MAP NO.	ASSESSMENT REPORT	X	DOCUMENT NO.: 092609
	PROSPECTUS		MINING DISTRICT:Whitehorse
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	TYPE OF WORK: Drilling, trenching
115 I 6	OPEN FILE		

REPORT FILED UNDER: Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd

DATE PERFORMED: 10-27 May, 1988 DATE FILED: 6 July, 1988

LOCATION: LAT.: 62 20'N, AREA: Big Creek

LONG.: 137 16'W VALUE $:

CLAIM NAME & NO.: ANGUS 1-24 (YB05997-06020); SUBTRACT 1F,2,3 (YA97441-3)

WORK DONE BY: C.A. Main

WORK DONE FOR: Big Creek Joint Venture

DATE TO GOOD STANDING		REMARKS: #26 REVENUE
		In 1988 the GRANGER zone was tested by 2 diamond drill holes
		totalling 29.56 m. The drillholes intersected intensely clay-
		altered rock containing low grades of gold to a maximum of 1.8
		g/t over 1.6 m.

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

M.R. file no.

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded 13 Jan 1989

TRANSMITTAL FORM

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: Whitehorse

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: Revenue, Angus, Subtract, Rev et al — Claim sheet no.: 115-1-6
- ☐ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT — Claims — Claim sheet no.: #5,600

Type of report | Submitted by

Cls. work performed on | $ req. for ren. application

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER MINERAL RIGHTS JAN 13 1989 WHITEHORSE YUKON TERRITORY

Signature

Date returned 23 JAN. 89

REPLY ACTION

For your information records.
and cards.

092609

092609

Signature

802-6027-26 (6-86)

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER MINERAL RIGHTS MAY 15 1989 WHITEHORSE YUKON TERRITORY

TRANSMITTAL FORM

M.R. file no. #092691

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded 12 May 1989

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: DAWSON

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 — Claim sheet no.

#092691 Please insert with your copy of this report.

Type of report — Submitted by

Cls. work performed on — $ req. for ren. application

Signature

RECEIVED MAY 16 1989 REGIONAL GEOLOGY OFFICE

Geological Department

REPLY ACTION

Date returned

Signature

802-6027-26 (6-86)

Mark Management Ltd.

Suite 1900, Daon Building
999 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2W2

Telephone: (604) 687-6600
Telecopier: (604) 687-3932
Telex: 04-508326 (Angela VCR)

May 4,1989

Mining Recorder
Box 249
Dawson City, Yukon
Y0B 1G0

Attention: Mr. R. Whittingham

Dear Sir;

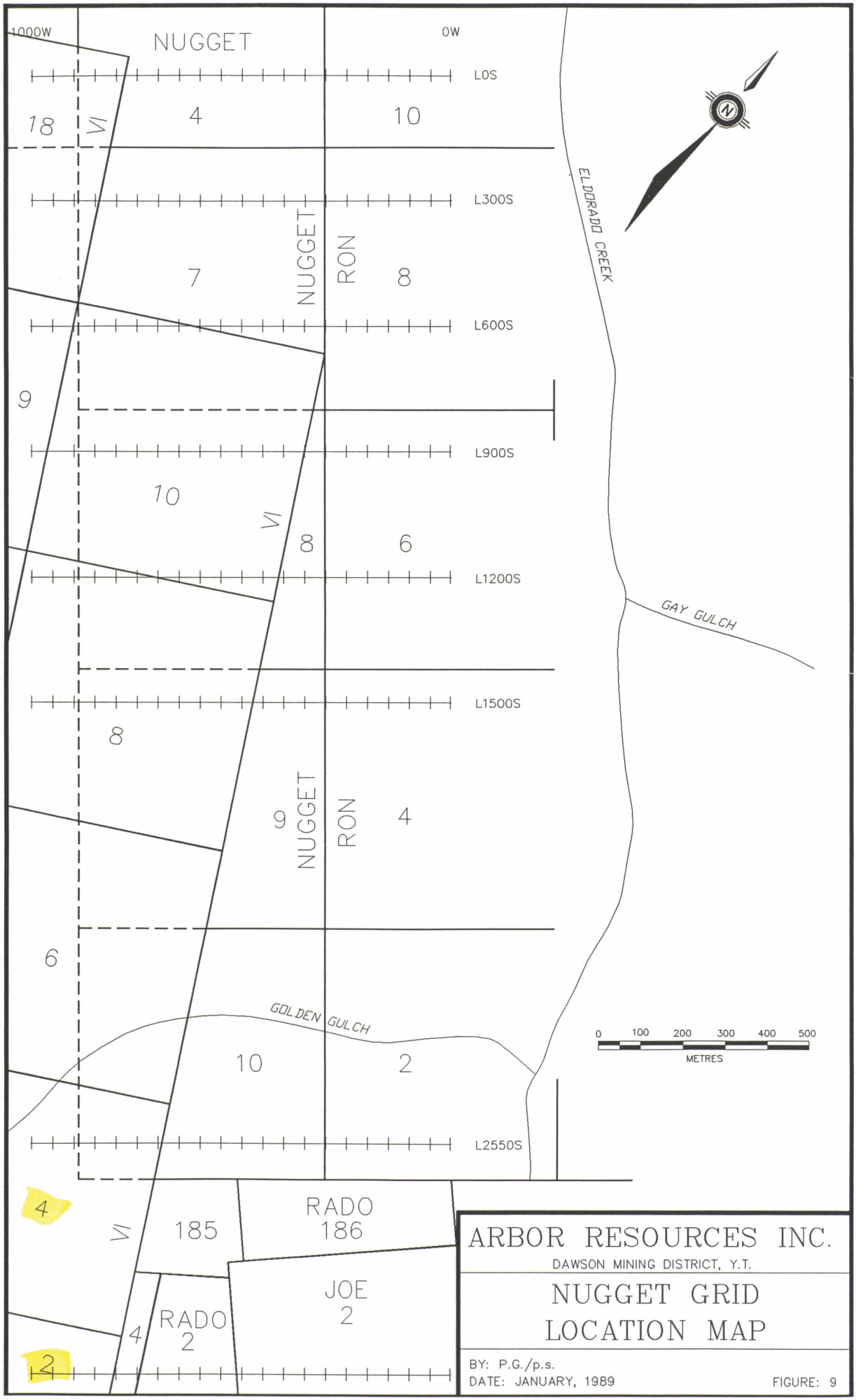
Re: Arbor Resources Inc.'s Geological,Geochemical,Geophysical and Trenching Report - February 1989 (Dawson Property)

Two corrected copies of Figure 9, Nugget Grid Location,p.25 are enclosed with changes highlighted in yellow. Please kindly insert them into the referenced report forwarded to you on March 16,1989.

Thank-you,
MARK MANAGEMENT LTD.

Spurlin Edwards
Exploration Department

SE/jmd
Enclosure


1000W
NUGGET
0W
L0S
18
VI
4
10
L300S
NUGGET
RON
7
8
L600S
9
L900S
10
VI
8
6
L1200S
ELDORADO CREEK
GAY GULCH
L1500S
8
9
NUGGET
RON
4
6
GOLDEN GULCH
0 100 200 300 400 500
METRES
10
2
L2550S
4
VI
185
RADO
186
JOE
2
4
RADO
2
2
ARBOR RESOURCES INC.
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.
NUGGET GRID
LOCATION MAP
BY: P.G./p.s.
DATE: JANUARY, 1989
FIGURE: 9

ARCHER, CATHRO
& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016 - 510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1L8

REPORT ON

DIAMOND DRILLING, TRENCHING PROGRAM AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

Latitude 62°20' Longitude 137°16' NTS 115I/6

EIP Designation Number EIP88015

BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE

November, 1988

C.A. Main, B.Sc.

Work done between May 10 and May 27, 1988

092609

092609

BOX 4127, 3125 THIRD AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y. T. Y1A 3S9 (403) 667-4415

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II AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Revenue property lies in central Yukon, 80 km northwest of Carmacks, within the Dawson Range Gold Belt. This belt is an 85 km long northwest-trending zone of porphyry-related gold and copper deposits which occur along the southern margin of the Big Creek Fault, a major regional lineament. The geology of the Revenue property consists of a basement assemblage of the metamorphosed Paleozoic(?) Yukon Cataclastic Complex that has been intruded by Cretaceous quartz monzonite and subsequently faulted and disrupted by Late Cretaceous volcanism. A body of Late Cretaceous volcaniclastic rocks (the "Revenue Breccia") occurs as a fault bounded block within the intrusive rocks. Most of the property at higher elevations is unglaciated, which has allowed the preservation of a surface cap of deeply weathered material. Oxidized gold mineralization found within this weathered cap is particularly amenable to low cost heap leach cyanide mining techniques. A deposit of Early Pleistocene glacial till covers most of the bedrock at lower elevations.

The Revenue property has a long exploration history beginning with the discovery of placer gold about 1934 and of copper mineralization in 1950. Early work by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and others concentrated on the potential for porphyry copper mineralization. Later investigation by Shakwak Exploration Company Limited focused on gold associated with copper mineralization. Exploration by Nordac Mining Corporation and its successor, Big Creek Resources Ltd., since July 1985 has concentrated on the heap leachable oxide gold potential of the property.

The property presently consists of 93 contiguous mineral claims and fractions owned by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and held under option by Big Creek

Joint Venture [Big Creek Resources Ltd. (55%) and Rexford Minerals Ltd. (45%)]. The 1988 expenditures of $91,000 were managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. The program consisted of diamond drilling 295.6 m of HQ core by E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse.

Reconnaissance geochemical surveys over the Revenue property prior to 1987 show it contains some of the largest and most intense gold geochemical anomalies known in the Dawson Range. Soils with values exceeding 50 ppb gold extend across the property for 6 km from east to west and for 1.5 km from north to south.

Work to date has identified a number of areas with gold mineralization that occurs in three main types:

1. gold associated with strong argillic alteration along major northeast- and northwest-trending structures. Gold values are concentrated near the core of the structures with alteration extending up to 100 m on either side. The best examples are the Granger Zone which was drilled during 1988 and the Vest Pocket and Nucleus Zones on the adjacent Nucleus property. Some parts of the Discovery Zone also contain this type of mineralization;
2. gold associated with copper sulphides and tungsten mineralization within quartz-carbonate veins. These occurrences have various orientations and host rocks and are best typified by the original Discovery Showing, the Guder Zone along the southern margin of the Revenue Breccia and the Klaus Zone along the northern margin of the breccia; and,
3. minor gold associated with low grade copper and molybdenum mineralization. Hydrothermal alteration typical of porphyry copper deposits, which occurs adjacent to the Gow Zone, carries copper, molybdenum and minor gold values.

Minor veins of galena, sphalerite and barite occur on the southern edge of the property.

