

ASSESSMENT REPORTS

Whitehorse M.D.

MAP No. 105 D 7

TYPE OF WORK:

Geological, Geochemical

REPORT FILED UNDER

Noranda Exploration Company LTD.

DATE PERFORMED

8 October - 10 October 1984 DATE FILED: 14 June 1985

LOCATION - LAT.

60° 17' N

LONG.

134° 55' W

CLAIM Nos.

RYE 1-70; YA82222 - YA 82291

WORK DONE BY

M.P. Webster

WORK DONE FOR

Noranda Exploration Company LTD.


REMARKS

091641

The claims are underlain by Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lewes River Group which are overlain by Jurassic Laberge Group sediments. Cretaceous granodiorite intruded the south end of the claim block and Tertiary rhyolite dykes or sills intrude the sedimentary and volcanic layers over the bulk of the claims.

Yex 85 p. 96

In 1984, geologic mapping at a 1:10 000 scale and geochemical rock, talus fine and silt sampling was done. A total of 115 samples were analyzed for Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, As, Au and Sb. A small number of weak Zn, As and Ag anomalies were detected with values up to 420 ppm Zn, 52 ppm As and 1.2 ppm Ag.

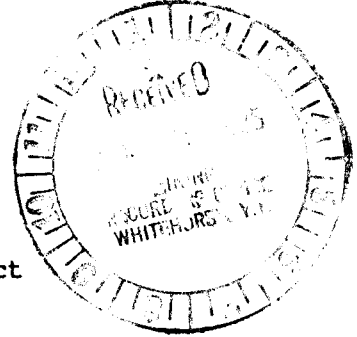


GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY REPORT

on the

RYE 1-70 CLAIMS

(GRAY RIDGE PROJECT)



Whitehorse Mining District

N.T.S. 105 D/7W

Latitude 60°17'N

Longitude 134°55'W

Owner: Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

Author: M.P. Webster

Date: June, 1985

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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 \$ 7,000-00 .

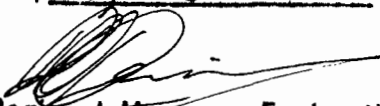

Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

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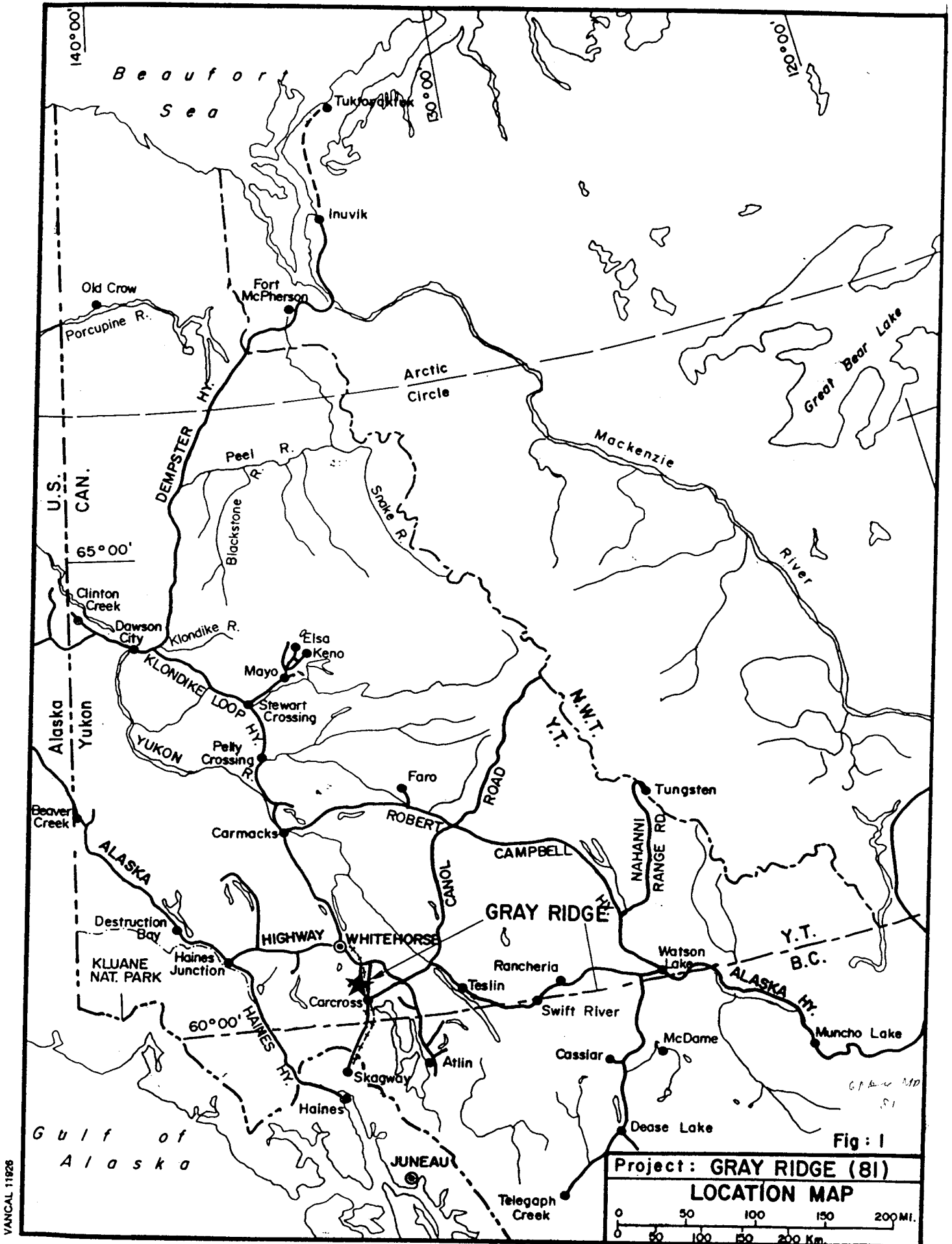
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1-1: INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

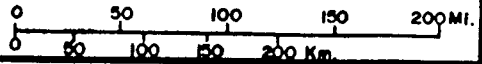
The RYE 1-70 claims are located on Gray Ridge 48 kilometres south of Whitehorse (Figure 1), 1 kilometre southeast of Annie Lake. The claims were staked June 10, 1984 following examination of a rare geological map by D.D. Cairnes (1917). This detailed map outlines a large rhyolite dyke swarm on Gray Ridge (Figure 4) 5 kilometres east of the Union Mines on Schnabel Creek where high grade Ag-Pb-Zn-Au mineralization occurs in at least 12 veins adjacent to several rhyolite plugs. These claims were staked to cover geology favourable for precious metal vein deposits found in the Wheaton River area.

The Wheaton River area vein deposits are thought to be associated with remnant Skukum Group volcanic rocks and the high level Tertiary rhyolite plugs distributed along fracture systems generated by the doming and collapse of the Mt. Skukum caldera complex. Mineralized veins include gold-silver, silver-lead and antimony-silver minerals in quartz and calcite gangue materials.

Development of the Wheaton River area has been sporadic since the late 1800's, but peaked in the early 1900's, the late 1960's, and in the last decade. Recently, Agip-Erickson Gold Mines reported that the Mt. Skukum (Cirque zone) epithermal gold vein deposit contains 450,000 tons at an average grade of 0.7 opt Au. Shakwak Exploration



Project: GRAY RIDGE (81)
LOCATION MAP



VANCAL 11928

Co. Ltd. reports a vein grading 0.34 opt Au and 8.5 opt Ag up to 0.76 metres wide over a potential length of 610 metres. There are more than twenty-five vein type mineral occurrences known in the Wheaton River area.

1-2: LOCATION AND ACCESS

The RYE 1-70 claim group is located 48 kilometres south of Whitehorse at latitude 60°17'N and longitude 134°55'W on N.T.S. 1:50,000 mapsheet 105 D/7W.

