(ASSESSMENT AND IN HOUSE REPORT)

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

GLENLIVET CLAIMS

NTS: 105 D/3

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER
MINERAL RIGHTS
FEB 06 1987
WHITEHORSE
YUKON TERRITORY

Latitude: 60°03' Longitude: 135°17'

July 17, 18, August 20, 1986

RECEIVED
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MINING
RECORDERS OFFICE
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

OWNER: AGIP Canada Ltd.,
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Calgary, Alberta T2P 3N9

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By:
J. Pautler
November, 1986.

091916

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 $ 4600.00 .

D A Emond

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

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SUMMARY; Figure A

The GLENLIVET Claims were optioned from AGIP Canada Ltd. because the location has similar lithologies, structure and alteration to those present at the Mt. Skukum Gold Mine, 20 km to the northwest.

The property is primarily hosted by very explosive felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the northern part of the Tertiary Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex. These overlie a Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion of the Coast Plutonic Complex and Paleozoic Yukon Group metamorphic rocks.

Four zones of interest had been delineated during previous work, (The After Eight, Scarlet, Reunion and O'Hara Zones). The Reunion and O'Hara Zones yielded discouraging results in 1985 consequently no further work was conducted. The 1986 program involved limited hand trenching on the After Eight Zone and talus sampling with concurrent mapping and rock sampling on the Scarlet Zone.

The AFter Eight Zone consists of a 3-4 m wide northerly trending fault zone in rhyolite tuffs with associated strong argillic alteration, pyrite, kaolinite, jarosite as well as quartz stringers with minor galena, fluorite, calcite and malachite. Ag values of 63.0, 29.0 and 15.0 have been obtained from the galena bearing sections and Au values of 70 ppb in rock and 220 ppb in soil have een reported. A hand trenching program on the zone was unsuccessful in exposing bedrock or obtaining any significant results.

Glenlivet

The above mineralization extends for 100 to 150 m but the host fault, with local associated alteration, can be traced for almost one km. Regionally, the fault trends towards the RIDGE Au Ag occurrence, (also examined in 1986), 4 km to the south. The RIDGE contains values up to 1192 oz/t Ag and 1.42 oz/t Au within tetrahedrite rich lenses hosted by a mineralized, altered fault zone in rhyolite tuffs that closely resemble the After Eight Zone. It is highly probable that similar mineralization to that exposed on the RIDGE exists on the GLENLIVET. However the host fault is much less extensive on the GLENLIVET and mineralization on the Ridge is very discontinuous and restricted to such narrow zones. Consequently further work is not recommended.

The Scarlet Zone is a prominent red and orange gossan coating a pyritized, clay and sericite altered, fractured and locally silicified and brecciated spherulitic rhyolite unit. The gossan constitutes a weak As-Sb-Hg anomaly with two Au anomalies in talus which range up to 2350 ppb and 815 ppb Au respectively. No source for the anomalies has been found as yet. Quartz breccias occur in the western Scarlet Zone but do not carry anomalous values. Detailed mapping at a scale of 1:1,000, especially in the vicinity of Anomaly 1 would be useful in delineating the source. However, the Scarlet Zone has already been examined in some detail and it is doubtful that economic mineralization exists.

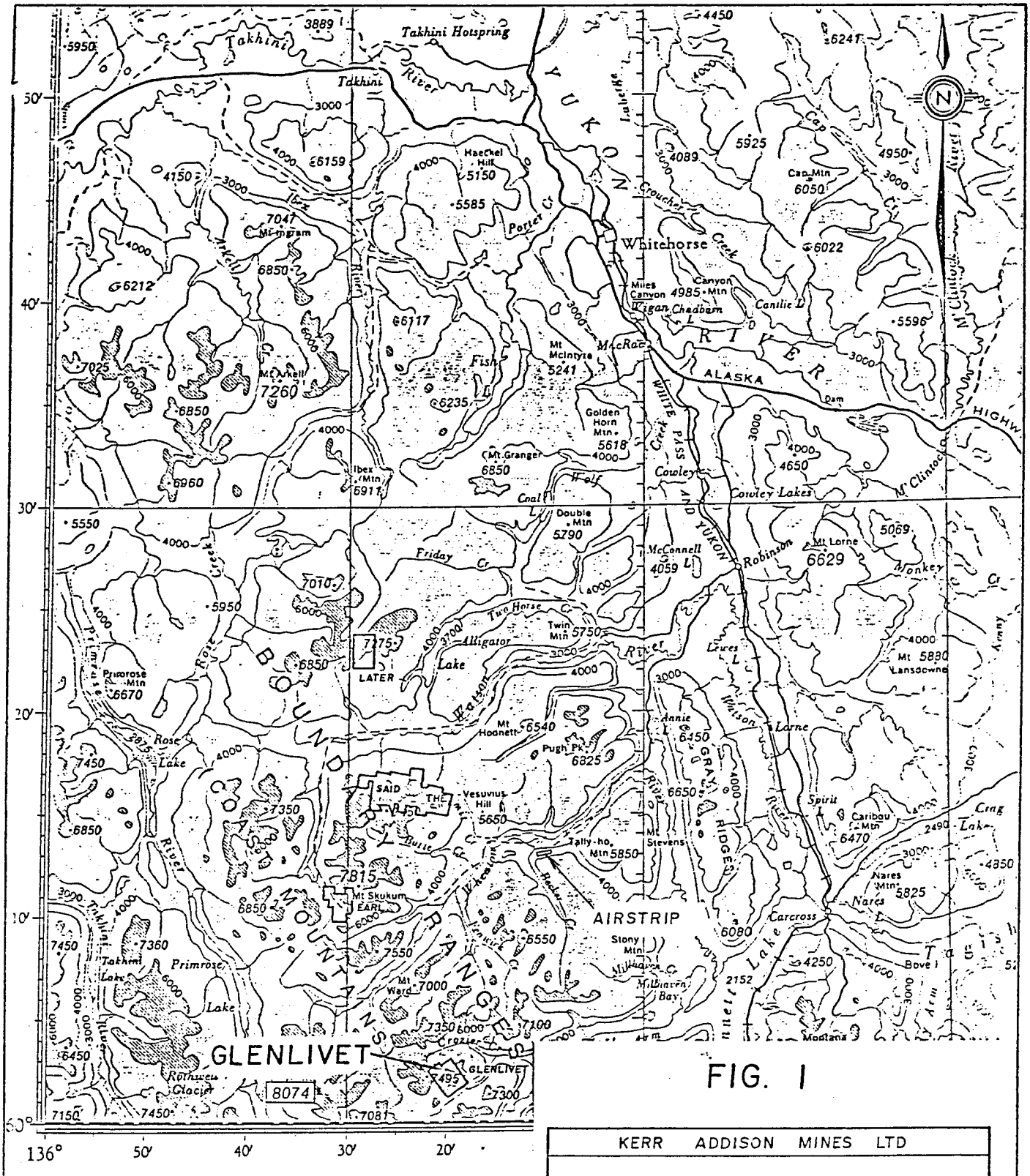


FIG. 1

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
GLENLIVET CLAIMS	
LOCATION MAP	
SCALE - 1:500 000	DATE - OCT., 1986
DRAWN BY: P.H.	DATA - J.P., L.G.
NTS - 105 D	REVISED -

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The GLENLIVET Mineral Claims, (N.T.S. Map Sheet 105 D/3), are located in southwestern Yukon approximately 75 km south of Whitehorse and 20 km southeast of the Mt. Skukum Gold deposit. (Figure 1).

Helicopter access is available from Whitehorse and constitutes a 1.4 hour round trip. However, during the 1986 field season a temporary Frontier Helicopter base was situated on the Wheaton River at Becker Creek, 20 km northeast of the property. The base was located 1 hour from Whitehorse via the Alaska Highway, the Carcross and the Annie Lake roads.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The GLENLIVET property consists of a block of 46 contiguous claims with record numbers YA75077 to YA75122 (Figure 2). All claims were recorded on September 10, 1982 and are located in the Whitehorse Mining Division.

The south corner of the GLENLIVET property is bounded by the GOAT claims, owned by Kennco Explorations Ltd. The RIDGE claims, (Adastral Mining Corp.), lie within the Goat property and host the Shaw Au-Ag occurrence. The AUL claims, (Minequest Exploration Associates Ltd.), lie along the north and west margins of the Goat property.

The registered owner of the GLENLIVET property is AGIP Canada Limited of Calgary, Alberta. Work undertaken in 1986 was by Kerr Addison Mines Limited, Vancouver, B.C. pursuant to an option agreement with AGIP.

SYMBOLS

- Contact (approximate , inferred)
- Limit of mapping.(1985)
- Zones of interest
- Rock sample
- Talus "
- Silt "

135° 20'

Grozier creek

57.0 Ag

815 Au

GDi.

A.bv.

Rtw.

R.-At.

330 Au

370 - 2350 Au.

Msd

A.bv.

R.tw.

O'hara

R.sph.

Scarlet

60°03'

3500'

At.

After 8

220Au

63.0Ag

6500'

R.sph.

R.-A.t.

R.sph.

R.-At.

GDi.

Reunion

6000'

A.bv.

R.sph.

A.bv.

5500'

Rtw.

4000'

creek

5000'

4500'

7000'

6500'

6000'

Mac Auley

6000'

Rtw.

At.

Zn

R.sph.

At.

RIDGE WEST

Rtw

RIDGE EAST

1192 oz/t Ag.

1.42 oz/t Au

Pb, Cu

Pb

5500'

R.sph.

6000'

6500'

At.

fluorite.

6500'

7000'

6500'

6000'

Ridge showing geology after Lambert, 1974 as correlated to Kerr mapping.

FIG. A

LEGEND

R.sph.	Spherulitic Rhyolite & Rhyolite dykes, sills.	TERTIARY
R.-At.	Rhyolite to Andesite pyroclastics, minor flows.	
A. bv.	Andesite volcanic breccia.	
Rtw.	Rhyodacite welded tuff.	
At.	Andesite pyroclastics	
GDi.	Granodiorite	MESOZOIC
Msd.	Metasedimentary rocks.	PALEOZOIC OR PROTEROZOIC

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

GLENLIVET CLAIMS

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY HIGHLIGHTS

SCALE - 1 : 25 000	DATE - OCT., 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H., J.P.	DATA - J.P.
NTS - 105 D	REVISED - NOV., 1986

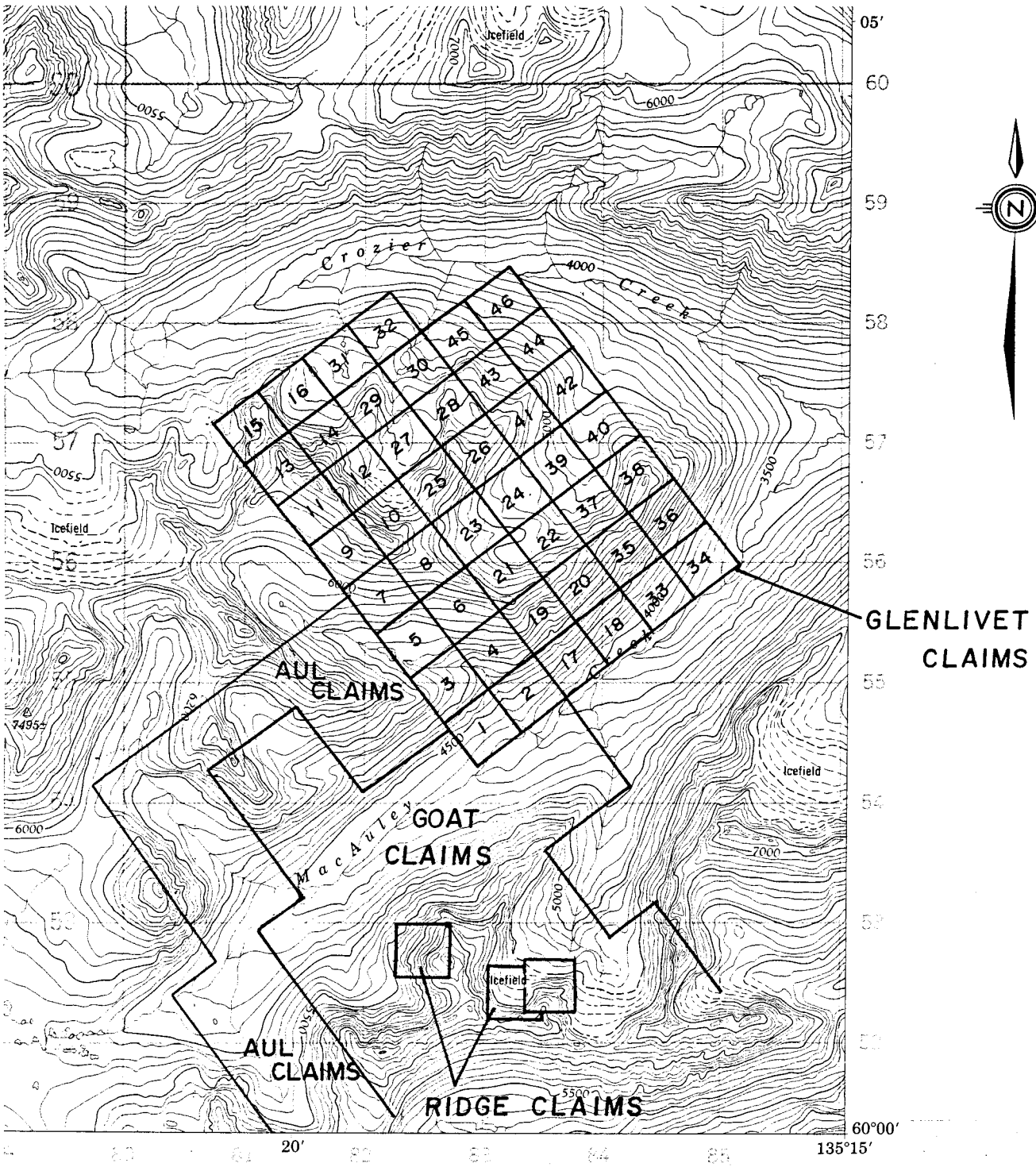


FIG. 2

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
GLENLIVET PROPERTY Y.T.	
CLAIMS MAP	
SCALE - 1:50 000	DATE - OCT., 1985
DRAWN BY: P.H.	DATA - J.P.
NTS - 105 D 3W	REVISED -

Glenlivet

Kerr Addison's 1985 program involved 1:10,000 scale geological mapping of the property with concurrent geochemical sampling. The three zones previously discovered by AGIP were investigated in more detail and a fourth zone, (the O'Hara), was added. The Reunion and O'Hara zones are of no further interest. In 1985, the Scarlet Zone was found to constitute a weak As-Sb-Hg anomaly with minor erratic Au up to 330 ppb in talus. The fault hosted After Eight Zone contained values up to 63.0 ppm Ag in rock and 220 ppb Au in talus.

1986 PROGRAM

The 1986 program included a continuation of the the 1:10,000 mapping of the property, especially along its western edge. (Work conducted on adjacent ground will also be discussed in this report but will not be included in the assessment costs). Contour soil samples were collected at 50 m spacings along the North and East Scarlet Zone, with concurrent 'fill in' mapping and rock sampling. Limited hand trenching was carried out on the After Eight Zone. A 110 ppb Au value in a silt collected by AGIP and an altered saddle area both to the west of the property were also followed up on July 19, 1986.

GEOLOGY

Regional:

The GLENLIVET property lies within the northern portion of the Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex which consists of Eocene Skukum Group explosive volcanic rocks. The complex unconformably overlies Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Belt and Paleozoic metamorphic rocks of the Yukon Group.

For a more thorough description refer to Wheeler, 1961 and Lambert, 1974.

Regionally , the economic picture is favourable with the Venus Mine located 35 km to the east of the GLENLIVET, the Skukum Gold Mine 20 km to the northwest and Ridge Au-Ag occurrence 2 km to the south.

Property:

A detailed outcrop map at a scale of 1:10,000 was produced and is plotted on Figure 3 in the back pocket. It includes both 1985 and 1986 data. A generalized map is shown in Figure A.

The GLENLIVET property is primarily underlain by five distinct volcanic units of the eastern half of the Crozier sub-area, Bennett Lake Complex, (as defined by Lambert, 1974).

The volcanic sequence unconformably overlies a Cretaceous hornblende to biotite granodiorite intrusion which is exposed along the northern edge and eastern corner of the property. The intrusion is equigranular, fine to medium grained and weathers a light brown colour. The mafic constituents comprise 10-20% of the rock and range from 100% hornblende to 100% biotite. The granodiorite is cut by numerous andesite dykes,(Photo 1), along the northern edge of the claims and is weakly brecciated

near the overlying andesite contact in the eastern corner. The dykes appear to be feeders to andesites of the Skukum Group. There are also late andesite dykes which cut the youngest units of the volcanic sequence.

Isolated occurrences of the metamorphic basement complex are exposed on the northern GLENLIVET Claims. They consist of metasedimentary breccias and large blocks of quartzite, and gneiss or argillite-shale within the enclosing volcanic rocks.

A table of lithological units follows:

Tertiary-	*R.sph*	spherulitic rhyolite to rhyodacite and rhyolite dykes and sills (Unit 15 of Lambert, unnamed)
	R-At	rhyolite to andesite tuffs to volcanic breccias, minor rhyolite flow. (Unit 12 of Lambert, Crozier Tuffs and Lavas) includes some Abv.
	A bv	andesite volcanic breccia with related epiclastics and interbedded andesite tuffs, siltstone, mudstone and chert, minor dacitic tuffs, minor conglomerate (Unit 11 of Lambert,Crozier Breccias)
	Rtw	dark magnetic rhyodacitic, (also andesitic to dacitic), porphyritic welded tuff (Unit 8b of Lambert, Macauley Cr.Fm.)
	At	andesite to dacite tuff, lapilli tuff, agglomerate (Unit 5 of Lambert, Partridge Lk. Fm.)
Mesozoic GDi:		hornblende and/or biotite granodiorite (Unit 2 of Lambert)
Paleozoic or Proterozoic	Msd. bx:	metasedimentary breccia
	Qte:	quartzite (Unit 1 of Lambert)

A more detailed description of the volcanic units follows:

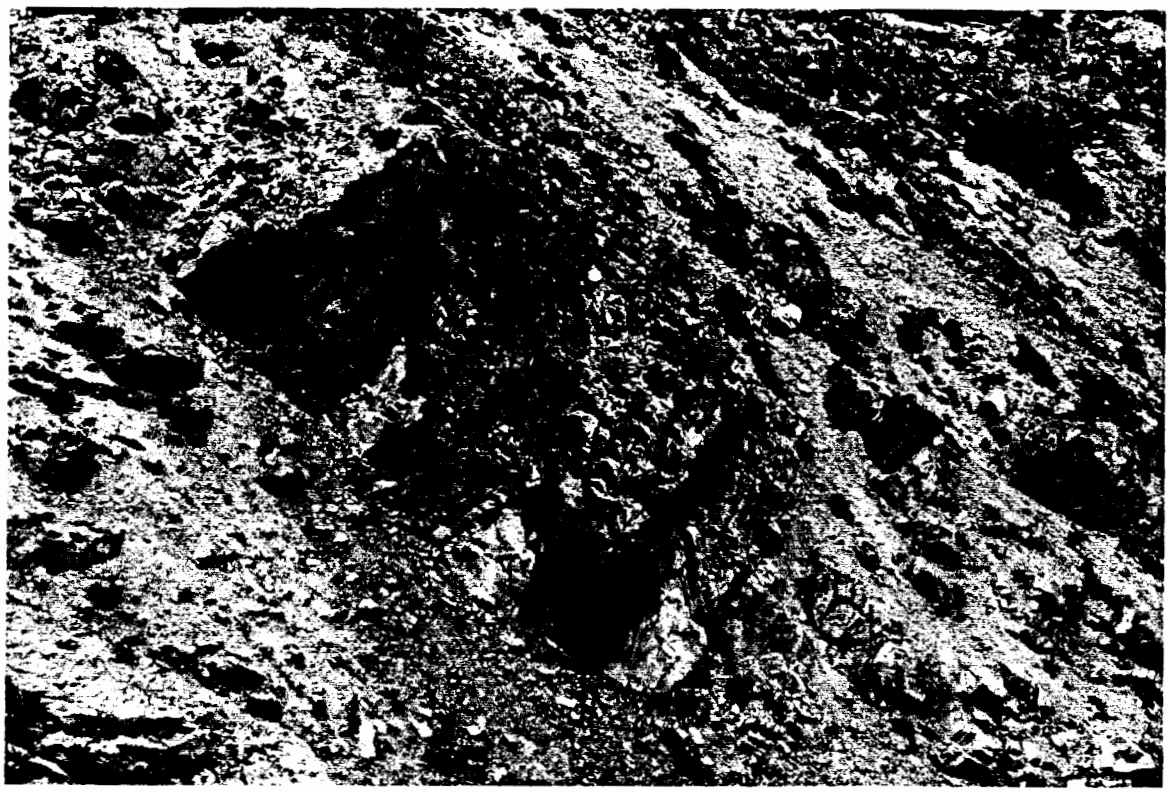


PHOTO 1: Andesite dykes cutting granodiorite, northern GLENLIVET Claims. (Scale: outcrop is 10m wide).

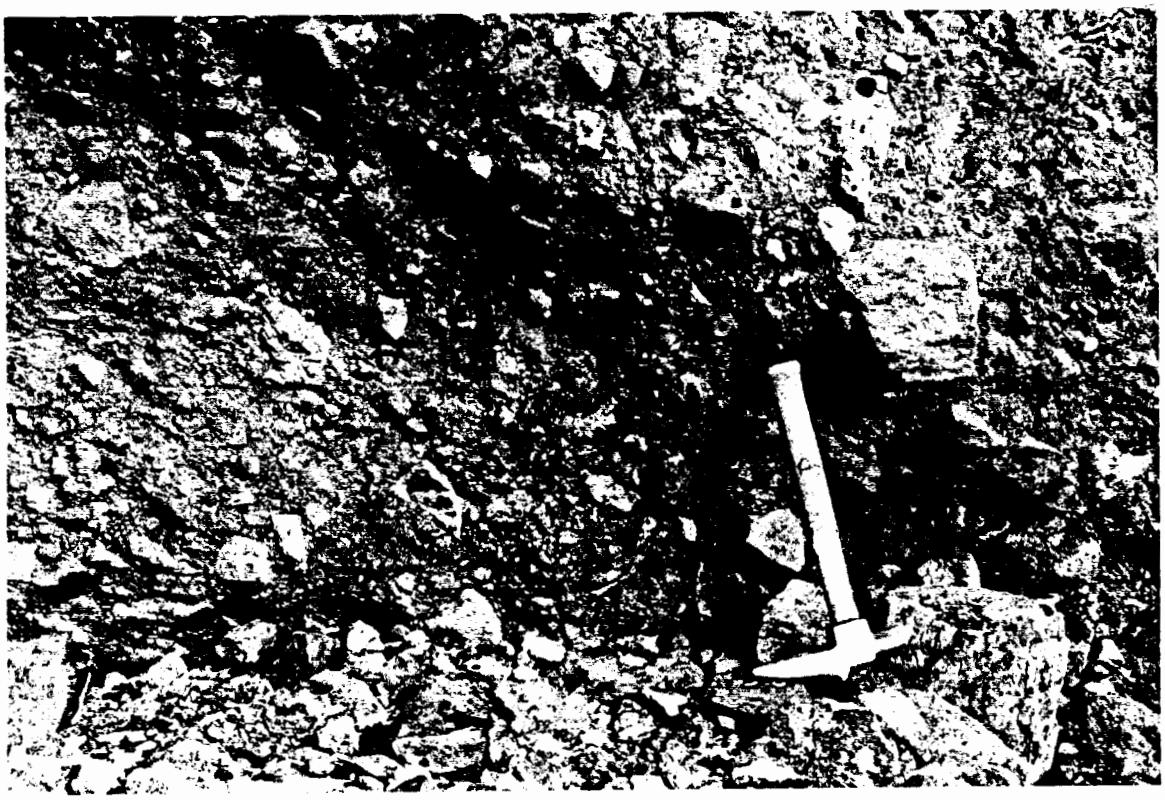


PHOTO 2: Conglomerate, northern GLENLIVET Claims in vicinity of Photo 1.

where it unconformably overlies the granodiorite and thereby contains a predominance of granodiorite fragments. Andesitic conglomerates, (Photo 2), outcrop at the extreme western limit of exposure of this unit. The Crozier Breccias extend further to the west. However, outcrops of the andesite breccia in this locality have been grouped with the Crozier Tuffs and Lavas because of their limited extent within the Crozier Tuffs in the vicinity. The Crozier Tuffs and Lavas conformably overlie and appear to be contemporaneous with the last phase of activity of the Crozier Breccias.

R-At (Crozier Tuffs and Lavas):

The GLENLIVET Claims are predominantly underlain by the Crozier Tuffs and Lavas which comprise a succession of interbedded rhyolite to andesite tuffs, lapilli tuffs, agglomerates, breccias and flows. The andesite breccias and agglomerates are indistinguishable from and probably belong to the Crozier Breccias however, they are interlayered with felsic tuffs. The tuffs include a rhyolite to rhyodacite tuff and lapilli tuff, light green daciteto andesite lapilli tuff and a crowded rhyodacitic lapilli tuff. Minor felsic porphyritic flows also occur. Much of this unit has been so extensively clay altered that the original composition could not be determined. This may be related to the abundant faulting in the area or may, in part, be due to deuteric alteration. The Crozier Tuffs and Lavas conformably overlie the Crozier Breccias and unconfromably overlie the granodiorite on the northwestern GLENLIVET Claims.

Rsph:

This unit is primarily composed of a distinct maroon coloured spherulitic rhyolite to rhyodacite, much of which is strongly clay altered. This felsic spherulitic unit which appears to include both tuffs and flows, underlies the Scarlet Zone in the central part of the claims. Altered rhyolitic sills and dykes appear to be related to this unit and show cross cutting relationship with the Crozier Tuffs and Lavas. The main body of spherulitic rhyolite has interfingering relationships with the Crozier Tuffs. This suggests a contemporaneous to younger age for the Rsph unit.

Dykes: There appears to be three distinct ages of dyking on the property. The andesite dykes, cutting the granodiorite in the northern portion of the property, may well be feeders to the Crozier volcanics. Rhyolite dykes, possibly related to the spherulitic unit, cut the Crozier Tuffs and Lavas. The youngest event is characterized by the intrusion of andesite and andesite tuff dykes which cut the spherulitic rhyolite.

STRUCTURE

Structurally, the GLENLIVET property is located between the margins of two nested calderas. The southeastern edge of the claims actually forms the boundary of the inner cauldron,(Lambert, 1974). The northwest trending faults in this area may be related to this ring fracture system. Crozier Creek forms the inner boundary of the outer ring fracture system (Photo 3). An eruptive centre lies to the west of the property. (Lambert, 1974).

Faulting on the GLENLIVET Claims as well as shearing fracturing and jointing, trends north to northwest and rarely northeast. It appears to be a primary factor in controlling alteration and mineralization.

Mineralization and Alteration:

Four zones of interest have been delineated on the GLENLIVET Claims, (After Eight, Scarlet, Reunion and O'Hara - See Figure 4). Only the After Eight and Scarlet Zones exhibit significant Au and/or Ag values.

The After Eight Zone, (Photo 4), consists of a north to northwest trending (004°-350°) fault zone associated with strong argillic alteration with local concentrations of pyrite, kaolinite, jarosite, patchy silicification, as well as quartz stringers, (commonly drusy), with minor galena, fluorite, calcite and malachite. The host rock is rhyolite tuff to lapilli tuff with rare quartz phenocrysts. Calcite breccia and slickensided surfaces are evident along the fault.

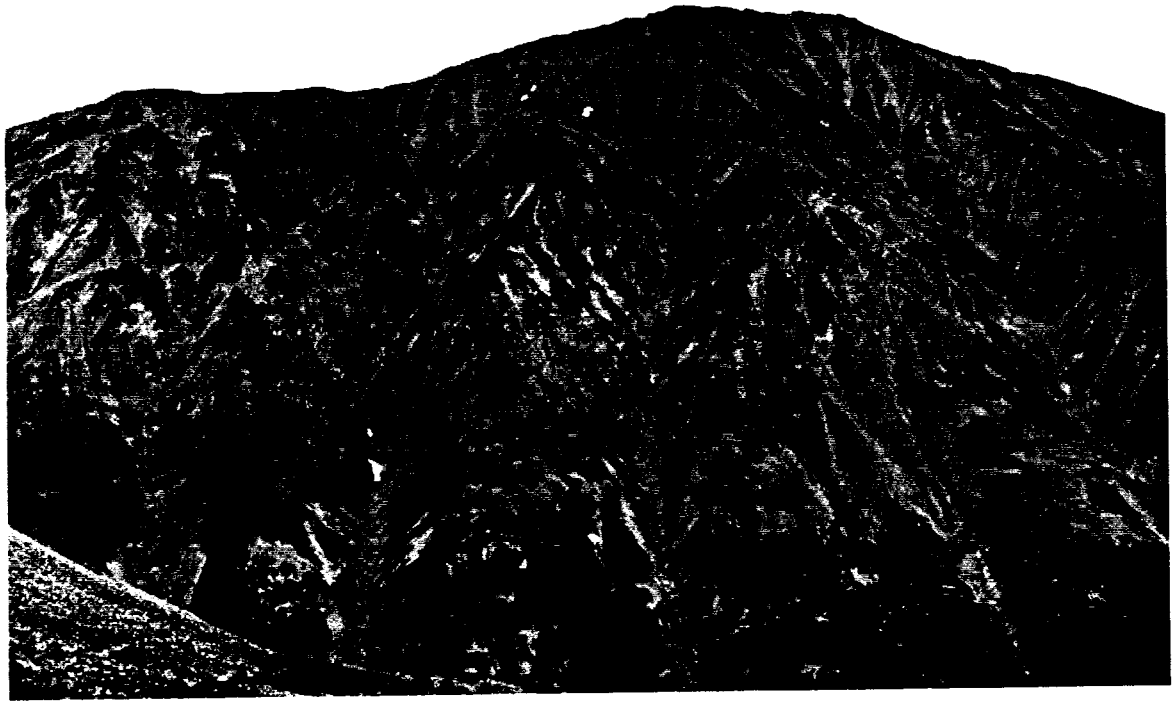


PHOTO 3: Ring dyke north of Crozier Creek
(Scale: width of ring dyke approximately 400m)

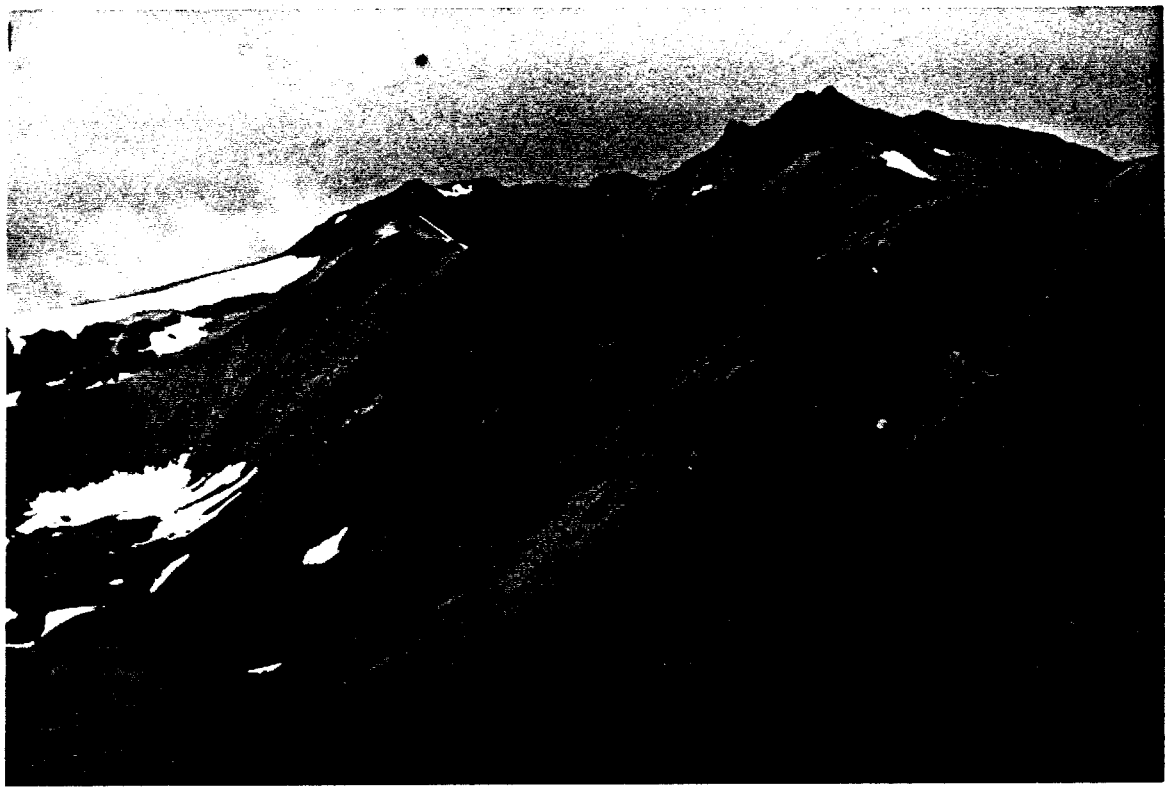


PHOTO 4: View of After Eight Zone fault and Scarlet Zone from north. (Arrow indicates trace of fault)



PHOTO 5: View of Scarlet Zone from southeast.