The 1988 exploration only concerned the Granger Zone which was discovered in 1986 as a soil geochemical anomaly with values exceeding 500 ppb gold. The zone trends northeasterly and is covered at that end by thick glacial till deposits which proved to be impossible to trench in 1987. Trenches that year across the southwesterly part of the zone revealed an intensely altered structure up to 300 m wide. The best trench sample in the core of the zone assayed 1.76 g/t (0.051 opt) gold across 70 m, within which two intervals assayed 9.71 g/t (0.283 opt) and 5.97 g/t (0.174 opt) gold over 5 m each. There was no visible difference between well mineralized areas and those with low values. Resampling of the 70 m interval about 3 m deeper than the first sample returned an average grade of 0.66 g/t (0.019 opt) gold, which is the average grade of the original sample without the two high grade intersections. This high variability indicated that additional sampling was required to determine the nature of the gold mineralization. The 1988 diamond drill holes intersected the Granger Zone at two sites located 120 m apart. The drill intersections consist of intensely clay altered rocks, which carry low grades of gold with the best sample assaying 1.80 g/t over 1.6 m. The higher grade intervals found at surface were not duplicated at depth and the concentration of gold at surface may be due to an enriching process. All rocks intersected were also highly leached due to a deep weathering profile and they contain a low but significant copper content. This possibly indicates the presence of a copper-rich supergene zone below the leached cap.

The 1988 drilling program showed the Granger Zone is not a well defined body of gold mineralization although the extent of alteration indicates that the host structure is very strong and is probably regional in extent. The erratic gold mineralization in the zone is sufficient to explain the presence of the gold soil geochemical anomaly but the intensity of the anomaly suggests that there are other occurrences of, as yet undiscovered, gold present. Further exploration for gold mineralization within the Granger Zone is not warranted at this time.

A number of geochemical anomalies, with values commonly exceeding 500-1000 ppb gold, remain untested on the Revenue property, particularly on the west half of the property and between the Gow and Discovery areas.

The 1988 exploration program completes the work commitment required under an agreement between Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and, by assignment, Big Creek Joint Venture. Pending production of a feasibility study which will undoubtedly state that no commercial venture is feasible, Big Creek JV will be vested with a 50% interest in the property.

No further work is recommended on the Revenue property pending the results of further work on the adjacent Nucleus property. Should the Nucleus deposit continue to prove attractive, then the remaining untested geochemical anomalies on the Revenue property should be explored by trenching and rotary drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

Charles A. Main

/mc

C.A. Main, B.Sc.

INTRODUCTION

The Revenue property is held under option by Big Creek Joint Venture (Big Creek JV) which consists of Big Creek Resources Ltd. (BCRL), formerly Nordac Mining Corporation, (55%) and Rexford Minerals Ltd. (45%). The 1988 exploration program, which cost approximately $90,000, was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. It consisted of two diamond drill holes that tested the Granger Zone in the central northern part of the property. C.A. Main was project manager and geologist T. Becker managed field activities. Field assistance was provided by G. MacIntosh and N. Hachey, and S. Wettlaufer was cook.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Revenue property consists of 93 contiguous claims and fractions held under an option agreement dated September 12, 1983 between Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and Shakwak Exploration Company Limited. Shakwak's interest was assigned to BCRL on May 8, 1985 and BCRL placed this interest into Big Creek JV by an agreement dated May 17, 1987. The claims are recorded in the Whitehorse Mining District as follows:

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Revenue Copper 1-8	67180-67187	October 15, 1995
Addition 1-2	68060-68061	October 15, 1995
Addition 3-4	74488-74489	October 15, 1995
Addition 5	75323	October 15, 1995
Homestake 1-2	75321-75322	October 15, 1995
Inca 1-4	Y21008-Y21011	October 15, 1995
Inca 7-8	Y21014-Y21015	October 15, 1995
Revenue 3-4	Y26361-Y26362	October 15, 1995
Revenue 5-6	Y26365-Y26366	October 15, 1995
Revenue 7-8	Y26404-Y26405	October 15, 1995
Revenue 9	Y21270	October 15, 1995
Revenue 11	Y21272	October 15, 1995
Revenue 13-16	Y24017-Y24020	October 15, 1995
Revenue 21-22	Y24025-Y24026	October 15, 1995
Rev 11	Y25959	October 15, 1995
Rev 13-14	Y25961-Y25962	October 15, 1995
Add 5-6	Y26371-Y26372	October 15, 1995
Au 1-5	Y79564-Y79568	October 15, 1995
Au 6-7	Y80439-Y80440	October 15, 1995
Bit 1F-18F	YA95206-YA95224	October 15, 1995
Rev-Cop 1F	YA95213	October 15, 1995
Subtract 1F	YA97441	October 15, 1995
Subtract 2-3	YA97442-YA97443	October 15, 1995
Angus 1-24	YB05997-YB06020	April 6, 1995

The Revenue property is situated in the Big Creek Valley, 80 km by all-weather road northwest of Carmacks, Yukon near the southeast end of the Dawson Range Gold Belt (see Figure R-1a, on following page). It is located at latitude 62°20'N and longitude 137°16'W within NTS claim sheet 115I/6. The 1988 program was conducted from a campsite located near the mouth of Bowlidden Creek, a tributary of Big Creek (see Figure R-1b, following Figure R-1a).

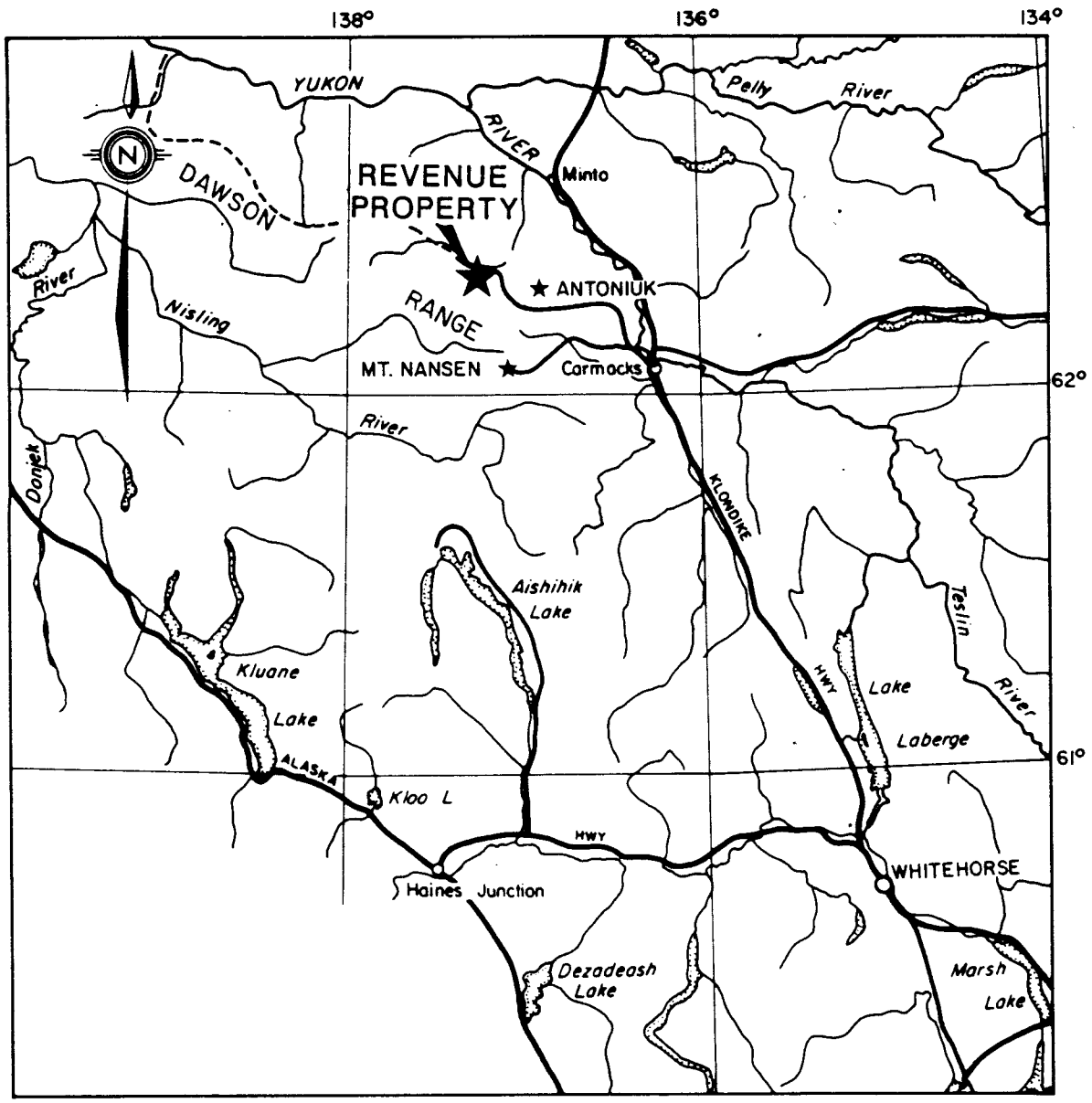


Figure R-1a

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, Y.T.

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

SCALE 1:2,000,000

0 20 40 60 80 100 Km

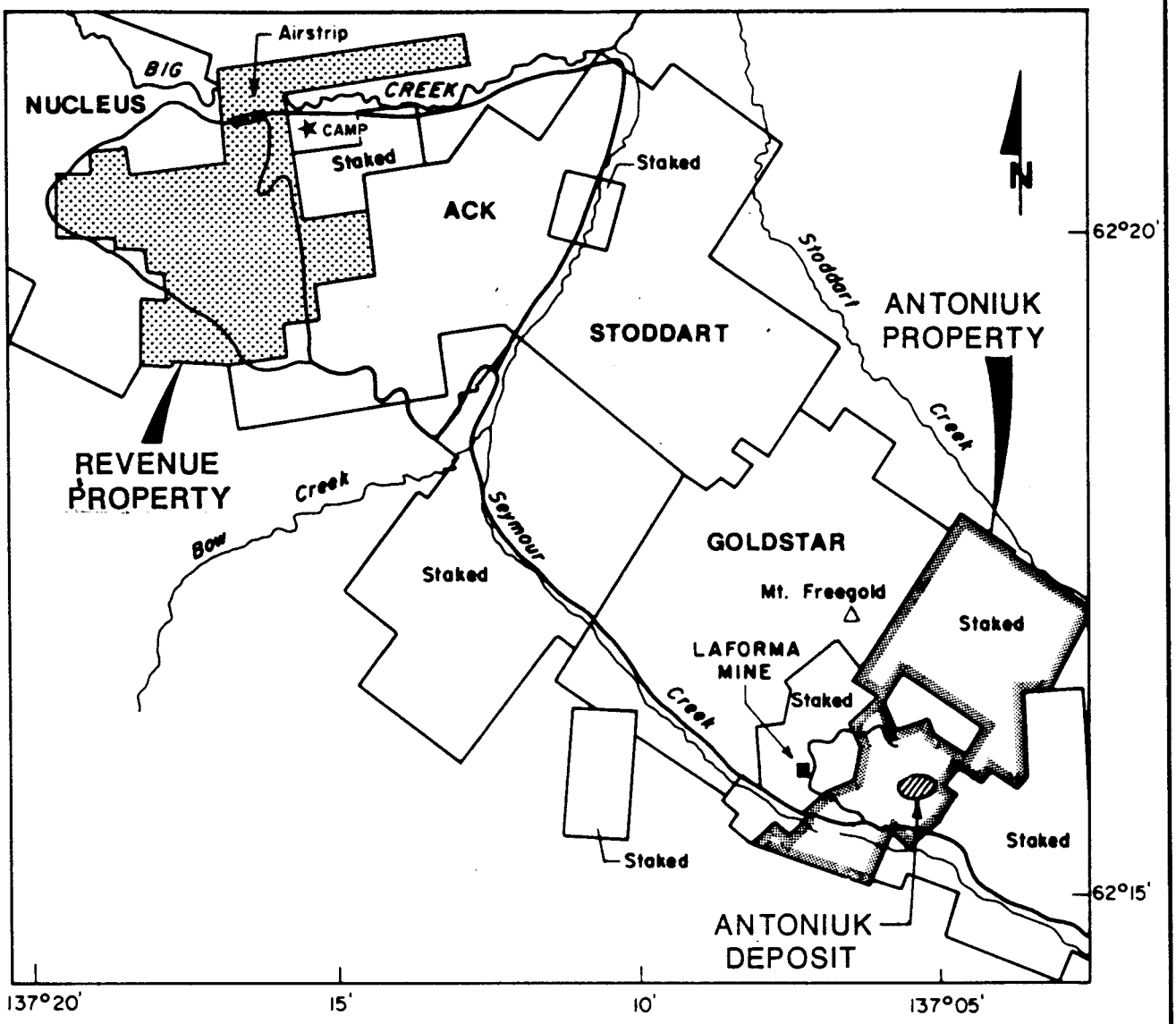


Figure R-1b

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, Y.T.

