

QW 27078

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Assessment Report
Blast Trenching on the
Rob and Rich Claim

September 26, 1997

Whitehorse Mining District

Claims: Rich 1-3 YC08024 - 26
Rob 1 -3 YB97768 -70

Location: 8 km. North Braeburn
NTS 105 E/12
Latitude 61 32' N
Longitude 135 48' W



For: 14976 Yukon Inc.
1413 Holly St.
Whitehorse, YT. Y1A 4J2

By: R. Berdahl, B.Sc.
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Whitehorse, YT. Y1A 5L5

095320

December 13, 1998

Summary:

The Braeburn Lime Project consists of 22 claims, in a single block, approximately 8 kilometers north of the Braeburn Lodge. The area was first staked in 1995 by Rob McIntyre, for 14844 Yukon Inc., to investigate limestone for a local source of industrial lime.

In 1997, 14796 Yukon Inc. optioned the ground from 14844 Yukon Inc. and began an exploration program consisting of sampling, four blast pits, and seven, approximately one hundred foot, reverse circulation drill holes in the "north zone" (Mac Claims). The claim block was extended to the south (Rob and Rich claims, "south zone") later in the same year.

The property covers Lewes River Limestone reefs of the Hancock Formation, with occasional interbedding of siltstones. Regional, as well as local, folding and faulting are evident.

Assay results from the "south zone" (this report) are encouraging.

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Introduction:

This report was prepared at the request of the directors of 41976 Yukon Inc. to help access the grades and extent of limestone applicable to industrial uses. It is based on the authors work on the property and public and private reports.

Location and Access:

The Braeburn Lime Project is located approximately 8 km. north of Braeburn Lodge(100 km. north of Whitehorse) adjacent to the Klondike Highway and the Whitehorse/Faro electrical grid at latitude 61 32' N, longitude 135 48' W.

Access to the south zone was via helicopter from Whitehorse. A service road to Yukon Energy's powerline was extended into the Mac Claims and this road can be extended to the south zone.

Property:

The Braeburn Lime property consists of 22 contiguous claims staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Act. They cover approximately 1,100 acres. The claims were staked by various stakers and are held for 14844 Yukon Inc. under option by 14796 Yukon Inc.

Claim information is as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Recording Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Mac 1-4	YB66288 - 91	Oct. 3, 1995	Oct. 3, 2003
Jeanie 1-12	YB66754 - 65	May 10, 1996	May 10, 2003
Rob 1-3	YB97768 -70	June 19, 1997	June 19, 2001*
Rich 1-3	YC08024 -26	Aug. 1, 1997	Aug. 1, 2001*

* - if report accepted

Physiography and Vegetation:

The Braeburn Lime Project is located in the Nordenskiold River drainage. The topography consists of rounded, glaciated, hills approximately 800 feet above the valley floor. Elevations in the area range from 2,400 feet to 4,235 feet. The property extends from near the valley bottom to a 3,000 foot ridge. Geologically the property lies in the northern Whitehorse Trough.

Vegetation consists of mid successional deciduous (aspen, willow) forest after the 1958 burn. The climax forest community will be dominated by white spruce. Grasses constitute the vegetation on wind swept southern facing slopes.

History:

No records of mineral staking exist for this particular site prior to Mr. McIntyre's staking in 1995 for 14844 Yukon Inc. In a regional program samples were collected from mapped Hancock Formation Limestone between Carcross and Carmaks. High CaO values at the Braeburn site, and its proximity to infrastructure, including a potential coal source at Division Mountain, resulted in the staking of the initial claims. 14796 Yukon Inc. optioned the property from 14844 Yukon Inc. in 1997 and added the Rob and Rich claims, after a seven hole drill program was concluded on the original block.

Geology:

- Regional: The Braeburn Project is located in the northern Whitehorse Trough. The Trough, a portion of the Intermontane Superterrane, represents a Mesozoic fore-arc basin which was obducted over ancestral North America in the mid Jurassic. The Arc system consisted of Upper Triassic Lewes River Group andesites, basalts and sediments and Lower Jurassic sedimentary rocks. Whitehorse Trough strata were folded about north and northwest trending axis in the Late Jurassic.

- Property: Geology on the Rich/Rob claims consists of massive limestone reefs grading in color from light grey to charcoal black. Parallel northwest trending faults cut the limestone. Interbedded Triassic siltstones may be present, as was the case in the northern portion of the property. Complex, property scale folding and faulting are present.

In individual grab samples calcite veins to 10 mm cut massive limestone. A rhyolitic rock with quartz veinlet stockwork was noted on Rich 3.

