

MAP NO. ASSESSMENT REPORT X DOCUMENT NO.: 092617  
PROSPECTUS MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse  
CONFIDENTIAL X TYPE OF WORK: Geological, geochemical, trenching  
105 K 6 OPEN FILE

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REPORT FILED UNDER: Doron Exploration Inc.

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DATE PERFORMED: 8-20 June, 8 July-16 August, 1988 DATE FILED: 9 January, 1989

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LOCATION: LAT.: 62 22'N, AREA: Mt Mye  
LONG.: 133 05'W VALUE \$: 48 000.00

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CLAIM NAME & NO.: CODY 1-40 (YA95507-46), RUBY 1-56 (YB80679-88; YB12689-724)

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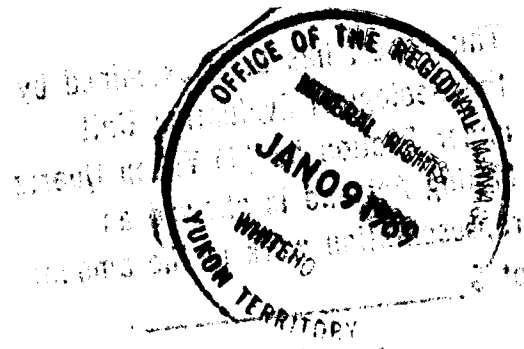
WORK DONE BY: B. Lueck

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WORK DONE FOR: Doron Exploration Inc.

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DATE TO GOOD STANDING	REMARKS: #93 CODY
	Silver and gold occur in fault-hosted quartz-carbonate veins
	and breccia. Trenching in 1988 exposed the veins over a strike
	length of 500 m. A 15 kg bulk sample of the RUBY 2A vein
	assayed 12 283.9 g/t Ag and 4.5 g/t Au.



The 1987 Work Program on the Cody Ridge Property  
Faro Area, Whitehorse Mining District  
NTS 105 K/6, Lat. 62'22", Long. 133'05"

FOR

Doron Exploration Inc.

BY

Brian Lueck B. Sc.

January 1988



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 \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Yukon Territory**  
 Area: 478,034 sq. km.  
 Population: 25,000  
 Capital: *Whitehorse*



FIGURE 1  
 LOCATION MAP  
 DORON EXPLORATION INC.,  
 CODY RIDGE PROPERTY

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## CONCLUSION

In 1986, epithermal and mesothermal type precious metal veins were located on the Cody Ridge Property. Follow up work in 1987 has identified an extensively mineralized vein fault. The fault zone hosts numerous precious metal veins and breccias which host ore grade material on surface.

Mineralogically, the veins are composed of quartz, rhodocrosite, chalcocopyrite, siderite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, pyrite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, and proustite-pyrargyrite (Ruby Silvers). Texturally, brecciated rhodocrosite is surrounded and replaced by siliceous sulphide veinlets. Breccia zones are tabular to lensoidal in shape and attain widths of over 4 m. Average width for these breccia bodies is greater than 1 m.

The following is a list of assays of rock from some of the better veins on the property:

<u>Vein Name</u>	<u>Channel Sample (ounces per ton)</u>	<u>15 kg bulk grab sample</u>
Low 1	1 m of 27.02 silver and .004 gold	55.45 silver and .007 gold
Middle 1	2 m of 35.23 silver and .004 gold	no bulk taken
Ruby 1A	1 m of 19.44 silver and .018 gold	178.59 silver and .098 gold
Ruby 2A	2 m of 27.17 silver and .017 gold	358.29 silver and .13 gold
Ruby North	-----	78.09 silver and .002 gold

Veins are spatially associated with a shallow dipping contact between granitic ortho-gneiss and overlying metamorphic rocks. The dominant lithologies within the layered metamorphic rocks are biotite schist and grossular-diopside calc-silicates. The mineralized contact zone is cut by northeast trending, sarsaparillized andesite porphyry dykes. Quartz-eye porphyry and microcrystalline rhyolite dykes occur southeast of the Ruby Veins and strike towards the mineral deposit.

Veins and breccia bodies have been exposed in a number of favorable areas by trenching. They occur over a strike length of greater than 500 m, after which talus and overburden mask the outcrop. Vertical relief on the quartz-rhodocrosite vein system, as inferred from exposed veins in trenches, is about 400 m. Massive galena veins which are up to .65 m in width, occur in outcrop to the southeast of the Ruby Vein Zone at a further 250 m drop in elevation. Potential strike length of this vein system, as indicated by geological mapping, rock sampling and previous geochemical soil surveys, is over 5 km.

This vein system has never been drilled and is open in all directions. Indications are that the mineralization which is exposed at surface could continue to a depth of up to 750 m. The best high grade mineralization is believed by this author to occur at a fault intersection. One fault strikes northeast and hosts andesite porphyry dykes. The other fault strikes southeast and hosts the rhyolite dykes. It is recommended that the core of this fault intersection be drilled. The best grades found to date occur at the intersection of two prominent air photo linears which strike parallel to the dykes.

Reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting, followed by detailed soil geochemical surveys is recommended for the rest of the claim block in order to evaluate the potential of previously identified zones of veining within the orthogneiss.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN 1987

Work on the Cody Ridge Property began in June of 1987. A D-6 Cat was supplied by Ron Holway and shipped to Faro from Whitehorse by truck. Brian Lueck and Todd Peever were employed by Golden Eagle Exploration of Whitehorse to run the equipment and supervise the trenching. Doron Exploration Inc. of Vancouver was the operator of the project. The trenching phase of the exploration program occurred between June 8 and June 19 of 1987. Two areas within a large northwesterly striking fault zone were trenched with some success. Access to the claims proved to be extremely difficult due to swamps in the valleys and large areas of snow in the passes. Trenching was done in the valleys, although the original trenching targets occur in a cirque which proved to be inaccessible with a D-6 Cat. Some prospecting and geological mapping was done but driving snow storms hampered any detailed or high elevation work.

Detailed mapping and hand trenching of the Ruby Veins was done between July 8 and August 7 of 1987. A camp was flown in to a cirque bowl and established a 5500' above sea level. Detailed prospecting of the vein fault intersection showed an abundance of precious metal veins containing sulphides and silver sulphosalts. Detailed geological and structural mapping was done over most of the claim block. A Brunton compass and hipchain survey was done to tie together the vein trenches in the cirque. Detailed channel sampling and bulk sampling were done at vein trenches and samples were taken directly from exposed outcrop. Samples were analyzed for silver and gold by fire assay and by neutron activation analysis. A total of 33 different elements were analyzed for using the N.A.A. technique.

An extremely detailed on site assaying program was done from August 9 to August 16 of 1987. The instrument used for assaying was an X-ray fluorescence detector with a built in radioactive source of X-rays. The instrument is built and supplied by Scitec Corp. of Seattle. It was used to assay for silver only. Representative samples were assayed on site and also shipped in for fire assay in order to get some control on precision and accuracy.

