MAP NO.:	**ASSESSMENT REPORT**	X	**DOCUMENT NO:** 092801
	PROSPECTUS		**MINING DISTRICT:** Watson Lake
105 B 1	**CONFIDENTIAL**	X	**TYPE OF WORK:** Prospecting, Geological
	OPEN FILE		

REPORT FILED UNDER: M. Nielsen

DATE PERFORMED: July 12, 18, 1989 **DATE FILED:** February 5, 1990

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 60o 10'N **AREA:** Rancheria

LONG.: 130o 27'W **VALUE $:** 1200.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: FIDDLER 1-6 YB11656-661

WORK DONE BY: B.P. Fowler

WORK DONE FOR: M. Nielsen

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: # 4 FIDDLER A property evaluation was carried out including rock sampling and analyses. The best results from the Fiddler West quartz-galena vein was 17.56 oz/t Ag, 134 600 ppm Pb and 20 500 ppm Zn. Fourteen samples of pyrrhotite-rich skarn from old drill core contained up to 0.007 oz/t Au indicating previously unrecognized gold potential.

EVALUATION REPORT

on the

FIDDLER PROPERTY

(Fiddler 1 - 6)

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

Latitude: 60° 10'N

Longitude: 130°27'W

N.T.S. 105 B/1

for

MIKE NIELSEN
11781 - 190th Street
PITT MEADOWS, B.C.

by

Brian P. Fowler, P.Geol., F.G.A.C.

05 January, 1990

092361

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 38 (1), Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 1200.00.

for D L Emond

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

The Fiddler property consists of 6 contiguous claims that occupy an area central to a group of recently discovered silver-lead-zinc prospects bordering the Cassiar Batholith which comprise the Rancheria Silver Belt. Most of the silver occurrences in the district exhibit similar characteristics, which suggests a common genesis.

The author was requested and accompanied by the owner of the Fiddler claims, Mr. Mike Nielsen, to conduct a one day property examination and provide suggestions for future exploration. Observations of the main showings and assay data from 19 rock and drill core samples forms the subject of this report.

The property overlays phyllites, schists and marbles of the Lower Atan Group, and hosts the most significant vein deposits of tungsten in the district. The Fiddler West Zone consists of a series of en echelon quartz veins hosting significant amounts of wolframite and scheelite. This zone was the subject of a brief mining operation in the early 1950's by Yukon Tungsten Corporation, who completed some 161.5 metres of drift and 71.6 metres of raises, and built a mill near the Alaska Highway.

This small mine reportedly produced 9,220 lbs of 58% WO3 concentrate and 6,000 lbs of 12% WO3 middlings from 204 tons of ore during the period March, 1952 to October, 1953. A high lead content (13%) in the concentrate contributed to operations being suspended shortly thereafter. The mill was later destroyed by a forest fire that swept the area in the late 1950's.

Four grab samples of vein material from the Fiddler West Zone were obtained by Mr. Nielsen, and the best results were derived from a galena rich quartz sample which returned <0.002 oz Au/ton, 17.56 oz Ag/ton, 134600 ppm Pb, 20500 ppm Zn and 10 ppm WO3.

The Fiddler East Zone is situated 450 metres east of the Fiddler West Zone, and consists of an elongate quartz fault breccia reportedly exposed for a length of nearly 2 kilometres attaining widths up to 40 metres.

