ASSESSMENT REPORTS

Dawson M.D.

MAP No. 115 P 14 TYPE OF WORK: TRENCHING

REPORT FILED UNDER	Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
DATE PERFORMED	November 25 - Jan. 22,'85 DATE FILED: May 17, 1985
LOCATION – LAT.	63°59'N
LONG.	137°10'W
CLAIM Nos.	OMEGA 1-32 YA65102-YA65133
WORK DONE BY	W. Reid
WORK DONE FOR	Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
REMARKS	

091630

YOK 85 p. 246

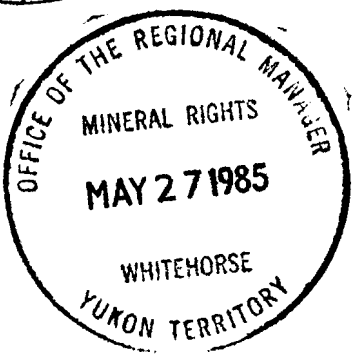
Noranda entered a joint venture with Technifluids in November 1984 but continued as the operator.

During 1984 and 1985 three bulldozer trenches were excavated perpendicular to strike east of the discovery outcrop. The trenches were spaced at approximately 75m intervals over the 7m thick barite horizon which dips steeply to the north. The trench closest to the outcropping barite exposed the horizon but the other two trenches revealed a fault at the contact of footwall chert-shales and hangingwall siltstones.

The occurrence of barite extends no more than 25 - 50m east of where it is exposed at surface. Potential for a western strike extension is good but structural displacements and deformation observed in the trenches may disrupt the continuity of the horizon.

OMEGA 1-32 CLAIMS

TRENCHING, 1984-85



Dawson Mining District

N.T.S. 115 P/14

Latitude 63°59'N

Longitude 137°10'W

by

Wayne Reid

for

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

March, 1985

021620

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SUMMARY

The Omega property consists of 32 Yukon Quartz claims situated on the north slope of the Syenite Range, 110 kilometres east of Dawson City. A program of trenching was carried out immediately east of the discovery Barite outcrop to establish a strike extension in this direction. A total of three cross trenches were excavated without much success.

The most proximal trench had a 7 metre wide barite horizon of approximately 90% Barite. This is comparable in width and grade to the discovery outcrop. In the other two trenches east of this, a fault is seen where the barite horizon should have been.

A maximum tonnage of 30,000 tonnes to a depth of 25 metres is postulated for the block containing the discovery outcrop and Trench No. 1. Potential still exists to the west across Lost Horses Creek Valley.

A gravity survey and limited blast trenching should adequately test this possibility. A budget of $9,300 is proposed to carry out this program.

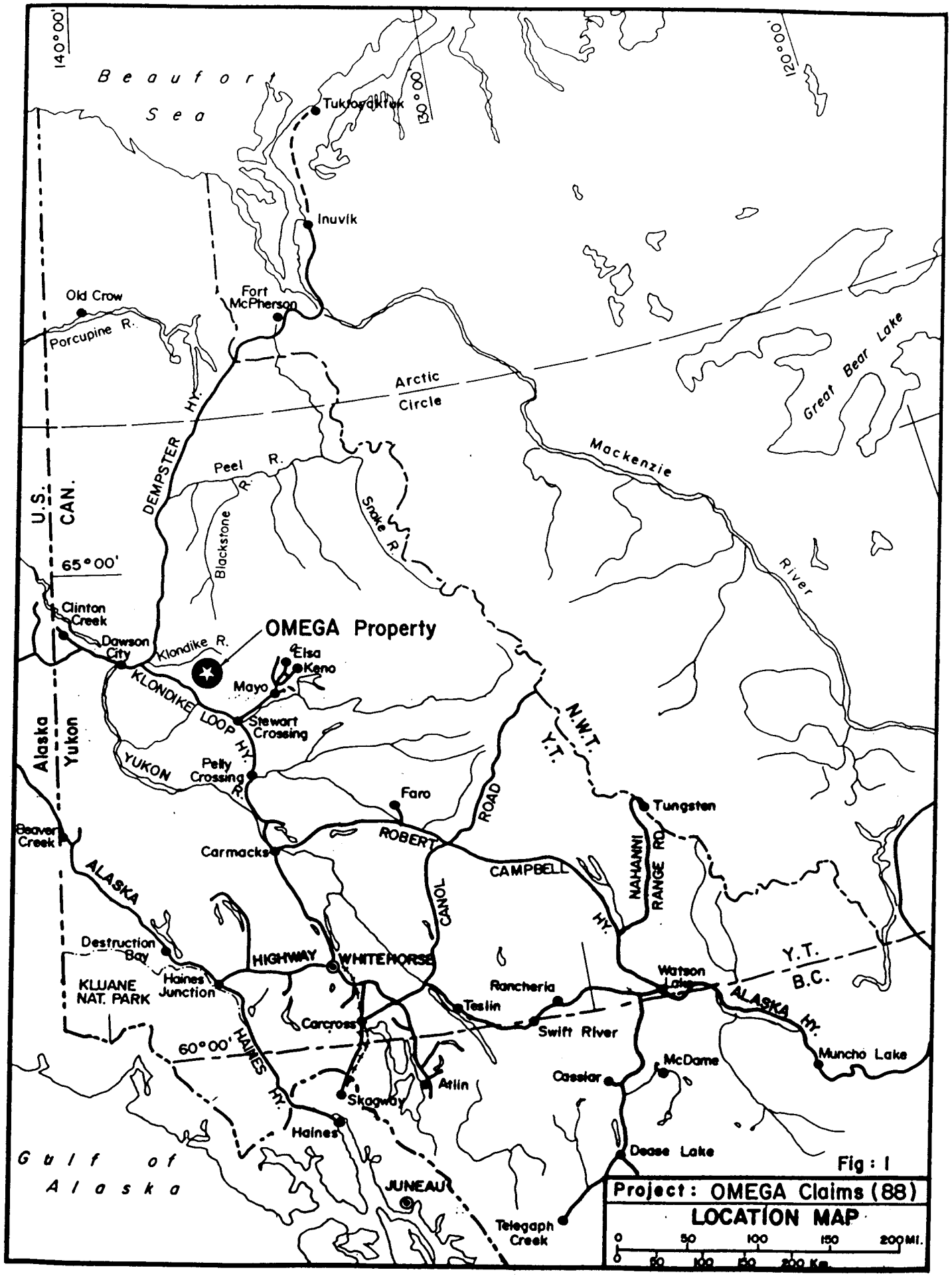
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

I-1: GENERAL STATEMENT

This report describes the results of a trenching program carried out in late 1984 and early 1985 on the Omega 1-32 claims. Earlier work had located a 7 metre wide barite bed which appeared to extend under overburden to the east. The purpose of the trenching program was to extend the strike of the barite horizon in this direction and ultimately to prove up enough tonnage for an open pit operation with easily accessible markets in the Beaufort Sea.

