

YUKON ASSESSMENT REPORT



PROPERTY: DAWSON

NTS MAP SHEETS: 1150/10,15, 116B/2

LATITUDE: 64°01' N

LONGITUDE: 139°12' W

CLAIMS AND GRANT NUMBERS WORKED:

POD 13,15

YB 30107, 109

OWNERS OF PROPERTY: Klondike Reef Mines Ltd.  
H.L.X. Resources Ltd.

ADDRESS: #1000 - 675 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6B 1N6

TELEPHONE: (604) 685-2222

OPERATOR: Hastings Management Corp.

TYPE OF WORK: Trenching.

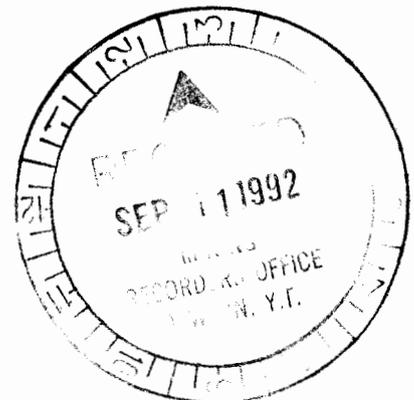
093046

DATES WORK WAS DONE: February 4 - March 9, 1992.

AUTHOR OF REPORT: Scott Tomlinson, B.Sc.

LIST OF PERSONNEL:

Scott Tomlinson, Hastings Management Corp.  
Art Troup, Archean Engineering Ltd.



Approved for content only.  
Actual amount of assessment  
credit to be determined  
by Dawson Mining Recorder.

Robert Decker.

THIS REPORT COVERS THE ASSESSMENT WORK APPLIED TO THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS:

| CLAIM       | NUMBER      | ANNIVERSARY | COMPANY |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| MOON 1-6    | YA79671-676 | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| MOON 9-25   | YA79679-695 | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| MOON 27     | YA79697     | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| MOON 29-34  | YA79699-704 | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| MOON 36-39  | YA79706-709 | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| MOON 41-45  | YA79711-715 | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| MOON 47-48  | YA79717-718 | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| MOON 50-55  | YA79720-725 | 02 27       | HLX/KLR |
| HENRY 1-8   | YB23419-426 | 03 09       | AOR/FHM |
| POD 1-20    | YB30095-114 | 04 17       | AOR/KLR |
| EH YOU 1-10 | YA79870-879 | 05 22       | HLX/KLR |

HLX = H.L.X. Resources Ltd.  
KLR = Klondike Reef Mines Ltd.  
AOR = Arbor Resources Inc.  
FHM = Faith Mines Ltd.

TRENCHING REPORT ON THE  
MOON PROPERTY

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

SUMMARY

The Moon property owned by H.L.X. Resources Ltd. and optioned to Klondike Reef Mines Ltd., is located in the Dawson Mining District of northwestern Yukon Territory, south-southeast of Dawson City. The claims are situated along and adjacent to the valley of Bear Creek. This was one of the most productive placer deposits in the Klondike.

The claims are underlain by the Klondike Series, a unit of quartzofeldspathic mica schists. Graphitic schists, possibly related to thrust faulting, also occur on the property. Both of these lithologies are cross-cut by Tertiary dykes.

Mineral exploration in the Klondike has occurred since the late 1800's, but has concentrated on placer deposits. Lode gold exploration has consisted mostly of individual efforts to find high grade vein structures, although a few larger programs involving trenching and drilling have also been carried out. The most successful venture was the Lone Star Mine, which produced 7,650 tonnes grading 0.148 oz/ton between 1912 and 1914. Aside from the Lone Star property, discussed in a separate report, no systematic exploration has occurred in the camp.

In 1983, several companies of the Hughes Lang Group began to acquire and explore ground in the Klondike for hard rock gold potential. Work since has included multiple geological, geochemical, ground geophysical, and airborne geophysical surveys, trenching, and diamond and rotary drilling.

The 1992 program explored the area near the mouth of the Bear Creek valley. The program followed up airborne geophysical anomalies, and a trench was excavated.

Unfortunately, the overburden was frozen and bedrock was not reached.

Further work should try and penetrate this overburden by deepening the existing trenches, drilling, or trenching in areas of shallower overburden.

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TRENCHING REPORT ON THE  
MOON PROPERTY

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the field program completed between February 4 and March 9, 1992.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Dawson City is the principal population and supply center of northwestern Yukon. It can be reached via the two-lane, all-weather, Klondike Highway from Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway, a distance of 535 km. Dawson City is presently served by scheduled flights from Whitehorse where connections to Vancouver or Edmonton are available.

