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LISTED VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE SHA

ASSESSMENT REPORT

TRENCHING
GRA 1-42 (YA73149-190), **REV 1-16** (YA73191-206) and
SHA 1-147 (YA73348-494) Mineral Claims
Gravel Creek Area
NTS 105-B-11
Watson Lake Mining District
Latitude: 60°37' North
Longitude: 131°06' West

by
RONALD C. R. ROBERTSON, F.G.A.C.
June 1986

091827

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 $ 20,600.00.

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

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INTRODUCTION

Shakwak Exploration Company Limited holds 212 mineral claims (Silver Creek property) in the Rancheria district of southern Yukon under the terms of an option agreement with Nordac Mining Corporation. The claims were staked to cover a large area of anomalous silver values in silt samples and a manganese gossan zone carrying values up to 110 oz/ton silver located during regional exploration in 1971-72.

Exploration conducted by Shakwak during 1985 used the nearby high grade CMC silver property of Silver Hart Mines Ltd. as a model. Prospecting and limited soil geochemistry were used to locate manganese gossan zones as initial surface targets. Three gossan zones at the East Ridge area were tested with 15 blast-trenches and two gossan zones at the West Ridge area were tested with six blast-trenches. This work was supervised by the writer on behalf of Shakwak.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located about 270 km southeast of Whitehorse on NTS map sheet 105-B-11 and 30 km due east of Wolf Lake near the headwaters of Gravel Creek. Approximate geographical co-ordinates are 60°37' north latitude and 131°06' west longitude. The property location is shown on Figure 1.

Summer access to the property is by helicopter from Rancheria (60 km) or from Watson Lake (140 km). Rancheria is located on the Alaska Highway 330 km southeast of Whitehorse. Winter access is possible via the Wolf Lake tote trail route or from the access road to the CMC (Silver Hart Mines Ltd.) property.

An important gravel airstrip is located at Pine Lake, approximately 35 km south of the property. A small gravel strip could probably be constructed on the west side of the property.

PROPERTY

The Silver Creek property consists of 212 mineral claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and recorded in the office of the Watson Lake District Mining Recorder.

Claim	Grant Number	Recording Date
GRA 1-42	YA73149-73190	19 March 1985
REV 1-16	YA73191-73206	19 March 1985
SHA 1-147	YA73348-73494	14 June 1985
GRA 43-49	YA90464-90470	15 October 1985

The GRA 1-42 and REV 1-16 claims were originally staked by Archer, Cathro and Associates and subsequently acquired by Shakwak Exploration Company Limited under the terms of an option agreement. The SHA 1-147 claims were staked by Shakwak to protect significant areas outside the original two claim blocks. The GRA 43-49 claims were staked in late September to cover a strip of open ground between two rows of the earlier GRA claims.

Three trenches in this area were excavated prior to the recording date of the GRA 43-49 claims and are therefore not being filed for assessment credit.

Archer, Cathro and Associates' interest in the Silver Creek property was later transferred to Nordac Mining Corporation.

The claim distribution is shown in Figure 2.

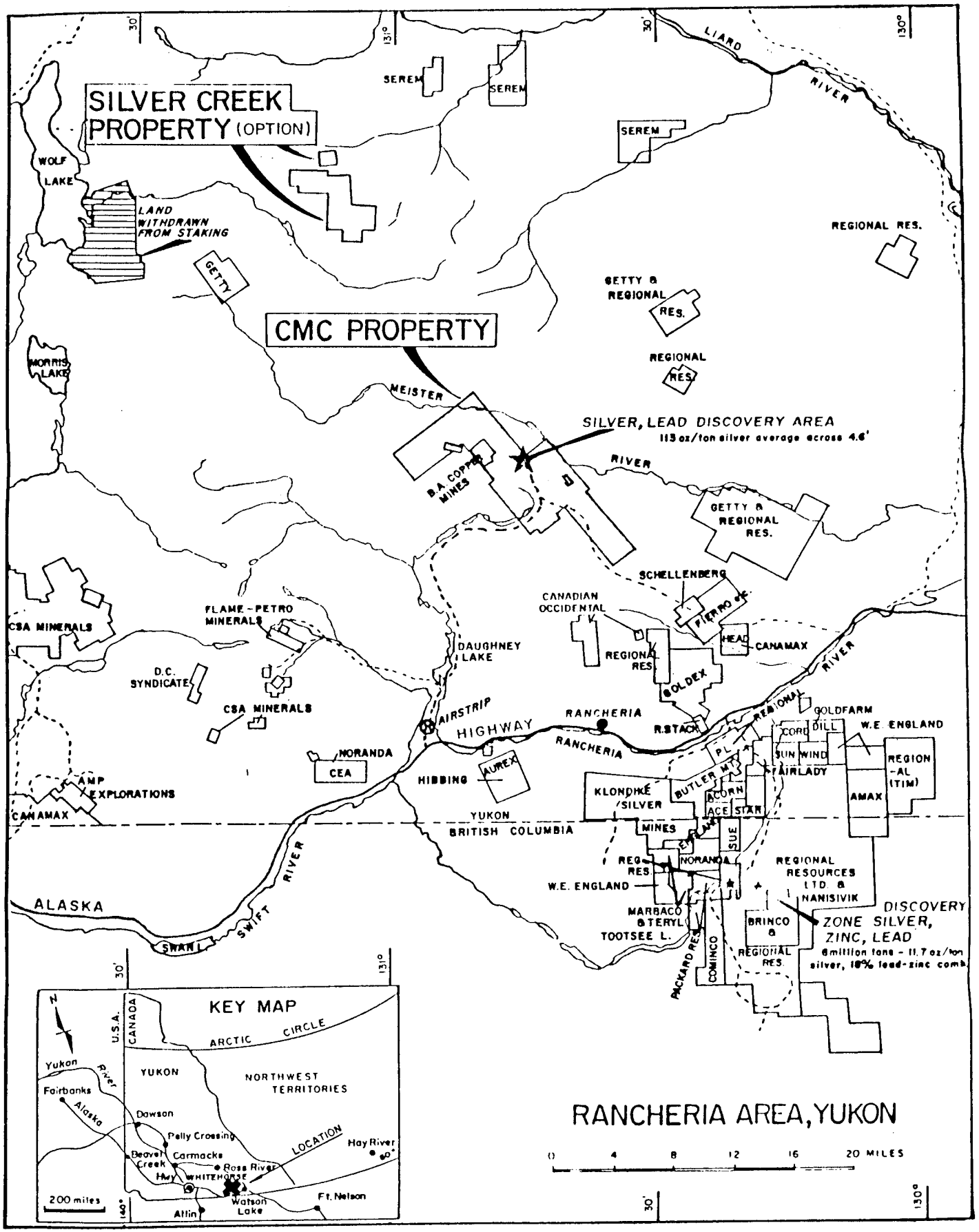
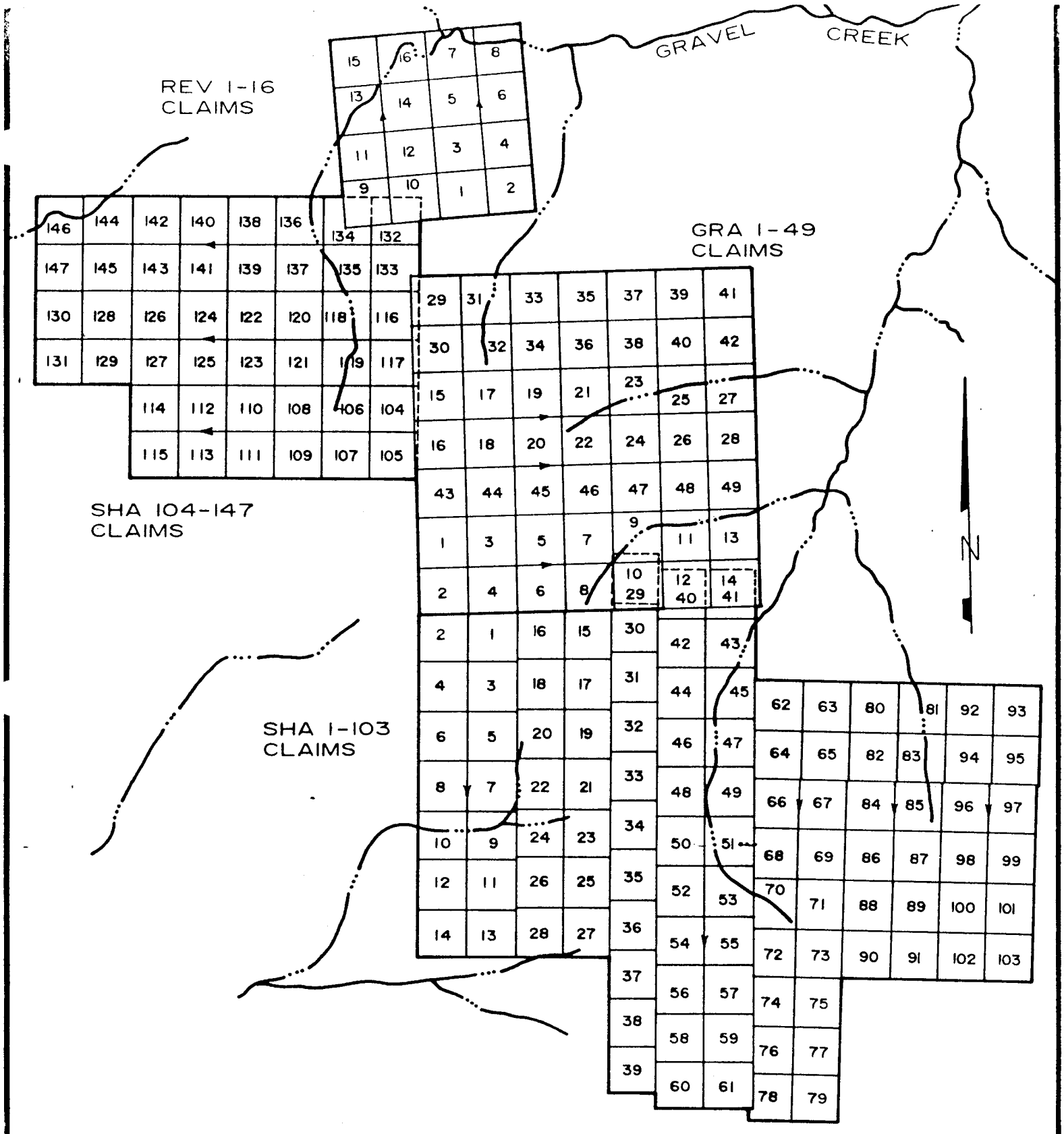