I-2: LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Omega claims are situated on the north slope of the Syenite Range Mountains 110 kilometres east of Dawson City, Yukon at 63°59'N and 137°10'W (Figure 1). A north northeast flowing tributary of Lost Horses Creek drains the area and the westerly flowing Ross Creek is located 5 kilometres to the north. Both of these creeks flow into the Little South Klondyke River. The claims are situated in an area of rounded low hills and plateaus which are covered by low shrubs and grass. Spruce trees are common on some hillside slopes and creek valleys. Immediately to the south, the hills give way to mountains of the Syenite Range. The claim area ranges from 1000 to 1200 metres elevation whereas peaks in the Syenite Range are in excess of 1900



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metres.

Access prior to the latest program had always been by helicopter from Barlow Dome on the Clear Creek Road, 20 kilometres to the southwest. This time the access was by ground transport along an existing cat trail which led from Barlow Dome, north down the Little South Klondyke and west up Ross Creek. The final five kilometres of new trail between Ross Creek and Omega claims proved to be no problem with only one switchback needed near the top of the slope. Total distance by ground from the Klondyke Highway to the property is approximately 65 kilometres, the final 45 kilometres is a cat trail only.

I-3: CLAIM STATUS

The Omega 1-32 claims were staked by Mattagami Lake Exploration Co. Ltd. in July, 1982. Subsequent work has left the claims in good standing until July 26th, 1988.

On November 24, 1984 the Zeta 55 to 84 claims were staked between the Omega claims and the Zeta 1-40 claim group to the west. All claims are contiguous. The due date for the Zeta 55 to 84 claims is December 13, 1985.

Upon acceptance of this report the Zeta 55 to 84 claims will be in good standing until December, 1986 and most of the Omega claims until January, 1990. No work has been applied to the peripheral Omega claims (Omega 11, 13, 15, 16, 28, 30, 31, and 32). These are good until July, 1988.

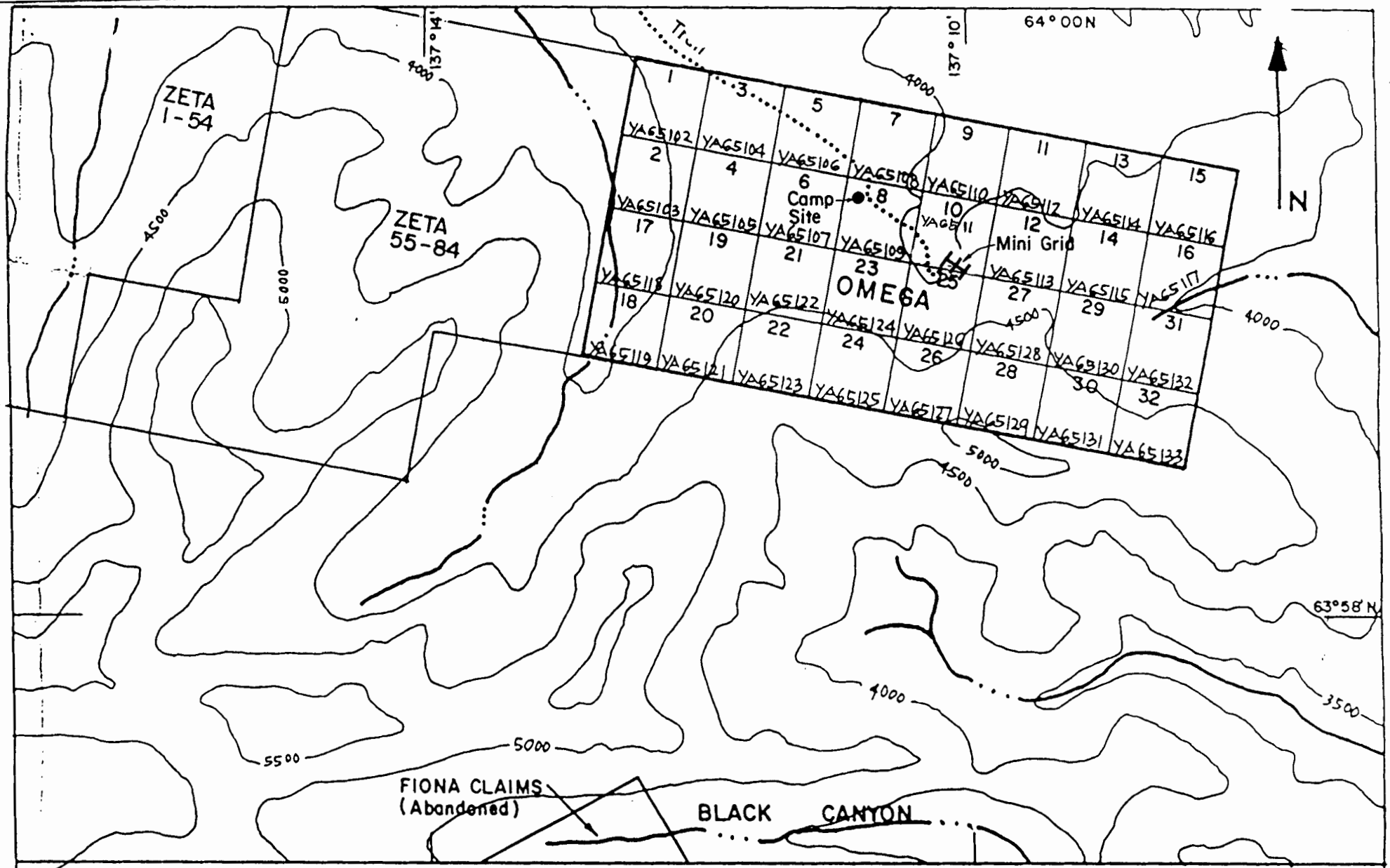


FIG. 2 : Claim Map
OMEGA 1-32
NTS-115-P-14
Scale : 1:31680 (1/2" = 1 mile)

Fig. 2

I-4: PREVIOUS WORK

Initial work in this area started in 1981 in response to a G.S.C. Ba-in-silt anomaly of >10% Ba on Lost Horses Creek. Detailed follow-up in 1982 led to the discovery of a 10 metre thick barite bed and the Omega 1-32 claims were staked, centred on this discovery outcrop.

During 1983, geochemical and geophysical surveys were done on a chained and flagged grid. Results of these surveys are described in Biczok's 1983 assessment report. The soil survey done at the time showed a possible strike length of 600 metres although the anomaly was not continuous between lines. Testing of the barite showed it to be of high enough grade and suitable for drill mud. Assuming a 7 metre thickness, 100 metre depth and 600 metre strike length, potential existed for a 2 million tonne ore deposit.

