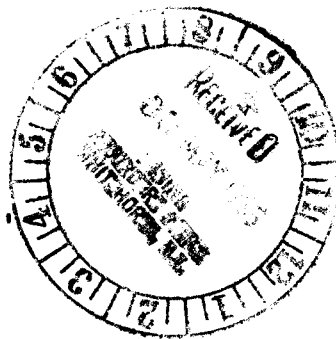


Linecutting and grid construction totalling 15 km was completed in 1984 followed by a VLF-EM geophysical survey followed. Grid lines were spaced 50 m apart and readings taken every 25 m. The geophysical survey identified strong north-easterly trending conductors which are believed to represent dyke swarms emplaced along major fault systems.



ANINA RESOURCES INC.
ROB PROPERTY
(ROB 1-38 CLAIMS)

N.T.S. 105D/3

LATITUDE 60° 14' N LONGITUDE 135° 07' W

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

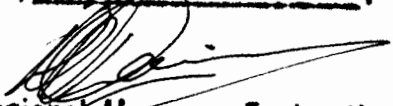
GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS


Randall S. Rogers M.Sc., P.Geol.
Rogers Exploration Services Ltd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

20 Feb 85

091638

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 3,800⁰⁰.


Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geologic Services for Commissioner,
of Yukon Territory.



SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rob 1 - 38 claims, owned by Anina Resources Inc. are located in the Wheaton River area of the Yukon Territory 38 airmiles south of Whitehorse.

The property comprises 38 claims located under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (YA 82113 - YA 82150) on the north flank of Mt. Anderson; the government maintained Wheaton River Road passes along the northern boundary of the claim group.

The property is underlain by Cretaceous biotite-hornblende quartz diorite and granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex locally intruded by trachytic and rhyolitic dikes of probable Eocene age. A known auriferous fracture system extends west from the property towards the Mt. Skukum gold deposit of Erickson Gold Mines Ltd and includes a number of significant Au-Ag-Sb prospects. This fracture system is most likely the expression of a ring fracture instigated by caldron collapse south and west of Bennett Lake.

There are at present no known mineral occurrences on the Rob claim group. Work performed to date on the property includes 15 km. of grid construction, VLF - EM geophysical surveys and limited reconnaissance level prospecting. The proximity of known occurrences of gold mineralization and development infrastructure combine with the geologically favorable environment and preliminary geophysical expression

of strong northeasterly trending conductors to make the Rob claim group a singularly attractive exploration target. It is recommended that a program of exploration be conducted in the 1985 field season to further assess this property. An exploration program comprising grid construction, detailed soil geochemical sampling, geological mapping, geophysical surveys, trenching and 750 feet of diamond drilling is presented with a cumulative budget of \$ 100,000. The program is presented in three discrete phases, with the progression from each phase dependent on the results of prior investigations.

It is recommended that Anina Resources Inc. proceed forthwith with the program outlined herein. The Rob 1 - 38 claims are a viable exploration target with excellent probability of success.

Phase I: Preliminary investigations;
aerial photography and LANDSAT
interpretation; geochemical
sampling, geological mapping
and trenching on existing grid.

1. Preliminary investigation and airphoto/LANDSAT work. 10 mandays @ 300.00	3000.00	
2. Materials	1000.00	
3. Preparation of contoured orthophotograph @ 1:5000	3000.00	
4. Camp construction	3000.00	
5. Grid rehabilitation 15 km. @ 200.00	3000.00	
6. Geochemical surveys 300 samples @ 25.00	7500.00	
7. Geological mapping and supervision 10 mandays @ 300.00	3000.00	
8. Trenching selected targets 10 mandays @ 300.00	3000.00	
9. Explosives and supplies	1500.00	
10. Assays	<u>2000.00</u>	
TOTAL: Phase I	30000.00	30000.00

Phase II: Detailed Exploration.

1. Grid construction 30 km. @ 350.00	10500.00	
2. VLF-EM Surveys 30 km. @ 40.00	1200.00	
3. Geochemical surveys 600 samples @ 20.00	12000.00	
4. Geological mapping and supervision 15 mandays @ 300.00	4500.00	
5. Trenching and roadwork (D-7) 24 Hr. @ 75.00	<u>1800.00</u>	
TOTAL: Phase II	30000.00	30000.00

Phase III: Diamond drilling.

1. Drilling: 3 "BQ" holes 750 ft. @ 40.00	30000.00	
2. Assays	3000.00	
3. Geological supervision 15 mandays @ 300.00	4500.00	
4. Report and compilation	<u>2500.00</u>	
TOTAL: Phase III	40000.00	<u>40000.00</u>

TOTAL: Phase I to Phase III 100000.00

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the geological setting and exploration history of the Rob 1 - 38 mineral claims and tenders recommendations for further development of the property. The present study was commissioned by the directors of Anina Resources Inc. of 403 - 1737 Duchess Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C. precedent to a planned program of exploration in the 1985 field season.

Background material for the study included geological and engineering reports from investigations of adjacent properties, a comprehensive literature search and personal examination of the property by the author on 12 September 84 and 09 January 85.

The author is currently engaged in geological consultation to New Ridge Mines Ltd. on the adjoining Ridge claim group; Mr. A.W. Hyde on the adjoining Tycon claim group and Mr. M. Barker on the adjoining Tech claim group.

PROPERTY

Location and Access

The Rob 1 - 38 claims are located south of the Wheaton River on the north flank of Mt. Anderson at 60°14'N latitude by 135°07'W longitude in Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory on N.T.S. map sheet 105D/3. The property is situated 38 miles due south of Whitehorse and is accessible from the government maintained Wheaton River Road which passes on the northern boundary of the property. Four wheel drive tote roads extend up Becker and Partridge Creeks to the west and east of the property. Helicopter charter, supplies and accomodation are available at Whitehorse.

