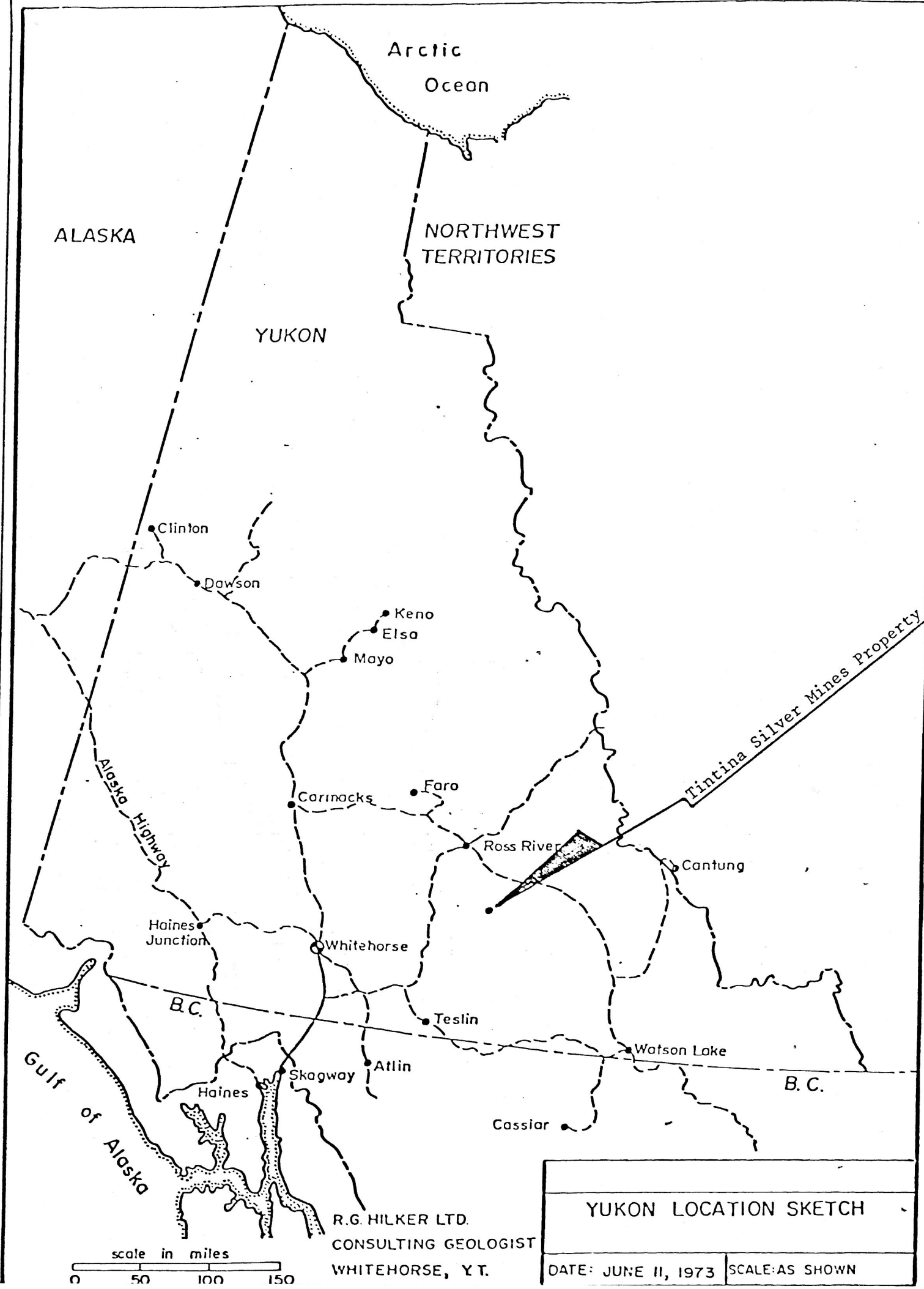
