



SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

PROSPECTUS
Aug. 20, 1985.

062206

SUMMARY REPORT
on the
BAR CLAIM GROUP
Wolf River Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon
for
CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.

September 29th, 1983



SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

Comox Resources Ltd.,
1458, Rupert Street,
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7J 1G1

March 14th, 1985

Dear Sirs,

Re: BAR 1-36; 39-46 MINERAL CLAIMS NTS 105^{CU}/8,9
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

This letter will confirm that to the best of our knowledge no exploration work has been conducted on the subject claims since the date of our Report on the Bar Claim Group, Wolf River Area, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon of September 29th, 1983 prepared for Cambac Resources Limited. The claims are all presently in good standing with expiry dates being as quoted in my Report.

The exploration programmes recommended in the above quoted Report of September 29th, 1983, and in the subsequent Summary Report on the Bar Claim Group, Wolf River Area, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon, dated September 29th, 1983 provided for use in the Comox prospectus, remain valid, together with the cost estimates as provided for Stage I and Stage II, work programmes recommended therein.

Respectfully submitted,

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

J.B.P. Sawyer, P.Eng.

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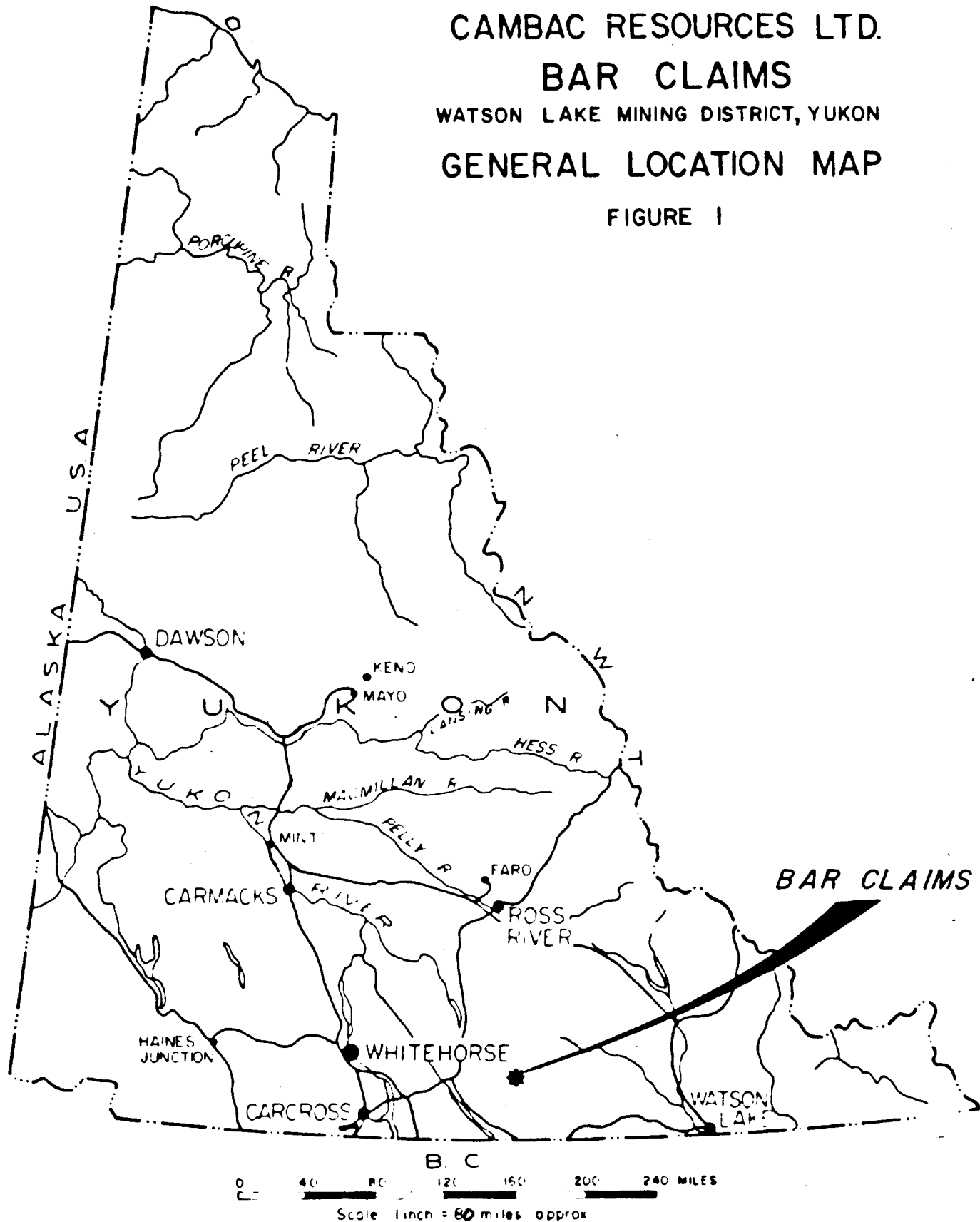
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CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.
BAR CLAIMS
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON
GENERAL LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



