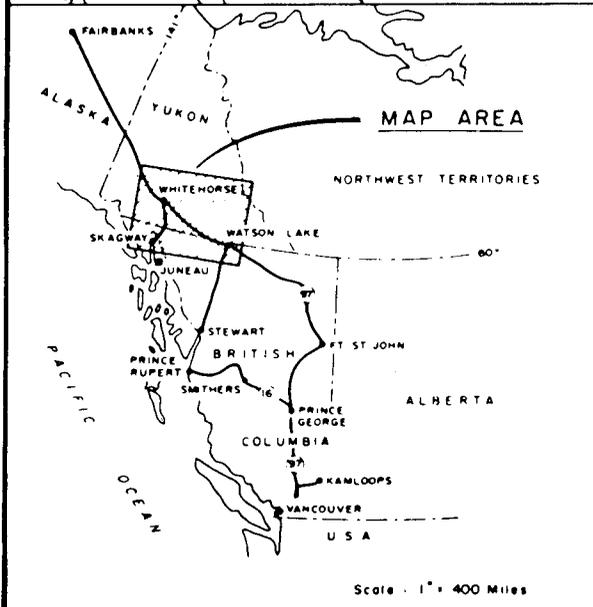
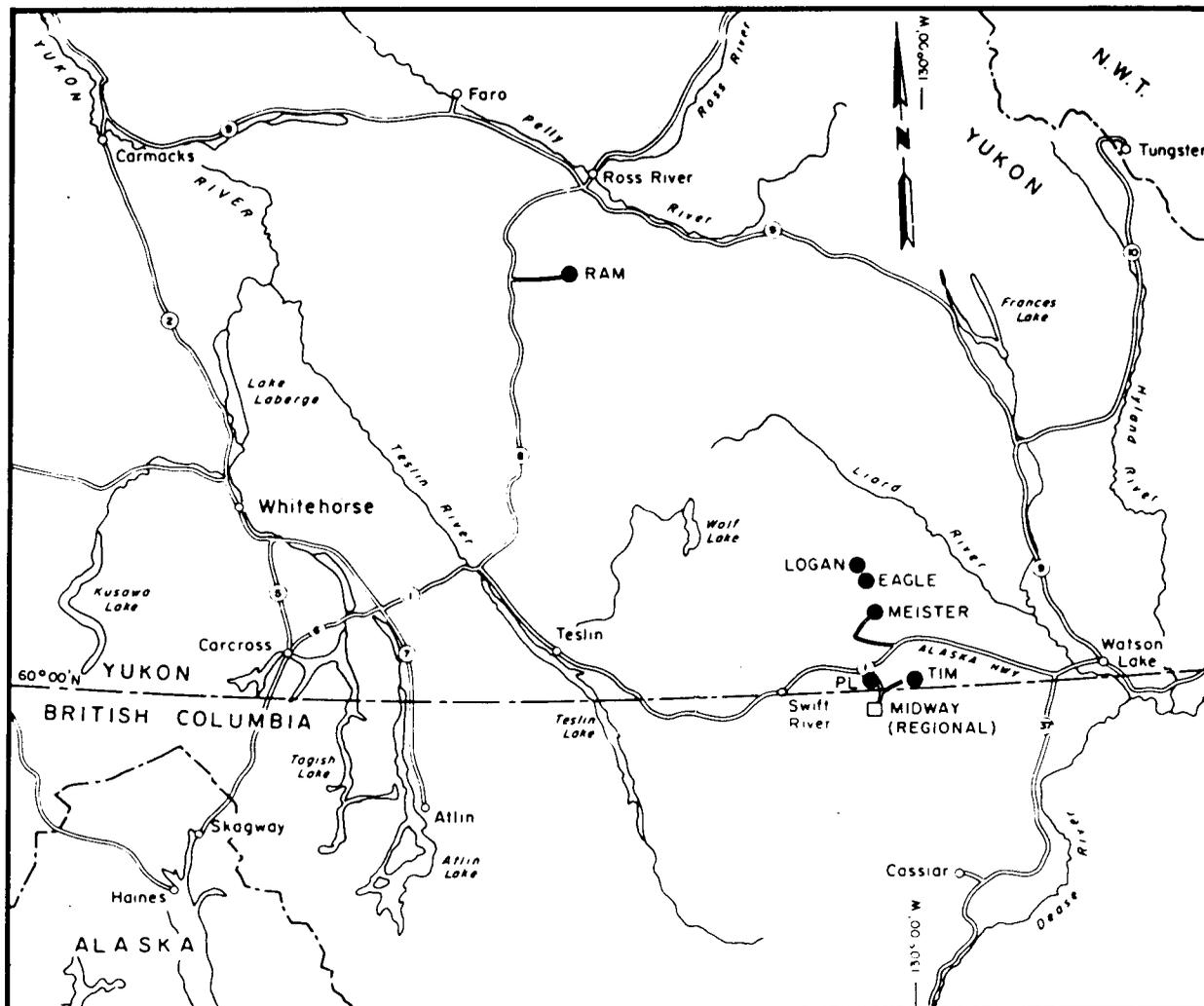