The mineral claims are located east and southeast of Dawson City in the Klondike Mining District as shown in Figure 1. The claims overlie the valley of Bear Creek, and are plotted on Figure 2.

Relief on the claim block is on the order of 300 m (1000 ft) with elevations ranging from 460 m (1500 ft) to 760 m (2500 ft). Terrestrial coordinates for the center of the claim block are: 64° 01' North Latitude, 139° 12' West Longitude.

Access to the property is provided by the Klondike Highway and the Bear Creek Road. Several recently completed unimproved roads provide good access for 4x4 trucks within much of the claim group.

KLONDIKE REEF MINES LTD.

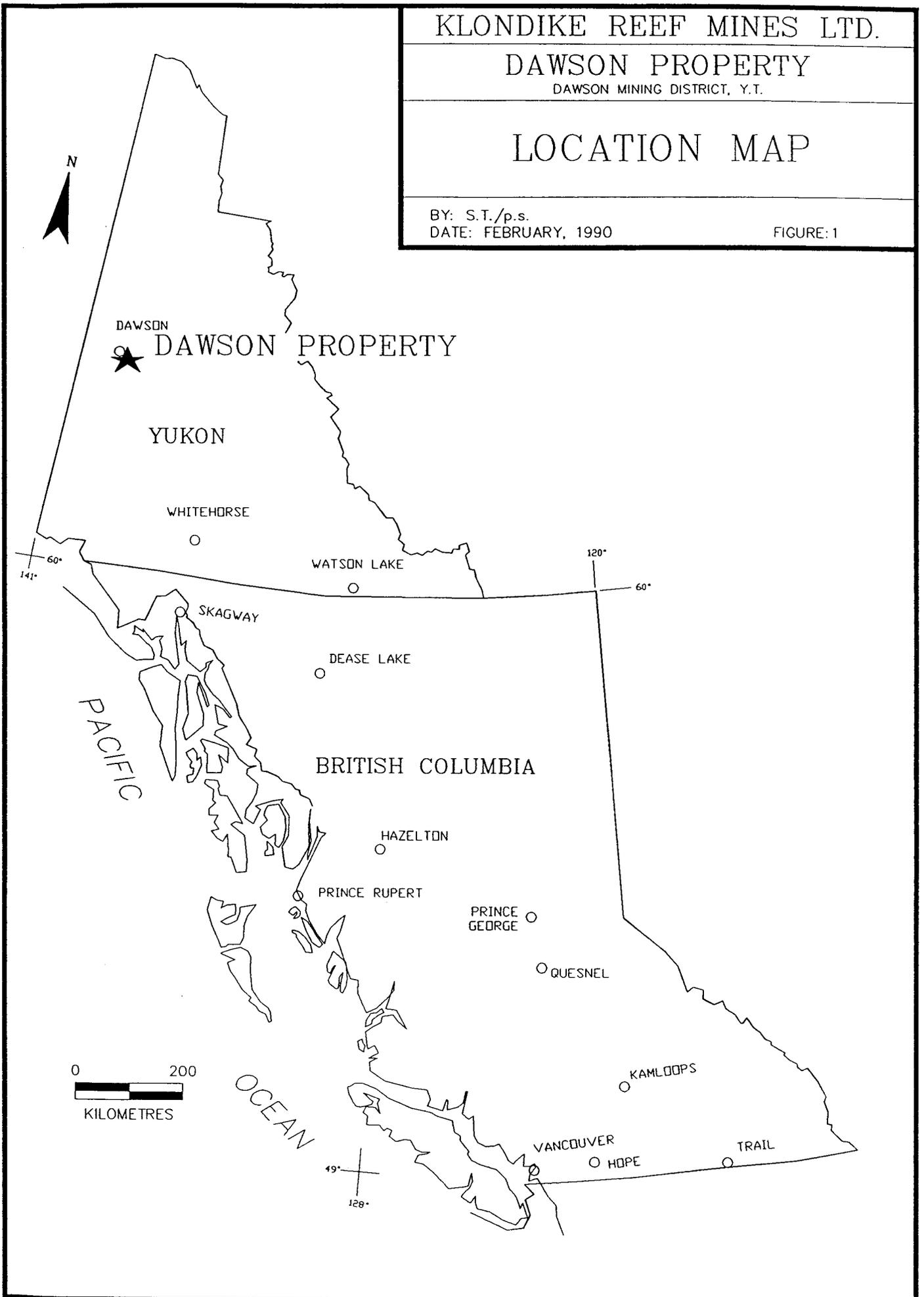
DAWSON PROPERTY