INTRODUCTION

The Bar Claim Group now owned by Cambac Resources Ltd. was originally staked in 1976 on behalf of the D.C. Syndicate, an exploration syndicate funded by Dome Explorations Ltd. and Cominco. Field work and management of the programs was the responsibility of a prospecting group which includes several senior and well qualified professionals from the mining industry working through J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. as the operating company. The results of a considerable amount of surface geological and geophysical exploration and core drilling were considered insufficiently promising for the Syndicate and the property was released to the original prospecting group.

Subsequent to this the property was optioned to Chevron Canada Resources who carried out an assessment of the results of the earlier work and of the regional setting of the property, and conducted some limited further field work including geochemical sampling and geological observations. Chevron Canada Resources relinquished their option and returned the property again to the prospecting group.

Cambac Resources Ltd. has acquired the Bar Claim Group from the prospecting group and has carried out some further field work in the 1983 season. The writer was approached in April 1983 to review all of the information, and to prepare a qualifying report on this property. A full Report, prepared by Sawyer Consultants Inc., dated September 29th, 1983, describing the property status, history of the area, its geological setting, and the work completed to date has been prepared and may be seen at the offices of Cambac Resources Ltd. and the Vancouver Stock Exchange. A copy of this Report has also been filed with the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers of the British Columbia Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. This Summary Report contains additions and modifications made to satisfy the requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers, as dictated by its Mining Consultant, from the original Summary Report prepared, in accordance with the current Regulations, by Sawyer Consultants Inc. It presents the essential points of the property, and the work recommended for its further exploration, with cost estimates.

SUMMARY

Cambac Resources Ltd., a Vancouver based junior resource company, purchased the Bar Group of Claims from the Prospecting Group which had previously owned the claims, and had supervised several exploration work programs on the property in the period 1976 to 1982, early in 1983.

The immediate property area is characterized by a number of siliceous "sinter" zones or transported gossans related to present spring activity, the source of metals from which these gossans are derived being unknown, and by quartz - biotite - sulphide mineralization which is evidenced at surface by barite rich zones and minor sulphides and which have been the main focus of exploration in most of the previous programs. The earlier programs funded by the D.C. Syndicate provided some sound basic geophysical data and at least a preliminary geological picture but appeared to put relatively little emphasis on what now appears are the most important aspects of the geology. The last serious exploration work on this property by the D.C. Syndicate consisted of a diamond drilling program carried out in the 1980 field season. A total of 1114 feet of BQ core was drilled in four holes from four separate locations. These holes intersected predominantly cherty sediments or metasediments with contained beds and bands of pyrite, frequently fairly massive, marcasite, and other sulphide minerals, particularly in the first two holes, 80B-1 and 80B-2. These holes also cut several zones of pyritic barite mineralization with varying but generally minor amounts of other sulphide minerals. A total of 69 samples from the four holes were assayed most of which returned only low values. One or two samples returned values of between 1% and 2% zinc, and similarly there were one or two samples with silver values around the 1 oz./ton level. The several intersections failed however to reveal any significant ore grade mineralization. Later work on the property by Chevron Canada Resources under an option agreement with the Prospecting Group added to the overall geochemical picture and defined some new anomalies, and also appeared to recognize a probable volcanic origin for the mineralization. Nevertheless Chevron Canada Resources relinquished their option without seriously investigating the source of the mineralization.