The general location of the property is seen in Figure 1. Figure 2 depicts the topographical setting of the claim group.

The proximity of development infrastructure will substantially augment the significance of exploration work conducted on this property.

**FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP**

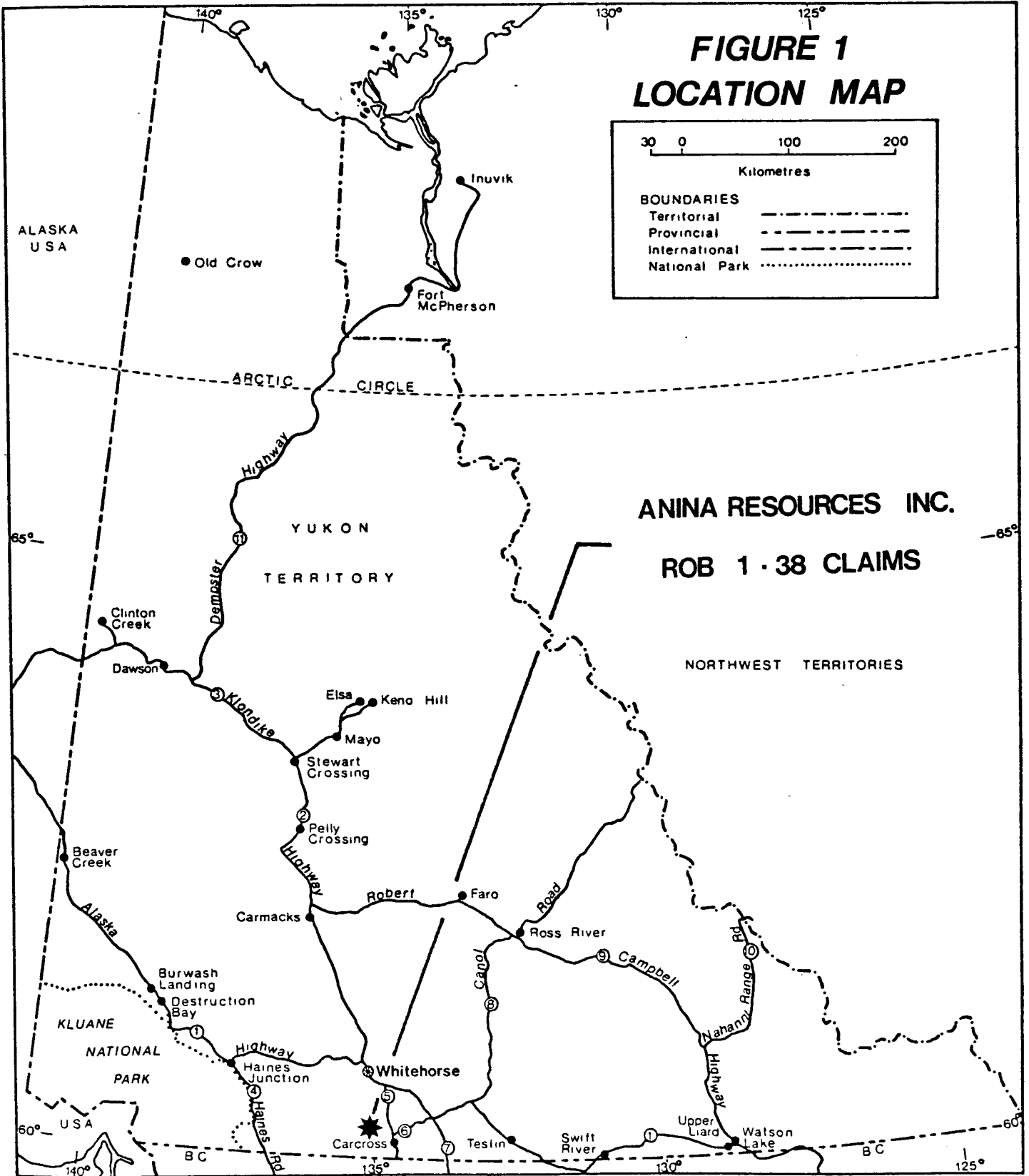
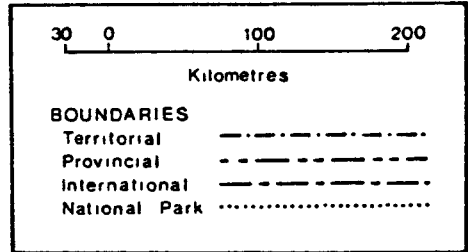
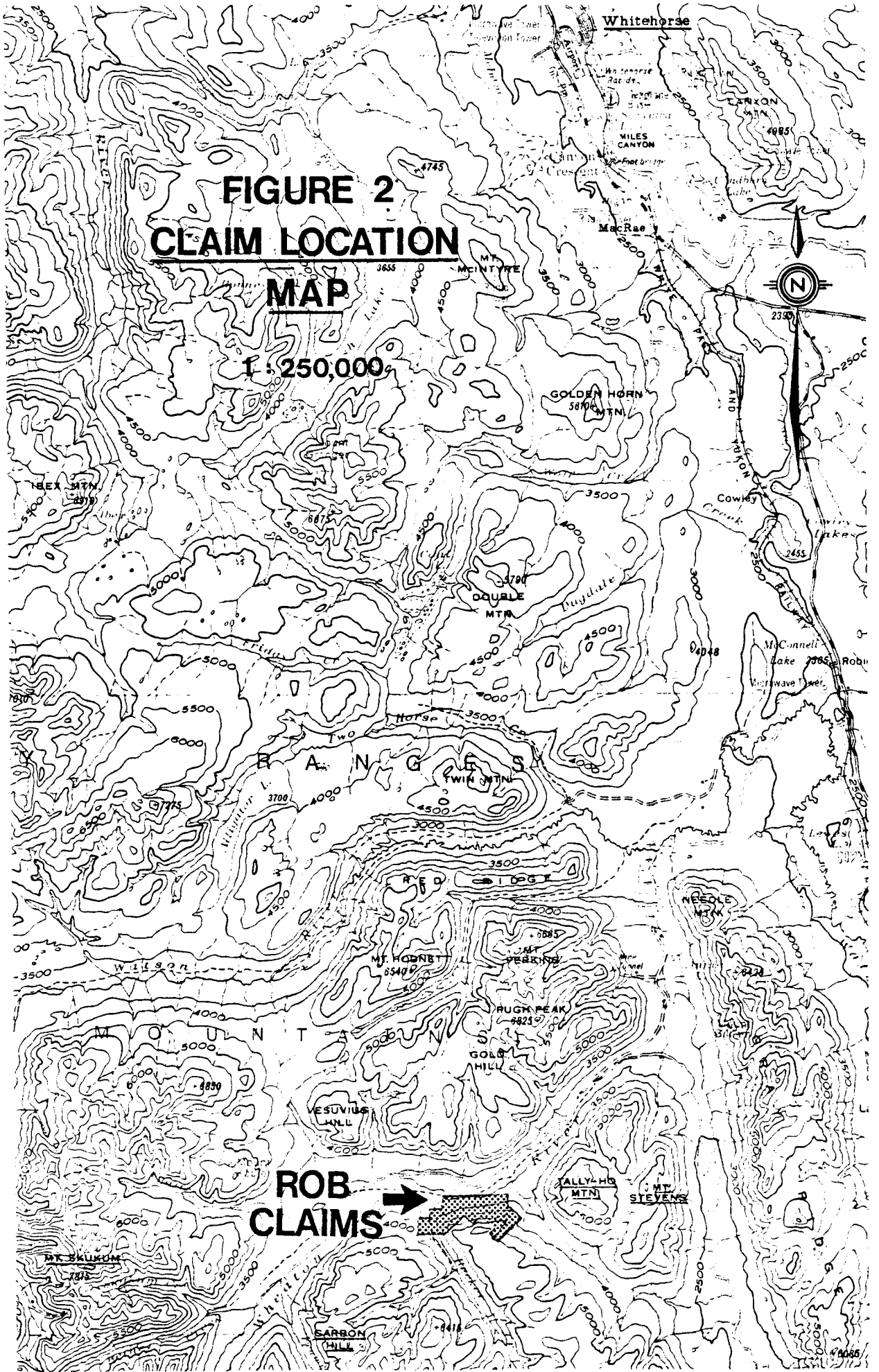