Access to the property is via the Annie Lake road 1.5 kilometres to the west whereas the White Pass railway and Whitehorse-Skagway highway are 8 kilometres to the east.

The 1984 camp was located south centrally on the property and serviced by Trans Canada Helicopters based in Whitehorse for mob/demob and traverses to the northern part and higher elevations of the claim group.

1-3: PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Wheaton River area lies along the western flank of the Yukon plateau and immediately east of the Coast Ranges. The terrain varies from rolling hills to elevated plains incised by wide, deep u-shaped valleys with hanging valleys remaining from the Pleistocene

glaciation.

The RYE 1-70 group is characteristic of the regional topography in that the west side of Gray Ridge has steep, rugged slopes up to 3000 feet high which form the east valley side of the U-shaped Wheaton River. Outcrop exposure is good above the tree line at 1370 metres elevation. Several steep, v-shaped streams drain the property on the east side. The west flank of Gray Ridge has a much more gentle slope and is grass covered with few outcrops.

1-4: HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The RYE 1-70 group was staked June 10, 1984 and recorded in Whitehorse June 14, 1984 (Figure 2). Preliminary field work including rock, talus fines and stream geochemistry, and geological mapping, was conducted October 8-12, 1984.

Claims and Ownership

Claim Name	Grant (Tag) No.	Date Claim Recorded
RYE 1-70	YA82222-YA82291	June 14, 1984

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) has 100% interest in each mining claim named above. Upon acceptance of this assessment report, the claims will be in good standing until June 14, 1986.

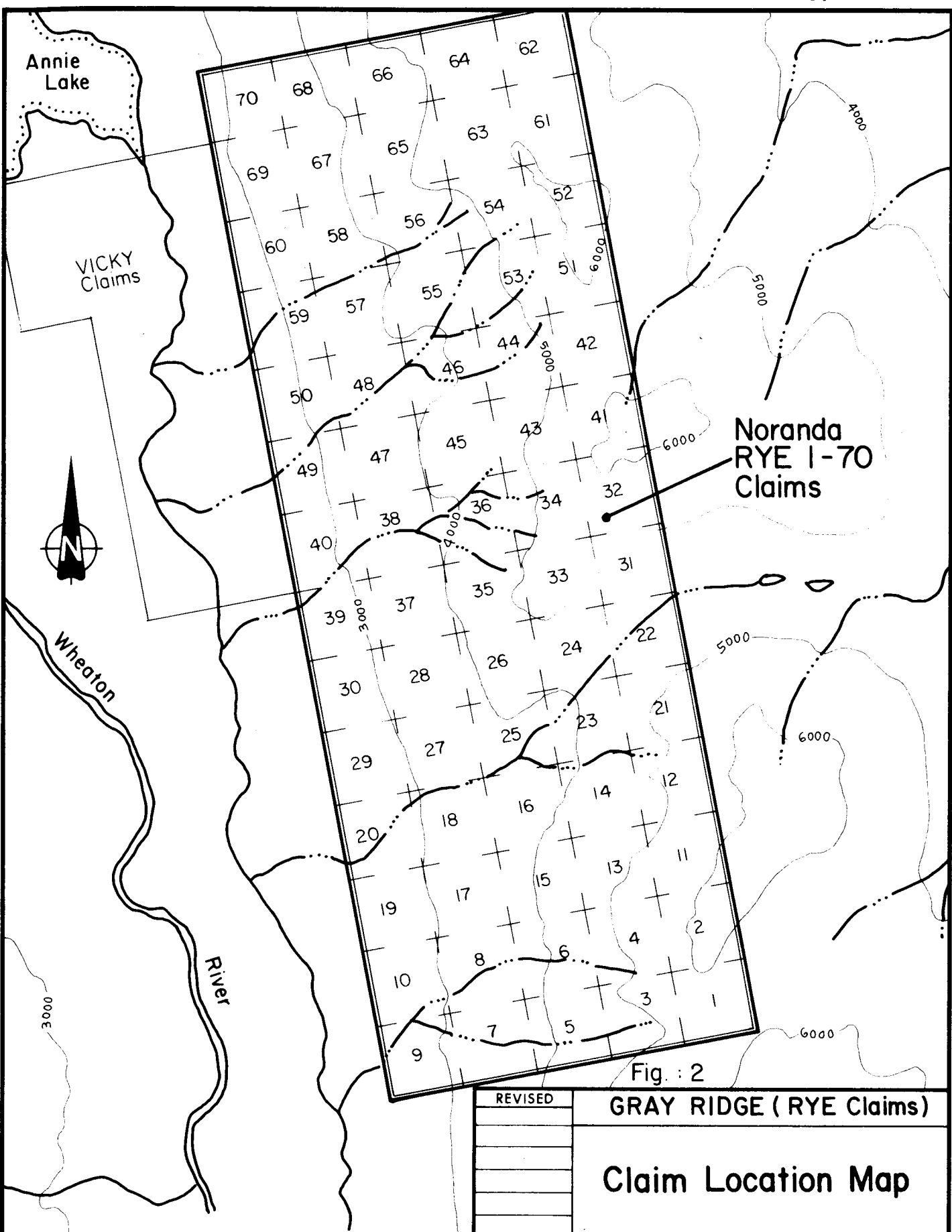
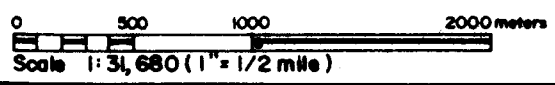


Fig. : 2

REVISED	GRAY RIDGE (RYE Claims)	
	Claim Location Map	
PROJ. No. 81	SURVEY BY: AI	DATE: MAY 85
N.T.S. 105 D7	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: 1" = 31680
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Whitehorse	



VANCAL 11827

1-5: WORK PROGRAM

Preliminary field work was conducted on the RYE 1-70 claims from October 8-12, 1984. The work program included geological mapping, detailed rock, talus fines and silt sample geochemistry. Geological mapping was done at 1:10,000 scale from airphoto and N.T.S. map 105 D/7E enlargements.

The exploration crew was camped approximately 2 kilometres SW of Annie Lake on a narrow creek fed by several tributaries. Moderate brush clearing was done and a small helicopter landing pad built to accommodate Trans Canada Helicopters' 206 Jet Ranger during mob/demob operations and traverse set-outs in order to work the north part and higher elevations of the claim group. This camp site is a satisfactory location for working the south part of the claims however it may be more convenient to establish two small fly camps to complete reconnaissance prospecting, sampling and geological mapping.

Personnel involved in the 1984 field program are listed below.

Mary Webster	Party Chief
Kim Heberlein	Senior Assistant
Stuart MacKenzie	Senior Assistant
Steve Mackay	Junior Assistant

CHAPTER TWO: GEOLOGY

2-1: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology and mineral potential of the area has been documented by D.D. Cairnes (1912, 1916), J.O. Wheeler (1961), and more recently by M.J. Smith (1979), M.B. Lambert (1974) and the Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory (Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd., 1981).

The oldest rocks in the region are the Precambrian metasediments of the Yukon Group (Table 1). The Yukon Group quartz-mica schists, feldspathic gneisses and crystalline limestone occur as a northwest trending belt intruded by granitic rocks of the Cretaceous Coast Intrusions. The Triassic Lewes River Group metavolcanic rocks and Jurassic Laberge Group metasediments unconformably overlie the Yukon Group and occupy the northeastern part of the Wheaton River area. The Lower Tertiary Skukum Group¹ is comprised of intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks which occur in the centre of the Wheaton River area and as part of the Bennett Lake complex 20 km to the south at the Yukon-B.C. border.

1. The Skukum Group volcanics have been described as the "Carmacks basalts" and "Wheaton River Volcanics" (Cairnes, 1912, p. 64 and 68), the "New Volcanics" and "Acid Volcanics" (Cockfield and Bell, 1926, p. 34), and recently as two groups subdivided into seven members of defined composition and texture (Pride, 1983, p. 94-104).