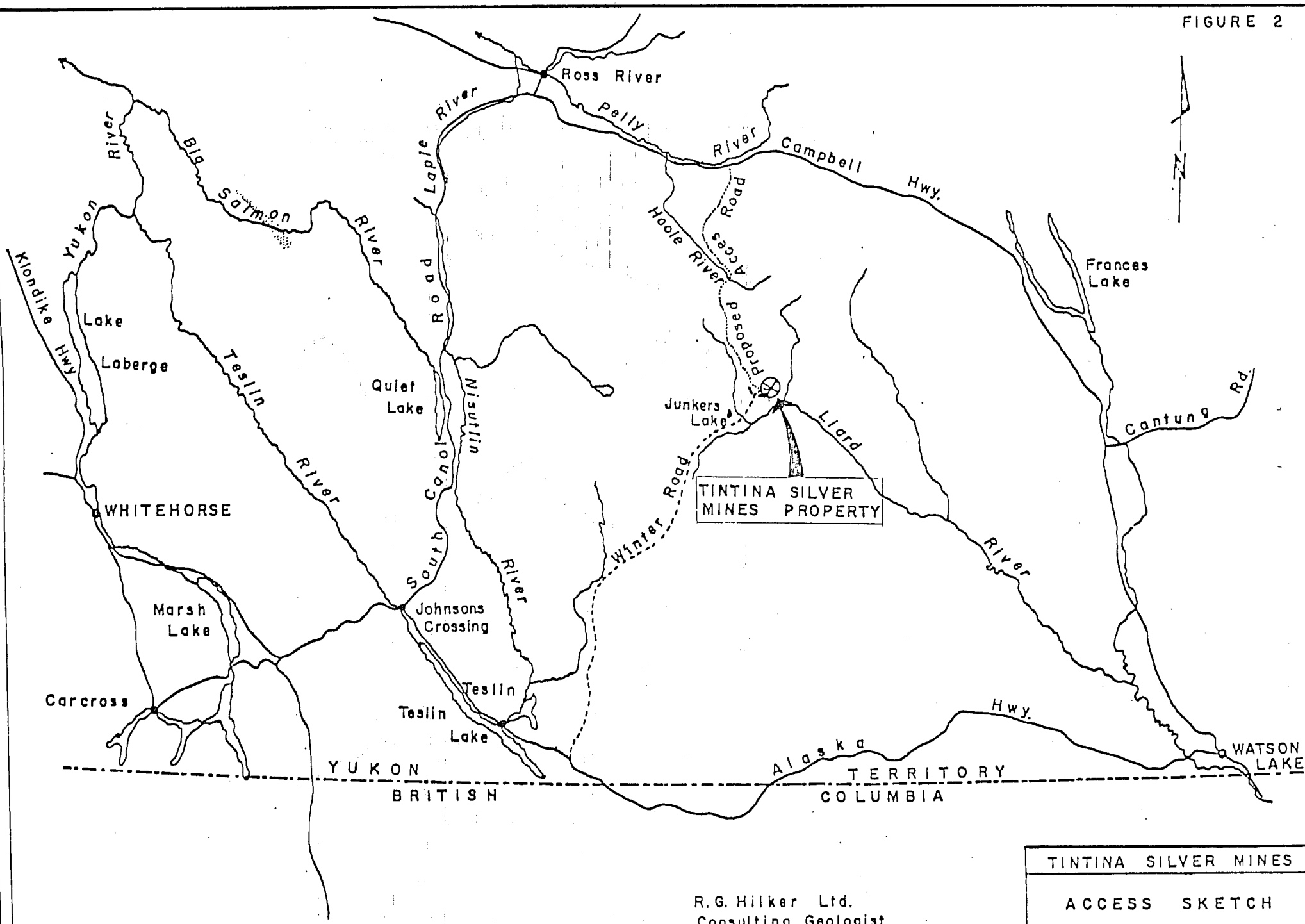

