



Geological Assessment Report
for the
Cabin 1- 6 Mineral Claims,
Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105 O/11

-Prepared For-

Eagle Plains Resources Limited
and
Miner River Resources Limited
Joint-Venture

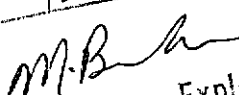
-by-

John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

November 14, 1996

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This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 1200.

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

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1.0 Summary and Conclusions

Preliminary exploration work completed on the Cabin 1-6 claims consisted of geological mapping, minor hand trenching and sampling. The work program was designed to test the mineral potential of the property through following up on anomalous results from previous work. Prior to the current program auriferous quartz-arsenopyrite veins were noted. These cut across a (locally hornfelsed) succession of phyllite and slate, and mafic to intermediate tuff. The volcanic succession contains disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and, along minor fault zones, is heavily oxidized. An extensive pyrrhotite hornfels and associated magnetic anomaly in this area infers the presence of a buried pluton which, when considering the mineralized Old-Cabin granodiorite in the area, infers a positive exploration environment for a gold-bearing vein system within the country rock.

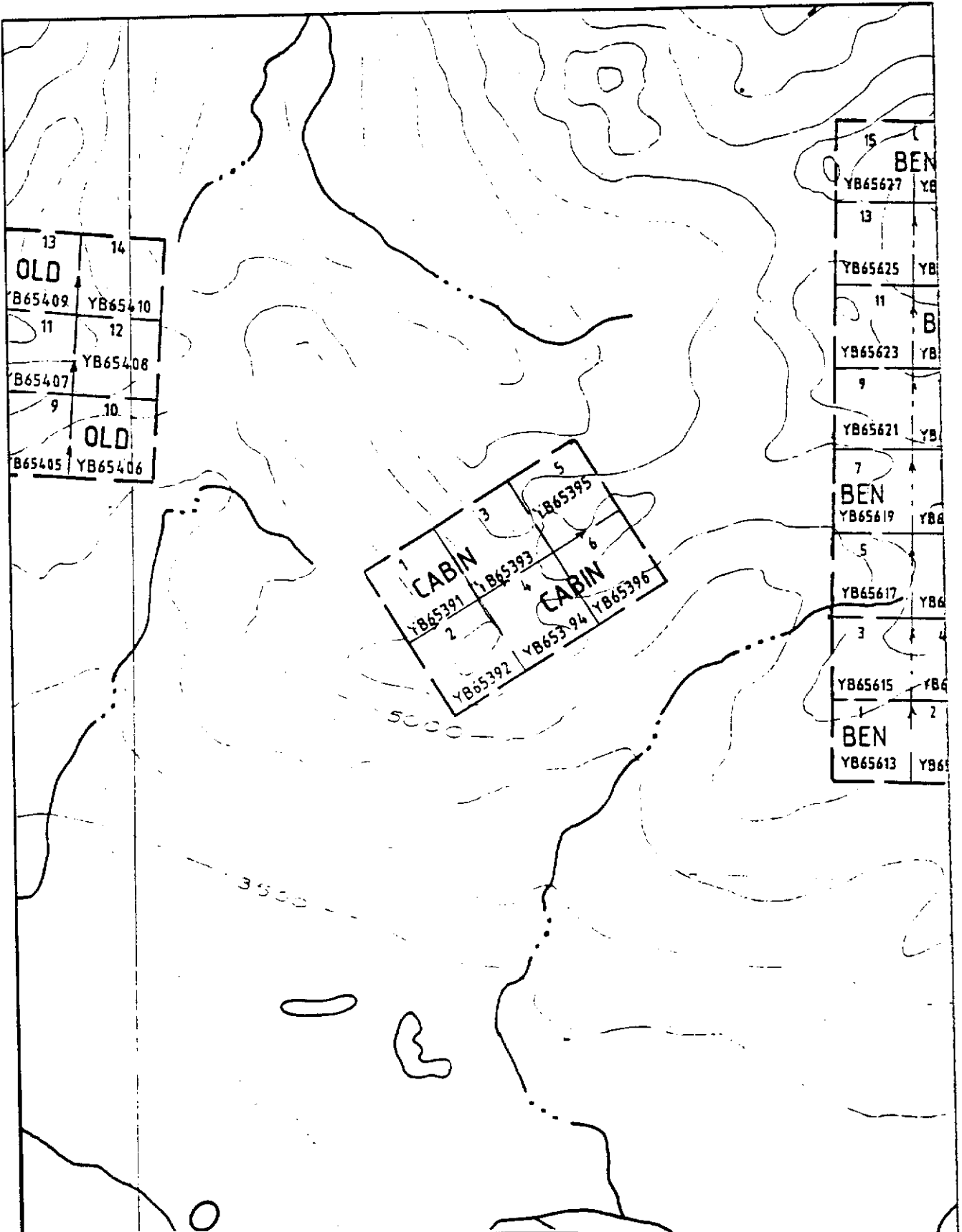
Mineralization occurs in the form of multiple, shear-hosted quartz-arsenopyrite veins. Veins are locally significant, reaching up to 4-5% by outcrop surface area, but veins tend to occur in swarms and, generally, are on the order of 0.5 to 3.0 cm wide. Select grab samples returned eleven values of greater than one gram of gold per tonne. The five highest values were select grab samples collected from quartz-arsenopyrite veins, returning, respectively, 6.663 g/mt Au, 6.564 g/mt Au, 5.989 g/mt Au, 5.959 g/mt Au, and 5.345 g/mt Au. Of particular interest are highly anomalous bismuth results from veins which, when compared with gold results, suggest a strong relationship between the two elements. Gold-bismuth anomalies are typical of Fort Knox style mineralization. Since the Cabin 1-6 claims cover a sedimentary-volcanic stratigraphic succession, at the edge of the aureole of the Old-Cabin pluton, a greater density of veins might be expected closer to the granodiorite.

