MAP NO.	**ASSESSMENT REPORT**	X	**DOCUMENT NO.:**	092476
	PROSPECTUS		**MINING DISTRICT:**	WATSON LAKE
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	**TYPE OF WORK:**	PRELIMINARY GEOCHEM
105 F 9	**OPEN FILE**			

REPORT FILED UNDER: Stan Case

DATE PERFORMED: July 21, August 19, 1987 **-AREA:** May 4, 1988

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 61°32'N **AREA:** St. Cyr Range

LONG.: 132°05'W **VALUE $:** 3,000.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: GP 1-12 YA99524-535

WORK DONE BY: Brian V. Hall

WORK DONE FOR: Stan Case

DATE TO GOOD STANDING

REMARKS: ~~#105~~ 110 **GP** Soil samples (88) were collected over 4.5 km of grid and three multi-element anomalies were outlined. A calcite-galena-spalerite vein/breccia in dolomite contains up to 7.87% Pb, 6.27% Zn and 111 g/t Ag (grab sample).

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada | Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

#110 GP 092476

M.R. file no.

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded 28 Apr 88 ~~16 Feb 88~~

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER MINERAL RIGHTS MAY 04 1988 WHITEHORSE YUKON TERRITORY

TRANSMITTAL FORM

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: Watson Lake

To ▶ Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

For action are:

- ☐ NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name
- ☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ SECURITY DEPOSIT
- ☐ FINANCIAL ABILITY
- ☐ ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO. — From — To
- ☐ GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT. — Owner
- ☐ DIAMOND DRILL LOGS — Claims — Claim sheet no.
- ☑ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT — Claims: GP 1 to 12 — Claim sheet no.: 105-F-9

Type of report: Preliminary Geochem. — Submitted by: Brian V. Hall.

Cls. work performed on: GP 1 to 12. — $ req. for ren. application: 1200.00. + 1800.00 = $3000.00

See letter

Signature

092476

REPLY ACTION

Date returned 9 July 88

Approved for amount required

Signature

802-6027-26 (6-86)

092476

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 $ 3000.00.

P. J. Bremner

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

N.T.S. 105F/9
Latitude 61° 32'
Longitude 132° 05'

092476

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON

PROSPECTING AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ON THE GP CLAIM BLOCK

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

STAN CASE
2511 - 171 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

BRIAN V. HALL, M.SC.

January 29, 1988

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Stan Case, owner of the property, a limited exploration program was carried out on the GP claims. This work involved the collection of 88 soil samples over a small (4.5 kilometer long) flag line grid. In addition to a limited amount of prospecting; two silt samples, plus two rock samples were also collected.

The purpose behind this program was to confirm the presence of a soil sample anomaly discovered by Archer, Cathro and Associates in 1967. As a consequence, only a very small portion of the property was covered by this program. Additional prospecting was carried out over the property during the tagging of the claim posts.

Through the course of the soil sampling; two possibly, three multi-element soil sample anomalies were outlined. Of these, two appear to be related to the same flat lying source. The third is associated with a small mineralized showing discovered this year known as the Jayna. Grab samples from this showing, produced values of 4.69 to 7.87% Pb, 6.06 to 6.27% Zn and 1.61 to 3.23 oz/ton Ag.

Further work is recommended on the property. The aim of this work would be to locate a high-grade ore-body which could be amenable to mining on a small scale. At this stage of exploration, additional ground work is required along with a limited amount of hand trenching. Contingent upon the results of this work then, diamond drilling may be warranted.

1.1 Location and Access

The property is situated roughly in the centre of the St. Cyr Range of which belongs to the Pelly Mountains of the southern Yukon. Whitehorse is located approximately 150 kilometers to the southwest (Figure 1), with Ross River (population 400) lying 50 kilometers to the northwest.

Access to Ross River is afforded by the Robert Campbell and Canal Highways, plus scheduled flights from Whitehorse. The property is best accessed by a four wheel drive road which travels along the Ketza River (Figure 2). This road passes within 2 kilometers of the property. The nearest helicopter base is operated by Trans North Turbo Air in Ross River.

S.CASE VENTURES

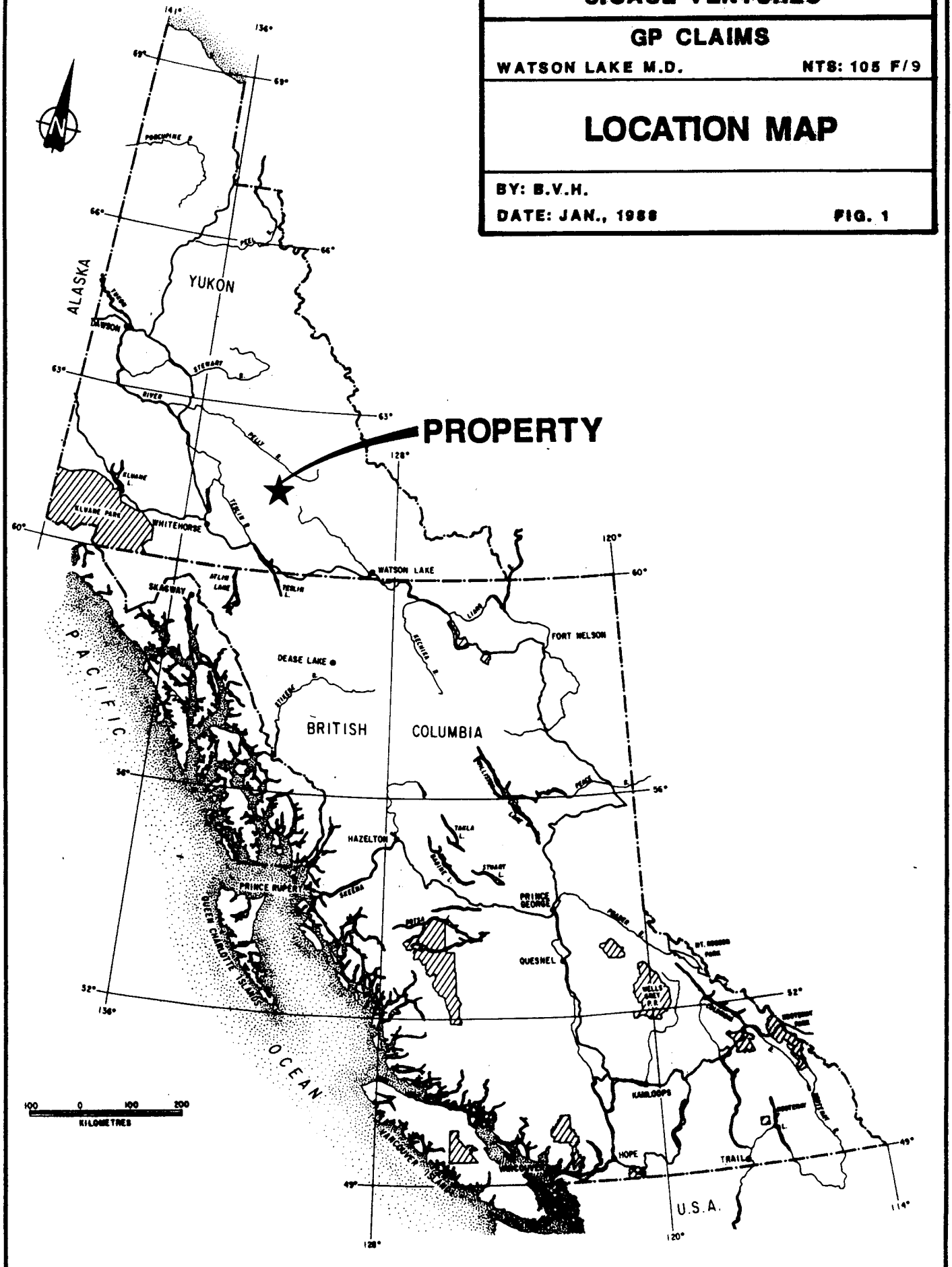
GP CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D. **NTS: 105 F/9**