The Bennett Lake complex consists of a rhyolite to dacite ash flow, breccia and tuff volcanic package in part circumscribed by a high level rhyolite ring dyke with related intrusions. Lambert describes this complex as "two nested calderas, an eroded structural dome and a thick succession of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks related to eruption, subsidence and filling of the cauldrons" (Lambert, 1974, p. 9).

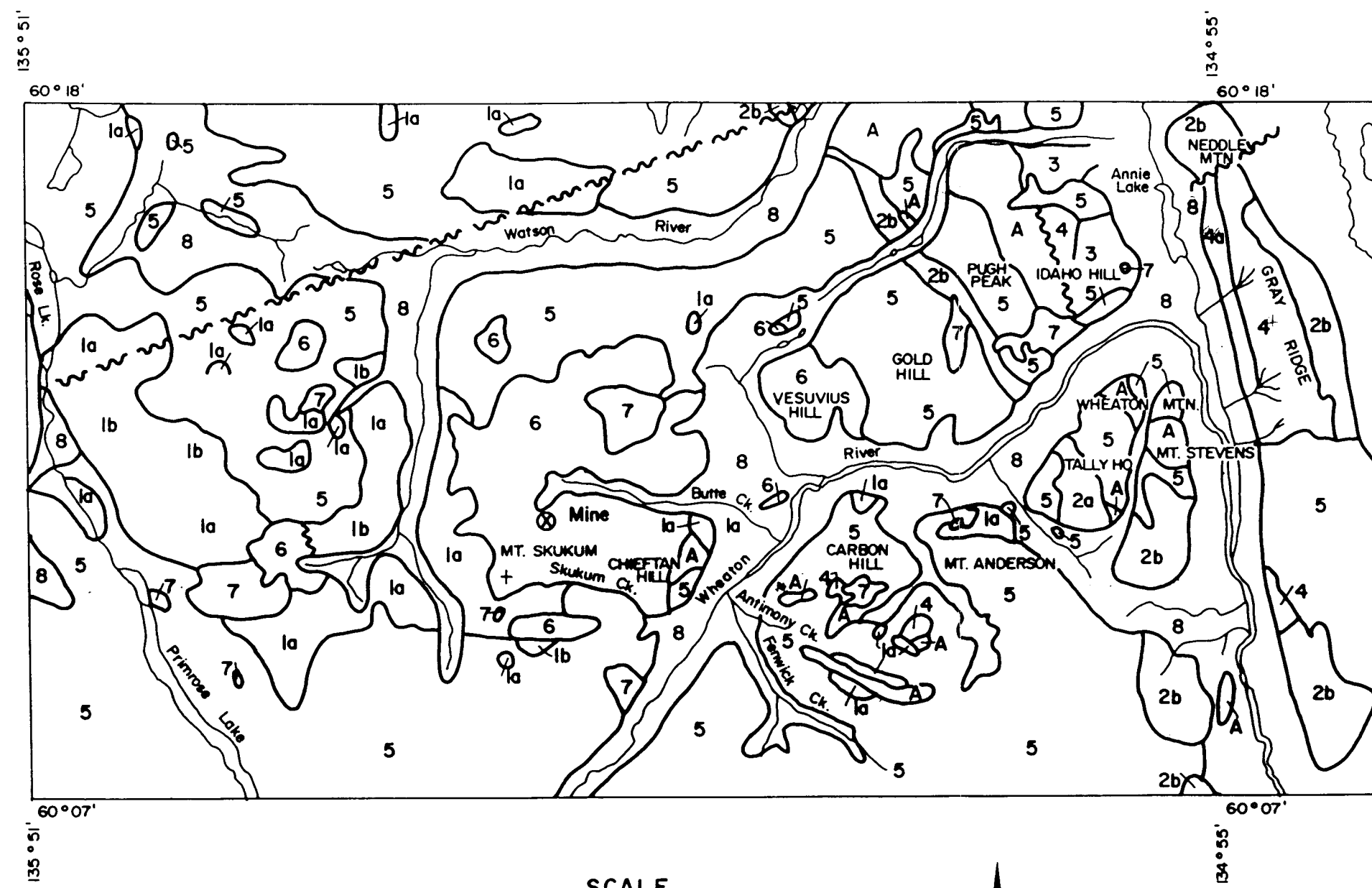
Lambert suggested that the Skukum region may represent a second caldera complex with grossly similar geology and structural characteristics.

The Skukum complex occupies approximately 140 km² and is elliptical in plan. It is partially fault bounded and in places intruded by felsic dykes and stocks. A major north trending fault divides the Skukum ellipse into two parts which are made up of probably genetically related interlayered sedimentary-volcanic units. On the west side, andesitic flows, pyroclastic flows and sedimentary units up to 500 metres thick are found. The eastern block consists of altered pyroclastic, brecciated, flow banded and spherulitic felsic lava flows up to 800 metres thick. Cogenetic high level rhyolite to dacite intrusions punctuate the perimeter of the complex. These rhyolites are thought to represent late ring fracture intrusions associated with a caldera event (Pride, nee Smith, 1981).

Vein occurrences are spatially related to the ring structure in both the Bennett Lake and Skukum volcanic complexes. This

TABLE 1: TABLE OF FORMATIONS

ERA	PERIOD or EPOCH	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	
Cenozoic	Recent and Pleistocene		Glacial debris, loess, volcanic ash	
			Basalt; minor pyroclastic rocks	
			-----UNCONFORMITY-----	
	Tertiary			Granite Porphyry, Rhyolite
				-----INTRUSIVE INTO LOWER SKUKUM GP.-----
		Skukum Group	Andesite, basalt, rhyolite, trachyte breccia, tuffs, flows. Granitic breccia, minor greywacke, sandstone and siltstone.	
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Coast Intrusions	Hbl-d-bio-oligoclase granodiorite diorite, granite, pegmatitic syenite	
			-----INTRUSIVE CONTACT-----	
			Hutshi Group	Basalt, andesite, porphyritic andesite, qtz latite & rhyolite flows, breccias and tuffs; minor greywacke, argillite; conglomerate locally at base
	Upper Jurassic	Tantalus Fm	Arkose, siltstone, congl. argillite, coal	
	Lower Jurassic	Laberge Group	Conglomerate, greywacke, arkose quartzite, siltstone, argillite, hornfels	
			-----UNCONFORMITY-----	
	Upper Triassic	Lewes River Group	Volcanic greywacke, siltstone, argillite, limestone breccia conglomerate; volcanic breccia agglomerate tuff; andesite, porphyritic andesite & basalt	
Paleozoic	Pennsylvanian(?) & Permian	Taku Group	Limestone, breccia, chert; greenstone and (?) pyroclastic rocks	
Precambrian		Yukon Group	Quartz-mica, qtz-chlorite and mica schists; quartzite, feldspathic hbl-d gneiss, amphibolite, epidote-amphibolite crystalline limestone; feldspathic gneiss, lit-par-lit gneiss; gneissic porphyritic granodiorite & quartz diorite	



Legend

- CENOZOIC**
- Quaternary
 - 8 Alluvium, glacial deposits, volcanic ash, loess.
- Tertiary or Earlier
 - 7 Rhyolite
 - 6 SKUKUM GROUP
Andesite, basalt, rhyolite and trachyte breccia tuffs & flows, granitic conglomerate, minor greywacke.
- MESOZOIC**
- Cretaceous
 - 5 COAST INTRUSIONS
Granodiorite, quartz diorite.
- Jurassic (?) and Cretaceous
 - 4 HUTSHI GROUP
Basalt, andesite, qtz. latite & rhyolite, minor sediments.
 - 4a TANTALUS FORMATION
Arkose, siltstone, conglomerate, argillite, coal.
- Jurassic
 - 3 LABERGE GROUP
Greywacke, arkose, quartzite, conglomerate, siltstone, argillite, hornfels.
- Triassic
 - 2 LEWES RIVER GROUP
A) Limestone, limestone breccia.
B) Metamorphosed rocks.
- PRECAMBRIAN and LATER**
- 1 YUKON GROUP
A) Quartz-mica, quartz chlorite and mica schists, micaceous quartzite, gneiss, amphibolite.
B) Crystalline limestone.
- A Volcanic rocks of uncertain age.