Geological mapping carried out by personnel of Cambac Resources Ltd. in 1983 has recognized significant alteration patterns which are at least spatially related to geochemically anomalous zones in lead and silver. In addition, new geophysical surveys have confirmed and extended anomalous conditions first recognized in the late 1970's by the D.C. Syndicate work, and further geochemical testing, on an orientation basis only, has demonstrated many of these rocks to carry anomalous trace elements such as mercury and thallium.

Our interpretation of all of the above data and information suggests strongly that the property hosts geological features characteristic of epithermal gold deposition and we believe that a valid target

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of the modified hot springs epithermal type exists within the property boundaries. Recommendations are made for additional geological work to redefine the overall picture and by so doing to assist in defining new drill targets. Drilling is recommended for already recognized targets defined both by geochemical features and alteration patterns and by geophysical work. More extensive drilling is envisaged as a logical later stage program to delimit ore reserves once the main geological target has been defined. The estimated costs of the recommended first stage program is \$115,015.00. The estimated costs of a contingent second stage expanded drilling program is \$130,330.00.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 44 standard Yukon Quartz Mining Claims named Bar 1-36 inclusive and Bar 39-46 inclusive staked in a roughly rectangular configuration (see Figure 2). The earlier claims, Bar 1-20 inclusive, were staked in June and August 1976 and have expiry dates at their 1987 and 1985 anniversaries. The later claims were staked in 1980 and 1981, and have 1985 and 1986 expiry dates. The following table summarizes the pertinent details of these claims.

Claim	Grant No.	Date Staked	Date Recorded	Expiry Date	Registered Owners
BAR 1-8 incl.	YA0026-0033 incl.	12/6/76	24/6/76	24/6/87	Cambac
BAR 9-12 incl.	YA00913-00916 incl.	11/8/76	3/9/76	3/9/85	
BAR 13-18 incl.	YA00917-00922 incl.	12/8/76	3/9/76	3/9/85	Resources
BAR 19, 20	YA00923, YA00924	11/8/76	3/9/76	3/9/85	
BAR 21, 22	YA54921, YA54922	10/6/80	20/6/80	20/6/86	Ltd.
BAR 23-36 incl.	YA67140-67153 incl.	12/8/81	1/9/81	1/9/85	
BAR 39-46 incl.	YA67154-67161 incl.	12/8/81	1/9/81	1/9/85	

The claims are owned by Cambac Resources Ltd. in whose name they are registered at the Mining Recorder's Office for the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon.

The claims are shown on Yukon Claim Maps 105 C/8 and 105 C/9. Figure 2 accompanying this report is a reproduction of part of these maps.

