

ASSESSMENT REPORT

SILVER CREEK PROPERTY

NTS 105 B-11

LATITUDE 60° 37' N, LONGITUDE 131° 06' W

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON

FOR



SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

BY

GRAHAM S. DAVIDSON, P. GEOL.

JANUARY, 1987

09 1921

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 \$ 2,625.00.

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

*I recommend
approval of
this report
D. E.*

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INTRODUCTION

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

Exploration conducted by Shakwak during 1985 and 1986 used the nearby high grade CMC silver property of Silver Hart Mines Ltd. as a model. Prospecting and limited soil geochemistry were used to locate manganese gossan zones as initial surface targets. In 1985, three gossan zones at the East Ridge area were tested with 15 blast-trenches and two gossan zones at the West Ridge area were tested with six blast-trenches. In 1986 a John Deere 450 cat with a back hoe attachment was flown onto the property. Twenty trenches were excavated on the East Ridge and four trenches on the West Ridge. The writer conducted the exploration program on the property with supervision from Ron Robertson and Glen MacDonald of Shakwak Exploration Company Limited.

This assessment report covers work completed on Trench 86-4 in the East Ridge 2 (E-2) gossan zone, from August 29 to September 3, 1986.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

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

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

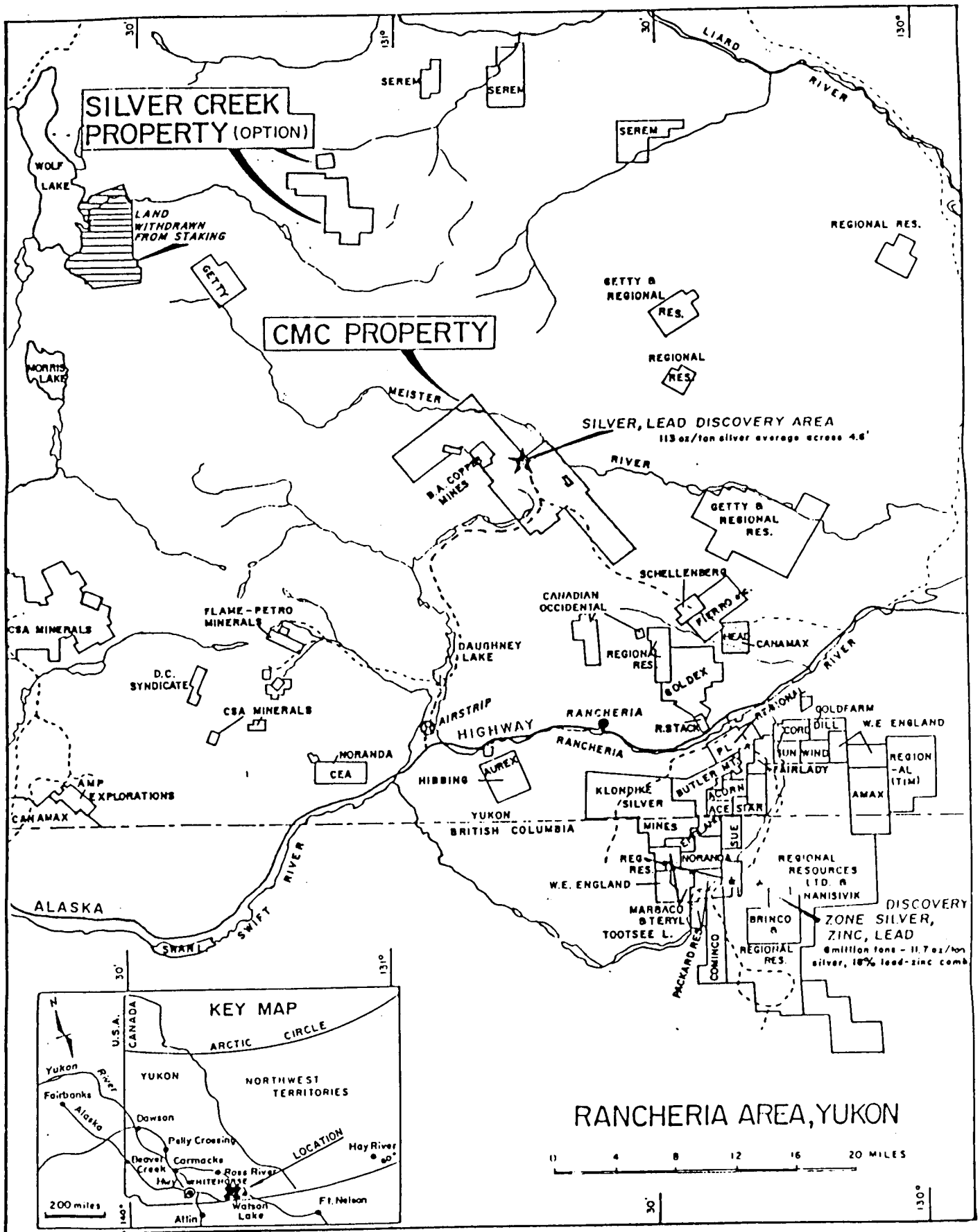


Figure 1:
PROPERTY LOCATION

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

PROPERTY

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

TABLE 1
Property Composition

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

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

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

The claim distribution is shown in Figure 2.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION

The property covers a block of rounded mountains, outliers of the Cassiar Mountains, which form the headwaters of the Gravel Creek, Irvine Creek and Cabin Creek drainage systems. Elevations range from 1070 m (3500') to 2040 m (6700'), a total relief of 970 m. The area forms a dissected plateau with gently rounded

REV 1-16 CLAIMS

15	16	7	8
13	14	5	6
11	12	3	4
9	10	1	2

GRAVEL CREEK

GRA 1-49 CLAIMS

146	144	142	140	138	136	134	132
147	145	143	141	139	137	135	133
130	128	126	124	122	120	118	116
131	129	127	125	123	121	119	117
	114	112	110	108	106	104	
	115	113	111	109	107	105	

29	31	33	35	37	39	41
30	32	34	36	38	40	42
15	17	19	21	23	25	27
16	18	20	22	24	26	28
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1	3	5	7	9	11	13
2	4	6	8	10	12	14
				29	40	41

SHA 104-147 CLAIMS

SHA 1-103 CLAIMS

2	1	16	15	30	42	43				
4	3	18	17	31	44	45				
6	5	20	19	32	46	47				
8	7	22	21	33	48	49				
10	9	24	23	34	50	51				
12	11	26	25	35	52	53				
14	13	28	27	36	54	55				
				37	56	57				
				38	58	59				
				39	60	61				
					72	73				
					74	75				
					76	77				
					78	79				
					62	63	80	81	92	93
					64	65	82	83	94	95
					66	67	84	85	96	97
					68	69	86	87	98	99
					70	71	88	89	100	101
							90	91	102	103



SHAKWAK EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

SILVER CREEK CLAIM DISTRIBUTION

PROJECT 104 YUKON

NTS: 105-B-11 TECHNICAL: RR DATE: MARCH 1986

SCALE: 1:50 000 DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS FIGURE: 2

SCALE: 1:50 000

0 500 1000 1500 2000 METRES

upper slopes with little outcrop and extensive felsenmeer, often moss-covered. Valley walls are often steep with small cliff-faces but most slopes show little outcrop except close to ridge crests. Lower slopes (even those facing south) seem to have a thick cover of soliflucted material with permafrost and often a thick growth of low spruce and alder.

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

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

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

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

Apparently three ages of dykes and sills occur in the area. Smith (1984) recognized a suite of mafic grey porphyry sills and dykes on the nearby CMC claims which are foliated parallel to the enclosing biotite schists and limestones. An early suite of dykes and sills was also recognized by Poole et al (1960). Granitic dykes related to the mid-Cretaceous plutons are quite common in the area. Abbott (1983) has suggested that many of the silver-lead veins in the Rancheria district are related

to faults, breccias, mafic and felsic dykes of late Cretaceous-early Tertiary age. Tertiary to Recent volcanic rocks are common in parts of the Jennings River map area immediately to the south (Mulligan, 1969) and late Tertiary basaltic flows outcrop at several places along the Alaska Highway near Rancheria. Cross-cutting rhyolite porphyry dykes of probable early Tertiary age are common in parts of the Silver Creek property.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the CMC property held by Silver Hart Mines Ltd. exploration during 1985-1986 included extensive back hoe trenching, 12,000' of diamond drilling and 600' of drifting along the TM zone. Average underground assays graded 70 oz/ton silver, essentially identical to the average surface grades of 69 oz/ton silver (Silver Hart Mines Ltd., 1986).

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

Exploration conducted by Shakwak Exploration Company Limited during 1985 focused on location of manganese gossan zones by careful prospecting, blast-trenching of some of these zones and limited soil geochemical sampling to locate zone extensions in areas covered by overburden. Recognition of manganese gossan zones with little or no visible mineralization is considered essential in locating sulphide rich ore shoots occupying vein-fault structures in the Rancheria district.

In 1985 Shakwak's prospectors located three new manganese gossan float zones and rediscovered the silver rich galena float, sampled by Archer, Cathro and Associates in 1972. They also rediscovered a gossan zone located by Hudson Bay Exploration in 1974. Figure 3 shows the locations of the East Ridge and West Ridge gossan zones on the Silver Creek property.

A follow up program of blast trenching on manganese gossan zones commenced in September, 1985. Twenty-one blast-trenches were excavated on the five gossan zones found through prospecting. Ten trenches on the E-2 zone outlined a vein fault structure containing silver rich galena in manganese and goethite oxides.

Typically the trench floors consisted of frozen, broken oxides and wall rock. Lenses and veins of galena in this material produced an average grade of 50.4 oz/ton silver. Elsewhere on the East Ridge, trenches excavated on manganese gossan float at the E1 and E3 zones failed to uncover manganese and goethite material in bedrock.

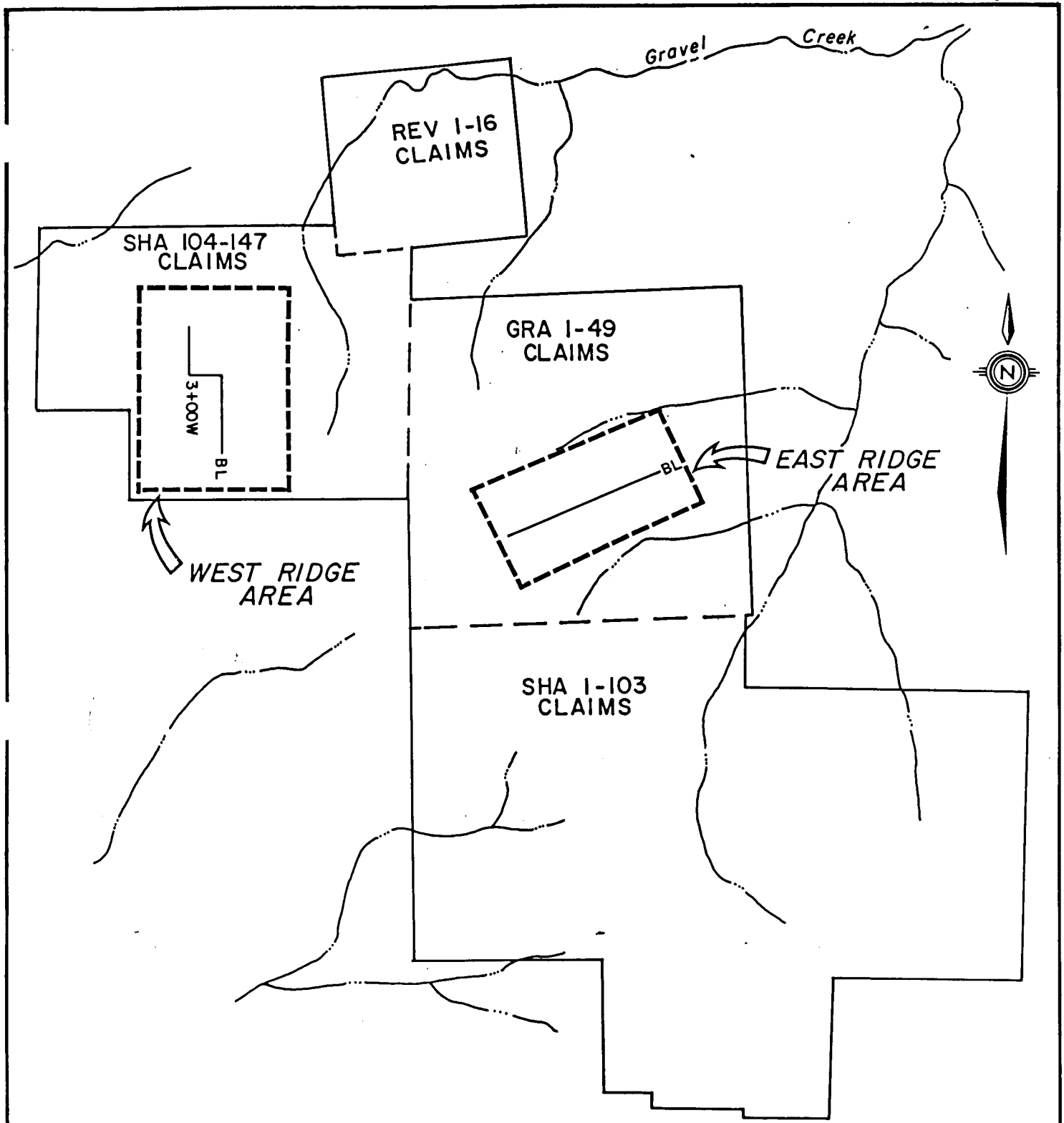
On the West Ridge two zones of manganese gossan float were trenched in 1985. The W1 and W2 zones consisted of oxide gossan over 40 m and 120 m strike lengths respectively. On both western zones, bedrock sources of the gossan material were not located.

One contour soil geochemical line was completed on the northside of the East Ridge. Several strong silver, lead and manganese anomalies were trenched during the 1986 exploration program.

1986 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Introduction

In August, 1986 a John Deere 450 bulldozer with a back hoe attachment was flown in pieces onto the East Ridge of the Silver Creek property from the Pine Creek airstrip near the Alaska Highway. The equipment was then reassembled and began trenching on August 27th. A camp was established $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometer north of the East Ridge area on a tributary of Gravel Creek.