FIGURE 2
CLAIM LOCATION
MAP

1:250,000

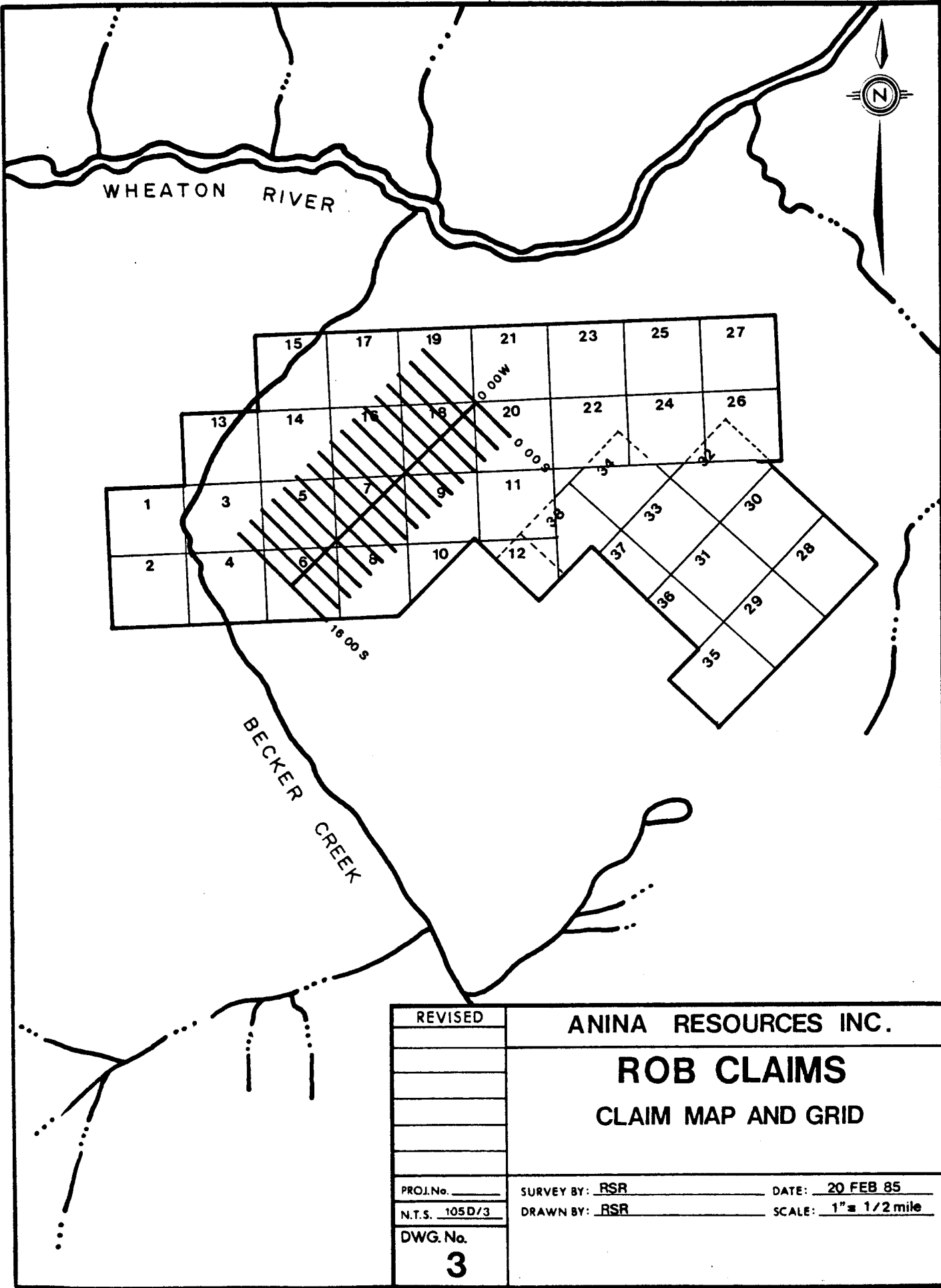


Claims

The property comprises 38 contiguous claims located under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (Figure 3). The history and disposition of the claims is presented in Table I. The author has not personally examined the location of all of the claim posts that define this property; the location and disposition of posts encountered in the two field examinations suggest that the staking is done in accordance with the legislation.

A survey should be conducted in the course of further investigations on the property to locate the actual boundary of the claim group and identify any internal fractions that may exist.

The current assessment credits for the Rob 1-38 claims expire on 07 June 85.



REVISED	ANINA RESOURCES INC.	
	ROB CLAIMS	
	CLAIM MAP AND GRID	
PROJ.No. _____	SURVEY BY: <u>RSR</u>	DATE: <u>20 FEB 85</u>
N.T.S. <u>105D/3</u>	DRAWN BY: <u>RSR</u>	SCALE: <u>1" = 1/2 mile</u>
DWG.No.		
3		

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD No.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>	<u>LOCATOR</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
Rob 1 - 8	YA82113-120	07 June 85	S. Fleurant	Anina Resources Inc.
Rob 9 - 16	YA82121-128	07 June 85	W. Bushell	Anina Resources Inc.
Rob 17 - 24	YA82129-136	07 June 85	S. McKeown	Anina Resources Inc.
Rob 25 - 32	YA82137-144	07 June 85	G. Maisoneuve	Anina Resources Inc.
Rob 33 - 38	YA82145-150	07 June 85	J. Maisoneuve	Anina Resources Inc.

- NOTES: 1. Rob 10 and Rob 12 issued subject to prior right (S. 12(1) Y.Q.M.A.)
2. Transfer of ownership to Anina Resources Inc. from Wallhala Exploration Ltd. pending registration at Whitehorse Mining Recorder.

Table I. CLAIM DATA

Physiography and Climate

The property lies wholly within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains of Bostock, 1948; a region characterised by extensive, steep-walled mountains dissected by polygonal valleys with short, steep tributary streams feeding main valley drainages. In the Wheaton River area, at the northern edge of the Boundary Ranges, relief is tempered by a gradual change into the surrounding Teslin Plateau. Upland areas above major drainage channels display a rounded and smoothed plateau surface devoid of all but alpine vegetation.

The property includes the drainages of Becker and Partridge Creeks immediately south of the Wheaton River, and covers a large portion of the ridge between these creeks north of Mt. Anderson.

The climate of the Wheaton River valley is fairly typical of southern Yukon with short, hot summers with temperatures up to 35 C and winters with severe temperatures down to -45 C and substantial snowfall. As a general rule, the exploration season extends from mid-April to late October.

Timber and water for development purposes are abundant on the property.

HISTORY