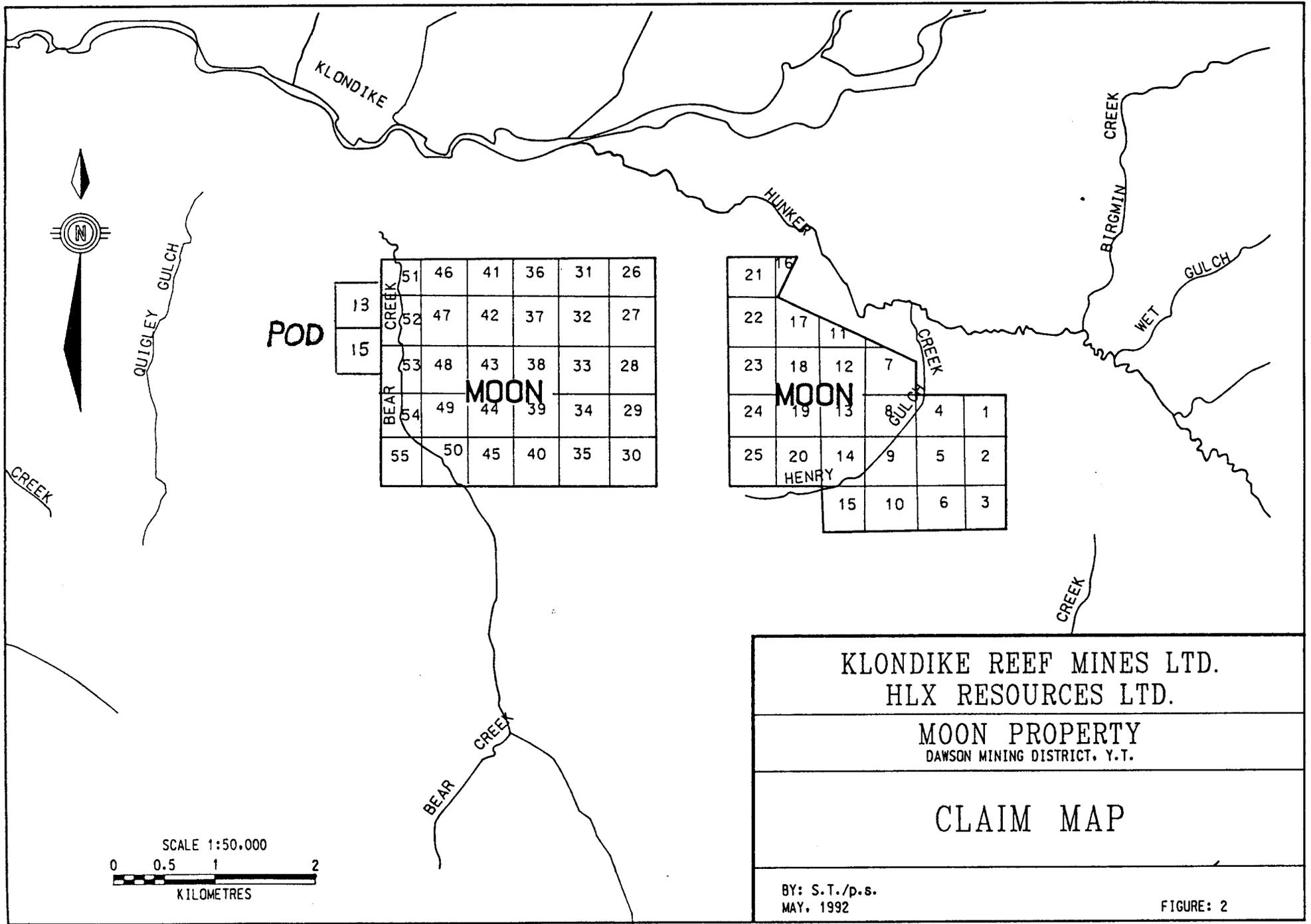
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

LOCATION MAP

BY: S.T./p.s.  
DATE: FEBRUARY, 1990

FIGURE: 1





POD

|    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 51 | 46 | 41 | 36 | 31 | 26 |
| 52 | 47 | 42 | 37 | 32 | 27 |
| 53 | 48 | 43 | 38 | 33 | 28 |
| 54 | 49 | 44 | 39 | 34 | 29 |
| 55 | 50 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 |

|    |    |    |    |   |   |
|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 21 | 16 |    |    |   |   |
| 22 | 17 | 11 |    |   |   |
| 23 | 18 | 12 | 7  |   |   |
| 24 | 19 | 13 | 8  | 4 | 1 |
| 25 | 20 | 14 | 9  | 5 | 2 |
|    |    | 15 | 10 | 6 | 3 |

KLONDIKE REEF MINES LTD.  
HLX RESOURCES LTD.

