MAP NO.: 105 K 5	**ASSESSMENT REPORT** X **PROSPECTUS** **CONFIDENTIAL** **OPEN FILE** X	**DOCUMENT NO:** **MINING DISTRICT:** **TYPE OF WORK:**	092524 Whitehorse GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT FILED UNDER:	Contact Bay Resources Ltd.		
DATE PERFORMED:	1970-1971	**DATE FILED:**	June 17, 1988
LOCATION: **LAT.:**	$62^{O}15'N - 62^{O}30'N$	**AREA:**	Faro
LONG.:	$140^{O}30'W - 134^{O}00'W$	**VALUE $:**	3,500.00
CLAIM NAME & NO.:	LAR 1-12 (YA97478-489) AL 1-12 (YA92494-505) TIM 1-11 (YA97510-520)		
WORK DONE BY:	D. R. Vohra (Shensha Consultants Ltd.)		
WORK DONE FOR:	Contact Bay Resources Ltd.		

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: # 40 RESERVE

In 1988, the five gravity 1970-71 gravity profiles were reinterpreted following two-dimensional modelling of the data. One of the anomalies is interpreted as a buried intrusion at a depth on 131.9 m. Another is consistent with a slab-shaped massive sulphide body at a depth of 146.9 m. A third anomaly is interpreted as two parallel dyke-like bodies at depths of 136.2 and 163.4 m, the shallower of these having a higher density.

REPORT ON INTERPRETATION

OF

GRAVITY SURVEYS DATA

ON LAR, AL AND TIM CLAIMS

ANVIL MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

FOR

CONTACT BAY RESOURCES LTD.

BY

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092524

FEBRUARY 1988

CALGARY

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 $3500.00.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on data provided by Contact Bay Resources Ltd. and available literature. The report mainly deals with the interpretation of the gravity surveys carried out in the area in 1970 and 1971. The LAR, AL and TIM claims are northwest of and along the geological strike with the known lead-zinc ore deposits of the Anvil district. The deposits are Faro - Cypress Mining, Vangorda - Kerr Addison Mines, Grum (AEX) - Kerr Addison Mines and AEX Minerals, and Swim Lakes - Kerr Addison Mines.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Granitic rocks comprise the core of the Anvil Range and Mount Selous, as well as smaller stocks elsewhere in the area. These rocks are clearly intrusive with sharp cross-cutting contacts and very rare xenoliths.

Meta volcanic rocks, i.e., greenstones, greenschist, diocite, quartz-chlorite schist, chert, argillite, limestones and some small bodies of serpentines occur near the granitic rocks. Sulphide mineralization is often observed in these meta volcanics.

The Anvil Mining District lies immediately NE of the Tintina Fault zone. The main structure in the area is a NW-SE trending 20 by 40 mile doubly plunging arch-like uplift with the Anvil Batholith as a core.

Most of the known mineralization occurs along the southern flanks of the Anvil Batholith. The Anvil Batholith is composed of biotitic granodiorite quartz monzonite, granodiorite porphory and volcanic equivalents of Cretaceous age.

ECONOMIC MINERALS

There is known production of copper, zinc, lead and silver in the general area. Moreover, there is also good potential for gold mineralization in the area.

Granodioritic bodies have intruded a volcanic-sedimentary sequence in this area causing development of skarn. Gold mineralization normally occurs within the skarns sometimes in conjunction with pyrite - pyrrhotite.

PREVIOUS WORK IN THE AREA

In 1963, an aeromagnetic survey was flown in the Vangorda Creek-Swim Lake areas for Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd. This survey utilized the helicoptor borne ELSEC nuclear precision magnetometer. The results of this survey led to the staking of several magnetic anomalies in the Swim Lakes area, one of which was subsequently proven to be the Swim Lake deposit.

In September 1964, Dynasty Exploration Limited decided to cover most of the potentially mineralized district by an airborne magnetic survey. A total of 250 sq. mile area was covered by a helicoptor borne aeromagnetic survey using a Gulf Mark III fluxgate magnetometer. In June 1965 an airborne EM survey using Loockwood A.E.M. system was flown over this area.

In September 1965 1600 meters airborne EM/Mag survey was flown in the area.