Figure 1:
PROPERTY LOCATION



SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

SILVER CREEK
CLAIM DISTRIBUTION

SCALE: 1 : 50 000

0 500 1000 1500 2000 METRES

PROJECT 104		YUKON
NTS: 105-B-11	TECHNICAL: RR	DATE: MARCH 1986
SCALE: 1 : 50 000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS	FIGURE: 2

PHYSIOGRAPHY,CLIMATE, VEGETATION

The property covers a block of rounded mountains, outliers of the Cassiar Mountains, which form the headwaters of the Gravel Creek, Irvine Creek and Cabin Creek drainage systems. Elevations range from 1070 m (3500') to 2040 m (6700'), a total relief of 970 m. The area forms a dissected plateau with gently rounded upper slopes with little outcrop and extensive felsenmeer, often moss-covered. Valley walls are often steep with small cliff-faces but most slopes show little outcrop except close to ridge crests. Lower slopes (even those facing south) seem to have a thick cover of soliflucted material with permafrost and often a thick growth of low spruce and alder.

Climatic conditions are typical of the Cassiar Mountains region, characterized by a northern interior climate. Annual precipitation averages 50 cm. Winters are long, with temperatures occasionally as low as -50°C and sometimes heavy snow cover. Summer temperatures are typically 15-20°C with long daylight hours from May to July.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Silver Creek property is located in the Wolf Lake Map Sheet (105-B) area, mapped by W. H. Poole, J. A. Roddick and L. H. Green of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1951-59. The district is underlain by folded Late Proterozoic to Devonian clastic and carbonate rocks of the Cassiar Platform; by assemblages of sheared ultramafic, volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks accreted onto the North American continent during Mesozoic arc-continent collison; and by Cretaceous intrusions of granite-granodiorite composition (Abbott, 1983).

The Silver Creek property is underlain by limestones, quartzites and phyllites (and their hornfelsed equivalents) which are probably all Lower Cambrian or older in age. This suite is intruded by large bodies of quartz monzonite-granite - part of the mid-Cretaceous (100 m.y.) Marker Lake batholith. Recent workers have suggested that there are a number of granitic intrusions in the district belonging to a 50 m.y. suite.

Apparently three ages of dykes and sills occur in the area. Smith (1984) recognized a suite of mafic grey porphyry sills and dykes on the nearby CMC claims which are foliated parallel to the enclosing biotite schists and limestones. An early suite of dykes and sills was also recognized by Poole et al (1960). Granitic dykes related to the mid-Cretaceous plutons are quite common in the area. Abbott (1983) has suggested that many of the silver-lead veins in the Rancheria district are related to faults, breccias, mafic and felsic dykes of late Cretaceous—early Tertiary age. Tertiary to Recent volcanic rocks are common in parts of the Jennings River map area immediately to the south (Mulligan, 1969) and late Tertiary basaltic flows outcrop at several places along the Alaska Highway near Rancheria. Cross-cutting rhyolite porphyry dykes of probable early Tertiary age are common in parts of the Silver Creek property.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Several different types of mineralization occur on the property and thus the area has been explored at several times for a variety of commodities.

Mineralization was apparently first noted by Geological Survey field parties during regional geological mapping in 1955. In 1971, a regional silt sampling program by Archer,Cathro and Associates located lead, zinc, silver and tungsten anomalies in the area. During follow-up prospecting and soil sampling in 1972, a manganese gossan and veining in limy schists were discovered; grab samples of this material contained up to 110 ounces per ton silver and 1% lead. This gossan is the E-2 zone of this report.

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development staked the ANGIE claims in 1974 and carried out a program of mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching and drilled three holes (445 m) the same year. In 1975 an IP survey and four more holes (361 m) were completed. This work was mainly directed at lead-zinc in quartz and fluorite veins and diopside-magnetite skarn zones.

The Wolf Lake Joint Venture (Comaplex Resources International and Dayton Creek Silver Mines) staked the COM claims in 1978. A report by Allen, 1979, describes a re-examination of one of the old H.B.E.D. trenches in a black manganese-rich gossan zone; no samples were analyzed.

In 1981, Serem staked the SOURCE claims and carried out a program of mapping and sampling tungsten skarn zones; grab samples returned values of several percent WO_3.

The areas staked at various times as the ANGIE, COM and SOURCE claims at least partially overlap and are located in the present SHA 104-147 claim block, although part of the SOURCE 1-24 block extended farther east into the present GRA claim block. The Hudson Bay trench, re-examined by Allen (1979), is on the manganese gossan described as the W-2 zone in the present report.

1985 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Introduction

Several significant silver-lead-zinc properties have been actively explored in the Rancheria district in recent years, including properties of Butler Mountain Minerals, Getty Mines (Meister Lake) and the MIDWAY deposit of Regional Resources. The latter property carries over six million tons of 11.5 oz/ton silver and 18% combined lead-zinc mostly in manto -type massive sulphide zones with some higher silver grades in vein-type structures.

During late 1984, T. McCrory and W. Preston made a significant discovery of high-grade silver mineralization by trenching a manganese gossan zone

on the CMC claims; this property had previously been explored on several occasions for silver-lead-zinc mineralization and tungsten-molybdenum skarn mineralization. Exploration of this property during 1985-86 by Silver Hart Mines Ltd. included extensive trenching, 12,000' of surface diamond drilling and 600' of drifting along the TM zone and completion of three raises. Average underground assays graded 70 oz/ton silver, essentially identical to the average surface grade of 69 oz/ton silver (Silver Hart Mines Ltd., 1986).

The CMC discovery prompted Archer, Cathro and Associates to re-examine data collected during regional exploration of the Rancheria district in 1971-72. This review showed an extensive area of strongly anomalous silver values in silt samples and one manganese gossan zone with grab samples grading up to 110 oz/ton silver. The geological environment was very similar to other silver prospects in the district, including CMC; key portions of this area were staked as the GRA and REV claims.

Exploration conducted by Shakwak Exploration Company Limited during 1985 focussed on location of manganese gossan zones by careful prospecting, blast-trenching of some of these zones and limited soil geochemical sampling to locate zone extensions in areas covered by overburden.

A key feature of the discovery of the rich TM zone at the CMC property was recognition that manganese gossan zones with little or no visible sulphide mineralization and very low silver content at surface represented deeply weathered and leached portions of sulphide-rich ore shoots occupying vein-fault structures. Sampling of these shoots by trenching or diamond drilling located often spectacular silver grades where most silver was contained in freibergite (silver-rich tetrahedrite) rather than galena. Distinctive mineral textures and mineral zoning within ore shoots are characteristic of low temperature epithermal mineralization.

On July 20, 1985, Terry McCrory and the writer prospected a large part of the East Ridge area and located a zone of manganese gossan as float and talus with some marble outcrops showing manganese staining; this is the zone now known as the E-1 zone. The zone discovered and sampled by Archer, Cathro and Associates in 1972 is probably the present E-2 zone.

Trenching

From 30th August to 1st October 1985, a total of 21 blast trenches were excavated by a two-man crew from C. M. Exploration Ltd., Whitehorse. At the East Ridge area, work was carried out from 30th August to 21st September and 15 trenches were excavated in three separate zones. At the West Ridge, six trenches were excavated in two distinct zones between 22nd September and 1st October.