Yukon Mineral Properties
of

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

Extracted from a report by
C.G. Westerman,
November 28, 1985, and
published in the June 3, 1986
prospectus of Fairfield
Minerals Ltd. as p. 17-30.



FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

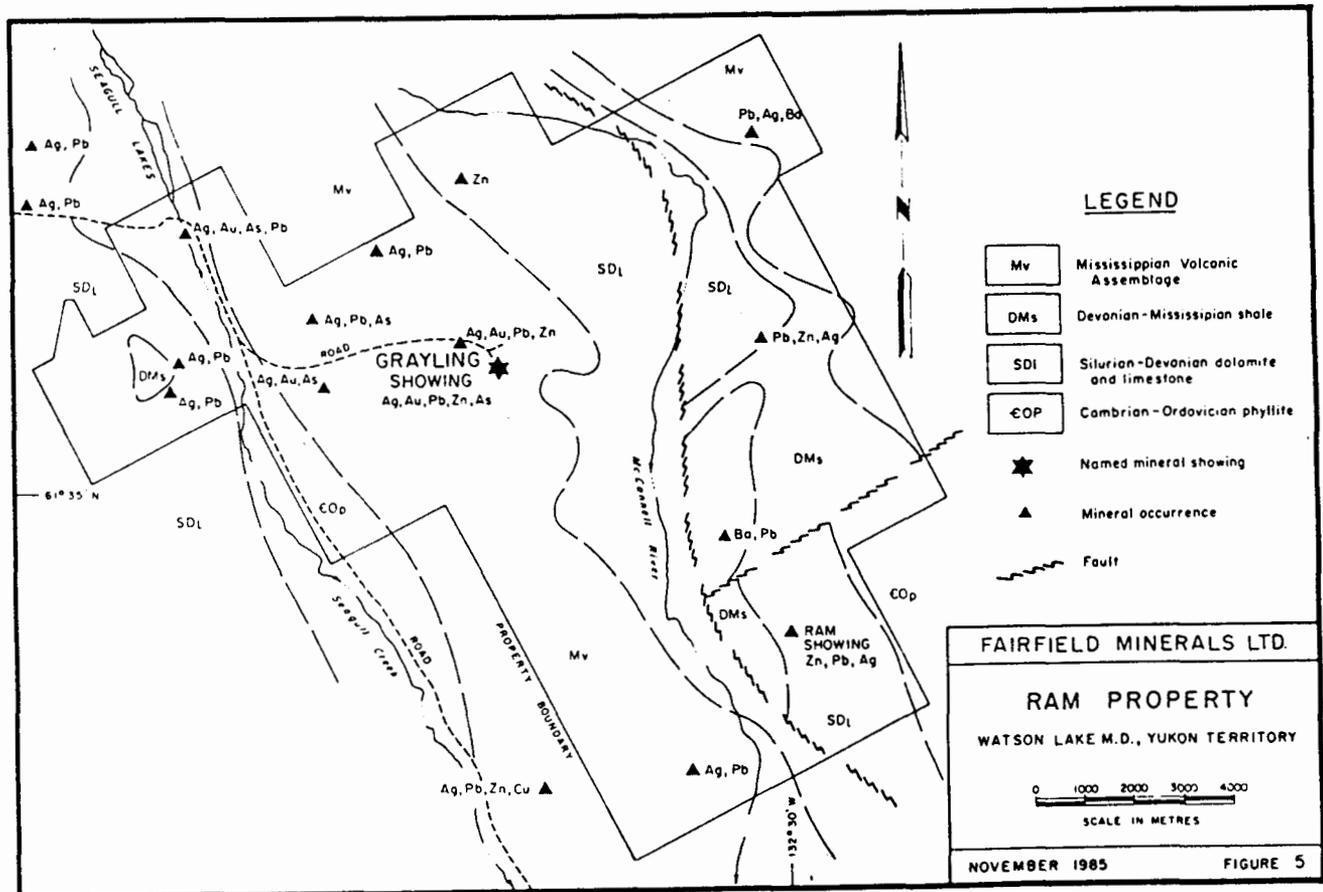
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

20 0 20 40 Miles
30 0 30 60 Kilometres

JANUARY 1986

Major Projects

Ram Property, Yukon Territory



(a) Description, Location and Access

The Ram property comprises 758 mineral claims covering approximately 16,000 hectares in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory.

