

MAP NO. ASSESSMENT REPORT DOCUMENT NO.: 092034
PROSPECTUS X MINING DISTRICT: WATSON LAKE
CONFIDENTIAL TYPE OF WORK: GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
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REPORT FILED UNDER: United Greenwood Explorations Ltd.
DATE PERFORMED: September 18-22, 1983 DATE FILED: October 16, 1983
LOCATION: LAT.: 60°19'N AREA: Edgar Lake Area
LONG.: 130°45'W VALUE \$:
CLAIM NAME & NO.: CMC 1-120 YA56628-YA70629

WORK DONE BY: F. Marshall Smith
WORK DONE FOR: United Greenwood Explorations Ltd.
DATE TO GOOD STANDING | REMARKS: #18 MIDNIGHT
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REPORT
ON THE
CMC CLAIMS
N.T.S. 105 B/7
EDGAR LAKE AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
(60° 19' N, 130° 45' W)

FOR

UNITED GREENWOOD EXPLORATIONS LTD.

BY

F. MARSHALL SMITH, P.ENG.

092034

OCTOBER 16, 1983

Tony,
*Thanks for the opportunity to
examine the CMC. It is a
pleasure to have good material
to talk about.*

Best Regards,

Marshall.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	3
LOCATION AND ACCESS	4
TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION	5
CLAIMS	6
HISTORY	7
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	10
LOCAL GEOLOGY	11
CONCLUSIONS	16
RECOMMENDATIONS	17
BUDGET	18
REFERENCES	19
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS	20

092034

SUMMARY

The newly located high-grade silver rich zone on the CMC Claim Group, is located within the silver, lead and zinc district, which includes five (5) significant showings or mineral deposits. The property is 52 km northwest of Regional Resources and 20 km west of the Meister Zone of Regional/Getty Mines.

Mineralization on the CMC consists of bedded lead, zinc and silver mineralization averaging 30% lead, 4.9% zinc and 16 oz/ton silver (547 gm per tonne), in a strataform horizon about 2 feet thick, located on the Hilltop area of the claims.

To the southeast, the FM Zone consists of a strataform siliceous zone, approximately 4 feet thick and averaging about 30 oz/ton silver (1,000 gm per tonne) in two trenches. The siliceous horizon includes a zone averaging 210 oz/ton silver and approximately 50% lead. The siliceous horizon has been trenched in two locations approximately 40 feet apart. The zone is exposed for 250 feet and should have an average thickness of at least four feet. The zone is open to the north and to the south along strike, and the maximum width has yet to be determined.

A program consisting of mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching and preliminary diamond drilling is recommended to evaluate the claims. A budget of \$250,000 for the preliminary program is required for the 1984 field season. If the preliminary drilling is successful in defining a potential economic deposit, detailed drilling may be justified in 1984.

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It is the writers' opinion that the new showings on the CMC Claims are of considerable merit and a diligent program is justified to evaluate the size and grade of the zones in order to develop a mineral reserve.

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INTRODUCTION

The writer visited the CMC property in company with one of the vendors, Terry McCrory in September, 1981 and for two short examinations on September 18th and 22nd, 1983. Samples were collected during the latter two visits with a view to evaluation of new discoveries not known before trenching had been done in early September on the CMC Claims.

A report was requested by Mr. Howard Toban of United Greenwood Explorations Ltd. to recommend if warranted a program to evaluate the CMC Claims.

The writer has utilized portions of a report by V. Ryback-Hardy on the same property dated March 12, 1982 and has quoted data from other sources as noted.

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LOCATION AND ACCESS
(60° 20' N, 130° 43' W)