Arctic
Ocean
ALASKA
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
YUKON
Clinton
Dawson
Keno
Elsa
Mayo
Tintina Silver Mines Property
Alaska Highway
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Cantung
Haines
Junction
Whitehorse
B.C.
Teslin
Watson Lake
B.C.
Gulf of Alaska
Skagway
Atlin
Haines
Cassiar
scale in miles
0 50 100 150
R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
YUKON LOCATION SKETCH
DATE: JUNE 11, 1973
SCALE: AS SHOWN

FIGURE 2

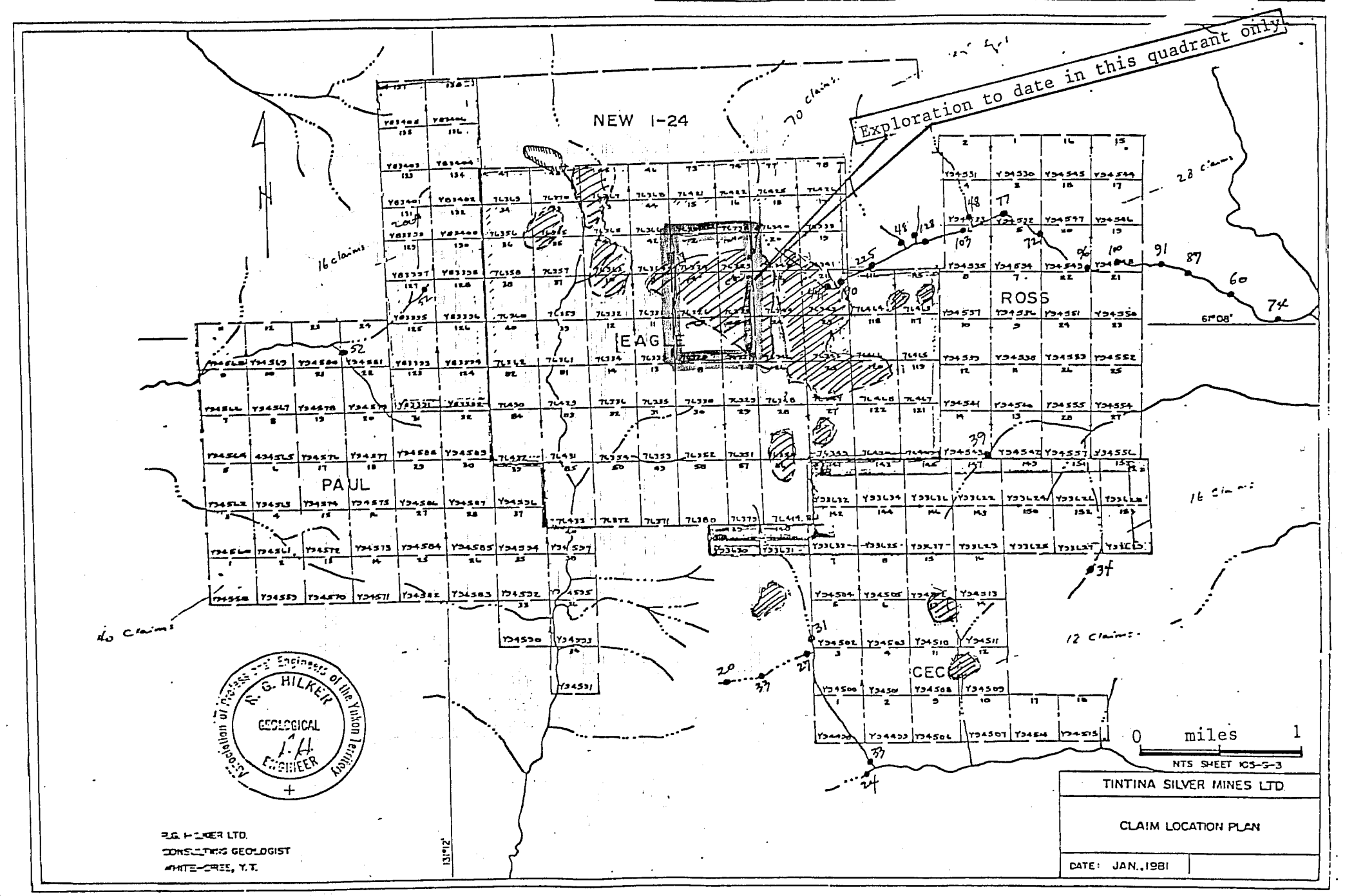


R. G. Hilker Ltd.
Consulting Geologist
Whitehorse, Y. T.

TINTINA SILVER MINES LTD

ACCESS SKETCH

Date: Oct./'74 | Scale: 1"=25m


NEW I-24
Exploration to date in this quadrant only
70 claims
16 claims
28 claims
EAG
ROSS
PAUL
CEC
40 claims
12 claims
16 claims
0 miles 1
NTS SHEET 105-3-3
TINTINA SILVER MINES LTD.
CLAIM LOCATION PLAN
DATE: JAN., 1981
P.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
P. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER
Pb anomaly in soil (50ppm to >300 ppm)
Pb anomaly in stream silt (>50ppm)