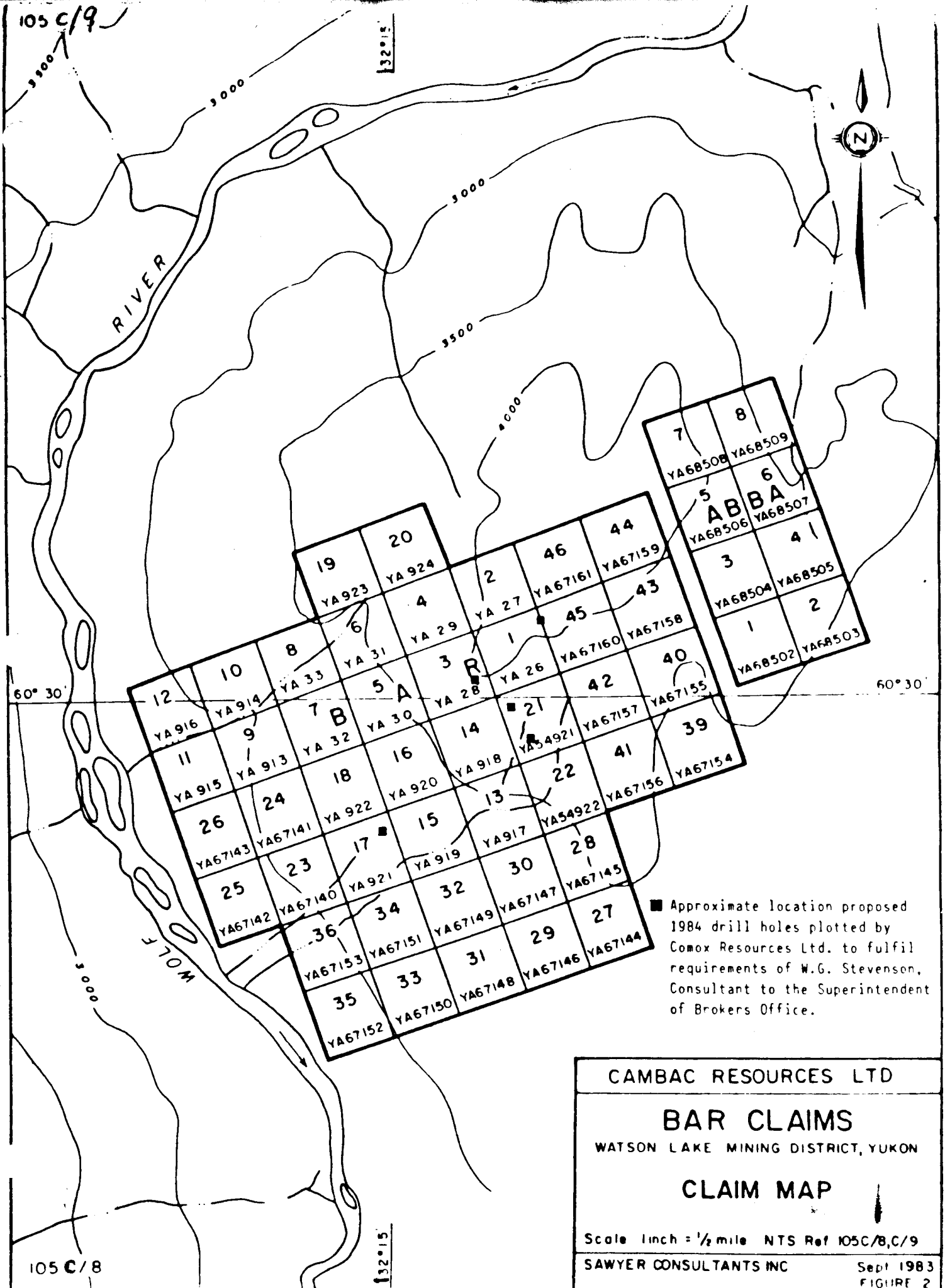
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located in the south-central Yukon a few miles north of the Yukon/B.C. border and immediately east of Wolf River, approximately at 60°30'N, 132°15'W. The property is within the area covered by topographic map sheet 105C, Teslin, in the 1:250,000 series. There are no published sheets available in the 1:50,000 series for 105 C/8 or 105 C/9.

For most of the exploration work which has been carried out to date and in the case of the writer's visit to the property in June 1983 access to the claims was by helicopter, generally operating out of a Whitehorse base. The village of Teslin lies some 28 air miles southwest of the claims but there is no regular helicopter service from this point. There is also a winter road which connects the Alaska Highway from a point approximately 9 kilometres (15 miles) east of Teslin, approximately at kilometre 1272 on the Alaska Highway near Hayes Creek, to the property. The road distance along this winter route is approximately 35 miles to the claims. Figures 1, 2, and 3 of the full Report show the general location and more local position of the claims.