Mineralization / Methods:

The proponent was investigating these particular limestones for high quality limestone products. A number of processes / products require lime (CaO). These include heap leach operations and conventional mineral processing to control pH; Concrete as a major constituent; Ag Lime and limestone as environmental products to control pH in soils and mitigate acid mine drainage. Other northern uses include dust control with the processed lime product CaCl₂.

Based on atomic weight a factor of 1.785 is used to convert the CaO content reported on an assay sheet to percent CaCO₃. In addition to the purity of the limestone itself one must be cognizant of other impurities. FeO, AlO, BaO, MnO, MgO etc. may all hamper the usefulness of the product depending on the specific end use.

14976 Yukon Inc considered an average percentage of 97% CaCO₃ (54.3% CaO) the cutoff for an economic grade. The volumes of this grade must obviously be of sufficient size to warrant capital costs. Impurities shouldn't exceed 2% MgO; 3% SiO₃; .75% Al₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃; .01%P; trace S; The specific gravity of pure limestone is 2.57.

Three, one meter square, pits were blasted in massive limestone on Rich #3. Sample locations were in a general north/ south line over a 75 plus meter extent. Samples were collected and sent to Terramin Research Labs Ltd. of Calgary AB. for analysis of CaO and eight other compounds (potential impurities) as well as Loss on Ignition. Four samples were sent for analysis.

Recommendations and Conclusions:

Results of analysis from Terramin show an average value of 54.04% CaO (96.46% CaCo₃). Contaminant values are within the tolerance limits. All four values approach or exceed company project limits.

A detailed mapping and systematic surface sampling program needs to be conducted on the south zone. If these results substantiate the initial results, over as wide an area, a drill program to accretion subsurface values and structure should be carried out. As the company has access to a reverse circulation drill and water availability on the immediate site is limited, R-C drilling can be employed. Core drilling should be utilized to help determine structure if values from the R-C program warrant further investigation. As on the "north zone" samples for the R-C program can be taken over five foot intervals. Ten, 75 foot, vertical holes could delineate a viable quantity of limestone if surface values persist at depth without significant siltstone contamination.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Ron Berdahl, hereby state that:

1. I am a prospector, that has worked on the Braeburn Lime project.
2. I have a B.Sc. degree from the University of Alaska at Fairbanks
3. I am a director of 14796 Yukon Inc.
4. I am the author of this report, based on property visits and private and public documents.


Ron Berdahl

Project Personnel

Bruce MacLean	Project Manager
Rob Hamel	Blaster
Karl Ziehe	Pilot / Director 14976 Yukon Inc

all of Whitehorse, Yukon

Statement of Costs

Helicopter 1.5 hrs. @ \$800/hr.	\$1,200.
Blaster 1 day	406.
Supervisor 1 day	400.
Assays (4) / report/	<u>1,000.</u>
Total	\$3,006.

S-104B (K.D)
S-75B (C.L.S)
S-64B (K.D)

S-200B (K.D) I.G.
S-296B (K.D)
S-52FS/D (C.L.S)
S-295B (K.D)

S-107B (K.D)

CYW0002

CREEK

S-69B (K.D)

2500

2500

3000

3	4	11	12
YB66756	YB66757	YB66764	YB66765
1	2	9	10
JEANIE	JEANIE	JEANIE	JEANIE
YB66754	YB66755	YB66762	YB66763
3	4	7	8
MAC	MAC	MAC	MAC
YB66290	YB66291	YB66760	YB66761
1	2	5	6
YB66288	YB66289	YB66758	YB66759
1	1		

BBM
YB97450

BBM
YB97450

YB97768

ROB

RICH

YB97769


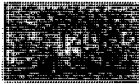








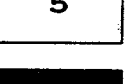



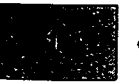
YB97770

YC08025

YC08026

N.C. RC. R/W

LEGEND

CENOZOIC	MODERN		Recent alluvium, glacial deposits, volcanic ash
	TERTIARY		Andesite, basalt, rhyolite, quartz porphyry
MESOZOIC AND LATER	JURASSIC OR LATER		LITTLE RIDGE VOLCANICS: andesite, basalt
			Granodiorite porphyry, monzonite porphyry, aplite, quartz porphyry, dacite porphyry, ceratophyre
			Granite, granodiorite, monzonite, diorite
MESOZOIC			Peridotite, hornblendite, serpentine
	9		HUTSHI GROUP: andesite, basalt; lava, breccia, tuff
			TANTALUS FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone, shale, coal seams
	JURASSIC		NORDENSKJÖLD FORMATION: dacite, tuff, breccia
			LABERGE SERIES: conglomerate, greywacke, sandstone, argillite, coal seams
	TRIASSIC		
PALÆOZOIC	5		LEWES RIVER SERIES: limestone
			LEWES RIVER SERIES: sandstone, argillite
			CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN Limestone
PRECAMBRIAN OR LATER			YUKON GROUP Sheared granodiorite
			Quartzite, schists, limestone, gneiss, greenstone

Ref: MAP 372A - LaBerge
1960 reprint
Bureau of Econ Geol
CGS



TERRAMIN RESEARCH LABS Ltd.