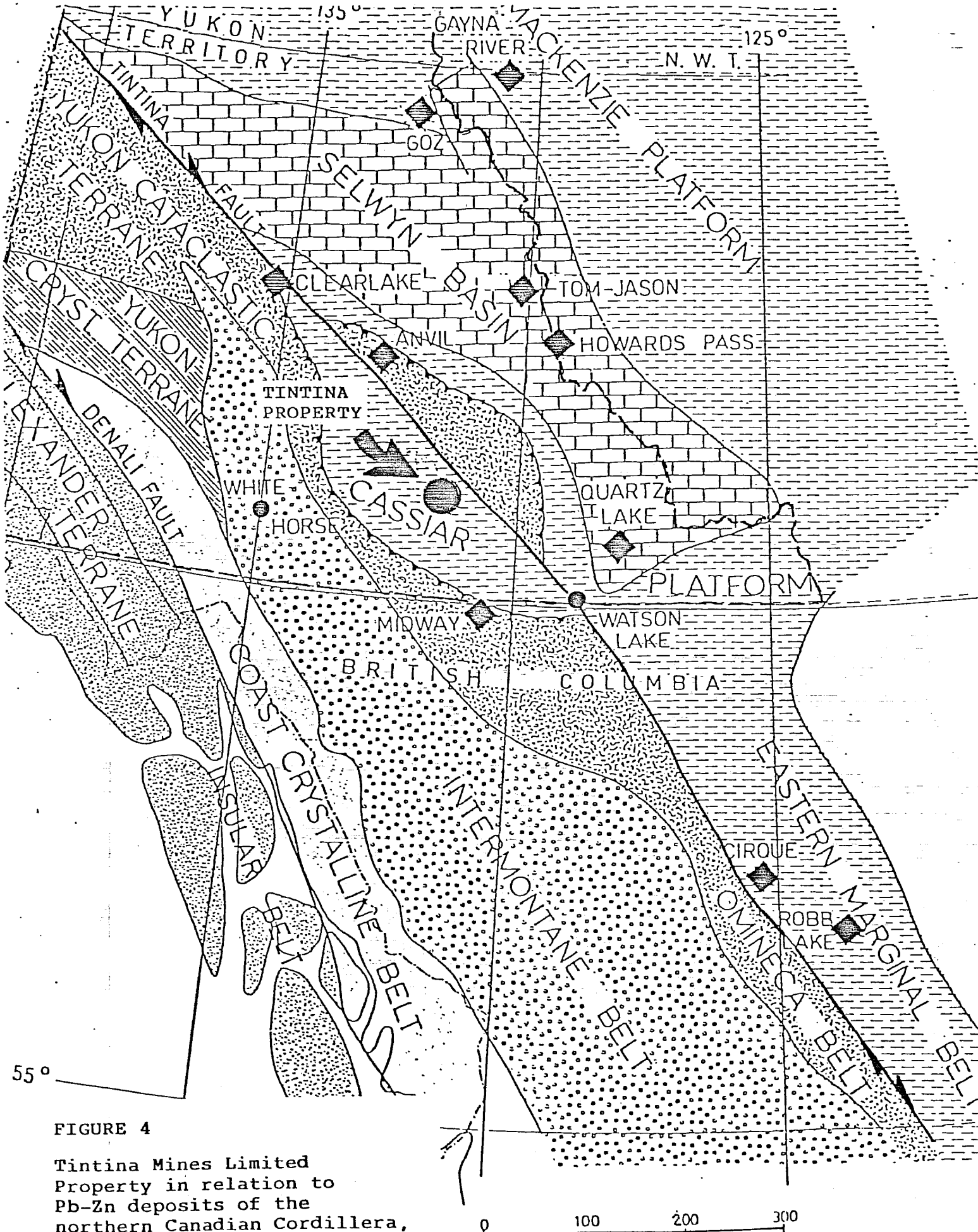


FIGURE 4

Tintina Mines Limited Property in relation to Pb-Zn deposits of the northern Canadian Cordillera, and to the Tintina Fault (after Tempelman-Kluit, 1981).

TABLE 5

ASSAYS, GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES AND SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Au by Fire Assay & Fire Assay/Geochem — SG - Specific Gravity