The results of these surveys indicated good response over Swim Lake and Van Gorda deposits.

In 1970 and 1971 Overland Exploration, acting on behalf of the "Anvil Group", conducted gravity surveys in this area which led to the staking of several claim groups.

The gravity surveys were used as a tool in the search for massive sulphides on the assumption that any single ore mass of a minimum 50% sulphides would have a minimum density of about 3.5 gm/cc giving a density contrast of at least 1.0, assuming the density of the Anvil area host rocks to average 2.6 gm/cc.

The "Anvil Group" consisted of the following companies:

- Aquitaine Company of Canada
- Canadian Reserve Oil & Gas Ltd.
- Canada Southern Petroleums
- Husky Oil Operations Ltd.
- Canadian Occidental Minerals Ltd.
- Overland Exploration Services (1969) Ltd.

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The gravity surveys totalled some 200 miles. Two small IP surveys were conducted in 1972. Some of the gravity anomalies were tested by diamond drilling.

The results of drilling of the anomaly on Arrow claims were somewhat encouraging. The hole was drilled to a depth of 600 feet and the interval 597-600 feet was found to contain 1.25 to 1.56% copper with percentage increasing with depth. The copper mineralization was chalcopyrite.

LOCATION AND PROPERTY

The property consists of LAR, AL and Tim Claims located approximately 10 miles NW of Faro Mine on sheet 105K-5 (latitude 62°15' to 62°30' - longitude 133°30' to 134°00').

The details of the claims are as follows:

CLAIM	TAG NUMBER
LAR 1	YA 97478
LAR 2	YA 97479
LAR 3	YA 97480
LAR 4	YA 97481
LAR 5	YA 97482
LAR 6	YA 97483
LAR 7	YA 97484
LAR 8	YA 97485
LAR 9	YA 97486
LAR10	YA 97487
LAR11	YA 97488
LAR12	YA 97489
LAR13	YA 97490
LAR14	YA 97491
LAR15	YA 97492
LAR16	YA 97493
AL 1	YA 97494
AL 2	YA 97495
AL 3	YA 97496
AL 4	YA 97497
AL 5	YA 97498
AL 6	YA 97499
AL 7	YA 97500

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CLAIM	TAG NUMBER
AL 8	YA 97501
AL 9	YA 97502
AL 10	YA 97503
AL 11	YA 97504
AL 12	YA 97505
AL 13	YA 97506
AL 14	YA 97507
AL 15	YA 97508
AL 16	YA 97509
TIM 1	YA 97510
TIM 2	YA 97511
TIM 3	YA 97512
TIM 4	YA 97513
TIM 5	YA 97514
TIM 6	YA 97515
TIM 7	YA 97516
TIM 8	YA 97517
TIM 9	YA 97518
TIM10	YA 97519
TIM11	YA 97520
TIM12	YA 97521
TIM13	YA 97522
TIM14	YA 97523
TIM15	YA 97524
TIM16	YA 97525

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All these claims are 1500 feet by 1500 feet and are held by Bernie Callest, 50% and Sel Mines Resource Corporation, 50%.

INTERPRETATION OF THE GRAVITY SURVEYS

Gravity surveys were carried out on LAR, AL and TIM claims by Overland Exploration (1969) Ltd. in 1970 and 1971.

The line spacing used was 750 feet and the station interval was 200 feet. A Warden gravimeter was used for the measurements.

The data for the interpretation was provided by Wildrose Exploration Ltd. The original data is in residual gravity maps form. The residual gravity map (Figure 1) over LAR and AL claims outlined the presence of five gravity anomalies ranging from 0.6 milligals to 1.8 milligals.

Three anomalies (Figure 1 - Anomalies 1,2 & 3) were further interpreted by 2D modelling technique utilizing point by point method.

If one can assume a two layer configuration and a constant density contrast, a gravity profile may be interpreted by the simple technique of adding infinitesimal blocks just under the maximum anomaly point and at the deepest possible location until the anomaly computed for the blocks added so far matches the given anomaly with reasonable accuracy. This technique can be used to compute density contrast as well as the subsurface configuration. The main advantages are that the source

bodies are not restricted to vertical sides and flat tops. The method rapidly converges to an acceptable solution, and the trial and error of modelling are minimized. Simple sinc function operations are used to separate components of anomaly originating at different depth ranges. These components may be interpreted separately to obtain mult-layered solution.

