A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT
AND RECOMMENDATIONS

on the

DEA MINERAL CLAIMS
and
DEA PLACER PROSPECTING LEASES
and
THE 7 MILE CREEK PLACER PROSPECTING LEASES

1975 SUMMER PROGRAMS
in the
Moosehorn Range, 7 Mile Creek Areas
Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 115N/1-2

CLAIM SHEETS 115N-1, N-2
Whitehorse Mining District

Latitude: 63°04'N
Longitude: 140°54'W

for

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

by

D. H. Waugh, Geologist
D. H. Waugh & Associates Ltd.,

October, 1975

NMEAP
Received
Feb. 27, 1976.

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VOLUME I

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PREFACE

The discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1896 resulted in one of the greatest gold mining rushes that ever occurred and many regions around the area covered by this report were carefully prospected for placer and lode gold at that time. However the records show no evidence that the lode and placer gold occurrences, first discovered in the Moosehorn Range area in 1970, were previously discovered by the prospectors of the Klondike Gold Rush. Possibly the drive to reach the Klondike Bonanza resulted in this area being overlooked by those who travelled overland to Dawson through the region. Other mineral occurrences of asbestos, silver-lead-zinc, copper, gold, antimony, molybdenum, tungsten and coal occur in the region north and east of the area.

An extensive program of, bulldozed trenches, prospecting, geochemical soil surveys, geophysical and geological surveys and diamond drilling was conducted on the Dea Quartz claims to determine the nature and extent of the gold bearing quartz veins located on the property owned by Great Bear Mining Ltd. The placer gold potential of the Moosehorn Range drainage and Seven Mile Creek drainage systems, looks very promising. Great Bear Mining Ltd. has conducted preliminary prospecting and evaluation tests on their placer prospecting leases in the area with encouraging results.

This report presents a comprehensive description of the geology and mineralogy and discusses the results of the various field programs conducted on the Dea claims and prospecting leases and presents the author's conclusions and recommendations for future work on the properties of Great Bear Mining Ltd. in the Moosehorn Range and Seven Mile Creek areas.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIMS
AND
PLACER LEASES
GREAT BEAR MINING LIMITED
NTS 115N/2
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

October, 1975

D. H. Waugh

INTRODUCTION

This report is intended by the the author to present, as accurately as possible, a description of the field work conducted on the Dea quartz claims and prospecting leases of Great Bear Mining Ltd. in the Moosehorn Range and Seven Mile Creek areas during the 1975 field season. All phases of the 1975 program are discussed in this report and references are made to previous work. Recommendations for the property are presented in this report with cost estimates for the proposed 1976 field work.

The Dea quartz claims were first staked in May, 1972 by A. Harman and R.S. Adamson. Limited prospecting and hand trenching were carried out late in the field season to explore areas of mineralized quartz float. The claims were allowed to lapse then restaked for Great Bear Mining in February, 1974. A program of geochemical soil sampling and geophysical surveying by magnetometer and electromagnetic methods was conducted late in 1974.

The encouraging results of the hand trenching and geochemical-geophysical surveys prompted the company to engage in further work on the Dea property. An extensive exploration program was initiated early in 1975 to test the

economic potential of the gold-silver bearing veins by cat trenching and drilling.

Results of the 1975 exploration program exposed numerous mineralized quartz veins several of which contained spectacular gold values over widths to 1.2 feet. Encouraging results were obtained in the preliminary placer tests.

The field work was conducted by Harman Explorations Ltd. for Great Bear Mining Ltd. during the period of May 14th, 1975 to October 7th, 1975. Geological surveys were conducted by D.W. Milburn and D.H. Waugh, author. Contract geophysical surveys were conducted by Presunka Geophysics and consulting services were provided by L.J. Manning, P.Eng. and C.K. Ikona, P.Eng. Thin section and polished section studies were carried out by W.D. Sinclair, D.I.A.N.D., Regional Geologist's Office, Whitehorse. Analytical services were provided by Barringer Research, Bondar-Clegg & Company and Whitehorse Assay Office.

The author is familiar with all data presented in this report and personally mapped and sampled the veins, supervised most of the drill program, mapped the geology, sampled and supervised the Seven Mile Creek area placer lease , staking and test sampling, re-interpreted the 1974 and 1975 geochemical and geophysical results, logged and sampled the core and interpreted the data acquired during all phases of the 1975 program.

All pertinent data acquired during the 1974 and 1975 field programs is presented in the text of this report and in the maps and appendices accompanying the report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

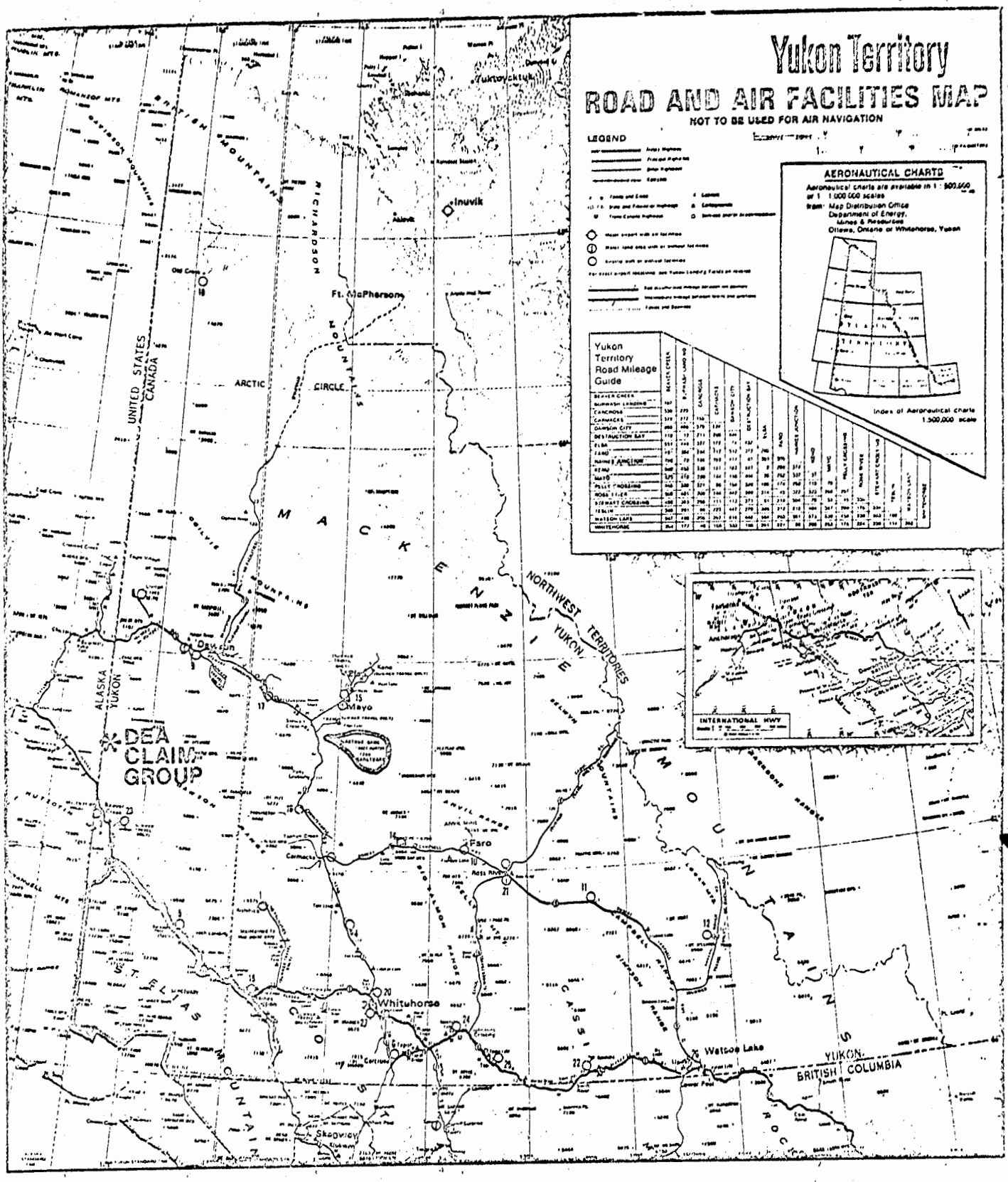
The writer acknowledges the contribution of the employees and management of Harman Exploration Ltd. and Great Bear Mining Ltd. for their co-operation and assistance in the planning and execution of the field work that greatly assisted me in the preparation and presentation of this report.

A special acknowledgement is presented in memory of the late C. Wayne Brandt, helicopter pilot employed by TNTA, whose life was untimely lost in an unfortunate helicopter accident while he was providing excellent helicopter support for the Dea project.

PERSONNEL

An average crew of eight men and women were employed during the period of May through September, 1975 on the mineral and placer properties of Great Bear Mining Ltd. by Harman Explorations. Contract, geophysical, geological and consulting services were provided by independant contractors and consultants on long and short term basis.

A complete list of the personnel, contractors and consultants engaged in the various phases of the work and the companies providing specialized services is included in the appendices of this report.



GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.			
DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP			
LOCATION MAP			
DRAWN	SCALE	DATE	FIG.
Altair	As shown	Nov. 1975	1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dea quartz claims are located at latitude 63°04'N and longitude 140°55'W on the northeastern flank of Moosehorn Range near the apex of this ridge.

The property is situated in the Whitehorse Mining district on claim sheet 115N/2 in the extreme west-central section of the Yukon Territory, 2 miles east of the Yukon-Alaska border.

The claim group is accessible by helicopter from Beaver Creek, at Mile 1202 on the Alaska Highway, a distance of 48 miles and 84 miles from Dawson. The nearest lake suitable for float equipped aircraft is Weinerwurst Lake, 10 miles south of the property. A winter cat road to the property was pushed through and travels easterly from the termination of an unimproved road on the Alaskan side of the border to Weinerwurst Lake then north to the property, over a total distance of 35 miles from Mile 1240 on the Alaska Highway to the Dea property.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

Great Bear Mining Ltd. holds title to 52 contiguous quartz claims and fractions and 6 placer leases on the crest and northeastern slope of Moosehorn Range. The attached maps following this page of the report shows a reasonably accurate location of the Dea claims and leases tied in with prominent topographical features by chain and compass and

plane table surveys.

In addition to the above properties, application has been made to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for placer prospecting leases on the Seven Mile Creek drainage system and vicinity. Gold was discovered by the author on Seven Mile Creek, located some 12 miles east of the Dea claims, in mid September, and subsequently 27 miles of prospecting leases, on behalf of the company, were staked.

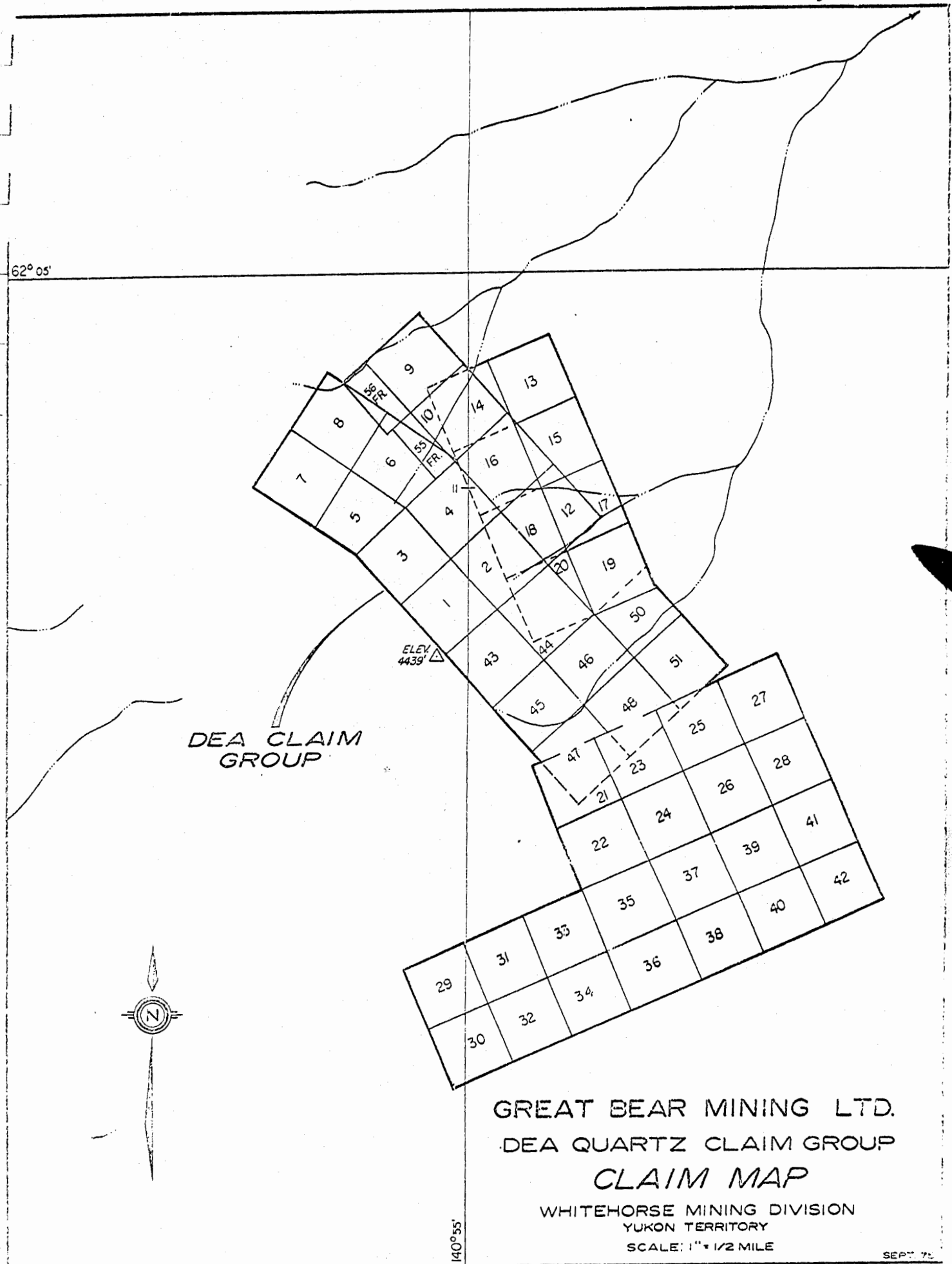
The Dea claims and prospecting leases of Moosehorn Range and Seven Mile Creek are located in the Whitehorse Mining District on claim sheets 115N/1 and 115N/2 and are more particularly described as follows:

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
DEA 1-12	Y78093-Y79104	March 4, 1980
DEA 13-42	Y92802-Y92831	February 25, 1976
DEA 43-48, 50	YA3444-YA3450	September 3, 1976
DEA 55F, 56F	YA3451&YA3452	September 3, 1976

PLACER LEASES

TREE	PL3645	
MILBURN	PL3644	
COLDHAM	PL3643	
ZEE	PL3663	
AXE	PL3766	October 10, 1976
MAS	Application refused	October 10, 1976
27 SEVEN MILE LEASES	PL3743-PL3761	October 10, 1976

Applications were accepted on all Seven Mile Creek area leases.



GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM MAP

WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE

SEPT. 75

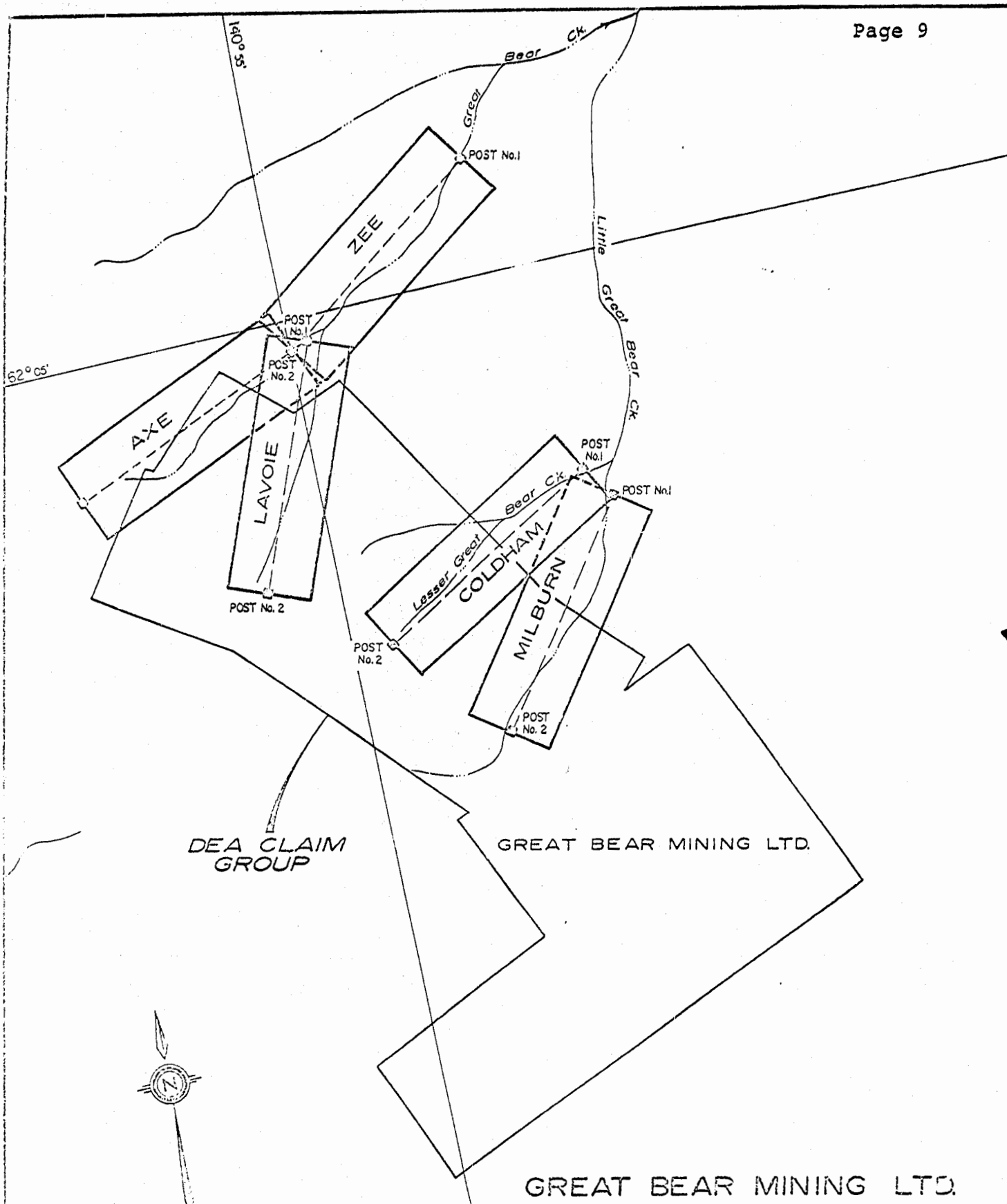

140° 55'
Bear Ck.
Great
POST No.1
ZEE
Little Great Bear Ck.
POST No.1
POST No.2
52° 05'
AXE
LAVOIE
POST No.2
POST No.1
Bear Ck.
POST No.1
Lesser Great
COLDHAM
MILBURN
POST No.2
POST No.2
DEA CLAIM GROUP
GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.
N
GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.
DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP
PLACER LEASE MAP
WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE
SEPT 7

FIGURE 3

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.			
DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP *REGIONAL GEOLOGY*			
Author	1" = 4 miles	Nov 75	Fig. 5

HISTORY

Gold was first discovered in float on the northeast side of Moosehorn Range by prospectors during a regional porphyry copper exploration program for Quintana Minerals Corporation during the summer of 1970. The discovery area was restaked as the Dea Quartz Claims in May and October, 1972. A limited amount of hand trenching was carried out and the area was further prospected in the latter part of the 1972 field season. Results of the trenching program were encouraging and the work was filed for assessment purposes. The property was allowed to lapse and was re-staked for Great Bear Mining Ltd. on February 6, 1974.

During September and early October, 1974, a geochemical soil survey and geophysical ground magnetometer and E.M.-16 electromagnetic surveys were conducted. The results of the 1974 surveys were very encouraging and combined with the very high gold assays obtained from two hand trenches and float trains, located by Great Bear Mining, precipitated a staking rush into the area during the winter and spring of 1975.

During the 1975 field season attention was focused on the placer potential of the area by Claymore Resources and prompted further placer claim and prospecting lease acquisition in the Moosehorn Range drainage system both in the Yukon and Alaska. Some spectacular values were reported by Claymore in the stream gravels of "Discovery Creek" that drains the southwest slope of the Lode occurences of Claymore and Great Bear Mining. Preliminary placer testing by Great Bear resulted in some good values being reported in both the residual soils and stream channel gravels.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Dea quartz claims lie between elevations of 2700 to 4400 feet on the apex and eastern slope of the north-south trending ridge. The property lies within the western Yukon Plateau approximately midway between the Tintina and Shakwak trenches. The area is unglaciated and is characterized by numerous deep, narrow valleys separated by long smooth ridges with very uniform elevations which are the remnants of an ancient uplifted erosion surface. The surface exhibits moderate undulations and slopes gently southward into the more mature topography of the Wellesley Basin. The ridge slopes and ridge tops have very few rock exposures and are covered by vast areas of felsenmeer. Permafrost is prevalent over the entire property and extends to an undefined depth in the bedrock (in excess of 250 feet). Bedrock is covered by from 5 to 25 feet of felsenmeer, residual soils and soliflucted silt, sand and organic material.

Elevations range from below 500 feet in the Ladue and White River Valleys to 5225 feet on the highest ridge at the head waters of Seven Mile Creek.

The Seven Mile Creek drainage is bounded by smooth-sided, narrow walled valleys at the upper reaches then broadens rapidly 3 miles upstream from the confluence with the White River. Rock exposures are infrequent and are predominantly restricted to the steeper sided slopes in the upper reaches of the main branch of Seven Mile Creek.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The area has a Continental climate characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature variance. Winters are cold and long but the relatively short summers are usually mild with almost continuous daylight during June and July.

The 1975 summer weather on the Dea property was extremely variable and changed suddenly from sunny and warm to cloudy and cool. Thundershowers and ground-fog were common occurrences and rainstorms with hail and snow occurred in late August and September at elevations above 4000 feet. Prolonged periods of sunny, dry, warm weather do occur in this region but the climate does vary greatly from year to year.

Vegetation on the Dea property is restricted to dwarf birch, scrub spruce, alder and moss on the lower slopes. The higher ridges have open moss covered terrain with a few stunted alders and occasional dwarf black spruce.

Vegetation on the Seven Mile Creek drainage varies from mainly moss, alder and scrub spruce at higher elevations to heavily wooded lower valleys and stream channels. Trees up to sixty feet in height and two feet in diameter are not uncommon along the creek channels and in the White River Valley. Permafrozen areas are characterized by open moss covered terrain with fewer trees comprised mainly of stunted black spruce and some alders as is much of the lower Seven Mile Creek Valley except along the creek channels and valley walls.

Timber along the White River Valley and Ladue River consists of white spruce, aspen, balsam, poplar and birch, most of which are very suitable for mine timbering purposes.

Water on the Dea property is composed primarily of runoff and permafrost meltwaters and flow is restricted to the late spring and early fall period. Good water flow exists at lower elevations year round in the main drainage channels of the Moosehorn Range and along most of the main channels of Seven Mile Creek in sufficient quantities to provide an adequate water supply for mining operations.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

A number of mineral occurrences are known north, east, south and southeast of the project area. Most mineral showings occur in or close to Mesozoic or Tertiary granitic stocks in the Dawson Range district to the southeast.