The property is located within the Pelly Mountains, 40 kilometres south of the village of Ross River, Yukon Territory.

Access to the northwest, west and central parts of the property is provided by a four-wheel drive summer road, with access to the remainder of the property by helicopter.

(b) Physiography and Geology

The property covers rugged mountain ridges and broad river valleys with alpine, subalpine and some forested terrain. Bedrock exposure is moderate to poor. Geologic units on the

property include Lower Paleozoic carbonate and clastic sedimentary rocks, overlain by Silurian-Devonian quartzite and carbonate strata which are capped locally by Upper Devonian black shales and chert granule conglomerate. A Mississippian volcanic assemblage of intermediate to felsic alkaline rocks unconformably overlies these older units. Extensive areas of the volcanics are intensely pyritized, silicified, and intruded by approximately coeval, irregular bodies of syenite.

Several high grade silver-gold-lead-zinc veins and replacement bodies within Paleozoic limestones on the property are geologically similar to those at Regional's Midway deposit in northern British Columbia. There are also several silver-lead-zinc occurrences hosted by the Mississippian volcanic assemblage. The Ketzal gold deposit under active exploration by Canamax Resources Inc. is located nine kilometres to the east in a geological environment similar to that of the Ram property.

(c) Exploration History

During 1984 and 1985, 758 contiguous claims were staked, and preliminary exploration was undertaken by Cordilleran on behalf of Regional.

The portion of the property known as the Grayling showing was first staked in 1962 and subjected to limited bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling by Canol Mines Ltd. ("Canol") in 1969. Canol drilled seven holes totalling 442 metres in the vicinity of the Grayling showing and encountered massive sulphide zones in four of them. One hole had an upper intercept of 4.0 metres which assayed 1.5 ounces of silver per ton, 3.9% lead and 0.7% zinc with a lower intercept of 3.5 metres assaying 8.4 ounces of silver per ton, 9.0% lead and 5.0% zinc. Another hole intersected 2.3 metres of massive sulphide assaying 0.28 ounces of gold per ton, 6.3 ounces of silver per ton, 8.1% lead and 1.1% zinc.

Surface sampling of the Grayling showing during 1985 yielded 6.2 metres grading 0.176 ounces of gold per ton, 15.2 ounces of silver per ton, 21.8% lead and 1.7% zinc.

Exploration was conducted between 1955 and 1980 by a variety of companies in at least seven other areas now covered by the Ram claims. Work programs included geochemical and geophysical surveys, prospecting, mapping, bulldozer trenching and minor diamond drilling. A number of showings were located containing silver, lead, zinc, gold, copper and/or barium minerals.

During 1985 property evaluation comprising prospecting, geological mapping, and extensive grid geochemical soil surveying

was undertaken by Regional, which has expended approximately \$285,000 to date.

(d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The Westerman Report states:

"Possible extensions of Grayling type mineralization are indicated by prospecting and soil geochemical results from the 1985 season. A soil geochemical anomaly is centred roughly 1,000 metres west of the Grayling showing. The anomaly has an 800-metre length, contains values up to 5,710 ppm Pb, 1,800 ppm Zn, 14.0 ppm Ag and 80 ppb Au and is associated with small massive sulphide boulders. A second area, 800 metres east of the Grayling showing, has coincident lead-zinc-silver-gold anomalies in soil, associated with coarse calcite and syenite float in an area of little outcrop. Both anomalies warrant further exploration."

The Westerman Report recommends that detailed geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys and bulldozer trenching be undertaken in the Grayling showing area, and also that prospecting, geochemical sampling and geological mapping be continued in those other areas of the property which have already revealed interesting mineral occurrences, at an estimated cost of \$240,000. Contingent upon successful results a program comprising 1,000 metres of diamond drilling at an estimated cost of \$225,000 may be warranted to further test target areas.

Meister Joint Venture

The Meister Joint Venture includes two properties of which one is the Meister property comprising 410 claims located in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, covering approximately 8,600 hectares. The other is the Logan property comprising 94 mineral claims located in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, covering approximately 2,000 hectares.