Glenlivet

Although the above mineralization extends for only 100-150 m, the After Eight Zone fault can be traced for almost one km. Approximately 250 m north of the After Eight Zone and along the same fault, rhyolitic tuffs are locally kaolinized, silicified and pyritized and contain some quartz-calcite stringers and jarosite. About 400 m to the south, the fault cuts weakly bleached, pyritized andesites with minor quartz stringers and epidote. Attempts to follow the fault further to the south were unsuccessful. Regionally, the fault trends towards the Ridge (Shaw) Au-Ag occurrence to the south which was also examined in 1986. Mineralization on the Ridge is confined to narrow tetrahedrite rich lenses hosted by an altered fault zone in rhyolite tuffs. Similarities to the After Eight Zone include:

1. association with and style of quartz veining and silicification.
2. presence of galena, pyrite, fluorite, malachite and jarosite.
3. rhyolite tuff host.
4. association with, in each case, a north trending fault, these two faults being colinear.
5. Discontinuous nature of mineralization.

Trenching on the After Eight Zone was ineffective due to thick felsenmeer. Bedrock, or any reasonable facimile thereof, was not uncovered resulting in no additional information being gathered about this zone. Hand and blasting methods were used to dig a pit, at the location of the highest Ag value,(5G26R), and a 10 m long, 100° trending trench across the fault zone, about 100 m south of the pit.

Glenlivet

The pit area closely resembles the zones peripheral to mineralization on the Ridge property, (ie drusy quartz stringers and jarosite occur in the pit and galena was previously noted). Consequently, Au , Ag bearing tetrahedrite zones, as at the Ridge, may be very close by.

The Scarlet Zone, (Photos 4 and 5), constitutes a prominent red and orange gossan coating a pyritized, clay and sericite altered and locally silicified and brecciated spherulitic rhyolite unit covering an area approximately 600 m in diameter. Minor drusy and chalcedonic quartz stringers, vuggy quartz and drusy quartz fracture coatings also occur. Quartz breccias, with adjacent stringer zones and with sericite and clay alteration, occur within open fractures in the West Scarlet Zone. The mineralization and alteration in the Scarlet Zone appears to be related to numerous north to northwest trending faults, shears and fractures.

Minor quartz and quartz-calcite breccia float on the western Glenlivet claims was also evident.

The altered saddle west of the claims consisted of typically clay altered felsic pyroclastics and spherulitic rhyolite of the R-At and Rsph units. Numerous rusty pyritic fractured zones are evident in the vicinity of the 110 ppb Au in silt west of the Glenlivet but no other alteration or mineralization is associated with them. Quartz breccia float and a few quartz stringers were noted in the Abv unit in this area as well.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

Procedure:

A total of 36 rock and 46 talus samples were collected from the GLENLIVET property on July 17, 18 and August 20, 1986. All samples were analyzed for Au, Ag, As and Sb and sent to Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analysis using standard procedures, Au being first preconcentrated by fire assay. The sample locations and geochemical results are plotted on Figures 4 and 5 in the back pocket.

The rock samples consisted of grab samples except where chip samples of vein material could be gathered. The talus samples were collected from the finest material available on the slopes.

Results:

Ag values of 63.0 ppm (5G26R), and 5.2 ppm (5G25R), in rock were obtained from galena bearing sections in the pit area of the After Eight Zone. Samples from the pit itself, (6J29R, 6J35S), did not contain galena and were not anomalous. Previously, AGIP had obtained values of 29.0 ppm and Au values of 70 ppm in rock and 220 ppb Au in soil from this area. A 15.0 ppm Ag value, (5J24R), was obtained from weakly galena bearing material from the trench area, about 100 m south of the pit. The galena occurred only in trace amounts, in the above samples, and was hosted by drusy quartz veins and stringers, (up to 3cm wide), and silicified portions of the rhyolite tuff to lapilli tuff host. The samples were coated by a dark orange rust and the 63.0 ppm sample, (5G26R), contained trace malachite, cerrusite and a black oxidation product(?). The trench itself did not uncover any galena or quartz stringers. However 6.9 ppm Ag was obtained from a sample (6J28R) of rhyolite tuff with 1% py and a few kaolinite stringers. Soil samples from the trench were not anomalous.

Glenlivet

The similar Ridge Au Ag occurrence to the south of the After Eight Zone and along strike contains reported values of 1192 oz/t Ag, 1.42 oz/t Au associated with tetrahedrite bearing sections.

The Scarlet Zone constitutes a weak As-Sb-Hg anomaly with two concentrations of Au in talus. The anomalous samples are listed in Table 1. Anomaly 1, on the eastern side of the Scarlet Zone, is defined by a series of five talus samples with values from 370-2350 ppb Au and a maximum of 7.4 ppm Ag. A few high As (420 to 1000 ppm), and high Sb values (10.0-32.0 ppm) occur in talus on the other side of the ridge. No rock samples in the vicinity are anomalous. Anomaly 2, on the northern edge of the Scarlet Zone includes six talus samples over 375 m of 60 to 815 ppb Au. The only anomalous rock sample in the vicinity contained 60 ppb Au and consisted of pyritic rhyolite with quartz stringers, (5J59R), near 6J22S which ran 260 ppb Au.

Table 1: Scarlet Zone Au anomalies in talus (includes all samples with >20 ppb Au)

Sample No.	Distance Along Line	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Anomaly 1:					
YG-6G1S	0 m	385	3.9	110	1.4
6G2S	25 m	765	2.2	160	2.0
6G3S	50 m	370	0.3	130	2.8
6G4S	100 m	25	0.3	220	4.0
6G5S	160 m	2350	7.4	250	2.6
6G6S	200 m	730	0.5	70	1.2
6G7S	250 m	25	1.2	60	0.3
Other side of ridge:					
YG-6J30S		5	0.2	140	10.6
6J31S		5	0.4	610	12.8
6J32S		10	0.4	420	13.0
6J33S		20	0.5	1000	32.0
Anomaly 2:					
YG-6J11S	25 m	60	0.3	4	0.3
6J12S	52 m	5	0.3	12	0.4
6J13S	112 m	60	0.4	150	2.4
6J14S	162 m	10	0.7	480	6.8
2330210	218 m	330	1.1	-	-
YG-6J15S	222 m	100	1.3	160	4.6
6J16S	280 m	40	0.8	70	2.0
6J17S	318 m	20	0.4	50	1.6
6J18S	360 m	40	0.3	20	1.0
6J19S	374 m	815	3.6	2200	8.2
6J22S	400 m	260	0.9	210	5.8

One sample, (6J11R), of quartz breccia float on the western GLENLIVET claims ran 60 ppb Au.

A 57.0 ppm Ag value (5J58R) was obtained from a local 60cm wide malachite bearing pod in the granodiorite near its contact with the Abv unit.

The 110 ppb Au in silt west of the GLENLIVET could not be duplicated and no anomalous values were obtained in the surrounding area or from the altered saddle also west of the property.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