Dimensions of all trenches are listed in Table 1; analyses and assays are listed in Tables 2 and 3. East Ridge trench locations are shown on Figure 3; trench diagrams are on Figures 4 and 5. West Ridge trench locations are shown on Figure 6 ; trench diagrams are on Figures 7 and 8.

Initial trenching was carried out by hand-mucking loose overburden and talus and then using a gasoline-powered "Cobra" type drill to drill blast holes. Once the permafrost level was reached, an air compressor was used to power drills for additional blasting. As frozen ground was present in almost all of the trenches, it was necessary to work on several different trenches at the same time in order to allow frozen material to thaw for several days before work could continue. Overburden was quite deep at many sites; this factor and the presence of permafrost meant that true bedrock could not be reached in many of the trenches, particularly at the West Ridge where work commenced later in the season.

At the East Ridge, two trenches blasted into the E-1 manganese gossan failed to find in situ mineralization. Detailed prospecting subsequently located additional manganese gossan material and suggests the original gossan is displaced downslope and east of the source area. Extensive trenching is required here.

The E-2 gossan zone was tested by 10 trenches. Ten samples from Trenches 4, 5 and 6 in the central part of the E-2 zone gave values ranging from 1.3 to 147.1 oz/ton silver with an average grade of 50.4 oz/ton silver. Material exposed in these trenches is quite broken, generally weathered and partially oxidized, and is mixed with mud (gouge) and ice. In consequence, representative samples across true vein widths have not yet been collected. Typical vein widths range from 0.4 to 1.25 m. The lower (southeast) end of the structure appears to terminate in a thick zone of frozen yellow gouge and broken rock in Trench 7. The upper end of the zone, crossing the ridge crest, has not yet been defined by trenching. Trench 12, at this end of the zone, stopped in overburden. Similarly, Trench 8 is a small pit stopped in overburden and therefore is not shown on Figure 5. Trench 5 located near in situ mineralized material but stopped in ice and was not mapped. Trenches 9 and 10 were located to expose banded replacement-type sulphide mineralization in wallrock outside the vein-fault structure; these zones seem quite narrow and discontinuous and samples are quite low grade.

The three trenches on the E-3 zone (Trenches 13, 14 and 15) are not eligible for assessment credit as this zone is located in the GRA 48 claim (YA90469) which was not recorded until 15th October 1985 after completion of the trenching program.

Two zones of gossans were trenched in the West Ridge area. The W-1 gossan zone was tested by two trenches; both were quite shallow and require deepening to reach fresher bedrock. A zone of yellow-black manganese-stained gouge was located in both trenches; minor amounts of galena were noted in Trench 17 but silver values were low.

The W-2 zone shows strong manganese gossan development over at least 120 m of strike. This zone was first trenched by Hudson Bay Exploration in 1974; the present Trench 18 is a re-excavation and extension of their trench. Trenches 19 and 21 failed to reach bedrock; both will require deepening and extension in 1986. Trenches 18 and 20 exposed very thick and well-developed zones of manganese (pyrolusite?), apparently developed over dark green pyroxene skarn which carries variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and sphalerite. Silver values are quite low.

In general, the W-2 manganese gossan is located along a contact between granodiorite of the Marker Lake Batholith and a series of interbedded biotite schists, limy schists and some purer limestone bands. The source of the manganese is not obvious. A shallow topographic depression located parallel and just north of the gossan may conceal a vein structure and should be trenched in 1986.

DISCUSSION

Exploration of the Silver Creek property during 1985 located several significant manganese gossan zones similar to the TM zone at the nearby CMC (Silver Hart Mines) property where current exploration and development work suggests that a production decision may be made later in 1986.

The E-2 zone at Silver Creek carries significant grades of silver mineralization. Preliminary results suggest that the extensions of several other zones will also carry potentially economic silver grades. Other gossan zones remain to be tested by trenching and, undoubtedly, others have yet to be discovered by additional prospecting; in particular, it seems likely that more detailed work in the East Ridge area will locate parallel mineralized zones in overburden-covered areas. The economic potential of the property will be greatly enhanced if several mineralized vein structures are located which can be mined as a single operation.

The known gossan zones at the Silver Creek property warrant detailed surface evaluation during 1986 by backhoe trenching to determine zone trends, grades and widths at surface. A limited amount of prospecting and soil geochemical sampling should be carried out, as required, to locate extensions of these zones in areas of thicker overburden cover.

Sampling of the backhoe trenches will permit selection of priority targets for initial diamond drilling to test for continuity of grades and widths at depth. This preliminary drill program should utilize a helicopter-portable drill capable of drilling NQ core. Core recovery is likely to be a problem, based on previous experience at the CMC and United Keno Hill silver camps.

TABLE 1

1985 TRENCH DIMENSIONS

			Average	Volume	
EAST RIDGE					
E-1 Zone	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	(m^3)	(yd^3)
Trench 1	7.8	2.7	1.8	37.9	49.5
Trench 2	6.6	2.3	1.6	24.3	31.8
					81.3
E-2 Zone					
Trench 3	2.5	2.3	1.6	9.2	12.0
Trench 4	3.1	1.7	0.5	2.6	3.4
Trench 5	5.0	1.8	1.7	15.3	20.0
Trench 6	6.9	1.6	1.7	18.7	24.5
Trench 7	7.5	2.0	2.0	30.0	39.2
Trench 8	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.8
Trench 9	25.6	1.7	1.5	65.2	85.4
Trench 10	12.3	1.2	0.5	7.4	9.6
Trench 11	19.7	2.4	1.1	52.0	68.0
Trench 12	8.6	1.7	1.2	17.5	22.9
					287.8
E-3 Zone					
Trench 13	7.8	1.6	1.2	14.9	19.6
Trench 14	7.3	2.4	1.4	24.5	32.0
Trench 15	16.0	1.0	1.7	27.2	35.6
					87.2
WEST RIDGE					
W-1 Zone					
Trench 16	5.5	1.3	1.0	7.1	9.3
Trench 17	4.3	1.0	1.0	4.3	5.6
					14.9
W-2 Zone					
Trench 18	8.2	1.9	1.5	23.3	30.5
Trench 19	8.1	1.2	1.0	9.7	12.7
Trench 20	7.4	1.4	1.9	19.7	25.7
Trench 21	6.8	1.4	1.8	17.1	22.4
					91.3

TABLE 2: ROCK SAMPLES FROM EAST RIDGE TRENCHES

E-1 ZONE

Sample No.	Description	Analyses and Assays									
		Ag^1	Ag^2	Pb	Zn	Cu	As	Sb	W	Au	Hg
20001	Float - talus	-	5.0	555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20002	Outcrop	-	31.0	3680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20003	Float - talus	-	6.9	3430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20004	Float - Mn in marble	-	<0.2	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20016A	Trench 2 - skarn	-	0.3	47	132	10	-	-	13	<5	-

(Samples 20001-20004 pre-date the trenches)

E-2 ZONE		Ag^1	Ag^2	Pb	Zn	Cu	As	Sb	W	Au	Hg
20009	Grab - Trench 5	156.0 OT	147.15 OT	75.28%	1.04%	-	275	700*	-	35	-
20010	0.7 m chip - Trench 4	33.2 OT	30.1 OT	23.48%	5.60%	-	0.37%	135	-	25	-
20015	Grab - Trench 6	35.3 OT	31.9 OT	57.44%	2.86%	-	100	270*	-	10	-
20016	"Steel Galena" - Trench 4	62.5 OT	57.43 OT	74.83%	15000	-	170	300*	-	15	-
20017	"Coarse Galena" - Trench 4	74.7 OT	69.35 OT	80.77%	83000	-	<150*	500*	-	10	-
20017A	1.45 m chip - Trench 3	-	21.0	1.04%	3.42%	76	-	-	-	<5	-
20018A	Grab - Trench 6	-	1.36 OT	1.93%	6.40%	98	-	-	-	30	-
20019A	1.9 m frozen clay - Trench 7	-	1.7	124	3950	33	-	-	-	<5	-
20020A	2.7 m chip - Trench 9	-	23.0	300	2.78%	70	-	-	-	<5	-
20021A	2.5 m chip - Trench 10	-	3.0	420	2950	15	-	-	-	<5	-
20050	Grab-banded ore - Tr. 4	21.2 OT	19.74 OT	66.93%	4600	37	300	180*	-	15	<5
20051	Ditto	24.5 OT	22.5 OT	65.94%	7000	133	150	160*	-	30	<5
20052	Ditto - Trench 5	60.4 OT	55.92 OT	81.17%	6400	102	150	400*	-	10	<5
20053	Ditto	73.5 OT	68.28 OT	76.79%	8400	308	150	300*	-	10	<5
20054	Grab - Trench 9	3.09 OT	2.77 OT	4.3%	11.7%	238	210	15	-	10	5
20055	Ditto	5.30 OT	4.78 OT	4.1%	10.1%	261	80	46	-	<5	5

Notes:

(1) All analyses in parts per million except Au and Hg (parts per billion). Assays in percent or troy ounces per short ton. "OT" = ounces per ton.