Grab samples from the program were sufficiently anomalous to merit further investigation. Only localized quartz-arsenopyrite veins returned anomalous gold values but, based on preliminary work, these lack the abundance or continuity to be a sizeable exploration target. Quartz-arsenopyrite veins tend to be localized within faults cutting across the property and do not occur in sufficient numbers to be considered an economic target. While the results from the veins are encouraging, and the area surrounding the Old-Cabin granodiorite is prospective for gold exploration, the Cabin 1-6 claims are considered to be a foundation for a more regional exploration program, perhaps closer to the margin of the Old-Cabin granodiorite. It is recommended that, if additional work is conducted, it should be aimed at delineating gold-bearing veins closer (or within?) the Old-Cabin granodiorite.

2.0 Introduction

The Cabin 1-6 claims lie in the Hess Mountains, in the MacMillan Pass area of southeastern Yukon Territory. Access to the property is by helicopter, based at Ross River, or from Whitehorse. The airstrip at Inca-Plata may be accessed by fixed-wing aircraft and utilized as a staging point for field programs, but the Old property must be accessed by helicopter from the airstrip. The Cabin 1-6 claims were staked by Mr. B. Kreft of Whitehorse, on behalf of *Eagle Plains Resources Limited* (EPL) and *Miner River Resources Limited* (MRG) who, in a 50:50 joint-venture partnership, hold a 100% interest in the property, less a 1% NSR. The Cabin 1-6 claims have been recorded, respectively, with tag numbers YB65391 to YB65396, inclusive. The claim block is located within N.T.S. Map-sheet 105 O/11.

131°30'



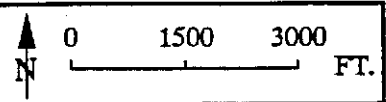
13	14
OLD	
YB65409	YB65410
11	12
YB65407	YB65408
9	10
OLD	
YB65405	YB65406

