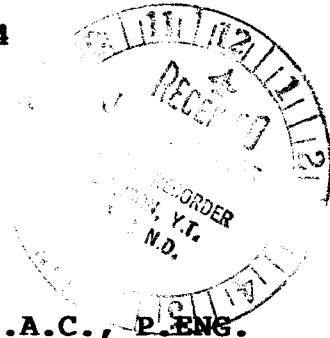


ARBOR RESOURCES INC.

REPRESENTATION REPORT FOR DIAMOND DRILLING ON THE
SYNDICATE 1-40, FILLER 1-8, '83' 1-40, '98' 1 PLUS,
'98' 3 PLUS, WILD 1, AND WILD CARD CLAIMS
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT; YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 115 0/14



BY

R. A. GONZALEZ, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.ENG.

ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

AND

PERRY GRUNENBERG, B.Sc.

DECEMBER, 1984

091605

LOCATION: 63° 57' NORTH LATITUDE: 139° 22' WEST LONGITUDE
OWNER: WILLIAM T. DAWSON
OPERATOR: ARBOR RESOURCES INC.
CONSULTANT: ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD.
PROJECT GEOLOGIST: PERRY GRUNENBERG, B.Sc
DATES OF WORK: 15 OCTOBER 1984. TO 23 DECEMBER 1984



REPRESENTATION REPORT FOR DIAMOND DRILLING ON THE
SYNDICATE 1-40, FILLER 1-8, '83' 1-40, '98' 1 PLUS,
'98' 3 PLUS, WILD 1, AND WILD CARD CLAIMS
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT; YUKON TERRITORY
NTS 115 0/14

SUMMARY

In late 1983, ARBOR RESOURCES INC. optioned 40 full-size claims (Syndicate 1-40) in the Klondike Mining District of northwestern Yukon Territory, approximately 14 km south of Dawson City. Their holding were increased in 1984 by optioning an additional 52 contiguous claims. These claims were staked adjacent to some of the most productive placer gravel deposits in the Klondike.

The geology of the claims indicates that the area is underlain by Klondike Schist which is considered to be genetically related to the source of gold. The origin of the gold has long been debated because few sizeable, rich, primary gold-bearing deposits have ever been found in the district.

An airborne geophysical survey with detailed ground follow-up has delineated several targets which warranted preliminary diamond drilling. Four diamond drill holes were completed during the fall and early winter of 1984. Only two drill holes penetrated bedrock. The recovered core was split and sent to Vancouver for assaying; the results of which are expected early in the new year.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

During May, 1984 a fixed-wing INPUT electromagnetic and magnetic survey was completed over the SYNDICATE, '83', FILLER, '98' 1 PLUS, '98' 3 PLUS, WILD 1, and WILD CARD claims under option to ARBOR RESOURCES INC. This survey outlined a number of anomalous areas which were confirmed and further delineated by detailed ground geophysics. From the ground geophysics, diamond drill targets were selected and drilling began in the fall of 1984.

This report summaries the results of this preliminary drilling.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Dawson City is, and has been since early gold rush days of 1897 and 1898, the principal population and supply centre of northwestern Yukon. Until 1953 it was the territorial capital. It can be reached via the two-lane, mostly gravelled, Klondike Highway from Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway, a distance of 535 km (333 miles). Dawson City is served by scheduled flights of Trans Northern Airways from Whitehorse where connections to Vancouver or Edmonton are available.

The SYNDICATE 1 to 40, FILLER 1 to 8, '83' 1 to 40, '98' 1 PLUS, '98' 3 PLUS, WILD 1, and WILD CARD claims are located 14 km (9 miles) south of Dawson City in the Klondike Mining District. The claims are located along the Bonanza Creek Valley (Figure 1). Relief is on the order of 515 metres (1690 feet) with elevations ranging from 941 metres (3090 feet) to 426 metres (1400 feet). Terrestrial co-ordinates for the centre of the claim block are as follows:

63° 57' North Latitude
139° 22' West Longitude

Excellent access to the property is provided by a well-maintained, all-weather, graded gravel road along Bonanza Creek.

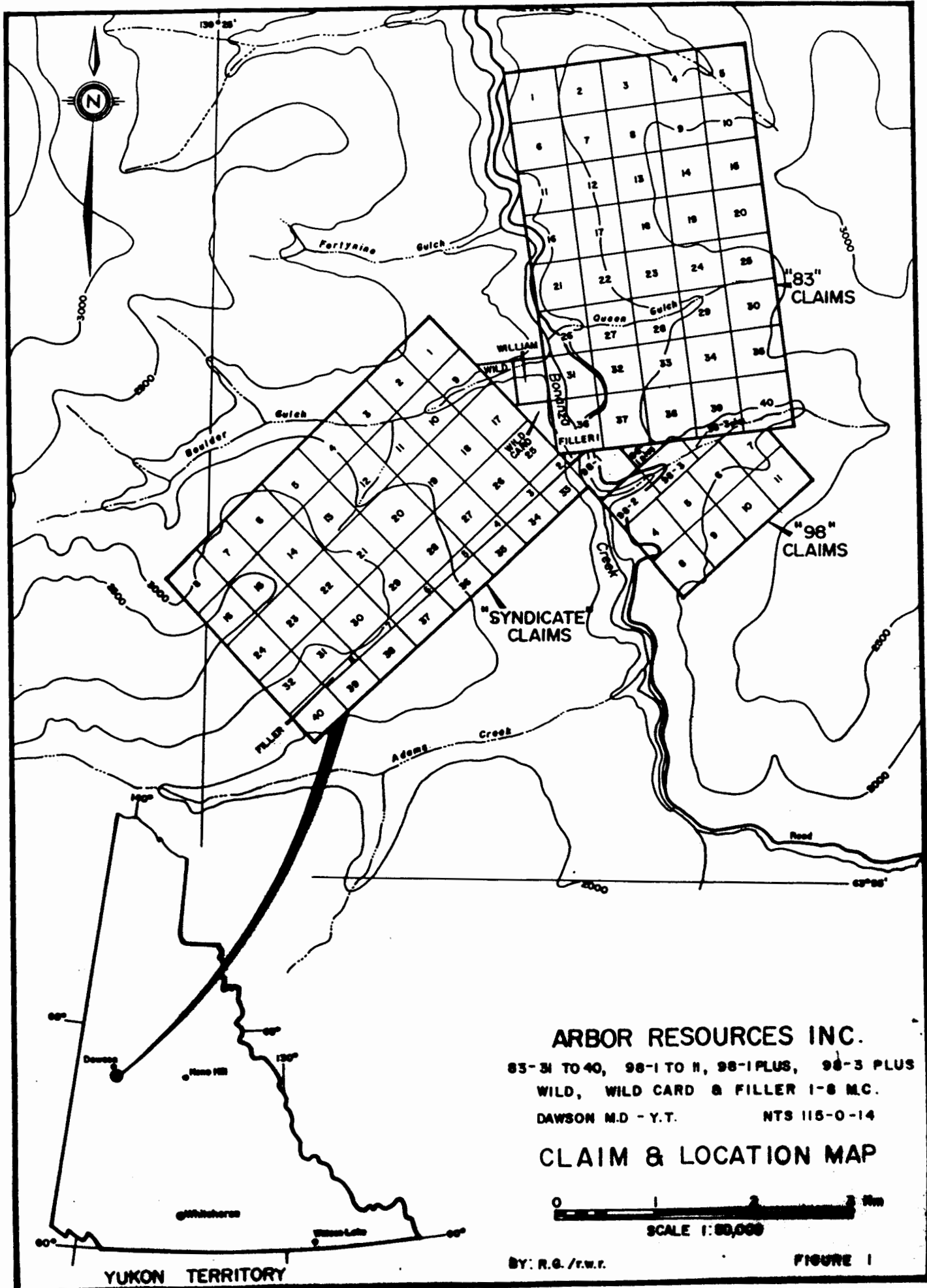
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Klondike region forms a part of the Yukon Plateau or upland surface which, locally, occupies an area between the Pacific and Alaskan Mountain Ranges to the west and northwest, the Ogilvie Mountains to the northeast and east, and the Dawson Range to the southwest and south.

The region has been described as a typical example of a thoroughly dissected upland which was elevated at one period in its history into a high plateau. This plateau was subsequently deeply eroded by a multitude of small streams, tributary to the main water courses. A secondary uplift resulted in further deepening of the valleys of from

150 metres (500 ft.) to 200 metres (700 ft.). Portions of the old valley-bottoms, still covered with thick accumulations of gravel forming terraces of varying width, bordering the newer valleys (McConnell, 1905; also, G.S.C. Mem. 284, 1957). Today, the valleys are flat and wide in their lower reaches, but gradually narrowing toward their head waters into steep-sided gulches ending in broad, amphitheatres-shaped bowls.