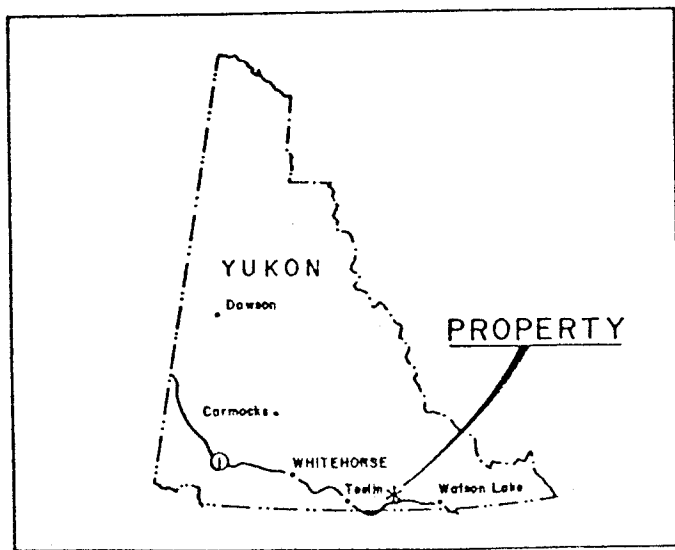
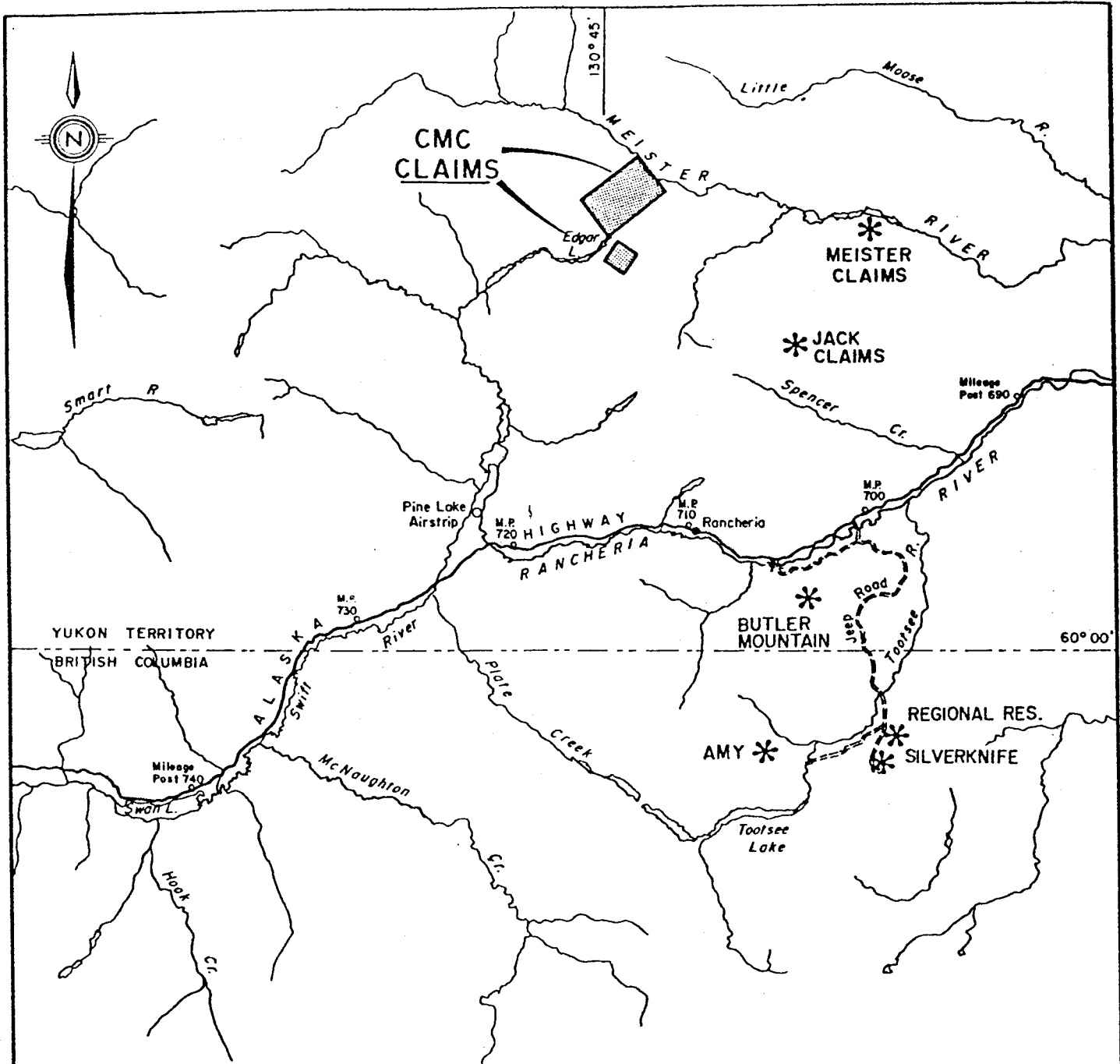
The claims are located on a northerly trending ridge about 3 km north-northeast of Edgar Lake, Yukon Territory. The nearest supply point is 28 km to the south-southeast at Rancheria about mile 710 on the Alaska Highway. The CMC Group is on claim map 105B/7 within the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon.

Access is presently by helicopter from Whitehorse about 200 km to the west-northwest or Rancheria about 26 km south-southeast. However, due to the intense exploration activity associated with tin deposits to the west and the Regional Resources property to the southeast. Helicopters are available for at least the summer field season throughout the area.

A major gravel-surfaced airfield (Pine Lake Air Strip) is located about 28 km to the southwest and is suitable for aircraft as large as a 'Hercules'.

A road leads north from the Alaska Highway at about mile post 722 (past the Pine Lake strip) for 12 km to west side of Daughney Lake where a Cat trail branches off up Swift River past North Wind and Edgar Lakes to the central portion of the claims.

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UNITED GREENWOOD EXPLORATIONS LTD.
CMC CLAIMS EDGAR LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY
092034 LOCATION MAP
<p>KILOMETRES</p> <p>0 10 20</p>
F. MARSHALL SMITH, P. ENG.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The area, in general, is within the Cassiar Mountains physiographic region. Elevations range from 4,500 feet (1,400 m) to about 5,200 feet (1,600 m) above sea level. The major part of the claim area is located above the tree line on a broad, open northeasterly trending ridge. West of the main showings, the slopes are steep to the valley floor. However, to the east, north and south, the slopes are fairly gentle.

The northern portion of the property drains to the northeast to the Meister River, a tributary of the Liard. The southern part of the claims area drains into Edgar Lake, the headwaters of the Swift River, which eventually flows into the Yukon River.

The central part of the property is above the tree line in an 'alpine' meadow. The lower slopes are covered by scrub black fir and jack pine.

Water for drilling is available in a small seasonal pond just below the west ridge near the area of the main showings from the creeks to the west or north of the showings.