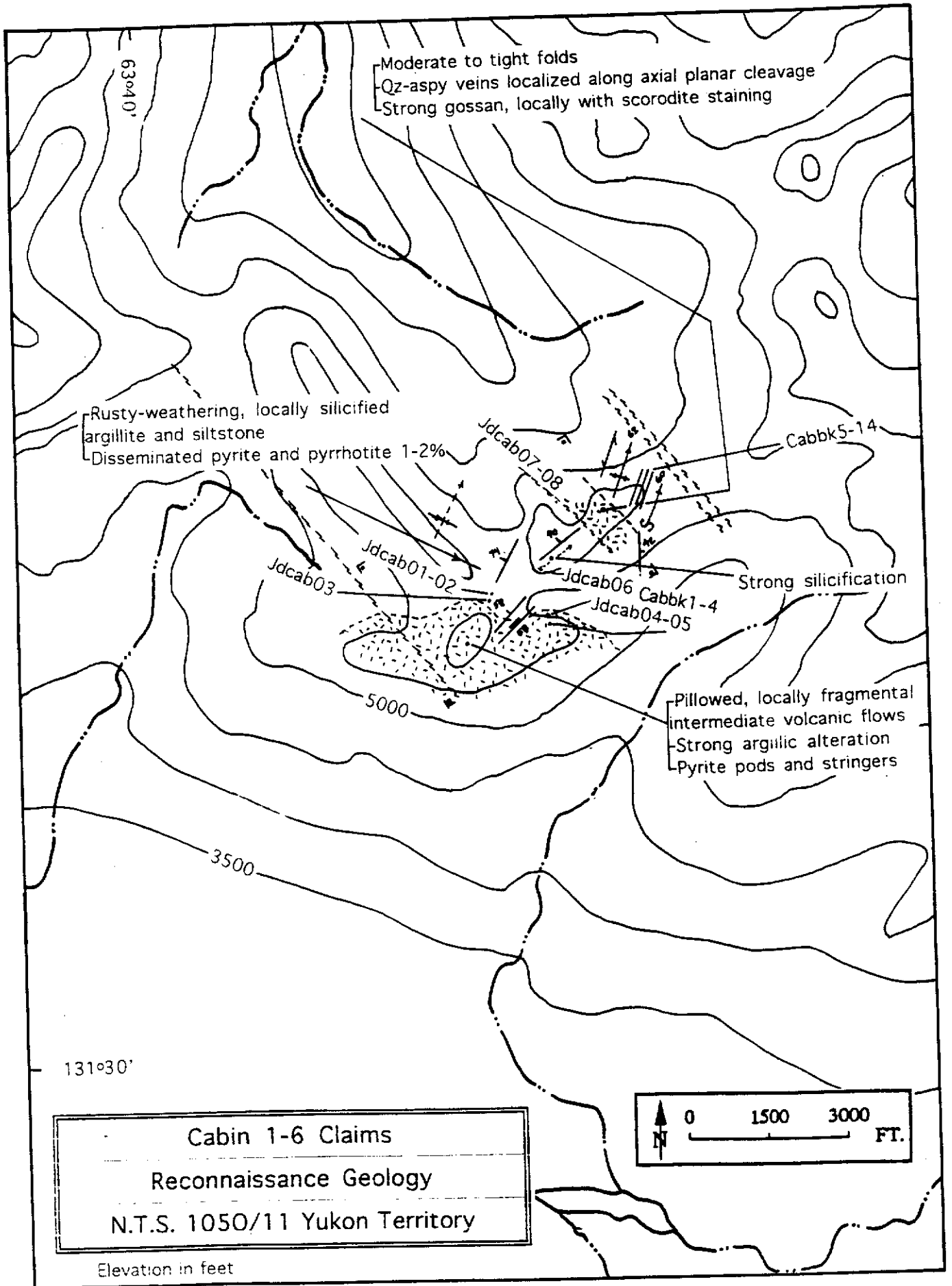
1	3	5
CABIN		YB65395
YB65391	YB65393	
2	4	6
CABIN		YB65396
YB65392	YB65394	

15	
BEN	
YB65627	YB
13	
YB65625	YB
11	
B	
YB65623	YB
9	
YB65621	YB
7	
BEN	
YB65619	YB
5	
YB65617	YB
3	4
YB65615	YB
2	
BEN	
YB65613	YB

63°40'

CABIN 1-6
 N. T. S. 105 O/11





The physiography of the area is moderate to rugged, with elevations ranging between about 1300 and 1500 m. Argillite, phyllite and slate weather into steep outcrops flanked by thick talus slopes. Slates and argillites exposed on east-facing slopes form steep to vertical faces flanked by extensive talus fans. South-facing slopes tend to be gentler and allow greater ease in travel across the property. Rainfall tends to be moderate to heavy.

3.0 Geology

The claims are underlain by black argillite, siltstone, phyllite, slate, capped by a volcanic succession consisting of fine intermediate tuff, lapilli tuff and breccia, and amygdaloidal flows. The stratigraphic succession tends to be largely monoclinial, with structural disruption limited to minor folding along fault zones. Veins occupying faults tend to lie within physiographic "saddle" zones. Wallrock alteration is minimal. The property geology is summarized in Figure 2.