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105 C/9



7	8
YA68508	YA68509
5	6
ABBA	YA68507
3	4
YA68504	YA68505
1	2
YA68502	YA68503

19	20
YA923	YA924
6	4
YA29	YA27
2	46
YA67161	YA67159
3	45
YA26	YA67160
YA67158	43
1	42
YA67157	YA67155
40	39
21	41
YA54921	YA67156
YA67154	38
14	22
YA918	YA54922
YA67153	YA67152
13	28
YA917	YA67145
YA67143	37
25	30
YA67142	YA67147
YA67140	YA67146
YA921	YA67149
YA919	YA67148
YA67141	YA67145
YA67140	YA67144
YA67139	29
YA67138	27
YA67137	26
YA67136	25
YA67135	24
YA67134	23
YA67133	22
YA67132	21
YA67131	20
YA67130	19
YA67129	18
YA67128	17
YA67127	16
YA67126	15
YA67125	14
YA67124	13
YA67123	12
YA67122	11
YA67121	10
YA67120	9
YA67119	8
YA67118	7
YA67117	6
YA67116	5
YA67115	4
YA67114	3
YA67113	2
YA67112	1
YA67111	0

■ Approximate location proposed 1984 drill holes plotted by Comox Resources Ltd. to fulfil requirements of W.G. Stevenson, Consultant to the Superintendent of Brokers Office.

CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD

BAR CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

CLAIM MAP

Scale 1 inch = 1/2 mile NTS Ref 105C/B,C/9

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Sept 1983

FIGURE 2

105 C/8

132° 15'

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The geology of the area which includes the Cambac Resources Ltd. Bar Claim Group is fairly complex and the elucidation of structure and controls for mineralization has been rendered more difficult by the relative lack of good outcrop in critical areas. The property has been subjected to a considerable amount of exploration work in the past particularly over the last six or seven years which has included geological mapping in varying degrees of detail, magnetic and electrical geophysical surveys, and a very limited amount of diamond drilling. The most obvious mineralization on the property, or indications of mineralization in the form of transported gossans or "sinters", have been the focus of most of the work completed to date. The model which was originally applied to the area appears to have been directed more towards massive sulphide type mineralization whereas in fact it is our opinion that the environment is a fairly typical epithermal gold deposit type of environment. There appears to have been some differences in interpretation which led, it would appear, to a "committee style" approach to the 1980 drilling program with the result that the targets were not always clearly defined nor clearly recognized. There obviously was some fairly early recognition of a volcanic component in the overall assemblage of rock units as evidenced by Mawer's observations on some of the drill core, which are in accord with the writer's observations, nevertheless the final evaluation of the overall results for the D.C. Syndicate work appears to have discounted this aspect.

The work by Chevron Canada Resources in 1981-82 clearly recognized the possibility of a volcanic origin for the mineralization and their field work was successful in confirming the earlier geochemical patterns and in defining new geochemically anomalous areas however the overall decision to abandon the ground appears to have been based more on an evaluation of the original barite - quartz - sulphide mineralization than on the desirability of more detailed follow up and evaluation of their own results. The important alteration zone in the vicinity of their silver/lead geochemical soil anomaly appears not to have been recognized or mapped.

The 1983 geological and geophysical work by Cambac Resources did recognize the alteration and associated mineralization and it represents the first serious work to evaluate the area in the light of an epithermal gold model. The geophysical work may be in part misleading in that the strongest features, the vector pulse E.M. conductors, appear to be related to known black clastic sedimentary units and are thus thought to be formational rather than related to mineralization as such. The I.P. data generated by Morrison and Depaoli in 1976 has been confirmed in broad terms by the 1983 surveys by Glen E. White Geophysical Consulting and Services Ltd. with the advantage that the coverage by these later surveys was expanded. Some valid drill targets have been defined as a result of this work and also by the geological work.