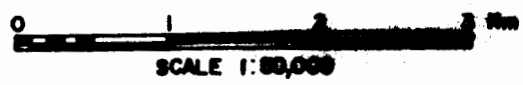
Locally within the Klondike region, the drainage is dominated by the northerly flowing Yukon River and its westerly flowing tributaries, the Klondike River on the north and the Indian River on the south. The intervening Klondike area to the east of the Yukon River is a gently rolling, mature, and deeply dissected upland with tributaries to the Klondike and Indian Rivers radiating from a more or less centrally located topographic and drainage high point known as King Solomon Dome, located approximately 32 km (20 miles) southeast of Dawson City.



ARBOR RESOURCES INC.

83-31 TO 40, 98-1 TO 11, 98-1 PLUS, 98-3 PLUS
 WILD, WILD CARD & FILLER 1-8 M.C.
 DAWSON M.D - Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

CLAIM & LOCATION MAP



BY: R.G./r.w.r.

FIGURE 1

YUKON TERRITORY

The Klondike proper occupies an area of approximately 30 by 60 km (18 by 37 miles) its long axis extending southeasterly from Dawson City which is situated at the northwestern apex of the main gold producing region. Elevations within the Klondike range from 320 metres (1050 ft.) at Dawson City to 1295 metres (4048 ft.) at the top of King Solomon Dome, a span of approximately 915 metres (3000 ft.). The principal gold producing streams of the Klondike originate near, and radiate in a general way from, King Solomon Dome, flowing eventually into the Klondike River on the north and the Indian River on the south and thence into the Yukon River.

The Klondike region was not glaciated and, as a result, the deeply weathered, pre-glacial, gently rolling upland surface has been preserved. A thick covering of decomposed schist, usually intermingled with slide rock, mantles the side hills nearly everywhere. On the ridges the covering is less; the schists, often worn into fantastic shapes, occasionally project above the surface or crop out along the sides of the steeper hills.

The region has a northern continental climate, characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. The winters are intensely cold and long, while the summers, although short, are pleasant with cool nights and warm days. Because of the land form there is a tendency for local micro-climates to develop at the bottom of steep valleys which involves higher summer maxima and lower winter minima than are recorded in Dawson City. Precipitation is only about 30 cm (12 in.) per year with more rain in summer than snow in winter. Most of the mountain ridges are free of snow by mid-July, but frost may occur at any time during the summer. As a rule, precipitation is so low that shortages of water for placer mining are sometimes experienced.

Vegetation is mixed boreal forest and tundra. Immature and stunted stands of aspen, balsam poplar, and birch are present in the valley bottoms and are beginning to reclaim the older mining areas. Softwood timber consisting mainly of white and black spruce are limited to slopes and ridge tops.

1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The property is located in the Dawson Mining District of northwestern Yukon Territory and consists of 40 claims covering an area of approximately 835 hectares. Claim information is listed in TABLE I below:

TABLE I
CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	DATE CLAIM RECORDED
Syndicate 1	YA 79198	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 2	YA 79199	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 3	YA 79200	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 4	YA 79201	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 5	YA 79202	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 6	YA 79203	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 7	YA 79204	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 8	YA 79205	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 9	YA 79206	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 10	YA 79207	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 11	YA 79208	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 12	YA 79209	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 13	YA 79210	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 14	YA 79211	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 15	YA 79212	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 16	YA 79213	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 17	YA 79214	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 18	YA 79215	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 19	YA 79216	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 20	YA 79217	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 21	YA 79218	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 22	YA 79219	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 23	YA 79220	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 24	YA 79221	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 25	YA 79222	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 26	YA 79223	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 27	YA 79224	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 28	YA 79225	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 29	YA 79226	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 30	YA 79227	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 31	YA 79228	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 32	YA 79229	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 33	YA 79230	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 34	YA 79231	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 35	YA 79232	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 36	YA 79233	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 37	YA 79234	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 38	YA 79235	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 39	YA 79236	16 September, 1983
Syndicate 40	YA 79237	16 September, 1983

CLAIM STATUS (continued)

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	DATE CLAIM RECORDED
Filler 1	YA 84252	16 July, 1984
Filler 2	YA 04253	16 July, 1984
Filler 3	YA 84254	16 July, 1984
Filler 4	YA 84255	16 July, 1984
Filler 5	YA 84256	16 July, 1984
Filler 6	YA 84257	16 July, 1984
Filler 7	YA 84258	16 July, 1984
Filler 8	YA 84259	16 July, 1984
'83' 1	YA 79509	1 December, 1983
'83' 2	YA 79510	1 December, 1983
'83' 3	YA 79511	1 December, 1983
'83' 4	YA 79512	1 December, 1983
'83' 5	YA 79513	1 December, 1983
'83' 6	YA 79514	1 December, 1983
'83' 7	YA 79515	1 December, 1983
'83' 8	YA 79516	1 December, 1983
'83' 9	YA 79517	1 December, 1983
'83' 10	YA 79518	1 December, 1983
'83' 11	YA 79519	1 December, 1983
'83' 12	YA 79520	1 December, 1983
'83' 13	YA 79521	1 December, 1983
'83' 14	YA 79522	1 December, 1983
'83' 15	YA 79523	1 December, 1983
'83' 16	YA 79524	1 December, 1983
'83' 17	YA 79525	1 December, 1983
'83' 18	YA 79526	1 December, 1983
'83' 19	YA 79527	1 December, 1983
'83' 20	YA 79528	1 December, 1983
'83' 21	YA 79529	1 December, 1983
'83' 22	YA 79530	1 December, 1983
'83' 23	YA 79531	1 December, 1983
'83' 24	YA 79532	1 December, 1983
'83' 25	YA 79533	1 December, 1983
'83' 26	YA 79534	1 December, 1983
'83' 27	YA 79535	1 December, 1983
'83' 28	YA 79536	1 December, 1983
'83' 29	YA 79537	1 December, 1983
'83' 30	YA 79538	1 December, 1983

CLAIM STATUS (continued)

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	DATE CLAIM RECORDED
'83' 31	YA 79539	1 December, 1983
'83' 32	YA 79540	1 December, 1983
'83' 33	YA 79541	1 December, 1983
'83' 34	YA 79542	1 December, 1983
'83' 35	YA 79543	1 December, 1983
'83' 36	YA 79544	1 December, 1983
'83' 37	YA 79545	1 December, 1983
'83' 38	YA 79546	1 December, 1983
'83' 39	YA 79547	1 December, 1983
'83' 40	YA 79548	1 December, 1983
'98' 1 PLUS	YA 84260	16 July, 1984
'98' 3 PLUS	YA 84261	16 July, 1984
WILD 1	YA 79608	5 December, 1983
WILD CARD	YA 79609	5 December, 1983

1.4 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS PRODUCTION

The colourful history of discovery, development, and subsequent mining of placer gold in the Klondike has been documented by many authors and historians and is therefore treated only briefly herein.

The earliest reported discovery of gold dates to the mid-1800's, but not until the phenomenally rich "Klondike Discovery" in 1896 on Bonanza Creek and the subsequent gold rush of 1897-98, was much interest paid to the area. Gold production from the Western Cordillera of Canada to the end of 1978 totals 35 million ounces, of which over 11 million ounces were produced from the Klondike.

The mining history of the Klondike can be divided into four overlapping periods: 1) hand and primitive mining, 2) dredging, 3) dormant, and 4) renewed activity.

Hand and primitive mining methods lasted about nine years (1896 to 1905) and were undertaken usually by individuals or small groups. Production through these early years was estimated by McConnell in 1905 to have been over 5.5 million ounces; this production was primarily by shaft sinking and drifting along bedrock or by open-cut mining. When water was available and the topography allowed the use of hydraulicking operations, good results were possible.

The first dredge was introduced in 1903, and although there were some non-production years during the start of this period, the last dredging operation ceased production in 1966. During the more than 60 years of dredging over 400 million yards of creek and river gravels were treated and more than 5.0 million ounces of gold recovered.

Dredging operations began to decline in the late 1950's and ended in 1966 initiating the 10 to 12 year dormant period. During this time only a few hardy individuals worked their claims on a part-time basis.

In 1977 interest and activity resumed with the increase in the price of gold. Today the area is swarming with activity; although only one dredge is presently working in the Dawson Mining District (at Clear Creek), many operators have introduced the largest earth moving equipment available, and for five months a year the area is alive with small and medium-sized operations re-working or re-examining the area.

1.5 PREVIOUS WORK

No available information was found to indicate that this area had ever been staked for its lode potential; however, the hillsides are dotted with small shafts and workings that indicate at one time there was interest in the area if only for its placer potential.

In 1983, an independent aerial photogrametric project was carried out by Mr. William Dawson to trace geologic units and to identify source areas for gold mineralization in the Klondike placer gold camp. This survey identified the existence of a geologic, probably stratiform, unit believed to be the principal source area for placer gold in Bonanza Creek. The suspected source was staked for lode mineralization in late summer and early fall of 1983 additional ground was added during the summer of 1984. An initial VLF-EM geophysical survey and a cursory geochemical survey outlined a coincident VLF-EM conductor and anomalous gold overlying some of the photogrametric linear.

