MAP NO.	**ASSESSMENT REPORT**	X	**DOCUMENT NO.:**	092138
	PROSPECTUS		**MINING DISTRICT:**	WATSON LAKE
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	**TYPE OF WORK:**	GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL
95 C 5	**OPEN FILE**			

REPORT FILED UNDER: Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited

DATE PERFORMED: September 9 - October 1, 1987 **DATE FILED:** May 11, 1988

LOCATION: LAT.: $60^{o}23'$N **AREA:** Hyland Plateau

LONG.: $125^{o}47'$W **VALUE $:** 16,500.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: KID 1-8 YA505-512; MGM 1-44 YA90921-964; BEAV 1-20 YB01432-551

WORK DONE BY: C.A.R. Lammle

WORK DONE FOR: Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited

DATE TO GOOD STANDING

REMARKS: #5 VISTA Soil sampling (1053 samples) and scintillometer surveys were done on two grids. Soils were analysed for La, Ce and Y (XRF). Several scintillometer and geochemical anomalies (coincident) with up to 410 cts/sec and up to 346 ppm La, 590 ppm Ce and 81 ppm Y.

BEAVER PROJECT

Geophysical and Geochemical Program

on the

KID 1 - 8, MGM 1 - 44 and BEAV 1 - 20 CLAIMS

Watson Lake Mining Division, Yukon Territory

NTS 95 C 5
60°23'N; 125°47'W

Work Performed: Sept. 9 to Oct. 1, 1987

Supervisor: R.A. Quartermain

Author: Charles A.R. Lammle, PEng.
20 January 1988

for

CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LIMITED
1100 - 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3V4

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 $ 16500.00.

W. LeBarge

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

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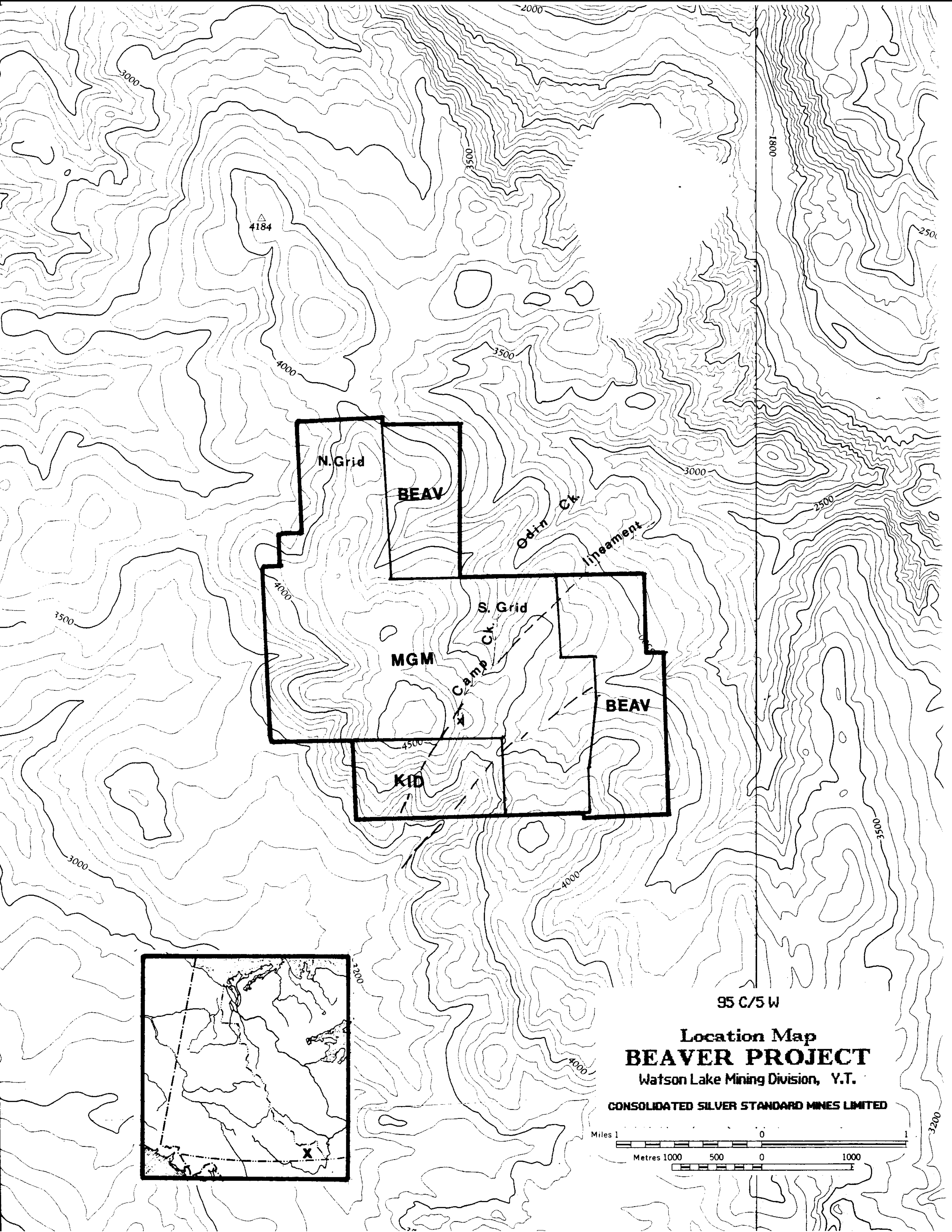
Fig 6,	Cerium,	North Grid	"
Fig 7,	Yttrium	North Grid	"
Fig 8,	Scintillometer,	South Grid	"
Fig 9,	Lanthanum	South Grid	"
Fig 10,	Cerium,	South Grid	"
Fig 11,	Yttrium	South Grid	"



95 C/5 W
Location Map
BEAVER PROJECT
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.
CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LIMITED
Miles 1
0
1
Metres 1000
500
0
1000
N.Grid
BEAV
Odin Ck.
lineament
S. Grid
MGM
Camp Ck.
BEAV
KID
4184
2000
3000
3500
4000
4500
1800
2500
3200

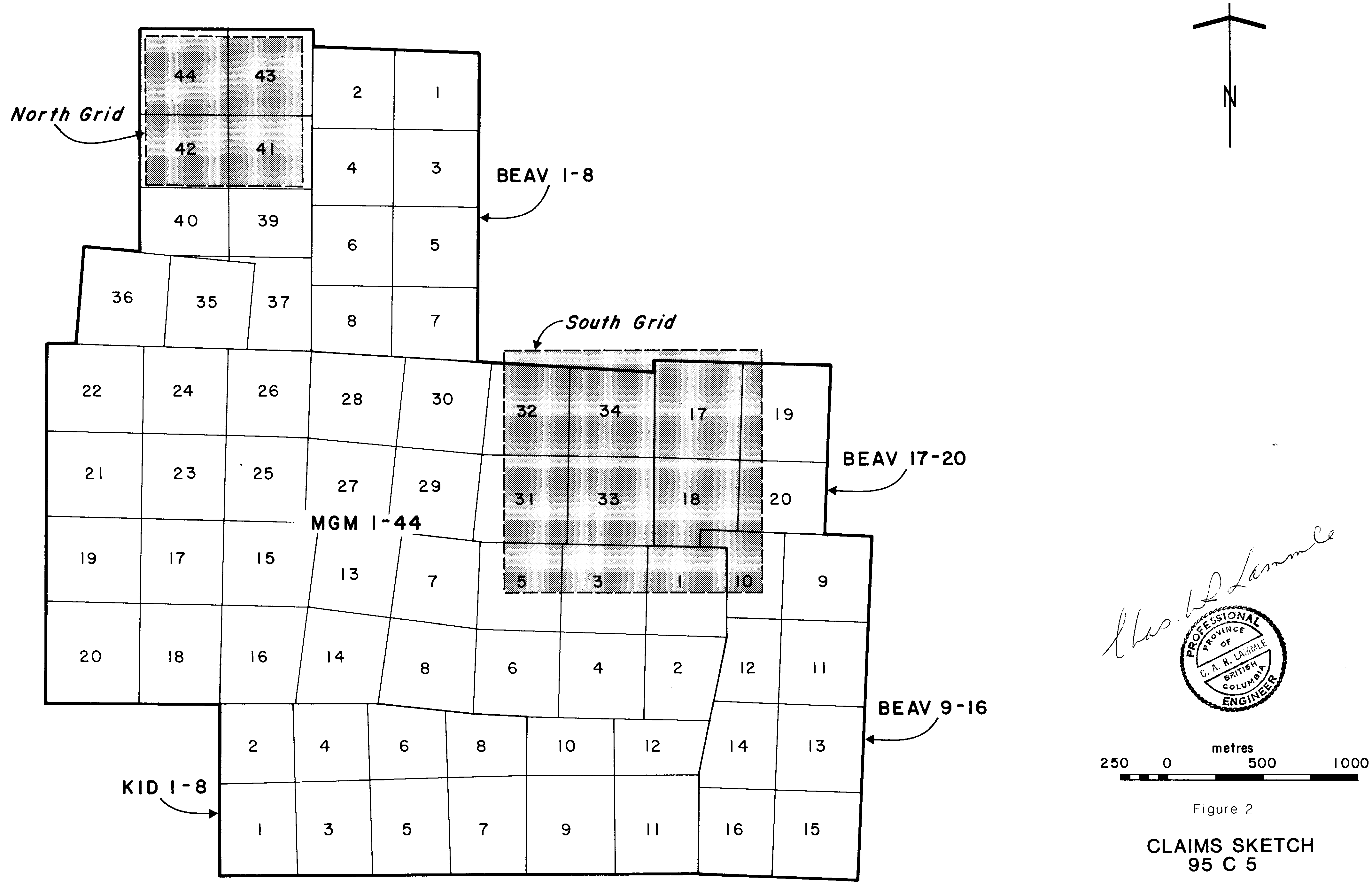


Figure 2

CLAIMS SKETCH
95 C 5

Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

CONSOLIDATED SILVER
STANDARD MINES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

Beaver Project
MGM, Kid and Beav Claims

Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

INTRODUCTION

During Sept. 9 - Oct. 1, 1987, C.A.R. Lammle, BASc., PEng, independent consulting geologist, along with Mack Lutz, Lower Post, B.C., and Dale Duncan, Vernon, B.C., were commissioned to carry out geophysical and geochemical work on the subject rare earth metals property, located 169 km east of Watson Lake and owned by Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited of Vancouver, B.C. R.A. Quartermain supervised the work and carried out some of the field work: Jim Allan of Union Oil Co., Calgary, Alberta, visited for several days. Work accomplished during this period consisted of scintillometer and soil geochemical surveys on two separate hip-chain and compass grids, one on the north end of the property and the other on the eastern side. Additionally, a number of rock specimens were gathered for future study.

1053 soil samples were gathered on the two grids, 529 of these - alternate numbered ones along the lines - were analyzed by X-RAY fluorescence for lanthanum, cerium and yttrium by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., North Vancouver.

1048 Scintillometer readings were taken on the two grids, 313 on the North Grid and 735 on the South Grid.

Subsequently, on January 7, 1988, C.A.R. Lammle, was commissioned to plot and study the geophysical and geochemical results, and to describe these in a report suitable for Assessment Work filing.

The results of the work show anomalous radioactive zones in each grid area, with generally correlating areas of anomalous lanthanum, cerium and yttrium in soils. An interesting "geochemical" lineament extending northeasterly, diagonally across the South Grid has been defined. Additional prospecting and exploration work, and studies of stored samples and rock specimens is warranted. The objective of this new work would be to more fully determine the significance of the anomalous zones and features, and to determine the mineralogy and mode of occurrence of the metals in the bedrock.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCAION AND ACCESS

The property consists of 72 claims straddling the summit of an unnamed mountain in the extreme southeast corner of the Yukon (see Figure 1). Airline distance east from Watson Lake, the nearest supply center, is 169 km; most convenient access is direct by helicopter from Watson Lake, or by light aircraft to a staging point on the beach at the north end of North Toobally Lake near a trapper's cabin, and thence by helicopter. A fishing camp at the south end of South Toobally Lake is permanently occupied.

Details of the claims are tabulated below:

CLAIM	RECORD NUMBER	RECORD DATE
Kid 1 - 8	YA505 - YA512	11 Aug 1976
MGM 1 - 44	YA90921 - YA90964	5 May 1986
Beav 1 - 16	YB01432 - YB01447	17 Sep 1987
Beav 17 - 20	YB01448 - YB01451	18 Sep 1987

The configuration of the claims is depicted on the claims sketch on Figure 2. Newly located claims, Beav 1-20 are shown on Figure 3, as well.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES

Mathews (1986) defines the region in which the claims lie as the Hyland Highland, but previously the region was known as the Liard Plateau. It is in the southern fringe of the discontinuous permafrost zone and is characterized by rolling plateau and rounded mountains with summits generally above 1200 m and locally to 1450 m. Drainage base level is Beaver River, which is at elevation 580 m, hence maximum local relief is 870 m.