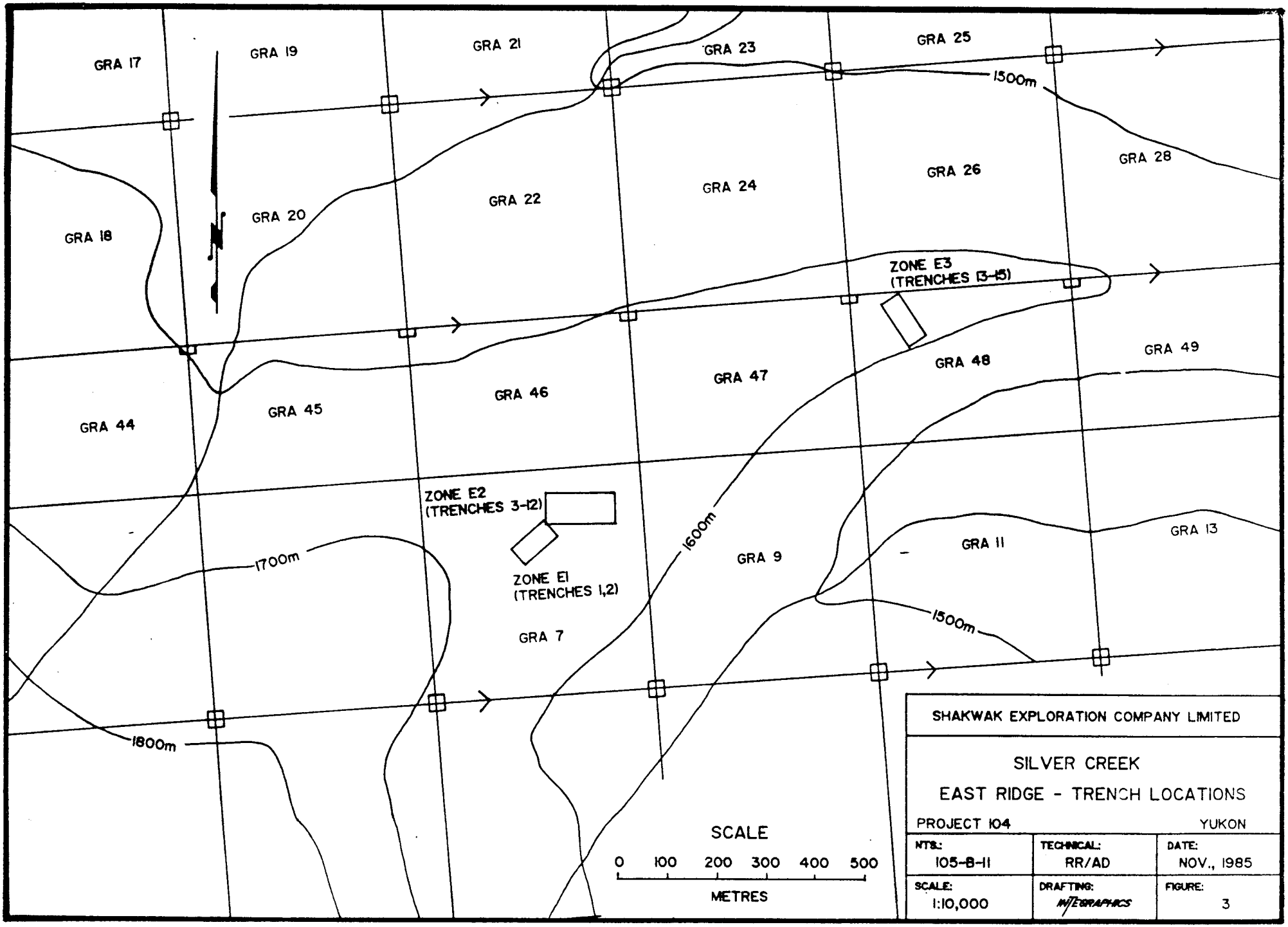
(2) Ag^1 : preliminary wet assays. Ag^2 : standard geochemical analyses and fire assays.

(3) * = interference from high lead content.

TABLE 3: ROCK SAMPLES FROM WEST RIDGE TRENCHES

Sample No.	Description	Analyses Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	As	Sb	Sn	Au
W-1 ZONE									
20026	Grab - Trench 16	8.0	915	13400	-	-	-	-	-
20027	Gouge material - Trench 16	22.0	4970	>20000	-	-	-	-	-
20028	Grab - Trench 17	13.0	1255	7400	-	-	-	-	-
20029	Grab - Trench 17	12.0	3480	6500	-	-	-	-	-
W-2 ZONE									
20014	Sphalerite/skarn - float	3.3	555	4.0%	152	20	<2	10	<5
20023	Diopside skarn - Trench 20	0.2	14	340	-	-	-	-	-
20024	Float - Trench 20	6.2	1860	7000	-	-	-	-	-
20025	Gouge - Trench 18	3.5	1585	>20000	-	-	-	-	-
20030	Float - Trench 21 area	5.7	7890	>20000	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All analyses in parts per million except Au which is in parts per billion.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GRA 21
GRA 23
GRA 25
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GRA 22
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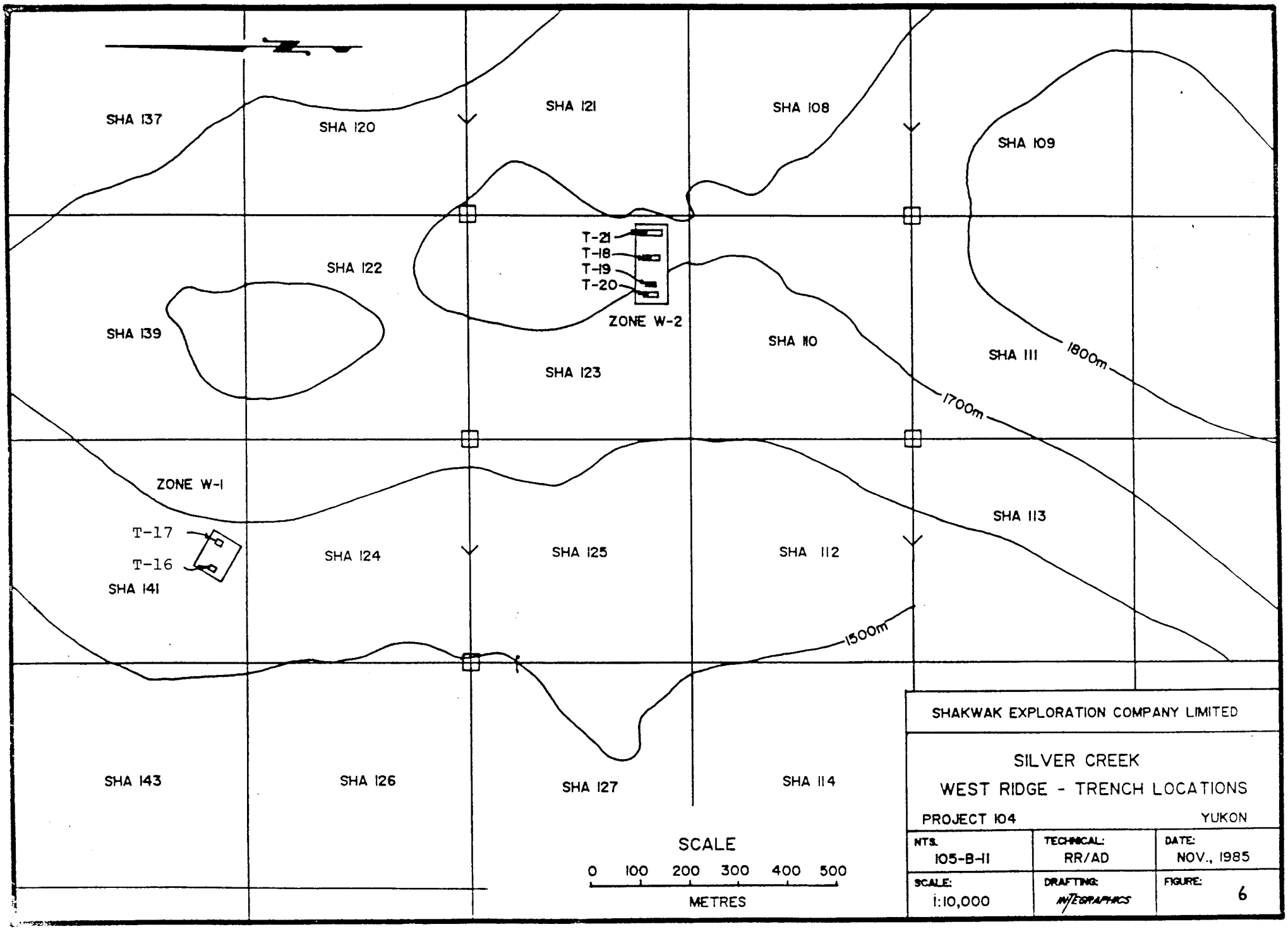
GRA 18
ZONE E3
(TRENCHES 13-15)
GRA 49
GRA 48
GRA 47
GRA 46
GRA 45
GRA 44
ZONE E2
(TRENCHES 3-12)
1600m
GRA 13
GRA 11
GRA 9
1700m
ZONE E1
(TRENCHES 1,2)
1500m
GRA 7
1800m
SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED
SILVER CREEK
EAST RIDGE - TRENCH LOCATIONS
PROJECT 104
YUKON
NTS: 105-B-11
TECHNICAL: RR/AD
DATE: NOV., 1985
SCALE: 1:10,000
DRAFTING: MITEGRAPHICS
FIGURE: 3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SCALE: 1:10,000
DRAFTING: MYTEGRAPHICS
FIGURE: 6

