GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GENERAL EXPLORATION INCLUDING TRENCHING WAS CARRIED OUT ON WEDGE #5, WEDGE #6, WEDGE #7, WEDGE #8, WEDGE #9, WEDGE #10, WEDGE #15, RAS1, RAS2, RAS3, RAS4, LGCS1, LGCS2, LGCS3 and MSL, Claim Sheet 115 I/3, 62° 05N, 137° 11'W, May 23rd, 1986 to August 16th, 1986.

A U R C H E M   R E S O U R C E S   L T D.

091845

PROCHEM LTD.

Mark Langdon, Geologist,

August 10th, 1986

091845

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 $ 7500.00.

D D Emond

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Claims and Tag Numbers

RAS 1	YA 93138)	
RAS 2	YA 93139)	Owned by R. Schneider,
RAS 3	YA 93140)	Acton, Ontario
RAS 4	YA 93141)	
LGCS 1	YA 95014)	Owned by L. Schneider, Calgary, Alberta
LGCS 2	YA 95015)	Owned by L. Schneider,
LGCS 3	YA 95016)	~~Acton, Ontario~~.
Wedge 5	YA 82171)	
Wedge 6	YA 82172)	
Wedge 7	YA 82173)	Owned by G. Dickson,
Wedge 8	YA 82174)	Whitehorse, Yukon
Wedge 9	YA 82175)	
Wedge 10	YA 82176)	
Wedge 15	YA 82181)	
MSL	to be issued - owned by R. Schneider, Acton, Ontario.	

The location of these claims, along with our holdings of leases, are shown on Map #1 at the back of this report.

INTRODUCTION

The Claims and accompanying Leases were explored for Au/Ag mineralization during the summer of 1986 in the the months of May, June, and July.

A base line and grid was established and geological, local geochemical, and EM-16 geophysical surveys were carried out.

Based on results of the geophysics and limited geochemical surveys, a series of trenches and/or pits were dug with a D8-ripper to investigate the favourable responses.

An accurate record was kept on a daily basis to assess what work was done on claims and on the leases, and I believe that our figures contained in this report contain an accurate adjustment of our costs as so to pertain only to that work done on the claims.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The claims are located within the eastern half of the Coastal Crystalline Belt, which trends northwesterly across Southwest Yukon. This belt can generally be said to contain lithologies of acidic to intermediate intrusive bodies of post-Triassic age intruding into sedimentary, volcanic and minor intrusive lithologies of late Paleozoic age.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located in the valley of Discovery Creek, a tributary of Nansen Creek. Access is from Carmacks west on the Mount Nansen Road. Our claims are approximately 10 km by road past the Mount Nansen Mine Site, or 70 km west of Carmacks.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Outcrops on the property are rare (1%), and are usually exposed as weathered regolith of large frost-heaved blocks.

The bulk of the property is non-glaciated and overburden consists of relatively in-situ weathered material derived from the underlying bedrock. The depth varies from one to seventy-five feet before some competent bedrock is observed.

Overburden near Discovery Creek is of a glacial-fluvial origin of up to 80 feet thickness. The glacial-fluvial overburden extends up both valley walls to approximately 100-150 ft. above the present creek/water surface.

GENERAL GEOLOGY (continued)

Paleo-creek beds of possible glacial age or earlier are also found down the slopes of the valley walls heading into Discovery Creek.

Topographic relief is in the order of 1000 ft. with slopes of 15-40%. The high elevation combined with the latitude gives a scrub-bush vegetation, with rare growth-stunted trees.

Permafrost was found immediately under the thin moss and organic layers (approx. 6 inches) on both the north and south facing slopes. Past estimation is that the permafrost goes down to about 150 feet.

GEOLOGY - See Map #2

Lithologies

(a) Metavolcanics and Metasediments (Yukon Group) - No outcrops were observed of this unit on our property, but it is believed that a small amount of this lithology may be found on the extreme western edge of our property on the hill south of Discovery Creek. This "Yukon Group" lithology is the oldest rock in the area being Precambrian to Cambrian in age. The volcanics and sediments show a strong metamorphic grade in comparison to all the other lithologies and appear as quartz-hornblende/quartz-biotite gneisses, and amphibolitic phases, (also minor quartzites).

(b) Mount Nansen Group - This group of Jurassic age is composed of andesitic to basaltic flows, and derived volcanoclastics with minor sub-intrusive dioritic plugs.

Our claim group contains this group on the western 25% of our block with a diorite plug being found, to date, only on the south side of Discovery Creek.

(c) Intrusives - Large intrusive bodies of Cretaceous (95 million years) age were then intruded. Our property shows these as granodiorites with a few local variations near contacts and vein structures. The granodiorite in the northeast corner of our claim block has been silicified with a high influx of quartz.

(d) Rhyolitic sub-intrusives - A late stage of the above granodiorites produced rhyolite as sub-intrusive sills and dykes. No extrusive explosive rhyolites have yet been seen. The rhyolites vary in composition and character from fine grained siliceous varieties to qtz-feldspar porphyritic varieties. The qtz-tournaline plugs which somewhat surround our property may be related to the rhyolites (d) or the intrusives (c), as upper level roof pendants or as a separate intermediate or later phase of the two.

The rhyolites have been found in trenching to intrude the diorite of the Mount Nansen Group. It is my belief that the rhyolites occurred both before and during the epithermal event caused by the intrusives. Therefore, some rhyolites will be weakly mineralized and some show a strong hydrothermal alteration. Also, the epithermal vein structures appear to be related to faulted or weak zones (contacts) which would also structurally control rhyolitic intrusions and dykes. Therefore, a spatial relationship may show up between the mineralized veins and rhyolites because of genetically structural reasons.

Vein Lithologies and Characteristics

Our areas of mineralization we have termed our "vein zones" which comprise a great many variable types of veins within a certain zone or width. Individual veins vary slightly in width and composition along strike, but are highly variable with depth. A few of the vein types are :

(a) BLUE MUD - near surface this shows up as a white "mush" composed of clays, quartz, minor sulphides and other alteration products. With depth the vein turns royal blue to baby blue in colour depending on the sulphide content which ranges up to 50%. Also quartz/sulphide veinlets (<4 inches) become common with depth in the more sulphide rich dark blue mud. This unit to a depth of 50 ft. has gone from the white "mush" to a "plastersine-like" substance with quartz/sulphide clasts increasing in abundance. One panned sample of this showed 10 visible flakes of gold, but we have been unable to reproduce this with four other panned samples. A number of the "blue mud" veins occur in our vein zone which vary from inches to 20 ft. in width. Although nearly all the other vein types in our zone show carbonate, the blue mud does not except that some competent calcite veins (with sulphides) up to 10 inches wide have been found within the vein.

We believe at this time, that the blue mud vein(s) are a kaolinized (clay) vein zone representative of being higher up in an epithermal system (discussed later).

(b) Light Blue Quartz/Calcite Vein - this material varies from 1 inch to 15 feet in width and is highly variable along strike and with depth. Mineralization is erratic, but values are increasing with depth as silica content increases and carbonate decreases.

(c) Quartz/Sulphide Veins with variable amounts of Carbonate - these veins first appear as stringers within a zone of rusty weathering up to 60 feet wide. With depth the stringers increase in width. In all cases the greatest increase in width has been on the upper surface or edge of the dipping veins. In our trenches, the upper edge veins have increased up to 3.5 feet in width.

The material here also increases in silica content with depth and decreases in carbonate. Mineralization gives up to 30% sulphides. Rare galena/sphalerite veins are also found although galena is found also as blebs throughout.

(d) Mineralized Granodiorite - These units are highly variable in appearance from different degrees of alteration. Generally, an increase in silica content, a loss of ferromagnesiums and an increase in sulphides of differing degrees is found. Some shearing occurs at times.

Mineralization occurs up to 10% as disseminations, as sulphide stringers and as fracture cleavage coatings.

When alteration becomes very intense, the rock grades into (c) above, (total replacement?).

(e) Galena Veins - veins of galena/quartz/sulphides up to 6 inches wide are found randomly throughout. Some of these have the same strike and dip as the vein system and some are perpendicular to the main veins.

(f) Other - numerous other variations of the above vein types are found throughout. Brecciation is common with some zones showing many stages of re-brecciation. Some of the brecciation is caused by faulting but the majority appears to be of a hydrothermal origin.

Vein Characteristics and Faulting

Our major work to date has concentrated on one vein system on our claim group. Another vein system occurs on the west side of the property at the diorite/andesite contact. A trench on this system on its southern extention off our property shows a quartz vein of a couple of meters in width. Another vein system may lie to the east of our main area of interest also.

Major NNW trenching faults (Weber, Heustis, and Brown McDade) occurred pre/syn. vein emplacement. These faults appear to be the major controlling factors of vein emplacement. In our zone the veins appear to occur dominantly to the west of the fault zones. Many east-west trending faults post-date the major faults and the vein zones causing eastwest offsets. In our area the east-west faults are shown to be "dominantly" up-thrusts and down faults (dip-slip faults) rather than lateral displacement, (minor lateral faulting). Lateral displacement is then found on the surface due mainly to the dip of the veins when dip-slip faulted.

There are many small east-west faults on our property, but two of these play the major role on our vein structure. One of these occurs in Discovery Creek, where the south side has been down-faulted possibly 100 ft. or more. The other occurs just north of our 4H trench with the north side being downfaulted 100ft. or more. The result is in block between these two faults that has been dropped. Geologically in this zone (trenches 8S, 2S, W8, 3S, 11S) we have found the vein structures indicating that they are higher up in the epithermal model. Abundant carbonate, clay alteration (kaolinite), less silica content, very erratic mineralization, sphalerite, galena, the Ag/Au ratio, malachite, realgar, etc. all support this theory.