The mineralized quartz veins on Great Bear Mining and Claymore Resources properties are in a granitic stock strikingly similar to Tertiary stocks of the Dawson Range that have known mineralized quartz veins and porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization.

The most notable difference the Moosehorn Range stock exhibits from other granitic stocks of the Yukon Plateau is the abundance of lamprophyre dikes spatially associated with the mineralized veins. It is interesting to note that lamprophyre and/or diabase dikes are commonly associated with many of the gold producing Provinces of North America.

A mineral index map, Figure 4, for the north-central section of the Yukon Plateau, is included on the following page of this report.

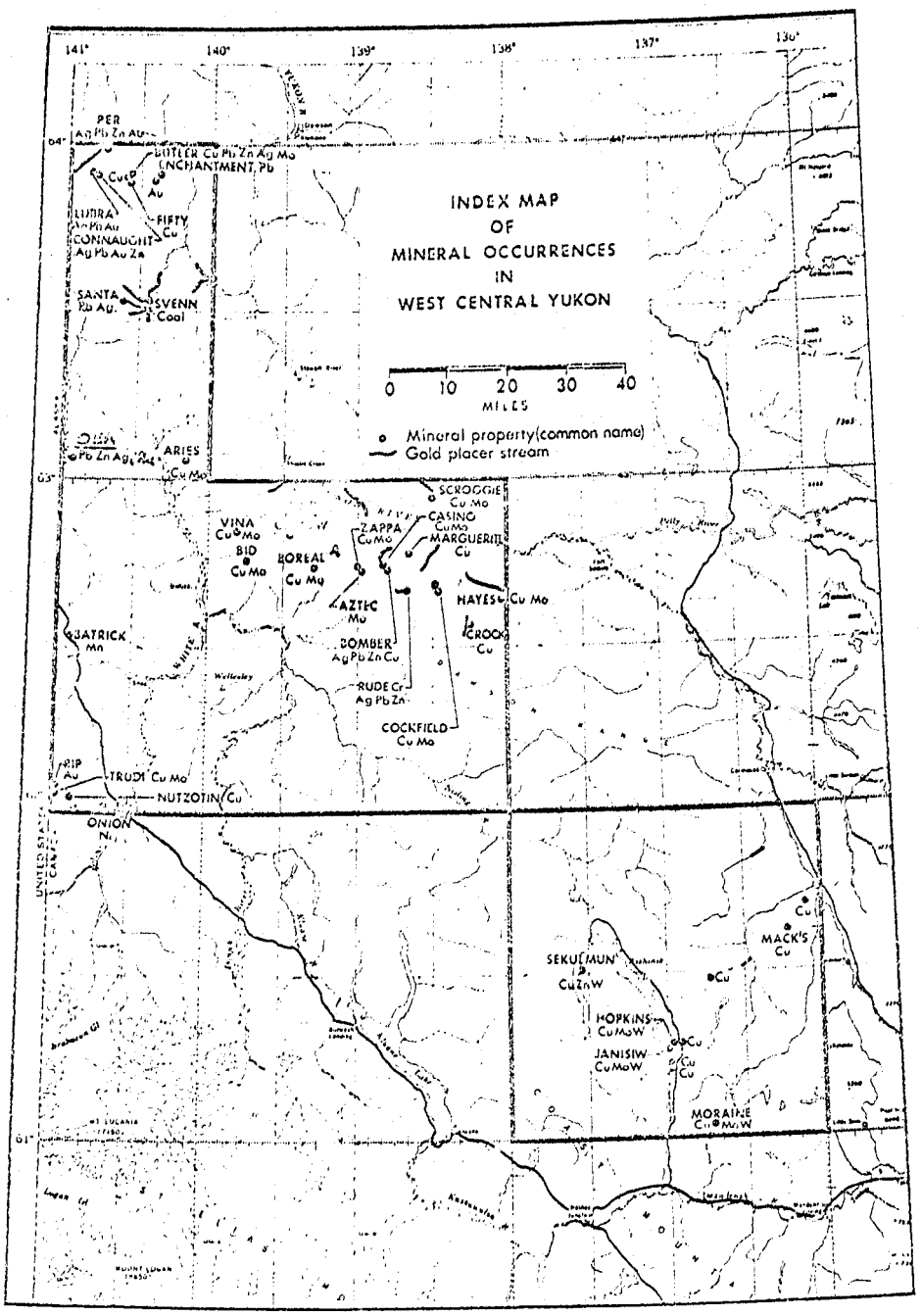


Figure 5. Index map of known mineral occurrences and mineral properties in the project area. Property names are those in most common use. A complete list of references and brief descriptions of the occurrences are given in the text.

PART I

PART I

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The project area is predominantly underlain by metamorphic rocks known as the Yukon Metamorphic Complex. These metamorphic rocks have been divided by G.S.C. geologists into a number of lithologic units of which rocks of the Klondike Schist, Schist-Gneiss, Pelly Gneiss, Foliated Hornblende Granodiorite, Foliated Biotite Granodiorite and Sheared Greenstone units predominate. The Schist and Foliated Granodiorite units are intruded by younger Porphyritic Monzonite and Quartz Monzonite stocks and volcanic rocks of the Carmacks Group. These volcanic and related igneous rocks are less metamorphosed than the rocks of the Yukon Group and little is known about the stratigraphic relations and age of these units.

GLACIATION

The project area as most of the north central region of the Yukon Plateau is unglaciated and is bounded on the south by the St. Elias ice sheet, which advanced northward,

and on the east by the Cordilleran ice sheet which moved nortwestward. Lobes of the St. Elias ice sheet extended northward along the White River and Wellesley Lake and would appear to have extended further north than reported by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, Paper 73-41. This is evidenced by a conglomeration of well rounded boulders in the upper reaches of Seven Mile Creek that appear not to be from the local lithologic units.

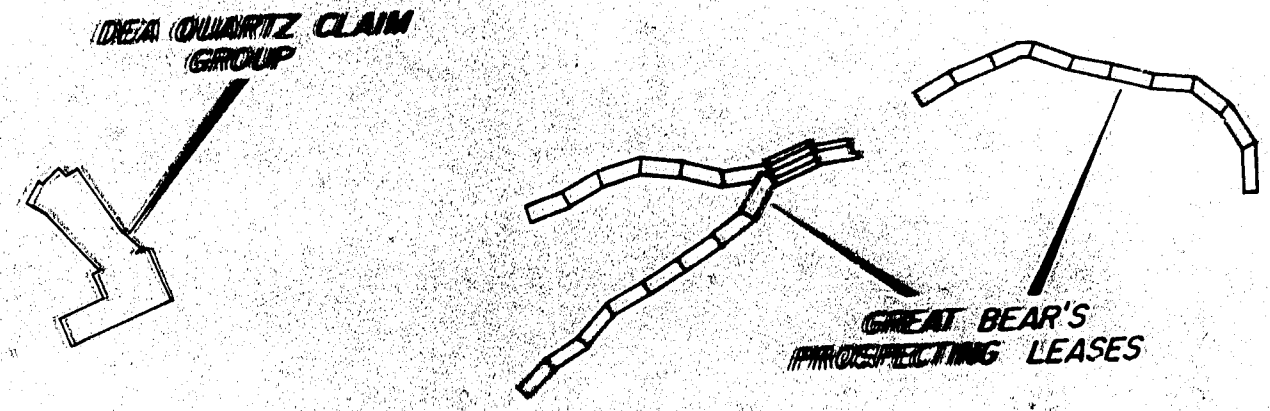


Fig. 4

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

ERA	PERIOD OR EPOCH	UNIT NAME	MAP SYMBOL	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS IN FEET
CENOZOIC	EOCENE and/or Younger?	Carmacks Group	eTcv	Brown basalt, brown, green red andesite and tuff-breccia	-2500
MESOZOIC	TERTIARY &/OR CRETACEOUS?	Quartz Monzonite	LMqm	Biotite(hornblende), quartz monzonite, medium to coarse grained	
		Prophyritic Monzonite	LMmzp	Porphyritic hornblende Monzonite	
	TRIASSIC?	Ruby Range Hornblende Granodiorite	Trgdm	Coarse grained strongly foliated, equigranular hornblende and biotite granodiorite	
PROTEROZOIC - PALEOZOIC	UPPER PALEOZOIC?	Sheared greenstone	Pv	Sheared or foliated greenstone	
	PROTEROZOIC AND/OR PALEOZOIC	Klondike Schist	Psqm	Chlorite muscovite quartz schist, well foliated, includes augen gneiss and amphibolite	
		Schist Gneiss	Psn	Mica feldspar quartz schist and gneiss, foliated, includes amphibolite, augen gneiss & rocks of Klondike Schist & Pelly Gneiss	
		Pelly Gneiss	Pqdn	Strongly foliated to gneissic granodiorite, augen gneiss and amphibolite, includes some undifferentiated foliated, muscovite quartz monzonite.	

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The northwest-trending structural grain of most of the older rocks of the Yukon Plateau is marked by metamorphism of the Yukon Group that took place in Triassic and earlier time and is much modified by the intrusion of the concordant and discordant plutonic masses through much of Mesozoic time (Templeman-Kluit, 1974).

The metamorphic rocks of the project area have a well defined northwestward trend. It is believed that the granodiorite intruded the schists and gneisses about the time of their latest deformation and after development of their schistosity, see Templeman-Kluit, 1974. The contact was initially concordant with slight local transgression. Differential movement took place along the contact during the last deformation (folding) of the schists and gneisses and movement on the contact was probably relatively small. Folding followed the development of schistosity and are brittle structures and are considered late in the structural history.

The folded planar element in rocks of the Yukon River belt is a coarse schistosity defined by preferred orientation of micas and poorly developed compositional layering parallel with it. The schist and gneissic roof pendants found on the Dea property exhibit more highly developed compositional layering in some sections of drill hole number 19 where quartz and mica layering are quite distinct and lineation is generally well developed.

The locally named "Claymore Creek" located east of Moosehorn Range is the main drainage system for the area east

of the Dea property. The creek appears to follow a strong north-south lineation and the intensity of foliation appears to decrease away from this north-trending fault. Due to the absence of rock exposures along this topographic trend, the presence of this fault is only assumed. Numerous unmapped faults do occur in this area with north-south trends (as evidenced on the Dea property) and therefore it is highly likely the "Claymore Creek" valley follows such a fault controlled structural trend.

AEROMAGNETIC DATA

Aeromagnetic Map 4265G, NTS 115N/2 exhibits several anomalous magnetic features that are indicative of abrupt changes in magnetic susceptibility of the rock units. The Quartz Monzonite unit found on the Dea property is expressed by an aeromagnetic high having an intensity of approximately 360 gammas above regional background. This magnetic susceptibility is due to the presence of disseminated magnetite in slightly altered quartz monzonite adjacent to strong shear and fault zones and also to the fairly abundant magnetite in the lamprophyre dikes that intrude this granitic stock. A 1/2 size reduced copy of Map 4265G, Figure 7, is located on the following page.

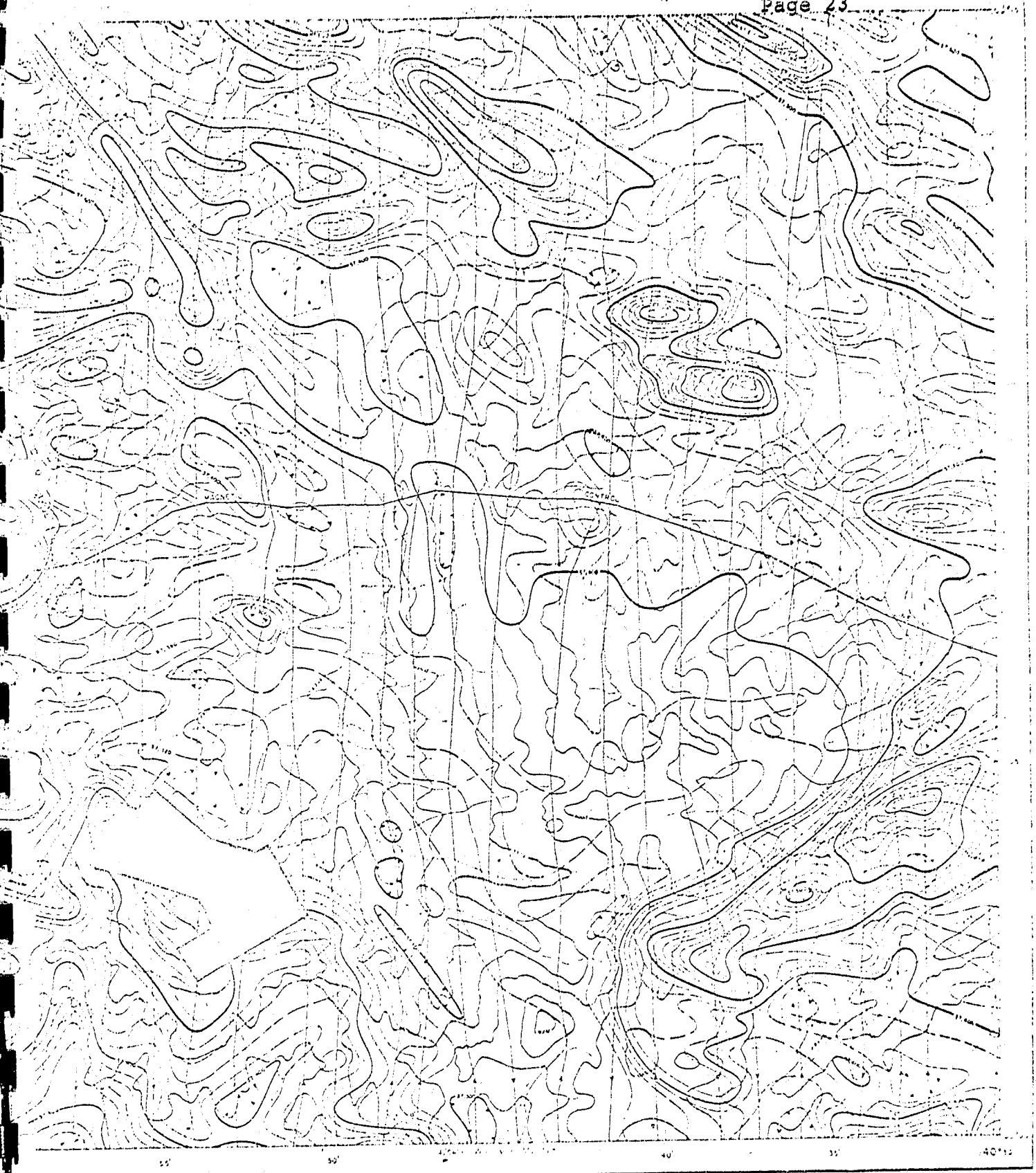


FIGURE 7

115 N

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale One inch to Two Miles

PART II

SURVEY CONTROL METHODS

The Dea grid was established for controlled soil sampling and geophysical survey procedures. A 100 feet by 50 foot grid was established to cover the area between the east and west showings (D Zone and B Zone) in 1974. This grid was extended to the northwest and southeast in 1975. The base line azimuth is 305 degrees north and the grid lines spaced at 100 foot intervals, and at right angles to the base line have an azimuth of 35 degrees north.

The original 1974 grid consisted of a 2500 foot base line bearing 55°W with cross lines located 100 feet apart. The cross lines, denoted as L0 to L25N, were extended NE and SW for distances of 1000 feet in both directions. Using laths, the stations were located at 50 foot intervals along the crosslines.

Early in the 1975 field program the base line was extended northwest to 4000 feet and to the southeast to 1100 feet. Crosslines of 100 foot intervals were extended 1000 feet in the NE direction from L0 to L6S; 1000 feet SW from L0 to L11S; 700 foot extentions SW from 1000 W to 1700 W on lines L8N to L25N; extended 1700 feet SW on L26N to L32N and 1000 feet NE on the same lines; lines L33N to L40N were extended from the base line for distances of 1000 feet NE.

The total footage of new lines established in 1975 is 66,600 feet for a total aggregate footage of 119,100 feet of picketed base line and crosslines.

Footages were marked on the 4 foot laths at 50 foot intervals, by felt pen, using a grid co-ordinate system of north, south, east and west.

The grid system was surveyed by plane table, as well as the claim posts, trenches and roads, during the month of June and early July. A steel chain and compass survey was employed to establish the locations of claim posts off the Dea grid and the detailed survey area. Most trenches located off the grid and some trenches located along the outer extremities of the grid were not surveyed and are not shown on the Surface Plan Maps.

Quartz claims staked in 1975 and placer prospecting leases were not surveyed and the location of these claims are approximate.

Detailed mapping control was provided by a chain and tripod mounted Brunton Compass survey using the plane table survey points as base stations. Slope gradients were measured using a pocket clinometer, plane table survey station elevations and a Jacob's staff. Drill hole locations were tied into the grid co-ordinate system by the above techniques.

Datum for the topographic survey elevations is mean sea level (zero elevation).

PART III

SUMMARY OF DEA PROGRAMS TO DATE

TRENCHING AND STRIPPING

A D7E bulldozer was employed to constru some 5 miles of cat road and trenches to expose geological structures and mineralization in bedrock. The trenches average about 6 feet in depth and required drilling by 'Cobra Plugger' and blasting, in some trenches, to assist in penetrating the permafrozen felsenmeer. Drilling and blasting was discontinued early in July as the warm weather and frequent rainstorms hastened the slow process of exposing bedrock through the frozen boulder terrain.

Mineralized quartz float trains and rusty oxidized wall rock regolith provided the guidance for trench locations. Due to the low attitude of the mineralized veins and the configurations of the Dea terrain, good vein exposures were eventually provided for bulk sampling and geological mapping purposes in the B, C and D Zones where steeper side slopes, depth of overburden and boulder size made bedrock penetration possible.

The bulldozer was further employed in preparation of the campsite, excavation of placer test pits on the upper extremities of the prospecting leases and for drill moves on the Dea and Claymore properties.

Water pumped by a portable highpressure gasoline driven water pump was used to wash the D Zone clear in preparation for bulk sampling. This procedure greatly improved the time and labour required to remove frozen surficial rock debris and should be employed in future operations.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Using the grid lines, base line and plane table survey stations for control, the property was mapped at 1 inch to 200 feet scale, (see figures A, B, C) covering an area of approximately 4200' x 2100' in a north-south, east-west trending block extending from L10+00S to L32+00N and 4+00E to 17+00W. Regolith material is believed to be a good reflection of bedrock lithology. Slumpage on steeper side slopes and large frost heaved granitic blocks (up to 10' x 15' dimensions) complicated float mapping as well as locating the contacts in such areas where very few felsenmeer boulders are exposed (moss covered flat benches and most areas below 4000 foot elevations).

The magnetic trends, believed to be primarily indicative to changes in magnetic susceptibility of the bedrock, presence of faults and/or shear zones and geological contacts greatly assisted in localizing areas having changes in bedrock lithology (contact zones).

Detailed mapping of mineralized veins, wall rock and structures was completed in trenches located in B, C and D zones, at a scale of 1 inch to 40 feet.

Strikes, dips and other structural symbols shown on Figures B and C having (?) marks are approximate or assumed attitudes interpelated in most cases from information and data acquired in float train and regolith mapping, trench bedrock mapping extensions and geophysical interpretations. These attitudes are by no means intended to be a presentation of actual structure

trends but rather as a guide to general trends.

Unit descriptions are, in most cases, true petrographic classifications based on careful megascopic examination and an incompleted thin and polished section study of hand and core specimens from the property.

Future mapping should be conducted within areas of abundant felsenmeer on the unmapped portions of the claim block. Bulldozed trenches across contact zones at several accessible locations would greatly enhance the understanding of the geology and assist in locating other mineralized zones.

SAMPLING OF VEINS

A selected number of representative grab samples, high grade samples and composite grab samples were collected, assayed and reported on prior to the author's retention. Due to the unavailability of adequate descriptions of these samples, it was decided not to include these results in the Appendix of this report. Very spectacular gold values do occur however and select grab samples observed by the author, and personally estimated, would likely assay in excess of 50 oz/ton. However these extremely high grade values are erratically dispersed in the D Zone and C Zone veins. (Although they do enhance the ore grade potential of the vein systems they would not likely play an important part in the overall grade of a mining operation).

Chip and channel samples off the vein face and mineralized wall rock, at approximately right angles to the plane, of the B Zone and D Zone veins, were sampled independantly by D.W. Milburn, company geologist and L.J. Manning, P. Eng., consulting geologist. Sampling techniques varied, and the attained results varied also. The author bulk sampled B Zone vein and results closely matched those obtained by D.W. Milburn (channel sampling technique), and generally gave results twice that attained by L.J. Manning's samples (chip sampling technique - reported to me verbally by D.W. Milburn). The D Zone locations, sampled earlier and seperately by Milburn and Manning, were not accessible due to removal and stock piling of mineralized vein material and no check sampling was possible. However an extensive area, 10' x 70' was later exposed and bulk sampled by the author. Sampling techniques and results are discussed further in Part V of this report.

A number of select composite grab samples of vein float and oxidized fault zone material were sampled. In addition, channel and b ulk sampling of poorly exposed veins in the C Zone were cut and tested.

The results of the sampling conducted are listed in Appendix D of this report. See figures 12,13&14 for the sample locations and some assay values listed in Appendix D.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

During the fall of 1974 and June of 1975, Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd. conducted ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys on the Dea grid. A total of 23 line-miles of magnetometer surveying was completed and 21 line-miles of E.M. -16 survey; 9.96 miles of E.M. in 1974 and 21 miles in 1975; 10.5 miles of magnetometer in 1974 and 12.5 miles in 1975.

Scintrex M.F.-1 Model Fluxgate Magnetometer was used for the ground magnetometer survey and read on the 1000 gamma scale at 50 foot intervals on the base line and crosslines. A loop time of 30 minutes was used for base station diurnal variation control. The data was compiled and field maps drawn by S. Presunka. Total magnetic relief of 5240 gammas was attained with ranges from -640 gammas to +4600 gammas. These are relative vertical magnetic values. The absolute total field for this area is approximately 57,300 gammas, see Figure 7 , Part I of this report.

A correlation and data interpretation report was provided by P.P. Nielsen, Nielsen Geophysics Ltd. and C.K. Ikona, P. Eng., Pamicon Development Ltd.- Geophysical Report on the Dea Claims, January, 1975. The author refers the reader to this report for a detailed description of the 1974 surveys. No interpretation of the 1975 geophysical surveys was presented to the company. The author provides an interpretation and conclusions based on data obtained from the 1974 and 1975 magnetometer surveys by Presunka Geophysical Explorations Ltd. and a preliminary interpretation and conclusions of the 1975 E.M.-16

eletromagnetic survey based on the unfiltered In Phase Contour field map of S. Presunka.

A Ronka E.M. -16 (V.L.F) instrument was used on the 1974 and 1975 electromagnetic surveys. The 1974 survey utilized the Seattle, Washington naval transmitter station (18.6 KHz). The 1975 survey employed the Maine transmitter station (17.8 KHz).

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The Dea grid was sampled at 100' x 100' centers where soil conditions permitted. During the September, 1974 soil program, 461 samples were collected and reported on. 567 samples were collected in June, 1975 on the extended grid for a total of 1,028 samples.

