PROSPECTUS
Feb. 16, 1988
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REPORT ON

DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

DANRA RESOURCES LIMITED

Willowdale, Ontario
March 31, 1987

William A. Hogg, Ph.D., P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDIX I

Abstracts of Mining Claims

LIST OF TABLES

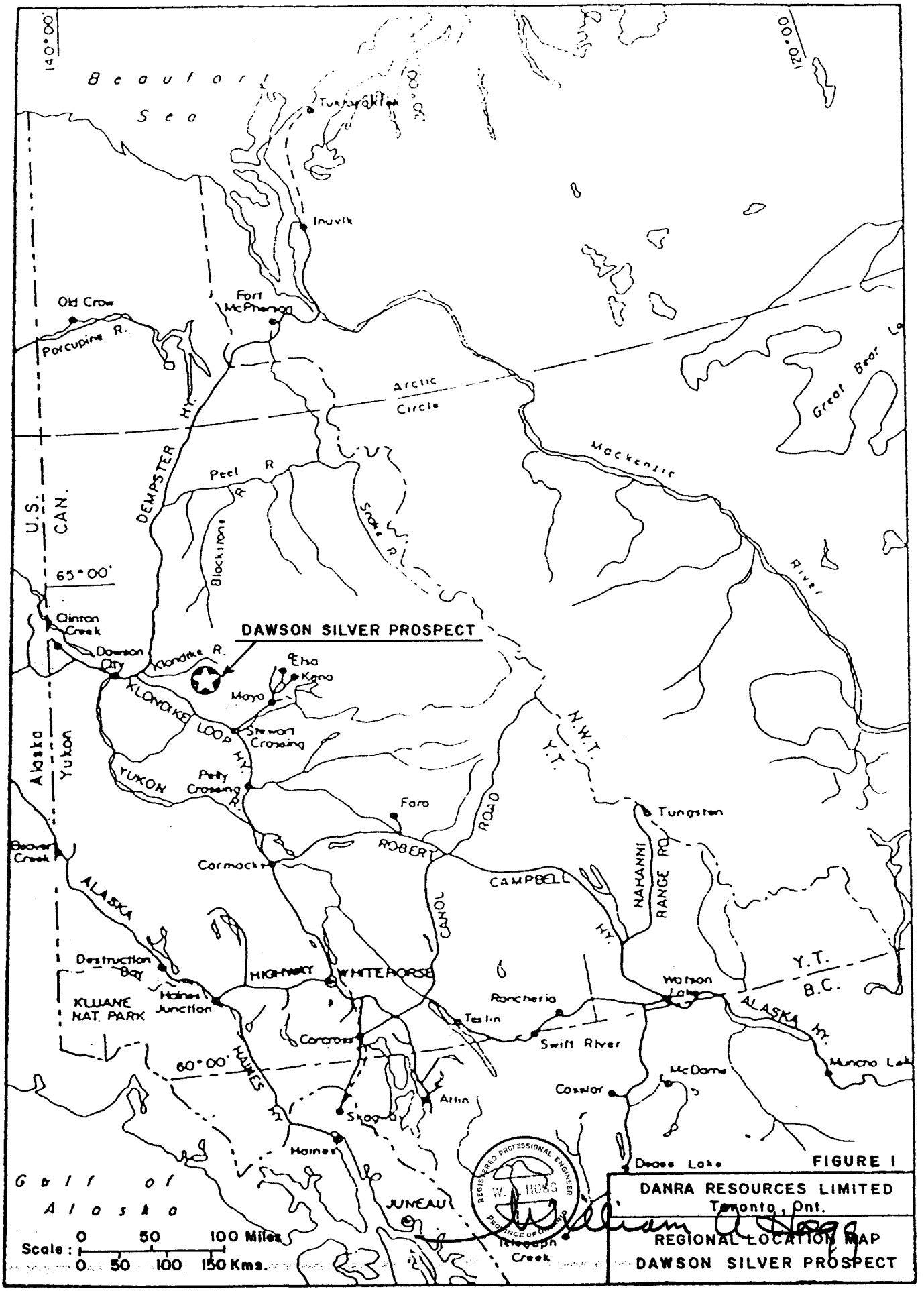


FIGURE 1

DANRA RESOURCES LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP
DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT

SUMMARY

The Dawson Silver Prospect consists of 84 mineral claims totalling approximately 1,107 hectares (2,767 acres), acquired by staking in 1983 and 1984 by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. The claim group is located in mountainous terrain 110 km (66 miles) to the east of Dawson City, Yukon.

The discovery of the Dawson Silver Prospect was the result of a regional geochemical survey and can be described as an argentiferous quartz-tourmaline greisen deposit. It is located along the boundary of a Cretaceous age syenite intrusive pluton with Ordovician age quartzite, shale and chemical sedimentary rocks.

The mineralized zones are near vertical, and are structurally controlled. They occur in a 10-30 meter (33-98 foot) wide zone of kaolinite-hematite-limonite-talc alteration with quartz-greisen vein mineralization. The mineralized zone cuts across the syenite-sedimentary contact. It strikes N 65° and dips southerly at 70°.

The mineralized zone has been tested by diamond drilling for a strike length of 260 meters (850 feet), and to a depth of 75 meters (250 feet). A current mineral inventory of 50,000 tonnes grading 13 oz. Ag/tonne was outlined by 10 diamond drill holes totalling 883 meters (2,897 feet). This zone has not been tested at depths below 75 meters (250 feet) although there are indications of grade improvement at depth, below a surface zone of leaching, and also along strike. The attitude and silver grades of the deposit are shown in Figure 7, a Diamond Drill Plan with 2 representative Drill Sections along 10,000 E and 10,050 E.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Clear Creek Road, a distance of 20 km (12 miles) southeast of the property.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Dawson Silver Prospect of Danra Resources Limited consists of 84 claims in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory. The claims are registered in the name of Noranda Exploration Company, Limited.

The claims have been optioned to Danra Resources Limited by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. Danra can earn a 50% interest in the property by spending an aggregate of $500,000.

The claim numbers are listed in the Mining Recorder's Records of Claims in the Dawson office of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as:

	Mineral Claims	Grant Numbers	Recorded	Work Committements Valid Until
ZETA	1-32	YA 79015-79046	June 27, 1983	Dec. 27, 1990
ZETA	33-40	YA 79190-79197	Aug. 31, 1983	Dec. 27, 1988
ZETA	41-84	YA 85089-85132	Nov. 26, 1984	Nov. 27, 1987

Figure 2 is a Claim Location Map.

The abstracts of the claims were obtained from the Mining Recorder, Dawson Mining Division and are attached hereto as Appendix I.

This report on the Dawson Silver Prospect is based on a review of private information provided by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, and by Mattagmi Lake Exploration Company Limited, a subsidiary of Noranda. The writer visited the property between October 9-17, 1986, and is generally familiar with the geology of the area as a result of this visit and the information provided by the private reports.

