

MAP NO.: 105 D 5 ASSESSMENT REPORT X
 PROSPECTUS
 CONFIDENTIAL X
 OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092733
 MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse
 TYPE OF WORK: Geological, geophysical,
 geochemical

REPORT FILED UNDER: Total Erickson Resources Ltd.

DATE PERFORMED: 22 June - 31 September, 1988 DATE FILED: 15 May, 1989

LOCATION: LAT.: 60 21'N AREA: Primrose Lake
 LONG.: 135 51'W VALUE \$: 4000.00

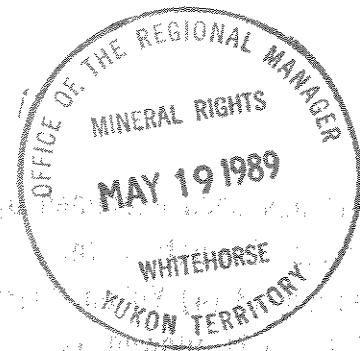
CLAIM NAME & NO.: ROSE 1-8 (YB13904-911)

WORK DONE BY: M. Fekete, A. Nikolajevich

WORK DONE FOR: Total Erickson Resources Ltd

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:	

REMARKS: #17 ROSE
 Gold, silver and lead occur in quartz veins cutting granodiorite.
 In 1988, 20 rock samples were assayed. The best sample from a
 quartz-galena vein 1 m wide contained 177.6 g/t Au.



Geological - Geochemical - Geophysical Report

ROSE 1-8 CLAIMS

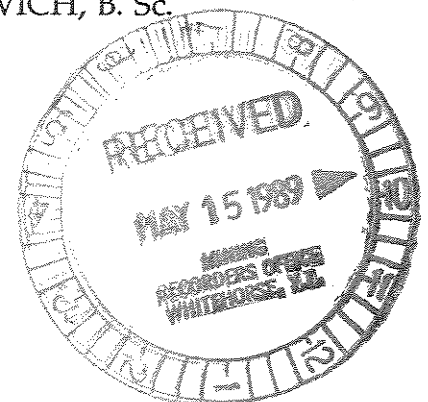
ROSE Property
Primrose Mountain Area
lat. 50° 21' N, long. 135° 51' W
NTS 105 D/5
Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon

for

TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD.
June 22 to Sept. 31, 1988

by

MARK FEKETE, B. Sc. and ALEX NIKOLAJEVICH, B. Sc.
October 3, 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 \$ ~~4,000.00~~.

J. J. Jenner

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

6152

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2. Analytical Results
3. The VLF-EM Method

1. INTRODUCTION

In June and July 1988, Total Erickson Resources Ltd. completed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys over the ROSE property in the southwestern Yukon.

This report provides a summary of the details, results and costs of that work and recommends a program for 1989.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The ROSE property is located at approximate latitude 60° 21' N, longitude 135° 51' W and appears on Claim Sheet 105 D/5 in the Whitehorse Mining District. It consists of 8 contiguous unsurveyed mineral claim located and recorded under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The claims are held by Total Erickson Resources Ltd. The particulars of the claims are outlined as follows. (Expiry dates listed are pending acceptance of the 1988 work.)

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Expiry Dates</u>
ROSE 1-8	YB 13904-13911	June 8, 1990

Access to the property is by helicopter, available for charter in Whitehorse 60 km to the northwest. The Mt. Skukum Gold Mine road ends approximately 25 km to the southwest.

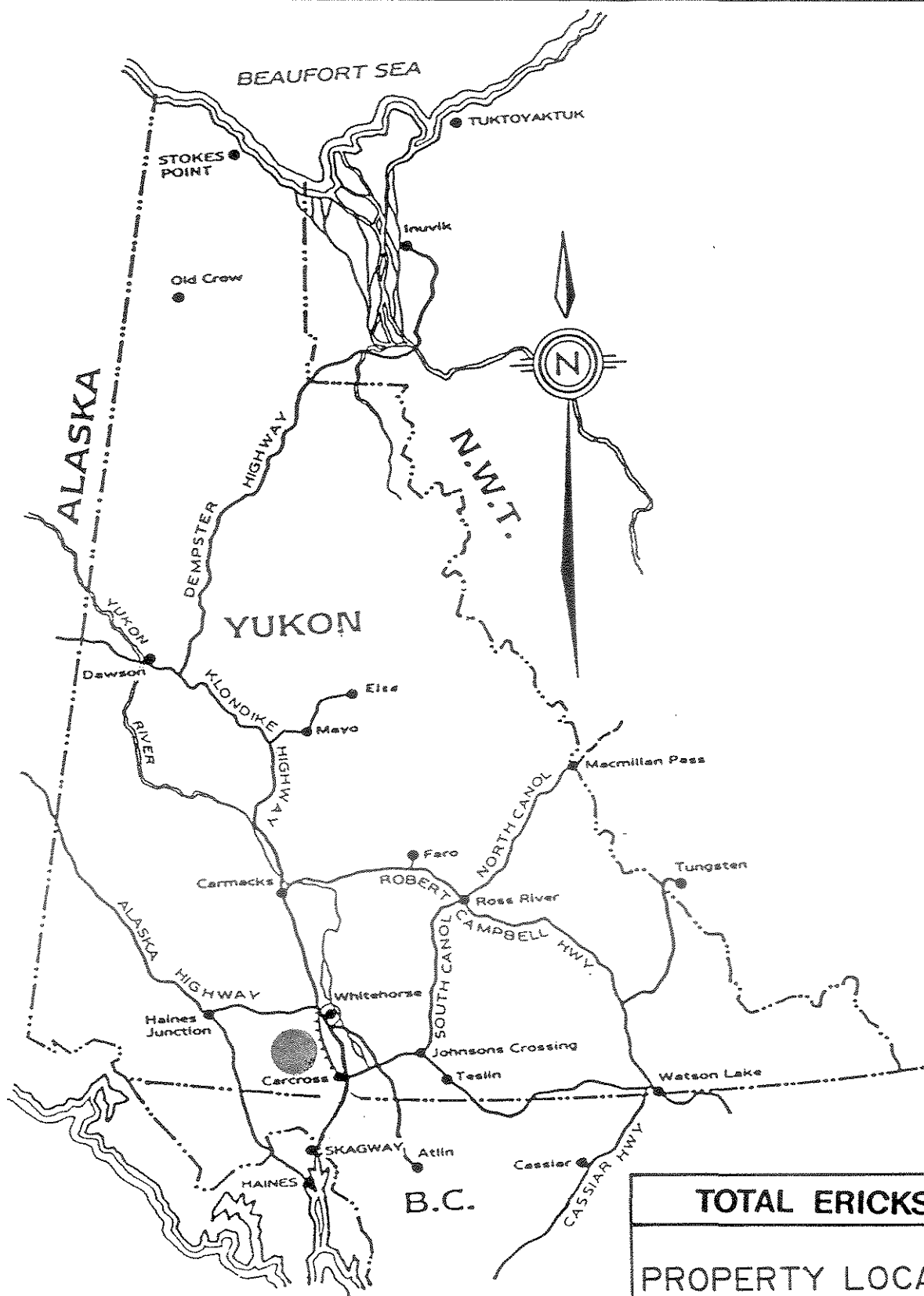
Figure 1 shows the general location of the property. Figure 2 provides a plan of the claims.