SHAKWAK EXPLORATION CO. LTD.	
SILVER CREEK PROJECT PROPERTY PLAN	
NTS: 105 B-11	DATE: October 1986
SCALE: 1:55,000	FIGURE: 3

SCALE IN METRES
 0 500 1000 1500 2000

On the East Ridge 2 zone, backhoe trenching was directed towards better exposing and extending the mineralized material uncovered in the 1985 blasting program. A flag line grid was established on the East Ridge area, shown in Figure 4. Crosslines were extended from 100 meter centers with 25 meter station intervals.

Prospecting and Geology

Reconnaissance level prospecting and mapping was completed over the East Ridge in 1986 as shown in Figures 5 and 6. Descriptions of rock types observed in outcrop and trenches are presented below:

Buff porphyry: Buff weathering, fine grained felsic porphyry dykes, trending 70°, outcrop on ridge tops and were uncovered in several trenches. They contain fine to medium grained quartz eyes and feldspar phenocrysts, and may be brecciated by fine quartz and chalcedony veins. Heavy manganese staining and some manganese oxide veinlets occur in the porphyry at contacts with sedimentary rocks. The buff porphyry dykes are resistant to weathering and form abundant talus in the East Ridge area.

Muscovite quartz-monzonite: Quartz monzonite containing up to 15% muscovite outcrops in several trenches on the south side of the East Ridge area. The quartz monzonite is generally fresh unaltered, however bands of orange clay gouge containing quartz fragments occur in the rock in the E-2 zone.

Aplite, pegmatite, quartz bands: Sills and dykes of aplite and pegmatite are interbedded with marble and muscovite schist in the prominent cliffs along the East Ridge. The more common aplite sills pinch and swell along strike, and contain white quartz bands. Cross cutting pegmatite and quartz breccia veins occur in the E2 and E3 zones. Larger quartz breccia veins contain coxcomb quartz, chalcedony, manganese staining and minor galena.

Marble and Muscovite Schist: The most common rocks on the East Ridge are fine to thickly bedded carbonates and muscovite schist. The carbonates are white to blue grey in color, strike 80° and dip 30-40° NW. They occasionally contain blebs of galena in narrow quartz veins.

Prospecting on the East Ridge located manganese gossan float zones west of the E1 and E2 areas. It also located, several quartz vein breccia zones occurring in buff porphyry and quartz monzonite. Sample descriptions, values and locations are shown in Figure 6 and 7.

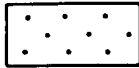
Trenching

Eight trenches were excavated on the E-2 zone in 1986. Trench 86-4 cut through seven of the pits blasted in 1985. A 1.0 to 1.5 m wide manganese and goethite oxide zone over 40 m in length and trending 85° was exposed in the trench floor (Figure 7(b)). Veins of galena and sphalerite up to 20 cm wide occur in the oxide material. Silver values of 96 oz/ton and 57.2 oz/ton were obtained over 12 cm and 10 cm respectively from one galena vein. A galena and manganese oxide sample on the same vein returned silver values of 29.2 oz/ton over 1 m. At the eastern end of trench 86-4 a 2 m wide clay and quartz band cuts through the marble and across the manganese-goethite oxide zone. It may represent a small cross fault. The western end of trench 86-4 contains buff porphyry in contact with muscovite schist, interbedded with marble. Clay alteration occurs along the contact and the manganese-goethite oxidized material appears to be cut off by the buff porphyry.

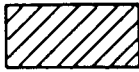
In trench 86-4 permafrost occurs at approximately 3 meters of depth. The John Deere backhoe was unable to strip frozen material beneath the permafrost surface. The dimensions of trench 86-4 are 53 m x 3.0 m x 2.5 m and the volume of material excavated is approximately 397 cubic meters.

Further to the west trenches 86-5, 86-12, 86-14, and 86-16 lie along strike on the E-2 zone. A quartz zone containing manganese oxide veinlets, manganese staining and some clay gouge was uncovered in trenches 86-5, 86-12 and 86-14. This probably represents the continuation of the E-2 vein vault, East of trend 86-4 two trenches failed to locate the E-2 structure.

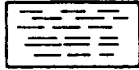
LEGEND



Overburden, permafrost.



Quartz vein and breccia zone, clay seams, minor galena, fragments of marble and schist in breccia.

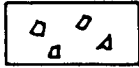


Clay zone contains quartz fragments.

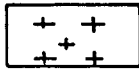


galena vein

Manganese and goethite wad, some quartz rich wad, galena and sphalerite veins.



Buff to cream coloured porphyry, fine to medium grained feldspar phenocrysts and quartz eyes. Minor pyrite.



Granitic rock, primarily quartz-feldspar - muscovite granite, less aplite and pegmatite.

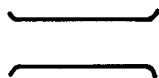


Muscovite schist, less biotite schist.

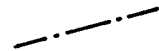


Marble, contains interbedded muscovite schist, biotite gneiss and sills of granitic rock, some skarn.

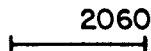
SYMBOLS



Trench floor outline



Geological contact

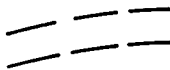


2060

Chip sample interval, sample number.

2028
x

Grab sample, sample number.

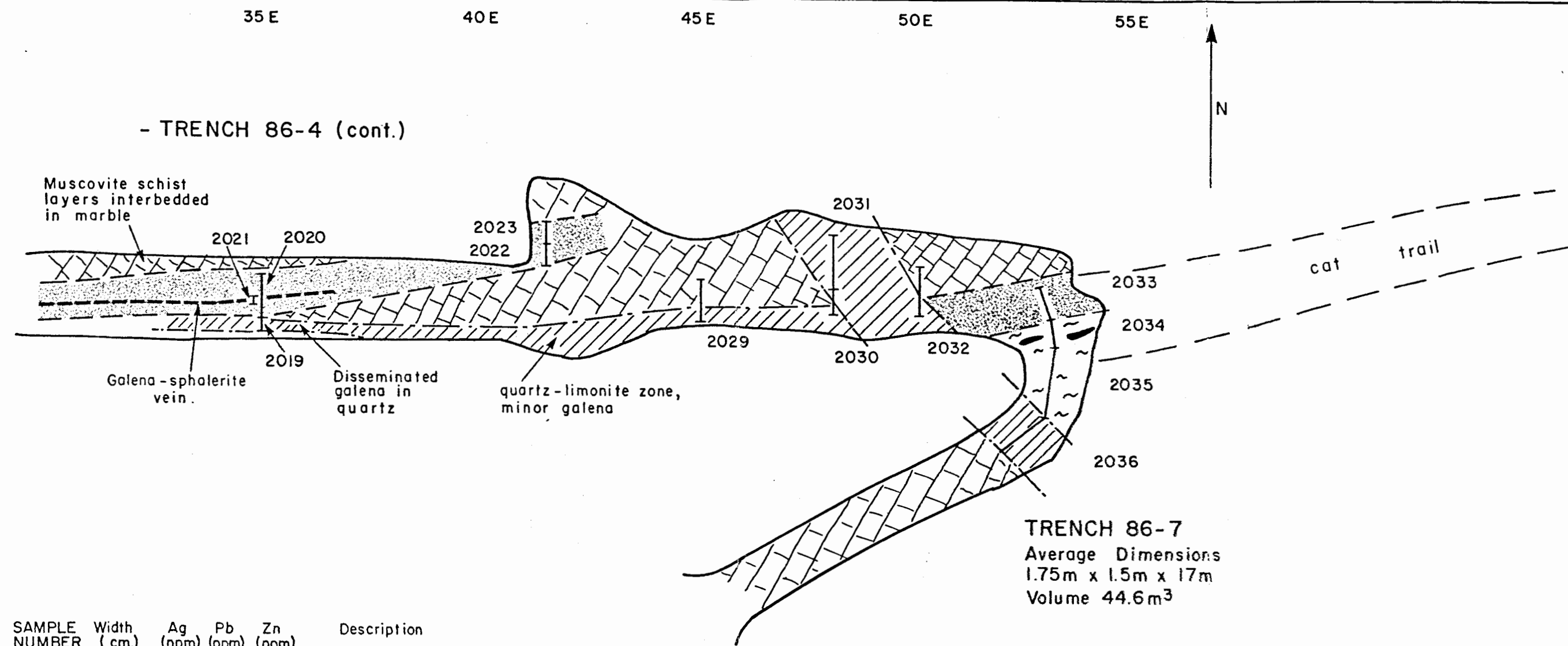


Cat trail.

SHAKWAK EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

SILVER CREEK PROJECT

FIGURE: 7 A



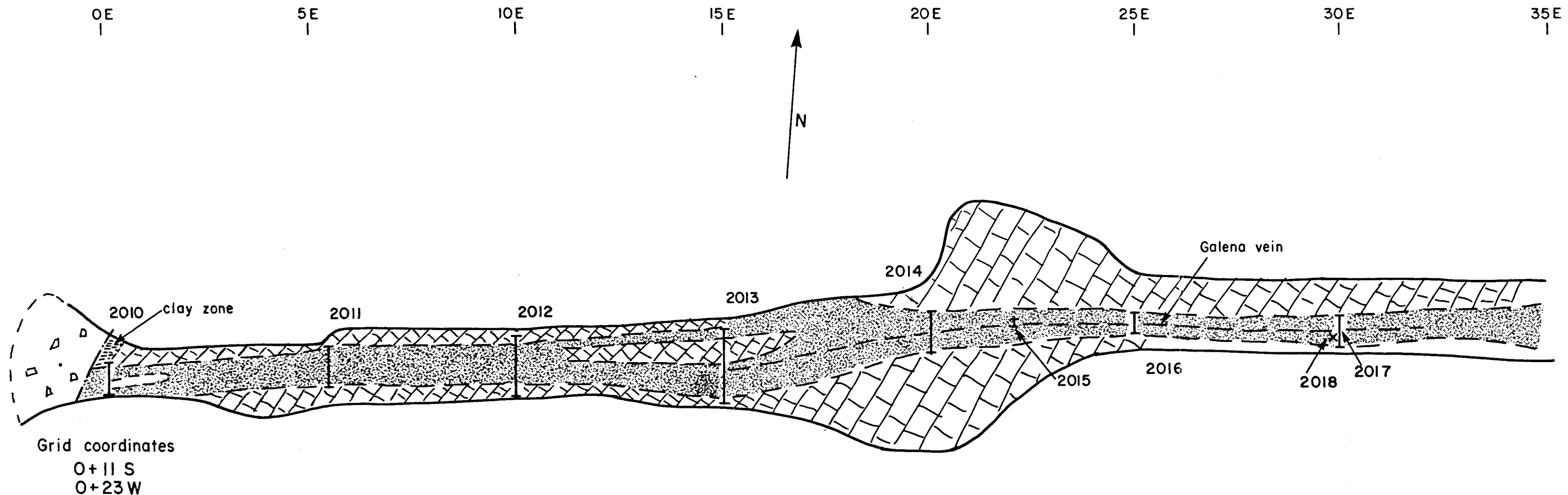
SAMPLE NUMBER	Width (cm.)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Description
2019	30	22.2	3,820	5,100	Quartz-carbonate zone, orange clay alteration, some cubic galena.
2020	100	1.8	9,800	>40,000	Manganese and goethite wad, 20cm. wide vein of galena, sphalerite.
2021	20	8.8	20,400	>40,000	Galena - sphalerite vein.
2022	50	13.2	7,200	13,400	Orange weathering carbonate, clay material.
2023	50	21.2	20,800	>40,000	Manganese and goethite wad in permafrost.
2029	100	8.2	1,020	19,400	Orange clay zone with wad lenses.
2030	60	3.6	520	5,200	Carbonate rock, some rusty veins.
2031	120	1.2	26	3,900	Orange quartz-clay zone with manganese wad lenses.
2032	115	3.4	770	4,600	Granitic rock, clay gouge, manganese wad veins, quartz veins.
2033	80	2.8	9,600	40,000	Manganese wad, some muscovite schist.
2034	60	14.8	1,840	16,600	Orange weathering schist and goethite wad.
2035	165	4.8	2,420	4,400	Granitic rock and chlorite schist, clay alteration, minor manganese.
2036	130	3.2	108	1,220	Orange to yellow clay zone, quartz fragments, some chlorite schist, some manganese staining.

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SILVER CREEK PROJECT
TRENCHES 86-4, 86-7

SCALE: 1: 100

FIGURE 7 B (cont.)



Average Dimensions
 3m x 2.5m x 53m
 Volume 397.5m³

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm.)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Description
2010	80	18.6	18,000	11,800	Manganese and goethite wad, some rusty buff porphyry.
2011	100	14.8	13,000	27,800	Manganese and goethite wad, some marble.
2012	150	5.0	3,320	36,400	Manganese and goethite wad, fragments of buff porphyry in permafrost.
2013	180	15.6	9,600	40,000	Manganese and goethite wad, band of bleached porphyry, narrow galena vein.
2014	100	29.2oz/t.	4.64%	40,000	Manganese and goethite wad, 10cm. wide galena vein.
2015	12	96.8oz/t.	72.96%	5,500	Galena vein, massive, semi-crystalline fine to medium grained galena, some anglesite.
2016	50	2.9oz/t.	0.98%	40,000	Manganese and goethite wad, minor galena.
2017	80	14.52oz/t.	20.8%	22,000	Manganese and goethite wad, 10cm. wide galena vein in wad.
2018	10	57.2 oz/t.	75.2%	4,300	Galena vein, massive semi-crystalline.

SHAKWAK EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

SILVER CREEK PROJECT

TRENCH 86-4

SCALE: 1:100 FIGURE: 7 B

Soil Geochemistry

Two parallel contour soil sample lines were completed at the western edge of the East Ridge. Manganese gossan float is sparsely distributed throughout this area. Consistently anomalous silver-lead-zinc values were obtained in soils suggesting that a vein fault structure passes through this area. Soil sample results are shown on Figure 6.