The soil samples were collected from a patchy, poorly developed less than one foot thick surface soil layer. The permafrozen residual and soliflucted sandy soil contains abundant rock fragment. The property grid is covered by a predominantly blocky felsemeer, permafrozen overburden that prevented sampling the second soil layer that occurs below the felsenmeer, near bedrock. Organic layers are generally thin and this material was usually avoided where possible. Samples were collected by use of a mattock and stored in Kraft envelopes. The 1974 analysis were conducted by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in Vancouver and analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag and As. 1975 samples were analyzed by Barringer Research for Pb, Zn and Ag and by Chemex Labs Ltd. for As.

The Pb, Zn and Ag analysis exmployed hot acid (Hydrochloric or Aqua Regia) extraction and atomic absorption reading techniques. The As analysis utilized the hot acid (hydrochloric-perchloric nitric) extraction method and colorimetric readings procedure.

Results were reported in parts per million and are listed in Appendix H of this report.

The 1974 results are discussed in the Geological and Geochemical Report, C. Ikona, R. Darney, January, 1975. Basic statistics employing cummulation frequencies were applied to the values of the 1974 data to obtain uniform levels of threshold and anomalous values. There was no evaluation study applied to the 1975 soil sampling data prior to this report. The author submits the following interpretation of the 1975 results and a somewhat modified reinterpretation of the 1974 data based on broadened geological, topographical and mineralogical information.

The Geochemical results reported on in the Appendix H of this report are listed with the 1974 results preceeding the 1975 data. 1974 samples covered the grid portion extending from L0N to L25N and to 10E and 10W on either side of the base line.

PART IV

PREAMBLE

Statistics may help in presenting and analyzing geochemical data but cannot provide the interpretation. Reliable interpretations of geochemical (and geophysical) anomalies in terms of ore bearing geological units and structures requires experience and ability to recognize the significant mathematical correlations.

Geochemical anomalies are dependant on the primary dispersion patterns the weathering environment, chemical-biological environment and secondary dispersion patterns. Anomalies on the Dea property are both in residual overburden and in transported overburden material. The presence of abundant felsenmeer, uneven topography and permaforst limits the availability of uniform sample material and interferes with normal secondary dispersion patterns. An orientation survey was not conducted over mineralized zones on the Dea property. A more detailed survey over a mineralized zone at 25' x 25' intervals with a collection of a series of vertical sections at 1/2 foot intervals through the soil profile and comparable studies from background areas would have greatly assisted in the interpretation of the Dea geochemical soil survey data. The permafrozen state of the residual and transported (solifluctED) soils, prevented soil profile sampling and restricted the sampling to a shallow partially thawed immature soil horizon composed of abundant rock fragments, coarse sand, some organic material, minor clay fractions and spatially limited limonite and other hydrous oxides.

Despite the above mentioned restrictions, the soil survey did indicate the presence of significant anomalous zones.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The author studied the over-all geochemical patterns on the data map to recognize correlations that existed between the geochemical relief and observed features of geology and geomorphology recorded, mapped and surveyed during the 1975 field program. Statistical distributions for the elements silver and lead on the grid are presented as simple histograms on which the frequency of values are plotted against concentration. The medium values for the Ag and Pb elements were mathematically calculated and represent the background values for the survey. The threshold value was selected as that value which was exceeded by no more than 2-1/2 percent of the total number of observations, excluding the high erractic values. Values for all elements tested, are listed in Appendix H of this report in parts per million.

The September 1974 and June 1975 values were statistically examined as separate populations. A substantial difference in background and threshold values for Ag and Pb resulted. The variances in the results of the two sampling programs are due to the seasonal variances of metal concentrations in soils of continental climate environments and due to analytical procedures employed by different chemical laboratories as well as variances in

the sampling procedures used by individual soil samplers.

Histograms Figures 8 & 9 for Ag and Pb follow this section of the report.

Statistical results for lead and silver are reported as follows:

1974 Samples - Bondar-Clegg & Company results -

Silver:	Background	- 0.57 ppm
	Threshold	- 1.1 ppm
Lead:	Background	- 10.5 ppm
	Threshold	- 24 ppm

1975 Samples - Barringer Research results -

Silver:	Background	- 1.02 ppm
	Threshold	- 1.7 ppm
Lead:	Background	- 16 ppm
	Threshold	- 35 ppm

The % difference between the silver results reported in 1975 with those reported in 1974 is equal to an increase of approximately 179% (i.e. 0.5 ppm Ag (1974) is equivalent to 0.9 ppm (1975).

The % difference for lead was an increase of 152% for the 1975 results over those reported in 1974.

To standardize the 1974 values with the 1975 values, the author chose to multiply the 1974 values for

Ag by a factor of 1.8.

The Geochemical Map, Figure D, accompanying this report shows contoured anomalous silver (threshold) values (values at/or above 1.7 ppm) and values below background (below 1.0 ppm). This contouring procedure resulted in delineating geochemical anomalous patterns for silver having orientations that generally coincide with the vein structures. Deviations from the preferred NW-SE trends are due primarily to topographical features, soil dispersion patterns and ground water dispersion effects.

Linear trends are plotted on Figure D based on anomalous geochemical results in silver and supported by anomalous values for lead, zinc or arsenic in the presence or absence of high silver values.

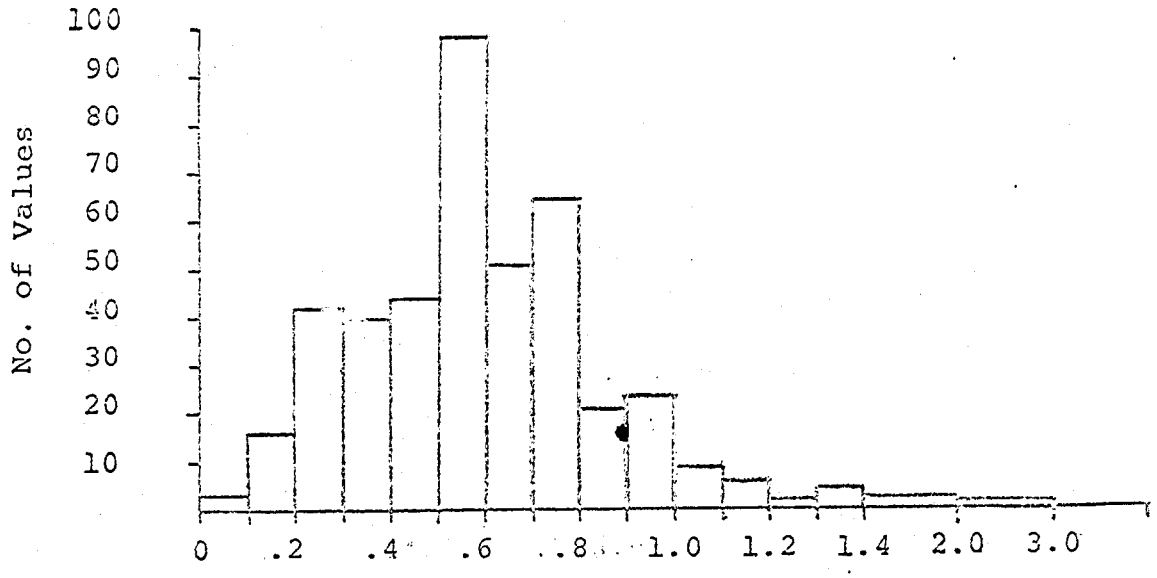
CONCLUSIONS

The anomalous values for silver and lead generally correspond spatially with the surface expression of the known veins. Down slope dispersion and groundwater drainage patterns caused localized (lateral anomalies) deviations from the preferred orientation and appear as lobes on side slopes and dispersion trains in groundwater channelways.

The linear anomalous zone located in the extreme SE section of the grid in the campsite location is not fully explainable but believed to be caused (at least in part) by contamination.

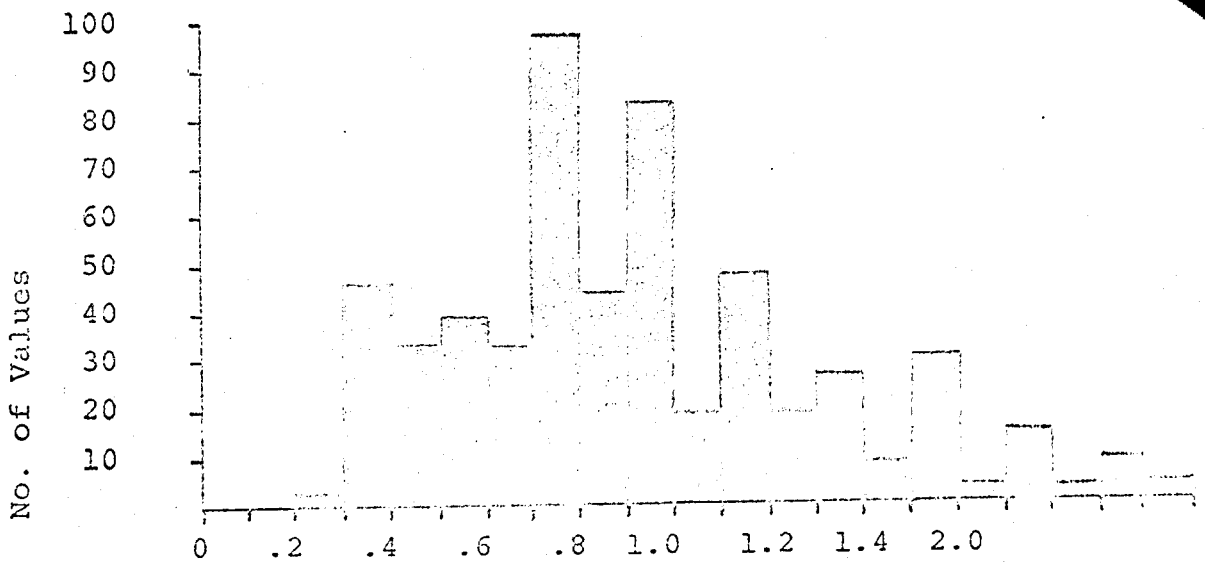
A study of the silver values, as contoured on Figure D, show a number of anomalous lineal trends (NW-SE) that correspond with the strike of the known mineralized veins, float trains, to the magnetic trends and to a lesser degree electromagnetic trends. The discontinuity of some trends may be due to lithology changes and certainly due to variances in sampled material in some locations.

Geochemistry can be considered a very useful method in locating mineralization of the type found on the Dea property. The survey can assist in establishing trench locations when the data is carefully interpretated along with drainage patterns geology and geomorphology information studies.



Ag in parts per million
(1974 Distribution)

FIGURE 8



Ag in parts per million
(1975 Distribution)

FIGURE 9

HISTOGRAMS DEA 1974-75
SILVER FREQUENCY
DISTRIBUTIONS
GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

To accompany
October, 1975 Report
D.H. Waugh

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY INTERPRETATION

The combined 1974 and 1975 magnetic data analyzed by the author covers an area 5,100 feet by 2,700 feet in a NW-SE, NE-SW trending block.

The highest magnetic response of (+4600 gammas) was obtained on L6S at 4+00E and the lowest response of (-640 gammas) was obtained on L3N, 2+00W. These areas are devoid of outcrop and very limited felsenmeer exists at the L6S-4E mag high location. Location 6S-4E is underlain by roof pendant foliated schists and related rocks. Location 3N-2W is underlain by a coarse grained hornblende-(pyroxene?) rich (30-50% comp.), massive, unfoliated diorite (Kentallenite).

A series of magnetic "lows" (0-640 gammas) occur along definite linear trends in the form of contour strike and magnetic flexures. These linear trends are interpreted to be magnetic expression of faults and/or shears with possibly some horizontal movement indicated.

A north-south trending series of magnetic highs occur in the southern section of the grid extending beyond the limits of the surveyed block and range from +400 gammas to 1,100 gammas. Several other (magnectic high) linear trends occur on the property and are shown on Figure F-A of this report.

Several small, local magnetic-dipolar anomalies occur throughout the Dea grid. These localized features are believed to be due to contacts between rock units of

differing magnetic susceptibilities, strongly magnetic lamprophyre dikes and magnetite bearing, moderately altered, quartz monzonite peripheral zones bordering the mineralized quartz vein shear zones.

The interpreted faults and/or shears are the most striking magnetic features. Two sets of linear trends most frequently occurring are the north to northwest (335° to 350°) and east-west (280°). The north to northwest trends closely parallel the orientation of the mineralized quartz veins. Several magnetic indicated fault trends appear to intersect in regions of coincident geochemical anomalies and mineralized quartz veins. The interpreted fault strikes agree well with geological surface data and diamond drill data.

Apparent offsetting of and flexures in the magnetic (fault) trends are not fully understood but believed to be due to lithology changes and cross faulting and/or shearing and due in part to some inaccuracies in the grid station locations in the horizontal plane and to contour bias.

A recontoured magnetic map scale 1" = 200', Figure F-A with 400 gamma contours and magentic high and low trends (indicated) was compiled by the author. For more detailed 100 gamma contouring the author refers the reader to maps from the Geophysical Report-Dea Mineral Claims, P.P. Nielsen, C.K. Ikona, January, 1975. The field map Figure F compiled by S. Presunka, June, 1975 and enclosed with this report (original map scale 1" = 100', reduced scale 1" = 200') shows coloured magnetic high and low anomalies above 400 gammas and below 0 gammas.

The 400 gamma contour was selected to enhance the visual display of linear magnetic features on the property. The 100 gamma contour interval map tends to display more local expressions whereas the author believes the local variances of 100 to 200 gammas between survey points are likely due to very local changes not always related to shear and fault zone structures.

The lows are possibly due to changes in magnetic susceptibility of the host unit and zenolith of older schistose units. The highs are certainly in part due to the presence of magnetite, lamprophyre dikes and possibly to magnetic members of the schistose foliated group of older intruded rocks. (i.e. magnetite bearing foliated granite members, greenstone schist?, the moderately foliated gabbroic member and possibly epignetic magnetite and/or pyrrhotite? that may be present in certain units in the survey area.)

GROUND ELECTOMAGNETIC SURVEY INTERPRETATION

The E.M.-16 survey conducted in 1974 utilized the Seattle, Washington V.L.F. transmitter station due to the inoperation of the Maine transmitter station at that time.

The magnetic lines from the transmitter station are at right angles to the direction of the station and give a maximum response to conductors which are oriented at right angles to the direction of the transmitted signal. The Dea quartz veins although erractic in size and mineral content

do carry sufficient sulfides to provide a positive response in a few locations. The poor (1974) response over mineralized veins can be attributed to the Seattle transmitter signal being oriented with the strike of the veins, the minimum response direction for this E.M.-16 survey.

The 1975 electromagnetic survey used the transmitter station located in Maine. From unfiltered contours, moderate to moderately strong conductors are indicated and oriented with the magnetic linear trends, geochemical anomalys and strikes of the mineralized veins.

Present V.L.F. frequencies are generally considered to be in too high a frequency range (17-19 KHz) for good response over narrow vein systems. The low frequency (8 KHz) station presently under construction and located, I believe, in the state of Minnessota, will greatly improve the usefullness of the E.M.-16 electromagnectic survey instrument and other instruments utilizing the low frequency military and time standard transmissions.

The author refers the reader to Geophysical Report, Nielsen, Ikona, January, 1975, for a more detailed discussion of instrument, method and data of the 1974 survey. A detailed explanation and interpretation of the 1975 survey is beyond the scope of the author and this report. It would not likely add significantly to the present understanding of the mineralized veins and structures and is therefore omitted.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geophysical surveys added to the knowledge of the property, particularly with regard to structural data not discernible in a totally felsenmeer and regolith covered area and provided guidance for trenching and drill site locations that tested the veins and associated structures and rock units.

Magnetic and E.M.-16 electromagnetic data provided structural trends and lithology changes that correspond well with geochemical and geological information.

Further extensions of these geophysical surveys should be considered in areas of mineralized quartz train, off the present grid system.

PART V

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

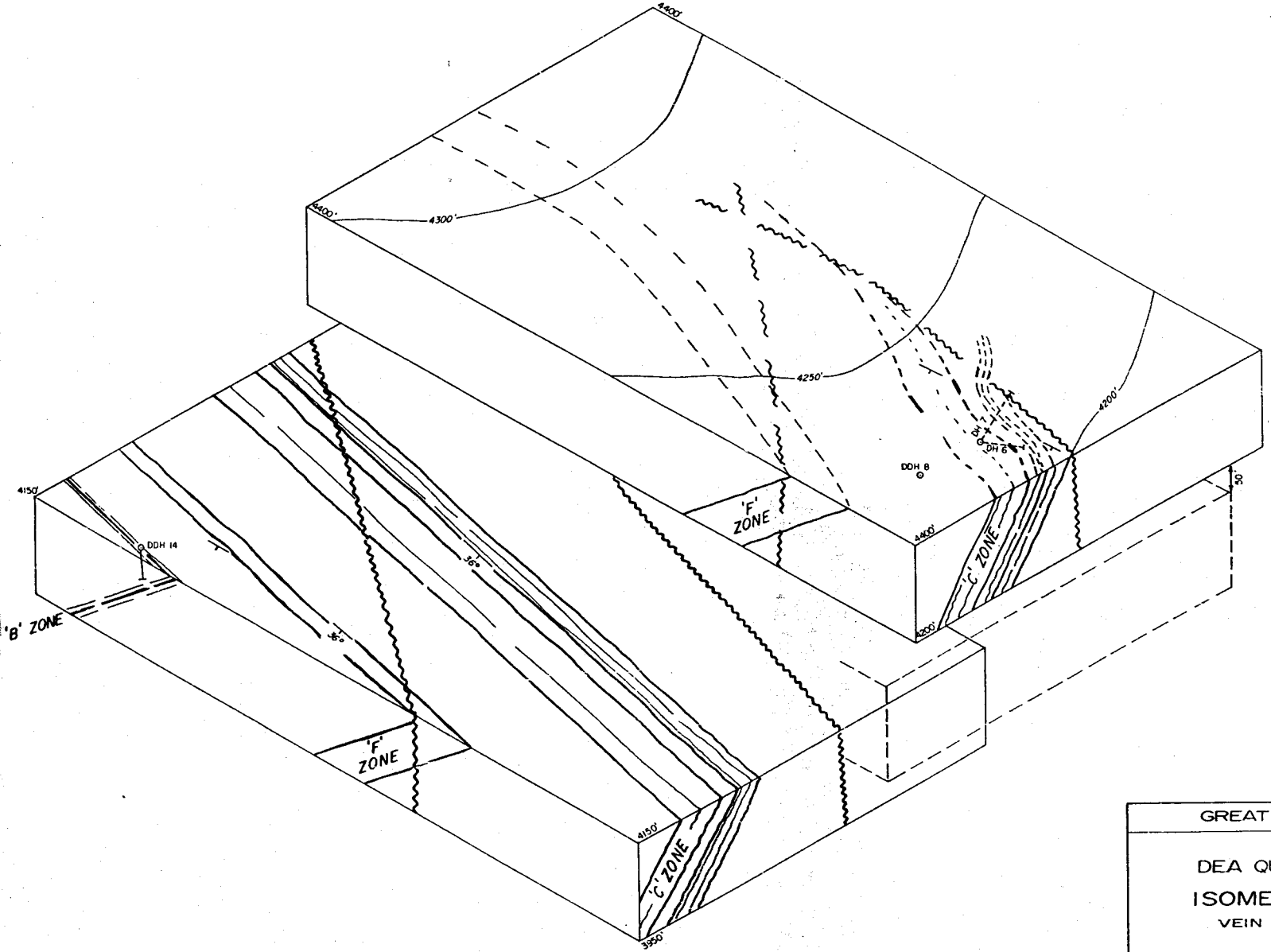
The Dea property is predominently underlain by a quartz monzonite stock intruding roof pendnats of the Yukon Plateau metamorphic complex and the regionally metamorphosed granodiorite batholith. The granodiorite is more acid in composition than the Pelly Gneiss and generally more strongly foliated and metamorphosed than the granodiorites of the Klotassin Batholith. The age relationships between the various foliated rocks found on the property are unclear but because these rocks are all foliated to some degree (usually highly foliated) and are metamorphosed, they are thought to be Paleozoic or older.

The quartz monzonite and older metamorphosed units are intruded by lamprophyre dikes and quartz veins. Pegmatite dikes intrude the quartz monzonite. The mineralized quartz veins associated with inclined shear zones and vertical faults, appear to be localized within the young granitic stock and are found in small zenoliths of foliated dioritic to gabbroic rocks. The younger quartz monzonite stock is an unaltered medium to coarse grained rock, exhibiting moderate foliation and moderate to intense alteration in the mineralized quartz veined shear zones. No data, on the age of this rock unit, is available; it is likely Cretaceous or Tertiary.

LITHOLOGY

1) Schist Units

Roof pendants and zenoliths of Paleozoic or older schist gneissic schist, greenstone (phyllitic) amphibolite facies and foliated (concordant?) granite porphyry, diorite and granodiorite occur in the extreme southeast section and west central section of the grid. This unit includes lamprophyre dikes in the southeast location and discordant barren quartz veins and massive concordant quartz lenses occur parallel to the foliation.



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DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

ISOMETRIC PROJECTION

VEIN WIDTHS EXAGGERATED

DRAWN	SCALE	DATE	FIG.
Altair	1" = 200'	Nov. 1975	10

VEIN DIMENSIONS

The overall dimensions of the mineralized veins is yet unknown and are likely limited by the size of the quartz monzonite stock and extent of the favourable localizing strucutres. The exact dimensions of the stock are not known but would appear to underlay most if not all of the Dea property and the stock is somewhere in size dimensions of approximately 3 miles long and 2 miles wide.

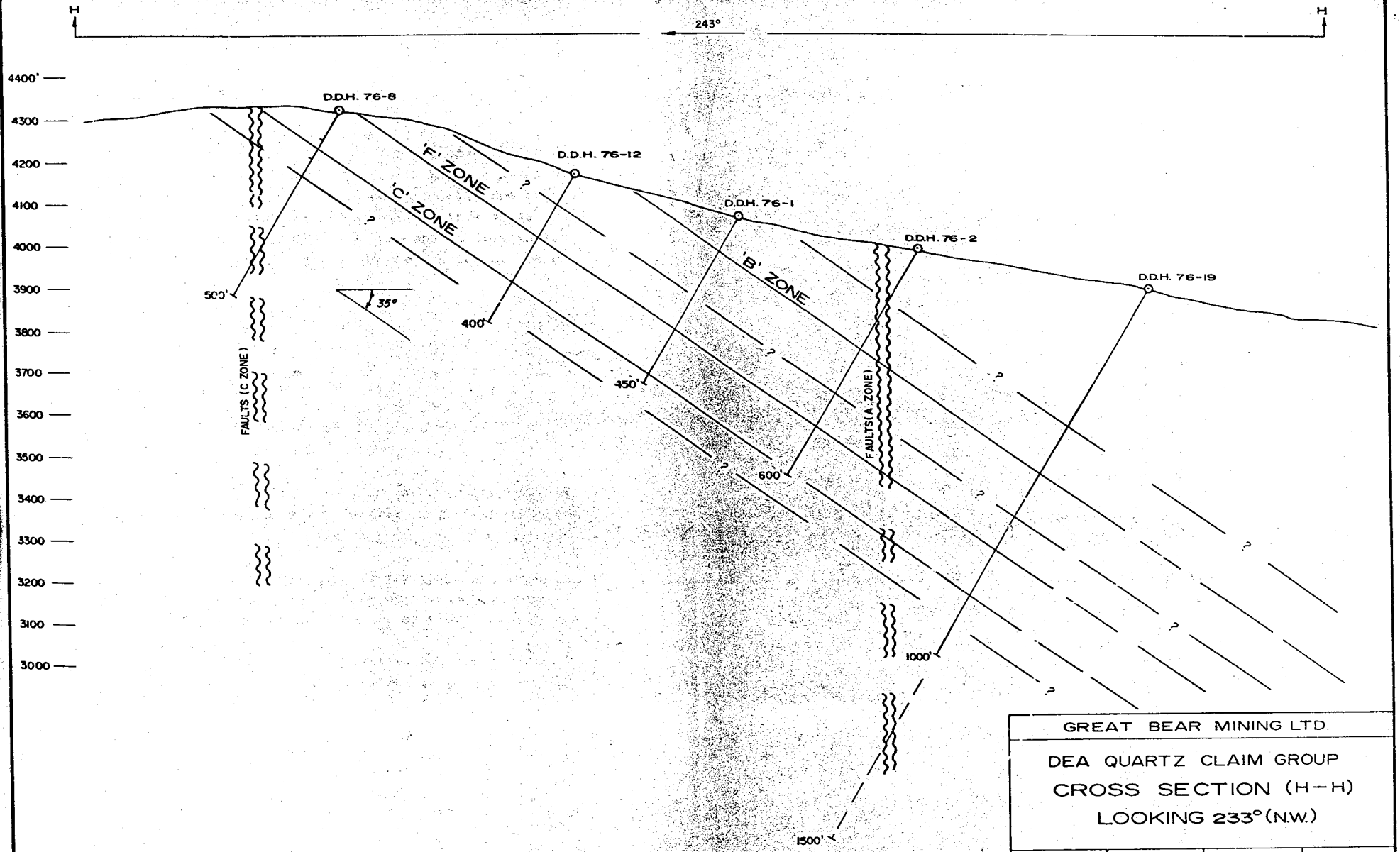
The F Zone veins extend from the west boundary into Claymore Resources Lori claims several hundred feet and at least 2000 feet into the Dea property and is open to the northwest. Similar dimensions are indicated in the C Zone and B Zones. The D Zone dimensions are still unknown.