LOCATION MAP

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: JAN., 1988 **FIG. 1**



R.W.R. MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

1.2 Physiography

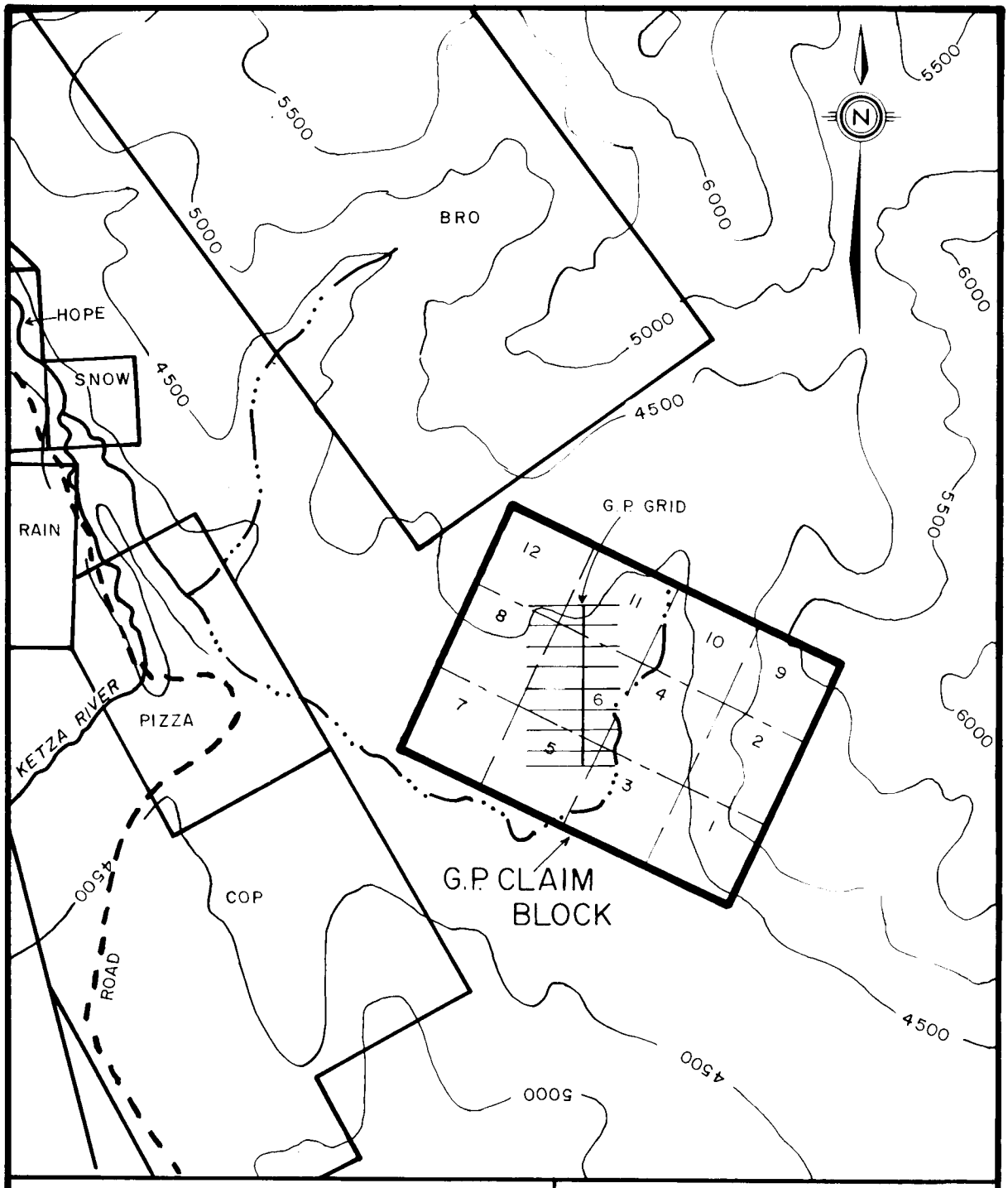
The property occurs on the southwestern slope of a relatively large series of mountains. Situated roughly in the centre of the property is a small southwesterly flowing creek. The valley which hosts this creek dominates the topography of the claim block. Elevations range from 1,250 meters (4,100 feet) in the southwestern corner of the property to approximately 1,700 meters (3,600 feet) in the northeastern corner.

Wooded conditions dominate the property, with only a small portion of the northeastern corner being above tree line. Outcrop is for the most part scarce on the property. Exceptions include the canyon of the stream which flows through the centre of the property and those places which are above tree line. The annual snowfall is generally less than 3 meters, although local accumulations of up to 15 meters may be present in some gullies. In general elevations below 1,400 meters (4,600 feet) are clear of snow from the middle of June through to the latter part of September.

1.3 Claim Information

The property currently consists of 12 mineral claims (GP 1-12) staked under the Yukon Quartz Act. These claims were staked by Gordon Clark of Whitehorse on October 6, 1986. Subsequently all posts have been tagged in accordance with Section 45 of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Presently all claims are held by Stan Case of 2511 - 171 Street, Edmonton, Alberta. Assessment work based upon the work covered by this report was filed on September 30, 1987. Assuming this report will be accepted, the claims will now be valid until October 9, 1988.



METRES
0 500 1000 2000
0 1500 3000 4500 6000
FEET

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON
WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

CLAIM MAP

BY: B.V.H.
DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 2

TABLE 1

CLAIM INFORMATION

Claim Name	Record Number	Staking Date	Expiry Date
GP 1	YA99524	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 2	YA99525	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 3	YA99526	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 4	YA99527	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 5	YA99528	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 6	YA99529	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 7	YA99530	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 8	YA99531	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 9	YA99532	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 10	YA99533	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 11	YA99534	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988
GP 12	YA99535	October 6, 1987	October 9, 1988

1.4 Property History

The first mineral discovery in the district is credited to Hudson Bay Mining in 1947. This resulted in the first claims being staked in 1948 by George Fairclough. He returned in 1954 with another prospector, Erik Erikson and staked the Key claims on what is now known as Iona Silver. Being sufficiently encouraged by the high-grade float found on these claims, Dr. W.V. Smitheringale of Conwest Exploration organized a major exploration program for the area in 1955 (Dalgleish A. and Sellmer, H.W., 1985). Between 1955 and 1957 Conwest carried out surface stripping, geological mapping, diamond drilling, plus drove three short adits (Archer, A.R. 1968).

In 1959 Ketzakey Silver Mines Ltd. acquired some property in the area. During 1960-1961 this company proceeded to build a tote road to the property, plus an airstrip, along with the shipping of 13 tons of hand cobbled ore to Trail, B.C. for smelting.

Silver Key Mines Ltd. in 1964 acquired the properties of Ketzakey Silver Mines plus staked a number of additional claims. Exploration work by Silver Key Mines between 1964 and 1967 consisted od bulldozer stripping, diamond drilling and geochemical surveys. This work resulted in the discovery of more than 20 separate galena-silver showings.

Archer, Cathro and Associates performed the first recorded work in the area presently covered by the GP claims in 1967. At the time this area was known as the Sharon 49-60 claims. This work was performed for Northwest Explorers (1967) Ltd. a syndicate organized to explore the Ketza River area. This work involved the collection of approximately 380 soil samples at intervals of every 400 feet. Initially these samples were analysed for lead (Archer, A.R. 1967). This indicated the presence of a weak anomaly located somewhere in the southern half of the GP grid. Later these samples were analysed for silver (Archer, A.R. 1968). This produced a much more well defined anomaly which was in part coincident with the anomalous Pb values. At the time, further work was recommended for this area, but it was never carried out.

Until 1986 the property appears to have remained dormant, even though a considerable amount of work was carried out on the ground which was held by Silver Key Mines. More specifically, Iona Silver Mines Ltd. consolidated much of the prospective silver ground in the early 1970's. Between 1976 and 1981 they improved the access road, mapped and sampled much of the property; trenched and drilled several of the showings and carried out almost 1,000 meters of underground development on two of the more promising veins (Dalgleish, A. and Sellmer, H.W., 1985). At the conclusion of this work, approximately 50,000 tons of rock containing 17 oz/ton Ag and 12% Pb were outlined, with the possibility of an additional 124,000 tons of a similar grade material (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A., 1984). Presently Canamax Resources Ltd. is exploring this ground in joint venture with Iona Industries ltd.

2. DISTRICT GEOLOGY

Regionally, the district consists of a miogeosynclinal sequence of clastic, volcanic and carbonate rocks which are situated immediately to the east of the Ketza-Seagull Arch (Abott, J.G., 1986). Beginning in the Hadrynian, this stratigraphy represents a somewhat continuous succession of Paleozoic carbonates, phyllites and quartzites which are overlain by an allochonous sequence of upper Devonian to Mississippian volcanics and sediments. Deformation during a Mesozoic arc-continent collision has resulted in the emplacement of the allochonous rocks, plus the development of most of the major structures (Templeman-Kluit, D. 1979).

2.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology

The oldest rocks in the area (Figure 3) is an upper Cambrian phyllite (uCO_{Sl}). This unit consists, predominantly of a medium gray chlorite-muscovite-quartz phyllite which is predominantly calcareous. To the south in the McDame Mapsheet this unit is considered to represent the Kechika group of Gabrielse (1963). Interspersed within this unit are minor lenses of mafic tuffs, which are now represented by chloritic phyllites. Toward the top of the lower Cambrian the relative percentage of mafic tuff increases substantially forming a somewhat discontinuous unit. In total the thickness for the mafic volcanics and phyllites is estimated to be greater than 1,000 meters (Templeman-Kluit, D. et.al, 1976).

Conformably overlying the calcareous phyllites is a 1.0 kilometer thick interval of recessive weathering black graphtolitic slate of early to late Ordovician age. Elsewhere in the Yukon this unit represents the Road River Formation, which is also a member of the Kechika group (Templeman-Kluit, D.J. et.al., 1976).

Lower to middle Silurian orthoquartzites (Sq) and dolomitic siltstones (SDd) conformably overlie the Kechika group. The well sorted nature of these sediments suggest deposition in a beach environment. To the south in the McDame Mapsheet this unit is known as the Sandpile group (Gabrielse, H., 1963).

Between the middle Silurian and lower Devonian an angular unconformity separates dolomites (SDd) from the underlying quartzites (Sq). Above the lower Devonian to Mississippian black clastics (uDMc) which can be considered to be equivalent to the lower Sylvestor group on the McDame Mapsheet (Gabrielse, H. 1963).

An allocthonous package of mafic volcanics, pyroclastics, cherts and argillites overlies the Hadrynian to lower Paleozoic strata. Although some confusion exists over the precise age relationships of this somewhat chaotic package, it is generally considered to be Mississippian to Permian in age. Possible equivalents to this package would be the upper Sylvestor Formation in the McDame map area (Gabrielse, H., 1963) or the Anvil Range group to the northwest of the Tintina Trench (Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1972).

2.2 Structure

For the most part the structure of the district is relatively simple in comparison to the highly deformed strata which occupies much of the Pelly Mountains.

Faulting has played an important role in the structural evolution of this district with the earliest being a series of northeasterly directed thrust sheets. Accompanying this thrust faulting is some localized drag folding in the hangingwall blocks.

Subsequently the area was affected by a series of northwesterly trending normal faults and a set of north to northeasterly striking high-angle faults. Based upon offsetting relationships on the northeasterly striking Peel Fault to the west, it appears that the northwesterly striking normal faults are older. This permits the northwesterly striking normal faults to be related to the thrusting which is also a relatively old event. The mechanism for the formation for the normal faults could be related to relaxation, subsequent to cessation of the thrusting. Supportive of this interpretation is the fact that these faults predominantly have the northeast side down-dropped.