Our Courtland trench on the north side of Discovery Creek shows a very siliceous vein rock with very little carbonate possibly indicating the vein at a greater depth or within the siliceous cap.

Our trench 4H to the south of the downfaulted block also shows a much greater silica content.

The EM-16 data in interpretation shows the top of the main conductor to be at about a 150 feet of depth to the north of Discovery Creek and south of the other fault while the downfaulted block indicates a depth of 250-300 feet to the top of the conductor. Although this approach is highly interpretive, the data shows a definite strong support for the downfaulted block theory.

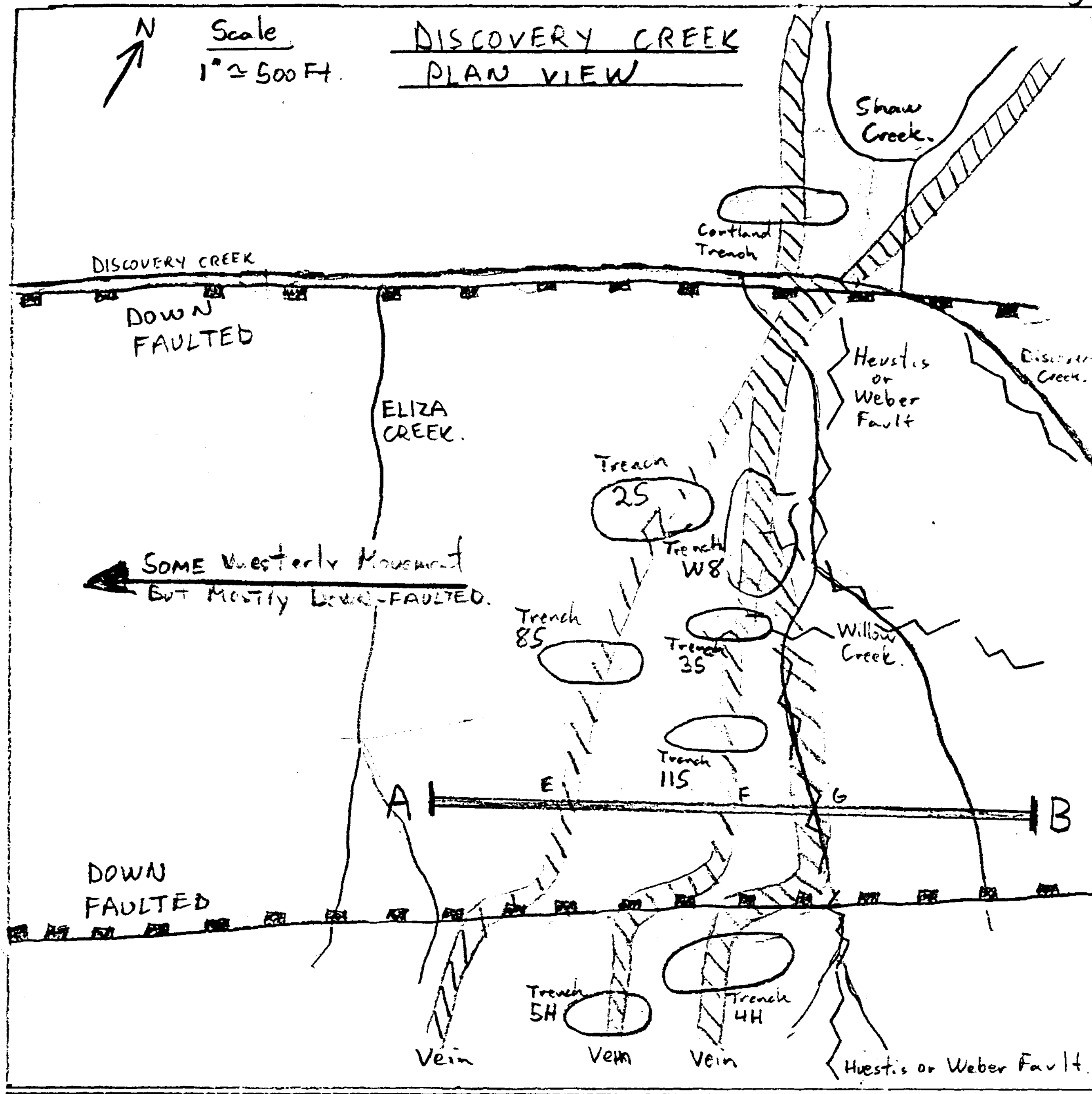
The veins themselves are very continuous along strike with little variation in composition or width. The greatest change takes place with depth as widths vary 75% and composition changes drastically in less than 10 ft. of depth.

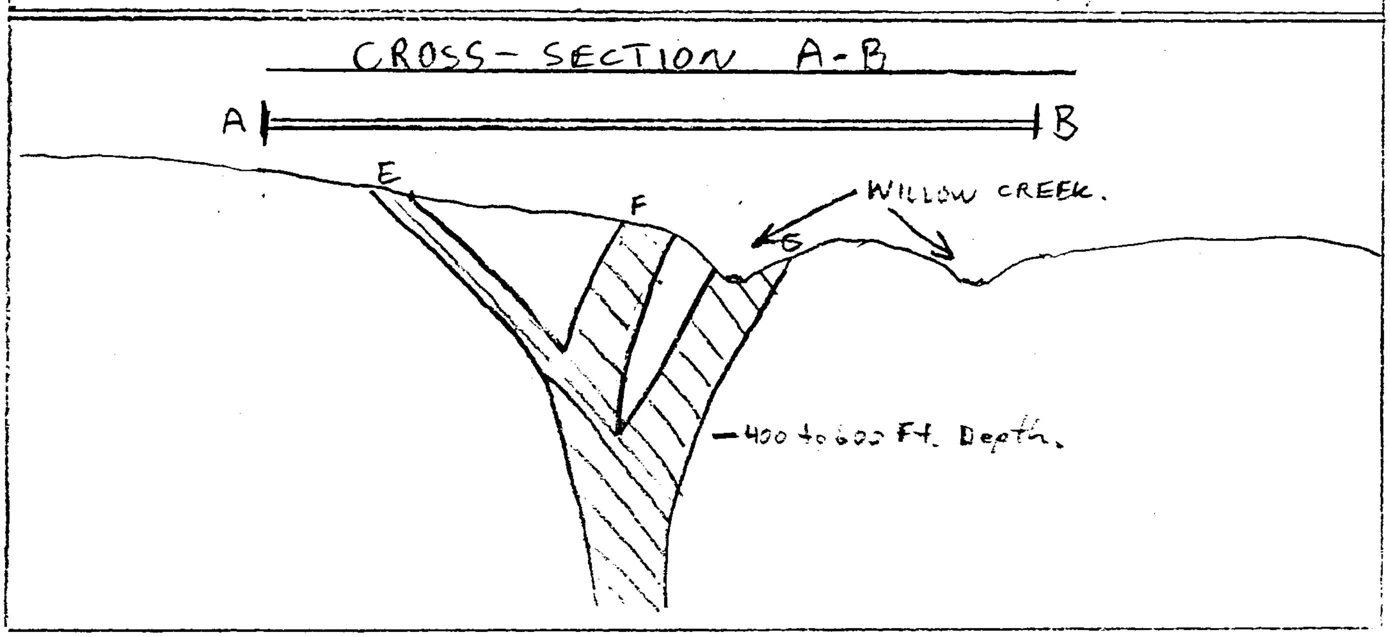
The schematic diagram on the next page shows our main vein system and its general characteristics. Strike and dips were obtained in the trenches to show the cross-sectional view.

The veins on surface appears to split and branch, but this is primarily due to branching in a vertical sense.

Mineralization

Assay values have been sub-economic with erratic higher values of silver and gold. We believe that we are quite high up in the epithermal system, and should expect as much. Silver values tend to increase with galena content. Gold values have shown (from the metallic assay procedure) that about 30% of our gold may be in the form of free gold. Metallurgical testing and panning have supported this. Further metallurgical testing is needed and will be carried out this winter. Arsenic and antimony values tend to show a direct relationship to the silver and gold values, but further work on this is required.


N
Scale
1" ≈ 500 Ft.
DISCOVERY CREEK
PLAN VIEW
Shaw Creek.
Cortland Trench
DISCOVERY CREEK
DOWN FAULTED
ELIZA CREEK.
Heustis or Weber Fault
Trench 2S
Trench W8
SOME Westerly Movement
BUT MOSTLY DOWN-FAULTED.
Trench 8S
Trench 3S
Willow Creek.
Trench 11S
A
E
F
G
B
DOWN FAULTED
Trench 5H
Trench 4H
Vein
Vein
Vein
Huestis or Weber Fault.


CROSS-SECTION A-B
A
B
E
F
G
WILLOW CREEK.
400 to 600 Ft. Depth.

Geology V.S. Mineralization

A very important factor determining the vein width has been the type of host rock. On our claims the granodiorite has shown to be by far the best host. In the granodiorite the vein materials replace and alter to increase their width. Pervasive alteration and partial to total replacement of granodiorite by solutions is very common. This results in wide mineralized zones of many variations and gradations. In many cases, vein material can be seen to have relic granodiorite textures. Much of the granodiorite between individual veins in a "vein zone" is very altered and nearly always has small anomalous gold values from secdonary alteration (seritization, kaolination, carbonitization, silicification, chloritization, minor phyllic alteration).

When the veins cut the diorite which is a much harder lithology, the veins become relatively thin (< 10 ft.). The solutions appear to be fault or fracture infillings, and the walls are relatively impermeable. Wall rock alteration is much less pronounced and is limited to less than 10 ft. where gold values are low. Alteration in the wall rock is more of a brecciation with small mineralized veinlets infilling some fractures.

Our western vein system appears to be at the diorite-andesite contact. The andesite is also very siliceous and hard so we expect similar type veins here as we found within the diorite. No trenching has been done on the vein system to date.

