From Mining Recorder at: Whitehorse
To Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.: Geology

For action are:

- NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT
  - Name
  - Lease no.

- RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT
  - Name
  - Lease no.

- AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE
  - Name
  - Lease no.

- SECURITY DEPOSIT

- FINANCIAL ABILITY

- ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO.
  - From
  - To

- GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.
  - Owner

- DIAMOND DRILL LOGS
  - Claims
  - Claim sheet no.

- ASSESSMENT REPORT
  - Place
  - Claim sheet no.
  - Submitted by
  - Type of report
  - Claims work performed on
  - $ req. for ren. application

Signature

REPLY ACTION

Date returned

120166

Approved for amount requested Dec 17/96
William LaBarge

Signature
ASSESSMENT REPORT
for the
WORK PREFORMED
on the
SIBINAC DISCOVERY
PLACER MINING
CLAIM

MARSH LAKE,
YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 105 D/8
ZONE 8
6704100N, 542450E
LATITUDE 60-29 N
LONGITUDE 134-17W

between
AUGUST, 1995
AUGUST, 1996

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

JOSEPH A. J. CLARKE
MARSH LAKE, YUKON
AUGUST 07, 1996
This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 41 Yukon Placer Mining Act and is recommended as allowable representation work in the amount of $200.00.

William LeBaron
Chief Geologist, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs Program for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.
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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the exploration work carried out on the placer claim Sibinac Discovery staked August 6, 1995. This work consisted of 10 days of grassroots prospecting panning of creek gravel, the digging of test pits by hand with panning of material and mapping of the claim. The prospector is waiting to have heavy mineral pan concentrates analyzed by a professional geologist when available.

LOCATION, ACCESS, HISTORY

The Sibinac Discovery claim is reached by a 3km road starting from the south entrance to Judas Creek sub-division heading north to Mt. Mitchie. The road is in good shape for a 4x4 vehicle from early May until late Judas Creek Sub-division is located 40 miles south of Whitehorse on the Alaska Hwy.

Placer exploration has been weak in the Marsh Lake area due to extensive glaciation. However placer gold is mined at Black Mikes near the Yukon River Bridge as well as several creeks draining from Jubilee Mountain to the south.

Hardrock exploration in the Marsh Lake area dates from 1895 on the nearby Rossbank property. Only scattered prospecting was performed until 1988 when exploration activity increased with discovery of the Diamond zone by Bill LeBarge, a geologist with DIAND. Later prospecting has concentrated on Mother Lode style listwanite Au veins as well as nickel sulfide orebodies.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION

The topography of the immediate area consists of small 50m hills and valleys running parallel to Marsh Lake. The terrain starts rising steeply about 2km NE of the Alaska Highway reaching 5800 ft at Mt. Mitchie. Several periods of glaciation have rounded the hills and have resulted in moderate to deep deposits of till, clay, and ancient raised beaches.

The claim covers a section of Truck Trap Creek with a drop of 15m of the 1500 feet of the claim. The lower half of the stream is fast flowing averaging 0.25m deep and 1-1.5 m in width. The upper half of the creek is slow moving and several beaver dams have been build. The banks average 10-15m in height and are composed of moraine gravel material. A partial esker is located on the north. To the south of this is a small depression representing a older and higher cut channel.

The climate of the area varies from a high of +30C in the summer to lows of -40C during the winter. Typical are long hot summers (May to September) with up to 18 hours of daylight to moderate winters (October to April) with less than 7 hours of daylight.
Black spruce is the most common tree type on the property. These favor the NE side of valleys and are a common indicator of local permafrost. More exposed areas have a mixture of white and black spruce with occasional pine and aspen. Willows are abundant in the valleys and low areas.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the NE side of Marsh Lake consist of a tectonic assemblage of island arc mafic volcanics, cherts, and up-thrusted and altered ultramafic bodies known as the Cache Creek Group. Intruding these are various Cretaceous felsic bodies. The NW-SE trending Marsh Lake fault is the prominent feature and includes many oblique splay faults forming drainage basins into the lake. These splay fault features are observable at outcrop scale. Latter fresh gabbros and diabase dikes are common.