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The main conclusion which, in our opinion, is to be drawn from all of this is that the Bar Claim Group lies within an area where geological conditions are fairly typical of an epithermal gold deposit type of environment. Although the quartz - barite - sulphide zone is perhaps the most obvious mineralization, and may indeed also be a product of an epithermal system it does not, in our opinion, constitute the main target. This concept of an epithermal gold environment is supported by such facts as enhanced and anomalous values in mercury, thallium, and other elements, by the style of alteration evident in the Chevron silver/lead anomaly area, and by the recognition of a significant volcanic component within the overall assemblage of rocks underlying the property. This epithermal gold target has not been fully explored or evaluated thus we conclude that it remains as a valid target for continued exploration.

Without the benefit of a more detailed study it is difficult to fit the Bar claims area into an exact model and indeed, in reality each deposit has its own peculiarities and would not necessarily match all of the criteria for any single end member of a series of models such as hot springs deposition, or stacked cell convection, or closed cell convection. Nevertheless many of the characteristics of this class of deposits appear to be present on the Bar Claims Group. Some of the important considerations in evaluating this type of deposit have been summarized by Berger and Eimon (1983) as follows:

"Epithermal precious-metal deposits occur as veins, stockworks, and disseminations immediately below the palaeosurface and at shallow depths. The nature of the occurrences is determined by the (1) geometry of the fractures system, (2) permeability and composition of the host rocks, and (3) hydrodynamics of the fluid systems. Variations in these factors serve to make each district unique. General attributes considered to be significant in epithermal deposits are as follows:

- 1) All important districts occur within strong, persistent fractures (e.g. basin-range type normal faults, caldera ring fracture zones, caldera-related graben structures, complexly faulted or domed areas);
- 2) Vein textures always include drusy cavities, crustification, comb structure, colloform banding, and vein breccias;
- 3) Alteration and metallization patterns tend to be systematic within and around the veins or hydrothermal vents (pervasive propylitization depends upon host rock composition and permeability);
 - a) In hot springs systems evidence of mineralization always occurs at the surface, most commonly in the form of hydrothermal breccias (often silicified), silicification, and with or without overlapping argillic alteration--all containing anomalous concentrations of arsenic, thallium, antimony, and mercury;
 - b) In complex sulfide vein systems, vein tops often consists of multiple episodes of quartz stringer (commonly chalcedonic), "barren" fractures

with only vague alteration (fracture systems often parallel by igneous dikes), quartz-barite or quartz-calcite-(fluorite) veins--all carrying anomalous concentrations of arsenic, antimony, and/or mercury;

- 4) The tops of orebodies in complex-sulfide vein systems tend to apex at a common altitude, may be overlain by hundreds of feet of noneconomic quartz veining, and there are discrete bottoms to the precious-metal orebodies; and
- 5) Intramineralization faulting is apparent in most deposits.

.....

Very high grade bonanza ores occur in the upper, hydrothermally brecciated parts of complex-sulfide vein and hot springs systems. Bulk tonnage, low-grade reserves occur in these same horizons, but also occur as disseminations or replacements in clastic, tuffaceous, or carbonate sediments or permeable tuffs. In the vein systems, the bulk tonnage ores are normally adjacent to or above the bonanza ores. In hot-springs systems, they may also occur below the high-grade zones.

Further advances in the understanding of epithermal ore deposits requires considerably more data derived from on-site examination than is generally available in the literature. More descriptive information on the inter-relationships of different alteration types, overlapping episodes of metallization, and hydrothermal brecciation accompanying alteration and metallization is needed. The geological and geochemical attributes of vein tops are inadequately documented. And finally, detailed trace-element zoning pattern studies of individual epithermal systems are needed."