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

SCALE 1:100,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Km

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Revenue property has had a long history of exploration since the initial discovery, about 1934, of gold-quartz vein float by placer miner P.F. Guder. In 1950, Guder found the Discovery Showing, a discontinuous lens of chalcopyrite and pyrite which he developed with a short shaft and shallow adit. The property was optioned in 1951 by Conwest Exploration Ltd. which conducted EM and resistivity surveys; in 1954 by Teck Exploration Co. Ltd. which conducted a small EM survey and drilled 5 holes (427 m) near the Discovery Showing; and, in 1959 by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. (Cominco). During that same year, Asbestos Corp. conducted geochemical surveys.

In 1964, Meridian Syndicate (Canex, Noranda and Homestake) drilled 3 holes (165 m) and conducted a geochemical survey. During 1966 and 1967 a few open cuts were dug by G. Keitman and E. Whitehead.

The property was optioned in 1967 by the principals of General Enterprises Ltd. who formed Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. in 1968 to explore and develop the property. Geochemical, magnetometer and IP surveys, bulldozer trenching, road building and ten drill holes (1268 m) were completed from 1967 to 1969.

In 1970, Kaiser Resources Ltd. conducted a grid geochemical survey and drilled 20 percussion holes (1817 m) and 9 diamond drill holes (1212 m) under a brief option. The property reverted to Yukon Revenue which performed bulldozer trenching in 1974, 1978 and 1979 and drilled 3 holes (174 m) in 1980.

The property was optioned in 1983 by Shakwak Exploration Company Limited which conducted geochemical, magnetometer, and EM surveys that year and drilled 9 holes (625 m) in 1984. BCRL acquired Shakwak's interest in 1985, and in 1986 completed an extensive soil geochemical program covering most of the property,

resampled old trenches and core, and completed some excavator trenching. In 1987 BCRL formed a joint venture with Rexford Minerals and conducted an extensive bulldozer and excavator trenching program and conducted geophysical surveys. The results of the 1985, 1986 and 1987 work are contained in reports by R.J. Cathro and C.A. Main dated December, 1986 and by C.A. Main and J.L. Duke dated January 1988.

1988 PROGRAM

The 1988 field season began on May 10 and concluded May 27, 1988 whereupon the crew began a program of drilling on the adjacent Nucleus property. Both drill programs were conducted from the BCJV camp on Bowlidden Creek which housed from four to eight people, including field crew and contractors. The Revenue drill program used a diamond drill contracted from E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd., Whitehorse and a total of 295.6 m was drilled in two HQ holes.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The property lies within the Dawson Range, an extensively eroded plateau, much of which is unglaciated. The earliest Pleistocene glacial event, the Pre-Reid, has left deposits of till on the Revenue property. Deposits are thickest, up to about 25 m, in the Big Creek Valley and thin upslope to the south to 825 m above sea level and, above this elevation, deposits have been eroded. Below this elevation, the till is also covered by pro-glacial lacustrine and fluvial deposits up to 3 m thick consisting of layers of fossil-rich peat and black organic soil ("black muck"). These deposits have been best protected from scouring within small drainages and on northeast-facing slopes which indicates that glacial advances have had an easterly direction. Widely separated shoreline deposits have been preserved within the Big Creek Valley suggesting the existence of an extensive pro-glacial lake.

About 1200 years ago, volcanic activity in the White River area deposited an extensive layer of ash throughout the central part of the Yukon. On the Revenue property, it covers all north- and east-facing slopes to depths that range from a few centimeters up to one-half metre near ridge tops.

Sparse forests of spruce and fir cover north-facing slopes while scattered stands of aspen occur on steeper, better drained south-facing slopes. Mosses, lichens, and willows form the ground cover, effectively insulating the permanently frozen ground.

The Big Creek Valley is asymmetrical with the north side forming a steep slope of about 27 ° with frequent outcrops and cliffs. On the south side, slopes are about 17 ° and outcrop is rare with extensive soliflucted overburden.

GEOLOGY

The Revenue property lies within the Dawson Range Gold Belt, a northwest-trending alignment of porphyry style copper-molybdenum deposits, with associated gold and silver mineralization, having a periodicity of about 10 to 12 km. This belt follows along the southwestern side of the Big Creek Lineament which is a major northwest-trending fault and a well defined physiographic feature. The Casino deposit, located 75 km to the northwest of the Revenue property, forms the northwest extent of the Dawson Range Gold Belt and the Freegold Mountain deposits, 10 km to the southwest of Revenue, form the present southeastern extent of the belt.

The geology of the property is shown on Figure R-2 (in pocket) which is a summary of property examinations, as well as regional data published by the Geological Survey of Canada (Memoir 189 [1936] and O.F. 1101 [1984]) and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (O.F. 1987-2). In general, the property is underlain by Paleozoic(?) metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks of the Yukon Cataclastic Complex consisting primarily of quartz-biotite-feldspar schist, chlorite schist and quartz-feldspar gneiss. These have been intruded by Early Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz-monzonite, which are part of the Dawson Range Batholith. Cutting these rocks are leucocratic Mid-Cretaceous intermediate to felsic porphyry dykes of the Mount Nansen volcanic suite. A fault-bounded block of Mount Nansen crystal-lithic block to ash tuff is preserved in the central part of the property.

The rock units on the property are described in detail as follows.

PLEISTOCENE

These deposits occur as overburden, rarely preserved above 825 m elevation:

White River volcanic ash - cream to pale grey, very fine-grained ash, with a gritty-greasy texture when wet.

"Black Muck" - Pleistocene mammal-bearing organic deposits consisting of peat and silty black muck with a strong odor of decomposing vegetation.

Glaciofluvial deposits - these range from well sorted and bedded silt to coarse sand-size deposits showing normal grading and crossbedding, to completely unsorted gravels and boulders in a mud and silt matrix.

CRETACEOUS OR EARLY TERTIARY

Mount Nansen Volcanic suite

Block and lapilli tuff ("Revenue Breccia") - this is a tan and pale pink recessively weathering and poorly lithified grey volcaniclastic. It has angular to subrounded fragments which exhibit normal size grading and average 4 to 7 cm in diameter, yet range in size from up to 30 cm to less than one mm. The clasts are poorly to moderately well sorted with an open matrix texture in the small lapilli to ash size fractions. The clasts consist of feldspar porphyry, with rare quartz monzonite. Strong clay alteration is always present.

Quartz-feldspar porphyry - this is a pale grey rock with a uniform texture containing 3 to 5% subrounded and angular quartz grains and 10 to 40% feldspar crystals in an aphanitic matrix. Typically there is 1 to 7% disseminated limonite. This unit occurs as dykes which cut all rock types except the leucocratic quartz monzonite.

Dawson Range Batholith - biotite-hornblende-quartz monzonite - This rock is pale pink and equigranular with a medium-grained to porphyritic texture. Mafic mineral content varies from 0 to 10% hornblende and 0 to 8% biotite. It usually contains 20% quartz and 70% plagioclase and orthoclase feldspars, with some white feldspar crystals up to 2 cm in diameter encapsulating amphibole laths.

PALEOZOIC

Yukon Cataclastic Complex

Metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks - this unit is highly variable and includes foliated hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende-biotite-feldspar gneiss, biotite-quartz-feldspar schist, amphibolite, white and grey quartzite, quartz-feldspar mica schist, and quartzo-feldspathic gneiss. These rocks generally weather recessively and all mica and feldspar show intense chlorite and clay alteration.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Reconnaissance geochemical surveys over the Revenue property prior to 1987 show that it contains some of the largest and most intense gold geochemical anomalies known in the Dawson Range. Soils with values exceeding 50 ppb gold extend across the property for 6 km from east to west and for 1.5 km from north to south. Figure R-2, in pocket, shows the position of significant anomalies exceeding greater than 100 ppb gold.

MINERALIZATION

Work to date has identified a number of areas with gold mineralization that occurs in three main types.

1. Disseminated gold mineralization

   This type of gold mineralization is associated with strong argillic alteration along major northeast- and northwest-trending structures. Gold values are concentrated near the core of the structures with alteration extending up to 100 m on either side. The best examples are the Granger Zone on the Revenue property and the Vest Pocket and Nucleus Zones on the adjacent Nucleus property. Some parts of the Discovery Zone also contain this type of mineralization.

2. Gold/Copper sulphide mineralization

   Gold associated with copper sulphides and tungsten mineralization within quartz-carbonate veins. These occurrences have various orientations and host rocks and are best typified by the original Discovery Showing, the Guder Zone along the southern margin of the Revenue Breccia and the Klaus Zone along the northern margin of the breccia.

3. Porphyry copper-molybdenum (gold) mineralization

   Minor gold associated with low grade copper and molybdenum mineralization. Hydrothermal alteration typical of porphyry copper deposits, which occurs adjacent to the Zow zone, carries copper, molybdenum and minor gold values. Minor veins of galena, sphalerite and barite occur on the southern edge of the property.

The 1987 exploration focused on five of the areas of interest, the Granger, Discovery, Guder, and Gow Zones which all contain soil geochemical values exceeding 500 ppb gold and the Klaus Zone where float assaying up to 91.5 g/t (2.66 opt) gold had been found in 1986. The drilling in 1988 was designed to test the best of the gold geochemical anomalies, the Granger Zone, as shown on Figure R-2, in pocket, and on Figure R-3, on the following page.

Granger Zone Mineralization

The geochemical anomaly over the Granger Zone is one of the larger gold anomalies in the Dawson Range. Soil samples assaying over 200 ppb gold extend in a 200 m wide northeast-trending elongate zone over a length of 700 m. Within this zone, most soil samples assay over 500 ppb gold, ranging up to 1690 ppb gold. The northeast, or downhill, end of the zone is covered below the 825 m elevation by thick glacial till deposits. This till, which exceeded 3 m thick in the lowest 1987 trench, proved impossible to trench. Three trenches (GR-1, GR-2 and GW-1) across the southerly part of the zone intersected a 300 m width of intense argillic alteration which coincided with the soil geochemical anomaly. The best interval in the core of the altered zone assayed 1.76 g/t (0.051 opt) gold across 70 m, within which two 5 m intervals assayed 9.71 g/t (0.283 opt) and 5.97 g/t (0.174 opt) gold. There is no visible difference between well mineralized areas and those with low values. Resampling of the trench samples at a depth 3 m below the original samples only returned an average grade of 0.66 g/t (0.019 opt) gold across the 70 m interval, which is the average grade of the original 70 m sample without the two high grade intersections. This variability indicated that additional sampling was required to determine the nature of the gold mineralization.