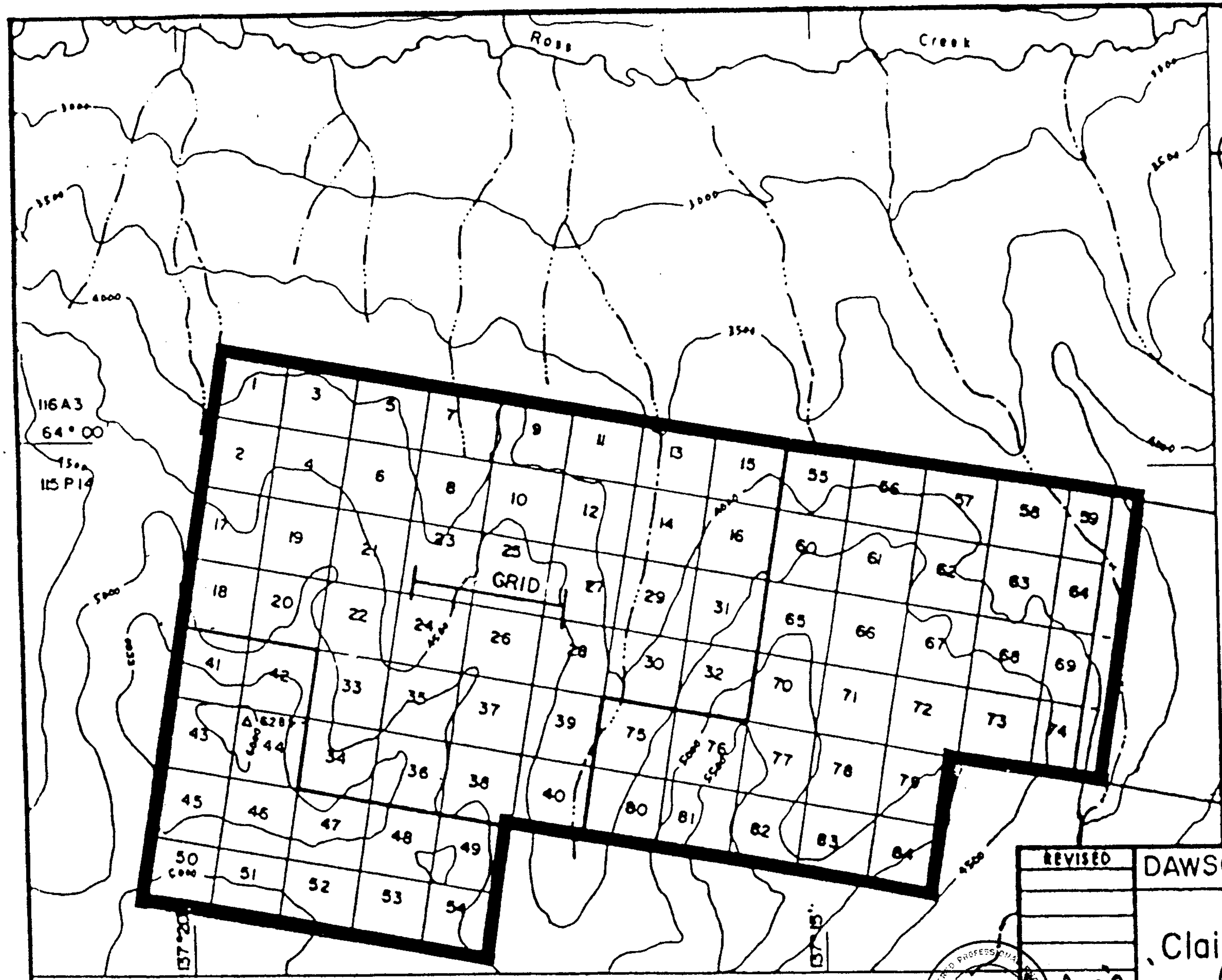


Fig: 2

REVISED	DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT
	Claim Location Map
PROJ. No. 95	SURVEY BY: DATE AUG 84
	DRAWN BY: AI SCALE
DWG. No.	DANRA RESOURCES LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dawson Silver Prospect is situated 110 km (66 miles) to the east of Dawson, Yukon, at 63°59' north latitude and 137°17'30" west longitude. The highway to the Klondyke is approximately 35 km (21 miles) to the southwest of the property. Clear Lake road is also situated about 20 km (12 miles) to the southwest. Four kilometers (2½ miles) to the north of the property is a winter cat trail along the Ross Creek Valley.

The claims are located in mountainous terrain within the Syenite Range mountains and are best reached by helicopter from Barlow Dome on the Clear Creek Road, 20 km (12 miles) to the southwest.

Figure 3 is a general location map of the property.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Silt sampling was initially undertaken in the area by Mattagami Lake Exploration Co. Ltd. in 1980 (Metcalf, 1980-Biczok, 1980). A significant arsenic anomaly of 200 ppm in a background of 2 ppm in the silt analyses prompted a return in 1981 to undertake follow-up sampling (Biczok, 1982). Additional silt sampling in 1982, together with detailed prospecting, located other arsenic anomalies and identified a possible source. (Jago, 1982).

Trenching and geological mapping identified greisen-type mineralization in altered quartzite float, (Jago, 1984). In 1983, trenching and stripping located outcrops with tourmaline-quartz sulphide mineralization. The best geochemical results gave 13 ounces per ton in silver.

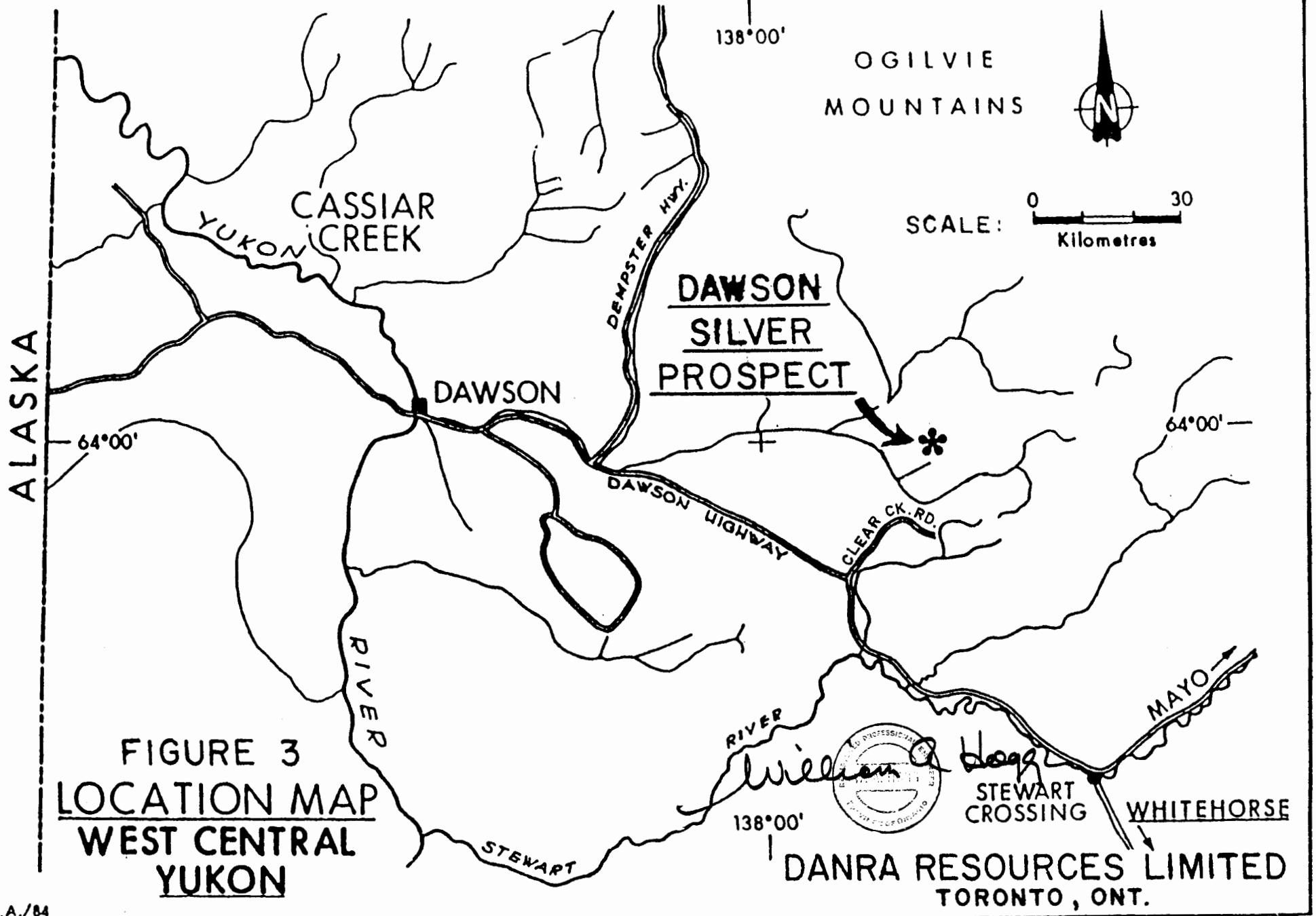


FIGURE 3

LOCATION MAP

WEST CENTRAL

YUKON

DANRA RESOURCES LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

P.J.A./84

In 1983, 40 claims, numbered 1-40, were staked on the Dawson Silver Prospect by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, and 44 additional claims, numbered 41-84 were staked in 1984. This same year Noranda established a grid, and performed detailed and reconnaissance geological mapping, follow-up prospecting, trenching, soil sampling, a VLF electromagnetic survey, and 10 diamond drill holes for a total of 883 meters (2,897 feet).

The results of this initial exploration program are significant. A 10-30 meter (33-98 feet) wide alteration zone containing important silver values was found and drill-tested along a strike length of 260 meters (850 feet) and to a depth of 75 meters (250 feet).

In 1986, Noranda Exploration Company, Limited optioned the claims to Danra Resources Limited.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Dawson Silver Prospect is underlain by the Paleozoic River Formation, which consists of clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks of Ordovician age. These sedimentary rocks have been subjected to multi-phase plutonic intrusions of Cretaceous age monzonite to syenite. This Cretaceous pluton forms part of a 600+ km (370+ mile) belt of mineralized stocks, plugs and dyke swarms that stretch from MacMillan Pass in the east to Dawson City Yukon, in the west. Significant mineralization consisting of lead, zinc, silver, gold, tungsten, molybdenite, tin and antimony have been found associated with Cretaceous intrusions throughout this belt.

TABLE I - TABLE OF FORMATIONS - SYENITE RANGE

CRETACEOUS

4. Lost Horses Stock

a) Hornblende ± Biotite, K-feldspar-phyric Syenite

---Gradational Contact---

b) Biotite ± Hornblende, K-feldspar-phyric Syenite

c) Hornblende ± Biotite, K-feldspar-phyric Quartz-Syenite

---Gradational Contact---

d) Biotite ± Hornblende, K-feldspar-phyric Quartz-Syenite

---Gradational Contact---

e) Hornblende ± Biotite + Tourmaline Granite

---Gradational to Intrusive Contact---

f) Tourmaline-patch (Muscovite) Granite I) Coarse grained
II) Fine grained

---Intrusive Contact---

g) Quartz - Feldspar Porphyry

h) Siliceous Phlogopite ± Quartz Porphyry

i) Orange-weathering Calcite Fault Gouge

---Intrusive Contact---

ORDOVICIAN (or later?)

3. Clastic Formation

a) Black shale with siliceous interbeds

b) Quartzite, minor conglomerate and shale

c) Green-grey quartzite with a volcaniclastic component

d) Light clastic Unit 1: Chert pebble conglomerate > quartzite > sha

e) Black Shale

f) Light clastic Unit 2: Lithic pebble quartzite > chert pebble conglomerate > beige quartzite

g) Black clastic Unit: Greywacke > Chert pebble conglomerate and coarse-grained quartzite

h) Buff sandstone/quartzite

i) Interbedded black shale and minor quartzite; local laminated barite and phosphatic shale

j) Black shale with interbedded chert

2. Carbonate Formation

a) Thinly laminated dolomitic limestone

b) Highly foliated graphitic schist

c) Very fine-grained dolomitic quartzite

ORDOVICIAN (or earlier?)

1. "Grit Unit"

a) Quartzite, slate, phyllite, limestone

after Jago 1984

Table I shows the Table of Formations. Figures 4 and 5 show the general geology of the area around the Syenite Range.

The Plaeozoic sedimentary rocks were probably deposited in an elongated basin that is approximately 40 x 80 km, (25 x 50 miles) trending in a NNE direction, and was subsequently folded about an east-trending axis. Greisen-type mineralization in a fault structure is believed to have occurred near the boundary of the igneous intrusion.

Mineral occurrences of stratiform barite and phosphatic shale are located on the north part of the property. They occur within stratiform units of coarse, chert pebble conglomerate.

GEOLOGY OF THE DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT

The Dawson Silver Prospect surveyed grid serves as a reference for the various surveys and diamond drilling on the property. The base line of this grid trends in a southwest direction and cuts across the contact alteration aureole. This contact aureole is the result of the intrusion metamorphism of the Lost Horses Cretaceous syenite pluton into Ordovician sedimentary rocks. The contact is fractured and bleached, with a light color, vuggy appearance, and gritty texture. It is irregularly faulted and also has several sub-parallel faults, some of which are mineralized. They strike between 60° and 90° azimuth.

The effect of the intrusion and resultant contact metamorphism has changed the rocks into a highly fractured and hornfelsed condition. A secondary biotite was moderately

developed (Jago, 1984). Pyrite and arsenopyrite occur along the contact resulting in a rusty weathered appearance. Tourmaline, muscovite, and very strong zones of bleached and sulphide mineralization occur along the contact. The sulphide minerals weather from a dull to bright green with yellow stain along joint planes and exposed surfaces.

According to Jago (1984), rock fragments are occasionally cemented together by the sulphides to form 'arsenite-quartzite fault breccia'.

Jago (1984) developed a 'Table of Formations' for the geology in the Dawson Silver Prospect grid area, which is incorporated in this Report as Table II. Figure 6 shows the detailed geology of the Dawson Silver Prospect claims.

MINERALIZATION ON THE DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT

The exploration work undertaken on the Dawson Silver Prospect has outlined a structurally-controlled zone, 10-30 meters (33-98 feet) wide, of kaolinite, hematite, limonite, talc alteration, and containing significant quartz-tourmaline greisen vein mineralization.

The mineralization essentially consists of:
(1) stratiform barite and (2) fractured, silver-bearing, tourmaline greisen vein and sulphide alteration zone.

(1) Barite: Stratiform barite has been mapped only in a cursory fashion. The prospecting and mapping of the barite has been defined by the discovery of two sites of "light-orange weathering, white, finely interlaminated barite and chert". (Jago, 1984). Barite found in soil

samples coincides with a strong linear Cu, Zn and Ag soil anomaly. The anomaly has been traced for a length of 500 meters (1,640 feet).

(2) Tourmaline Greisen Veins and Alteration: A mineral inventory in the greisen vein and alteration zone is approximately 50,000 tonnes grading 13 oz. Ag/tonne. The drilling indicated "that tourmaline veins are not continuous across the contact into the metasediments (although strong alteration and sporadic mineralization does occur) and that the vein structure is possibly stronger and more highly mineralized with sulphides at depth". (Jago, 1984, p. 35).

Two main mineralized structural zones have been recognized to date. One strikes at azimuth 060°, and contains up to three parallel tourmaline-quartz sulphide greisen veins containing silver, antimony and tin. The second zone strikes at 090° azimuth.

The veins of the 060° structure are complex and are up to 1.5 meters (5 feet) in width with semi-continuous veins up to 3 meters (10 feet) in width. Kaolinite alteration that accompanies the veins is as much as 10 times the width of the tourmaline vein.

The 060° azimuth structural zone has been intersected along strike for 150 meters (500 feet), and has been tested to a vertical depth of 100 meters (330 feet). It is still open vertically and possibly laterally since the alteration is strong. Soil geochemical and geophysical indications suggest that the structure continues for at least 500 meters (1,640 feet) into the pluton. Other quartz sulphide veins have been located about 2 km (3.2 miles) to the west and will require further exploration testing.

TABLE II - TABLE OF FORMATIONS

CRETACEOUS

3. TOURMALINE VEINS

a) Three tourmaline, tourmaline + quartz ± sulphide ± clay ± limonite vein

b) One tourmaline, tourmaline ± quartz vein

2.

a) Hornblende + Biotite, K-feldspar-phyric Syenite

b) Biotite Syenite
   I) Coarse grained**
   II) Medium to fine-grained**
   **May not be co-genetic equivalents

c) Granodiorite

d) Siliceous mica-porphyry

e) Orange weathering, calcite fault gouge

1. ORDOVICIAN-SILURIAN

a) Quartzite (hornfelsed, may be very altered (potassic metasomatism) and rusty (maximum 3% Py + Ars. comb.)

b) Coarse clastic (pebbly quartzite or pebbly greywacke to chert pebble conglomerate)

c) Laminated greywacke to sandy siltstone

d) Light grey chert

e) Black, carbonaceous chert

f) Black chert with interbedded grey-black (carbonaceous) shale

g) Laminated sandy siltstone to siliceous siltstone with minor interbedded chert pebble conglomerate

h) Laminated barite

i) Clastic dyke

ALTERATION

Tb	- very fine grained and/or thin tourmaline blasts or veinlettes b - black tourmaline
Kaol.	- Kaolinite ± limonite ± hematite alteration
Bi, Bm, Bs	- Bleached host rock; (often very gritty and sandy) i - intense, m - moderate, s - slight
Mv, Mh	- fine to medium grained micas; Mv - tiny phlogopite or muscovite fracture fillings and veins Mh - very fine grained biotite in hornfelsed quartzite
S	- Sulphides - probably pyrite and arsenopyrite; less than 3 to 5% comb.
R	- Rusty
Arsn	- Arsenate stain - green, green-yellow
Q.V.	- Quartz vein

Green Lake, 1984

The 090° azimuth structural zone is fractured and weakly mineralized. It has been traced by prospecting and soil geochemistry for at least 400 meters (1,300 feet) from the pluton margin, and is estimated from diamond drilling to be 15-20 meters (50-100 feet) wide. (Jago, 1984). The host metasedimentary rocks have a moderate to strong alteration bleaching. The bleached rocks are light colored and porous in appearance, and contain remnant quartz clasts. Muscovite and cassiterite veinlets are developed near the margins of the structure, and arsenopyrite, pyrite, and lead-silver arsenides are present in erratic and locally spectacular quantities. The 090° structure is not considered to be economically important at this time. (Jago, 1984).

MINERAL INVENTORY

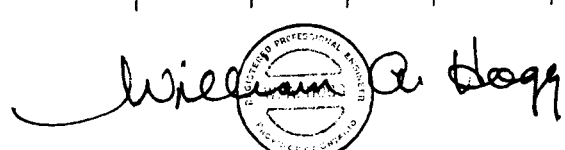
A mineral inventory has been established by Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd. to be approximately 50,000 tonnes grading 13 oz. Ag/tonne. The mineralized zone is open at depth and possibly along strike. Surface leaching has resulted in a reduction in the silver grade from surface to a depth of 30 meters (100 feet), but the alteration continues down dip, and the silver grades improve dramatically in the deeper, unleached portion of the zone. The alteration continues along strike beyond the drill-tested portion, and it is expected that the higher grades will also continue. Additional drill testing will be required to prove an adequate tonnage for a viable economic deposit. A program of deeper holes to test the main mineralized zone along strike and at depth below Holes 6, 7, and 10 is proposed. A program

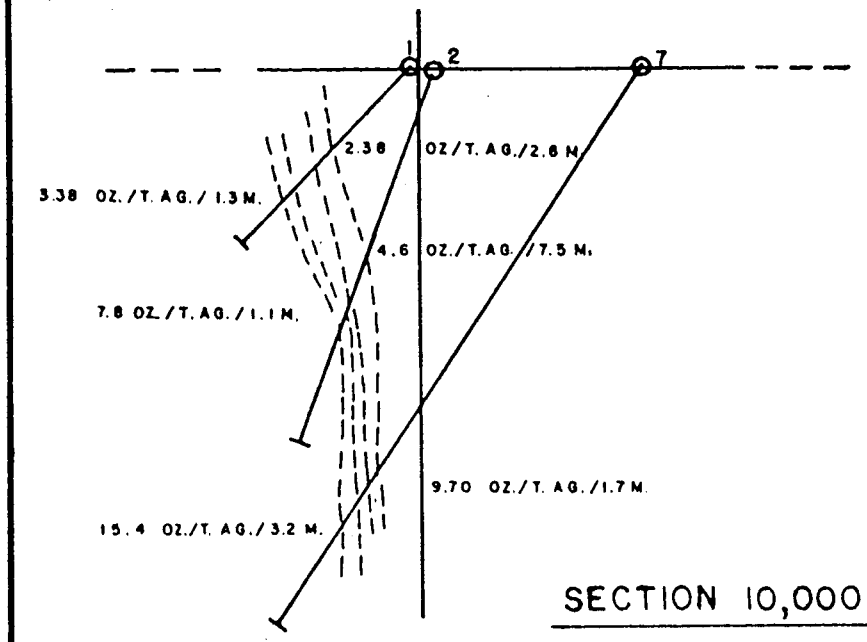
TABLE III

SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILLING RESULTS

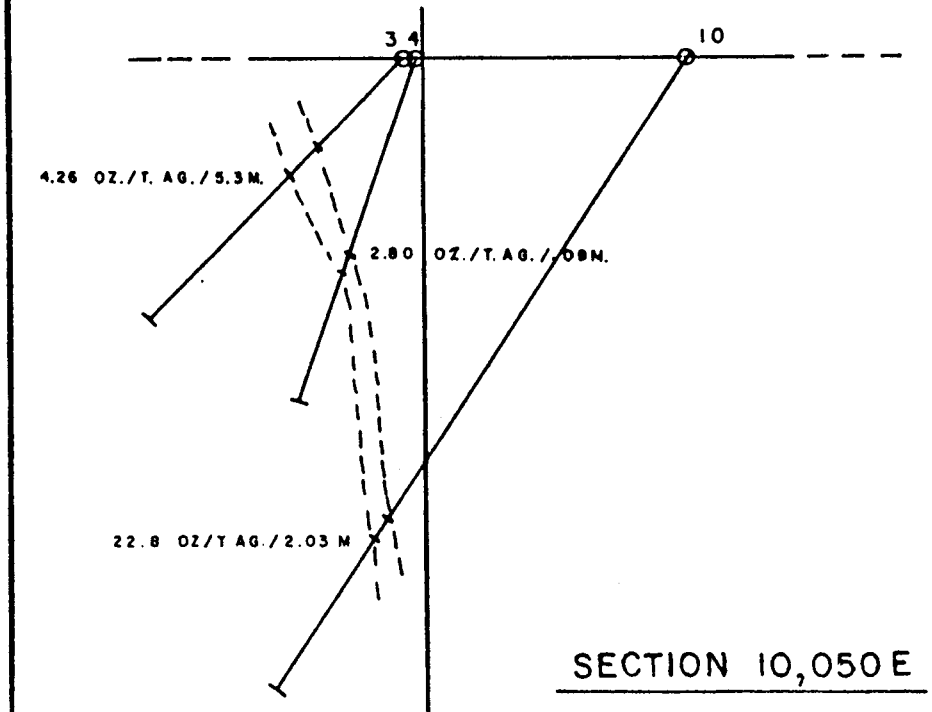
after Jago (1984)

DRILL HOLE NO.	LOCATION		ATTITUDE DIP°/AZIMUTH°	DATE		DEPTH		TARGET	SILVER GRADE & WIDTH					
									MAIN ZONE			PARALLEL ZONE		
				STARTED	COMPLETED	meters	feet		oz/tonne	meters	feet	oz/tonne	meters	feet
95-84- 1	10,000 N	10,000 E	-45/335	July 8/84	July 9/84	40.1	132	Tourmaline greisen vein	2.38	2.6	8.5	3.38	1.3	4.3
95-84- 2	9,998.6N	10,000 E	-70/335	July 9/84	July 9/84	65.8	215	Tourmaline greisen vein	4.6	7.5	24.6	7.8	1.1	3.6
95-84- 3	10,002.8N	10,051.3E	-45/335	July 11/84	July 12/84	62.8	206	Tourmaline greisen vein	4.26	5.3	17.4			
95-84- 4	10,001.9N	10,051.3E	-70/335	July 12/84	July 13/84	60.9	200	Tourmaline greisen vein	2.8	0.9	3.0			
95-84- 5	9,916.8N	10,159 E	-45/335	July 15/84	July 16/84	80.5	264	Pb-Ag-As-in-soil, 20+00E 20+50N	1.02	0.9	3.0	.8	4.3	14.1
95-84- 6	9,961 N	9,955.8E	-55/335	July 18/84	July 19/84	107.0	351	Tourmaline greisen vein	21.92	4.3	14.1			
95-84- 7	9,963.6N	9,999.7E	-55/335	July 21/84	July 22/84	100.9	331	Tourmaline greisen vein	9.70	1.7	5.6	15.43	3.2	10.5
95-84- 8	9,969 N	9,900 E	-56/335	Aug. 9/84	Aug. 11/84	111.1	364.5	Tourmaline greisen vein	1.64	0.26	0.9			
95-84- 9	9,924 N	10,150 E	-55/335	Aug. 13/84	Aug. 15/84	128.05	420	Pb-Ag-As-in-soil, 20+00E 20+50N						
95-84-10	9,955 N	10,050 E	-56/335	Aug. 17/84	Aug. 19/84	125.91	413	Tourmaline greisen vein	22.8	2.03	6.7			
					TOTAL	883.06	2896.5							





SECTION 10,000 E



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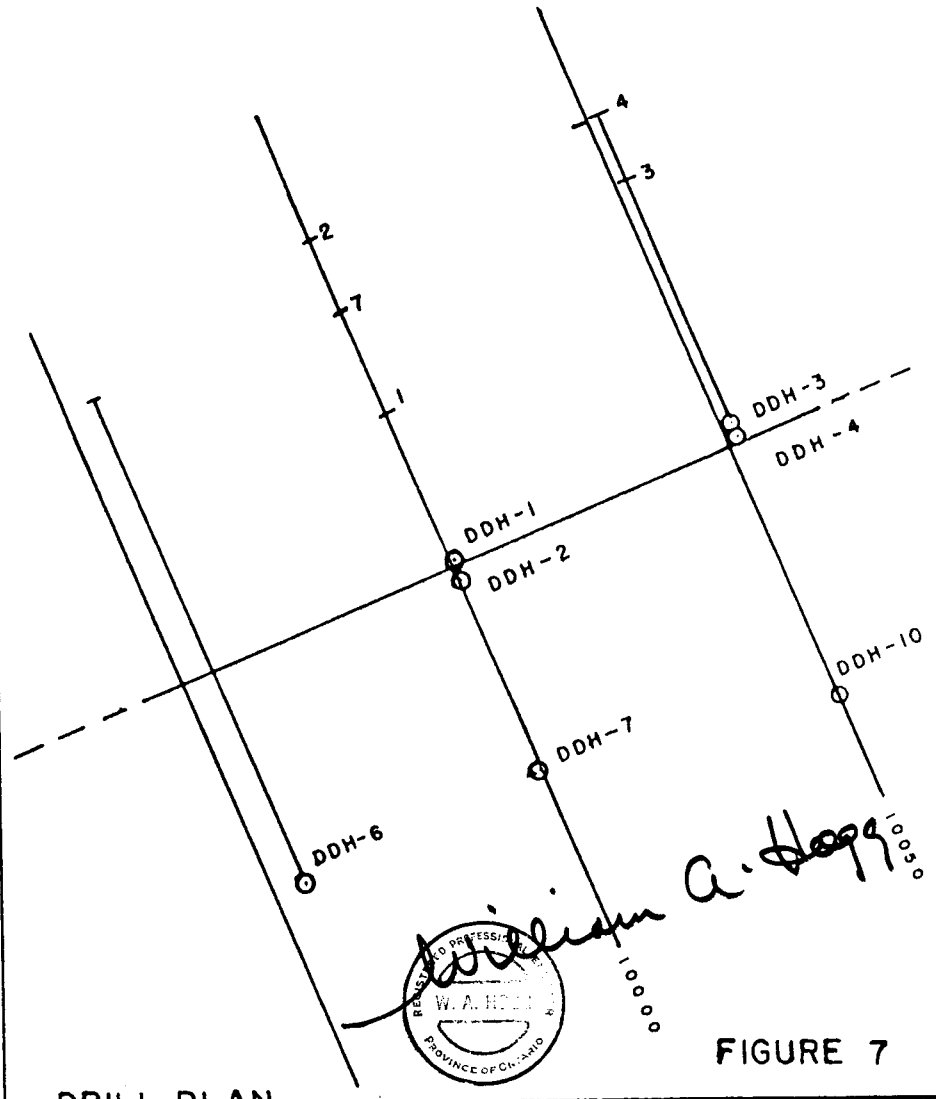


DRILL PLAN

FIGURE 7

DANRA RESOURCES LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.
ROSS CREEK CLAIMS
DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT
DIAMOND DRILL PLAN
and
REPRESENTATIVE DRILL SECTIONS
SCALE: 1:1250

of trenching, mapping, and geophysical surveys is also recommended, to test structures along Awesome, Cyanide, Arsenic and Stondhedge Creeks. Initial work in the area has shown that mineralization is associated with topographically defined lineaments.

CONCLUSIONS

The Dawson Silver prospect consists of 84 staked mineral claims that cover approximately 1,107 hectares (2,767 acres). The property has been optioned by Danra Resources Limited from Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. The claims are situated in mountainous terrain 110 km (66 miles) east of Dawson City, Yukon. The mineralization is notably argentiferous and carries significant lead, antimony and tin values.

The consolidated rocks are largely quartzite, shale and chemical sediments of Ordovician age and have been intruded by a Cretaceous age multiphase syenite pluton. Structurally-controlled zones along the periphery of the pluton contain significant values of Ag, Pb, Sb, As and Sn in veins of quartz-tourmaline greisen.

There are indications that the argentiferous zones have been heavily leached down to a depth of 30-40 meters (100-130 feet) below surface, with average silver grade running 3-4 ounces per tonne. However, the silver grades in the unleached, deeper portion of the zone averages 20-36 ounces per tonne. The proposed exploration program recommends deep drilling to test the main mineralized zone below the area of surface leaching at depth, and includes detailed

geophysical and geochemical surveys to delineate the lateral extent of the zone. It also includes additional geological prospecting and trenching to evaluate other significant structural zones indicated elsewhere on the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The presence on the Dawson Silver Prospect of a substantial mineral inventory together with anomalous values in lead, antimony and tin warrants a fully integrated exploration program. Initially, the main zone of known mineralization should be tested by additional diamond drilling at depth, below the effects of surface leaching. Because the mineralized zone is situated in a geological setting that can be traced by geochemical, geological and geophysical methods, these surveys should be carried out, but on a priority basis over selected portions of the property. The integrated exploration program is designed to:

- test the structure at depth below the drill indicated tonnage by additional diamond drilling to prove the indicated trend of grade improvement below the zone of surface leaching.
- delineate the mineralized zone along strike by utilizing detailed geophysical and geochemical surveys.
- test other potentially significant zones indicated elsewhere on the property by prospecting and geochemical sampling. Detailed work on the Pinnacle Ridge, where strong soil anomalies were encountered, should be done. The writer recommends that a line grid be established for geological mapping, and that detailed geophysical

and geochemical surveys be carried out on similar known structural fracture systems that occur near the periphery of the syenite pluton.

- complete an examination of structures adjacent to the syenite pluton by using VLF electromagnetic surveys, geochemical soil sampling and air photo structural interpretation.

Phase I of the work program recommended above would consist of 600 meters (2,000 feet) of diamond drilling. Cost is estimated to be $110,000.

Phase II would consist of prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and 2,000 meters (6,560 feet) of additional diamond drilling. estimated to be $400,000. The location and length of each hole will be governed by the results of the Phase I drilling.

Details regarding Phase I and Phase II of the recommended work program, with costs, are shown in Table IV.

William A. Hogg

Willowdale, Ontario

March 31, 1987

William A. Hogg, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Consulting Geologist

TABLE IV

RECOMMENDED WORK PROGRAM

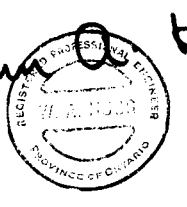
PHASE I

1.	Diamond Drilling: 600 meters @ $150/meter	$ 90,000.
2.	Core Logging: Geologist for 1 month @ $4,000./month	4,000.
3.	Assaying: 300 samples @ $10./sample	3,000.
4.	Air Transportation: Helicopter - 16 hours @ $500./hour	8,000.
	Air Fare - 3 trips @ $1,000./trip	3,000.
5.	Supervision and Administration: 4 days @ $500.	2,000.
	TOTAL PHASE I	$110,000.

PHASE II

1.	Diamond Drilling: 2,000 meters @ $150./meter	$300,000.
2.	Grid line cutting and surveying: 30 km @ $200./km	6,000.
3.	Geological surface mapping: 1 month @ $7,000./month	7,000.
4.	Geophysical survey: Magnetic survey - 30 km @ $100./km	3,000.
	VLF electromagnetic survey - 30 km @ $150./km	4,500.
	Max-min dual frequency electromagnetic survey - 30 km @ $300./km	9,000.
5.	Soil geochemistry: 600 samples @ $30./sample includes collecting, preparation, assaying and transportation	18,000.
6.	Air transportation: Helicopter - Diamond drill, camp moves, servicing food and supplies, personnel, etc. - 20 trips @ $600./trip	12,000.
	Airfare - 10 trips @ $1,000./trip	10,000.
7.	Supervision and administration: consulting fees - 24 days @ $500./day	12,000.
	core logging - 2 months @ $4,000./month	8,000.
8.	Contingency	10,500.
	TOTAL PHASE II	$400,000.

William A. Hogg



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C E R T I F I C A T E

CERTIFICATE TO ACCOMPANY REPORT DATED MARCH 31, 1987, ON THE DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT, DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY, FOR DANRA RESOURCES LIMITED.

I, WILLIAM A. HOGG, OF WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO, CERTIFY THAT:

I am a Professional Engineer and Consulting Geologist and reside at 22 Maxome Avenue, Willowdale, in the Province of Ontario.

I am a graduate of Acadia University, Dalhousie University and McGill University and hold the degrees of B.Sc. (1950), M.Sc. (1954), and Ph.D (1959) respectively.

I am a Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario.

