

MAP NO.: 105 D 6
ASSESSMENT REPORT X
PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092730
MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse
TYPE OF WORK: Trenching

REPORT FILED UNDER: G. Harris

DATE PERFORMED: 4 September, 1988

DATE FILED: 5 July, 1989

LOCATION: LAT.: 60 27'N,

AREA: Bennett Lake

LONG.: 135 03'W

VALUE \$: 1600.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: EYE 1-16 (YA92600-14)

WORK DONE BY: G.S. Davidson

WORK DONE FOR: G. Harris

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: #117 EVIEW

In 1988, blast trenching was carried out on the main showing and several gossan zones. Trench # 1 exposed a 3 m wide oxidised breccia zone. Within the breccia zone a 1 m brecciated quartz vein strikes 030° and dips 60° E. The breccia zone contains disseminated sphalerite, pyrite and galena and assayed up to 185.2 g/t Ag, 0.8% Pb and 0.7% Zn over 0.9 m.

ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the

EYE 1-16 MINERAL CLAIMS
(YA92600-YA92615)

NTS 105 D-6
Lat. 60 27'N, Long. 135 03'W
Whitehorse Mining District

For: G. Harris & B. Harris
707 Black St.
Whitehorse, YT

By

G.S. Davidson, P.Geol.
June, 1989

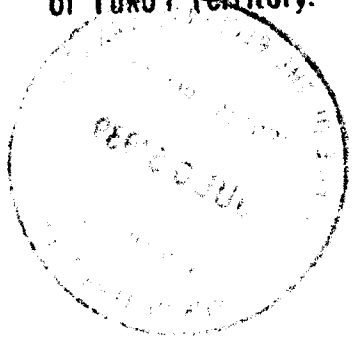


092730

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 \$ 1600.00.

J. J. Gerner

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



11/2/80

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APPENDIX Certificate of Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The EYE 1-16 claims cover a Ag-Pb-Zn anomaly discovered by Du Pont of Canada during a regional sampling program performed in 1981. Follow-up geochemical and geophysical surveys have outlined a 1,100 m long target.

G. Harris of Whitehorse staked the claims in June, 1985 and the most recent assessment work was completed in September, 1988. This report describes the results of blast trenching work performed by the writer and G. Clark, and summarizes previous exploration programs.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located 30 km south of Whitehorse on a broad, flat-topped hill beside Lakeview Mountain in southwestern Yukon. They are situated on NTS Map Sheet 105 D-6 at latitude 60 27' N and longitude 135 03' W.

The property is accessible from Whitehorse via the Alaska and Klondike Highways, and the Wheaton River-Mount Skukum all-season gravel road. A four-wheel-drive road extends along the north side of the Watson River from the Wheaton River-Mount Skukum road to within 3 km of the property. The claims can then be reached on foot or by utilizing ATC vehicles.