The first prospectors into the Wheaton River District were stampedeers enroute to the Klondike from the headwaters of Lake Bennett. The main line of travel was located only ten miles east of the present property. In 1903, the White Pass and Yukon Route railroad was completed, and it is likely that prospectors, hunters and trappers strayed to the west of the rail line into the Wheaton River valley. The earliest recorded claims in the district were recorded by Frank Corwin and Thomas Rickman who located a number of gold showings in 1893 on Carbon, Chieftan and Idaho Hills. Corwin and Rickman returned with their samples to Juneau, but both died somewhat precipitously without divulging the exact location of their discoveries. A minor stampede ensued, but it wasn't until 1898 that any of their showings were discovered. In that year, W.F. Schnabel and partners discovered auriferous quartz veins on Idaho Hill and Gold Hill.

The Mt. Anderson area was staked in 1906 as the Rip and Wolf claims by W. McCrew and associates. Two short adits were driven in 1909 on the Whirlwind Vein, and by 1915 the lower adit was in 322 feet and the upper adit was in 350 ft. A

35 foot crosscut and 75 feet of drifting were completed on a separate vein, and other exploratory adits driven. Ore was being stockpiled in 1912 and a small mill erected, but no record of production exists. In 1926, E. Butterfield trenched the Flora and Mountain Sheep claims, and H. Beatty added the Gold Coin group in 1934. Johnny Johns and partners staked the Mountain Sheep claims in 1944, and the RHSM claims were located by T.C. Richards et al in 1947. A test shipment was dispatched to Trail by this group in 1947, and a series of bulldozer trenches were excavated. Johnny Johns restaked the Mt. Sheep claims in 1951, and a variety of locators added on or modified the original Mt. Anderson claims to 1967. W. Hyde staked the HL claims in 1967, and optioned the property to Silgold Mines Ltd. to November, 1967 and to Adanac Mines Ltd. in June, 1968. Adanac explored the ground with trenching, and dropped the option in 1970. Adonis Mining Ltd. optioned the ground briefly in 1973; D. Waugh restaked the ground as the Au claims and Rush claims in 1974 and 1975. D. Bernier located the Blue Sky group in 1977, and Bill Kuhn located the Tam claims in 1978. Wally Hyde tied on the Tycon claims in 1981 and 1983 to the south of the Tam property. The 1984 season saw a marked increase in activity in the area as Erickson Gold Mines

conducted a pre-production program on the nearby Mt. Skukum gold property. Major ground acquisitions or locations were made by Tally Ho Explorations Co., Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd., New Ridge Mines Ltd., J.M.T. Exploration Ltd., Shakwak Exploration Ltd., and Berglyon Resources Inc. Walhalla Exploration Ltd. staked the Rob 1 - 38 claims in June of 1984 immediately north of the Tam property to include the flank of Mt. Anderson, directly below the earlier adits.