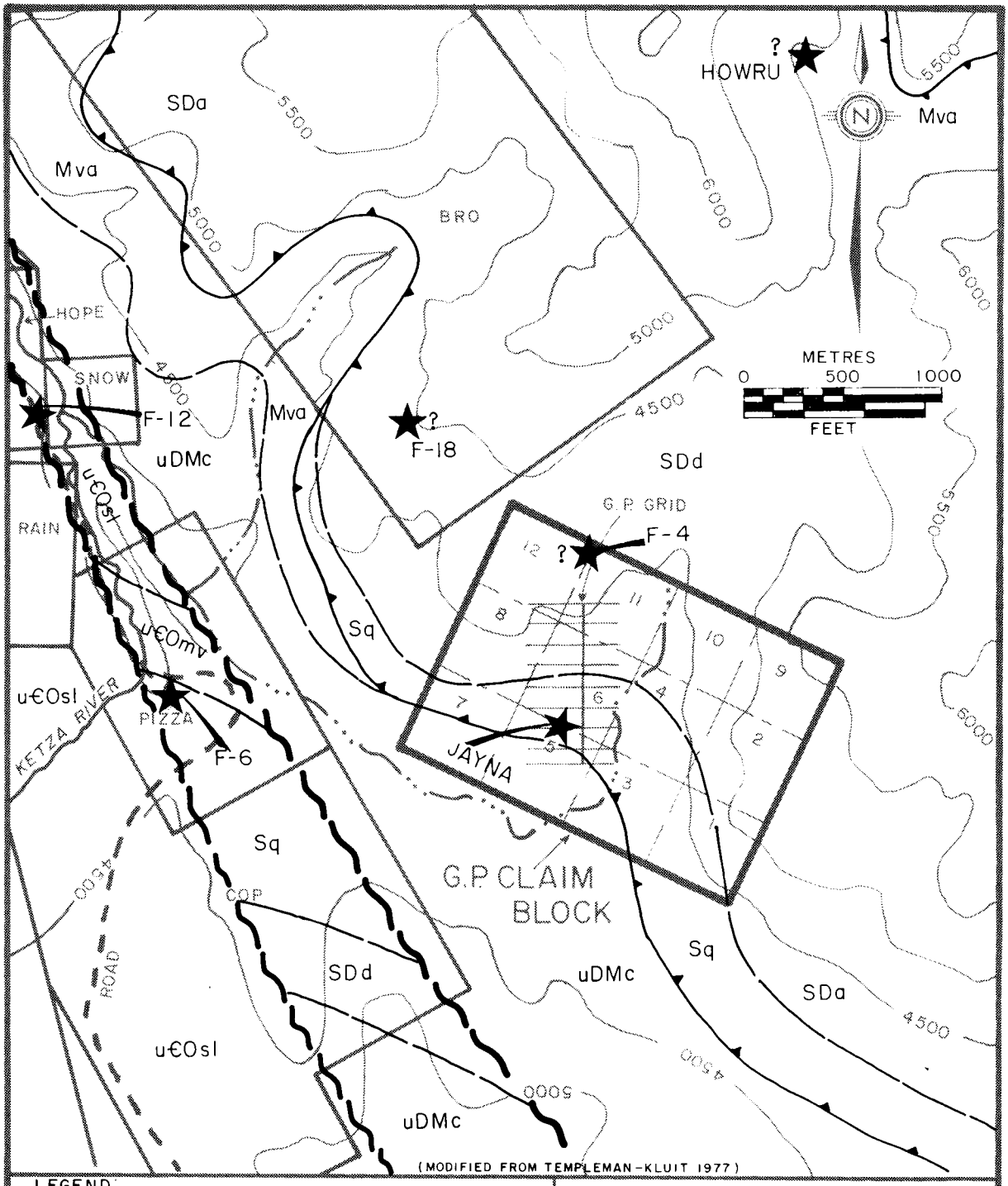
2.3 Mineralization

In general the mineral deposits of the Ketza River area fall into two main categories. These being; 1) replacement deposits within the lower Cambrian carbonates, and 2) silver-bearing galena veins which occur along northwest trending structures.

The replacement deposits are restricted to a horst-like structure known as the Seagull-Ketza Arch (Abott, J.G., 1986). This structure exposes a lower Cambrian limestone unit west of the Ketza River Fault (Figure 3). Deposits which occur in this limestone include: 1) oxide and sulphide mantos, 2) oxide and sulphide chimneys, 3) quartz stockwork zones and 4) sulphide veins. Of these the sulphide and/or oxide mantos are the most economically important. Currently at the Ketza River Mine, Canamax Resources Inc. is exploiting an ore body which contains 306,900 tons of oxide material at a grade of 0.446 oz/ton Au, with an additional 595,000 tons of sulphide material containing 0.219 oz/ton Au. In general the mantos consist of stratabound tube-like bodies which are up to 450 meters long by 150 meters wide and 45 meters thick. The sulphide mantos consist of varying amounts of siderite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and galena. Oxidizing these mantos to a mixture of limonite and goethite is found to increase the gold grade substantially.

The chimney deposits are genetically similar to the mantos. However, by definition they are roughly perpendicular to bedding. In general these tend to occupy prominent joints or faults within the lower Cambrian limestones. Although the sulphide mineralogy is roughly similar to the manto deposits, the quartz content appears to be significantly higher. Although roughly similar to the chimneys, the sulphide veins tend to occur in stratigraphy other than the lower Cambrian limestones. As a consequence, are not considered to be genetically related to the karsting within this unit.

The stockwork zones also appear to be related to the chimneys and manto deposits in that they usually are found in close proximity. Generally these consist of quartz with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. In some places these stockwork zones grade outward into distinct veins. These may in turn grade outward into either a manto or chimney deposit.



LEGEND

Miss.	Mva	MAFIC VOLCANICS
Dev.	uDMc	GRAPHITIC CLASTICS
	SDd	DOLOMITE
Sil.	Ssd	DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE
Ord	Sq	ORTHOQUARTZITE
	u€Omv	MAFIC VOLCANIC
Camb	u€Osl	PHYLLITE

NORMAL FAULT — THRUST FAULT

MINERAL OCCURRENCE
? Position not precisely known

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOLOGY MAP

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 3

East of the Ketza River the predominant form of mineralization are the silver bearing galena veins. A total of four are known within the immediate vicinity of the GP claims (F-12, F-6, K-18 and F-4), with an additional two consisting of disseminated galena and sphalerite (Howru and Jayna).

For the most part the silver-bearing galena veins occur in northwesterly trending structures, such as the Ketza River Fault. These are a series of normal faults of considerable strike length (greater than 10 kilometers). In general these veins are less than 1.0 meter wide, but can extend for a considerable distance. The largest is the A-1 vein (Stump Mine) located approximately 5 kilometers to the west of the property. This vein has reserves of 50,000 tons of 17 oz/ton Ag and 12% Pb, with the possibility of an additional 124,000 tons of a similar grade (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A., 1984).

Grades for some of the other occurrences vary from 0.01 oz/ton Au, 85 oz/ton Ag, 1.5% Zn and 74.4% Pb over 2.1 meter in the case of the South Fault (F-4) vein to a very large tonnage of low grade material (less than 1% Pb + Zn) for the Howru. In between these two extremes is the K-18 zone which has reserves of 9,000 tons containing 20 oz/ton Ag, and over 12% Pb (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A., 1984). Characteristically the sulphide mineralogy of these veins consist of varying amounts of galena, tetrahedrite, and pyrite; with lesser amounts of sphalerite and pyrrhotite. Gangue minerals consist of quartz with lesser amounts of siderite.

3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

During the course of the claim tagging and soil sampling some prospecting and geological mapping was carried out. However this was only of a limited nature and not the main thrust of this year's work.

3.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology

Based upon our present understanding of the property the stratigraphy appears to consist of two main units. These are an upper Devonian to Mississippian sequence of black clastics (uDMc) which are overlain by an allochonous series of Silurian to Devonian quartzites (Sq) and dolomites (SDd).

In outcrop the black clastics of the upper Devonian to Mississippian (uDMc) strata are carbonaceous, coarse to fine grained, well-bedded hetrolithic and having the internal morphology of turbidites. Where the finer grained beds predominate, this unit tends to be recessive, otherwise it forms prominent bluffs. Although not exposed on the grid, excellent exposures of this rock type occur in the lower portions of the creek which drains the property.

The Silurian quartzites (Sq) are medium to dark grey, commonly well sorted, fine to medium grained, and are blocky. In outcrop this unit tends to be resistant forming steep bluffs.

Outcropping over the higher elevations of the property are a series of Silurian to Devonian dolomites (SDd). These tend to orange to tan weathering, medium to fine grained, resistant and well sorted. In outcrops D-97 and D-98 where this unit is exposed, it is quite brecciated, with the clasts cemented by sparry calcite and sulphides.

3.2 Structure

For the most part the structure of the property is relatively uncomplicated. Based upon an airphoto interpretation, the bedding strikes consistently northwesterly and dips to the southwest at approximately 30°.

The main structure on the property is a thrust fault which passes through the southern portion of the grid. This structure places Silurian quartzites (Sq) on top of Mississippian volcanics (Mva) and Devonian to Mississippian black clastics (uDMc).

Another structure which may be of significance is a pronounced airphoto linear which passes through the area of the Jayna Showing. As mentioned previously the rocks in the vicinity of the Jayna Showing are well brecciated suggesting the presence of a fault. The orientation of this linear is roughly N45°W. This is roughly the same orientation as many of the ore bearing structures in the area. Along strike to the northwest is the K-18 Showing. Consequently the possibility exists that these two showings may be hosted by the same structure.