Down dip extentions in excess of 2500 are indicated but not proven. This figure is derived at by measuring the slope distance (down dip @ -36°) of the F Zone vein located at an elevation of 4400 feet and projecting the dip extention in the direction of the D Zone vein (elevation 4000') over a horizontal distance of 2000 feet. The F Zone vein, if continuous, would lie below the D Zone vein at the 2900 foot elevation or 1100' below the 4000 foot elevation.

The strike dimensions and down dip extensions of the veins look promising but will undoubtedly be complicated by changes in lithology, faults and shear zones and possibly changes in mineral composition and tenor at depths. If the exposed surface veins occupy the

uppermost portion of the cupola (the frozen hood zone) as indeed is indicated by the presence of large roof pendants and zenoliths of invaded roof rocks of the Yukon Plateau metamorphic complex, then the prospects for considerable down dip extension looks promising. Deep drilling is required to test this theory.

The author has included a somewhat idealized cross section illustrating the possible down dip extensions and locations of the various known mineralized vein structures in the vertical plane. See Figure 11 following this page of the report and Plan Map Figure G, accompanying this report, showing the locations of the proposed holes for the 1976 drill program.



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CROSS SECTION (H–H)

LOOKING 233° (N.W.)

DRAWN	SCALE	DATE	FIG.
Altair	1" = 20'	Nov., 1975	11

MINERALOGY OF VEINS

The Dea quartz veins exposed in B, C and D Zones are variable in width and mineral composition. Visible free gold distribution, at this time, appears to be erractic both along strike and down dip. Evidence of ore shoot zoning in the vertical plane at bearings of 45° to 65°, does exist in the D & B Zone trenches and in drill holes #16 and #17, located in the southern extention of the B Zone.

The veins vary in width from less than one inch to greater than one foot (1.5 feet is the widest section measured to date). The veins pinch and swell over short distances in both the horizontal and vertical plane. Apophysis and vein separations around intensely altered silicified and mineralized wall rock are common occurrences. Slight offsets in the veins occur when intersected by low and high angle southwest dipping fractures and tight shears that are chloritized, sericitized and commonly mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite and minor galena.

Ribbon structured quartz layering, previously discussed, is usually accompanied by abundant sulfide mineralization and variable amounts of visual free gold.

Three periods of mineralization are apparent at this time, based on megascopic examinations and limited microscopic studies.

The first stage of mineralization likely followed the tectonic activity produced by the invasion of the Yukon Plateau assemblages around the time of final regional deformation of granitic to dioritic composition rocks by Cenozoic and/or Tertiary plutonic masses. Major northwest trending faults and shears were developed and invaded by the quartz monzonite stock. Fractures were developed in the cupola of the invading stock and roof rocks. Mineralizing fluids accumulated in the cupola near the upper part of the stock and streamed upward into the outer frozen shell (hood) and into the invaded rocks (roof).

Second stage mineralization followed late tectonic activity that occurred during final plutonic invasion, uplift, deformation, vulcanism, fracturing, lamprophyre dike intrusion and mineral deposition, during the late Tertiary(?) period.

The final stage of mineralizing fluids followed the last stages of local deformation (fracturing and shearing) of the quartz monzonite stock and foliated granodiorite batholith. These invasions of mineral bearing solutions occurred during a period of repeated movement along the low angle faults and shear structures and possibly along the vertical fault structures though these faults presently appear to be post ore or have undergone movement following ore deposition.

The sequence of mineral deposition appears to be arsenopyrite, gold and silver followed by galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, boulangerite and/or stibnite and tetrahedrite. Then finally by minor copper bearing

solutions and remobilization and deposition of some of the earlier minerals in the fractures, veins and wall rock during late deposition and alteration. The exsolved grains of copper appear to be the only product of exogenetic differentiation and may have been derived from the (minor) copper bearing lamprophyre dikes rather than the last stage of mineral deposition. No other secondary minerals were noted in hand specimens or in microscopic examined specimens and therefore indicate that it is highly unlikely that secondary enrichment of gold and silver in the quartz veins has occurred.

Mineralization noted in highly oxidized fault zones may have been enriched, in part or in whole, by groundwaters circulating through the partially weathered veins adjacent to the faults. Deeper drilling through faults should indicate the presence or absence of gold bearing minerals in the vertical faults and shear zones. These vertical structures could be important sources of ore bearing minerals providing that the evidence of post ore movement along these faults occurred after the vertical structures were mineralized. Recent movement is evidenced in the A Zone. Drill hole #9 intersected cemented breccia fragments in the fault zone that exhibits recent shearing and chloritization by post breccia stress and movement.

The percentage composition of arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, boulangerite and/or stibnite, gold, silver, minor pyrite and exsolved copper varies from less than 2% by volume to greater than 50%. Free gold is found intimately associated with arsenopyrite. Gold does occur with sphalerite and occassionally galena near to or at the edges of the mineral crystal boundaries and within the

crystal structures in very fine fractions (-200 mesh). The gold found within the sphalerite and galena crystals could be from later solutions that contained sphalerite and galena or absorbed in a solid state by those solutions from the porous broken vein material (occurring during later stages of repeated movement along the vein structures) during cooling and crystallization of the last stage of mineral deposition.

Boulangerite and/or stibnite(?) crystals occur randomly in the veins as cryptic patterned fine bladed crystals, steel-grey coloured and generally associated with arsenopyrite, galena and visible gold.

Tetrahedrite rarely occurs in megascopic crystals but occurs frequently as very fine crystals in sphalerite, arsenopyrite and galena (observed in thin and polished sections under 200 power petrographic microscope).

Galena, arsenopyrite and sphalerite occur both as granular masses, blebs and specs and as well developed crystals in the veins and in the altered silicified wall rock adjacent to the veins.

Silver has not been observed in the native state and is associated with gold and galena. The native gold is comprised of approximately 20% silver.

Gold occurs only in the native state in extremely fine fractions (less than -200 mesh) and observed as blebs up to 1/5 of an inch in diameter and streaks 3/10 of an inch in length. The gold fineness is .796.

The best gold occurrences are localized in sections of the veins that are from 2 inches to 10 inches thick and appears to be zoned up and down dip in shoots following the general dip direction and accompanied by local flextures and apophysis in the vein systems.

The tenor of these narrow veins vary considerably and the assay results are discussed later in this report.

The veins are plotted on the Plan Map Figure B and on larger scale maps of the B, C and D Zones, Figures 12, 13&14 following this page of the report.

LEGEND

Qm	— Quartz monzonite	a	— altered
		o	— oxidized
La	— Lamprophyre dike	sil	— silified
Scn	— Schist		
Gd	— Granodiorite	f	— foliated
G	— Granite		
P	— Pegmatite	p	— porphyritic
Di	— Diabasic (Zenolith)		
V	— Quartz vein	m	— mineralized

SYMBOLS

- Fault or shear zone
- ? Dip known, direction unknown
- — — Limit of overburden
- —·—·— Limit of intense surface oxidation & fracturing / jointing
- Tr. 201 Gold - Silver values in oz./ton

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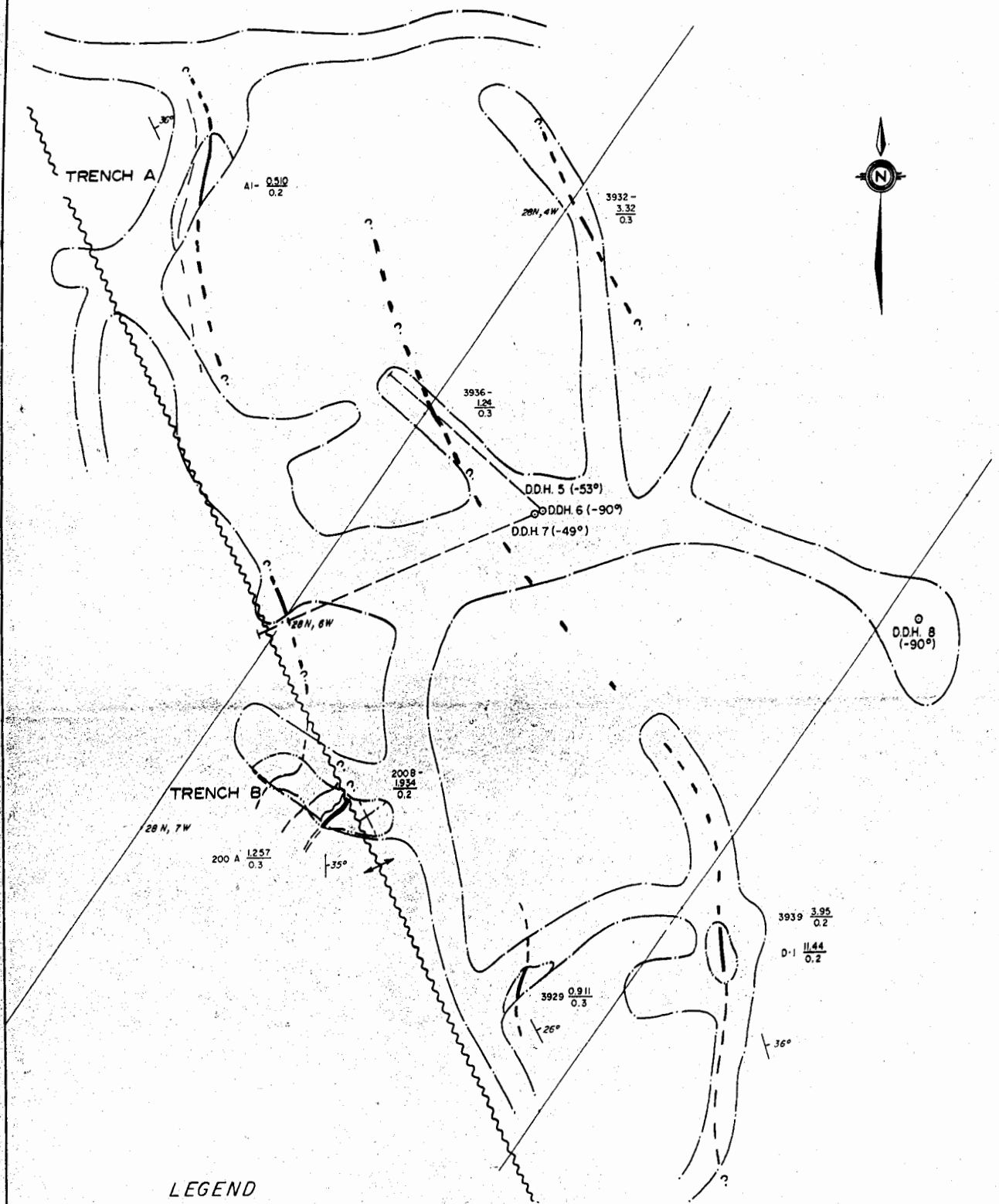
DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP
DETAILED GEOLOGY
'B' ZONE

Altair | Scale 1"= 20' | Nov. 197 | Fig. 12



LEGEND

- Cat Road & Trench
- Bedrock Limit
- D.D.H. Location & surface projection
- Vein defined (vein trace)
- Fault (vertical)
- 36° Strike and dip of vein
- 200 A 1.257 / 0.3 Sample location - oz Au/ton / width of sample

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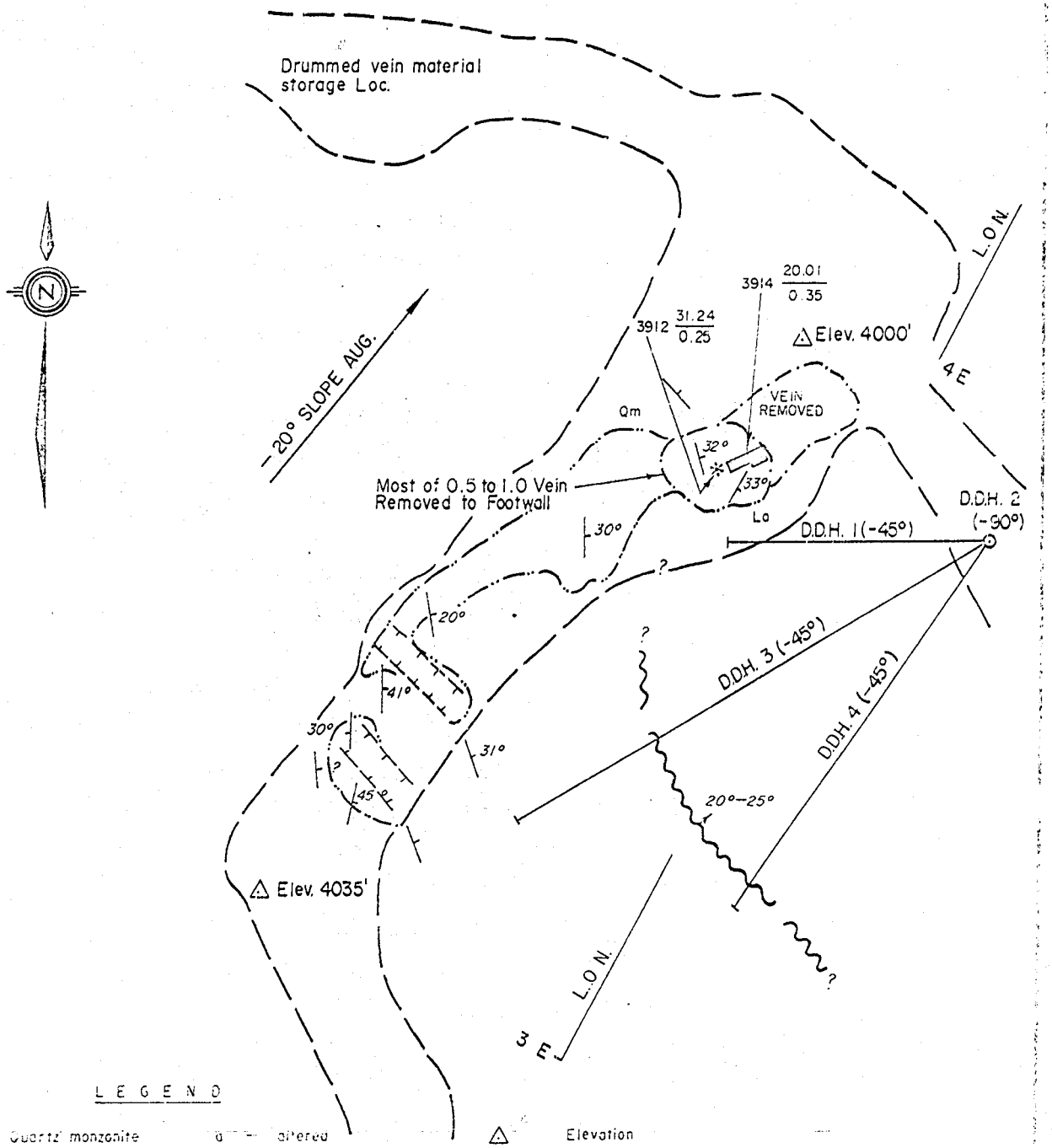
GEOLOGY

'C' ZONE

DRAWN	SCALE	DATE	FIG.
Altair	1" = 40'	Nov. 1975	13



LEGEND

Qm	— Quartz monzonite	a	— altered	△	Elevation
		o	— oxidized	31°	Strike and dip of vein
La	— Lamprophyre dike	sil	— silified		Limit of exposed bedrock and vein
Sch	— "schist"				Cut Trench
Gd	— Granodiorite	f	— foliated		Drill Hole Location, (bearing, dip indicated)
G	— Granite			3914 20.01/0.35	Bulk sample number and oz/ton gold / width of vein in feet
P	— Pegmatite	p	— porphyritic		Bulk sample locations 20 lbs & 261 lbs
Di	— Diabasic (Zenolith)				
V	— Quartz vein	m	— mineralized		

SYMBOLS

- Fault or shear zone
- ? Dip known, direction unknown
- Trench
- Area of vein removal
- Tr. (1) Gold = $ per values in oz/ton

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP
DETAILED GEOLOGY
'D' ZONE

Adair | Scale 1" = 20' | Nov. 3[illegible] | 14

SAMPLING METHODS & ASSAYS

Results of the surface sampling are listed in Appendix of this report. Drill core and sludge sample assays are listed in the drill hole log records in Appendix I that accompanys the report.

Some assays of surface trench sampling are shown on Figures 13,14&15 from the B, C and D Zones located after page 65.

The samples collected by the author included a few near surface samples of vein material in the unconsolidated regolith where trenching failed to penetrate bedrock. Bedrock sampling was carried out in the B, C and D Zone trenches. These samples included cut and chipped channel samples of vein material and mineralized wall rock and bulk samples of mineralized vein material and well mineralized wall rock.

The channel samples were cut as nearly as possible at right angles to the plane of the veins.

Bulk sampling of veins containing from 16 lbs. of sampled rock to 261 lbs. were evenly cut from the vein face along strike and down dip depending on the exposure available to sampling.

Bulk sampling is by far the most reliable test of tenor for any gold bearing vein where values are erracticly distributed over short distances.

Ore and rock samples selected for fire assay were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver and Whitehorse Assay Office in Whitehorse. Both firms provide competent service and the author believes the results are reliable.

Several select grab samples of unconsolidated vein material and several of the bulk samples from exposed veins returned very high gold assays that would provide good ore grade over mining widths providing sufficient tonnages were proven and gold prices remain at there present level.

Diamond drill holes #4, 5, 6 and 16 intersected mineralization of possible economic interest. Hole #4 assays are from sludge samples. Sludge samples collected from other holes were not submitted for assay.

Wallrock mineralization is generally of low tenor and adds little to the value of the potential ore grade material, located in the quartz veins, when calculating ore grades over narrow 4' mining widths.

A 261 lb. (dry weight) sample was removed from the D Zone vein located at 0+10N and 3+80E to 3+84E. The sample was forwarded to Whitehorse Assay Office for processing and total gold recovery. The sample was crushed to 1/4" mesh and pulverized to -40 mesh in a ballmill crusher than amalgamated with mercury. The mercury and contained gold were then fire assayed.

A button was removed from the 3.6 oz. gold button recovered and anlized for total gold and silver content. The reported fineness of the gold was .796 (796 parts gold per thousand) or approximately 80 percent pure.

The sampled material gave an analysis of 20.01 oz.Au/ton and 12.67 Ag/ton.

A 81.25 lb. sample from the B Zone vein was similarily treated but recovery of gold was poor due to arsenic contamination of the mercury that caused the mercury to separate. Gold recovered was 2.21 oz/ton. A 16.7 lb. sample cut from the same section of the vein assayed 9.25 oz/ton Au and 2.06 oz/ton Ag.

A list of assay results of the samples taken by the author on the Dea property includes sample locations and dimensions and is enclosed in Appendix D.

One preliminary metallurgical test from D Zone material gave results of 74% free milling gold, 20% in the sulfide fraction and 6% in tails. Some additional work is probably warranted at this time to more fully determine gold distribution and any metallurgical problems which may not be recognized to date.

DIAMOND CORE DRILLING

Nineteen holes were drilled on the property with an hydraulic J.K. Smit 300 wirline drill, equipped for BQ and NW core sizes. A total of 2,283.5 feet of BQ core drilling was completed during the period of June through August. The core was logged, split and sampled by the author with assays by Chemex Labs Ltd. and Whitehorse Assay Office Ltd. A description of the geology and mineralization intersected in the drill holes and a discussion of results are presented in Part V of this report.

Detailed drill logs and data are enclosed in Appendix I of the report.

Permafrost conditions were encountered in all holes and resulted in the loss of one, DDH 14, and required additional time and expense reaming ice from most holes, during that time when only one 12 hour shift was employed. Due to the lightweight features of the drill machine, bit footages were poor as insufficient head pressure caused quick polishing of bits. Best results were obtained using impregnated soft matrix bits and increased the average footage from 10 feet to approximately 25 feet per bit. Some additional time loss was due to periodic water supply problems, equipment breakdowns and parts delivery delays from the supplier and shippers.

The drill core is safely stored in light weight, 20 foot capacity poly core boxes. The core from holes 1 to 3 and split mineralized sections from holes 4, 5 and 6 are safely stored in Whitehorse. The balance of the core

is stored on the property in a well constructed core shed and placed on core racks made of lumber and 3/4" galvanized steel pipe.