Grid

A picketed base line (chained) was set up at a bearing of 330°. Discovery Creek was used as a zero point for distances north and south from this station. Topofil lines were made to the east and west of the base line (60° and 240°) at 100 ft. separations with 50 ft. flagged stations. (See Map #3)

A small grid had been set up in 1985, but most of this was redone as these were carried out with pace and compass with no base line. The primary results were encouraging and indicated better control was needed for more advanced work.

Geophysics

An EM-16 V.L.F. survey was conducted over the grid using Seattle, Washington as the transmitter. The in-phase/out-of-phase data was plotted and can be seen on Map #4 with our interpretation.

The V.L.F. will respond to conductive bodies (i.e. sulphides) that have a N-S vector component for the Seattle, Washington signal. Our exploration is for precious metals which alone will not produce an anomaly. Therefore, although we have pursued the stronger anomalies, the weaker conductors may be significant, but lack the sulphides to show a strong conductor.

Cuttler Maine transmission was attempted for an E-W conductor vector,but the transmission was too weak and gave about a 50% error rate. Therefore, this was discontinued.

The V.L.F. anomalies have shown, from trenching, to produce extraordinary accuracy of vein location down to within 5 ft. The problem in this area is that we have "vein zones" of 100-200 Ft. width consisting of a great number of individual veins. Each vein sets up its own magnetic field creating multi-anomaly additions across the strike so interpretation of the anomaly's size is very difficult. In most cases, we found a vein of <15 ft. of width on the anomaly, but larger veins to the east that were sometimes 150 ft. away. This obscured using models to determine the dip of the veins.

Some highly interpretive data such as the depth to the top of the conductor was calculated from the V.L.F. data and can be seen on Map #5. Basically, we found that in the centre section (the dropped block area) the depth was about 250 ft. while to the north and south of this area the depth was 150 ft.

Geochemical Data

Over a number of more promising V.L.F. conductors, soil geochemical samples were taken of the B horizon. In most cases these soils were assayed for Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, As. Map #6 shows the results of these surveys.

A soil survey over the entire grid would be very beneficial to our programme but due to the permafrost nature of the ground, this is very slow and difficult work.

The soils were taken with a heavy pick to break the frozen soil and ice. The best methodology is to do a line by clearing the moss and organic layers off a 2 ft. diameter circle leaving these to thaw for a few days before taking the samples. This would be the best method for doing a more extensive soil programme to get consistent, good samples.

Assay Results & Procedures

The soils as stated above, were geochemically assayed usually for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As. (sometimes just for Au, Ag) Rock samples were assayed by a "metallic" procedure because of the free gold content that was found to be contained in the veins. In this procedure a 250 gram sample is pulverized and meshed at -150. The free gold when pulverized smears so will not go through the -150 mesh. Therefore, a gold/silver assay is run on all the +150 mesh material and a 30 gram sample of the -150 mesh material. The results are weight averaged to give the final assay result. The -150 mesh sample was then geochemically assayed for Zn, Pb, and As and in some cases Sb.

Rock samples were usually in the 10 lb. range taken over anumber of feet. This whole sample was crushed to 10 mesh and a 300 gram sample was riffled off for assay use. The rest of the sample was shipped to our office for use in metallurgical work to be done during the winter of 1986/1987. This work will be contained in a later assessment report.

Assay results are shown on individual trench maps and are listed in Appendix I.

REPORT ON TRENCHES

General Procedure

Once a V.L.F. anomaly and coincident soil geochem anomaly was established, the best sites for trenches were formed. Detailed soil geochems were then taken at 10 or 25 feet spacings over the trench area. Once the trench was completed soil geochem profiles were also conducted at this spacing at a 15 foot depth and usually on the floor of the trench (depending on the amount of competent rock exposed on the trench floor).

The trenches were then geologically mapped and sampled. Sampling usually consisted of chip samples over footages of bedrock with geochem samples taken where overburden or disintergrated rock still persisted.

The EM-16 (V.L.F.) was re-run at 25 ft. spacings over the trenches to tie in to the geology and assay results.

In some cases, some rock assays were taken at different depths as the trenching continued. Individual maps with assays and V.L.F. data were then formed for each trench.

Below is a brief description of each of the trenches. A trench location map is shown on page 7.

(1) Trench 8S - See Map #8

This vein structure is found within the diorite. It has a strike and dip of 340°/45E. The vein material here is of two kinds; (1) a siliceous and carbonate rich breccia (multi-stage brecciation and recrystallation) carrying 10% sulphides; (2) thin (<10") bands of massive pyritic sulphides.

The vein width varied with depth changing from 3 to 11 ft. With alteration halos the zone zone was about 25 ft. wide.

The diorite near the vein was mangesite rich and at times contained abundant magnetite.

To the east of the vein a fine grained rhyolite intrusion is found (at least 26 ft. wide) that contained minor sulphides and low anomalous gold values.

2) Trench 2S - See Map #9

This trench is on the same structure as trench 8S, but here, is at the granodiorite/diorite contact.

The strike and dip of the veins was 350°/60° E and of the contact 330°/80° E.

This trench was not dug to a great enough depth and most samples are of disintergrated bedrock (overburden).

Small veins and pods of mineralization occur at the diorite contact, but the bulk of the veins showing were within the granodiorite.

Two or three veins of "blue mud" (see earlier) were found and one vein of a rusty sulphide mixture was found. The latter vein was found to "pod" going from 1 ft. to about 15-20 ft. wide. Numerous pods of this type were found within the argillized granodiorite.

(3) Trench W8 - See Map #10

The vein zone here is quite large (150-200 ft. wide) and is within granodiorite. The vein(s) have a strike and dip of 330°/75-80°W.

This trench is our largest and deepest, being about 400ft. long, 100ft. wide and about 40ft. deep at its centre.

The main trench is shown on Map #10 but an extension was dug to the northwest for about 175ft. This extension did not reach bedrock in this area. An important feature seen here was a paleo-stream bed of semi-rounded fragments of diorite/granodiorite/quartz/minor clasts of other lithologies that had extensive coatings of mangesite/ilmenite. Cross-bedding was common giving a flow direction to the north. The paleo bed showed to be at least 4 ft. thick and open to depth. Visible gold flakes can be panned out of this unit (varies from none to 50 flakes).

The Wedge 8 trench has been dug at the intersection of two vein branches. The northwest half of the trench represents the veins also found in trenches 3S, 11S and 5H. The southeast half of the trench represents the veins which run up Willow Creek and are found at the 4H trench.

A mixture of many types of veins can be found in the W8 trench.

(4) Trench 3S - See Map #11

This trench is the southern extension of the western half of trench W8.

The strike and dip of the veins in 335°/75°W. The veins here basically are of two types; (1) a six foot wide blue mud vein; (2) a 30 foot wide vein of small sulphide/quartz veins.

(5) Trench 11S - See Map #12

This trench is an extension to the south of the same "vein zone" as in trench 3S. The strike and dips are the same but the veins have widened to 10ft. for the blue mud and 50-60 feet for the quartz/sulphide vein.

(6) Trench 5H - See Map #13

This trench was only dug to a 2 foot depth. Numerous diorite float was encountered so the trench ws abandoned due to the host rock type. Soil geochems were taken across the 125' long trench surface, and we are presently awaiting the results.

(7) Trench 4H - See Map #14

This trench is the southerly extension of the east half of trench W8.

On the western edge is the diorite/granodiorite contact. From the contact a number of veins occur for about 60 feet to the east, then a 100 foot section of granodiorite, and then another "vein zone" for about another 150 feet.

The strike of the veins here vary (see map) but the dip was fairly consistent at 80°W.

(8) Courtland Trench - See Map #15

This trench is the northern extension of the western half of trench W8. Time restraints did not permit this trench to be dug to the required depth. Two or three veins were encountered. The most significant being a light blue-grey quartz vein, with about 3% sulphides, and a 10 foot width. The material appeared only partly oxidized. Note: others have previously stated that material on south facing slopes is oxidized to a 150ft. depth.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although most assay results show a sub-economic grade, the large widths of "vein zones" of anomalous precious metal values is very signficant. It was found in all trenches that the deeper we dug the better the assay results. This along with geological studies of where we are located vertically in epithermal system models, all indicate a very promising economic potential at depth.

Therefore, it is highly recommended that further work should be done on the project.

Further trenching at this time would not be cost effective for the information it would bring. The western VLF anomaly on the diorite/andesite contact is worthy of investigation, but the steep topography here inhibits cost-effective trenching.

It is therefore recommended that further work should be in the form of diamond drill holes of a HQ or NQ size. Drill sites should be formed when all our information and data has returned and has been fully evaluated.

Mark Langdon

Mark Langdon
Geological Projects Manager,
AURCHEM RESOURCES LTD.

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Bostock (1936) Carmacks District, Yukon, Geological Survey, Canada. Mem.169.

FOOT-NOTE FOR EXPENDITURES

An accurate record was kept of the work done on claims or leases. The following gives the percentage of total work that was done on the claims versus the leases. From this the expenditures on the following pages have been adjusted to contain only that work that was done on the claim groups.