Figure 6

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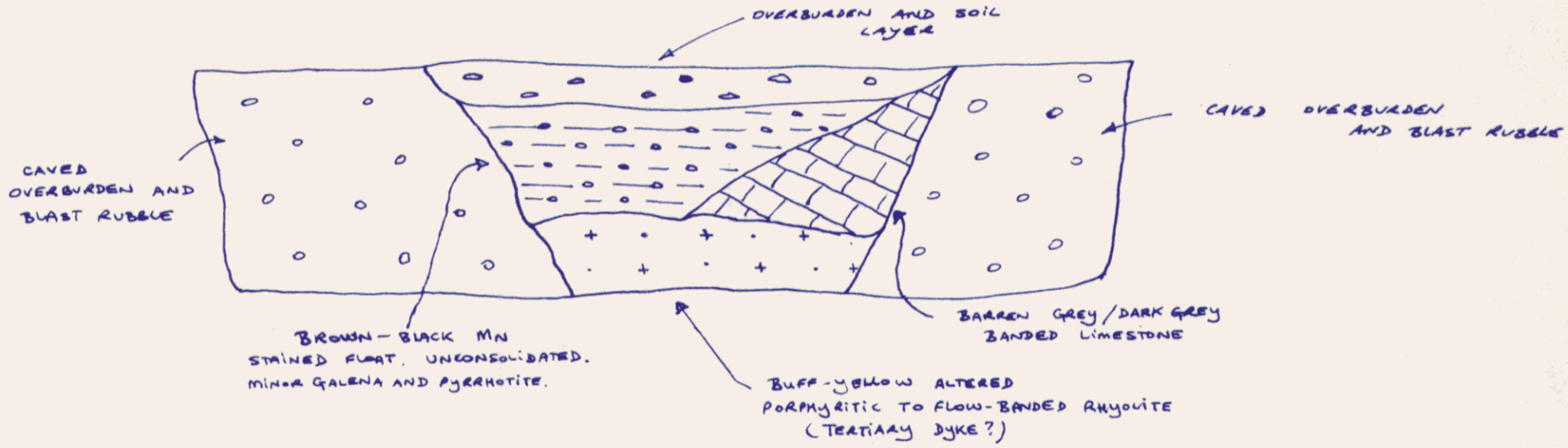
TRENCH 1 : FACING [redacted]



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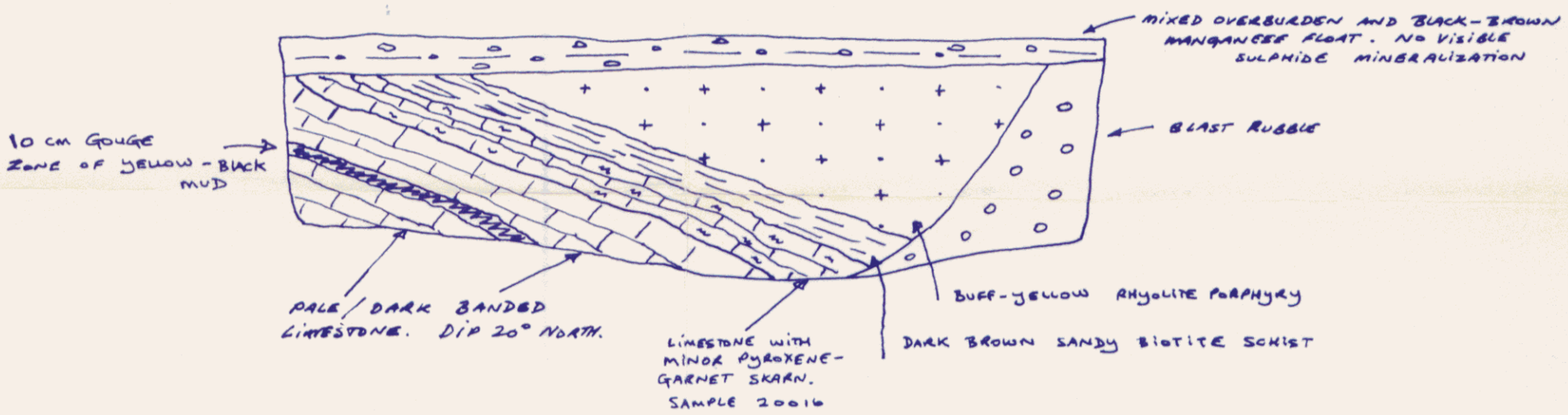

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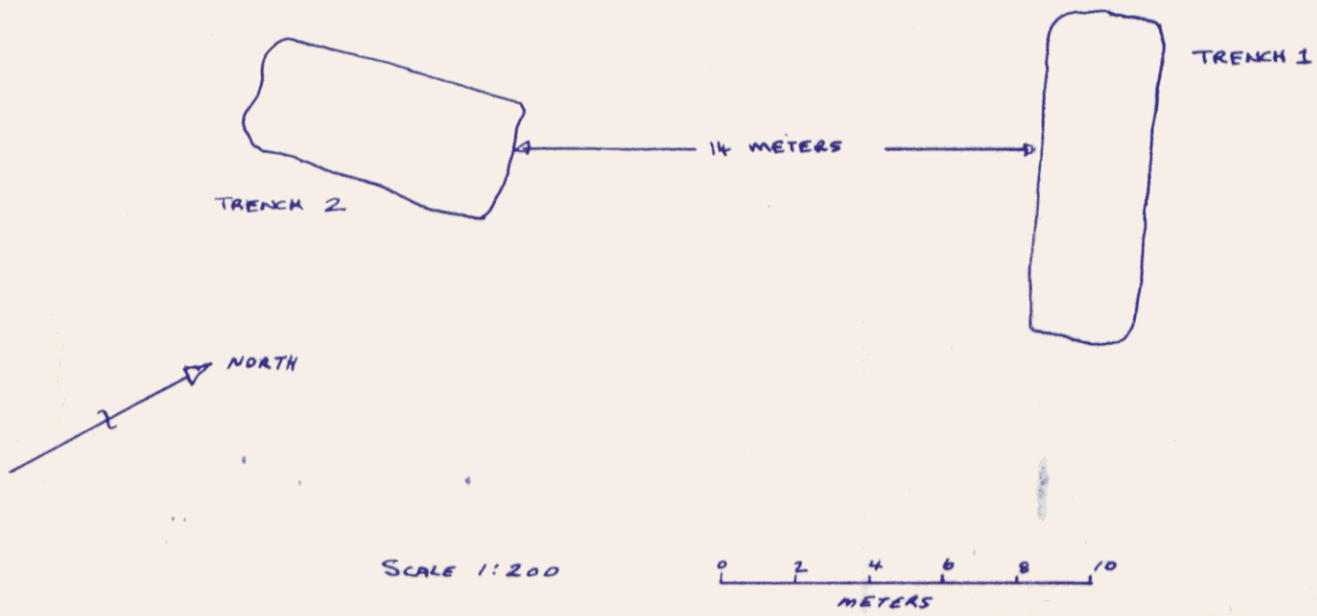

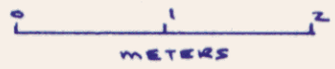

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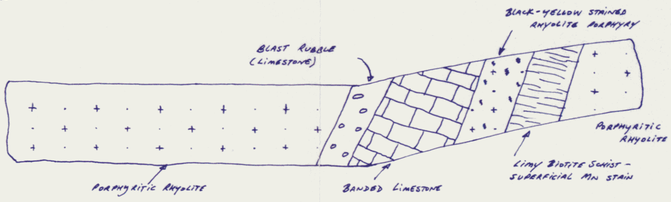
SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED		
SILVER CREEK EAST RIDGE ZONE 1 TRENCHES		
PROJECT 104		YUKON
NTS: 105 B 11	TECHNICAL: R.R.	DATE: July 1986
SCALE: 1:50	DRAFTING:	FIGURE: 4