## INTRODUCTION

Doron Exploration Inc. holds a rectangular block of 96 mineral claims which cover all of the known vein outcrops and soil geochemical anomalies in the immediate area. The Cody claims were staked by Bill Harris and sold to Todd Peever who optioned them to Doron Exploration Inc. Doron has been the operator throughout the 1987 season. Brian Lueck and Todd Peever staked the Ruby 1 to 20 claims for Doron in June 9 of 1987. The Ruby 21 to 56 were staked for Doron by Gordon Clark and Associates in December of 1987. This report has been prepared for Doron Exploration Inc. as a summary of the work done by Golden Eagle Exploration during the summer of 1987.

## PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property consists of block of 96 mineral claims which form an elongate northwesterly striking rectangle that is 6 claims wide and 16 claims long. The claims consist of two groups, the Ruby and the Cody, which were staked on the three separate occasions mentioned above. The claim names and grant numbers are listed below:

Claim Name:	Grant Numbers	Expiry Dates
Cody 1 to 40	YA95507 to YA95546	1 August 1993*
Ruby 1 to 20	YB806079 to YB806088	10 July 1993*
Ruby 21 to 56	YB12689 to YB12724	14 December 1993*

\*applied for

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Cody Ridge Property is located about 215 km northeast of Whitehorse, Yukon and 17 km east of the Faro lead-zinc mine. It is physiographically situated on the north slope of Mt. Mye and covers several valleys and ridges which run north from the main peak. The property is located on map sheet 105 K/6 with geographic co-ordinates of 62° 22' N and 133° 05' W.

Access to the claims is presently by helicopter from the town of Ross River. The main Faro haul roads runs some 12 km from the claim block. A road is presently being built to within a couple of kilometers of the claim block by a group of ski enthusiasts in Faro. An estimate done by a contractor to build an access road to the claims showed a construction cost of about \$250,000.00.

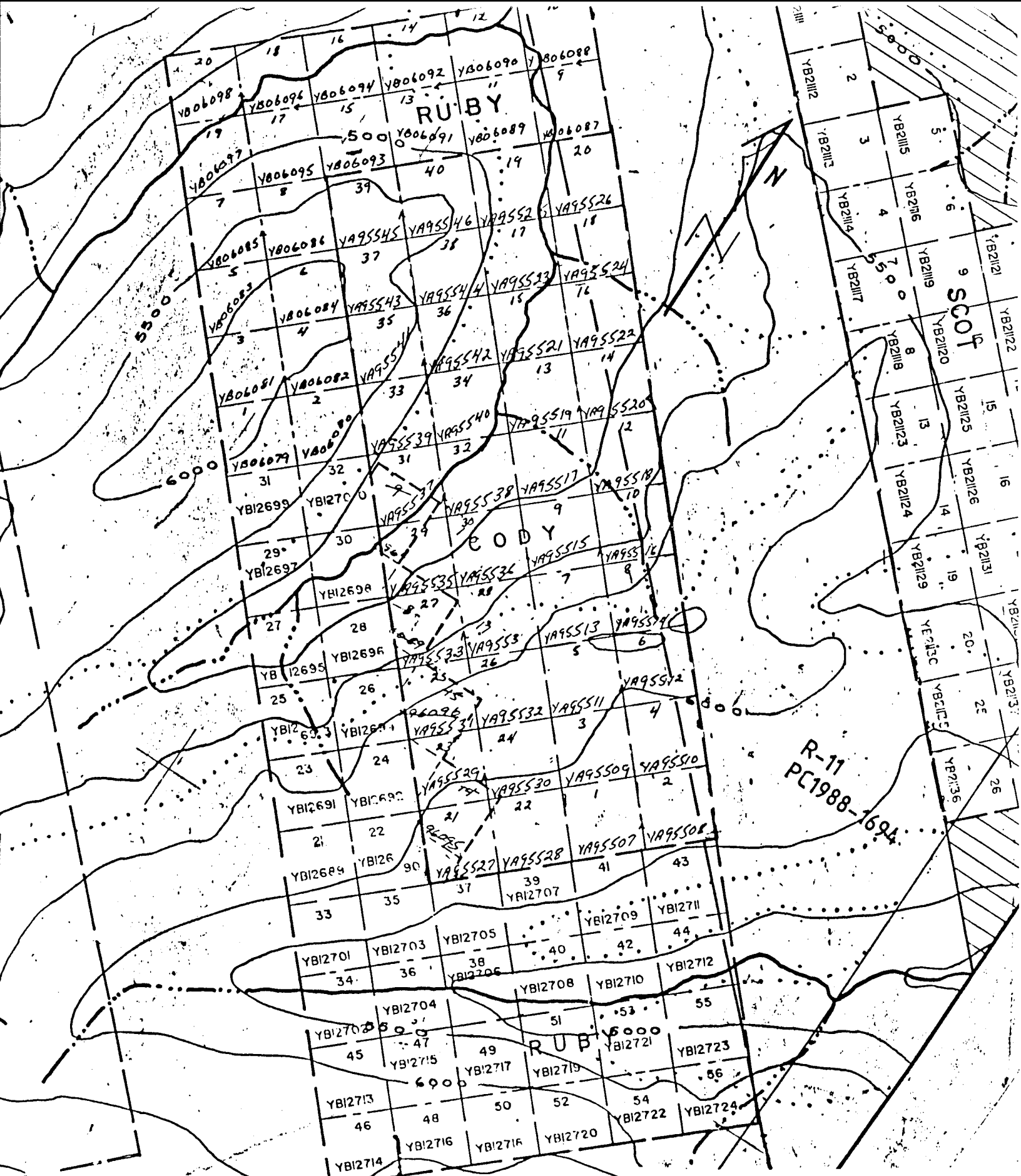


FIGURE 2

Claim Plan - NTS 105-K-6

Scale 1/2 mile to 1 inch

## PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Cody Ridge Property covers a heavily glaciated alpine area north of Mt. Mye in the Anvil Range. Two northerly trending steep sided ridges reaching elevations of 2,030 m (6,500') are separated by a u-shaped glaciated valley. The valley floor is completely covered with glacial till and outwash except for a very few isolated outcrops. Glacial cover appears to be thin in most areas.

Sparse spruce clumps occur on the property but most of the area is above tree line and willows and scrubby birch predominate. Ridges are almost devoid of vegetation and outcrop is abundant. Hill slopes are largely covered in talus and rock slide material.

Climatic conditions are severe and frequent blizzards can be expected well into June. This area is almost always windy and often helicopter access is restricted by weather conditions. Climatic conditions are typical of Yukon alpine areas.