In May, 1984 Questor Surveys Limited of Mississauga, Ontario was contracted to fly an INPUT electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the northern portion of the Klondike. This survey outlined a number of anomalous areas which were confirmed and further delineated by detailed ground geophysics. From the ground geophysics, diamond drill targets were selected and drilling began in the fall of 1984.

2.0 GEOLOGY

2.1 GENERAL GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposures probably amount to less than one per cent of the area and are generally confined to gulches, recent landslide areas, and road cuts. When exposed, the bedrock is always deeply weathered. The claims appear to be underlain by metamorphic rocks of unknown age, but believed to be late Precambrian. These are referred to as the Klondike Schists. This series of metamorphics are locally intruded at numerous points by several types of intrusives. Although no intrusives were seen on the claims they are reported in the area. A massive coarse-grained grayish granite, similar to coast granites, cuts the schist to the west of the claim block, and serpentines, derived in part from peridotites, crop out at several points on the crest of the ridge separating Hunker Creek from the Klondike; also, numerous small, intrusions of quartz porphyry, rhyolite, and andesites are dotted irregularly throughout the district.

The Klondike Schists are the most important group of rocks in the district, as they constitute the country rock along the productive portions of all the richer creeks and are apparently genetically related to the occurrence of gold. The rocks of this series are now mainly light-coloured or greenish micaceous schists; the principal minerals present being quartz, orthoclase, some plagioclase, sericite, and fine-grained chlorite. The schists often occur in alternating white and green bands; the colour of the banding entirely dependent on the predominance of either sericite or chlorite. Ferromagnesian minerals are almost entirely absent. The rocks are greatly crushed and altered, and in places they are almost entirely recrystallized. Narrow discontinuous quartz veins, lenses, and blows are ubiquitous within the schists. McConnell (1905) reports that thin-section examination indicates that the schists were derived from quartz and granite porphyries.

The Klondike Schists are cut repeatedly by small faults with indicated displacements ranging from a few centimetres to several metres. Because of the depth of weathering and the resulting decomposition of the bedrock, faults are seldom conspicuous except in areas where bedrock is exposed by mining operations. Figure 2 is a generalized geologic map of the Klondike showing the approximate distribution of the Klondike Schist.

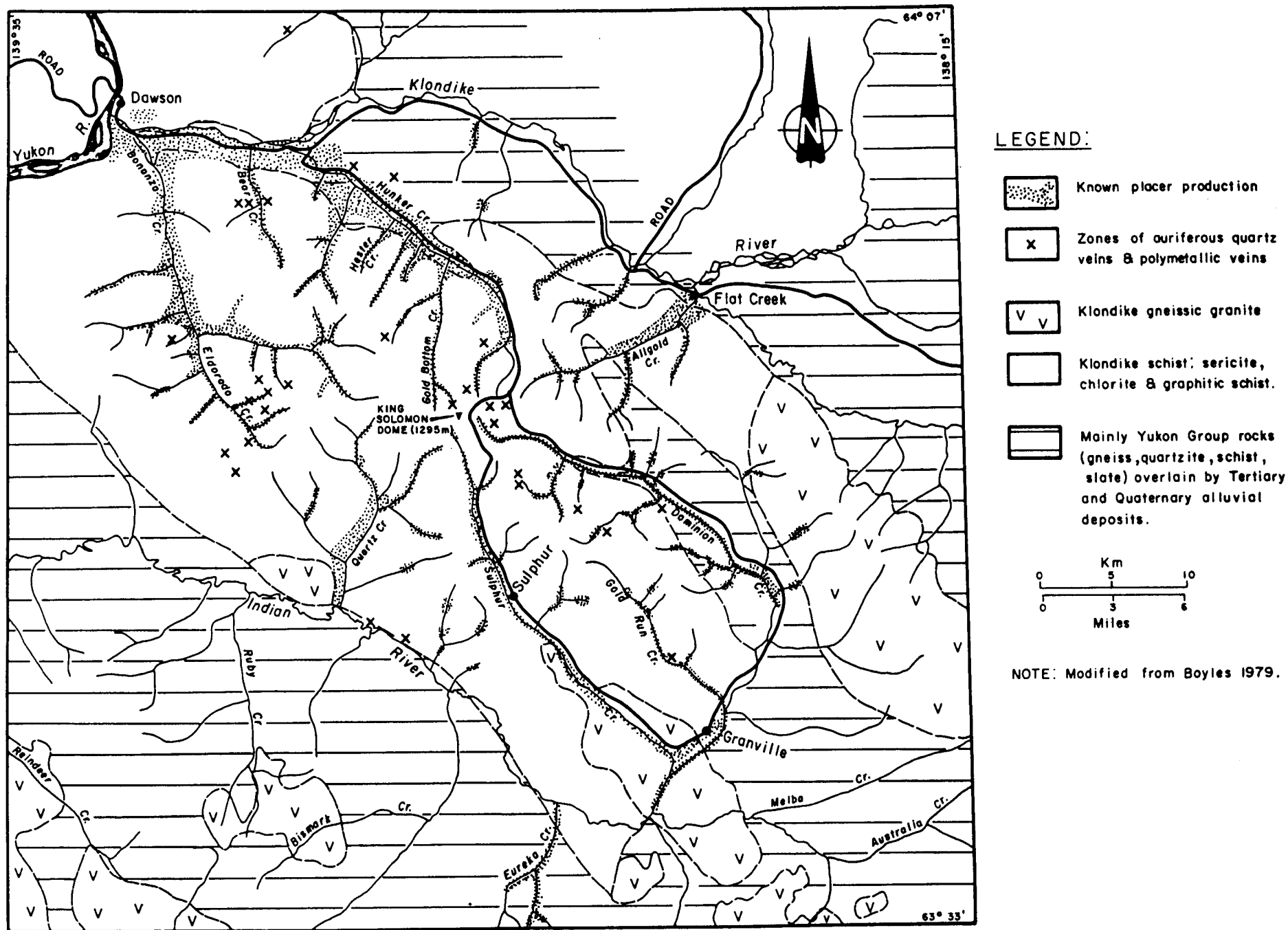


FIGURE 2: Generalized geology of the Klondike Mining District, Yukon Territory.

2.2 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY AND DISCUSSION

With few exceptions, economic geology of the area has always been focused on the placer deposits. Since production began in 1896, the Klondike district southeast of Dawson City has been the source of more than half the placer gold produced in Western Canada and amounted to over 11 million ounces which at today's price represents over five billion Canadian dollars.

There is little doubt that most of the Klondike gold is detrital in origin. However, the source of the placer gold has long been debated, and for nearly eighty years the only source considered has been the myriad of supposedly auriferous quartz veins within the Klondike Schist. Further, because of the extensive cover of gold-bearing White Channel gravels that blanket the area from the Yukon River to King Solomon Dome, the source of most of the gold has been thought to be centred near King Solomon Dome. Although the quartz veins seem to be the logical source for the gold, and in fact some veins contain spectacular amounts of gold, a recent sampling of over 1200 previously unsampled quartz veins (sampled in 1983 by the Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs) failed to detect more than trace amounts of gold.

The earliest reported study on the lode deposits was by Cairnes (1911) in which he briefly described the development work on some of the more promising quartz veins in the district. One property near the head waters of Victory Gulch, a tributary of Bonanza Creek, has long been considered the source of the gold in the gulch and along part of Bonanza Creek. The principal vein, with its associated surrounding mineralized zone, varies in thickness from 1 to 3 metres (3 to 10 feet) and is traceable along strike for 120 metres (400 feet) but may extend another 200 metres (600 feet). Cairnes failed to indicate the grade of this deposit, but he suggested that the gold content is in excess of 0.25 ounces per ton. Reserves in this vein indicate approximately 1500 tons per metre containing about 400 ounces per metre. McConnell (1905) reported that ten 500 foot wide claims along the gulch and Bonanza Creek produced over 200,000 ounces; the inference is that all the gold recovered in the placers could not have come solely from this vein.

Very little work has been done regarding the lode potential of the area since the original work done by Cairnes. Gleeson's report (1970) gives useful information concerning possible geochemical exploration techniques and contains spectrographic analyses of gold from a number of the creeks. Such information is useful for identifying pathfinder elements. All stream samples reported the presence of Ag, Cu, Hg, Ti, Mg, Al, and Fe, and some contain traces of Pb, As, Sb, V, Ba, and Sn.

The origin of the gold in the Klondike placers has long been debated because few sizeable, rich, primary gold-bearing deposits have ever been found in the district. McConnell originally considered that the gold came from the quartz deposits in the district. While this is partially true but this source cannot account for more than a small fraction of the known gold. In addition, the volume of quartz in the

White Channel gravels as estimated by Boyle (1979) should exceed 6×10^9 tons but this amount of material could not possibly have come from the myriad of narrow quartz veins impregnating the Klondike Schist. From the character of the gold and its varying fineness within a given drainage it is apparent that the source is local. In addition to the chemically precipitated gold, the most important source for gold is believed to be in pyrite and pyritiferous graphitic schist layers or beds within the Klondike Series.