4.0 Mineralization and Geochemical Results

Two styles of mineralization are evident. The first consists of disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite within volcanic flows. Pyrite blebs and pods 2-4 cm wide occur throughout the volcanic unit. Traces of chalcopyrite occur as well, but these yielded inconsequential geochemical results. In general, this style of mineralization appears to be related to the outer hornfels/alteration aureole of the Old-Cabin granodiorite. No significant gold values were returned from samples of this material.

The second style of mineralization consists of quartz-arsenopyrite veins. Minor scorodite alteration commonly accompanies arsenopyrite blebs. Most of the sampled veins lie within a wide fault zone occupying a large saddle zone on the property. Mineralization occurs as arsenopyrite blebs and semi-massive pods within quartz vein gangue. In general, veins range between stringer-style to 1-15 cm wide veinlets and veins occupying dilatational zones and fault gouge zones. Alteration surrounding veins tends to be minimal. The most significant gold-bismuth results are summarized in Table 1.

5.0 Discussion

The Cabin 1-6 claims were staked to cover previously reported gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins. Given anomalous bismuth values associated with elevated gold, and the proximity to the nearby Old-Cabin granodiorite pluton, an exploration program was designed to test the "bulk tonnage" gold potential of the veins, using a Fort Knox exploration model. The relationship between gold-bismuth-antimony-arsenic appears to be significant and appears to be consistent with the Fort Knox geochemical suite. Veins returned highly anomalous gold results, culminating in the highest value of 6.663 g/mt Au. Many samples were select grabs, however, CABBK-14, a 0.3 m chip sample, returned 6.564 g/mt Au. This suggests that, despite the highest gold values tending to come from narrow (2-3 cm wide) veins, wider sample intervals also return significant gold values.

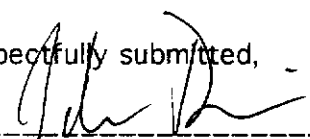
The limiting factor affecting Cabin 1-6 claims is the density of veining. Because the grade of the gold mineralization associated with the quartz-arsenopyrite veins is high, the area

Table 1
Cabin 1-6 Claims Gold-Bismuth Results

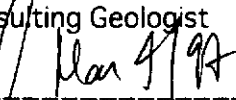
Sample	Au (g/mt)	Bi (ppm)
JDCAB07	1.858	18
JDCAB08	5.989	72
CABBK01	2.994	1000
CABBK02	5.345	347
CABBK03	6.663	233
CABBK04	5.959	3000
CABBK08	2.718	311
CABBK10	4.328	772
CABBK12	2.974	233
CABBK13	1.400	12
CABBK14	6.564	65

may be considered prospective from an exploration standpoint. In order to improve the significance of the showings, however, a greater density of veining must be encountered. As such, it might be worthwhile to combine a prospecting program with a follow-up soil geochemical survey (if warranted) closer to the Old-Cabin granodiorite aureole. Evidence from the Cabin 1-6 claims and from previous reports indicates that the pluton is gold-bearing and could host significant deposits. However, it is expected that the present Cabin 1-6 claims may be too far removed from the host pluton and that the sedimentary-volcanic stratigraphy (i.e., country rock) is only significantly veined along major structural breaks. Mapping of extensions of veined fault zones closer to the granodiorite may be warranted.

Respectfully submitted,



John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist



November 14, 1996

Geologist's Certificate

This is to certify that I, John R. Dickie, of 118-40 Knightsbridge Drive in Halifax, Nova Scotia, am a consulting geologist with offices in Halifax and at 1409 Fir Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, and that:

(1) I hold B.Sc. (Honours in Geology), B.Ed. (Chemistry/Environment), and M.Sc. (Geology) degrees from Dalhousie University and University of Toronto;


(2) I have over twelve (12) years' experience with various research institutions and mining companies on projects in Canada, United States, and Mexico, with over ten years experience on Yukon projects;

(3) I do not hold any interest in Eagle Plains Resources Limited or Miner River Resources Limited, nor do I expect to receive securities or related remuneration from Eagle Plains Resources Limited or from Miner River Resources Limited;


(4) This report and the conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on fieldwork conducted by myself or personally witnessed, on the Cabin 1-6 claims, between August 10-13, 1996;

(5) I am regarded as a Professional Geoscientist, eligible for registration with APENS, in the Province of Nova Scotia, where formal registration of Geoscientists is pending.