By Agreement made December 22, 1982 and amended February 28, 1984, December 31, 1985, and January 17, 1986, the Meister and Logan properties were optioned to Getty Canadian Metals, Limited ("Getty"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Getty Oil Company. On February 28, 1984 the agreement was amended to include the Blue property, which has since been dropped after an expenditure of approximately \$168,000.

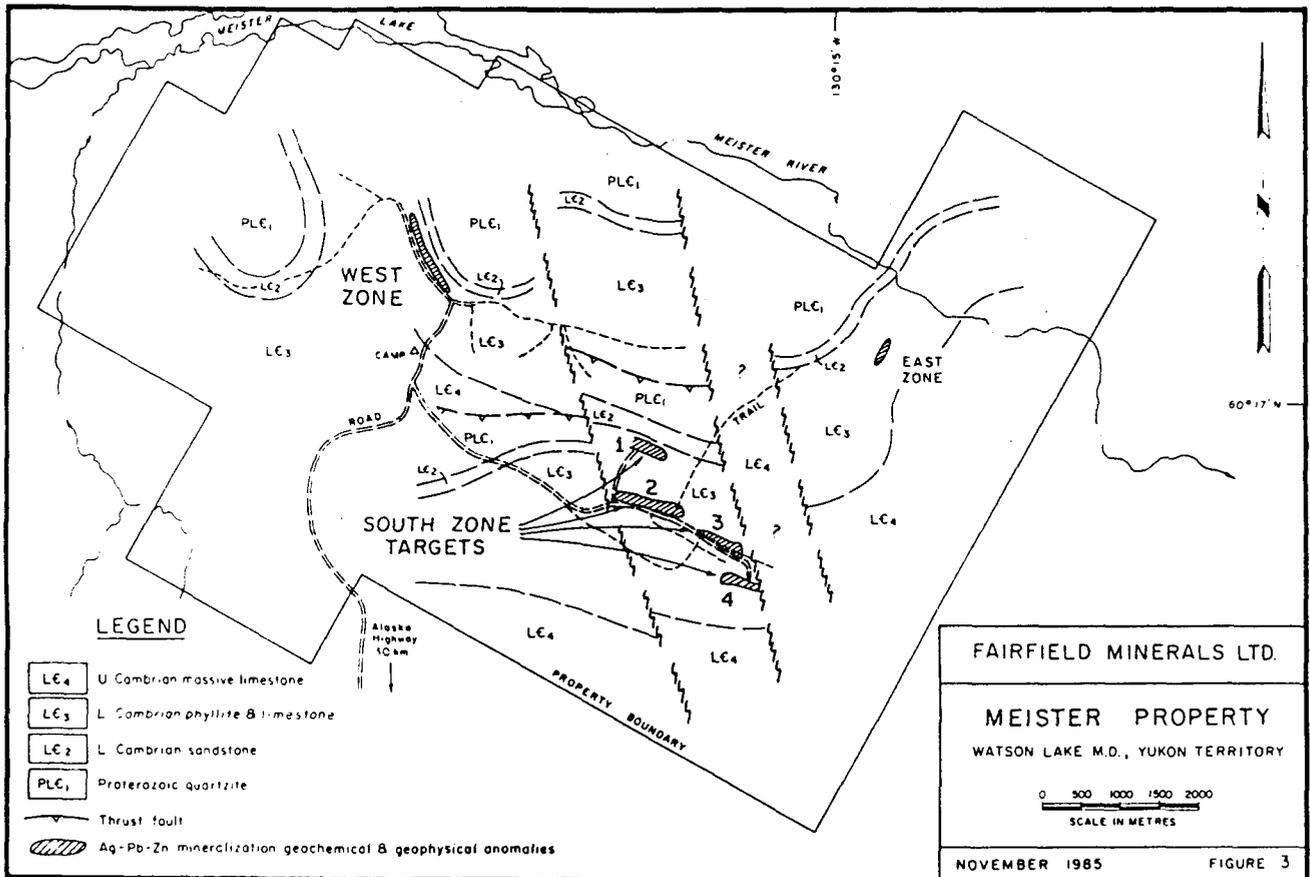
Getty paid Regional \$400,000 (and also paid Fairfield \$200,000) in option payments and to December 31, 1985 has expended approximately \$882,000 in exploration of the Meister

property, \$209,000 in exploration of the Logan property and \$168,000 on the Blue property.