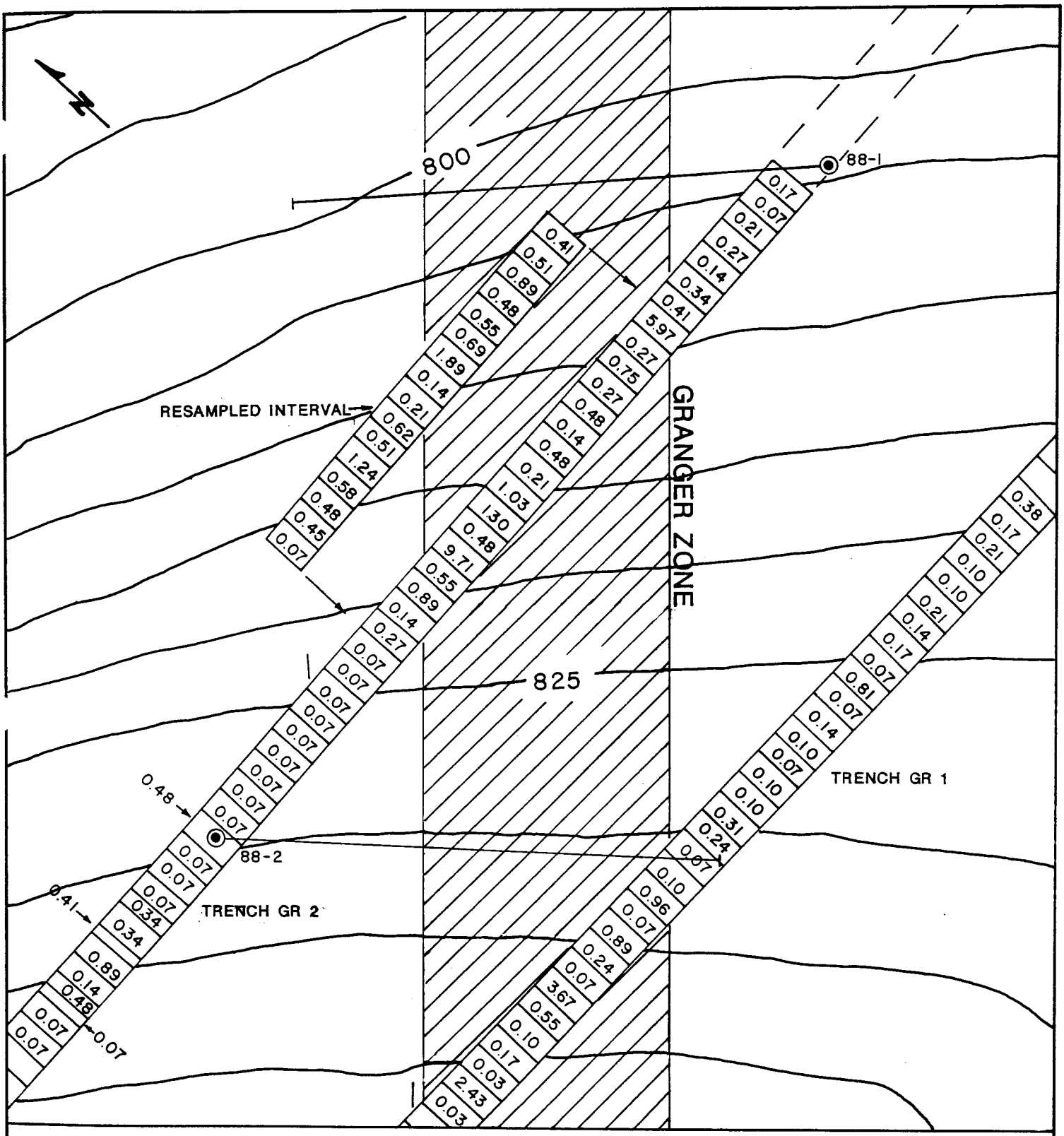


Figure R-3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DRILL HOLE AND TRENCH LOCATIONS

REVENUE PROPERTY

GRANGER ZONE

REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE - 1:1000

20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Metres

Note: assays given in g/t Au.

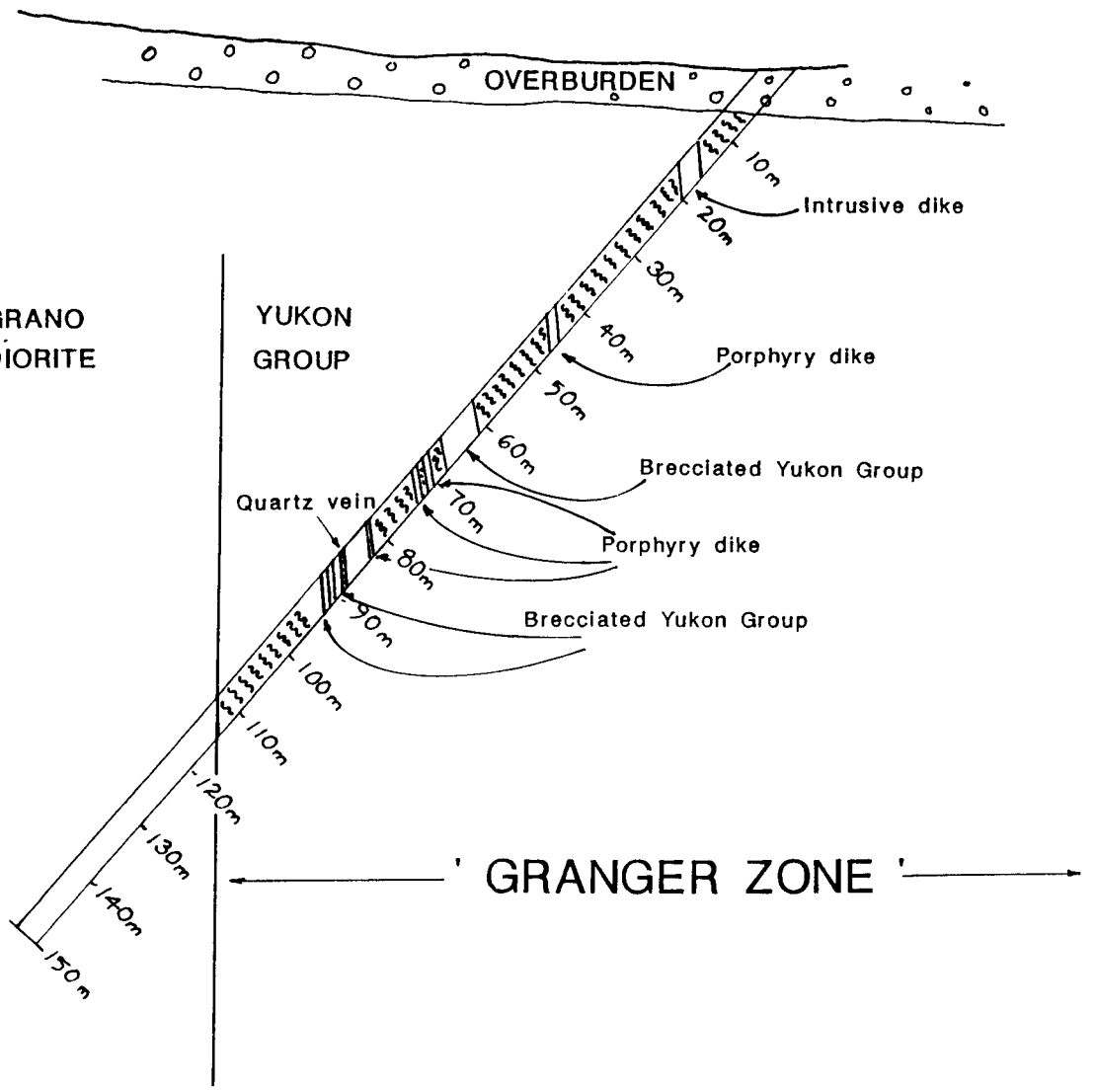
To accompany report dated December, 1988

The 1988 drilling intersected the Granger Zone at two sites separated 120 m along strike. Both holes were collared in metamorphic felsic rocks, Yukon Group metasediments, and bottomed in granodiorite. A number of breccia zones with related porphyry dykes cut the metamorphic rocks. Drill core shows that the surface rocks are intensely oxidized and leached to depths of at least 90 m in hole 88-1 and to depths below 140 m in hole 88-2 (no hypogene rocks were intersected). The results of sampling of the drill holes is shown on Figures R-4 and R-5 on the following pages and the core logs are shown schematically on the same figures. The geological descriptions of the drill holes is found in drill logs contained in Appendix I. Sampling of the holes returned very low assays in gold and there was no correlation with the higher values found on surface.

Granger Zone Alteration

Alteration in the Granger Zone consists of wide areas of intense clay alteration with localized zones of silicification. A northeast-trending fault zone lies east of and bounds the part of the zone with the best grades of gold mineralization and alteration is most intense where associated with brecciation along that fault. Biotite has been chloritized, sericite is common, phlogopite is present, and feldspars are often kaolinized. Alteration colors, including pale pink, cherry red, cream, black, orange and red, reflect varying iron and manganese oxide contents. On surface, the significant gold assays were restricted to zones showing intense clay alteration; however, such altered zones do not always carry gold. There is no good correlation between silicification and gold.

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INT (m)	GRADE (g/t)
6.7	8.5	1.8	0.17
8.5	10.0	1.5	0.21
10.0	11.6	1.6	0.03
11.6	13.1	1.5	0.03
13.1	15.2	2.1	0.07
15.2	16.8	1.6	0.03
16.8	18.3	1.5	0.03
18.3	19.8	1.5	0.03
19.8	21.3	1.5	0.07
21.3	22.9	1.6	0.03
22.9	24.4	1.5	0.07
24.4	25.6	1.2	0.14
25.6	27.4	1.8	0.07
27.4	29.0	1.6	0.07
29.0	30.5	1.5	0.10
30.5	32.6	1.1	0.03
32.6	34.4	1.8	0.03
34.4	35.1	0.7	0.03
35.1	36.6	1.5	0.07
36.6	38.3	0.7	0.10
38.3	40.0	1.7	0.14
40.0	42.0	2.0	0.03
42.0	43.3	1.3	0.03
43.3	45.0	1.7	<0.03
45.0	46.5	1.5	<0.03
46.5	48.0	1.5	0.03
48.0	50.0	2.0	0.07
50.0	51.5	1.5	0.10
51.5	53.0	1.5	0.07
53.0	54.5	1.5	0.07
54.5	56.5	2.0	0.10
56.5	58.0	1.5	0.07
58.0	59.4	1.4	0.07
59.4	61.0	1.6	0.10
61.0	62.5	1.5	0.03
62.5	64.0	1.5	0.03
64.0	65.5	1.5	0.07
65.5	67.1	1.6	0.03
67.1	69.4	2.3	<0.03
69.4	70.9	1.5	<0.03
70.9	73.2	2.3	0.03
73.2	74.7	1.5	<0.03
74.7	76.2	1.5	0.03
76.2	77.7	1.5	<0.03
77.7	79.2	1.5	<0.03
79.2	80.8	1.6	<0.03
80.8	82.6	1.8	<0.03
82.6	84.9	2.3	0.07
84.9	86.2	1.3	0.07
86.2	88.2	2.0	0.03
88.2	89.9	1.7	0.03
89.9	91.4	0.9	0.03
91.4	93.0	1.6	0.03
93.0	94.5	1.5	0.10
94.5	96.0	1.5	<0.03
96.0	99.0	3.0	0.03
99.0	102.1	3.1	0.03
102.1	105.2	3.1	0.03
105.2	108.2	3.0	0.17
108.2	111.3	3.1	0.03
111.3	112.8	1.5	0.03
112.8	114.3	1.5	0.03
114.3	117.3	3.0	<0.03
117.3	120.4	3.1	<0.03
120.4	123.4	3.0	<0.03
123.4	126.5	3.1	<0.03
126.5	129.5	3.0	0.17
129.5	132.9	3.4	<0.03
132.9	135.6	2.7	<0.03
135.6	138.7	3.1	0.14
138.7	141.7	3.0	0.03
141.7	144.8	3.1	0.07
144.8	147.8	3.0	<0.03
147.8	150.9	3.1	<0.03
150.9	152.4	1.5	<0.03



LEGEND

- Quartz monzonite medium grained equigranular
- Breccia
- Latite Porphry dike
- Yukon Group Metamorphic rocks
- Quartz vein

Figure R-4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY AND ASSAYS

Drill Section 88-1

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, Y.T.

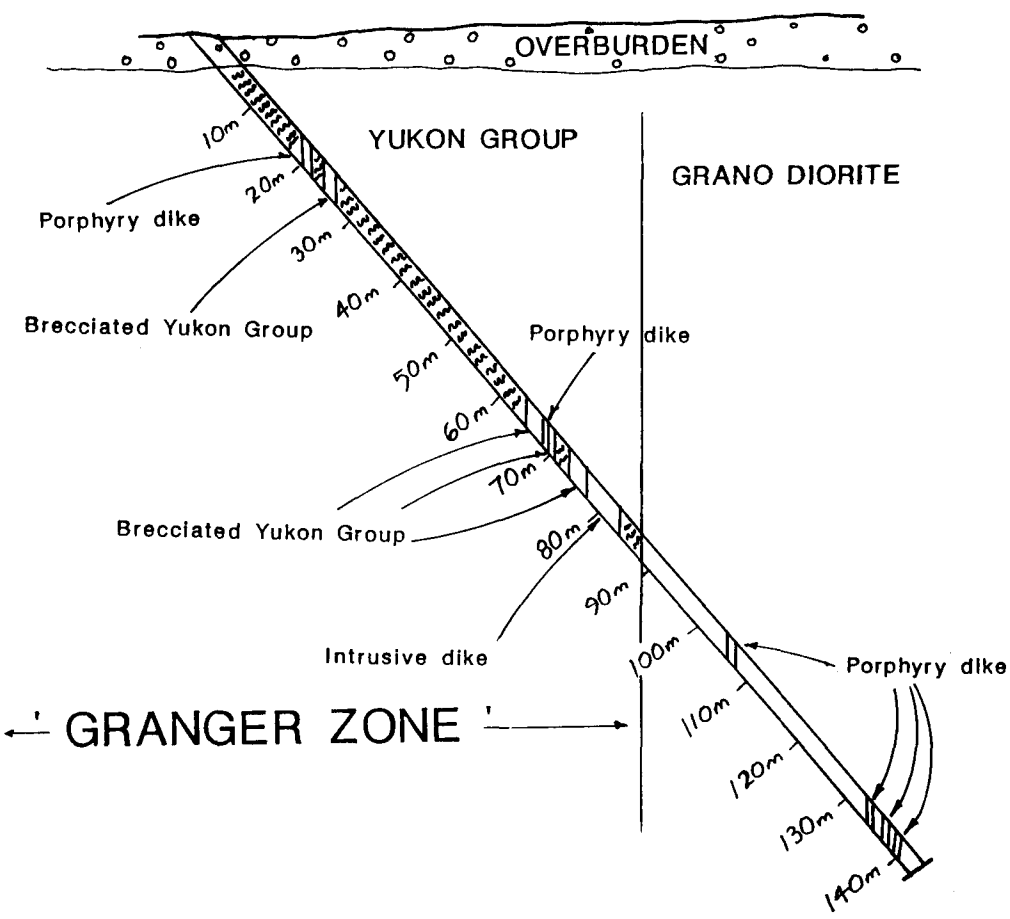
BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

SCALE - 1:1000

20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Metres

To accompany report dated December, 1988

FROM (m)	TO (m)	INT (m)	GRADE (g/t)
2.7	4.6	1.9	0.03
4.6	6.0	1.4	<0.03
6.0	7.6	1.6	0.03
7.6	10.4	2.8	<0.03
10.4	11.9	1.5	<0.03
11.9	13.4	1.5	0.03
13.4	14.9	1.5	0.17
14.9	16.5	1.6	<0.03
16.5	18.1	1.6	0.03
18.1	19.8	1.7	0.03
19.8	21.6	1.8	<0.03
21.6	23.4	1.8	0.03
23.4	24.6	1.2	0.03
24.6	25.9	1.3	0.14
25.9	27.4	1.5	1.68
27.4	29.0	1.6	0.03
29.0	30.5	1.6	0.10
30.5	32.0	1.5	0.03
32.0	33.5	1.5	0.03
33.5	35.0	1.5	0.03
35.0	36.5	1.5	0.03
36.5	38.1	1.6	0.03
38.1	39.6	1.5	0.03
39.6	41.1	1.5	0.03
41.1	42.7	1.6	0.03
42.7	44.2	1.5	<0.03
44.2	45.7	1.5	0.03
45.7	47.2	1.5	<0.03
47.2	48.8	1.6	<0.03
48.8	50.3	1.5	0.03
50.3	51.8	1.5	0.03
51.8	53.3	1.5	<0.03
53.3	54.9	1.5	0.24
54.9	56.4	1.5	0.07
56.4	57.9	1.5	0.07
57.9	59.4	1.5	0.24
59.4	61.0	1.6	0.55
61.0	62.5	1.5	0.75
62.5	64.0	1.5	0.41
64.0	65.5	1.5	0.14
65.5	67.0	1.5	0.07
67.0	68.6	1.6	0.07
68.6	70.1	1.5	0.14
70.1	71.6	1.5	0.27
71.6	73.1	1.5	0.31
73.1	74.7	1.6	1.80
74.7	76.2	1.5	0.24
76.2	77.7	1.5	0.14
77.7	79.2	1.5	0.03
79.2	80.7	1.5	<0.03
80.7	82.3	1.6	0.03
82.3	83.8	1.5	<0.03
83.8	85.3	1.5	0.07
85.3	86.9	1.6	0.31
86.9	88.4	1.5	0.34
88.4	89.9	1.5	0.21
89.9	91.4	1.5	0.03
91.4	93.0	1.6	0.07
93.0	94.5	1.5	0.07
94.5	96.0	1.5	0.45
96.0	97.5	1.5	0.03
97.5	99.0	1.5	0.07
99.0	100.6	1.6	0.07
100.6	102.1	1.5	<0.03
102.1	103.6	1.5	<0.03
103.6	105.1	1.5	0.03
105.1	106.4	1.3	0.03
106.4	108.8	2.2	0.03
108.8	111.3	2.5	<0.03
111.3	112.8	1.5	<0.03
112.8	114.3	1.5	<0.03
114.3	115.8	1.5	<0.03
115.8	117.3	1.5	0.07
117.3	118.9	1.6	0.03
118.9	120.4	1.5	0.07
120.4	121.9	1.5	0.07
121.9	123.4	1.5	0.45
123.4	125.0	1.6	0.96
125.0	126.5	1.5	0.10
126.5	128.0	1.5	0.03
128.0	129.5	1.5	<0.03
129.5	131.1	1.6	0.03
131.1	132.6	1.5	0.03
132.6	134.1	1.5	0.03
134.1	135.6	1.5	<0.03
135.6	137.2	1.6	<0.03
137.2	138.6	1.4	0.03
138.6	140.2	1.6	0.03
140.2	141.7	1.5	0.07
141.7	143.2	1.5	<0.03



LEGEND

- Quartz monzonite medium grained equigranular
- Breccia
- Latite Porphry dike
- Yukon Group Metamorphic rocks
- Quartz vein

Figure R-5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOLOGY AND ASSAYS

Drill Section 88-2

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, Y.T.

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

SCALE - 1:1000

20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Metres

To accompany report dated December, 1988

FURTHER EXPLORATION OF REVENUE PROPERTY

1. In the Discovery and Guder Zones, a trenching program in the area of coper-gold mineralization should be designed to test for areas with relatively higher gold contents to determine if mineralized zones exist with good metallurgical characteristics.
2. Additional trenching should explore for mineralization:
   a) uphill of the Gow Zone;
   b) east and northeast of the Discovery Zone in the area with remaining untested gold soil anomalies and multi-element anomalies;
   c) on the east side of Mechanic Creek; and,
   d) on the west side of Whirlwind Pup between the Gow and Guder Zones.

BIG CREEK

CREEK

0.51 MILLION TONNES GRADE 1.06g/t GOLD

3.6 MILLION TONNES GRADE 1.03g/t GOLD

VEST POCKET

GRANGER ZONE

GRANGER DISCOVERY

MECHANIC N
MECHANIC S

GOW ZONE

KLAUS ZONE

GUDER ZONE

DISCOVERY ZONE

CAMP

ADDITION

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

NUCLEUS

REVENUE

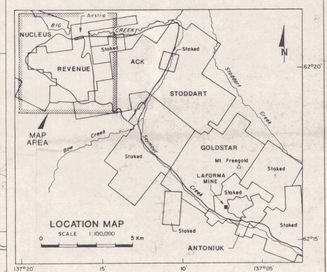
6 DRILL INTERSECTIONS OVER 365m STRIKE LENGTH AVERAGE 5.34g/t GOLD OVER 8.5m

RIDGE W RIDGE E

ROWLOCKEN

DRILL HISTORY

T-1 to 5:	Teck 1955 diamond drilling
M-1 to 3	Meridian syndicate 1964 drilling
68-1 to 5 and 69-1 to 5:	Yukon Revenue 1968 and 1969 diamond drilling
P70-1 to 25	Keiser Resources 1970 percussion drilling
D70-1 to 13	Keiser Resources 1970 diamond drilling
84-1 to 9:	Shakwak Exploration 1984 diamond drilling
88-1 to 2:	Big Creek Joint Ventures 1988 diamond drilling



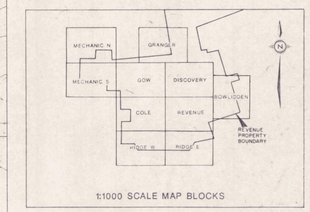


TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

REVENUE PROPERTY

DISCOVERY, GUDER, KLAUS ZONES:

DDH	Au g/t	Cu%	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	COMMENT
84-9	39.1	N/A	51.8	52.7	0.91	fault gouge
68-5	11.66	6.8	80.1	81.3	1.22	10% recovery
69-1	5.49	1.7	38.1	39.5	1.37	intense breccia
84-7	3.67	1.0	25.9	33.5	7.62	lapilli tuff
84-5	1.28	1.7	18.0	24.4	6.4	sheared tuff
68-1	0.34	22.1	125.9	126.2	0.30	CPY+PY in volc.
80-1	0.41	0.2	33.5	70.1	36.6	heterolithic BX
80-2	0.31	0.2	12.1	51.8	39.6	also scheelite

TRENCH

K-6	32.98	N/A	at 6 meters		0.2	lense-shaped
T8-18	2.40	N/A	0.0	43.0	43.0	volcaniclastic
DISCOVERY	11.66	12.0	N/A	N/A	3.7	1974 sampling
85-1	1.70	N/A	115	145	30.0	volcaniclastic
87D-1	1.61	N/A	135	154	19.0	CB alteration
85-2	1.03	N/A	20.0	50.0	30.0	volcaniclastic
85-2	1.06	N/A	0.0	10.0	10.0	volcaniclastic

GRANGER ZONE

TRENCH

GR-1	0.81	N/A	65	120	55.0	altered schist
GR-2	0.66	N/A	360	430	70.0	altered schist

NUCLEUS PROPERTY
1987 DATA ONLY

TRENCH

87N-1	2.13	N/A	50	55	5.0	fault-related
87N-2	1.17	N/A	45	70	25.0	fault-related

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS OR EARLY TERTIARY

1 — a) Block and lapilli tuff. b) Quartz-feldspar porphyry, often brecciated and intrusive into 1a. c) Mixed intrusive unit, includes 1b, and 4. Frequent brecciated zones.

CRETACEOUS

2 — Hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite

3 — Leucocratic quartz monzonite with xenoliths of unit 4.

PALEOZOIC

4 — Yukon Metamorphic Complex schists and gneiss.

COMPLETE, INCOMPLETE TRENCH

CUT LINE OR CAT TRAIL, with bulldozer pit.

84-9 — DRILL HOLE

R2 — SURVEY STATION

39.1 = GOLD (g/t)
0.91 = INTERVAL(m) — MINERALIZED INTERSECTION

>500ppb GOLD GEOCHEM CONTOUR
>100ppb GOLD GEOCHEM CONTOUR

092609

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, known, assumed

FAULT, known, assumed

Figure R-2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COMPILATION MAP

REVENUE PROPERTY

Revenue Creek, Yukon

821

BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD
REXFORD MINERALS LTD

SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
0 100 500 1000 1500 Feet

To accompany report dated December, 1988

APPENDIX I

DRILL HOLE LOGS

International Geosystems Corporation — Geolog System — Geoform (5)

S = Alpha S 0 = Zero 1 = One 2 = Two 7 = Seven Ø = Alpha O I or i = Alpha I Z = Alpha Z

Identity Data: I — D E N — Format version 6 8 0 5 — ID of drillhole: REV 88-1

I — P R J

SUMMARY

Key	Flag	From	To	Description
R				SUMMARY
	OVB	0.00	6.70	Overburden
	SUP	6.70	13.70	Metamorphic – Yukon Group QZ FX Gneiss, MOD FRC and ALT
		13.70	17.55	Iptrusive –
		17.59	42.25	Metamorphic – Yukon Group QZ FX Gneiss, MOD FRC and ALT
		42.25	43.25	Dyke – latite porphyry
		43.25	59.60	Metamorphic – Yukon Group + HE + LI rich layers alternate
		59.60	66.65	Brecciated metamorphics – HE stained
		66.65	68.45	Metamorphic
		68.45	68.90	Dyke – Latite porphyry
	TRN	68.90	69.30	Metamorphic
		69.30	70.80	Dyke – Latite porphyry
		70.80	80.90	Metamorphic
		80.90	81.10	Dyke – Latite porphyry
		81.10	84.90	Metamorphic
		84.90	85.00	Quartz vein
		85.00	85.35	Breccia
		85.35	85.80	Metamorphic
		85.80	86.10	Brecciated KL
	HYP	86.10	111.00	Metamorphic
		111.00	152.40	Intrusive – Quartz Monzonite

Metamorphics – Yukon Group – QZ FX Gneiss and Grey QZIT – Fresh → Silicic Alt., MOD-STR FRC

Dyke – Latite Porphyry – dark grey aphanitic groundmass with QZ, FX, MF phenocrysts – weak ALT and FRC

Intrusive – Quartz Monzonite, V weakly altered, weakly fractured, FRC contain CB, PY and QZ

LEGEND

- Intrusion
- Δ Breccia
- Porphyry Dyke
- Metamorphic
- QZ VEIN

81-130

International Geosystems Corporation — Geolog System — Geoform

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

S = Alpha S 0 = Zero 1 = One 2 = Two 7 = Seven Ø = Alpha O I or i = Alpha I Z = Alpha Z

KEY	FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	H/T TYPE	ID of DRILLHOLE/TRAVERSE NAME AND NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR HOLE	DATE AND TIME YR MON DAY HR MIN APT	GEOLOGGED BY	COMPLETED BY YR MON DAY	COMMENT / REMARK	GRID AZIMUTH	UNITS M/F
I	DEN	6805		REVENUE DDH 88-1	H→NQ	880523					M T
I	PRJ			PROJECT NAME					PROPERTY OR PROJECT & SUB-PROJECT		

KEY	TURN'G PT. 000=Collar	FROM	TO	F-S	O	AZM CLOCKWISE FROM TRUE N	V-ANG NEG IF DOWN	STATION	OFFSET	NEG IF LEFT	NORTHING	NEG IF SOUTH	EASTING	NEG IF WEST	ELEVATION	NEG IF SUB-SEA
S		0.00	1524.0			320.00	-50.00									

U	FLAG	FROM	TO	RECOVERY	T_{MOD}	% Mix	ROCK-SOIL	TYPIFY-MAT TM1	TM2	QALMAT QM1	TEXTURES TX1	TX2	GRAIN Fr	Cr	%C	MP	FRACTURE COUNT 1	2	T1	STRUC1 ID	STRIKE AZM	Trav Down	DIP To Right	ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION DEFAULT SUITES QZ	BI	CY	CB	MG	HE	Hw Amt	PY	CP	GL	YY	Hw Amt	SUMMARY F1	F2
L				RQD		FM MEM	ENV	RTQ	LC Colour	TM3	QM2	TX3	TX4	Sa	Rn	Sh	O/C	Is	Im	It	St	T2	STRUC2 ID	AZM	Trav Down	DIP To Right	KF	MU	CL	EP	HE	PR	MO	SL		M1	M2
A		FROM	TO	RECOVERY	Sample Serial No.																																	
F		FROM	TO																																		

		FROM	TO																																		
R	HED			The hole was drilled inorder to intersect anomalous values in Bismuth. Hydrothermal and supergene alteration																																		
				are present in the top of the hole, grading into hypogene altered rocks near the bottom.																																		
P	OVB	0.00	670				OVER																														
P	SUP	670	1160				METM	CY	LI		FO						3								D4			C+					35		
P		11.60	11.80				BR	XX			BR																										
R				Fault BR - well rounded clasts (0.5-2cm) in a clay matrix																																		
P		11.80	13.20				METM	QZ			EQ	FO					4																			35	
E		13.20	13.70				METM				FO						4											C+							35	
P		13.70	17.55				INTR	QZ	CY		EQ						4							I=											38	
P		17.55	18.10				METM	LI	SU								4											C=							35	
E		18.10	21.20				METM	CY			EQ	<<					5																			35	
E		21.20	26.30				METM	LI	SU								5								Z)			C1							35	
N		23.30	24.10				METM	HE	LI								4											C1							36	
																													C*								
E		26.30	26.40				METM	CL			FO	VV													<=												
R				Alt'd mica schist → greenish black soft rock.																																		
E		26.40	27.60				METM				EQ						6											C1							35	
																													C*								
E		27.60	33.40				METM	LI	CY								8								C+	Z)	P2		C1							35	
																													C*								

GRAPHIC

International Geosystems Corporation

Geolog System

Geoform ②

S = Alpha S   0 = Zero   1 = One   2 = Two   7 = Seven   Ø = Alpha O   I or i = Alpha I   Z = Alpha Z

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

Identity Data

KEY	FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	IDENTITY OF PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT (UNIQUE)	H/T TYPE	ID of DRILLHOLE/TRAVERSE NAME AND NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR HOLE	DATE AND TIME (YR, MON, DAY, HR, MIN, APT)	GEOLOGGED BY / ED BY	COMPLETED (YR, MON, DAY)	COMMENT / REMARK	GRID AZIMUTH	UNITS M/F
I	DEN	6805			REV-88-1							
I	PRJ				COMPANY					PROPERTY OR PROJECT & SUB-PROJECT		

Survey Data

KEY	TURN'G PT. 000=Collar	FROM	TO	F-S	O	AZM CLOCKWISE FROM TRUE N	V-ANG NEG IF DOWN	STATION	OFFSET NEG IF LEFT	NORTHING NEG IF SOUTH	EASTING NEG IF WEST	ELEVATION NEG IF SUB-SEA
S												

Upper Tier (U): FLAG, FROM, TO, RECOVERY, TMOD, % Mix, ROCK-SOIL, TYPIFY-MAT (TM1, TM2), QALMAT QM1, TEXTURES (TX1, TX2), GRAIN (Fr, Cr, %C, MP), FRACTURE COUNT (1, 2), T1, STRUC1 ID, STRIKE AZM, DIP To Right, ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION DEFAULT SUITES (QZ, BI, CY, CB, MG, XX, PY, CP, GL, YY), SUMMARY (F1, F2)

Lower Tier Geodata (L): RQD, FM MEM, ENV, RTQ, LC Colour, TM3, QM2, TX3, TX4, Sr, Rn, Sh, O/C, Is, Im, Ir, ΣI, T2, STRUC2 ID, AZM, DIP To Right, KF, MU, CL, EP, HE, Hw Amt, PR, MO, SL, Hw Amt, M1, M2

Assay Data (A): FROM, TO, RECOVERY, Sample Serial No.