Assays —— 60% on claims

Personnel ——— 75% on claims

D8-Cat Ripper Rental ——— 75%

Mark Langdon

Mark Langdon

LIST OF EXPENDITURES

(a) Personnel Expenditures

Mark Langdon,	Geological Project Manager, 511 Hayward Crescent, Milton, Ontario. Field Work; Geologic Mapping and Sampling, EM-16 survey, geochemical surveys, supervision. 56 Days AT $150/DAY - $8,400 x 75%	$ 6,300.00
	Compiling Data and Report and Map Forming, organization 45 DAYS AT $150/DAY - $6,750 x 75%	5,062.50
Mike Anderson,	Contract Geologist, St. Catherines, Ontario. Field & Office Work; $600/week for 12.4 weeks - $7,460.72 x 75%	5,595.54
Lee Schneider,	Geological Assistant, Calgary, Alberta. Field Work; EM-16, soil sampling, Claim Staking and line cutt. 9 Days at $100/day - $900 x 75%	675.00
Rob Schneider,	Geological Assistant, Acton, Ontario. Field Work; EM-16, geochemical sampling, drafting, grid formation, general. 32 Days at $450/week - $2,057.14 x 75%...	1,542.86
	Ofice Work; rock sorting, map drafting, compilation. 2 weeks at $321/week - $642.00 x 75%	481.50
John Schneider,	President, Aurchem Resources, Chem. Eng., Metallurgist. Field; trenching, compilation, supervision, sampling. 20 days at $250/day - $2,500 x 75%	1,875.00
	Office; Data Manipulation and Compilation. 15 days at $200/day - $3,000 x 75%	2,250.00
Secretarial Office Costs - $500 x 75%		375.00
(A) Total Personnel Expenditures		$24,157.40

List of Expenditures (continued)

(b) Rental Costs

1 Trailer at $400/month for 2-1/2 months Hidden Valley Outfitters Ltd., Carmacks, Yukon	$ 1,000.00
1 D8-Cat with Ripper $130/hour for 400.5 hours Hidden Valley Outfitters Ltd., Carmacks, Yukon $52,065.02 x 75%	39,048.77
1 Surburban at $1,650/month plus mileage for 2.5 months Norcan Lesing, Whitehorse, Yukon	4,384.18
1 Bronco for 5 days Tilden TruckRental, Whitehorse, Yukon	507.60
1 EM-16 VLF for 13 weeks at $145/week Geonics Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario	1,885.00
(B) Total Rental Expenditures	$46,825.55

(c) Miscellaneous Expenses

Groceries, Meals, Hotels, Propane, Gas for 2.5 months for staff	$ 6,260.50

(d) Material & Equipment Transport Costs

Field Equipment from Toronto to Whitehorse Air Canada Cargo - May 22, 1986	$ 104.34
Rock Samples for Metallurgical Testing from Whitehorse to Toronto; Yukon Freight Lines Ltd.	669.79
From Carmacks to Toronto; Yukon Freight Lines Ltd.	600.00
(D) Total of material and equipment transport costs	$ 1,374.13

(e) Cost of Flights to Yukon

Cost of all flights by staff to get to and from the Yukon	$ 9,497.02

(f) Assay Expenditures

All assays prepared in Whitehorse and sent to Ottawa lab for analysis.
Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd., Whitehosre, Yukon.

List of Expenditures (continued)

Geochemical Analysis of Soils :	
114 samples for Au, Ag at $9.40 each	$ 1,071.60
18 samples for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Sb at $19.90 each	358.20
47 samples for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As at $15.15 each	712.05
Assays of Rocks :	
3 samples for metallic Au, Ag, at $26.75 each	80.25
30 samples for metallic Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Sb at $33.50 each	1,005.00
152 samples for metallic Au, Ag, As, Zn, Pb at $32.50 each	4,940.00
5 samples for Au, Ag, at $15.25 each	76.25
(F) Total - assay expenditures	$ 8,243.35
CLAIMS TOTAL x 60%	$ 4,946.01

(g) Equipment and Supplies Bought

Stationary, flagging, sample bags, hammers, tents, claim posts, pickets, back-packs, compasses, etc.	$ 2,090.74

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

(a) Personnel Expenditures	$24,157.40
(b) Rental Costs............................	46,825.55
(c) Miscellaneous Expenses	6,260.50
(d) Material and Equipment Transport Costs ...	1,374.13
(e) Costs of Flights to Yukon	9,497.02
(f) Assay Expenditures	4,946.01
(g) Equipment and Supplies Bought	2,090.74
GRAND TOTAL	$95,151.35

For all expenditures receipts are available on request.

Mark Langdon

Mark Langdon
Geological Projects Manager
AURCHEM RESOURCES LTD.

August 7th, 1986

LGCS 1
WEDGE 6
BURL 6
BULL 8
LGCS 2
LGCS 2 ?
ACCESS ROAD
W10
W15
W9
CAMP
DISCOVERY CREEK
5L106
5L90
W6
W5
W7
W8
WEDGE 5
IDA MAY
WEDGE 10
MACK
WEDGE8
ELIZA CREEK
WILLOW CREEK
3L90
LGCS 3
W10
W15
RAS1
RAS2
3L106
W7
W8
RAS3
4L90
WEDGE 7
RAS2
MSL
6L106
WEDGE 15
RAS 3
RAS 1
4L105
5L105
6L102
3L102
RAS 3 OR DOME
SUNSET
RAS 1+RAS 2
RAS 4
KEY
Boundry of Surveyed Claims
Boundry of Staked Claims
Found Post
Post (approx. position)
SCALE 1" = 200'
0
200'
400'
600'
N

MAP #2 (tentative)

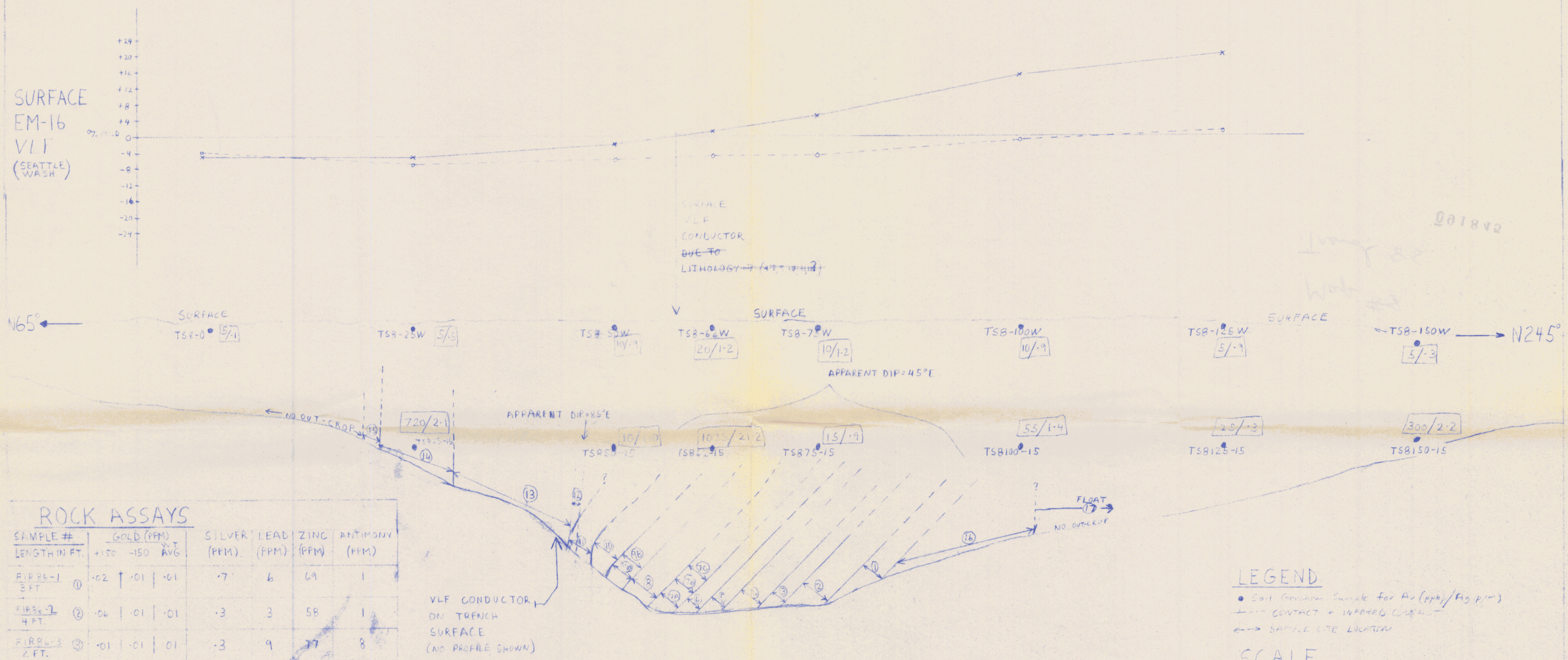
091845


Scale


EM-16 V.L.F. PROFILE FROM TRENCH WEDGE 8 TO
TRENCH 11 SOUTH — DISCOVERY CREEK PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORIES
SCALE
VLF SCALE
MAG. DECL'N
33° WEST
N
TRENCH
WEDGE 8
VEIN IN TRENCH
MAIN
CREEK
DATE; JUNE 15/86
DRAWN BY; M. LANGDON
DATA BY; M. LANGDON
M. ANDERSON