3.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

A drilling programme consisting of three "NQ" wire line size holes (core size-4.76 cm) totalling 294.74 metres (967 feet) was contracted to Phil's Diamond Drilling of 100 Mile House. The first two holes, drilled to a depth of 30 and 23 metres (97 and 76), respectively, failed to penetrate the overburden. However, hole 84-01A drilled 12 metres north of 84-1 at an azimuth of 040° and a dip of 60° penetrated bedrock at 28 meters. Hole 84-03, set up near the west boundary, was drilled at an azimuth of 037° and a dip of 65° penetrated 4.3 m (14 feet) of overburden. Both holes consisted of mineralized and sheared micaceous schists. The locations of drill sites are shown on Figure 3 and detailed diamond drill records for the two holes which intersected bedrock are presented in Appendix A.

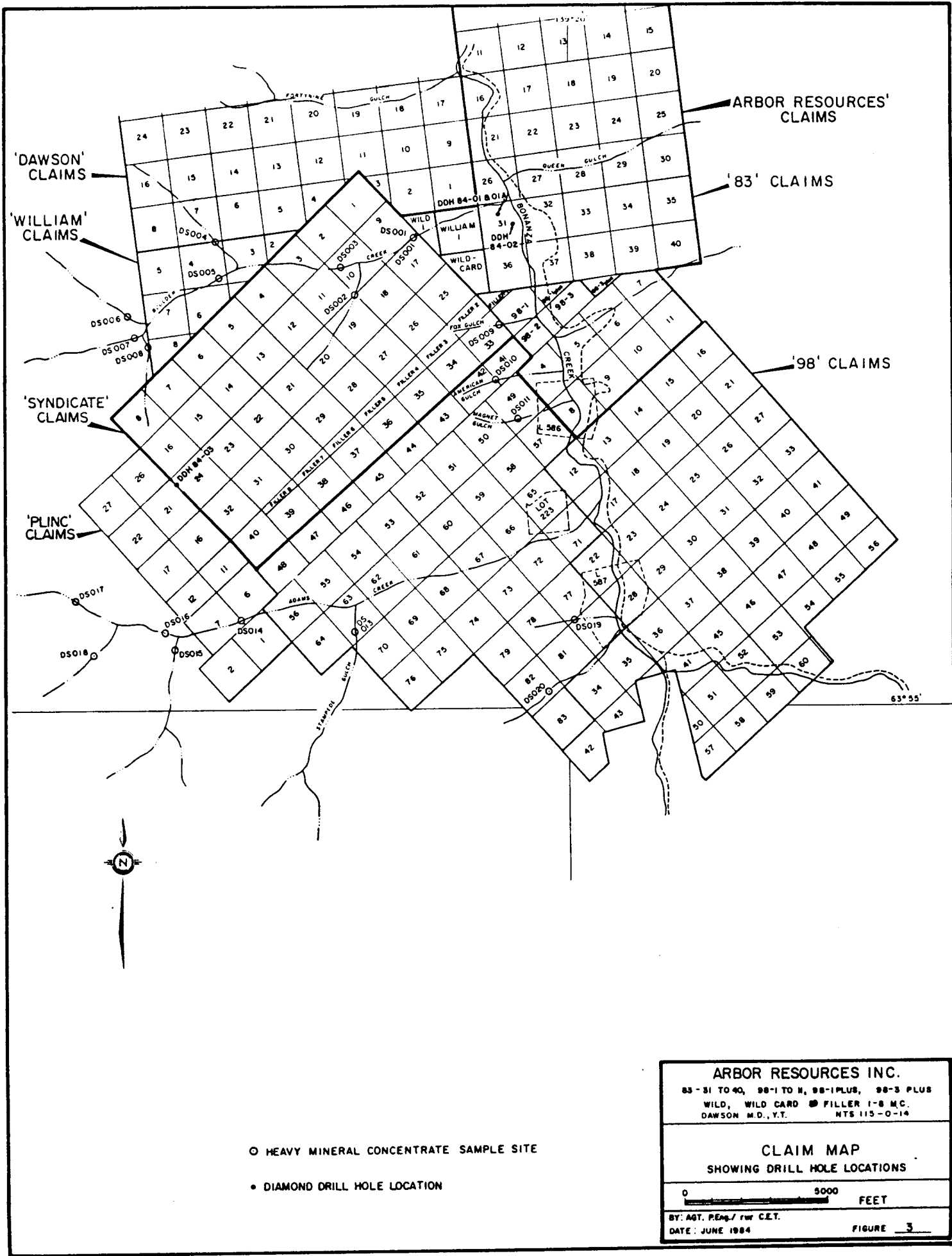
TABLE II
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILLING

HOLE NO.	LOCATION UTM CO-ORDINANTS	CLAIM NAME	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH (METRES)
84-01	7093750N 580800E	'83'-31	037°	-45°	29.56
84-01A	7093762N 580800E	'83'-31	040°	-60°	149.96
84-02	7093600N 580950E	'83'-31	045°	-60°	23.16
84-03	7090750N 577475E	SYNDICATE-24	037°	65°	92.04

3.1 DRILL HOLE GEOLOGY

84-01 AND 84-01A

The airborne INPUT EM survey outlined several anomalous areas of which the strongest conductors were further delineated by both IP and horizontal loop EM surveys. A coincident IP and ground EM anomaly was targeted for the first drill hole. This anomaly trended in a northeast direction and is located in an area previously dredged for placer gold.



'DAWSON'
CLAIMS

'WILLIAM'
CLAIMS

'SYNDICATE'
CLAIMS

'PLINC'
CLAIMS

ARBOR RESOURCES'
CLAIMS

'83'
CLAIMS

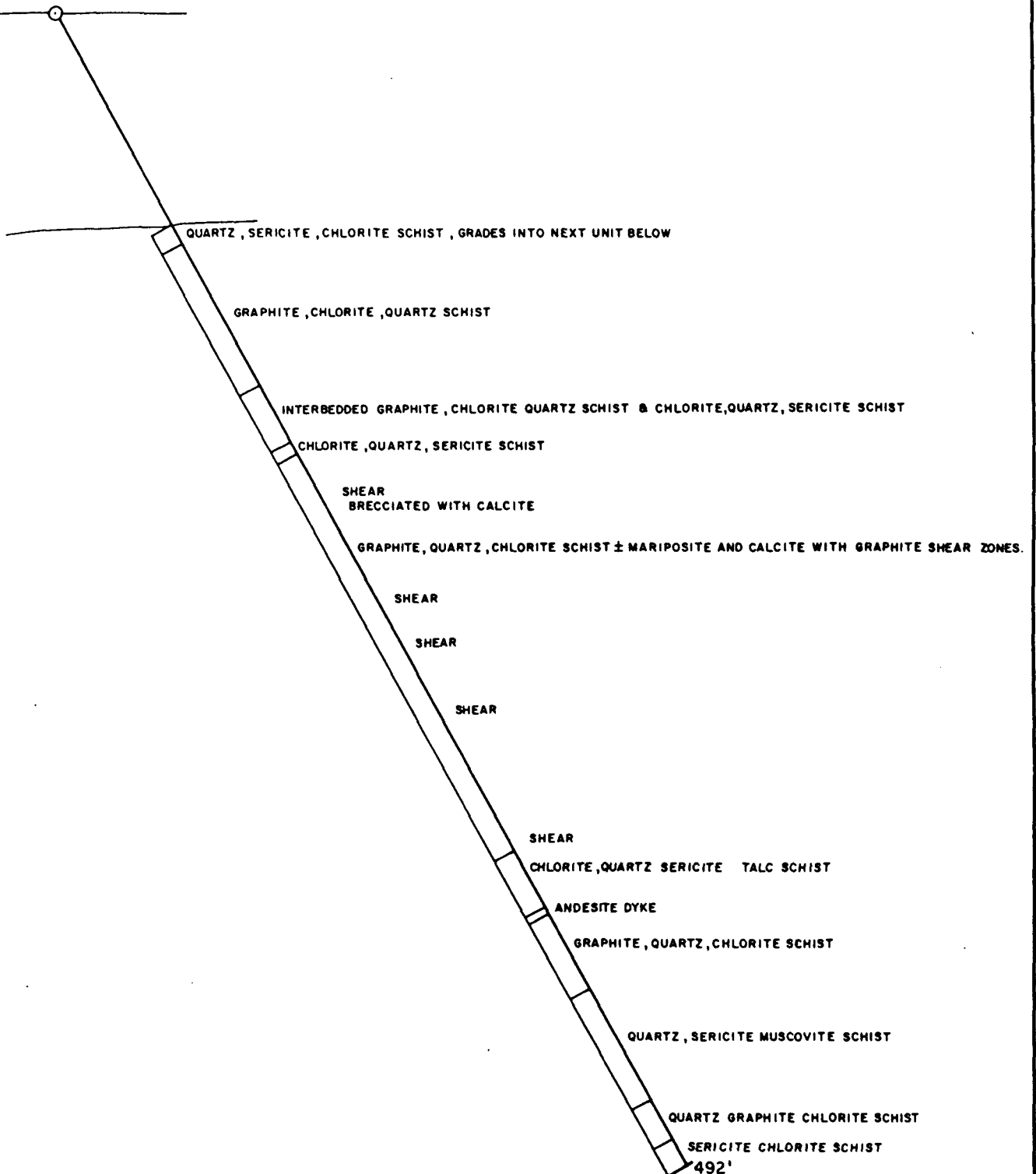
'98'
CLAIMS

- HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLE SITE
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION

ARBOR RESOURCES INC.	
83-31 TO 40, 98-1 TO 8, 98-1 PLUS, 98-3 PLUS WILD, WILD CARD ● FILLER 1-8 M.C. DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115-0-14	
CLAIM MAP SHOWING DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS	
0 5000 FEET	
BY: AGT. P.Eng / rwr C.E.T. DATE: JUNE 1984 FIGURE 3	

SW ← DDH 84-01A

Az 040° NE

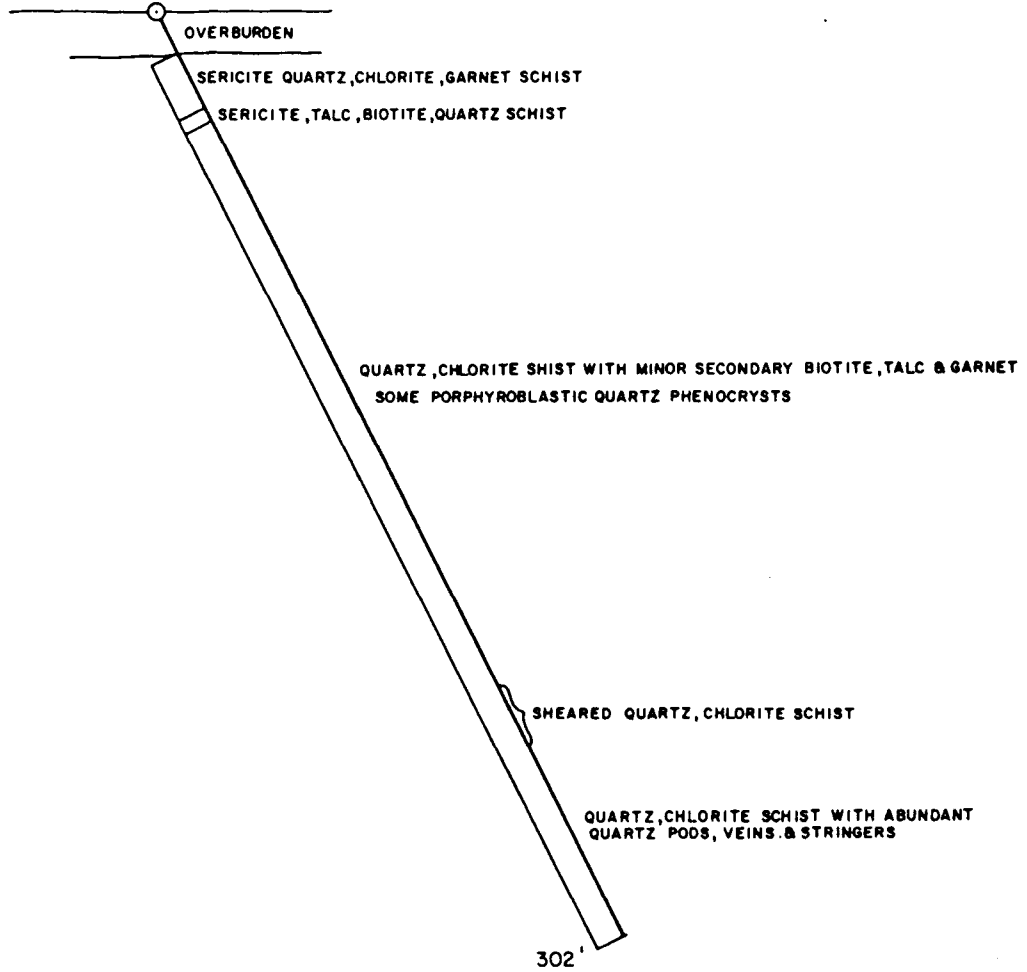


ARBOR RESOURCES INC. 83-31 MINERAL CLAIM	
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.	NTS 115-0-14
CROSS SECTION (DDH 84-01A)	
0 5 10 20 30 m	
BY:	FIGURE 4
DATE DEC. 1984	

SW ←

Az 037° → NE

DDH 84-03



ARBOR RESOURCES INC.
SYNDICATE 24 MINERAL CLAIM

DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115 - 0 - 14

CROSS SECTION
(DDH 84 - 03)



BY: R.G.P. ENG./r.m.r.
DATE: JAN. 1985

FIGURE 5

The first drill hole failed to penetrate overburden consisting of mixed gravels and tailings piles and had to be abandoned at 30 metres. Hole 84-01A was spotted 12 metres to the north and reached bedrock at 27.76 metres. This hole was positioned to intersect those anomalies missed by holes 84-01 and 84-02. Hole 84-01A was lost at 150 metres and failed to reach its projected depth; therefore, the 84-02 drill hole anomaly is still unexplained.

The bedrock core (see Figure 5) consisted of alternating bands and sections of quartz-sericite-chlorite schist and graphitic schist; the graphitic schist commonly was composed of up to 60% graphite, 20-45% quartz, 10-40% chlorite. The amount of graphite and chlorite present in any given unit shows an inverse relation to each other.

The only sulphides reported was ubiquitous pyrite which is pervasive throughout the core and consisted of disseminated blebs and minor cubes. Pyrite was also common as elongated blebs parallel to the schistosity and along cleavage planes. Total pyrite content consisted of approximately 1% in the quartz-sericite-chlorite schist and approximately 2-5% in the graphitic schist.

It appears that the amount of graphite and sulphides encountered in the core is sufficient to explain both the IP and EM responses obtained in the ground survey.

84-03

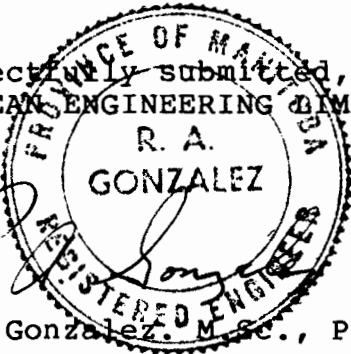
Drill hole 84-03 was designed primarily to test a geochemical anomaly located on the west side of the claims; a weak geophysical response was also present in the immediate area but was of secondary interest.

Overburden was penetrated at approximately 4 metres and the balance of the core consisted of a uniform section of light gray-green sericite-chlorite-quartz schist (see Figure 6); minor amounts of garnet, talc, and biotite were also present. Sulphides consisted mainly of pyrite, in places up to 20%, and trace amounts of sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. The presence of the sulphides is sufficient to explain the geochemical anomaly and the narrow section of abundant pyrite can explain the geophysical response.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The preliminary diamond drilling by Arbor Resources Inc. has been successful in explaining the reason for a coincident IP and EM geophysical anomaly in Bonanza Creek and a geochemical anomaly along the western border of the claims. Several additional anomalies have yet to be tested and should be as soon as possible.

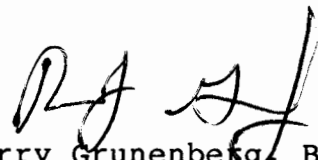
Respectfully submitted,
ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LIMITED



A circular professional seal for R.A. Gonzalez, a Registered Engineer in the Province of Manitoba. The seal contains the text: "PROVINCE OF MANITOBA", "REGISTERED ENGINEER", "R. A. GONZALEZ". A handwritten signature is written across the seal.

R.A. Gonzalez, M.Sc., P.Eng.

and



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Perry Grunenberg".

Perry Grunenberg, B.Sc.

5.0 REFERENCES

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6.0 STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**R.A. GONZALEZ, M.Sc., P.Eng.****ACADEMIC**

1965	B.Sc. in Geology	The University of New Mexico, U.S.A.
1968	M.Sc. in Geology	The University of New Mexico, U.S.A.

PROFESSIONAL

1983	Archean Engineering Limited	Overseas Manager
1980-1983	Placer Development y Cia. Ltd. (Chile)	Ass't Exploration Manager
1977-1980	Consultant: attached to the Geological Survey of Malaysia	Ass't Project Manager on a C.I.D.A. supported mineral exploration survey over Peninsular Malaysia
1975-1977	Province of Manitoba	Resident Geologist for the Manitoba Dept. of Mines.
1971-1975	Giant Mascot Mines Limited	Senior Geologist
1970-1971	New Jersey Zinc (Canada) Ltd.	Exploration Geologist
1968-1970	Anaconda American Brass Ltd.	Research Geologist
1965-1966	Mex-Tex Mining Co. (U.S.A)	Geologist

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (continued)**PERRY GRUNENBERG, B.Sc.****ACADEMIC**

1982	B.Sc. in Geology	The University of British Columbia
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PROFESSIONAL

1984	Mark Management Limited	Project Geologist
1983	Strato Geological Engineering Ltd	Geologist
1982	Self Employed	Geologist

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

1981	Mark Management limited	Senior Assistant
1980	Kennco Explorations	Senior Assistant
1979	Riocanex	Junior Assistant
1978	Riocanex	Junior Assistant

APPENDIX A
DIAMOND DRILL LOGS AND ASSAY INTERVALS

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-03 Page 1 of 4

LOCATION: LP-0 (PLINC)	DIPS - collar 65°		CONTRACTOR: PHIL'S DIAMOND DRILLING	PROPERTY: ARBOR
AZIMUTH:	102' - m	60°	LOGGED BY: S. LAU	CLAIM NO. SYNDICATE BLOCK
ELEVATION:	- m	°	DATE: 25 NOVEMBER	SECTION NO.
LENGTH: 302'	- m	°		STARTED: 4 NOVEMBER 1984
CORE SIZE: NO	- m	°		COMPLETED: 18 NOVEMBER 1984

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from m	to m		from m	to m		Thickness mm	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
0'	14'	OVERBURDEN			< 2% DSSM PY CUBES			
					< 1 mm ³ . PRIMARY NO OTHER SUS.			
14'	32'	SERICITE-CHLORITE-GARNET- QTZ SCHIST.	17'8"	18'	11 cm WIDE QTZ. W. 35° TO CORE			
		SCHISTOCITY IS 85° TO CORE			AXIS NO SUS EXCEPT < 1% DSSM			
		AXIS.			PY CUBES ALONG CONTACT			
		LIGHT GRAY-GREEN IN COLOUR						
		FRT 15° SUBPARALLEL TO SCHISTOCITY. 23'	23'3"		7 cm WIDE BULL QTZ VN. 45° TO			
		SERICITE - 45%			CORE AXIS, NO SUS.			
		CHLORITE - 20%						
		GARNET - 5%	29'	29'2"	2.5 cm WIDE BULL QTZ VN 40° TO			
		QTZ - 30% (PORPHYROBLASTIC)			CORE AXIS. FAULT RELATED " WALL			
		PYROLUSITE ALONG FRT.			RX FRAGS CONTAINED IN VN.			
		GRADES INTO NEXT RX UNIT OVER						
		A GRADATIONAL 0.5m LENGTH						
		RECOVERY - 100%						
32'	38'	SERICITE-TALC-BIOTITE-QTZ SCHIST						
		50% 30% 10% 10%						

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO.

Page 4 of 4

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from m	to m		from m	to m		Thickness mm	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
		197'-222' SCHISTOCITY 80° TO CORE AXIS. SHOWS UNDULATIONS (WIDE, OPEN, SMALL SCALE FOLDS). LITTLE QTZ VEINING BUT TOTAL QTZ % STILL 50% BECAUSE OF ABUNDANCE OF QTZ - RICH BANDS.			8% PY OCCURRING AS DSSM ALONG MAFIC-RICH BANDS. AUG 0.5mm ³ CUBES.			
222'	242'	20' WIDE HIGHLY SHEARED ZONE. BRN GRN IN COLOUR. RECOVERY 40% AND CONSIST MOSTLY OF QTZ GRAINS WITH MINOR CHLORITE FLAKES. DIP ORIENTATION OF FAULT PLANE UNCERTAIN BUT ESTIMATED 750° TO CORE AXIS. FOOTWALL/HANGING OF SHEAR BORDERED BY FRAGMENTED QTZ.			UP TO 20% PY. MOSTLY 0.5 mm ³ CUBES. NO OTHER SUS.			
242'	302'	SCHISTOCITY 85° BUT DECREASING TO 65° TO CORE AXIS FURTHER DOWN THE HOLE. ABUNDANT QTZ VNING			UP TO 12% PY. OCCURS MOSTLY AS DSSM BLEBS WITHIN THE QTZ VEINS. 281' minor sphalerite, galena and chalcopryrite associated with narrow qtz. stringers			QTZ VNING UP TO 40% OF TOTAL RX. VN AVG 3-4 mm IN THICKNESS AND MORE OFTEN THAN NOT SHOWS SHEARING AND FOLDING.

Diamond Drill Record

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS	
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core
0	91'10"	Overburden - tailings from hillside placering + ?					
91'10"	99'3"	Light grey-green and brown Qtz (45%), sericite (30%), chl. (25%) schist -fairly well developed parallel schistosity, to C.A. = 80° -gradational contact with next unit via increasing #'s of thin (to 5mm) bands of graphitic rock which parallel schistosity			-Limonite along cleavage (schistosity plains -finely disseminated pyrite with a few coarser cubes (to 0.5mm width) to total of near 1%		
99'3"	99'7"	Qtz vein			100	~60°	Qtz, calcite
		Recovery 92' - 102' = 93%					
		102' - 112' = 83%					
		112' - 122' = 89%					
		122' - 132' = 58%					

LOCATION: LB-0 1+85E

AZIMUTH: 040°

ELEVATION:

LENGTH: 492'

CORE SIZE: NO

DIPS - collar

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CONTRACTOR: Phil's Diamond Drilling

LOGGED BY: P. Grunenberg

DATE: December 1984

HOLE NO. 84-1A

Page 1 of 11

PROPERTY: Arbor Resources (Dawson)

CLAIM NO.

SECTION NO.

STARTED: December 14, 1984

COMPLETED:

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

Page 2 of 11

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
99'7"	160'1"	Dark grey to black, graphite, chl, qtz schist graph bands range from 40 to 60% of total. Most schistosity fairly planer, but in places qtz takes on a mottled texture. Distribution of qtz is even, except for small veins as mentioned in veinlets Chlorite % varies conversly with graphite, from ~ 10 to 20% Average schistosity to C.A. = 75° to 80° Recovery 132' - 142' = 80% 142' - 152' = 85% 152' - 162' = 100% 162' - 172' = 97%	130'6"	130'8"	of sulfides to 1cm diameter	50	80°	qtz-cc veinlet no mins
			134'6"	134'2"		50	85°	qtz-cc veinlet
160'1"	161'5"	Medium grey-green, some- what evenly textured chlorite -sericite - qtz schist, qtz is more pervasive through rock with only 2 bands over this section, no schistosity reading			fig. sulfides disseminated throughout with some smears along cleavage breaks, over surface area up to 30% sulfide, possible 5 to 10% through section.			

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

Page 3 of 11

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
161'5"	182'3"	Medium to dark grey, unevenly textured, graphitic (30%) chlorite (40%) qtz (30%) (with minor sericite,) schist, interlayered with 1 to 3 inch rock as that described in 160'1" - 161'5" (light colored chl-seric-qtz) schistosity cleavage to C.A.=78°			-disseminated small blebs of sulfide (py) throughout to about 5%, with some larger (to 4mm) elongated blebs following schistosity, total ~ 6%			
		Recovery 172' - 182' = 99%						
		182' - 192' = 100%						
182'3"	183'7"	Light to medium colored grey-green chlorite (50%) quartz (20%), sericite (20%) with minor graphite. Schistosity unrecognized along most of section, somewhat evenly textured. Cleavage to C.A. = 65°			Disseminated pyrite to 2%, a few blebs of 8mm diameter to total of 3%			
		-calcite growth (fig.) on cleaved surfaces						
		--gradational contacts						
183'7"	185'7"	graphite (30%), qtz (40%) chlorite (25%) schist (Con't)						

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

Page 4 of 11

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION. MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
183'7"	185'7"	(Con't) nearly even schist- osity, but somewhat mottled texture with quartz			f.g. diss and some stringers along schistosity to <1%			
185'7"	189'3"	evenly textured light grey- green chlorite (50%), quartz (30%) sericite (20%) schist cleavage about 90° to C.A. Few areas of section have mottled textured qtz. Recovery 192' - 202' = 99% 202' - 212' = 92%			<1% diss., f.g. pyrite			
189'3"	205'	Medium to dark grey & white warpy banded qtz (45%), graph (35%), chlorite (20%) schist schistosity linear in few places Ave. to C.A. = 80°	204'	204'4"	small shear zone, black sandy mud rock, graphitic			
			202'6"	202'8"	-----	50	50°	warpy qtz calcite band
					<1% diss sulfides			
205'	206'	shear zone - black muck (graphitic), No large sized fragments aparent contact = schistosity = 80° to C.A.			No visible sulfides			