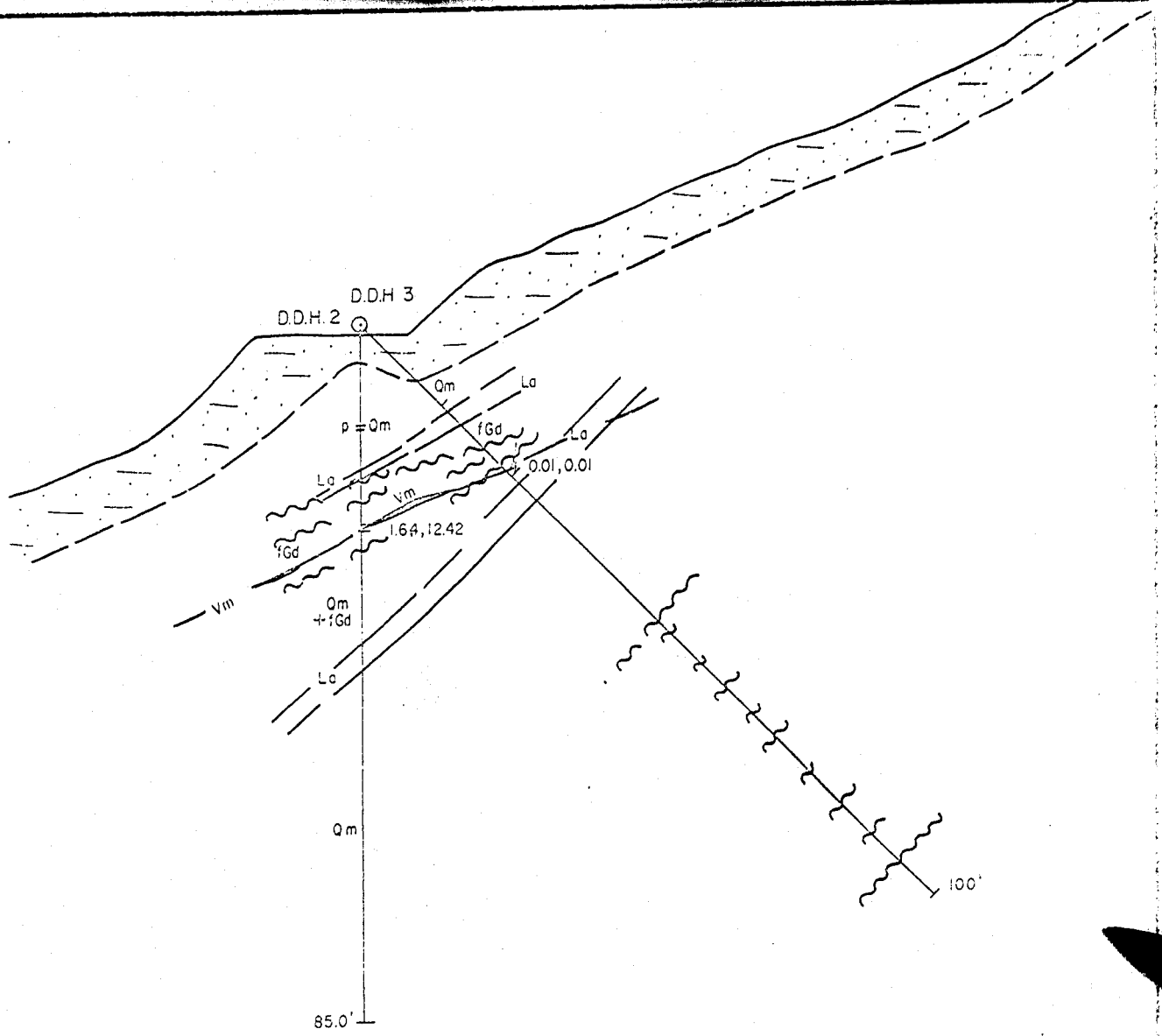
The core from holes 1 through 6 were initially split at the Whitehorse Bostock Core Library, using a diamond saw, by D.W. Milburn, geologist and A. Harman (holes 1 to 3) and by A. Harman and D.H. Waugh, geologist (holes 5 & 6). Not all the core sections split (holes 1 through 6) were submitted for assay. Sections of minor mineralized wall rock and narrow veins split but not assayed were later examined and selected for assaying by the author in October.

All drill core was logged by the author and core stored on the property was examined, logged, split and shipped for assay or personally delivered to Whitehorse Assay Office by the author and Mr. T. Brock, Secretary-Treasurer of Great Bear Mining Ltd.

The high grade 0.5 foot intersection from D.D.H.16 contained abundant free gold specs and blebs over a 0.05 section adjacent to the footwall. The author counted some 50 odd specs and blebs of gold around the outer core surface with the aid of a hand lens. The split section represents approximately (visual estimate) 2/5 of the volume of the free gold mineralized portion of the 0.5 foot sample section (Sample #16-3). The split core section assayed, contained roughly 15 odd specs and blebs of gold while the retained section contains 38 specs and blebs around the core surface representing roughly 3/4 of the core surface gold contained and about 2/3 of the total

visually guesstimated, gold volume. The better mineralized half of the core section from D.D.H.16 was intentionally retained for purposes of study and to provide concrete visual evidence to the presence of high grade visual free gold in the best mineralized core section from the 1975 diamond drill program.

Diamond drill sections, Figures 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21, are enclosed following this page of the report.



LEGEND

Qm	— Quartz monzonite	a	— altered
		o	— oxidized
La	— Lamprophyre dike	sil	— silified
Sch	— Schist		
Gd	— Granodiorite	f	— foliated
G	— Granite		
P	— Pegmatite	p	— porphyritic
D	— Diabasic (Zenolith)		
V	— Quartz vein	m	— mineralized

SYMBOLS

Fault or shear zone

? Dip known, direction unknown

— — Limit of overburden

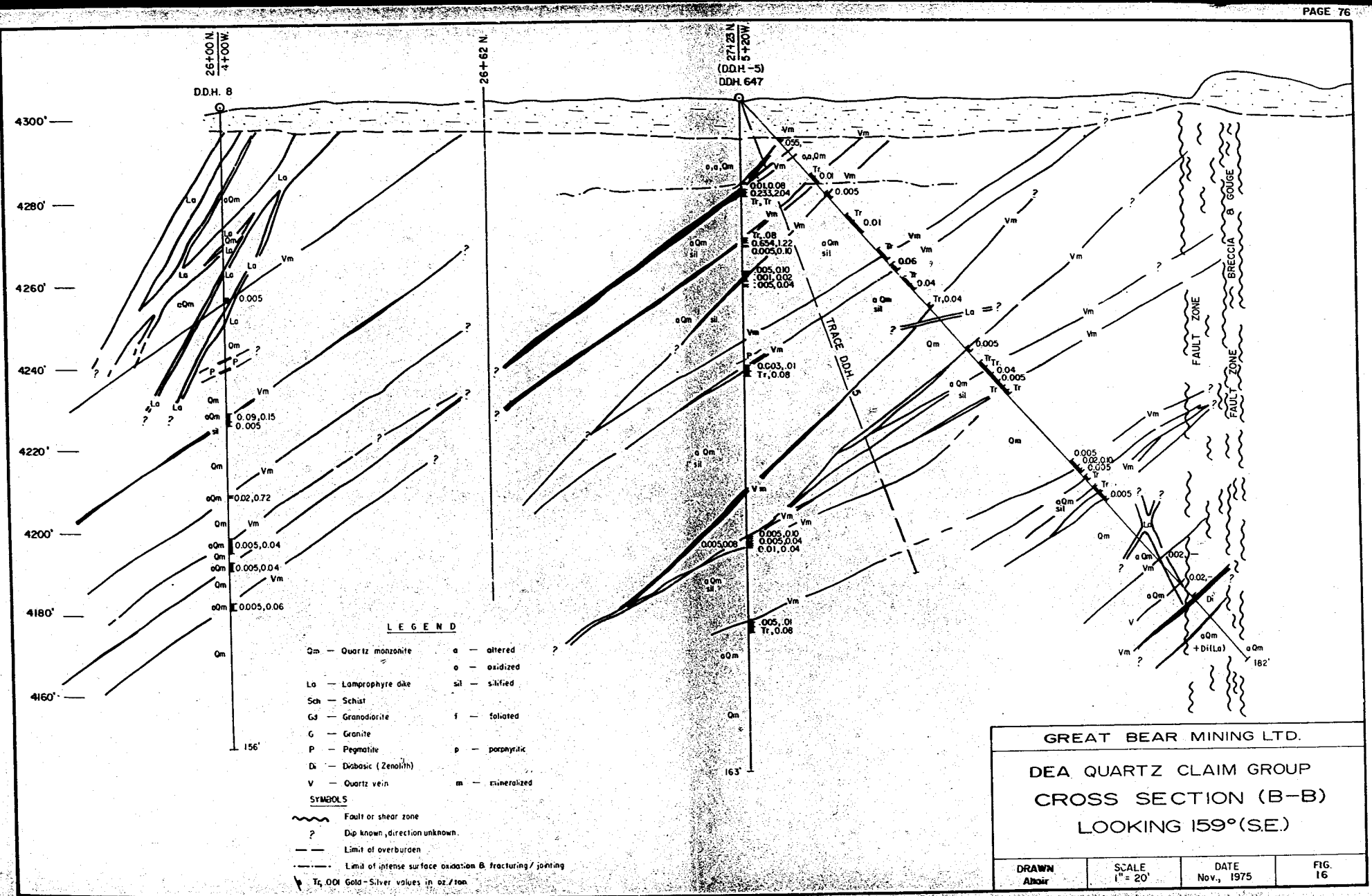
— · — · Limit of intense surface oxidation & fracturing / jointing

Top row Gold - Silver values in oz / ton

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION (A-A)
LOOKING 150° (S.E.)

Atlair | Scale 1" = 20' | Nov., 67 | 15



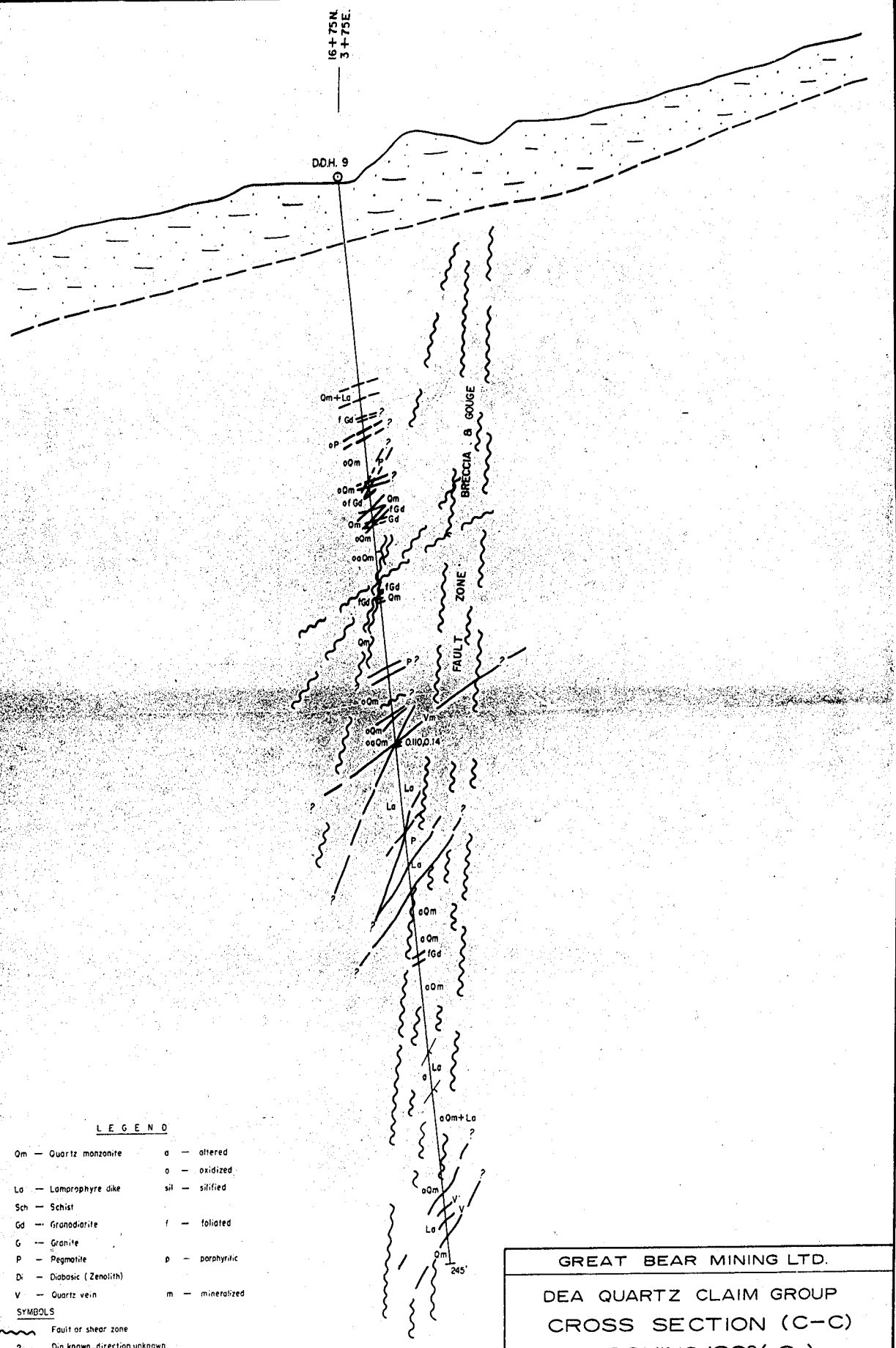
GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

CROSS SECTION (B-B)

LOOKING 159°(S.E.)

DRAWN	SCALE	DATE	FIG.
Altoir	1" = 20'	Nov., 1975	16



LEGEND

Qm	— Quartz monzonite	a	— altered
		o	— oxidized
La	— Lamprophyre dike	sil	— silified
Sch	— Schist		
Gd	— Granodiorite	f	— foliated
G	— Granite		
P	— Pegmatite	p	— porphyritic
Di	— Diabasic (Zenolith)		
V	— Quartz vein	m	— mineralized

SYMBOLS

- Fault or shear zone
- ? Dip known, direction unknown
- Limit of overburden
- Limit of intense surface oxidation & fracturing / jointing
- Tr, .001 Gold-Silver values in oz./ton

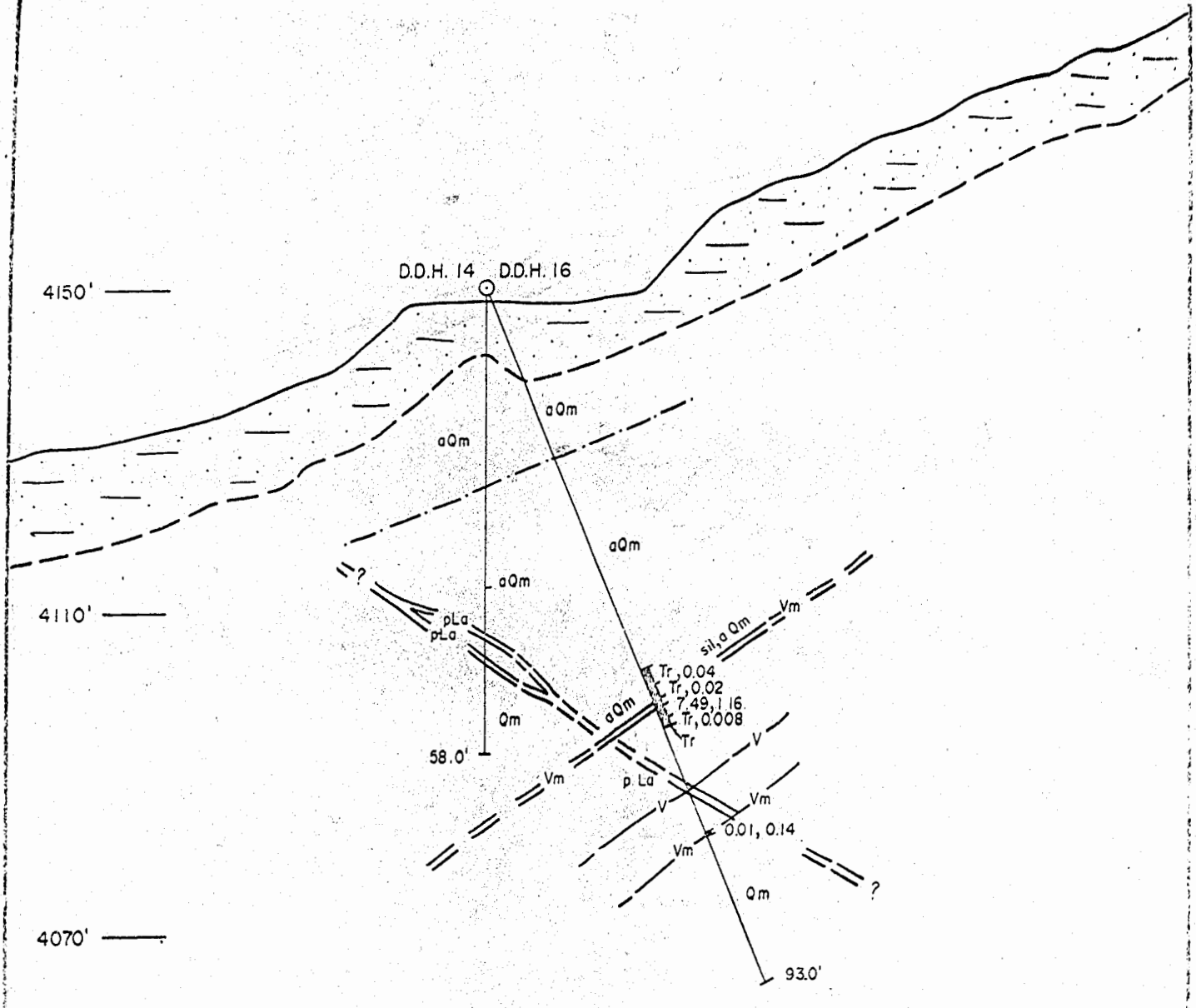
GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

CROSS SECTION (C–C)

LOOKING 180° (S.)

DRAWN	SCALE	DATE	FIG.
Altair	1" = 20'	Nov., 1975	17



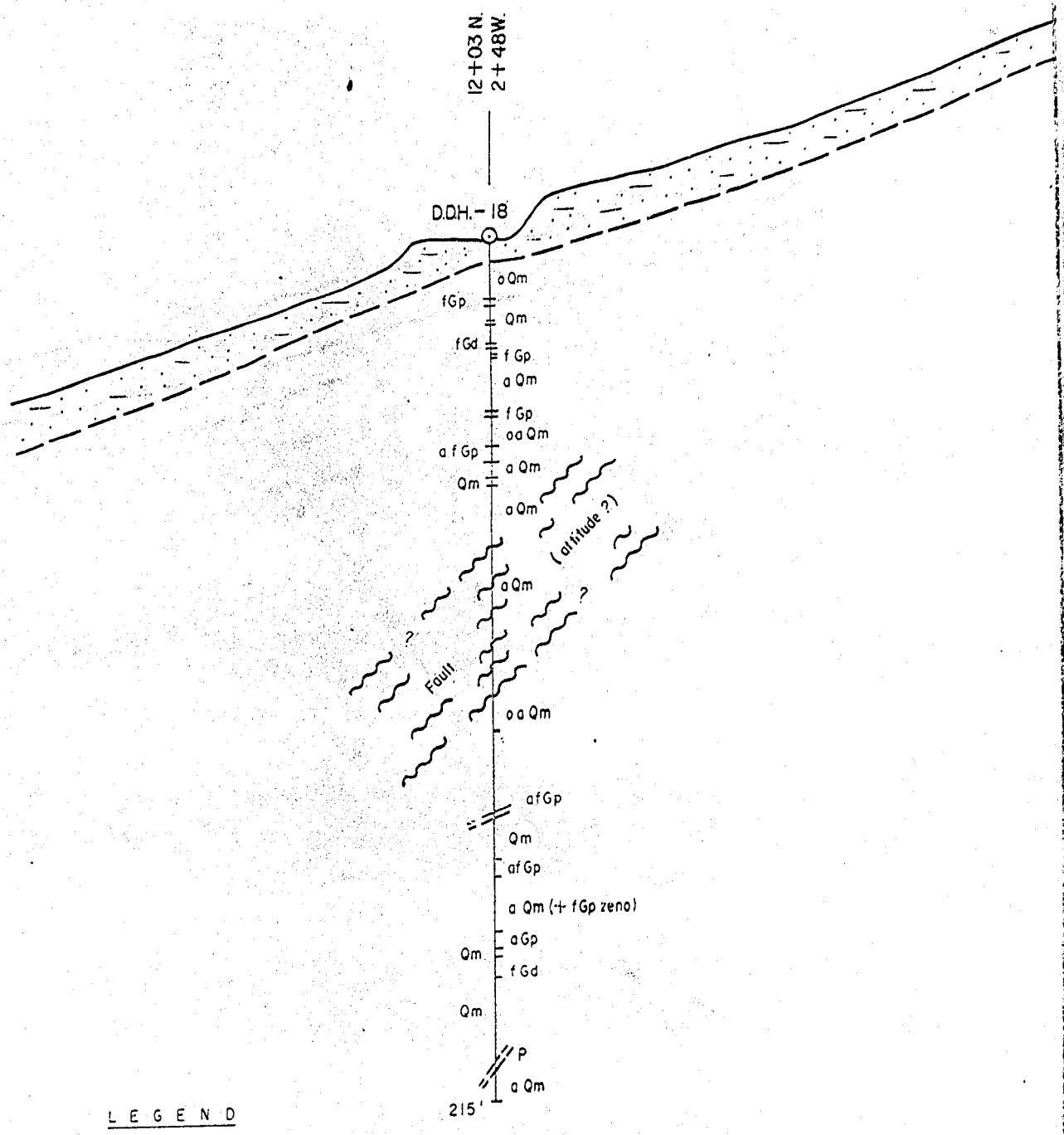
LEGEND

Qm	— Quartz monzonite	a	— altered
		o	— oxidized
La	— Lamprophyre dike	sil	— silified
Sch	— Schist		
Gd	— Granodiorite	f	— foliated
G	— Granite		
P	— Pegmatite	p	— porphyritic
D	— Diabasic (Zenolith)		
V	— Quartz vein	m	— mineralized

SYMBOLS

- Fault or shear zone
- ? Dip known, direction unknown.
- — — Limit of overburden
- .—.— Limit of intense surface oxidation & fracturing / jointing
- Tr, 0.01 Gold - Silver values in oz./ton.

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.			
DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION (E - E) LOOKING 153 °(S.E.)			
Altair	Scale: 1" = 20'	Nov., 1975	Fig. 19



LEGEND

Qm	— Quartz monzonite	a	— altered
		o	— oxidized
La	— Lamprophyre dike	sil	— silified
Sch	— Schist		
Gd	— Granodiorite	f	— foliated
G	— Granite		
P	— Pegmatite	p	— porphyritic
Di	— Diabasic (Zenolith)		
V	— Quartz vein	m	— mineralized

SYMBOLS

- Fault or shear zone
- ? Dip known, direction unknown.
- — — Limit of overburden
- —·—·— Limit of intense surface oxidation & fracturing / jointing
- Tr, .001 Gold - Silver values in oz./ton.