F-Entry (F): FROM, TO

Key (1)	Flag (2–4)	From (5–10)	To (11–16)	Cols 17–23 / Remark	Rock-Soil (24–27)	Typify-Mat (28–31)	Textures (35–38)	Grain (39–42)	Fracture Count (43)	57–58	61–62	65–66	67–68	Summary (77–78)
E		33.40	35.10		METM	Q2CY	EQ		4					53
E		35.10	36.20		METM	LI	EQ		6				LI	34
L													C=	
E		36.20	36.65		METM	LI	R5BR		8	I)			LI	58
L													C1	
E		36.65	39.05		METM	LI	EQ		5				LI	53
L													C1	
E		39.05	39.90		METM	Q2	R5		5	<=				55
E		39.90	42.25		METM	CY	EQ		5	<)				53
L												C)		
R				minor Q2 flooding										
P	D/	42.25	43.25		DYKE		PP	5	2	<+				34
L						5A				I+	U+			
R				Porphyritic latite dyke										
P		43.25	44.10		METM		EQ		5	<)			LI	54
L												C*	C(	
R				dyke has a sharp contact with metamorphic rocks, - non conformity										
E		44.10	53.20		METM	LI	FO		6	<)	<)		LI	37
L												C)	C=	
R				zone of strongly fractured and altered material, with some qtz flooding and small qtz veinlets										
E		53.20	54.30		METM	HE	FQ		4					34
L												C=		
E		54.30	55.25		METM				4				LI	37
L													C+	
E		55.25	56.40		METM	HE			6		<+		LI	34
												C=	C*	
E		56.40	59.60		METM	LI			3				LI	34
												C)	C+	
E	FRC	59.60	66.65		BRMT	HE	BR<<		8		<*		LI	55
L												C+	C*	

81-130

International Geosystems Corporation — Geolog System — Geoform ③

S = Alpha S 0 = Zero 1 = One 2 = Two 7 = Seven Ø = Alpha O I or i = Alpha I Z = Alpha Z

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

Identity Data

Key	Flag	Format Version	ID of Drillhole/Traverse Name and Number
I	DEN	6B05	REV 88-1
I	PRJ		

Printed row headings on the left: Identity Data; Survey Data; Upper Tier; Lower Tier; Geodata; Assay Data; F-Entry.

Printed column headings:

- Identity Data: Flag, Format Version, Identity of Project or Sub-Project (Unique), H/T Type, ID of Drillhole/Traverse Name and Number, Size of Core or Hole, Date and Time (Yr, Mon, Day, Hr, Min, Apt), Geologged By / Ed By, Completed (Yr, Mon, Day), Comment / Remark, Grid Azimuth, Units M/F.
- Survey Data: Turn'g Pt. 000=Collar, From, To, F-S, O, AZM Clockwise from True N, V-Ang Neg if Down, Station, Offset Neg if Left, Northing Neg if South, Easting Neg if West, Elevation Neg if Sub-Sea.
- Upper/Lower Tier: Flag, From, To, Recovery / RQD, Tmod / FM Mem, % Mix, Rock-Soil / Env, RTQ, Typify-Mat TM1, TM2 / LC Colour, TM3, Qalmat QM1 / QM2, Textures TX1, TX2 / TX3, TX4, Grain Ff, Cf, %C, MP / Sr, Rn, Sh, O/C, Fracture Count 1, 2 / Is, Im, Il, ΣI, T1 / T2, Struc1 ID / Struc2 ID, Strike AZM / AZM, Dip to Right, Alteration & Mineralization Default Suites QZ/KF, BI/MU, CY/CL, CB/EP, MG/HE, XX/Hw Amt, PY/PR, CP/MO, GL/SL, YY/Hw Amt, Summary F1/M1, F2/M2.
- Assay Data: From, To, Recovery, Sample Serial No.
- F-Entry: From, To.

Key	Flag	From	To	Rock-Soil / Remark	Textures	Grain	Fracture Count	Alteration & Mineralization	Summary
R				brecciated Yukon Group with fractures filled with clay, HE and LI. - Red Breccia					
E		66.65	68.45	METM			4		34
R				contact with breccia is gradational - with less fractures and HE towards the bottom					
P	D/	68.45	68.90	D/LT	PP	5	5	I) ; <)	25
L								U+	
R				latite dyke - QZ, FX phenocrysts in a dark aphanitic groundmass w calcite veinlets - intrusive CNT.					
P	TRN	68.90	69.30	METM			6	D)	34
P	D/	69.30	70.80	D/LT	PP		5	I) ; <)	25
L								U+	
P		70.80	80.90	METMCY			7	<) ; LIV) ; PY	36
L								C(C) ; D)	
R				texture of igneous rock - either due to alteration or metaplutonic (YG)					
N		78.30	78.50	METM					
R				similar to above but chlorite (mafic) rich layer					
P	D/	80.90	81.10	D/LT	PP		4		25
P		81.10	82.65	METMMF	BRFB		8		
R				fine grained dark foliated material with clasts (0.5-3cm) of light medium grained material					
P		82.65	84.90	METM	EQ				53
P	V/	84.90	85.00	QZVNQZ					
R				3cm white QZ vein with black siliceous material along the edges					
P		85.00	85.35	BRXX					
R				5cm light brown clay gouge in a zone of alt'd INTR					
P		85.35	85.80	METM	EQFO				53
								C+	
P	BRX	85.80	86.10	BRXX	BR			G=	
				5cm light brown clay gouge grading into 25cm zone of breccia (0.-5cm clasts + INTR)					

International Geosystems Corporation — Geolog System — Geoform (4)

S = Alpha S   0 = Zero   1 = One   2 = Two   7 = Seven   Ø = Alpha O   I or i = Alpha I   Z = Alpha Z

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

Key	Flag	Format version	ID of drillhole/traverse name and number	Units M/F
I (Identity Data)	DEN	6805	REV 88-1	T
I	PRJ			

Key	Flag	From	To	Rock-Soil (24–31)	Textures (35–38)	Grain (39–42)	Fracture count (43–44)	QZ/KF (57–58)	CY/CL (61–62)	CB/EP (63–64)	XX (67–68)	PY/PR (69–70)	Summary F1 (77–78)
P		86.10	88.10	METMFX	EQ<<		4	<)			PY	D*	36
L											<)		
E		88.10	89.10	METMQZ		3	2						
								U+					
E	HYP	89.10	91.15	METMMFQZ	FBFO		4						25
E		91.15	92.40	METMMF			4						28
E		92.40	93.50	METMFO			4					D*	32
E		93.50	95.20	METMMF			5						28
E		95.20	111.00	METMMFQZ	FO	5				<)	PY	D)	25
											<+		
P	C/	111.00	123.00	QZMZMFCY	FQ	4		<)		<)		<+	28
									P1				
E		123.00	152.40	QZMZ	EQ	3		<)		D)	PY	<+	23
									P1	<)	D)		

Comments:

- (88.10–89.10) extremely siliceous material ~QZIT - 3% FX phenocrysts
- 90.8 Reduced to HQ
- R: mafic minerals and feldspar slightly altered -
- R: mafic minerals → chlorite feldspar →
- MF → MM → FX → → clay Foliated granodiorite ?
- R: Sig FRC occur at 99.25 (1cm), 99.75 (3cm), 100.5 (5cm) - zones of advanced argillic alteration, clay gouge and small quartz veinlets ~1-3 mm.
  Quartzo-feldspathic gneiss - gneissic layering of mafics and quartz fractures filled with QZ CB and PY
  Zones of stronger alteration have igneous texture
- R: Medium grained equigranular quartz monzonite, fractures large and filled with QZ and PY
- R: SIG FRC occur at 125.6 (5cm), 126.15 (5cm), 127.05 (15cm) - zones marked by moderate argillic Alt - numerous fractures filled with CB and PY, possibly some xenoliths present

81-130

S = Alpha S 0 = Zero 1 = One 2 = Two 7 = Seven Ø = Alpha O I or i = Alpha I Z = Alpha Z

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

Identity Data

KEY	FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	IDENTITY OF PROJECT OR SUB-PROJECT (UNIQUE)	ID of DRILLHOLE/TRAVERSE NAME AND NUMBER	DATE AND TIME (YR MON DAY)	GEOLOGGED BY	UNITS M/F
I	DEN	6805	REVENUE	REV 88-2H	880525	TCB	m
I	PRJ						

Survey Data

KEY	FROM	TO	AZM CLOCKWISE FROM TRUE N	V-ANG NEG IF DOWN
S	0.00	143.20	140.00	-50.00

Log entries (Upper Tier: FLAG, FROM, TO, RECOVERY, ROCK-SOIL, TEXTURES, FRACTURE COUNT, STRUC/ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION DEFAULT SUITES, SUMMARY; R = remark)

KEY	FLAG	FROM	TO	REMARK	ROCK-SOIL	TEXTURES	FRACTURE COUNT	QZ / BI	ALTERATION	PY	SUMMARY	
P	O/	0.00	2.70		OVER							
P	SUP	2.70	3.40		GNISQZCY	GN	3					32
R				0.5-2.5cm white QZ layers								
E		3.40	5.70		GNISCYBI	GNAG	4	I) Z	C)	C=		35
E		5.70	6.25		GNISLT	GN	4			C2		55
R				@ 6.0m (5cm) zone of INT LI MOD MN and box work material								
E		6.25	12.45		GNIS	GN	4	I)		C)		35
R				10.65-10.9 zone of STR FRC + LI — 11.6m (10cm) zone of Argillic ALT and LI								
E		12.45	13.40		GNIS	GN	4			C1		35
R				12.9-13.1 zone of INT LI + ARG ALT - Jarosite on either side								
		13.40	14.50		LOST							33
E		14.50	16.15		GNISCY	FOEQ	4			C)	JA / C)	35
E		16.15	16.70		GNISHE	FO	4		C)	C=	MN / C)	33
E		16.70	18.30		GNTSLIKA	FO	6	<+		C1	MN / C)	35
E		18.30	19.15		GNIS	GN	6	I+			JA / C)	38
E		19.15	20.40		BRPP	W FO	8			C2	MN / C2	
R				INT LI + MN well developed Box work								
E		20.40	22.00		GNIS	W	6			MN / C1	JA / C1	38

International Geosystems Corporation — Geolog System — Geoform (2)

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

S = Alpha S 0 = Zero 1 = One 2 = Two 7 = Seven Ø = Alpha O I or i = Alpha I Z = Alpha Z

Identity Data

KEY	FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	H/T TYPE	ID or DRILLHOLE/TRAVERSE NAME AND NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR HOLE	DATE AND TIME YR MON DAY HR MIN APT	GEOLOGGED BY	COMPLETED BY YR MON DAY	COMMENT / REMARK	GRID AZIMUTH	UNITS M/F
I	D E N	6 B 0 5		REVENUE DDH88-2							T
I	P R J			PROJECT					PROPERTY OR PROJECT & SUB-PROJECT		

Survey Data

KEY	TURN'G PT. 000=Collar	FROM	TO	F-S	O	AZM CLOCKWISE FROM TRUE N	V-ANG NEG IF DOWN	STATION	OFFSET NEG IF LEFT	NORTHING NEG IF SOUTH	EASTING NEG IF WEST	ELEVATION NEG IF SUB-SEA
S												

Upper Tier / Lower Tier / Geodata / Assay Data / F-Entry

	FLAG	FROM	TO	RECOVERY	T_{MOD}	Mix	ROCK-SOIL	TYPIFY-MAT TM_1	TM_2	QAL/MAT QM_1	TEXTURES TX_1	TX_2	GRAIN Fr	Cr	%C	MP	FRACTURE COUNT 1	2		Tr	STRUC1 ID	STRIKE AZM	DIP	DIP To Right	QZ	BI	ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION CY	CB	MG	Hw Amt	DEFAULT SUITES PY	CP	GL	YY	SUMMARY F1	F2
U																																				
L				RQD	FM MEM		ENV	RTQ	LC Colour	TM_3	QM_2	TX_3	TX_4	Sr	Rn	Sh	°C	Is	Im	IL	T_2	STRUC2 ID	AZM	DIP	To Right	KF	MU	CL	EP	HE	Hw Amt	PR	MO	SL	Hw Amt	M1	M2
A		FROM	TO	RECOVERY	Sample Serial No.																															
F		FROM	TO																																	

