

ARBOR RESOURCES LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
FOR WORK PERFORMED BY MARK MANAGEMENT LTD.
ON THE

HAWK PROPERTY

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 115 O/14 AND 116 B/3

FEBRUARY 1986

091808

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CLAIMS WORKED

HAWK 1 TO 154 CLAIMS

YA79989-80127, 80797-80811

091808

WORK PERIOD: JUNE 28 TO SEPTEMBER 30 1985
LOCATION: 63° 53' / 139° 23'
OWNER: KAREN HAWKES (nee MEIER)
OPERATOR: ARBOR RESOURCES LTD.
CONSULTANT: A.G. TROUP, ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD.
PROJECT GEOLOGIST: PERRY GRUNENBERG, MARK MANAGEMENT LTD.

ARBOR RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
on the HAWK PROPERTY
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS 115 O/14 AND 116 B/3
63° 53' NORTH LATITUDE: 139° 23' WEST LONGITUDE

SUMMARY

The Hawk Property is situated twenty kilometres from Dawson City in the Klondike Mining District, Yukon. The property consists of 154 quartz claims along the west side of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks between Adams Creek and Nugget Gulch, and 10 quartz claims along Chief Gulch upstream from its junction with Eldorado Creek. The claims were staked adjacent to some of the most productive placer gravel deposits in the Klondike.

The property is partially underlain by Klondike schist which was considered to be genetically related to the source of gold. The western half of the property is underlain by a metamorphosed granodiorite intrusive which has been mapped as a blocky weathering quartz, feldspar, biotite schist. The schists are locally intruded by several types and ages of intrusives, including those belonging to the Carmacks Group.

The 1985 field programme included geological mapping and prospecting, and 30 rock samples, 334 soil samples, and 7 heavy mineral concentrate samples were taken on the property. Geophysics included 5.7 line kilometres of proton magnetometer surveys and 7.5 line kilometres of VLF-EM 16 surveys. Six caterpillar trenches with further rock chip and soil sampling were excavated over interesting zones on the property.

Spotty gold results were obtained from quartz veining south of French Gulch. The dimensions of the quartz veining is not yet fully known. A thin sulfide lens was discovered north of French Gulch. This lens may be part of a suspected larger sulfide rich horizon as outlined by soil sampling on the property.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Klondike has a long and colourful history of placer gold production since the gold rush days of 1897-98. However, even though this area represents the richest placer deposits known to man, very little systematic geologic investigation has been undertaken since the first published works by the GSC at the turn of the century. One of the pressing problems has been an attempt to locate the source area of the gold recovered by placer miners. In its nearly ninety year history, no significant lode-gold mineralization has been discovered. Not until a recent conceptual re-interpretation followed by systematic geological exploration has the origin of the districts gold been partially understood.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

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

The claim group is located approximately twenty kilometres (12.5 miles) south of Dawson City in the Klondike Mining District (Figure 1). The claims are located along the west side of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks between Adams Creek and Nugget Gulch (Figure 2). Relief is in the order of 600 metres (2000 ft.) with elevations ranging from 500 metres (1600 ft.) to 1100 metres (3600 ft.). Terrestrial coordinates for the center of the claim block are as follows:

63°53' North Latitude
139°23' West Longitude

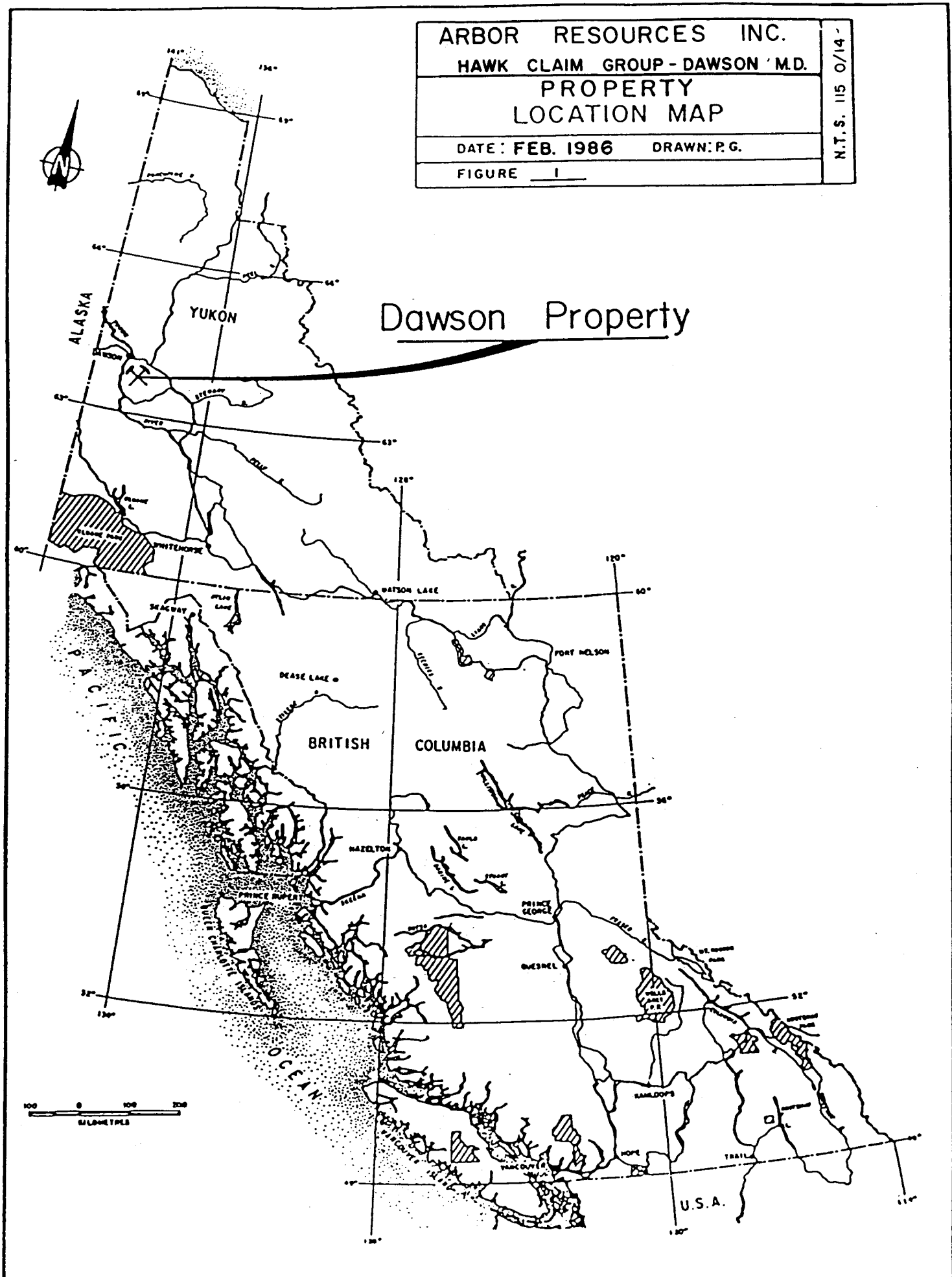
ARBOR RESOURCES INC.
HAWK CLAIM GROUP - DAWSON M.D.
PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

DATE: FEB. 1986 DRAWN: P.G.

FIGURE 1

N.T.S. 115 0/14

Dawson Property



Excellent access to the claims is available by the Bonanza Creek and Eldorado Creek roads. A fair weather road which follows French Gulch bisects the property west from Eldorado Creek.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

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

The region has been described as a typical example of a thoroughly dissected upland which was elevated at one period in its history into a high plateau. This plateau was subsequently deeply eroded by a multitude of small streams, tributary to the main water courses. A secondary uplift resulted in further deepening of the valleys of from 150 metres (500 ft.) to 200 metres (700 ft.). Portions of the old valley-bottoms, still covered with thick accumulations of gravel forming terraces of varying width, border the newer valleys (McConnell, 1905; also, G.S.C. Mem. 284, 1957). Today, the valleys are flat and wide in their lower reaches, but gradually narrow toward their head waters into steep-sided gulches ending in broad, amphitheatre-shaped bowls.

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

The Klondike proper occupies an area of approximately 30 by 60 km (18 by 37 miles), its long axis extending southeasterly from Dawson

City which is situated at the northwestern apex of the main gold-producing region. Elevations within the Klondike range from 320 metres (1050 ft.) at Dawson City to 1295 metres (4048 ft.) at the top of King Solomon Dome, a span of approximately 915 metres (3000 ft.). The principal gold producing streams of the Klondike originate near, and radiate in a general way from, King Solomon Dome, flowing eventually into the Klondike River on the north and the Indian River on the south and thence into the Yukon River.

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

The region has a northern continental climate, characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. The winters are intensely cold and long, while the summers, although short, are pleasant with cool nights and warm days. Because of the land form there is a tendency for local micro-climates to develop at the bottom of steep valleys which involves higher summer maxima and lower winter minima than are recorded in Dawson City.

Precipitation is only about 30 cm (12 in.) per year with more rain in summer than snow in winter. Most of the mountain ridges are free of snow by mid-July, but frost may occur at any time during the summer. As a rule, precipitation is so low that shortages of water for placer mining are sometimes experienced.

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

1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The property is located in the Dawson Mining District of northwestern Yukon Territory and consists of 154 HAWK claims and 10 KH claims (Figure 2). The claims are owned by Karen Hawkes (nee Meir) and are operated by Arbor Resources Ltd.

Claims 1985 Trenching Applied To

SYNDICATE 28-32 (YA79225-229)	SYNDICATE 35-40 (YA79232-237)
SYNDICATE 43-83 (YA79240-280)	HAWK 1-118 (YA79989-80106)
HAWK 120-139 (YA80108-127)	HAWK 140-154 (YA80797-811)
PLINC 1-19 (YA84100-118)	PLINC 22-25 (YA84121-124)
PLINC 29 (YA84128)	FILLER 3-8 (YA84254-259)

1.4 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS PRODUCTION

The colourful history of discovery, development, and subsequent mining of "placer" gold in the Klondike has been documented by many authors and historians. The earliest reported discovery of gold dates to the mid-1800's, but not until the phenomenally rich "Klondike Discovery" in 1896 on Bonanza Creek and the subsequent gold rush of 1897-98, was much interest paid to the area.

Mining of the gravels went through the more primitive hand tools to higher production dredges, which worked from 1903 to 1960. In 1977, interest and activity was renewed with the increase in the price of gold. Operators now work the creeks using some of the largest earth moving equipment available, running small and medium sized operations for approximately five months per year. Over 11 million ounces of gold has been reported as taken from the Klondike area up until 1978.

1.5 PREVIOUS WORK

No available information was found to indicate that this area had ever been systematically staked for its lode gold potential. Several quartz veins have been exposed by hand trenching in the past suggesting that some prospecting has occurred in search of gold bearing quartz veins.

1.6 WORK DONE BY ARBOR RESOURCES IN 1985

During the 1985 field season the following surveys were completed:

- (1) Reconnaissance geological mapping was carried out over all areas of the property, and rock chip samples were taken over interesting outcrops.
- (2) Soil sampling was carried out initially contouring slopes along French, Irish, Big Skookum and Stampede Gulches, followed by grid sampling over interesting areas discovered during the contour sampling.
- (3) Heavy mineral concentrate samples were taken off of French Gulch at an average spacing of 400 metres, to 3 kilometres above its junction with Eldorado Creek.
- (4) Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were carried out along the French Gulch road, and along grid lines to the north and south of French Gulch.
- (5) Trenching, with further rock chip and soil sampling, was carried out over interesting anomalies at several locations on the property.

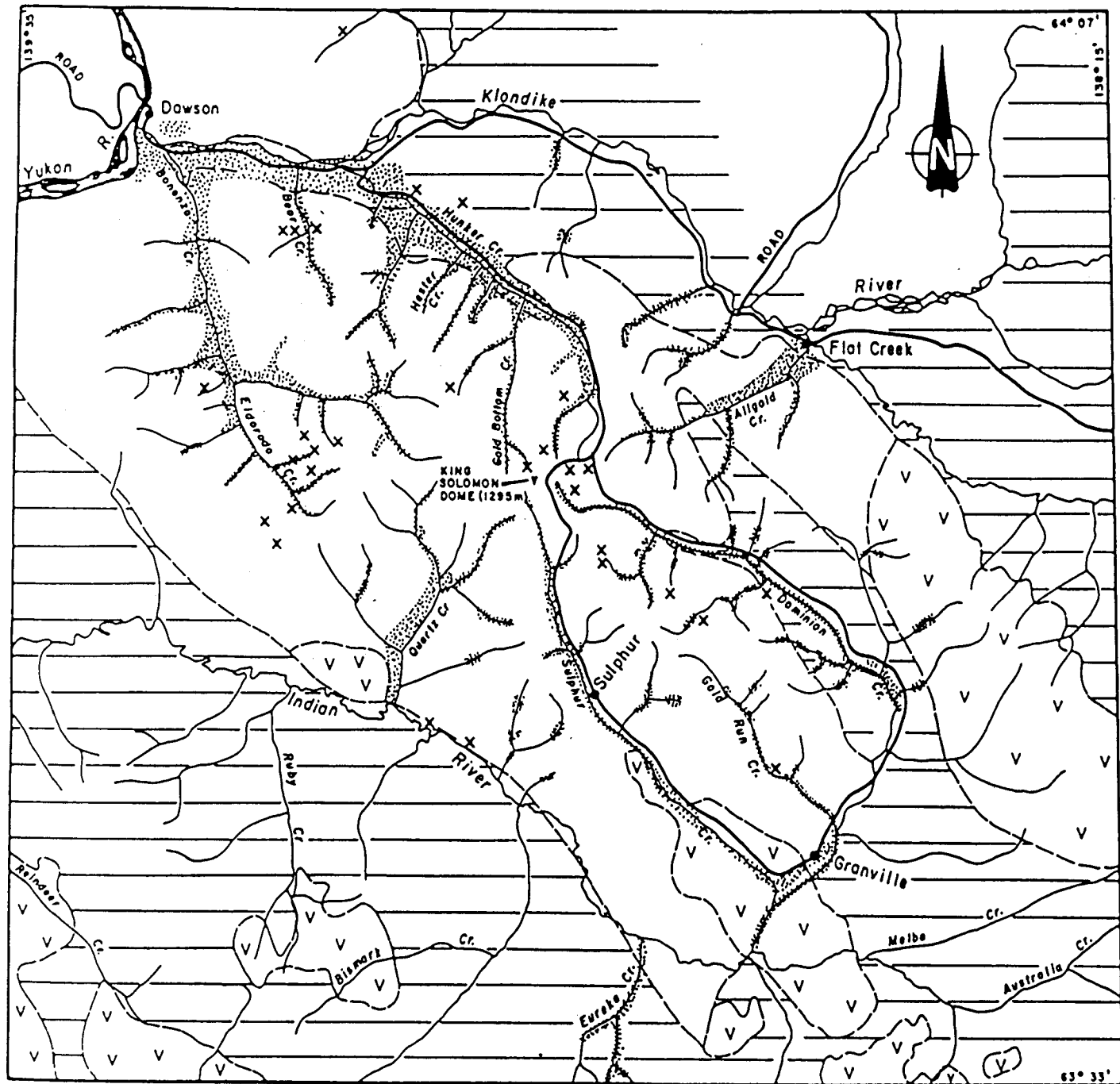
2. GEOLOGY

2.1 GENERAL GEOLOGY






Bedrock exposures amount to less than one per cent of the area and are generally confined to gulches, recent landslide areas, and road cuts. When exposed, the bedrock is always deeply weathered. The area is underlain by metamorphic rocks of unknown age, believed to be late Precambrian. These are referred to as the Klondike Schists. This series of metamorphics are locally intruded at numerous points by several types of intrusives. A massive coarse-grained grayish granite, similar to coast granites, cuts the schist to the west of the claim block, and serpentines, derived in part from peridotites, crop out at several points on the crest of the ridge separating Hunker Creek from the Klondike; also, numerous small intrusions of quartz porphyry, rhyolite, and andesite are dotted irregularly throughout the district.

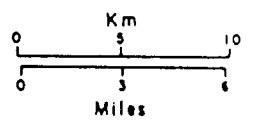
The Klondike Schists were considered as the most important group of rocks in the district, as they constitute the country rock along the productive portions of all the richer creeks and were initially thought to be genetically related to the occurrence of gold. The rocks of this series are mainly light-coloured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

The Klondike Schists are cut repeatedly by small faults with indicated displacements ranging from a few centimetres to several metres. Because of the depth of weathering and the resulting .e



LEGEND:

-  Known placer production
-  Zones of auriferous quartz veins & polymetallic veins
-  Klondike gneissic granite
-  Klondike schist: sericite, chlorite & graphitic schist.
-  Mainly Yukon Group rocks (gneiss, quartzite, schist, slate) overlain by Tertiary and Quaternary alluvial deposits.



NOTE: Modified from Boyles 1979.

FIGURE 3 : Generalized geology of the Klondike Mining District, Yukon Territory.

decomposition of the bedrock, faults are seldom conspicuous except in areas where bedrock is exposed by mining operations. Figure 3 is a generalized geological map of the Klondike showing the approximate distribution of the Klondike Schist.

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping was carried out along creek valleys, ridges and road cuts on the property. Mapping was also done concurrently with soil sampling to make use of rock chips encountered during digging. This data, supplemented by geophysical information and government geology maps (Debicki, 1984) was used to compile a 1:10,000 scale geology map of the property (Figure 4).

Approximately fifty percent of the rocks underlying the claim group belong to the Klondike schists. These are quartzofeldspathic schists containing varying amounts of chlorite, muscovite and sericite. The various schist types grade into one another, and contacts are rarely defined. These rocks display a high degree of schistosity, and commonly contain porphyroblasts of quartz and/or feldspar.

A thin section study was carried out on one of the Klondike schist units. Results of the study found that this unit represented a metamorphosed, recrystallized rhyolite tuff containing phenocrysts of K-feldspar and quartz (see Appendix, sample R-1). This unit can be differentiated from other Klondike schists by its near white colour and porphyritic-tuffaceous texture, but appears to grade into the surrounding rocks suggesting that the Klondike schists represent a series of volcanogenic sedimentation.

Graphitic rich beds also occur within the Klondike schists. These are easily distinguished by their contrasting black colour and are found to be fairly continuous, making them useful as marker horizons in stratigraphy. They appear to be closely associated with chloritic sections of Klondike schists, but in other areas are found with marbles and greenstones. These rocks likely represent

carbonaceous sedimentation occurring between volcanogenic episodes.

The Klondike schists are in contact with a meta-granodiorite to quartz diorite which has been mapped as blocky weathering quartz feldspar biotite schist. This rock does not appear to be as highly metamorphosed as the Klondike schist and is likely much younger. The extent of this unit to the west of the claims suggests that it represents an intrusive body of sizable dimensions. Results of a thin section study carried out on this unit can be found in the Appendix (samples G1, G2 and G3).

Tertiary volcanism is evident as cross-cutting diabasic dykes, and basalt float found in dredge piles along Eldorado Creek.

A fair number of quartz veins outcrop on the property. Most commonly, these are lenticular in form with individual lenticles ranging from tens of centimetres to metres in thickness, and to 30 metres in length. The strike of these lenses generally follows the strike of schistosity of the containing rocks, but their dips appear to cut the wall rocks at varying angles. A series of these lenses has been exposed south of French Gulch showing that they are aligned along a common strike of approximately 135 degrees for at least 800 metres. Another series of lenses exposed on the north side of French Gulch are roughly located at the same 135 degree strike from those found to the south, suggesting that a large veining system may have existed across the French Gulch valley.

The quartz veins are in most places only slightly mineralized. Pyrite, and more rarely galena and chalcopyrite, is present in places in sufficient quantity to produce a reddish colouration in oxidized portions of the veins.

2.2.1 ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

Pyrite is common as agglomerates of coarsely crystalline cubes dispersed through much of the Klondike schist on the property. Stringer sulfides, as well as some fine grained disseminate, are also

present to a fractional percentage. Sphalerite mineralization is fairly common in the meta-granodiorite unit to less than one percent in some rock samples. This forms medium sized, reddish coloured, translucent grains which appear to be part of the pre-metamorphic composition of the intrusive body. Mildly folded quartz veins on the property contain pyrite, and less commonly galena or chalcopyrite, totally reaching five percent in rock samples. The best gold values obtained while trenching these quartz veins were received from samples which contained visible galena, suggesting that a Pb-Au geochemical correlation may exist. Iron and manganese oxides are common along fracture surfaces, and as wall coatings in boxworks or cavities.

2.2.2 STRUCTURE

The average schistosity plane of rocks on the property was found to have an east-west strike with dips ranging from 20 to 70 degrees to the south. This differs from the apparent bedding plane which trends northwest-southeast and dips to the west, so that bedding is not parallel to schistosity. In other areas along Bonanza Creek the schistosity plane is found to be parallel to bedding suggesting that some localized influence has changed the general structure of the bedrock south of Grand Forks. The most obvious geological difference is the presence of the meta-granitic body in this area. A granitic body of this size may have created a schistosity plane in surrounding rocks, roughly parallel to its contact with these rocks, while intruding as a magma.

Data collected from outcrops along Bonanza Creek and its tributaries suggests that at least two events of folding has occurred, one around a northwest-southeast trending fold axis, followed by a second around an east-west trending fold axis. Evidence from other sources in the region suggests that as many as four deformational events have affected the area, ranging from those related to regional metamorphism, to more localized minor folding.

Faulting along graphitic schist horizons is apparent along Bonanza Creek where slickenside surfaces are commonly found. The orientation of these surfaces indicates normal type movement with an unknown amount of displacement. Faulting along Eldorado Creek is likely since the lineament which the creek is following is suspiciously straight. Fragmentation and clay gouge has been reported in several locations along the creek where placer operations have cut through to bedrock, further supporting the possibility of an Eldorado Creek fault. Other topographic linears in the area suggest that small scale steep faults may be quite common.

3. GEOPHYSICS

3.1 Magnetometer Survey

3.1.1 Instrument and Survey Techniques

Two Model G-816 Proton Precision Magnetometers manufactured by Geometrics were utilized on this programme. The G-816 magnetometer is designed for precise mapping of very small or large amplitude anomalies and is ideal for detail follow-up of aeromagnetic reconnaissance surveys. Total Field measurements can be read with a resolution of about 1 gamma throughout the instrument's measuring range. One G-816 was used for field measurements while the second unit was combined with an automatic analog recording device (Model G-826, Base Station System) to monitor the earth's total magnetic field including time variations and magnetic storms. All values recorded on grid lines were corrected for diurnal and day to day variations. All readings were recorded at 25 metre intervals along the grid lines.

A total of 5.7 line kilometres of proton magnetometer surveying was carried out on the property. An initial survey line was run along the French Gulch road, partially bisecting the property from east to west. Follow-up lines were run to the north (1+50N, 4+00N) and south (1+50S) of the Gulch.

A single survey line was run on the ridge south of French Gulch in order to test a system of quartz veining (Nugget Vein) present at this location. Locations of survey lines are shown on Figure 5.

3.1.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Results of the magnetometer surveys are shown as profile plots on Figure 6. Shallow cultural effects (metallic waste, power lines, etc.) on readings were removed by averaging the data over 5 reading intervals to produce a rolling mean.

The French Gulch profile shows a relatively broad, mildly magnetic anomalous zone towards the east end of the line. Follow-up lines run to the north and south were unsuccessful in finding this same zone, but other interesting responses were recorded. More work will be needed to correlate magnetic responses to their sources.

The Nugget Vein profile shows a broad area of relatively low magnetism nearly centered on the quartz vein as mapped on the surface. The size of the anomalous zone would indicate that a fairly wide structure is responsible. More work will be needed to ascertain whether the quartz veining on this ridge is related to the magnetic low described above.

3.2 VLF-EM 16

3.2.1 Instrument and Survey Techniques

A Geonics EM-16 unit was used to carry out VLF-EM surveys on the property. Using the submarine transmitting station in Seattle, Washington (NLK, 24.8 kHz), readings were taken at 25-metre intervals along flagged lines running obliquely to the direction of the station. At each station readings were taken in an easterly direction so that west dips were indicated as negative readings.

A total of 7.5 line kilometres of VLF-EM 16 surveys were carried out along ten lines roughly parallel to French Gulch. Line locations are shown on Figure 5.

3.2.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Results of the VLF-EM surveys are plotted as contoured data on Figure 7. The survey outlines two lengthy parallel conductors which trend roughly northwest from French Gulch to beyond Irish Gulch. Geological mapping has correlated the stronger of the two conductors to a graphite rich horizon which outcrops within Klondike schists along French Gulch. No evidence could be found to explain the second, somewhat weaker conductor. Soil sampling in the area has turned up

some interesting values for various elements paralleling this conductor, but follow-up trenching was unsuccessful in finding the source for either of the geochemical or geophysical anomalies (see trenches Tr04 and Tr05).

Both of the VLF-EM conductors appear to be offset by faulting along French Gulch, with an apparent displacement of roughly 300 metres.

4. GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 Heavy Mineral Concentrate Sampling

4.1.1 Sampling, Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

Several heavy mineral concentrate samples were taken along French and Irish Gulches to further define areas of interest. One silt sample was taken on a small tributary near the mouth of French Gulch where the materials were unsuitable for concentrating. A total of 8 heavy mineral concentrate samples were taken. At each sample site an initial sample of 50 kg of stream gravel was sieved to minus 10 mesh. The coarse fraction was discarded and the remaining fine fraction panned down to a sample weighing approximately 0.5 kg. Sample sites were indicated by numbered colored flagging, and samples were placed into plastic bags bearing the corresponding number.

Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were further concentrated by heavy liquid separation and magnetic mineral separation. The non-magnetic fraction was crushed to minus 200 mesh and analysed for 30 elements by ICP-AES analysis. All samples were fire assayed and measured for gold content by atomic absorption.

4.1.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Sample locations are shown on Figure 8. A partial list of laboratory results is plotted in Table 1, the rest can be found in the Appendix.

TABLE 1

**HEAVY MINERAL AND SILT SAMPLE RESULTS
FOR AU, AG, AS, CD, FE, MO, PB, ZN**

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
HMC 40	4350	4.4	380	5.5	27.74	15	234	280
HMC 41	<50	2.0	260	6.5	24.94	13	248	450
HMC 42	<100	<0.4	160	1.0	12.80	5	140	300
HMC 43	<50	<0.4	90	2.0	14.38	5	168	220
HMC 44	<50	<0.4	100	4.0	20.93	6	338	260
HMC 45	<100	1.0	100	2.5	30.82	10	224	450
HMC 46	<100	1.0	70	0.5	11.04	3	128	100
HMC 48	13000	8.6	620	5.0	28.43	12	212	340
SILT 2	<5	0.2	50	<0.5	2.33	1	26	80

Only two of the samples, near the mouth of French and Irish Gulches, contained detectable gold. Observation shows that these samples also contained the highest levels of arsenic, silver, cadmium and molybdenum, as well as a high percentage of iron. These results indicate that an area of interest for further exploration trends in some fashion between samples 40 and 41, crossing French Gulch.

4.2 Soil Sampling

4.2.1 Sampling, Sample Preparation, and Analytical Procedures.

Initially, soil sampling surveys were carried out along lines which contoured slopes parallel to French, Irish, Big Skookum, and Stampede Gulches. This enabled the sampler to stay above possible placer contamination while remaining at a more favourable sampling elevation. Areas with initially interesting results were then "followed up" by grid line sampling. Spot samples were taken along an extensive quartz lens system south of French Gulch in an attempt to

outline areas of possible precious metal content within the veining. All samples were placed in numbered Kraft envelopes and sample locations were marked with colored plastic flagging tape bearing the corresponding number. Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis. A total of 334 'B' horizon soil samples were taken.

In the laboratory, samples were oven-dried and sieved to either minus 10 or minus 80 mesh. The coarse fraction was then discarded and the fine fraction analysed for gold by atomic absorption. Analysis for 30 other elements was obtained using an Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP- AES) analysis.

4.2.2 Treatment, Presentation, and Discussion of Results

Soil line locations with the corresponding sample number intervals are shown in Figure 9. Copies of Chemex Labs Certificates of Analysis for all samples can be found in the Appendix. In order to interpret results, a statistical study was done to separate anomalous from background values for nine elements of greatest interest. Using the background population, threshold values were determined as the mean plus two standard deviations ($x + 2s$) so that all values higher are considered anomalous. The mean plus three standard deviations ($x + 3s$) is considered highly anomalous. Threshold and highly anomalous values for 9 elements is given in Table 2. Sample results for Au-Ag-As, Cu-Pb-Zn, Fe-Mg, and Co-Cr-Ni have been plotted on Figures 10 to 13.

Table 2

**Mean, Threshold, and Highly Anomalous Element Values
in Soil Samples**

Element	Mean (X)	Threshold (X+2s)	Highly Anomalous (X+3s)
Ag	0.3	0.7	0.9 ppm
Au	6	14	18 ppb
As	14	39	51 ppm
Cr	69	128	158 ppm
Cu	19	58	77 ppm
Fe	2.54	4.65	5.71 %
Ni	20	55	72 ppm
Pb	21	40	49 ppm
Zn	69	131	162 ppm

Soil sampling of the quartz vein system south of French Gulch gave anomalous values for gold throughout, with coincident anomalous lead values. Further sampling of the vein showed that the best gold values were obtained in areas where visible galena was present (see Trenches Tr-1 and Tr-2).

Soil sampling to the north of French Gulch outlined two zones of anomalous values trending parallel to the apparent stratigraphy of the area. One zone gave consistently high Cu, Pb, and Zn values and trends across the property from the head of Stampede Gulch to just above French Gulch. This zone has been found to continue onto properties to the north of the "HAWK" claims. Directly to the east (approx. 500 metres) of the Cu, Pb, Zn zone is a second zone of high Cr, Ni, Co and Au values with spotty values of Fe and Ag. More work will be needed to determine the significance of these anomalies.

4.3 Rock Chip Sampling

4.3.1 Sampling and Sample Treatment

Rock chip samples were taken across interesting outcrops and areas of float during geological mapping and prospecting on the two main areas of interest. Sample sites were marked by writing the sample number on coloured flagging tape. The samples were then placed into bags bearing the corresponding number. A total of 30 rock samples were collected in this manner.

Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were crushed to minus 200 mesh and fire assayed for gold. A perchloric-nitric acid digestion followed by atomic absorption analysis was used when samples were being analysed for other elements.

4.3.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Sample number, results and a brief description is given in Table 3. Sample sites are shown on Figure 14.

The majority of samples collected contained levels of gold and silver that were either below, or just above, the detection levels of the laboratory equipment used.

Samples taken off of the quartz veining system which trends across the hill south of French Gulch gave low but consistent values of gold and silver, suggesting that mineralization to a degree has occurred.

Those samples which were taken over the Cu-Pb-Zn soil anomaly gave low values for these elements and are felt to be unrelated to the anomaly.

Table 3

Location, Assay Values and Description
of Rock Chip Samples.

Sample	Description	Au	Ag				
85-P-02	rusty quartz float	<0.003 oz/T	0.02 oz/T				
85-P-03	quartz with pyrite	<0.003 oz/T	0.08 oz/T				
85-P-03a	meta-granitic schist with pyrite	<0.003 oz/T	0.16 oz/T				
85-P-04	quartz vein in schist	<0.003 oz/T	0.02 oz/T				
85-P-05	quartz vein in schist	<0.003 oz/T	0.06 oz/T				
85-L-09	meta-granite with pyrite	<0.07 g/T	<0.3 g/T				
85-L-10	quartz vein or pod	<0.07 g/T	<0.3 g/T				
85-CL-11	quartz vein or pod	0.008 oz/T	0.01 oz/T				
85-CL-12	quartz vein or pod	<0.002 oz/T	0.01 oz/T				
85-CL-14	quartz with pyrite	<0.003 oz/T	0.02 oz/T				
85-CL-19	shear gouge	<0.07 g/T	1.0 g/T				
85-CL-20	shear gouge	<0.07 g/T	1.7 g/T				
85-CL-21	near shear gouge	<0.07 g/T	0.8 g/T				
85-CL-24	quartz vein or pod	0.82 g/T	7.5 g/T				
85-CL-25	quartz vein or pod	1.85 g/T	7.3 g/T				
85-CL-25b	quartz vein or pod	0.41 g/T	13.3 g/T				
85-CL-26	quartz vein or pod	0.62 g/T	2.8 g/T				
85-CL-27	quartz vein or pod	0.48 g/T	10.5 g/T				
85-CL-28	quartz vein or pod	0.28 g/T	1.3 g/T				
85-CL-29	quartz vein or pod	0.34 g/T	3.3 g/T				
85-CL-30	quartz vein or pod	1.30 g/T	12.3 g/T				
85-CL-31	float, pyrite rich	0.07 g/T	26.0 g/T				
		AU oz/T	AG oz/T	CU ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AS ppm
85-P-07	quartz, schist and pyrite	<0.07g/t	<0.3g/t			33	
65951	quartz sericite schist with pyrite	<0.002	0.01	5	22	22	14
95437	quartz muscovite schist with pyrite	0.002	0.08				
95438	quartz float	<0.002	0.05				
95439	quartz muscovite schist with pyrite	<0.002	<0.01	43	9	44	
95440	quartz chips in soil	0.002	<0.01	11	6	34	
95441	sericite schist chips in soil	0.002	0.03	41	35	165	
95443	quartz and sheared graphite	<0.002	0.01				

5. TRENCHING

Six D-8k caterpillar trenches were excavated on the property. Trench TH01 was dug in an effort to locate the source of interesting quartz float found in the area. No veins were located, and bedrock was mapped as chloritic quartz sericite schist. Four random samples taken from this trench gave fire assay results for gold that were at, or below, detection level. Trenches Tr-1 and Tr-2 were put in over a quartz veining system where the best soil and rock chip samples had been previously received. Trench Tr-3 was put in across the strike of a Pb-Zn soil anomaly where no bedrock was visible at surface. Trenches Tr-4 and Tr-5 were put in across the strike of a weak VLF-EM 16 conductor which was spacially coincident with a multi-element soil anomaly. Trench Tr-5 did not reach bedrock, but soil samples were taken on a horizon approximately one metre below the surface level. Locations of the trenches can be found on Figure 4. Individual trench maps with corresponding geology and sample sites for Tr-1 through Tr-4 can be found on Figures 15 to 18. Soil and rock chip samples were treated in the same manner as described in sections 4.2 and 4.3 respectively in this report. A partial list of results from geochemical sampling within the trenches can be found in Tables 4 to 8. The remainder of the results can be found in the Appendix.

TABLE 4

Trench Tr-01 Geochemical Sampling Results

Sample No.	Elements					
	Au oz/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Rock Chips						
Tr01-01	0.050	4.6	11	260	40	40
Tr01-02	0.008	4.4	56	934	20	20
Tr01-03	<0.002	0.2	11	34	90	10
Tr01-04	0.042	13.2	307	1602	20	80
Tr01-05	0.312	15.4	272	5438	30	30
Tr01-06	0.002	2.6	31	284	10	10
Tr01-07	0.006	0.2	7	40	20	<10
Tr01-08	0.008	0.2	16	60	40	10
Tr01-09	0.106	14.6	177	2276	40	40
Tr01-10	0.002	0.2	10	48	10	<10

TABLE 4 (continued)

Trench Tr-01 Geochemical Sampling Results

Sample No.	Elements					
	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Soil Samples						
Tr01-1	35	1.0	34	116	100	10
Tr01-2	350	1.0	220	1294	100	10
Tr01-3	10	0.6	77	152	90	<10
Tr01-4	50	1.2	18	154	230	10

TABLE 5

Trench Tr-02 Geochemical Sampling Results

Sample No.	Elements					
	Au oz/T	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Rock Samples						
Tr02-01	0.064	1.4	119	730	20	10
Tr02-02	<0.002	0.2	16	72	20	<10
Tr02-03	0.004	0.2	11	54	10	<10

*No soil samples taken from Tr-02

TABLE 6

Trench Tr-03 Geochemical Sampling Results

Sample No.	Elements					
	Au oz/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Rock Samples						
Tr03-01	<0.002	6.3	264	66	190	50
Tr03-02	0.004	8.4	136	542	110	50
Tr03-03	<0.002	0.4	43	36	40	20
Tr03-04	<0.002	2.2	244	30	150	50
Tr03-05	<0.002	2.6	169	58	190	50
Tr03-06	<0.002	0.6	34	44	80	10
Tr03-07	<0.002	1.6	64	26	90	20
Tr03-08	<0.002	0.2	16	12	100	20
Tr03-09	<0.002	0.2	28	12	70	10
Tr03-10	<0.002	4.6	146	58	250	40
Tr03-11	<0.002	13.0	200	352	440	50
Tr03-12	<0.002	2.4	97	66	390	50
Tr03-13	<0.002	12.0	396	362	1220	140
Tr03-14	<0.002	1.0	128	36	500	40
Tr03-15	<0.002	0.2	41	24	140	20
Tr03-16	<0.002	0.8	158	36	230	30

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Trench Tr-03 Geochemical Sampling Results

Sample No.	Elements					
	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Soil Samples						
Tr03-1	40	6.4	459	192	390	70
Tr03-2	35	9.2	466	198	1690	140
Tr03-3	295	40.0	2460	346	>9999	580
Tr03-4	20	3.4	125	84	600	40

TABLE 7

Trench Tr-04 Geochemical Sampling Results

Sample No.	Elements					
	Au oz/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Rock Samples						
Tr04-01	<0.002	0.2	37	12	90	10
Tr04-02	<0.002	0.2	30	14	120	20
Tr04-03	<0.002	0.2	30	12	50	20
Tr04-04	<0.002	0.2	31	12	100	30
Tr04-05	<0.002	0.2	43	14	100	270
Tr04-06	<0.002	0.2	35	12	70	580
Tr04-07	<0.002	0.2	23	14	80	30
Tr04-08	<0.002	0.2	9	42	20	10
Tr04-09	0.004	1.6	25	38	80	240
Tr04-10	<0.002	0.2	12	8	60	40
Tr04-11	<0.002	0.2	29	12	90	70
Soil Samples						
Tr04-1	<5ppb	0.8	85	20	180	30
Tr04-2	<5ppb	0.4	81	22	140	60
Tr04-3	30ppb	0.6	48	38	110	120
Tr04-4	100ppb	1.2	52	28	150	90

TABLE 8

Trench Tr-05 Geochemical Sampling Results

Sample No.	Elements					
	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
Soil Samples						
Tr05-1	20	0.4	33	14	90	20
Tr05-2	65	1.2	49	16	110	40
Tr05-3	10	0.6	48	16	110	30
Tr05-4	<5	0.2	37	8	100	20

Trenching of the quartz vein (Tr-01, Tr-02) south of French Gulch yeilded spotty gold values up to 0.312 oz/T. The best gold results were obtained near areas of lead concentrations in both rocks and soils.

Trenching of the Pb-Zn soil anomaly (Tr-03) uncovered a narrow lens of oxidized sulfides which gives high As, Ag, Cu, Cd, Fe, Mn, Pb and Zn values in either rock or soil samples. This appears to explain the soil geochemical anomaly at this location.


Trenching over the VLF-EM 16 conductor (Tr-04, Tr-05) was unsuccessful in discovering its source. Geochemical results of samples taken from these trenches are generally low, although gold values are more consistent from the trench soils than from surface soils, and arsenic values are notably high for three of the rock chip samples from trench Tr-04.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Prospecting of quartz veins south of French Gulch has shown that some gold mineralization does exist within these veins. The best gold values are obtained from areas of quartz which contain visible galena. Vein sizes appear to be quite limited at surface, although initial geophysical surveying suggests that the system may be larger at depth.

An extensive Pb - Zn geochemical anomaly was outlined from soil sampling on the property. Trenching over the anomaly uncovered a narrow lens of oxidized sulfides which appear to explain the anomaly, and give credence to the possibility that an extensive sulfide rich horizon may underlay the soil anomaly on the property. Geophysical surveying over the anomalous zone may be beneficial to further delineating whether such a horizon exists.

Respectfully submitted



P.B. Gruenberg, B.Sc.



A.G. Troup, P.Eng.

7. REFERENCES

- Bostock, H.S., 1957; Yukon Territory Selected Field Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1893 to 1937: Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 284.
- Debicki, R.L., 1984; Bedrock Geology and Mineralization of the Klondike Area (West), 115 O/14, 15 and 116 B/2, 3. Exploration and Geological Sciences Division, Yukon; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1:50,000 Map.
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- Defresne, M., Morison, S.R., 1985; Sedimentology and Alteration of White Channel Gravel in the Klondike - Implications for Exploration; Presentation given at Cordilleran Geology and Exploration Roundup in Vancouver, British Columbia.
- Gonzalez, R.A., Grunenberg, P.B., 1984; Representation Report for Diamond Drilling on the Syndicate 41-83, and the "98" 12, 17, 22 and 28 Mineral Claims, Dawson Mining District; Yukon Territory, 23pp.
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- Hawkins, J., Geoterrex Limited; Interpretation Report on Induced Polarization, Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic, and Magnetic Surveys Performed on the Bonanza Creek Area, Yukon Territory, Job Number 4-125, 18pp.
- Winkler, H.G.F., 1979; Petrogenesis of Metamorphic Rocks, Fifth Edition, P74-80.
- Grunenberg, P., Troup, A.G., 1985; Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Dawson Property, 42pp.

COSTS STATEMENT

HAWK CLAIMS - TRENCHING
8-22 NOVEMBER 1985

SALARIES AND WAGES:			
P.G. 8-22 Nov. 15 days @ \$ 86.55/day			\$1,384.62
BENEFITS: @ 20.0%			276.92
FOOD & ACCOMMODATION:			
15 Man Days @ \$68.44/day			1,026.59
FIXED WING TRAVEL:			
Hastings Travel, 1 VCR-DAW Rtn.			1,000.60
Taxi			52.00
SUPPLIES:			153.94
FUEL:			146.00
RENTALS:			
Visa Truck Rentas 4X4 Ford			
8-22 Nov. 15 days @ \$86.78/day		1,301.63	
Ezekiel Camp Equipment, 12 man days @ \$6/day		<u>90.00</u>	1,391.63
SHIPPING/POSTAGE:			
Frontier Freight Lines			79.22
FIELD TELEPHONE:			84.00
TRENCHING CONTRACTOR:			
Wayne Hawk, D8K Cat			13,900.00
CONSULTANT FEES:			
Archean Engineering Ltd.			1,250.00
ASSAYS & ANALYSES:			
16 Soils for Au + 30 element ICP @\$13.45		215.20	
40 Rocks for Au @ \$11.25		450.00	
40 pulps for 30 element ICP @ \$6.50		<u>260.00</u>	925.20
REPORT PREPARATION:			<u>2,286.36</u>
 TOTAL DTRENCHING COSTS:			 <u><u>\$23,957.08</u></u>

TRENCHING COSTS APPORTIONED TO CLAIMS:

HAWK	5	\$3,992.85
HAWK	6	\$3,992.85
HAWK	46	\$3,992.85
HAWK	61	\$3,992.85
HAWK	62	\$3,992.84
HAWK	67	<u>\$3,992.84</u>

\$23,957.08

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

A. TROUP, P.ENG.

ACADEMIC

1967	B.Sc. Geology	McMaster University, Ontario
1969	M.Sc. Geochemistry	McMaster University, Ontario

PRACTICAL

1981 -	3605 Creery Ave. West Vancouver, B.C.	Consulting Geologist with Archean Engineering Ltd.
1977 - 1980	Geological Survey of Malaysia	Project Manager on a CIDA supported mineral explora- tion survey over peninsular Malaysia.
1969 - 1977	Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Geologist involved in all aspects of mineral explora- tion in B.C., the Yukon and N.W.T.
1968	McMaster University Dept. of Geology Hamilton, Ontario	M.Sc. thesis work. Reconnaissance mapping and geochemical study, Lake Shubenicadia area, Nova Scotia.
1967 (summer)	Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. Toronto, Ontario	Geologist in charge of detailed mapping and reconnaissance geochemical program in Gaspé, Quebec
1966 (summer)	McMaster University Dept. of Geology Hamilton, Ontario	Detailed and reconnaissance mapping in Northern Ontario.
1965 (summer)	International Nickel Co. of Canada Thompson, Manitoba	Detailed mapping in the Thompson area, Manitoba.
1964 (summer)	Geological Survey of Canada Ottawa, Ontario	Regional geochemical survey in the Keno Hill area, Yukon.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (continued)

PERRY GRUNENBERG, B.Sc.

ACADEMIC

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

PROFESSIONAL

1985	Mark Management Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Project Geologist on geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys near Dawson, Y.T.
1984	Mark Management Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Project Geologist on geological, geophysical, geochemical and diamond drill-programmes near Dawson, Y.T.
1983	Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Project Geologist contracted to work properties near Virginia City, Nevada, Wenatchee, Washington, and several locations in southern B.C.
1982	P and L Exploration Vancouver, B.C.	Geologist involved in evaluating potential placer gold prospects near Quesnel and Princeton, B.C.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

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

APPENDIX I
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS CERTIFICATES



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C

Telephone: (604) 984-022
Telex: 043-5259

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : ARBOR RESOURCES INC.

1500 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 1N2

** CERT. # : A8513061-001
INVOICE # : I8513061
DATE : 2-JUL-85
P.O. # : NONE

ATTN: A. TROUP

Sample description	Prep code	Au FA oz/T					
HAWK-1	207	0.003	--	--	--	--	--
HAWK-2	207	<0.003	--	--	--	--	--
HAWK-3	207	<0.003	--	--	--	--	--
HAWK-4	207	<0.003	--	--	--	--	--

*Qtz/Cc Veins in
trench uphill from Dam
on French Gulch*

TR 01-A

[Signature]

.....
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia





Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1
Telephone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : MARK MANAGEMENT LIMITED

1500 - 675 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 1N2

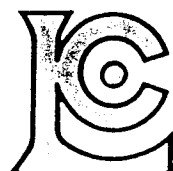
CERT. # : A8518835-001-A
INVOICE # : 18518835
DATE : 11-DEC-85
P.O. # : NONE
DAW-HAWK

ATTN: P. GRUNENBERG

Sample description	Prep code	Au oz/T					
TR01-01	207	0.050	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-02	207	0.008	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-03	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-04	207	0.042	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-05	207	0.312	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-06	207	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-07	207	0.006	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-08	207	0.008	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-09	207	0.106	--	--	--	--	--
TR01-10	207	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR02-01	207	0.064	--	--	--	--	--
TR02-02	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR02-03	207	0.004	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-01	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-02	207	0.004	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-03	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-04	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-05	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-06	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-07	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-08	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-09	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-10	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-11	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-12	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-13	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-14	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-15	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR03-16	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-01	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-02	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-03	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-04	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-05	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-06	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-07	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-08	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-09	207	0.004	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-10	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--
TR04-11	207	<0.002	--	--	--	--	--

.....
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia





Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists Geochemists Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : MARK MANAGEMENT LIMITED
1500 - 675 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 1N2

CERT. # : A8519836-001-A
INVOICE # : I8519836
DATE : 12-DEC-85
P.O. # : NONE
DAW-HAWK

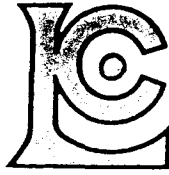
Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Tl, Ti, W and V can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

COMMENTS :
ATTN: P. GRUNENBERG

SYSTEMS BUSINESS FORMS LIMITED VANCOUVER TR201040

Sample description	Al	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn		
	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
TR01-01-05	0.06	4.6	40	950	<0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	4	28	11	3.43	<10	0.01	<10	0.02	96	<1	<0.01	11	110	260	<10	18	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	40	--	--
TR01-02-05	0.07	4.4	20	680	<0.5	4	0.01	0.5	4	30	56	4.45	<10	0.03	<10	0.01	94	1	<0.01	12	290	934	<10	10	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	20	--	--
TR01-03-05	0.74	0.2	10	470	<0.5	<2	0.16	<0.5	6	20	11	2.28	<10	0.43	40	0.12	560	<1	0.02	14	700	34	<10	12	0.02	<10	<10	15	<10	90	--	--
TR01-04-05	0.03	13.2	80	180	<0.5	4	<0.01	<0.5	3	38	397	2.40	<10	<0.01	<10	<0.01	106	1	<0.01	15	50	1602	60	2	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	20	--	--
TR01-05-05	0.10	15.4	30	1470	<0.5	10	0.01	<0.5	4	39	272	4.96	<10	0.02	<10	0.01	125	1	<0.01	12	600	5438	10	8	<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	30	--	--
TR01-06-05	0.12	2.6	10	230	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	32	31	1.34	<10	0.03	<10	0.01	799	1	<0.01	12	60	284	<10	3	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	10	--	--
TR01-07-05	0.86	0.2	<10	320	<0.5	<2	0.03	<0.5	1	7	7	0.73	<10	0.46	40	0.09	184	<1	0.06	3	110	40	<10	7	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	20	--	--
TR01-08-05	0.94	0.2	10	580	<0.5	<2	0.15	<0.5	3	24	16	2.15	<10	0.37	20	0.15	214	<1	0.02	9	440	60	<10	10	0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	40	--	--
TR01-09-05	0.12	14.6	40	990	<0.5	12	0.02	1.0	7	31	177	8.28	<10	0.02	<10	0.02	101	<1	<0.01	12	470	2276	30	12	<0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	40	--	--
TR01-10-05	0.05	0.2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	31	10	1.27	<10	<0.01	<10	<0.01	94	1	<0.01	12	30	48	<10	1	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	10	--	--
TR02-01-05	0.11	1.4	10	120	<0.5	2	0.01	0.5	6	26	119	4.25	<10	0.04	<10	0.01	81	<1	<0.01	11	150	730	<10	2	<0.01	<10	<10	8	<10	20	--	--
TR02-02-05	0.10	0.2	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	28	16	1.14	<10	0.03	<10	0.02	126	1	<0.01	10	40	72	<10	1	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	20	--	--
TR02-03-05	0.11	0.2	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	29	11	1.02	<10	0.04	<10	0.03	124	1	<0.01	11	60	54	<10	2	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	10	--	--
TR03-01-05	2.09	6.2	50	250	<0.5	12	0.89	<0.5	23	31	264	5.73	<10	0.34	20	1.62	1044	1	0.02	31	740	66	<10	33	0.01	<10	<10	60	<10	190	--	--
TR03-02-05	1.75	8.4	50	280	<0.5	16	1.40	<0.5	20	50	136	4.38	10	0.42	20	1.34	741	1	0.02	29	740	542	<10	29	0.05	<10	<10	45	<10	110	--	--
TR03-03-05	0.51	0.4	30	110	<0.5	3	1.65	<0.5	6	37	43	1.69	<10	0.14	10	0.33	492	1	0.01	18	120	36	<10	39	<0.01	<10	<10	17	<10	40	--	--
TR03-04-05	2.88	2.2	50	160	<0.5	<2	0.35	<0.5	20	21	244	8.06	<10	0.29	10	2.29	778	<1	0.02	13	650	30	<10	40	0.11	<10	<10	76	<10	150	--	--
TR03-05-05	2.45	2.6	50	200	<0.5	<2	0.87	<0.5	19	54	169	5.78	10	0.34	20	2.09	864	<1	0.03	28	750	58	<10	56	0.05	<10	<10	57	<10	190	--	--
TR03-06-05	0.42	0.6	10	40	<0.5	2	2.71	1.5	5	44	34	1.72	10	0.05	10	0.40	1055	1	<0.01	19	130	44	<10	62	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	80	--	--
TR03-07-05	0.57	1.6	20	90	<0.5	4	1.90	1.5	7	37	64	2.17	10	0.13	10	0.44	1160	1	<0.01	16	130	26	<10	52	<0.01	<10	<10	10	<10	90	--	--
TR03-08-05	0.66	0.2	20	70	<0.5	<2	6.68	<0.5	5	37	16	1.52	10	0.01	<10	0.64	1263	<1	0.01	14	280	12	<10	110	0.06	<10	<10	22	<10	100	--	--
TR03-09-05	0.95	0.2	10	70	<0.5	2	2.53	<0.5	11	47	38	2.46	<10	0.09	10	0.96	971	1	<0.01	22	220	12	<10	52	0.01	<10	<10	15	<10	70	--	--
TR03-10-05	2.25	4.6	40	130	<0.5	14	0.86	0.5	23	49	146	4.62	<10	0.19	20	2.07	1273	<1	<0.01	33	600	58	<10	20	0.01	<10	<10	33	<10	250	--	--
TR03-11-05	2.72	13.0	50	160	<0.5	118	1.48	2.5	26	58	200	5.69	10	0.26	20	2.55	1492	1	0.01	33	640	352	<10	31	0.01	<10	<10	43	<10	440	--	--
TR03-12-05	2.45	2.4	50	200	<0.5	8	1.19	3.5	21	50	97	4.27	10	0.40	20	2.17	1144	<1	0.01	29	510	66	<10	17	0.02	<10	<10	36	<10	390	--	--
TR03-13-05	3.51	12.0	140	230	<0.5	28	0.37	11.0	65	64	369	9.66	10	0.42	20	2.89	5017	1	0.01	43	680	362	10	45	0.02	<10	<10	56	<10	1220	--	--
TR03-14-05	3.03	1.0	40	210	<0.5	4	2.80	4.0	25	50	128	5.44	10	0.27	20	3.04	1736	<1	0.01	25	740	26	10	40	0.05	<10	<10	48	<10	500	--	--
TR03-15-05	1.88	0.2	20	140	<0.5	4	2.00	<0.5	18	49	41	3.47	10	0.24	20	1.72	956	<1	0.02	28	690	24	<10	68	0.12	<10	<10	44	<10	140	--	--
TR03-16-05	2.08	0.8	30	240	<0.5	2	0.57	1.0	22	30	158	4.97	<10	0.38	20	1.61	1154	<1	0.02	20	580	36	<10	36	0.03	<10	<10	63	<10	230	--	--
TR04-01-05	2.16	0.2	10	360	<0.5	2	2.77	<0.5	16	58	37	3.65	10	0.29	20	1.25	953	<1	0.03	29	770	12	<10	67	0.01	<10	<10	45	<10	90	--	--
TR04-02-05	3.42	0.2	20	430	<0.5	<2	2.70	<0.5	19	80	30	4.42	20	0.23	30	2.46	840	<1	0.07	31	910	14	<10	56	0.02	<10	<10	75	<10	120	--	--
TR04-03-05	1.19	0.2	20	220	<0.5	<2	3.20	<0.5	11	50	30	2.71	10	0.13	10	0.85	575	1	0.02	24	420	12	<10	99	0.01	<10	<10	26	<10	50	--	--
TR04-04-05	2.57	0.2	20	290	<0.5	2	2.16	<0.5	17	22	31	4.10	10	0.18	20	1.89	558	<1	0.06	31	890	12	<10	67	0.02	<10	<10	68	<10	100	--	--
TR04-05-05	2.72	0.2	270	410	<0.5	<2	1.94	<0.5	19	61	43	4.45	10	0.36	30	2.03	489	<1	0.02	32	1010	14	<10	67	0.01	<10	<10	61	<10	100	--	--
TR04-06-05	1.88	0.2	500	350	<0.5	2	2.70	<0.5	17	48	35	3.40	10	0.32	20	1.39	530	<1	0.01	32	830	12	<10	92	0.01	<10	<10	36	<10	70	--	--
TR04-07-05	2.02	0.2	30	230	<0.5	2	1.43	<0.5	14	53	23	3.60	10	0.21	20	1.84	589	<1	0.01	26	720	14	<10	75	<0.01	<10	<10	33	<10	80	--	--
TR04-08-05	0.54	0.2	10	180	<0.5	<2	1.18	<0.5	4	26	9	1.12	<10	0.18	20	0.30	319	2	0.05	13	930	42	<10	74	<0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	20	--	--
TR04-09-05	1.29	1.6	240	290	<0.5	<2	2.12	<0.5	17	38	25	4.71	10	0.21	30	1.06	1001	4	0.03	29	370	38	<10	87	<0.01	<10	<10	12	<10	80	--	--
TR04-10-05	0.22	0.2	40	140	<0.5	2	4.84	<0.5	5	20	12	2.42	10	0.03	<10	0.26	1001	4	<0.01	12	150	8	<10	162	0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	60	--	--
TR04-11-05	2.58	0.2	70	310	<0.5	2	2.06	<0.5	16	39	39	3.96	10	0.29	30	2.15	802	<1	0.01	28	390	12	<10	69	0.01	<10	<10	48	<10	90	--	--

Certified by Hart Buchler



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists Geochemists Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : MARK MANAGEMENT LIMITED

1500 - 675 WEST HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 1N2

CERT. # : A8818837-001-A
INVOICE # : 18818837
DATE : 11 DEC 85
P.O. # : NONE
DAW-HAWK

Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis

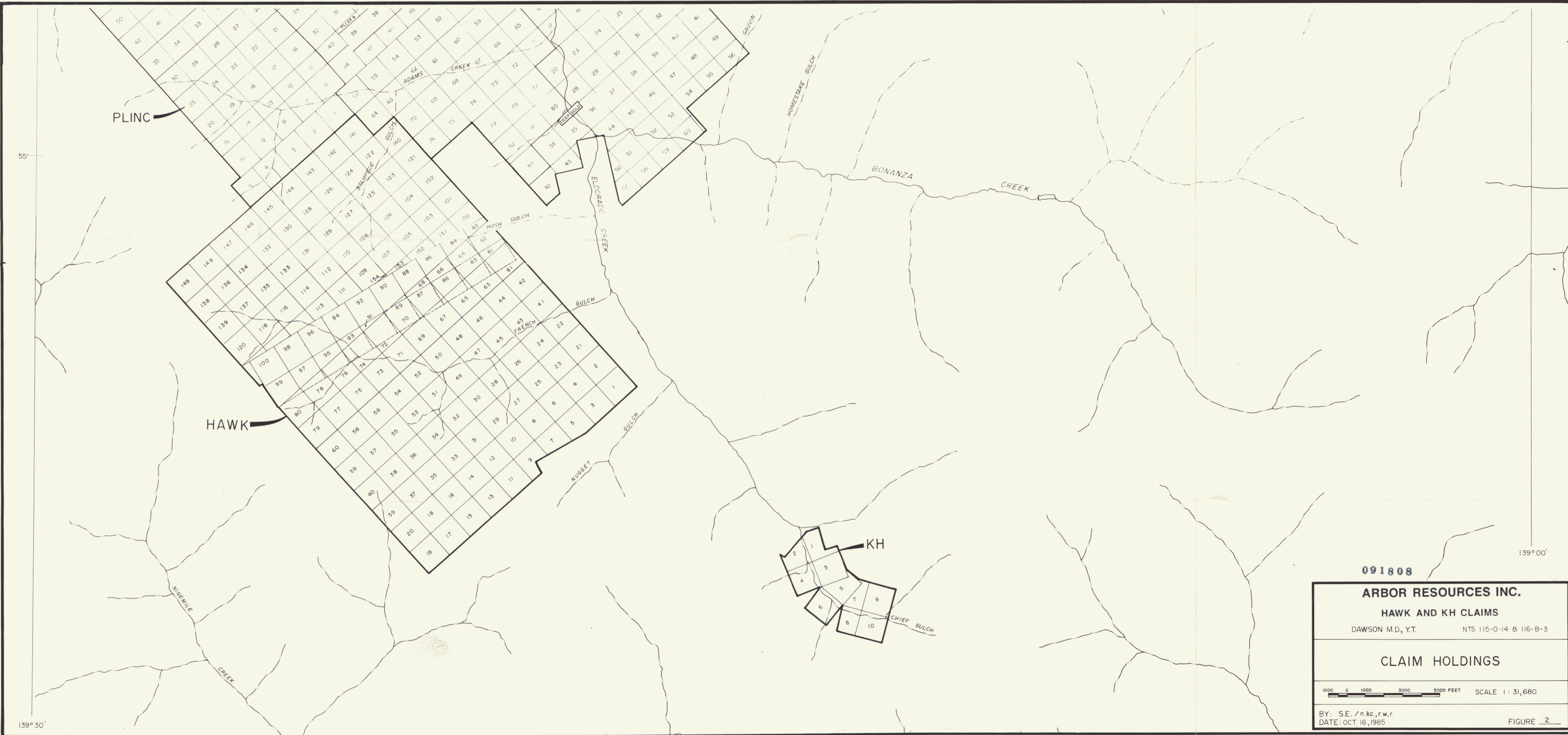
Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Tl, Ti, W and V can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

COMMENTS :
ATTN: P. GRUNENBERG

SYSTEMS BUSINESS FORMS LIMITED VANCOUVER TR2010490

Sample description	Au ppt EA+AA	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Cs %	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	K %	La ppm	Hg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	
TR01-1	35	0.84	1.0	10	1020	0.5	<2	0.23	<0.5	9	7	34	3.25	<10	0.26	40	0.20	932	<1	<0.01	12	860	116	<10	27	<0.01	<10	<10	11	<10	100	--
TR01-2	350	0.92	1.0	10	1110	0.5	<2	0.22	<0.5	12	6	220	3.57	<10	0.19	50	0.17	948	<1	<0.01	10	790	1294	<10	36	<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	100	--
TR01-3	10	0.80	0.6	<10	1790	<0.5	<2	0.35	<0.5	5	7	77	3.85	<10	0.14	60	0.13	339	<1	<0.01	10	1180	152	<10	32	<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	90	--
TR01-4	50	0.97	1.2	10	1190	<0.5	<2	0.37	<0.5	8	11	18	4.94	<10	0.22	50	0.22	602	<1	<0.01	15	1540	154	<10	42	<0.01	<10	<10	22	<10	230	--
TR03-1	40	2.01	6.4	70	80	<0.5	<2	0.47	1.5	30	37	459	6.60	<10	0.10	20	1.33	1377	<1	<0.01	31	960	192	<10	54	0.03	<10	<10	39	<10	390	--
TR03-2	35	2.34	9.2	140	70	<0.5	8	0.85	11.5	47	47	466	7.49	10	0.11	30	2.33	2130	2	<0.01	37	1190	198	<10	48	0.03	<10	<10	32	<10	1690	--
TR03-3	295	2.55	40.0	580	40	<0.5	36	2.75	99.9	123	49	2460	17.08	20	0.05	30	2.36	3708	9	<0.01	38	740	346	40	71	0.04	<10	<10	40	<10	9999	--
TR03-4	20	2.26	3.4	40	130	<0.5	<2	0.56	5.5	32	47	125	5.26	10	0.16	20	2.07	2056	1	<0.01	32	920	84	<10	32	0.03	<10	<10	63	<10	600	--
TR04-1	<5	2.70	0.8	30	90	<0.5	<2	1.41	<0.5	31	80	85	5.80	10	0.05	40	2.25	995	2	<0.01	51	1330	20	10	34	<0.01	<10	<10	58	<10	180	--
TR04-2	<5	2.66	0.4	60	110	<0.5	<2	1.32	<0.5	39	74	81	5.55	10	0.07	40	2.29	810	2	<0.01	47	1410	22	10	36	<0.01	<10	<10	57	<10	140	--
TR04-3	30	1.58	0.6	120	170	<0.5	<2	0.52	<0.5	18	38	48	3.80	10	0.11	30	1.38	624	2	<0.01	33	1000	38	<10	34	<0.01	<10	<10	28	<10	110	--
TR04-4	100	2.32	1.2	90	310	<0.5	<2	0.60	<0.5	25	61	52	4.97	10	0.15	40	1.75	1130	2	<0.01	40	1040	28	10	28	<0.01	<10	<10	47	<10	150	--
TR05-1	20	2.17	0.4	20	240	<0.5	<2	0.49	<0.5	15	70	33	3.90	10	0.07	20	1.70	483	<1	<0.01	37	670	14	<10	23	0.04	<10	<10	56	<10	90	--
TR05-2	65	2.32	1.2	40	270	<0.5	<2	0.57	<0.5	18	68	49	4.72	10	0.09	20	1.84	677	1	<0.01	40	880	16	<10	24	0.03	<10	<10	55	<10	110	--
TR05-3	10	2.38	0.6	30	240	<0.5	<2	0.55	<0.5	19	71	48	4.57	10	0.09	20	1.90	638	1	<0.01	40	1000	16	<10	24	0.03	<10	<10	56	<10	110	--
TR05-4	<5	2.31	0.3	20	150	<0.5	<2	0.74	<0.5	17	74	37	4.14	10	0.07	30	2.06	552	<1	<0.01	32	1380	8	<10	26	0.10	<10	<10	58	<10	100	--

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ARBOR RESOURCES INC.

HAWK AND KH CLAIMS

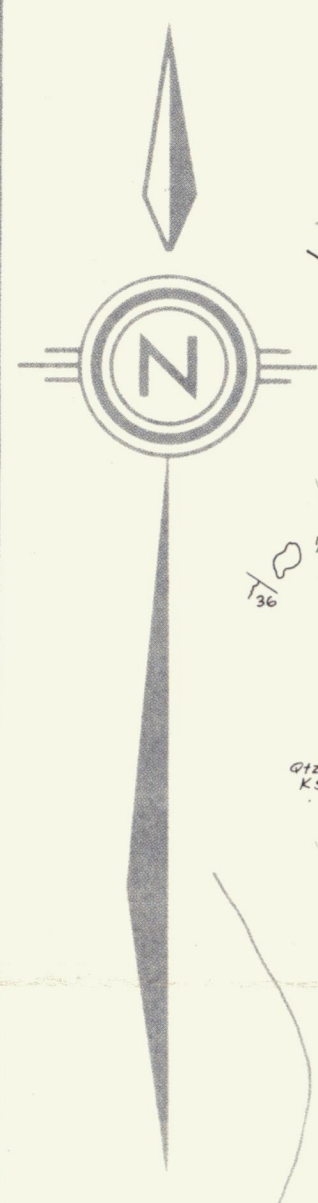
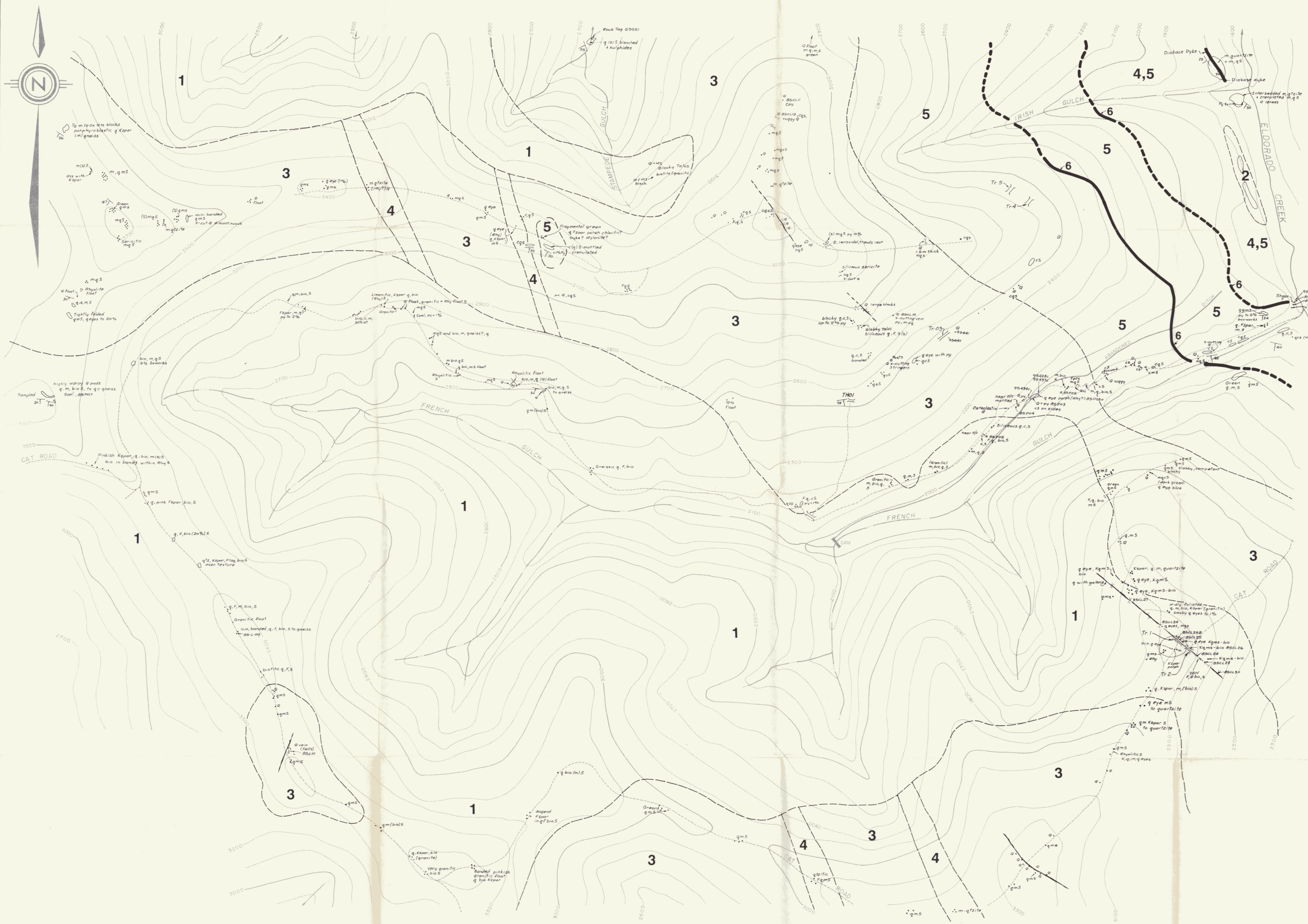
DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115-0-14 & 116-B-3

CLAIM HOLDINGS

1000 0 1000 3000 5000 FEET SCALE 1 : 31,680

BY: S.E./n.kc,r.w.r.
DATE: OCT. 16, 1985

FIGURE 2



- GENERAL GEOLOGY**
- PERMIAN? **1** META-GRANODIORITE (QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, BIOTITE SCHIST).
- 2** META-RHYOLITE TUFF (K-FELDSPAR, QUARTZ, MINOR SERICITE SCHIST)
- KLONDIKE SCHIST (PRE-CAMBRIAN?) **3** QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE SCHIST
- 4** QUARTZ-MUSCOVITE QUARTZITE
- 5** QUARTZ-CHLORITE, MINOR MUSCOVITE SCHIST
- 6** CARBONACEOUS (TO GRAPHITIC) SCHISTS
- QUARTZ VEIN OR POD
- DIABASE DYKE
- SYMBOLS**
- AREA OF OUTCROP
- FLOAT
- /// CONTACTS - KNOWN, APPROXIMATE, ESTIMATED
- SCHISTOCITY PLANE
- HAND TRENCHING
- BULLDOZER TRENCHING
- MINERALOGY**
- F - FELDSPAR q - QUARTZ c - CHLORITE
- m - MUSCOVITE s - SERICITE g - GRAPHITE
- q eye - QUARTZ PORPHYROBLASTS
- bio - BIOTITE o - QUARTZ VEIN s - SCHIST
- ALTERATION**
- FeOX - IRON OXIDES MnOX - MANGANESE OXIDE
- C.C. - CALCITE py - PYRITE Spal - SPHALERITE
- boxworks - SULPHIDES BOXWORKS (CAVITIES)

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ARBOR RESOURCES INC.

HAWK CLAIMS

DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115 O/14

GEOLOGY MAP

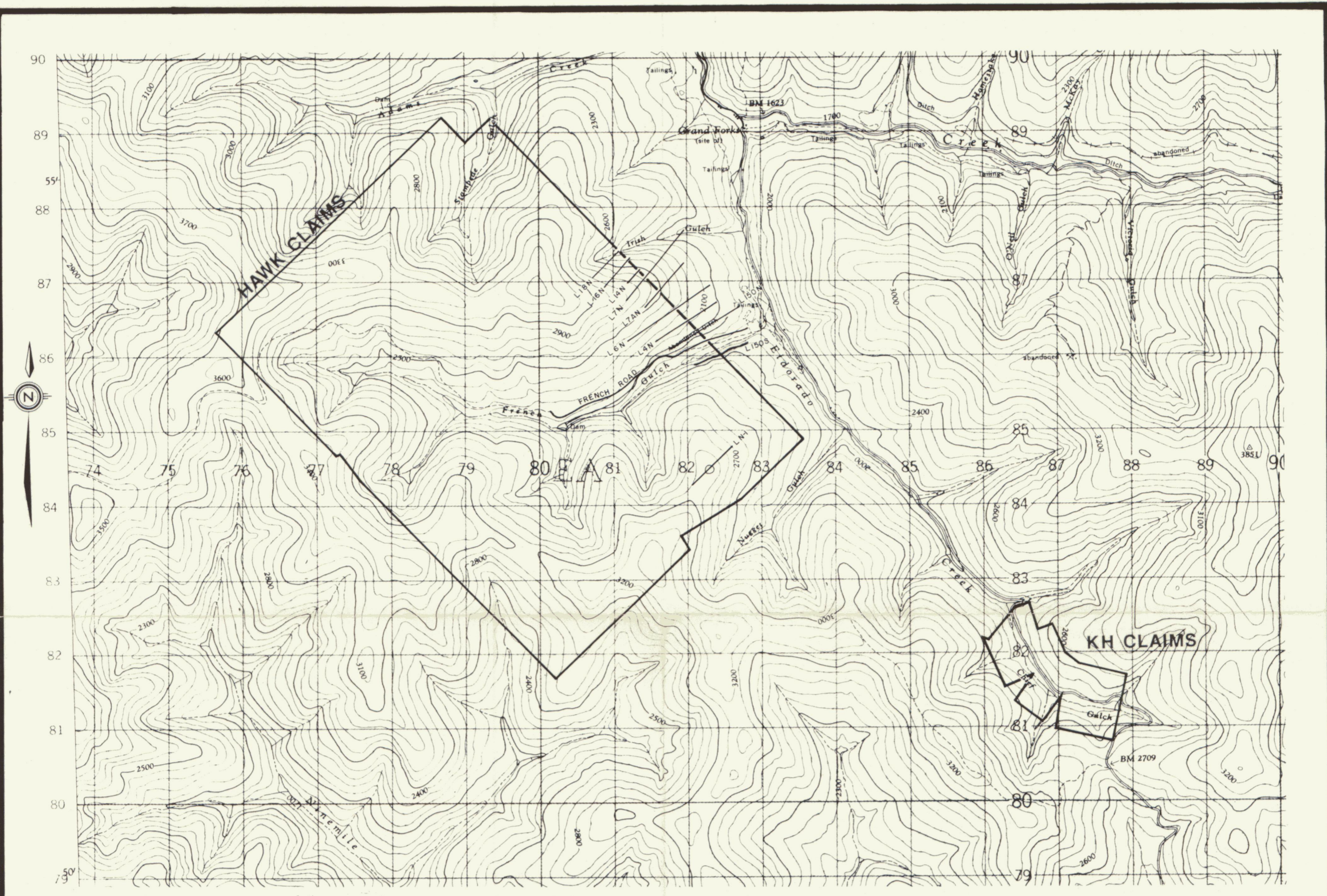
0 500 1000 METRES

SCALE 1:10,000

BY P.G./r.w.

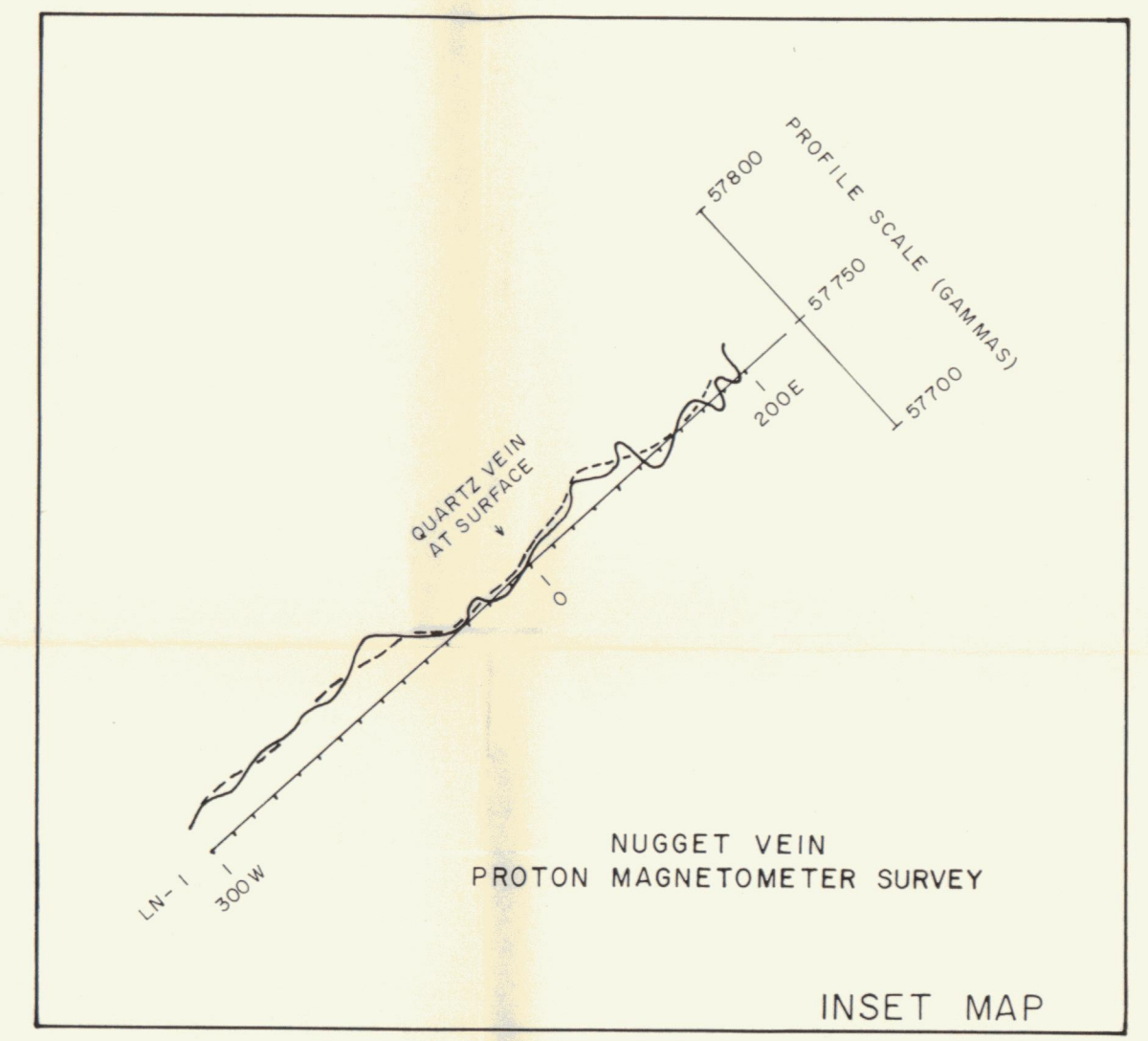
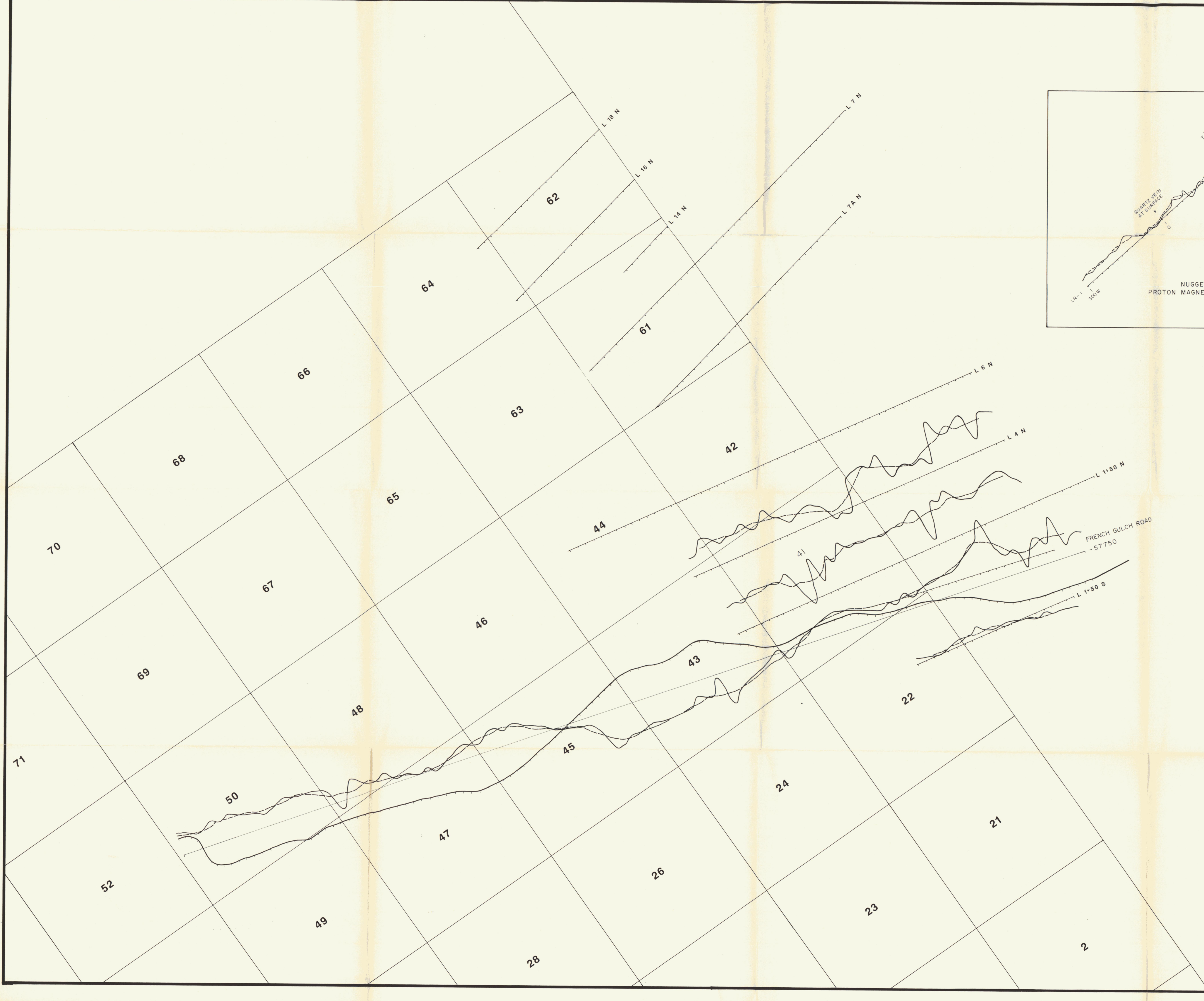
DATE: JAN, 1986

FIGURE 4

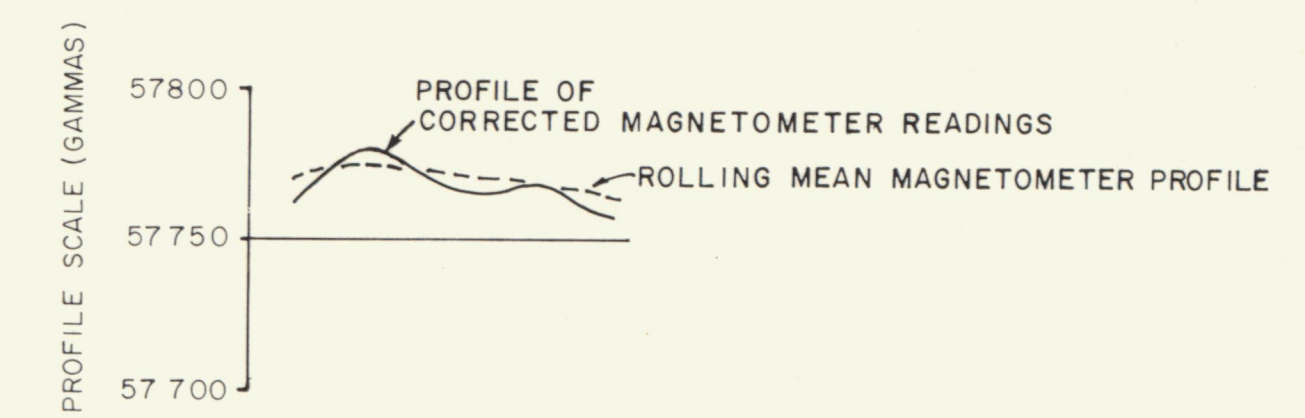


091808

ARBOR RESOURCES INC.	
HAWK CLAIMS	
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.	NTS 115 O/14
MAG AND/OR VLF-EM	
SURVEY LINES	
 SCALE 1:50,000	
DATE: JAN., 1986	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	
FIGURE 5	



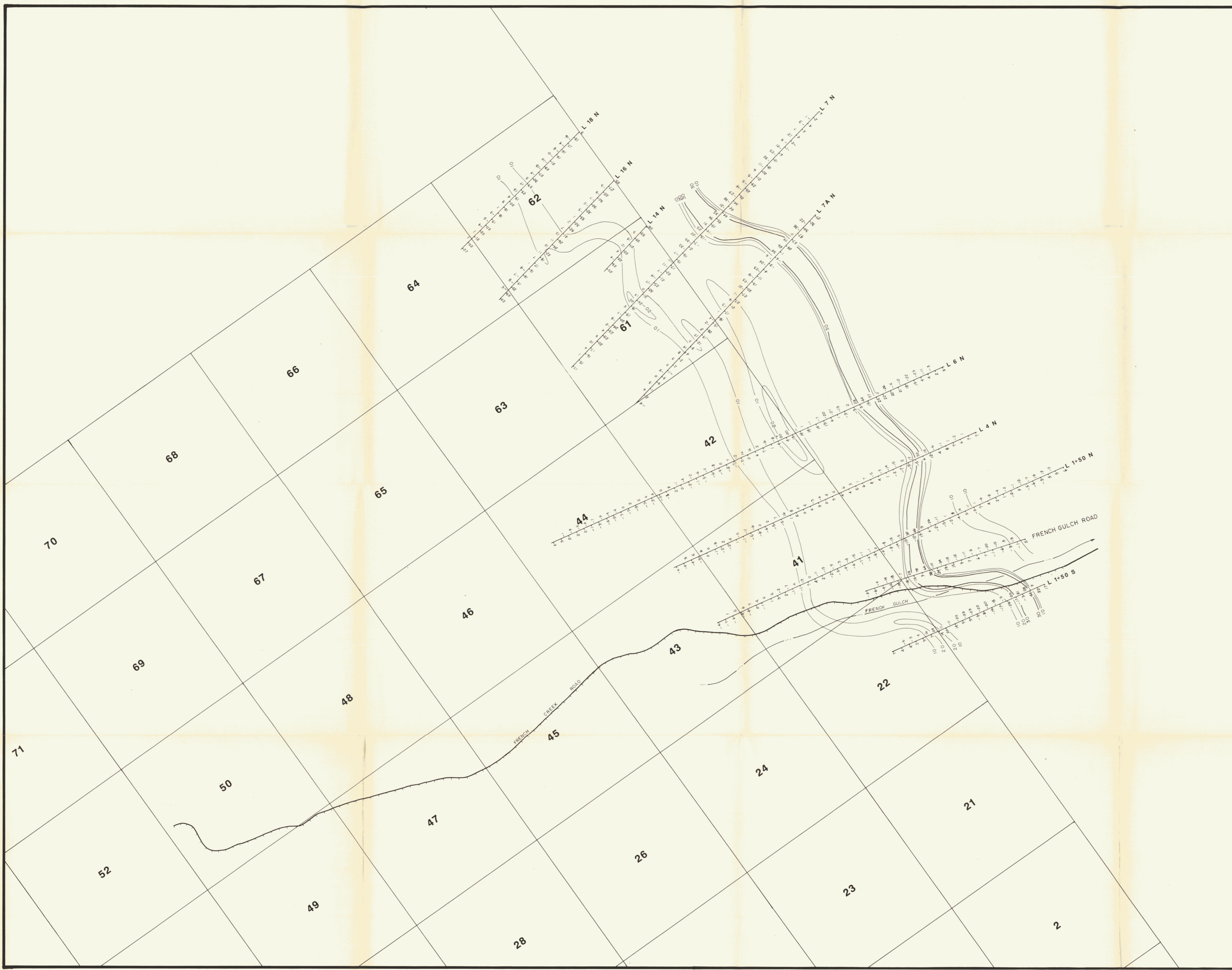
LEGEND:



INSTRUMENT: GEONICS PROTON MAGNETOMETER

091808

ARBOR RESOURCES INC.	
HAWK PROPERTY	
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.	NTS: 115 0/14
FRENCH GULCH PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
PROFILES	
SCALE 1:5,000	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	DATE: OCT., 1985
FIGURE: 6	

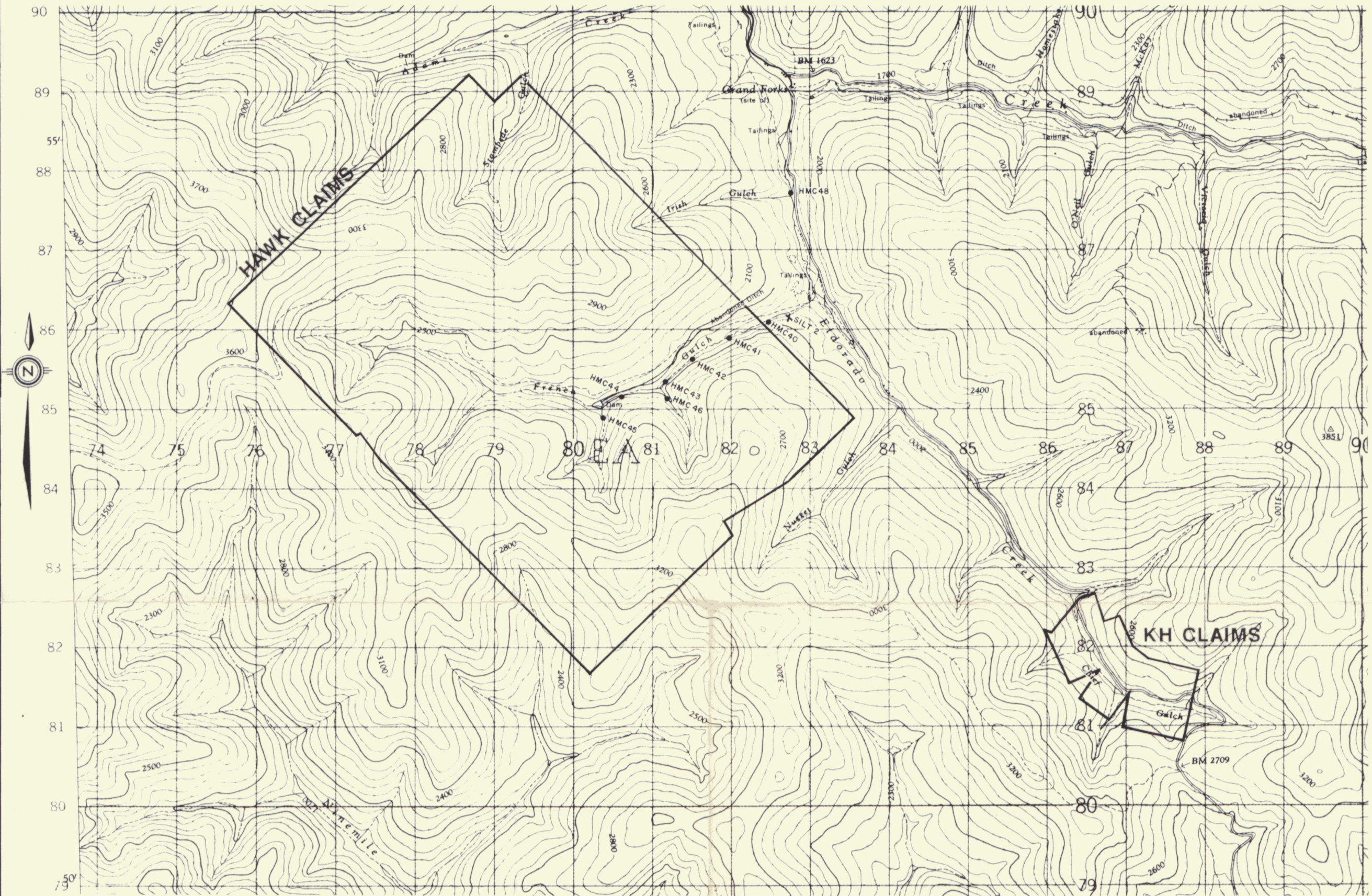


LEGEND:

- FRASER FILTER RESULT (%)
- IN-PHASE READING (°)
- CONTOUR INTERVAL = 10, 20 & 30
- INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16
- STATION NLK SEATTLE of 145°

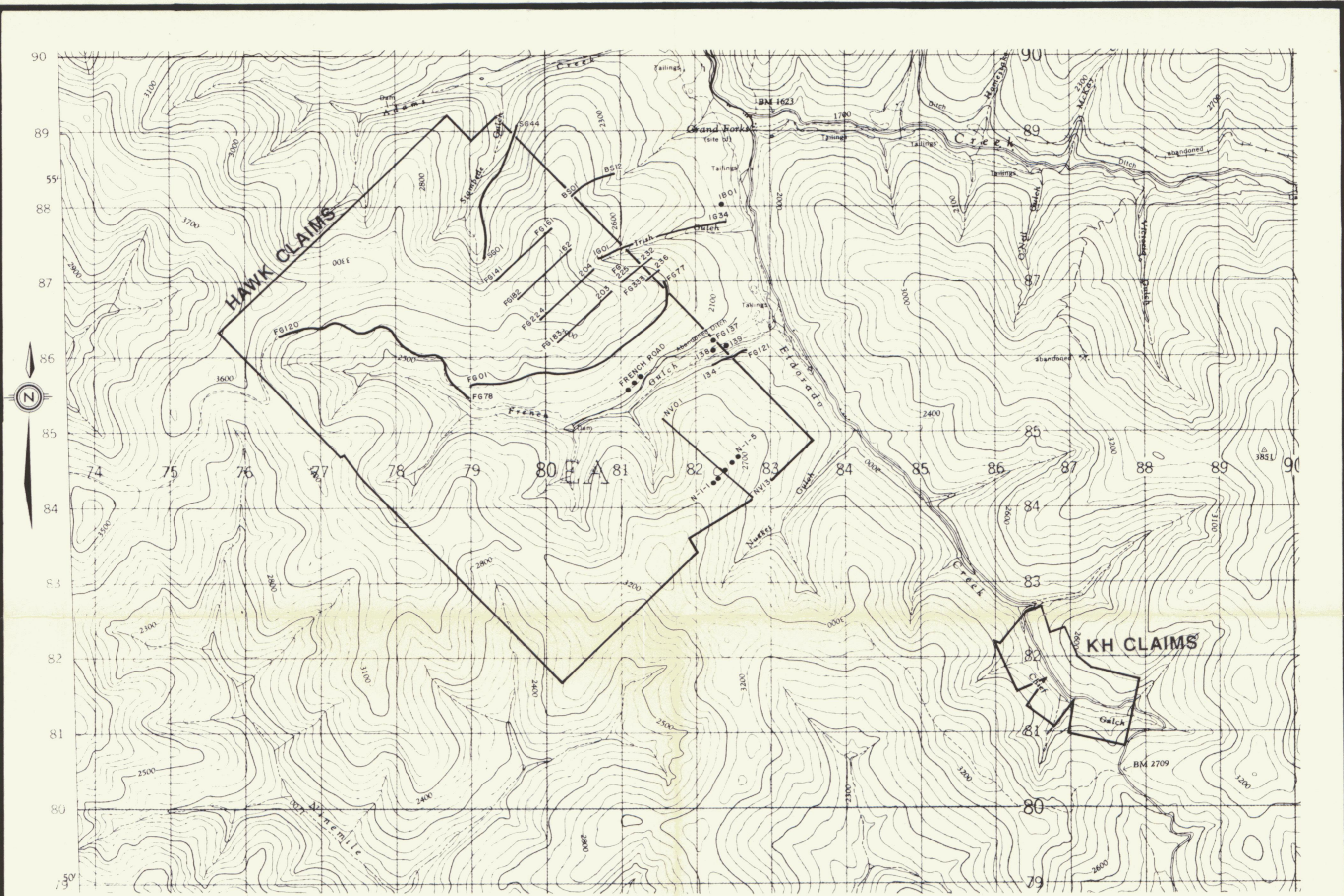
091808

ARBOR RESOURCES INC.		
HAWK PROPERTY		
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.		NTS: 115 0/14
FRENCH GULCH		
VLF-EM SURVEY		
0 100 200 300 400 500 metres		
SCALE 1:5,000		
BY: P.G./r.w.r.		FIGURE: 7
DATE: OCT., 1985		



091808

ARBOR RESOURCES INC.		
HAWK CLAIMS		
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.	NTS 115 O/14	
HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE		
SAMPLE LOCATIONS		
 SCALE 1: 50,000		
DATE: JAN., 1986		FIGURE 8
BY: P.G./r.w.r.		



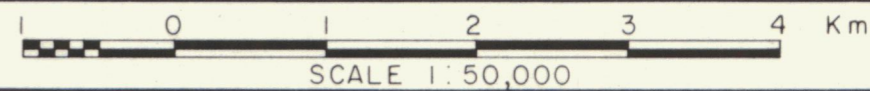
ARBOR RESOURCES INC.

HAWK CLAIMS

DAWSON M.D., Y.T.

NTS 115 0/14

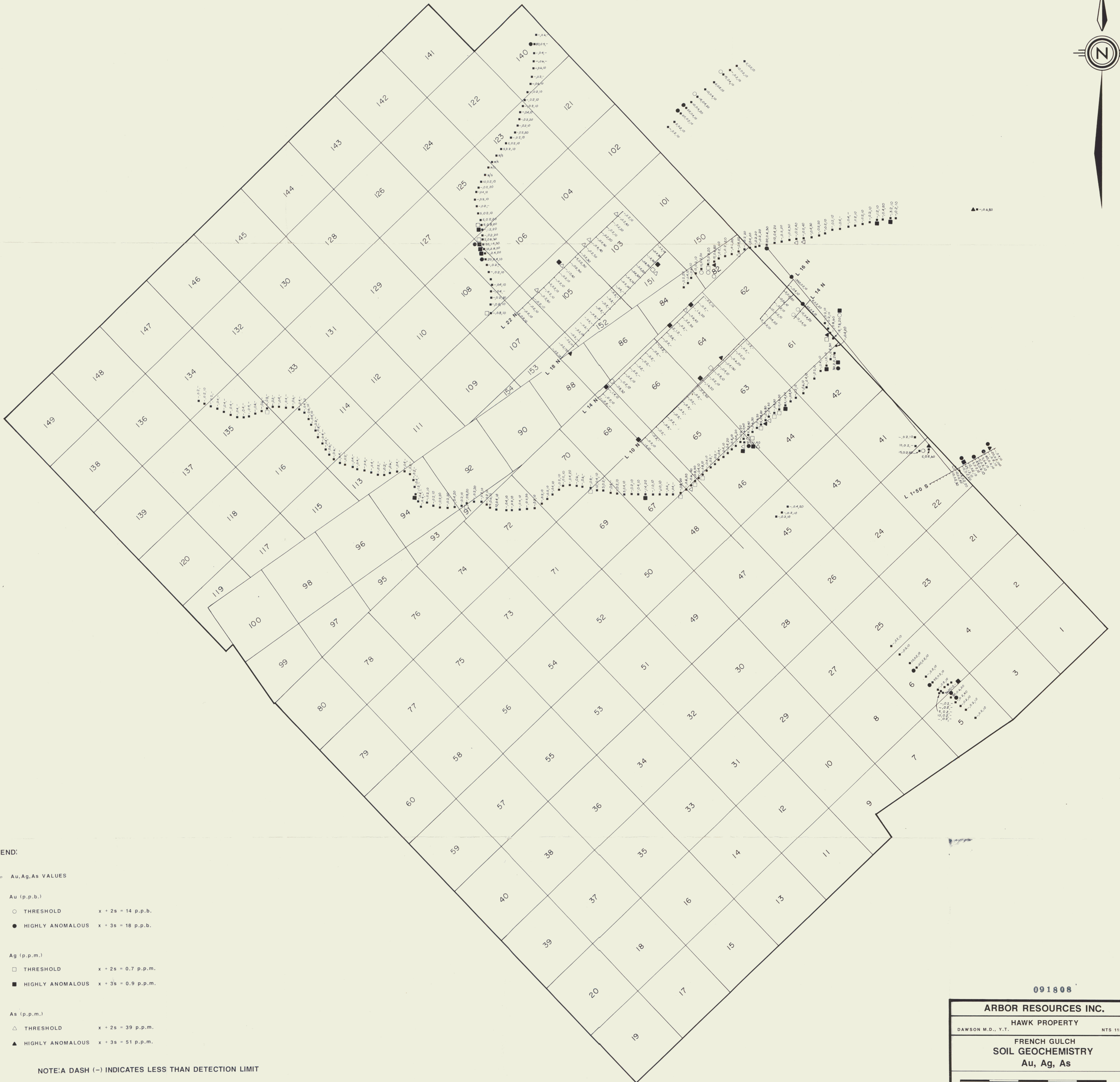
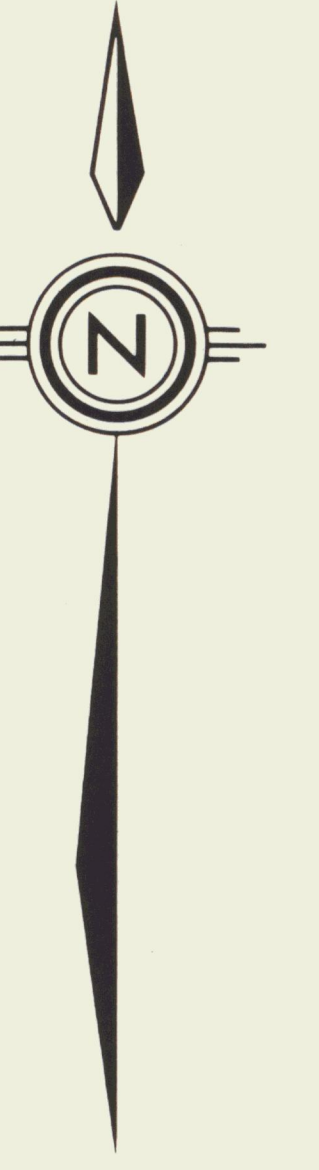
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS



DATE: JAN., 1986

BY: PG./r.w.r.

FIGURE 9



LEGEND:

■ 5,000.00 Au, Ag, As VALUES

Au (p.p.b.)

○ THRESHOLD $x + 2s = 14$ p.p.b.

● HIGHLY ANOMALOUS $x + 3s = 18$ p.p.b.

Ag (p.p.m.)

□ THRESHOLD $x + 2s = 0.7$ p.p.m.

■ HIGHLY ANOMALOUS $x + 3s = 0.9$ p.p.m.

As (p.p.m.)

△ THRESHOLD $x + 2s = 39$ p.p.m.

▲ HIGHLY ANOMALOUS $x + 3s = 51$ p.p.m.

NOTE: A DASH (-) INDICATES LESS THAN DETECTION LIMIT

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FRENCH GULCH

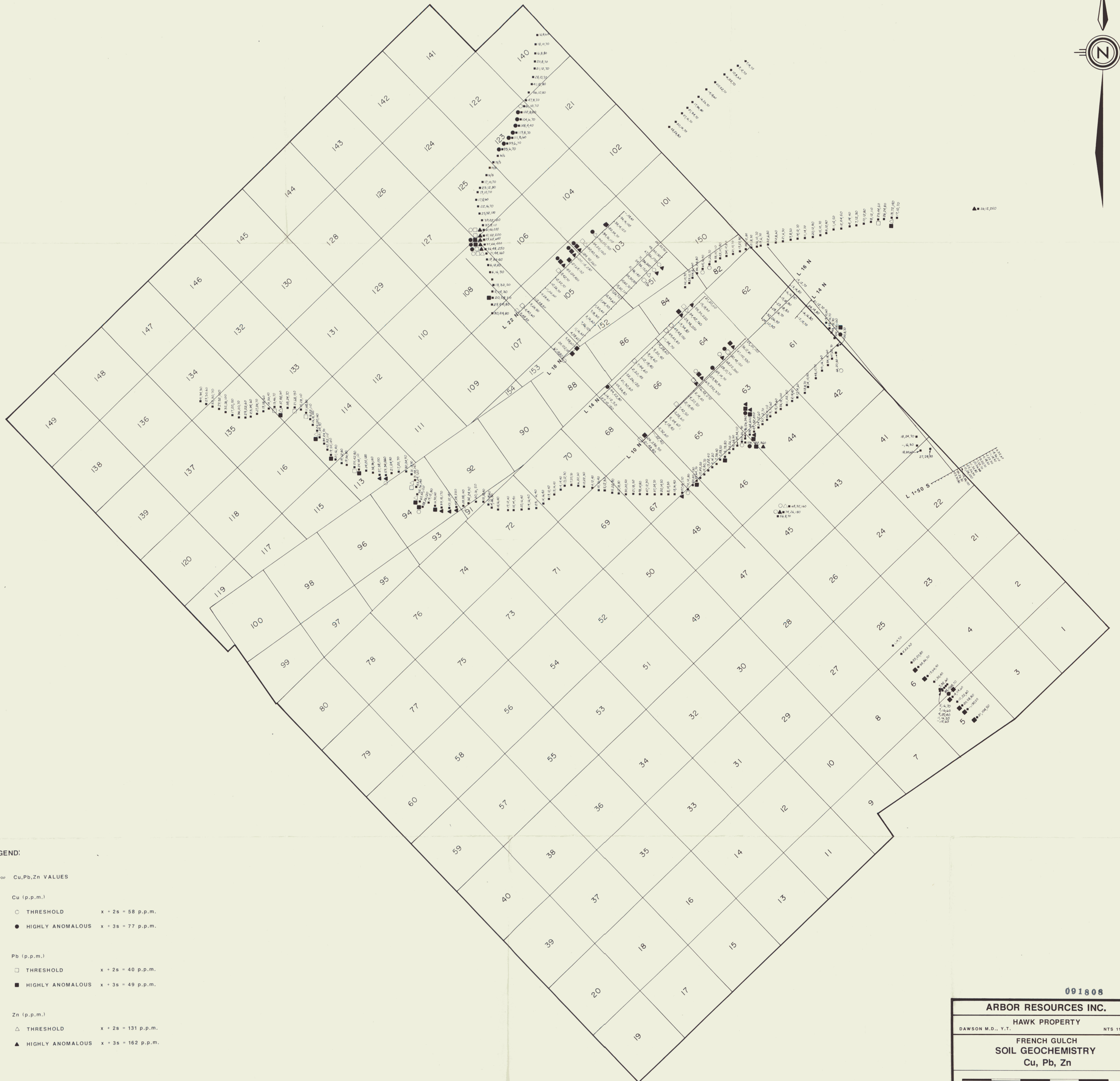
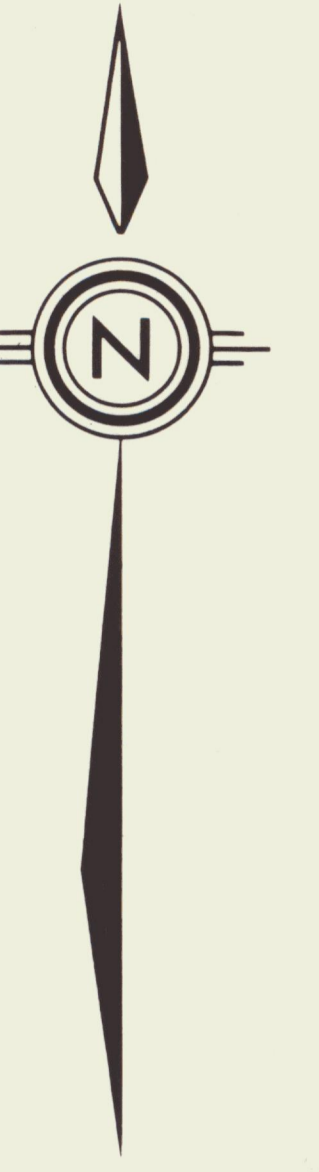
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Au, Ag, As

BY: P.G./r.w.r.

DATE: OCT., 1985

FIGURE: 10



LEGEND:

■ 34, 34, 50 Cu, Pb, Zn VALUES

Cu (p.p.m.)
○ THRESHOLD x + 2s = 58 p.p.m.
● HIGHLY ANOMALOUS x + 3s = 77 p.p.m.

Pb (p.p.m.)
□ THRESHOLD x + 2s = 40 p.p.m.
■ HIGHLY ANOMALOUS x + 3s = 49 p.p.m.

Zn (p.p.m.)
△ THRESHOLD x + 2s = 131 p.p.m.
▲ HIGHLY ANOMALOUS x + 3s = 162 p.p.m.

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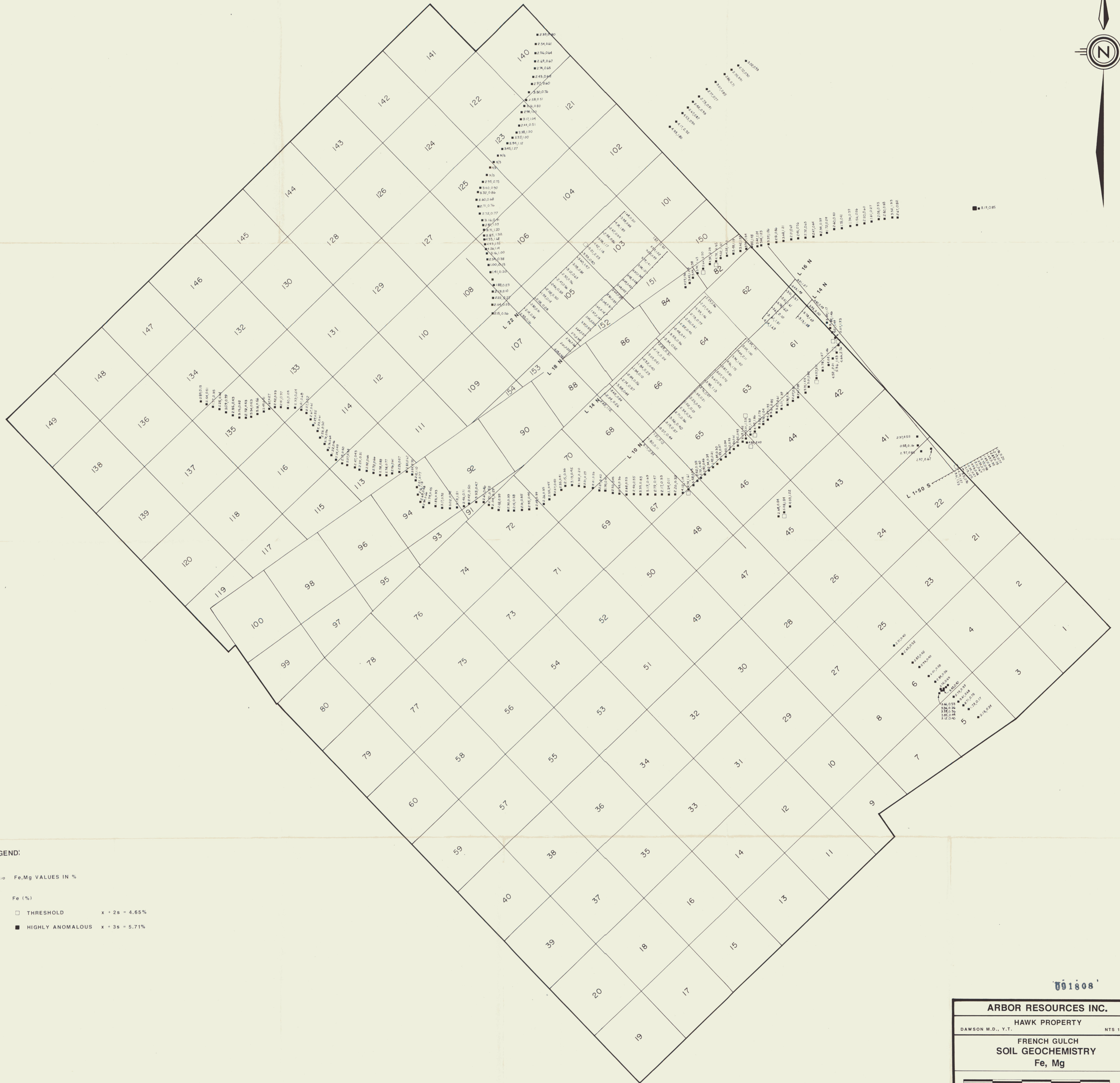
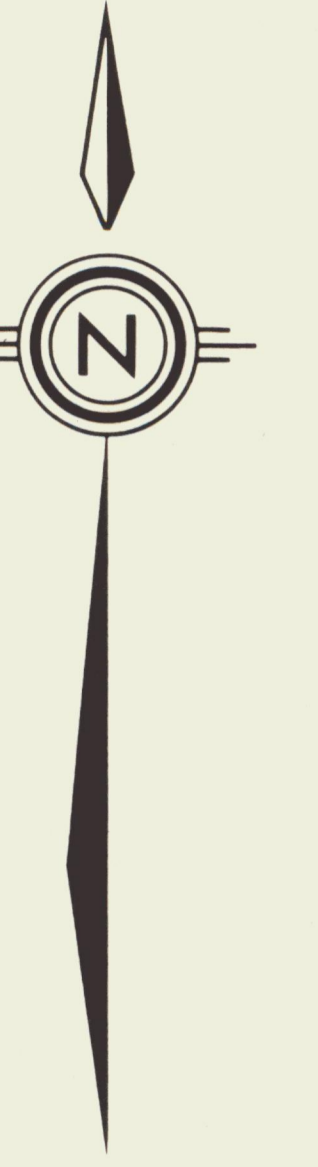
HAWK PROPERTY

DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115 O/14

FRENCH GULCH
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu, Pb, Zn

BY: P.G./r.w.r.
DATE: OCT., 1985

FIGURE: 11



LEGEND:

■ 2σ, 1σ Fe, Mg VALUES IN %

Fe (%)

□ THRESHOLD x + 2σ = 4.65%

■ HIGHLY ANOMALOUS x + 3σ = 5.71%

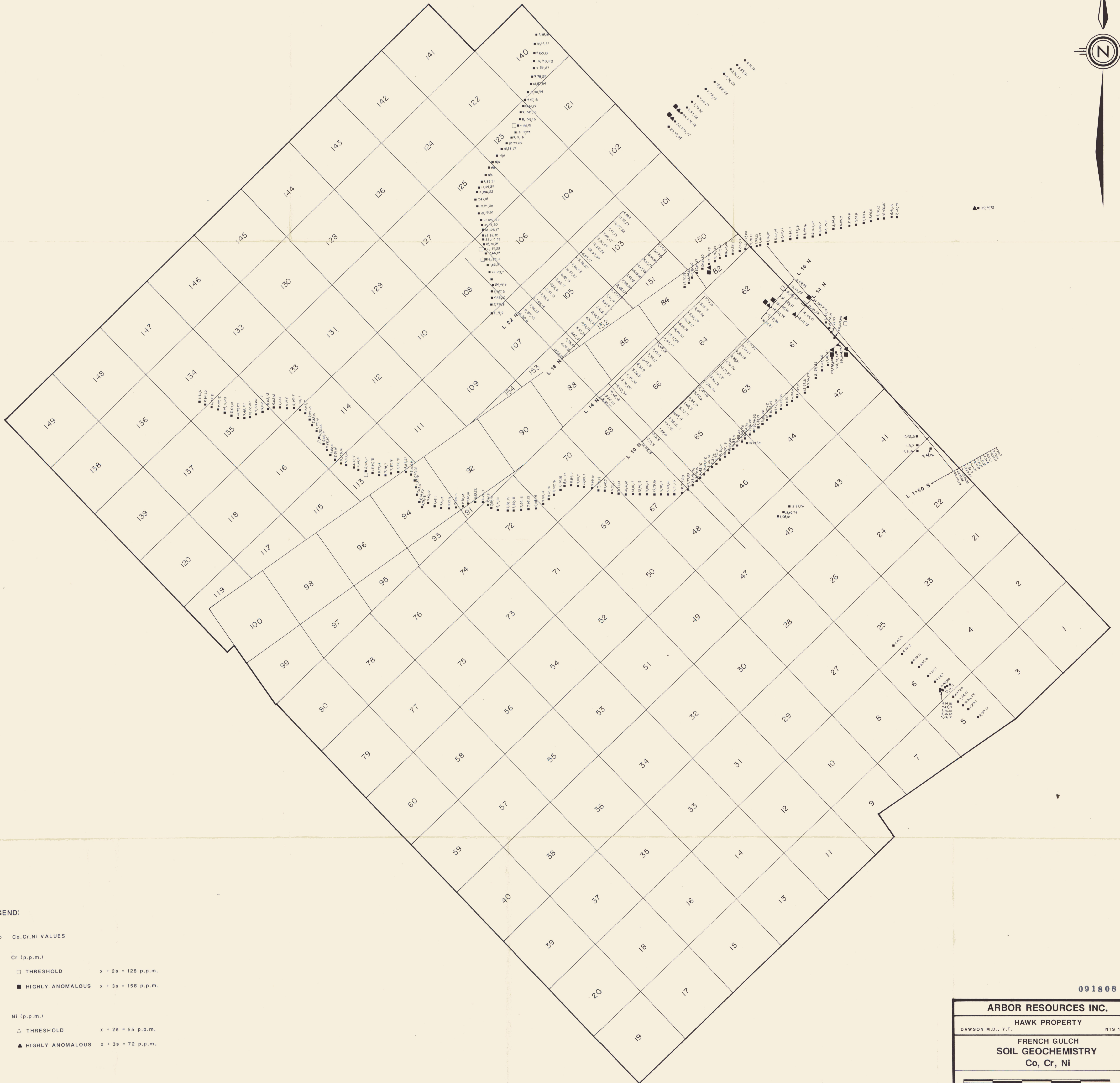
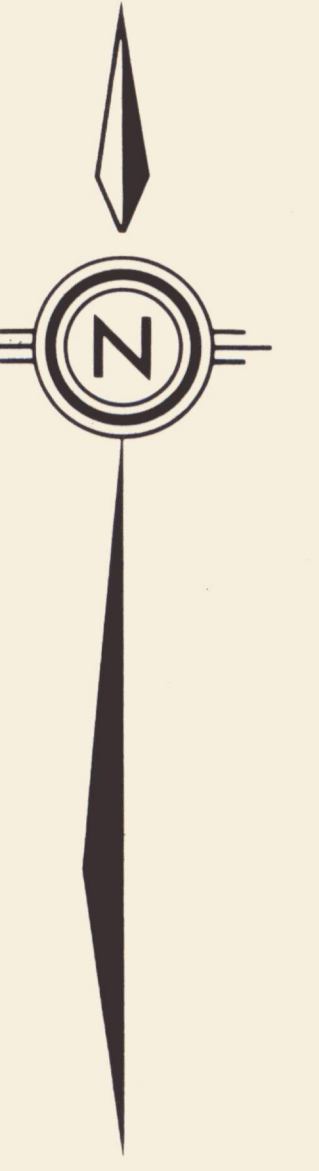
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ARBOR RESOURCES INC.
HAWK PROPERTY
DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115 O/14

**FRENCH GULCH
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Fe, Mg**

BY: P.G./r.w.r.
DATE: OCT., 1985

FIGURE: 12



LEGEND:

- 992/10 Co, Cr, Ni VALUES
- Cr (p.p.m.)
 - THRESHOLD $x + 2s = 128$ p.p.m.
 - HIGHLY ANOMALOUS $x + 3s = 158$ p.p.m.
- Ni (p.p.m.)
 - △ THRESHOLD $x + 2s = 55$ p.p.m.
 - ▲ HIGHLY ANOMALOUS $x + 3s = 72$ p.p.m.

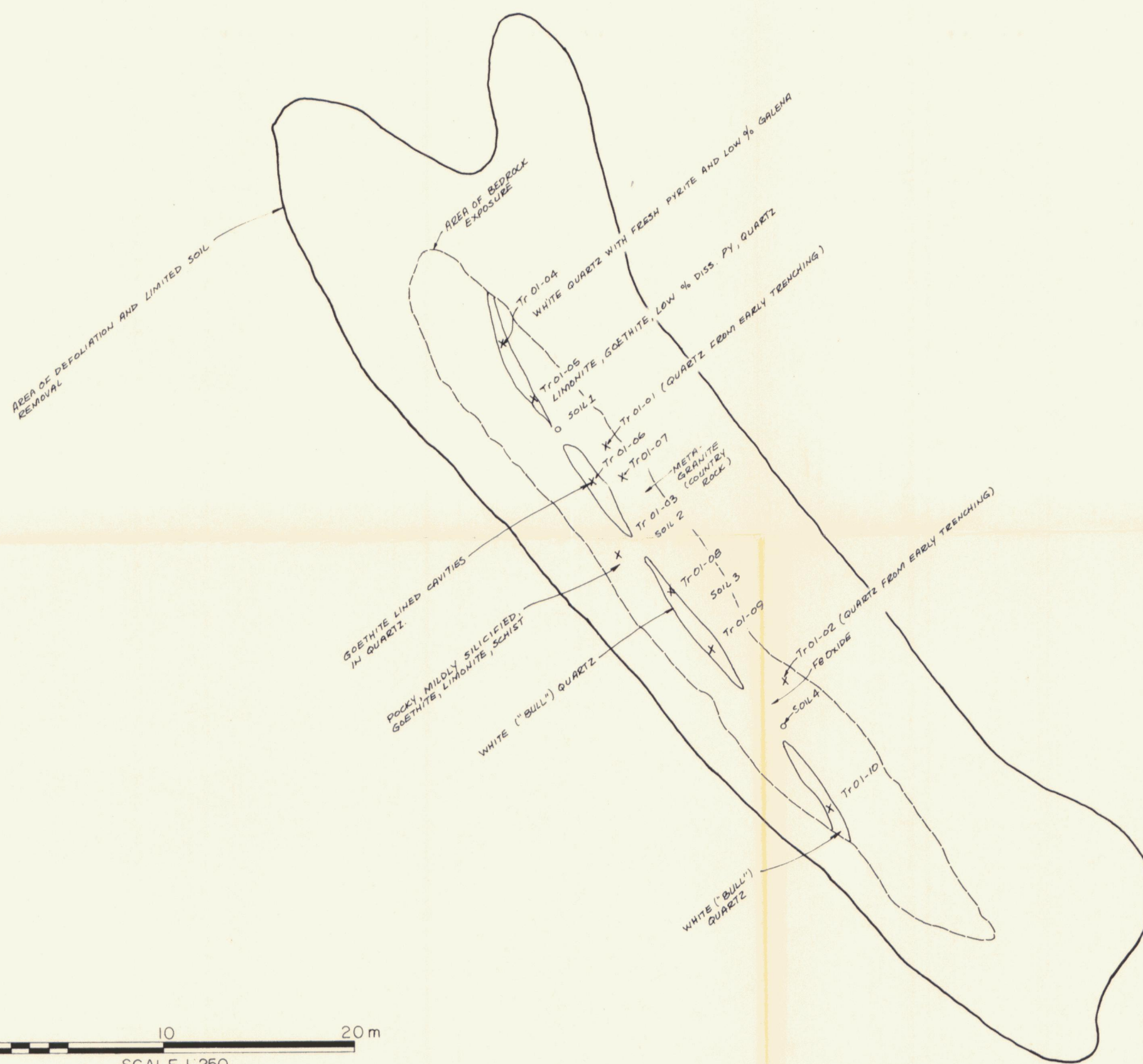
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ARBOR RESOURCES INC.		
HAWK PROPERTY		
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.	NTS 115 O/14	
FRENCH GULCH		
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY		
Co, Cr, Ni		
BY: P.G./r.w.r.		
DATE: OCT., 1985		
		FIGURE: 13

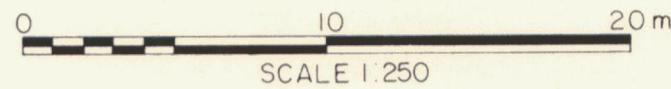


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ARBOR RESOURCES INC.		
HAWK CLAIMS		
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.	NTS 115 O/14	
ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATIONS		
SCALE 1: 50,000		
DATE: JAN., 1986		
BY: P.G./r.w.r.		
		FIGURE 14

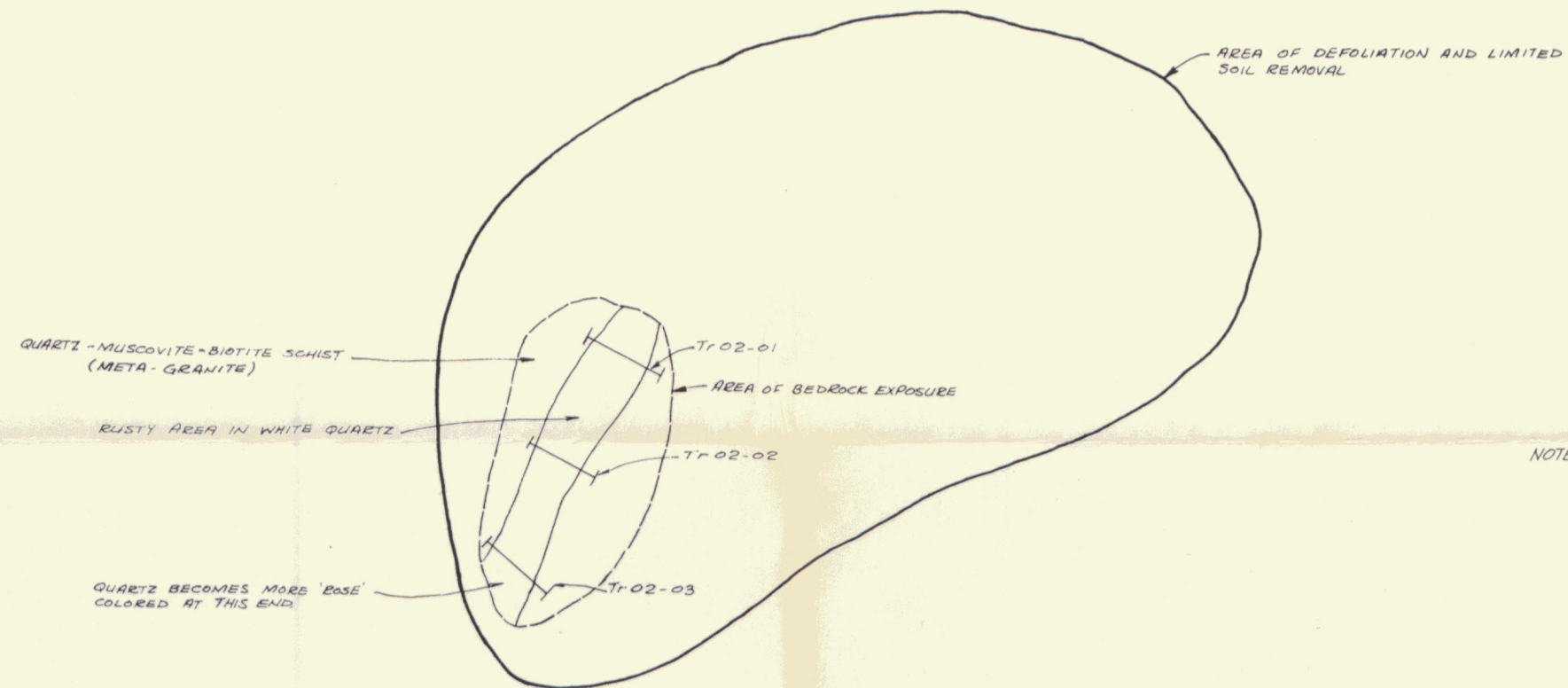


NOTE: SOIL DEPTH AVERAGE ROUGHLY 1 METRE
TRENCH DEPTH TO 2.5 METRES.



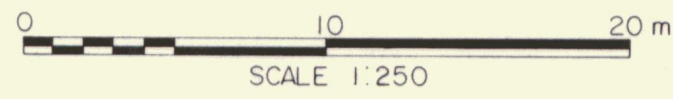
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ARBOR RESOURCES INC.	
HAWK PROPERTY	
DAWSON M.D.-Y.T.	NTS: 115 O/14
BULLDOZER TRENCHING	
TRENCH NO. Tr 01	
SAMPLE RESULTS AND GEOLOGY	
DATE: NOV., 1985	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	FIGURE: 15

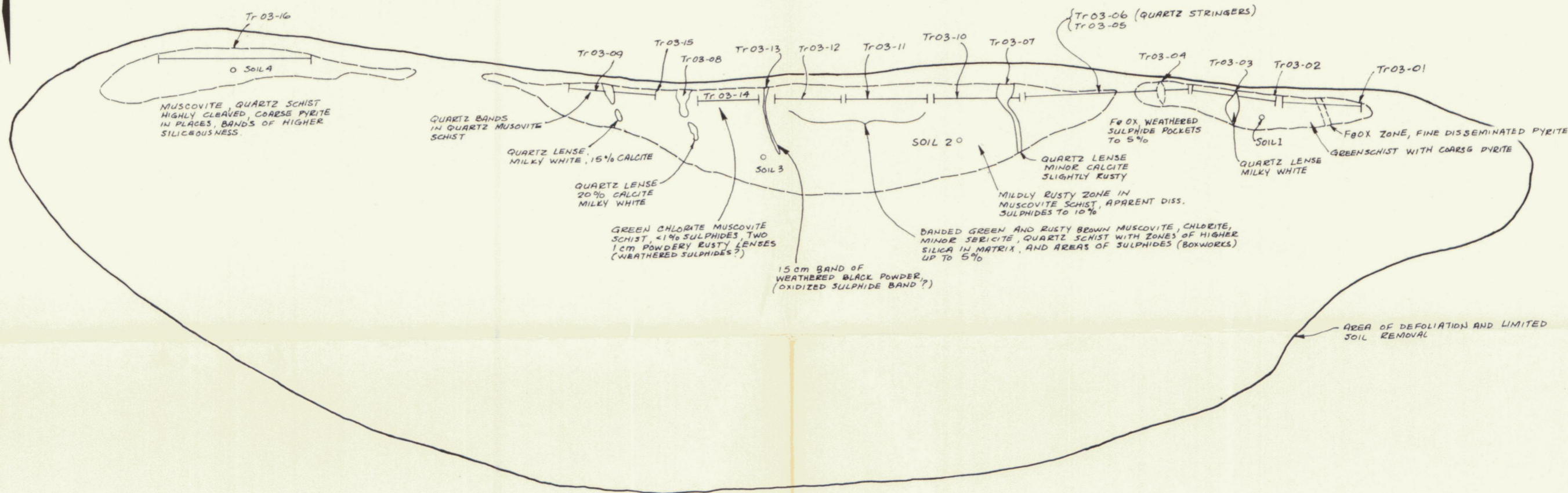


NOTE: SOIL DEPTH AVERAGE 1 METRE
TRENCH DEPTH TO 3 METRES.

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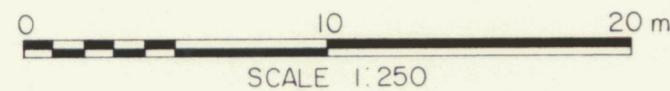


ARBOR RESOURCES INC.	
HAWK PROPERTY	
DAWSON M.D.-Y.T.	NTS: 115 O/14
BULLDOZER TRENCHING	
TRENCH NO. Tr 02	
SAMPLE RESULTS AND GEOLOGY	
DATE: NOV., 1985	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	FIGURE: 16

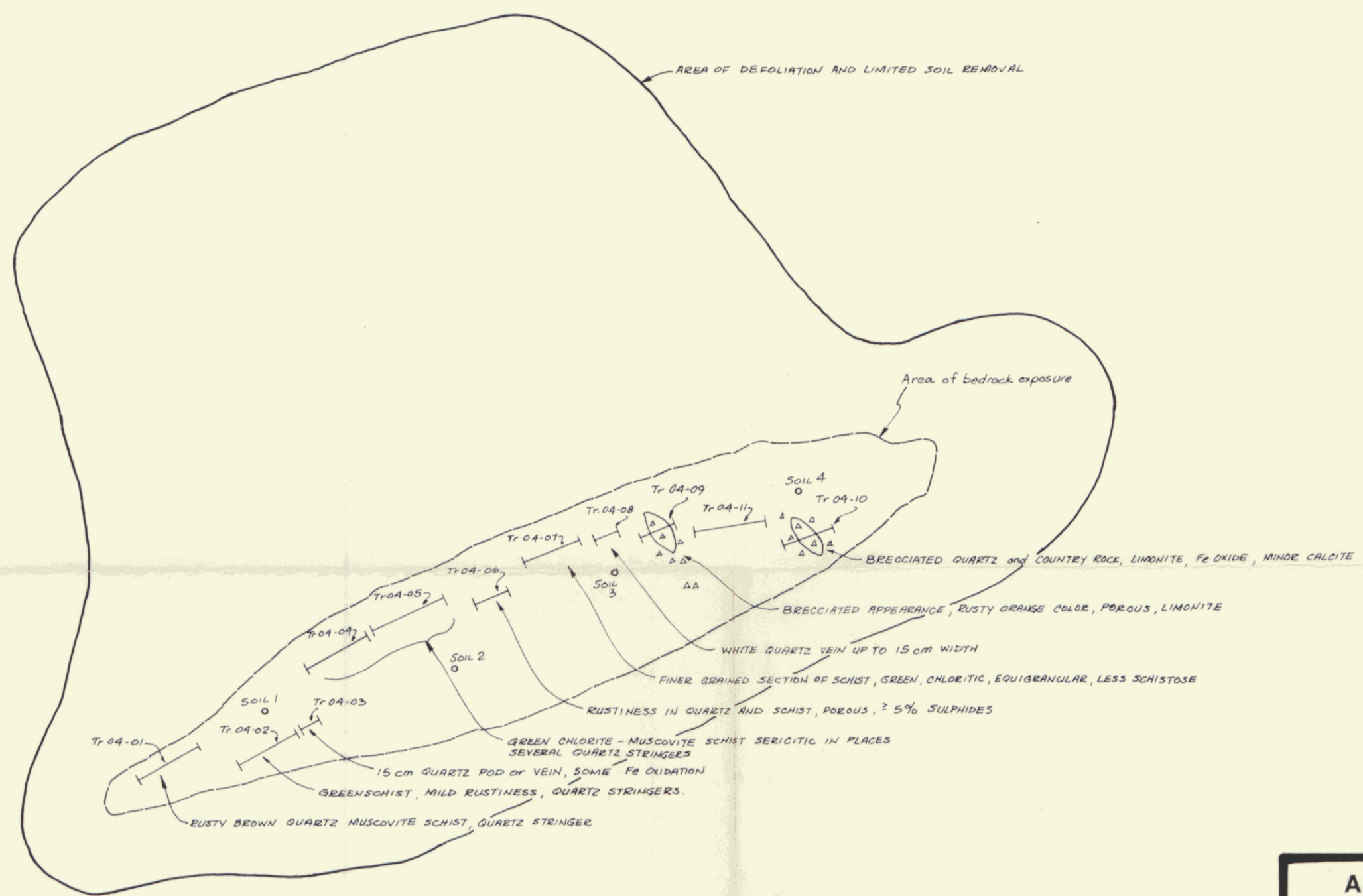


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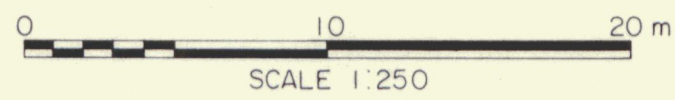
NOTE: AVERAGE DEPTH OF SOIL APPROXIMATELY 1 METRE
 HIGHLY ERODED BEDROCK TO 3 METERS DEPTH
 AVERAGE DEPTH OF TRENCH APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES



ARBOR RESOURCES INC.	
HAWK PROPERTY	
DAWSON M.D.-Y.T.	NTS: 115 O/14
BULLDOZER TRENCHING	
TRENCH NO. Tr 03	
SAMPLE RESULTS AND GEOLOGY	
DATE: NOV., 1985	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	FIGURE: 17



NOTE: AVERAGE SOIL DEPTH APPROXIMATELY 1 METER.
AVERAGE DEPTH OF TRENCH APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES.



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ARBOR RESOURCES INC.	
HAWK PROPERTY	
DAWSON M.D.-Y.T.	NTS: 115 O/14
BULLDOZER TRENCHING	
TRENCH NO. Tr 04	
SAMPLE RESULTS AND GEOLOGY	
DATE: NOV., 1985	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	FIGURE: 18