The continental ice sheet flowed easterly to east-northeasterly across the area, outcrops on the summits retaining glacial striations of that orientation. Mountain slopes facing the up-ice direction are steep; those facing the down-ice direction are gentle.

Timberline at the property is at 1340 m, and is characterized by dense thickets of dwarf birch. On the cooler and damper northern and eastern slopes, forests are mainly of balsam fir with stump diameter reaching 0.4 m; on warmer and drier southern and western slopes, some pine, small cottonwood and occasional spruce are interspersed with the balsam. The forest floor usually has a thick carpet of moss with occasional clumps of dwarf birch. The areas above timberline are open, rocky, and often grassy.

Several small streams with adequate water for exploration purposes are present on the property, mainly on the eastern side, and a few ephemeral ponds occur in small depressions along the crest of the mountain.

During summer months, days are long and sunny with passing showers. Winter begins in late September bringing snow to depths of 1 m. Prevailing winds are from the west.

PREVIOUS WORK

Radioactive rock types were discovered in the area by Silver Standard personnel in 1976, and after staking, a number of anomalous areas were checked for uranium and trenched. During 1980, the property was optioned to E & B Explorations which company did geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and mineralographic work, resulting in identification of rare earth metals. Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited did additional trenching and sampling work in 1986, concentrating on areas enriched in rare earth elements.

GENERAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

The southeast corner of the Yukon is dominated by folded and thrust faulted marine sediments of Lower and Middle Paleozoic age which overlie Late Proterozoic sediments. The Proterozoic strata are mainly argillite, and the Paleozoic, mainly dolomite and shale with smaller amounts of siltstone, quartzite, grit and quartz-pebble conglomerate. At the Beaver Project area these strata have been intruded by a complex, alkalic nepheline syenite intrusion of Cretaceous age, with some accompanying alkali metasomatism of the sediments.

The property covers the area of the syenite intrusion. As presently mapped, the syenite stock has been subdivided into four different gradational variations, based mainly on textural, grain size and colour variations. The four variations are:

a. fine- to medium-grained red syenite
b. coarse-grained megacrystic pink syenite
c. medium- to coarse-grained mauve syenite, and
d. medium-grained white syenite.

The red and pink varieties consist of 55% pink K-spar, 25% saussuritized nepheline, about 15% plagioclase and 5% accessory minerals. The mauve variety has less K-spar and nepheline, and the white variety is mainly feldspar.

On the basis of these variations, the syenite is believed to be either a complex multi-phased intrusion, or a differentiated, gradational zoned intrusion.

Around the margins of the stock are faulted, thin-bedded quartzite, siltstone, argillite and dolomite. In places alkali metasomatism has converted these sedimentary rocks to fenites which often times have a pronounced structural layering or gneissic banding. The syenite and the fenitized rocks are enriched in rare earth metals and in radioactive minerals.

THE 1987 PROGRAM

The 1987 work consisted of scintillometer surveys and soil geochemical sampling of two separate hip-chain and compass grids - the North Grid at the north end of the property and the South Grid at the eastern side, (see Figures 2 and 3). For convenience, an east-west base line for the North Grid was established through the No. 1 posts of MGM 41 and 42 claims and line 6E followed the MGM 41 and 43 claim location lines; the remaining lines were run parallel at 100 m intervals with ribboned stations at 25 m spacings. The base line for the South Grid followed the claim location line there, parallel lines are also at 100 m intervals with ribbon stations at 25 m spacings. The North Grid has 313 stations, the South Grid, 735, for a total of 1048.

Scintillometer readings were taken at all of the stations with a French-made Saphymo Stel SDD 2 NF, Series 22 instrument marked No. 2892. All readings were taken at waist height with the instrument strapped to the waist of the operator. A second identical instrument was available for standby. Readings covering the two grids are plotted on Figures 4 and 8, attached, and have been contoured at successive intervals of 50 counts per second.

Soil samples were taken by hand from all of the stations on each of the grids from holes 0.1 to 0.4 m deep, dug with mattock, mostly in "B" or mixed "B" and "C" soil horizons, and placed in labelled, kraft paper envelopes. The samples were delivered to Bondar-Clegg & Company, North Vancouver, B.C., where they were prepared for analyses by drying, screening to -80 mesh, and placing the undersize in small plastic vials. One half of the samples - every other one on each line - were selected for analysis for lanthanum, cerium and ytterbium by X-RAY fluorescence. The procedure is automatic, the vials passing through the analytical instrument, and results being printed out. The total number of samples analyzed was 525, 158 were from the North Grid and 367 from the South. The Bondar-Clegg printouts are attached as Appendix II, and the results have been plotted on the individual maps for each grid and metal, and have been individually contoured at levels corresponding to the grid mean, the grid mean plus one standard deviation, and the grid mean plus two standard deviations.

Additionally, a number of rock specimens were taken for future reference and possible thin section and mineralographic work. The locations from which these specimens were gathered are shown on Figure 3, (pocket).

Field notes also record approximate locations of outcrops seen along the grid lines, and locations of some of the rock specimens. Time did not permit detailed study of these exposures, and the rock specimens are to be studied in the future.

RESULTS OF THE 1987 PROGRAM

The results of the 1987 scintillometer and soil geochemical surveys have been analyzed on a separate basis for each of the two grids, and are discussed below. Statistical parameters are as follows:

STATISTICAL PARAMETERS - NORTH GRID & SOUTH GRID

	ppm						c/s	
	La		Ce		Y		Scintillometer	
	N. Grid	S. Grid	N. Grid	S. Grid	N. Grid	S. Grid	N. Grid	S. Grid
Mean x	43.61	50.53	68.08	78.82	24.99	23.38	151.0	133.8
S. Dev s	30.02	37.79	56.29	66.01	12.89	12.49	39.0	29.9
Mean + s	73.6	88.3	124.4	144.8	37.9	35.9		
Mean + 2s	103.6	126.1	180.7	210.8	50.8	48.4		
Mean + 3s	133.6	163.9	236.9	276.8	63.7	60.8		
Minimum	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	75	65
Maximum	190	346	340	590	81	74	410	270
Number n	158	367	158	367	158	367	313	735

The table shows that geochemical means, standard deviations, and maximum values in ppm for the rare earth metals lanthanum (La) and cerium (Ce) are higher on the South Grid than on the North Grid, while the converse is true for yttrium (Y); and geophysical means, standard deviations and minimum and maximum values in counts per second (c/s) are higher on the North Grid. On this gross basis, the statistics suggest that there is a closer correlation of Y with radioactive minerals than of rare earth elements (REE) with radioactivity; however such a statistical relationship may be more apparent than real. Areal distribution of the results on North Grid Figures 4 - 7, and on South Grid Figures 8 - 11 must be studied in detail.

GEOPHYSICS

North Grid

Figure 4 shows that the northeast one-third of the grid has scintillometer readings above the mean, with several single station highs at the western margin of the zone of higher radioactivity. These high spots are located along the steep northerly and northwesterly slopes, just off the flat, rocky crest of the mountain. Lowest readings occur along the western edge of the grid at lower elevations in a balsam and dwarf birch forest where "B" horizon is thicker and better developed than on the windswept summit. Areas of stronger mineralization found during previous work programs are located centrally within the zone of higher radioactivity close to the highest scintillometer readings.

The overall fabric made apparent by contouring the readings is suggestive of a smearing out of radioactive minerals in an ENE direction, a direction which closely approximates the direction of glacial striations observed on summit outcrops.

South Grid

Figure 8 shows that the northern and western areas of the grid, about one-third of the grid area, has scintillometer readings above the mean, and the higher readings are concentrated in the north-central part of the grid. The broad area of above average readings appears to be confined mainly to the canyons of two creeks near the west edge of the grid - creeks that are locally called Odin Creek and Camp Creek - and to the more gentler valley that drains the northeastern part of the grid. Lowest values occur in the southeast part of the grid, and a broad swath of low radioactivity conforms generally with the crest and gentle northern and southern slopes of a rounded flat-topped ridge located centrally on the grid, and extending northeast from the camp. Areas of strongest mineralization found during previous programs are along the western part of this flat ridge, well within the area of lower radioactivity.

As at the North Grid, there is an overall fabric exhibited by the contouring, suggestive of a smearing or dispersion along the general direction of glacial striations.

Radioactivity along the creeks does not seem to be diminished by the greater thickness and higher water content of the soils overlying bedrock in these areas.

GEOCHEMISTRY

North Grid

Figures 5, 6, and 7 (La, Ce and Y, respectively) display generally similar patterns of metals, with numerous highs only a few of which are multi-station highs. Contours of metal concentrations form discrete coherent anomalous areas for values above the mean, but there is no apparent correlation, positive or negative, with valleys or lower ground. None of the three metal patterns closely resemble the radioactivity pattern, however one of the high Y zones conform well with high radioactivity, and the area of lower Y at the southwest part of the grid conforms with general low radioactivity there. This suggests some association of Y with higher concentrations of radioactive minerals, as suggested by the statistical comparison. Strongest mineralization found during previous seasons is mostly within zones of higher geochemical values.

A faint east-northeasterly trend or fabric is suggested on all three figures by the contouring, but is less evident than on the scintillometer map.

South Grid

Figures 9, 10, and 11 (La, Ce and Y) show generally similar patterns of metals as at the North Grid, again with numerous highs only a few of which are multi-station. The second contour level on each figure outlines much broader anomalous areas than the counterpart contours at the North Grid. The broad flat ridge extending northeast from the camp, an area of low radioactivity as mentioned earlier, is also a broad area of low soil geochemistry.

Strongest mineralization found during previous prospecting is well away from any of the areas of higher soil metals. This suggests that additional prospecting guided by the geophysical and geochemical results could yield productive results.

A northeasterly trending "geochemical lineament" extending diagonally across the grid form the southwest corner to the northeast, is marked by a line of higher metal concentrations, particularly concentrations of La and Ce. On the ground, this lineament passes through the gap in the summit near the camp, and continues along the trend of Camp Creek, and northeasterly along another shallow depression at the northeast corner of the grid. A number of rock samples gathered close to this lineament during previous work programs, contained both high and intermediate concentrations of REE and of other metals.

The higher scintillometer readings are almost all confined to the northwest side of this lineament, but paradoxically, most of the strongest mineralization found during previous seasons is on the opposite side.

Areas of high soil geochemistry correlate well with areas of stronger radioactivity, but the soil geochemistry seems to be generally dispersed further to the east, somewhat beyond the eastern limits of the higher radioactivity.

At one sample site near Camp Creek (station 14W, 1+00S), the "B" soil horizon could not be reached despite several efforts with the mattock, and so a sample of the black organic soil available from a depth of about 0.4 m was taken there. Although this sample is low in Ce, it seemingly contains normal amounts of La and Y, relative to other nearby samples.

CONCLUSIONS

1. South Grid soils are mostly from relatively damp, forested areas, and have thin "A" horizons and thicker and better developed "B" horizon than at North Grid.

2. North Grid soils are partly from a windswept summit area above timberline, and partly from a stunted forest just below timberline. Soils available from the summit area are poor, mostly of a thin "C" horizon; soils from the stunted forest are somewhat better developed, and consist of poor and only partially developed "A" horizon underlain by a mixed "B" and "C" horizon.

3. South Grid soils that overlie zones of high radioactivity contain generally high, or anomalous REE and Y, and those with extreme lowest values are in areas of low radioactivity. This indicates an association of La, Ce and Y with radio-active minerals. North Grid soils lack consistent association patterns with radioactivity. One possible explanation for this is poor development of soils on the summit areas above timberline and dispersion of material from western sources by glaciation. Thus, "transported" soil anomalies may be superimposed on "in place" radioactivity. South Grid anomalous soils appear to be displaced eastward 100 m or so, beyond the limits of the main area of higher radioactivity.

   Glacial dispersion of soil-forming materials is expectable in the area, and is supported by the survey results.

4. At the North Grid, prospecting during previous seasons yielded rock samples with high concentrations of REE and other metals close to zones of high radioactivity and geochemistry,

whereas at the South Grid, previously gathered rock samples yielded mixed high and intermediate amounts of metals, mostly from zones of low radioactivity and geochemistry.

5. La, Ce and Y yield very similar geochemical signatures on both North, and on the South Grids. This is natural and expectable; the similar atomic structure and position of valence electrons causes all lanthanides, and yttrium, to behave as a coherent group.

6. The "geochemical" lineament on the South Grid may reflect a structure such as a fault or lithological boundary, intrusive or gradational, and could be a locus of REE mineralization related to crystallization of late residual magmatic fluids. Prospecting along this lineament for zones of coarsely crystallized rock - pegmatites, veins, etc. - or for fenites could be rewarding.

7. Prospecting in the up-ice direction from geochemical highs might disclose sources of stronger mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Additional prospecting and more detailed geological mapping in the areas of high radioactivity, and in areas up-ice from geochemical highs is recommended.