Respectfully Submitted,



John R. Dickie, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist



November 14, 1996

Appendix A
Rock Sample Descriptions

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
Cabbk-1	12 cm wide qz, aspy, py, po vein
Cabbk-2	2.5 cm qz, aspy vein beside Cabbk-1
Cabbk-3	2.0 cm qz-aspery vein; part of Cabbk-1?
Cabbk-4	1.5 cm qz-aspery vein
Cabbk-5	brecciated siltstone with po-py veinlets and disseminations
Cabbk-6	7.5 cm wide brown-red gouge zone; hematite-limonite alt'n
Cabbk-7	1.0 m chip across 2 x 2 cm qz-pyrrhotite veins
Cabbk-8	15 cm qz-aspery vein plus hematitic fault gouge
Cabbk-9	30 cm wide gouge zone
Cabbk-10	10 cm wide qz-aspery vein
Cabbk-11	30 cm clay-pyrite altered zone in volcanic rock
Cabbk-12	6 cm wide sample across 1 cm wide qz-aspery veinlet
Cabbk-13	0.6 m chip sample across silicified sandstone with 6 x 1.5 mm qz-aspery-py (trace only) stringers
Cabbk-14	same as Cabbk-13 (increase in % aspy)
Jdcab-01	2 cm qz vein in weakly silicified argillite (grab)
Jdcab-02	adjacent vein; as per JD-01
Jdcab-03	hematite and clay-altered argillite with dissem py, po and Tr cpy
Jdcab-04	medium grey, hematite and clay altered andesite(?), pillowed, contains py-rich pods and veinlets
Jdcab-05	rusty volcanic, dk grey, intense fracture
Jdcab-06	strongly silicified argillite

Sample

Description

Jdcab-07

vesicular andesite, chlorite and clay altered containing pyrite pod strongly altered to limonite-hematite

Jdcab-08

3-4 cm qz vein containing py, aspy, Tr pyrrhotite in volcanic

Appendix B
Geochemical Results

26/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 2

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07014

Sample #	Au ppb
JD NUK 6	1532
JD NUK 7	989
JD FAN 9	19
JD FAN 10	<5
CAB BK 1	2994
CAB BK 2	5345
CAB BK 3	6663
CAB BK 4	5959
CAB BK 5	165
CAB BK 6	466
CAB BK 7	41
CAB BK 8	2718
CAB BK 9	82
CAB BK 10	4328
CAB BK 11	62
CAB BK 12	2974
CAB BK 13	1400
CAB BK 14	6564
BK OLD 1	24
BK OLD 2	248
BK OLD 3	11
BK OLD 4	89
BK OLD 5	43
BK OLD 6	9
BK OLD 7	36
BK OLD 8	<5
BK OLD 9	183
BK OLD 10	133
BK OLD 11	105
BK OLD 12	67

Certified by



26/08/96

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO# 07014

Sample #	Au ppb
JD OLD 1	375
JD OLD 2	220
JD OLD 3	161
JD OLD 4	466
JD OLD 5	671
JD OLD 6	50
JD OLD 7	18
JD OLD 8	9
JD OLD 9	6
JD OLD 10	72
JD OLD 11	59
JD OLD 12	14
JD OLD 13	9
JD OLD 14	17
JD OLD 15	17
JD OLD 16	23
JD OLD 17	17
JD CAB 1	26
JD CAB 2	5
JD CAB 3	15
JD CAB 4	<5
JD CAB 5	15
JD CAB 6	<5
JD CAB 7	1858
JD CAB 8	5989
JD NUK 1	89
JD NUK 2	71
JD NUK 3	20
JD NUK 4	545
JD NUK 5	3934

Certified by



iPL 96H0809

John Steel
 Vancouver, B.C.
 Canada V5Y 3E 1
 Phone (604) 879-7878
 Fax (604) 879-7898

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

Bernie Kreft

Northern Analytical Laboratories 88 Samples

Out: Sep 05, 1996 Project: W.O. 07014

In: Aug 29, 1996 Shipper: Norm Smith

PO#: 054620

Shipment:

ID=C030901

Raw Storage: -- -- --

Pulp Storage: -- -- --

0= Rock

0= Soil

0= Core

0=RC Ct

88= Pulp

0=Other

-- 12Mon/Dis

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Mon=Month Dis=Disca

Rtn=Return Arc=Archi

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Ph:403/668-4968
 Fx:403/668-4890

Analytical Summary

##	Code	Met Title	Limit	Limit	Units	Description	Element	##
		hod	Low	High				
01	721P	ICP Ag	0.1	100	ppm	Ag ICP	Silver	01
02	711P	ICP Cu	1	20000	ppm	Cu ICP	Copper	02
03	714P	ICP Pb	2	20000	ppm	Pb ICP	Lead	03
04	730P	ICP Zn	1	20000	ppm	Zn ICP	Zinc	04
05	703P	ICP As	5	9999	ppm	As ICP 5 ppm	Arsenic	05
06	702P	ICP Sb	5	9999	ppm	Sb ICP	Antimony	06
07	732P	ICP Hg	3	9999	ppm	Hg ICP	Mercury	07
08	717P	ICP Mo	1	9999	ppm	Mo ICP	Molydenum	08
09	747P	ICP Tl	10	999	ppm	Tl ICP 10 ppm (Incomplete	Thallium	09
10	705P	ICP Bi	2	999	ppm	Bi ICP	Bismuth	10
11	707P	ICP Cd	0.1	100	ppm	Cd ICP	Cadmium	11
12	710P	ICP Co	1	999	ppm	Co ICP	Cobalt	12
13	718P	ICP Ni	1	999	ppm	Ni ICP	Nickel	13
14	704P	ICP Ba	2	9999	ppm	Ba ICP (Incomplete Digest	Barium	14
15	727P	ICP W	5	999	ppm	W ICP (Incomplete Digest	Tungsten	15
16	709P	ICP Cr	1	9999	ppm	Cr ICP (Incomplete Digest	Chromium	16
17	729P	ICP V	2	999	ppm	V ICP	Vanadium	17
18	716P	ICP Mn	1	9999	ppm	Mn ICP	Manganese	18
19	713P	ICP La	2	9999	ppm	La ICP (Incomplete Digest	Lanthanum	19
20	723P	ICP Sr	1	9999	ppm	Sr ICP (Incomplete Digest	Strontium	20
21	731P	ICP Zr	1	999	ppm	Zr ICP	Zirconium	21
22	736P	ICP Sc	1	99	ppm	Sc ICP	Scandium	22
23	726P	ICP Ti	0.01	1.00	%	Ti ICP (Incomplete Digest	Titanium	23
24	701P	ICP Al	0.01	9.99	%	Al ICP (Incomplete Digest	Aluminum	24
25	708P	ICP Ca	0.01	9.99	%	Ca ICP (Incomplete Digest	Calcium	25
26	712P	ICP Fe	0.01	9.99	%	Fe ICP	Iron	26
27	715P	ICP Mg	0.01	9.99	%	Mg ICP (Incomplete Digest	Magnesium	27
28	720P	ICP K	0.01	9.99	%	K ICP (Incomplete Digest	Potassium	28
29	722P	ICP Na	0.01	5.00	%	Na ICP (Incomplete Digest	Sodium	29
30	719P	ICP P	0.01	5.00	%	P ICP	Phosphorus	30

Appendix C
Summary of Expenses

Appendix C
Expense Summary

First Pass

Supplies	124.44
Posts/Flagging	51.71
Wages (B.Kreft)	234.38
Helicopter	1045.98
Reprographics (Topographic Base-Maps)	44.56
Office/Fax-Phone Charges	77.13
Geochemistry	202.10
	Subtotal: \$1780.30

Program: Phase 1

Helicopter	3432.98
Camp Supplies	67.37
Geochemistry	988.68
Food	56.00
Wages	4225.00
(J. Dickie; Senior Geologist 7 days @375.00/day)	
(B. Kreft; Camp Manager 5 days @ 375.00/day)	
Total Expenses	\$10550.33
	Less Cash Advanced <u>\$10550.33</u>

Amount Owing: \$0.00

N.B. Expenses drawn from cash advanced to Mr. B. Kreft, Whitehorse, by Eagle Plains Resources Limited and Miner River Resources Limited (ASE listed exploration companies).