3.3 Mineralization

One showing consisting of disseminated galena and sphalerite was discovered during the course of the soil sampling. This showing is located about L22+00N, 10+75E, and is represented by samples D-97 and D-98 (Figure 4). Although only partially trenched, the mineralized zone is in excess of 1.0 meter wide, consisting of disseminated grains of galena and sphalerite. These are hosted by veins of sparry calcite within a brecciated dolomite.

Grab samples of some of the better looking material contained 4.69% Pb, 6.06% Zn, and 1.61 oz/ton Ag in case of sample D-97; and 7.87% Pb, 6.27% Zn and 3.23 oz/ton Ag for sample D-98. Representative samples from this showing generally had a total sulphide content of less than 3%. Consequently the assay values for samples D-97 and D-98 appear to be a bit high. However, considering only 1 meter of this showing has been exposed, the potential for finding better grade material is quite high. Also found to be significantly enriched in these samples are Cu (322 to 400 ppm), Cd (302 - 320 ppm) and Sb (185-307 ppm).

According to a compilation by Morin and Downing (1984) the South Fault or F-4 Showing may be located on the property. This showing apparently consists of veins of galena and sphalerite in a faulted limestone and phyllite. Grades from this showing consist of 0.01 oz/ton Au, 85 oz/ton Ag, 1.5% Zn and 74.4% Pb over 2.1 meters.

4. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

In total 88 soil samples were collected from a flag line grid which was established during the course of the sampling. Subsequently, these samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, As, Cd, Sb, W, Fe and Bi.

The reason for the soil geochemistry program was to relocate the soil anomalies originally discovered by Archer, Cathro and Associates in 1967 (Archer, A.R., 1967, 1968). Consequently both the sample interval (50 meters) and line spacing (100 meters) were somewhat of a reconnaissance nature. In addition, this was the reason why only a very small portion of the claim block was covered.

4.1 Method

Using a mattack the samples were routinely collected from the B horizon. Upon collection they were placed in Kraft high strength paper envelopes and field dried for one week. They were then sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories at 852 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. Upon arrival there they were dried overnight, then sieved to minus 80 mesh.

For the analyses of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, Sb, As, Bi, Fe and W a 0.500 gram portion of the minus 80 mesh was dissolved in 3 mls of aqua-regia for one hour at 95°C. The resulting solution was then diluted to a volume of 10 mls with distilled water and analysed using Inductivity Coupled Argon Plasma. The results of which were then compared to prepared standards for the determination of the absolute amounts.

For the Au analysis a 10.0 gram aliquot of the minus 80 mesh was used. After concentrating the gold through standard five assay methods the resulting bead was then dissolved in 1 ml of aqua-regia at 95°C for one hour. The resulting solution was then analyzed by atomic absorption using a graphite furnace unit. The individual values were then determined by comparing the results to values obtained from prepared samples.

To determine the threshold values for the anomalous populations, a statistical analysis of soil data from the adjacent Pizza claims was used for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd (Hall, B.V., 1986). For the remaining elements (Bi, Au, Sb, W, Fe and As) the top 15% of the population was assumed to be anomalous.

4.2 Results

The soil geochemistry proved successful in delineating two, possibly three discrete anomalies (Figures 5-15).

Of these the largest and most widespread occurs immediately to the northeast of a small creek which flows through the centre of the grid. Centered about L26+00N, 12+50E are a number of highly anomalous values in Zn, Pb, Cd, Ag, Sb and W.

Within this anomalous zone individual high values range up to 1,465 ppm Zn, 388 ppm Pb, 6 ppm Cd, and 16 ppm Sb, all of which are roughly 10 times background. Perhaps the strongest anomaly is produced by Zn and Pb with the highest values emanating from the area of L26+00N, 12+50E. Interestingly the source of the anomalous values for W, Cu, Cd, Ag, Sb and to a lesser degree Bi appears to be uphill of this area. This suggests either a change in mineralogy for the source of the anomaly, or a change in the ground water conditions.

A second anomalous zone occurs in the vicinity of L25+50N, 10+50E. Here a number of moderately anomalous values for Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd are present. High values in this anomalous area range up to 568 ppm Zn, 388 ppm Pb, 0.5 ppm Ag and 4 ppm Cd. The source to this anomalous area appears to be parallel the 4,600 feet contour. This is also the same elevation as the anomaly centered about L26+00N, 12+50E. If one were to connect these anomalies, this would imply a source which is roughly horizontal. Elements which justify connecting these anomalous zones include Fe, Cd and to a lesser degree Cu. The pattern that the anomalous values for these elements produce is roughly the shape of a horseshoe centered about the 4,600 feet contour level.

The third area containing anomalous values is located about the Jayna Showing (L22+10N, 10+75E). Here a somewhat small two sample high for Pb, Zn and to a lesser degree Ag and W is present. High values for Zn range up to 936 ppm, with Pb and Ag, 322 and 0.9 ppm respectively.

Based up on the relatively subdued geochemical response emanating from the Jayna Showing, one can only speculate as to the significance of the other two anomalies, especially considering the values are significantly higher and occupy a much more widespread area.

5. STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of two silt samples (C-352 and C-353) were collected from the north end of the grid (Figure 4). Both these samples were analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Cd, W, Sb, Bi, Fe and Cu in the same manner as the soil samples.

Neither of these samples were found to be anomalously high in any elements (Figures 5-15). This suggests the source to the anomalous soil samples to be local, as opposed to transported downstream along the creek.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The soil geochemistry proved successful in delineating two, possibly three discrete soil anomalies. In general the values for Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd were found to be highest attaining concentrations of roughly 10 times background levels. This strongly suggests the cause of these anomalies may be silver-bearing galena, sphalerite mineralization.

The two strongest soil anomalies occur in the northern portion of the grid, centered about L26+00N, 10+50E and L26+00N, 12+50E. In general a horseshoe-shaped anomaly is produced if the results of all elements are taken into consideration. The shape of this anomaly appears to be caused by a flat lying zone located about an elevation of 4,600 feet. Most of the known galena-sphalerite veins in the Ketza River area occur in a series of steeply dipping, northwesterly trending normal faults. Since the cause of this zone appears to be horizontal, it is likely that the mineralization could be stratabound. The Howru deposit located 4 km to the northeast appears to have many features in common with the area at the north end of the grid; 1) common stratigraphic setting, 2) similar possible mineralization and 3) similar morphology.

A third soil sample anomaly occurs in the vicinity of the Jayna Showing (L22+10N, 10+75E). In this case two samples were found to be anomalous in Pb and Zn and only one for W and Ag. Mineralization at the Jayna Showing consists of disseminated galena and sphalerite hosted by veins of sparry calcite. The sparry calcite in turn was cementing clasts of a brecciated dolomite. The fault zone which hosts the Jayna Showing is situated along a prominent northwesterly trending airphoto linear. This linear may join up with another zone of galena-sphalerite mineralization known as the K-18 zone. If so then a potential strike length of some two kilometers is realized.

Further work is recommended on the property. This work should entail extending the current grid to the north and west approximately 400 meters. In addition the line spacing should be reduced to 50 meters and the soil sample interval to 25 meters, over both the old grid and any extensions. Detailed prospecting is also recommended, along with hand trenching of the three anomalous zones located to date. In addition a VLF survey would be in order to help define the structure. A serious attempt should also be made to locate the F-4 zone. Depending upon the results of this initial program, then a 1-3,000 foot drilling program could be in order.

A realistic target for this further work would be a high grade galena-silver vein which could be amenable to mining on a small scale. The cost of this next stage of exploration would be approximately $45,000, with the drilling costing an additional $150,000 for 3,000 feet.

Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.
January 29, 1988

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APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF ROCK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSES

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF ROCK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSES

Sample	Location	Description
87 DR-97	L22+10N 10+75E	Grab sample of a brecciated dolomite, clasts angular cemented by calcite, containing minor (less than 2%) disseminated galena.
87 DR-98	L22+10N 10+75E	1.0 meter wide chip sample of a partially exposed zone consisting of 1 - 3% galena, 1 - 4% sphalerite associated with sparry calcite in a breccia zone. Host rock is a dolomite.

APPENDIX B

ANALYSES FOR SOIL, SILT AND ROCK SAMPLE DATA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOILS -80 MESH AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 4 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 12/87 ASSAYER. D. Toye ..DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRIAN V. HALL File # 87-3901 Page 1