2. Prospecting and mapping is also recommended along the "geo-chemical" lineament on South Grid, to determine if it has some structural or lithological significance, and to see if greater concentrations of mineralization can be found along it. If a structure exists along this lineament, and if it can be traced to the syenite margin, the intersection of the structure and the contact might be an interesting location for new exploration, particularly if the stock contact at that point is with carbonate strata.

3. Rock specimens should be studied to determine mineralogy and mode of occurrence of the rare earth elements and other metals.

4. Consideration should be given to selecting some samples from the existing prepared set, or from the alternate set, for additional analyses for the same elements, or for another suite of elements. This could more accurately define the anomalous zones, or give supporting data from the alternate metals. Analyses for Sn, W, Mo, U and Ta might be particularly interesting.

REFERENCES

1. Henderson, P., 1984, Rare Earth Element Geochemistry, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Oxford, New York, 510p.

2. Rankama, K., and Sahama, Th.G., 1960, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 912p.

3. Haynes, L.R., 1987, Geochemical Program on the Kid 1-8 and MGM 1-44 Claims, Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T., for Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd., Assessment Report.

4. Muecke, G. K., and Moller, Peter, 1988, The Not-So-Rare Earths, Scientific American, January 1988, pp 72-77.

5. Taylor, R.P., and Fryer, B.J., 1983, Rare Earth Element Lithogeochemistry of Granitoid Mineral Deposits, CIMM Bull. v. 76, No. 880, Dec, 1983, pp 74-84.

6. Davidson, A., 1978, The Blachford Lake Intrusive Suite: An Aphebian Alkaline Plutonic Complex in the Slave Province, Northwest Territories, GSC Paper 78-1A, pp 119-127.

7. Staatz, M, 1978, I and L Uranium and Thorium Vein System, Bokan Mountain, Southeast Alaska, Econ. Geol., v. 73, pp 512-523.

<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

I, Charles A.R. Lammle, B.A.Sc., PEng., resident of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, certify that:

1. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia,

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, (Geological Engineering, 1962), and that I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation,

3. My geological practice is independent from Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited,

4. The subject report is the result of study of the field data and samples that were gathered with the help of others on the Beaver Project property during Sept. 9 - Oct. 1, 1987, and on a review of pertinent literature,

5. I have no beneficial ownership or interest in Consolidated Silver Standard Mines, or in any of its properties, or in any properties near the Beaver Project property, and

6. I hereby grant Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Limited permission to use this report for its corporate and regulatory purposes.

Charles A. R. Lammle, PEng
Vancouver, B.C.

20 January 1988

APPENDIX I

COST STATEMENT

COST STATEMENT

Labour: Field			
	R. Lammle 22 days @ 312.50 = $6875.00		
	D. Duncan 13.5 days @ 122.00 = 1647.00		
	D. Leighton 2 days @ 360.00 = 720.00		
	R. Quartermain 13 days @ 205.00 = 2665.00		
	M. Lutz 11 days @ 90.00 = 990.00		
			$12,663.00
Camp:	Food	$1201.02	
	Supplies & Tools	802.73	
	Telephone & Radio	63.95	
	Freight	2.80	
			2,070.50
Travel:	Helicopter	7123.60	
	Airfare and ground transport	2282.89	
			9,406.49
Surveying			3,475.00
Assaying:			
	Bondar Clegg 529 soils for Y, Ce, La	8884.50	
	Bondar Clegg 367 soils for Y, Ce, La	5565.00	
			14,449.50
Report Preparation:			
	Map & Prints	498.29	
	Roy Lammle report writing	1000.00	
	Drafting	1092.15	
			2,590.44
Government fees & licenses			120.00
Administration 10%			4,683.53
	TOTAL		**$50,618.43**

APPENDIX II

BONDAR - CLEGG ANALYTICAL PRINTOUT

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 127-8187 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: R.A. QUARTERMAIN
DATE PRINTED: 19-OCT-87

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	La	Lanthanum	529	5 PPM		X-RAY Fluorescence
2	Ce	Cerium	529	5 PPM		X-RAY Fluorescence
3	Y	Yttrium	529	5 PPM		X-RAY Fluorescence

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
S SOILS	529	1 -80	529	DRY, SIEVE -80	1058

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. B QUARTERMAIN

INVOICE TO: MR. B QUARTERMAIN

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 127-8187

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 2EBL		36	51	13
S1 2E50N		24	31	19
S1 2E100N		75	130	14
S1 2E150N		<5	<5	<5
S1 2E200N		23	33	14
S1 2E250N		54	87	17
S1 2E300N		80	115	37
S1 2E350N		68	105	32
S1 2E400N		79	130	46
S1 2E450N		38	51	20
S1 2E500N		51	81	27
S1 2E550N		18	16	11
S1 2E600N		102	160	41
S1 2E650N		92	160	45
S1 2E700N		44	58	20
S1 2E750N		20	18	16
S1 2E800N		31	47	15
S1 2E850N		23	35	13
S1 3E25N		27	29	17
S1 3E75N		60	97	16
S1 3E125N		13	7	7
S1 3E175N		23	37	20
S1 3E225N		20	25	14
S1 3E275N		40	45	25
S1 3E325N		32	41	20
S1 3E375N		18	16	15
S1 3E425N		49	76	21
S1 3E475N		12	11	10
S1 3E525N		49	79	22
S1 3E575N		84	115	50
S1 3E625N		190	340	65
S1 3E675N		86	115	51
S1 3E725N		36	52	21
S1 3E775N		20	24	17
S1 3E825N		46	74	24
S1 4EBL		31	40	40
S1 4E50N		17	26	19
S1 4E100N		19	25	12
S1 4E150N		63	110	31
S1 4E200N		30	38	21
S1 4E250N		17	<5	13
S1 4E300N		41	61	19
S1 4E350N		30	45	20
S1 4E400N		110	210	78
S1 4E450N		18	22	17
S1 4E500N		35	47	34
S1 4E550N		49	69	35
S1 4E600N		44	73	26
S1 4E650N		31	38	24
S1 4E700N		24	44	19
S1 4E750N		26	30	23
S1 4E800N		29	46	18
S1 4E850N		56	110	37
S1 5E25N		85	145	43
S1 5E75N		67	110	33
S1 5E125N		74	125	32
S1 5E175N		17	<5	13
S1 5E225N		140	240	42
S1 5E275N		28	37	27
S1 5E325N		82	140	33
S1 5E375N		33	58	36
S1 5E425N		36	66	27
S1 5E475N		24	41	30
S1 5E525N		68	140	55
S1 5E575N		99	180	66
S1 5E625N		23	40	21
S1 5E675N		49	82	36
S1 5E725N		23	35	17
S1 5E775N		50	79	25
S1 5E825N		66	95	26
S1 6EBL		56	95	27
S1 6E50N		24	32	22
S1 6E100N		34	49	20
S1 6E150N		47	79	30
S1 6E200N		34	49	21
S1 6E250N		130	225	41
S1 6E300N		28	31	19
S1 6E350N		44	75	24
S1 6E400N		42	60	29
S1 6E450N		15	16	13

2E

3E

NORTH GRID

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 127-8187

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 6E500N		61	105	27
S1 6E550N		33	56	27
S1 6E600N		66	105	27
S1 6E650N		56	87	25
S1 6E700N		30	40	14
S1 6E750N		130	265	39
S1 6E800N		55	83	27
S1 6E850N		25	33	11
S1 7E75N		130	230	81
S1 7E125N		43	83	22
S1 [illegible]		13	8	12
S1 7E225N		39	60	25
S1 7E275N		65	120	49
S1 7E325N		20	22	16
S1 7E350N		10	6	14
S1 7E375N		17	25	14
S1 7E425N		43	72	28
S1 7E475N		115	190	43
S1 7E525N		39	58	24
S1 7E575N		59	105	29
S1 7E625N		26	35	13
S1 7E675N		59	95	22
S1 7E725N		70	115	30
S1 7E775N		19	25	17
S1 7E825N		50	77	24
S1 8EBL		18	18	27
S1 8E50N		48	69	28
S1 8E100N		14	10	11
S1 8E150N		25	37	21
S1 8E200N		26	36	16
S1 8E250N		125	225	60
S1 8E300N		25	34	15
S1 8E350N		44	76	24
S1 8E400N		83	145	33
S1 8E450N		23	26	14
S1 8E500N		19	23	9
S1 8E550N		18	24	23
S1 8E600N		94	180	56
S1 8E650N		25	37	19
S1 8E700N		53	87	27

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 8E750N		29	36	12
S1 8E800N		25	39	27
S1 8E850N		20	28	24
S1 9E25N		28	47	28
S1 9E75N		43	75	35
S1 9E125N		22	18	16
S1 9E175N		26	34	18
S1 9E225N		25	46	16
S1 9E275N		25	46	19
S1 9E325N		10	<5	12
S1 9E375N		47	80	27
S1 9E425N		25	36	14
S1 9E475N		29	32	15
S1 9E525N		47	70	29
S1 9E575N		20	32	14
S1 9E625N		29	32	19
S1 9E675N		27	35	28
S1 9E725N		34	37	20
S1 9E775N		42	61	29
S1 9E825N		18	22	18
S1 10EBL		57	91	27
S1 10E50N		20	22	13
S1 10E100N		18	25	8
S1 10E150N		23	32	16
S1 10E200N		38	60	28
S1 10E250N		17	21	16
S1 10E300N		26	41	13
S1 10E350N		23	25	22
S1 10E400N		28	51	17
S1 10E450N		22	27	20
S1 10E500N		31	38	20
S1 10E550N		31	42	23
S1 10E600N		61	88	27
S1 10E650N		55	115	30
S1 10E700N		23	27	15
S1 10E750N		55	67	25
S1 10E800N		26	29	20
S1 10E850N		30	140	42
S1 0W25N		29	49	27
S1 0W75N		21	25	9

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 0W125N		30	42	16
S1 0W175N		28	36	14
S1 0W225N		52	89	33
S1 0W275N		115	203	46
S1 0W325N		105	170	53
S1 0W375N		115	200	42
S1 0W425N		110	180	41
S1 0W475N		24	33	19
S1 0W25S		80	140	41
S1 0W75S		31	42	20
S1 0W125S		22	29	17
S1 0W175S		52	85	25
S1 0W225S		39	68	27
S1 0W275S		17	17	16
S1 0W325S		25	34	17
S1 0W375S		12	8	12
S1 0W425S		21	28	21
S1 0W475S		38	53	25
S1 0W525S		16	27	17
S1 0W575S		77	135	33
S1 0W625S		79	135	34
S1 0W675S		98	165	46
S1 1WBL		31	46	16
S1 1W50N		26	33	13
S1 1W100N		<5	<5	<5
S1 1W150N		100	175	43
S1 1W200N		25	28	14
S1 1W250N		27	39	16
S1 1W300N		36	55	16
S1 1W350N		62	100	31
S1 1W400N		37	55	19
S1 1W450N		44	74	23
S1 1W500N		83	125	45
S1 1W50S		35	61	20
S1 1W100S		24	24	23
S1 1W150S		27	42	16
S1 1W200S		35	46	19
S1 1W250S		18	20	17
S1 1W300S		23	21	10
S1 1W350S		32	45	19

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 1W400S		22	27	16
S1 1W450S		51	83	27
S1 1W500S		11	13	6
S1 1W550S		28	37	15
S1 1W600S		39	63	20
S1 1W650S		125	225	50
S1 1W700S		65	105	30
S1 2W25N		13	19	16
S1 2W75N		16	14	17
S1 2W125N		54	93	15
S1 2W175N		18	23	17
S1 2W225N		50	81	21
S1 2W275N		83	145	26
S1 2W325N		29	38	15
S1 2W375N		74	125	28
S1 2W425N		87	130	31
S1 2W475N		65	92	21
S1 2W25S		48	88	33
S1 2W75S		43	68	20
S1 2W125S		37	59	18
S1 2W175S		44	74	21
S1 2W225S		26	36	19
S1 2W275S		13	19	16
S1 2W325S		33	44	22
S1 2W375S		22	26	14
S1 2W425S		46	75	26
S1 2W475S		30	33	22
S1 2W525S		16	<5	16
S1 2W575S		41	72	25
S1 2W625S		28	39	25
S1 2W675S		20	20	21
S1 3WBL		19	30	11
S1 3W50N		28	34	19
S1 3W100N		62	105	26
S1 3W150N		51	80	25
S1 3W200N		39	55	24
S1 3W250N		96	150	31
S1 3W300N		52	72	25
S1 3W350N		125	205	59
S1 3W400N		31	46	15