ANOMALY 1

This is a pod shaped anomaly with 1.4 milligals. The 2-D modelling results indicate that the anomaly is probably caused by an intrusive body. The depth to the top of this intrusive body is interpreted to be 250 feet (Figure 3). This interpretation was carried out by assuming a 0.90 density contrast between host rocks and the anomalous body. This intrusive is probably associated with metallic sulphides.

ANOMALY 2

This is an irregular shaped anomaly of 0.6 milligals. The 2-D modelling results suggest that the anomaly is probably caused by an irregular slab-shape body probably associated with metallic sulphides. The depth to the top of this body is interpreted to be 350 feet (Figure 4).

ANOMALY 3

This is a pod shaped anomaly of 1.2 milligals. The modelling results indicate that this anomaly is probably caused by two parallel dike type bodies with interpreted depths to the top being 300 feet and 400 feet respectively (Figure 5). Moreover, the shallower dike type body is probably associated with denser material than the deeper body. Moreover, it is suggested that these bodies are probably associated with metallic sulphides.

The results of the gravity survey on TIM claims is also presented as residual gravity map (Figure 2).

The gravity anomaly on these claims is of 1.4 milligals. This is an egg shaped anomaly striking NE - SW extending over a mile in length approximately and 3/4 mile in width. This anomaly was tested by drilling and the results of drilling were somewhat encouraging. The total depth drilled was 600 feet and the interval of 597 to 600 feet was found to contain 1.25 to 1.56% copper with percentage increasing with depth and the mineralization was chalcopyrite. The anomaly was interpreted to be caused by slab shaped bodies associated with metallic sulphides.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The interpretation of the gravity anomalies suggest that they are probably caused by intrusive bodies which are probably associated with metallic sulphide mineralization.

Hence, these anomalies are probably the marker zones for metallic sulphide mineralization in the area. Moreover, most of the economic mineralization is encountered along the flanks of the intrusives.

It is therefore recommended that these anomalies should be tested by at least one diamond drill hole on each anomaly and the contact zones of the interpreted intrusive bodies should also be tested by at least two diamond drill holes. Prior to drilling the contact zones, a Max-Min Horizontal Loop EM survey should be carried over the anomalies. This survey will be approximately for a total of 30 miles.

The total proposed drilling of these targets will be in the order of 1500 to 2000 feet. Moreover, the area between the LAR and AL claims should be staked to cover the full extent of all gravity anomalies.

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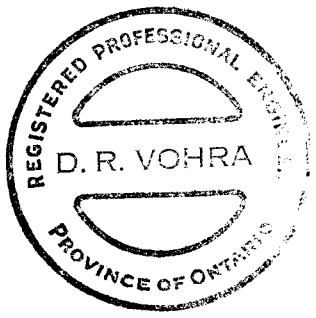
Respectfully submitted,



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FEBRUARY 29, 1988

REFERENCES

- Exploration in Yukon, Anvil-Vangorda District

  - A.E. Aho, Western Miner, April, 1966,

- Base Metal Province of Yukon

  - A.E. Aho, C.I.M. Bull., April, 1969.

- Geophysical Exploration Leading to the Discovery of the Faro Deposit

  - J. Brock, C.I.M. Bull., October, 1973.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I, Dharam Raj Vohra, have no direct or indirect interest in this property.

I have been practicing my profession for the last 25 years. I have B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees and am completing a Ph.D. degree in Geophysics at the University of Manitoba.

I am a Registered P.Eng. in the Province of Ontario.

I am a Registered Professional Geophysicist in the Province of Alberta.