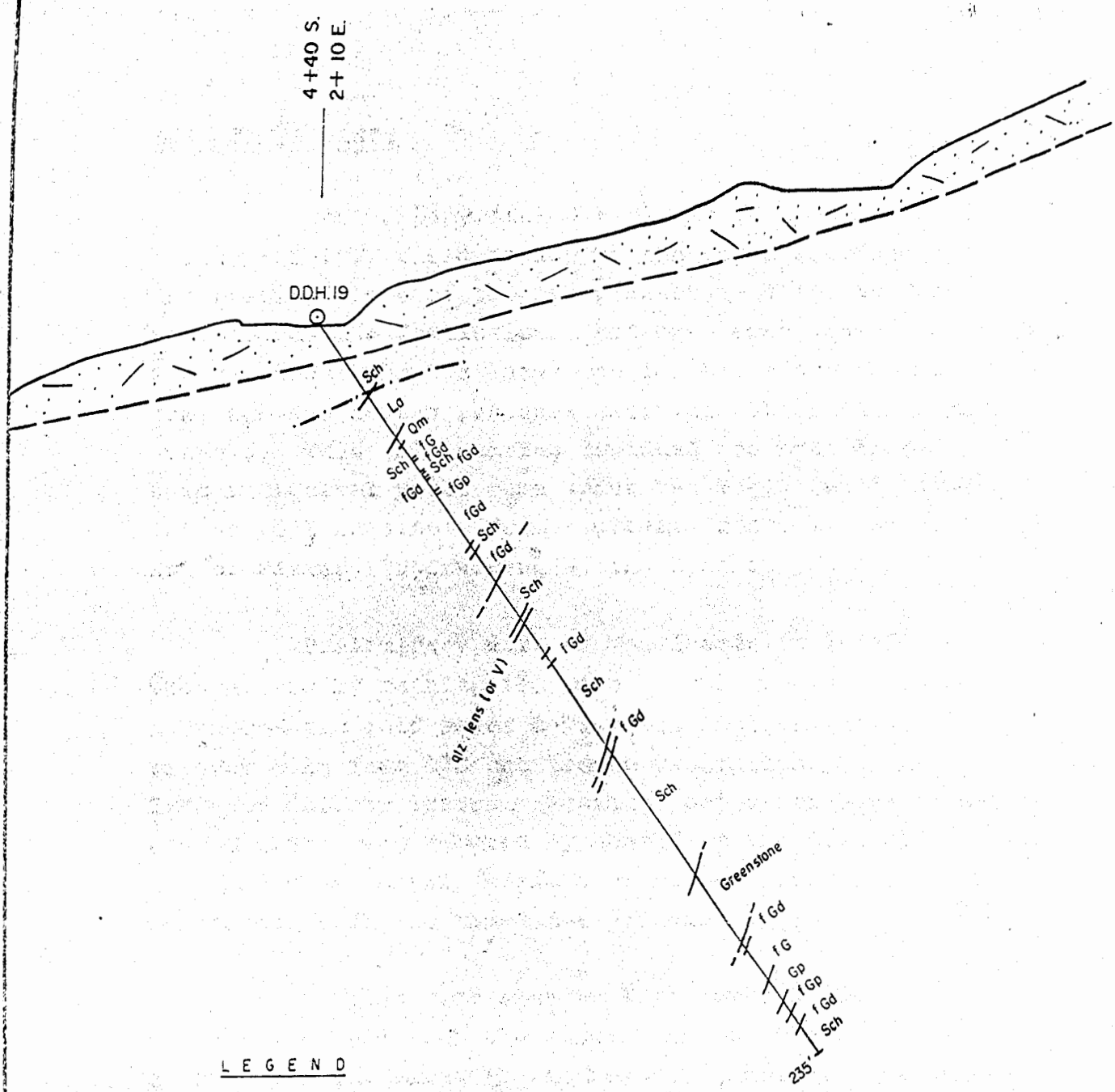
GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION (F - F)

LOOKING 153° (S.E.)

Altair	Scale 1" = 40'	Nov., 1975	Fig. 20



LEGEND

Qm	— Quartz monzonite	a	— altered
		o	— oxidized
La	— Lamprophyre dike	sil	— silified
Sch	— Schist		
Gd	— Granodiorite	f	— foliated
G	— Granite		
P	— Pegmatite	p	— porphyritic
Di	— Dibasic (Zenolith)		
V	— Quartz vein	m	— mineralized

SYMBOLS

- Fault or shear zone
- ? Dip known, direction unknown.
- — — Limit of overburden
- .—.—. Limit of intense surface oxidation & fracturing / jointing
- Tr, .001 Gold - Silver values in oz./ton.

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SECTION (G-G)

LOOKING 153° (S.E.)

Altair	Scale: 1"= 20'	Nov., 1975	Fig. 21

DEA PLACER TESTS

The company staked 6 placer prospecting leases during the 1975 field season on the upper drainage system and eastern slope of the Dea property. 5 leases were accepted by the Commissioner and one bench lease, the Mas, was refused. The Mas lease was located above the main drainage and covers residual material rather than stream gravels. This gold bearing residual and soliflucted sand and gravel would come under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act as rock in situ. (From a private conversation with Mr. B. Baxter, Supervising Mining Recorder, Y.T.)

Preliminary work on the leases included prospecting by panning for gold in the creeks & benches. A Pan-O-Matic gold saver device was employed later to recover gold from D7E cat trench excavations on the TREE and Coldham leases. Residual soils and some stream washed gravel was removed by hand from the trenches. The gold and heavy metal (magnetite) concentrate were recovered using the Pan-O-Matic device.

Samples were sent to Whitehorse Assay Office to recover the gold from the concentrate by amalgamation. Nitric acid was added to the mercury globule. The acid digests all residue and leaves an impure gold bearing mercury globule. The acid is decanted slowly from the residue leaving an impure mercury-gold globule that is squeezed through a chammy (chamois) to remove the residue and most mercury. The gold is cleaned by decanting the remaining mercury off at high temperature and washed with alcohol, then weighed.

The initial testing returned results ranging from a few cents to $7.00/yd. from test pits and stream panned samples. One sample of vein wash and residual material, collected below the D Zone trench, returned in excess of $1,000/yd. but is certainly not to be considered as representative of residual material. Better results from placer testing can be expected by using a small sluice box rather than the mechanical driven Pan-O-Matic that is not well suited for accurate placer testing, particulary when the gravel is coarse and angular.

The results of the Dea drainage placer tests are listed in Appendix F with values reported in grams.

The volume of residual material, boulder content of stream gravels and residual soils and the average grade of the material has not been determined. Recommendations are made later in this report for the detailed test program scheduled for 1976.

SEVEN MILE CREEK PLACER TESTS

Placer gold was discovered on the main branch of Seven Mile Creek in mid September. 27 miles of prospecting leases were located on behalf of the company. 19 leases are located on the main branch, main tributary and benches of Seven Mile Creek and 8 miles on an unnamed creek, located opposite the Seven Mile Creek-White River confluence on the east side of the White River. This creek is referred to as Copper Creek for the purposes of

this report.

Preliminary prospecting and testing was conducted at a few locations using a gold pan and the Pan-O-Matic at one location. One sample returned $3.50/yd. (sample taken by W.G. Stevenson, P. Eng.) and other surface bar samples from the End lease returned a few cents in gold. The sampling was conducted to determine the presence of gold and not as an evaluation test of the stream gravels.

Seven Mile Creek and Copper Creek have broad valleys over much of their length and offer large yardage potential with very good water flow in the stream channels.

Recommendations are made for a preliminary evaluation program scheduled for 1976.

The results of the Seven Mile Creek placer tests are listed in Appendix G.

PART VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the work performed to date has confirmed the presence of an extensive quartz vein system containing, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, minor boulangerite and/or stibnite, tetrahedrite, very minor pyrite and exsolved copper with some extremely high gold values.

The veins are narrow but several bedrock samples and the drill hole test results indicate values that may be of economic grade over mining widths, provided of course, that sufficient tonnages of good grade ore are available. The work has indicated possible high grade zoning in the plane of the dip and the potential for discovery of mineable ore shoots would appear favourable. The erractic nature of the gold distribution and the variable results of drilling are to be expected in this type of deposit. The true value of this gold-silver deposit will be shown only by extensive underground bulk sampling and both surface and underground drilling required for structural control and vein extension purposes.

Geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys and the trenching program were effective in localizing gold bearing quartz veins. Recommendations for future work include extensions of these surveys.

The results of preliminary prospecting and cursory placer testing are encouraging enough to warrant further testing and surveying of all placer leases held by the company.

The mineralized gold bearing quartz veins are associated with the cupola of a quartz monzonite, Tertiary(?) stock and occupy low angle shear and fault structures believed to be localized in the hood of the intrusive mass. The dimensions of the Moosehorn Range stock provide excellent potential for extensive well mineralized vein systems of economic interest.

No evidence of secondary enrichment, other than the minor exsolved copper occurrences, exist in the gold bearing quartz veins. Because the vein systems are extensive, although narrow, structures complex, the host rock favourable for mineralization, and the veins contain spectacular free gold, this greatly enhances the economic potential of Great Bear Mining's Dea property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends the following work program for Great Bear Mining Ltd.'s property holdings in the Moosehorn Range and Seven Mile Creek area.

PHASE I

(1) To continue the extensive 1975 program of exploring the Dea lode potential with senior financing and testing the placer potential of Great Bear Mining's leases in the Dea and Seven Mile Creek areas.

(2) Geological mapping of the entire Dea property and further prospecting on the claims and leases.

(3) Additional close spaced soil sampling and analysis for Ag only.

(4) A drill program consisting of a minimum of 6,000 feet of core drilling using a Longyear 38, BQ Wireline drill to test the continuity of the veins along strike and down dip. To test important fault structures at depth and to determine their relationship with the veins as possible ore feeders and vein localizers.

A minimum of 19 holes are proposed to test the continuity of the vein systems and fault structures and to determine the economic possibilities of the property.

The drill hole locations attitudes and depths are plotted on Figure G accompanying this report. The author refers the reader to the Dea Cross Section, Figure 11 on Page 60 of this report.

(5) Continued bulldozer trenching to expose the known veins at bedrock for bulk sampling purposes and to explore the new vein presently indicated by 1974-75 field data.

(6) Test the Dea placer potential by further bulldozer trenching and determine yardage potential by utilizing plane table surveying and portable seismic surveys. Sluicing should be used for gold recovery rather than the Pan-O-Matic gold saver device.

(7) Test the Seven Mile Creek placer potential by further prospecting and stream and bench test pitting. Old stream channels in the drainage basin may be detectable by magnetometer and seismic survey techniques. Backhoe pit excavations in stream channel bars and unfrozen bench gravels should be considered if the above survey results warrant.

(8) Extention of the drill program should the initial phase warrant.

(9) Further metallurgical testing on bulk samples from the ore grade vein material exposed.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. Waugh, Geologist

PART VII

SUMMARY

This report puts forth a detailed coverage of the 1974-75 work on the Dea Mineral claims and prospector leases, located in the Moosehorn Range and Seven Mile Creek area, Whitehorse Mining District, NTS 115N/1&2, Yukon Territory, Canda, for Great Bear Mining Limited.

A helicopter supported 1974-75 program of geochemical soil sampling (1,028 samples); ground magnetometer, E.M.-16 electromagnetic, geological mapping, plane table, hand and bulldozer trenching, bulk sampling and 2,283.5 feet of BQ core size diamond drilling were conducted over the 51,000' by 2,700', 20 mile picketed, grid system on the property.

Great Bear holds 49 full size and 2 fractional quartz claims and 5, one mile long placer prospecting leases on Moosehorn Range at elevations from 2,500' to 4,440'. Detailed work was carried out on the Dea grid and preliminary prospecting, mapping, cat trenching and placer testing surveys were conducted on the claims off the grid and placer leases. Cursory placer testing was carried out on the Seven Mile Creek area leases in late September.

The Dea claims are underlain by Tertiary (?) quartz monzonite stock intruding roof pendants of schistose Paleozoic rocks and highly foliated granite and granodiorite Mesozoic rocks of the Yukon Plateau metamorphic complex. The quartz monzonite stock contains several bulldozed and hand trenched NW trending low angle NE dipping narrow, well mineralized quartz veins containing specacular free gold in at least seven of the veins.

The arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, boulangerite and/or stibnite, tetrahedrite, silver, gold bearing quartz veins are at least spatially associated with lamprophyre dikes and north trending vertical faults and shear zones that exhibit post mineralization movement. Four 36° NE dipping sheared and silicified zones are trench exposed on the property and contained veins that were bulk sampled giving assays ranging from less than 1/2 an ounce to 31.24 oz/ton gold over widths of one inch to 1.2 feet and silver assays to 12.67 oz/ton. A 261 dry weight, bulk sample from D Zone assayed 20.01 oz/ton Au of the footwall of the 1 foot thick vein. Four drill holes (4, 5 6 and 16) cut mineralized sections of possible economic interest in three of the zones tested. Drill hole #16 assayed 7.49 oz/ton Au and 1.16 oz/ton Ag over a 0.5' core section located 250' SE along strike of the trenched and bulk sampled B Zone vein.

The spectacular gold occurrences in the extensive (+2000' long) quartz veins and placer gold found in the residual soils and stream worked gravels of Great Bear Mining's and Claymore Resources prospecting leases are very encouraging. The property requires a program of extensive surface drilling and trenching to test the continuity of the vein systems along strike and at depth and to intersect the vertical faults to determine their relationship as vein localizers and the possibility of being the mineral channelway for the low angle veins.

Drill results are erratic as is to be expected and the true value of the deposit will only be shown by underground bulk sampling and core drilling.

PROPOSED BUDGET

PHASE I

DIAMOND DRILLING		
Mobilization & Demobilization		$ 25,000.00
6,000 feet @ $30.00/ft. (fuel, etc. included)		180,000.00
Bulldozer, drill setups & moves		10,000.00
BULLDOZER TRENCHING ON VEINS		
300 hours @ $50.00/hr.		15,000.00
PLACER TESTING		
Stripping & test pitting & processing	$10,000	
Surveying, depth testing by seismic survey and channel location by magnetometer & seismic method	4,000	
Assaying	1,000	15,000.00
GEOLOGY, ENGINEERING & REPORTS		25,000.00
METALLURGICAL TESTING		10,000.00
TRANSPORTATION & CAMP COSTS		50,000.00
ROADS & AIR STRIPS		20,000.00
CONTINGENCY		25,000.00
TOTAL:		$380,000.00

PHASE II

Underground adit, drifting 6000 ft.@ $100/ft.	$ 600,000.00
Bulk sampling	50,000.00
Metallurgical Studies	25,000.00
Underground core drilling (25,000 feet @ $10/ft.)	250,000.00
Assays	20,000.00
Engineering & Feasibility Studies	55,000.00
TOTAL:	$1,000,000.00

PART VIII

D. H. WAUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.
PRESIDENT: D.H. WAUGH, GEOLOGIST
Rm. 10, AIRPORT TERMINAL BLDG., WHITEHORSE, YUKON, Y1A 3S4
BUS. (403) 668-5690 RES. (403) 667-7520

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATION

I, DAVID H. WAUGH, of residential address 118 Alsek Dr., in the city of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby state:

1. I am a self employed geologist and president of D.H. WAUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD., with business address Room 10, Airport Terminal Building, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

2. I was educated in the geological sciences at Michigan College of Mining and Technology.

3. I have practised my profession as a geologist in the field of mining exploration and development for the past 10 years.

4. I am familiar with Dea and Seven Mile Creek properties and personally supervised various phases of the program from July 10, 1975 to October 7, 1975.

5. I am the author of this report and information contained herein is based on field data I am familiar with.

DAVID H. WAUGH

APPENDIX B

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Charles K. Ikona, of the City of Port Moody, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

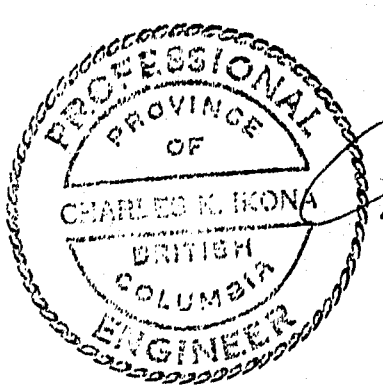
1. I am a consulting Mining Engineer with offices at 609 - 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Mining Engineering.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

4. I have visited the DEA Mineral Claims, as described in this report during the last week of August, 1975 and am familiar with the work program carried out by Harman Exploration Ltd. and Dave Waugh. Mr. Waugh's report accurately reflects the property program.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in Great Bear Mining Ltd. or in the property reported on herein, nor do I expect to acquire any.



Charles K. Ikona, P. Eng.
Feburary 18, 1976.

APPENDIX C-1

LIST OF PERSONNEL

N. Bakken R.R.#1, Cottonwood Isl., Prince George, B.C.	Expeditor, Field office manager cook	May 25 - Sept.5/75
H. Brock, 215 W. Bench Dr., Penticton, B.C.	Prospecting, soil sampling, staking, surveying, labour	May 14 - August 18/75
J. Coldham R.R.#1, Peachland, B.C.	Diamond drilling, staking	July 11-28/75
J. Cohn, 4726 W 4th, Vancouver, B.C.	Prospecting, labour, claim staking	June 12-August 31/75
A. Greene, 136 E 62nd Ave., North Vancouver, B.C.	Camp cook, staking	May 5 - Aug. 31/75
L. Luciuk, Porcupine Plain, Sask.	Staking, drilling, labour	June 12-Sept.24/75
J. Levis McClure, B.C.	Diamond drilling	June 27-Sept.6/75
K. Milledge, 5794 Atlantic St., Halifax, N.S.	Labourer, staker, diamond driller	May 26-Aug.26/75
B. Saunders, 1945 Pemberton Ave., North Vancouver, B.C.	Labourer, surveying, soil sampling, staking, blasting	May 25 - Sept.26/75
D. Vokey, 1750 Herron Rd., Dorval, Quebec	Labourer	May 25 - Aug.31/75

APPENDIX D

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD. - DEA QUARTZ CLAIMS
Mooseehorn Range, Yukon Territory
NTS 115N/2

ASSAY RESULTS OF SURFACE & TRENCH SAMPLES

July Through September, 1975

(Fire) Analysis By: Chemex Labs Ltd., Whitehorse Assay Office Ltd.

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"C"	200A	27+35N	6+44W Trench 'B'	Bulk channel min.vein face upper half.	0.2	3.0	0.2 avg.	1.257	7.55
"C"	200B	27+37N	6+48W Trench 'B'	Bulk channel min.vein face lower half	0.2	3.0	0.2 avg.	1.934	22.13
"C"	201	27+36N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 2.3'-1.9', below vein in footwall, min.veining.	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.292	0.20
"C"	202	27+36N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 1.9'-1.5' below vein in footwall	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.003	0.01
"C"	203	27+36N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 1.5'-1.1' below vein in footwall	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.005	0.03
"C"	204	27+36N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 1.1'-0.8' below vein in footwall	0.3	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.006	0.05
"C"	205	27+36N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 0.8'-0.4' below vein in	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.049	0.04

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"C"	206	27+36N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 0.4' - 0.0' below vein in footwall.	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.010	0.08
"C"	207	27+35N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, poorly min vein Aspy, gal < 2%.	0.35	0.3	0.2 avg.	0.005	0.01
"C"	207A	27+35N	6+48W Trench 'B'	Bulk of upper vein face(approx.45° to dip.	0.3	2.0	0.2 avg.	0.246	2.81
"C"	207B	27+35N	6+46W Trench 'B'	Bulk of vein face (approx. 20° to dip. mid sect.	0.25	2.0	0.2 avg.	0.103	0.94
"C"	207C	27+35N	6+43W Trench 'B'	Bulk of vein face adj. to fault (approx.10° to dip)	0.4	2.0	0.2 avg.	1.757	8.79
"C"	208	27+34N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 0.0'- 0.8 above vein in hangwall.	0.8	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.021	0.07
"C"	209	27+34N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 0.8'- 2.0' above vein in hangwall.	1.2	0.3 avg	0.1 avg	0.005	0.06
"C"	210	27+34N	6+45W Trench 'B'	Chip channel, 2.0'- 2.5' above vein in hangwall.	0.6	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.007	0.01
"C"	211	27+33N	6+40W Trench 'B'	Grab, fault gouge	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.003	0.01

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	oz/ton Ag.
"C"	212	27+65N Trench 'B'	6+50W	Bulk of vein face (approx.15° to strike)	0.1 avg.	3.0	0.2 avg.	0.222	0.67
"C"	213	27+48N Trench 'B'	6+50W	Grab of 1/2" vein and alt. w.r.,minor min.	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.003	0.01
"C"	214	27+30N Trench 'B'	6+30W	Composite grab, vein 1" to 2"	0.1 avg.	1.0	0.1 avg.	0.003	0.01
"C"	C ZONE	27+50N	6+55W	Grab float above vein	0.25	0.4	0.3	0.987	4.42
"C"	2.5	29+27N Trench 'A'	4+93W	Chip channel above vein in hangwall, minor min.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.010	0.01
"C"	216	29+27N Trench 'A'	4+93W	Chip channel includes 3/4" minor min. q.v. and w.r.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.008	0.01
"C"	217	29+27N Trench 'A'	4+93W	Chip channel below vein in footwall, minor min.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.005	0.01
"C"	218	29+27N Trench 'A'	4+93W	Chip cannel below vein in footwall, minor min.	0.5	0.3 avg.	0.2 avg.	0.004	0.05
"C"	219	29+30N Trench 'A'	4+73W	Chip channel, fair min. in h.w., alt. q.mon.	0.8	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.109	0.06

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"C"	220	29+29N Trench 'A'	4+73W	Chip channel, minor min. in h.w., alt. q.mon.	0.2	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.008	0.02
"C"	221	29+29N Trench 'A'	4+73W	Chip channel, q.vein min. Aspy, gal.	0.2	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.276	0.30
"C"	222	29+29N Trench 'A'	4+73W	Chip channel, min.alt. q.mon. in footwall	0.4	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.005	0.02
"C"	223	29+28N Trench 'A'	4+73W	Chip channel minor, min., alt.q.mon. in footwall.	0.25	0.3 avg.	0.1 avg.	0.003	0.01
"C"	224	29+28N Trench 'A'	4+73W	Chip channel, minor min. in alt. q.mon footwall	0,55	0,3 avg.	0,1 avg.	0,004	0.10
"C"	A1	29+29N Trench 'A'	4+75W	Bulk of main vein (upper)	0,2 avg.	4.0	0.3 avg.	0.510	0,28
"C"	A2	29+29N Trench 'A'	4+75W	Bulk of footwall (upper vein)	0,5 avg.	2.0	0,3 avg.	0.005	0,22
"C"	TRENCH B	27+34N	6+40W	Grab of massive Aspy, gal adj. to fault.	0.3	0.5	0.4	0,911	10.5
"C"	3929	26+50N Trench 'C'	6+50W	Chip along trace vein	0.2	2.0	0.1	0,76	0.22

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	oz/ton Ag.	
"C"	D-1	25+75N	6+30W	Grab of well min. vein.	0.2	0.5	0.4	11.44	5.05	
"C"	3939	TRENCH 'D'		16-1/2 lb. bulk of vein	0.2 avg.	-	-	3.95	3.34	NOTE: Amalgamatio not too reliable.
"C"	E-1	25+00N	9+00W	Composite grab of massive Aspy, min. q.vein @ surface	-	-	-	4.425	3.38	
"C"	E-2	25+00N Trench 'E'	8+50W	Grab of well min. q.vein @ fault zone, visual gold	-	-	-	3.624	1.56	
"C"	3908	29+32N Trench 'A'	4+65W	Bulk of q.vein, nearly massive Aspy (+25%)	0.2 avg.	2.0	0.3 avg.	0.28	0.16	
"C"	3936	28+00N	5+00W	Composite grab of min. qtz. vein above bedrock	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.24	2.22	
"B"	301	19+00N UPPER TRENCH	3+72W	Bulk of vein face, good Aspy, gal.min.	0.4 avg.	1.5	0.2 avg.	1.052	0.42	
"B"	302	19+01N UPPER TRENCH	3+73W	Bulk of vein face good Aspy, gal.,min.	0.35 avg.	1.0	0.2 avg.	1.831	0.81	
"B"	303	19+02N UPPER TRENCH	3+74W	Bulk of vein face good to fair Aspy, gal, min.	0.35 avg.	1.0	.2 avg.	0.450	0.22	

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	oz/ton Ag.
B"	304	18+47N	3+05W	Bulk of vein face with good Aspy, gal. sphal. visual gold	0.25 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	10.482	1.02
		LOWER TRENCH							
"B"	305	18+49N to 18+51N	3+07W	Bulk of vein face with good Aspy, sphal, gal, visual gold.	0.35 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	13.462	1.84
"B"	306	18+51N to 18+52N	3+09W	Bulk of vein face with good Aspy, gal, sphal, visual gold	0.4 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	4.265	0.40
"B"	307	18+52N to 18+54N	3+10W	Bulk of vein face, fair to good Aspy, gal, mainly near footwall.	0.6 avg.	2.0	0.2 avg.	2.220	0.14
"B"	3910	18+52N	3+06W	Select channel, sample f.w. part of vein, good Aspy, sphal, gal, visual gold.	0.25	0.45	0.25	10.05	3.56
"B"	3911	18+52N	3+06W	Channel sample of vein well min, oxid, leached	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.19	1.14
"B"	3913	18+49N to 18+53N	3+06W to 3+07W	Bulk of vein by total amalgamation	0.4	5.0	0.7	2.21	- See: Assay Cert. Bulk Sample
					Sample not suitable for amalg.				