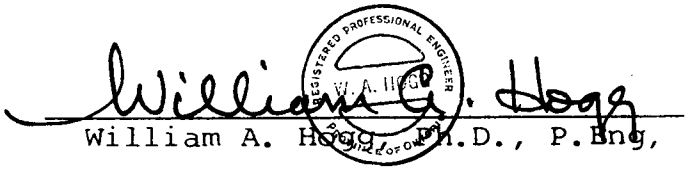
I have been practising my profession in Canada, and occasionally in the United States, Cyprus, Ireland, Italy, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia since 1950.

I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Dawson Silver Prospect, Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory, or securities in Danra Resources Limited, nor do I expect to receive any.

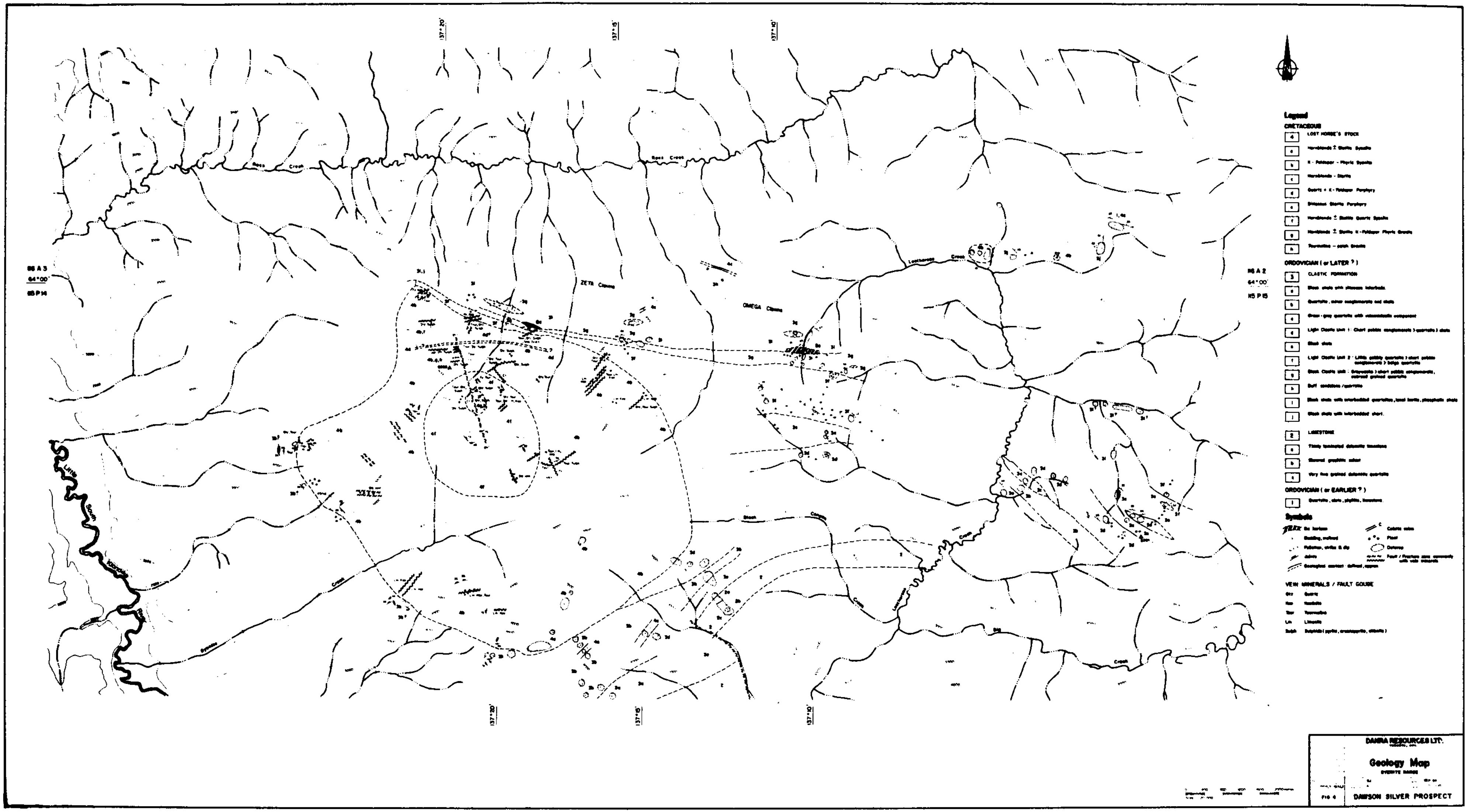
The accompanying report is based on data supplied by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited, and Mattagami Lake Exploration Company Limited (a subsidiary of Noranda), and on an examination of the property between October 9-17, 1986.

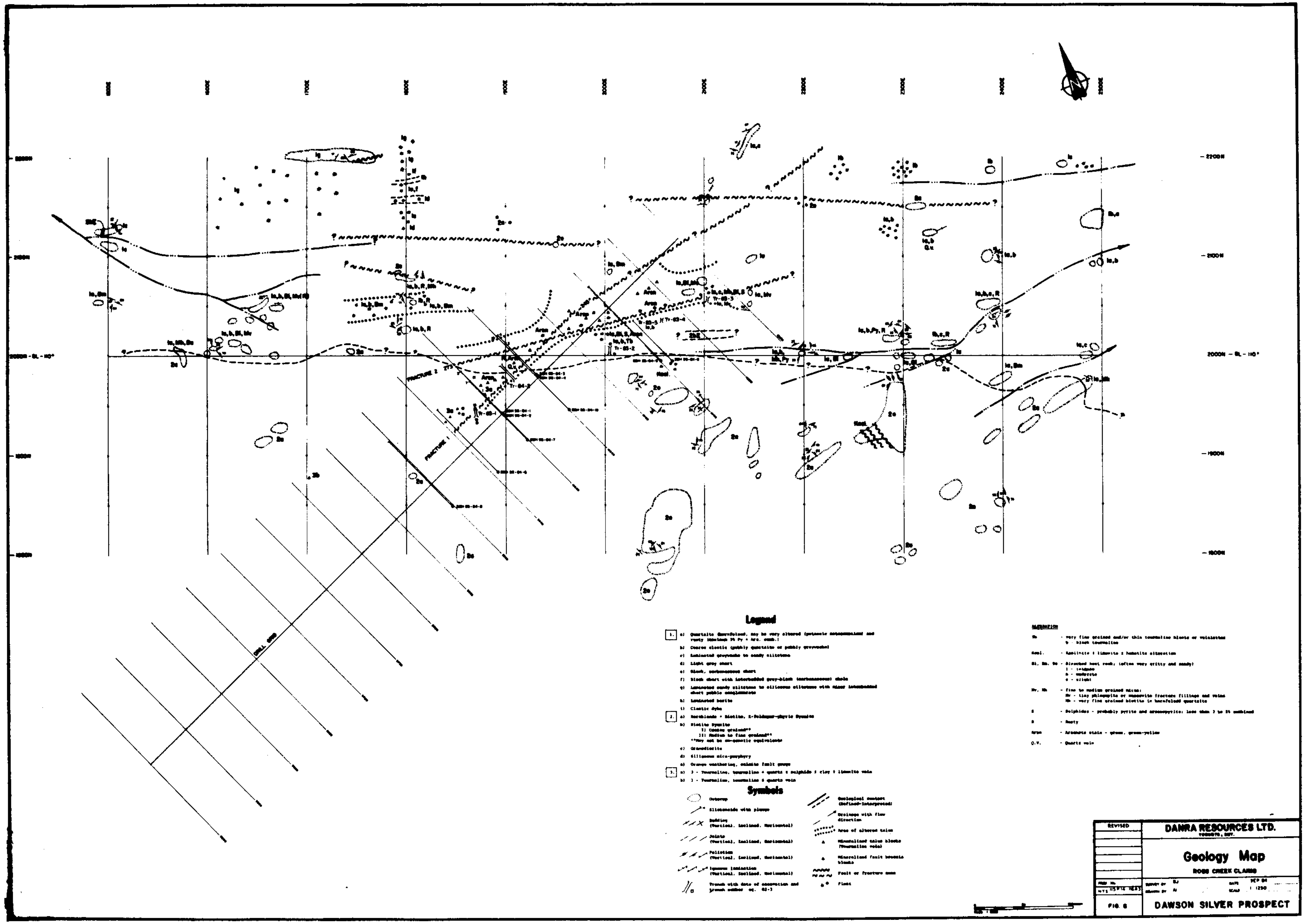
I hereby Consent to the use of this report in conjunction with any Prospectus or Statement of Material Fact requirement of the B.C. Securities Commission.