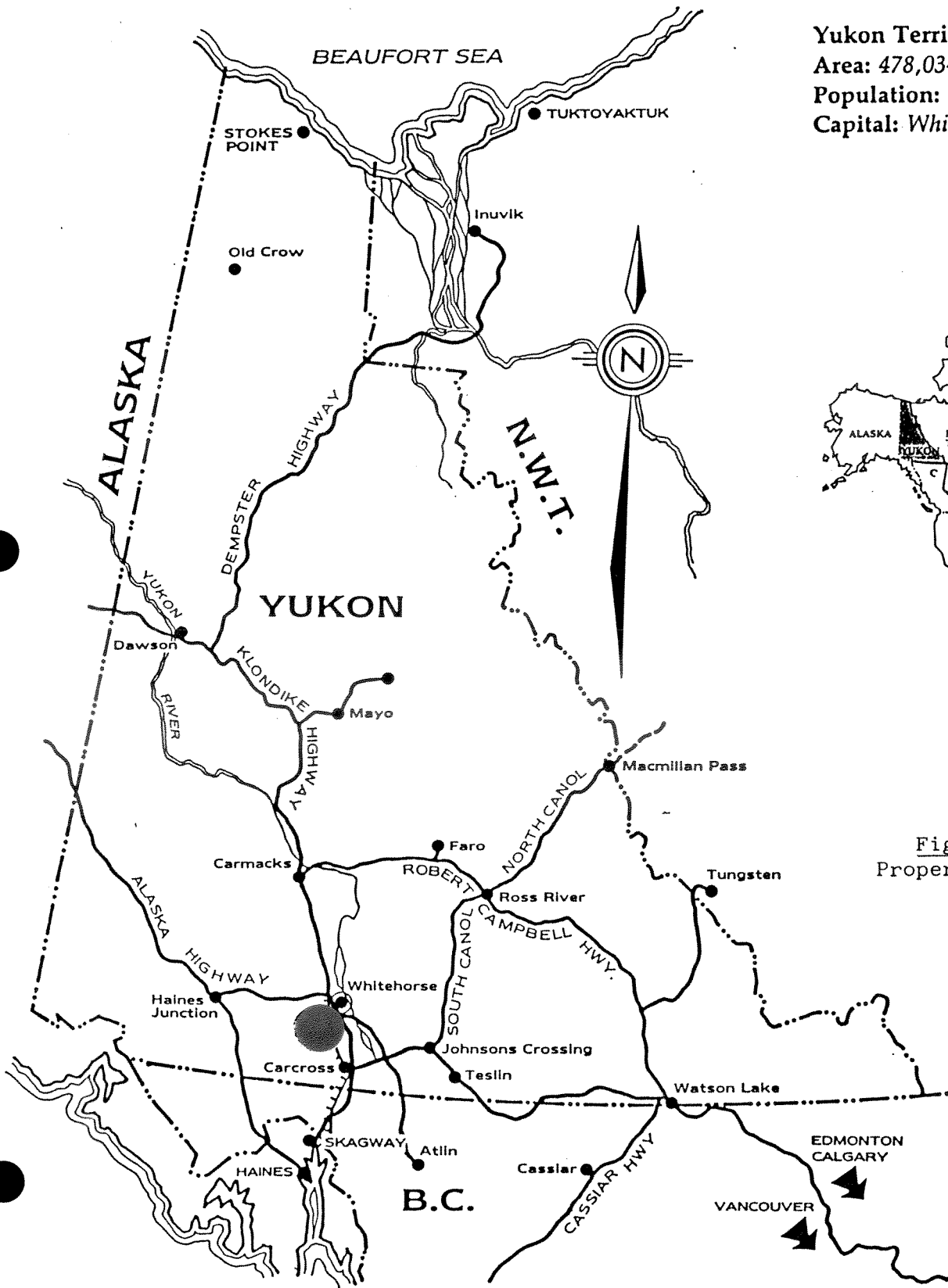
Figures 1 and 2 show the property location.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION

The claims lie between 1,500 and 1,100 m, covering a broad hilltop and south-facing slope. Several small creeks drain the hillside and a pond on the uplands surface would provide an adequate water source for drilling. Outcrop is limited to the steepest slopes and covers less than 1% of the property.

The southwestern Yukon has a dry interior climate modified by the Pacific Ocean. Temperature extremes range from - 50 C in winter to 20 C in summer. Precipitation averages 35 cm annually. Mineral exploration is practical from May to October.

Vegetation on the claims consists of sub-alpine grasses and buck brush on the uplands, and spruce and alder forest on lower slopes.