3. HISTORY

The main showing on the property was first reported by Welcome North Mines who staked the SHEEP claims in 1972. Cominco restaked the area in 1981 as the PRIMROSE claims and completed cursory mapping, and reconnaissance soil sampling. Total Erickson Resources staked the ROSE claims after a day of prospecting in the area in early June, 1988.

4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The ROSE claims are underlain by Cretaceous granodiorites of the Coast Crystalline Complex. These are intruded by (Tertiary?) dykes of andesitic composition. Metamorphosed limestones of the Precambrian Yukon Group are exposed in cliffs approximately 3000 metres southwest of the property.



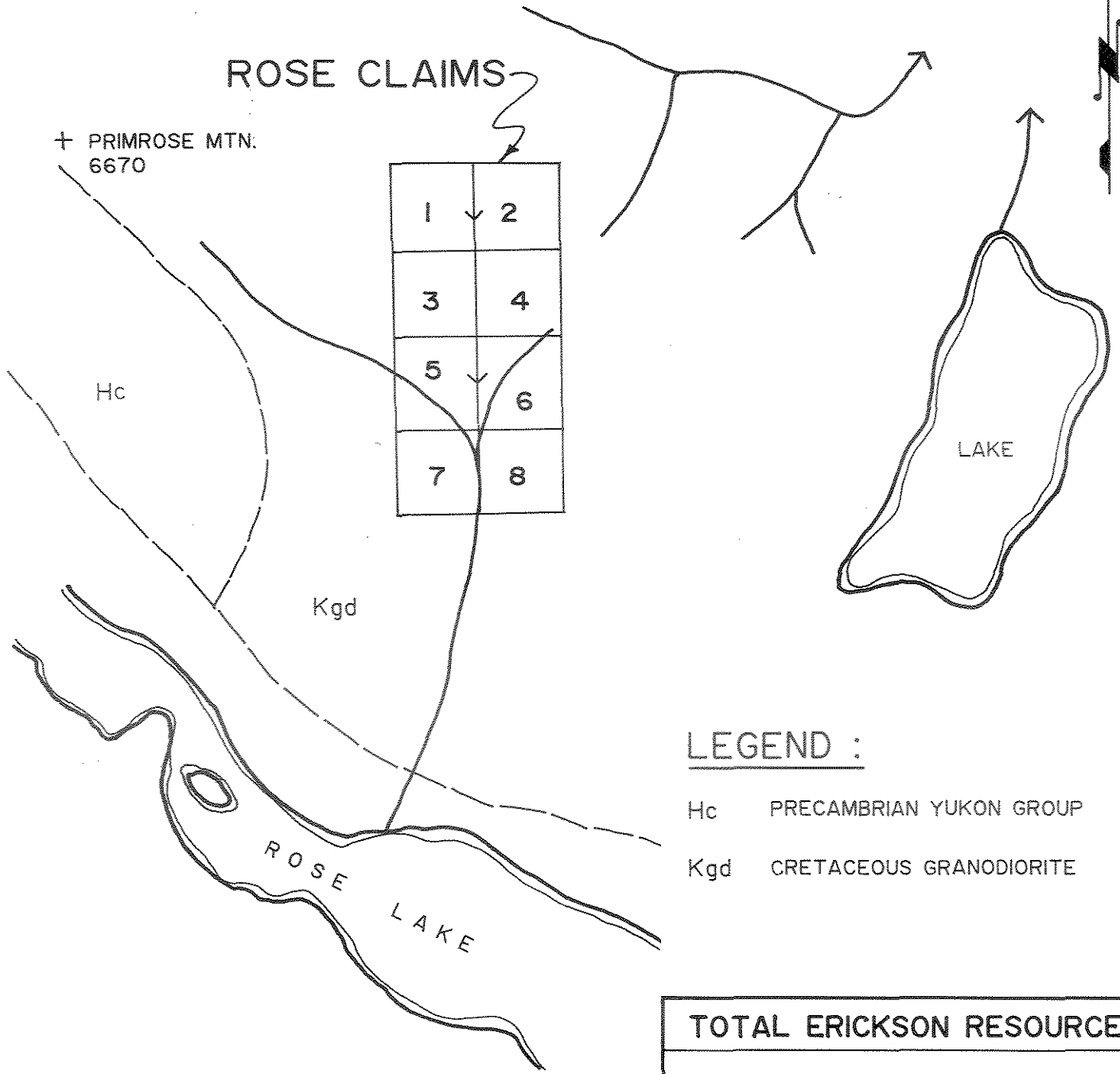
TOTAL ERICKSON		
PROPERTY LOCATION		
DATE: JULY '88	SCALE: 1:8,000,000	FIGURE: 1
DRAWN:		

80 40 0 80 160 km
SCALE

ROSE CLAIMS

+ PRIMROSE MTN.
6670

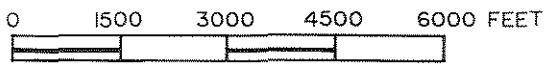
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8



LEGEND :

- Hc PRECAMBRIAN YUKON GROUP
- Kgd CRETACEOUS GRANODIORITE

TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES		
ROSE CLAIMS		
CLAIM LOCATION PLAN		
N.T.S. 105 D 5	TECH:	DATE: JUNE '88
SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE	DRAUGHTING: J.A.S.F.	FIGURE: 2



5. EXPLORATION 1988

5.1 Geology and Prospecting

Outcrop on the property is scarce and generally limited to a deeply cut gorge at the south end of the claims. The main rock unit consists of medium to coarse grained, grey to white granodiorite. This unit is crosscut by fine grained, green andesite (?) dykes and narrow quartz veins. Both the veins and the dykes trend north - south. No significant alteration occurs within either the granodiorite or andesite.

The quartz veins are exposed "in situ" at several locations as indicated in Figure 3 and can be traced in float up to 1000 m. Quartz vein material is best exposed at the Hi Zone as depicted in figure 4. This zone is marked by a 60 x 15 metre area of angular, frost heaved boulders of white quartz with abundant rusty surface and fracture staining. Blebs of galena up to 5 cm wide are disseminated sporadically throughout the quartz. Two shallow hand trenches located the vein in place. In one trench the vein was measured at 0.7 m wide and trends at 000 azimuth.

A total of 20 rock samples were collected from the property and sent to Min-En Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis. Geochemical values were determined for gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc on all samples. Some samples were also analyzed for arsenic and antimony. The geochemical results and procedures used to determine those results appear in the appropriate appendices of this report. The location, brief field description and geochemical results for each sample are listed on the following page.