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER	LAT. (ft.)	DEP. (ft.)	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH (ft.)	LENGTH (ft.)	THICKNESS (ft.)	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Au.	ASSAY VALUES oz/ton Ag.
"B"	3913	18+49N to 18+53N	3+06W to 3+07W	Bulk of vein by fire Assay	0.4	5.0	0.7	9.25	2.06
"D"	3906	0+00N	1+25E	Bulk sample of vein trace, min. gal.(20%), Aspy	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.42	1.65
"D"	3907	0+ooN	1+25E	Channel sample min. hangwall, Aspy, gd.	0.25	1.0	0.2	0.01	0.06
"D"	3912	0+10N	3+80E	Bulk sample of vein @ footwall, well min, visual gold	0.1	2.0	0.4	31.24	11.72
"D"	3914	0+10N	3+80N to 3+84N	261 lb. bulk sample of lower vein adjacent to footwall Wall min. with visual gold.	0.35 avg.	4.0	1.5 avg.	20.01	12.67
"F" N-Ext.	3909	23+00N	6+00W	Grab of fault gouge fault zone + 5' wide	-	-	-	0.01	0.48
"F" N-Ext.	3937	23+85N	4+00W	Composite grab of min. q.v.	0.15	-	-	0.06	0.36
"F" N-Ext.	3938	24+50N	3+50W	Channel of vein & min. wallrock	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.25	0.13
"F" N-Ext.	3932	24+50N	3+50W	Grab of min. q.v. with gold	0.3	-	-	3.32	1.94

APPENDIX E

GREAT BEAR MINING LIMITED - DEA QUARTZ CLAIMS
1975
Moosehorn Range, Yukon Territory
NTS 115N/2

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS REPORT
on the
CORE SPECIMEN
of
LAMPROPHYRE DIKES

DRILL HOLE NUMBER	ELEMENT												
SAMPLE NUMBER	Ba	Cr	Cu	Ga	Fe	Mn	Ti	V	Zr	Mo	Pb	Gr	Co
D.D.H.#9 #3917	.05% to .3%	Tr <.01%	Tr <.01%	Tr <.01%	5% to 30%	0.1% to 0.5%	0.2% to 1.0%	.005% to .03%	0.01% to 0.05%	ND	ND	ND	ND
D.D.H.#9 #3918	.05% to .3%	Tr	.005% to .003%	Tr	5% to 30%	0.1% to 0.5%	0.2% to 1.0%	0.005% to 0.03%	0.01% to 0.05%	ND	ND	ND	ND
D.D.H.#10 #10-8	.05% to .3%	Tr	Tr	Tr	+10%	.1% to .5%	.5% to 3.0%	.01% to .05%	.02% to 0.1%	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.

APPENDIX F

PLACER LEASE TEST RESULTS
GREAT BEAR MINING LTD
MOOSEHORN RANGE 1975 - CLAIM SHEET 115N-2

Sample #	Lease	Sample Size	Depth	Location	Gold Recovery in gms.
P-601	TREE	1/3 yd.	5'	100' below main pit	.048225
P-602	"	"	15'	Main pit loc.100' downstream from Post #2 TREE Lease	.01100
P-603	"	"	10'	300' W main pit	.008640
P-604	"	"	10'	"	.040337
P-605	Milburn	1/2 pan	creek bed	500' below #2 Post Milburn lease	TR
*P-606	BEE	1 pan	"	1000' upstream #1 Post	TR
*P-607	VEE	"	"	500' upstream #1 Post	TR
*P-608	"	"	"	just below #2 Post	TR
*P-609	JAY	"	"	center of lease (1/2 mi downstream)	TR
*P-610	BEE&VEE	1 - 2 yds.			.013857
P-611	AXE	1 pan	creek bed	From Post #1 to 2640' upstream	TR
P-612	"	"	"	at Post #1	TR
P-613	Coldham	2 pans	"	Centre of lease to 2640' upstream at Post #1	.004700

Sample #	Lease	Sample Size	Depth	Location	Gold Recovery in gms.
P-614	Coldham	2 pans	Creek bed	100' from #613 to north.	.000377
P-615	"	1 pan	"	100' from #614	TR
P-616	"	"	"	100' from #615	.000?75
P-617	"	"	"	upstream from 616	.000080
P-618	"	"	"	"	000025
P-619	ZEE	1 pan	"	Post #1 loc.	TR
P-620	"	"	"	100-200' upstream from Post #1	.000245
P-621	"	"	"	100 - 200 ft. upstream from #620	.000030
P-622	"	"	"	100-200 ft. upstream from #621	.00025
P-623	"	"	"	100-200 ft. upstream from #622	.000225
P-624	"	"	"	100-200 ft. upstream from #623	TR
P-625	"	"	"	100-200 ft. upstream from #624	.000085
P-626	"	"	"	100-200 ft. upstream from #625	.000125

Sample #	Lease	Sample Size	Depth	Location	Gold Recovery in gms.
P-627A	Coldham	1 pan	bench by creek	east side of creek random distribution	.00010
P-627B	"	"	"	in cat trench & shovel pits.	TR
P-627C	"	"	"		TR
P-627D	"	"	"		.000125
P-627E	"	"	"		.000200
P-628	TREE	1/2 yd.		main pit	.004880
P-629	D Zone	1-1/2, 5 gal.pails at camp	Vein wash	D Zone main trench @ bottom.	.235152

APPENDIX G

GREAT BEAR MINING LIMITED

1975

PLACER TEST RESULTS

SEVEN MILE CREEK

CLAIM SHEET 115N/1&2

Sample #	Lease	Sample Size	Depth	Location	Gold Recovery in gms
3851	End	1 pan	Surface Bar	Mouth of 7 Mile Ck.	Tr
3852	"	"	"	3/4 mile upstream	Tr
3853	Bueno	"	"	1 mile upstream	Tr
3854	End	"	"	1/2 mile upstream	Tr
3855	Peso	"	"	4-1/2 miles upstream	NIL
3856	"	"	"	4-1/5 miles upstream	Tr
3865	Discovery	"	1 foot	7.2 miles upstream	Tr
3866	"	"	"	7.21 miles upstream	Tr.
3867	"	"	"	7.19 miles upstream	Tr.
W.S.-2	"	1/2 pan	"	7 miles upstream	.024 oz/yd. =($3.50/yd)

APPENDIX H

GREAT BEAR MINING LIMITED
DEA CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL ANALYSIS RESULTS

Moosehorn Range, NTS 115N/2
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

1974 Analysis by: Bondar Clegg & Company Ltd; Report #24-921
1975 Analysis by: Barringer Research; Report #'s 22-A, 40-A
Chemex Labs Ltd; Report #29720, Proj.22A

Extraction: Hot Aqua Regia, hydrochloric and perchloric nitric (As)

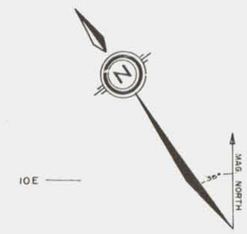
Readings: Atomic absorption and colorimetric (As)
Readings were reported in parts per million (ppm)

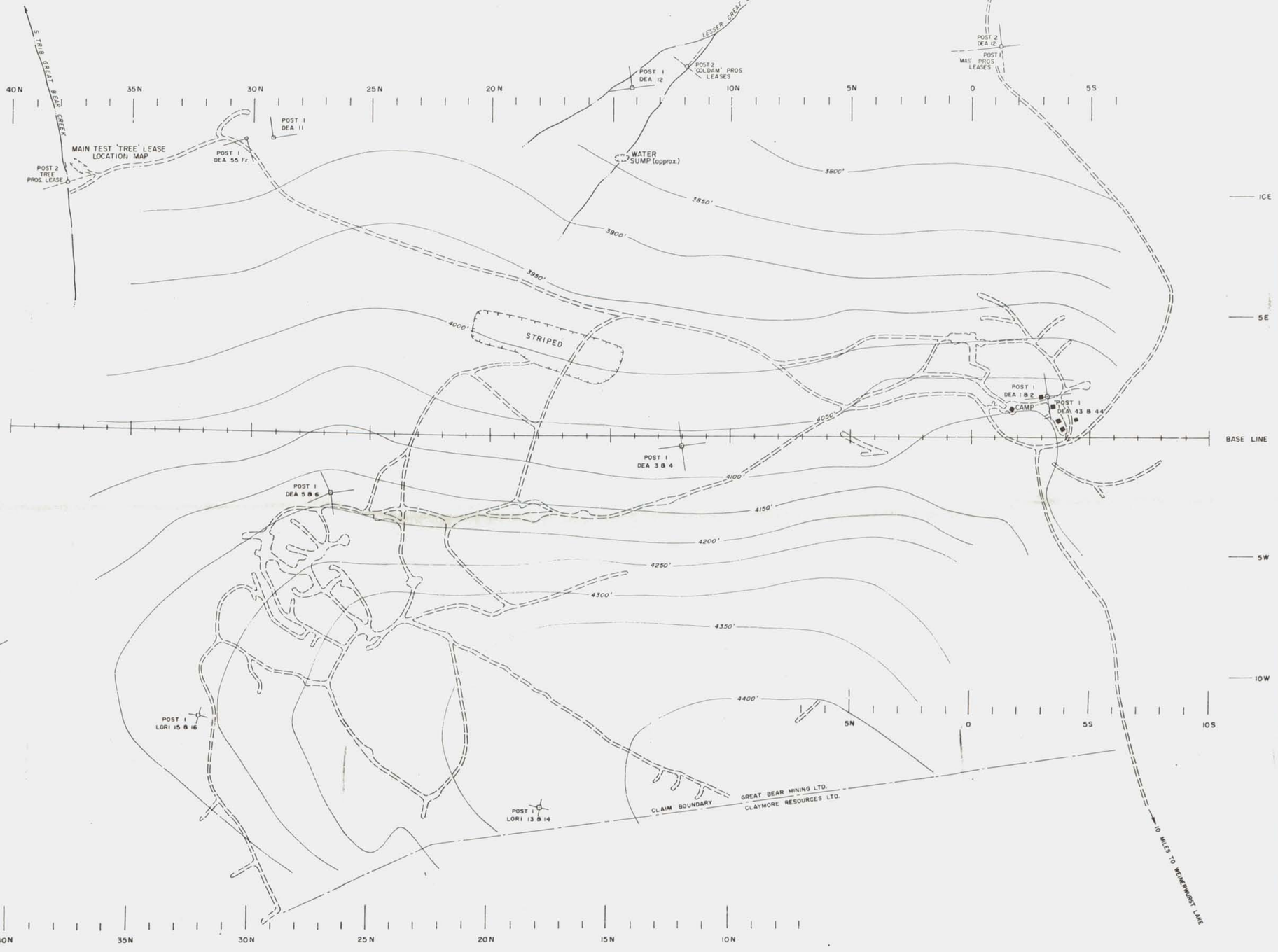
Sample locations and numbers listed by the Dea Grid co-ordinates at 100' x 100' intervals. Total number of observations reported: 1028

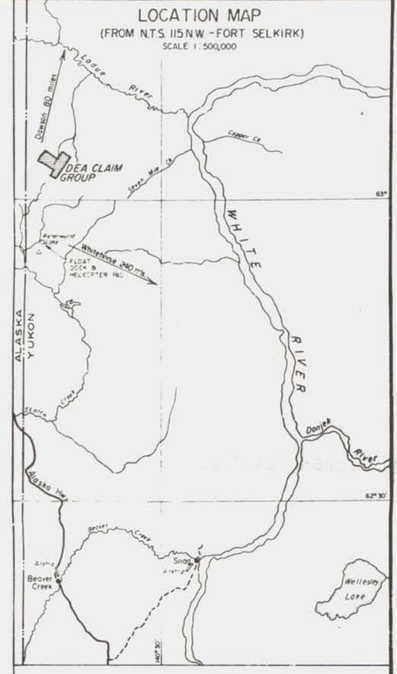
NOTE: N.S. denotes no sample taken, generally due to lack of suitable sample material. I.S., insufficient sample material.

LATITUDE (N-S)	DEPARTURE (E-W)	VALUES IN p.p.m. Pb	Zn	Ag	As
ON	10W	11	72	0.9	70
	9W	3	14	0.3	2
	8W	9	29	0.6	20
	7W	7	56	0.7	20
	6W	13	41	1.0	25
	5W	12	63	0.9	25

LATITUDE (N-S)	DEPARTURE (E-W)	VALUES IN p.p.m. Pb	Zn	Ag	As
ON	4W	12	64	0.8	15
	3W	5	32	0.4	10
	2W	16	71	1.0	15
	1W	11	51	0.7	12
ON		13	58	0.6	25
ON	1E	12	55	0.7	15
	2E	34	70	0.8	350
	3E	11	40	0.6	25
	4E	105	112	1.3	350
	5E	160	255	2.3	400
	6E	10	12	0.5	20
	7E	27	74	1.0	110
	8E	16	66	0.8	50
	9E	15	60	0.8	15
	10E	8	13	0.4	25
1N	10W	13	58	0.6	325
	9W	10	42	0.7	55
	8W	8	24	0.5	15
	7W	11	60	0.6	50
	6W	14	66	0.7	45
	2W	4	10	0.5	15
	1W	14	53	0.6	25
1N		12	70	0.6	25
1N	1E	2	11	0.3	5
	2E	20	54	0.9	15
	3E	13	55	0.9	15
	4E	11	50	0.7	15
	5E	8	50	0.5	15
	6E	7	18	0.8	10
	7E	8	30	0.6	20







LEGEND

- 4000' — Contour (50 foot intervals)
- Datum — Sea level
- Claim post, location (Quartz)
- Claim post location (Pros. lease)
- Dea Claim Boundary (not surveyed)
- Base Line, 100' grid line interval
- Camp buildings
- G7E Cat roads & trenches (plane table survey). Location of roads & pits to east of base line are approx.
- Creeks

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

SURFACE PLAN MAP

PLANE TABLE CONTROL
SURVEY

FIG. A

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

63° 04' N - 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

200' 0 200' 400'

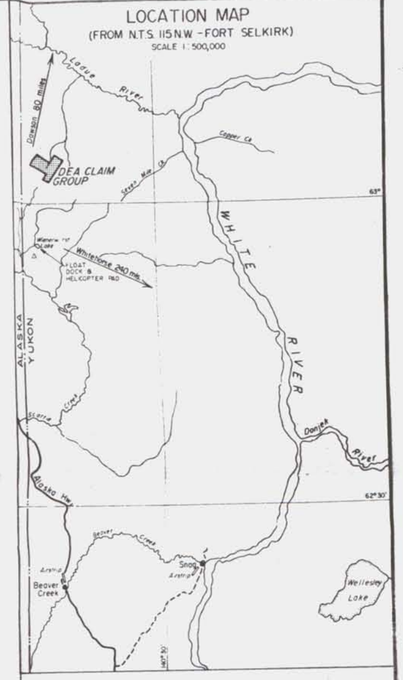
D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC.

NOV. 1975

LOCATION MAP

(FROM N.T.S. 115 N.W. - FORT SELKIRK)

SCALE 1: 500,000



LEGEND

PALEOZOIC

- **Sc** — Schist, gneissic banding, includes foliated diorite to diabasic dikes, chlorite schist, foliated granite to granodiorite porphyry (dikes or zenoliths) & lamprophyre dikes and barren (Q) quartz lenses, minor quartzite

MESOZOIC

- **Gd** — Granodiorite, moderatly to intensly foliated, usually coarse grained, includes some granite
- **G (Gp) / Dio** — Granite and granite porphyry, unfoliated to intensly foliated, (Dio) diorite to gabbroic, coarse grained massive to mod. foliated hornblende rich unit (segregation ?)
- **Qm** — Quartz monzonite massive, includes zenoliths of moderately foliated diabasic rock unit (Dio), slightly foliated Qm occurs in strongly sheared zones, (La)dikes common throughout
- **La** — Lamprophye, porphyritic textured, fine to coarse grained, accessory pyrite, magnetite, includes zenoliths of (Qm), etc.

- Geological boundary (defined)
- Geological boundary (approximate)
- ? Geological boundary (assumed, unknown)
- Approximate limit of boulder strewn terrain
- Slightly foliated zone, ± shearing and faults
- Moderately foliated
- Highly foliated

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

GEOLOGY MAP

PETROGRAPHIC UNITS

FIG. 8

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

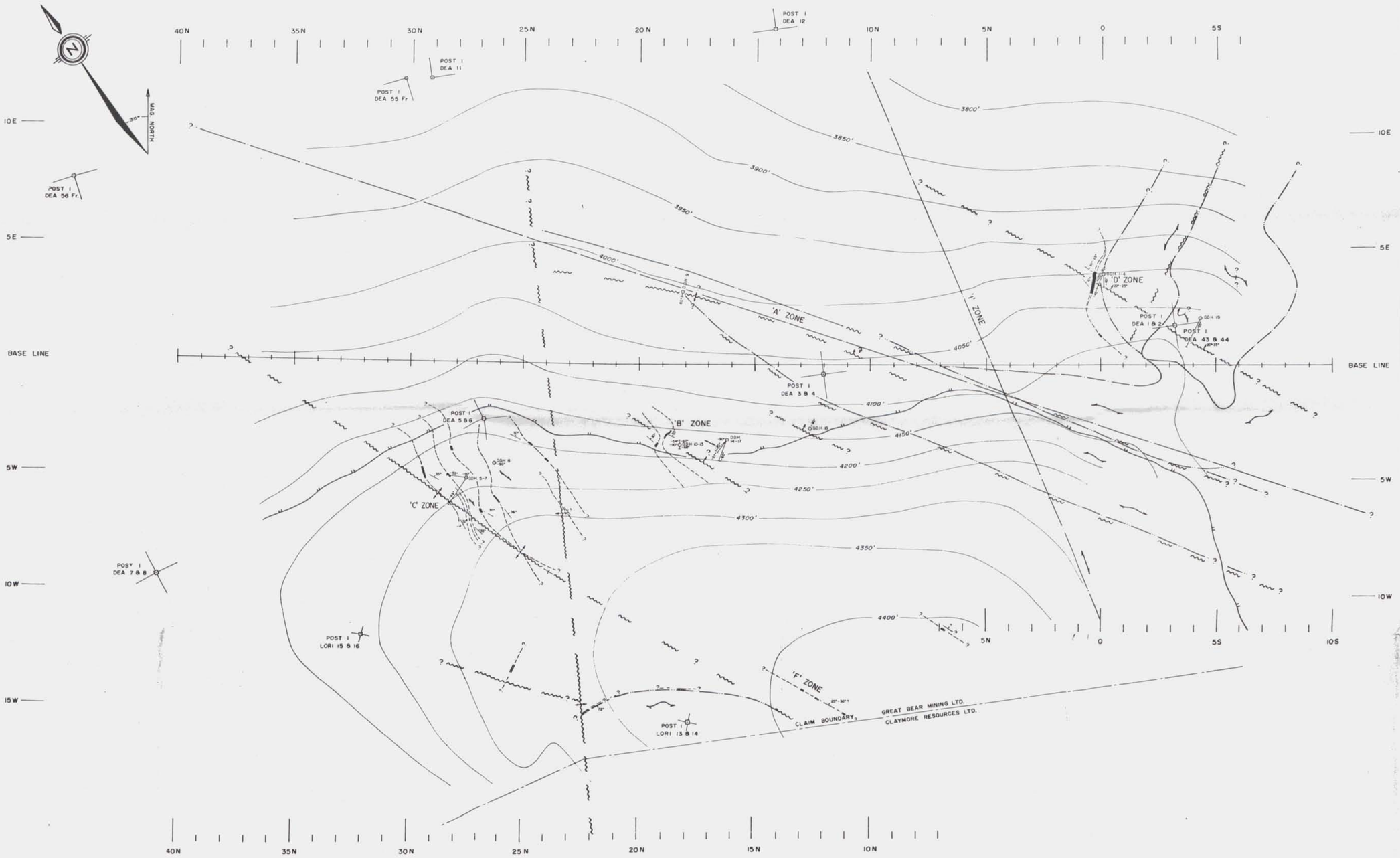
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

63° 04' N - 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

200' 0 200' 400'

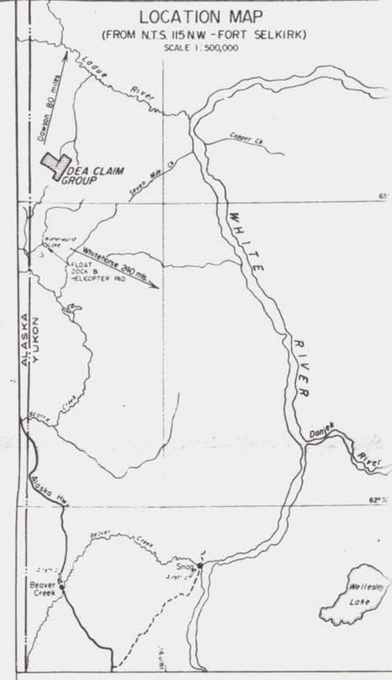
D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC. NOV. 1975



LOCATION MAP

(FROM N.T.S. 115 N.W. - FORT SELKIRK)

SCALE 1: 500,000



LEGEND

- Fault defined (vertical)
- Fault indicated (inclined)
- Fault indicated (assumed)
- EM-16 indicated fault (supported by some geological information)
- Mineralized quartz vein, strike and dip (vein trace dashed line)
- DDH 5 ⊙—4-57° Drill Hole Location, dip
- Strike, (dip known, dip unknown)
- Foliation (intense, moderate, slight)
- Geological boundary (approximate)
- Geological boundary (assumed)
- Barren quartz vein (or lens)
- Zone
- Escarpment base (escarpments generally boulder strewn when underlain by granitic rock units