At this point in time it was decided to look for another partner (preferably a drill mud supplier) to further develop the property. Technifluids was approached by Malcolm Fraser on behalf of Noranda and a joint venture was agreed to.

I-5: 1984 WORK PROGRAM

The Technifluids joint venture was established and work commenced on the Omega barite prospect in November, 1984. Noranda was the operator and it was decided to initially test the strike extent of

the barite bed by trenching using a large bulldozer. After the strike and thickness was established a decision on whether to drill would be made.

A total of three cross trenches were put in approximately 75 metres apart. Personnel who worked on the job included:

Robert Pride - Technifluids, Calgary

Garrett Brown - Technifluids, Calgary

Wayne Reid - Noranda Exploration, Whitehorse

The D-9 cat was under contract from Gas Resources of Whitehorse. The D-8 and fuel tender were under contract from Gold Pan Resources of Whitehorse.

CHAPTER TWO: GEOLOGY

II-1: GENERAL GEOLOGY

Geological mapping during 1984 was confined to the trenches and thus the regional geology hasn't changed since the 1983 assessment report by Biczok. The following description is taken largely from that report. (See Table 1 for Table of Formations.)

"The Omega 1-32 claims lie in the east central part of a 40 x 80 km Silurian-Ordovician sedimentary basin, locally referred to as the Syenite Range Basin. The basin trends east from the Tintina trench at the junction of the Klondyke and North Klondyke Rivers."

Green and Roddick mapped the area as part of the GSC 1:250,000 mapping program and published the McQueston geology sheet in 1961. Fossil evidence from this work showed these rocks to be Road River Formation equivalents. Evidence from company mapping suggests that these rocks, in particular north of the Syenite Range, were deposited in a somewhat confined "graben" basin.

The Ordovician Clastic Formation (3) consists of a black shale unit, overlain by a thick, weakly bedded quartzite and conglomerate which grades upward into shales and cherts in the centre of the basin. A volcaniclastic quartzite was mapped 4 kilometres east of the Omega claims.

The Clastic Formation overlies the Carbonate Formation (2) which consists of thinly to moderately bedded dolomitic limestone and quartzite. The oldest rocks in the basin belong to the "Grit Unit" (1).

TABLE 1: Table of Formations,

Syenite Range

CRETACEOUS

4. Lost Horses Stock

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

---Gradational Contact---

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

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

---Gradational Contact---

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

---Gradational Contact---

e) Hornblende ± Biotite + Tourmaline Granite

---Gradational to Intrusive Contact---

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

---Intrusive Contact---

g) Quartz - Feldspar Porphyry

h) Siliceous Phlogopite ± Quartz Porphyry

i) Orange-weathering Calcite Fault Gouge

---Intrusive Contact---

ORDOVICIAN (or later?)

3. Clastic Formation

a) Black shale with siliceous interbeds

b) Quartzite, minor conglomerate and shale

c) Green-grey quartzite with a volcaniclastic component

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

e) Black Shale

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

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

h) Buff sandstone/quartzite

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

j) Black shale with interbedded chert

2. Carbonate Formation

a) Thinly laminated dolomitic limestone

b) Highly foliated graphitic schist

c) Very fine-grained dolomitic quartzite

ORDOVICIAN (or earlier?)

1. "Grit Unit"

a) Quartzite, slate, phyllite, limestone

This sedimentary package was later folded and intruded by Cretaceous plutons ranging from syenite-monzonite to granite in composition. Faulting may have occurred at this time. Numerous normal faults and shears have been mapped in the Omega trenches.

II-2: DETAILED GEOLOGY

The Omega claims are underlain predominantly by strata of the Clastic Formation (3) which consists of interbedded quartzite, greywacke, chert pebble conglomerate and black shales with lesser cherty shales. This stratigraphy is better described in the 1983 assessment report by Biczok.

The discovery barite outcrop is located on the east bank of Lost Horses Creek in the middle of the Omega 1-32 claims. It is exposed over a width of 8 metres or a true width of approximately 7 metres. The footwall consists of a vertically dipping sheared phosphatic black shale and the hanging wall is not exposed. The barite is fine grained, thinly laminated and dips steeply (80°) to the north. A chip sample across the 8 metre thickness averaged 88.38% barite.

Subsequent analysis of 5 grab samples from the outcrop had positive results with regard to the suitability of the material for drill mud.

CHAPTER THREE: TRENCHING

III-1: LOGISTICS AND METHOD

The trenching program started November 25, 1984 with the mobilization of a D-9 cat, Muskeg tractor and bunk trailer from Whitehorse to Barlow Creek. Slow progress from Barlow Dome road towards the Omega claims along an existing cat trail forced the contracting of an additional D-8 cat tractor and fuel tender from Barlow Creek. Due to the continued breakdown of the D-9 cat and the Muskeg tractor, it took a total of 14 days to get to the property and start trenching. With the D-9 completely broken down again, it was decided to leave the property and come back once the contractor had completed repairs to the cat and trenching had resumed. Finally on January 15, 1985 trenching resumed.

The blade on the D-9 broke immediately and the trenching was completed using the D-9 as a ripper only and the D-8 for all the bulldozing.

Three trenches were completed along the presumed strike of the barite horizon. These were approximately 75 metres apart and resulted in excellent exposures across the stratigraphy. It was necessary to trench up to 5 vertical metres of bedrock in order to get enough bedrock exposure to the north to completely cross the suspected barite horizon.

Demobilization to Barlow Creek was completed on January 22,

1985.

III-2: RESULTS

Results from the trenching were not encouraging and only trench No. 1 was successful in defining the barite unit. In the two trenches east of this, a fault is seen at the contact of footwall chert-shales and hanging wall siltstones (Figure 4). The barite unit is completely missing.

The geology mapped out in the trenches can be correlated between trenches. The sequence from north to south follows:

1. Limestone: Medium grey, fine grained. Massive to thinly bedded.

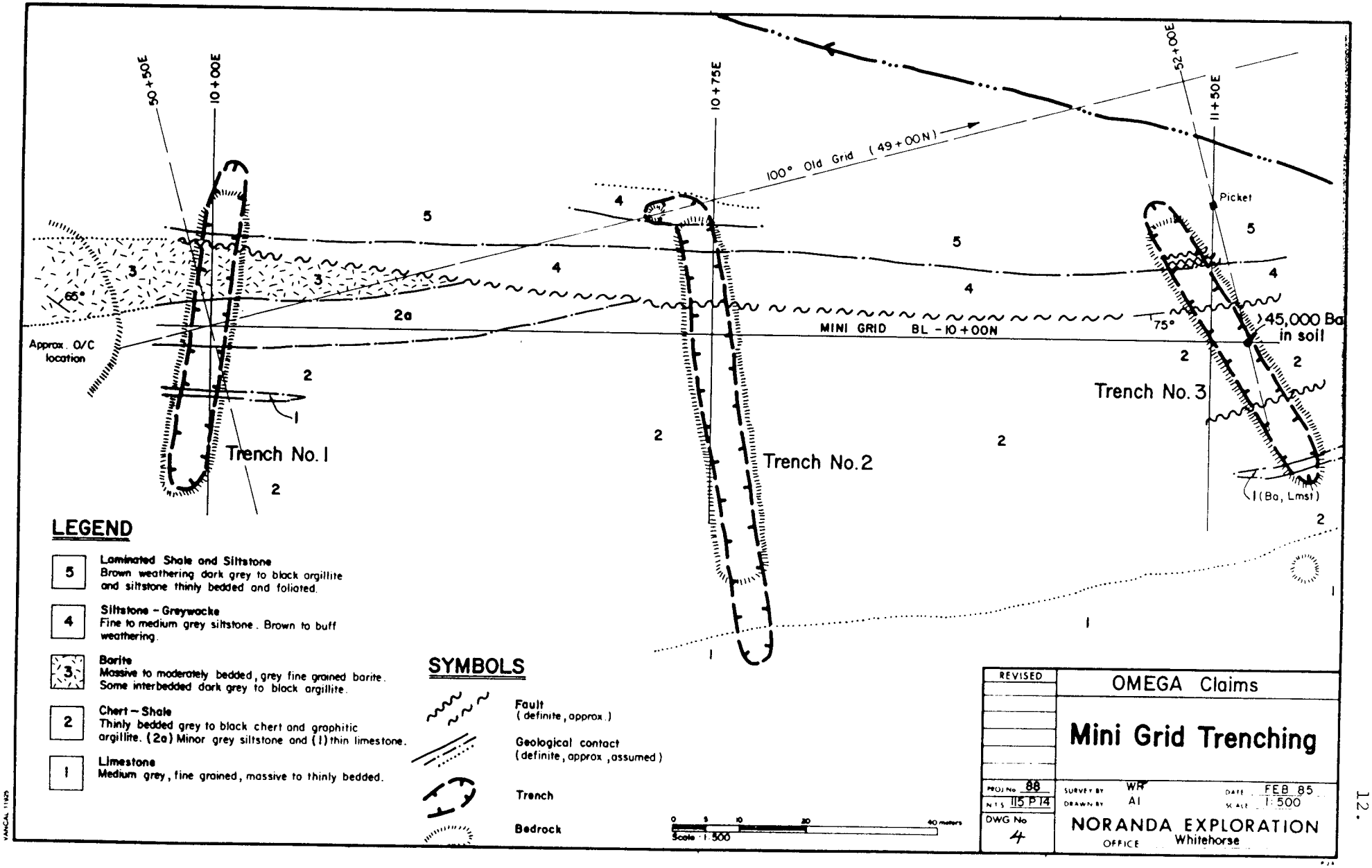
2. Chert-Shale: Thinly bedded grey to black chert and graphitic shales. Minor grey siltstone and thin limestone.

3. Barite: Massive to moderately bedded, grey fine-grained barite. Some interbedded dark grey to black argillite.

4. Siltstone-Greywacke: Fine to medium grey siltstone. Brown to buff weathering.

5. Laminated Shale and Siltstone: Brown weathering dark grey to black shales and siltstone, thinly bedded to foliated.

The beds generally strike east-southeast and dip steeply to moderately to the north. Numerous steep shear zones and faults along with tight to open folds complicate the geology. One main normal fault is seen in three trenches at the contact of the footwall chert-shale unit and hanging wall siltstone units. It appears that this fault has cut off the barite unit in trenches No. 2 and 3.


50+50E
10+00E
10+75E
52+00E
11+50E
100° Old Grid (49+00N)
Picket
MINI GRID BL-10+00N
65°
75°
Approx. O/C location
45,000 Ba in soil
Trench No. 1
Trench No. 2
Trench No. 3
1 (Ba, Lmst)
LEGEND
5 Laminated Shale and Siltstone
Brown weathering dark grey to black argillite and siltstone thinly bedded and foliated.
4 Siltstone - Greywacke
Fine to medium grey siltstone. Brown to buff weathering.
3 Barite
Massive to moderately bedded, grey fine grained barite. Some interbedded dark grey to black argillite.
2 Chert - Shale
Thinly bedded grey to black chert and graphitic argillite. (2a) Minor grey siltstone and (1) thin limestone.
1 Limestone
Medium grey, fine grained, massive to thinly bedded.
SYMBOLS
Fault (definite, approx.)
Geological contact (definite, approx, assumed)
Trench
Bedrock
Scale 1:500
REVISED
OMEGA Claims
Mini Grid Trenching
PROJ No 88
NTS 115 P14
DWG No 4
SURVEY BY WR
DRAWN BY AI
DATE FEB 85
SCALE 1:500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Whitehorse

A description of the trenches follows:

a) Trench No. 1 (Figures 5, 6) encountered a 7 metre wide barite unit with up to 15% dilution because of interbedded black argillite and shale. This interbedded shale may indicate a lensing out of the barite bed to the east. A steeply dipping normal fault marks the north contact of the barite unit.

b) Trench No. 2 (Figures 7, 8), located 75 metres to the east, exposed the main contact of black shale and chert to the south and brown weathering siltstone to the north. A fault marks this contact and barite is absent.

c) Trench No. 3 (Figures 9, 10), located another 75 metres to the east, defined the main contact. Again, where the barite should be, a fault is found. Near the southern end of this trench, a thin (0.3 m wide) "baritic" limestone unit is interbedded with the shale-chert horizon. This thin unit appears to be the source of the isolated Ba soil anomaly located downslope.

Four chip samples were collected from the barite horizon in Trench No. 1. These include three across the east face of the trench for a composite sample over 7 metres and a 5 metre sample on the trench floor. Results are listed in Table II.

As can be seen from these results, the barite unit in Trench 1 maintains width and grade comparable to the discovery outcrop located approximately 25 metres to the west.

Average grade of 7 metres on the east face was 87.06% Barite and the section on the trench floor assayed 92.75% Barite. Additional analysis for trace elements is being done on these samples.