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	FE %	AS PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	W PPM	AU* PPB
GP L28N 10+00E	41	18	62	.1	2.79	23	1	12	2	1	1
GP L28N 10+50E	21	18	52	.1	2.25	11	1	2	2	1	1
GP L28N 11+00E	25	18	107	.4	3.78	10	2	2	3	1	1
GP L28N 11+50E	53	30	142	.1	4.75	21	1	7	2	1	2
GP L28N 12+00E	68	6	111	.2	8.56	7	1	5	2	1	1
GP L28N 12+50E	36	11	65	.1	6.41	7	1	2	2	1	1
GP L28N 13+00E	45	16	81	.1	6.09	3	1	2	2	1	1
GP L28N 13+50E	54	2	86	.2	11.55	2	1	2	3	1	2
GP L28N 14+00E	36	16	112	.1	5.43	7	1	2	2	1	1
GP L28N 14+50E	38	18	156	.1	7.59	4	1	2	2	1	1
GP L27N 10+00E	24	64	137	.2	4.45	15	1	3	2	1	1
GP L27N 10+50E	23	62	169	.1	3.75	16	1	6	2	1	1
GP L27N 11+00E	43	36	86	.2	5.18	23	2	7	2	1	1
GP L27N 11+50E	37	41	193	.1	5.41	21	3	3	3	1	1
GP L27N 12+00E	25	37	103	.8	1.96	16	1	11	2	3	2
GP L27N 12+50E	64	11	139	.1	8.22	3	1	2	2	1	1
GP L27N 13+00E	114	4	98	.4	8.92	4	1	2	2	1	3
GP L27N 13+50E	51	42	174	.1	7.64	21	1	7	2	1	1
GP L27N 14+00E	52	9	104	.3	9.69	2	1	3	2	1	1
GP L27N 14+50E	55	11	123	.2	7.71	4	1	2	2	1	2
GP L26N 10+00E	33	37	118	.1	6.65	23	1	2	2	1	1
GP L26N 10+50E	23	388	568	.5	6.50	21	3	9	2	3	1
GP L26N 11+00E	46	87	370	.2	9.83	36	1	11	2	1	1
GP L26N 11+50E	6	11	16	.2	1.13	3	1	3	2	4	2
GP L26N 12+00E	25	58	218	.1	3.56	18	1	4	2	2	1
GP L26N 12+50E	43	388	1465	.7	8.79	12	4	5	2	2	1
GP L26N 13+00E	56	29	117	.1	3.64	28	3	12	2	2	1
GP L26N 13+50E	42	11	124	.3	7.94	4	1	4	2	1	2
GP L26N 14+00E	42	21	143	.2	6.58	8	1	3	3	1	1
GP L26N 14+50E	44	12	142	.4	7.02	8	1	2	2	1	1
GP L25N 10+00E	27	53	214	.1	8.39	21	1	3	4	1	1
GP L25N 10+50E	32	75	302	.5	5.50	21	1	4	2	1	1
GP L25N 11+00E	25	94	545	.1	5.71	22	4	4	2	1	2
GP L25N 11+50E	23	16	45	.1	.85	6	1	2	3	1	1
GP L25N 12+00E	14	22	20	.3	1.51	14	1	9	2	3	1
GP L25N 12+50E	22	27	133	.2	2.53	10	1	2	4	1	1
STD C/AU-S	61	40	129	7.1	4.03	41	18	17	23	12	51

BRIAN V. HALL FILE # 87-3901

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	FE %	AS PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	W PPM	AU* PPB
GP L25N 13+00E	42	94	309	.2	6.04	40	1	16	2	1	1
GP L25N 13+50E	42	159	1219	.1	11.17	16	6	9	2	2	1
GP L25N 14+00E	27	36	231	.2	5.89	17	1	4	2	2	1
GP L25N 14+50E	18	23	79	.1	3.62	10	1	2	2	1	2
GP L24N 10+00E	30	97	192	.1	6.83	29	1	8	2	1	1
GP L24N 10+50E	24	71	239	.1	4.19	22	1	7	2	1	1
GP L24N 11+00E	7	10	38	.1	1.10	6	1	2	2	2	1
GP L24N 11+50E	28	111	329	.1	6.83	32	1	9	2	1	1
GP L24N 12+00E	29	77	313	.2	4.58	27	1	5	2	1	1
GP L24N 12+50E	16	56	291	.1	2.25	6	1	2	2	4	1
GP L24N 13+00E	27	97	418	.1	6.15	17	1	4	2	1	1
GP L24N 13+50E	25	133	559	.1	8.88	17	1	5	2	1	1
GP L24N 14+00E	29	97	535	.1	5.17	15	2	3	2	1	1
GP L24N 14+50E	25	26	133	.1	3.35	10	1	2	2	1	1
GP L23N 10+00E	26	74	161	.3	4.36	18	1	8	2	1	1
GP L23N 10+50E	21	36	174	.1	5.11	19	1	2	2	1	1
GP L23N 11+00E	24	45	132	.1	4.83	21	1	3	2	1	1
GP L23N 11+50E	6	7	17	.1	1.08	2	1	2	2	2	1
GP L23N 12+00E	16	34	99	.2	1.08	7	1	3	2	2	1
GP L23N 12+50E	22	5	137	.3	.40	3	2	2	2	2	1
GP L23N 13+00E	19	56	211	.2	2.87	12	1	2	2	3	1
GP L23N 13+50E	20	116	523	.1	5.81	17	2	2	2	1	1
GP L23N 14+00E	21	117	513	.1	5.92	18	1	2	2	1	1
GP L22N 10+00E	3	9	16	.1	.41	2	1	2	2	1	1
GP L22N 10+50E	10	239	201	.9	1.77	6	1	2	2	4	1
GP L22N 11+00E	20	322	936	.1	4.44	17	1	4	2	1	1
GP L22N 11+50E	34	31	56	.3	2.15	24	1	11	2	1	1
GP L22N 12+00E	11	31	51	.2	1.45	12	1	9	2	1	1
GP L22N 12+50E	14	10	22	.1	.72	5	1	4	2	2	1
GP L22N 13+00E	18	26	90	.1	2.81	14	1	2	2	1	1
GP L22N 13+50E	46	44	136	.1	4.62	30	1	9	2	1	1
GP L22N 14+60E	29	50	276	.1	4.90	21	1	4	2	1	1
GP L21N 10+00E	12	20	39	.3	1.32	8	1	5	3	1	1
GP L21N 10+50E	25	42	123	.1	3.98	21	1	3	2	1	1
GP L21N 11+00E	4	3	12	.3	.45	3	1	2	2	2	1
GP L21N 11+50E	11	17	32	.3	1.24	8	1	2	2	1	1
GP L21N 12+00E	11	13	31	.1	1.45	7	1	2	2	1	1
STD C/AU-S	60	39	130	7.0	4.02	40	18	17	22	12	49

BRIAN V. HALL FILE # 87-3901

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	FE %	AS PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	W PPM	AU* PPB
GP L21N 12+50E	15	6	65	.2	1.08	7	1	2	2	1	1
GP L21N 13+00E	20	16	83	.2	2.28	18	3	2	2	1	1
GP L21N 13+50E	47	27	83	.1	2.86	20	2	9	2	1	1
GP L21N 14+00E	23	47	251	.1	1.52	10	1	3	2	1	2
GP L21N 14+50E	30	54	374	.2	2.37	15	1	4	2	1	1
GP L20N 10+00E	22	19	72	.8	1.63	11	1	2	2	1	1
GP L20N 10+50E	8	14	54	.1	1.30	7	1	2	2	1	1
GP L20N 11+00E	5	9	17	.1	.49	2	1	2	2	2	1
GP L20N 11+50E	10	14	29	.1	1.13	7	1	2	2	1	1
GP L20N 12+00E	8	6	22	.4	.66	5	2	2	2	2	1
GP L20N 12+50E	29	32	180	.1	3.30	22	2	4	2	1	1
GP L20N 13+00E	17	20	54	.1	1.51	12	1	3	5	1	1
GP L20N 13+50E	9	9	27	.3	.85	5	2	2	2	1	1
GP L20N 14+00E	15	12	59	.1	1.51	11	2	5	2	1	1
GP L20N 14+50E	6	9	15	.1	.59	4	1	2	2	1	1
STD C/AU-S	62	38	132	7.0	4.18	43	19	17	21	13	46

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-SILT P2-ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 3 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 14/87 ASSAYER.. D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRIAN V. HALL File # 87-3885 Page 1

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	FE %	AS PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	W PPM	AU* PPB
87-CS 352	45	22	114	.4	3.44	5	1	3	2	1	1
87-CS 353	44	23	108	.2	4.01	11	1	4	2	2	1

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	FE %	AS PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	W PPM	AU* PPB
87-DR-97	322	21523 ✓	54448 ✓	52.2 ✓	.64	26	302	185	3	1	1
87-DR-98	400	22174	57628	107.9	.66	26	320	307	3	30	3

✓ - ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: DEC 22 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: JAN. 7, 1988

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Pulp

ASSAYER: ..... DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRIAN V. HALL File # 87-3885R

SAMPLE#	PB %	ZN %	AG** OZ/T
87-DR-97	4.69	6.06	1.61
87-DR-98	7.87	6.27	3.23

APPENDIX C

COST STATEMENT

APPENDIX C

COST STATEMENT

Wages

Brian V. Hall (Project Geologist) July 21, 1987 January 22 (½), 25-27, 1988 4½ days @ $250.00/day	$ 1,125.00
Chris Young (Geologist) August 19, 1987 1 day @ $180.00/day	180.00
David Ridley (Prospector) August 19, 1987 1 day @ $165.00/day	165.00
Mike Gray (Assistant) August 19, 1987 January 16-17, 18 (½), 1988 3½ days @ $135.00/day	472.50
Total Wages	1,942.50

Rentals

1986 Toyota Forerunner 1 day @ $35.00/day	35.00
1979 Toyota Landcruiser 1 day @ $35.00/day	35.00
Total Rentals	70.00

Helicopter	
Trans North Turbo Air	$ 548.10
Assays and Analyses	
88 soil samples analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, As, Cd, Sb, Bi, W and Au at $10.25 /sample	902.00
2 silt samples analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, As, Cd, Sb, Bi, W and Au at $11.50/sample	23.00
2 rock samples analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Fe, As, Cd, Sb, Bi, W and Au at $13.75/sample	27.50
2 rock samples assayed for Pb, Zn and Ag @ $18.00/sample	36.00
Total Assays and Analyses	988.50
Drafting	226.72
Report Preparation	150.00
GRAND TOTAL	**$ 3,925.82**

APPENDIX D

COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

APPENDIX D

COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

Linecutting 14 kilometers @ $200.00/kilometer	$ 2,800.00
Soil Sampling 662 samples @ $10.00/sample	6,620.00
Assays and Analyses 662 samples @ $12.00/sample	7,944.00
Helicopter 5 hours @ $650.00/hour	3,250.00
Geological Mapping and Supervision 10 days @ $300.00/day	3,000.00
Mobilization	5,000.00
Reporting	5,000.00
Trenching	3,000.00
VLF Survey	2,000.00
Truck Rental	1,000.00
Equipment Rental	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,000.00
TOTAL	**$43,614.00**