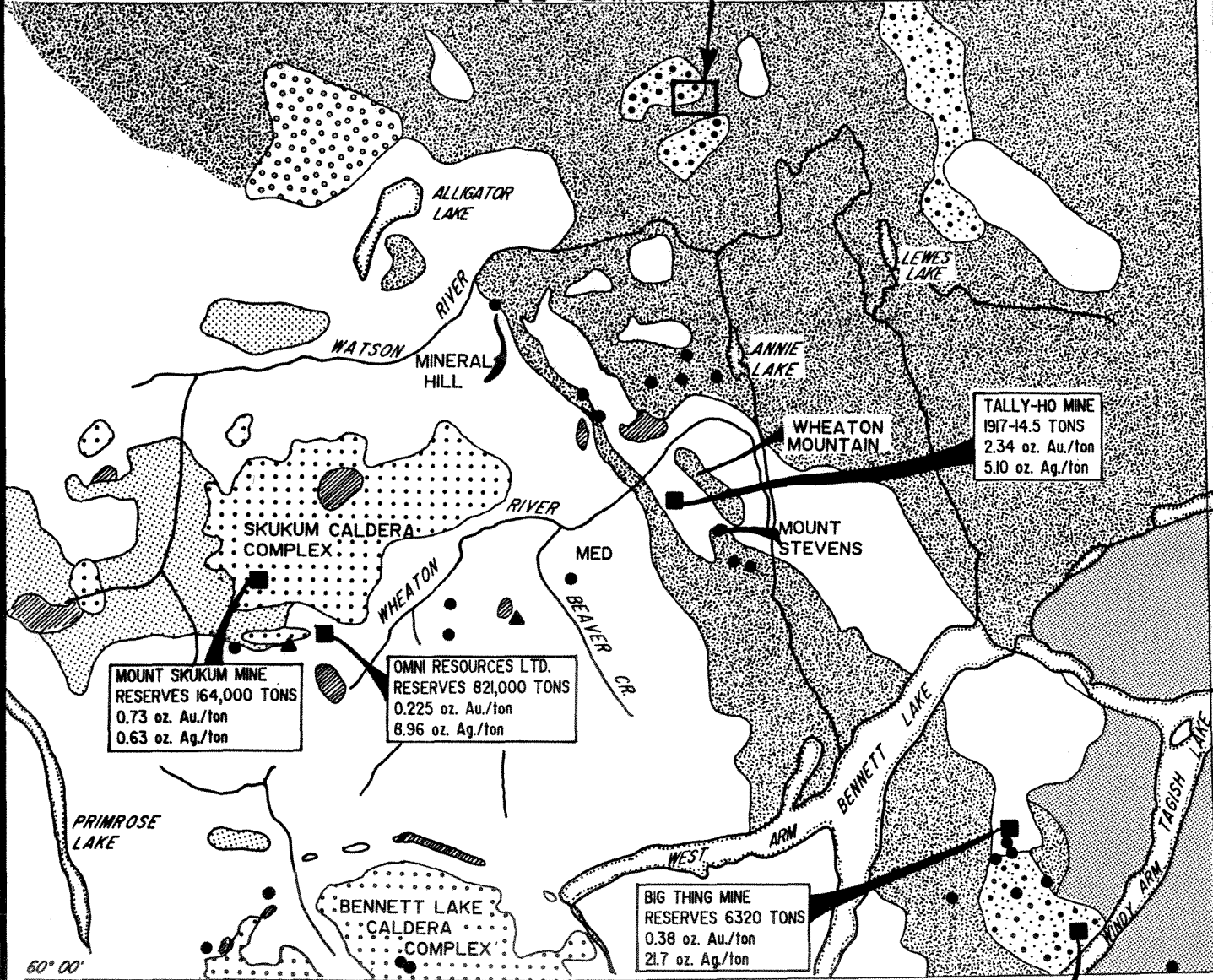
Yukon Territory
 Area: 478,034 sq. km.
 Population: 25,000
 Capital: Whitehorse



Figure 1
 Property Location

60° 30'

EYE CLAIMS



MOUNT SKUKUM MINE
RESERVES 164,000 TONS
0.73 oz. Au./ton
0.63 oz. Ag./ton

OMNI RESOURCES LTD.
RESERVES 821,000 TONS
0.225 oz. Au./ton
8.96 oz. Ag./ton

BIG THING MINE
RESERVES 6320 TONS
0.38 oz. Au./ton
21.7 oz. Ag./ton

TALLY-HO MINE
1917-14.5 TONS
2.34 oz. Au./ton
5.10 oz. Ag./ton

VENUS MINE RESERVES
68,000 TONS
0.32 oz. Au./ton
8.90 oz. Ag./ton

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

MILES CANYON BASALT

EOCENE

SKUKUM GROUP VOLCANICS

SKUKUM GROUP RHYOLITE

CRETACEOUS

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX - GRANODIORITE

HUTSHI GROUP VOLCANICS

TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

WHITEHORSE TROUGH LEWES RIVER GROUP AND LABERGE GROUP

PERMIAN

TAKU GROUP

PALEOZOIC OR OLDER (?)

YUKON METAMORPHIC COMPLEX

- ANTIMONY PROSPECT
- PRECIOUS METALS PROSPECT
- PRECIOUS METALS DEPOSIT

NOTE: MINERAL OCCURENCES AFTER NORTHERN CORDILLERA
MINERAL INVENTORY 1986 : ARCHER, CATHRO &
ASSOCIATES (1981) LTD.
GEOLOGY AFTER WHEELER, 1961.