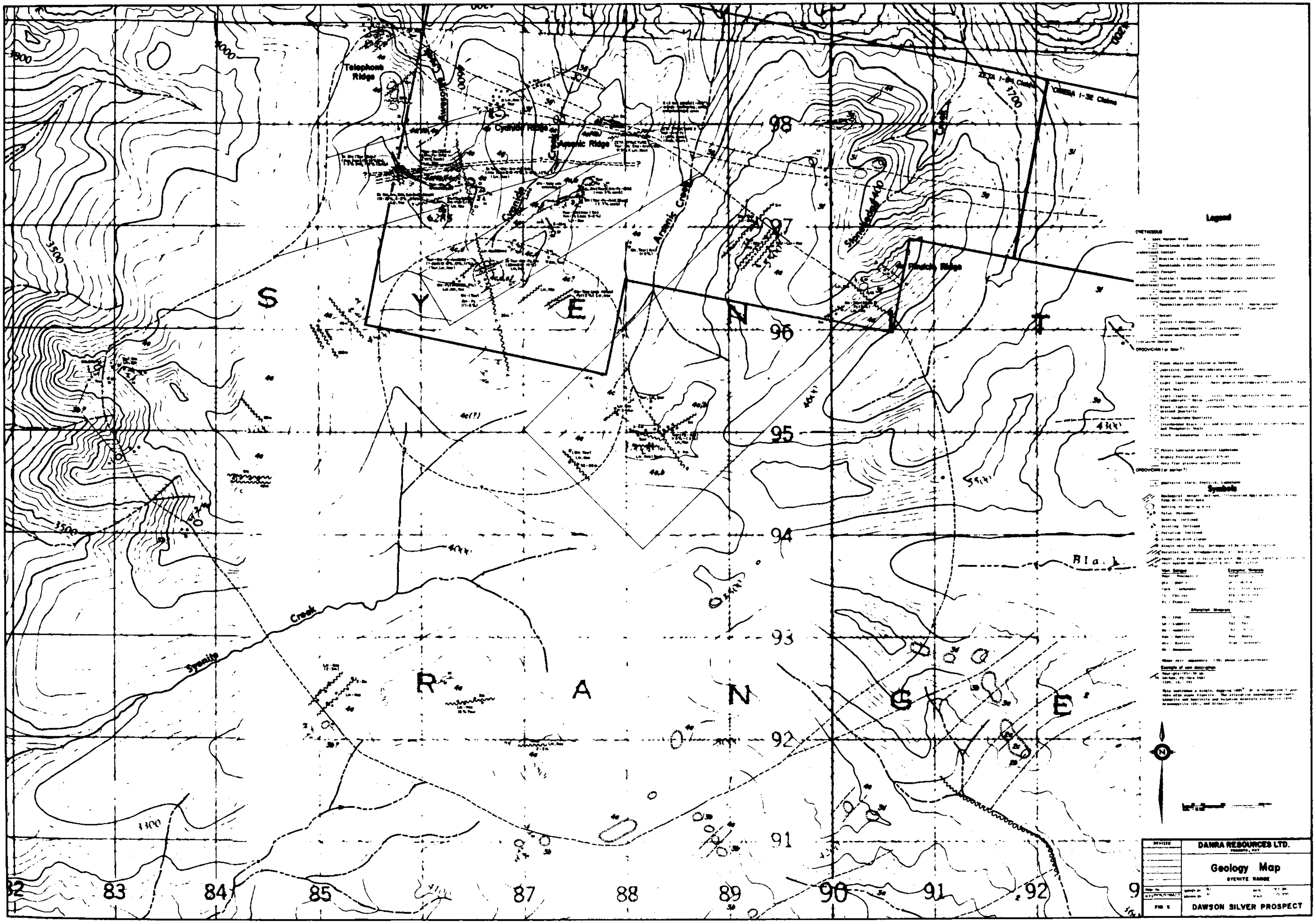
Willowdale, Ontario
March 31, 1987



William A. Hogg, Ph.D., P.Eng,


137°20'
137°15'
137°10'
86 A 3
64°00'
85 P 14
86 A 2
64°00'
85 P 15
Ross Creek
ZETA Claims
OMEGA Claims
Legend
CRETACEOUS
LOST HORSE'S STOCK
ORDOVICIAN (or LATER ?)
CLASTIC FORMATION
LIMESTONE
ORDOVICIAN (or EARLIER ?)
Symbols
VEIN MINERALS / FAULT GOUGE
DANRA RESOURCES LTD.
Geology Map
FIG 4
DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT


FRACTURE 2
FRACTURE 1
Legend
Symbols
Outcrop
Bedding
(Vertical, Inclined, Horizontal)
Joints
(Vertical, Inclined, Horizontal)
Foliation
(Vertical, Inclined, Horizontal)
Geological contact
(Defined-Interpreted)
Drainage with flow direction
Area of altered talus
Fault or fracture zone
Float
Q.V. - Quartz vein
REVISED
DANRA RESOURCES LTD.
Geology Map
FIG. 6
1 : 1250
DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT



Telephone Ridge
Cyanide Ridge
Arsenic Ridge
Arsenic Creek
Bismuth Ridge
Syenite Creek
S Y E N I T E
R A N G E
Legend
Symbols
98
97
96
95
94
93
92
91
83
84
85
87
88
89
90
91
92
3500
4000
4300
3300
REVISED
DANRA RESOURCES LTD.
Geology Map
SYENITE RANGE
FIG 5
DAWSON SILVER PROSPECT