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 127-8187

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 3W450N		23	35	14
S1 3W500N		52	69	13
S1 3W50S		17	20	11
S1 3W100S		56	100	27
S1 3W150S		23	43	16
S1 3W200S		65	115	32
S1 3W250S		36	57	20
S1 3W300S		16	9	12
S1 3W350S		51	79	18
S1 3W400S		44	68	28
S1 3W450S		13	6	10
S1 3W500S		17	16	14
S1 3W550S		24	27	13
S1 3W600S		31	39	18
S1 3W650S		20	22	17
S1 3W700S		8	<5	6
S1 4W25N		<5	<5	<5
S1 4W75N		30	44	15
S1 4W125N		32	48	15
S1 4W175N		93	160	30
S1 4W225N		79	120	28
S1 4W275N		52	83	21
S1 4W325N		36	54	17
S1 4W375N		47	79	19
S1 4W425N		59	86	25
S1 4W475N		23	32	18
S1 4W25S		25	32	13
S1 4W75S		20	23	11
S1 4W125S		35	58	14
S1 4W175S		32	46	17
S1 4W225S		18	19	11
S1 4W275S		48	82	24
S1 4W325S		33	45	16
S1 4W375S		41	60	23
S1 4W425S		100	165	38
S1 4W475S		22	37	20
S1 4W525S		25	29	11
S1 4W575S		14	9	11
S1 4W625S		17	17	7
S1 4W675S		24	27	14
S1 5WBL		27	45	17
S1 5W50N		41	63	19
S1 5W100N		77	135	27
S1 5W150N		22	24	12
S1 5W200N		23	26	14
S1 5W250N		29	42	15
S1 5W300N		14	<5	9
S1 5W350N		11	<5	<5
S1 5W400N		25	41	17
S1 5W450N		24	34	19
S1 5W500N		29	37	33
S1 5W50S		20	28	8
S1 5W100S		17	19	10
S1 5W150S		29	42	19
S1 5W200S		27	35	16
S1 5W250S		86	155	40
S1 5W300S		17	20	8
S1 5W350S		29	42	18
S1 5W400S		69	120	31
S1 5W450S		18	21	12
S1 5W500S		45	73	20
S1 5W550S		23	32	10
S1 5W600S		16	23	14
S1 5W650S		20	23	14
S1 5W700S		14	14	11
S1 6W25N		77	115	31
S1 6W75N		20	21	15
S1 6W125N		346	590	43
S1 6W175N		21	26	10
S1 6W225N		56	155	37
S1 6W275N		13	<5	8
S1 6W325N		50	81	21
S1 6W375N		35	49	14
S1 6W425N		32	46	24
S1 6W475N		18	22	8
S1 6W25S		15	19	10
S1 6W75S		17	22	9
S1 6W125S		14	20	7
S1 6W175S		16	23	11
S1 6W225S		86	150	38

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 127-8187

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 6W275S		33	50	18
S1 6W325S		28	37	14
S1 6W375S		20	20	14
S1 6W425S		41	63	19
S1 6W475S		92	170	33
S1 6W525S		28	42	13
S1 6W575S		9	<5	<5
S1 6W625S		12	<5	8
S1 6W675S		10	9	12
S1 7WBL		22	30	9
S1 7W50N		38	54	10
S1 7W100N		24	36	12
S1 7W150N		72	125	39
S1 7W200N		23	27	9
S1 7W250N		44	66	15
S1 7W300N		49	81	20
S1 7W350N		21	27	10
S1 7W400N		26	30	7
S1 7W450N		47	77	9
S1 7W500N		26	37	11
S1 7W50S		86	150	43
S1 7W100S		44	67	16
S1 7W150S		23	30	9
S1 7W200S		28	42	15
S1 7W250S		25	35	13
S1 7W300S		60	100	35
S1 7W350S		24	32	12
S1 7W400S		20	21	20
S1 7W450S		25	31	18
S1 7W500S		99	170	48
S1 7W550S		75	120	30
S1 7W600S		53	81	33
S1 7W650S		32	45	21
S1 7W700S		15	8	12
S1 8W25N		43	75	23
S1 8W75N		19	22	14
S1 8W125N		14	19	6
S1 8W175N		19	23	13
S1 8W225N		69	120	29
S1 8W275N		52	83	20
S1 8W325N		24	38	14
S1 8W375N		29	44	14
S1 8W425N		16	18	11
S1 8W475N		24	27	13
S1 8W25S		44	66	17
S1 8W75S		63	95	18
S1 8W125S		12	12	7
S1 8W175S		42	72	43
S1 8W250S		22	31	11
S1 8W300S		18	20	12
S1 8W350S		23	20	12
S1 8W400S		41	62	22
S1 8W450S		21	26	7
S1 8W500S		30	36	15
S1 8W550S		64	115	34
S1 8W600S		39	58	26
S1 8W650S		110	165	50
S1 8W700S		35	54	14
S1 9W25N		16	14	12
S1 9W75N		29	41	14
S1 9W125N		115	220	25
S1 9W175N		56	91	28
S1 9W225N		79	140	33
S1 9W275N		34	56	18
S1 9W325N		42	67	22
S1 9W375N		73	105	29
S1 9W425N		64	105	28
S1 9W475N		34	47	10
S1 9W25S		92	170	42
S1 9W75S		26	27	21
S1 9W125S		21	26	12
S1 9W175S		22	30	5
S1 9W225S		33	48	19
S1 9W275S		20	19	12
S1 9W325S		24	30	15
S1 9W375S		19	24	17
S1 9W425S		23	23	16
S1 9W475S		42	63	22
S1 9W525S		23	28	15
S1 9W575S		18	24	15

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 9W625S		27	37	16
S1 9W675S		26	32	16
S1 10WBL		120	230	35
S1 10W50N		145	205	54
S1 10W100N		120	180	56
S1 10W150N		78	145	37
S1 10W200N		77	135	28
S1 10W250N		51	87	23
S1 10W300N		160	275	52
S1 10W350N		70	125	37
S1 10W400N		42	65	20
S1 10W450N		42	67	17
S1 10W500N		71	125	30
S1 10W50S		69	115	31
S1 10W100S		25	33	15
S1 10W150S		38	49	21
S1 10W200S		17	28	12
S1 10W250S		23	25	11
S1 10W300S		16	10	9
S1 10W350S		22	25	14
S1 10W400S		40	66	21
S1 10W450S		38	61	20
S1 10W500S		29	36	16
S1 10W550S		14	21	11
S1 10W600S		48	71	38
S1 10W650S		39	65	25
S1 10W700S		35	59	28
S1 10W750S		19	17	18
S1 10W800S		12	10	15
S1 10W850S		51	88	19
S1 10W900S		21	31	26
S1 11W25N		29	43	14
S1 11W75N		100	130	36
S1 11W125N		145	230	56
S1 11W175N		100	170	36
S1 11W225N		125	210	46
S1 11W275N		71	115	28
S1 11W325N		235	335	74
S1 11W375N		70	105	31
S1 11W425N		100	150	44

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 11W475N		120	190	49
S1 11W25S		64	105	32
S1 11W75S		100	175	38
S1 11W125S		64	100	31
S1 11W175S		81	115	31
S1 11W225S		76	135	32
S1 11W275S		97	165	34
S1 11W325S		23	28	14
S1 11W375S		19	17	11
S1 11W425S		26	38	10
S1 11W475S		63	105	28
S1 11W525S		28	47	26
S1 11W575S		23	27	14
S1 11W625S		23	31	19
S1 11W675S		27	31	15
S1 12WBL		87	135	32
S1 12W50N		95	185	39
S1 12W100N		130	185	61
S1 12W150N		115	190	43
S1 12W200N		81	125	29
S1 12W250N		78	135	34
S1 12W300N		43	71	14
S1 12W350N		62	100	20
S1 12W400N		69	105	22
S1 12W450N		48	81	21
S1 12W500N		115	200	38
S1 12W50S		140	235	47
S1 12W100S		120	220	39
S1 12W150S		78	135	24
S1 12W200S		115	185	38
S1 12W250S		100	175	38
S1 12W300S		120	200	42
S1 12W350S		135	230	66
S1 12W400S		60	100	30
S1 12W450S		73	120	28
S1 12W500S		51	80	23
S1 12W550S		60	105	32
S1 12W600S		38	55	23
S1 12W650S		44	76	15
S1 12W700S		13	10	6

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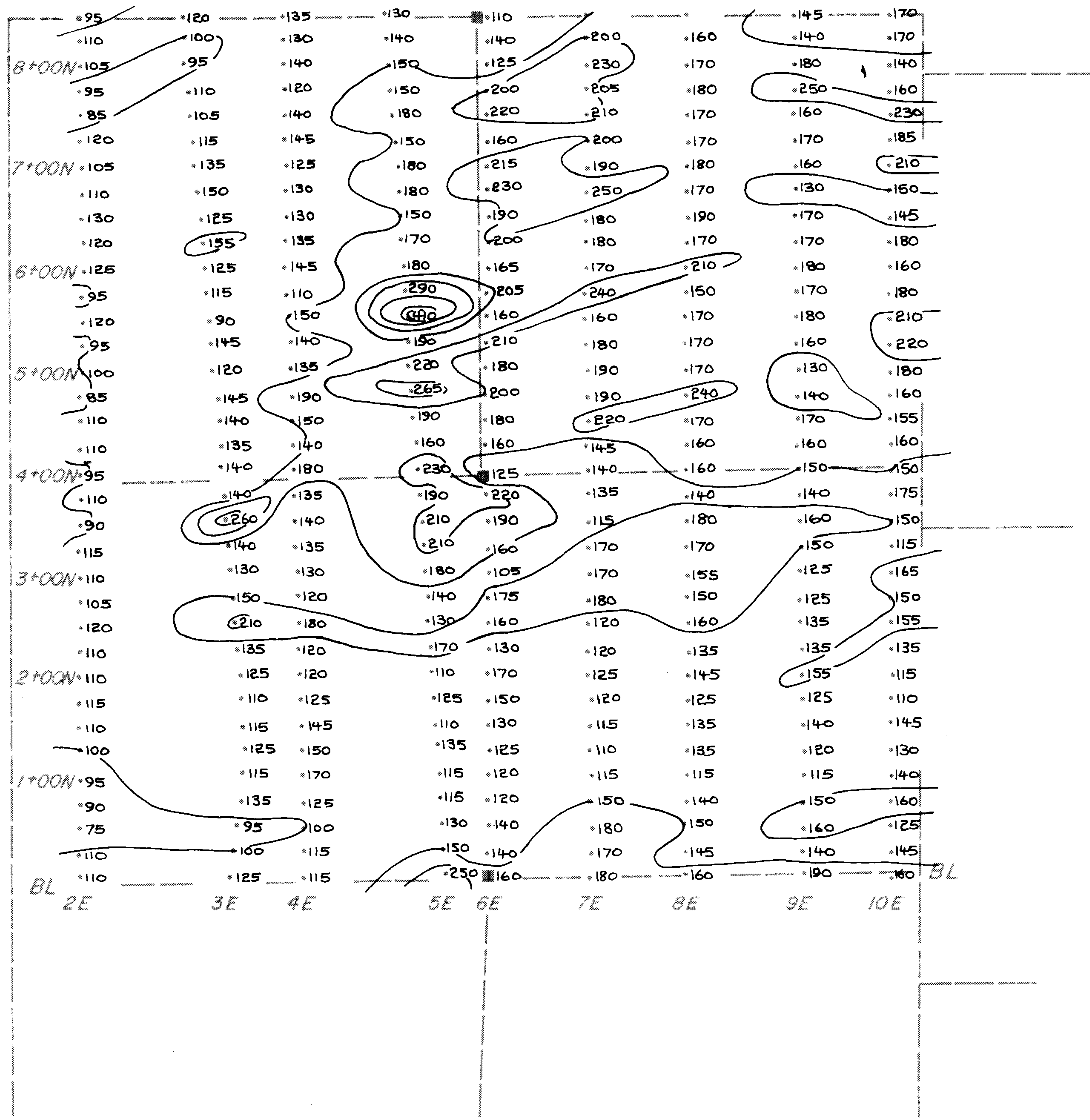
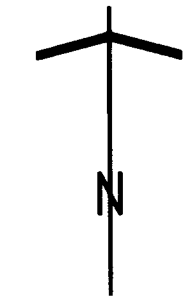
SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Ce PPM	Y PPM
S1 13W25N		120	195	54
S1 13W75N		100	170	42
S1 13W125N		68	86	29
S1 13W175N		65	100	30
S1 13W225N		160	230	58
S1 13W275N		54	76	20
S1 13W325N		52	85	26
S1 13W375N		29	39	17
S1 13W425N		46	71	31
S1 13W475N		33	43	23
S1 13W25S		100	175	34
S1 13W75S		67	120	30
S1 13W125S		52	96	36
S1 13W175S		53	89	33
S1 13W225S		115	190	49
S1 13W275S		125	205	60
S1 13W325S		90	155	39
S1 13W375S		30	54	23
S1 13W425S		105	180	57
S1 13W475S		29	39	20
S1 13W525S		87	155	44
S1 13W575S		110	165	47
S1 13W625S		61	105	30
S1 13W675S		18	25	14
S1 14WBL		75	115	28
S1 14W50N		97	145	38
S1 14W100N		53	78	22
S1 14W150N		100	155	41
S1 14W200N		37	44	15
S1 14W250N		64	93	31
S1 14W300N		19	21	13
S1 14W350N		27	23	8
S1 14W400N		33	44	16
S1 14W450N		105	185	42
S1 14W500N		125	215	45
S1 14W50S		78	135	30
S1 14W100S		64	96	30
S1 14W150S		58	96	24
S1 14W200S		98	175	33
S1 14W250S		120	225	48
S1 14W300S		44	67	19
S1 14W350S		47	56	19
S1 14W400S		53	84	23
S1 14W450S		82	140	35
S1 14W500S		38	67	30
S1 14W550S		46	70	23
S1 14W600S		41	60	13
S1 14W650S		100	170	30
S1 14W700S		37	48	23