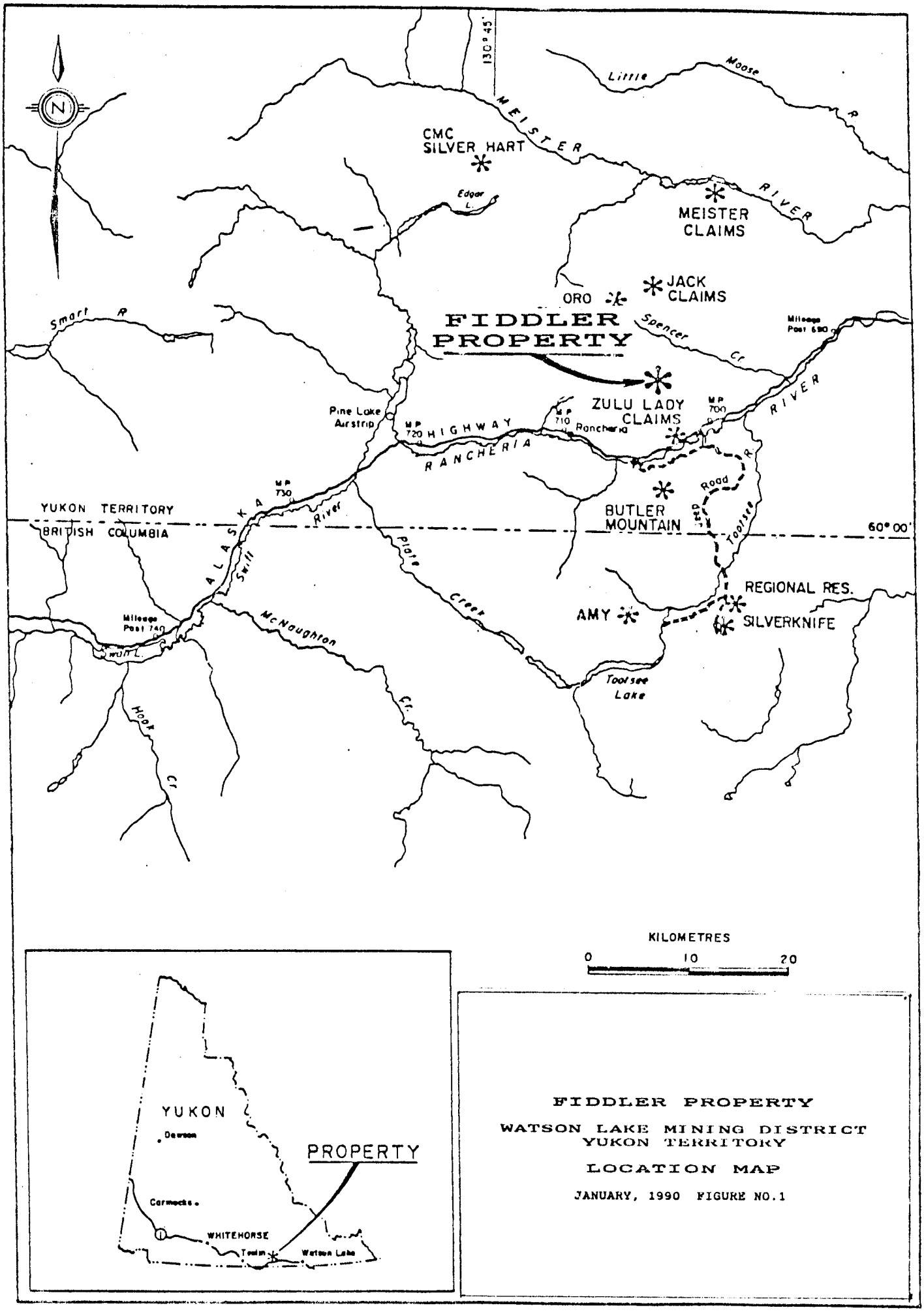
Striking N60°E and dipping steeply towards the south, the breccia consists of up to 30% variably digested, chalcedony rimmed phyllite clasts in a granular matrix of irregular glassy, milky white and drusy quartz. Clasts are calcareous, and range in size from 1 cm to 10 cm. Clusters of light green fluorite also occur randomly. Large irregular vugs are lined by fine, clear drusy quartz.

Previous work on the Fiddler East Zone established a tungsten bearing 170 metre section immediately east of the dry lake, reportedly containing from 1 to 2% WO3.

The Fiddler East Zone represents a long lived, multi-phase major tectonic event. Hydrothermal alteration, multi-phase quartz deposition and replacement, and crack and fill textures support an epithermal origin or overprint for this breccia structure, suggesting significant gold and silver values may occur in the system. Unfortunately there was a mix up with samples, and assay values are not available from the Fiddler East Zone.

Fourteen samples of sulfidic skarn and quartz in NQ diamond drill core stored on the property were submitted for gold assay. Gold content ranged from detection limit to 0.007 oz Au/ton. Gold content appears to be proportionally related to pyrrhotite content, and skarns in the area constitute good gold targets.

The Fiddler property should be re-evaluated and explored for gold and silver mineralization, occurring as both epithermal vein and metasomatic (skarn) deposits. Synthesising and collating data from previous operators and a systematic sampling program is recommended in hopes of defining the best precious metal target and any elemental zonation haloes typical for deposits of this nature.



FIDDLER PROPERTY

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

LOCATION MAP

JANUARY, 1990 FIGURE NO.1

INTRODUCTION

On July 18, 1989, the author was requested and accompanied by Mr. Mike Nielsen on a brief property examination of the Fiddler claim group, owned by Mr. Nielsen. The property hosts significant tungsten and tin mineralization, and has progressed from a prospect in 1943 to an upstart mine complete with mill in 1953.