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

992479

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian V. Hall of R.R.-1, Bowen Island, British Columbia, V0N, 1G0, do certify that:

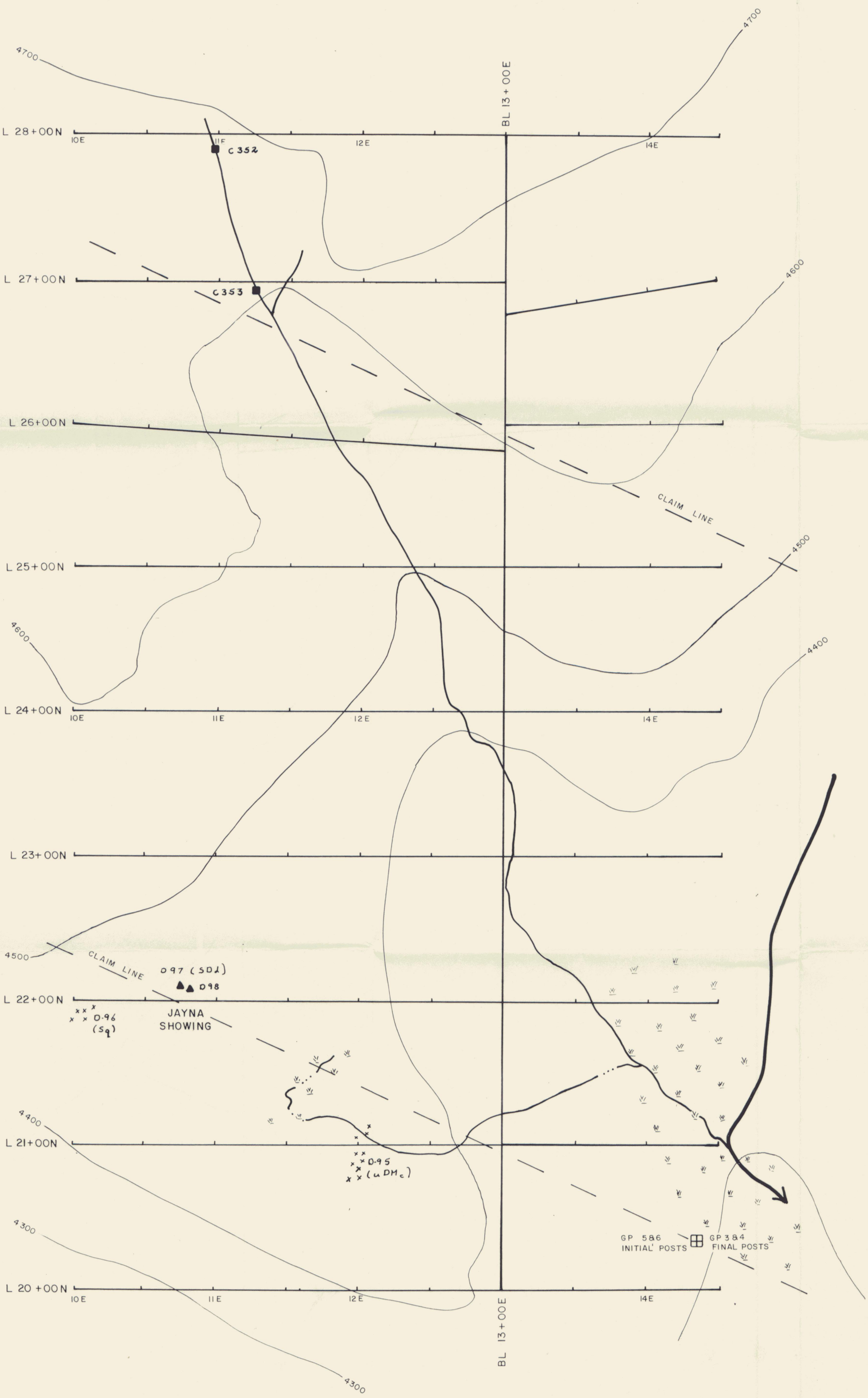
1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1975) and the University of Waterloo (M.Sc., 1978) in geology.

2) I have practiced by profession for thirteen years since my graduation from the University of British Columbia.

3) I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

4) I have no beneficial interest in this property, nor do I expect to receive any in the future.

Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.
January 29, 1988



N

LEGEND

▲	SILT SAMPLE
■	ROCK SAMPLE
x x x	FLOAT
uDMc	DEVONIAN TO MISSISSPPIAN BLACK CLASTIC
SDd	SILURIAN – DEVONIAN DOLOMITE
Sq	SILURIAN, QUARTZITE

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

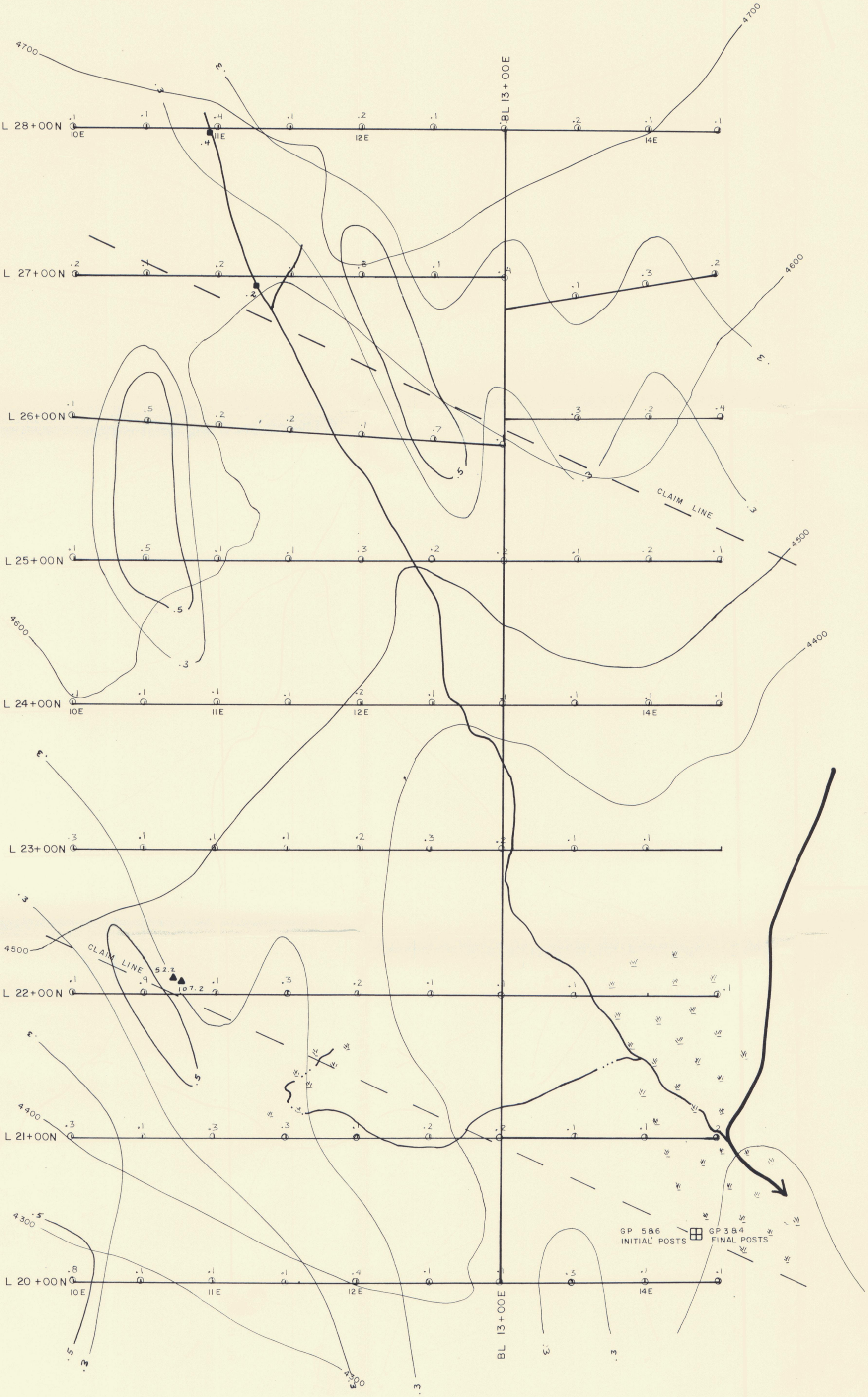
KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

SILT AND ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION MAP (81)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 4