CROSS-SECTION PROFILE OF TRENCH 8S.—V.L.F., SOILS & GEOLOGY

DISCOVERY CREEK PROJECT — YUKON TERRITORY



ROCK ASSAYS

SAMPLE # / LENGTH IN FT.		GOLD (PPM) +150	-150	WT. AVG	SILVER (PPM)	LEAD (PPM)	ZINC (PPM)	ANTIMONY (PPM)
FIR86-1 / 3 FT.	①	·02	·01	·01	·7	6	69	1
FIR86-2 / 4 FT.	②	·06	·01	·01	·3	3	58	1
FIR86-3 / 2 FT.	③	·01	·01	·01	·3	9	77	8
FIR86-4 / 3 FT.	④	·09	·03	·03	·3	15	109	7
FIR86-5 / 2 FT.	⑤	·02	·11	·11	1·4	13	115	3
FIR86-6 / 2 FT.	⑥	·05	·03	·03	·7	39	374	16
FIR86-7A / 3 FT.	7A	4·74	5·02	5·01	40·0	11,760	6,980	173
FIR86-7B / 3 FT.	7B	1·09	·87	·88	15·3	3,180	1,648	56
FIR86-7C / 3 FT.	7C	94·4	2·45	2·74	19·2	3,500	1,860	65
FIR86-8 / 4 FT.	⑧	·37	·49	·49	3·9	955	2,018	25
FIR86-9A / 3 FT.	9A	9·67	5·14	5·26	12·0	1,665	2,850	133
FIR86-9B / 3 FT	9B	·31	·68	·66	11·5	683	2,066	56
FIR86-10 / 3 FT.	⑩	·11	·40	·40	12·0	2,840	2,040	28
FIR86-11 / 3 FT	⑪	·05	·08	·08	5·5	606	1,568	21
FIR86-12 / 1 FT.	⑫	9·95	1·63	1·86	30·0	6,720	1,220	51
FIR86-13 / 16 FT.	⑬	·02	·02	·02	3·1	39	291	1
FIR86-14 / 10 FT.	⑭	·06	·07	·07	3·4	72	579	26
FIR86-15 / 2 FT.	⑮	·01	·01	·01	1·7	6	323	10
FIR86-16 / 10 FT.	⑯	·01	·03	·02	1·6	15	114	1

GEOLOGY - GENERAL

⑰ UNALTERED DIORITE; <3% magnetite, no sulphides

⑯ FRACTURED DIORITE; <10% magnetite, no sulphides

① METADIORITE; highly shattered, minor qtz/carb coatings on fractures, 15-20% magnetite, 3-5% pyrite, minor rusty qtz patches.

② RUSTY METADIORITE; same as ① but very oxidized.

③ BLEACHED DIORITE?; altered to clays, creamy-red/yellow colour, minor pyrite & mag. (<3%), 1cm wide blood-red cross-cutting veins.

④ BLEACHED DIORITE & VEIN; same as ③ but the middle 1ft. is a blood-red coloured rusty-weathered vein (calcite + pyrite + mag.)

⑤ BLEACHED DIORITE & VEIN; same as ④ but has 3 or 4 rusty veins, highly altered, slightly sheared in places.

⑥ RHYOLITE; medium to coarse grained, greyish-blue colour, calcite and qtz., ≥5% sulphides, very homogenious.

⑦ VEIN MATERIAL; highly irregular qtz/carb vein with sulphides (15%), massive sulphide pods & veinlets, very rusty altered material, the width of the vein down strike highly variable as well as the component content, overall about 30% sulphides.

⑧ METADIORITE WITH VEINLETS; fine grained metadiorite with minor sulphides that has veinlets and pods of qtz/carb/sulphide material as in ⑦.

⑨ BLACK METADIORITE WITH VEINLETS; same as ⑧ but diorite is black coloured from mag/ilmenite/manganese coatings, colour rusty black-red

⑩ MIXTURE; light green fine grained rhyolite/fine grained diorite/thin qtz-carb-sulphide veinlets → all shattered and intermixed, <5% sulphides

⑪ BLACK METADIORITE WITH VEINLETS; Same as ⑩ but no rhyolite fragments.

⑫ RUSTY WEATHERED VEIN; highly oxidized rusty coloured vein of unknown lithology, possibly vein material & diorite.

⑬ DIORITE; relatively fresh unaltered diorite, blocky fracture, <1% disseminated pyrite & pyrrhotite, minor qtz/pyrite fracture planes.

⑭ RHYOLITE; light grey-green fine grained rhyolite, siliceous, minor carb veins, fracture veinlets with sulphides plus finely diss. sulphides (<3%).

⑮ PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE; reddish-green rhyolite with blue-green subeuhedral porphyritic plagioclases, 1-2% very fine black sulphides.

NOTE; LITHOLOGIES ① THROUGH ⑫ REPRESENT A GENERALLY HIGHLY RUSTY-COLOURED WEATHERED ZONE

LEGEND

- ● Soil Geochem Sample for Au (ppb)/Ag (ppm)
- CONTACT & INFERRED CONTACT
- ←→ SAMPLE SITE LOCATION

SCALE

1" = 8 FT

0 — 8 — 16 — 24 FEET

SOIL ASSAYS [Au (ppb)/Ag (ppm)]

XROCHEM — AURCHEM

DATE; JUNE 11, 1986
DRAWN BY; M LANGDON
DATA; M LANGDON, L SCHNEIDER, M ANDERSON

N.T.S.; 115-I/3
REGION; MOUNT NANSEN

DISCOVERY CREEK PROJECT - YUKON TERRITORY

CROSS SECTION & PLAN VIEW OF TRENCH F3 (MACK CLAIM (2 SOUTH)) - VLF PROFILE, SAMPLE LOCATIONS, GEOLOGY

APPENDIX I

LIST OF ROCK AND SOIL

ASSAYS FOR 1986

BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2689

Date: August 6, 1986

Client: Prochem

Submitted by: BCC Whitehorse

Samples:	Oz/ton Au +150	Oz/ton Ag +150	grams weight +150	Oz/ton Au -150	Oz/ton Ag -150	grams weight -150	Oz/ton Au weighted average	Oz/ton Ag weighted average
U4R 86-001	0.004	0.05	12.10	0.006	0.18	173.7	0.006	0.17
U4R 86-002	0.013	0.46	6.95	0.013	0.35	185.6	0.013	0.35
U4R 86-003	0.041	0.35	10.83	0.025	0.35	171.6	0.026	0.32
U4R 86-004	0.005	0.07	13.17	0.004	0.11	141.4	0.004	0.11
U4R 86-005	«0.001	«0.01	12.90	«0.001	0.01	136.9	«0.001	0.01
H486L-151	«0.001	«0.01	10.59	0.002	0.06	179.4	0.002	0.06
11S86-153	0.002	0.06	11.88	0.002	0.06	189.9	0.002	0.06
11S86-154	0.072	0.52	9.93	0.041	0.99	221.6	0.042	0.97
11S86-157	0.049	1.40	13.16	0.090	4.03	244.9	0.088	3.90
11S86-160	0.003	0.30	12.73	0.007	0.28	118.5	0.007	0.28
11S86-165	0.004	0.24	13.17	0.006	0.25	131.6	0.006	0.25
11S86-167	0.001	«0.01	12.69	«0.001	«0.01	92.3	«0.001	«0.01

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
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Phone: (613) 749-2220
Telex: 053-3233

BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2431

Date: August 5, 1986

Client: Prochem Ltd.

Submitted by: M. Langdon

SAMPLES:	Oz/ton Au +150	Oz/ton Ag +150	grams weight +150	Oz/ton Au -150	Oz/ton Ag -150	grams weight -150	Oz/ton Au weighted average	Oz/ton Ag weighted average
3586-L75	0.372	0.78	12.00	0.036	3.72	245	0.052	3.58
F3686-001	0.076	0.55	17.38	0.038	0.44	235	0.041	0.45
F3686-002	1.117	0.44	3.29	0.169	7.38	220	0.183	7.28
R2R86-018	0.004	0.03	10.24	0.004	0.09	212	0.004	0.09
R2R86-019	<0.001	0.06	9.79	<0.001	<0.01	252	<0.001	<0.01
R2R86-020	0.001	0.03	14.93	0.001	<0.01	187	0.001	<0.01
R2R86-021	0.002	0.02	12.03	<0.001	<0.01	216	<0.001	<0.01
R2R86-024	0.002	0.05	12.35	<0.001	<0.01	185	<0.01	<0.01
R2R86-056	0.002	0.11	13.63	0.002	0.09	106	0.002	0.09
W886-L60	0.019	0.20	13.40	0.016	<0.01	116	0.016	0.02
W886-L61	0.055	0.46	17.11	0.063	1.75	140	0.062	1.61
W886-L62	0.012	0.13	6.54	0.007	0.19	130	0.007	0.19
W886-L63	0.940	0.62	18.46	0.108	3.08	191	0.181	2.84
W886-L64	0.212	1.60	6.20	0.054	8.76	203	0.059	8.53
W886-L65	0.010	0.74	9.45	0.012	4.35	96	0.012	4.03
W886-L66	0.065	0.65	17.93	0.047	2.05	225	0.048	1.95
W886-L68	0.025	0.37	2.34	0.017	0.37	166	0.017	0.37
W886-L69	0.090	0.70	1.25	0.071	0.13	172	0.071	0.13
W886-L70	0.071	0.64	4.05	0.067	0.35	90	0.067	0.36
W886-L71	0.005	0.13	13.55	0.002	0.20	160	0.002	0.20

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

Report: 516-2124

Date: August 5, 1986

Client: Prochem

Submitted by: J. Schneider

SAMPLES:	ppm Au +150	ppm Ag +150	grams weight +150	ppm Au -150	ppm Ag -150	grams weight -150	ppm Au weighted average	ppm Ag weighted average
TW 8R-L1	4.78	48.6	6.17	1.55	330.1	257.4	1.63	323.5
W 8S86-1	«0.01	0.5	19.35	0.03	2.7	179.4	0.03	2.5

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Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2431

Date: August 5, 1986

Client: Prochem Ltd.