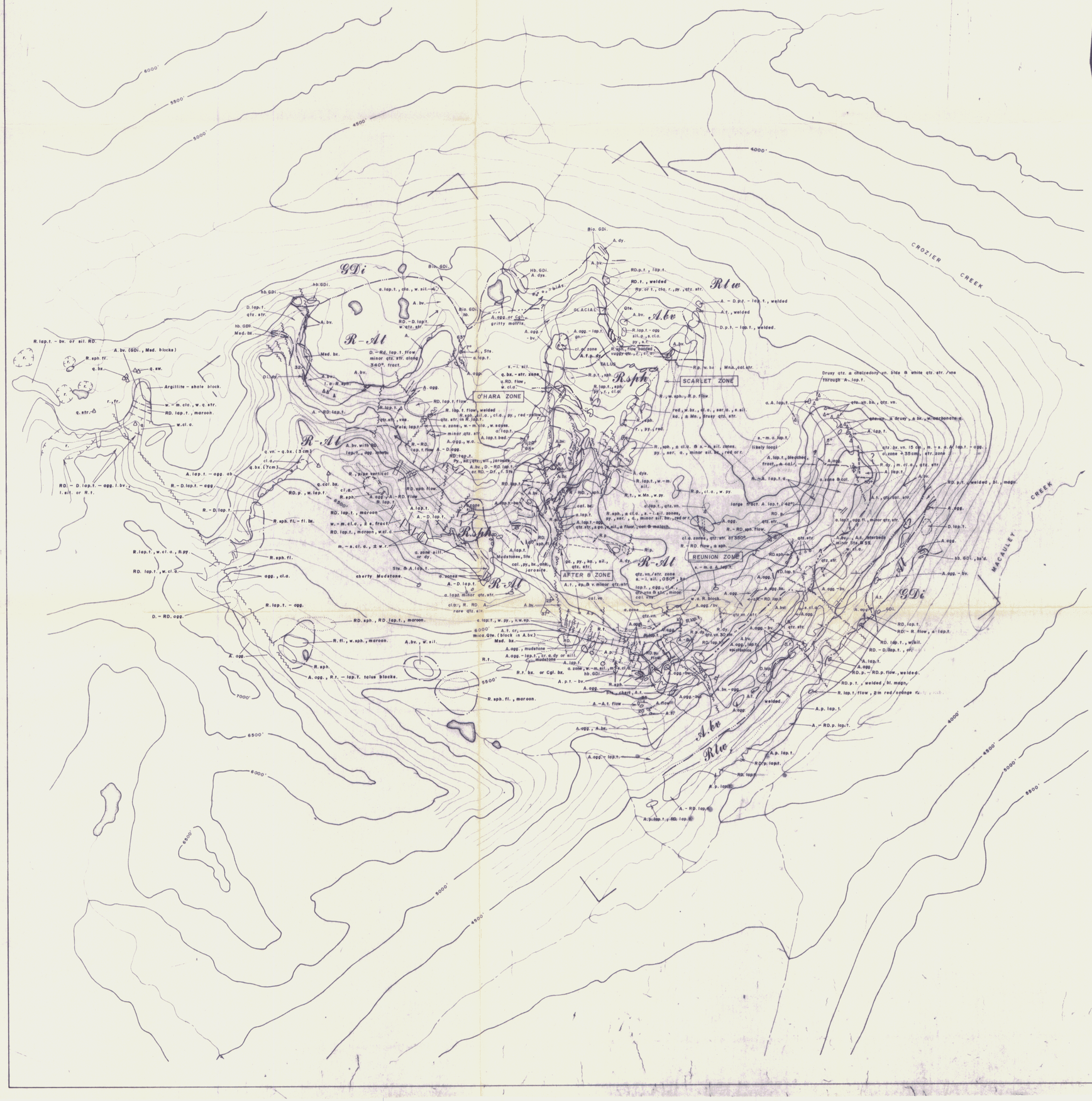
Alteration and mineralization on the GLENLIVET Claims is primarily controlled by north to northwest and rarely northeast trending faults and fractures.

Only three values >10.0 pm Ag have been obtained over a 100-150 m long extent of the After Eight Zone fault, (63.0, 29.0 and 15.0 ppm). Au values are for the most part, not even weakly anomalous. A hand trenching program conducted on the zone was unsuccessful in exposing bedrock and did not provide any other significant results. Based on similarities to the Ridge Au, Ag occurrence to the south it is quite probable that the After Eight Zone contains significant Ag mineralizerion however, the mineralized fault zone is much less extensive on the GLENLIVET than on Ridge and the Ag mineralization on the Ridge is very discontinuous and restricted to narrow zones.Consequently further work is not recommended.

The prominent red and orange gossan of the Scarlet Zone constitutes a weak As-Sb-Hg anomaly with two Au anomalies in talus. Values range up to 2350 ppb Au, 7.4 ppm Ag and 1000 ppm As in Anomaly 1 and 815 ppb Au in Anomaly 2. No source for the anomalies has been found as yet. Quartz breccias occur in the western Scarlet Zone but do not carry anomalous values. The two anomalies are in the vicinity of extensive felsenmeer/outcrop cover. Detailed mapping at a scale of 1:1,000 especially in the vicinity of Anomaly 1 would be useful in delineating the source of the anomalies. However, the Scarlet Zone has already been examined in some detail and it is doubtful that economic Au, Ag mineralization exists.

The 57.0 ppm Ag in the malachite bearing pod within the granodiorite appears to be of a limited nature and requires no further action.

The 110 ppb Au in silt west of the property could not be repoduced and a source for the high value could not be located.



LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

A	Andesite
D	Dacite
R	Rhyolite
RD	Rhyodacite
Cgl.	Conglomerate
Sts.	Siltstone
ss	Sandstone
Di.	Diorite

MINERALS & ALTERATIONS

qtz	Quartz
bio.	Biotite
hb.	Hornblende
ep.	Epidote
cal.	Calcite
chl.	Chlorite
ser.	Sericite
ka.	Kaolinite
cl.	Clay
fluor.	Fluorite
ga.	Galena
py.	Pyrite
malach.	Malachite
a.	Alteration
sil.	Silicification, silicified

TEXTURES, STRUCTURES

p	Porphyry
t	Tuff
lap. t.	Lapilli tuff
agg.	Agglomerate
bv.	Volcanic breccia.
fl.	Flow
bx.	Tectonic breccia.
cr.	Crowded
Sph.	Spherulitic
r	Rusty
gn	Green.
bl.	Black.
dy.	Dyke
vn.	Vein
str.	Stringers
dr.	Drusy
l	Local
i	Intense
s	Strong
m	Medium
w	Weak
fr.	Fractured

GEOLOGY

	R sph	Spherulitic Rhyolite and related dykes and sills.
	R At	Rhyolite to Andesite pyroclastics and minor flows.
TERTIARY	*A bv*	Andesite volcanic breccia.
	Rlw	Rhyodacitic welded tuff.
	At	Andesitic pyroclastics.
MESOZOIC	*GDi*	Granodiorite
PALEOZOIC OR PROTEROZOIC	Msd bx	Metasedimentary breccia.
	Qte	Quartzite.

SYMBOLS

- Veins
- Outcrop or subcrop
- Subcrop or talus
- Float
- Major contact (approx., interpreted)
- Minor contact
- Fault, shear (definite, interpreted)
- Bedding, flow banding
- Joint
- Altered zone.
- Rusty altered zone - pyritic, very weak silicification, ± very rare quartz stringers, with strong fracture sets at 25 - 50° and 150 - 170° steep South.
- Glacial debris.

FIG. 3

0 100 200 300 400 600 800
METRES

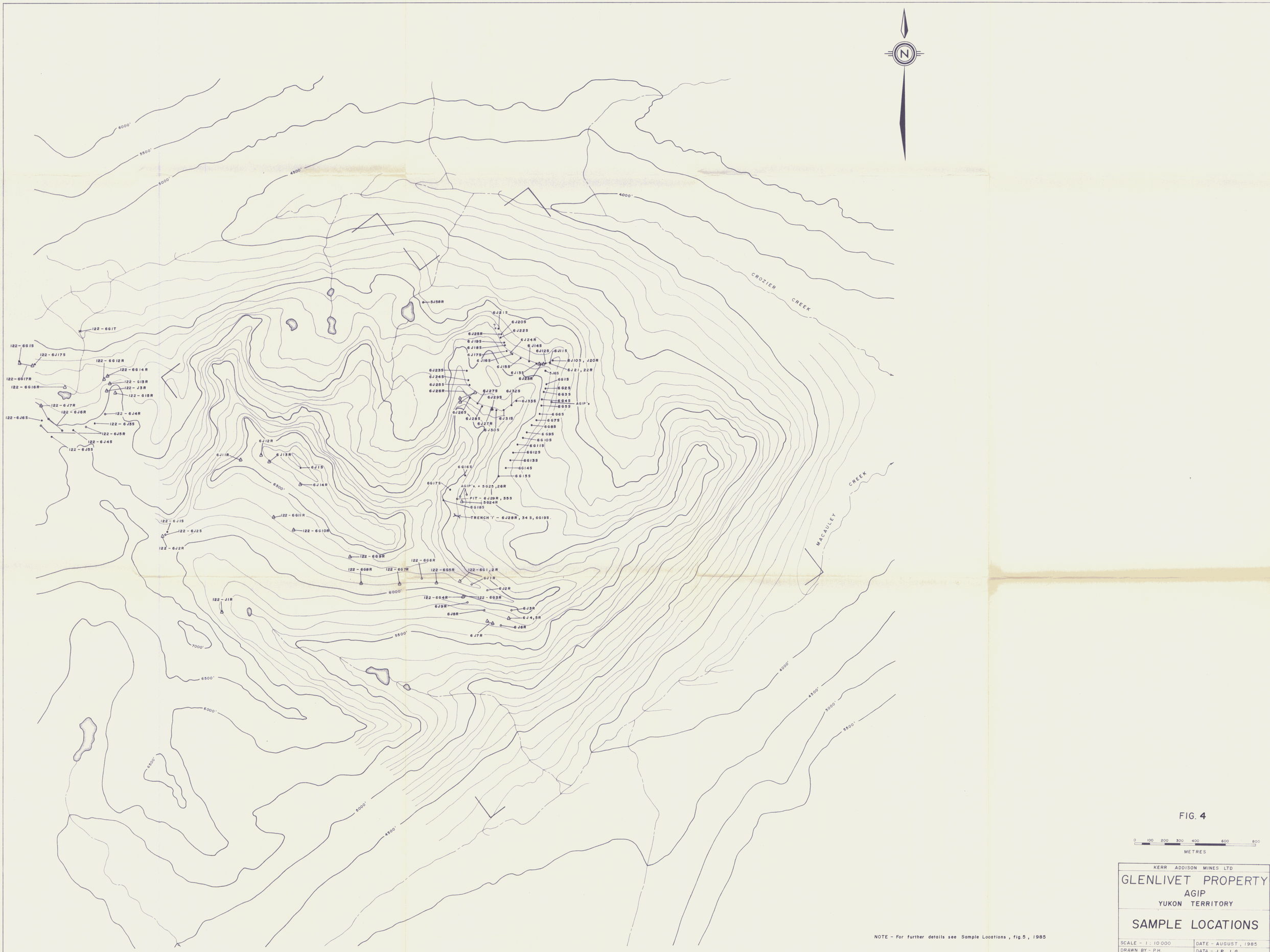
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