Fig. : 3

REVISED	WHEATON RIVER Property	
	REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Modified from SMITH, 1981)	
PROJ.No. 11	SURVEY BY: _____	DATE: MAY 85
N.T.S. 105 D	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: _____
DWG.No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: Whitehorse	

mineralization is thought to be linked to hydrothermal and structural events of late stage caldera development.

2-2: DETAILED GEOLOGY

Geological mapping at the 1:10,000 scale of the RYE 1-70 group indicates that the oldest rocks on the claims are metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Triassic Lewes River Group. The Jurassic Laberge Group clastic sediments overlie the Lewes River Group but the majority of outcrop on the property belongs to the Cretaceous Hutshi Group. The Hutshi Group includes basalt, andesite, quartz latite and rhyolite flows, breccias, and tuffs, conglomerate, minor greywacke and argillite. Green basalts and andesites are prominent in the upper levels of the property. Rhyolite dykes crop out in the central creek above the camp site but not all the rhyolite dykes mapped by Cairnes have been located. Rhyolite "dykes" were found to be concordant to the andesite flow units within the upper part of the Hutshi Group sequence.

The Cretaceous Coast Intrusion granodiorite intrudes the Hutshi and Laberge groups in the south part of the claim group. A west draining stream marks this sharp contact which extends east across the entire width of Gray Ridge. The Coast Intrusion varies vertically from hornblende-biotite rich granodiorite to quartz diorite near the top of the ridge.

Later intrusions, as quartz veins or mafic dykes, cross-cut older lithologies but have no significant associated alteration.

Rock Descriptions

Lewes River Group:

greywacke: light to dark grey sandy matrix comprised of sub-rounded clear to smoky quartz grains <2 mm diam.; angular lithic volcanic fragments dark green to maroon, <5 mm diam., locally porphyritic with feldspar phenocrysts having minor clay alteration; grey, very fine-grained clay(?) cement; minor pyrite (5%), very fine-grained up to 2 mm, disseminated cubic grains.

tuff: compacted, angular, grey-green to maroon equigranular volcanic (andesite?) fragments generally <4 mm diam.; some fragments porphyritic with clay altered feldspar or rare clear phenocrysts <2 mm diam., locally fragments are amygdaloidal with chlorite, epidote quartz or minor calcite fillings.

Laberge Group:

sediments: interbedded argillite and minor greywacke.

argillite: brown to black, fine-grained, fissile weathered surface, minor rusty iron oxide staining, local calcareous zones <1 m wide parallel to bedding, disseminated cubic pyrite (max. 5%) <3 mm in diam. Unit exposed over 10 m thickness.

greywacke: interbedded with argillite, graded to poorly bedded, locally containing platy argillite fragments at base of unit near argillite contact, minor quartz rich sandy matrix

Hutshi Group:

andesite: dark green to brownish, porphyritic flows, minor tuff and breccia fragments up to 5 cm diam., very fine-grained, pale grey-green matrix with feldspar phenocrysts partially clay altered, grey weathered surface, chloritic and silicic alteration. Biotite 2%, hornblende 3% and disseminated pyrite very fine-grained up to 5%. Fe oxide and chlorite occasionally found on fracture surfaces.

rhyolite: light grey to buff, conformable units up to 2 m thick, porphyritic, minor clay alteration of subhedral feldspar phenocrysts 2 mm diam. Aphanitic to saccharoidal fine-grained matrix, minor 2% disseminated pyrite.

Coast Intrusions:

Medium to coarse-grained equigranular hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Clear to grey subhedral quartz grains average 0.5 cm diam., plagioclase, K-feldspar, minor muscovite and disseminated pyrite grains. Chlorite alteration of biotite, rare chlorite coating along fracture plane surfaces. Clay alteration of feldspar.

Late IntrusionsMafic Dykes:

dark green to brown, very fine-grained, porphyritic basalt subhedral calcareous phenocrysts <3 mm diam., minor clay alteration at margins <2 cm wide which are locally calcareous, contacts sharp. Chlorite up to 5%, minor disseminated pyrite.

Quartz Veins:

narrow (max. 10 cm wide), white to grey massive quartz veins, cross-cut granodiorite. Very little alteration, minor chlorite, epidote specks along margins, no visible sulphides.

CHAPTER THREE: GEOCHEMISTRY

A reconnaissance silt, talus fines, and rock sampling program was conducted on the RYE 1-70 claims. A total of 115 samples were analyzed for Cu, Zn, Pb, Ag, As, Au and Sb by the Noranda laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. Many of the stream valleys were dry and silt samples are limited to those creeks draining the central part of Gray Ridge.

Summary statistical analysis of the geochemical results from all the samples taken have been computed (Table 2, 3, 4). The anomalous threshold level is taken to be two arithmetic standard deviations above the arithmetic mean.

3-1: SILT SAMPLING PROGRAM

There were three silt samples taken from the only free flowing stream in the central part of the claim group (Figure 5). These results are summarized in Table 2. Most of the streams on the property were dry or frozen at higher elevations.

TABLE 2: SILT SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE #	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	As	Au
35424	24	110	6	0.2	<2	10
35433	36	300	14	0.4	10	10
68853	26	66	2	0.4	<2	10

Sample 35433 is slightly anomalous in zinc, silver and arsenic. Follow-up prospecting and detailed silt sampling program is recommended for the 1985 field program.

3-2: TALUS FINES SAMPLING PROGRAM

A total of 91 talus fines samples were taken such that each major drainage basin within the claim block was tested (Figure 5). A single line of 35 talus fines samples was taken along the central stream valley over the two rhyolite showings originally mapped by Cairnes. Sample 34450 was anomalous in silver (0.6 ppm) and arsenic (52 ppm). Sample 35440 ran 420 ppm Zn, 0.4 ppm Ag and 14 ppm As. A slight anomalous arsenic zone was detected at 2 to 14 ppm As levels over 250 metres along the central creek. Detailed prospecting and sampling of this area is recommended. Single sample anomalies were detected in the drainage basins to the north of this creek. Sample 68841 ran 120 ppm Zn and 18 ppm As. One gold value returned 20 ppm Au in sample 35447. Detailed follow-up work is recommended for these spot anomalies. Table 3 provides a statistical summary of this sampling program.

TABLE 3: STATISTICAL SUMMARY - TALUS FINES

Number of Analyses = 91

	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	As	Au
Lowest Value	8	48	2	.2	1	10
Highest Value	90	420	36	.6	52	20
Mean (Log)	20.0	89.5	3.8	.27	1.8	10.1
Stand. Dev. (Log)	.241	.169	.320	.167	.428	.032
Mean (Arith)	23.6	98.5	5.3	.29	3.8	10.1
Stand. Dev. (Arith)	15.63	57.46	5.87	.124	7.93	1.05
Anomalous Threshold	54.86	213.42	17.04	0.538	19.66	12.20

3-3: ROCK SAMPLING PROGRAM

A total of 21 rock samples were taken along the full length of the RYE 1-70 claim block. Emphasis was placed on sampling those rhyolite "dykes" as mapped by Cairnes as well as mineralization, alteration and dyke or vein occurrences of interest. Table 4 provides a statistical summary of this sampling program.