The best results were obtained from the following samples:

Sample 191:	201.6 ppm (5.88 opt) Ag 35,000 ppb (1.02 opt) Au 25,887 ppm Pb
Sample 192:	51.1 ppm (1.49 opt) Ag 2000 ppb (0.06 opt) Au 2562 ppm Pb
Sample 204:	0.207 opt Ag [assay check] 5.18 opt Au [assay check] 21,000 ppm Pb

All three of the above samples were collected from the Hi Zone and contained visible galena mineralization. Several other samples, although not significantly anomalous, do show a similar silver-gold-lead enrichment.

TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD.

PROPERTY: ROSE

N.T.S: 105 D/5

DATE: June - Aug 1988

SAMPLE REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ATTITUDE	WIDTH M	ANALYTICAL RESULTS						
					(PPB)	(PPM)	—————>				
					Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	As	Sb
101	See Map	Rusty quartz, no visible sulphides	float		5	0.5	29	129	11		
102	"	Rusty quartz, ÷ 3% Mn oxide, no sulphides	"		5	0.4	18	11	19		
124	L1100N/0+00 (French)	White quartz w/rusty fractures, no sulphides visible	000°	0.5	135	8.0	767	19	13	61	2
125	L1100N/0+00 (French)	" " " " " " " "	000°	0.3	75	8.5	321	60	34	52	2
188	3101N/0140E	Rusty quartz, no visible sulphides	float		5	3.6	125	21	16	42	3
189	2148N/0+40E	" " " " " "	"		15	4.7	240	15	34	59	4
190	0+89N/1+30E	" " " " " "	"		5	3.9	65	10	16	53	5
191	0+74N/1+20E	Rusty quartz w/ blebs of galena; upto 5% g rk mass	"		35000	201.6	25887	2862	37	8	1
192	see map	Rusty quartz w/ minor blebs of galena upto 3mm	"		2000	51.1	2562	537	25	47	1
193	see map	quartz vein exposure, "clean" and white, no rust, no sulphides, coarse grained; chip sampled.	158/64E	1.0	200	13	210	36	20	49	4
194	see map (off claim)	quartz vein exposure, rusty fractures, minor py; no galena	grad	1.0	50	3.7	329	17	11	30	1
201	see map	quartz vein, 0.9m exposure, rusty red weathering, no sulphides	00/65E		5	0.2	7	8	18		
202	see map	quartz float, white w/ rusty fractures, no sulphides	float		5	0.1	4	13	12		
203	" "	rusty quartz float w/ minor py i Mn staining	float		5	0.2	17	5	8		
204	" "	coarse grained, rusty qtz. with 5% galena as 2mm blebs	float		9280	172	21000	99	14		
205	" "	Rusty quartz float, minor galena	float.		25	1.8	450	18	6		
206	" "	" " " " " "	"		90	3.3	820	13	7		
207	" "	Rusty quartz float with no visible sulphides	"		20	0.2	50	51	19		
252	" "	Quartz float with rusty open space fillings (2% py as dissem)	"		10	0.9					
253	" "	Quartz float	"		5	0.6					
261	(see map)	"	"		5	0.6					

5.2 Geochemistry

A small grid was established over the Hi Zone in order to complete a geochemical orientation survey. A total of 75 soil samples were collected at 10 m intervals on five lines spaced 50 m apart. Samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon and placed in labelled "Kraft" paper envelopes. Sample depth was generally 15 to 20 cm. The samples were sent to Min-En Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. and analyzed for gold by Atomic Absorption (A.A.) technique and silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony by Induced Coupled Plasma (I.C.P.) technique. The geochemical results and procedures used to obtain those results are included in the appropriate appendices of this report.

The soil survey was not very informative. Gold showed a very low background with peak values of 20 ppb in only four samples. These samples are from locations too randomly scattered to suggest any trend. The remaining elements also show very low background levels and do not demonstrate any anomalous trends. Silver, gold and lead values are plotted on Figure 5; arsenic, copper, antimony and zinc values are plotted on Figure 6.

5.3 Geophysics

The HI grid was extended in order to complete a VLF-EM survey. Refer to Appendix 3 for a review of the VLF method. Readings were taken with a Phoenix VLF-EM2 at 10 m intervals on lines spaced 50 m or 100 m apart. Seattle (24.8 kHz) was used as the "null" station. An effort was made to get readings using the Hawaii (23.4 kHz) station but on the day of the survey the signal from that station was too weak to provide reliable readings. The results of the survey are plotted as dip angle and field strength (quadrature) profiles on Figure 7.

Two crossovers are apparent. The first one occurs at the far west of the grid, trends north to south, and roughly parallels the edge of a steep gully. It is interpreted to be a topographical anomaly. The second crossover is not as distinct as the first. It occurs close to the area of quartz float in the Hi Zone and trends north to south. The area that it covers is too flat to suggest a topographical anomaly so it is reasonable to conclude the quartz vein is conductive enough to cause the crossover.

5.4 Discussion of Results

Results from rock analyses show that gold and silver occur in close association with lead and suggest that anomalous gold and silver concentrations are related to galena mineralization. The galena is disseminated sporadically within a massive white quartz vein at least 1 m wide. This vein is conductive and can be traced using the VLF-EM method. Results from soil analyses do not indicate significant concentrations of gold, silver, lead, arsenic, copper, antimony or zinc in soils close to the quartz vein. The silver-gold-lead association that is apparent in the rock samples is not reflected in the soil samples.