N

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

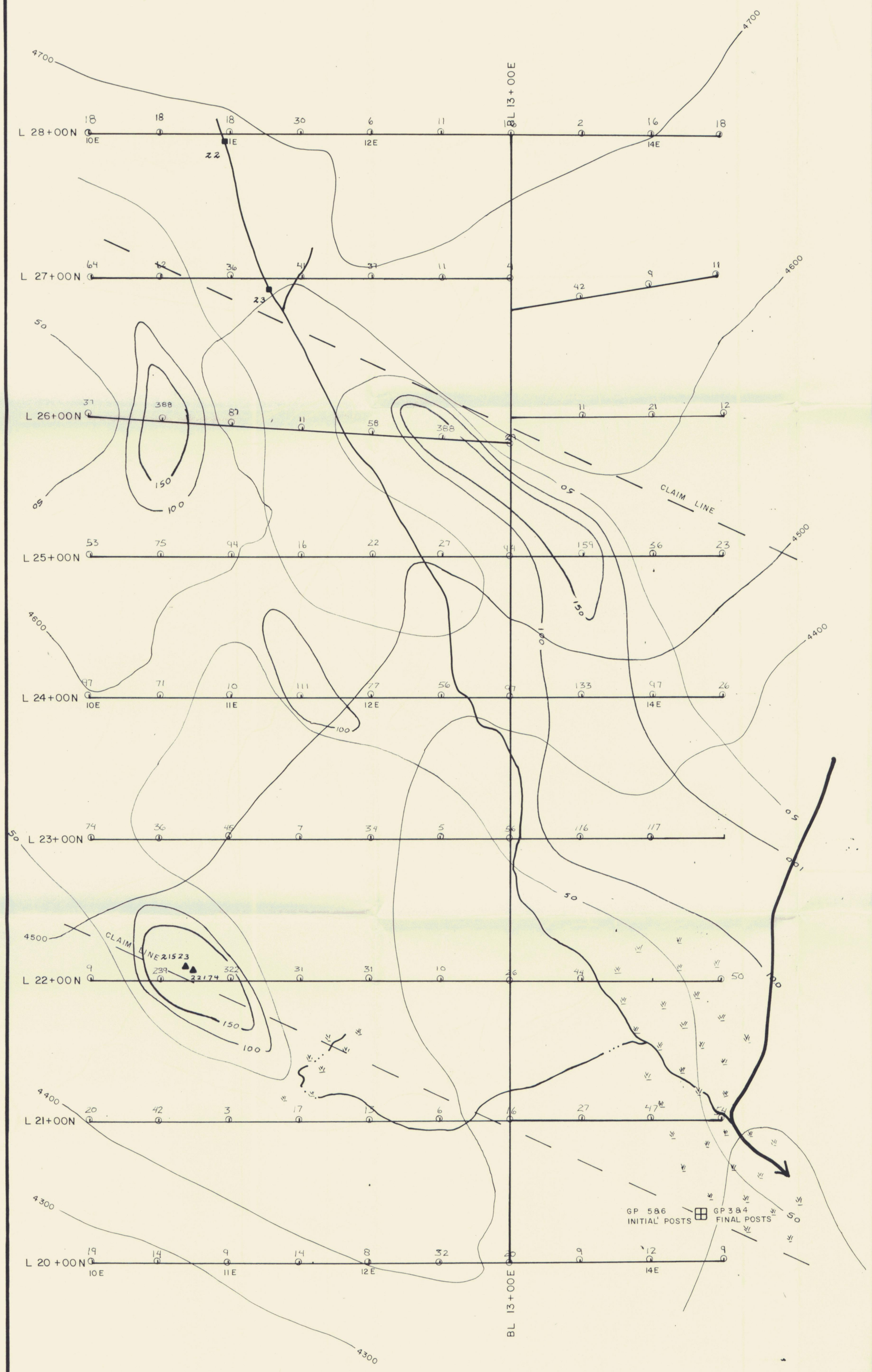
GEOCHEMISTRY

Ag RESULTS in p.p.m.

(82)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 5



○ SOIL SAMPLE

▲ SILT SAMPLE

■ ROCK SAMPLE

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOCHEMISTRY

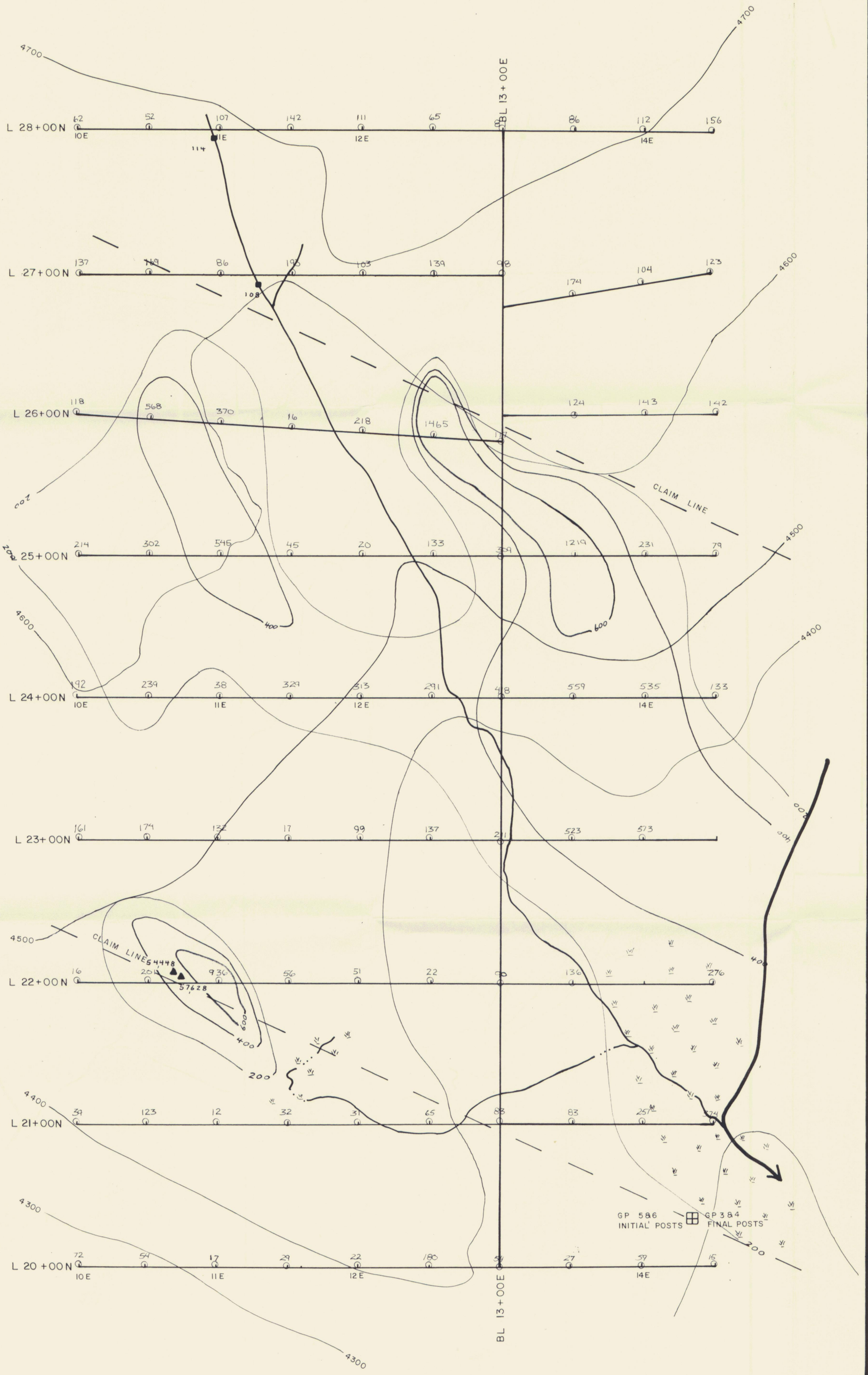
Pb RESULTS in p.p.m.

(83)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987

FIGURE: 6



092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

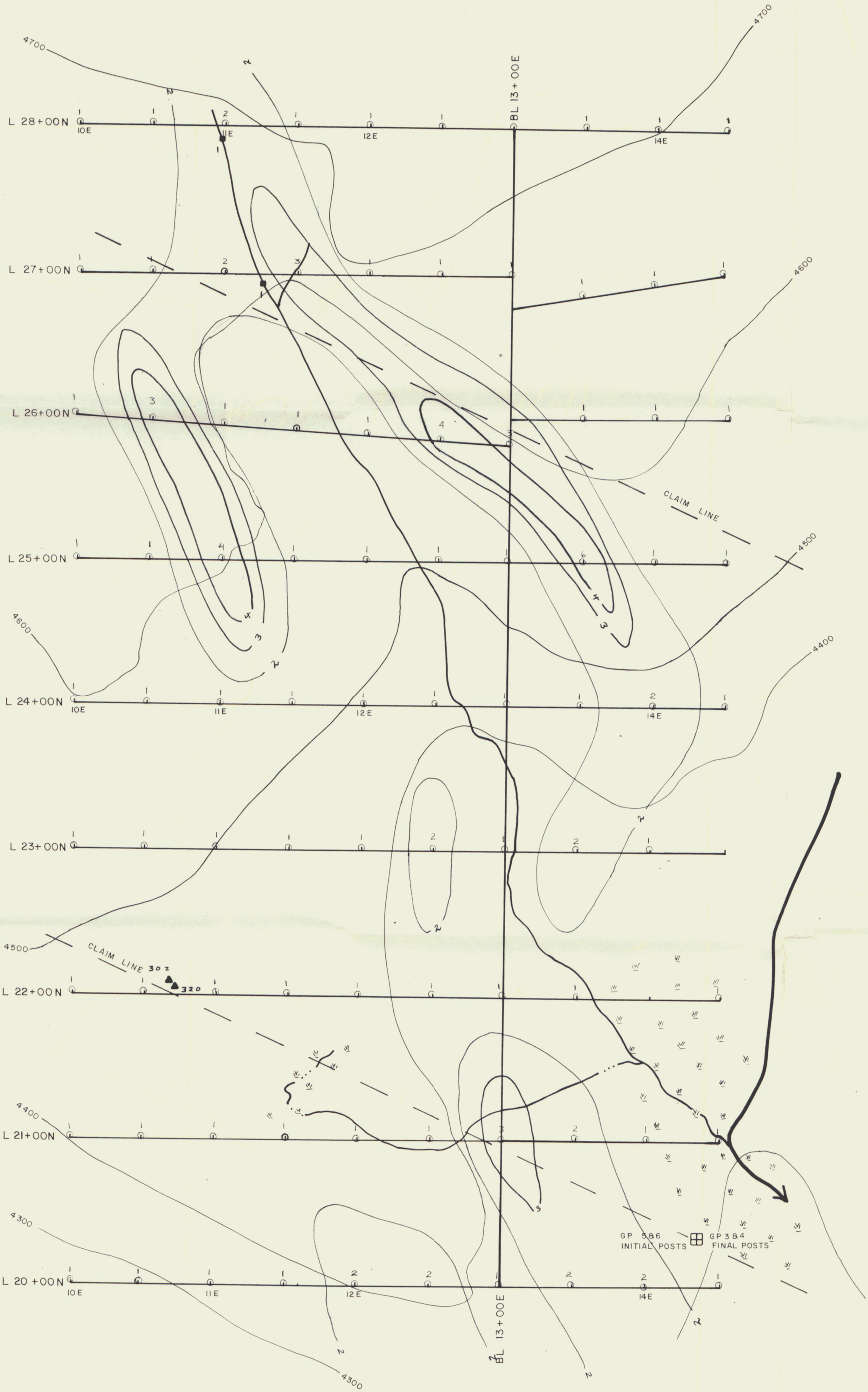
GEOCHEMISTRY

Zn RESULTS in p.p.m.