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

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Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
206'	207'5"	Qtz (40%), graphite 35% chlorite (25%), schist. Some -what pervasive qtz percentage, also some calcite along with quartz.			-carbonate alt'n along fractures. <1% diss. sulfides			
207'5"	211'	Brecciated, marbled looking core with subangular chunks of graphitic schist in a white qtz - c.c. matrix (35%) -gradual contacts either end - calcite lined cavities within white segments of rock Recovery 212' - 222' = 78% 222' - 232' = 60%			- sulfide stringers in a few places, to <1%, no particular orientation, to approx. 5mm length			
211'	359'	Start of an extensive bed of graphitic schist with average 30% quartz and 10 to 20% chlorite. In some places this rock has been sheared to a black mud (shear zones noted under alt'n, mineral'n, etc.). Mottled texture with plastic deformation Continued	212'	212'5"	----- near network styled sulfide mineralization over some short intervals of core (to 3" length), with sulfides to 15% of total rock, but average sulfides to about 2% over total length Continued	120	~70°	folded quartz - calcite band
			217'	217'2"		50	~80°	folded quartz calcite band
		Continued						

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

Page 7 of 11

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
359'	361'11"	Light grey-green chlorite (35%), quartz (35%), Talc - sericite (combined 30%) schist - Qtz bands plastically deformed to lens shaped blebs. - gradational contact to next rock type, above rock powdery sheared towards next unit. Recovery 362' - 372' = 99% 372' - 382' = 97%			< 1% disseminated sulfides			
361'11"	381'11"	Light and dark grey, patchy interbeds of chlorite - quartz - sericite schist (2 to 5" bands) and chlorite, Qtz, minor graphite schist (thick bands) schistosity to C.A. - 60° where visible, most of section has a mottled texture			- Small agglomerates of f.g. py as well as coarser cubes, some alignment along schistosity plain, but mostly unorgainzed disseminated - total sulfides to 15% locally, average over section about 3 to 5%			
381'11"	385'9"	Medium grey aphanitic evenly textured, low siliceous dyke rock (Andesite)			- chloritized throughout, carb along fracture surfaces - py smears along fracture surfaces to ~1%			
		Cont.						

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

Page 8 of 11

Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
381'11"	385'9"	Cont.						
		Recovery 382' - 392' = 83%						
		392' - 402' = 99%						
385'9"	404'	Graphite (30%), chlorite (30%), quartz schist, medium grey color, subparallel Schistosity			eroded cubes and agglomerotos of fine grains of pyrite scattered throughout, to 5mm diameter, to 2% of total section	1 to 2	40° and 70°	fractures filled with quartz calcite, linear, unbroken over sections within core
		Recovery 402' - 412' = 75%						
404'	405'1"	quartz vein, core has caught on edge of a vein or pod of quartz so that 3/4 of core diameter is quartz, with the other 1/4 graphitic country rock, slabbed onto the side			no apparent related mineralization			
405'1"	416'8"	graphite (40%), quartz (30%) chlorite (30%) schist, warpy schistosity, highly irregular texture to mottled.			few blebs of sulfide stretched out along schistosity, as well as f.g. disseminated to total 1% overall.			
		Recovery 412' - 422' = 89%						
		422' - 432' = 74%						
416'8"	466'	Very light blue grey with areas of lime green tinge, quartz sericite-muscovite schist,	431'4"	432'	- pervasive silicification in a few segments of section, looks rhyolitic in nature.	?	subparallel, portion of vein or pod of	quartz on side of core

Continued

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

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Section		ROCK CON'T DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
416'8"	466'	irregular schistosity, to no recognizable schistosity over some short (to 6") sections	432'6"	433'	- Very fine grained disseminated sulfides somewhat strung out along micro schistosity, to 1 or 2% of total section, as well as a few cubes (to 5mm sides), very local.	100	?	broken quartz, bull, white little carbonate content.
		Note" 1-3 foot and 1-1 foot section of mica sand exists between 432' and 442', yet there is still 10 feet of rock core; ie, fall in of surficial material must have been cored at this time.	442'8"	443'		50	85°	bull quartz interschistosity vein.
		- a few very thin chloritic bands exist within the qtz-sericite schist between 442' and 465'6".	460'9"	461'		70	uneven	interschistosity quartz band no visible sus.
		Recovery: 432' - 442' = 99%	463'8"	464'		100	uneven	interschistosity guard band no visible sus.
		442' - 452' = 100%						
		452' - 462' = 99%						
		462' - 472' = 96%						
466'	467'	Qtz - cc (vein?) with irregular contacts, broken edges and fragments of x-try rock within qtz			No visible sus			

Diamond Drill Record

HOLE NO. 84-1A

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Section		ROCK DESCRIPTION	Interval		ALTERATION, MINERALIZATION etc.	VEINLETS		
from	to		from	to		Thickness	Angle to core	minerals in decreasing abundance
467'	471'	- Gradational section from previous qtz - sericite schist to a more chloritic schist via increase in chlorite bands, - irregular schistosity			< 1% disseminated sulfides			
471'	473'	qtz (40%), chlorite (35%) graphite (25%) schist, dark grey, irregular, mottled texture			< 1% disseminated sulfides			
473'	474'	Qtz (70%), calcite (30%) section, part of schistosity banding. Recovery 472' - 482' = 83%				300	75°	Qtz-cc
474'	478'	- mottled textured chloritic Qtz sericite (minor graphite) schist			< 1% disseminated sus.			
478'	480'	" Graphite (50%) qtz-chlorite schist, irregular, mottled texture			< 1% coarse py cubes (to 5mm/ side)			

DAWSON Drill Project '84

Bondar - Clegg

Assay Data Sheet

Arbor Res.

HOLE NO 84-1A Page 1 of 5

From ft. in.	To ft. in.	Length ft. in.	Ag g/t	Au g/t NA	Au g/t FA	Cu %	Cu ppm	F ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Rock	Sample Number		
0	91'10"										overburden			
91'10"	95'	3'2"									g, s, c, sch	67033	py	minor py.
95'	99'3"	4'3"									g, s, c, sch	67034		
99'3"	99'7"	4"									qtz	67035	vein	
99'7"	103'	3'5"									g, q, c, sch	67036	< 1% py	
103'	107'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67037	"	
107'	112'	5'									g, q, c, sch	67038	"	
112'	116'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67039	"	
116'	120'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67040	"	
120'	124'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67041	"	
124'	128'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67042	"	
128'	132'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67043	"	
132'	136'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67044	"	
136'	140'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67045	"	
140'	144'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67046		
144'	148'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67047		
148'	152'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67048		
152'	156'	4'									g, q, c, sch	67049		
156'	160'1"	4'1"									g, q, c, sch	67050		
160'1"	161'5"	1'4"									g, s, g, sch	67051	≤ 5% di. ss. py	
161'5"	165'5"	4'									g, q, c, sch	67052	"	
165'5"	169'5"	4'									g, q, c, sch	67053	"	
169'5"	173'5"	4'									g, s, g, sch	67054	"	
173'5"	177'5"	4'									g, c, g, sch	67055	"	

Assay Data Sheet

Assay Data Sheet											HOLE NO 84-1A		Page 2 of 5	
From m	To m	Length m	Ag g/t	Au g/t NA	Au g/t FA	Cu %	Cu ppm	F ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Rock	Sample Number		
177'5"	180'	2'7"									g, s, g, sch	67056	≤ 5% d	sr. py.
180'	182'3"	2'3"									g, s, g, sch	67057	"	
182'3"	183'7"	1'4"									g, s, g, sch	67058	≤ 2% py	
183'7"	185'7"	2'									g, s, g, sch	67059	≤ 1% py	
185'7"	189'3"	3'8"									s, g, s, sch	67060	"	
189'3"	193'	3'9"									g, s, g, sch	67061		
193'	197'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67062		
197'	201'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67063		
201'	205'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67064		
205'	206'	1'									graph	67065	shear, black muck	
206'	207'5"	1'5"									g, s, g, sch	67066	≤ 1% d ss sus	
207'5"	211'	3'7"									g, g, brax	67067	brass, sch bit	
211'	214'	3'									g, s, g, sch	67068	~ 2% d ss py	
214'	218'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67069	~ 2% d ss py	
218'	222'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67070	"	
222'	226'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67071	"	
226'	228'	2'									g, s, g, sch	67072	"	
228'	232'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67073	"	
232'	236'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67074	"	
236'	240'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67075	"	
240'	244'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67076	"	
244'	248'	4'									g, s, g, sch	67077	"	
248'	252'5"	4'5"									g, s, g, sch	67078	"	
252'5"	260'	7'7"									g, s, g, sch	67079	18" shear zone	

Assay Data Sheet

HOLE NO 84-1A

Page 3 of 5

From ft # in	To ft # in	Length ft. # in	Ag g/l	Au g/l NA	Au g/l FA	Cu %	Cu ppm	F ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Rock	Sample Number		
260'	267'	7'									g, q, sch	67080	shearing	
267'	272'	5'									g, q, sch	67081	poor recovery	
272'	281'10"	9'10"									g, q, sch	67082	"	"
281'10"	286'	4'2"									g, q, sch	67083		
286'	290'	4'									g, q, sch	67084		
290'	294'	4'									g, q, sch	67085		
294'	298'	4'									g, q, sch	67086		
298'	302'	4'									g, q, sch	67087		
302'	308'	6'									g, q, sch	67088		
308'	312'	4'									g, q, sch	67089		
312'	316'	4'									g, q, sch	67090		
316'	320'	4'									g, q, sch	67091		
320'	324'	4'									g, q, sch	67092		
324'	328'	4'									g, q, sch	67093		
328'	332'	4'									g, q, sch	67094		
332'	336'	4'									g, q, sch	67095		
336'	340'	4'									g, q, sch	67096		
340'	344'	4'									g, q, sch	67097		
344'	348'	4'									g, q, sch	67098		
348'	352'	4'									g, q, sch	67099		
352'	355'6"	3'6"									g, q, sch	67100		
355'6"	359'	3'6"									g, q, sch	67101		
359'	361'11"	2'11"									g, q, sch	67102	(calc + sericite)	
361'11"	365'9"	3'10"									g, q, sch	67103	~3% py	