MOON PROPERTY  
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

CLAIM MAP

BY: S.T./p.s.  
MAY, 1992

FIGURE: 2

## 1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Klondike region forms a part of the Yukon Plateau or upland surface which, locally, occupies an area between the Pacific and Alaskan Mountain Ranges to the west and northwest, the Ogilvie Mountains to the northeast and east, and the Dawson Range to the southwest and south.

The region is a thoroughly dissected upland which was elevated at one period into a high plateau. This plateau was subsequently deeply eroded by a multitude of small streams tributary to the main water courses. A secondary uplift resulted in further deepening of the valleys from 150 m to 200 m. Portions of the old valley-bottoms, still covered with thick accumulations of gravel forming terraces of varying width, border the newer valleys (McConnell, 1905; also, G.S.C. Mem.84, 1957). Today, the valleys are flat and wide in their lower reaches, but gradually narrow toward their head waters into steep-sided gulches ending in broad, amphitheater-shaped bowls.

The Klondike proper occupies an area of approximately 30 by 60 km. The drainage is dominated by the northerly flowing Yukon River and its westerly flowing tributaries, the Klondike River to the north and the Indian River to the south. Elevations within the Klondike range from 320 m (1050 ft) at Dawson City to 1295 m (4048 ft) at the top of King Solomon Dome, a span of approximately 915 m (3000 ft). The principal gold-producing streams of the Klondike originate near, and radiate in a general way from, King Solomon Dome, flowing eventually into the Klondike River on the north and the Indian River on the south and thence into the Yukon River.

The Klondike region was not glaciated and, as a result, the deeply weathered, pre-glacial, gently rolling upland surface has been preserved. A thick covering of decomposed schist, usually intermingled with slide rock, mantles the side hills nearly everywhere. On the ridges the covering is less; the schists occasionally project above surface or crop out along the sides of the steeper hills.

The region has a northern continental climate, characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. The winters are intensely cold and long, while the summers, although short, are pleasant with cool nights and warm days. Because of the land form there is a tendency for local micro-climates to develop at the bottom of steep valleys which involves higher summer maxima and lower winter minima than are recorded in Dawson City. Precipitation is only about 30 cm (12 inches) per year with more rain in summer than snow in winter. Most of the mountain ridges are free of snow by mid-July, but frost may occur at any time during the summer. As a rule, precipitation is so low that shortages of water for placer mining are sometimes experienced.

Vegetation is mixed boreal forest and tundra. Immature and stunted stands of aspen, balsam, poplar, and birch are present in the valley bottoms and are beginning to reclaim the older mining areas. Softwood timber consisting mainly of white and black spruce are limited to slopes and ridge tops.

### 1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The property is located in the Dawson Mining District of northwestern Yukon Territory and is comprised of 55 located quartz claims covering an area of approximately 11 km<sup>2</sup>, as shown on Figure 2. Disposition of the claims worked is as follows in Table I:

TABLE I  
CLAIM STATUS

| CLAIMS    | GRANTS      | ANNIVERSARY | OWNER    |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| MOON 1-55 | YA79671-725 | 27 FEB      | HLX, KLR |

N.B.: HLX = H.L.X. Resources Ltd.  
KLR = Klondike Reef Mines Ltd.

### 1.4 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS PRODUCTION

The Klondike region is well known for the 11 million ounces of placer gold recovered since 1896, over half of which has come from Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks.

The mining of the placer deposits has been accomplished by a succession of methods. Originally, hand miners would shaft down through frozen gravels to "pay zones" near bedrock in the winter and sluice the gravel in the summer; using these techniques over five million ounces of gold was recovered. Subsequently, from 1903 to 1966, dredges reworked the streams and recovered an additional five million ounces. Since the dredging ended, bulldozers have been used to push gravel through sluice boxes and have recovered approximately one million ounces of gold.

Historically, exploration for lode gold in the Klondike has concentrated on testing quartz deposits at the head of auriferous placers. Two old showings occur approximately two kms upstream from the area of trenching. The Gordon Showing has quartz stringers with copper and lead mineralization (Debiki, 1985).

The Virgin Showing also consists of quartz veins and veinlets that have chalcopyrite and galena; assays of 25.5 g/t Au and 10.0 g/t Ag have been reported (Debiki, 1985). There has been some underground drifting and a small stamp mill at the Virgin, but no recent work has been carried out on either showing.

### 1.5 RECENT EXPLORATION

The present claim block was staked in February 1984 for Gallant Gold Mines Ltd., which became HLX Resources Ltd. in 1989.

In May 1984, Questor Surveys Ltd. of Mississauga, Ontario was contracted to fly an INPUT electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the northern portion of the Klondike. This survey outlined a number of anomalous areas which were followed up later during the 1984 field season.