Submitted by: M. Langdon

SAMPLES:	Oz/ton Au +150	Oz/ton Ag +150	grams weight +150	Oz/ton Au -150	Oz/ton Ag -150	grams weight -150	Oz/ton Au weighted average	Oz/ton Ag weighted average
W886-L72	0.002	0.12	12.27	0.004	0.05	129	0.004	0.05
W886-L73	1.040	0.43	13.46	0.049	0.27	155	0.128	0.28
~~W886-L74~~	~~0.092~~	~~2.04~~	~~18.19~~	~~0.058~~	~~0.95~~	~~170~~	~~0.061~~	~~1.06~~

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2742

Date: August 6, 1986

Client: Prochem

Submitted by: BCC Whitehorse

Samples:	Oz/ton Au +150	Oz/ton Ag +150	grams weight +150	Oz/ton Au -150	Oz/ton Ag -150	grams weight -150	Oz/ton Au weighted average	Oz/ton Ag weighted average
C686-001	0.002	«0.01	9.00	0.003	0.06	139.3	0.003	0.06
C686-002	«0.001	«0.01	12.95	«0.001	«0.01	103.2	«0.001	«0.01
C686-015	0.002	0.03	11.42	0.002	0.10	122.8	0.002	0.10
C686-016	«0.001	«0.01	8.73	«0.001	«0.01	116.3	«0.001	«0.01
C686-017	«0.001	«0.01	8.99	«0.001	0.11	129.3	«0.001	0.11
C686-018	«0.001	«0.01	12.37	0.001	0.04	146.0	0.001	0.04
C686-019	«0.001	«0.01	11.30	«0.001	«0.01	147.0	«0.001	«0.01
C686-020	0.064	0.74	13.74	0.065	1.21	186.4	0.065	1.18
C686-021	«0.001	«0.01	9.50	«0.001	«0.01	78.4	«0.001	«0.01
H4R86-004	0.004	«0.01	9.35	0.005	0.05	124.1	0.005	0.05
H4R86-011	0.009	«0.01	3.40	0.003	0.07	186.3	0.003	0.07
H4R86-027	«0.001	«0.01	6.21	0.009	0.43	176.4	0.009	0.42
H486-024	0.005	0.29	9.11	0.005	0.80	140.2	0.005	0.77
H486-025	«0.001	«0.01	7.63	«0.001	0.12	95.4	«0.001	0.12
H486-026	«0.001	«0.01	11.28	«0.001	0.09	117.0	«0.001	0.09
H486-028	0.001	«0.01	11.52	0.015	0.26	121.1	0.014	0.24
H486-036	0.014	0.03	11.33	0.001	0.07	122.5	0.002	0.07
H486-037	0.015	«0.01	8.65	0.005	0.09	162.7	0.006	0.09
H486-038	0.036	0.05	5.41	0.006	0.22	165.7	0.007	0.22
H486-039	0.002	«0.01	9.11	0.008	0.10	152.9	0.008	0.10

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 016-2690 | PROJECT: 9 | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Pb PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Au PPB	TestWt gm
060S 050W		56	1.4	31	31	<1	10	10.00
060S 040W		78	1.7	27	28	<1	20	10.00
100S 055W		48	0.6	22	6	2	10	10.00
100S 040W		76	0.8	19	15	5	15	10.00
100S 035W		94	0.8	14	4	<1	26	10.00
000T 080W		66	0.4	23	31	<1	10	10.00
000T 075W		64	0.6	19	15	<1	15	10.00
000T 070W		168	0.6	106	19	<1	<5	10.00
000T 065W		460	3.8	1335	584	6	125	10.00
000T 060W		200	0.7	108	48	1	15	10.00
000T 055W		196	0.4	54	20	<1	20	10.00
000T 050W		98	0.1	42	2	2	5	10.00
000T 045W		110	0.7	66	61	<1	5	10.00
000T 040W		156	1.2	75	45	3	15	10.00
000T 035W		260	0.6	249	88	1	20	10.00
000T 030W		140	1.0	94	54	1	165	10.00
000T 025W		104	0.6	47	31	3	40	10.00
000T 020W		66	0.4	26	13	<1	15	10.00
U4S86001			1.8				140	10.00
U4S86002			0.4				10	10.00
U4S86003			0.3				<5	10.00
U4S86004			0.2				25	10.00
U4S86005			3.5				65	10.00
U4S86006			0.2				10	10.00
U4S86007			6.0				1320	10.00
11S86-152			0.7				10	10.00
11S86-155			8.3				275	10.00
11S86-156			10.2				215	7.50
11S86-158			9.1				565	10.00
11S86-159			4.5				580	10.00
11S86-161			1.0				20	10.00
11S86-162			6.8				335	8.00
11S86-163			2.1				50	10.00
11S86-164			1.8				65	10.00
11S86-166			3.1				130	10.00
11S86-168			15.2				800	10.00

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 016-2621

PROJECT: 8 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	Au PPB
F35B6018		0.3	10
0605-035W		0.6	190
0605-045W		1.3	15
0605-055W		2.9	20
0605-060W		0.5	10
1005-045W		0.8	10
1005-050W		0.3	10
1005-060W		0.4	15

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 416-2184

PROJECT: None Page 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Weight grams	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Weight grams
		+150	+150	+150	-150	-150	-150
R2R-86-005		0.06	12.3	3.25	0.03	1.4	240
R2R-86-007		«0.01	1.1	3.94	0.03	«0.3	240
R2R-86-008		«0.01	1.5	6.69	0.03	3.7	255
R2R-86-014		«0.01	0.7	14.14	0.02	1.4	230
R2R-86-016		0.05	2.3	13.27	0.08	0.3	230
R2R-86-017		0.08	2.0	10.12	0.09	1.0	215
R2R-86-022		0.02	3.8	13.17	0.14	0.3	225
R2R-86-023		«0.01	«0.8	11.97	0.02	0.3	230
R2R-86-025		0.04	«1.2	8.31	0.28	7.5	235
R2R-86-035		«0.01	«0.8	12.11	0.05	«0.3	280
R2R-86-036		«0.01	1.4	14.73	0.01	2.1	250
R2R-86-037		«0.01	«1.0	10.47	0.03	0.7	250
R2R-86-038		0.04	2.7	14.55	0.08	4.1	265
R2R-86-039		0.38	0.6	16.93	0.08	2.1	215
R2R-86-041		«0.01	«0.9	10.72	0.02	0.3	230
R2R-86-042		«0.01	«0.6	15.65	0.03	«0.3	270
R2R-86-047		0.35	«0.9	11.00	0.44	1.4	290
R2R-86-049		«0.01	2.4	8.21	0.02	2.1	250
R2R-86-050		0.05	«1.7	5.83	0.18	5.8	235
R2R-86-051		0.01	1.1	9.18	«0.01	0.7	250
R2R-86-057		79.64	151.2	4.96	8.49	84.0	265
R2R-86-058		0.13	«2.5	3.97	0.04	«0.3	245

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au ppm weighted average	Ag ppm weighted average	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au ppm weighted average	Ag ppm weighted average
R2R-86-005		0.03	1.5	R2R-86-037		0.03	0.7
R2R-86-007		0.03	«0.3	R2R-86-038		0.08	4.0
R2R-86-008		0.03	3.7	R2R-86-039		0.10	2.0
R2R-86-014		0.02	1.4	R2R-86-041		0.02	0.3
R2R-86-016		0.08	0.4	R2R-86-042		0.03	«0.3
R2R-86-017		0.09	1.0	R2R-86-047		0.44	1.4
R2R-86-022		0.14	0.5	R2R-86-049		0.02	2.1
R2R-86-023		0.02	0.3	R2R-86-050		0.18	5.8
R2R-86-025		0.27	7.5	R2R-86-051		«0.01	0.7
R2R-86-035		0.05	«0.3	R2R-86-057		9.80	85.2
R2R-86-036		0.01	2.1	R2R-86-058		0.04	«0.3

NOTE: « means less than

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

Wedge 8

REPORT: 016-2184

PROJECT: NONE

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Pb PPM	As PPM
46-129-R2R86-005		560	31	72
46-129-R2R86-007		300	40	37
46-129-R2R86-008		123	13	29
46-129-R2R86-014		62	22	17
46-129-R2R86-016		76	24	34
46-129-R2R86-017		98	32	64
46-129-R2R86-022		178	104	112
46-129-R2R86-023		285	17	65
46-129-R2R86-025		230	275	1216 ✓
46-129-R2R86-035		40	13	9
46-129-R2R86-036		45	20	15
46-129-R2R86-037		90	32	68
46-129-R2R86-038		240	120	266
46-129-R2R86-039		315	110	85
46-129-R2R86-041		95	15	62
46-129-R2R86-042		116	88	40
46-129-R2R86-047		190	200	>2000 ✓
46-129-R2R86-049		198	95	90
* 46-129-R2R86-050		1750	1150	1016 ✓
46-129-R2R86-051		255	95	408
46-129-R2R86-057		3000	1200	>2000 ✓
46-129-R2R86-058		83	28	71

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 016-2349

PROJECT: 6 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Pb PPM	As PPM	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Pb PPM	As PPM
R2R86001		1040	>20000	712	R2R86071		840	118	144
R2R86002		800	110	24					
R2R86003		420	1716	172					
R2R86004		3000	366	161					
R2R86006		180	54	28					
R2R86009		94	35	35					
R2R86010		78	23	22					
R2R86011		220	146	140					
R2R86012		140	29	25					
R2R86013		116	40	98					
R2R86015		144	80	151					
R2R86026		520	8	115					
R2R86027		1020	41	51					
R2R86028		570	17	28					
R2R86029		230	10	17					
R2R86030		340	969	672					
R2R86031		1700	439	151					
R2R86033		290	93	27					
R2R86034		78	28	15					
R2R86040		100	18	103					
R2R86043		76	23	65					
R2R86044		420	357	520					
R2R86045		126	30	45					
R2R86046		220	322	1104					
R2R86048		540	228	182					
R2R86052		480	424	760					
R2R86053		350	410	608					
R2R86054		240	185	193					
R2R86055		100	27	27					
R2R86060		230	18	37					
R2R86061		176	19	31					
R2R86062		240	24	38					
R2R86063		280	25	23					
R2R86064		360	72	33					
R2R86065		420	69	34					
R2R86066		560	87	41					
R2R86067		590	154	336					
R2R86068		820	206	264					
R2R86069		580	96	107					
R2R86070		1100	49	61					