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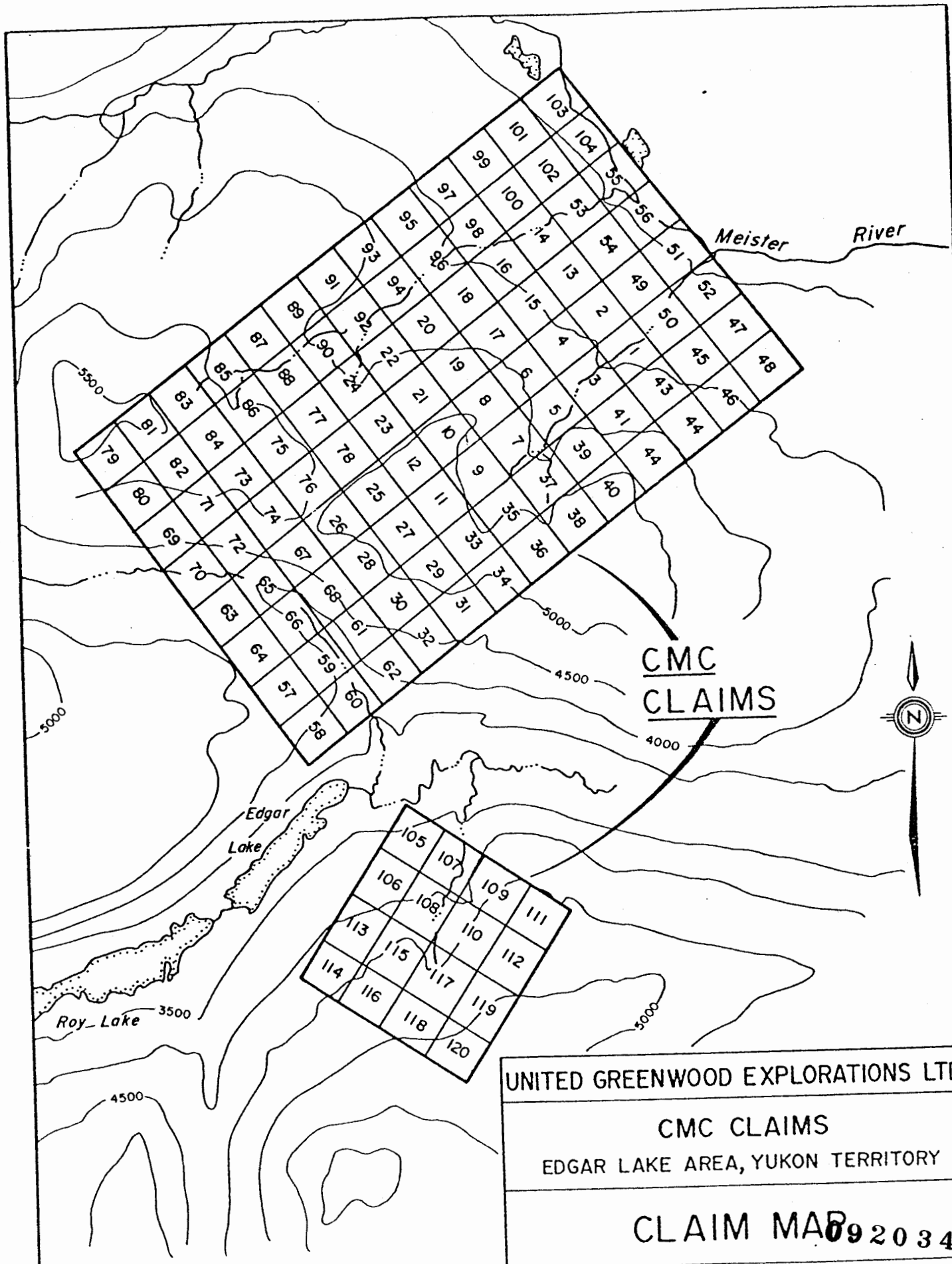
CLAIMS

The CMC Group on map sheet 105B/7 consists of 120, Yukon Quartz Mining claims within the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon. The claims consists of 24 claims staked before September 1983, and the remaining claims staked September (14) and October, 1983 (82) as detailed below:

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
CMC 1-24	YA56628-56651	September 11
CMC 25-38	YA70616-70629	September 30
CMC 39-120	(not assigned yet)	October 25

The writer examined posts for CMC 9, 10 (No. 2) and 11, 12 (No. 1) on the Hilltop area. The posts are tagged according to the regulations and the claim line is marked for alpine areas. During the visit of September 18, the new block to the west and south of CMC 11 was put in with lines well marked and posts constructed according to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. All claims are owned and recorded in the names of McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd. (40%) and Mr. W. Hyde (as to 60%) and are subject to an option agreement with United Greenwood Explorations Ltd.

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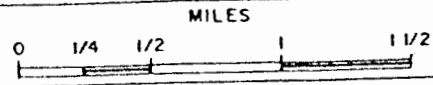


**CMC
CLAIMS**

UNITED GREENWOOD EXPLORATIONS LTD.

CMC CLAIMS
EDGAR LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIM MAP 92034



F. MARSHALL SMITH, P. ENG.

HISTORY

The area has been staked as early as 1947 (Bastille Claims owned by Great Northern ECL) but no reports have been found. The area was re-staked as the Mid and Night properties during August and September, 1971 by Wolf Lake Joint Venture (Rayrock Mines Ltd., Ashland Oil Canada Ltd., and Canadian Industrial Gas and Oil). The property was explored by grid soil sampling, several hand dug test pits, and detailed mapping. Minor Scheelite and molybdenite mineralization was found in narrow skarn zones near the contact between limy sediments and the Cassiar Batholith. Several linear manganiferous gossans were also found cutting the sediments in the contact area.

About 1,000 meters further east, a second mineral showing was staked by the Wolf Lake Joint Venture in August, 1971. A garnet, pyroxene, quartz, wollastanite skarn containing scheelite and minor molybdenite was exposed along a strike length of several hundred meters. The skarn is cut by narrow, late stage veins containing minor sphalerite. The area was tested later in the year by bulldozer trenching and 8 short diamond drill holes totalling 476.4 meters. The Wolf Lake Joint Venture was terminated shortly thereafter and the claims were allowed to lapse.

The area was staked by M. Thompson as the CMC Claims in September, 1980. During 1981, McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd. acquired the ground and completed several hand-excavated test pits in the manganiferous zone. A few selected grab samples returned values as high as 8.23 oz/ton Ag, 1.56% Pb and 2.37% Zn. Several rock chip and soil samples collected by Great Western Petroleum Corporation returned highly anomalous values in lead, zinc and silver.

092034

The CMC Claims were optioned in 1982 by BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd. who carried out an airborne geophysical survey, ground VLF-EM and drilled two holes north of the new showings for a total of 196.9 m. A report dated October 7, 1982 by T. Cameron Scott of Pamicon Developments Ltd. to BRX states:

"Inspection of the drill core indicated that the extensive gossans at surface appeared to pinch out at depth. Drill Hole 82-1 intersected a 2 metre wide zone of brecciated rock cemented with a manganiferous limonitic wad 33 metres vertically below surface. No sulphides were observed in this zone. Drill Hole 82-2 intersected a 2.5 metre section of manganiferous limonitic wad at 12 metres, vertically below surface which contained only traces of fresh galena. The rest of the rock encountered in the drill holes consisted of garnet diopside skarn and garnitiferous micaeous quartzites. Occasional traces of pyrite, molybdenite and galena were observed in these rocks."

The CMC group lies within a belt of mixed sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks of various ages which host five significant lead-zinc-silver showings or deposits. The largest owned by Regional Resources, lies about 52 km SSE and consists of reserves 800,000 tons drill indicated, and inferred in excess of 4,000,000 tons of about 12 oz/ton silver and 19% combined lead and zinc. Most of the deposit is reported as a massive sulphide "exhalite" deposit with some only partly evaluated zones appearing to be replacement (bedded) or vein type.

Recent discoveries by Butler Mountain Minerals to the north of Regional Resources indicate some of the massive sulphide zones are related to felsic volcanics in sedimentary rocks currently mapped as the same age as at the Regional Resources zones.

There has been no official release by Getty Mines on the drill hole results at Meister Lake about 20 km east of the CMC Claims but detail trench assays indicate a disseminated zinc, lead and silver sulphide deposit of economically significant grade. This deposit appears to be similar in many respects to the recently drilled JACK group showings of Hardy International Developments Inc. about 8 miles south of the Meister showing.

The new zones on the CMC Claims were located by Terry McCrory while completing assessment requirements on the claims in September of 1983.

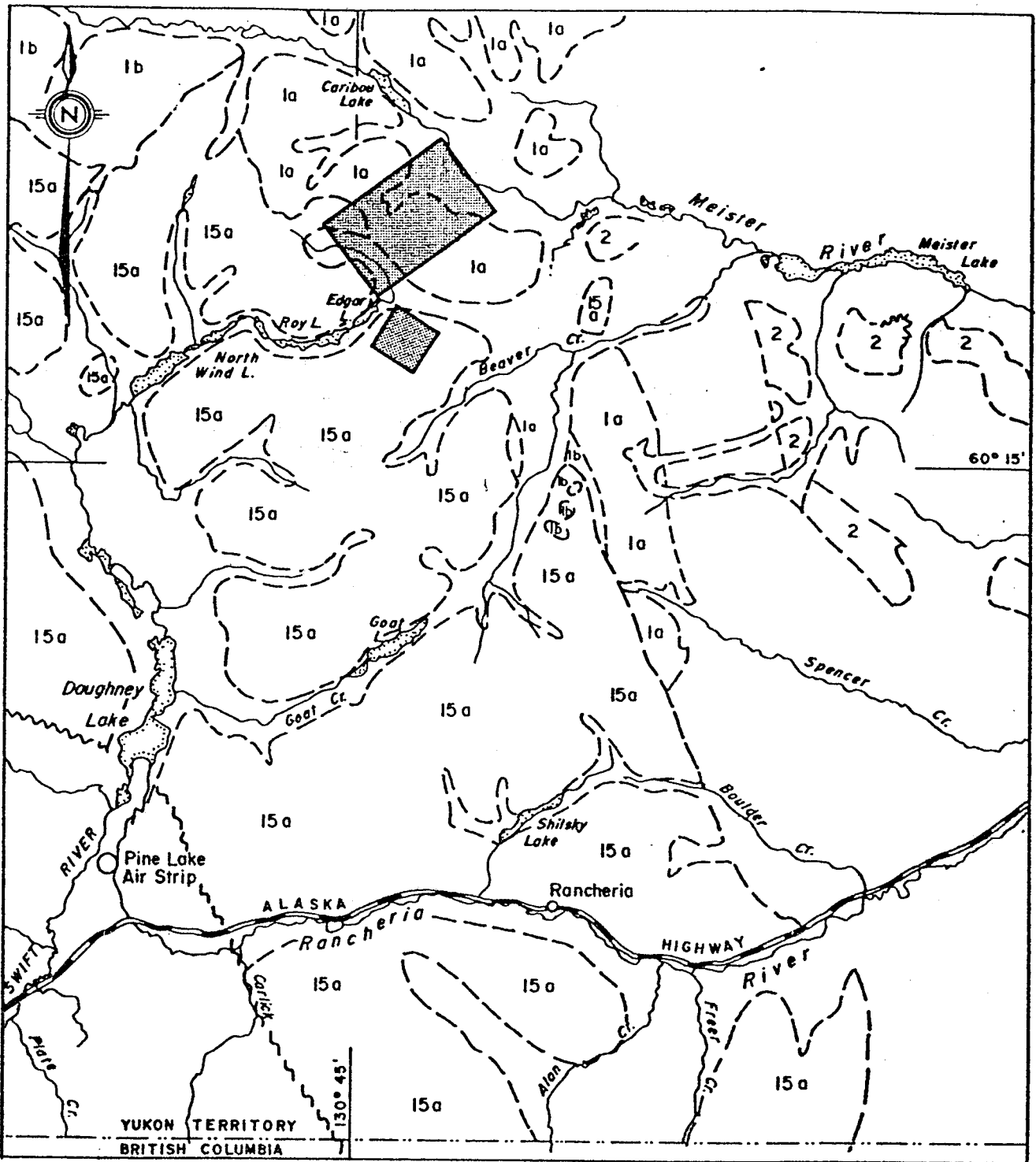
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REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The CMC Claims are in the Wolf Lake Map Sheet (105 B) (map 10 - 1960) mapped in 1951-59 by W.H. Poole, D.A. Roddick and J.H. Green of the G.S.C. The predominant rock types are sedimentary with limestones and limy argillites of probably Precambrian or Lower Cambrian Age, and quartz monzonite intrusives of the Cassiar Batholith of Cretaceous Age.

The oldest (Cambrian or earlier) sedimentary rocks consist of quartzites, minor slate, phylites, quartz grits and fine pebble conglomerates and phylites, with hornfels developed from the sedimentary rocks. Next to the Cassiar Batholith are massive limestones, siliceous limestones, argillites, biotite schists, dyke and sill like masses of granitic and more mafic rocks intercalated with the sediments. All the sedimentary and "intrusives" have been altered to some degree depending on the proximity to the quartz monzonite intrusives of the Cassiar Batholith. The rock suite next to the Batholith is compositionally similar to the Good Hope and Atan Group in the Regional area that host lead-zinc-silver mineralization at the "AMY" zone near Tootsee Lake.

The altered sedimentary rocks near the Cassiar Batholith are host for many lead-zinc-silver and skarn tungsten zones to the south of the CMC Claims and adjacent on the NITE Claims.



CRETACIOUS

15 CASSIAR BATHOLITH - quartz monzonite

CAMBRIAN AND (?) EARLIER

2 Quartzite, minor slate and phyllite, quartz grit and fine pebble conglomerate
2a, phyllite, minor slate; 2b, hornfels.

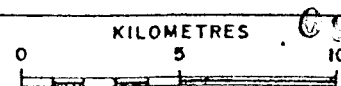
1 Probably metamorphic equivalents of 2;
1a, biotite schist and quartzite; 1b, marble and skarn; 1c, biotite schist and quartzite with sills, dykes, and irregular bodies of pegmatite; 1d, biotite schist and gneiss.

PRECAMBRIAN(?)
AND PALAEOZOIC

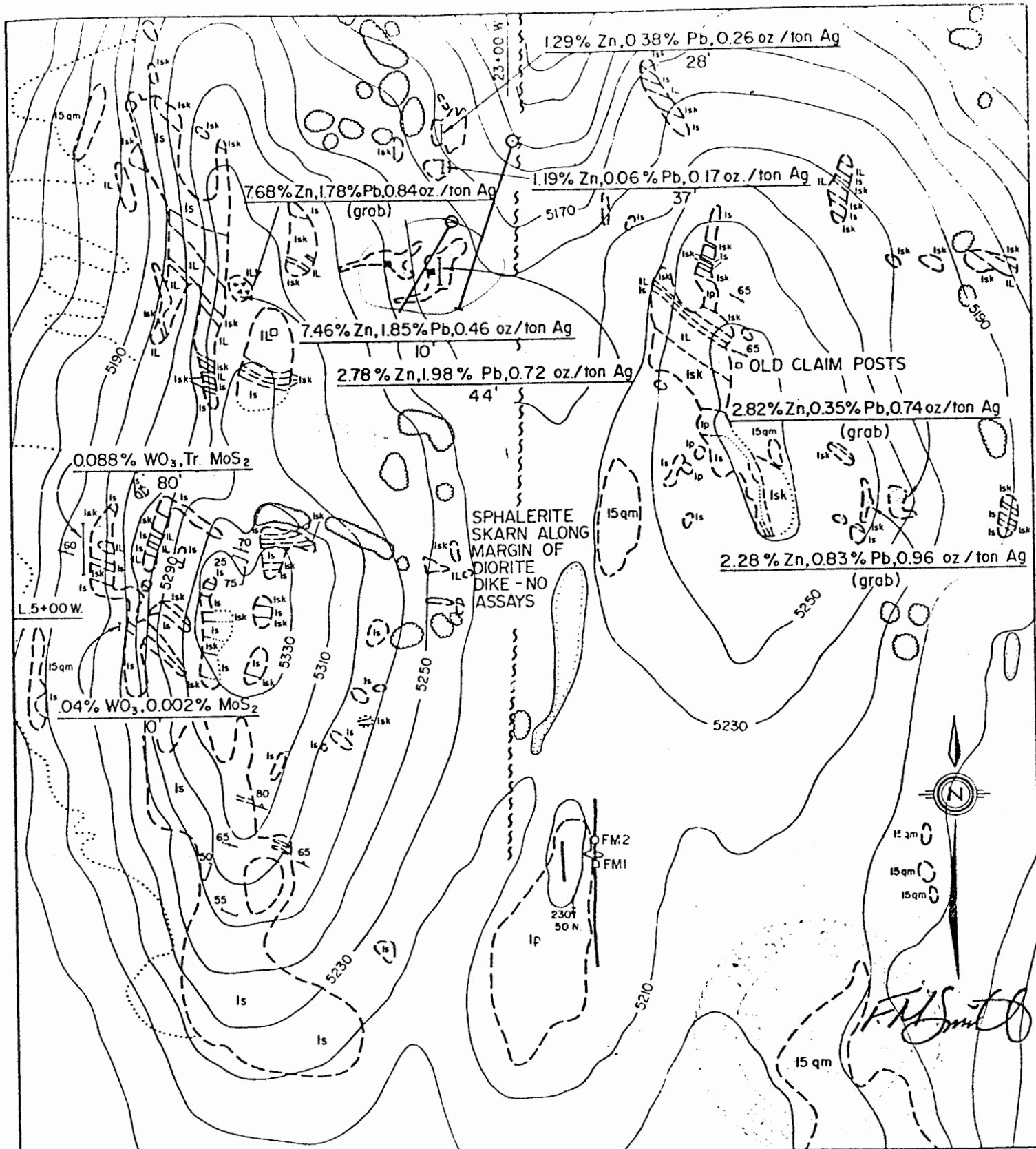
UNITED GREENWOOD EXPLORATIONS LTD.

CMC CLAIMS
EDGAR LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY



F. MARSHALL SMITH, P. ENG.



CASSIAR BATHOLITH

- LEUCOCRATIC FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED BIOTITE GRANODIORITE (QUARTZ 30% TO 40%) INCLUDES LEUCOCRATIC QUARTZ PORPHYRY & APLITE DYKES
- SCHIST
- LIMESTONE & MARBLE
- SKARN
- PORPHYRY

SILICEOUS ZONE

- FOLIATION
- JOINTS - INCLINED
- ORIENTATION OF DYKE OR VEIN
- FAULT
- BRECCIA
- HAND PIT
- CHIP OR GRAB SAMPLE
- BUSHES OR SMALL TREES
- GOSSAN

UNITED GREENWOOD EXPLORATIONS LTD.

CMC CLAIMS
EDGAR LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

S2 & FM TRENCH AREA
GEOLOGY 092034



E MARSHALL SMITH P. ENG

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Portions of the claim group were mapped by U. Schmidt and E. Jensen in 1971 for the Wolf Lake Joint Venture during the exploration and evaluation of the claims for tungsten in the various skarn zones. The map (Figure 24A) in a report by R.J. Cathro, P. Eng. shows the outcrops in the central and southwestern portion of the claims particularly in the area of the 'S2' and 'FM' trenches.

Plotted on this map are the drill holes CMC 82-1 and 2 drilled by BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd. (logs attached in Appendix II) and the location of assays reported below.

The commonest rocks in the area are siliceous biotite schists, limestones and skarns all of undetermined age with cusps of portions of the Cassiar Batholith.

All the sedimentary rocks are well bedded with attitudes generally north-south to N20°W with dips usually 60 degrees east.

A minor rock type in the area (surface area) and particularly within or near the siliceous biotite schists are "dykes" of highly altered diorite or feldspar rich mafic lean granitic rock. These units have limited outcrop except near the FM trenches and in general appear to be strataform. These granitic rocks are located on the 1971 geology map but the extent and relation to the mineralization in each of the areas has yet to be determined.

The grey feldspar porphyry rocks noted in the area near 'S2', 'FM' trenches and on the south facing hill side east of the FM zone appears to be older than the fresh quartz monzonite intru-

092034

sives of the Cassiar Batholith. The mafic lean grey porphyries are often speckled with fine garnet and pyrite and have foliations parallel to the bedding in the enclosing sedimentary rocks. The biotite quartz monzonite intrusives are massive medium to coarse grained uniformly equigranular, lack pyrite, and appear fresh in comparison to the porphyries. The Cassiar Batholith granitic rocks clearly cut the sedimentary rocks, and do not appear to have any quartz veins.

In the S2 trench area (Hilltop Zone) a grey porphyry lies about 75 feet south of the bedded (strataform) massive to disseminated galena and sphalerite zone. Chip samples collected by the author from the trench over two feet along with grab samples of more massive sulphides grade as below.

S2 chip 2 ft. E-W 0.010 oz/ton gold; 14.8 oz/ton silver; 29.6% lead, 4.88% zinc.

S2 grab galena zone 0.002 oz/ton gold; 16.8 oz/ton silver; 30.2% lead; 4.92% zinc.

Samples collected by T. McCrory from this site are:

A5 grab 15.9 oz/ton ^{silver} ~~gold~~; 18.7% lead; 7.84% zinc.

A6 grab 38.0 oz/ton ^{silver} ~~gold~~; 59.5% lead; 0.80% zinc.

Between the grey siliceous porphyry and the S2 trench is about 50 to 75 feet of massive grey limestone. The S2 trench mineralization is within a horizon weakly skarned to diopside and garnet with ankerite and quartz grains. Surface samples collected by Schmidt and Jensen for Wolf Lake Joint Venture in the area of S2 grade significantly less than trench samples (e.g. 7.68% zinc; 1.70% lead; 0.84 oz/ton silver by Wolf Lake).

The FM trench area lies about 1,000 feet south of the S2 trench on the east side of a small ridge. The mineralized zone consists of a grey to white siliceous sheet or lens striking N40°E and apparently dips northwest at about 50°. The footwall of the zone could not be determined and the hanging wall appears to be a brown weathering granitic rock similar to the grey porphyries in the area but with some mica particularly to the north of the zone. There appears on surface to be two parallel zones about 30 feet apart (north-south) with the northern untrenched and poorly exposed.

The main FM zone is in outcrop or as frost riven clasts coated in scorodite (a weathered product of arsenic minerals) for at least 180 feet east of trench FM 2 through the 40 feet between FM 2 and FM 1 trenches and for an additional 150 feet (at least) to the west on strike until the zone disappears under soil cover. The central portion near the trenches is at least 4 feet thick but the actual thickness must be determined by detail trenching across the whole zone.

Trench FM 1 and 2 are each about 3 feet wide and 5 feet long. Outcrop in FM 1 trench floor and east wall consists of massive galena and hanging and foot wall of a light grey siliceous rock. The lead sulphide zone is about 10 inches to 1 foot wide (north-south) and 2 feet long with the extensions to the east and west covered in trench slough or frost riven siliceous zone. The sulphide zone appears to be parallel to the strike of the siliceous zone and has hanging and foot wall of grey massive siliceous material. Galena is the only sulphide visible in this zone.

The hanging and foot wall of FM 1 and all of FM 2 trench consists of a dense amorphous siliceous rock with patches and dusting of a grey powder, probably arsenopyrite, and minor calcite or dolomite. The rock weathers with the characteristic bright lime-

yellow stain of scorodite over all exposed faces. Samples were collected with significant concentrations of the grey mineral but this material (sample FM 2-2A grab) did not carry as much silver as the average fresh material from trench 2 (FM 2-1 and 2). A sample was collected from surface weathered siliceous material (FM trench) which returned significantly less silver than the grab samples from the bottom of the trench (FM 2-1 and 2).