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY MAP

PHYSICAL FEATURES & DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

FIG. C

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

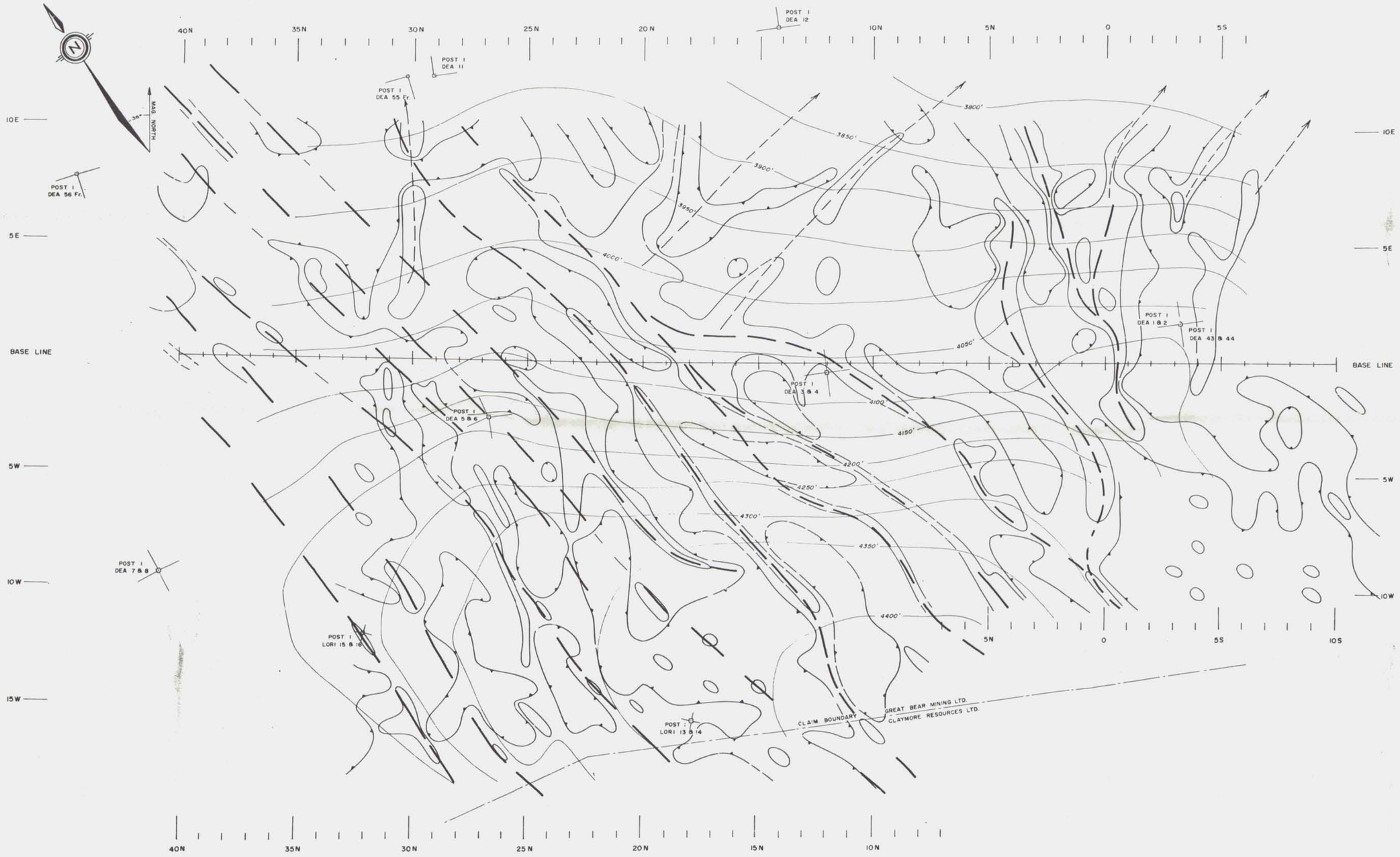
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

63° 04' N - 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

200' 0 200' 400

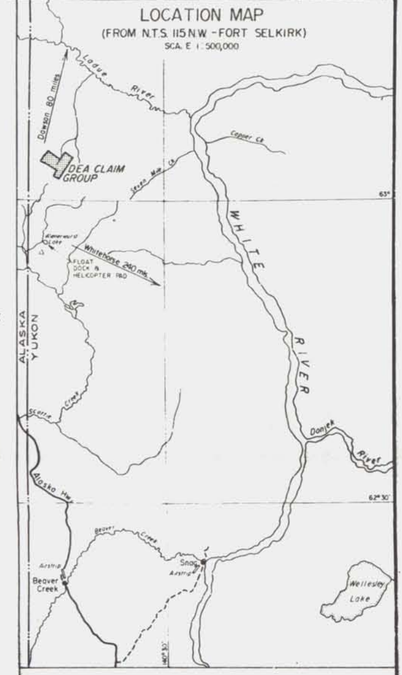
D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC. NOV. 1978



LOCATION MAP

(FROM N.T.S. 115 N.W. - FORT SELKIRK)

SCALE 1 : 500,000



LEGEND

Median Value Sept. 1974 Values — 0.5 ppm.

Median Value June 1975 Values — 1.0 ppm.

NOTE: 1974 values increased by factor of 1.8, i.e. 0.5 ppm. (1974) = 0.9 (1975)

Ag values below 1.0 p.p.m. (background)

Ag values above 1.7 p.p.m. (threshold)

Anomalous Trends (Values of Pb, Zn or As usually above threshold along these trends)

Slope drainage

NOTE: Areas not contoured have silver values ranging between background and threshold (i.e. 1.0 p.p.m. to 1.8 p.p.m.)

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

GEOCHEMICAL MAP

Ag CONTOURS & TRENDS

FIG. D

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

63° 04' N — 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

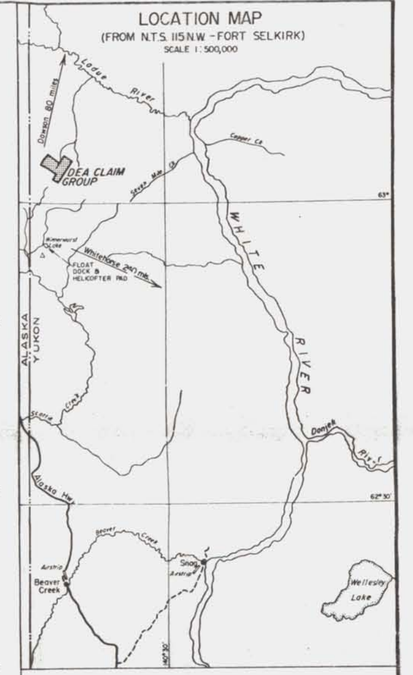
200' 0 200' 400'

D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC. NOV. 1975

LOCATION MAP

(FROM N.T.S. 115 N.W. - FORT SELKIRK)

SCALE 1: 500,000



LEGEND

- Conductor (cross-over)
- RO — Reverse cross-over
- Secondary conductor

Contour Interval - 5%

Instrument: Ronka E.M.-16 Ser. No. 2
Operator: Steve Presunka

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

INPHASE CONTOURS

FIG. E

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
63° 04' N - 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

200' 0 200' 400'

D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC. NOV. 1975

LEGEND

SURVEY LINE

CLAIM POST (LOCATED / ASSUMED)

CLAIM BOUNDARY

TRENCH

VEINED GNEISS

CONTOURS

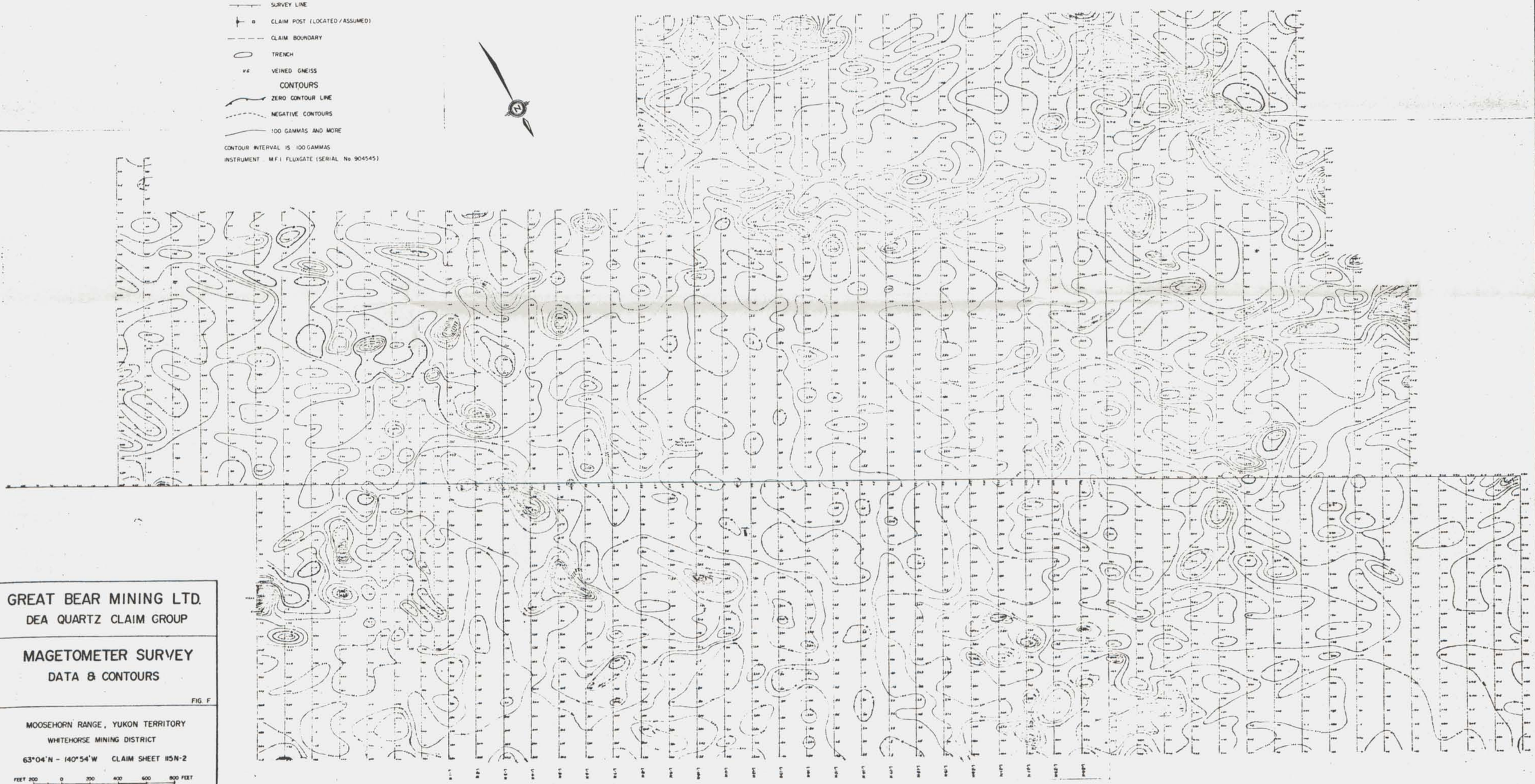
ZERO CONTOUR LINE

NEGATIVE CONTOURS

100 GAMMAS AND MORE

CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 100 GAMMAS

INSTRUMENT M.F.I. FLUXGATE (SERIAL No. 904545)



GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

MAGETOMETER SURVEY

DATA & CONTOURS

FIG. F

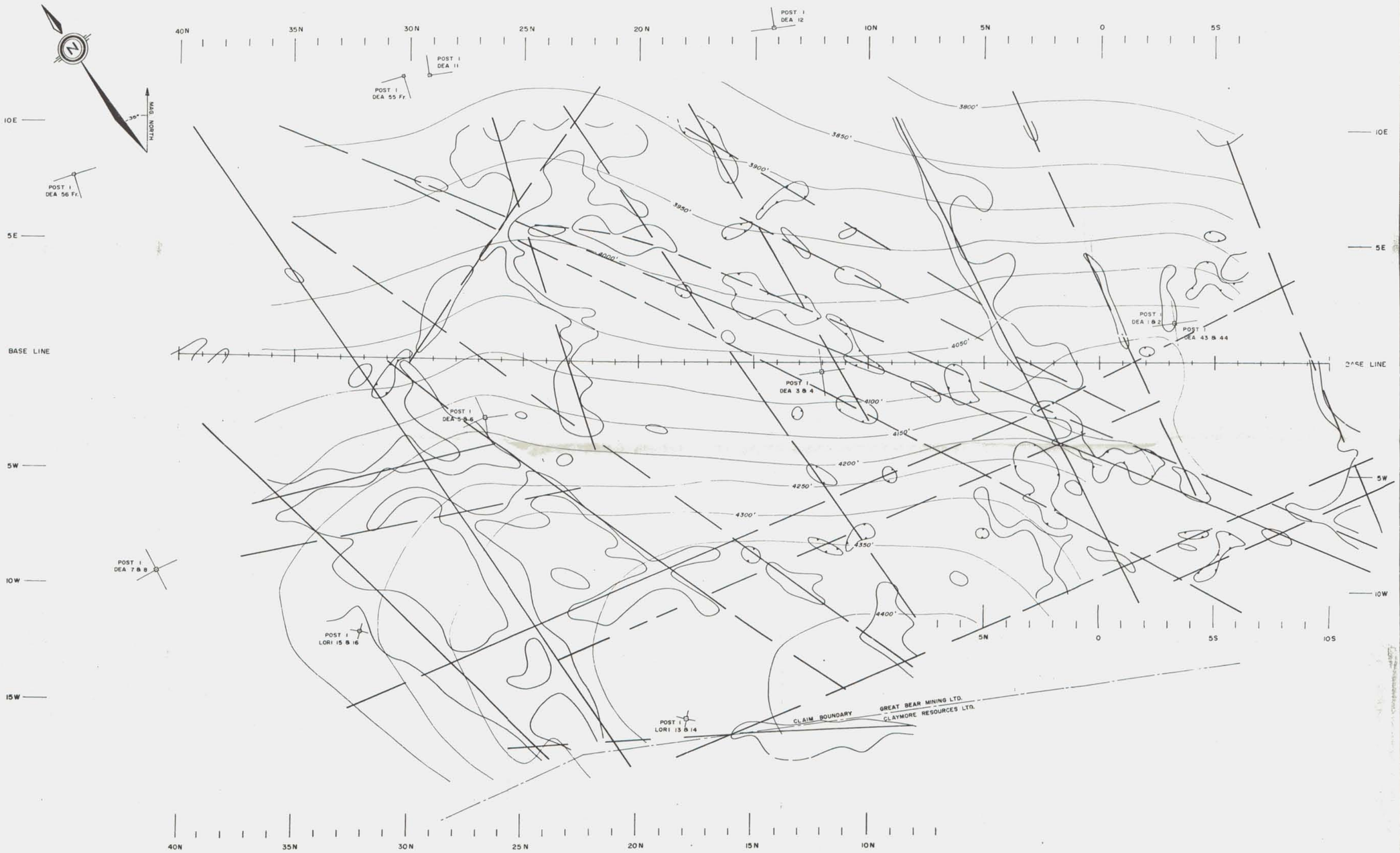
MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

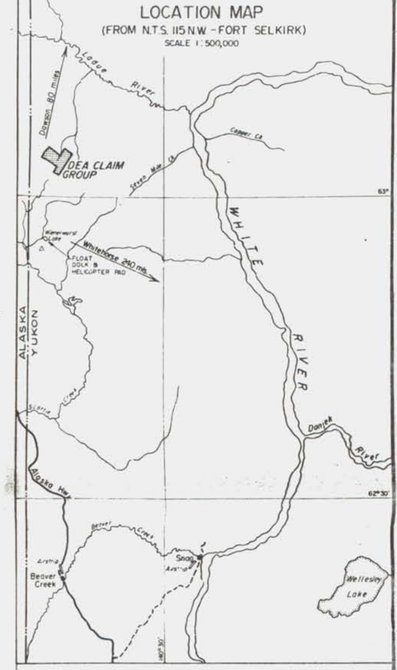
63°04'N - 140°54'W CLAIM SHEET 115N-2

FEET 200 0 200 400 600 800 FEET

D.H. McRAE & ASSOC. NOV 1975



LOCATION MAP
(FROM N.T.S. 115 N.W. - FORT SELKIRK)
SCALE 1: 500,000



LEGEND

Contour Interval : 500 gammas

Magnetic trend

Possible trend

Zero contour line

Negative contours

400 gammas or more

INSTRUMENT : M.F.I. Fluxgate (Serial No. 904545)

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

CONTOURS & MAGNETIC TRENDS

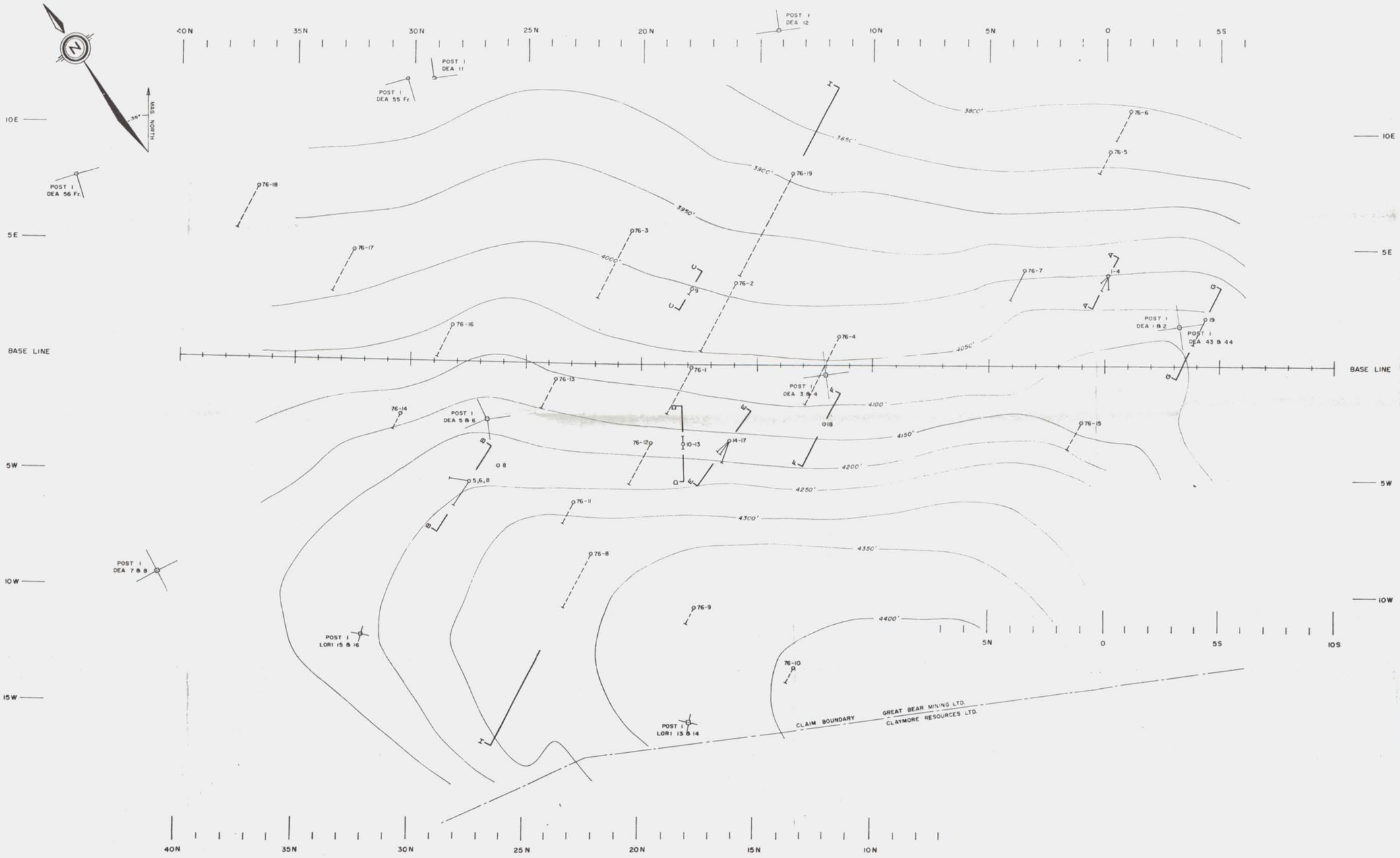
FIG. F-A

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
63° 04' N - 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

200' 0 200' 400'

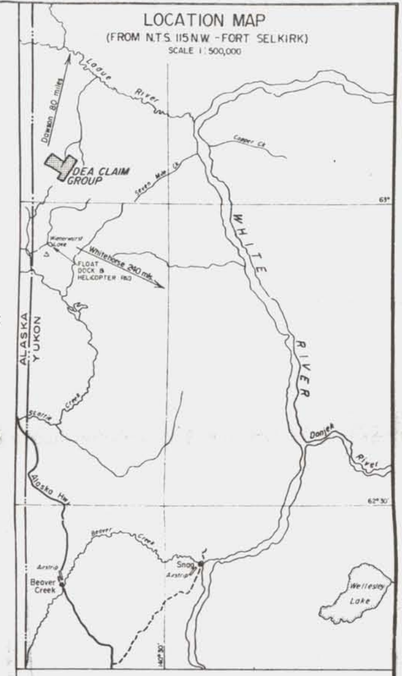
D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC. NOV. 1975



LOCATION MAP

(FROM N.T.S. 115 N.W. - FORT SELKIRK)

SCALE 1: 500,000



LEGEND

75-19 ○ 1975 Drill Hole location

76-2 ○ 1976 Proposed Drill Hole location

All holes at -60° S.W.

PROPOSED HOLE NUMBER	PROPOSED DEPTH
DDH 75-18	Est. 215' - 400'
D.D.H. - 1	450'
2	600'
3	600'
4	600'
5	200'
6	300'
7	300'
8	500'
9	75'
Vert. * 10	75'
11	200'
12	400'
13	300'
14	150'
Vert. * 15	300'
16	300'
17	400'
18	400'

D.D.H. 76-19 (Contingent) - 1000'

GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

PROPOSED 1976 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE & CROSS-SECTION LOCATIONS

FIG. G

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

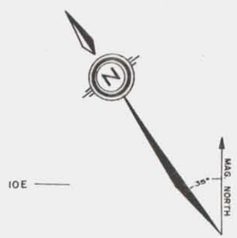
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

63° 04' N - 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

200' 0 200' 400'

D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC. NOV. 1975



POST 1
DEA 56 Fr.

POST 1
DEA 55 Fr.

POST 1
DEA 11

POST 1
DEA 12

40N 35N 30N 25N 20N 10N 5N 0 5S

10E

5E

BASE LINE

5W

10W

15W

3800'
3850'
3900'
3950'
4000'
4050'
4100'
4150'
4200'
4250'
4300'
4350'
4400'

POST 1
DEA 382

POST 1
DEA 43 & 44

POST 1
DEA 384

POST 1
DEA 586

POST 1
DEA 788

POST 1
LORI 15 & 16

POST 1
LORI 13 & 14

CLAIM BOUNDARY GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.
CLAYMORE RESOURCES LTD.

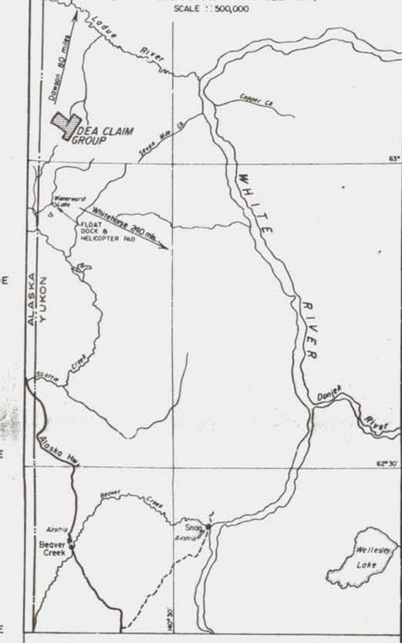
40N 35N 30N 25N 20N 15N 10N

5N 0 5S 10S

LOCATION MAP

(FROM N.T.S. 115 N.W. - FORT SELKIRK)

SCALE 1:500,000



GREAT BEAR MINING LTD.

DEA QUARTZ CLAIM GROUP

MOOSEHORN RANGE, YUKON TERRITORY

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

63° 04' N - 140° 54' W CLAIM SHEET 115 N-2

SCALE: 1" = 200'

200' 0 200' 400'

D.H. WAUGH & ASSOC. NOV. 1975