HARJAY EXPLORATION CO. LTD.		
EYE CLAIMS		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP		
WHEATON RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY		
NTS.: 105 D/6	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: MAR., 1988
SCALE:	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 2

134° 30'

PROPERTY

The EYE 1-16 mineral claims were recorded in July, 1985 in the office of the Whitehorse District Mining Recorder by the owner, G. Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon. An expiry date of April 4, 1990 has been requested for the claims. Figure 3 shows the claim plan.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the Bennett Lake district was initially mapped by D.D. Cairnes of the GSC, published in Memoir 31 (1912) and later by J. Wheeler, published in Memoir 312 (1961). Recently the region has been remapped by R.A. Doherty & C.J.R. Hart and released as Open File 1988-2.

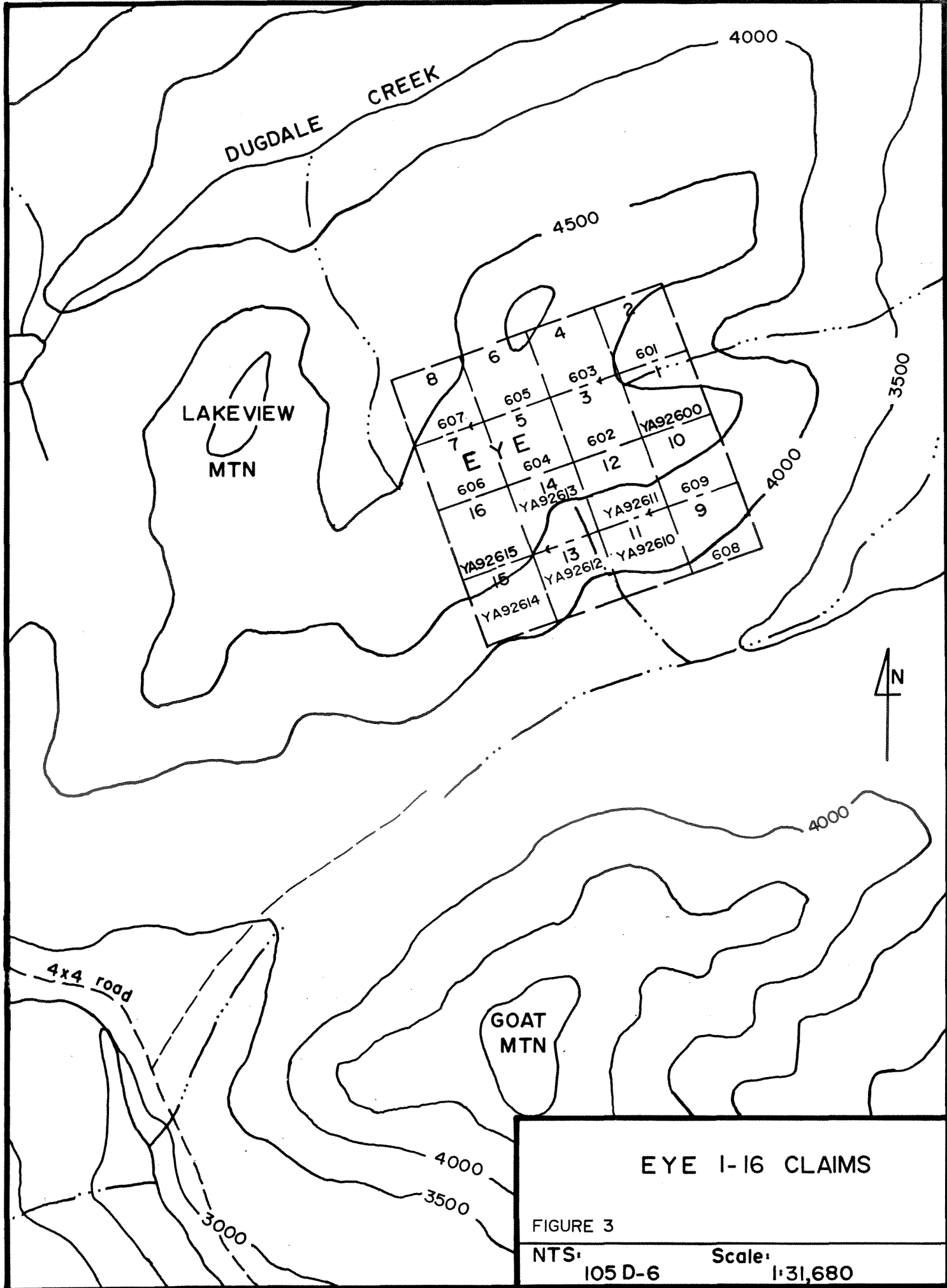
The District overlies two terranes: 1) the Whitehorse Trough consisting of Mesozoic and Paleozoic folded meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary rocks to the east, and 2) crystalline rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and Yukon Crystalline Terrane, consisting of meta-sedimentary rocks of the late-Precambrian and/or Paleozoic Yukon Group intruded by Triassic to Tertiary bodies of granitic rock to the west.