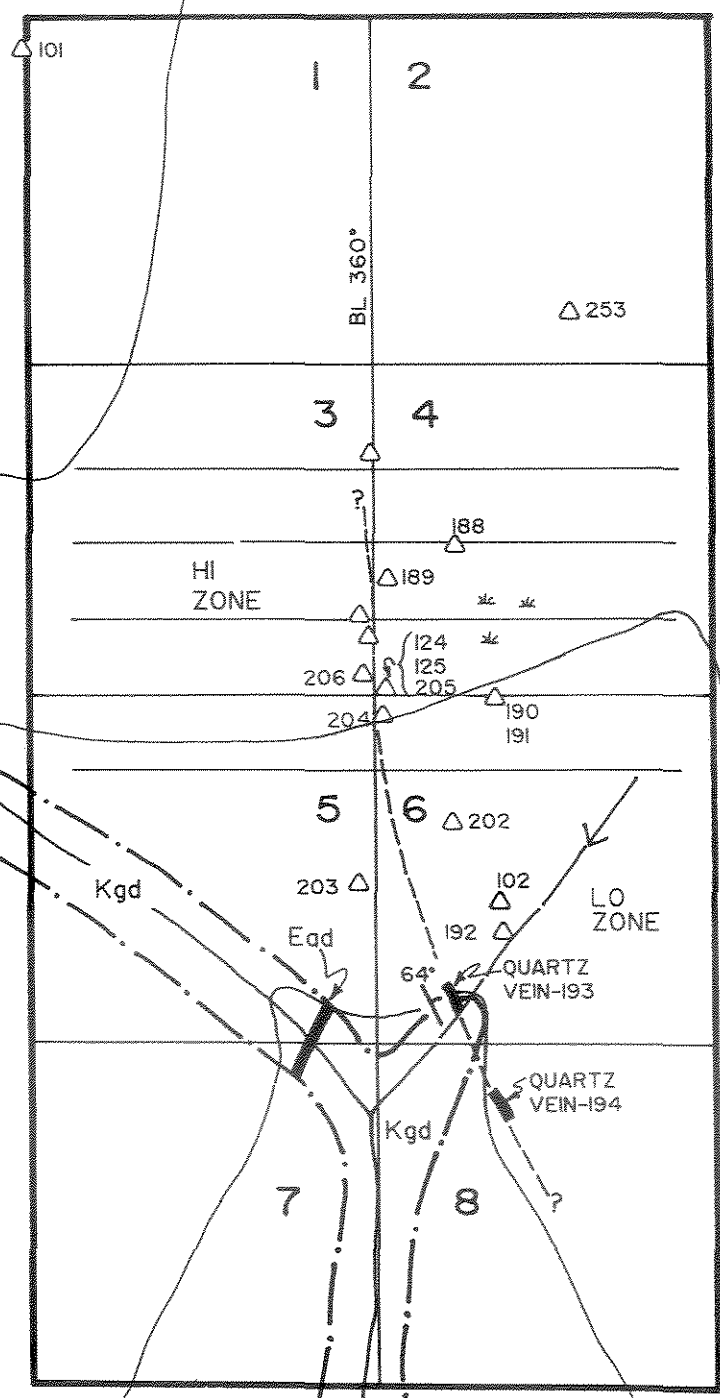
The density of quartz float on surface in the HI Zone indicates a good possibility for a large quartz vein to exist in the subsurface. Values for gold and silver, although not consistent, are high enough to warrant further work on the ROSE property.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Blast trenching is recommended in the HI Zone in order to better expose the quartz vein at depth and to determine if galena mineralization is more prevalent in the quartz than has been observed on surface. Prospecting should be continued in the general area of the property. A shovel or pick should accompany prospectors on their traverses so that areas of quartz float can be better examined. A VLF-EM unit would also be a handy prospecting tool.

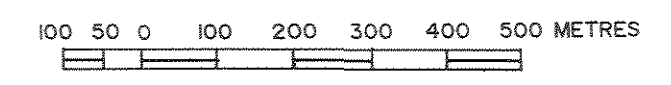
The following provides a budget for 1989:

Blast Trenching	5 days @ \$550.00/day	\$2,750.00
Geologist	7 days @ \$150.00/day	1,050.00
Explosives	500.00	
Equipment	400.00	
VLF-EM rental	5 days @ \$25.00/day	125.00
Food	300.00	
Helicopter (+ fuel)	3 hours @ \$600.00/hour	2,400.00
Truck	2 days @ \$50.00/day	100.00
Analysis	25 samples @ \$15.00/sample	375.00
Additional Staking	max. 20 cls. @ \$25.00/cl	500.00
Report, drafting, etc.		<u>300.00</u>
	Subtotal	\$9,100.00
add 10% contingency		<u>\$910.00</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$10,010.00.</u>



LEGEND :

- △ QUARTZ FLOAT
- ?--- INTERPRETED TRACE OF QUARTZ VEIN
- .-.- LIMIT OF OUTCROP
- CLAIM POSTS
- 101 SAMPLE NUMBER
- Kgd CRETACEOUS GRANODIORITE
- Ead TERTIARY ANDESITE DYKE
- 1,2 CLAIM NUMBER



TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES		
ROSE CLAIMS		
COMPILATION MAP		
N.T.S. 105 D 5	TECH: A.G.N.& M.F.	DATE: AUGUST '88
SCALE: 1 : 10,000	DRAUGHTING: J.A.S.F.	FIGURE: 3

— 0 + 20 W

— 0 + 10 W

BL 0 + 00

— 0 + 10 E

— 0 + 20 E

206

125 205
124 204

— 1 + 20 N

— 1 + 10 N




L 1 + 00 N

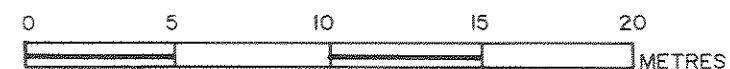
— 0 + 90 N

— 0 + 80 N

0 + 70 N

LEGEND :

-  QUARTZ FLOAT
-  TRENCH SHOWING VEIN IN PLACE
-  CLAIM POST
- 205 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER



TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES

ROSE CLAIMS

HI ZONE
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

N.T.S. 105 D 5	TECH: A.G.N.	DATE: AUGUST '88
SCALE: 1 : 250	DRAUGHTING: J.A.S.F.	FIGURE: 4

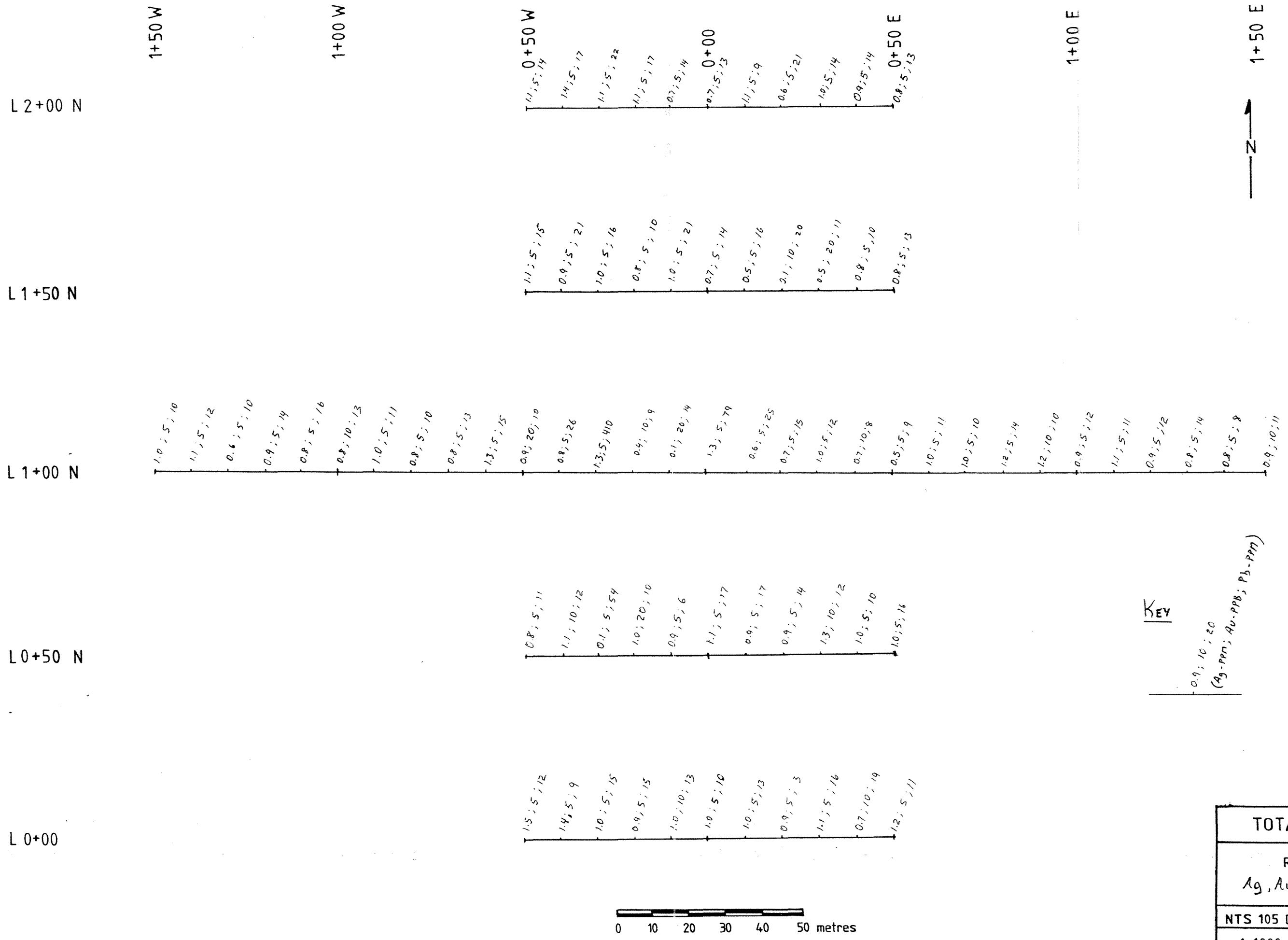
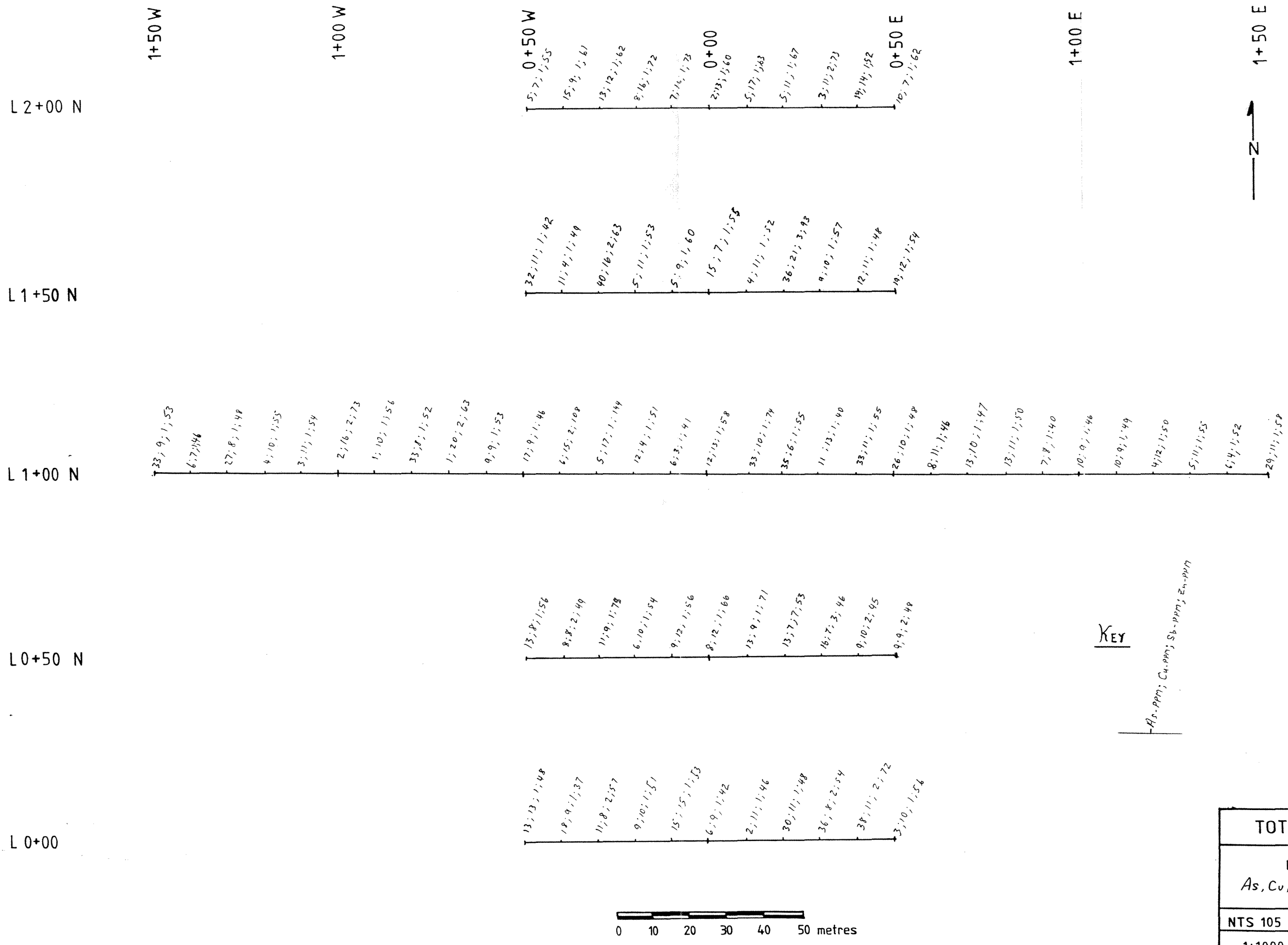


FIGURE 5

TOTAL ERICKSON	
ROSE CLAIMS Ag, Au, Pb, Soil Results	
NTS 105 D-5	JUNE 1988
1:1000	AGN



KEY
 -As-PPM; Cu-PPM; Sb-PPM; Zn-PPM

FIGURE 6

TOTAL ERICKSON	
ROSE CLAIMS As, Cu, Sb, Zn, Soil Results	
NTS 105 D-5	JUNE 1988
1:1000	AGN

7. REFERENCES

D.I.A.N.D.

1985: Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1983, Exploration and Geology Services Division, Yukon.

Doherty, R.A. and Hart, C.J.R.

1988: Preliminary Geology of Fenwick (105 D/3) and Alligator Lake (105 D/6) Map Areas; Open File 1988-2, Canada - Yukon E.D.A.

Nagy, L.J.

1983: Assessment Report 091440 for Cominco Ltd.

Wheeler, J.O.

1961: Whitehorse Map Area, Geol. Surv. of Canada Memoir 312

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following is an itemized account of the exploration expenditures incurred on the ROSE Property for 1988. These expenditures may be applied for as assessment credit on the ROSE claims.