Walhalla Exploration Ltd. conducted a brief program of exploration on the property in the 1984 field season as detailed herein.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Wheaton River area is described by Wheeler, (1961). Chert, limestone and melanocratic volcanic rocks of the Pennsylvanian (?) and Permian Taku Group lie in fault contact with Mesozoic strata. The Upper Triassic Lewes River Group consists of melanocratic volcanic and marine sedimentary rocks and is overlain disconformably by the Jurassic marine and locally coarse grained sedimentary strata of the Laberge Group. A granitic plutonic complex of Cretaceous age underlies much of the Wheaton River area and locally intrudes the Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks. The intrusive package is in turn intruded by sub volcanics of the Skukum Group (Tertiary) including andesites, rhyolites and trachytes and rhyolitic dike swarms of probable Eocene age.

The regional geology of the area is presented in G.S.C. map 1093A. Table II summarizes regional stratigraphy.

Taku Group

The Pennsylvanian (?) to Permian Taku Group includes sedimentary and volcanic rock types. Limestone dominates the sedimentary package and is commonly a poorly bedded, massive

grey to white crystalline rock. In places, the limestone occurs as breccia bodies with clasts up to 6 inches in size; elsewhere it displays abundant crinoid stems, fusilinids and brachiopods. Chert occurs in the Taku Group as:

(1) contorted beds of varicolored ribbon chert associated with greenstone; (2) massive grey chert with limestone interbeds; (3) discrete pods conformable to limestone bedding planes and (4) massive lenses in greenstone. Flows, volcanic breccia and sills of rudely tabular greenstone occur in the Taku Group. These are locally vesicular and amygdaloidal with open space filling of quartz, calcite, albite, epidote and chlorite. Altered greenstone and dioritic rocks occur throughout the Taku Group.

Lewes River Group

The Upper Triassic Lewes River Group occurs in the Wheaton River area in a belt extending northwest from Bennett to Two Horse Creek. This includes disconnected areas of purple, grey and green volcanic breccia; subordinate greywacke and lenses of grey and pink massive limestone. Near Millhaven Bay and at the mouth of the Watson River, limestones of the Lewes River Group are similar to Norian limestones seen in the Whitehorse Copper Belt.

Laberge Group

The Laberge Group is mainly restricted to a belt of Jurassic rocks 25 miles wide extending from Tagish northwesterly to Lake Laberge. In the Wheaton River area, the Laberge Group is isolated by granitic and volcanic rocks from the more continuous portions of the belt to the east. Rusty argillites, locally metamorphosed to hornfels, extend from Red Ridge to Mt. Perkins. On Mt. Folle and Idaho Hill, greywacke predominates. The south end of Gray Ridge includes greywacke, friable quartzose sandstone and cherty conglomerates.

Coast Intrusions

The Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex underlies much of the Wheaton River area and includes granodiorite, granite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and allied rocks. The most common rock type is a medium to coarse grey to brown equigranular non-foliated biotite-hornblende granodiorite.

Skukum Group

The Tertiary Skukum Group includes brightly colored andesitic and basaltic breccias, tuffs and lavas. The Skukum Group is divided into three sub-groups: (1) a basal andesitic unit; (2) a medial assemblage of felsic rocks and (3) an upper unit of basaltic rocks.

Tertiary Rhyolite

This includes Tertiary granite porphyry and rhyolite of probable Eocene age. Typically, this unit occurs as pale brown, fine grained volcanic material with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar up to ½ inch diameter. Distribution of stocks and dykes suggest a primary emplacement in ring fractures and similar zones of structural weakness.

TABLE II - TABLE OF FORMATIONS (Wheaton River Area)

Cenozoic	Tertiary	Granite porphyry, rhyolite (MU 11) <u>Skukum Group</u> : andesite, basalt, rhyolite and trachyte breccias, tuffs and flows (MU 10)
	unconformity	
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	<u>Coast Intrusions</u> : granodiorite, granite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite, etc. (MU 8)
	Jurassic	<u>Laberge Group</u> : conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, quartzite, siltstone, argillite, hornfels (MU 4)
	disconformity	
	Upper Triassic	<u>Lewes River Group</u> : volcanic greywacke, siltstone, argillite, limestone, limestone breccia, conglomerate; volcanic breccia, agglomerate, tuff; andesite, porphyritic andesite and basalt. (MU 3)
Paleozoic	Pennsylvanian(?) and Permian	<u>Taku Group</u> : limestone, limestone breccia, chert; greenstone and pyroclastics (MU 2)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property appears to be primarily underlain by Cretaceous biotite-hornblende quartz diorite of the the Coast Plutonic Complex. Dike swarms of Eocene rhyolite occur in the central and southwestern portions of the property (Figure 4) and at present these are the most attractive target for exploration. The central body of rhyolite appears to be a sinuous stock extending almost a mile in length, The southwestern exposure comprises a swarm of at least five discrete dikes of rhyolite trending northeasterly.

The property should be mapped at an initial scale of 1:5000 in the course of future exploration. The experience of the Mt. Skukum property suggests that particular emphasis should be placed on:

- 1) NNE trending fracture systems;
- 2) Quartz-calcite-(fluorite) open space filling;
- 3) Hematite and jarosite oxidation zones;
- 4) Pyritic halo zones;
- 5) Multiple dike swarms or domes of felsic sub volcanics;
- 6) Fault breccias and dike emplacement on fault traces;
- 7) Leached self seal caps to hydrothermal system;
- 8) Auriferous veins are best developed proximal to vent facies andesite.