D.R. Vohra, P.Eng., P.Geoph.
Shensha Consultants Limited
Calgary, Alberta

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
D. R. VOHRA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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WILD ROSE EXPLORATION
SERVICES LTD.
ANVIL REGION
3RD ORDER RESIDUAL
FIG 1
DATE: DEC 30, 1987
SCALE: 1" = 400'
729
BASE LINE
ANVIL
CREEK

134° 15'

134° 14'

134° 13'

62° 35'

TIM 7

TIM 16

TIM 1

TIM 10

8

15

5

6

13

14

3

4

11

12

2

9

0·0

1·0

Tay River

Tay River

600' DRILL HOLE
3' CHALCOPYRITE
597' to 600'

FEET 500 0 500 1000 1500 FEET

SCALE

728

092524

TAY RIVER ANOMALY

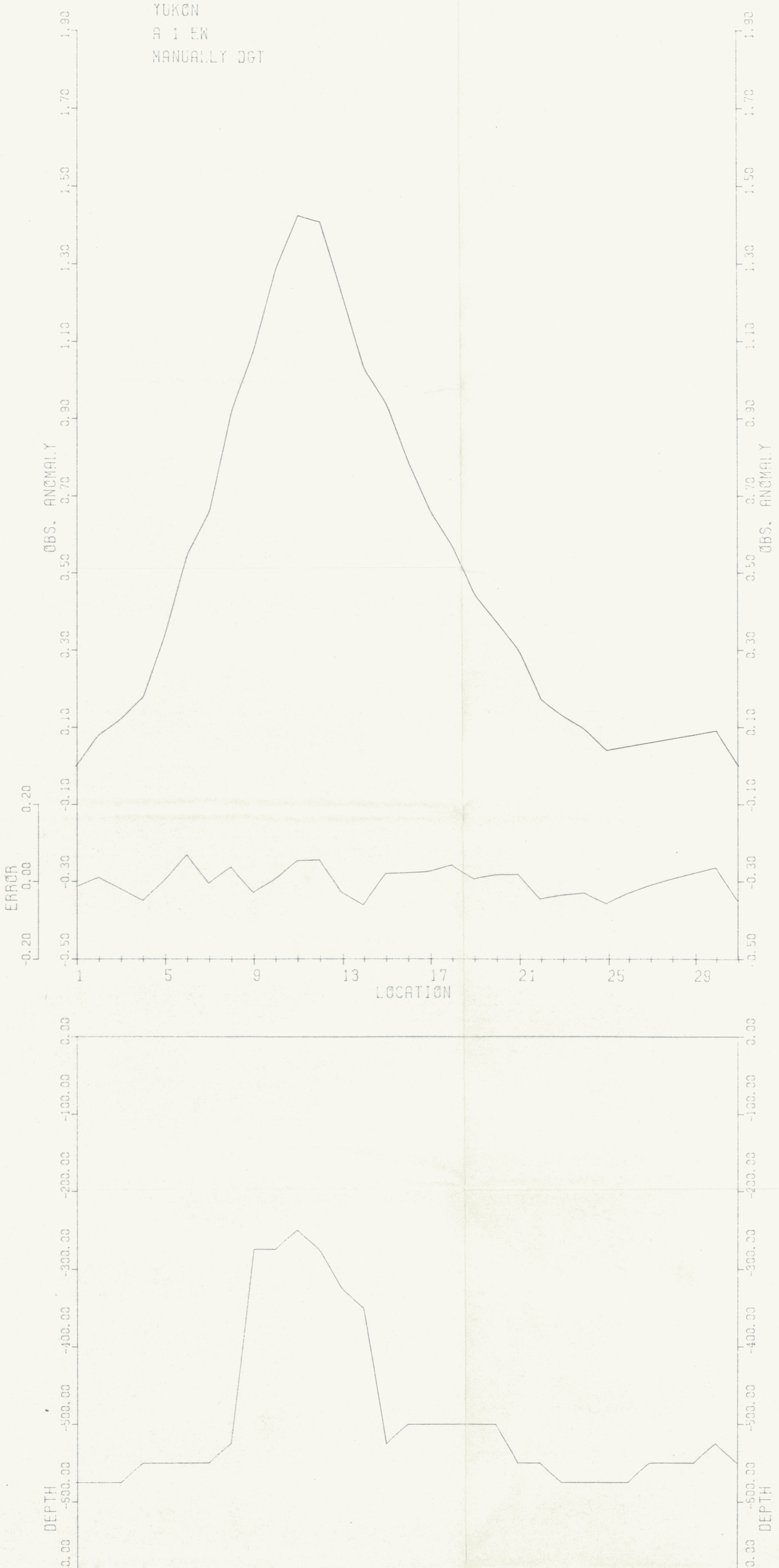
TIM'S CLAIM

FIG 2

SCALE: AS SHOWN	CONT. INT.: 0·2 Mg	DATE: 88 - 01 - 18

NORCO GRAVITY EXPLORATION INC.