GLENLIVET PROPERTY
AGIP
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOLOGY

SCALE - 1:10 000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - PH	DATA -
NTS - 105 D 3	REVISED - NOV., 1986

9016



NOTE - For further details see Sample Locations, fig.5, 1985

FIG. 4

0 100 200 300 400 600 800
METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

GLENLIVET PROPERTY

AGIP

YUKON TERRITORY

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SCALE - 1 : 10 000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - J.P., L.G.
NTS - 105 D 3	REVISED - NOV., 1986



LEGEND

o, △	Rock sample (outcrop, float).
•	Soil sample
X	Silt sample
o—o	Composite sample.
o—95 Au	Anomalous 1985 sample.
	Ag (ppm), As (ppm), Sb (ppm), Au (ppb)
	For further details see Geochemistry, fig. 6, 1985

FIG. 5

0 100 200 300 400 600 800
METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.

GLENLIVET PROPERTY

AGIP

YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE - 1: 10,000	DATE - AUGUST, 1985
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - J.P., L.G.
NTS - 105 D 3	REVISED - NOV., 1986

APPENDIX I

Selected References:

AGIP Canada Ltd., 1982; Whitehorse Reconnaissance 1982 Exploration Activities; Project 400600, Company Report.

Hulstein, R., 1983; Glenlivet Project 1983 Exploration Activities; AGIP Company Report.

Lambert, M.B., 1974; The Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex, British Columbia and Yukon Territory; Geol. Survey of Canada, Bulletin 227.

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Woodcock, J.R., 1973; Geological Report Macauley Creek Silver-Gold Prospects (Wheaton Project); Ridge Mineral Claims #1 to #30; In House report, J.R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX II

Rock and Soil Sample Descriptions and Geochemistry

YUKON 1986 SOIL & TALUS SAMPLES Property / Target No. SIZZLER GLENLIVET PAGE 1 OF 1

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	Soil vs Talus	Depth (cm)	Horizon	DESCRIPTION					COMMENTS	ASSAYS			
					Colour	Particle Size	Organic	Slope	Rock Type		Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
YG-6G1S	0m	T			m brn	sandy gravel	O	m E	ALt	cla, ser a	385	3.9	110	1.4
YG-6G2S	25	T			m brn	"	"	"	←	cla ser a /L	765	2.2	160	2.0
YG-6G3S	50	T			m brn	Gravelly Sandy silt	"	"	RSl	ok	370	0.3	130	2.8
YG-6G4S	100	T			"	"	"	"	RSl	ok	25	0.3	220	4.0
YG-6G5S	160	T			" rusty	"	"	"	RFlH?	S ser, perv. sil	2350	7.4	250	2.6
YG-6G6S	200	T			m brn	silty sandy Gravel	"	"	RSp fl		730	0.5	70	1.2
YG-6G7S	~~250~~	T			"	"	"	"	"		25	1.2	60	0.3
YG-6G8S	300	T			"	"	"	"	"		<5	0.3	70	2.0
YG-6G9S	350	T			m-lt org brn	Gravelly clayey silt	"	"	RSp fl	scla, w sil (q str) w ser	<5	0.4	170	6.2
YG-6G10S	400	T			m-lt org w r brn	"	"	w-m E	"	scla, w sil, w ser	<5	0.2	140	6.8
YG-6G11S	460	T			m orange w r brn	Gravelly silt	"	"	"	scla, w sil w ser rare q str	<5	0.4	270	8.4
YG-6G12S	514	T			m r brn	Gravelly clayey silt	"	"	R		<5	0.4	280	14.2
YG-6G13S	549	T			m r brn reddish	"	"	"	R	scla, ser, sil, (Rsph), mid Scar bf zone	<5	0.3	60	3.8
YG-6G14S	611	T			m org r brn	"	"	"	←	A-RLt, Rsph	<5	0.3	150	4.2
YG-6G15S	712	T			lt-m brn	Gravelly clayey silt	"	"	←	RSl ± sph, A-Rd lt	<5	0.4	150	4.0
YG-6G16S		T			m yellow brn	"	"	S E	RFl ? lt	cla, perv. sil w ser ok	<5	0.3	220	4.4
YG-6G17S		T			"	silty clayey Grav.	"	"	←	Lt-buff R? Rd? A?	5	0.3	3	0.4
YG-6G18S		T			m brn	silty Gravel	"	"	←	lt-buff R?, Rd? A?, Rdsp-agg	<5	0.2	2	0.2
YG-6G19S		T									<5	0.6	16	0.6

YUKON 1986 SOIL & TALUS SAMPLES Property / Target No. Glenhuct PAGE OF

SAMPLE # Line 2	LOCATION	Soil vs Talus	Hor. Depth (cm)	Depth Horizon (cm)	DESCRIPTION Colour	Particle Size	Organic	Slope	Rock Type	COMMENTS	ASSAYS Au	Ag	As	Sb
YG - 6J235 = 0m	65m from 2330207	T	C	—	m br	f pebbly f sand	—	mod	Rsph		<5	0.2	10	0.1
6J245	129m				"	"		below mod	Rsph Rfl, Rt Abu		"	"	17	0.6
6J255	164m				"	" " some c sand		mod	"		"	0.3	33	0.8
6J265	228m				"	f pebbly c. sand		"	Rt - lapt		"	0.2	15	1.2
6J275	292m				"	"		"	"		5	0.3	22	1.2
6J285	330m				"	"		"	"		15	"	90	7.6
6J295	397m				Or	" m. sand		"	" Rsph		5	"	70	6.2
6J305	420m				red	"		"	Rsph		<5	0.2	140	10.6
6J315	472m				Or	" c sand		"	"		<5	0.4	610	12.8
6J325	530m				Or	" f sand		"	"		10	"	420	13.0
6J335	570m	↓	↓	↓	red - Or	clayey m sand	↓	"	"		20	0.5	1000	32.0
6J345	from ~~at~~ Tr 1	T	C	—	Or - gy	v. clayey sand	—	flat	Rt		5	0.4	19	1.2
6J355	from Pit	T	C	—	Or-br - gy	"	—	mod	Rt.		5	0.7	10	0.8

YUKON 1986 SOIL & TALUS SAMPLES Property / Target No. Glenlivet PAGE OF

SAMPLE #	LOCATION	Soil vs Talus	Depth (cm)	Horizon	DESCRIPTION					COMMENTS	ASSAYS			
					Colour	Particle Size	Organic	Slope	Rock Type		Au	Ag	As	Sb
Line 1														
YG-6J105	0m	T	—	C	lt gy br	f pebbly m sand	none	mod	R. dy	below 6J21,22R	<5	0.2	4	0.3
6J115	25m				lt br	" "	"	"	"		60	0.3	4	0.3
J125	52m				m-dk br	f pebbly f sand	"	"	Abv		<5	0.3	12	0.4
J135	112m				Or.	" m. sand	"	"	Rfl.	- minor clay	60	0.4	150	24
J145	162 m				"	"	"	"	"	- " "	10	0.7	480	6.8
J155	222m				lt br	"	"	"	"		100	1.3	160	4.6
J165	280 m				" wOr	" f "	"	"	Mte Abv		40	0.8	70	2.0
J175	318m				m br	"	"	"	Mte		20	0.4	50	1.6
J185	360,m				"	"	"	"	Abr		40	0.3	20	1.0
J195	374 m				"	"	"	steep	Rfl		815	3.6	2200	8.2
J205	420m				" wOr.	"	"	mod	Abv		5	0.2	11	0.2
J215	460-465m				maroon - gy	"	"	"	Rd w.t.		<5	0.2	6	0.6
J225	≈ 400m	↓		↓	or br.	f sand w. pebbly	none	mod-steep	Rfl	near + above 5J59R	260	0.9	210	5.8

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET — ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLING

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

SAMPLER Preuttler

DATE July 19/86

PROJECT target 122 (Y0612)

NTS 105A/3W

LINE

AIR PHOTO No.

	SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION-host	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ASSAYS Au.	As.	Sb.	Ag
(1)	Y122 -6J1R	Lt, Rlapt	fine clastic & str	w-m silic of host	fine stringer w/ fin. gy sulfide?					5	5	0.5	0.1
(2)	J2R	P? lapt	" bx	w silic + musc/a	cal, py + mla					<5	3	0.1	0.1
(3)	J3R	D Abd	& vns & drusy	m w clay zone				5-6 cm		<5	11	1.0	0.6
(4)	J4R	D-Rdlapt - acg	drusy & str.		fluorite					<5	10	0.6	0.3
(5)	J5R	"	cal bx + &							<5	2	0.6	0.1
(6)	J6R	Rdlapt	& str		py					<5	63	0.5	0.4
(7)	J7R	Dlapt		s. silic + clay? & ser?			1pc talus			<5	15	1.6	0.9
(8)													
(9)	Grexton:												
(10)	Y122-6G12R												
(11)	G13R									<5	15	0.9	0.3
(12)	G14R									<5	70	1.6	5.4
(13)	G15R									<5	3	0.5	0.1
(14)	G16R									10	4	0.5	0.1
(15)	G17R									<5	2	0.3	0.1
(16)										<5	3	0.3	0.1
(17)													
(18)													
(19)													
(20)													

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET — ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLING

for G

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

SAMPLER GRF X Tom

PROJECT Y10 - Gl[illegible]

NTS

DATE July /86

LINE

AIR PHOTO No.

	SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH / TRUE WIDTH	ASSAYS Au.	As.	Sb.	Ag
(1)	Y122-6G1P	GLENALMOND	Rd ? lt-lopt		i r, i Mn +20% py		-py extends 3 cm band into bldj blue/black stain	1 bld	45	200	3.0	3.8
(2)							in matrix - particularly vuggy parts					
(3)	Y122-6G2P	GLENALMOND	Rd lt	w-m perv. sil	w-m py		- same lith as G1P	1 bld 50 x 90 cm	<5	6	0.4	0.3
(4)	Y122-6G3P	GLENALMOND	q sw		w r surface	008°/ 2 cm	- wht - gy, cg to aph - host Arg	2-25 cm wide 30-130 cm long	<5	4	0.2	0.1
(5)	Y122-6G4P	GLENALMOND	R	w-m cla	Mn - minor		- wht, aph q str <½ mm to 1 cm; host w vuggy	3 rocks VSA	<5	3	0.1	0.1
(6)	Y122-6G5P	GLENALMOND	Gn	w-m perv. sil			- maroon - dk gy	8 rocks	<5	3	0.2	0.1
7)	Y122-6G6P	GLENALMOND	Gn-Cgl q sw				- host sed. - q-rich fragmented & recemented ± q cement; 12 rocks = G5P 3 x 3 m	10 cm wide max; 1-2 m long	<5	2	0.2	0.1
8)	Y122 6G7P	GLENALMOND	?fp - qstr	w cla; w sil, patchy	w hem; sporadic v minor Mn		- wht - milky wht q str aph; v minor v fg drusy mor ½ mm most 2 mm	10 rocks X 6 m	<5	3	0.1	0.1
9)	Y122-6G8P	GLENALMOND	? fp	rare sor; patch m-s cla	py tr; w lt orange-red orange brn ri; w Mn		- wht - milky wht, fg minor v fg drusy (vugs)	2 rock	<5	9	0.1	0.1
10)	Y122-6G9P	GLENALMOND	? lt	w-m cla			- wht, aph q str, max 1 cm	4 rocks x 12 m	<5	3	0.4	0.1
(1)	Y122-6G10P	GLENALMOND	? lt or R sph?	m cla, w-m sil m perv. sil			- wht q str, max ½ cm	5 rocks x 20 m	<5	4	0.1	0.1
12)	Y122-6G11P	GLENALMOND	q vn		w r fine vugs		- v fg, almost porcelain [illegible]	1 rock 4 cm	<5	5	0.2	0.1
13)												
14)												
15)												
16)												
17)												
18)												
19)												
20)												

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET — ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLING

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

NTS 105 A/3 W

SAMPLER J Fuller

PROJECT Queenhoe Yk

LINE

DATE July 17-18/84

AIR PHOTO No.

	SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION host	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ASSAYS Au.	As.	Sb.	Ag
(1)	YG-6 J1R	Rt	q-ka vns					1cm		5	1	0.1	0.1
(2)	6 J2R	Rt		w ka ser ? sil ?	Mn stain sl rusty	25°				5	3	0.1	0.4
(3)	J3R	Rd tuff/b	fine q str		brick red stain					<5	17	0.2	0.9
(4)	J4R	Rt	q vns + str		v fine py ??			1cm		<5	2	0.1	0.3
(5)	J5R	Rt		bleached	2% py					<5	4	0.2	0.9
(6)	J6R	Apt	q vns					5cm		10	2	0.2	0.1
(7)	J7R	Rt	q vns str	m sil a w mod a						<5	2	0.1	0.1
(8)	J8R	Rt	q str	w-m sil w cla	w 1% m			1cm		<5	3	0.2	0.1
(9)	J9R	Qfe breccia	q stwts?					1m		<5	4	0.2	0.1
(10)	J10R	Msd bx	sugary ~~vns~~ q cement	sil a ? with rose	cel Qfe frags					<5	3	0.1	0.1
(11)	J11R	Rd lapl	q bx	ssil a frags w cla edges			talus			60	6	0.4	0.1
(12)	J12R	"	"	m sil a			"			<5	6	0.8	0.1
(13)	J13R	"	q-cal bx	cl a frags w Sm "			talus blds 15cm			<5	3	0.2	0.1
(14)	J14R	Sbv.	q stwts?				- as fragments in Sbv ??			<5	3	0.2	1.1
(15)													
(16)													
(17)													
(18)													
(19)													
(20)													

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenses

Wages:	J. Pautler 4912 62nd Street Ladner, B.C.	July 17, 18, August 20, 1986 - 3 days	
	L. Grexton 1761 - 16th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	July 17, 18, August 20, 1986 - 3 days	
	6 man days @ $115/man day + 10%		$ 759.00
Groceries:	6 man days @ $16/man day		96.00
Camp Supplies:	6 man days @ $15/man day		90.00
Field Supplies:	(flagging, topofil, sample bags etc) 6 man days @ $15/man day		90.00
Expeditor:	6 days @ $400/month.		80.00
Truck:	6 days @ $33/day		198.00
Geochemical Analysis:			
	36 rocks @ $21 each $756.00 46 talus @ $16 each 736.00	$1492.00	1492.00
Trenching:	J.M. Moreau Enterprises Ltd. 1 day @ $650/day: 650.00 Supplies: 50.00	$700.00	700.00
Air Charter:	Frontier Helicopters Ltd. July 17 0.3 hours Aug 20 2.4 hours (blasters) Aug 21 0.3 hours 3.0 hours @ $530/hour		1590.00
		TOTAL	$5,095.00

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Qualifications

I, Jean Marie Pautler, graduated from Laurentian University, Sudbury;, Ontario in May, 1980 with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in geology. I have worked as a geologist in the Canadian Cordillera over the past seven years.

I was actively involved in the 1986 field program on the GLENLIVET Property.

Jean Pautler

Jean M. Pautler
Geologist