In the summer of 1984 soil lines were run along the claim lines and a total of 291 soil samples were taken and analysed for 11 elements, including gold.

In December 1986 and January 1987, Aerodat Geophysics of Mississauga, Ontario conducted a low level helicopter airborne geophysical survey. This survey measured magnetic, electromagnetic, and VLF-EM responses. Also in January of 1987, one diamond drill hole was located at the southeast end of the claim block (on Moon 54) near Bear Creek. The hole intersected interlayered quartz muscovite schist and quartz graphite schist, and had significant crosscutting shear and fracture zones as well as quartz carbonate veining. The entire hole was analysed for gold and 30 additional elements, but there were no significant anomalies.

In 1989, four hand trenches were excavated and sampled to test soil anomalies from the 1984 survey, but no significant values were returned.

### 1.6 WORK COMPLETED IN 1991

Field work completed by Hastings Management Corp. for Klondike Reef Mines Ltd. was carried out in February and March, 1992. This work involved reinterpreting the available geological, geochemical, and airborne geophysical data, and then excavating two trenches based on this data.

## 2. GEOLOGY

### 2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

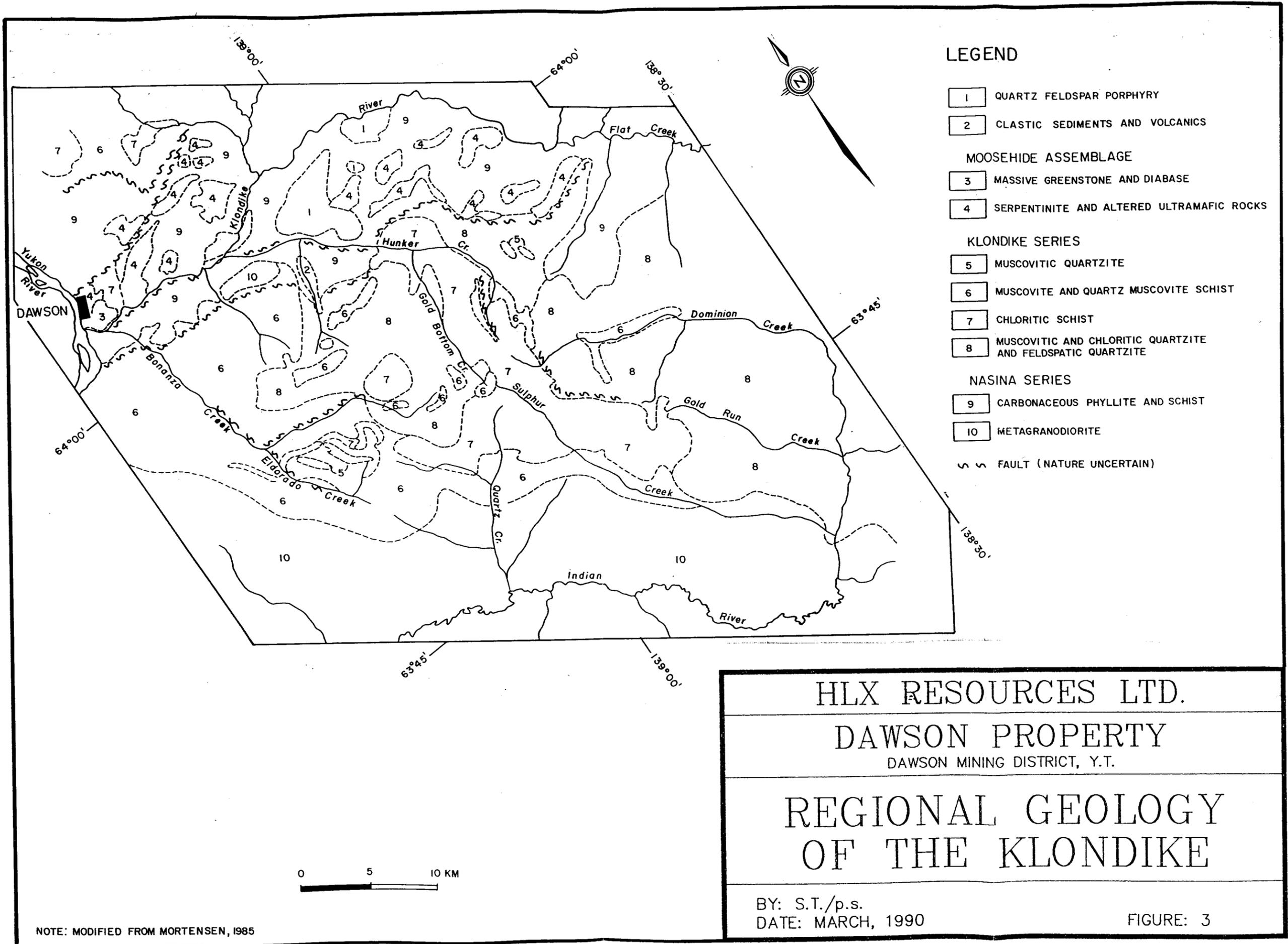
Bedrock exposures amount to less than one percent of the area and are generally confined to gulches, recent landslide areas, and road cuts. The Klondike district was first mapped by Bostock (1942), followed by Green and Roddick (1961), Metcalfe (1981), and Debicki (1984 and 1985), and most recently by Mortensen (1990). Bedrock in the Klondike area is generally grouped into five major units which are, from oldest to youngest, the Nasina Series, the Klondike Series, the Moosehide Assemblage, early Tertiary volcanics/volcanoclastics and Tertiary intrusives. An overview of the geology is shown in Figure 3.