SHENSHA CONS
YUKON
A 1 EW
MANUALLY DGT



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GRAVITY INTERPRETATION
BY
2D MODELLING PROGRAM

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FIG 3

SHENSHA CONS
YUKON
A 2 EW
MANUALLY DGT

EAST A 2 EW

400 FT

LOOP. 1
DEPTH. 100 TC 1000
DNSITY 0.900

726

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GRAVITY INTERPRETATION
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2D MODELLING PROGRAM

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FIG 4

SHENSHA CONS
YUKON
A 3 EW
MANUALLY DGT

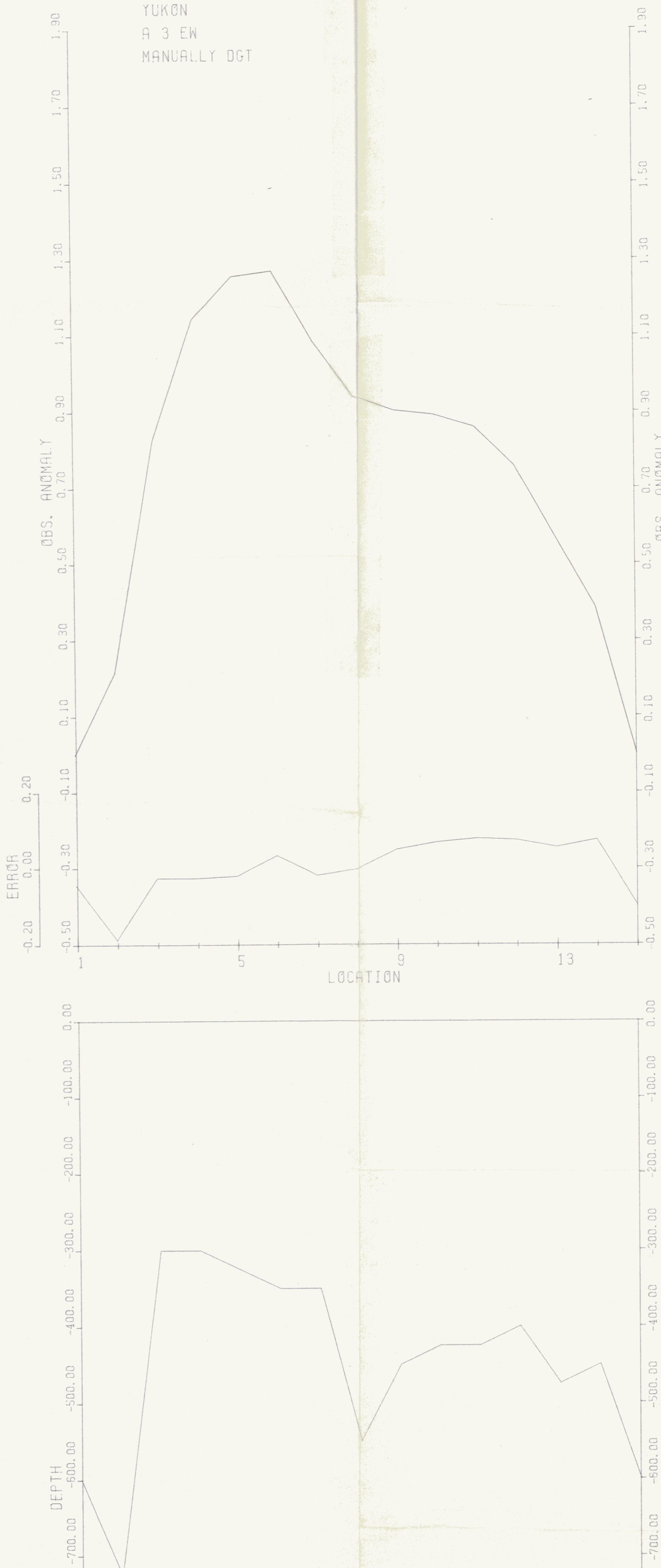

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FIG 5