EXPLORATION, WORK, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sibinac Discovery claim was staked for three reasons. First to explore by deep test pits/shafts to locate buried placers derived from Mother Lode style mineralization. A second reason was to collect as much information on heavy minerals contained in surficial material to consider further placer exploration further up stream and closer to know EM conductors from the Jakes Corner Helicopter EM survey. Finally new evidence has pointed out that certain lamprophyre dykes in the Cache Creek mafic volcanics may have the potential to host sapphires.

Initial work on the claim consisted of taking pans along the creek bed. Qualitatively the results showed some +75 mesh flattened nuggets some primary Fe/As/Pb sulfides, olivine, and some unidentified heavy minerals. It was then decided to dig several test pits to investigate soil/gravel conditions and get a more representative collection of pan concentrates (see Appendix II). The prospector has saved the concentrates and will have a qualified geologist analysis them in the future.

Test pit S-4 was located and dug in such a way as to be the collar for a future deeper shaft to be dug in the winter of 1996/97. It is recommended that this shaft go down as far as possible and measured volumes of gravel be panned and analyzed. Bedrock may be as close as 40 feet. It is also recommended that a trench be dug from BL 2+00 E SW to 1+50S by use of a small backhoe. The material from this trench will be sluiced in a dredging pond by a 5” suction dredge and concentrates collected.
### APPENDIX I

#### SIBINAC DISCOVERY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Pits (&lt; 8' deep)</th>
<th>Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Footage         | 11    |
| Value /ft             | $110.00 |

| Mapping 1 day         | $90   |

<p>| Total                 | $200.00 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Test Pit Logs and Pan Concentrate Results</th>
<th>Float</th>
<th>Gold/Heavy Metals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td>Log</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>0-0.5 light clay rich organic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5-1.5 fine sand/pebbles</td>
<td>0.1m rotten listwanite float - 2 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5-2.0 gravel with cobbles to 0.1m</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-75 mesh Au, olivine, minor Py,Gn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-2</td>
<td>0-0.5 light clay rich organic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5-1.5 fine sand/pebbles</td>
<td>0.1m rotten listwanite float - 3 pieces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5-2.0 gravel with cobbles to 0.1m</td>
<td>0.1m rotten ultramafic float - 1 piece</td>
<td>1-75 mesh Au, olivine, Py,Gn, Mal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-3</td>
<td>0-0.5 light clay rich organic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5-1.5 fine sand/pebbles</td>
<td></td>
<td>much olivine, Py, Asp, Gn, Scehite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5-2.0 gravel with cobbles to 0.1m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-4</td>
<td>0-1.0 rich black organic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0-1.3 gray volcanic ash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3-2.0 rich black organic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0-3.5 clay rich sand-grey 1.2 round granite boulder</td>
<td>0.3m rotten lamprophyre float - 1 piece</td>
<td>5-75 mesh Au, Asp, Olivine, Red Garnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.5-4.0 sand-rich gravel cobbles to 0.2m common</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0-5.0 clay rich gravel, minor sand water filling pit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-20 mesh Au, 2-40 mesh Au, Asp, Gn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Page 1
APPENDIX IV

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Listwanite-Lode Gold Association of British Columbia
Ash and Arksey
Geological Fieldwork 1989, paper 1990-1

Airborne EM and MAG Survey
Jakes Corner Project
DIAND Open File 1994 - 10 (G)
by Dighem I Power

Notes to Prospectors - Jakes Corner
Dighem Survey Interpretation
DIAND Open File 1995 - 12 (G)
by M.A. Power MSc, Amerok Geophysics

Special thanks for geological discussions with the staff of the MDA and DIAND
Whitehorse, Aurum Geological, Amerok Geophysics, the staff of the Yukon Chamber of
Mines and many local prospectors.
APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Joseph A. J. Clarke, of Marsh Lake Yukon Territory with mailing address of General Delivery, Whitehorse, Yukon hereby certify:

That I have graduated from the Haileybury School of Mines in 1985 with a diploma in Mining Engineering Technology;

That I have been engaged in prospecting in the Yukon on a full time basis since May of 1993 and have been engaged in prospecting and in the mineral industry for 12 years elsewhere in Canada;

That I have a commitment to prospect in a gentlemanly manner with respect for others who use the land for pleasure and livelihood.

Singed at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory on the 8th day of August, 1996.

Joseph A. J. Clarke