Both terranes are intruded and overlain by Eocene volcanics which include volcanic complexes at Mt. Skukum and Mt. Macaulay, and small felsic plugs and dyke swarms throughout the region. Figure 2 shows the regional geology and Figure 4 shows local geology.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The Wheaton River and Bennett Lake districts were first explored by prospectors travelling along the major lakes and rivers of the southwestern Yukon in the early 1890's. The original claims recorded in the district were those of Corwin and Rickman who, in 1893, located stibnite showings on Carbon Hill.

More intensive exploration began in 1906 after the discovery of gold bearing quartz veins on Gold Hill and the discovery of antimony-silver veins on Carbon and Chiefton Hills in the Wheaton Valley. Claims were staked on Gold Hill, Mineral Hill, Mount Stevens, Wheaton Mountain, Carbon Hill, Mount Anderson and Chiefton Hill. Claims were also staked along Windy Arm on Montana Mountain and west of Millhaven Bay.



From 1906 to the mid-1920's prospectors were active throughout the district. Wagon roads were built along the Wheaton River, Thompson Creek, Stevens Creek and the Watson River to provide access to numerous adits and pits on the surrounding mountains. Limited development and mining was undertaken on Tally-Ho Mountain, Carbon Hill and Montana Mountain.

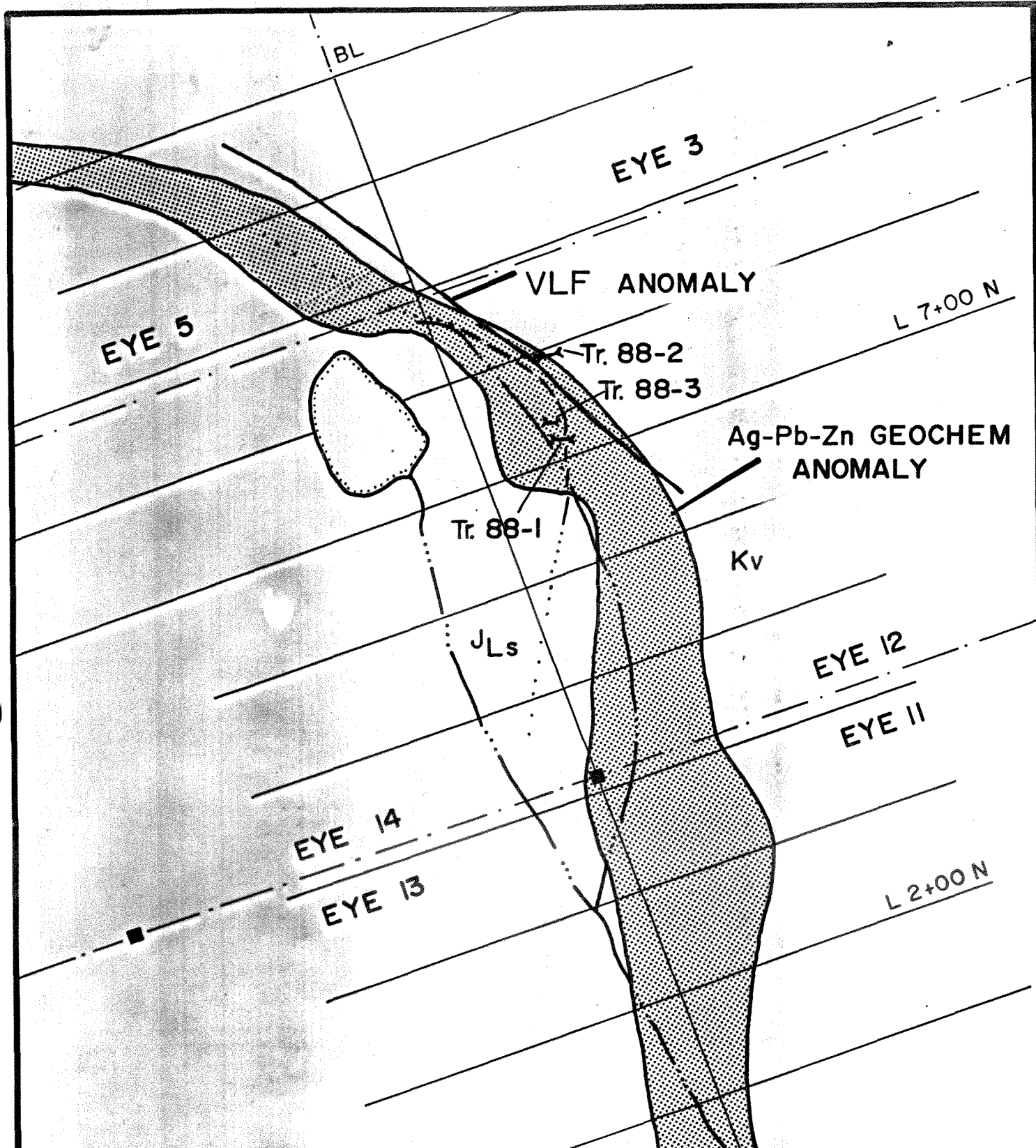
From the mid-1920's to the 1970's, the district experienced little exploration of record. The Venus and Arctic Mines on Montana Mountain operated periodically during the 1970's.