Rocks of the Nasina Series consist of graphitic schists, graphitic quartzites and siliceous marbles with minor chlorite schists and muscovite schists. These rocks have been metamorphosed to grades ranging from upper greenschist to middle amphibolite facies, and appear to have been derived from marine offshore sedimentation similar to that found along continental shelves. Field studies indicate that the Nasina Series pre-dates the Klondike Series; thus, an age of formation in the late Carboniferous to mid-Permian is likely.

Most lithologies exposed in the Klondike district belong to the Klondike Series. These are quartzofeldspathic schists containing varying amounts of chlorite, muscovite and sericite. They have undergone upper greenschist to middle amphibolite grade metamorphism and at least four separate deformational events. This series appears to represent water lain arkosic sediments and rhyolitic to andesitic tuffs derived from a succession of stratovolcaniclastic venting. The minimum estimated age of formation of the Klondike Series lies within the middle Permian. Metcalfe claims that the Klondike formation has a conformable basal contact with the structurally underlying rocks of the Nasina Series, although field studies indicate a low angle thrust contact.

To the west the Klondike Schists are in contact with a blocky weathering, granitic textured, biotite-quartz-feldspar orthogneiss. Thin section studies of these rocks indicate that they were originally medium to coarse grained plutonic rocks of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition, and may represent the magmatic source for those tuffs now comprising the Klondike Series. Zircon dating of these rocks indicates an age of emplacement between Late Devonian and early Carboniferous (Mortensen).

The age of metamorphism of the Klondike and Nasina Series formations has been placed in the Late Triassic (Metcalfe).



LEGEND

- 1 QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 2 CLASTIC SEDIMENTS AND VOLCANICS
- MOOSEHIDE ASSEMBLAGE
- 3 MASSIVE GREENSTONE AND DIABASE
- 4 SERPENTINITE AND ALTERED ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS
- KLONDIKE SERIES
- 5 MUSCOVITIC QUARTZITE
- 6 MUSCOVITE AND QUARTZ MUSCOVITE SCHIST
- 7 CHLORITIC SCHIST
- 8 MUSCOVITIC AND CHLORITIC QUARTZITE AND FELDSPATIC QUARTZITE
- NASINA SERIES
- 9 CARBONACEOUS PHYLLITE AND SCHIST
- 10 METAGRANODIORITE
- — FAULT (NATURE UNCERTAIN)

NOTE: MODIFIED FROM MORTENSEN, 1985



Structurally overlying the rocks of the Klondike and Nasina Series are occurrences of greenstone and altered ultramafics belonging to the Moosehide Assemblage. Included in the ultramafic unit are a variety of rock types including massive, partially serpentinized peridotite (harzburgite), massive to sheared serpentinite, silica-carbonate altered serpentinite, and talc-carbonate schist. Massive greenstone and strongly altered, fine to medium grained diabase are exposed in several steep bluffs in the vicinity of Dawson. These rocks are unfoliated and form part of a slab of greenstone and serpentinite that underlies the southwestern slope of the Midnight Dome east of Dawson. Occurrences of greenstone and ultramafic rocks are commonly found along the sheared contact between the Klondike and Nasina Series rocks. They are thought to represent exotic slices of uncertain origin (ophiolite?), structurally emplaced during thrust faulting.

Gently folded andesitic volcanics and clastic sediments belonging to the Carmacks suite are present in the Last Chance Creek area. These rocks were considered to be early Tertiary in age; however, recent work on similar rocks in the Indian River area suggests that these rocks are middle Cretaceous in age (Mortensen, 1986).