LOCATION	Sample	Au ppb	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Hg ppb	Cu ppm	Cd ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm	Sb ppm	SG
	84G5	7300	0.176	0.12	0.04	0.11	-	300	-	110	1400	-	10	20	>2000	1100	15	10	50	-
	G70	800	0.022	0.18	0.04	0.07	-	1800	-	40	180	-	<10	100	>2000	130	10	20	35	-
	G71	50	<0.002	0.12	0.06	0.12	-	500	-	50	40	-	<10	45	>2000	2	25	20	5	-
TR 84 - 3	G72	<5	<0.002	0.09	0.02	0.04	-	850	-	75	10	-	<10	80	400	2	20	20	<5	3.1
(Showing No. 14)	G74	10	<0.002	0.06	0.01	0.04	-	850	-	100	10	-	<10	40	1000	<2	25	20	5	-
	G75	1200	0.039	0.05	<0.01	0.01	-	700	-	250	400	-	<10	55	>2000	250	15	20	5	-
	TR843-1	170	0.005	0.29	0.10	0.04	-	190	-	45	8	-	<10	10	65	70	15	20	<5	-
	-2	40	<0.002	0.14	0.05	0.02	-	75	-	30	4	-	<10	15	55	20	20	20	<5	-
	-3	190	0.003	39.94	8.95	22.54	-	850	-	15	6	-	<10	8	45	<2	10	60	750	3.0
	-4	130	0.006	0.19	0.02	0.02	-	300	-	60	15	-	<10	20	650	50	20	10	<5	-
ICE CREEK	84G31	1550	0.049	15.87	10.57	38.00	-	300	-	5	10	-	<10	15	250	10	3	20	800	-
Showing	G32	300	0.008	80.53	39.36	0.57	-	400	-	10	<1	-	<10	15	>2000	130	10	160	2000	-
	G34	25	0.002	0.48	0.14	0.07	-	500	-	120	55	-	10	10	400	<2	8	20	15	-
	G35A	580	0.026	0.21	<0.01	0.02	30	600	6	70	-	1500	<10	-	70	45	20	<10	70	-
CORNICE	84G6	440	0.014	55.51	30.80	19.62	2000	1500	1250	10	-	650	<10	-	300	<2	<1	30	>10000	4.1
	84G8	100	-	81.30	32.16	9.00	110	900	450	10	-	350	<10	-	45	<2	4	60	2000	4.1
	G9	70	-	79.94	10.30	22.18	170	500	1050	7	-	300	30	-	50	5	<1	70	800	-
	G10	100	-	9.20	0.77	15.70	30	550	800	20	-	1250	<10	-	35	15	4	30	150	-
	G11	240	-	99.64	25.83	19.45	40	1600	1050	10	-	350	<10	-	30	3	1	80	2500	-
	G12	35	-	29.41	9.20	1.32	20	800	80	10	-	130	<10	-	100	2	<1	20	800	-
SHOWING NO. 13	TR845-1	<5	-	0.18	0.01	3.40	10	75	170	30	-	1100	<10	-	60	3	30	10	<5	-
and Vicinity	-2	65	-	6.72	1.58	24.70	45	300	1300	20	-	1000	<10	-	10	6	5	20	140	3.3
	-3	85	-	13.85	3.24	28.24	70	190	1400	10	-	600	<10	-	50	5	<1	30	400	-
	TR846-2	150	-	47.51	9.90	21.26	45	750	1100	15	-	450	<10	-	30	6	<1	80	1400	-
	-3	50	-	5.77	1.26	28.45	50	300	1400	15	-	800	<10	-	10	6	<1	10	170	-
	-4	100	-	19.23	3.91	29.99	60	190	1500	10	-	400	<10	-	10	7	1	30	500	3.3
	-5	110	-	0.13	<0.01	0.03	10	170	2	40	-	250	<10	-	120	70	6	10	5	-
	-8	170	-	26.18	5.05	12.60	35	700	650	15	-	600	<10	-	150	8	<1	30	750	-
SPH TRENCH	84G15	100	-	34.97	1.58	27.83	335	4400	1400	7	-	1700	<10	-	100	<2	<1	<10	3000	3.3
	34G16	2500	0.078	0.11	0.02	0.13	-	1200	-	80	100	-	10	10	200	10	10	10	10	-
	G38B	10	<0.002	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	15	1000	7	80	-	2800	10	-	<5	4	5	10	15	-
TR 84 - 4	G20	15	<0.002	0.08	0.02	0.02	-	1400	-	85	110	-	10	7	25	<2	10	10	10	-
	G38A	5	0.002	0.04	0.01	0.02	20	2300	10	65	-	110	10	-	40	4	5	20	20	-

ASSAYS, GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES AND SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Au by Fire Assay & Fire Assay/Geochem