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

Wedge 8

Report: 416-2349

Date: July 10,1986

Prochem

Samples:	weighted average value g Tot.Wt.	ppm Au	ppm Ag
R2R86001	231.50	0.47	88.0
R2R86002	258.15	0.02	«0.03
R2R86003	205.51	0.21	27.8
R2R86004	131.37	0.07	3.7
R2R86006	231.45	«0.01	3.7
R2R86009	209.14	«0.01	0.8
R2R86010	223.16	0.02	14.4
R2R86011	210.93	0.24	3.1
R2R86012	237.55	0.06	1.6
R2R86013	232.93	0.03	0.7
R2R86015	252.15	0.03	1.3
R2R86026	276.39	0.23	5.4
R2R86027	243.51	0.07	3.7
R2R86028	219.57	«0.01	1.3
R2R86029	261.31	0.22	3.7
R2R86030	188.95	0.21	23.1
R2R86031	221.96	0.02	4.9
R2R86033	218.49	0.02	2.0
R2R86034	172.81	0.01	«0.3
R2R86040	171.04	0.01	1.4
R2R86043	212.89	0.09	3.1
R2R86044	223.80	0.08	3.7
R2R86046	164.88	0.24	5.0
R2R86048	193.39	0.06	1.3
R2R86045	222.83	0.01	0.9
R2R86052	208.35	0.08	4.7
R2R86053	191.76	0.03	3.6
R2R86054	234.55	0.01	2.3
R2R86055	246.73	0.01	«0.3
R2R86060	218.41	0.02	1.1
R2R86061	210.56	0.03	1.1
R2R86062	232.38	0.02	0.9
R2R86063	225.20	0.01	0.9
R2R86064	246.89	«0.01	0.9
R2R86065	220.29	«0.01	3.0

[signature]

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Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2349

Date: July 10,1986

Prochem

Samples:	g +150 weight	ppm +150 Au	ppm +150 Ag	g -150 wt	ppm -150 Au	ppm -150 Ag
R2R86066	8.05	«0.01	1.2	244.13	2.4	«0.01
R2R86067	16.83	0.08	«0.3	207.39	«0.3	0.08
R2R86068	17.86	0.12	3.9	201.01	0.7	0.12
R2R86069	8.15	0.04	«0.3	207.41	7.9	0.04
R2R86070	16.72	0.01	«0.3	214.71	«0.3	«0.01
R2R86071	11.70	0.01	2.6	195.05	«0.3	0.01

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Certificate of Analysis

Wedge 8

Report: 416-2349

Date: July 10,1986

Prochem

Samples:	g +150 weight	ppm +150 Au	ppm +150 Ag	g -150 wt	ppm -150 Ag	ppm -150 Au
2R86001	1.31	8.55	190.0	230.19	87.4	0.43
2R86002	8.79	«0.01	4.6	249.36	«0.3	0.02
2R86003	2.60	0.01	250.5	202.91	25.0	0.21
2R86004	10.10	0.03	13.9	121.27	3.8	0.07
2R86006	15.74	«0.01	8.3	215.71	3.4	«0.01
2R86009	12.33	«0.01	2.4	196.81	0.7	«0.01
2R86010	8.23	«0.01	6.1	214.93	14.7	0.02
2R86011	8.75	0.42	2.3	202.18	3.1	0.23
2R86012	7.96	«0.01	8.8	229.59	1.4	0.06
2R86013	5.38	«0.01	18.6	227.55	0.3	0.03
2R86015	11.98	0.30	«0.3	240.17	1.4	0.02
2R86026	11.40	«0.01	11.4	264.99	5.1	0.24
2R86027	12.90	0.94	8.5	230.61	3.4	0.02
2R86028	12.63	«0.01	0.8	206.94	1.4	0.01
2R86029	14.03	0.01	9.3	247.28	3.4	0.23
2R86030	7.13	0.06	88.4	181.82	20.6	0.22
2R86031	6.52	0.03	16.9	215.44	4.5	0.02
2R86033	4.14	«0.01	«0.3	214.35	2.1	0.02
2R86034	13.87	0.04	«0.3	158.94	«0.3	«0.01
2R86040	13.56	0.02	1.5	157.48	1.4	«0.01
2R86043	0.24	12.71	583.3	212.65	2.4	0.08
2R86044	12.34	0.09	8.9	211.46	3.4	0.02
2R86045	9.29	0.03	«0.3	213.54	1.0	«0.01
2R86046	15.43	0.14	«0.3	149.45	5.5	0.25
2R86048	8.73	0.10	«0.3	184.66	1.4	0.06
2R86052	3.86	0.06	2.6	204.49	4.8	0.08
2R86053	7.23	0.03	«0.3	184.53	3.8	0.03
2R86054	6.25	0.04	«0.3	228.30	2.4	0.01
2R86055	12.49	0.02	4.0	205.01	1.0	0.02
2R86060	13.40	0.03	2.2	205.01	1.0	0.02
2R86061	15.98	0.02	1.9	194.58	1.0	0.03
2R86062	13.02	0.02	4.6	219.36	0.7	0.02
2R86063	12.56	0.03	6.4	212.64	«0.3	«0.01
2R86064	0.09	«0.01	17.6	237.80	0.3	0.01
2R86065	17.66	«0.01	1.7	202.63	3.1	«0.01

This should be confirmed

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

Wedge 8

Report: 416-2349

Date: July 10,1986

Prochem

Samples:	weighted average value g Tot.Wt.	ppm Au	ppm Ag
R2R86066	252.18	«0.01	2.3
R2R86067	224.22	0.08	«0.3
R2R86068	218.87	0.12	1.0
R2R86069	215.56	0.04	7.6
R2R86070	231.43	0.01	«0.3
R2R86071	206.75	0.01	«0.3

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 016-2430

PROJECT: 7

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	Au PPB	Au oz/t
F3S-86001		4.5	160	
F3S-86002		7.1	140	
F3S-86003		6.2	105	
F3S-86004		5.9	690	
F3S-86005		26.5	2790	.09
F3S-86006		13.8	1140	.038
F3S-86007		9.5	390	
F3S-86008		0.3	30	
F3S-86009		0.5	20	
F3S-86010		53.5	2990	.10
F3S-86011		47.5	3790	.126
F3S-86012		16.6	315	
F3S-86013		<0.1	5	
F3S-86014		6.1	370	
F3S-86015		>100.0	>20000	>.66
F3S-86016		18.5	740	
F3S-86017		1.4	60	
PSPC-1		0.6	2630	
PSPC-2		1.3	7575	.25
PSPC-3		0.1	2270	
PSPC-4		0.4	50	
WBPC-L67		>100.0	3890	.13
080N-025E		0.9	<5	
080N-030E		0.1	15	
080N-035E		1.3	50	
080N-040E		2.2	50	
080N-045E		1.8	165	
080N-050E		0.2	45	
120N-105E		1.1	40	
120N-110E		0.7	25	
120N-115E		0.6	30	
120N-120E		0.7	50	
140N-050E		0.2	40	
140N-055E		<0.1	30	
140N-060E		<0.1	25	
140N-065E		0.5	40	
140N-070E		<0.1	25	
140N-075E		<0.1	40	

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Certificate of Analysis

Wedge 8

Report: 416-2431

Date: July 17, 1986

Client: Prochem

Submitted by: M. Langdon

SAMPLES:	Oz/ton Au +150	Oz/ton Ag +150	grams weight +150	Oz/ton Au -150	Oz/ton Ag -150	grams weight -150	Oz/ton Au weighted average	Oz/ton Ag weighted average
3586-L75	0.372	0.78	12.00	0.036	3.72	245	0.052	3.58
F3686-001	0.076	0.55	17.38	0.038	0.44	235	0.041	0.45
F3686-002	1.117	0.44	3.29	0.169	7.38	220	0.183	7.28
R2R86-018	0.004	0.03	10.24	0.004	0.09	212	0.004	0.09
R2R86-019	«0.001	0.06	9.79	«0.001	«0.01	252	«0.001	«0.01
R2R86-021	0.002	0.02	12.03	«0.001	«0.01	216	«0.001	«0.01
R2R86-024	0.002	0.05	12.35	«0.001	«0.01	185	«0.01	«0.01
R2R86-056	0.002	0.11	13.63	0.002	0.09	106	0.002	0.09
W886-L60	0.019	0.20	13.40	0.016	«0.01	116	0.016	0.02
W886-L61	0.055	0.46	17.11	0.063	1.75	140	0.062	1.61
W886-L62	0.012	0.13	6.54	0.007	0.19	130	0.007	0.19
W886-L63	0.940	0.62	18.46	0.108	3.08	191	0.181	2.84
W886-L64	0.212	1.60	6.20	0.054	8.76	203	0.059	8.53
W886-L65	0.010	0.74	9.45	0.012	4.35	96	0.012	4.03
W886-L66	0.065	0.65	17.93	0.047	2.05	225	0.048	1.95
W886-L68	0.025	0.37	2.34	0.017	0.37	166	0.017	0.37
W886-L69	0.090	0.70	1.25	0.071	0.13	172	0.071	0.13
W886-L70	0.071	0.64	4.05	0.067	0.35	90	0.067	0.36
W886-L71	0.005	0.13	13.55	0.002	0.20	160	0.002	0.20
W886-L72	0.002	0.12	12.27	0.004	0.05	129	0.004	0.05

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Certificate of Analysis

Wedge 8

Report: 416-2431

Date: July 17, 1986

Client: Prochem

Submitted by: M. Langdon

SAMPLES:	Oz/ton Au +150	Oz/ton Ag +150	grams weight +150	Oz/ton Au -150	Oz/ton Ag -150	grams weight -150	Oz/ton Au weighted average	Oz/ton Ag weighted average
W886-L73	1.040	0.43	13.46	0.049	0.27	155	0.128	0.28
W886-L74	0.092	2.04	18.19	0.058	0.95	170	0.061	1.06