Personnel Name	Date						Position	Days	Rate	Total
	22/06	22/06	13/07	14/07	29/09	30/09				
Mark Fekete	P		P	P	R	R	Geologist	5 days @ \$200.00/day	\$1000.00	
A. Nikolajevich	P	T/G			R	R	Geologist	4 days @ \$150.00/day	\$600.00	
Doug Rawsthorn		P					Geologist	1 day @ \$245.00/day	\$245.00	
Doug McDonald		T/G	V	V			Assistant	3 days @ \$135.00/day	\$405.00	
Colleen Hauth		S	G	G			Assistant	3 days @ \$135.00/day	<u>\$405.00</u>	
									<u>\$2,655.00</u>	
Code: P = prospecting, T= trenching, G = gridbuilding, S = soil sampling, V = VLF-EM, R = report										
Helicopter								5 hrs @ \$550.00/hr.	\$2,750.00	
Food									\$100.00	
Geochem. and assay analysis									1,070.00	
Report Preparation and Drafting									\$300.00	
VLF-EM rental								2 days @ \$45.00/day	\$90.00	
									<u>\$6,965.00</u>	
								Total	<u>\$6,965.00</u>	

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, MARK FEKETE, of the City of Whitehorse in Yukon, DO HEREBY STATE:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, having obtained a B.Sc. degree in Geology - May, 1986;
2. I have been active in mineral exploration in various capacities on a full-time and part-time basis for ten years in Yukon, British Columbia and Australia;
3. I supervised and participated in the work described in this report as an employee of Total Erickson Resources Ltd.;

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon, this 4th. day of October, 1988



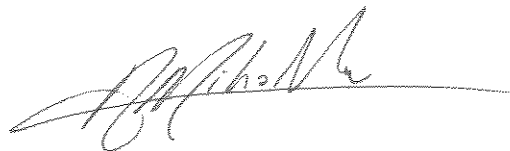
Mark Fekete, B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, ALEXANDER G. NIKOLAJEVICH, of the City of Toronto Ontario hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a graduate of the University of Toronto (B.Sc. Geology Specialist, 1985)
2. THAT I have been active in oil and mineral exploration in various capacities on a full-time and part-time basis for three years in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Alberta and British Columbia;
3. THAT I participated in the work described in this report as an employee of Total Erickson Resources Ltd.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon this 4th day of October, 1988



Alexander G. Nikolajevich B.Sc.

APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Routine Gold-Assay Procedures
Used by Min-En Labs. Ltd.

1. Samples are received, cataloged and dried at 105^oC if necessary.
2. Whole sample is passed through a primary crusher which reduces sample to - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
3. Whole sample is further passed through a secondary crusher which further reduces the sample to -10 mesh.
4. The whole sample is riffled through a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch riffle to obtain a subsample of approx 300-400 grams. The remaining reject is bagged and stored.
5. The above 300-400 gram split is then pulverized to obtain -100 mesh using an iron plate rotary mill pulverizer.
6. Sample pulp is now rolled and analysed.
7. The sample pulp is assayed for gold using a 1 assay ton fire assay preconcentration and atomic absorption finishing techniques.
8. The remaining sample pulp is retained and stored.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

Analytical Procedure Report for Assessment Work

31 Element ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Li,
Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, U, V, Zn, Ga, Sn, W,
Cr

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 West 15th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer or ring mill pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the sample is digested for 4 hours with an aqua regia HClO₄ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by computer operated Jarrall Ash 9000 ICAP or Jobin Yvon 70 Type II Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers. Reports are formatted and printed using a dot-matrix printer.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7M 1T2

GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with HNO_3 and HClO_4 mixture.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Agua Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 0.005 ppm (5ppb).

APPENDIX II

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

COMPANY: TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES
 PROJECT NO: SHANUM REDGE P.O. 2148

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
 (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

(ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF 1
 FILE NO: 8-817
 DATE: JULY 1, 1988

	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB
188	3.6	42	16	125	3	21	5
189	4.7	59	34	240	4	15	15
190	3.9	53	16	65	5	10	5
191	201.6	8	37	25887	1	2862	35000
192	51.1	47	25	2562	1	537	2000
193	13.0	49	20	210	4	36	200
194	3.7	30	11	329	1	77	50

AUG 31 '88 14:59

MIN-EN LABS LTD

777 P04

COMPANY: TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES
 PROJECT NO: P.O. 2308
 ATTENTION: D. RAWSTHORN

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
 (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

(ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF 1
 FILE NO: 8-1309/P2
 DATE: AUGUST 30, 1988

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB
188	3.6	42	16	125	3	21	5
189	4.7	59	34	240	4	15	15
190	3.9	53	16	65	5	10	5
191	201.6	8	37	25887	1	2862	35000
192	51.1	47	25	2562	1	537	2000
193	13.0	49	20	210	4	36	200
194	3.7	30	11	329	1	77	50



**MIN
 • EN
 LABORATORIES LTD.**

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
 CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
 705 WEST 15TH STREET
 NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1T2
 TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524
 TELEX: VIA U.S.A. 7601067 • FAX (604) 980-9621

TIMMINS OFFICE:
 33 EAST IROQUOIS ROAD
 P.O. BOX 867
 TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
 TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Certificate of GEOCHEM

Company: TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES
 Project: BRUNO REDGE
 Attention: MARK TEKETE

File: 8-994/P1
 Date: JULY 26/88
 Type: ROCK GEOCHEM

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted:

Sample Number	AU-WET PPB	AG PPM
252	0.9	0.9
253	0.6	0.6
261	0.6	0.6

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

PHONE: (604) 980-5814 OR (604) 988-4524

TELEX: VIA USA 7601067 UC

Certificate of GEOCHEM

Company: TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD.
 Project: SKUKUM RECOE
 Attention:

File: B-612/P1
 Date: JUNE 4/88
 Type: ROCK GEOCHEM

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AS PPM	AU-WET PPB
R88 101	11	29	129	0.5	5
R88 102	19	18	11	0.4	5
R88 201	18	7	8	0.2	5
R88 202	12	4	10	0.1	5
R88 203	8	17	5	0.2	5
R88 204	14	21000	9	173.0	9380
R88 205	6	450	18	1.8	25
R88 206	7	820	13	3.3	90
R88 207	19	50	51	0.2	20
R88 208	573	510	200000	12.0	10

RAM

*SOME OF THESE SAMPLES SHOULD HAVE BEEN REQUESTED FOR ASSAY.



MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
 CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • QC/QA ENGINEERS

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 TIMMINS, ONTARIO CANADA P4N 7G7
 TELEPHONE: (705) 264-9996

Certificate of ASSAY

Company: TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES
 Project: P.O. 2127
 Attention:

File: B-612/P1
 Date: JUNE 9/88
 Type: PULP ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AG G/TONNE	AS G/TONNE	AU G/TONNE	AU G/TONNE
R88 204	1.15	1.18	1.18	0.207

COMPANY: TOTAL ERICKSON
 PROJECT NO: SKUKUM 2148

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT
 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
 (604)980-5814 OR (604)989-4524

(ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF
 FILE NO: 8-817/P1-
 # TYPE SOIL GEOCHEM # DATE: JULY 2, 19:

ATTENTION:	AS	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB
(VALUES IN PPM)							
RS001	.5	26	10	9	1	48	5
RS002	.7	33	11	8	1	55	10
RS003	1.0	11	13	12	1	40	5
RS004	.7	35	6	15	1	55	5
RS005	.6	33	10	25	1	74	5
RS006	1.3	12	13	79	1	58	5
RS007	.1	6	3	14	1	41	20
RS008	.4	12	4	9	1	51	10
RS009	1.3	5	17	410	1	144	5
RS010	.8	6	15	26	2	108	5
RS011	.9	17	9	10	1	46	20
RS012	1.0	9	9	16	2	48	5
RS013	1.0	9	10	10	2	45	5
RS014	1.3	16	7	12	3	46	10
RS015	.9	13	7	14	7	53	5
RS016	.9	13	9	17	1	71	5
RS017	1.1	8	12	17	1	66	5
RS018	.9	9	12	6	1	55	5
RS019	1.0	6	10	10	1	54	20
RS020	.1	11	9	54	1	75	5
RS021	1.1	8	8	12	2	49	10
RS022	.8	13	8	11	1	56	5
RS023	.8	19	12	13	1	54	5
RS024	.8	12	11	10	1	48	5
RS025	.5	9	10	11	1	57	20
RS026	.1	36	21	20	3	93	10
RS027	.5	4	11	16	1	52	5
RS028	.7	15	7	14	1	55	5
RS029	1.0	5	9	21	1	60	5
RS030	.8	5	11	10	1	53	5
RS031	1.0	40	16	16	2	63	5
RS032	.9	11	4	21	1	49	5
RS033	1.1	32	11	15	1	42	5
RS034	1.2	3	10	11	1	56	5
RS035	.7	38	11	19	2	72	10
RS036	1.1	36	8	16	2	54	5
RS037	.9	30	11	3	1	48	5
RS038	1.0	2	11	13	1	46	5
RS039	1.0	6	9	10	1	42	5
RS040	1.0	15	15	13	1	53	10
RS041	.9	9	10	15	1	51	5
RS042	1.0	11	8	15	2	57	5
RS043	1.4	18	9	9	1	37	5
RS044	1.5	13	13	12	1	46	5
RS045	1.0	8	11	11	1	46	5
RS046	1.0	13	10	10	1	47	5
RS047	1.2	13	11	14	1	50	5
RS048	1.2	7	8	10	1	40	10
RS049	.9	10	5	12	1	44	5
RS050	1.1	10	5	11	1	49	5
RS051	.9	4	12	12	1	50	5
RS052	.6	5	11	14	1	55	5
RS053	.8	6	4	9	1	52	5
RS054	.9	29	11	11	1	58	10
RS055	.7	2	13	13	1	60	5
RS056	1.1	5	17	9	1	65	5

COMPANY: TOTAL ERICKSON
PROJECT NO: SKUKUM 2148
ATTENTION:

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT
705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
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(ACT:F31) PAGE 1
FILE NO: 8-817
DATE: JULY 2, 1

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN	AU-PPB
RS061	.7	7	16	14	1	73	5
RS062	1.1	8	16	17	1	72	5
RS063	1.1	13	12	22	1	61	5
RS064	1.4	15	9	17	1	61	5
RS065	1.1	5	7	14	1	55	5
RS066	1.3	9	9	15	1	53	5
RS067	.8	1	20	13	2	63	5
RS068	.8	33	8	10	1	52	5
RS069	1.0	1	10	11	1	56	5
RS070	.8	2	16	13	2	73	10
RS071	.8	3	11	16	1	54	5
RS072	.9	4	10	14	1	55	5
RS073	.6	27	8	10	1	48	5
RS074	1.1	6	7	12	1	46	5
RS075	1.0	33	9	10	1	53	5

APPENDIX III

THE VLF-EM METHOD

APPENDIX II

THE VLF METHOD

The VLF (very low frequency) method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in different parts of the world for military communications (see Figure 6.34). In radio communications terminology, VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kilocycles/second. Relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, this is actually very high.

These powerful radio transmitters induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of miles away. Induced currents produce secondary magnetic fields which can be detected at surface through deviations of the normal VLF field. The VLF method is relatively inexpensive and can be a useful prospecting tool.

Successful use of VLF requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the VLF station so that the lines of magnetic field from the VLF transmitter cut the conductor. The upper half of Figure 6.35 shows the magnetic field vector in relation to the transmitting antenna. The lower half of Figure 6.35 shows that currents will be induced in conductor C1 but not in conductor C2 because the lines of magnetic field cut conductor C1 but not conductor C2.

Figure 6.36 shows schematically how the secondary field from the conductor is added to the primary field vector so that the resultant field is tilted up on one side of the conductor and down on the other side. A VLF receiver measures the field tilt and hence we have the tilt profile shown in the upper part of Figure 6.36.

Interpretation is quite simple. The conductor is located at the inflection point marking the crossover from positive tilt to negative tilt, and the maximum in field strength. One cannot make reliable estimates of conductor quality, however. A rule of thumb depth estimate can be made from the distance between the positive and negative peaks in the tilt angle profile. The major disadvantage of the VLF method, however, is that the high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographic highs. It is sometimes impossible to get a powerful enough VLF station to be near the strike direction of the expected conductor. On the other hand, the tendency for VLF to respond to poor conductors has aided in mapping faults and rock contacts.