Getty may earn a 50% interest in the Meister and Logan properties by making additional option payments to the Company of \$100,000 on each of February 1, 1987 and 1988 for each of the Meister and Logan properties retained under option by Getty, and incurring property expenditures of \$4,500,000. The minimum cumulative property expenditures required are \$2,000,000 by December 31, 1986, \$2,750,000 by December 31, 1987 and \$4,500,000 by December 31, 1988, of which \$1,259,000 has been expended to December 31, 1985. After cumulative property expenditures of \$4,500,000, Getty must continue to pay 100% of all further expenditures until Getty has delivered such feasibility study as would be required by a senior financing institution before committing funds towards the development of a mining complex and thereby facilitating a production decision.

Within 60 days after acquiring the 50% interest in the properties Getty may acquire an additional 10% interest by paying Fairfield \$200,000 and assuming all expenditures on the properties until a production decision is made. If Getty does not exercise its option to acquire an additional 10% interest then within 90 days of a production decision the Company must either reimburse Getty for 50% of the expenditures incurred between the time when Getty acquires the 50% interest and has made the production decision, adjusted for inflation and with interest at prime plus three per cent, or revert to a 15% net profit interest. If Getty does exercise its option to acquire an additional 10% interest then within 90 days of the production decision Fairfield may elect to maintain a 40% interest by paying 40% of all future expenditures or revert to a 15% net profit interest.

Meister Property



(a) Description, Location and Access

The Meister property comprises 410 contiguous mineral claims, covering approximately 8,600 hectares. The property is located 90 kilometres west of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, and approximately 40 kilometres north of Regional's Midway deposit.

A 35 kilometre four-wheel drive road provides access from the Alaska Highway to the "West Zone" and "South Zone". Access to the "East Zone" is currently by helicopter.

(b) Physiography and Geology

The Meister property covers mainly low forested terrain with minor alpine areas on hill tops. Bedrock exposure is scarce.

The property is underlain by a series of Proterozoic and Cambrian mioecloinal sedimentary rock, deformed by open,

southeast plunging folds. Silver-lead-zinc mineralization and geochemical anomalies are located at, or adjacent to, the contact between limestone and graphitic, calcareous, phyllitic rocks of Lower Cambrian age. There are some indications that mineralization may be partly controlled by faulting.

(c) Exploration History

During the period 1981 to 1983, exploration consisting of grid preparation, geological mapping, prospecting, soil geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, backhoe trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken - primarily concentrating on the "West Zone". Massive, layered iron and manganese oxides containing zinc, silver and lead values were exposed intermittently by trenching along a length of 1,000 metres and up to 18 metres in thickness. A 14 metre sample across this zone assayed 12.0% zinc, 0.3% lead and 1.4 ounces silver per ton. A selected sample from this zone assayed 76.0 ounces silver per ton and 67.3% lead.

In 1984 and 1985 exploration was focused on the "South Zone" where soil geochemical and geophysical surveys, overburden drilling and backhoe trenching programs were conducted. The trenching revealed several mineralized zones up to a maximum of 20 metres thick, which included a 4.0 metre section assaying 17.8% lead, 0.5% zinc and 0.3 ounces silver per ton. Another zone assayed 8.8% lead, 0.36% zinc and 14.62 ounces silver per ton across 1.5 metres.

Regional expended approximately \$225,000 for staking and preliminary exploration of the property in 1981 and 1982, and from that time to December 31, 1985 Getty has spent approximately \$882,000.