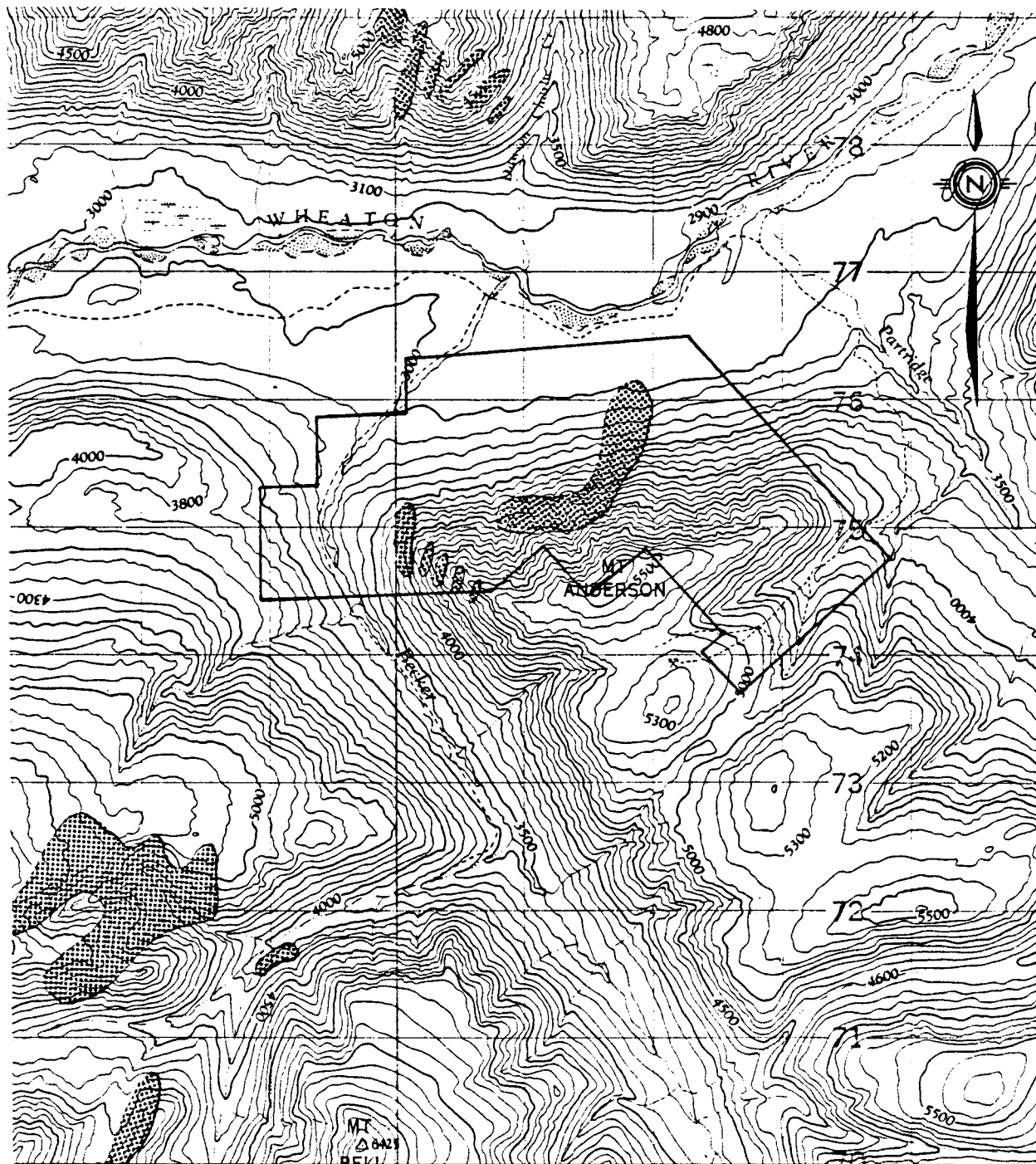


FIGURE 4. PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY - ROB CLAIMS (1:50,000)

The boundaries of the property are indicated in this preliminary sketch. The Mount Anderson area is underlain primarily by Cretaceous biotite-hornblende quartz diorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex; swarms of Eocene rhyolite dikes are seen in the central portion of the property. (After Cairnes 1917 and Wheeler 1961)

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A brief exploration program was conducted on the property between 04 October 84 and 16 October 84 by a crew from Wallhala Exploration Ltd. Mr. Simon Ridgeway, a principal of the company, supervised a crew consisting of Mr. T. Mrozinski and Mr. L. Brault. Mr. G.S. Davidson B.Sc. supervised the geophysical survey. The author was retained to provide casual consultative services to the project.

Preliminary Investigations

A general examination of the property was conducted in order to develop the most cost-effective program of exploration. The forested cover and hilly nature of the claim group suggested that a program of grid construction, geophysical surveys and limited prospecting would be indicated for the 1984 program. The location and trend of the Eocene rhyolite dikes in the southern and central portions of the property dictated the orientation of the exploratory grid.

Grid Construction

A preliminary property grid was constructed comprising 15 kilometers of cut line. A base line was established

in the southwestern portion of the claims, bearing 045 degrees for a length of 1600 meters. Picket stations were established every 50 meters on the baseline and cross lines turned off at 90 degrees (bearing 135 degrees) for 450 meters westerly and 300 meters easterly. Station were established at 25 meter intervals on the crosslines.

The point 0 + 00 E by 0 + 00 S is located at the No. 1 posts of Rob 20 and Rob 21.

VLF - EM Surveys

A Ronka EM-16 unit was employed in geophysical surveys on the established grid. Mr. G.S. Davidson supervised the survey, using two selected frequencies 18.6 kHz (Seattle) and 23.4 kHz (Maine).

This technique utilizes the horizontal primary electromagnetic field generated by VLF marine communications stations broadcasting in the 15.0 to 25.0 kHz range. Variations in conductivity in the survey area create secondary fields with measurable vertical component and amplitude.

Dip angle data for the Maine frequency were processed through a "Fraser Filter": a mathematical algorithm which

transforms raw dip angle data into conourable values. Using this filter, conductors appear in plan as strong contoured highs.

The results of the VLF - EM surveys are presented in Figures 5, 6 and 7 (in pocket).

A broad, sinuous conductor appears in the Fraser Filtered Maine survey, extending over most of the north eastern portion of the grid. This conductor becomes bifurcated as it approaches 7 + 00 S by 2 + 50 W and less distinct. Two smaller linear conductors appear in the southeastern portion of the grid, sub parallel to the trend of the major conductor. It is quite likely that these conductors represent major regional fault system traces; very likely these will correspond to the previously described Eocene rhyolite dike swarms known to be emplaced along regionally developed planes of weakness.

CONCLUSIONS

There are at present no identified reserves of mineralization on the Rob 1 - 38 claim group. A limited exploration program conducted in 1984 has outlined three discrete geophysical conductors in the area of known Eocene rhyolitic dike swarms. These conductors should be investigated in the 1985 field season with grid soil geochemical sampling and trenching of selected targets. An intensive serial photography - LANDSAT imagery study should be initiated to aid in the geological interpretation of these anomalies.

The present property grid should be extended to the east, and geochemical and geophysical surveys carried out in conjunction with organized surficial mapping.

Should the results of the preliminary stages of investigation warrant, a program of bulldozer trenching supplemented with diamond drilling would be indicated.

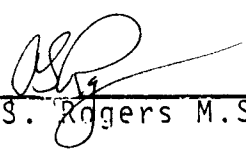
The Rob 1 - 38 claims present an attractive exploration target in an area of considerable activity. The present stage of development makes any estimate of reserves or potential value not feasible at this time; continued exploration of the property in accordance with the recommendations contained herein will substantially aid the orderly development of the property.

CERTIFICATE

I, Randall Stewart Rogers, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a consulting professional geologist with offices located at 32 Marion Crescent, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory;
2. THAT I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) licenced by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta;
3. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geology;
4. THAT I am a graduate of Queen's University at Kingston, with the degree of Master of Science in Mineral Exploration;
5. THAT I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy;
6. THAT I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada;
7. THAT I examined the Rob 1 - 38 claims on the 12th day of September 1984 and the 09th day of January 1985;
8. THAT I have no interest, direct or indirect, in any of the securities or properties of Anina Resources Inc. and do not expect to receive or acquire any.

DATED at the City of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
this 20th day of February A.D. 1985.



Randall S. Rogers M.Sc., P.Geol.

L 16+00 S

L 15+00 S

L 14+00 S

L 13+00 S

L 12+00 S

L 11+00 S

L 10+00 S

L 9+00 S

L 8+00 S

L 7+00 S

L 6+00 S

L 5+00 S

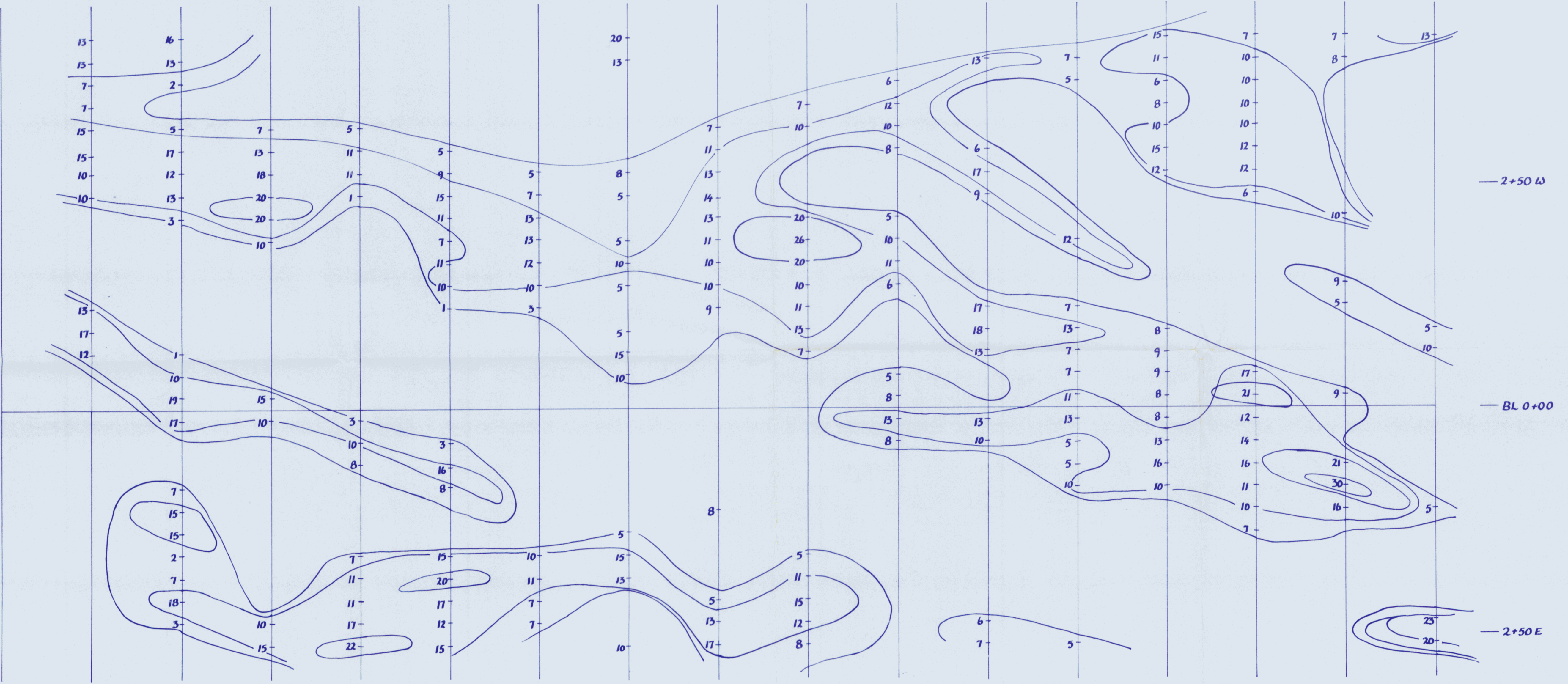
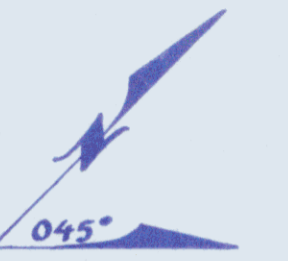
L 4+00 S