Assay Data Sheet

Assay Data Sheet											HOLE NO 84-1A		Page 4 of 5	
From m	To m	Length m	Ag g/t	Au g/t NA	Au g/t FA	Cu %	Cu ppm	F ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm	Rock	Sample Number		
365'9"	369'9"	4'									g, g, sch	67104	3% disc	py
369'9"	373'9"	4'									g, g, sch	67105	~3% disc	py
373'9"	377'9"	4'									g, g, sch	67106	"	
377'9"	381'11"	4'2"									g, g, sch	67107	"	
381'11"	385'9"	3'10"									andesite	67108	dyke	
385'9"	389'	3'3"									g, g, sch	67109	~2% disc	ss sus
389'	392'	3'									g, g, sch	67110	"	
392'	396'	4'									g, g, sch	67111	"	
396'	400'	4'									g, g, sch	67112	"	
400'	404'	4'									g, g, sch	67113	"	
404'	405'1"	1'1"									qtz	67114	vein;	no sus.
405'1"	409'	3'11"									g, g, sch	67115		
409'	412'	3'									g, g, sch	67116	~1% disc	py
412'	415'	3'									g, g, sch	67117	"	
415'	416'8"	1'8"									g, g, sch	67118	"	
416'8"	420'	3'4"									g, g, sch	67119	"	
420'	425'	5'									g, g, sch	67120	"	
425'	429'	4'									g, g, sch	67121	"	
429'	433'	4'									g, g, sch	67122	"	
433'	437'	4'									g, g, sch	67123	"	
437'	441'	4'									g, g, sch	67124	"	
441'	445'	4'									g, g, sch	67125	"	
445'	449'	4'									g, g, sch	67126	"	
449'	453'	4'									g, g, sch	67127	"	

COST STATEMENT
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME
 15 October - 23 December 1984

General Costs

FOOD & ACCOMMODATION (The Eldorado Hotel)			
5 persons, 155 mandays @ \$53.88			\$ 8,351.05
FUEL			3,424.80
SHIPPING & POSTAGE			1,896.70
SUPPLIES			2,497.35
TAXIS			98.50
REPAIRS			1,082.45
RENTALS			
Norcan 4wd PU 1-15Nov, 15days @ \$107.08	\$1,606.21		
Norcan 4wd PU 15Nov-21Dec, 37days @ \$76.06	2,814.05		
Airways 4wd PU 15-31Oct, 17days @ \$43	731.00		
Ezekiel Camp Equipment, 155 mandays @ \$6	930.00	6,081.26	
CONSULTANT FEES			
Archean Engineering Ltd.		5,308.50	
AIR FARES (Hastings Travel), 7 Vcr-Daw		3,996.50	
NOTORIZING DOCUMENTS		15.00	
REPORT PREPARATION		4,785.30	
TOTAL GENERAL COSTS			<u><u>\$37,537.41</u></u>

DIAMOND DRILLING COST

SALARIES & WAGES			
4 persons, 135 mandays @ \$95,65			\$12,912.75
BENEFITS @ 20%			2,582.55
CONTRACTORS			
Phil's Diamond Drilling, 14Oct-22Dec			
1561' @ \$34.54	\$53,921.00		
Arctic Diamond Drilling, 5-22Dec			
623' @ \$63.14	39,334.00	93,225.00	
SUPPLIES			
Quik Gel	\$ 400.00		
Mud,Rods,Bits	2,200.00	2,600.00	
FOOD & ACCOMMODATION FOR DRILLERS (The Eldorado Hotel)			
10 men, 116.5 mandays		6,334.50	
CASUAL LABOUR (Core Splitting)			
Roland Berglund, 17-19Dec, 27hrs @ \$10		270.00	
DRILL MOVES			
Gillespie D8 Cat, 58hrs @ \$160	\$ 9,280.00		
Klondike TD25 & Pilot Car	1,725.00	11,005.00	
ASSAYS & ANALYSES			
Bondar & Clegg Labs			
514 Core for AU, AG @ \$13.75	\$ 7,067.50		
Chemex Labs			
4 Core for CU,PB,ZN,AG,AU @ \$25.05	100.20	7,167.70	

THIN SECTIONS & POLISHING (Vancouver Petrographics)	65.00
CONSULTANT FEES (Field)	
Archean Engineering Ltd.	1,485.00
GENERAL COSTS APPORTIONED	
135/155 X \$37,537.41	<u>32,693.87</u>
TOTAL DIAMOND DRILLING COST	<u><u>\$170,341.37</u></u>

COST APPORTIONED TO CLAIMS

HOLE	FEET	CLAIM	COST	TOTAL
1	97	"83" 31	\$ 7,565.53	
1A	492	"83" 31	38,373.61	
2	76	"83" 31	<u>5,927.63</u>	\$ 51,866.77
3	302	Syndicate 24		23,554.53
4	352	"98" 22	\$ 27,454.29	
5	242	"98" 22	<u>18,874.82</u>	46,329.11
6	302	Syndicate 77		23,554.53
7	251	"98" 28		19,576.78
8	<u>70</u>	Syndicate 60		<u>5,459.65</u>
TOTALS	2,184			\$170,341.37

PERSONNEL, CONTRACTORS and SUPPLIERS LIST

Mark management Ltd.

Perry Grunenberg, 19407 62nd Ave., SS#1, Surrey, B.C.
 15Oct-16Nov, 7-23Dec84
 Larry Zecchel, 3660 Cameron, Vancouver, B.C.
 15Oct-2Dec84
 Steven Lau, 7220 Montana Rd., Richmond, B.C.
 3Nov-5Dec84
 Brian Butterworth, 5250 Ash, Vancouver, B.C.
 7-22Dec84

CONSULTANTS

A.G. Troup, Archean Engineering Ltd., 3605 Creery,
 W. Vancouver, B.C.
 3-8Dec84

CASUAL LABOUR

Roland Berglund, General Delivery, Dawson City, Yukon

CONTRACTORS

Phil's Diamond Drilling Ltd., Comp. 239, 108 Ranch,
 RR#1, 100 Mile House, B.C.
 Arctic Diamond Drilling Ltd., 184 Industrial Rd.,
 Whitehorse, Yukon
 Gillespie Equipment Rentals Ltd., P.O. Box 99,
 Dawson City, Yukon
 Klondike Transport Ltd., P.O. Box 206, Dawson City, Yukon

SUPPLIERS

The ElDordo Hotel, Box 3238, Dawson City, Yukon
 Repairs Unlimited, Bag 450, Dawson City, Yukon
 Dawson City General Store, Box 540, Dawson City, Yukon
 Yukon Taxi Service, 2157 2nd Ave., Whitehorse, Yukon
 Airport Chalet, Mile 917 Alaska Hwy., Whitehorse, Yukon
 Frontier Freight Lines Ltd., 105 Gold Rd., Whitehorse, Yukon
 Arctic Inland Resources Ltd., Box 105, Dawson city, Yukon
 Central Klondike Supply, Dawson City, Yukon
 Vancouver Petrographics Ltd., 8887 Nash, Ft. Langley, B.C.
 Norcan Rentals, Whitehorse, Yukon
 E.G. Whalley & Son Ltd., 5791 Beresford, Burnaby, B.C.
 Hastings Travel Ltd., 744 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.

J&J Emporium, Dawson City, Yukon
Midnite Sun Drilling, Whitehorse, Yukon
Franz Paukner, Dawson City, Yukon
Yellow Cab (Y.T.) Ltd., 106 Main, Whitehorse, Yukon
Capital City Cabs, Whitehorse, Yukon
Oriental Restaurant, Whitehorse, Yukon
Klondike River Lodge Ltd., P.O. Box 69, Dawson City, Yukon
Northern Metallic Sales, 4244 4th Ave., Whitehorse, Yukon
The Monte Carlo Ltd., P.O. Box 316, Dawson City, Yukon
White Pass Petroleum Services, P.O. Box 4070, Whitehorse, Yukon
Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., 136 Industrial Rd.,
Whitehorse, Yukon
Chemex Labs Ltd., 212 Brooksbank Ave., N. Vancouver, B.C.
Airways Truck Rental & Leasing, 2782 Granview, Vancouver, B.C.
Ezekiel Explorations Ltd., 1500 - 675 W. Hastings,
Vancouver, B.C.