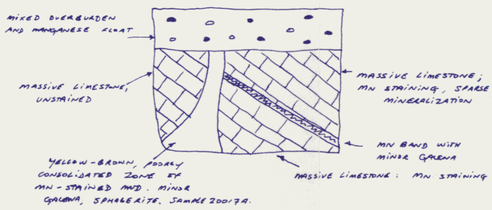
TRENCH 11 : TRENCH FLOOR



SCALE 1: 100

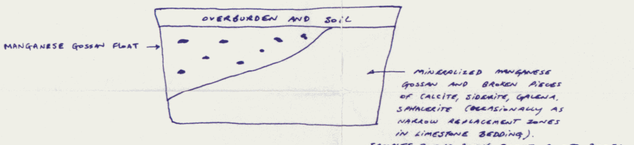
METERS

TRENCH 3 : FACING WEST



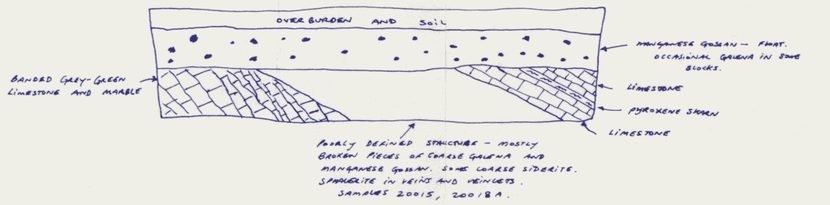
SCALE 1:50

TRENCH 4 : FACING WEST



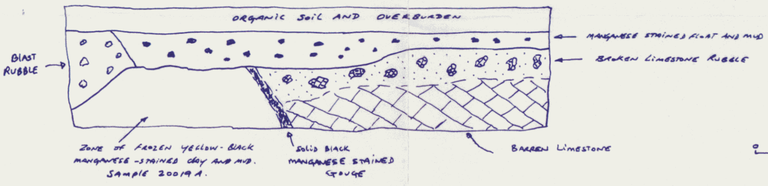
SCALE 1:50

TRENCH 6 : FACING WEST



SCALE 1:50

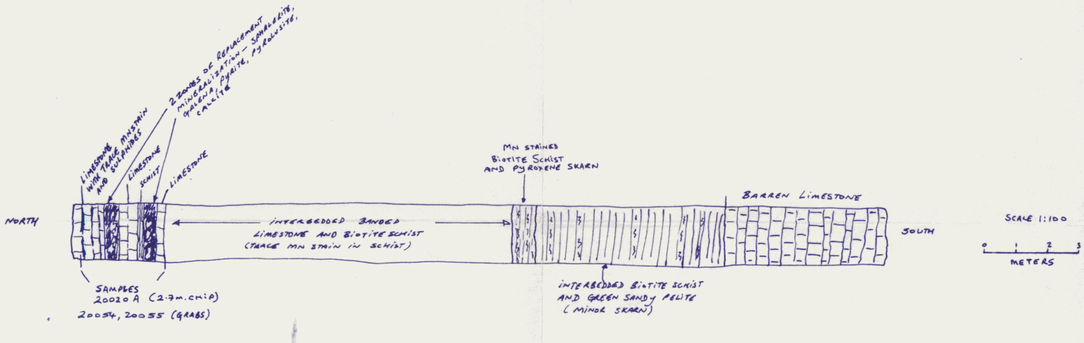
TRENCH 7: FACING WEST



SCALE 1:50

METERS

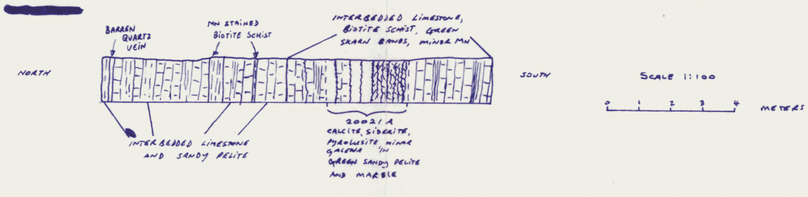
TRENCH 9 - TRENCH FLOOR



SCALE 1:100

METERS

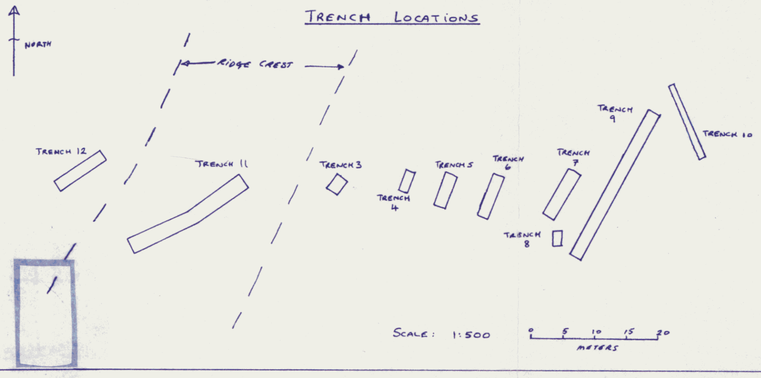
TRENCH 10 - [redacted]



SCALE 1:100

METERS

TRENCH LOCATIONS



SCALE: 1:500

METERS

SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

SILVER CREEK
EAST RIDGE
ZONE 2 TRENCHES

PROJECT 164 YUKON

NTS: 105 B 11	TECHNICAL: R.R.	DATE: July 1986
SCALE: VARIOUS	DRAFTING:	FIGURE: 5

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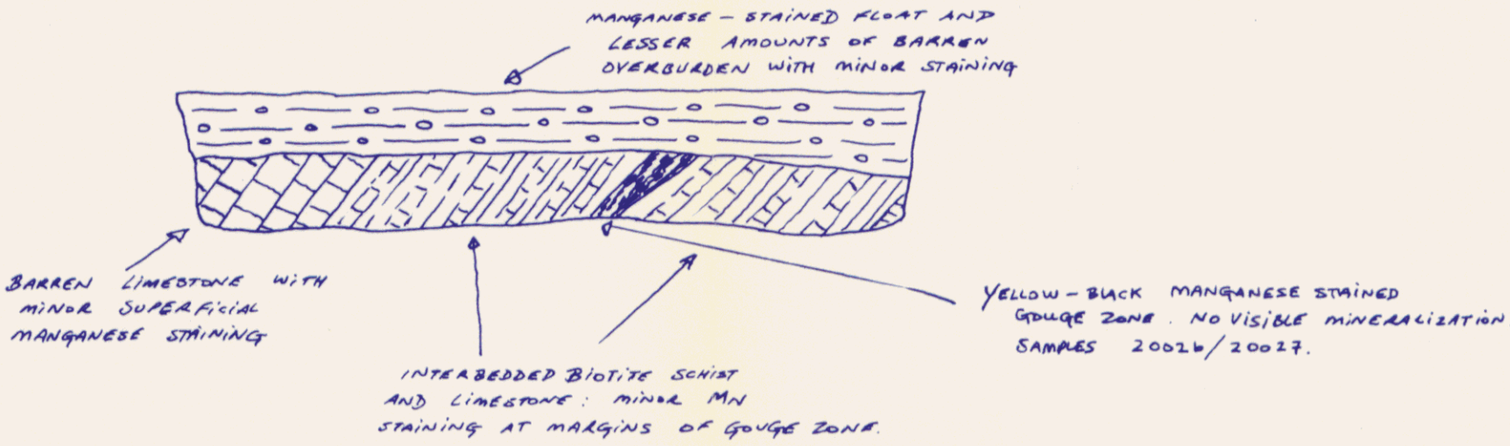
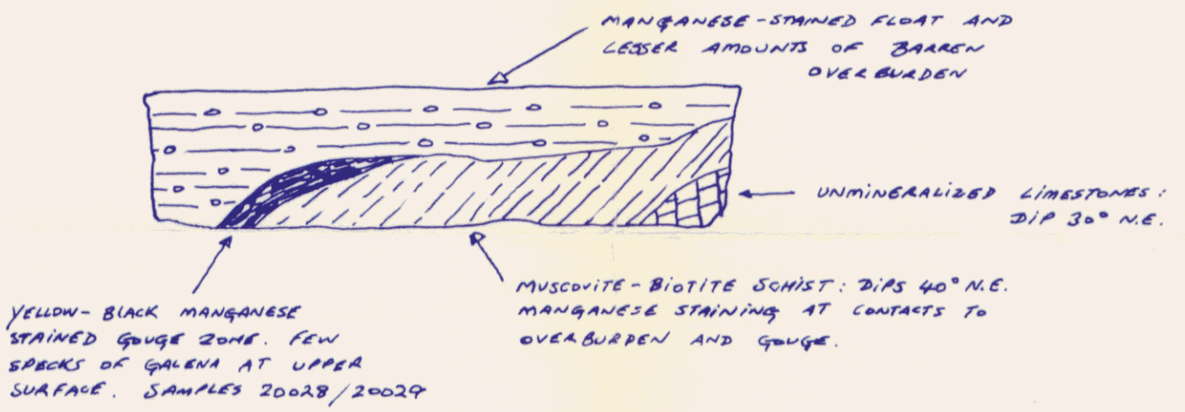
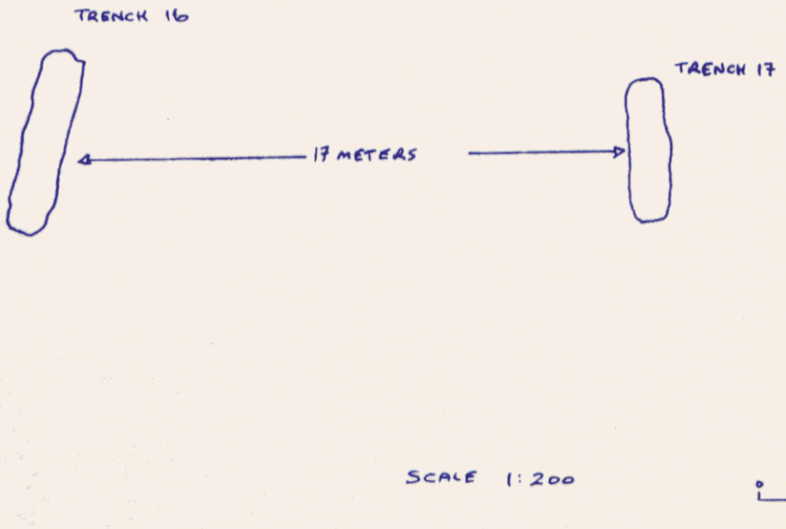
TRENCH 16: FACING EAST