GRAPHIC

	FROM	TO	
R			Gradational contact between JA and LI rich rock
E	22.00	25.10	BRPP W BX 4 V) C= MN C2
E	25.10	27.60	INT MN + I or boxwork, with fine grained groundmass BRGNJA GN 7 JA C=
E	27.60	29.20	clasts of GNIS (0.25 - 2cm, angular) in fine grained groundmass GNISLI GN 3 C= C) 35
			Gradational contacts
E	29.20	30.00	GNISJA GN 3 JA 33 C)
E	30.00	30.40	GNISLJ GNW 3 C= C+ 35
R			Possibly a large fracture with mineralization
E	30.40	31.30	GNISJA GN 3 JA 33 C)
E	31.30	45.40	GNISCL GN 3 <) Z+ C* JA 28 C* C)
E	45.40	46.30	GNISJA GN 4 JA 34 C+
E	46.30	50.30	GNISCL GN 3 F.) JA 28 C)
E	50.30	55.10	GNISLIJA GN 4 C+ JA 35
R			Minor white quartz veins ~1cm, culling gneissic banding.
E	55.10	57.40	GNISQZFX FQSC 3 C) C+ C1 35
E	57.40	64.60	GNIS GN 5 <) C) C+ C+ 35
R			Zones of clay occur along fractures, and zones of boxwork material
P	64.60	68.00	BRHTLIQZ BRFO 8 C+ MN 83 C)

81-130

(REVISED 12/86 7500 - 3/87)

S = Alpha S   0 = Zero   1 = One   2 = Two   7 = Seven   Ø = Alpha O   I or i = Alpha I   Z = Alpha Z

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

Identity Data: KEY I — FLAG D E N — FORMAT VERSION 6 8 0 5 — ID of DRILLHOLE/TRAVERSE NAME AND NUMBER: REVENUE 00H88-2 — UNITS M/F: T

I — P R J

Survey Data / Upper Tier / Lower Tier Geodata / Assay Data / F-Entry

Key	From	To	Rock-Soil / Typify-Mat / Qalmat (24–34)	Textures (35–38)	Fracture Count (43)	Col. 57–58	Alteration (67–68)	Col. 73–76	Summary (77–78)
R	Silicified breccia with clasts of gneiss (1-5cm 10-20%) and siliceous clasts (0.25-2cm, 50-70%)								
P	68.00	69.00	PPXXCI QZ	EQ	6		C)		35
P	69.00	70.15	BRHT QZ	BR	8				
R	Silicified breccia with gneissic clasts, QZ veinlets								
P	70.15	72.85	GNIS	GN	6	>)	C)		35
P	72.85	73.70	BRGN		7				
R	Contact between GN + BR - marked by STR FRC, STR ALT and SX in QZ vein ~ // to DDH								
P	73.70	75.50	BRHT	BR	8			SH	83
								u(	
R	Silicified breccia gneiss clasts (0.25-3cm, 5-15%) and siliceous clasts (0.12-10cm, 5-10%) - fine gr. matrix								
P	75.50	76.10	BRXXLI	BR	9		C2		
							C+ (cols. 65–66)		
R	STR LI, STR FRC. Gouge/Breccia Zone → Fault Zone								
P	76.10	78.50	INTR QZ CY	EQ	7		C+		38
R	Silicified and fractured INTR with LI and CY along FRC								
P	78.50	78.85	BRXX	BR	9				
R	Bleached - clay gouge with rounded Qtz clasts								
P	78.85	81.30	INTR QZ CY	EQ	6		C1		38
P	81.30	81.50	BRXX	BR	9				
R	Bleached clay gouge with rounded Qtz fragments.								
P	81.50	84.00	INTR QZ CY	GN	6		C)		37
R	White clay gouge + QZ clasts - Breccia Contact - with GN								
P	84.00	84.35	GNIS MF		5		C)		28
P	84.35	85.00	INTR QZ CY		5			CC MA	35
								C+ (cols. 75–76)	

81-130

International Geosystems Corporation — Geolog System — Geoform

ENTER KEYS IN COL. 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

S = Alpha S 0 = Zero 1 = One 2 = Two 7 = Seven Ø = Alpha O I or i = Alpha I Z = Alpha Z (4)

Identity Data / Survey Data / Upper Tier / Lower Tier Geodata / Assay Data / F-Entry

GRAPHIC

KEY	FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	H/T TYPE	ID of DRILLHOLE/TRAVERSE NAME AND NUMBER	SIZE OF CORE OR HOLE	DATE AND TIME YR	MON	DAY	HR	MIN	APT	GEOLOGGED BY	ED BY	COMPLETED YR	MON	DAY	COMMENT / REMARK	GRID AZIMUTH	UNITS M/F
I	DEN	6	B 0 5	REVENUE DDH98-2															T
I	PRJ			PROPERTY OR PROJECT & SUB PROJECT															

KEY	TURN G PT. 000=Collar	FROM	TO	F-S	O	AZM CLOCKWISE FROM TRUE N	V-ANG NEG IF DOWN	STATION	OFFSET	NEG IF LEFT	NORTHING NEG IF SOUTH	EASTING NEG IF WEST	ELEVATION NEG IF SUB-SEA
S													

	FLAG	FROM	TO	RECOVERY	T_{MOD}	% Mix	ROCK-SOIL	TYPIFY-MAT TM_1	TM_2	QAL MAT QM_1	TEXTURES TX_1	TX_2	GRAIN Fr	Cr	°C	MP	FRACTURE COUNT 1	2	T_1	STRUC 1 I.D.	STRIKE AZM	DIP To Right	DIP To Right	QZ	BI	ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION CY	CB	MG	HE	Hw Amt	DEFAULT SUITES PY	CP	GL	YY	Hw Amt	SUMMARY F1	F2
U																																				
L				RQD		FM MEM	ENV	RTQ	LC Colour	TM_3	QM_2	TX_3	TX_4	Sr	Rn	Sh	O/C	IS	IM	IL	SI	T_2	STRUC 2 I.D.	AZM	DIP To Right	KF	MU	CL	EP	HE	Hw Amt	PR	MO	SL	Hw Amt	M1	M2
A		FROM	TO	RECOVERY	Sample Serial No.																																
F		FROM	TO																																		

	FLAG	FROM	TO	RECOVERY	T_{MOD}	% Mix	ROCK-SOIL	TYPIFY-MAT TM_1	TM_2	QAL MAT QM_1	TEXTURES TX_1	TX_2	GRAIN Fr	Cr	°C	MP	FRACTURE COUNT 1	2	T_1	STRUC 1 I.D.	STRIKE AZM	DIP To Right	DIP To Right	QZ	BI	ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION CY	CB	MG	HE	Hw Amt	DEFAULT SUITES PY	CP	GL	YY	Hw Amt	SUMMARY F1	F2
P		85.00	85.15				GNIS	MF																											28	
P		85.15	87.15				INTR	QZ	CY		EQ						5																		36	
P		87.15	89.00				GNIS	ME			FO						5																	MC	25	
																																		CC		
P		89.00	89.50				INTR	HE	QZ		EQ						4												C1						38	
R				Red - Pink Color																																	
E		89.50	92.00				INTR	LI	QZ		EQ						4													C1					37	
E		92.00	95.00				INTR	FX	QZ		EQ						4																		42	
R				some orthoclase still fresh - plagioclase → KA																																	
E	TRN	95.00	107.70				INTR				EQ						3													C*					31	
				PY present, MF ALT to Cl, FX → KA and FRX																																	
P		107.70	108.70				LTPP				PP						3																				
R				Black - Greenish porphyritic dyke, - Intrusive ENT - Xenoliths Present																																	
P		108.70	119.20				INTR	QZ	KA		EQ						2												D*		D(				29	
R				Medium Grained																																	
E		119.20	123.00				INTR	QZ	KA		EQ						2												D+		D*				26	
				Fine Grained - MF → PY, calcite present																																	
E		123.00	133.70				INTR	QZ	CY		EQ						3												D)		D)				30	
R				minor KF still FRX																																	
P		133.70	133.90				LTPP	FX			PP						2														D)					
R				feldspar phenocrysts																																	
P		133.90	134.50				INTR	QZ	CY		EQ						2												D+						27	
P		134.50	135.00				LTPP	FX			PP						3														D)					

81-130

(REVISED 12.86 7500 - 3.87)

International Geosystems Corporation — Geolog System — Geoform

(5)

S = Alpha S   0 = Zero   1 = One   2 = Two   7 = Seven   Ø = Alpha O   I or i = Alpha I   Z = Alpha Z

ENTER KEYS IN COL 1 TO ACTIVATE ENTRIES

KEY	FLAG	FORMAT VERSION	ID of DRILLHOLE TRAVERSE NAME AND NUMBER
I	D E N	6 B 0 5	REVENUE DDH 89-2
I	P R J		

Survey Data: KEY, TURN G PT 000=Collar, FROM, TO, F-S, O, AZM CLOCKWISE FROM TRUE N, V-ANG NEG IF DOWN, STATION, OFFSET NEG IF LEFT, NORTHING NEG IF SOUTH, EASTING NEG IF WEST, ELEVATION NEG IF SUB-SEA

Upper Tier (U): FLAG, FROM, TO, RECOVERY, TMOD, % Mix, ROCK-SOIL, TYPIFY-MAT TM1 TM2, QALMAT QM1, TEXTURES TX1 TX2, GRAIN FF CF %C MP, FRACTURE COUNT 1 2, T1, STRUC1 ID, STRIKE AZM, DIP To Right, ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION DEFAULT SUITES: QZ, BI, CY, CB, MG, XX, PY, CP, GL, YY, SUMMARY F1 F2

Lower Tier Geodata (L): RQD, FM MEM, ENV, RTQ, LC Colour, TM3, QM2, TX3, TX4, SR RN SH O/C, IS IM IL ΣI, T2, STRUC2 ID, AZM, DIP To Right, KF, MU, CL, EP, HE, Hw Amt, PR, MO, SL, Hw Amt, M1, M2

Assay Data (A): FROM, TO, RECOVERY, Sample Serial No.

F-Entry (F): FROM, TO

Key (1)	From (5–10)	To (11–16)	Remark (17–)	Rock-Soil (24–27)	Textures (35–38)	Fracture Count (43–46)	QZ (57–58)	CB (63–64)	PY (69–70)	YY (75–76)	Summary F1 (77–78)
P	135.00	135.60		INTR	EQ	2	<)	D)			28
P	135.60	136.50		LTPP	PP		<)	D)	D)		
P	136.50	139.80		INTR	EQBR	5	<)	D)	D*	PY	28
										<)	
P	139.80	142.00		LTPP	PP	5		<)	<)		
P	142.00	142.35		INTR	<<	5	<)	D)			28
R			Silica flooding								
P	142.35	143.20		LTPP	PP						

GRAPHIC

APPENDIX II

AUTHOR'S STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Charles A. Main, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1971 with a B.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences and Chemistry.
2. I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration since 1971 and as a partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited since June 1, 1981.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein.

Charles A. Main

Charles A. Main, B.Sc.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF EMPLOYEES

NAME	POSITION
C. Main	Manager
T. Becker	Geologist
G. MacIntosh	Fieldman
N. Hachey	Fieldman
S. Wettlaufer	Cook