C. Marlene

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 016-2431

PROJECT: 7 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Pb PPM	Sb PPM	
3S86-L75		16000	8640	147	×
F3S86-001		9600	4740	90	
F3S86-002		3700	>20000	274	×
R2R86-018		330	637	12	
R2R86-019		160	118	2	
R2R86-020		200	144	2	
R2R86-021		130	37	<1	
R2R86-024		290	340	11	
R2R86-056		300	779	8	
W886-L60		2500	1680	31	
W886-L61		10000	11960	133	×
W886-L62		140	254	94	
W886-L63		560	7180	92	×
W886-L64		6000	9280	205	×
W886-L65		5600	>20000	145	
W886-L66		7600	5990	95	
W886-L68		560	1340	105	
W886-L69		1450	1210	70	×
W886-L70		230	476	54	×
W886-L71		310	56	1	
W886-L72		65	37	10	
W886-L73		590	849	86	✓
W886-L74		340	1200	64	✓

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 116-2431

PROJECT: 7 PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	As PPM
3586-L75		>2000
F3586-001		>2000
F3686-002		>2000
R2R86-018		856
R2R86-019		101
R2R86-020		134
R2R86-021		45
R2R86-024		96
R2R86-056		608
W886-L60		>2000
W886-L61		>2000
W886-L62		396
W886-L63		>2000
W886-L64		>2000
W886-L65		768
W886-L66		>2000
W886-L68		616
W886-L69		>2000
W886-L70		>2000
W886-L71		171
W886-L72		103
W886-L73		>2000
W886-L74		>2000

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Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2620

Date: July 31, 1986

Client: Prochem

Submitted by: BCC Whitehorse

Samples:	oz/ton Au +150	oz/ton Ag +150	grams weight +150	oz/ton Au -150	oz/ton Ag -150	grams weight -150	oz/ton Au wt.ave.	oz/ton Ag wt.ave.
R2R86-82	0.005	«0.01	7.56	0.002	0.01	142.5	0.002	0.01
R2R86-83	0.002	0.05	6.24	0.004	0.01	123.0	0.004	0.01
R2R86-84	«0.001	0.02	6.24	0.004	0.01	145.8	0.006	0.20
R2R86-85	0.033	0.21	9.69	0.035	0.71	216.6	0.035	0.69
R2R86-86	0.307	0.57	9.74	0.057	0.46	191.8	0.069	0.47
R2R86-87	0.002	0.21	9.85	«0.001	0.01	203.3	«0.001	«0.01
R2R86-88	0.003	«0.01	4.83	«0.001	0.36	202.4	«0.001	0.35
R2R86-89	0.893	0.41	6.37	0.056	«0.01	234.9	0.078	0.01
R2R86-90	0.026	0.56	9.36	0.006	0.29	204.7	0.007	0.30
R2R86-91	0.001	0.08	7.22	0.003	0.52	164.9	0.003	0.50
R2R86-100	0.014	«0.01	6.18	0.003	0.21	178.9	0.003	0.20
R2R86-101	0.003	0.05	7.46	«0.001	«0.01	163.2	«0.001	«0.01
R2R86-102	0.009	0.41	6.36	0.005	0.02	205.9	0.005	0.03
R2R86-103	0.446	0.57	7.62	0.052	0.37	154.7	0.070	0.38
R2R86-104	0.030	0.81	7.89	0.032	0.13	239.0	0.032	8.86 ?
R2R86-105	0.009	0.84	5.93	0.002	0.09	188.2	0.002	0.11
R2R86-106	0.015	0.23	10.25	0.009	0.08	218.4	0.009	0.09
R2R86-107	0.004	0.15	5.91	0.004	0.09	211.2	0.004	0.09
R2R86-108	0.046	0.81	5.40	0.053	0.38	83.7	0.053	0.41
R2R86-109	0.002	0.32	8.21	«0.001	«0.01	189.8	«0.001	0.01
R2R86-110	0.002	0.07	8.56	«0.001	«0.01	138.3	«0.001	«0.01
R2R86-112	0.014	0.31	6.58	0.005	«0.01	221.3	0.005	«0.01
R2R86-113	0.012	0.11	5.50	0.004	«0.01	211.3	0.004	«0.01
R2R86-114	0.005	0.07	4.41	0.004	«0.01	173.8	0.004	«0.01
R2R86-115	0.058	0.62	3.27	0.038	«0.01	213.2	0.038	«0.01
3S86-L80	0.080	2.26	1.29	0.036	0.32	223.8	0.036	0.33
3S86-L92	0.008	0.58	6.04	0.009	0.21	212.5	0.008	0.22
W886-L76	0.015	0.20	8.62	0.017	«0.01	198.1	0.017	«0.01
W886-L77	0.043	0.99	3.25	0.037	1.59	197.2	0.037	1.58
W886-L78	0.012	0.31	8.40	0.003	«0.01	238.2	0.003	0.01
W886-L79	0.005	«0.01	6.41	0.003	«0.01	246.0	0.003	«0.01
W886-L81	0.124	0.32	7.41	0.080	0.78	227.9	0.081	0.77
W886-A001	0.009	0.64	2.72	0.004	0.06	144.2	0.004	0.06
1S86-L150	0.027	«0.01	5.49	0.009	0.28	219.8	0.009	0.28

Chief Chemist

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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 016-2620

PROJECT: 8

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Pb PPM	As PPM
R2R8682		800	356	73
R2R8683		340	184	352
R2R8684		196	235	1256
R2R8685		2500	2700	>2000
R2R8686		10000	1660	>2000
R2R8687		380	186	306
R2R8688		220	46	61
R2R8689		1250	617	>2000
R2R8690		184	134	312
R2R8691		350	779	884
R2R86100		390	132	177
R2R86101		128	37	181
R2R86102		94	105	1552
R2R86103		1600	371	>2000
R2R86104		11600	10700	>2000
R2R86105		520	586	768
R2R86106		520	974	>2000
R2R86107		270	287	556
R2R86108		98	162	>2000
R2R86109		68	36	115
R2R86110		60	45	40
R2R86112		124	76	145
R2R86113		96	171	102
R2R86114		60	28	75
R2R86115		60	137	>2000
3586-L80		1250	1760	>2000
3586-L92		580	302	>2000
W886-L76		52	54	264
W886-L77		5200	341	338
W886-L78		112	138	>2000
W886-L79		74	29	776
W886-L81		10400	1570	>2000
W886-A001		104	78	416
11586-L150		5600	1810	688

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Geochemical Lab Report

EPORT: 016-2124

PROJECT: NONE PAGE 1

AMPLE UMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Pb PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	
46-122-MERV-1		625	370	888	28	
46-122-T11R86-1		80	20	8	3	
46-122-TWBR-L1		20000	20000	>2000	549	Dneck ac. mud.
46-122-TWBR-19		325	400	1104	181	
46-122-T85R86-18		10150	5500	>2000	134	Rock 85 in place.
46-122-WBR86-4		150	1375	>2000	53	
46-122-WBS86-1		650	105	520	12	

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Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2124

June 26, 1986

Client: Prochem Ltd.

Submitted by: M. Langdon

ppm Au	ppm Ag
0.16	3.01
0.01	0.66
1.51	333.16
1.14	18.90
0.58	21.08
0.59	17.41
0.03	<0.01

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Certificate of Analysis

Report: 416-2124

July 2, 1986

Client: Prochem Ltd.

Submitted by: M. Langdon

Rock Samples:	ppm Au +150	ppm Ag +150	grams weight +150	ppm Au -150	ppm Ag -150	grams weight -150	ppm Au weight average	ppm Ag weight average
46-122-MERV-1 LBH	0.15	8.2√	3.66	0.16	3.1	220	0.16	3.1
46-122-T11R86-1 IIS	0.04	«1.6	6.28	0.01	0.7	210	0.01	0.7
46-122-TW8R-L1 bBH	4.17	49.4	3.44	1.47	337.0	255	1.51	333.2
~~46-122-TW8R-19~~ Peto	~~2.88~~	~~12.4~~	~~8.09~~	~~1.08~~	~~19.2~~	~~225~~	~~1.14~~	~~18.9~~
46-122-T8SR86-18 Bs	1.80	9.0	7.77	0.54	21.6	245	0.58	21.1
46-122-W8R86-4 Zinc√	0.44	5.5	9.06	0.60	17.8	220	0.59	17.4
46-122-W8S86-1 Granodiorite	0.04	«1.3	7.79	0.03	«0.3	210	0.03	«0.3

[signature]

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 016-2689	PROJECT: 9	PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Zn PPM	Pb PPM	As PPM
3S ~~U4~~R86001		1400	1760	1800
3S ~~U4~~R86002		210	844	824
3S ~~U4~~R86003		960	845	>2000
3S ~~U4~~R86004		240	93	166
3S ~~U4~~R86005		112	39	47
H42 ~~W4~~86L151		98	97	480
11S86-153		310	169	131
11S86-154		6000	2490	>2000
11S86-157		230	3185	>2000
11S86-160		2500	1885	560
11S86-165		740	806	1000
11S86-167		310	80	174

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Certificate of Analysis

Report: 516-2124 Wedge 8 July 3, 1986

Client: Prochem Submitted by: J. Schneider

Samples: W8	ppm Au +150	ppm Ag +150	grams weight +150	ppm Au -150	ppm Ag -150	grams weight -150	ppm Au weighted average	ppm Ag weighted average
8R-L1	4.78	48.6	6.17	1.55	330.1	257.4	1.63	323.5
S86-1	<0.01	0.5	19.35	0.03	2.7	179.4	0.03	2.5

Repeats? on Misc Samples.

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