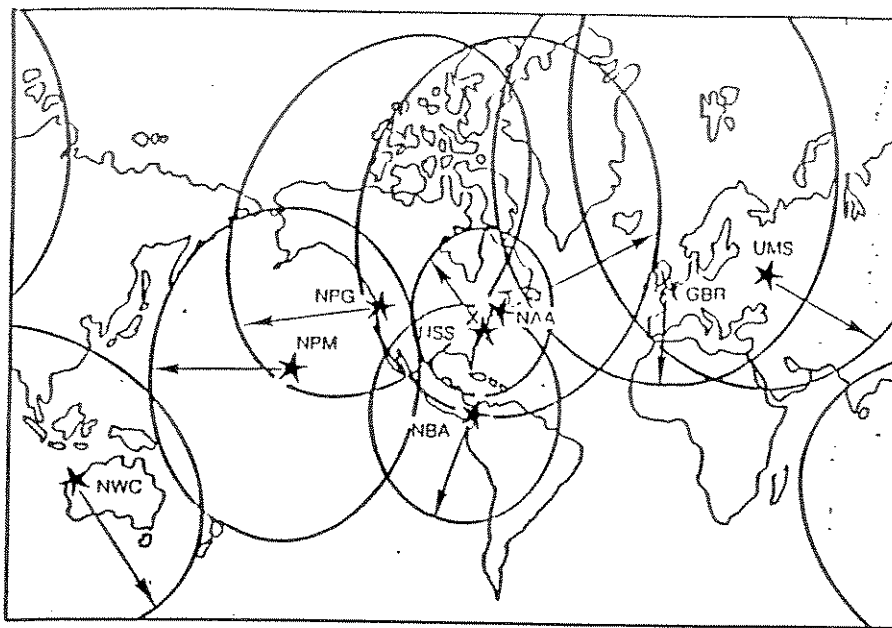


FIGURE 6.34
Locations of well-known VLF transmitter stations

Coverage shown only for well-known stations

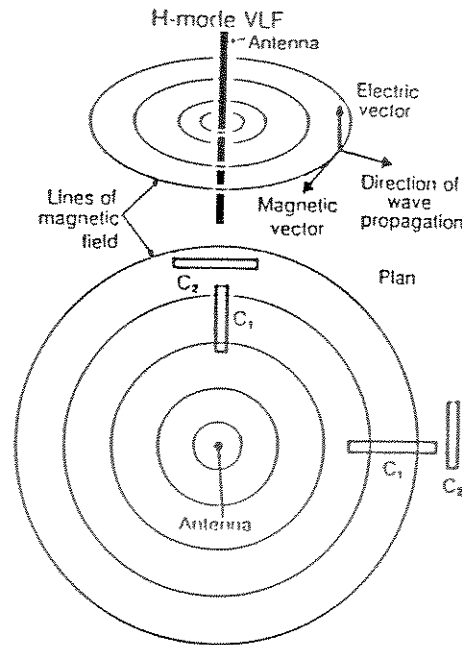
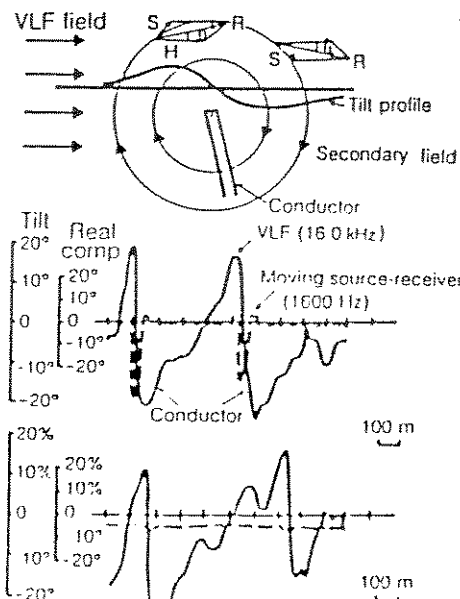
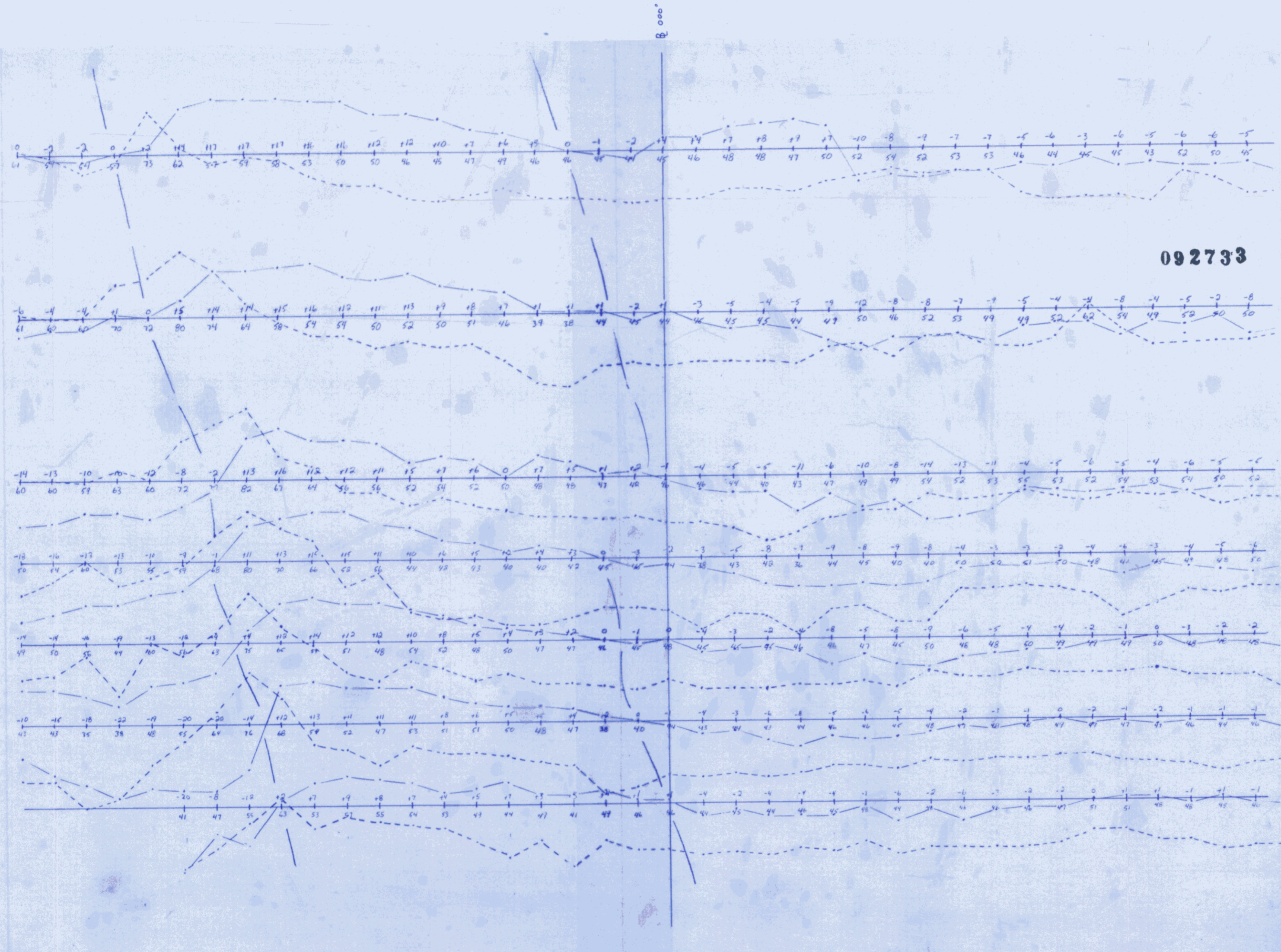


FIGURE 6.35
The VLF field

FIGURE 6.36
Tilt of the VLF field vector over a conductor

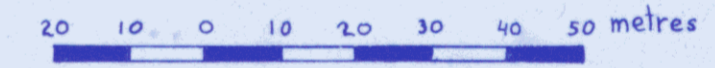
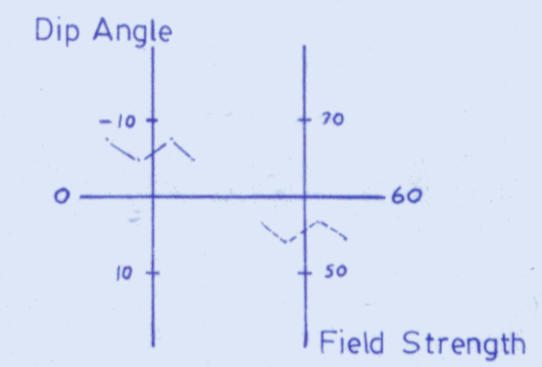




092733

Dip Angle -6 - dip west
+ dip east
Field Strength % 55

140°
Seattle Null



TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES

ROSE CLAIMS (123)
VLF-EM SURVEY

105 D5

Scale: 1:1000	Survey By: M. Fekete	FIG 7
Date: Sept. 1988	Drafting: AGN	