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the foregoing descriptions, discussions and conclusions we recommend that exploration be continued on the Bar claim property and that it should be aimed at defining and evaluating the epithermal gold target which we believe exists. An appropriate work program to achieve this objective would include the work outlined below.

1. Geological mapping. Fairly detailed mapping, as may be permitted by available outcrop, should cover the entire claim area and be extended beyond the property boundaries in areas where sulphide mineralization, silicification or other alteration, or strong structural features such as brecciation, etc. suggest there may be an extension of the favourable host rocks. Following this, areas of particular interest (e.g. the silver/lead anomaly defined by the Cominco work in 1982) should be subjected to very detailed mapping such as was carried out by Awmack in 1983. This mapping should pay particular attention to alteration - silicification, propylitization, or other hydrothermal alteration, to structures - faulting, brecciation, etc., and to mineralization.

2. Geochemical trace element analyses should be applied to materials from both the primary and secondary environment within the favourable geological area. The objective of this work would be to attempt to define both the lateral and vertical position of the present surface, or of the materials being tested in diamond drilling, within the overall system.

The essential objectives of all of the above detailed work would be more completely to define a favourable area for mineralization in order to optimize more expensive exploration work such as diamond drilling. However, in a geographical area such as that in which the Bar Claim Group lies, limitations of terrain and of outcrop and the effects of glaciation may complicate the picture or render an adequate degree of detail in observations impossible. In this event it would be necessary to resort to early stage diamond drilling to provide basic geological information not otherwise available which would have, essentially, the same objective as the work recommended in 1. and 2. above. Such may well be the case at the Bar claim property and drilling at the suggested locations based on the 1983 geophysical work, (Candy, 1983), as well as at one or two locations based on geological considerations alone might legitimately be included in fairly early stage further exploration.

Suggested locations for initial stage diamond drill holes include those contained in the Glen E. White Geophysical Consulting and Services Ltd. 1983 report, as follows:

a) to test the I.P. survey chargeability "high" near its centre:

Line 6+00N, at 4+50E, dip vertical (-90°), depth say 400 feet.

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- b) to test the more westerly part of the I.P. survey chargeability "high":

Line 7+00N, at 1+50E, dip vertical (-90°), depth say 400 feet.

- c) to test the pulse electromagnetic conductors near their strongest point:

Line 12+00N, at 4+40E, dip -60° , azimuth 295° , depth 150 feet.

This hole would also serve to test the possibility that these conductors are caused by volcanogenic massive sulphide zones rather than by black clastic formations.

and at points based mainly on geological considerations, including:

- d) to test the source of metals apparently derived from the low "knob" area surrounded by several "sinter" zones:

Line 3+00S, at the Base Line (Chevron grid), dip vertical (-90°), depth 400 feet minimum.

A possible alternative or additional, hole location to test the same source would be:

Base Line (Chevron grid), at 1+50S, dip vertical (-90°), depth 400 feet minimum.

- e) to test the area of alteration (bleaching, silicification, etc.) associated with the 1982 (Chevron) silver-lead geochemical anomaly:

Line 4+00N, at 6+75E, dip -75° , azimuth 090° (E), length 500 feet.

If all of this work is successful in defining with some degree of accuracy the dimensions and dispositions of the main elements called for by the appropriate model it should be possible to establish target zones for more strongly developed or higher grade mineralization the definition of which would call for an expanded drill program which would logically form a later stage phase of the overall exploration.

For convenience in arranging funding and to provide convenient evaluation points as the overall work program proceeds the work outlined in 1., 2., and 3. above - detailed geology and geochemistry and preliminary diamond drilling - could be treated as an initial stage program. An expanded drilling program to define ore reserves could logically form a second stage program.

In conducting the above work it will be important to ensure that observations are sufficiently detailed to provide the kind of data

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required in evaluating a model of this type and that the amount and type of laboratory testing, including geochemical analyses, assays, and petrographic studies, are of comparable quality and detail.

We have set out below the estimated costs of a continuing exploration program as recommended above which is designed essentially to seek and evaluate a hot springs type epithermal gold deposit.

COST ESTIMATESStage I Program

Detailed geological mapping - estimate 1 month geologist and helper		\$ 6,500.00
Additional geochemical sampling		
Cost of field work, sample collection included with geological work.		
Analytical costs, estimate 300 samples (soils, rocks, diamond drill core, etc.) for Hg, Th, As? @ \$15.25/sample		4,575.00
First phase diamond drilling		
Mob/demob	\$ 3,000.00	
2000 feet of BQ core @ \$30.00/ft.	60,000.00	
	<u>\$63,000.00</u>	63,000.00
Assaying - estimate 60 samples @ \$19.00/sample (Au, Ag, Pb)		1,140.00
Core logging and sampling		4,000.00
<u>Support Costs</u>		
Camp, accommodation, supplies		4,800.00
Transportation		1,000.00
Helicopter charter - estimate 30 hours @ \$500.00/hr. including fuel		15,000.00
Engineering, supervision, reporting		2,000.00
Consulting		3,000.00
Contingency		<u>10,000.00</u>
Total Estimated Cost, Stage I Program		<u>\$115,015.00</u>

Stage II Program

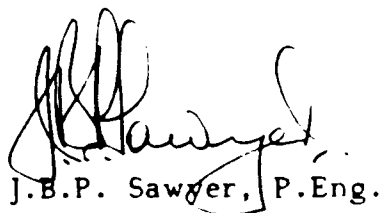
Contingent upon favourable results from the Stage I Program a Stage II Program should be undertaken. It would involve, essentially, an expanded drilling program to define limits of mineralization and establish preliminary ore reserve estimates. The estimated costs of such a program are set out below.

Mob/demob*	---
3000 feet of BQ core @ \$30.00/ft.	\$ 90,000.00
Core logging and sampling	4,500.00
Assaying - estimate 70 samples @ \$19.00/sample	1,330.00
<u>Support Costs</u>	
Camp, accommodation, supplies	2,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Helicopter charter - estimate 20 hours @ \$500.00/hr.	10,000.00
JD4 tractor for drill moves	6,500.00
Engineering, supervision, reporting	2,000.00
Consulting	2,000.00
Contingency	<u>11,000.00</u>
Total Estimated Cost, Stage II Program	\$130,330.00
Grand Total Estimated Costs of Stage I plus Stage II Programs	\$245,345.00

Final definition of ore reserves will probably require more drilling than is budgeted for above. Such additional drilling, if warranted, could form a later stage of the exploration work for which separate funding arrangements would have to be made.

Respectfully submitted,

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.



J.B.P. Sawyer, P.Eng.

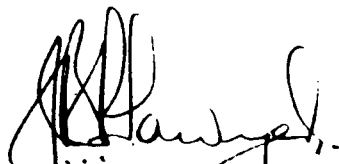
*assumes second phase drilling will follow on from first phase work thus eliminating an additional mob/demob cost.

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CERTIFICATE

I, J.B.P. Sawyer, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a consulting geologist with business office at 1201 - 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2, and President of Sawyer Consultants Inc.
2. That I am a graduate in geology of Manchester University (B.Sc. - 1953) and of the University of Western Ontario (M.Sc. - 1957).
3. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer (geological) in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, and a Registered Chartered Engineer with the Council of Engineering Professions, London.
4. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and Fellow of the Institution of Mining & Metallurgy, London.
5. That I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past twenty-eight years.
6. That the information, opinions, and recommendations in the attached report are based on review and study of published and private maps and reports covering the Bar Claims and adjacent areas, and on personal observations made on the property on June 20th, 1983, and examination of some drill core from the property on June 21st, 1983 at the DIAND core storage facility in Whitehorse.
7. That I own no interest in the shares or securities of Cambac Resources Ltd., nor in the Bar Claims, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.


J.B.P. Sawyer, P.Eng.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 29th day of September, 1983.