L 3+00 S

L 2+00 S

L 1+00 S

L 0+00 S



091638

CONTOURS (0, 10, 20, 30)

WALHALLA EXPLORATION
 ROBB GRID
 VLF EM SURVEY - FRAZER FILTER
 RONKA EM 16 - MAINE
 SCALE 1:2,500 OCT. 28, 1984

L 16+00 S

L 15+00 S

L 14+00 S

L 13+00 S

L 12+00 S

L 11+00 S

L 10+00 S

L 9+00 S

L 8+00 S

L 7+00 S

L 6+00 S

L 5+00 S

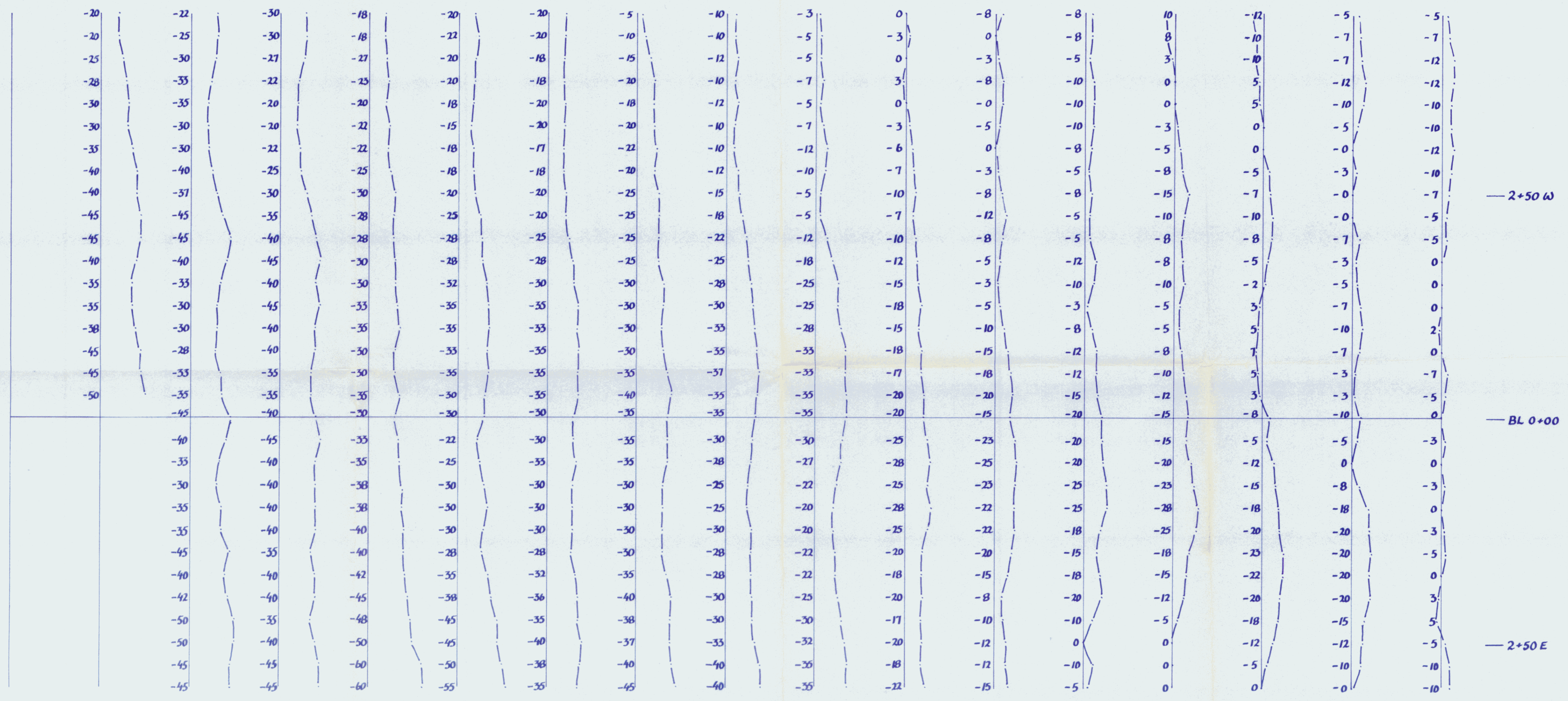
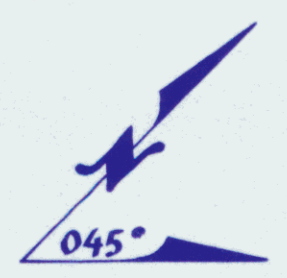
L 4+00 S

L 3+00 S

L 2+00 S

L 1+00 S

L 0+00 S



091638

WALHALLA EXPLORATION
 ROBB GRID
 ULF EM SURVEY
 RONKA EM 16 - MAINE
 SCALE 1:2500 OCT. 26, 1984