TABLE II

Analysis of chip samples

from 1984-85 Trenching (Tr #1)

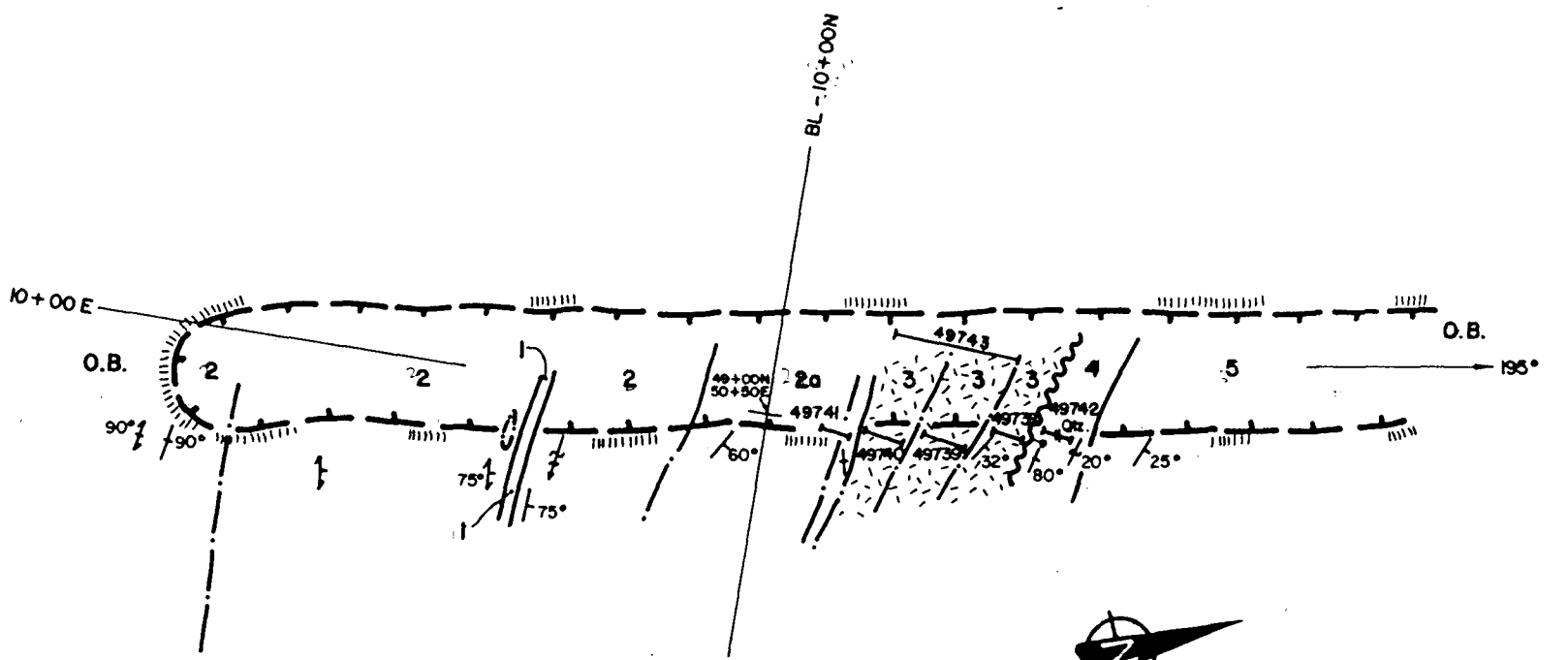
SAMPLE #	DESCRIPTION	Ba (%)	P_2O_5 (%)	SO_4 (%)	$BaSO_4$ (%)
49738	2 m chip*	47.72	0.18	32.8	80.5
49739	3 m chip*	50.81	0.12	34.8	85.6
49740	2 m chip*	56.60	0.04	39.2	95.8
	*continuous 7 m chip sample across Barite in Tr #1				
49743	5 m chip across trench floor Tr #1	55.25	0.07	37.5	92.75

49738 - massive to foliated medium grey to black barite, rusty, limonite weathering. Up to 10% contamination (dilution).

49739 - intermixed black foliated clay and grey barite. Well weathered by limonite, better barite at depth. 15-20% dilution

49740 - massive barite; light to medium grey, fine-grained, moderately bedded. No dilution.

49743 - grab + chip sample across barite unit on trench floor. South contact sharp. North contact covered.



LEGEND

5	**Laminated Shale and Siltstone** Brown weathering dark grey to black argillite and siltstone thinly bedded and foliated	
4	**Siltstone – Greywacke** Fine to medium grey siltstone. Brown to buff weathering.	
B	**Barite** Massive to moderately bedded, grey fine grained barite. Some interbedded dark grey to black argillite.	
2	**Chert – Shale** Thinly bedded grey to black chert and graphitic argillite. (2a) Minor grey siltstone and (1) thin limestone.	
1	**Limestone** Medium grey, fine grained, massive to thinly bedded.	

SYMBOLS

Fault (definite, approx.)

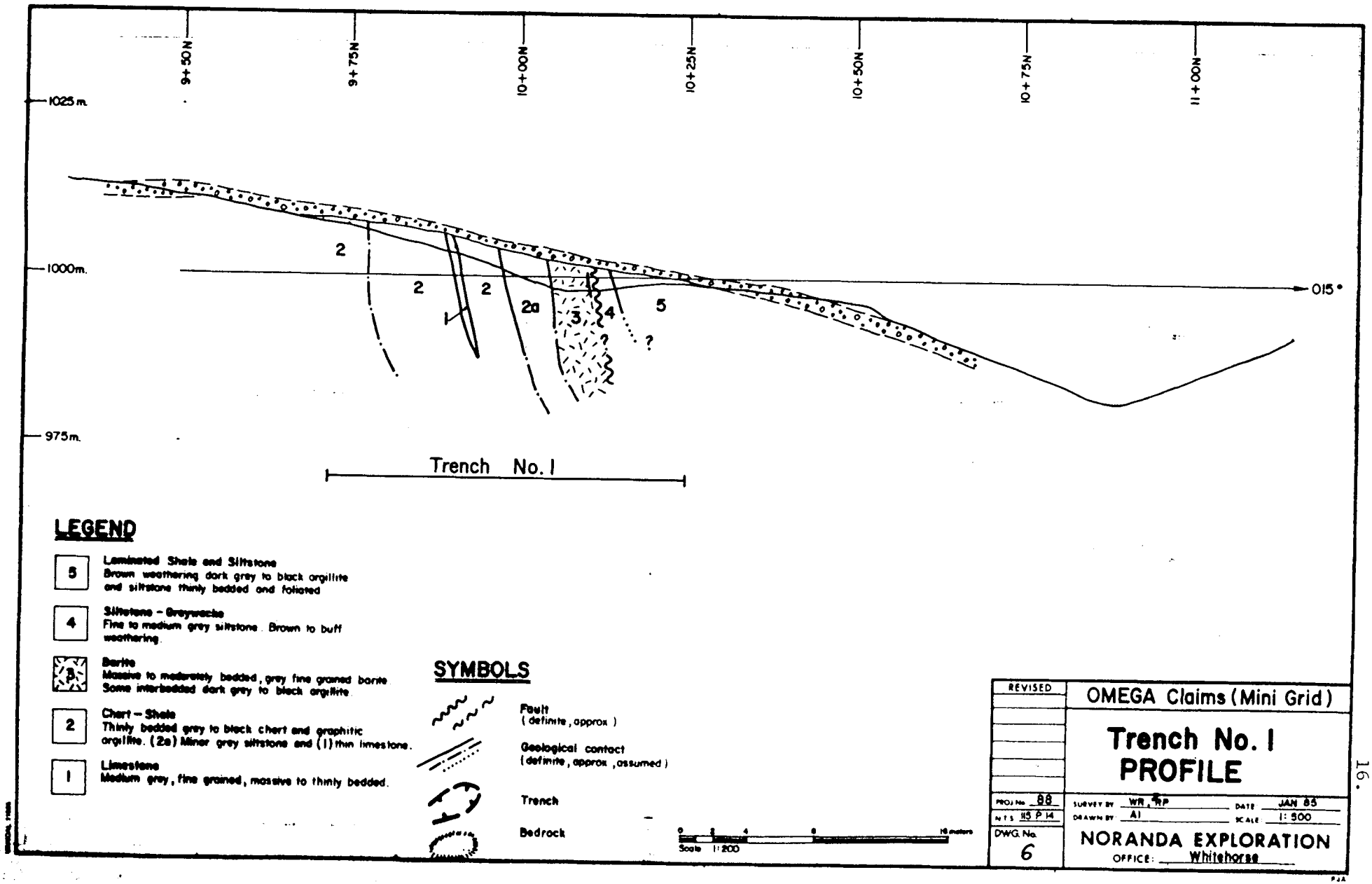
Geological contact (definite, approx, assumed)