Intrusive rocks are present as numerous dykes and sills ranging in nature from diabase to rhyolite. These have been dated as Tertiary to early Quaternary in age. Larger Tertiary intrusive bodies are rare in the Klondike except for a rhyolite porphyry stock that outcrops along Hunker Creek. Isotopic dating (Debicki) indicates that the porphyry is approximately 50 to 60 million years old.

The regional structure is dominated by the Tintina Thrust Fault, which is only 15 km away. Much of the faulting, deformation, and lithology trends to the northwest, parallel the Tintina.

## 2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the property was chiefly determined from the examination of trenches and road cuts, and the interpretation of geophysical information, as there are few outcrops. The property is dominantly underlain by facies of the Klondike Schist. Lithological and structural continuity has been disrupted by folding and faulting. Age relationships of the various lithologies are largely unknown since tops cannot be determined and contacts are either gradational, interlayered, or faulted.

The lithology is dominantly well foliated, rusty yellow weathering, light grayish-green, undifferentiated chloritic schists muscovite schists, and quartz sericite schists. Within these schistose units are narrow lenses of black calcareous graphitic schist and fine grained, massive, tan weathering, grey-brown micaceous quartzites.

These formations are intruded by a number of north to northwest trending, steeply dipping, magnetite bearing, quartz feldspar porphyry (rhyolite) and diabase dykes.

### 2.3 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

With few exceptions, exploration of the area has always focused on the placer deposits. Since production began in 1896, the Klondike district southeast of Dawson City has produced over 11 million ounces of placer gold.

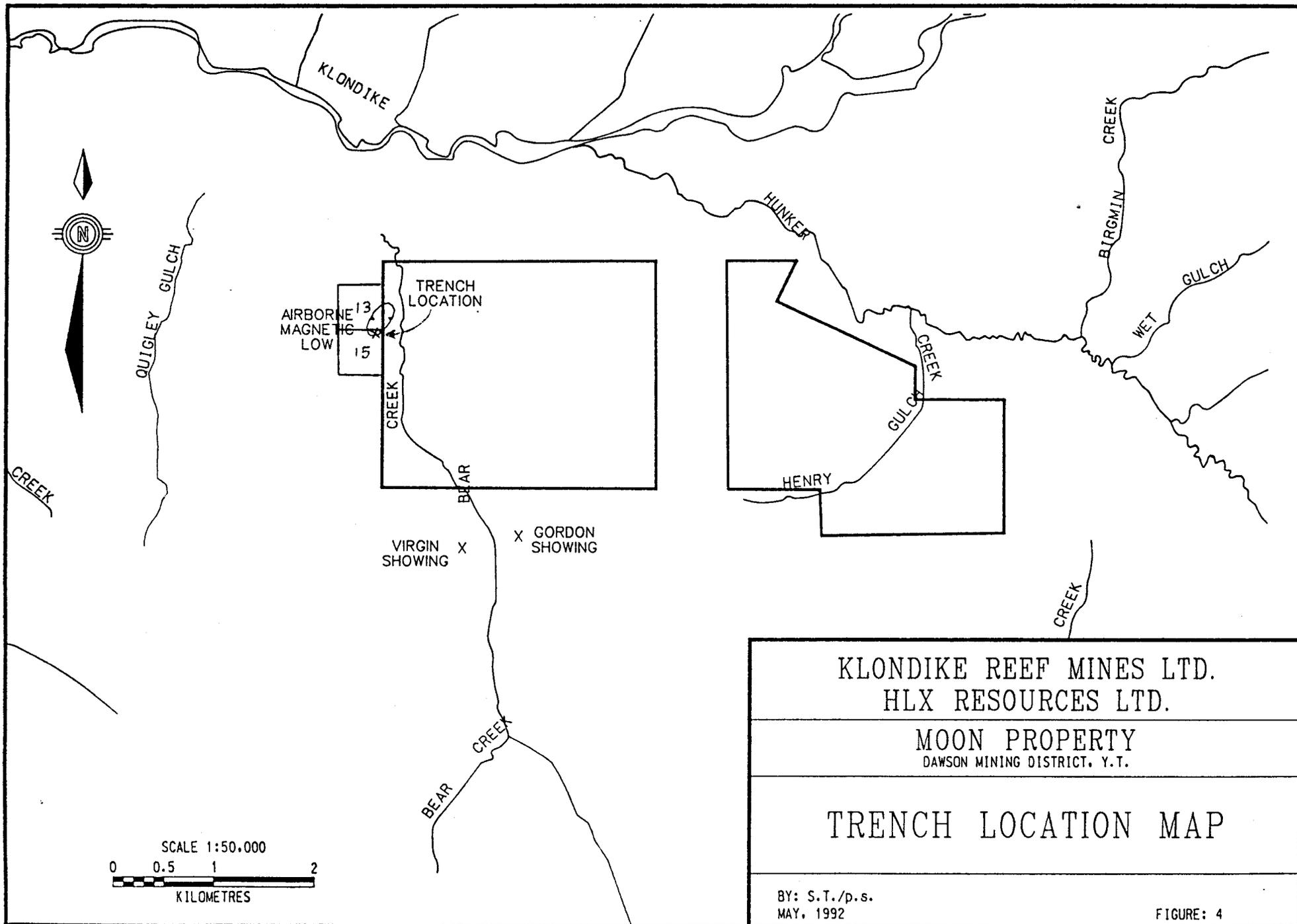
Previous hard rock exploration has concentrated on exploring quartz deposits. Quartz occurs in two forms: foliaform and discordant. The foliaform quartz forms pods and lenses ranging in thickness from 1 cm to over 1 m within the schists, and are probably the result of metamorphic segregation of the protolithologies. The discordant or vein quartz varies from less than 1 cm to over 2 m in thickness, has a general attitude of 140°/40NE, and is mesothermal in origin (as determined by fluid inclusion work). Very similar veins near King Solomons Dome have been age dated at 138 m.y.a. (Mortensen, 1990). Carbonate is a common constituent, galena may be present, and a pyrite selvage often forms. Pyrite may also form stringers and veinlets by itself. Although there has been exploration on both types of quartz, only the discordant veins carry gold; the gold is almost always associated with galena and/or pyrite. The pyrite stringers and veinlets may also have gold.