Job No: 97-202

Client: 14976 Yukon Inc.
Project:

	Sample Number	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	CaO %	MgO %	Na ₂ O %	K ₂ O %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	MnO %	TiO ₂ %	LOI %	Total %
Lmstn Blast	97-C1	1.3	0.2	53.862	0.443	0.012	0.037	0.14	0.006	0.03	43.2	99.25
Blast Top Hole	97-C2	1.3	0.3	54.281	0.375	0.015	0.040	0.11	0.008	0.02	43.2	99.62
Blast Rich	97-C3	0.9	0.1	54.701	0.277	0.008	0.010	0.06	0.006	0.02	43.6	99.61
Blast	97-C4	2.6	0.2	53.302	0.328	0.012	0.030	0.11	0.013	0.02	42.8	99.35

17-C1 96.14% CaCO₃
 97-C2 96.89% "
 97-C3 97.64% "
 97-C4 95.14% "

Avg - 54.04 96.46

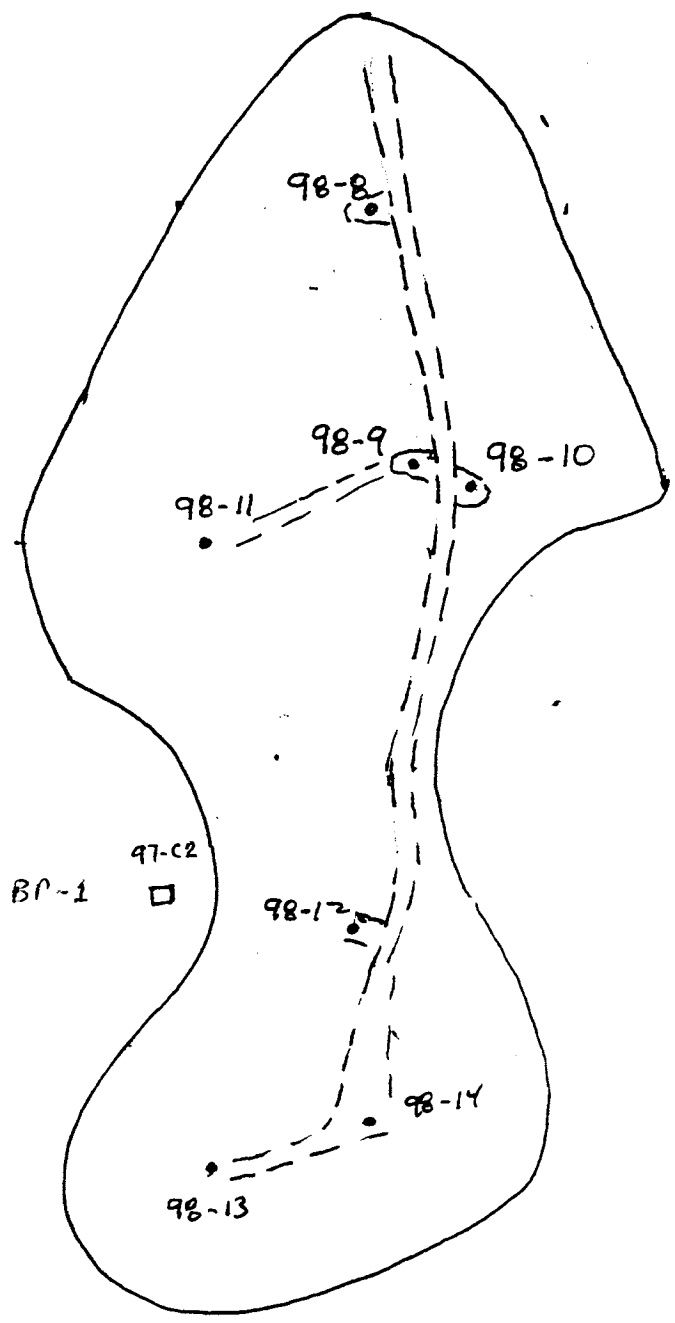
6827800 -

457200 -

457300 -



6826700 -



6822600 -
204,000 m³
510,000

BP-2 □ 97-C3

BRAEBURN Line
Scale 1:1000
Rich #3

□ BP-3
97-C1, C-4

□ - Blast Pit