None of the samples collected by the author or any of the drill core showed any sign of sheelite or molybdenite mineralization. Sampling by Schmidt and Jensen for the Wolf Lake Joint Venture in 1971 failed to locate any significant tungsten zones on the claims. The possibility of finding skarn tungsten similar to the mineralization on the NITE Claims on the east side of the CMC Claims should be considered during the 1984 field season. The grade of the skarn and character on the NITE Group are not known by the author but the claims have been held almost continuously since 1971 on these skarn zones.

Samples from the siliceous zone by the author are:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Lead(%)</u>	<u>Zinc(%)</u>
FM 2	Chip 2.5' N/S	0.005	0.27	0.05	0.10
FM Trench	Representative Surface Sample	0.004	2.86	0.53	1.50
FM 2-1	Floor Repre- sentative	0.106	60.90	5.11	0.72
FM 2-2	Floor Repre- sentative	0.078	60.10	3.85	1.64
FM 2-2A	Grab (arsenic rich)	.034	38.80	-	-

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Samples collected by T. McCrory:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Lead(%)</u>	<u>Zinc(%)</u>
A7	Grab	0.128	36.80	11.20	.72
A8	Grab	.002	9.64	0.86	0.12
Terry	Grab	.046	11.90	-	-
Grab					

Samples collected by the author in the sulphide zone (FM 1 Trench):

FM 1	Chip 2' N/S (incl. 1' hanging wall)	0.018	120.90	18.3	0.72
FM 1 Grab		.011	260.0	60.8	0.64
FM 1-1	Grab	.024	268.0	72.9	0.81
FM 1-2	Grab	.028	212.2	44.2	0.42
FM 1-3	Grab	.020	256.2	57.6	0.33

13

Samples collected by T. McCrory from trench FM 1.

A3	Grab	.028	107.0	29.2	.48
A4	Grab	.005	290.0	60.5	.93

The area south of the FM trenches lacks outcrop for 300 feet up to the next small ridge which consists of fresh quartz monzonite of the Cassiar Batholith. There is about 100 feet of outcrop north of the trenches consisting of altered granitic rock clearing different from the quartz monzonite to the south. Beyond the altered granitic rock is another swail without outcropping to the base of the "Hilltop" ridge where porphyries have been located in outcrop.

CONCLUSIONS

The S2 and FM zones on the CMC Claims are significant new discoveries of silver-lead-zinc mineralization. The grade and the size of the FM zone indicates the potential for defining an economically significant reserve of silver mineralization. There is considerable room for discovery, in the FM zone area, of parallel zones in areas covered by soil.

As both the S2 and FM zones give significantly higher silver values less than 2 feet below the weathered surface and there are many areas already mapped by past operators with low grade silver-lead-zinc mineralization, there is a good possibility that other zones will be located like the S2 and FM zones, where the past surface assays are the weathered and bleached equivalent of higher grade mineralization at depth.

Sampling of blast trenching areas of surface mineralization is required to determine the grade of any of the known mineralized areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The CMC Claims deserve, during the 1984 field season, a two phased project of evaluation of the high grade silver zones and the exploration for drift covered mineralization.

The preliminary program should consist of detailed geological mapping, particularly exploring the property for more of the arsenical zones similar to the FM trench area. The grid established for the mapping will be detail soil sampled in favourable areas and particularly on the drift covered lower slope portions of the claim block.

Anomalous arsenic, lead, zinc or silver zones determined by soil

Missing

length to expose the complete zone and detail samples collected.

Diamond drill sites for preliminary testing of the most favourable zones on the claims should be selected on the basis of assay results and mapping of the silver bearing zones. This second phase should be completed before mid September, 1984.

A third phase of more detailed drilling may be justified during the 1984 season if the results from the second phase work results in defining a significant mineralized zone.

BUDGETPHASE I

Supervision and Geology	\$20,000
Line Cutting and Soil Sampling	25,000
Mod/Demob and Cat Trenching	25,000
Blast Trenching	12,000
Camp and Support Costs	25,000
Assaying	23,000
Contingencies	<u>20,000</u>
Total	\$150,000

PHASE II

Diamond Drilling, 2,000 ft at \$30/ft	\$60,000
Geology, Support Costs and Assaying	20,000
Contingencies	<u>20,000</u>
Total	\$100,000

Total Phase I & II \$250,000

PHASE III

The scope and budget cannot be specified until the results of Phase II are known.



REFERENCES

Cathro, R.J., Schmidt, U., and Jensen, E., 1971, Map 24A, Wolf Lake Joint Venture assessment report, DIANA, Whitehorse, Yukon.

Gabrielse, H. et al, Map 18-1968, (Paper 68-55) Jennings River, 1040, G.S.C.

George Cross News Letter, September 20, 1983, No. 182, "Regional Resources Ltd."

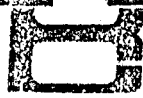
Poole, W.H., Roddick, J.A., and Green L.H., 1951-59, Map 10-1960 G.S.C., Wolf Lake 105 B.

Ryback-Hardy, V.; Qualifying Report on the CMC Claims, March 12, 1982.

Scott, T.C.: October 7, 1982, Letter to BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd.