(84)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 7



N

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOCHEMISTRY

Cd RESULTS in p.p.m.

(85)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987

FIGURE: 8

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

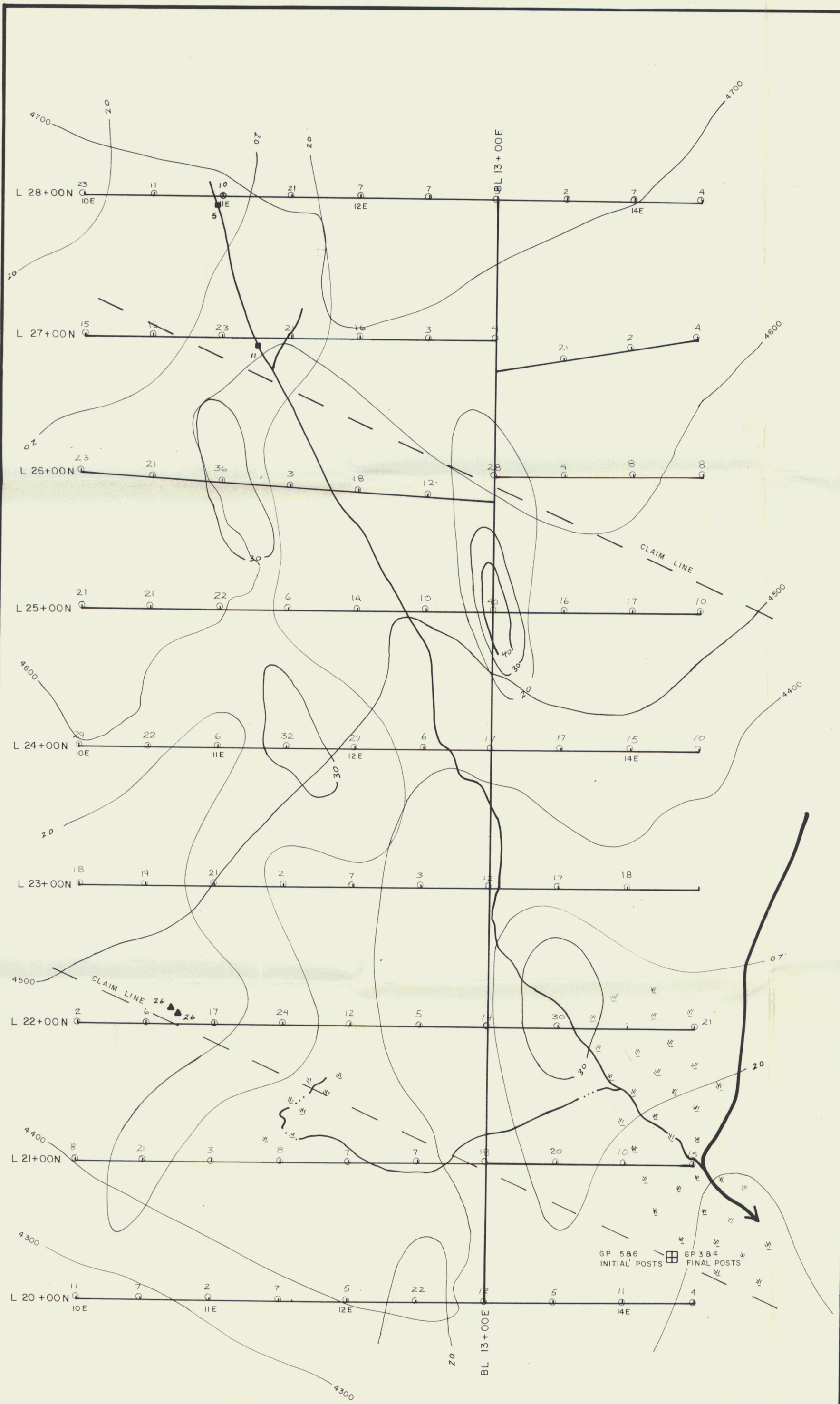
GEOCHEMISTRY

Cu RESULTS in p.p.m.

(86)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 9



N

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

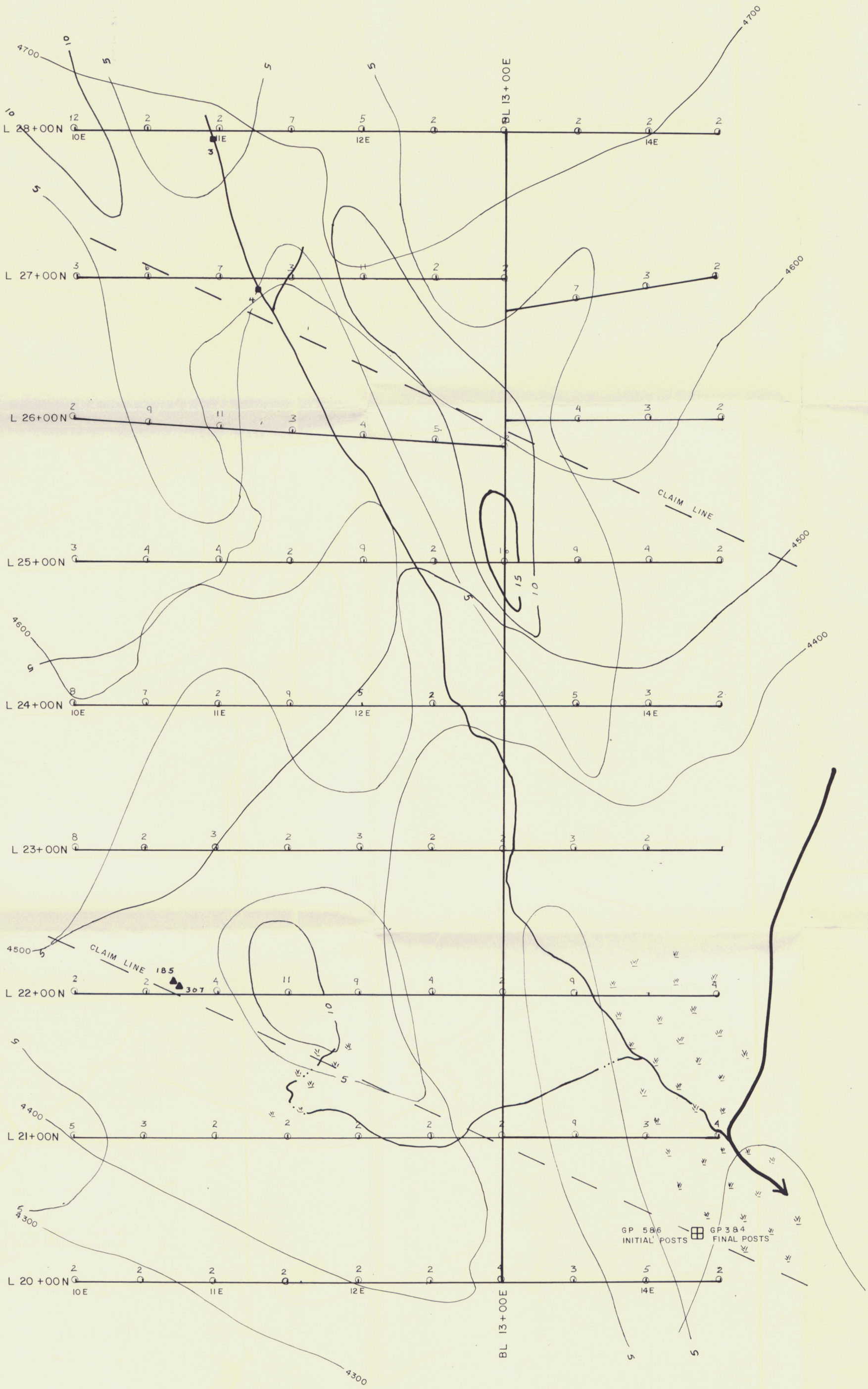
GEOCHEMISTRY

As RESULTS in p.p.m.

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987

FIGURE: 10



N

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOCHEMISTRY

Sb RESULTS in p.p.m.

88

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: II

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOCHEMISTRY

Bi RESULTS in p.p.m.

89

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987

FIGURE: 12

N

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOCHEMISTRY

Fe RESULTS in wt. %

(90)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 13

N

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOCHEMISTRY

W RESULTS in p.p.m.

(91)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987 FIGURE: 14

N

092476

SCALE 1:2000

0 50 100 150m

S.CASE VENTURES

G.P. CLAIMS

KETZA RIVER AREA, YUKON

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/8

GEOCHEMISTRY

Au RESULTS in p.p.b.

(92)

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: DEC. 1987

FIGURE: 15