SOUTH GRID

NORTH GRID
SOUTH GRID
Base Line
BEAV 1
BEAV 2
BEAV 3
BEAV 4
BEAV 5
BEAV 6
BEAV 7
BEAV 8
BEAV 9
BEAV 10
BEAV 11
BEAV 12
BEAV 13
BEAV 14
BEAV 15
BEAV 16
BEAV 17
BEAV 18
BEAV 19
BEAV 20
6700000N
6699000N
6698000N
6697000N
6696000N
344 000 E
345 000 E
346 000 E
347 000 E
1988 ADDITIONS
1. North Grid
2. South Grid
3. BEAV 1-20 Claims
4. Lammle's Rock Specimens ⓧ 31
5. Allan's Rock Specimens x 21
LEGEND
8 'Disturbed' syenite, radioactive zircon, fluorite, rutile common, rare earth elements
7 Coarse grained red-pink syenite, fluorite ubiquitous
6 Dolomite, limy dolomite, dolomitic shale
5 Green banded 'argillite'
4 Quartzite
3 Blocky grey laminated siltstone, fine grained quartzite
2 Black shale, rusty shaley siltstone
1 Volcanic rocks, dykes, lapilli tuff, tuff
092138
Geological contact
Fault
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
C. A. R. LAMMLE
— CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METRES
CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LIMITED
BEAVER PROPERTY
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON
GEOLOGY
(COMPILATION FROM 1980 MAPPING)
D.G. LEIGHTON & ASSOCIATES LTD.
metres 0 100 200 300 400 500 metres
Compiled by: L.R.H.
Date: Feb. 1987
FIG. 3
Drawn by: WR, S.J.
Scale: 1:5000
NTS-95C5
G 1000
MAP BY: EAGLE MAPPING SERVICES LTD. (86-78) DECEMBER, 1986
COMPILED FROM 1977 AIR PHOTOS





LEGEND

Claim Post ■

Instrument Reading (counts per second) .110

INSTRUMENT
Saphymo Stel SDD 2 NF
Series 22 No. 2892
(made in France)

CONTOUR INTERVAL
250 cps
200 cps
150 cps

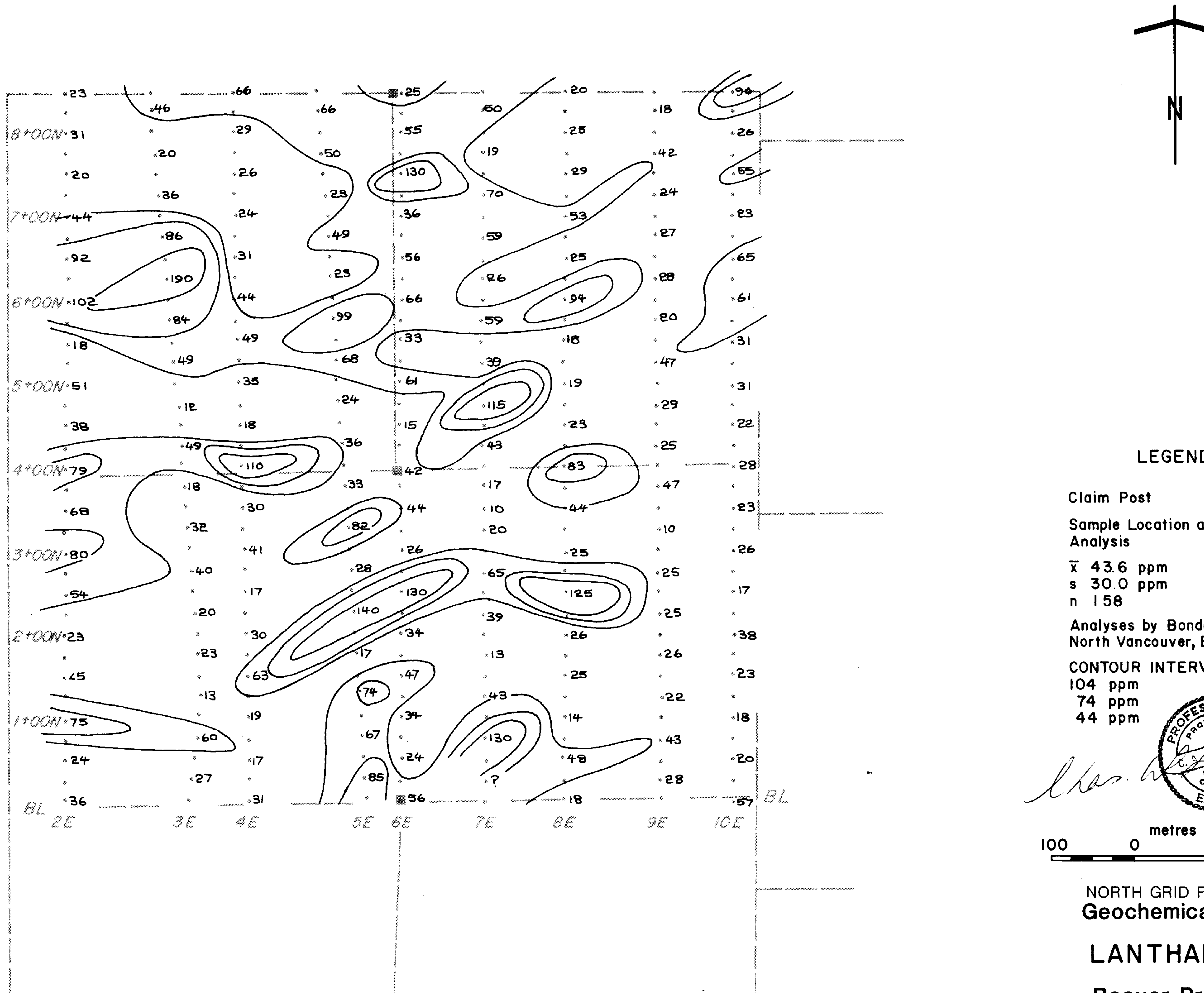
metres
100 0 100 200

NORTH GRID Figure 4
Geochemical Map

SCINTILLOMETER

Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

CONSOLIDATED SILVER
STANDARD MINES LTD.



LEGEND

Claim Post ■

Sample Location and Analysis • 25

$\bar{x}$ 43.6 ppm
s 30.0 ppm
n 158

Analyses by Bondar-Clegg, North Vancouver, B.C.

CONTOUR INTERVAL
104 ppm
74 ppm
44 ppm

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
C. A. R. LAMMLE

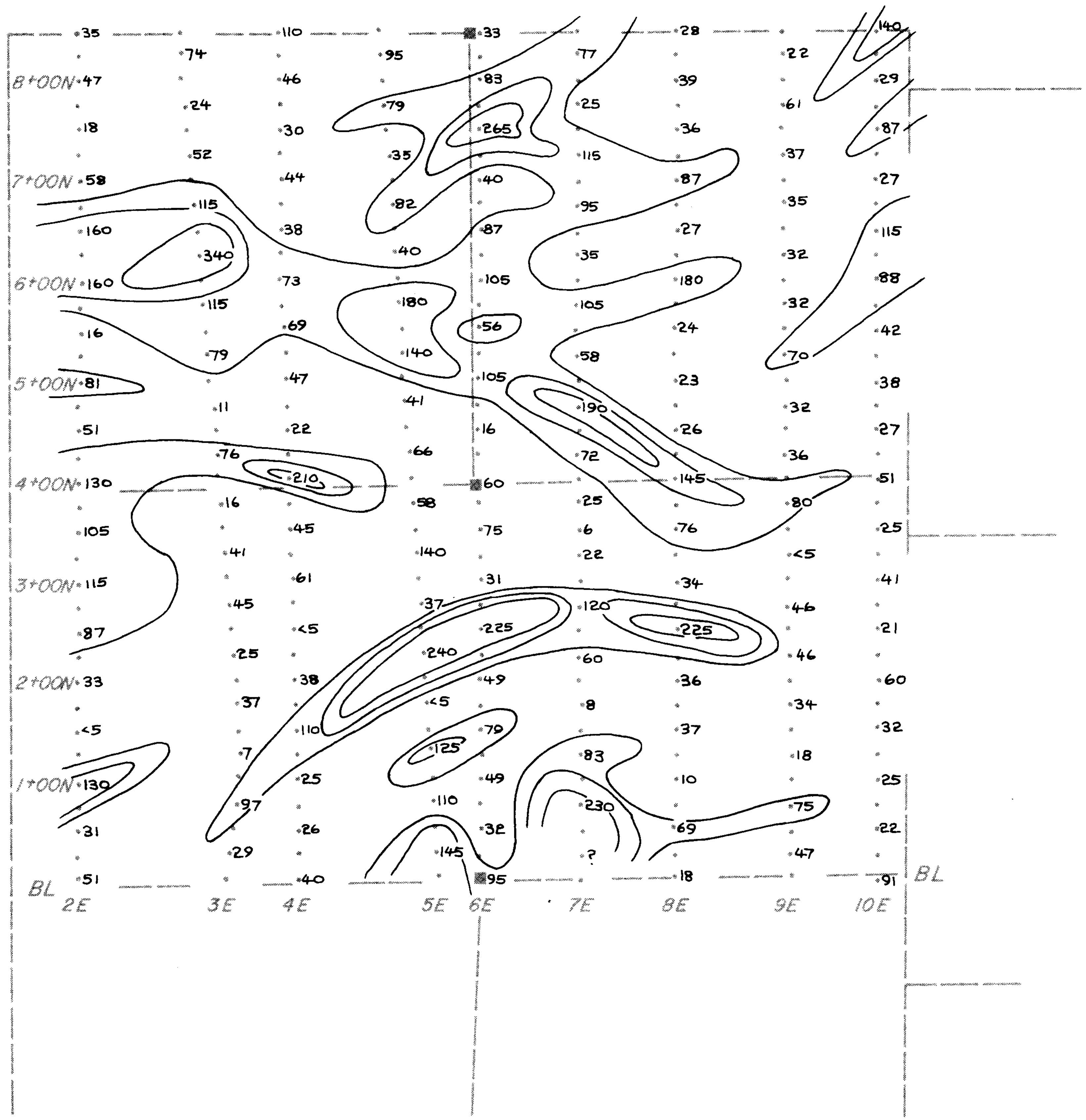
metres
100 0 100 200

NORTH GRID Figure 5
Geochemical Map

LANTHANUM

Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.



N

LEGEND

Claim Post ■

Sample Location and Analysis .32

x̄ 68.1 ppm
s 56.3 ppm
n 158

Analyses by Bondar-Clegg, North Vancouver, B.C.