A P P E N D I X I

ASSAYS - CMC CLAIMS



BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 4X1

PHONE: (403) 667-6523

TELEX: 036-8-460

Certificate of Analysis

TO McCrory Holdings
307 Jarvis St.
Whitehorse, Yukon

REPORT NO. A43-204

DATE Oct. 17, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	opt	opt	%	%	%				
	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	W				
FM 1 Chip 2'	0.018	120.	18.3	0.72					
FM 1 Grab	0.011	260.	60.8	0.64					
FM 2 2.5' Chip	0.005	0.27	0.05	0.01					
FM Trench	0.004	2.86	0.53	1.50					
Terry Grab	0.046	11.9			0.084				
S2 Chip	0.010	14.8	29.6	4.88					
S2 Grab	0.002	16.8	30.2	4.92					
SK 2	L0.002	0.10	0.03	0.01	L0.005				
SK 3	0.002	3.99	0.47	0.65	0.020				
SK 5	0.002	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.050				
DD#1 CMC Grab	0.004	L0.05			L0.005				
DDH 2 14'-47'	L0.002	0.05	0.02	0.37					
DDH 2 CMC 48.5-55	0.005	L0.05	L0.01	0.03					
DDH 2 56-57'	0.002	0.05	L0.01	0.22					
DDH 2 500-506	0.003	0.10	0.01	0.03	L0.005				

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NOTE:

Rejects retained two weeks
Pulps retained three months

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Steven Seng



136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 4X1

PHONE: (403) 667-6523

TELEX: 036-8-460

Certificate of Analysis

TO McCrory Holdings
307 Jarvis Street
Whitehorse, Yukon

REPORT NO. A43-211

DATE Oct. 17, 1983

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described drill core..... samples

MARKED	opt	opt	%	%					
	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn					
357'-358' DDH2, CMC	L0.002	L0.02							
DDH1, CMC, Mineralized zone	0.005	0.16	0.10	2.93					
DDH1, CMC, 137'-147'	L0.002	0.03	L0.01	0.04					

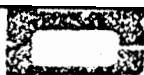
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BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

NOTE:

Rejects retained two weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

..... *Steve Segin*



136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 4X1

PHONE: (403) 667-6523

TELEX: 036-8-460

Certificate of Analysis

McCrorry Holdings

REPORT NO. A43-187

DATE Sept. 28, 1983

We hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described Rock samples.

MARKED	opt	opt	%	%			
	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn			
A1	0.025	0.15	10.01	11.3			
A2	0.002	0.06	10.01	0.12			
A3	0.023	102.	29.2	0.48			
A4	0.005	276.	60.5	0.93			
A5	0.004	15.9	18.7	7.84			
A6	0.002	38.0	59.5	0.80			
A7	0.128	36.8	11.2	0.72			
A8	0.002	9.64	0.86	0.12			

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opt denotes ounces per ton

NOTE:

Repeats retained two weeks

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: 253-3158 TELEX: 04-53124

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 26 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED *Sept 30/83*

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK - CRUSHED AND PRULVERIZED TO -100 MESH.
AG & AU BY FIRE ASSAY

ASSAYER *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

CAVE PROPERTIES

FILE # 83-2312

PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	PB %	ZN %	AG OZ/TON	AU OZ/TON
FM-1-1	72.90	.81	268.00	.024
FM-1-2	44.20	.42	212.20	.028
FM-1-3	57.60	.33	256.20	.020
FM-2-1	5.11	.72	60.90	.106
FM-2-2	3.85	1.64	60.10	.078

A P P E N D I X I I

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS - CMC CLAIMS

FILE NO. 4115702-1

DATE .

trial

LOG: DDH CMC-82-1

Dip -50°, Azim 254°

COMPANY BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd.Property: CMC Claims
Watson Lake MD
Yukon

Location: 368.8 m @130° to No. 1 Post CMC 12

1020, 800 West Pender StreetVancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

Logged by: T. Cameron Scott, Pamicon Developments Ltd., August 6, 1982

	^m From	^m To	Length	Rec. %	Rock type				
	0.0	4.6			Overburden				
	4.6	13.4			Micaceous quartzite, foliation 80°/c.a.				
	13.4	17.0			Coarse garnet-diopside skarn				
	17.0	37.0			Micaceous limey quartzite - minor garnet - foliation 60°/c.a.				
	37.0	38.7			Garnet diopside skarn				
	38.7	39.0			Manganiferous limonitic wad - breccia - looks like weathered skarn				
	39.0	41.7			Skarnified micaceous quartzite - foliation 50°/c.a.				
	41.7	43.3			Gouge and quartzite - trace py in white quartz breccia fragments at 43.3 m				
	43.3	45.3			Manganiferous limonitic wad - breccia with quartz-carbonate stringers, no sulphides				
002034	45.3	52.5			Altered breccia - crushed - 1 to 3 mm fragments in light brown to buff, limey matrix, no sulphides				

DATE :

HOLE No. CMC-82-1

Page 1 of 2

LOG : DDH CMC-82-2

Dip -55°, Azim 243°

Location: 341 m @ 136° to No. 1 Post CMC 12

Logged by: T. Cameron Scott, Pamicon Developments Ltd., August 6, 1982

COMPANY BRX Mining and Petroleum Ltd.

1020, 800 West Pender Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2V6

Property: CMC Claims
Watson Lake MD
Yukon

From	To	Length	Rec. %	Rock - type				
0.0	13.7			Garnet diopside skarn - foliation 80°c.a.				
13.7	16.2			Manganiferous limonitic wad - breccia - vuggy quartz-carbonate stringers parallel to c.a. - trace galena				Note: No samples were taken for assay because of significant sulphide mineralization
16.2	24.4			Garnet diopside skarn				
24.4	32.2			Weathered skarn - minor wad - foliation 70°/c.a.				Drill core stored on site
32.2	49.3			Limey quartzite - white - trace galena at 43.6 m on fractures at 45°/c.a.				
49.3	86.9			As above with numerous small breccia zones containing traces of pyrite and galena - carbonate filled breccia from 82.9 m to 84.1 m				
86.9	128.3			Interbedded limey and micaceous quartzite - in part skarnified - traces of pyrite and galena on occasional fracture and in open spaces - 113.0 m - trace molybdenite with pyrite on fracture 30°/c.a.				

092034

DATE :

HOLE No. CMC-82-2

Page 1 of 1

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