Trench

Bedrock

Scale 1:200

REVISED	OMEGA Claims (Mini Grid)
	Trench No. 1 PLAN
PROJ. No. 88	SURVEY BY WR, RP — DATE: JAN 85
NTS 85 P 14	DRAWN BY AI — SCALE: 1:200
DWG. No. 5	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE Whitehorse



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- 5 — Laminated Shale and Siltstone. Brown weathering dark grey to black argillite and siltstone thinly bedded and foliated
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- 3 — Barite. Massive to moderately bedded, grey fine grained barite. Some interbedded dark grey to black argillite.
- 2 — Chert - Shale. Thinly bedded grey to black chert and graphitic argillite. (2a) Minor grey siltstone and (1) thin limestone.
- 1 — Limestone. Medium grey, fine grained, massive to thinly bedded.

SYMBOLS

- Fault (definite, approx.)
- Geological contact (definite, approx., assumed)
- Trench
- Bedrock

Scale 1:200

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	Trench No. 1 PROFILE
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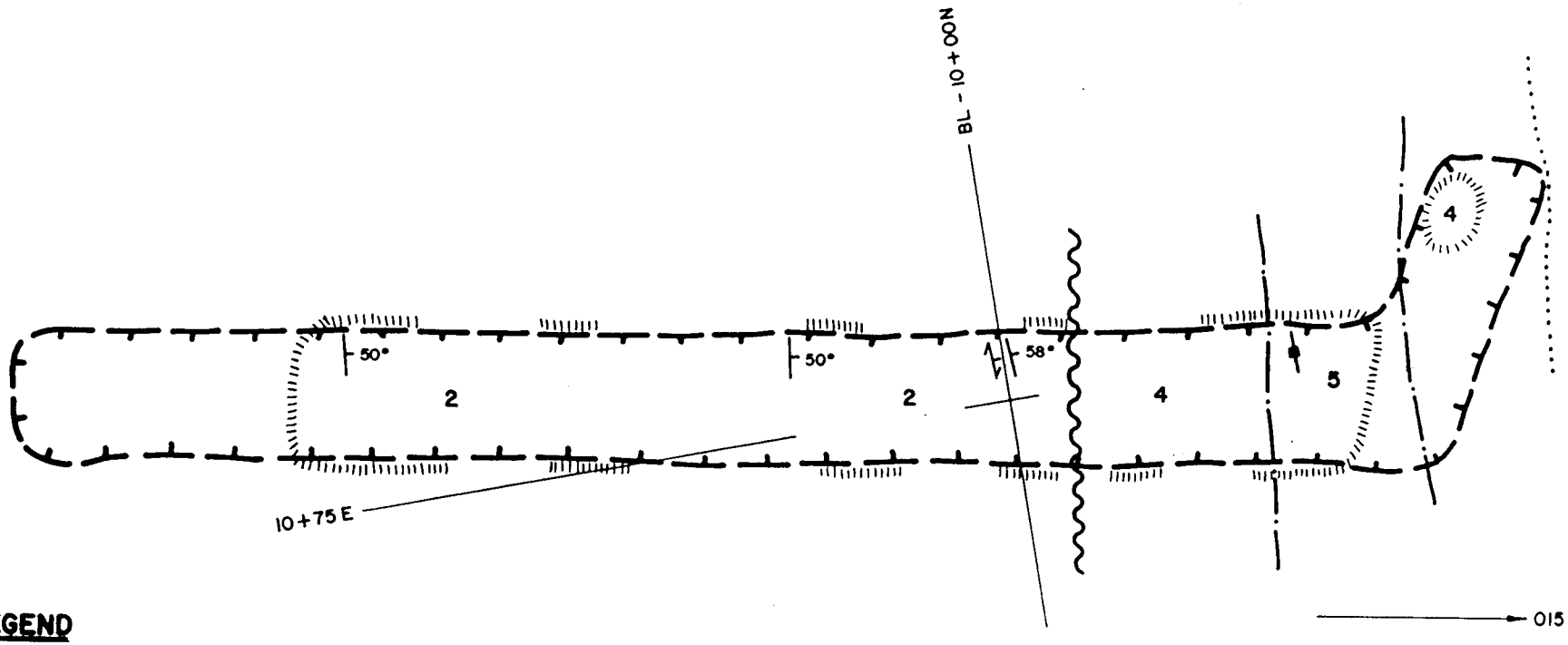
NTS 115 P 14	DRAWN BY: AI — SCALE: 1:500
DWG. No. 6	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse



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- Trench
- Bedrock

Scale 1:200

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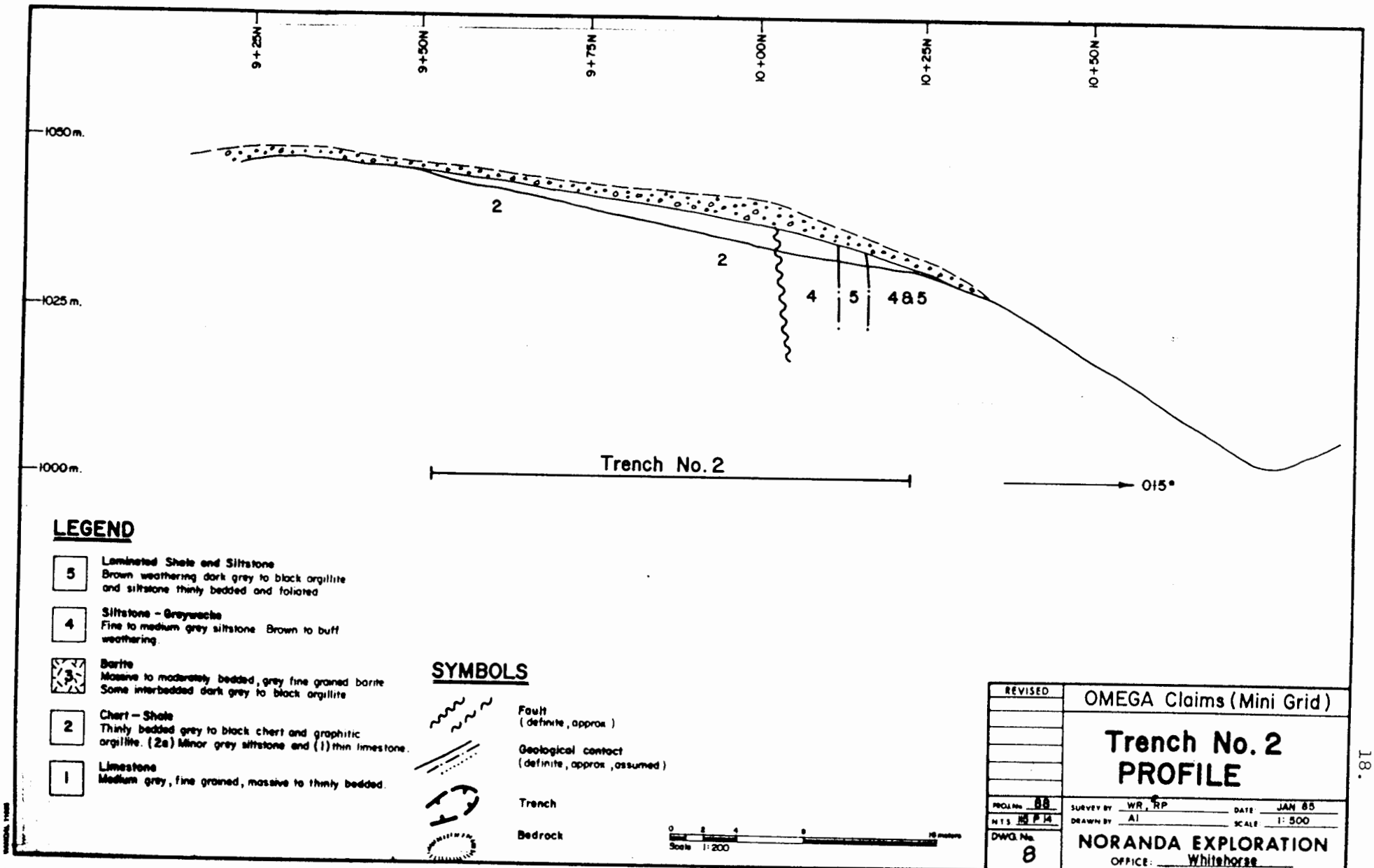
9+25N
9+50N
9+75N
10+00N
10+25N
10+50N
1050m.
1025m.
1000m.
2
2
4
5
4&5
Trench No. 2
015°
LEGEND
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OMEGA Claims (Mini Grid)
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PROFILE
PROJ No. 88
NTS 105 P 14
DWG No. 8
SURVEY BY WR, RP
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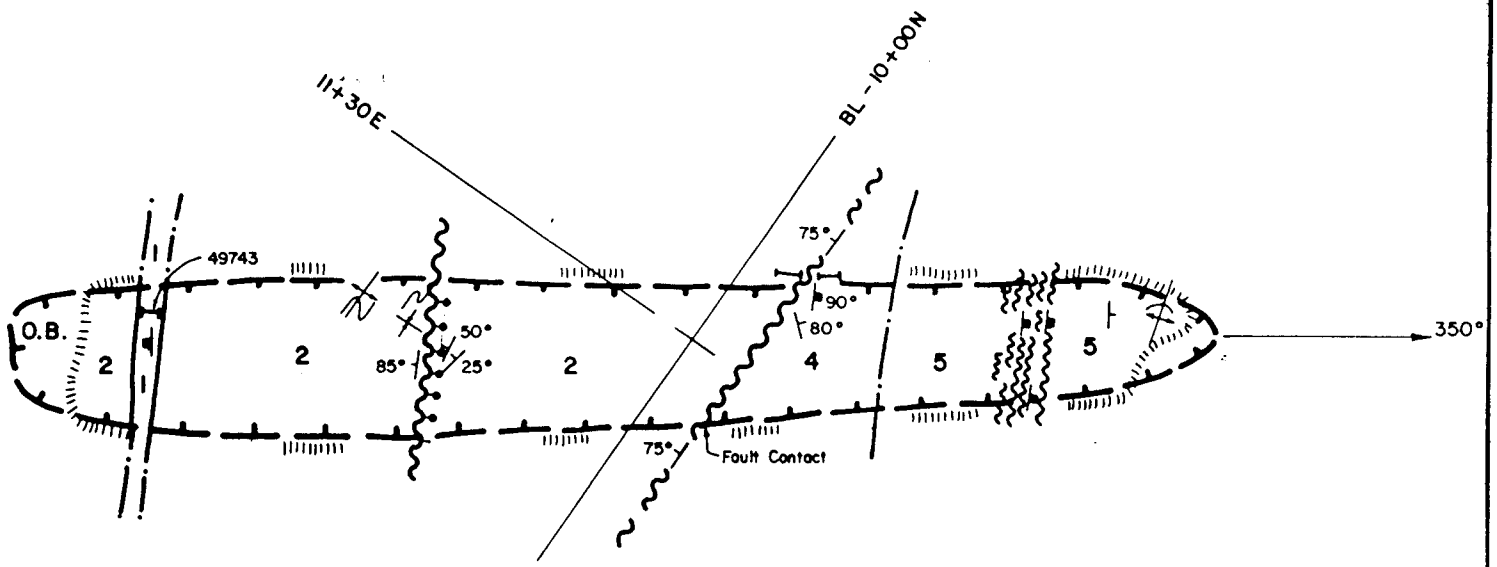
SCALE 1:500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE: Whitehorse



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SYMBOLS

Fault (definite, approx.)