CONTOUR INTERVAL
181 ppm
124 ppm
68 ppm

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — D. A. R. LAMMLE

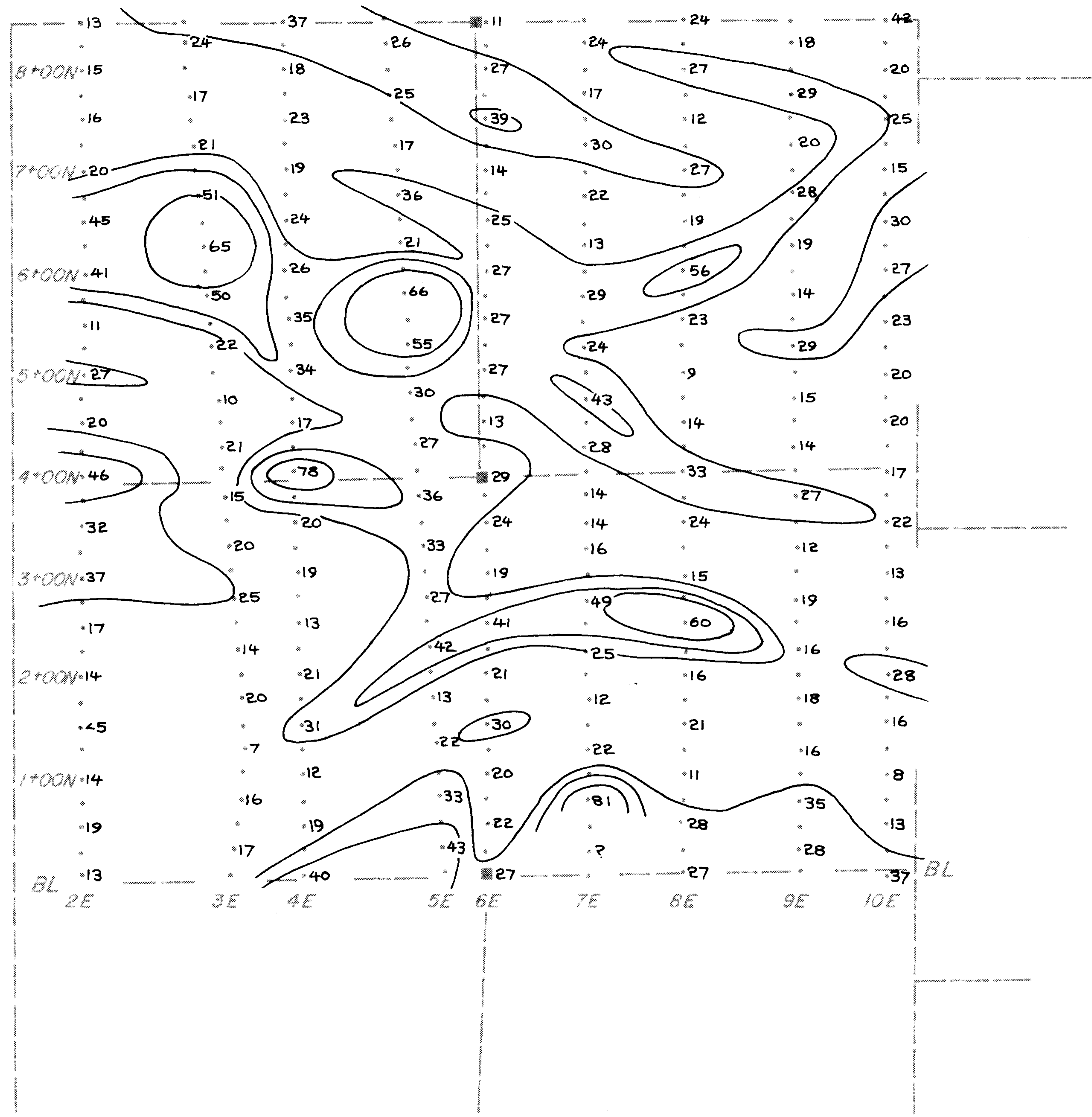
metres
100 0 100 200

NORTH GRID Figure 6
Geochemical Map

CERIUM

Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

CONSOLIDATED SILVER
STANDARD MINES LTD.



LEGEND

Claim Post ■

Sample Location and Analysis • 20

x̄ 25.0 ppm
s 12.9 ppm
n 158

Analyses by Bondar-Clegg, North Vancouver, B.C.

CONTOUR INTERVAL
51 ppm
38 ppm
25 ppm

metres
100 0 100 200

NORTH GRID Figure 7

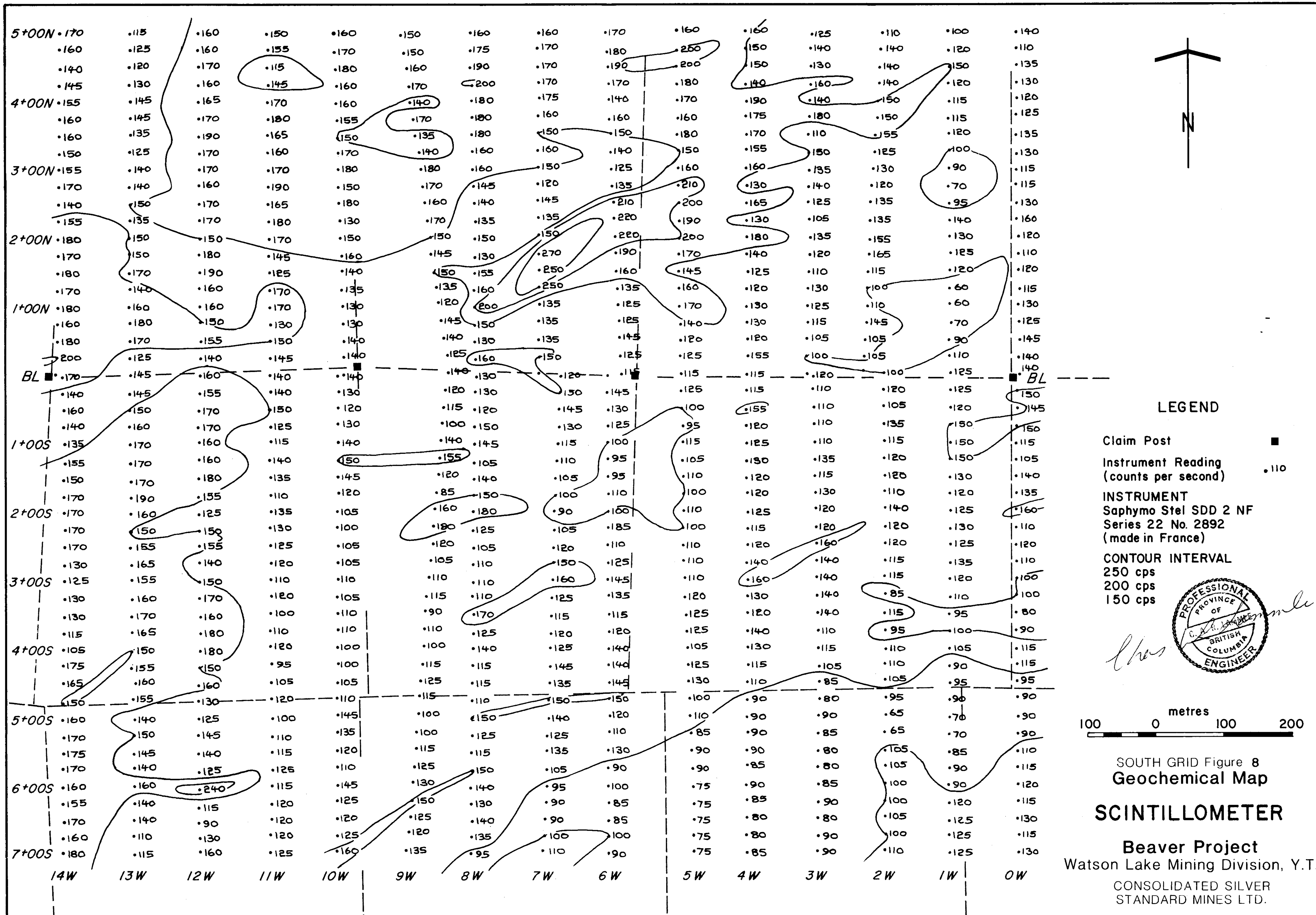
Geochemical Map

YTTRIUM

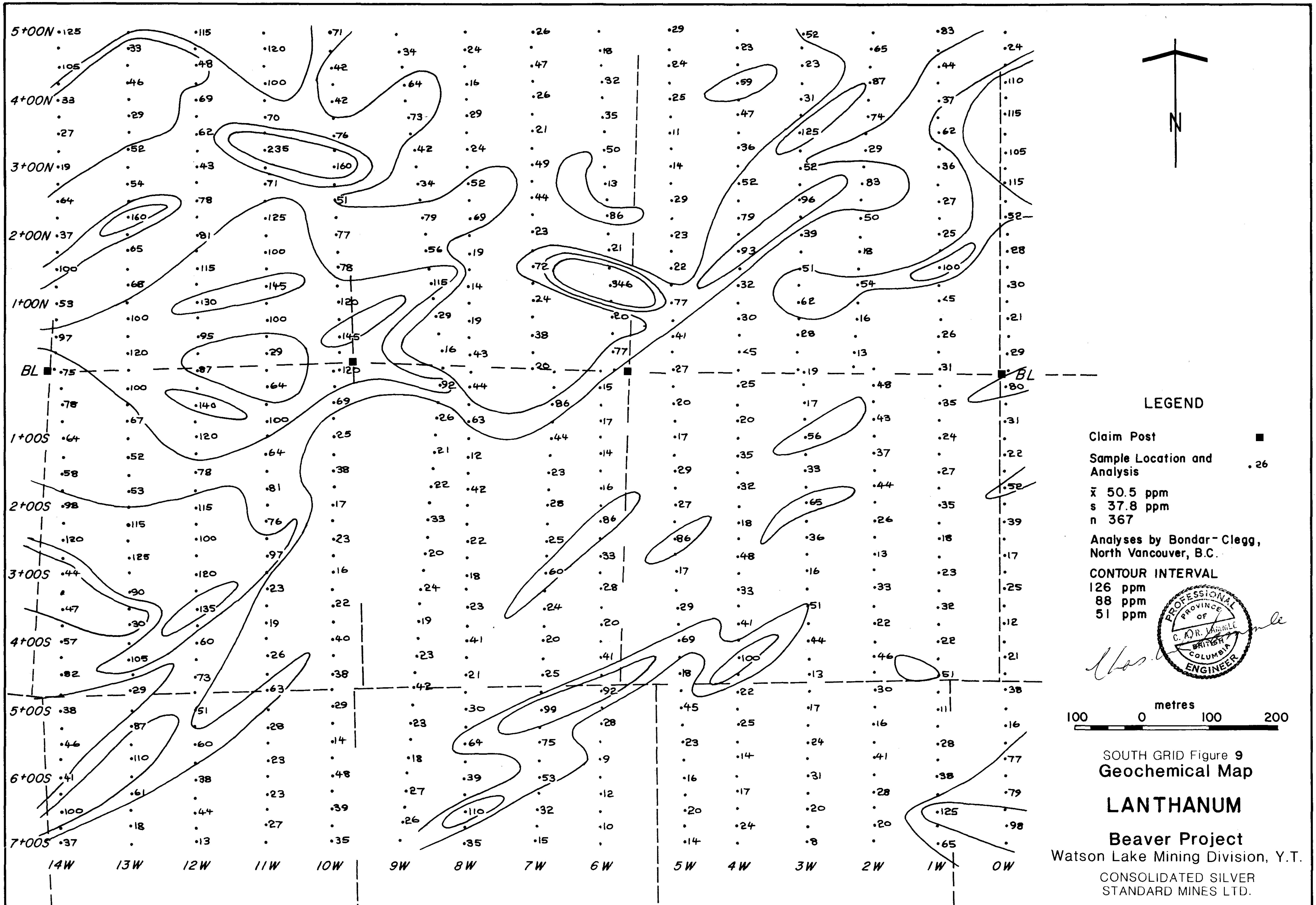
Beaver Project

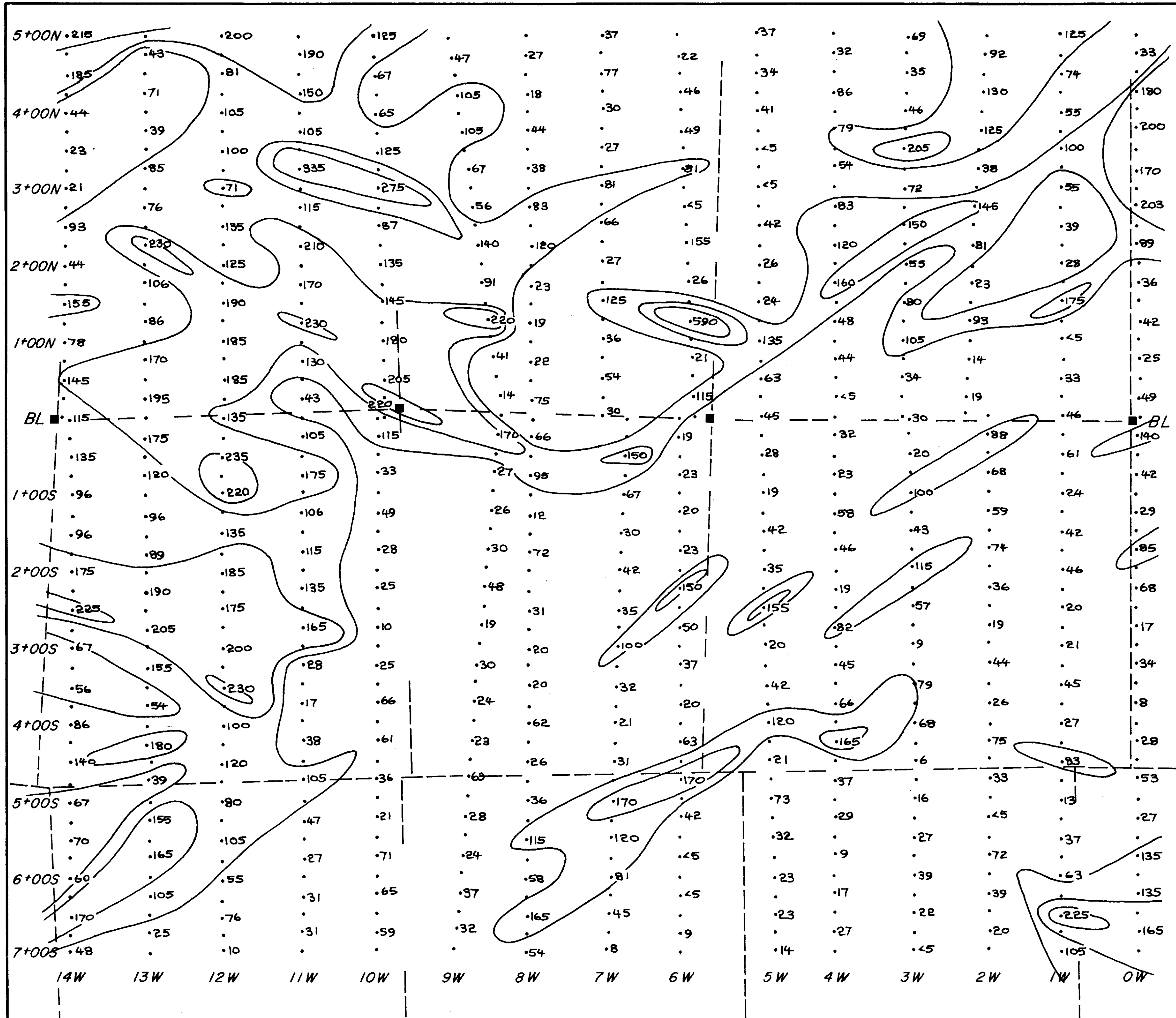
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.