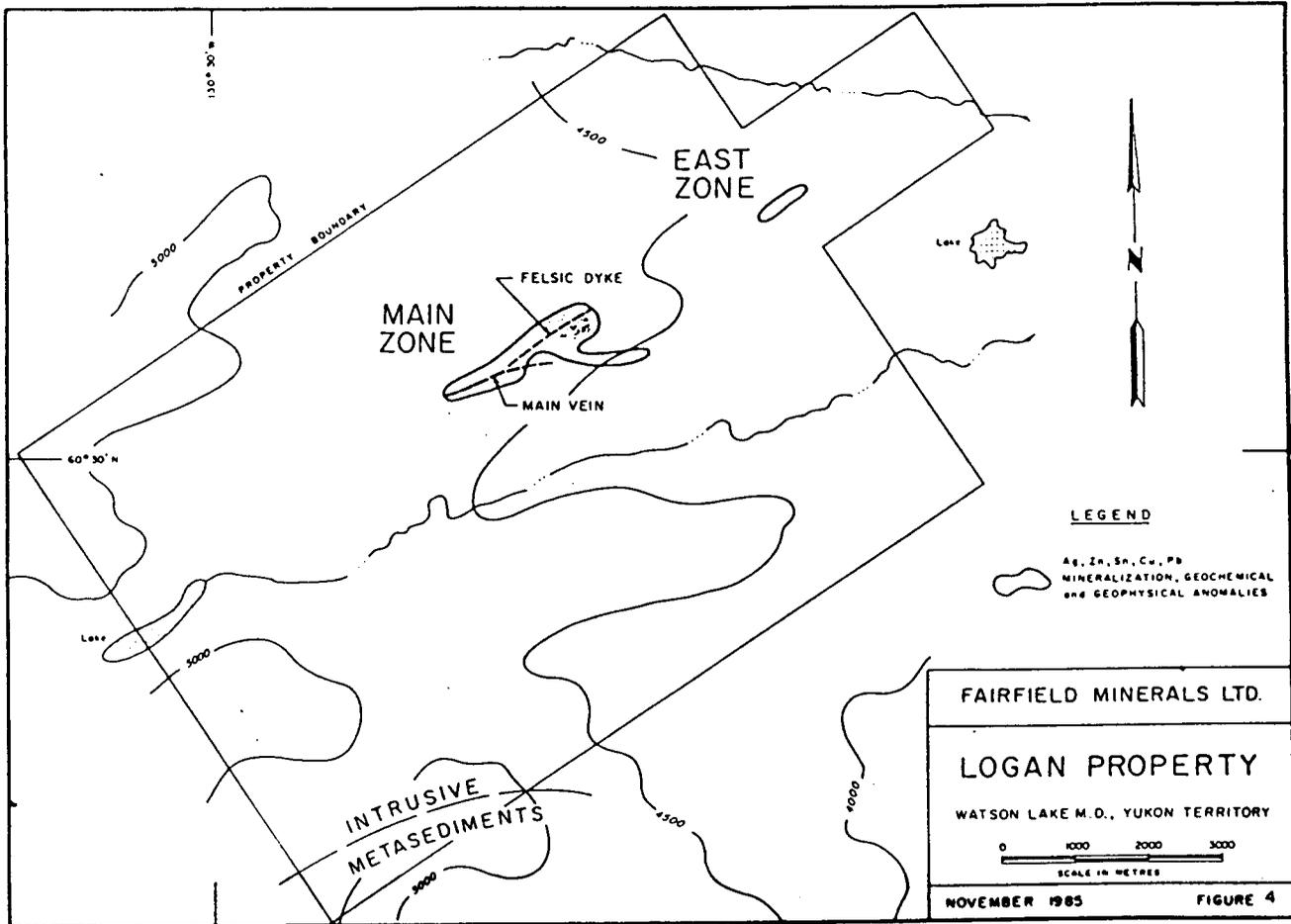
(d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The Westerman Report concludes:

"The geological environment of exposed mineralization, with strong geochemical and geophysical anomalies at the Meister property is similar in many respects to the environment at the Midway silver-lead-zinc massive sulphide deposit. Surface mineralization combined with subsurface geophysical anomalies indicate excellent potential for discovery, by drilling, of economic mineralization at Meister."

The Westerman Report recommends that target areas identified in the "South Zone" be tested by a program of 1,600 metres of diamond drilling and that the "West Zone" be tested with 500 metres of diamond drilling accompanied by downhole geophysical surveys, at an estimated cost of \$430,000.

Logan Property



(a) Description, Location and Access

The Logan property comprises 94 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 2,000 hectares.

The property is located 38 kilometres north of the Alaska Highway and 108 kilometres northwest of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory.

Access to the property is by helicopter.

(b) Physiography and Geology

Physiography includes mixed forest, subalpine and alpine terrain with poor to moderate rock exposure. The property is underlain by mixed pegmatitic and equigranular granodiorite

intrusive phases, associated with the Cassiar Batholith of Cretaceous age. Metasedimentary rocks, of probable Lower Cambrian and Proterozoic ages, are exposed in the southwest part of the property. A felsite dyke occurs as float in close association with disseminated, stockwork, vein and breccia polymetallic sulphide mineralization hosted by intrusive rocks.

(c) Exploration History

Work conducted on the property during the period 1979 to 1985 has included stream and soil geochemistry, geophysical surveys, hand trenching, prospecting and geological mapping.

Exploration to date has identified two zones on the Logan property, known as the Main Zone and the East Zone.

The Main Zone is comprised of multi-element vein, stockwork and disseminated mineralization within a 1,200 metre by 500 metre area of coincident silver-zinc-tin-copper-lead soil geochemical anomalies and a strong induced polarization geophysical anomaly. A 1.8 metre channel sample across the Main Vein assayed 7.2% zinc, 1.9 ounces silver per ton and 0.7% copper. Selected grab samples of polymetallic breccia and stockwork mineralization have assayed up to 16.35 ounces silver per ton, 1.42% tin, 3.24% zinc, 0.51% lead and 0.70% copper.

The East Zone, located one kilometre east of the Main Zone, comprises a 300 metre long silver-lead soil geochemical anomaly and a coincident strong induced polarization geophysical anomaly over 700 metres in length. Selected mineral samples have assayed up to 23.7 ounces silver per ton, 6.2% zinc, 1.9% lead and 0.12% tin.

(d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The Westerman Report concludes:

"The Logan property has considerable potential for discovery of a polymetallic silver-zinc-tin-copper-lead deposit in the form of either a large tonnage stockwork of moderate grade or a vein type deposit of high grade. Continued exploration is warranted."

The Westerman Report recommends 1,200 metres of diamond drilling be undertaken as an initial test of the targets, at an estimated cost of \$285,000.

Regional Exploration

The Company has engaged Cordilleran to conduct regional exploration in British Columbia and southern Yukon Territory during 1986 at an estimated cost of up to \$340,000. Cordilleran

has staked approximately 165 claim units in south-central British Columbia at an estimated cost of \$15,000. Fairfield has agreed to purchase a 100% interest in one mineral claim within the 165 claim units, for the sum of \$30,000. The claims will be evaluated by Fairfield prior to making any exploration expenditures.

Cordilleran has for many years carried out ongoing regional exploration programmes designed to generate specific project areas which are then staked or otherwise acquired. Generally, regional reconnaissance projects are initiated from a geological concept developed by Cordilleran's technical staff. This concept is then tested by a variety of techniques including airborne geophysics, regional geochemistry, prospecting and geological mapping. After identifying favourable areas, acquiring mineral rights and carrying out detailed surface exploration, such properties are ultimately tested by drilling, if warranted. The information gathered from these regional reconnaissance programmes, information gathered from specific properties generated thereby, as well as information obtained from work carried out by others has been accumulated in an extensive exploration data base which has proven to be a valuable tool for guiding subsequent exploration activities.

For a description of Cordilleran, see "Promoter".

Refer to "Interests of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

Priority Properties

Eagle Property, Yukon Territory

(a) Description, Location and Access

The Eagle property comprises 32 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 700 hectares in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory.

The property is located 105 kilometres northwest of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, 30 kilometres northwest of Kilometre 1105 of the Alaska Highway.

There is a secondary road from the Alaska Highway to within 14 kilometres of the southern boundary of the property. Access at present is by helicopter.

(b) Physiography and Geology

The Eagle property covers rolling forested hills rising from 1,000 metres to 1,200 metres in elevation. Bedrock exposures are limited and glacial outwash deposits are locally

thick. The property is underlain by metamorphic clastic and calcareous sedimentary rocks, probably Lower Cambrian in age.

(c) Exploration History

The claims were staked by Regional in 1979, as a result of a regional exploration program conducted by Cordilleran for Regional. The property was optioned by Regional to Amax of Canada Limited ("Amax") in 1980 and Amax conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical evaluations of the property before terminating the option in 1981. Two parallel lead soil anomalies extending over a length of 2,000 metres coincide with geophysical anomalies and local massive sulphide float boulders which have assayed 2.4 ounces silver per ton, 1.2% lead, 3.7% zinc and 0.7% copper.

There has been approximately \$65,000 expended on the property to December 31, 1985.

(d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The Westerman Report states:

"Coincident geochemical, I.P. and E.M. anomalies plus the presence of local massive sulphide boulders and minor bedrock mineralization (perhaps remobilized), indicate potential for discovery of an economic lead-zinc-silver-copper deposit, close to the limestone - clastic sediment interface on the Eagle property. The strongest geochemical and geophysical anomalies have not yet been tested."

The Westerman Report recommends a first phase exploration program to consist of induced polarization geophysical surveys, prospecting, soil sampling and backhoe trenching, followed by 600 metres of diamond drilling in phase two. Estimated costs are \$100,000 for phase one and \$150,000 for phase two.

PL Property, Yukon Territory

(a) Description, Location and Access

The PL property comprises 70 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 1,400 hectares in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory.