### 3. TRENCHING

One trench was excavated on the Pod 13 and 15 claims near Bear Creek, as shown in Figure 4. It was designed to test an airborne magnetic low anomaly as outlined in the 1987 Aerodat geophysical survey. There is also coincident bedrock alteration and a locally rich placer gold occurrence.

The trench was made using a Caterpillar D8k bulldozer. The dimensions are: 30 m wide x 60 m long x 1.5 m deep, for a total excavated volume of approximately 2700 cu m (3531 cu yds).

As the overburden was frozen, the trench did not reach bedrock. No samples were thus taken.

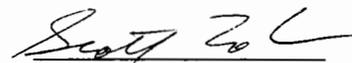


#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The mineral claims owned by HLX Resources Ltd. and Klondike Reef Mines Ltd. are situated along one of the most productive placer creeks in the Klondike. The source for some of this gold is almost certainly covered by these claims.

Unfortunately, the current trenching was inconclusive as no bedrock was exposed. However, the excavations may be used as a starting point for future trenches.

Respectfully submitted;

  
Scott Tomlinson

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## STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

SCOTT TOMLINSON, B.Sc.

## ACADEMIC

1983  
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
B.Sc. IN GEOLOGY

## PROFESSIONAL

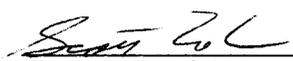
AUGUST 1990 - NOVEMBER 1991  
HASTINGS MANAGEMENT  
PROJECT GEOLOGIST  
Responsible for regional and detailed exploration programs,  
including rotary drilling, in Dawson, Yukon.

JUNE 1990 - AUGUST 1990  
GEWARGIS GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.  
GEOLOGIST  
Assisted in a mapping and diamond drilling program near Stewart,  
B.C.

JUNE 1986 - JUNE 1990  
HUGHES LANG EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
PROJECT GEOLOGIST  
Responsible for regional and detailed exploration programs in  
Dawson, Yukon, and central and western British Columbia. Also, was  
involved in monitoring placer mining operations.

JUNE 1985 - MAY 1986  
GEWARGIS GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.  
PROJECT GEOLOGIST  
Responsible for detailed exploration programs in central and  
south-western British Columbia and southern California.

JUNE 1984 - NOVEMBER 1984, JUNE 1983 - NOVEMBER 1983  
MARK MANAGEMENT  
GEOLOGIST  
Worked on regional and detailed exploration programs near Atlin,  
British Columbia.

  
Scott Tomlinson

## 8. COST STATEMENT

|                    |              |          |                      |
|--------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------|
| CONSULTANT         | \$ 350/day   | 2 days   | \$ 700.00            |
| GEOLOGIST          | \$ 200/day   | 4 days   | \$ 800.00            |
| BULLDOZER RENTAL   | \$ 171.20/hr | 54 hours | \$ 9,244.80          |
| DRAFTING           |              |          | \$ 100.00            |
| REPORT PREPARATION | \$ 200/day   | 2 days   | \$ 400.00            |
| TOTAL              |              |          | =====<br>\$11,244.80 |

## ACTUAL COSTS ALLOWABLE

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 3,531 cu yds @ \$2.50/cu yd | \$ 8,827.50 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|