TABLE 4: STATISTICAL SUMMARY - ROCK SAMPLES

	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	As	Au	Sb
No. of Analyses	21	21	21	21	21	21	1
Lowest Value	2	4	2	.2	1	10	1
Highest Value	26	110	38	1.2	28	10	1
Mean (Log)	3.9	38.6	2.9	.35	1.3	10.0	1.0
Stand. Dev. (Log)	.418	.407	.330	.206	.364	.002	.000
Mean (Arith)	6.6	52.7	4.7	.39	2.6	10.0	1.0
Stand. Dev. (Arith)	7.85	32.90	7.93	.223	6.01	.00	.00
Anomalous Threshold	22.28	118.5	20.56	0.836	14.62	10.0	1.0

Sample 35418 returned results of 18 ppm Cu, 64 ppm Zn, 38 ppm Pb, 1.2 ppm Ag, 28 ppm As and 10 ppb Au. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, limonite and clay alteration is visible in this volcanic tuff sample. All quartz and quartz-calcite veins sampled returned without anomalous results. Detailed prospecting, mapping and sampling of alteration zones and visible sulphide occurrences is recommended. The property was largely covered by snow during the work period. Outcrop exposure and accessibility was severely limited by these conditions.

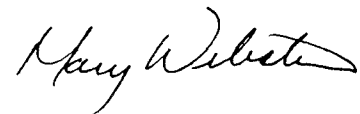
CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The RYE 1-70 claims largely cover the Hutshi Group volcanic and sedimentary package. This includes basalt, andesite quartz latite and rhyolite flows, breccias and tuffs with minor conglomerate to argillite sediments. Most of the rhyolite units mapped by Cairnes (1917) were found, in the 1984 field season, to be conformable units within the Hutshi Group. Few sulphides were found associated with these rhyolite occurrences.

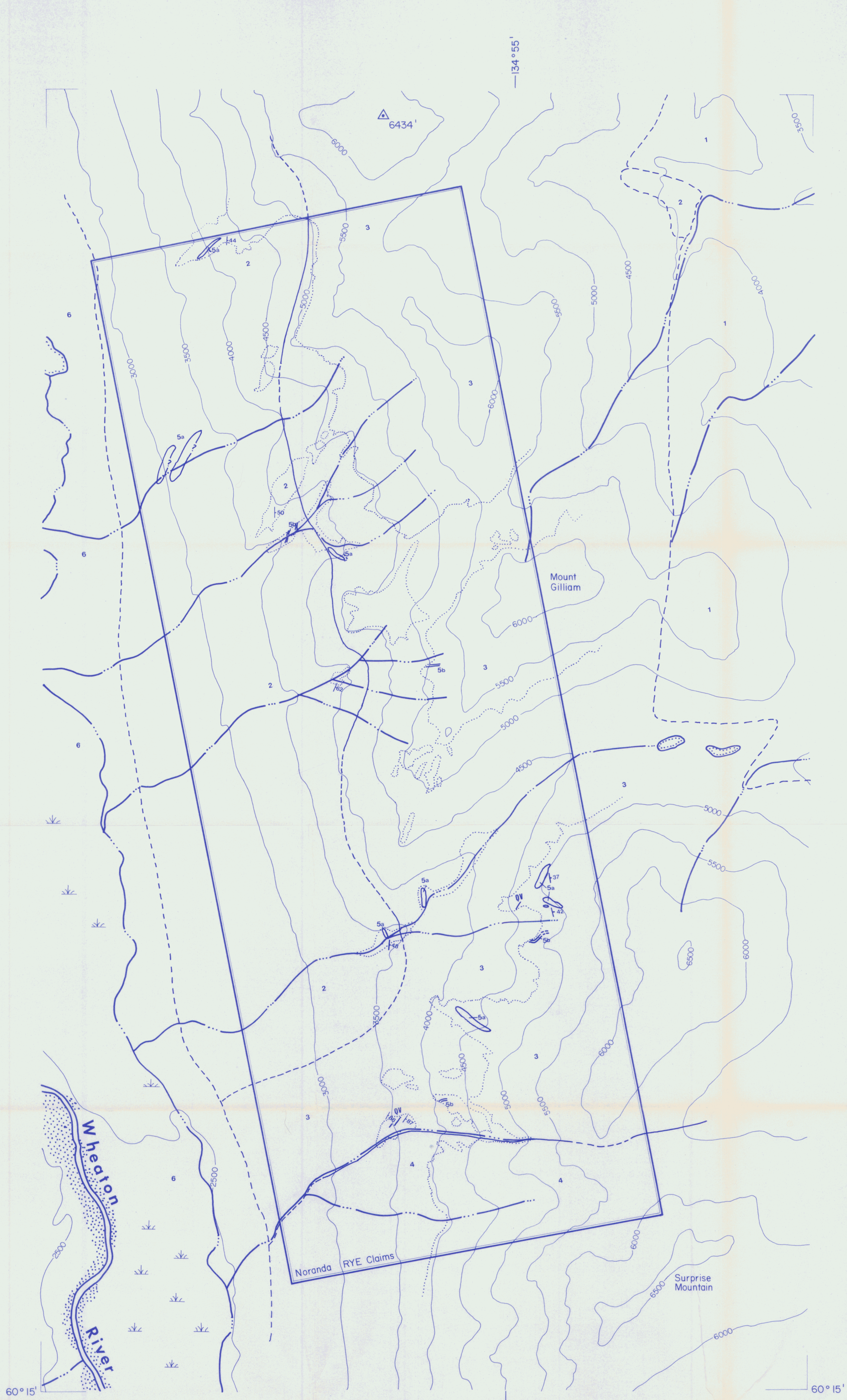
Detailed mapping, rock and talus fines sampling was limited by snow cover. Reconnaissance silt and pan concentrate sampling was also limited because of freezing temperatures and ice formation on the small creeks draining the property.

Geological mapping, sampling and prospecting of the property should be completed during snow free months in July or early August. Detailed reconnaissance stream silt and pan concentrate sampling is recommended for the 1985 field program.

Respectfully submitted,



M.P. Webster
Field Geologist



Legend

- QUATERNARY
 - 6 ALLUVIUM

- INTRUSIVES
 - 5 (a) rhyolite dyke / flow (re. Hutshi Group)
 - 5 (b) mafic dyke
- CRETACEOUS
 - 4 COAST INTRUSIONS
biotite-hornblende granodiorite.
 - 3 HUTSHI GROUP
basalt, andesite, quartz latite, rhyolite flows.
- JURASSIC
 - 2 LABERGE GROUP
argillite, siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate.
- TRIASSIC
 - 1 LEWES RIVER GROUP
greywacke, siltstone, conglomerate and tuffaceous equivalents.

Symbols

- Outcrop
- Bedding
- Quartz vein
- Schistosity
- Geological contact, real, assumed.

Figure 4

091641

REVISED	GRAY RIDGE (RYE Claims)
Detailed Geology	
PROJ. No. 81	SURVEY BY: _____ DATE: _____
N.T.S. 105 D-7	DRAWN BY: AI SCALE: 1:10,000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse

REFERENCES

- Buchanan, L.J., 1981. Precious metal deposits associated with volcanic environments in the southwest.
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- Smith, M.J., 1981. The Skukum volcanic complex, 105DSW: Geology and comparison to the Bennett Lake Cauldron complex; Yukon Exploration and Geology 1982, pp. 68-72.
- Wheeler, J.O., 1961. Whitehorse map-area, Yukon Territory. G.S.C., Mem. 312.

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COSTS

MAY, 1985

PROJECT: Gray Ridge (RYE 1-70)
TYPE OF REPORT: Geochemical, Geological
WORK DATES FROM: October 8-12, 1984

a) Wages: including report preparation, drafting, secretarial services and field crew		
No. of Days	= 30	
Rate per Day	= \$85.08	
Total Cost	30 x 85.08	\$2552.40
b) Food and Accommodation:		
No. of Days	= 16	
Rate per Day	= \$42.84	
Total Cost	16 x 42.84	685.44
c) Fuel and Transportation		2884.53
d) Expediting		125.00
e) Sample Analysis		966.00
Shipment		<u>29.57</u>
	TOTAL COST	\$7242.94

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

DETAILS OF ANALYSES COSTS

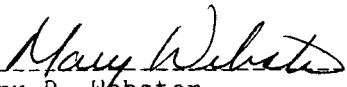
Project: Rye 1-70

Element	No. of Determinations	Cost per Determination	Total
Cu	115	1.60	184.00
Zn	115	.60	69.00
Pb	115	.60	69.00
Ag	115	.60	69.00
Au	115	3.50	402.50
As	115	1.50	<u>172.50</u>
Total			\$966.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Mary P. Webster, of the City of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:

1. I have been employed as a Geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) since May 1984.
2. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario with a B.Sc. in Geology.
3. I am a member of the Prospector's and Developers Association and the B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines.
4. I supervised and carried out part of the work described in this report.



Mary P. Webster
Field Geologist
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
(No Personal Liability)

APPENDIX 1: ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS
 RYE 1-70 CLAIMS

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	TYPE / WIDTH	ASSAYS					
			Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	As	Au
R35416	Quartz vein 2 cm wide with minor calcite in a 1 m wide shear zone through volcanics, heavy epidote, chlorite and clay alteration at contact, with good accicular growths of epidote from wall rock into quartz vein. No visible sulphides.	lo/c grab 2 cm	2	44	4	0.4	2	10
R35417	Calcite vein showing patches of clay and chlorite alteration from remnant volcanics, no visible sulphides.	float 2x6x7	2	14	2	0.4	2	10
R35418	3% Py and Aspy + scorodite occurring along fracture and joints (volcanic tuff), limonite stain as well as clay alteration.	lo/c grab 40x30	18	64	38	1.2	28	10
R35419	Quartz calcite stringers in a shear zone occurring in open spaces and fractures, intense chlorite and clay alteration of relic frags.	grab 1 m	2	40	2	0.2	2	10
R35421	Quartz with calcite vein in float up to 15 cm wide seen over 5 m length.	sub crop	2	16	2	0.6	2	10
R35435	Quartz vein with calcite occurring along fractures. No visible sulphides.	lo/c 10 cm	2	4	2	0.2	2	10
R35459	Quartz vein(?) saccharoidal texture. Material with clay altered fragments and minor calcite occurring along fractures.	float 8x4x4	2	12	2	0.2	8	10
R35460	Rhyolite Dyke 2 m wide, heavily altered at contact with conglomerate, strongly sheared with manganese oxide stain, clay, sericite alt. and shot through with many quartz calcite sericite stringers up to 1 cm wide. No visible sulphides, 1m chip.	lo/c chip 1 m	14	90	2	0.4	2	10
R46343	Rhythmically banded quartz-calcite veins in basalt, 1cm average width, no visible sulphides	float	2	28	2	0.4	2	10
R46476	3% disseminated sulphides (py + pyrr) in med. grey (fresh surface) rhyolite. Disseminations occur throughout rock and the patches are rarely bigger than 1 mm. Very little alteration. Rare feldspar phenocrysts (3 mm long).	lo/c grab	26	88	2	0.4	2	10
R46477	Calcite - epidote veins in basalt 2 cm max. width. Medium crystallinity, no visible sulphides. 110/80 deg S.	lo/c grab	8	60	2	0.2	2	10

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	TYPE/ WIDTH	ASSAYS					
			Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	As	Au
R46478	Volcanic breccia with 5% sulphides (py), basaltic matrix with softer (tuffaceous?) fragments. Fragments range from rounded to very angular, 2 mm to 30 cm across. Fragments form ~30% of rock. Pyrite is in the form of euhedral cubes up to 1 cm on a side (syngenetic?).	float	10	110	2	0.2	(2	10
R68826	Rhyolite; fine grained, green grey coloured, slight brecciation with minor clay alteration. Trace fine grained disseminated pyrites.	float	2	80	10	0.4	(2	10
R68827	Basalt breccia fragments 10 cm diam. in fine grained basaltic matrix. Trace fine grained disseminated pyrite.	o/c grab	26	86	2	0.2	(2	10
R68828	Rhyolite shear zone 1 m wide 016/90. Barren of visible sulphides.	o/c grab	6	90	2	0.4	(2	10
R68829	Quartz carbonate veinlet, coarse crystalline, 3 cm average width, max. 6 cm, apparently barren. 040/25 deg S.	o/c grab	2	54	4	0.4	(2	10
R68830	Rhyolite: porphyritic with fine grained siliceous matrix, weathers buff throughout.	float	2	74	4	0.4	(2	10
R68831	Quartz vein, coarse crystalline, average 3 cm wide, 165/35 deg E. Barren looking.	o/c grab	2	10	2	0.4	(2	10
R68840	Quartz-calcite "stockwork" in rhyolite veinlets, average 3 mm wide, barren. Major fracture 045/68 deg N.	chip 1 m	8	84	2	0.2	(2	10
R68851	Rhyolite Dyke, buff coloured, highly sheared and leached. Limonite wash, clay alteration. No visible sulphides.	chip 2 m	2	78	2	0.6	(2	10
R68852	Rhyodacite Tuff(?); weathers grey, chloritic and mafic clots present 5-7%, 2 mm long, stretched parallel to poor banding at 041/65 deg W. No visible crystal form or sulphides.	grab	4	52	8	0.4	(2	10
R68854	Rhyolite Dyke 2 m wide, weathers buff, fresh surface white to buff, ~5% white feldspar crystals 2 mm in diam, 5-7% mafic (biotite?) specks. Basalt host rock, no visible sulphides	grab	2	12	2	0.2	(2	10

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY TABLE

OF

WHEATON RIVER DEPOSITS

LOCATION	CLAIM GROUP	COMMODITIES	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCTION/ASSAYS
Rt. Stevens Area 135 deg 00', 60 deg 13' 105 D/3E	Hawkeye Group	Au, Pb, Cu	Two quartz vein 0.5 m and approx. 1.0 m wide within Lewes River Group green schists. The veins parallel schistosity of country rock and have a slight impregnation of galena and chalcopyrite.	11972 - Pyrite and galena samples of quartz assay 0.01 oz/t Ag, 0.002 oz/t Au; background base metal values recovered from soil sampling.
	Acme Claim	Au, Pb	Large lenticular quartz lens 9 m wide 30 m long parallel to foliation of chloritic, sericitic schists. Full strike length not determined due to burden cover. Minor galena and pyrite.	
	Midnight Group	Au, Ag, Pb	Lewes River Group green schists and greenstones are cut by granite porphyry dykes up to 10 m wide and by basalt dykes up to 2 m wide and/or a series of parallel crossfaults. The porphyry dykes are sericitized and host many qtz stringers locally containing native gold and gold bearing pyrite and galena. Cockfield regards the intersection of the granitic porphyry dykes and crossfaults as the most favourable ore shoot location.	
	Hidden Ore Group (adjoining the Midnight Group)	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu	Numerous qtz-porphyry and granite porphyry dykes intrude Lewes River Group green schists at the contact to a granodiorite body probably part of the Cretaceous Coastal intrusions. A high amount of fracturing of the dykes followed by quartz infilling up to 5 cm wide is accompanied by the occurrence of native gold, galena, pyrite with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Gold occurs locally in cubical cavities with limonite.	Workings expose mineralized and fractured dykes at elevations 11675 m (5500') and 792 m (2600').
	Buffalo Hump Group (Golden Slipper, Sunrise, Wheaton) 60 deg 14', 135 deg 00'	Au, Pb	Golden Slipper: Quartz float containing minor disseminated galena, free gold and sylvanite, hedyrite, tellurbismuth and hessite. Sunrise: Most persistent vein of the group. Ave. 1 m wide exposed over 15 m, 315 deg/35 deg NE vein fissure in granodiorite sparsely mineralized with galena, pyrite and native gold.	Golden Slipper 11909 - 26 m drift with 6 m x-cut. 11923-27 - 15 m drifting. Now held by Tally-Ho Expl. Three grab samples ave. 1.61 oz/t Au, 131.1 oz/t Ag.