The property is located 90 kilometres west of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory and 1.3 kilometres south of Kilometre 1128 of the Alaska Highway.

The Tootsee River all-weather road traverses the east side of the property and a branch road extends to near the west side.

(b) Physiography and Geology

The property covers low, rolling hills with forested, subalpine and alpine terrain. Bedrock exposure is poor to moderate. Proterozoic and Cambrian age sedimentary rocks are in contact with the Cassiar Batholith (Cretaceous age) along the west side of the property. A dolomitic limestone unit which locally hosts silver-lead-zinc mineralization is apparently repeated by folding in three north trending zones. Mineralization from old trenches has returned assay values up to 21.8% lead, 43.0% zinc, 14.2 ounces per ton of silver and 0.017 ounces per ton of gold in manganese oxide bearing boulders.

(c) Exploration History

The property was staked by Regional in 1984 as a result of a regional exploration program conducted by Cordilleran for Regional.

Regional has expended approximately \$25,000 to December 31, 1985 in claim staking, prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and roadbuilding.

Geochemical soil sampling has outlined a significant lead-zinc-silver-manganese anomaly in the western portion of the property which is partly coincident with the dolomitic limestone unit. The anomaly is 1,400 metres long by up to 600 metres wide and includes values up to 1,580 parts per million lead, 2,400 parts per million zinc and 9.2 parts per million silver.

(d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The Westerman Report states:

"The PL property holds considerable potential for discovery of an economically significant silver-lead-zinc deposit of replacement type. Massive sulphide mineralization of this type has been intersected in drill holes completed on ground owned by Butler Mountain Minerals Corporation which lies immediately south of the PL property. A similar geological environment also exists in younger McDame Group rocks which host the Midway silver-lead-zinc massive sulphide deposits of Regional located 13 kilometres to the south".

The Westerman Report recommends that detailed soil sampling, prospecting and geophysical surveys be conducted in the

western portion of the property, and that a program of backhoe or bulldozer trenching be undertaken to provide detailed information for drill target definition. This first phase program is estimated to cost approximately \$100,000. Contingent upon successful results a second phase program comprising 600 metres of diamond drilling is recommended, estimated to cost \$130,000.

Tim Property, Yukon Territory

(a) Description, Location and Access

The Tim property comprises 160 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 3,300 hectares in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory.

The property is located 72 kilometres west of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory.

Road access extends to within one kilometre of the property.

(b) Physiography and Geology

The Tim property covers low, rolling forested hills and brushy stream valleys with poor bedrock exposure. A Cambrian sedimentary rock assemblage trends northwest and is apparently repeated on the property by folding or faulting. This assemblage includes a massive dolomitic limestone unit which hosts replacement type silver-lead-zinc massive sulphide mineralization elsewhere in the region. No mineralization has yet been discovered on the property but the presence of large soil geochemical anomalies indicates that further exploration may be successful.

(c) Exploration History

The property was staked by Regional in 1983 as a result of a regional exploration program conducted by Cordilleran for Regional.

Regional has expended approximately \$50,000 to December 31, 1985 in claim staking, geochemical soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping.

Three geochemically anomalous areas have been outlined in the western part of the property.

(d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The Westerman Report states:

"Soil geochemical anomalies at the Tim property indicate potential for discovery of an economically significant silver-lead-zinc deposit occurring as replacement mineralization in Cambrian carbonate rocks or as stratiform mineralization in Cambrian and older clastic sediments."

The Westerman Report recommends a first phase exploration program consisting of additional soil sampling, prospecting, induced polarization geophysical surveys and bulldozer or backhoe trenching of defined anomalies at an estimated cost of \$160,000. Contingent upon successful results of the first phase an 800 metre diamond drilling program is recommended at an estimated cost of \$180,000.

Inventory Properties

Wolf

The Wolf property comprises 52 mineral claims (1,090 hectares) located 90 kilometres northwest of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. Zinc, lead, silver, gold, copper and tungsten mineralization occurs in metasedimentary rocks. The claims were optioned during 1980 - 1981 to Amax of Canada Limited, which conducted geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilled four holes. The option was subsequently terminated. Acquisition and exploration costs on the property total approximately \$300,000.

Spencer

The Spencer property comprises 60 mineral claims (1,255 hectares) located 100 kilometres west of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. A 25 kilometre road connects the property with the Alaska Highway. Geochemical sampling and prospecting have revealed three irregular anomalous areas with local silver-rich lead and zinc mineralization in limestone. Acquisition and exploration costs on the property total approximately \$35,000.