## EXPLORATION HISTORY

Most of the mineralization on the Cody Ridge Property is newly discovered. High grade silver mineralization was first identified by Brian Lueck in the summer of 1986. Follow up work by Doron Exploration Inc. confirmed the presence of a large vein fault. Earlier work in the area by Welcome North Mines, Cypress Anvil Mines, Action Explorations Ltd., Atlas Explorations Ltd. and Dynasty Investments Ltd. focused on the evaluation of this area in terms of lead-zinc deposits only. The Ruby 21 to 56 claims cover a large lead-zinc-copper anomaly which was delineated by Anvil Mining personnel in September of 1966. The mineralization was ignored because it was contained within intrusive rocks and could not represent a Faro or Vangorda type sediment hosted deposit. Although this area is probably in the most well explored part of the Yukon Territory, the potential of the vein deposits within the Anvil Batholith is just being realized. Little or no documentation of the vein occurrences within the batholith was done in the past even though it was obvious that a large vein system must be the source of the base metal soil anomalies.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Cody Ridge Property is located on the Tay River Map Sheet (105 K). This area was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1961 and more recently in 1972 (map 1261 A). The district is underlain by Cambrian metasediments and metavolcanics. These rocks have been severely deformed and intruded by Cretaceous igneous rocks of the Anvil Arch. More recent (possibly Eocene) dykes are emplaced into and crosscut the metamorphic and igneous rocks. The Tintina Trench is a large structural feature which dominates the area. It is presumed to represent a right lateral transcurrent fault. Structural fabrics within the metasediments suggest a relationship between deformation of the country rock and development of the trench. The faults which control the mineralization on the Cody Ridge Property appear to be related to this feature as well.

Large economic lead-zinc deposits are found flanking the batholith. These deposits occur at the contact between two formations within the metamorphic rocks. Spatially, the ore bodies occur very near the Anvil Batholith contact. A submarine exhalative origin is postulated to explain the presence of these ore bodies.

## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Detailed geological and structural mapping was carried out on the Cody Ridge Property over most of the claim block. The cirque which contains the Ruby Silver Veins was mapped at a 1:1000 scale in order to show the distribution and extent of the high grade silver-gold vein system. Most of the claim block is underlain by orthogneiss or variably sheared granodiorite. Subordinate lithologies include metasediments of the Mt. Mye Formation and late crosscutting igneous dykes.

## META-IGNEOUS ROCKS

Gneissic rocks on the property are generally equigranular and have a foliation, outlined by biotite, which is parallel to the dominant fabric in the meta-sediments. It is these rocks which host the mineralization on the Cody Claims. The ortho-gneiss is variably sheared and approaches a granitic texture (unsheared) in only a few areas. The ortho-gneiss is well fractured in areas where rhyolite dykes are found and also in areas along strike (150') from these dykes. Alteration within the gneiss is sericitic and accompanied by yellowish-green and black staining. Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite are found within the gneiss adjacent to mineralized veins. Vein and breccia formation appear to be fracture controlled. Precious metal mineralization appears to be developed along the 150' striking fault system. Mineralization is best developed where this vein fault crosscuts previously developed structural inhomogeneities such as the batholith-metasediment contact or

**GEOLOGY LEGEND**

**TERTIARY  
EOCENE**

14 - QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY,  
QUARTZ EYE RHYOLITE,  
MICRO-CRYSTALLINE  
RHYOLITE

**CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY**

13 - SAUSSURITIZED PORPHYRITE  
HORNBLende DIORITE

**CRETACEOUS**

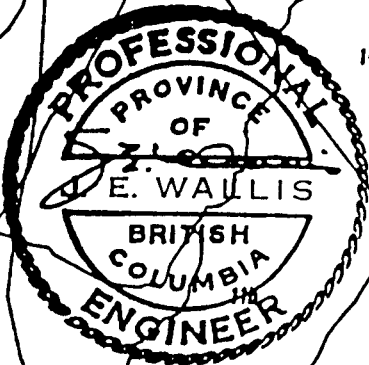
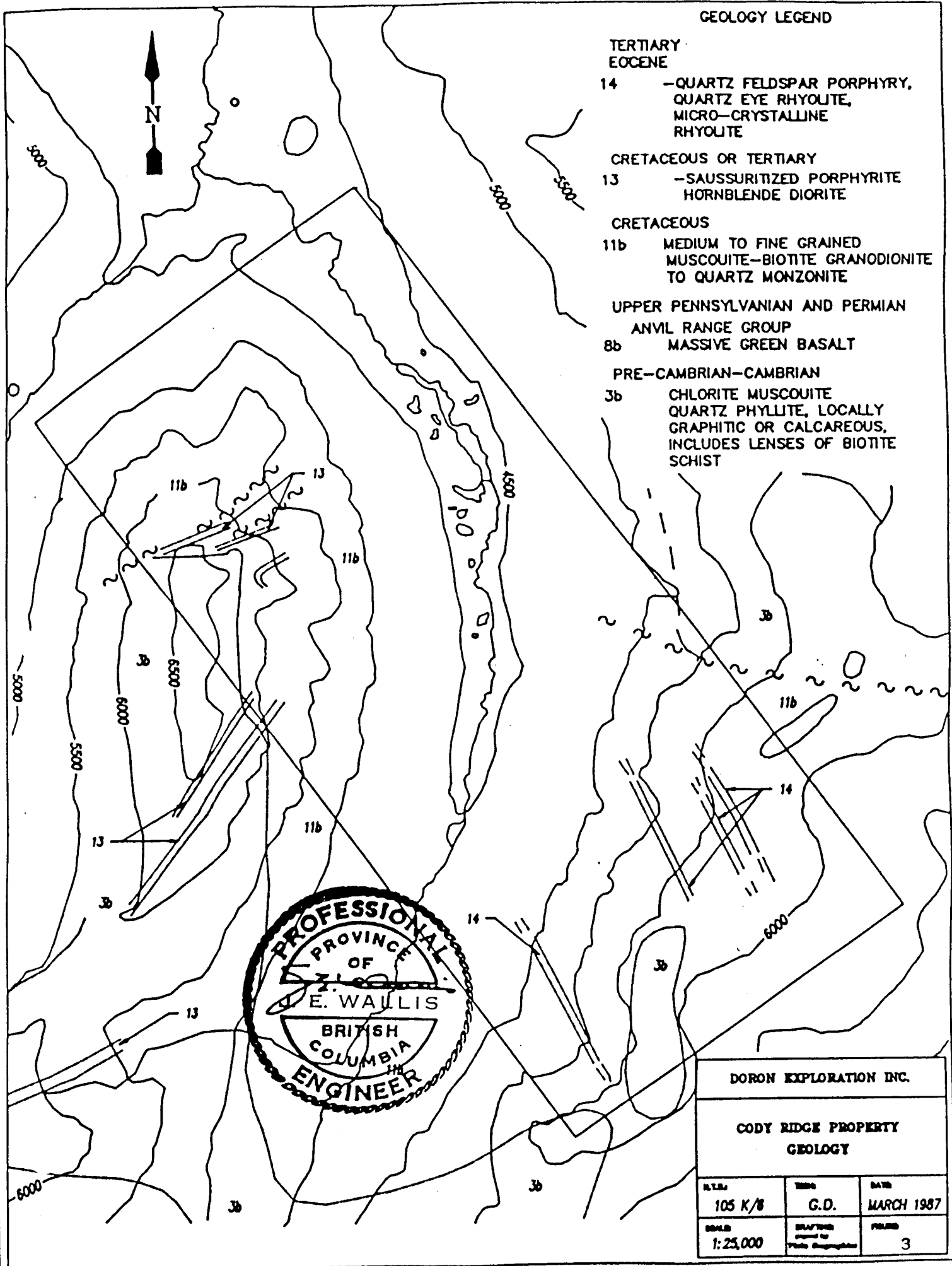
11b MEDIUM TO FINE GRAINED  
MUSCOVITE-BIOTITE GRANODIONITE  
TO QUARTZ MONZONITE

**UPPER PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN  
ANVIL RANGE GROUP**

8b MASSIVE GREEN BASALT

**PRE-CAMBRIAN-CAMBRIAN**

3b CHLORITE MUSCOVITE  
QUARTZ PHYLLITE, LOCALLY  
GRAPHITIC OR CALCAREOUS,  
INCLUDES LENSES OF BIOTITE  
SCHIST



DORON EXPLORATION INC.		
CODY RIDGE PROPERTY GEOLOGY		
S.K.L.	TRAC	DATE
105 K/B	G.D.	MARCH 1987
SCALE	DRAWING	PLANS
1:25,000	prepared by Field Geographer	3

batholith-dyke contacts. The Ruby Veins occur at the intersection of the 150' vein fault with the two above mentioned structural inhomogeneities.

#### META-SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Metasediments on the property occur as roof pendants and tectonic slices above and within the batholith. These rocks have been metamorphosed to sillimanite grade. Sillimanite occurs as coarse grained bundles of parallel fibers within quartz segregations in the biotite schist. Calc-silicate rocks contain the assemblage diopside-grossular-pyrrhotite-calcite. The metasediments are intimately interlayered with gneissic rocks of presumed igneous origin. No hornfels or other signs of retrograde metamorphism occur within these rocks. Structural and mineralogical evidence suggests that regional metamorphism and deformation of the metasediments accompanied the emplacement of the batholith. The batholith was sheared and deformed with the sediments during emplacement.

#### VOLCANIC ROCKS

Two distinct families of dykes occur within the Anvil Arch. The first set of dykes consists of saussuritized hornblende-diorite and andesite porphyries. These dykes strike approximately 045' in the vicinity of the Cody Claims. The contacts of these dykes with the metasediments are sharp and crosscutting. Almost no alteration or veining of any kind is found at these contacts. This is surprising because extensively mineralized veins and breccias are found less than 50 m below the sediment-batholith contact at the edge of the same dyke. This structural scenario may be similar to that at Keno Hill where veins are not developed in the schist due to lack of brittle failure. In this case the brittle unit is the orthogneiss whereas at Keno Hill the brittle unit is the quartzite.

The other family of dykes strikes 150' and appears to be genetically related to the veins found on the property. Variably mineralized veins occur at all orientations near these dykes. The dykes consist of quartz-eye porphyry and micro-crystalline rhyolite which are highly fractured and contain pyrite. They are rusty orange on outcrop. Sampling of quartz veins immediately adjacent to these dykes showed low but significant precious metal values. The rhyolite dykes strike directly towards the Ruby Veins and probably underlie the deposit. These rocks are believed to be genetically related to the gold bearing felsic volcanics found nearby in the Tintina Trench.

## STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Structural mapping of the metasediments was conducted over an area of approximately 38 square kilometers. Little or no structural information was recorded from the granitic rocks except near the contact with the metasediments. Structural mapping was recorded at the 1:10000 scale.

Measurements of lineations and foliations in metasediments were taken and plotted on a stereonet. Structural analysis of the available data indicates that a dome or arch is formed in the metamorphic rocks which surround the Anvil Batholith. A large knappe structure is present on the peak of Mt. Mye where highly sheared granodiorite is emplaced overtop of high grade metamorphic rocks. Metamorphic grade drops off rapidly around the batholith, yet no signs of hornfelsing are seen anywhere. It appears that the batholith and surrounding metasediments were deformed simultaneously. This is inferred from lack of hornfelsing, parallel fabric development in schist and granodiorite, and interlayered granodiorite gneiss, migmatite and sillimanite schist.

An extensional fault zone is inferred to surround the Anvil Arch in order to explain the rapid drop in metamorphic grade that is seen in some areas where mapping was conducted. In the northeast part of the map area, this fault zone is marked by a graphitic schist horizon. This fault zone had been pinpointed by previous exploration crews as a geochemical Pb-Zn anomaly, an electromagnetic conductor which is polarizable, and a magnetic high linear.

A prominent lineation, formed by cleavage-cleavage intersections and crenulation fabric, strikes about 150' and parallels the strike of the Tintina Trench. The Eocene (?) rhyolite dykes found on the property also have this same strike. This suggests that there is a relationship between the Tintina Trench, late fabric development in the metasediments, and the rhyolite dykes within the batholith. Eocene felsic volcanic rocks are also found within the Tintina Trench and host precious metal deposits in brecciated and silicified tuff. A late extensional event associated with uplift and doming could explain these relationships and provide the basis for a mineralization model for this area.

## MINERALIZATION

Precious metal and base metal veining occurs as fracture controlled mineralization within the core of the Anvil Arch. These veins appear to be associated with Eocene dyke emplacement. Veins are structurally controlled and occur within the sheared granodiorite. Alteration shows replacement of feldspars by sericite and the growth of pyrite and arsenopyrite within the granodiorite. Mineralization is a multi-stage event which begins with fracture infilling by rhodocrosite, followed by explosive, high level brecciation, silicification and deposition of base and precious metals. Vein material weathers out as dense hard black rock. A detailed map of sample locations and assay results is shown in figure 4.

Other vein occurrences on the property include massive galena veins on 150' strike from the veins shown in figure 4. These veins are located within an isolated outcrop at the bottom of a gully. There is no other outcrop nearby yet this small window to bedrock hosts 3 massive galena veins up to .7 m wide and a large swarm of quartz veins with individual veins up to 1 m in width. Assays of this material shows silver values of 12 to 20 ounces per ton in galena and low gold and silver values in the quartz (.014 to .016 OPT Au). Another vein found to the southeast of the Ruby Veins is a swarm of lenticular bodies up to .7 m width in limited outcrop, which host massive galena-pyrite-arsenopyrite-tennantite segregations in quartz. A single grab sample of vein material assayed .22 ounce per ton gold and 4.42 ounce per ton silver.

Detailed sampling of the Ruby veins has defined a number of veins which show grades of greater than 25 ounces per ton silver with significant gold and base metal values over mining widths. Bulk sampling has indicated that hand sorting of surface material on a 'galena-visible' criteria (meaning that each piece of rock taken shows some galena) will result in grades of over 175 ounces per ton silver for several of the veins which have been uncovered.

Multi-element geochemistry of the Ruby Veins shows elevated levels of As, Sb, W, Zn and Pb in these veins as well as Au and Ag. Manganese is also a highly significant indicator element.

## DISCUSSION

The veining found to date on the Cody Ridge Property appears to be the result of deposition in fractures created within a broad fault zone which strikes 150'. Veining is a late stage event in the evolution of this area and is most likely related to the Eocene rhyolitic volcanic rocks found on the property, elsewhere within the Anvil Arch and within the Tintina Trench. A mineralization model for this area must incorporate the association of late stage fractionated magma with precious metal deposition. It is supposed that no sedimentary rocks underlie the Ruby Veins or the granitic rocks which host them. The rhyolite dykes intrude the core of the granitic rocks and are best explained as a fractionated product of previously intruded granodiorite or as a result of partial melting of uplifted rock during formation of the Anvil Arch. In either case, it is probable that the source of the metal in these veins is a magmatically derived fluid. A more detailed account of the role of magmatic fluids in the formation of epithermal mineral deposits can be found in the appendix to this report.

The stress system which resulted in the formation of the Tintina Trench and the subsequent intrusion of it by felsic volcanics is probably the same stress system which developed the fracture pattern and subsequent style of mineralization within the Anvil Arch. Using the trench as the locus of a compressional right lateral shear, the resulting stress system would produce tension gashes and riedel shears at orientations which are consistent with the orientations of most veins found on the property. Using this scenario as a model, andesitic dykes are emplaced into extensional fractures and rhyolite dykes are emplaced into major shear zones or low angle riedel shears. Mineralization is best developed where extensional fault zones, marked by andesite dykes, are intersected by northwest trending shear zones. The locus of mineralization is the shear zone however, as mineralization occurs in a broad northwest trending belt, but little or no veining seen associated with the andesites except where the dykes intersect this belt. The andesite dykes show visible but minor offset in a right lateral shear sense in the area of the Ruby Veins.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

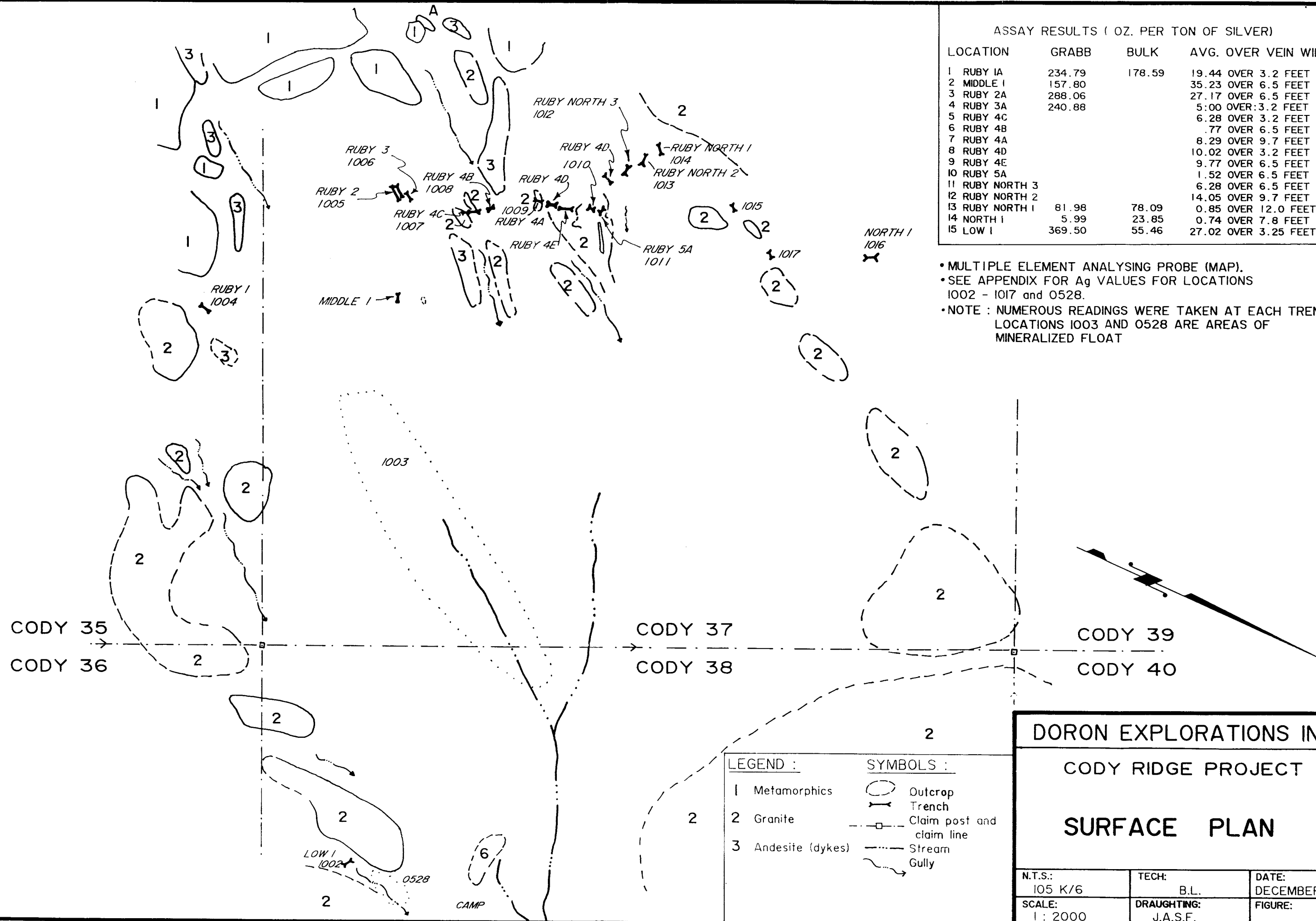
The Ruby Veins constitute a high priority target which could be approached in a number of different fashions. It is this authors professional opinion that a small scale underground and surface operation could hand sort direct shipping ore at a grade of greater than 175 OPT Ag. This type of operation could help fund further exploration of this system and at worst, should at least pay for itself. This would be a cost effective method of evaluating the deposit but there is a risk that the deposit could be far better exploited by a different type of mining operation. The fault zone which hosts these veins is very poorly explored elsewhere on the property, and only surface grades are available from the Ruby Veins. It is unknown whether or not the tonnage is available to sustain a mill but grades to date in channel samples indicate that mining widths and grades are present on surface.

It is recommended that the core of the high grade vein system be drilled by two long holes to establish the existence of mineralization at depth. If the drilling is successful it is recommended that an adit be driven at the 5400' level as a main portal in order to facilitate future production and to further evaluate the complex structure and ore reserve potential of this vein system. At the same time that work is proceeding on the Ruby Veins, it is recommended that a large geochem grid be cut with a baseline striking 150' along the main fault zone. Geochemical samples should be assayed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Sb and Mn. Samples should be taken every 50 m on lines spaced every 100 m. This grid can then be used for VLF geophysical surveys. Coincident geochemical anomalies should be trenched or drilled with coincident VLF and geochemical anomalies being given high priority.

ASSAY RESULTS ( OZ. PER TON OF SILVER)

LOCATION	GRABB	BULK	AVG. OVER VEIN WIDTH
1 RUBY 1A	234.79	178.59	19.44 OVER 3.2 FEET
2 MIDDLE 1	157.80		35.23 OVER 6.5 FEET
3 RUBY 2A	288.06		27.17 OVER 6.5 FEET
4 RUBY 3A	240.88		5.00 OVER 3.2 FEET
5 RUBY 4C			6.28 OVER 3.2 FEET
6 RUBY 4B			.77 OVER 6.5 FEET
7 RUBY 4A			8.29 OVER 9.7 FEET
8 RUBY 4D			10.02 OVER 3.2 FEET
9 RUBY 4E			9.77 OVER 6.5 FEET
10 RUBY 5A			1.52 OVER 6.5 FEET
11 RUBY NORTH 3			6.28 OVER 6.5 FEET
12 RUBY NORTH 2			14.05 OVER 9.7 FEET
13 RUBY NORTH 1	81.98	78.09	0.85 OVER 12.0 FEET
14 NORTH 1	5.99	23.85	0.74 OVER 7.8 FEET
15 LOW 1	369.50	55.46	27.02 OVER 3.25 FEET

- MULTIPLE ELEMENT ANALYSING PROBE (MAP).
- SEE APPENDIX FOR Ag VALUES FOR LOCATIONS 1002 - 1017 and 0528.
- NOTE : NUMEROUS READINGS WERE TAKEN AT EACH TRENCH. LOCATIONS 1003 AND 0528 ARE AREAS OF MINERALIZED FLOAT



**DORON EXPLORATIONS INC.**

**CODY RIDGE PROJECT**

**SURFACE PLAN**

N.T.S.: 105 K/6	TECH: B.L.	DATE: DECEMBER 1988
SCALE: 1 : 2000	DRAUGHTING: J.A.S.F.	FIGURE: 4

## BIBLIOGRAPY

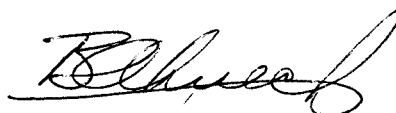
1. Heslop. An in depth study of the Faro orebody and surrounding rocks. untitled and unfinished  
  
Ph. D. Thesis. Carleton University.
2. Roddick J.A., Green L.H., 1961: Tay River Map Area, Geological Survey of Canada, Map 13-1961.
3. Templemen-Kluit D.J., 1972: Geology and origin of the Faro, Vangorda and Swim concordant zinc-lead deposits, central Yukon Territory; Bulletin 298, Map 1261A.

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian A. Lueck, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, hereby certify:

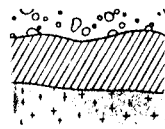
1. That I am a consulting geologist and I was present on the property during all phases of exploration work done in 1987.
2. That I am a graduate in Honours Geology of the University of British Columbia (1965).
3. That I have been engaged in mineral exploration or have been employed as a geologist in the Yukon and British Columbia for a period of 5 years.
4. That I believe the contents of this report to be true and that I have supervised the collection of samples and believe them to be accurate representations of the mineralization which is present.
5. That I have attended Carleton University in a Masters geology program and that I have successfully completed one year of graduate studies.

Brian A. Lueck, B. Sc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'B. Lueck', written in dark ink.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Period:	June 8 - 20, 1987	
Personnel:	B. Lueck (geologist) 13 days	\$ 3,900.00
	T. Peever (equipment operator) 13 days	2,600.00
Equipment:	D-6 Cat rental from R. Holway	6,000.00
Transportation:	Truck, gas, mileage - 13 days	1,300.00
Camp Costs:	26 mandays	1,300.00
		<hr/>
	Subtotal:	\$15,100.00
Period:	July 8 - August 7, 1987	
Personnel:	B. Lueck (geologist) 31 days	9,300.00
	T. Peever (assistant) 31 days	6,200.00
	K. Rogers (cook, assistant) 31 days	4,650.00
Transportation:	Helicopter (Trans North) 6 hrs	3,450.00
	Truck, gas, mileage	1,100.00
Camp Costs:	93 mandays	4,650.00
		<hr/>
	Subtotal:	\$29,350.00
Period:	August 9 - 16, 1987	
Personnel:	B. Lueck (geologist) 8 days	2,400.00
	T. Peever (assistant) 8 days	1,600.00
	B. Harris (prospector) 8 days	1,600.00
Transportation:	Helicopter (Trans North) 3 hrs	1,725.00
	Truck, gas, mileage	1,100.00
Camp Costs:	24 mandays	1,200.00
		<hr/>
	Subtotal:	\$ 9,625.00
	TOTAL COSTS:	\$54,075.00



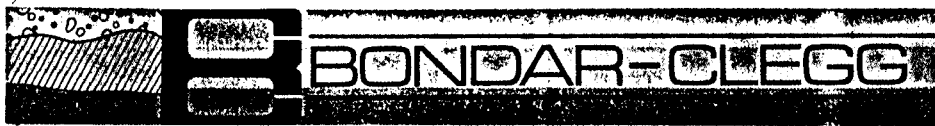
REPORT: 427-5593

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT	
X2 LOW 1 (CHANNEL)		0.004	27.02	1m
X2 LOW 1 (SELECT)		0.007	55.46	
X2 MIDDLE 1		0.004	35.23	2m
X2 NORTH 1 (CHANNEL)		0.002	0.74	2m
X2 NORTH 1 (SELECT)		0.011	23.85	BULK
X2 RUBY 1A		0.018	19.44	1m
X2 RUBY 2A		0.017	27.17	2m
X2 RUBY 3A		0.009	5.00	1m
X2 RUBY 4A		0.008	8.29	3m
X2 RUBY 5A		0.002	1.52	2m
X2 RUBY 4B		0.013	0.77	2m
X2 RUBY 4C		0.007	6.28	1m
X2 RUBY 4D		0.021	10.02	1m
X2 RUBY 4E		0.006	9.77	2m
X2 RUBY 1 (SELECT)		0.098	178.59	BULK
X2 RUBY NORTH 1		0.002	0.85	2m
X2 RUBY NORTH 2		0.002	14.05	3m
X2 RUBY NORTH 3		0.007	6.28	2m
X2 RUBY NORTH 1(SELECT)		0.002	78.09	BULK

*Done this morn*

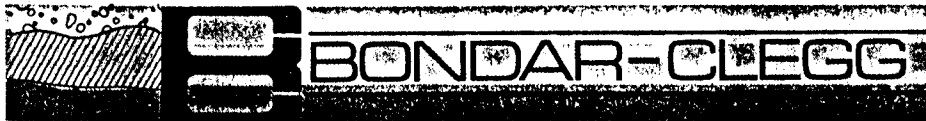


REPORT: 127-5593

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Sb PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Br PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Cs PPM	Cr PPM	Co PPM	Eu PPM	Hf PPM
2 LOW 1 (CHANNEL)		<53	772.0	3950	<370	50	<63	<39	6	<130	<10	<6	<7
2 LOW 1 (SELECT)		<94	1790.0	6690	<660	150	<110	<70	<4	<230	<22	<10	<13
2 MIDDLE 1		240	1650.0	7130	<580	210	<100	<64	<4	<210	<10	<9	<11
2 NORTH 1 (CHANNEL)		110	100.0	2190	<100	18	<10	<10	3	<50	<10	2	<2
2 NORTH 1 (SELECT)		340	955.0	6240	<380	110	<67	<42	<2	<140	<10	<6	<7
2 RUBY 1A		542	506.0	5010	<280	64	<48	<30	<1	<50	<10	<4	<5
2 RUBY 2A		300	1960.0	7530	<660	240	<120	<73	<4	<240	<22	<11	<13
2 RUBY 3A		320	207.0	4560	<100	31	<29	<10	6	<50	<10	3	<2
2 RUBY 4A		240	271.0	3690	<100	32	<33	<21	12	<50	<10	<2	<2
2 RUBY 5A		210	109.0	4220	<100	24	<24	<10	5	130	<10	<2	<2
2 RUBY 4B		430	168.0	9800	<100	69	<32	<22	2	110	<10	<2	<2
2 RUBY 4C		180	219.0	1570	<100	17	<27	<10	11	<50	<10	4	<2
2 RUBY 4D		581	604.0	11100	<300	150	<52	<34	<1	<110	<10	<5	<6
2 RUBY 4E		220	333.0	6540	240	55	<37	<24	5	78	<10	4	<4
2 RUBY NORTH 1		160	85.8	3240	<100	18	<10	<10	2	81	<10	<2	<2
2 RUBY NORTH 2		100	521.0	2210	<240	29	<42	<26	5	98	<10	<2	<5
2 RUBY NORTH 3		150	146.0	2690	<100	19	<24	<10	5	110	<10	<2	<2



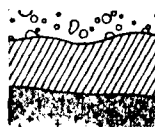
*620971 = 2002*

REPORT: 127-5593

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

PAGE 1 B

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ir PPB	Fe PCT	La PPM	Lu PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Rb PPM	Sm PPM	Sc PPM	Se PPM	Ag PPM	Na PCT
2 LOW 1 (CHANNEL)		<240	2.7	20	1.4	11	57	84	2.7	<1.2	<23	686	<2.10
2 LOW 1 (SELECT)		<430	<1.2	25	2.0	<13	<100	<61	3.0	<2.0	<41	1310	<4.40
2 MIDDLE 1		<390	3.4	20	2.4	<12	<92	<56	2.1	<1.7	<38	885	<3.90
2 NORTH 1 (CHANNEL)		<100	7.2	<5	<0.5	<2	<50	<10	0.6	<0.5	<10	19	<0.44
2 NORTH 1 (SELECT)		<260	7.6	9	1.2	15	<60	<37	0.8	<1.2	<25	569	<2.30
2 RUBY 1A		<100	8.3	8	0.9	10	<50	<28	1.4	<0.5	<10	516	<1.50
2 RUBY 2A		<430	4.3	17	2.8	22	<100	<61	1.3	<1.8	<43	597	<4.70
2 RUBY 3A		<100	2.4	15	<0.5	8	<50	80	2.0	0.9	<10	150	<0.75
2 RUBY 4A		<100	5.7	12	0.6	5	<50	120	2.2	<0.5	<10	240	<0.91
2 RUBY 5A		<100	3.9	8	<0.5	6	<50	45	1.2	<0.5	<10	38	<0.49
2 RUBY 4B		<100	5.0	<5	<0.5	7	<50	<10	0.8	<0.5	<10	16	<0.76
2 RUBY 4C		<100	1.9	11	0.7	4	<50	98	2.1	<0.5	<10	180	<0.75
2 RUBY 4D		<100	3.4	<5	0.9	11	<50	<29	0.9	<0.5	<10	250	<1.70
2 RUBY 4E		<100	4.3	12	<0.5	<5	<50	35	1.6	<0.5	<10	250	<1.10
2 RUBY NORTH 1		<100	2.8	6	<0.5	<2	<50	<10	1.2	<0.5	<10	22	<0.44
2 RUBY NORTH 2		<100	2.4	14	0.7	14	<50	39	1.4	<0.5	<10	390	<1.50
2 RUBY NORTH 3		<100	3.1	6	<0.5	<2	<50	37	1.7	<0.5	<10	170	<0.60



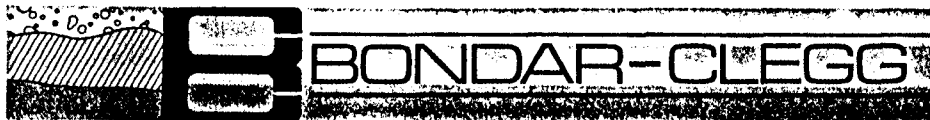
REPORT: 127-5593 ( COMPLETE )

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: DORON EXPLORATION INC.  
 PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: BRIAN LUECK  
 DATE PRINTED: 2-SEP-87

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au Gold	17	5 PPB	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
2	Sb Antimony	17	0.2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
3	As Arsenic	17	1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
4	Ba Barium	17	100 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
5	Br Bromine	17	1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
6	Cd Cadmium	17	10 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
7	Ce Cerium	17	10 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
8	Cs Cesium	17	1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
9	Cr Chromium	17	50 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
10	Co Cobalt	17	10 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
11	Eu Europium	17	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
12	Hf Hafnium	17	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
13	Ir Iridium	17	100 PPB	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
14	Fe Iron	17	0.5 PCT	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
15	La Lanthanum	17	5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
16	Lu Lutetium	17	0.5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
17	Mo Molybdenum	17	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
18	Ni Nickel	17	50 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
19	Rb Rubidium	17	10 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
20	Sm Samarium	17	0.1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
21	Sc Scandium	17	0.5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
22	Se Selenium	17	10 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
23	Ag Silver	17	5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
24	Na Sodium	17	0.05 PCT	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
25	Ta Tantalum	17	1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
26	Te Tellurium	17	20 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
27	Tb Terbium	17	1 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
28	Th Thorium	17	0.5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
29	Sn Tin	17	200 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
30	W Tungsten	17	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
31	U Uranium	17	0.5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
32	Yb Ytterbium	17	5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
33	Zn Zinc	17	200 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.
34	Zr Zirconium	17	500 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	INST. NEUTRON ACTIV.



REPORT: 127-5593

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ta PPM	Te PPM	Tb PPM	Th PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	U PPM	Yb PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
2 LOW 1 (CHANNEL)		<1	<160	<1	7.3	<930	97	3.3	16	1800	<1600
2 LOW 1 (SELECT)		<2	<280	<2	<3.7	<1600	240	<4.0	54	4500	<2900
2 MIDDLE 1		<1	<260	<1	<3.4	<1500	160	<3.6	37	1500	<2600
2 NORTH 1 (CHANNEL)		<1	<46	<1	<0.5	<200	17	1.2	<5	820	<500
2 NORTH 1 (SELECT)		<1	<170	<1	<2.2	<980	110	<2.4	36	4800	<1700
2 RUBY 1A		<1	<120	<1	<1.5	<680	94	3.3	19	5200	<1200
2 RUBY 2A		<2	<290	<1	<3.8	<1700	170	<4.2	61	1900	<2900
2 RUBY 3A		<1	<75	<1	6.6	<420	18	2.0	9	960	<500
2 RUBY 4A		<1	<82	<1	6.5	<470	37	4.2	<5	1500	<500
2 RUBY 5A		<1	<62	<1	3.1	<200	<11	1.6	<5	3200	<500
2 RUBY 4B		<1	<87	<1	<1.1	<470	18	<1.2	7	1300	<500
2 RUBY 4C		<1	<66	<1	5.2	<200	28	8.0	6	720	<500
2 RUBY 4D		<1	<140	<1	<1.8	<780	46	<1.9	18	1200	<1300
2 RUBY 4E		<1	<95	<1	2.2	<530	52	<1.3	12	1300	<500
2 RUBY NORTH 1		<1	<51	<1	0.9	<200	<10	0.9	<5	1300	<500
2 RUBY NORTH 2		<1	<100	<1	3.7	<600	56	<1.5	9	1000	<1000
2 RUBY NORTH 3		<1	<60	<1	1.8	<200	31	<0.5	<5	2800	<500

MULTIPLE ELEMENT ANALYSING PROBE (MAP)  
RESULTS

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M A P SCITEC CORPORATION  
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CONTROL UNIT S/N: AG-001-019  
SOFTWARE REV: AG16F97\_1

CD	ELEMENT	UNITS	ASSAYER	CALIB DESCRIPTION
1	SILVER	OZ/TON	FACE AG-02-02-016	0 TO 300 O/T 043086
2	ANTIMONY	%	FACE AG-02-02-016	0 TO 3.32% 050186
3	SILVER	OZ/TON	FACE AG-02-02-016	HI LEAD SILVER 062387

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DATA ID # 0045

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	40.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
2	88.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	29.0	0.0
3	96.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
4	3.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
5	17.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 0000

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 000:

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 0000 -

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 0000

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 1001

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 0578

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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1	0.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
2	0.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
3	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
4	4.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
5	1.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
6	18.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
7	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
8	1.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	39.0	0.0
9	1.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
10	1.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	41.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1002

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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1	0.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
2	1.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	37.0	0.0
3	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
4	0.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
5	1.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	39.0	0.0
6	2.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
7	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
8	4.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
9	5.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	11.0	0.0
10	5.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	16.0	0.0
11	4.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	39.0	0.0
12	458.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0
13	557.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
14	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
15	1.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
16	1766.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
17	207.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
18	1789.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
19	17.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
20	0.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
21	3.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
22	0.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
23	184.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
24	182.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1003

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	9.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	61.0	0.0
2	10.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
3	19.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
4	29.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
5	9.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
6	9.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
7	9.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
8	15.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
9	160.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
10	27.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
11	3.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
12	2.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
13	15.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
14	38.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
15	28.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
16	28.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
17	21.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
18	4.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	37.0	0.0
19	72.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
20	2.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
21	5.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
22	6.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
23	3.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
24	27.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
25	5.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0

26	25.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
27	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
28	24.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	38.0	0.0
29	50.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
30	21.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	29.0	0.0
31	41.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
32	26.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
33	8.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
34	2.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
35	0.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	41.0	0.0
36	11.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
37	66.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
38	194.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
39	38.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
40	41.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
41	142.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
42	65.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
43	13.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
44	29.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
45	17.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
46	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
47	58.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
48	6.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
49	22.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1004

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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1	54.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
2	135.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
3	3.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	29.0	0.0
4	0.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
5	171.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	28.0	0.0
6	4.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	27.0	0.0
7	17.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
8	2.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 0044

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 1005

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	97.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	36.0	0.0
2	8.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
3	15.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
4	19.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
5	59.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
6	70.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
7	23.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
8	90.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
9	406.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
10	1.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
11	45.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
12	27.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
13	15.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
14	73.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
15	16.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
16	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1006

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	322.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
2	2.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	13.0	0.0
3	0.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
4	17.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
5	0.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
6	269.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
7	856.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
8	57.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
9	325.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
10	110.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1007

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
2	1.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	18.0	0.0
3	0.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
4	0.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
5	4.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0

6	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
7	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
8	1.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1008

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----
1	16.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
2	37.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
3	4.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
4	10.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
5	50.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1009

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----
1	67.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
2	162.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
3	251.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
4	263.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
5	40.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
6	113.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
7	108.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
8	132.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
9	23.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
10	1.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
11	40.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
12	291.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
13	180.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1010

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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1	130.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
2	123.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	60.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1011

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	1.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
2	1.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
3	0.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
4	0.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1012

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	36.0	0.0
2	17.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
3	13.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
4	31.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
5	39.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
6	20.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
7	80.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
8	9.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
9	69.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
10	34.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
11	48.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
12	41.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
13	235.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
14	11.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
15	0.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	38.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1013

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
2	0.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1014

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	53.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
2	89.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
3	8.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
4	3.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	29.0	0.0
5	1.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
6	4.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
7	113.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
8	2.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
9	84.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
10	1.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
11	2.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
12	4.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1010

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 1015

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	2.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
2	1.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	41.0	0.0
3	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	68.0	0.0
4	2.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
5	0.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
6	1.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
7	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1016

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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1	11.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
2	1.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
3	1.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
4	0.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
5	3.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	36.0	0.0
6	17.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
7	3.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
8	0.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
9	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	29.0	0.0
10	0.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
11	1.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
12	1.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	40.0	0.0
13	1.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
14	2.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
15	5.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
16	1.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
17	2.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
18	2.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	36.0	0.0
19	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1017

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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DATA ID # 1017

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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1	15.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
2	11.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
3	9.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
4	0.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
5	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
6	1.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	38.0	0.0
7	2.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	38.0	0.0
8	0.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
9	9.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
10	0.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	36.0	0.0
11	0.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	37.0	0.0
12	0.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	42.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 1018 *Gabon Sp. ...*

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	27.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
2	201.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
3	116.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	37.0	0.0
4	252.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
5	45.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
6	66.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	41.0	0.0
7	155.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
8	23.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
9	7.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	38.0	0.0
10	49.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	35.0	0.0
11	29.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
12	8.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
13	2.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
14	28.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	33.0	0.0
15	109.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
16	34.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
17	3.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	67.0	0.0
18	26.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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ID # 1019 *...*

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
1	328.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
2	1204.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
3	54.2 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
4	42.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
5	868.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
6	4.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
7	71.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
8	2.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
9	292.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
10	57.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	36.0	0.0
11	0.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
12	142.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
13	18.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
14	41.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
15	220.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
16	142.7 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
17	212.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
18	260.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	30.0	0.0
19	213.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
20	118.1 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	32.0	0.0
21	5.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
22	0.9 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
23	0.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
24	5.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
25	24.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	34.0	0.0
26	9.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	61.0	0.0

27	418.6 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
28	174.4 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
29	253.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	3	31.0	0.0
30	0.53 %	ANTIMONY	2	31.0	0.0
31	258.0 OZ/TON	SILVER	3	31.0	0.0
32	200.5 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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DATA ID # 2001

DATA NUMBER	ASSAY	ELEMENT	CD	TIME (SECS)	DEPTH (FT)
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1	1943.8 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0
2	3705.3 OZ/TON	SILVER	1	31.0	0.0

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