Geological contact (definite, approx, assumed)

Trench

Bedrock

Scale 1:200

REVISED	OMEGA Claims (Mini Grid)
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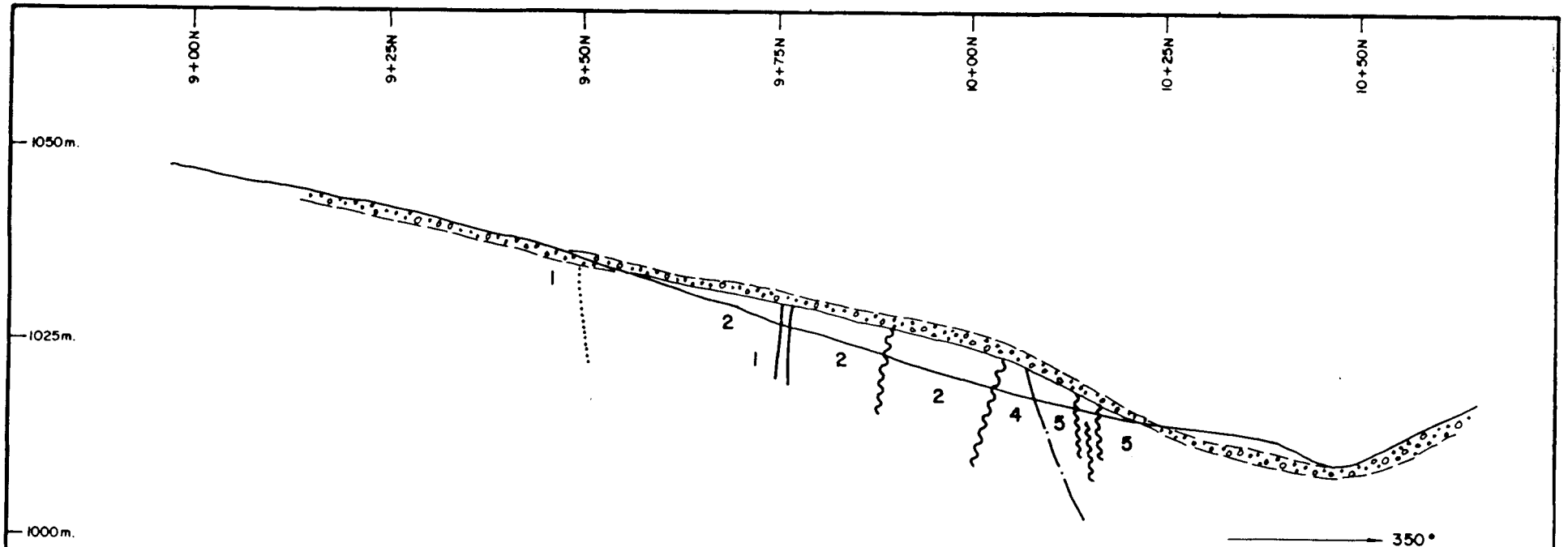
PROJ No 88	SURVEY BY WR, RP DATE JAN 85
N.T.S. 115 P 14	DRAWN BY AI SCALE 1:200
DWG No 9	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE Whitehorse



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SYMBOLS

Fault (definite, approx.)

Geological contact (definite, approx, assumed)

Trench

Bedrock

Scale 1:200

REVISED	OMEGA Claims (Mini Grid)
	Trench No. 3 PROFILE
PROJ No. 88	SURVEY BY WR, RP — DATE JAN 85
NTS 115 P 14	DRAWN BY AI — SCALE 1:500
DWG No. 10	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE Whitehorse

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IV-1: CONCLUSIONS

The trenching has proven that the barite extends no more than 25 to 50 metres east of the outcrop and thus the potential size of the "ore" block east of the outcrop is not large. Using a 50 metre strike length, average width of 6 metres, depths of 25 metres and 4.0 tonne/metre^3, this block would contain 30,000 tonnes. Approximately 50% of this is above the elevations of the valley floor. Potential still exists to the west across the valley floor. If the barite unit persists across the valley as a barite soil result ()37,000 ppm Ba) on L-49+00E indicates (Figure 3), then a significant increase in tonnage would be realized. It should be kept in mind that both the soil results and the high deformation seen in the trenches indicate the barite horizon is possibly fragmented, resulting in small discontinuous pods.

IV-2: RECOMMENDATIONS

The continuity across the valley floor could be tested by two or three gravity survey lines across the possible western strike extension. The valley is relatively flat and would give reliable data. A 0.5 mgal gravity anomaly would be expected over the barite horizon which would be easily discernible. Detailed soils on the western Ba-in-soil anomaly on L-49+00E would be done along with blast

trenching where applicable.

The elevation survey done in conjunction with the gravity survey should be expanded to include up to 200 metres either side of the barite outcrop. This is both for better control on the gravity data and for a base elevation map for feasibility of mining the barite.

Once this data has been studied a decision on further testing would be made.

4-3: PROPOSED BUDGET

Mobilization:		
Labour - 8 mandays @ $200	$1600	
Helicopter - 5 hrs @ $500	2500	
		$4100
Gravity and Elevation Survey:		
Labour - 9 mandays @ $200	$1800	
Equipment Rental $700	700	
		2500
Soils:		
Labour - 1 manday @ $200	$ 200	
Analysis - 50 @ $6	300	
		500
Blast Trenching:		
Labour - 4 mandays @ $250	$1000	
		1000
TOTAL		$8100
ADMIN. 15%		1200
GRAND TOTAL		$9300

Respectfully submitted,

Wayne Reid
Project Geologist

LIST OF REFERENCES

Biczok, J., 1984. Omega 1-32 Claims, Exploration Report No. 1: Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics, 1983.

Jago, B., 1982. Yukon Uranium Project, 1982. Mattagami Lake Exploration Ltd. Internal Company Report

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayne Reid, of the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I have been employed as a Geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) since 1976.

2. I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

3. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Prospectors and Developers Association.

4. I supervised and performed part of the work described in this report.

N. Wayne Reid

N. Wayne Reid
Project Geologist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

APPENDIX A

OMEGA 1-32 CLAIMS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Heavy equipment rental	$ 50,003.68
Trailer	1,400.00
Vehicle rental	1,919.25
Helicopter	12,379.95
Fuel	13,897.20
Mobilization (Flat bed, etc.)	7,205.53
Repairs, etc.	1,060.49
Labour	3,283.21
Meals, hotels, etc.	1,487.72
Groceries	1,331.68
Miscellaneous supplies	1,275.39
Land use fees	261.60
Total	$ 95,505.70
15% Admin	14,325.86
Total	$109,831.56

4500E 4600E 4700E 4800E 4900E 4950E 5050E 5100E 5200E 5300E 5400E 5500E

5200N

5100N

5000N – BL (100°)

4900N

4800N

4700N

Beardung Ck.

>37,000 ppm. Ba. in Soil

Mooseberry Ck.

TR-1

TR-2

TR-3

BARITE

CAMP

Cat Trail

Gitlucki Ck.

Proposed Gravity

Barite (Lost Horses) Creek

0 20 40 80 160metres

REVISED	OMEGA 1-32 CLAIMS
	091630
	COMPILATION
PROJ. No. 917	SURVEY BY: DATE: April, 1985
N.T.S. 115-P-14	DRAWN BY: W.R. SCALE: 1:2000
DWG. No. 3	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse