1985 PROGRAM

KOE CLAIMS

N.T.S. 115 J 9

62°38' 138°28'

WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION

by

D. Arscott

for

Kerr Addison Mines Limited

Program
13 June - 12 July, 1985

Report:
11 December, 1985

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 $ 22,000.00.

20 Feb. 1986

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

"There lies the rock, needs must we let it lie. We rack our brains, yet know no more than asses."

Goethe, 1832.

KOE, July '85

Chris Baldys (foreground)
Main Zone Saddle
(background)

KOE - Trench 85-1

KOE. Note lineaments (NW Faulting)
Main Zone is saddle left centre.

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KOE ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLES

OVERVIEW

The KOE property, a derivative of the Yukon Regional program, consists of 44 claims located 290 km NW of Whitehorse. It is the site of epithermal Au-Ag mineralization adjacent to a subeconomic Cu-Mo porphyry system.

Major dip-slip faulting occurred contemporaneously with Tertiary volcanism and an abundance of geochemically anomalous, locally high grade float has been weathered from the surface traces of the major and related subsidiary faulting.

The target is a rhyolite-andesite hosted zone with an overall strike length of 750 m. Mapping, soil sampling and VLF-EM surveying indicate separate but coalescing fault strands. Float samples derived from these have yielded as much as 0.33 oz/t Au with 11.1 oz/t Ag, or in one extreme case, a select sample assaying 140 oz Ag. The enriched material is variably brecciated chalcedonic quartz with thin seams of arsenopyrite or pyrite. Since almost all the samples are float in talus or near talus, the thickness at the bedrock sources are unknown.

The most interesting segment of the target is not well exposed. It covers an area of 200m x 100m, including several projected fault strand intersections where the best mineralization - of vein or stockwork type - might be expected to occur.

A drilling program of 3-150m holes is recommended, at an all inclusive program cost of $90,000.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The KOE Claims (Lat. 62°38'N, Long. 138°28'W;NTS 115 J/9) are located 125 kilometers northwest of Carmacks, Y.T. Normal access is by helicopter from a Trans North Air base in Carmacks. The nearest all-weather road is the Mt. Free-gold road, the closest point of which is 85 km from the property.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

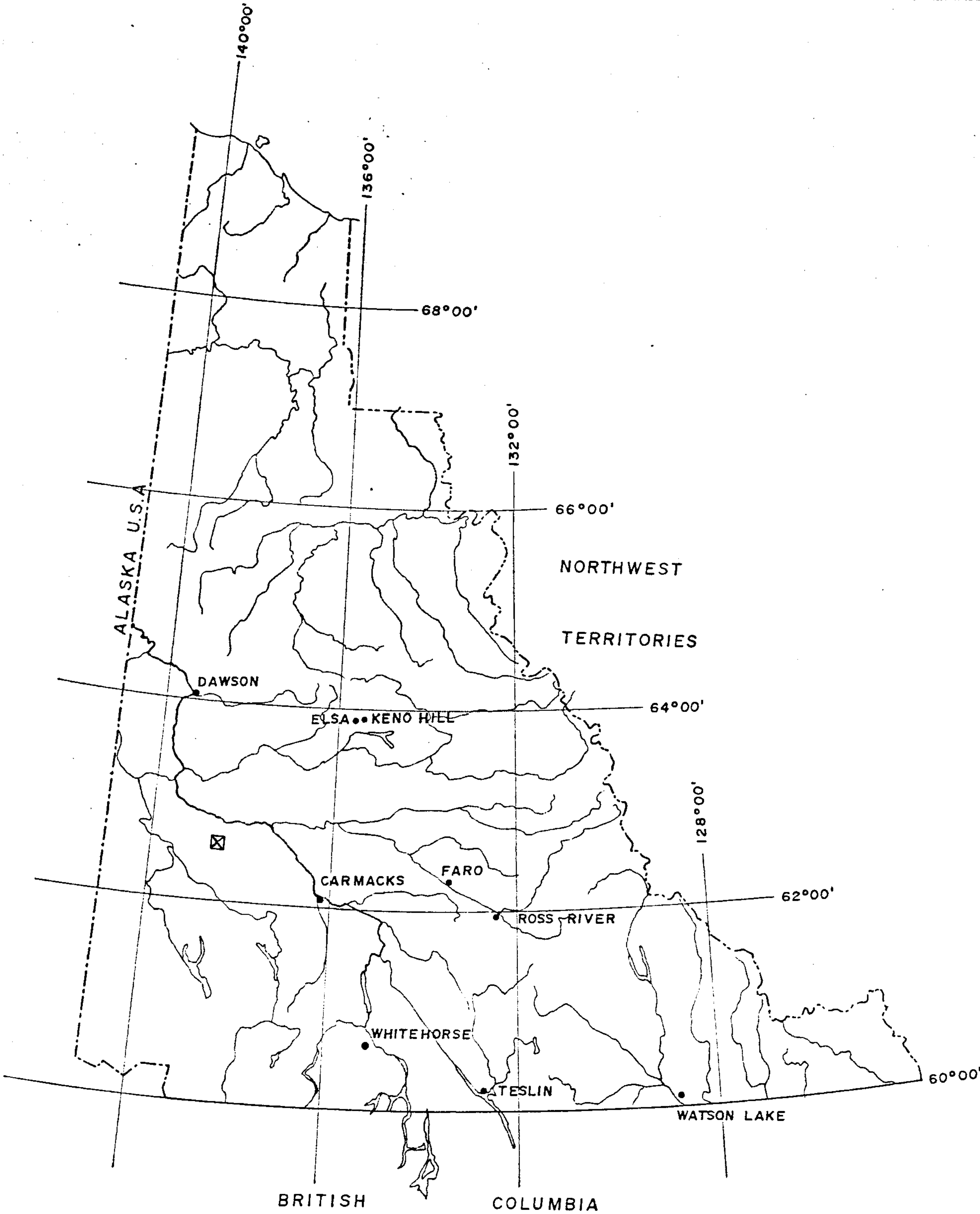
The KOE property consists of KOE 1 to 44 (YA78417 to YA 78460), KOE 45 to 48 having been allowed to lapsein 1985. (Figure 2). The claims are owned by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. The anniversary date is 12th December.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property lies within the Dawson Range of the western Yukon Plateau, an area not affected by continental glaciation. It covers an S-shaped ridge with elevations ranging from 1260 m ASL (4150') to 1760 m (5800'). The overall relief is 550 m.

The claims lie entirely above treeline with willow and alder bushes giving way to grasses and moss and then to unstable talus at higher elevations.

One result of the relief is a higher precipitation than at other locales in the Dawson Range. Conditions during the 1985 program were unusually cool and wet, described as "consistently miserable".

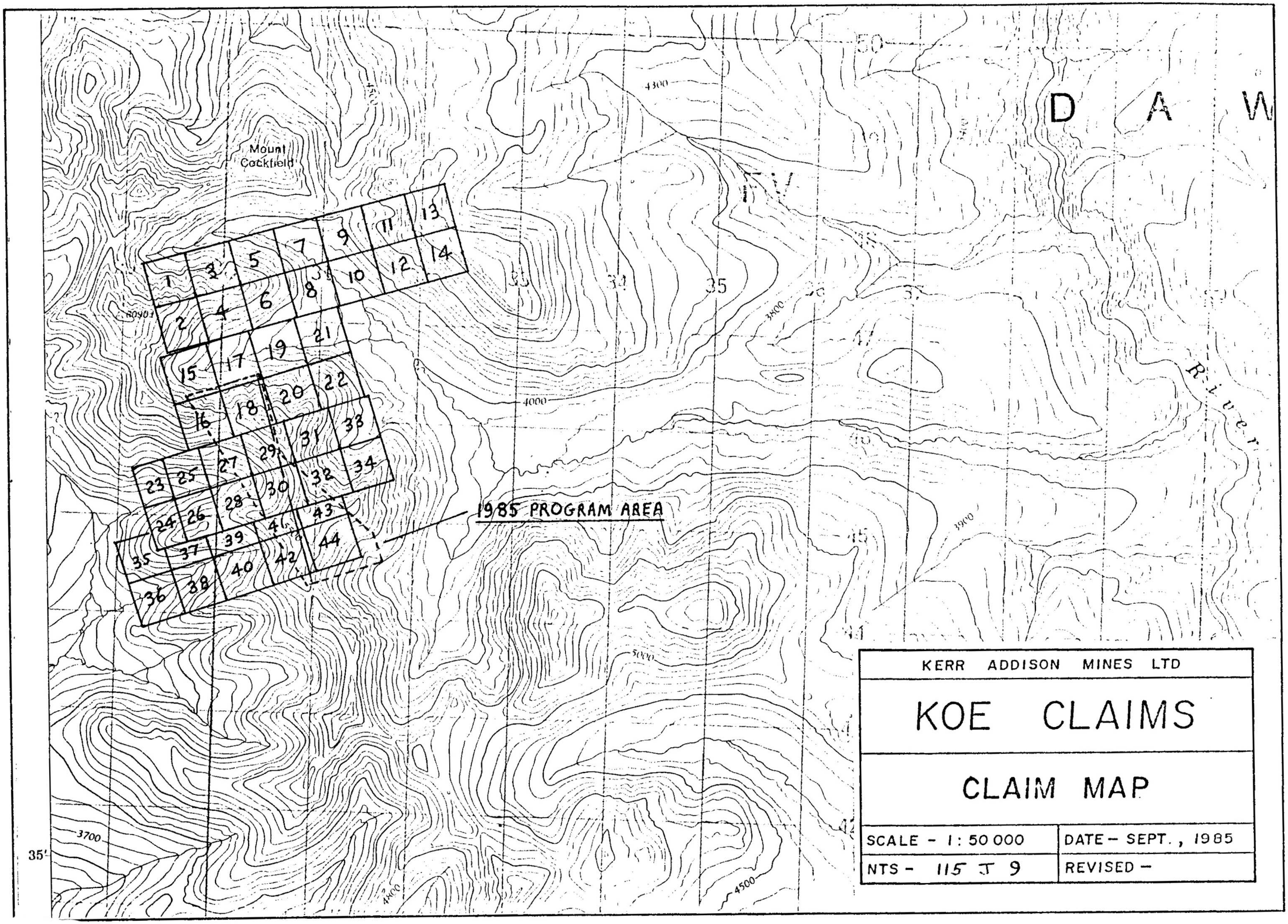


KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

KOE CLAIMS
YUKON TERRITORY

LOCATION MAP

FIG. 1


Mount Cockfield
1985 PROGRAM AREA
D A W
River
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD
KOE CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP
SCALE - 1: 50 000
DATE - SEPT., 1985
NTS - 115 J 9
REVISED -

GEOLOGY

The KOE property lies within the Yukon Crystalline geological province, a region predominately underlain by Precambrian to Triassic schists and gneisses of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex. The metamorphic rocks have been intruded by granitic rocks ranging in composition from syenites to quartz diorite, and in age from Triassic to early Tertiary. Volcanics of Mid Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age, with some sediments, locally overlie the metamorphics and older intrusives.

The property is underlain by three suites of rocks, the most extensive being those regionally mapped as Tertiary Casino Volcanics (Tempelman-Kluit, Map 16-1973). These rocks look simiilar to and may be the equivalent of the Mt. Nansen Volcanic suite, now thought to be mid to Late Cretaceous. Lithologies range from massive to flow banded rhyolite and rhyolite lapilli tuff through to massive andesite and andesitic tuff with almost every conceivable combination in between.

Underlying the volcanic rocks to the southwest are gneisses and phyllites of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex. The contact between the two suites is marked in part by a southeast trending fault zone (the 'KOE Fault') through the central portion of the property and in part by a sub-horizontal locally brecciated contact. Major intrusives of both the younger and older suites mark the northewstern and southeastern borders of the claims. Both suites have compositions near to or overlapping the mutual boundaries of granodiorite, quartz monzonite, and monzonite. Minor intrusives include granodiorite to monzonite dykes, andesite dykes and rhyolite dykes. A simplified version of the geology appears on Figure 3, and the detailed version on Figure 3a of the 1984 KOE Report.

Alteration is widespread and strong, particularly in the rhyolitic volcanics which are broadly sericitized and pyritized, variably silcified and clay altered, and boron rich. One consequence of the alteration is spectacular gossan development on several of the ridges. It is not clear how much of the alteration was a post-volcanic feature related to young intrusion, and how much was contemporaneous with volcanism.

HISTORY

The site of the present KOKUP Claims, immediately NW of the KOE was examined for porphyry Cu-Mo potential in 1969 and 1970 by Newmont Mining Corporation and United Keno Hill Explorations Ltd. The result of a 6 hole - 4584 foot drilling program was several intersections carrying in the order of 0.02% Cu, 0.015% Mo.

At the same time the DR and PATSY Claims were staked over the area of, as well as N. of, the present KOE Claims. The result of a season's work by Archer, Cathro and Associates on behalf of the Dawson Range Joint Venture was the delineation of a 600m by 300m soil Mo anomaly, apparently on the N. fringe of what is now the KOE Claim group, and a 1200m x 600m soil Cu anomaly overlying the rhyolites.

The KOE Claims were staked by Kerr Addison in August 1983 pursuant to the discovery of Au and Ag in float during regional reconnaissance. Further geological mapping and geochemical sampling in 1984 narrowed the target area to a NW trending zone some 750m long.

1985 PROGRAM

Our work this year consisted of a total of 113 field-person days, between the 13th of June and 12th July. It comprised:

1. An upgrading of the 1984 picket grid, the full cross-line length now totalling 15.6 km.
2. A geochemical survey comprising 400 soil samples, 173 rock float samples, and 51 trench samples, all analysed for Au, Ag, As and Sb.

3. An electromagnetic survey over the entire grid.
4. Trenching, using a hand-held drill. Five trenches were cut with a cumulative length of 38.5 m.

ROCK SAMPLING

The float sampling was concentrated mainly within the 750m long zone roughly outlined the previous year. Partly as a consequence of this concentration, a high proportion of the resulting 173 samples proved to be strongly anomalous in several or all of the elements analysed. 42 exceeded 100 ppb in Au, and 43 exceeded 10 ppm Ag. Brief descriptions of some of the better samples are shown in Table I. As in 1984 the better results were obtained from small drusy to massive quartz veins with or without arsenopyrite seams, and from strongly altered fault-brecciated material. (See Table I). A fuller description of the anomalous materials and comments on the inter-element correlations was included in the 1984 property report.

The most interesting cluster of anomalous responses is from the topographic saddle located between grid lines 2N and 1S. (See Figure 3). The best 8 grab samples there yielded an approximate average of 0.14 oz/t Au and 15.6 oz/t Ag. These are grab samples chosen for quartz or breccia content but not otherwise selective. In the same area in 1983 , one deliberately select sample yielded 1650 ppb Au and 140.12 oz/t Ag.

TABLE 1

KOE ROCK SAMPLING - 1985

SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION - REMARKS	RESULTS			
				Au ppb (oz/t)	Ag ppm (oz/t)	As ppm	Sb ppm
5CR45	Line 1N	Float grab	Quartz and arsenopyrite blebs and stringers in gneiss (?)	2950	(39.9)	>10,000	1000.0
5CR46	Line 1N	Float grab	Dark green, fine grained, sulfide stained rock	1150	(7.1)	>10,000	>1000.0
5CR57	Line ON	Float grab	Honeycombed leached quartz.	4100	77.0	2200	32.0
5CR56	Line ON	Float grab	Drusy quartz veinlets	180	(26.1)	7100	>1000.0
5FR2	Line ON		No description. Also has 3550 ppm Cu.	7850	>100.0	>10,000	800.0
FR14	Line ON	composite grab float	Quartz veinlet 2 to 4 cm wide, with arsenopyrite. Has 4280 ppm Cu.	(0.22)	(9.0)	>10,000	500.0
CR58	Line ON	Float grab	Vuggy quartz - sulphide vein.	3450	(26.1)	4300	760.0
FR13	Line ON	Composite grab float.	As FR 14. Has 5590 ppm Cu.	(0.33)	(11.1)	>10,000	>1000.0
5D4R	Line 4S	Float	Strongly limonitic boxwork in gneiss with minor quartz. From 35cm boulder.	4150	6.3	3100	50.0
5D23R	Line 9S	Float slightly select.	Gneiss with quartz and arsenopyrite rich seamlets.	1400	13.2	>10,000	170.0
5J26R	Line 15S	Composite float grab (3 pieces)	Quartz vein,drusy,2% grey sulphide	2900	27.0	>10,000	250.0
5CR23	Line 15S	Outcrop grab	Mix of 7cm drusy, vuggy, sintery quartz vein with chalcedony veinlets and 20cm of argillized granite wallrock.	2550	(3.6)	>10,000	>1000.0

TABLE 1

KOE ROCK SAMPLING - 1985

SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION - REMARKS	RESULTS Au ppb (oz/t)	Ag ppm (oz/t)	As ppm	Sb ppm
5CR24	Line 15S	Float grab	Silicified gneiss with minor arseno-pyrite and pyrite	375	(7.6)	9600	>1000.0
5LR2	Line 15S	Float grab	Limonitic breccia with many quartz vein-lets and grey black soft metallic mineral	8400	(19.5)	>10,000	>1000.0
5LR3	Line 15S	Float grab	Drusy quart vein in grano-diorite with galena bleb (has 5.7% pb)	725	(14.6)	>10,000	>1000.00
5CR48	Line 16S	Float grab	Quartz vein, fine to medium grained, grey to white, vuggy, limonitic, 3 to 8 cm thick.	1350	88.0	>10,000	280.0

The thicknesses of vein float material from this zone, as elsewhere, appear to be restricted to a few cm. The dimensions could be misleading however because much of this material is brecciated at source, and because of the high rate of erosion (rapid comminution) known to be present in these highlands.

A trench sample .from the above zone yielded 0.12 oz/t Au, 4.9 oz/t Ag over 35cm - the greatest known mineralized width yet observed on the property.

SOIL SAMPLING

Soil sample results were contoured intuitively as shown in Figures 5a to d.

Despite poor soil development the survey proved instructive. The four elements display good correlation among themselves, with somewhat greater downslope dispersion for As and Sb. In addition they have generally good correlation with the observed anomalous float and with the major faulting. they confirm that the vicinity of 1N, 8E has best indicated potential for precious metal mineralization.

GEOPHYSICS

A VLF-EM survey was undertaken as an aid to mapping with favourable results. Fraser-filtered in-phase responses correlated well with mapped faults, and extend them to confirm the presence of a major NW fault system. (See Figure 6).

Attempts to further refine the mapping by use of a magnetometer - especially the distribution of the andesite, which is locally fairly strongly magnetic, - were a dismal failure. The cause was a strong and erratic diurnal variation during almost the entire period of the field program.

TRENCHING

The trench sampling program (Figures 7a to e) was beset by the difficulty of successfully penetrating frozen overburden with a light weight drill, with the result that the trenches could not be optimally placed. The results of the trenching summary in Table II.

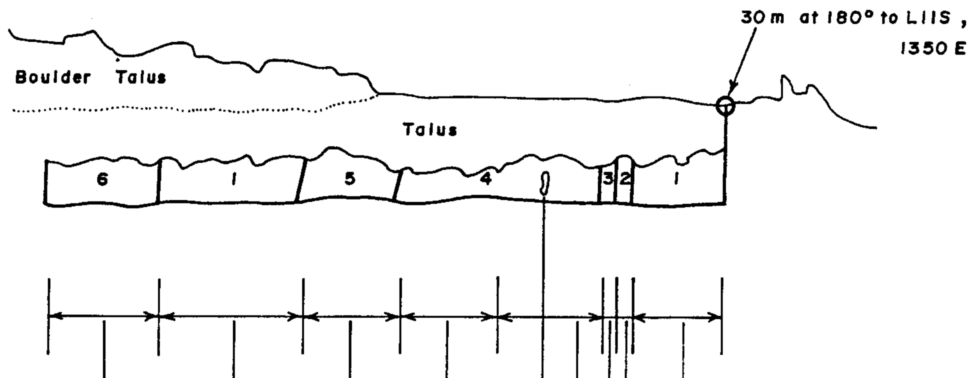
In general the trenches exposed widely silicified volcanics cut by faults and by narrow clay altered zones - a reverse of the 'normal' epithermal setting where silicification is subordinate to and/or enclosed by a clay alteration envelope.

TABLE II

1985 KOE TRENCHING SUMMARY

TRENCH #	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION	VALUES
85-1	9.0m	A >7.5m width of silicified andesite is cut by a 4m wide fault zone, probably part of a fault traceable for >400m. Included vein has N15° W trend.	over 1.0 m 120 to 230 ppb Au 72 to 80 ppm Ag 300 to >10,000 ppm As >1000 ppm Sb
85-2	8.1 m	5.5 m of silicification at the andesite/rhyolite porphyry fault contact. A vein here also trends N15° W.	Minor anomalous As and Sb
85-3	9.3 m	Limonitic to brecciated rhyolite cut by clay gouge, probably part of a 1600 m long fault strand. Vein is N10°E/77°E.	over 35 cm 0.13 oz/t Au 4.6 oz/t Ag
85-4	3.5 m	Silicified andesite cut by narrow fault.	weakly anomalous As and Sb
85-5	8.6 m	Silicified rhyolite lapilli tuff cut by limonitic to clay altered zones and a quartz-sulphide vein.	over 8 cm 0.098 oz/t Au 1.1 oz/t Ag over 7 m anomalous As

SAMPLE No. – Au (ppb), Ag (ppm), As (ppm), Sb (ppm)



SAMPLE No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
50209	130	18.0	5900	110.0
50208	20	2.4	550	13.0
50207	15	2.8	1400	30.0
50205	10	3.4	2500	170.0
50206	<5	5.4	450	110.0
50204	120	72.0	7300	>1000.0
50203	230	80.0	>10000	>1000.0
50202	40	41.0	7300	490.0
50201	<5	0.5	25	2.0

1	ANDESITE, WEAKLY SILICIFIED, PYRITIC, BLOCKY TO MASSIVE
2	HIGHLY FRACTURED & ALTERED ANDESITE
3	QUARTZ SULPHIDE VEIN
4	SILICIFIED CLAY ALTERED LIMONITIC FAULT BRECCIA
5	"MASSIVE" LIMONITIC FAULT GAUGE
6	MAINLY GNEISSES

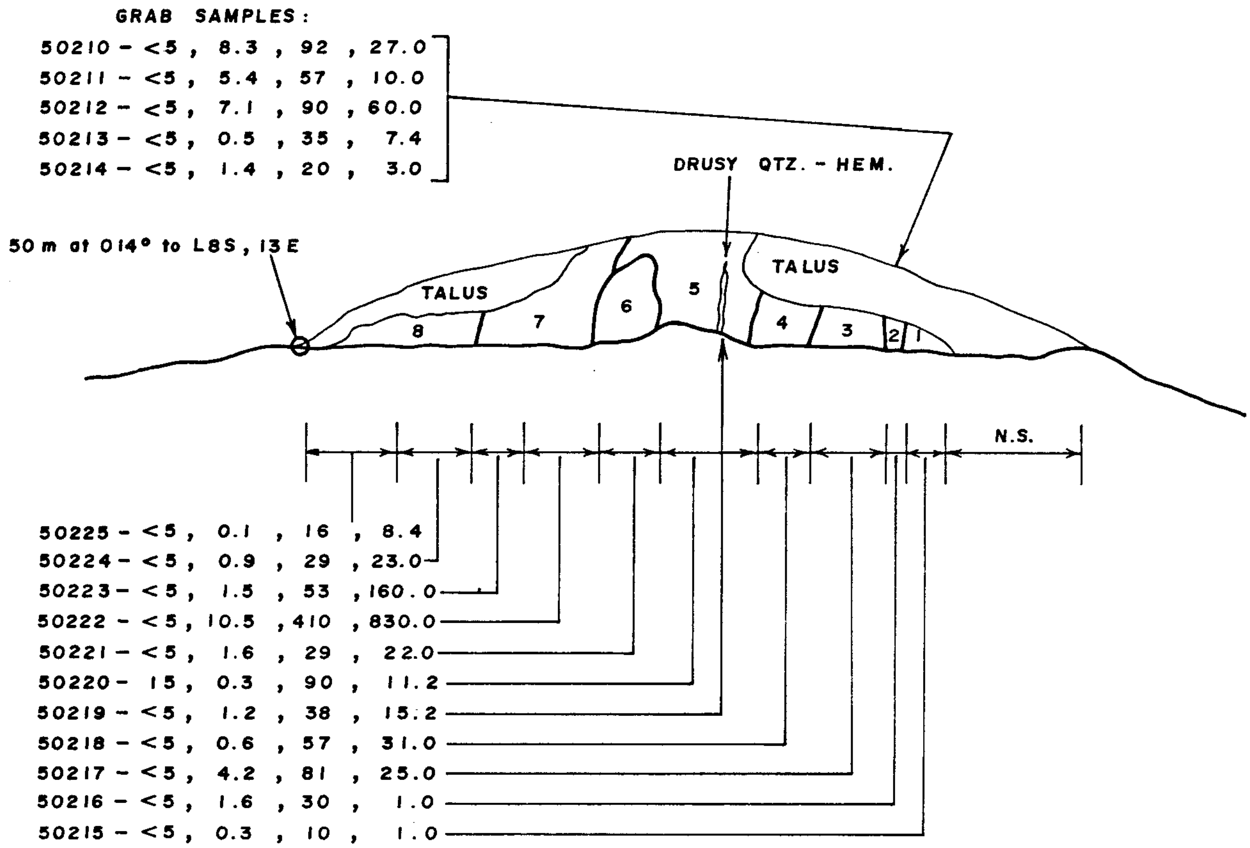
0 1 2 3
METRES

KOE CLAIMS

TRENCH 85 – 1

SECTION LOOKING NORTH

FIG. No. 7a



1 ANDESITE, FRESH, DARK GREEN, PYRITIC

2 ALTERED & FRACTURED ANDESITE.

3 SILICIFIED & PYRITIC (10-40%) ZONE, SOME ASPY.

4 LIMONITIC GAUGE WITH SIL. - SV. CLASTS.

5 INTENSELY SILICIFIED, WEAKLY PYRITIC ZONE.

6 SILICIFIED BRECCIA WITH HEM., LIM. & CLAY ALTERATION.

7 SILICIFIED & BRECCIATED QTZ. - FELDSPAR PORPHYRY OR RHYOLITE PORPHYRY.

8 DOMINANTLY CLAY ALTERED QTZ. FELDSPAR PORPHYRY OR " " .

SAMPLE No. - Au (ppb), Ag (ppm), As (ppm), Sb (ppm)

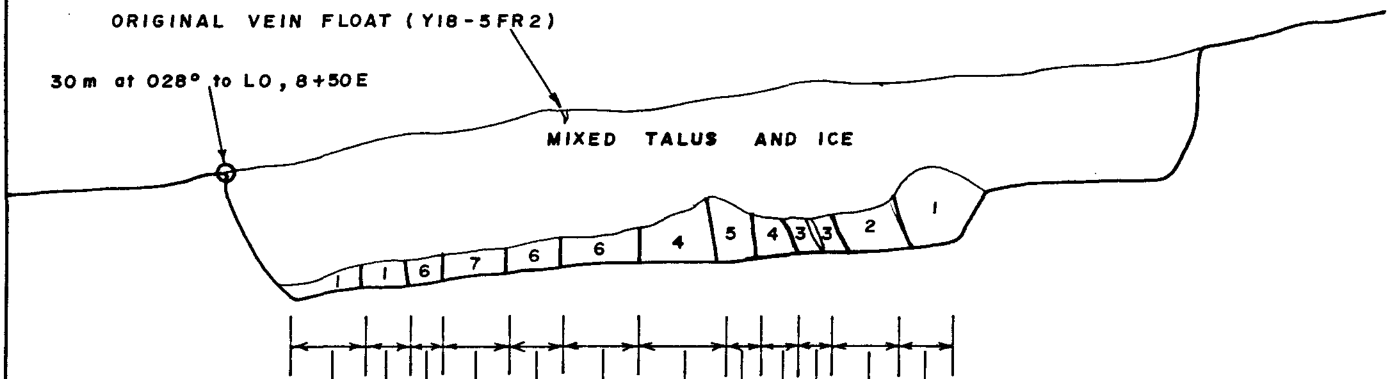
0 1 2 3
METRES

KOE CLAIMS

TRENCH 85 - 2

SECTION LOOKING NORTH

FIG. No. 7b



50238 - <5 , 1.3 , 27 , 1.0
50226 - <5 , 1.3 , 170 , 1.6
50227 - <5 , 9.2 , 20 , 1.5
50228 - <5 , 6.5 , 6 , 0.9
50229 - <5 , 6.5 , 14 , 1.2
50230 - <5 , 1.3 , 11 , 1.1
50231 - <5 , 0.9 , 71 , 2.4
50232 - <5 , 1.4 , 640 , 11.4
50233 - <5 , 2.0 , 360 , 9.4
50234 - 5 , 2.7 , 2800 , 45.0
50235 - 0.130 oz/T , 4.6 oz/T , >10000 , 180.0
50236 - <5 , 1.7 , 75 , 6.6
50237 - <5 , 0.7 , 240 , 1.8

1 LIMONITIC WEATHERING , HIGHLY FRACTURED RHYOLITE.

2 RHYOLITE BRECCIA , FINE TO COARSE.

3 QUARTZ SULPHIDE VEIN IN CLAY ALTERED ZONE.

4 LIMONITIC RHYOLITE (LAPILLI), SLIGHTLY BRECCIATED.

5 MASSIVE , BLOCKY GREY RHYOLITE.

6 LIMONITIC STAINED GREY RHYOLITE , BRECCIATED & WITH SALMON PINK ALTERATION (Fe-Mn)

7 MIXTURE OF GREY SILICIFIED RHYOLITE PORPHYRY & CLAY GOUGE.

SAMPLE No. - Au (ppb) , Ag (ppm) , As (ppm) , Sb (ppm)

0 1 2 3

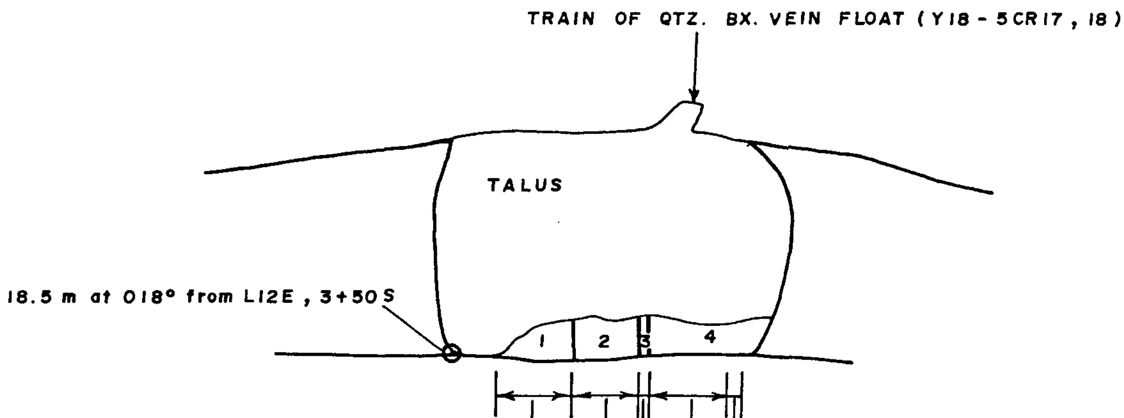
METRES

KOE CLAIMS

TRENCH 85 - 3

SECTION LOOKING NORTH

FIG. No. 7c



50239 - <5 , 0.3 , 27 , 5.2
50240 - 25 , 2.6 , 110 , 52.0
50241 - 55 , 0.6 , 160 , 20.0
50242 - <5 , 0.7 , 97 , 51.0
50243 - 30 , 0.8 , 99 , 8.0

1 SILICIFIED, HIGHLY LIMONITIC ANDESITE.

2 SILICIFIED ANDESITE PORPHYRY WITH EX.-PYRITE BOXWORK & QTZ. VEINLETS.

3 CLAY FAULT GOUGE, PINKISH.

4 SILICIFIED ANDESITE BRECCIA.

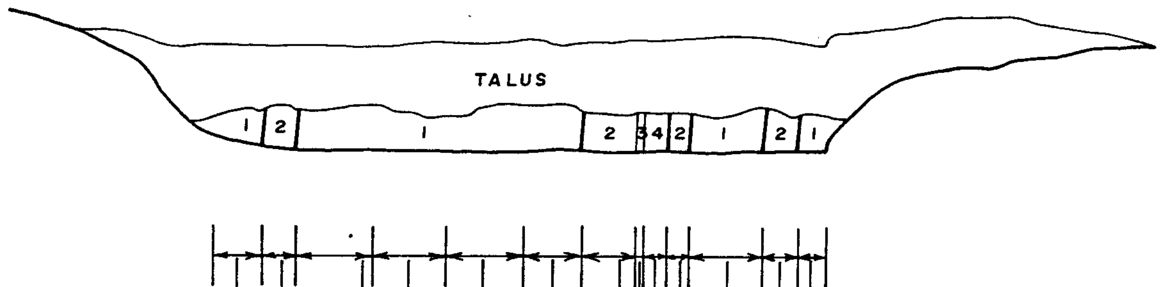
0 1 2 3
METRES

KOE CLAIMS

TRENCH 85 - 4

SECTION LOOKING WEST

FIG. No. 7d



50244 – 30 , 11.0 , 520 , 24.0
50245 – 145 , 13.8 , 1600 , 5.6
50246 – 15 , 2.8 , 580 , 4.0
50247 – 25 , 2.1 , 280 , 2.6
50248 – <5 , 1.3 , 130 , 1.8
50249 – <5 , 1.5 , 130 , 2.0
50250 – 20 , 2.3 , 580 , 11.2
50251 – 0.098 oz/T , 1.10 oz/T , >10000 , 440.0
50252 – 50 , 1.7 , 1300 , 13.8
50253 – <5 , 3.5 , 450 , 8.6
50254 – <5 , 0.8 , 50 , 1.4
50255 – 15 , 1.6 , 60 , 0.8
50256 – 15 , 1.0 , 60 , 1.4

1 SILICIFIED RHYOLITE ( ) , LAPILLI TUFF , MODERATE TO STRONG CLAY ALTERATION.

2 HEAVILY LIMONTIC & HEMATITIC SILICIFIED LAPILLI TUFF , SOME LOCAL BRECCIATION

3 QTZ. SULPHIDE VEIN .

4 LIMONITIC & CLAY ALTERED SILICIFIED LAPILLI TUFF , INTENSE GREY SULPHIDE STAIN.

SAMPLE No. – Au (ppb) , Ag (ppm) , As (ppm) , Sb (ppm)

0 1 2 3

METRES

KOE CLAIMS

TRENCH 85 - 5

SECTION LOOKING NORTH

FIG. No. 7e

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Precious metals, with minor associated base metal are present in massive quartz-arsenopyrite, in drusy quartz, and in structural breccias. Most of this material is observed in float but trenching suggest that it's source is N15°W and N15°E trending narrow veins, the maximum known mineralized thickness being 35 cm. Erosional considerations and the possible in situ disruption of some veins by late faulting suggest that we should not be too discouraged by the apparent narrowness of the veins.

High grade Ag and moderately high grade are present at several locales in the overall 750 m long area of interest. The most promising zone is some 100m x 200m in extent where some excellent grade float and one fair trench assay (0.12 oz/t Au, 4.9 oz/t over 35 cm) are associated with strong faulting and with a well developed soil anomaly across a topographic saddle. An ore zone could be present here if we allow for the formation of a stockwork, the formation of ore chutes at fault strand intersections, and/or greater thicknesses of mineralization where it has not been disrupted by late faulting.

The results are sufficiently promising to justify a short drill program. Approximately 450 m of drilling in, say, 3 holes would provide a sparse test of the main zone of interest. The cost would be of the order of $90,000.

D. Arscott

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURES

Soil samples were collected from available material, mainly a brown clay which can be considered as a poorly developed 'B' horizon, at depths of 10 to 25 cm, using high-wet strength paper bags.

The rocks and soils were analysed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver using the standard atomic absorption techniques, Au however being treated by fire-assay pre-concentration. A small group of the higher response samples were also treated by traditional fire assay. This was done particularly for Ag samples yielding more than 10 ppm by geochemical analysis. Our experience in the Dawson Range is that geochemical analyses for values greater than this tend to be unreliable, sometimes markedly so.

GEOPHYSICAL PROCEDURES

A scintrex SE-80 VLF instrument was employed for the electromagnetic survey, using the Seattle transmitter as a power source. The resulting readings were Fraser-filtered (i.e. plotted as a first derivative) to remove the topographic displacement effect on cross-over points.

1985 Program Cost

KOE CLAIMS

(13th June to 12th July, 1985)

Labour	Function	Office	Travel	Field	Total
		Days Worked			
D. Arscott	Geologist	7	1	3	11
F. Daley	Geologist	4	3	23	31
C. Baldys	Geologist	1	2	25	28
H. Johnson	Blaster/technician	-	2	25	27
L. Lyons	Geologist	1	2	25	28
J. Pautler	Geologist	-	1	6	7
L. Grexton	Geologist	-	1	6	7
		13	12	113	138

Total wages, equivalent to $108.00 per person day = $14,904.00

Expenses

Analyses:	
222 rocks @ $17.32 (Au,Ag,As,Sb)	$3,845.00
400 soils @ $14.60 (Au,Ag,As,Sb)	5,840.00
Helicopter	9,870.54
Fixed Wing	632.54
Food 126 days @ $16.00	2,016.00
Field supplies 115 days @ $10.00	1,150.00
Camp supplies 115 days @ $15.00	1,725.00
Trucks (2) 1 x 28 days x $40.	
plus 1 x 7 days x $40	1,400.00
Shipping, approx.	400.00
Radio, Telephone, miscellaneous	200.00
TOTAL PROGRAM COST	$41,983.08

D. Arscott

QUALIFICATION

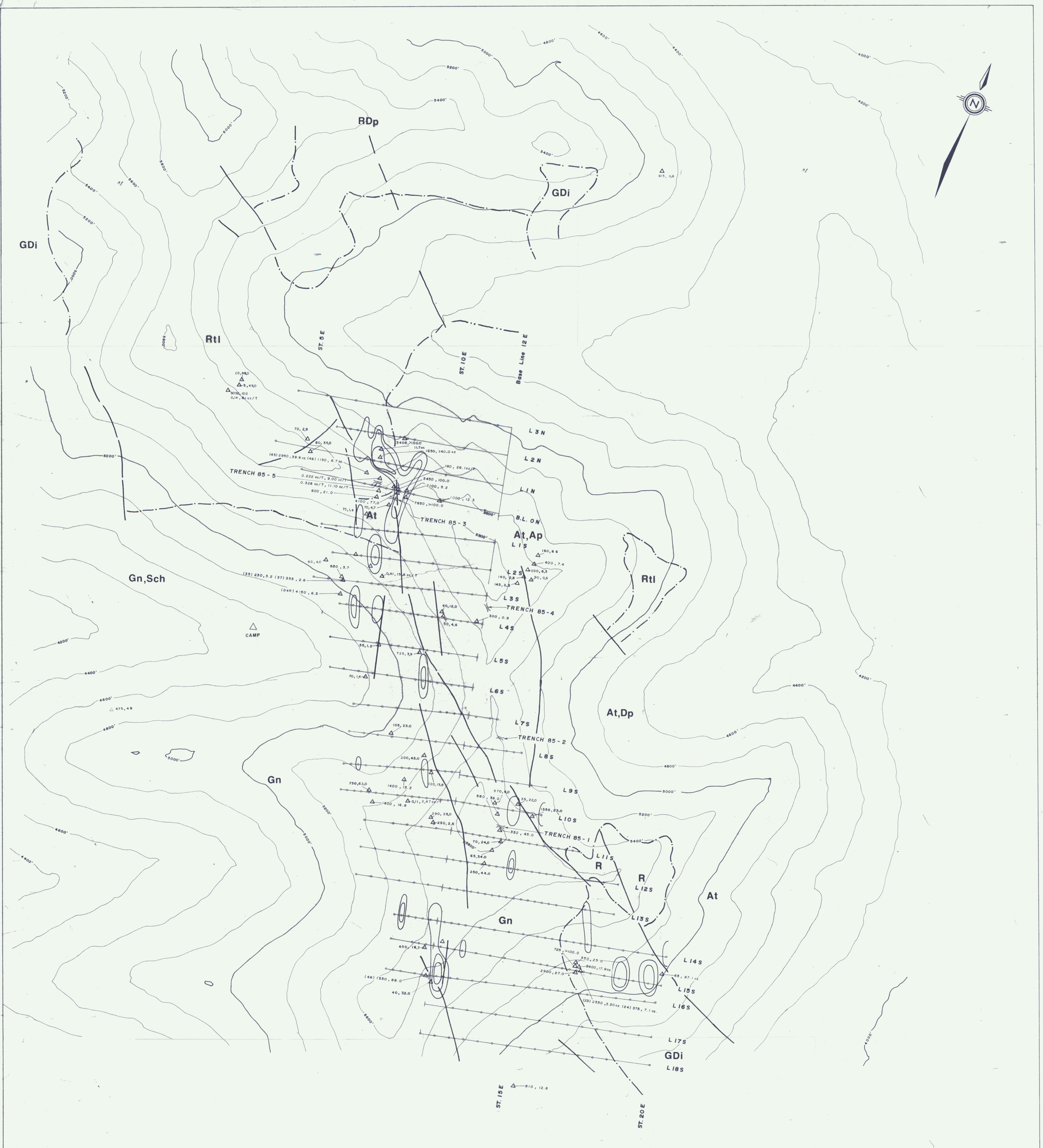
I, David Philip Arscott, am a Professional Engineer registered in British Columbia.

I have had 18 years experience in Mineral Exploration, mainly in the Canadian Cordillera.

I directed the 1985 program on the KOE Claims and aided directly in the fieldwork.

David Arscott

David P. Arscott, P.Eng.



R	Rhyolite
RD	Rhyodacite
A	Andesite
tl.	Lapilli tuff
p	Porphyritic
Gn., Sch.	Gneiss , Schist
GDi.	Granodiorite

Fraser Filtered VLF - EM Conductor

△ Anomalous Rock Samples (>50 Au ppb , >10 Ag ppm.) - 1984 & 1985

Anomalous Soil Samples Au (50 - 100 , 100 - 500 , >500 ppb)

FIG. 3 091725

0 50 100 200 300 400
METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
TARGET 18	
KOE CLAIMS	
COMPILATION MAP VLF - EM , Au - Ag ROCK & Au SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	
SCALE - 1 : 5 000	DATE - AUGUST , 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - F.D.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -

FIG. 4a 091725

0 50 100 200 300 400
METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

TARGET 18

KOE CLAIMS

ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SCALE - 1:5000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - F.D.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -

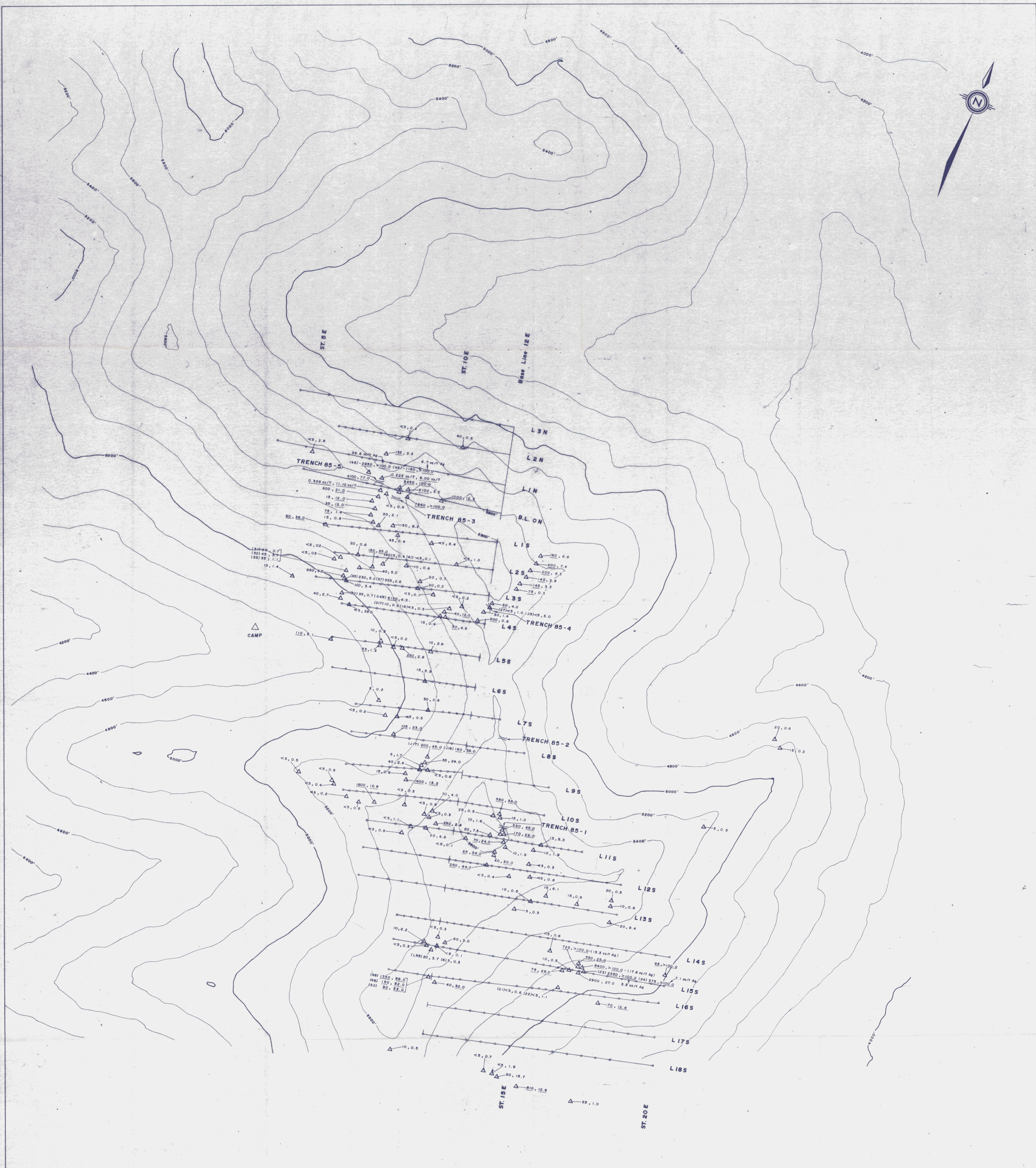
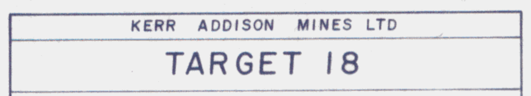


FIG. 4b 091725



NOTE - 1985 Rock sampling only.

For trench sampling see detail maps.

(49) 150 , 32.0 (Sample No.) Au ppb , Ag ppm.

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
TARGET 18	
KOE CLAIMS	
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY Au (ppb) , Ag (ppm)	
SCALE - 1 : 5 000	DATE - AUGUST , 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - F.D.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -

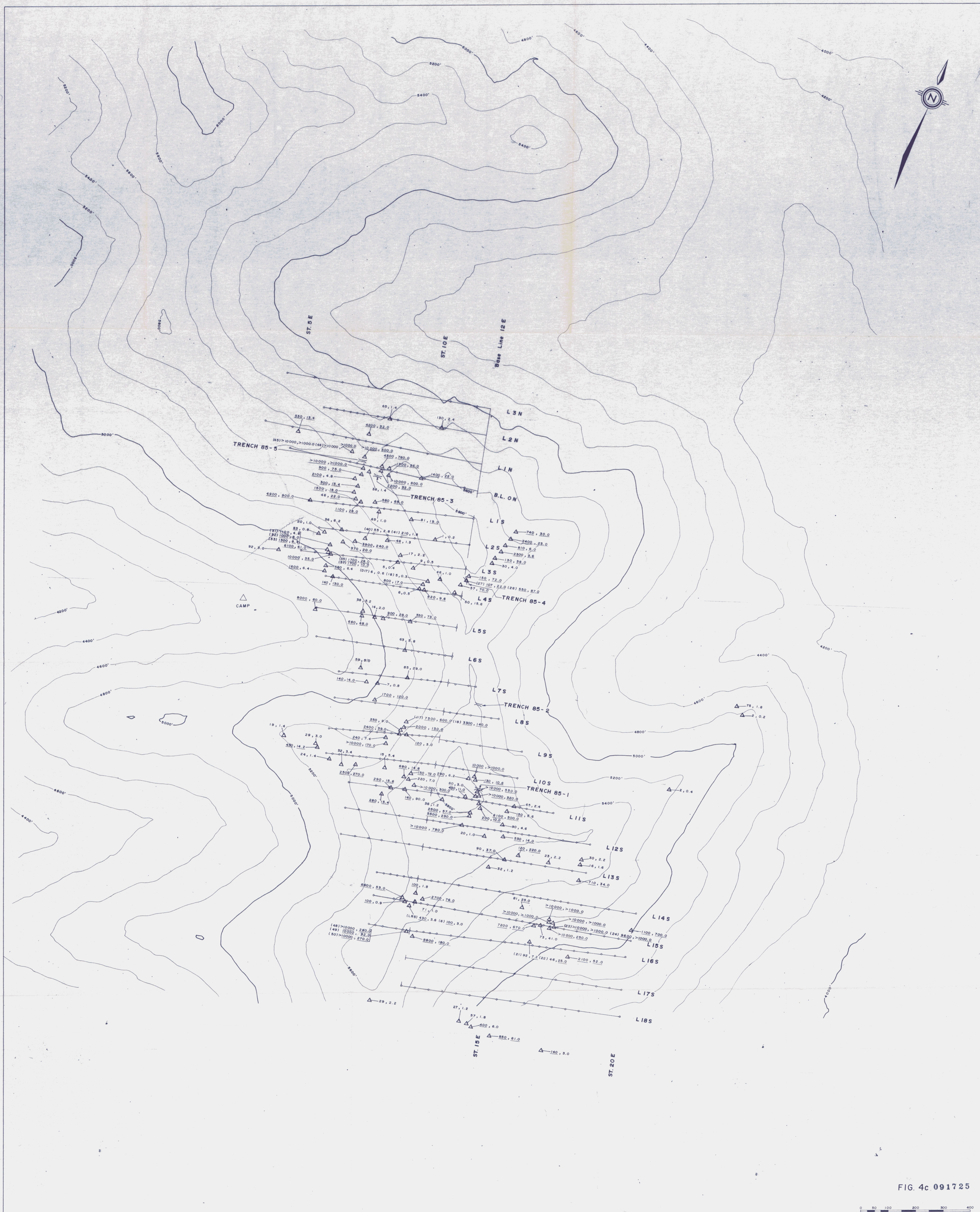
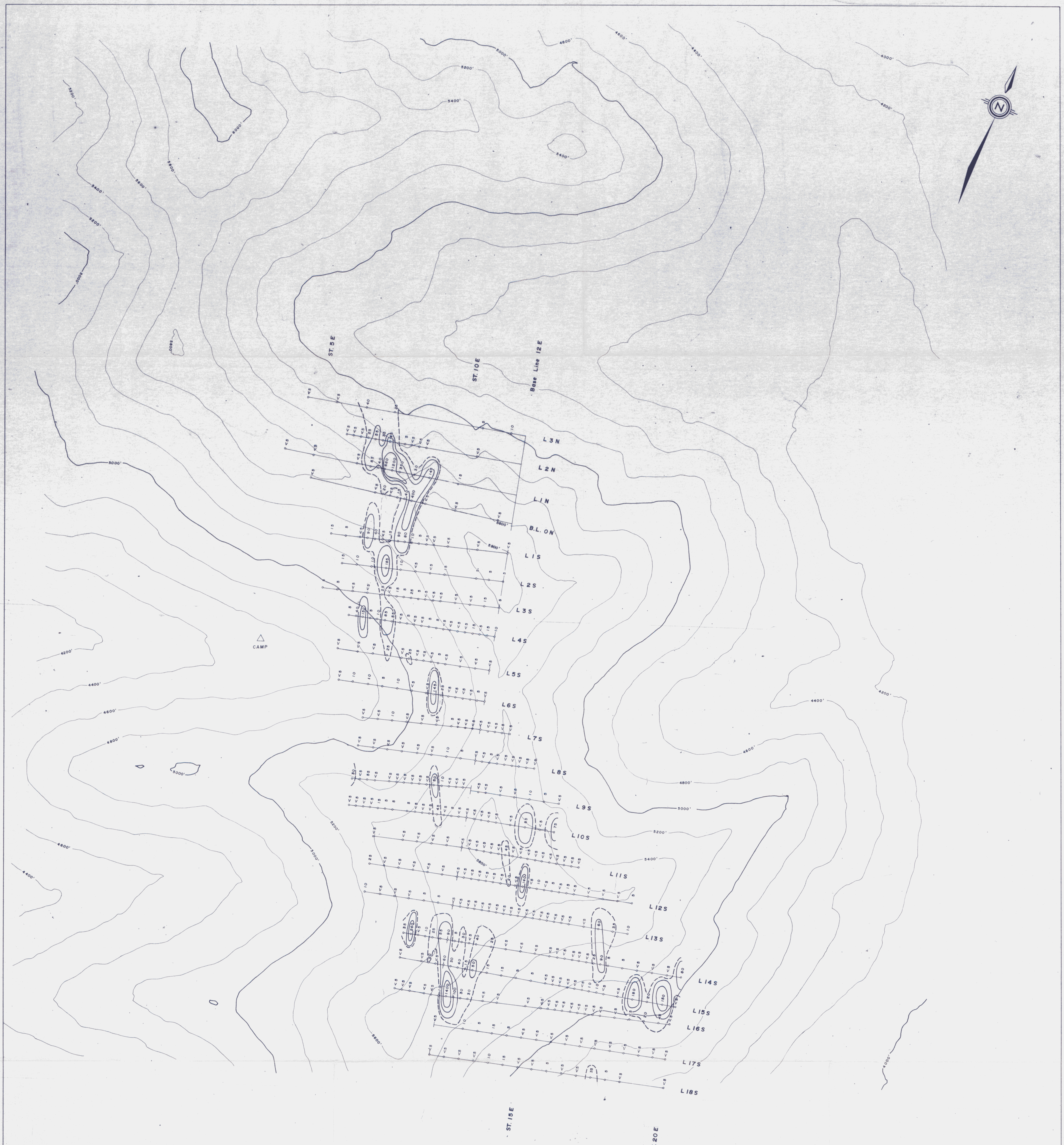


FIG. 4c 091725

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
TARGET 18	
KOE CLAIMS	
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY As (ppm), Sb (ppm)	
SCALE - 1:5 000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - F.D.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -

NOTE - 1985 Rock sampling only.
For trench sampling see detail maps.
(49) 10000, 92.0 (Sample No.) As ppm, Sb ppm.



▭	0 - 20 ppb
▭	20 - 50 ppb
▭	50 - 100 "
▭	100 - 500 "
▭	+ 500 "

FIG. 5a 091725

0 50 100 200 300 400
METRES

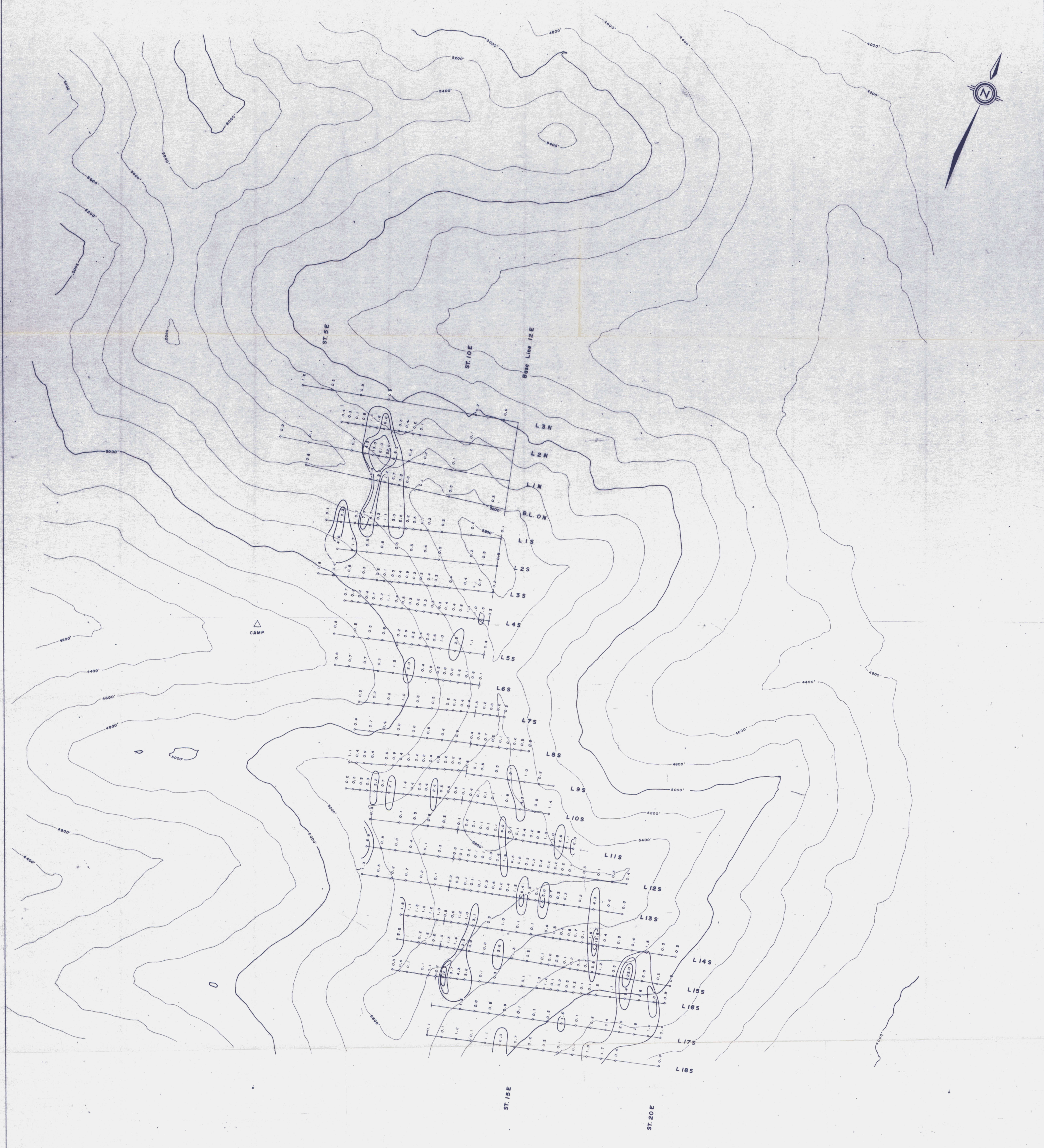
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

TARGET 18

KOE CLAIMS

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Au (ppb)

SCALE - 1:5000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H	DATA - F.D
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -



	0.0 - 1.5 ppm
	1.5 - 5.0 "
	5.0 - 10.0 "
	+10.0 "

FIG. 5b 091725

0 50 100 200 300 400
METRES

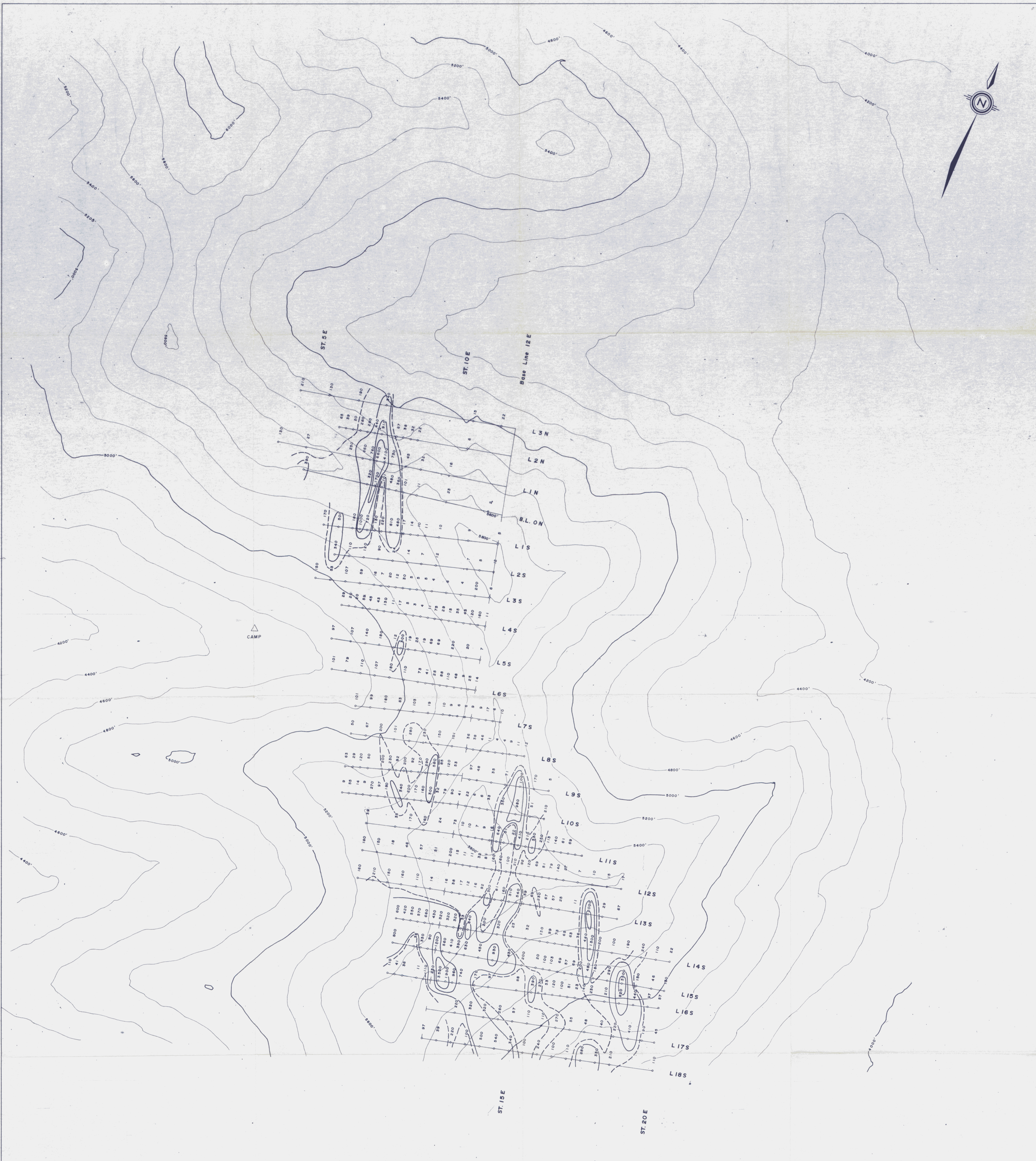
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

TARGET 18

KOE CLAIMS

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Ag (ppm)

SCALE - 1 : 5 000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - F.D.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -

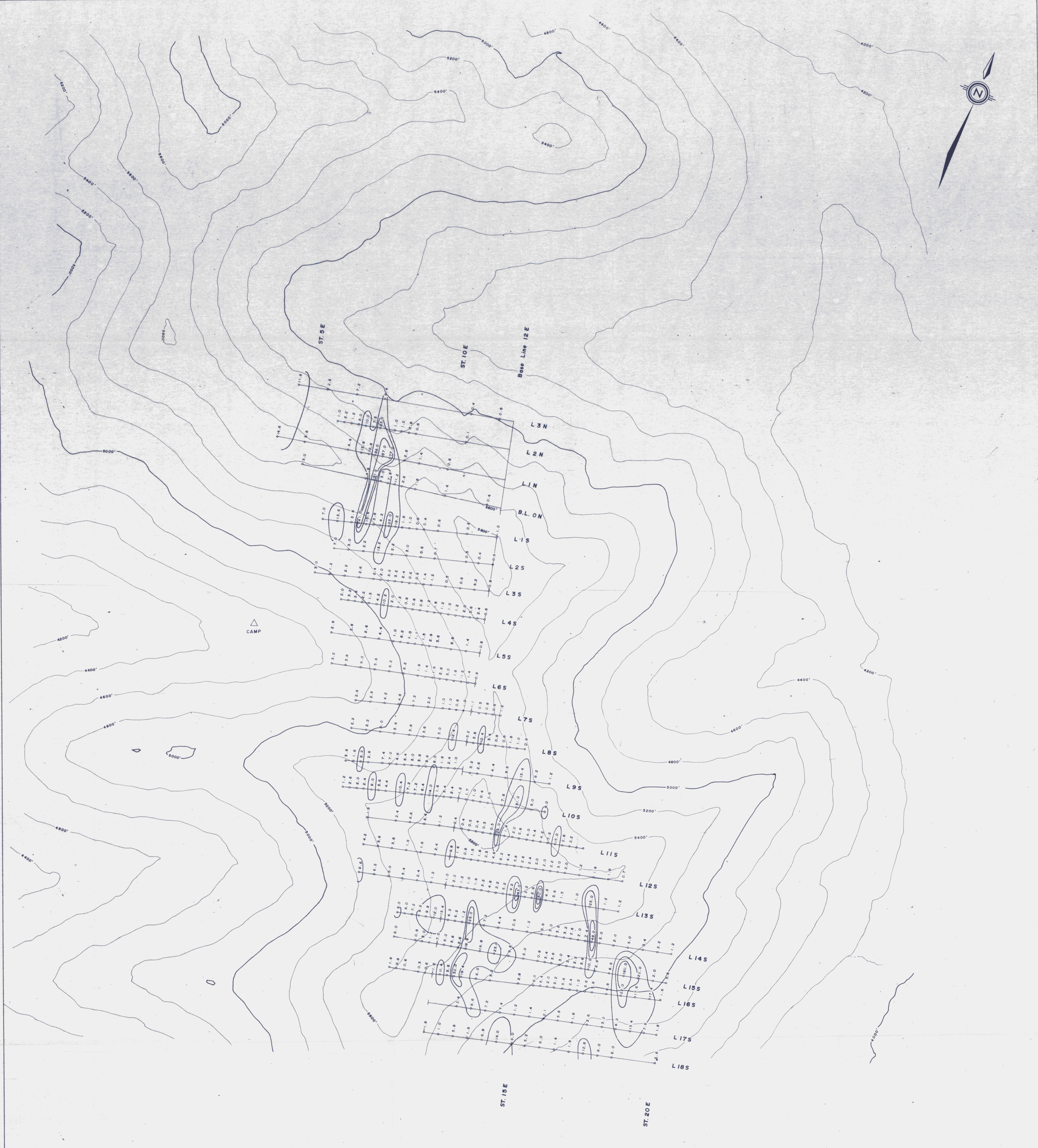


☐	0 - 200 ppm.
☐	200 - 300 "
☐	300 - 800 "
☐	800 - 1500 "
☐	+ 1500 "

FIG. 5c 091725

0 50 100 200 300 400
METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
TARGET 18	
KOE CLAIMS	
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY As (ppm)	
SCALE - 1 : 5 000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - F.D.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -

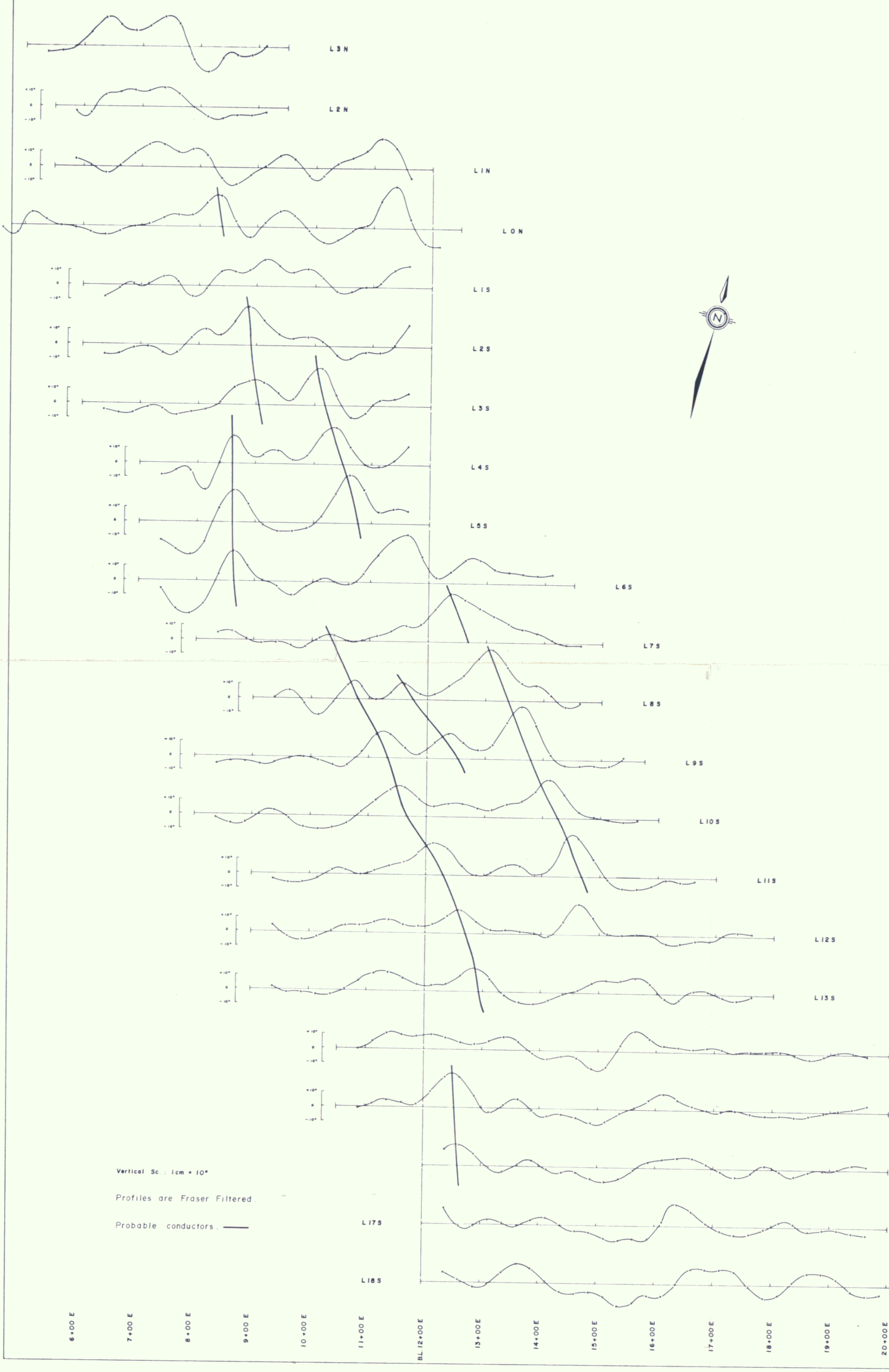


0.0 - 8.0 ppm
8.0 - 20.0 "
20.0 - 40.0 "
+40.0 "

FIG. 5d 091725

0 50 100 200 300 400
METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
TARGET 18	
KOE CLAIMS	
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Sb (ppm)	
SCALE - 1:5 000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - F.D.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -



091725

FIG. 6

0 50 100 200
METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD		
TARGET 18		
KOE CLAIMS		
VLF - EM. PROFILES		
SCALE - 1:5000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985	
DRAWN BY - PH	DATA - F.D.	Survey - C.B., L.L.
NTS - 115 J 9	REVISED -	