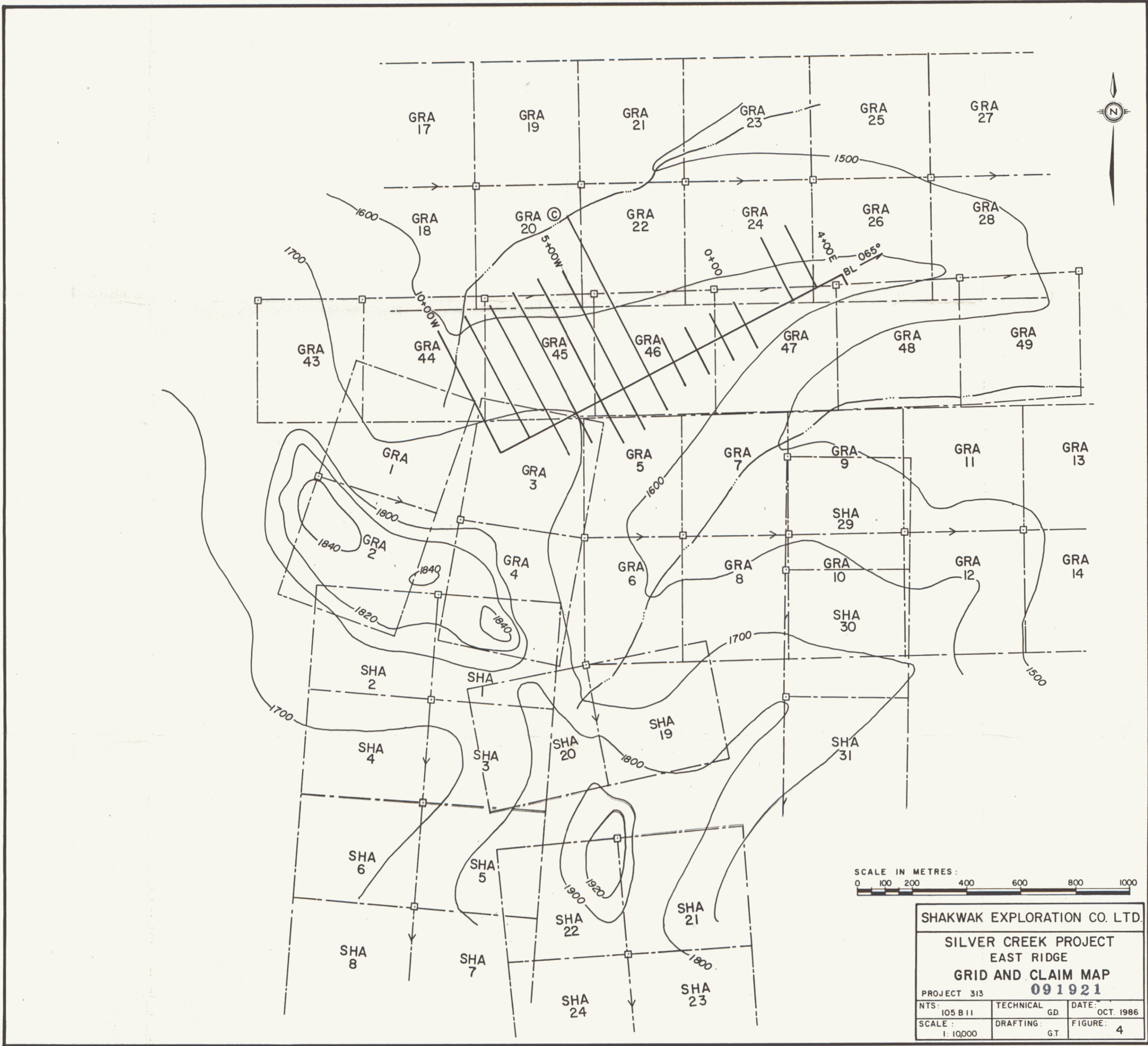
DISCUSSION

Trench 86-4 in the E-2 gossan zone has exposed a 1.0 - 1.5 meter wide manganese and goethite oxide zone over 40 meters in length. Several narrow veins of massive galena occurring in the oxide material returned silver values of up to 96.8 oz/ton. Permafrost in the trench floor prevented excavation below 3 meters of depth. Deepening of Trench 86-4 would permit a better evaluation of the mineralization. The only effective method of removing permafrost with the small backhoe is to thaw and strip the trench floor over several months.

Further excavation should be undertaken to determine the extent of the mineralization in Trench 86-4.