LOCATION	CLAIM GROUP	COMMODITIES	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCTION/ASSAYS
Wheaton Mountain 135 deg 05', 60 deg 14' 105 D/3E	Wheaton Mt. Claims (McDonald Fraction, Gopher, Silver Queen)	Ag, Pb, Au	McDonald: Quartz vein in granodiorite fissure 313 deg/90, massive and comb. and banded character. Argentiferous galena. Gopher: Irregular 2 m wide quartz lens con- taining disseminated galena in greenstone and green schist of Lewes River Group. Silver Queen: 1 m wide quartz vein in grano- diorite hosting galena, pyrite	McDonald Fraction: pit - 0.05 oz/t Ag, 0.08x Pb 16 m shaft; 0.16 oz/t Au, 12.7 oz/t Ag Restaked 1983; Tally-Mo ECL Silver Queen: pit 0.04 oz/t Au, 0.50
Mt. Anderson Area 60 deg 12' 135 deg 09' 105 D/3	Mt. Anderson (Whirlwind, Becker-Cochran)	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	Whirlwind (Lower vein): 0.1-1.8 m vuggy quartz vein cuts granodiorite and is locally cut by basalt dykes. Galena and pyrite are erratically distributed. 1947 test shipment: 1.0 oz/t Au, 12.6 oz/t Ag, 11.69x Pb, 5.2x Zn 1968 Adanac trenching: 1m wide, 15m long ore shoot ave. 2.0 oz/t Au, 5 oz/t Ag. Upper vein: 270/90, outcrops 60 m above lower vein 0.8 m of rusty quartz bounded on both sides by 0.5m of vuggy qtz and discontinuous galena lenses. Sheared granodiorite wall-rock. Basalt dykes occur locally. Intermittent exposure to the SE of continued vein material.	Staked 1906 & 1909 - two adits 12 m and 27 m drift on Whirlwind. 1912 - small mill built, no record of production. 1915: #1 adit - 98 m drifted; 45 m on lower vein #2 adit - 100 m drifted on upper vein #3 adit - 22 m and 18 m x-cut on a different vein #4 adit - failed to intersect a vein Restaked in 1926, 1934, 1944, 1947, 1951, 1957, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1974, 1977, and finally as Tam group in 1978. Work during this time entailed hand and bulldozer trenching, small sampling programs, one geophysical survey (1979) and one test shipment sent to the Trail Smelter after property examination by Keno Hill (1947). Staked July 1907 no info avail. Restaked 1915: trenching, 30 m adit. Restaked 1940, by 1951 numerous bulldozer pits, 27 m adit. Restaked 1964 by Yukon Antimony: trenching, mapping and sampling, 3 adits (1415') and 567 m drilling (about half underground). Bulk sampling by Dept. of Mines & Technical Surveys. May 1973 restaked by E. Bergvinson - mapping, geochem, road building, underground rehabilitation, 550 m drilling (7 holes). 1980 stripping D8, EM survey, geol. mapping, sampling.
	Becker-Cochran property (Yukon Antimony)	Ag, Pb, Zn, Ni, Ba	Shear zone 310/75 deg SW, 2m wide, 300m strike length hosts lenses of quartz, barite cut by a rhyolite dyke and old andesite (unit A). Poor surface ex- pression of grey, red, yellow gangue, some massive sulphide boulders. Mineralization: stibnite with minor pyrite, sphalerite, realgar, orpiment galena, tetrahedrite in quartz and minor barite gangue. Yukon Antimony: 1.5m width, 100m length shear zone in Adit #1, grades 4.8x Sb, 0.6x Pb, 0.9 oz/t Ag. 1964: 23,000 tons 3.6x Sb over 2 m width. Dept. of Mines: 331 kg selected bulk sample from surface pit: 11.21x Sb, 0.27x Zn, 0.024x Pb, 0.004x Cu, 0.12x Ni, 0.81x Fe, 5.64x S, 0.01 oz/t Au, 0.03 oz/t Ag, 73.7x insolubles.	
	Fleming 60 deg 13', 135 deg 14'	Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag	Yukon Group roof pendent within granodiorite. Coast intrusion hosts garnet-epidote-calcite-magnetite skarn. Discontinuous 7-25 cm wide lenses, minerali- zation includes cyp, bornite, specularite and pyrite.	Staked as Fleming claims July 1909 by M.E. Porter: hand pitting Restaked by Yukon Antimony 1965: bulldozer trenching Transferred to New Ridge M.L. 1978: trenching, mag & Em survey, 7 (530m) percussion holes; best assays from mag high drill holes 0.6x Zn, 0.05x Pb

LOCATION	CLAIM GROUP	COMMODITIES	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCTION/ASSAYS
Tally-Ho Gulch 105 D/3E	Tally-Ho Group 60 deg 15', 135 deg 03'	Au, Ag, Pb	A brecciated fault zone up to 4 m wide 315 deg/ 65 deg NE in Coastal intrusive granodiorite cut by Tertiary dykes. Disseminated argentiferous galena in 0.5-1 m wide footwall silicified fault zone. Fault gouge is clayey and alteration of galena to cerussite observed within 3 m of the surface.	Main Adit - 1280 m elevation, 213 m drift and short drifts (15 m and 22 m) 11912: 0.7 oz/t Au, 2.7 oz/t Ag 11917: handcobbed, 14,628 ton test shipment to Tacoma Smelter; 2.34 oz/t Au, 5.1 oz/t Ag, 6.85x 11966: 0.6 oz/t Au, 4.2 oz/t Ag, 6.8x Pb Adit - 1203 m elev., 137 m drift and 45 m x-cut. No ore intersected. 11966: drilling, adit rehabilitation, no mineral ization intersected. 11983: Tally-Ho ECL; mapping, geochem, mag, EM surveys, trenching, underground rehabilitation.
Carbon Hill Area 60 deg 12', 135 deg 15' 105 D/3	Porter Vein 60 deg 11', 135 deg 17'	Sb, Ag, Au, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ba	15-20 quartz-biotite veinlets in granitic rocks and occasionally cut andesitic (unit A) roof pendants. Sporadic pockets of argentiferous stibnite and sphal- erite with minor galena, tetrahedrite, zinkerite, chalcostibnite, plagioclase, covellite. Underground exploration reportedly recovered assays 20x Sb, less than 5 oz/t Ag, 5x Pb, 0.25 oz/t Au over 7-20 cm widths.	11898 - trenching as PORTEL, EMPIRE, EXCELSIOR claims 11906 - restaked, 355 m drifting 11941 - restaked, workings rehabilitation 11964 - Yukon Antimony Corp: sampling, bulldozer trenching 11976 - Con-Am Res. Ltd: EM survey, 10 drill hole (672 m) - best intersection 8.2x Sb, 2.0x Zn over 0.4 m. 11906 - staked by C. Goddell: trenches and a short adit 11958 - restaked by Prospectors Airways 11965 - restaked by Yukon Antimony Corp. Ltd.: trenching 11976 - Con Am Res. Ltd. restaked, mapped and sampled 11984 - restaked as POP claims; M. Barker
Mt. Skookum Area 60 deg 11', 135 deg 23' 105 D/3	Morning Vein 60 deg 12', 135 deg 21' (SE face of Chieftan Hill)	Sb, Zn	Strong fault 12 m wide strikes east, vertical dip hosts quartz veinlets within andesite (unit A). GSC reports max. vein width 1.2 m. Lumps of quartz in vein contain stibnite and locally some sphalerite. Hand picked sample, taken by Bostock, yielded 49.9x Sb.	11906 - staked as 14 Morning, etc. by Eisenhauer: hand trenching 11951 - restaked as Chief by W. McAlister 11964 - restaked and optioned to Yukon Antimony Corp. L.: tote road 11965 - bulldozer trenching 11981 - restaked as Chief by M. Johnson.
	Skookum Porphyry 60 deg 11', 135 deg 23'	Cu, Ag	Granitic breccia hosts chalcopyrite and pyrite at the contact between granodiorite, Skookum group and a volcanic complex. The zone of weak to mod. silifi- cation, chloritization, biotization, kaolinization to the potassic facies is 365 m long, 15 to 120 m wide on the cliff face. Some native copper present.	11907 or earlier - staked as Skookum, no records 11966 - Yukon Antimony Corp. L: IP survey, 276 m drilling (2 holes). IP anomaly drilled (228m) intersected pyrite only. Second hole aban- doned at 48 m in talus. 11971 - Archer Cathro & Assoc: mapping & sampling 11975 - restaked Berglyn Res. Ltd. Grab samples from outcrop: 0.1-0.5x Cu, up to 10.20 oz/t Ag