SG - Specific Gravity

TR84-1	84G13	35	-	4.12	4.25	13.82	700	400	600	15	-	2700	<10	-	35	2	10	10	85	-
	G2A	140	0.002	27.98	19.25	11.00	50	300	500	60	-	3600	<10	-	60	85	2	200	400	-
	G3	10	<0.002	0.12	0.02	2.85	40	100	120	90	-	6000	<10	-	5	2	5	20	15	-
	G4	30	<0.002	0.26	0.08	7.50	40	250	450	100	-	6500	<10	-	15	8	4	<10	10	-
	TR841-10A	190	-	28.58	19.20	5.30	30	650	250	10	-	400	<10	-	10	60	<1	80	1300	-
	-10B	90	-	27.18	18.99	5.40	45	500	200	6	-	300	<10	-	5	40	<1	70	900	3.5
	-10C	30	-	2.15	1.58	3.20	25	110	150	12	-	700	<10	-	10	10	1	10	75	-
	-11A	10	-	0.95	0.72	16.40	40	80	700	10	-	1200	<10	-	110	20	<1	10	20	-
	-11B	10	-	0.14	0.02	8.30	5	60	400	4	-	700	<10	-	5	50	<1	<10	5	3.4
	-11C	<5	-	0.12	<0.01	8.40	10	70	400	6	-	550	<10	-	10	4	<1	<10	<5	-
	-11D	5	-	0.14	<0.01	8.50	5	65	400	4	-	600	<10	-	15	7	<1	<10	<5	-
	TR841-12	150	-	15.97	12.00	23.42	12.50	350	1200	7	-	750	<10	-	65	10	<1	30	500	-
	-15	240	-	25.59	20.21	7.10	70	300	300	15	-	600	<10	-	140	25	<1	70	1100	-
	-18	50	-	12.41	8.30	3.95	25	250	200	10	-	650	<10	-	20	25	3	30	400	-
	-16A	120	0.002	29.10	18.60	3.75	50	700	200	70	-	4400	<10	-	25	85	3	70	700	-
	-17A	90	0.002	33.56	24.06	12.60	160	550	600	20	-	1400	<10	-	35	10	2	60	1200	-
SHOWING NO. 12	84G21	130	-	0.17	0.01	34.00	170	25	1400	8	-	2300	<10	-	1600	5	<1	<10	10	-
	G22	50	-	0.07	0.01	8.50	35	65	400	20	-	4000	<10	-	1800	5	4	20	10	-
	G23	25	-	0.10	0.01	13.60	170	15	600	15	-	3500	<10	-	700	5	3	50	<5	-
	G24	15	-	0.88	0.18	8.85	30	130	500	10	-	700	<10	-	2000	7	<1	<10	110	-
	G25	380	-	9.76	4.80	11.60	110	350	500	8	-	700	<10	-	100	10	<1	20	15	-
	G26	20	-	4.23	2.20	39.34	405	140	1600	4	-	1100	<10	-	20	20	<1	20	100	-
TR84-7 (Showing No. 11)	84G85	100	-	0.73	0.14	7.80	150	400	400	8	-	700	<10	-	300	5	<1	<10	35	-
	G86	150	-	0.14	0.01	11.90	70	35	750	20	-	2600	<10	-	2000	5	<1	<10	25	-
	G87	80	-	0.08	0.01	19.45	210	300	600	10	-	800	<10	-	2000	5	<1	20	20	-
	G88	80	-	4.10	3.58	17.70	285	350	750	20	-	4000	<10	-	1200	40	20	30	45	-
	G89	220	-	0.20	0.02	11.80	180	950	550	20	-	500	<10	-	1850	7	<1	<10	15	-
	G90	280	-	32.18	13.20	38.10	2900	350	1700	6	-	2000	<10	-	1900	10	<1	40	1500	-
	G91	240	-	34.61	33.63	13.20	220	150	500	7	-	950	<10	-	1800	25	<1	50	800	-
	G92	120	-	11.53	8.10	23.26	420	20	900	10	-	2000	<10	-	2000	7	<1	30	150	-
	G95	340	-	30.82	23.30	18.70	50	80	900	5	-	700	<10	-	35	6	<1	40	800	-
	G96	10	-	0.77	0.31	11.10	60	85	550	5	-	500	<10	-	45	5	<1	<10	30	-
	G67A	80	-	0.18	0.01	31.32	195	300	1300	60	-	4000	<10	-	>2000	6	3	50	15	-
	G102A	40	-	0.12	0.03	24.03	900	95	1300	80	-	5700	<10	-	30	4	1	<10	15	-
TR84-8 (Showing No. 11a)	84G97	840	-	62.96	20.36	19.20	950	300	1000	6	-	700	<10	-	130	5	<1	70	2000	-
	G98	780	-	61.34	15.80	18.10	750	400	750	7	-	600	10	-	200	15	<1	20	1700	-
	G99	860	-	43.40	17.55	35.33	3000	30	1400	3	-	80	<10	-	45	10	<1	20	1200	-
	G100	160	-	10.04	4.20	40.77	1800	15	1250	4	-	300	10	-	10	2	<1	20	350	-
	G101	15	-	0.44	0.08	17.20	295	20	900	2	-	400	<10	-	25	10	<1	<10	20	-
	G103A	1150	0.040	188.42	60.43	7.30	240	550	400	5	-	500	<10	-	5	35	1	100	3200	-

TINTINA SILVER MINES LIMITED

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931 YONGE STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M4W 2H7

TELEPHONE: 962-8600

To the Shareholders
Tintina Silver Mines Limited

Tintina Silver Mines Limited announces that 48 holes have been completed on its Yukon property in the area of the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 showings. The drilling consists of a grid pattern of vertical and inclined holes in the same azimuth along six sections covering an area of approximately 350 by 450 feet.

The following table sets out the results of the drilling for which assay results are available. The unreported holes contain low grade mineralization, were lost due to mechanical problems or caving, or were drilled below the zone in the footwall argillites.

Hole No.	Coordinates	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Feet	Silver oz./ton	Lead %	Zinc %
A-2	1200N 950E	028°	-45°	62	66.5	4.5	44.88	5.82	13.48
A-4	1200N 900E	028°	-50°	26	29	3.0	33.44	7.2	11.7
A-5	1200N 900E	028°	-80°	26	28.8	2.8	6.76	0.48	17.7
A-8	1265N 950E	028°	-45°	25	40	15.0	79.27	0.83	6.20
A-9	1265N 950E	-	-90°	32.2	45.0	12.8	1.92	0.23	2.08
A-12	1260N 900E	028°	-50°	12.2	21.0	8.8	50.37	0.09	0.54
A-13	1260N 898E	-	-90°	51.5	52.5	1.0	14.2	5.25	22.3
A-14	1263N 898E	028°	-50°	44.5	47.5	3.0	6.4	6.9	18.2
A-16	1254N 850E	-	-90°	21.6	24.4	2.8	0.32	0.12	9.42
A-19	1390N 950E	028°	-45°	51.7	57.8	6.1	1.03	1.77	9.82
				129	130	1.0	16.52	11.80	0.87
A-23	1424N 849E	-	-90°	16.9	24.5	7.6	21.28	13.85	9.23
				43.9	76.3	32.4	0.85	0.41	9.60

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Hole No.	Coordinates	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Feet	Silver oz./ton	Lead %	Zinc %
A-24	1424N 850E	028°	-65°	24.7	48.0	23.3	12.65	4.41	5.82
A-25	1425N 850E	028°	-40°	45.7	60.2	14.5	6.28	1.23	12.83
				89.0	90.0	1.0	33.1	9.37	29.3
A-26	1368N 850E	-	-90°	15.5	23.0	7.5	3.96	1.80	2.92
A-27	1371N 850E	028°	-45°	14	26.5	12.5	16.47	12.60	14.93
				26.5	39.0	12.5	1.91	1.57	2.63
			or	14	39.0	25.0	9.19	7.08	8.78
				71.5	97.3	25.8	0.20	0.11	13.62
A-28	1312N 848E	-	-90°	9.0	15.0	6.0	16.98	0.05	0.07
A-29	1315N 858E	028°	-45°	20	24.4	4.4	4.39	0.46	0.70
A-30	1353N 800E	-	-90°	68.8	75.5	6.7	1.94	0.73	6.09
A-31	1358N 800E	028°	-45°	61.7	65.5	3.8	6.36	0.44	2.89
A-32	1423N 807E	-	-90°	34.5	38.8	4.3	0.66	0.09	6.11
A-33	1421N 807E	028°	-45°	54.0	82.5	28.5	5.30	2.03	6.12
A-34	1464N 806E	028°	-65°	54.0	56.0	2.0	9.94	3.90	7.68
				63.0	69.5	6.5	7.74	1.13	6.86
				80	82.5	2.5	15.45	11.10	7.60
A-36	1400N 900E	028°	-50°	39.0	45.0	6.0	2.74	1.61	7.31
A-39	1351N 1000E	028°	-50°	12.8	18.8	6.0	3.88	3.22	1.00
				61	69.7	8.7	1.30	0.55	12.78
A-41	1355N 1010E	-	-90°	13.6	25.3	11.7	127.28	11.44	19.60
				58.7	65.7	7.0	6.77	1.76	8.46
A-42	1356N 1050E	028°	-70°	19.5	31.5	12.0	46.92	13.90	11.57
			or	19.5	44.0	24.5	24.59	7.46	11.90
A-43	1358N 1050E	028°	-40°	40.5	65.5	25.0	22.26	9.72	15.04
A-45	1400N 1000E	028°	-45°	59.2	75.7	16.5	21.53	18.25	18.79
				75.7	95.5	19.8	3.58	3.38	7.57
A-47	1400N 1011E	-	-90°	90.2	92.2	2.0	11.64	11.30	4.62
A-48	1505N 950E	028°	-45°	27.0	33.8	6.8	3.91	3.69	1.64

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Seven holes have been completed on the Number 8 zone, approximately 1500 feet to the south, which have confirmed that the zone dips west into the mountain at about 45 degrees.

The following are the results to date on the Number 8 zone, using a coordinate system established for this location:

Hole No.	Coordinates	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Feet	Silver oz./ton	Lead %	Zinc %
B-1	1090N	[illegible]	-90°	94.4	97.5	3.1	6.48	3.23	3.54
	975E			108.6	116.6	8.0	2.71	1.14	5.32
				124	125	1.0	0.29	0.08	39.32
B-2	1090N	010°	-50°	62	66.7	4.7	44.34	11.08	8.9
	975E								
B-4	1065N	010°	-45°	82.5	89.0	6.5	11.36	4.85	17.43
	1000E								
B-6	1062N	010°	-60°	93.0	96.9	3.9	25.07	12.60	8.27
	1045E								
B-7	1063N	[illegible]	-90°	77.3	80.7	3.4	19.10	12.32	17.51
	1024E			87.8	93.0	5.2	4.75	2.18	2.36
				99.0	102.1	3.1	14.27	10.37	14.1

Your directors consider the results to date to be encouraging, both as to the values obtained, continuity and the information gained regarding the geological and structural controls of the mineralization. The silver-lead-zinc sulphide minerals are confined to a limestone horizon and appear to be localized by minor drag folds. The occurrence of such mineralization in a particular stratigraphic horizon holds promise for lateral extension of the known zones as well as potential for the discovery of others. The favorable limestone bed underlies a considerable part of the property, although in many places it is covered with talus or overlain by the upper argillites.

As previously reported, some 26 silver-lead-zinc occurrences as well as many areas of mineralized float are known to occur over an area of 7000 by 2000 feet and over a vertical range of 900 feet where windows of limestone are exposed. It is now apparent that considerably more work will be required to explore the full potential of the property.

Drilling is continuing with two machines and further results will be reported to shareholders as soon as they are available.

On behalf of the Board,

C. H. Franklin
President

Toronto, Ontario
August 1, 1974

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To the Shareholders
Tintina Silver Mines Limited

Tintina Silver Mines Limited announces the most recent drilling results from its property in central Yukon Territory.

The following table sets out the results of the D-Series of holes drilled in a grid pattern in the area of the Nos. 5, 6, and 7 zones which are the most southerly showings exposed on the property.

Hole No.	Coordinates	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Feet	Silver oz/ton	Lead %	Zinc %
D-1	865N 2098E	-	-90°	50.0	56.0	6.0	4.13	1.44	4.92
D-7	905N 2185E	050°	-45°	106.0	119.0	13.0	3.39	0.47	3.77
D-8	904N 2185E	050°	-60°	122.0	126.0	4.0	15.89	0.72	0.57
D-14	792N 2357E	-	-90°	75.2	85.2	10.0	0.11	0.07	6.48
D-15	854N 2303E	050°	-75°	7.5	13.0	5.5	16.92	6.27	4.92
D-16	828N 2403E	-	-90°	83.6	85.8	2.2	7.27	7.95	5.40
D-17	831N 2403E	050°	-45°	61.5	63.0	1.5	8.97	5.78	12.50
D-18	812N 2451E	050°	-45°	108.0	118.0	10.0	4.27	1.99	1.65
D-19	812N 2400E	050°	-65°	132.0	136.0	4.0	1.12	1.45	4.98
D-20	828N 2500E	-	-	43.0	52.5	9.5	5.45	2.84	1.70
D-22	825N 2500E	-	-	21.5 49.0	23.5 62.0	2.0 13.0	6.76 4.57	1.88 4.05	10.6 1.43
D-26	773N 2500E	050°	-90°	93.0	101.5	8.5	1.49	1.53	37.13

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The following are the results of Hole B-8 in the No. 8 zone:

Coordinates	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Feet	Silver oz/ton	Lead %	Zinc %
1000N 1010E	010°	-45°	94.5	99.0	4.5	11.66	6.3	2.50

Further drilling of the No. 8 zone at greater depth and along strike is warranted, but owing to the topography, future work will require additional crews for preparation of drill sites.

Certain of the mineralized sections of the drill cores from the Nos. 1, 2 and 3 zones have been analyzed for cadmium and bismuth, with the values varying from 0.03 to 0.17 percent cadmium and 0.01 percent bismuth. Composite samples from all the mineralized sections will be assayed for these metals.

A detailed program of surface mapping, geochemical surveying, trenching and sampling has been conducted in conjunction with the drilling. While the results of the geochemical work are not complete, a well defined pattern of anomalous metal values associated with the lower limestone unit has been established.

Trenching on the No. 10 zone, which lies 2100 feet northwest of the No. 1 zone, has exposed an undelineated area of silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Several showings and finds of mineralized float occur intermittently over this area requiring further investigation and drilling. Also, on apparent strike continuing northwest, the Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 zones have yet to be explored or delimited.

Owing to weather conditions, field work will be suspended in September, after which the large amount of data obtained in this year's operations will be compiled; tonnage and grade estimates prepared, and plans formulated for a future expanded program of exploration and development.

Your directors consider the work carried out this year has enhanced the property significantly. The information gained with regard to geological and structural controls of the mineralization and the discovery of new showings indicates the possibility of substantial extensions to the north, east and west of the areas currently being investigated. Your company will close this season's work in a sound financial position.

On behalf of the Board,

C. H. Franklin
President

Toronto, Ontario
September 13, 1974