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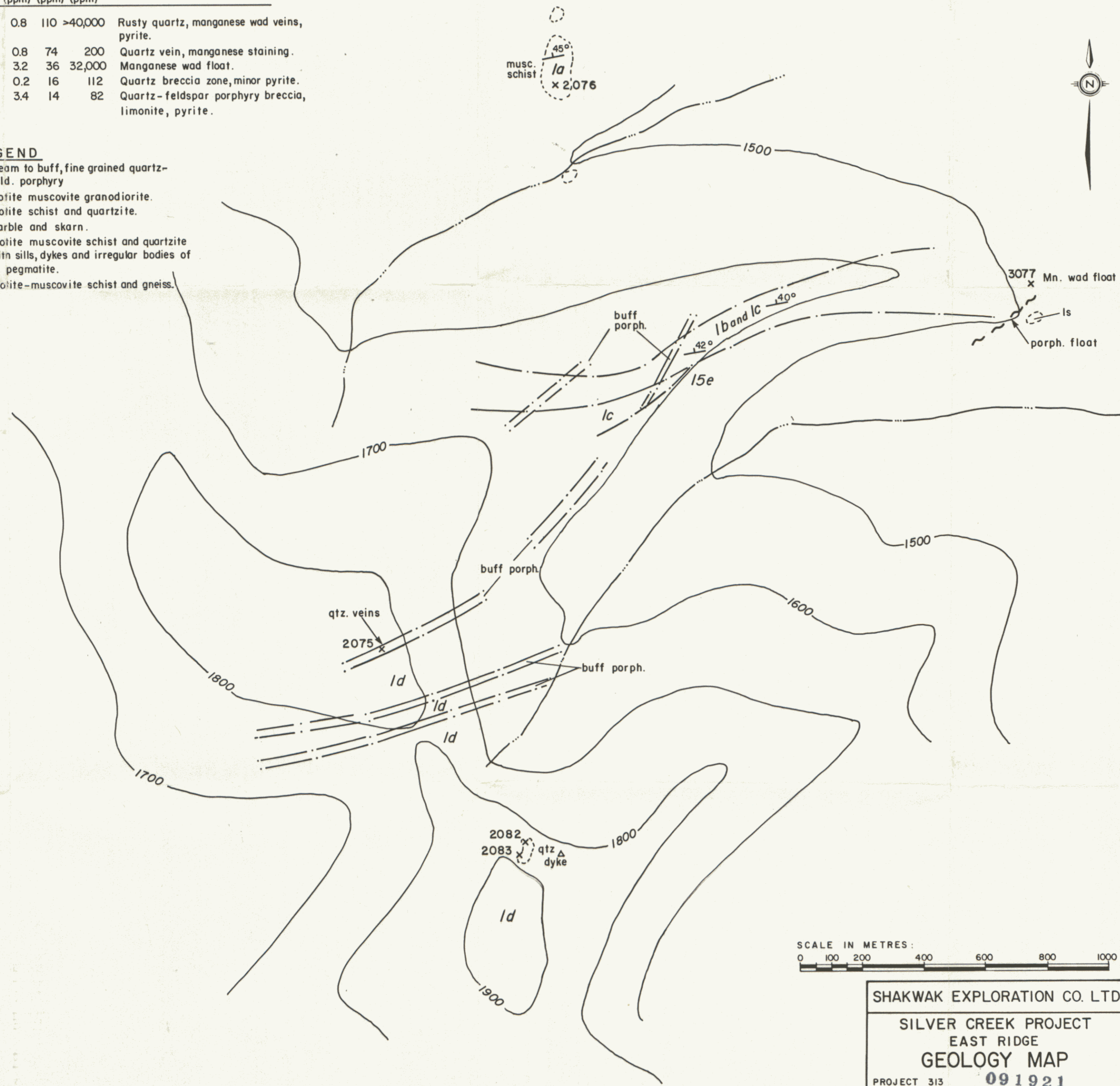


SHAKWAK EXPLORATION CO. LTD.		
SILVER CREEK PROJECT EAST RIDGE		
GRID AND CLAIM MAP 091921		
PROJECT 313		
NTS: 105 B 11	TECHNICAL G.D.	DATE: OCT. 1986
SCALE: 1:10000	DRAFTING: GT	FIGURE: 4

SAMPLE NUMBER	ROCK SAMPLES				Description
	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	
2075	0.8	110	>40,000		Rusty quartz, manganese wad veins, pyrite.
2076	0.8	74	200		Quartz vein, manganese staining.
2077	3.2	36	32,000		Manganese wad float.
2082	0.2	16	112		Quartz breccia zone, minor pyrite.
2083	3.4	14	82		Quartz-feldspar porphyry breccia, limonite, pyrite.

LEGEND

- buff porphyry - cream to buff, fine grained quartz-feld. porphyry
- 15e - biotite muscovite granodiorite.
 - 1a - biotite schist and quartzite.
 - 1b - marble and skarn.
 - 1c - biotite muscovite schist and quartzite with sills, dykes and irregular bodies of pegmatite.
 - 1d - biotite-muscovite schist and gneiss.



SHAKWAK EXPLORATION CO. LTD.		
SILVER CREEK PROJECT		
EAST RIDGE		
GEOLOGY MAP		
PROJECT 313	091921	
NTS: 105 B 11	TECHNICAL G.D.	DATE: OCT. 1986
SCALE: 1:10000	DRAFTING: G.T.	FIGURE: 5

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, GRAHAM DAVIDSON, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, hereby certify:

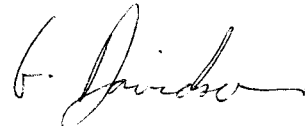
THAT I am a consulting geologist AND THAT I participated in the work described in this report.

THAT I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (H.B.Sc., Geology, 1981);

THAT I am registered as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (No. 42308);

THAT I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full-time and part-time basis for seven years, of which five have been spent in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon, this 10th day
of February, 1986.



G.S. DAVIDSON, P. Geol.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS

August 29 - September 3

Back Hoe	-	6 days @ \$962.50/per week	\$ 825.00
Operator	-	60 hrs @ \$40.00/hr	2,400.00
Fuel	-	60 hrs @ \$5.00/hr	<u>300.00</u>
		Total Costs	<u><u>\$ 3,525.00</u></u>