LOCATION	CLAIM GROUP	COMMODITIES	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCTION/ASSAYS
Mt. Reid Vein 60 deg 10', 135 deg 24'		Au, Ag Pb, Zn, Sb	Two quartz vein 30-100 m apart cut granodiorite and andesite roof pendant. North vein: 0.6 m wide, occasionally up to 7.6 m wide within a fracture zone South vein: 3-5 m wide, vertical dip, adit workings show 3 m vein widths. Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, stibnite and arsenopyrite 1936 - 7 channel Au(oz/t) Ag(oz/t) Sb(%) samples ave. 0.277 17.3 -- 1974 - best sample 1.5 m width 0.38 36.4 1.02 Geochemical sampling outlined two areas anomalous in Au, Ag and Sb.	1922 - 12 m adit, trenching, shallow shafts 1930 - trenching, road building and restaked as Strenbraten by J. Strenbraten 1935. 1937 - 30 m adit North vein; 300 m of pits and cuts to South vein. Restaked 1953, 1962, 1963 1965 - Yukon Antimony Corp; tote road, bulldozer trenching 1973 - restaked as MH claims by El Paso Ag and Milling; mapping, rock and soil sampling. 1975 - Con-Am Res. option; mapping, sampling, EM survey, road rebuilt; option dropped 1979. 1980 - transfer to E. Bergvinson
		Berney 60 deg 10', 135 deg 30'	Sb	Roof pendants of Yukon Group metasediments in Coast Range granodiorite cut by a small stock of Tertiary group volcanics.
Charleston Vein (Mascot) 60 deg 10', 135 deg 30'		Au, Ag, Pb Cu	Quartz vein; ave. 45 cm wide. Pyrite, minor galena occasional malachite. Diorite host. Alteration envelope up to 1.5 m on either side of vein. Au(oz/t) Ag(oz/t) 2m vein (grab) 0.11 1.5 Sample ave. from 13 trenches along 600m strike length 0.34 8.4 (across 0.64m) Grab samples up to 12.65 149.0	1907 - staked as Mascot and Charleston by C. Weik, up to 1954 rock trenches and adits (1922, one 60 m adit) 1980 - Amco MP Expl. and Chevron; geochemistry 1983 - restaked as Earl CI (YA77893) by Agip Can
		West Wheaton River Area approx. 60 deg 15' 135 deg 45' 105 D/5	Bostock (Vein?) 60 deg 13', 135 deg 35' 105 D/4	Sb
Rose Vein 60 deg 21', 135 deg 31' 105 D/5		Ag, Au Pb	Galena and pyrite occur in a slightly rusty quartz vein up to 9 m wide, 600 m strike length that cuts pyritic rhyolite and dacite porphyry of the Skukum Group. Au(oz/t) Ag(oz/t) Pb(%) 3 selected specimens ave. 0.27 25.6 (Worbett) Mineralized qtz sample 0.25 15.4 11.9 Assays over 10m up to 0.45 1982 work indicated very low average grades.	Discovered 1949 by T. Worbett Staked 1962 by W. Newmanishin Restaked 1967, 1973, 1979 1982 restaked as Primrose Cl. by Cominco; mapping, geochem and rock sampling

LOCATION	CLAIM GROUP	COMMODITIES	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCTION/ASSAYS
	Primrose Skarn 60 deg 15', 135 deg 57' 105 D/5	Zn	Weak skarn zone 15 m wide and 90 m long developed in a thin limestone horizon of the Yukon Group which has been intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite. Some sphalerite mineralization.	(Staked in 1968, 1971, 1972 Restaked 1981 by Westfort Pet. L.; mapping, geochem and channel sampling.
Gold Hill District 195 D/6 135 deg 07', 60 deg 18'	Gold Reef Claim 60 deg 18', 135 deg, 08'	Au, Ag Pb, Cu	Quartz vein 305/55 deg SW parallels, occasionally crosscuts the foliation host Lewis River Group greenstones & schists. Traced over 300 m ave. 1.5 m wide, small lenses of aspy, galena, argentite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Native gold may occur disseminated or in pockets as small spongy masses including sylvanite (Au,Ag)Te hessite, petzite and telluric ochre.	(1909) approx. 100 m of drifts, cross-cuts and shafts. One ton of ore shipped.
	Dail Ck 60 deg 17', 135 deg 07'	Au, Ag, Te	Quartz vein 278/80 deg SW, 20-50 cm wide occurs in a fissure in granitic rocks at an elevation of 1463m (4800'). Disseminated galena and minor sylvanite.	13 samples (oz/t) Au Ag 10V 35 cm (14") 0.25 0.75 10V 50 cm (20") 0.11 1.99 (Ave. mineralized specimens 1.51 15.75 Now held by Tally Ho ECL
	Lucky Boy (SE of Legal Tender)	Cu	Quartz vein striking NW in green schists containing chalcopyrite, chalcocite and malachite.	1909, frozen felsenmeer caused difficulty in uncovering 2-3 sq. m.
	Legal Tender 60 deg 21', 135 deg 14'	Ag, Pb, Cu	Fine crystalline quartz vein locally exhibiting a coarse comb structure strikes NW and has a near vertical dip in granodiorite. Metallic minerals argentiferous galena & minor chalcopyrite.	1909 - one 30 m drift, trenching, bulldozer trail. Assays reported up to 100 oz/t Ag 1977) dump sample, 9.5 oz/t Au, 18.6 oz/t Ag and 25.31 Pb. Now held by Tally-Ho ECL.
Idaho Hill Area 60 deg 20', 135 deg 02' 105 D/6	Union Mines 60 deg 19', 135 deg 02' 105 D/6 (Export, Idaho Hill, Lost Mines, Nevada Mines)	Ag, Pb Zn, Au, Cu	Zone 1: at least a dozen 10-30 cm wide, traced up to 30 m length quartz-calcite veins cut Laberge Group greywackes and tuffs are found within an area 120 m x 365 m. Mineralization in the vein gangue and walls consists of galena, arsenopyrite, minor sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Grades from early work: 50 oz/t Ag, 40x Pb, 0.1 oz/t Au. Zone 2 (uphill from Zone 1): 8 m wide vein contains 3 bands of sulphides approx. 0.5 m wide. Ag(oz/t) Pb(x) Zn(x) Au(oz/t) Best assays (grab) 127.0 49.0 6.0 (1964) 7.6 m chip 3.5 2.5 1.0 0.06 sample from trench (1964) Selected 41.4 27.7 1.6 0.20 sample from trench Zone 3: New (1978) showing consisting of narrow, NW/70 deg SW qtz-carbonate vein, weak galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization.	Reportedly staked 1893 by Thomas Kerwin. Staked 1898 as Union Mines claims by W.P. Schnab 1906 - 10 tons of hand cobbled ore at \$20.00/ton shipped. By 1909, 3 adits (longest adit 41 m). Restaked 1927, 1946, 1951 (mapping, trenching, rehabilitation) 1957 - hand, bulldozer trenching 1964 - Optioned to Cominco; bulldozer trenching, mapping, geochem, geophysics. 1971; soil sawol 1972; EM survey and in 1974 bulldozer trenching Restaked 1976 by Dumb Donkey ML; optioned to Whitehorse Copper ML 1978 - mag, EM, IP surveys trenching; Transferred to Annie Lake ML 1979 - mapping, geo geophysical surveys. Transferred in 1981 to Doug Baird, then in 1983 Avid Bold Res. Inc.; trenching.