In the 1980's, the discovery and development of the Mount Skukum Mine, coupled with a dramatic increase in the price of gold and silver caused a methodical staking rush of the Wheaton Valley-Bennett Lake district. Presently there are over 3,000 mineral claims in the region.

In the area covered by the EYE claims, Du Pont of Canada collected the initial anomalous stream sediment sample (206 ppm Pb, 1200 ppm Zn) during a regional sampling program in May, 1981. Follow-up work later in the season consisted of 95 soil, 9 rock and 10 stream sediment samples. A broad silver-lead-zinc anomaly was outlined at the head of a small creek, with peak values of 20,000 ppm Pb, 3,750 ppm Zn and 12 ppm Ag. The EVIEW 1-16 claims were staked over this anomaly by Du Pont in June, 1981.

In 1982, 200 additional soil samples were collected, giving further definition to a strong Ag-Pb-Zn soil anomaly of over 1,100 m in length with widths of 100-300 m. Geological mapping determined that the Ag-Pb-Zn soil anomaly covered the contact between sedimentary rocks of the Laberge Group and porphyritic rhyolite flows of Late Cretaceous and Tertiary age. Rock samples collected from the contact consisted of brecciated vuggy quartz containing 20% sulphide mineralization. Peak silver, lead and zinc values of 176 ppm, 6,600 ppm and 990 ppm respectively were obtained from the rock samples. Figure 5 shows the geochemical anomaly. Du Pont allowed the EVIEW claims to lapse in 1985.

G. Harris restaked the property as the EYE 1-16 claims. In 1986 Noranda Exploration Co. collected soil samples on a widely spaced grid over the uplands area. The survey duplicated the results of the earlier Du Pont work and on the western edge of the property, two widely spaced soil samples returned gold values of 480 and 110 ppb.



HARJAY EXPLORATION CO.		
EYE CLAIMS		
COMPILATION MAP		
N.T.S. 105 D 6	TECH: G.D.	DATE: MAY
SCALE: 1: 5,000	DRAUGHTING: G.D.	FIGURE: 5

The writer performed a VLF-EM survey on the Noranda grid in 1986. A strong northwest trending conductor was outlined, corresponding with the Ag-Pb-Zn geochemical anomaly. G. Harris blasted a small trench at the mineralized contact, uncovering a gossanous breccia zone containing heavily oxidized material, quartz fragments, and disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

RECENT EXPLORATION

In September, 1988 the writer and G. Clark performed blast trenching on the main showing and on several gossan zones. A total of 15 cu m of material was excavated in three trenches.

Trench 88-1 (see Figure 6) was blasted across the mineralized contact to better expose the showing. The trench dimensions are 5 m long by 1 m wide and 1.5 m deep. The trench exposes an oxidized breccia zone approximately 3 m wide containing a 1 m wide quartz-breccia vein in the centre. The quartz vein strikes 03 and dips 60 E. The hanging wall consists of fractured rhyolite porphyry and the footwall consists of limestone. Sphalerite, galena and pyrite are disseminated over 3 m of heavily oxidized material in the breccia zone.

The quartz-breccia vein consists of fragments of porphyry in a very fine-grained siliceous matrix. The vein contains 5-10% sphalerite, and minor galena and pyrite. Table 1 lists sample values and descriptions from Trench 1 and Figure 5 shows the trench locations.

TABLE 1

Sample Number	Width (cm)	Description	Ag OPT	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
69251	0-100	Silicified limestone, oxidized sulphides, minor pyrite, galena and sphalerite	1.0	0.15	0.22
69252	100-190	Oxidized sulphides and quartz-breccia vein, pyrite, galena, sphalerite	5.4	0.8	0.7
69253	190-270	Silicified rhyolite porphyry and quartz veining, limonite and pyrite	1.0	0.3	0.12
69354	grab	Quartz-breccia vein,	1.2	0.2	4.04

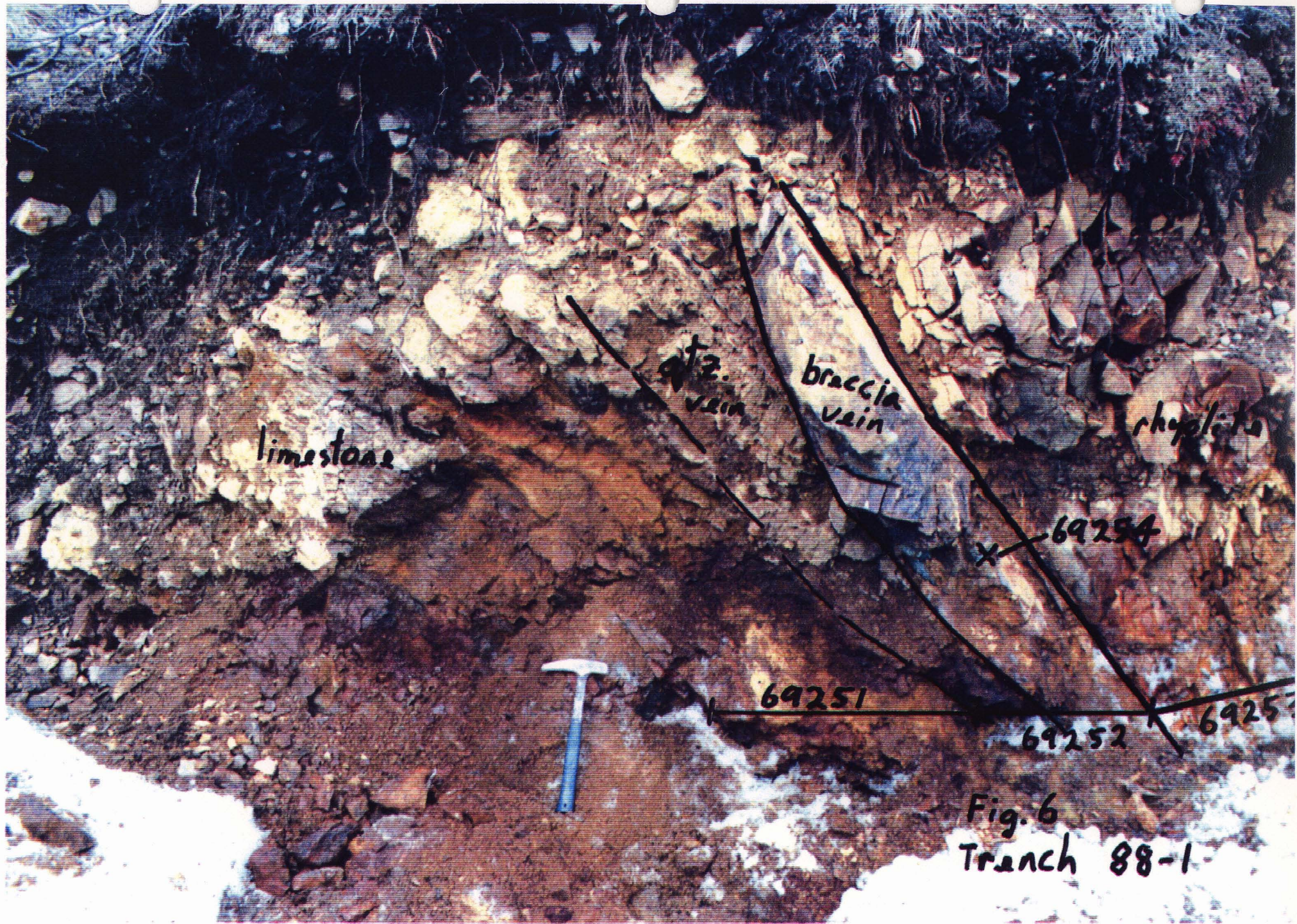


Fig. 6
Trench 88-1

Trench 88-2 was excavated about 60 m north of trench 88-1 on an area of quartz veining in gossanous overburden and rhyolite porphyry. The trench dimensions are 5 m long by 1 m wide and 1 m deep. No mineralization was uncovered in trench 2. Five samples (69256-69260) taken from trench 88-2 returned background values.

Trench 88-3 was blasted 20 m north of trench 88-1 to try and further expose the mineralized contact. The trenching uncovered limestone, the contact was not exposed. This trench should be extended to the east to locate the contact with the rhyolite porphyry.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1988 blasting work has further exposed the mineralization at the main showing on the EYE claims. Trenching should be continued along strike of trench 88-1, to try and systematically expose the mineralization over several hundred meters. The following program is proposed.

Backhoe or bulldozer trenching	\$25,000
Geological mapping and supervision	7,500
Rock and soil sampling	2,500
Camp and supplies	3,500
Report and assessment	4,000
TOTAL BUDGET	\$42,500

REFERENCES

- Copland H. & Neolands J., 1982, Geological and Geochemical Report on the Eview Property, Du Pont of Canada Exploration Ltd.
- Davidson G., 1987, Assessment Report on the Eye 1-16 Mineral Claims.
- Doherty R.A. & Hart C., 1988, Preliminary Geology of Map Sheets 105 D-3 and 105 D-6. Open File 1988-2.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Period: September 4, 1988

Personnel: G. Davidson 1 day	\$ 300
G. Clark 1 day	250
Transportation: Trans North Air	364.20
Explosives:	508.86
Analyses: Bondar-Clegg, 10 samples	472.50
Report: preparation, drafting, printing	1250
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 3145.56

CERTIFICATE

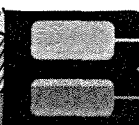
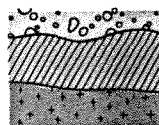
I, GRAHAM DAVIDSON, of the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a consulting geologist and that I performed the work program described in this report.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (H.B.Sc., Geology, 1981).
3. That I am registered as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (#42038).
4. That I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full and part time basis for nine years in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon this 28 day of April, 1989.



G.S. DAVIDSON, P.Geol.



REPORT: V80-06890.4 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: HARJAY EXPLORATION
 PROJECT: EYE CLAIMS

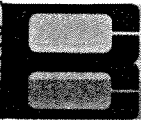
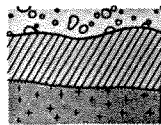
SUBMITTED BY: G. DAVIDSON
 DATE PRINTED: 17 JUN 09

ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	AU GOLD	10	0.002 DPT		FIRE ASSAY
2	AG SILVER	10	0.02 DPT		FIRE ASSAY
3	CU COPPER	10	0.01 PCT		ATOMIC ABSORPTION
4	PB LEAD	10	0.01 PCT		ATOMIC ABSORPTION
5	ZN ZINC	10	0.01 PCT		ATOMIC ABSORPTION
6	AS ARSENIC	10	0.01 PCT		TITRIMETRIC

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	10	2 -150	10	CRUSH AND SPLIT	10
				ASSAY PULVERIZING	10

REPORT COPIES TO: HARJAY EXPLORATION

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REPORT: VSB-06890.4

PROJECT: EYE CLAIMS

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AU OPT	AG OPT	CU PCT	FR PCT	ZN PCT	AS PCT
R2 69251		0.002	0.99	0.04	0.15	0.22	<0.01
R2 69252		0.009	5.37	0.09	0.79	0.65	<0.01
R2 69253		0.013	0.99	0.12	0.28	0.12	<0.01
R2 69254		<0.002	1.23	0.10	0.10	4.04	<0.01
R2 69255		0.005	0.66	0.09	0.11	0.56	<0.01
R2 69256		<0.002	0.03	0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.01
R2 69257		<0.002	0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01
R2 69258		<0.002	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	<0.01
R2 69259		<0.002	0.12	<0.01	0.04	0.02	<0.01
R2 69260		<0.002	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01