TRENCH 17: FACING EAST



TRENCH LOCATIONS



SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

SILVER CREEK
WEST RIDGE
ZONE 1 TRENCHES

PROJECT 104 YUKON

NTS:	TECHNICAL:	DATE:
105 B 11	R.R.	July 1986
SCALE:	DRAFTING:	FIGURE:
1:50		7

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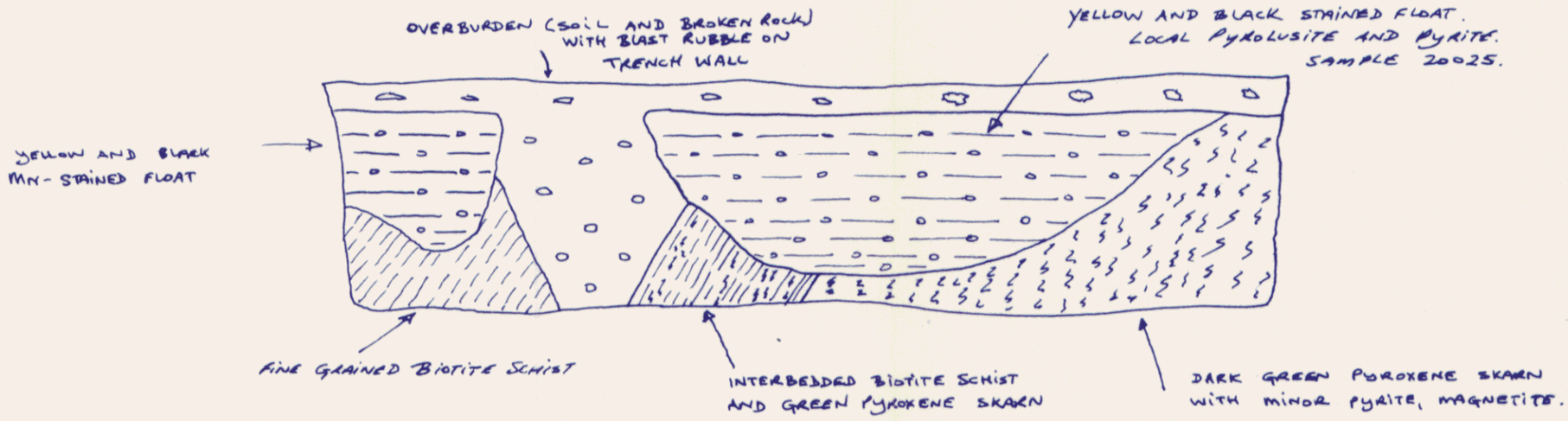
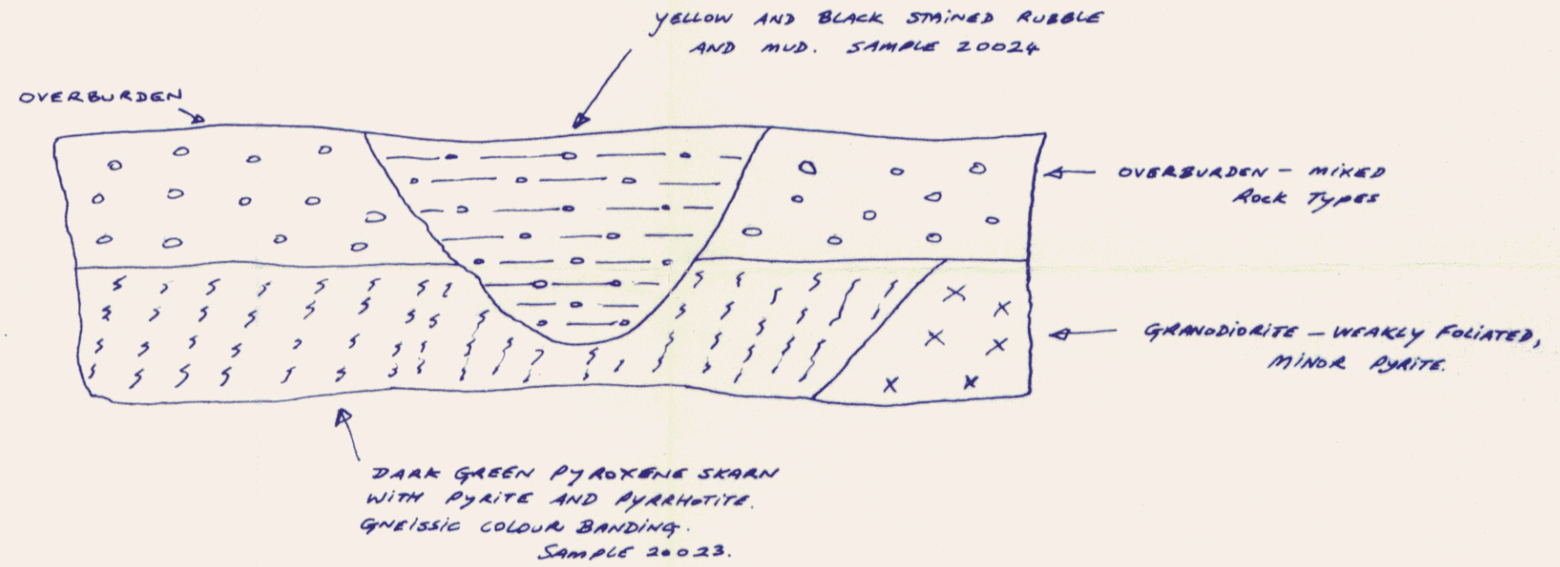
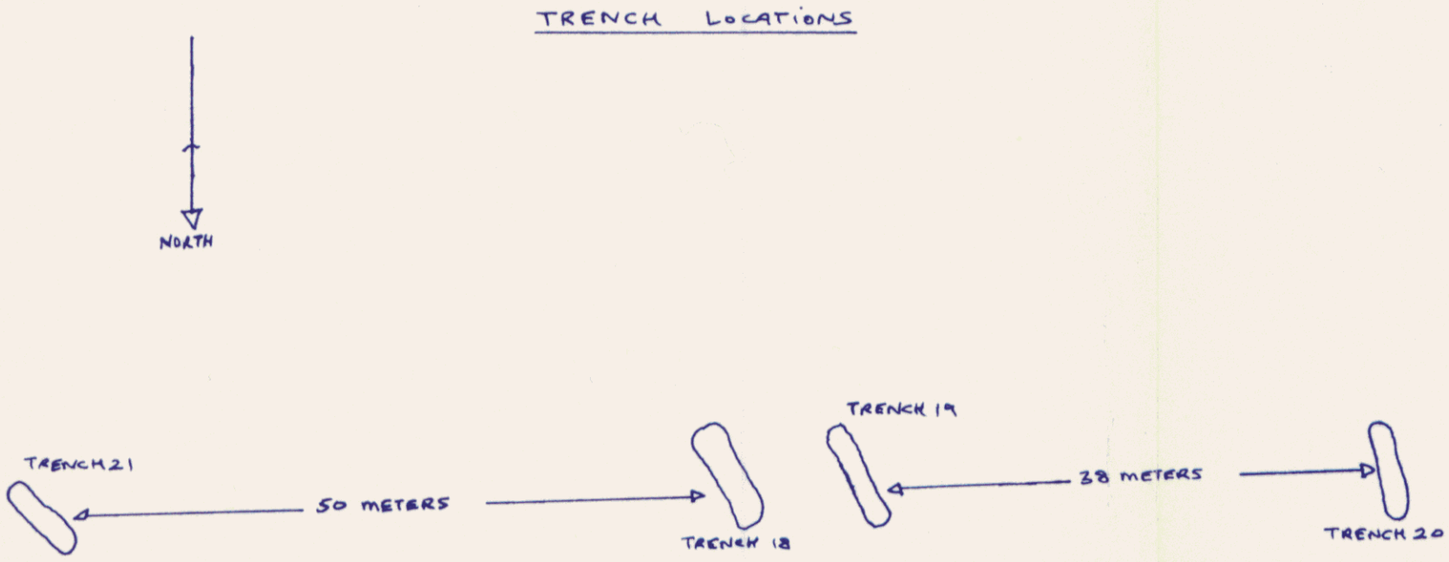
TRENCH 18: FACING EAST

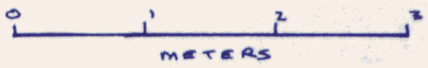


TRENCH 20: FACING EAST.