5+00N
4+00N
3+00N
2+00N
1+00N
BL
1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
4+00S
5+00S
6+00S
7+00S
14W
13W
12W
11W
10W
9W
8W
7W
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
0W
N
LEGEND
Claim Post
Instrument Reading (counts per second)
INSTRUMENT
Saphymo Stel SDD 2 NF
Series 22 No. 2892
(made in France)
CONTOUR INTERVAL
250 cps
200 cps
150 cps
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
metres
100 0 100 200
SOUTH GRID Figure 8
Geochemical Map
SCINTILLOMETER
Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.
CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.


5+00N
4+00N
3+00N
2+00N
1+00N
BL
1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
4+00S
5+00S
6+00S
7+00S
14W
13W
12W
11W
10W
9W
8W
7W
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
0W
N
LEGEND
Claim Post
Sample Location and Analysis
•26
x̄ 50.5 ppm
s 37.8 ppm
n 367
Analyses by Bondar-Clegg, North Vancouver, B.C.
CONTOUR INTERVAL
126 ppm
88 ppm
51 ppm
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
metres
100
0
100
200
SOUTH GRID Figure 9
Geochemical Map
LANTHANUM
Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.
CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.



LEGEND

Claim Post ■

Sample Location and Analysis •93

x̄ 78.8 ppm
s 66.0 ppm
n 367

Analyses by Bondar-Clegg, North Vancouver, B.C.

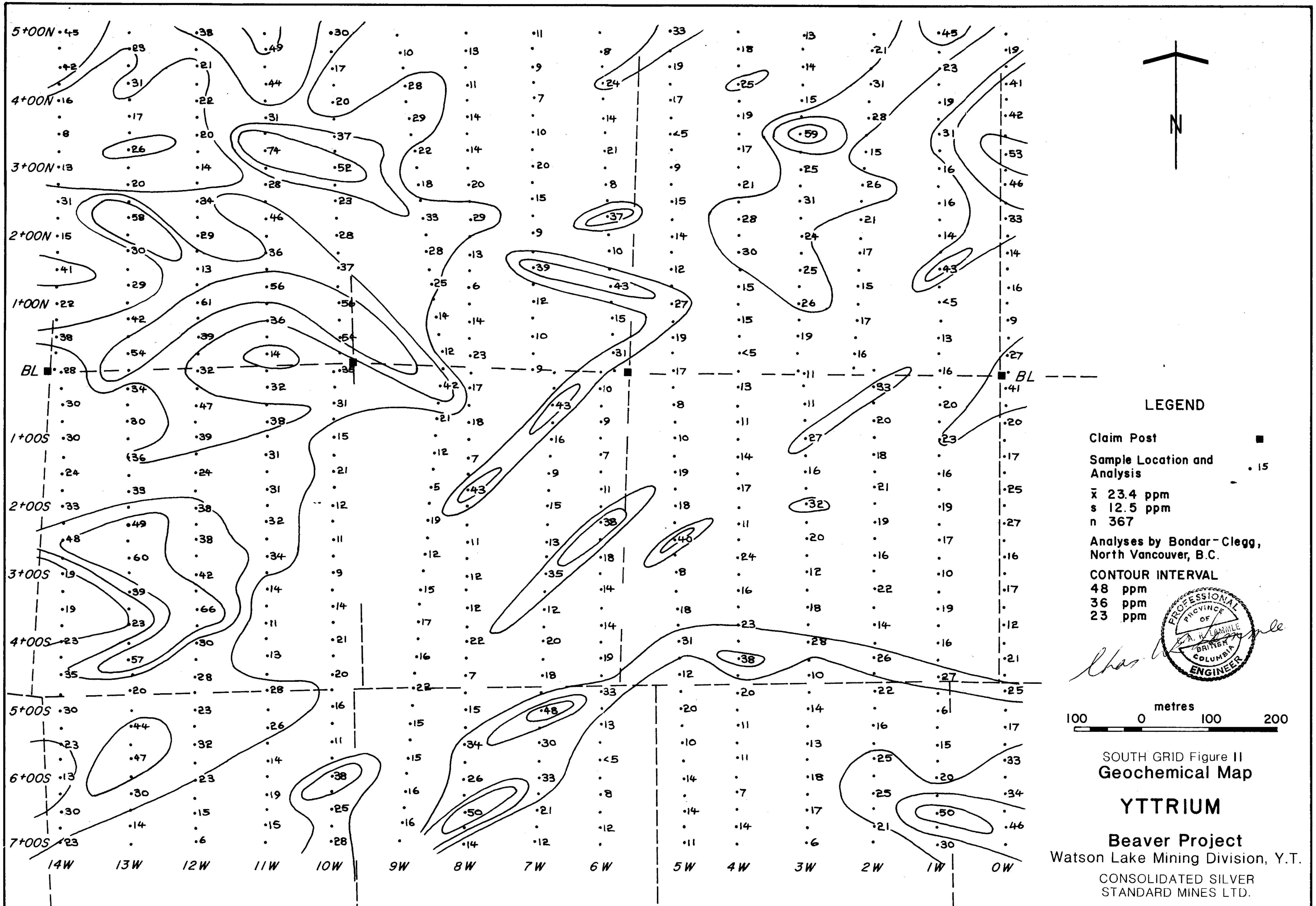
CONTOUR INTERVAL
211 ppm
145 ppm
79 ppm

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

metres
100 0 100 200

SOUTH GRID Figure 10
Geochemical Map
CERIUM
Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.



N
LEGEND
Claim Post
Sample Location and Analysis
x̄ 23.4 ppm
s 12.5 ppm
n 367
Analyses by Bondar-Clegg, North Vancouver, B.C.
CONTOUR INTERVAL
48 ppm
36 ppm
23 ppm
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
metres
100 0 100 200
SOUTH GRID Figure II
Geochemical Map
YTTRIUM
Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.
CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.
5+00N
4+00N
3+00N
2+00N
1+00N
BL
1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
4+00S
5+00S
6+00S
7+00S
14W
13W
12W
11W
10W
9W
8W
7W
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
0W

BEAVER PROJECT

ADDENDUM

to that report dated

20 January 1988

by

C.A.R. Lammle

with respect to

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

on the

KID 1-8, MGM 1-44, BEAV 1-20 CLAIMS

by

R.A. Quartermain

April, 1988

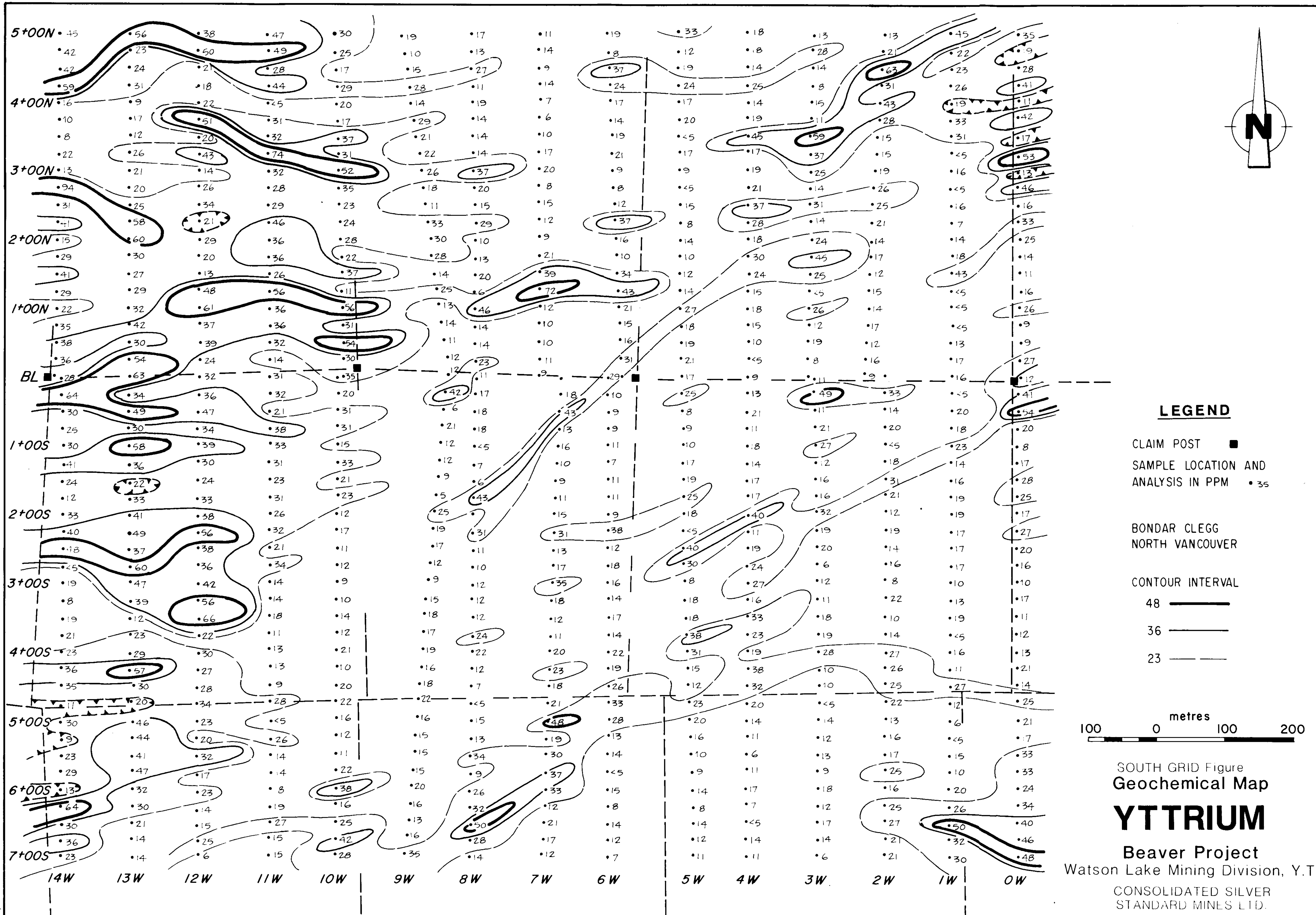
Addendum

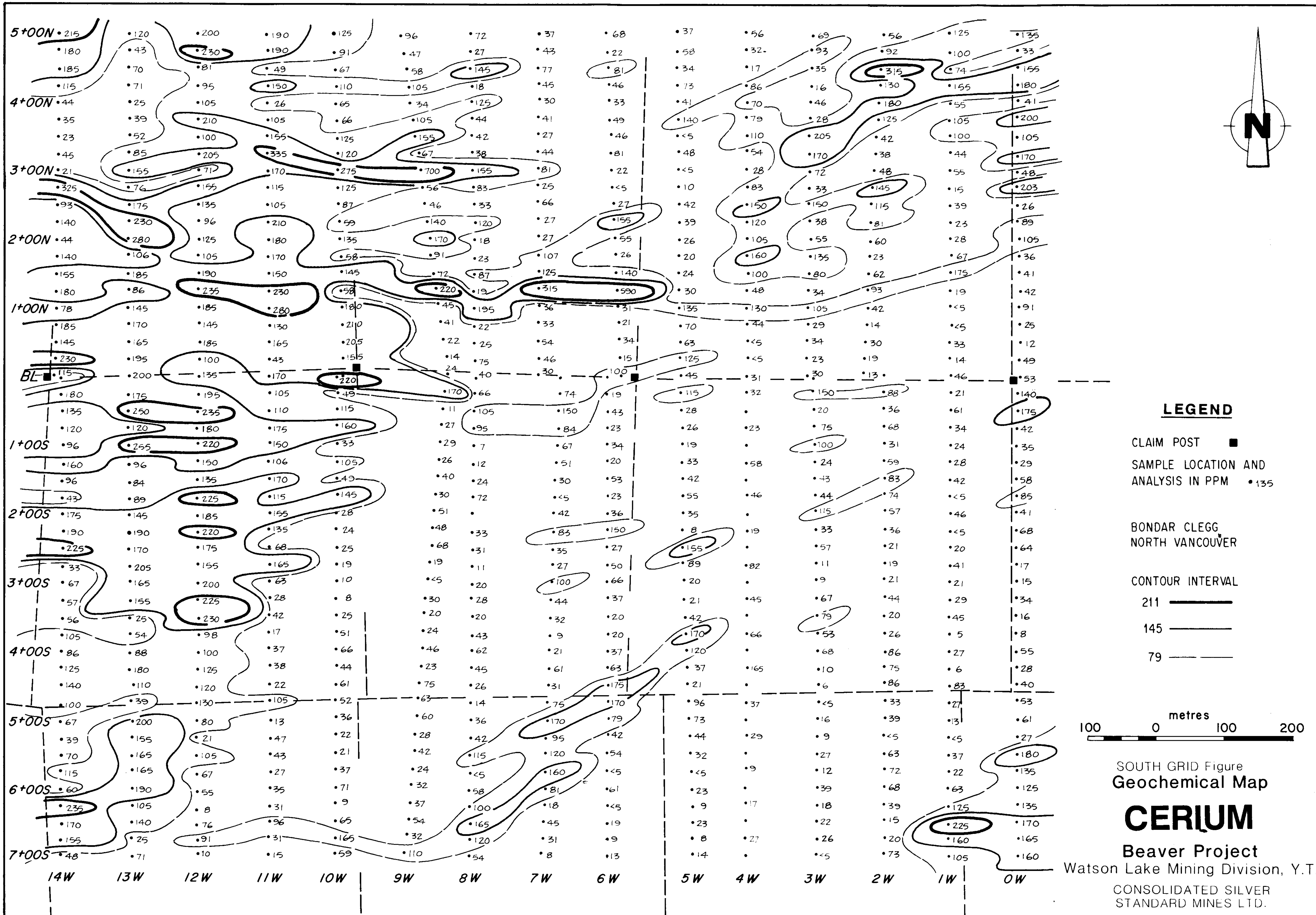
Subsequent to the completion of report on the 1987 geophysical and geochemical program on the Beaver property, additional soil samples collected from the southern grid were analyzed for Cerium, Yttrium and Lanthanum. The values were plotted and the results recontoured. Plans of the recontoured are attached.

The inclusion of these samples has altered the detail of the contoured plans included in the Lammle report, but on a larger scale, the "geochemical lineament" as identified by Lammle is evident. The contour intervals used by Lammle were also used in this addendum and this additional data does not alter the conclusions and recommendations in Lammle's report.

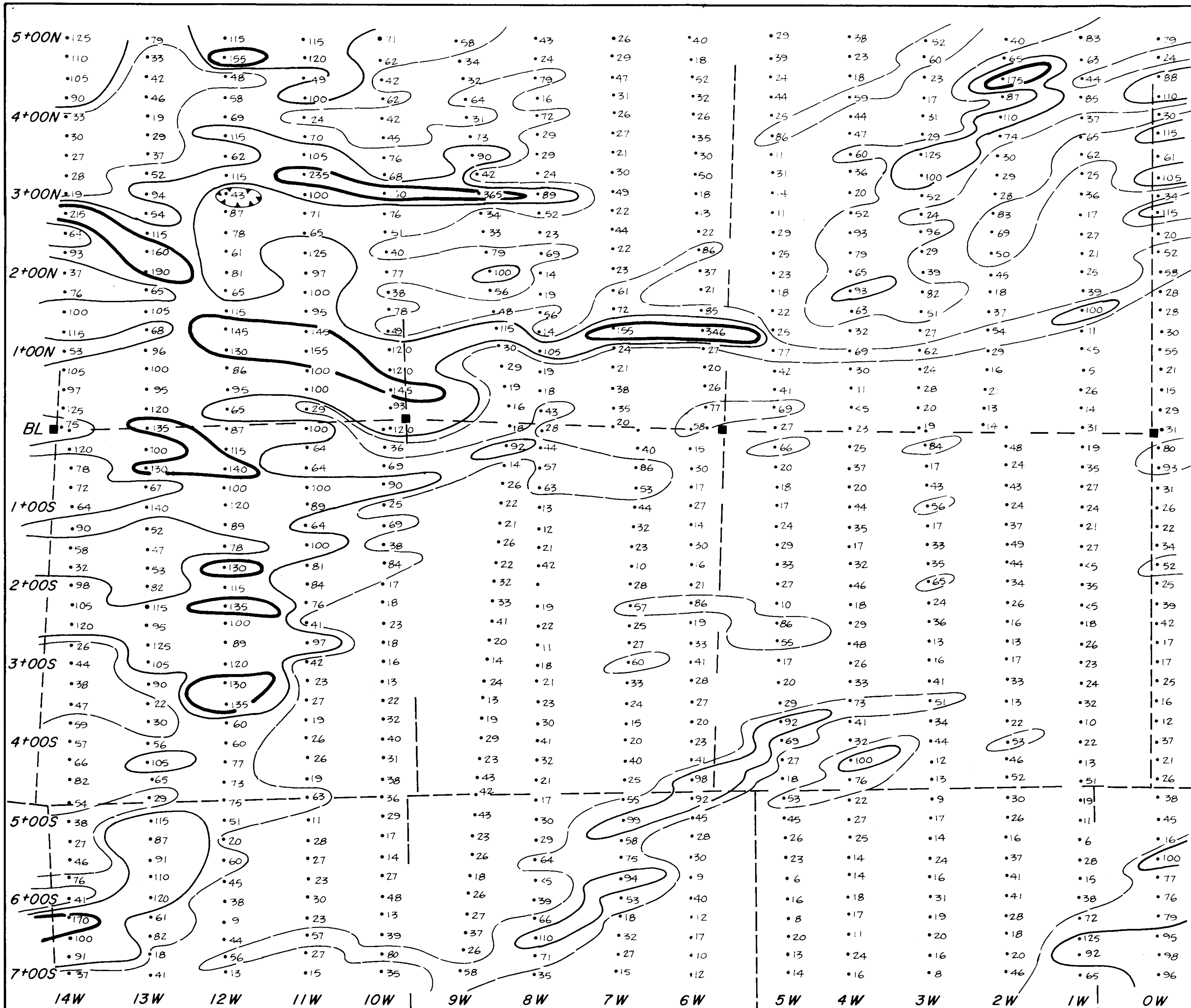
R.A. Quartermain

M003


5+00N
4+00N
3+00N
2+00N
1+00N
BL
1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
4+00S
5+00S
6+00S
7+00S
14W
13W
12W
11W
10W
9W
8W
7W
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
0W
N
LEGEND
CLAIM POST
SAMPLE LOCATION AND ANALYSIS IN PPM •35
BONDAR CLEGG NORTH VANCOUVER
CONTOUR INTERVAL
48
36
23
metres
100 0 100 200
SOUTH GRID Figure
Geochemical Map
YTTRIUM
Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.
CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.



SOUTH GRID Figure
Geochemical Map
CERIUM
Beaver Project
Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.
CONSOLIDATED SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.
LEGEND
CLAIM POST
SAMPLE LOCATION AND ANALYSIS IN PPM •135
BONDAR CLEGG NORTH VANCOUVER
CONTOUR INTERVAL
211
145
79
metres
100 0 100 200
N
5+00N
4+00N
3+00N
2+00N
1+00N
BL
1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
4+00S
5+00S
6+00S
7+00S
14W
13W
12W
11W
10W
9W
8W
7W
6W
5W
4W
3W
2W
1W
0W



LEGEND

CLAIM POST ■

SAMPLE LOCATION AND ANALYSIS IN PPM •79

BONDAR CLEGG
NORTH VANCOUVER

CONTOUR INTERVAL

126 ━━━━

88 ────

51 ─ ─ ─

metres
100 0 100 200

SOUTH GRID Figure

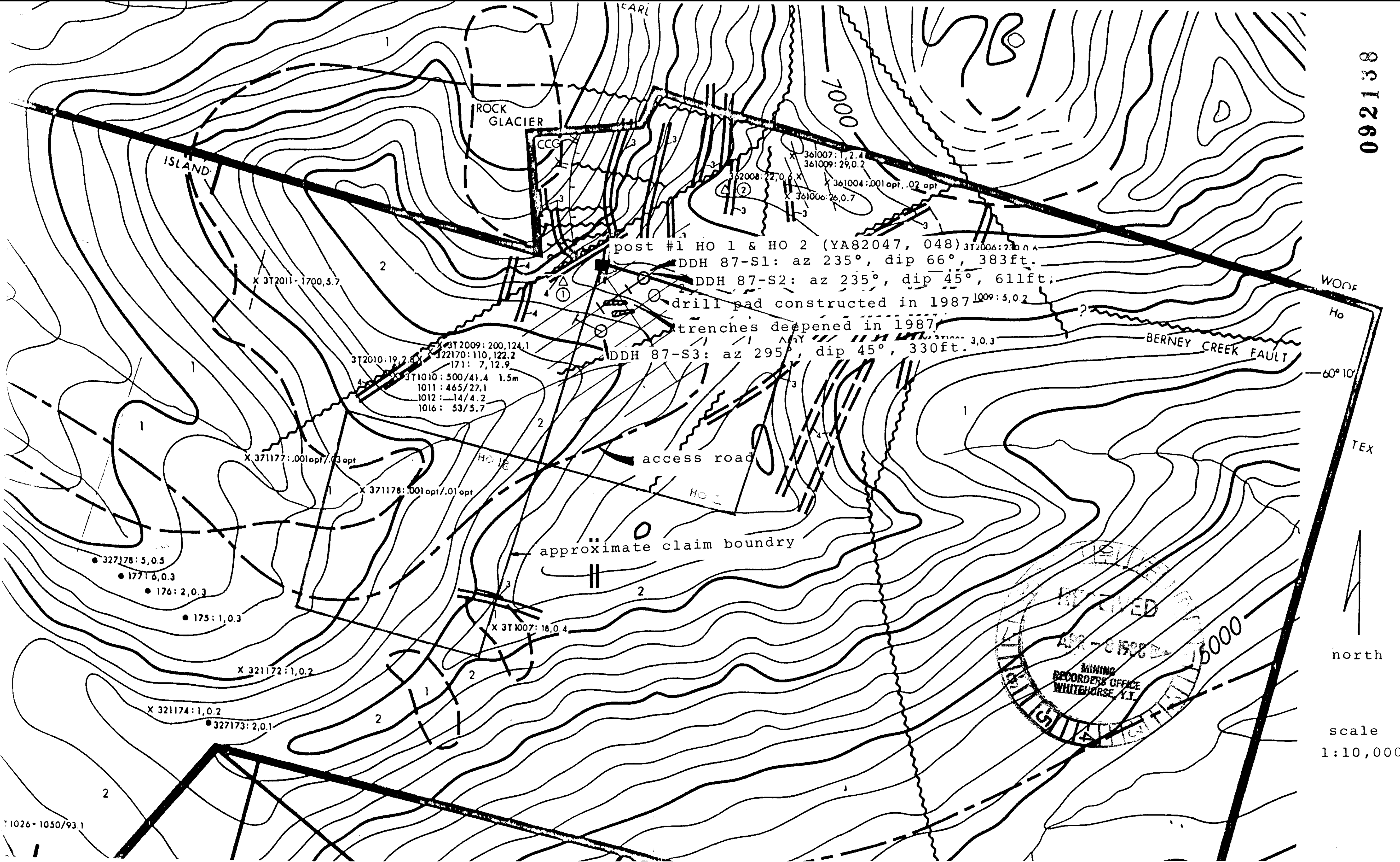
Geochemical Map

LANTHIUM

Beaver Project

Watson Lake Mining Division, Y.T.

CONSOLIDATED SILVER
STANDARD MINES LTD.


EARL
ROCK GLACIER
ISLAND
CCG
7000
361007: 1, 2.4
361009: 29, 0.2
362008: 22, 0.6
361004: .001 opt, .02 opt
361006: 26, 0.7
post #1 HO 1 & HO 2 (YA82047, 048)
DDH 87-S1: az 235°, dip 66°, 383ft.
DDH 87-S2: az 235°, dip 45°, 611ft.
drill pad constructed in 1987
trenches deepened in 1987
DDH 87-S3: az 295°, dip 45°, 330ft.
3T2011 - 1700, 5.7
3T2009: 200, 124.1
322170: 110, 122.2
171: 7, 12.9
3T2010: 19, 2.8
3T1010: 500/41.4 1.5m
1011: 465/27.1
1012: 14/4.2
1016: 53/5.7
WOOF
Ho
BERNEY CREEK FAULT
60° 10'
TEX
access road
371177: .001 opt/.03 opt
371178: .001 opt/.01 opt
approximate claim boundry
327178: 5, 0.5
177: 6, 0.3
176: 2, 0.3
175: 1, 0.3
3T1007: 18, 0.4
321172: 1, 0.2
321174: 1, 0.2
327173: 2, 0.1
T1026 - 1050/93.1
6000
RECEIVED
APR - 8 1988
MINING RECORDERS OFFICE WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
north
scale 1:10,000

092138