TRENCH LOCATIONS





SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED		
SILVER CREEK WEST RIDGE ZONE 2 TRENCHES PROJECT 104 YUKON		
NTS: 105 B 11	TECHNICAL: R.R.	DATE: July 1986
SCALE: 1:50	DRAFTING:	FIGURE: 8

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APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL METHODS

All rock samples were prepared and analyzed by Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. laboratories in Whitehorse and North Vancouver. Samples are crushed and pulverized to 100 mesh or finer.

Silver, lead, copper and zinc analyses are by standard atomic absorption techniques after digestion in nitric and hydrochloric acids. Silver analyses require a background correction; values greater than 4 ppm are checked using a nitric acid digestion.

Gold analyses are by fire assay techniques using a 30 g sample but, after preparation of the dore bead, the bead is dissolved in acid and the gold content of the solution determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Arsenic analyses are by perchloric-nitric acid digestion and colorimetric determination.

Antimony is analyzed by x-ray fluorescence using a compressed pellet of pulverized rock.

Mercury analyses are by flameless atomic absorption spectrophotometry after sample digestion.

Tungsten is analyzed using a basic oxidizing fusion and colorimetric determination.

Tin analyses are by ammonium iodide fusion and atomic absorption determination.

All assays are by classical gravimetric techniques. "Wet assays" of silver are by preliminary wet chemical methods; "assays" of silver are standard fire assay determinations using a one assay ton sample weight.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

East Ridge Zones (GRA 7 claim)

20 July 1985:	Prospect East Ridge and locate E-1, E-2 gossan zones:	
	R. Robertson, T. McCrory	$ 650.00
	Helicopter	1,375.00
	4 rock samples @ 6.25	25.00
		$2,050.00

Trenching and Sampling (30 August-29 September 1985)

	R. Robertson: 3 days	$ 1,200.00
	A. Daniels: 10 days	1,350.00
	Trenching (C.M.Exploration, Whitehorse) - 17 days	9,350.00
	Food	900.00
	Explosives	1,200.00
	Vehicles, gas, mileage	860.00
	Geochemical analyses and assays (Bondar-Clegg)	723.50
	Helicopter: Frontier Helicopters, Watson Lake	6,485.50
	Trans North Air, Whitehorse	1,656.00
		$23,725.00

Deduct:	Costs of trenching E-3 zone (outside GRA 7 claim):	
	Total volume of E-1/2/3 zone trenches = 456.3 yds^3	
	Volume of E-3 zone trenches = 87.2 yds^3	
	Therefore, deduct 87.2/456.3 x 100% = 19% of $23,725:	
	Costs of trenching on GRA 7 claim	$19,217.25
	Plus: Prospecting costs (from above)	2,050.00
TOTAL ASSESSMENT COSTS CLAIMED ON GRA 7		$21,267.25

Appendix II: Statement of Expenditures (cont'd)

West Ridge Zones (SHA 123 and SHA 141 claims)

30 August - 1 October 1985:	R. Robertson: 3 days	$ 1,200.00
	A. Daniels: 10 days	1,350.00
	Trenching (C.M.Exploration, Whitehorse) - 9 days	4,950.00
	Food	300.00
	Explosives	600.00
	Vehicles, gas, mileage	320.00
	Geochemical analyses and assays (Bondar-Clegg)	255.00
	Helicopter (Frontier, Watson Lake)	3,542.50
		$12,517.50

Costs pro-rated on trench volume basis

Total volume West Ridge trenches:	106.2 yds^3
Volume of trenches in SHA 123 claim (W-2 zone)	91.3 yds^3
Volume of trenches in SHA 141 claim (W-1 zone)	14.9 yds^3

Costs allocated to SHA 123 claim	$10,761.25
Costs allocated to SHA 141 claim	$ 1,756.25

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED
Consulting Professional Geologists
#10, 4078 Fourth Avenue, Whitehorse, Yukon.
Y1A 4K8
Phone: (403) 668-2044

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **RONALD CHARLES RAMSAY ROBERTSON**, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, HEREBY CERTIFY:

THAT I am a Geologist employed by G. Macdonald and Associates Ltd. AND THAT I caused to be performed, and supervised, the work described in this report;

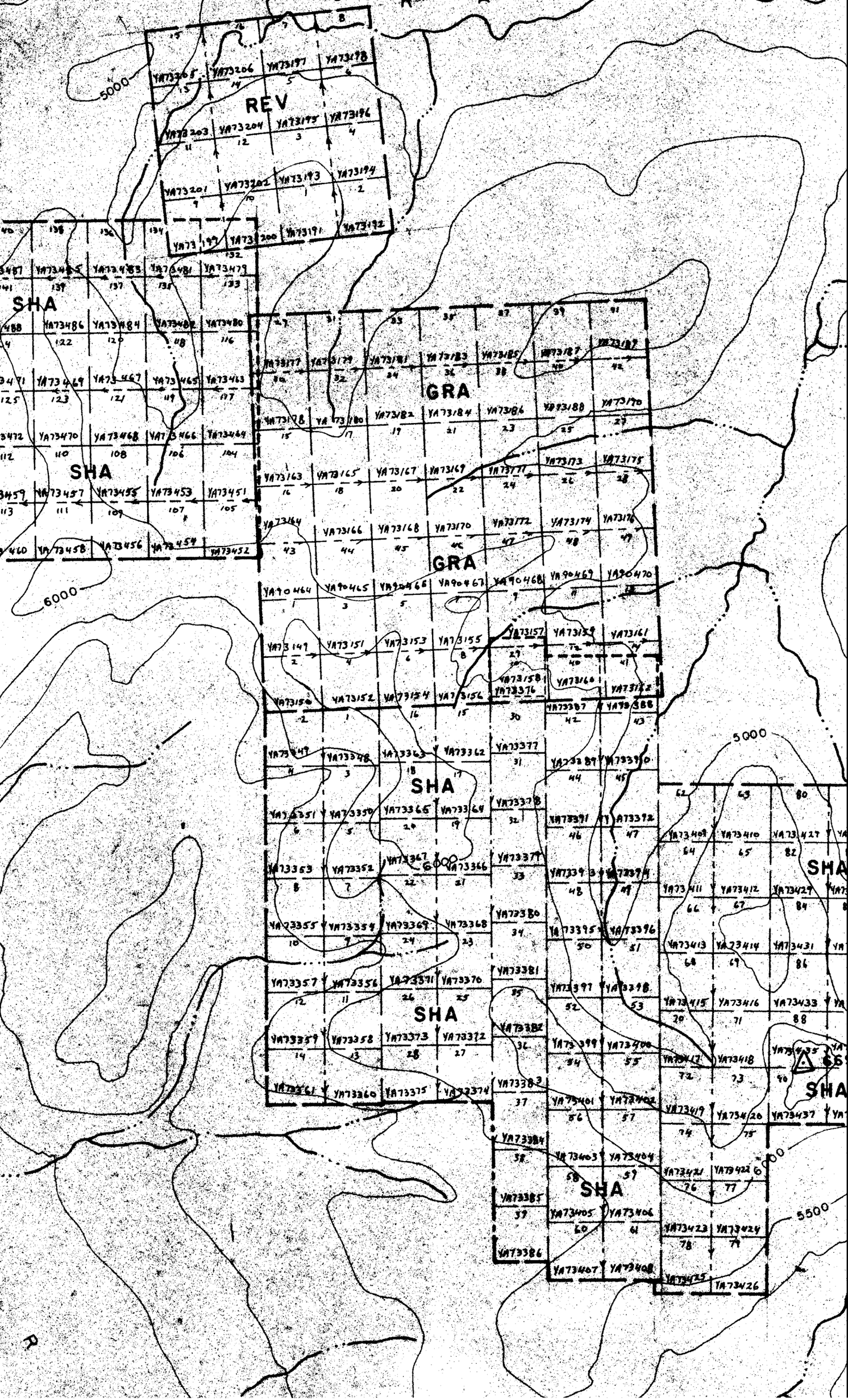
THAT I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree with First Class Honours in Geology from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1970 and subsequently carried out graduate studies at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, and at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario;

THAT I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full-time and part-time basis for sixteen years, of which eight have been on mineral exploration programs in the Yukon Territory, British Columbia and Alaska;

THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (number F4858) and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Prospectors and Developers Association.

DATED at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, this 22 day of July 1986.

Ronald C. R. ROBertson, F.G.A.C.


REV
SHA
GRA
SHA
GRA
SHA
SHA
SHA
SHA
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6000
5000
6000
5500