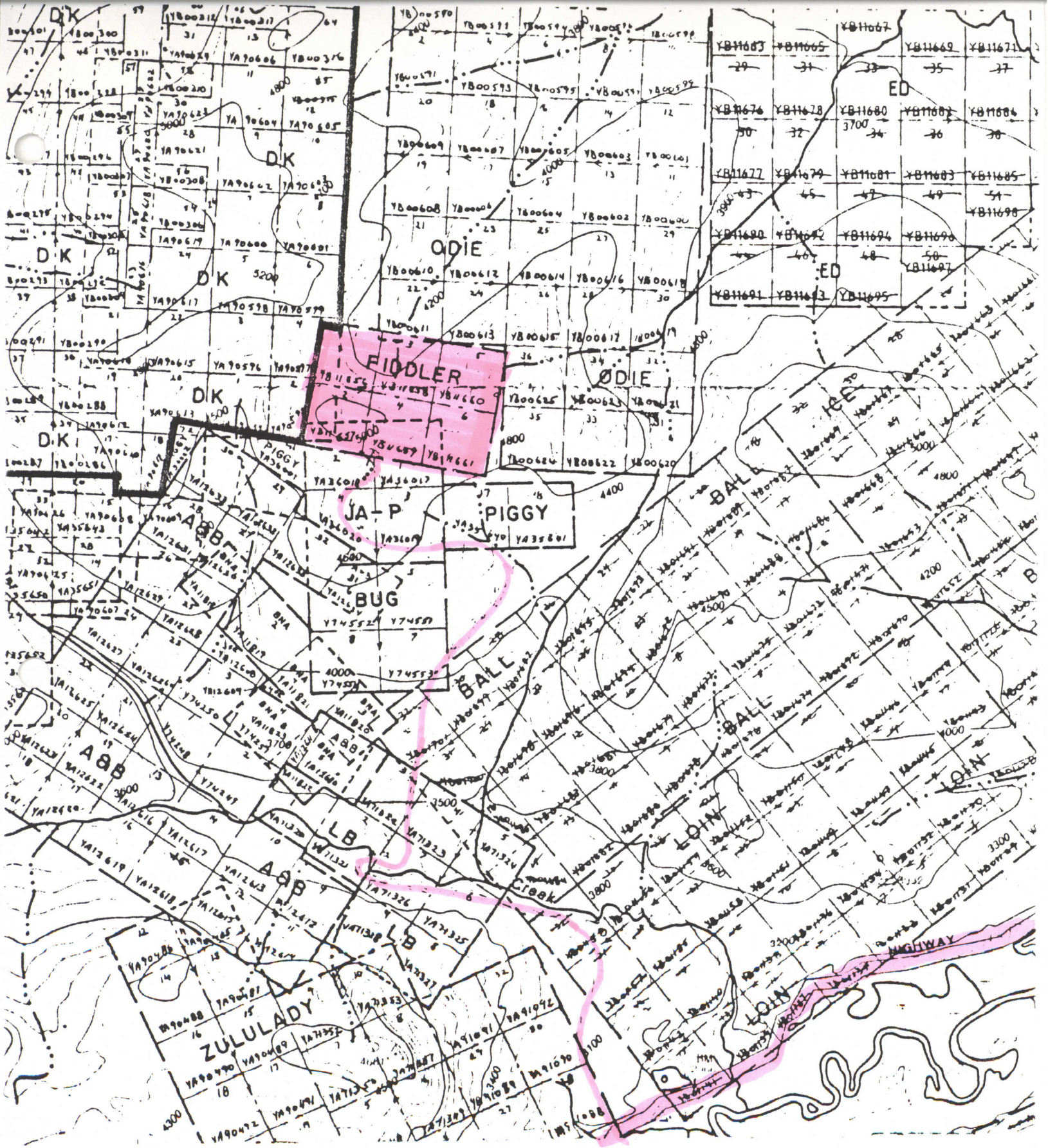
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is in south-central Yukon, 92 air kilometres west of Watson Lake, at latitude 60° 08'and longitude 130° 26'. It is accessed by a 5 kilometre bush road which extends north of the Alaska Highway at Mile 701.6. The road crosses Boulder Creek and is steep and very rough, warranting a 4 X 4 vehicle.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated along the eastern flank of the Cassiar Mountains. The claims cover alpine and subalpine forested terrain of consisting of rounded hill tops, gently dipping valleys and some steep walled cirques. Elevations range from 1030 metres to 1555 metres, with tree line at 1460 metres. Vegetation consists of balsam fir, spruce and buckbrush.

Drift cover ranges from 0 - 2 metres on hill tops, generally thickening down slope. Outcrop is restricted to stream valleys, hill tops and ridges.



FIDDLER PROPERTY

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIM MAP

JANUARY, 1990 FIGURE NO.2

CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Fiddler property consists of 6 contiguous Yukon Quartz claims (Fiddler 1-6). The claims are wholly owned by Mr. Mike Nielsen, of Pitt Meadows B.C. Claim data is presented below.

Claims	Record Numbers	Expiry Date
Fiddler 1-6	YB11656-YB11661	21 January 1990

The claims are located in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, and appear on Map Sheet 105/B1. Claim posts examined by the author during the property examination were found to be in accordance with the Yukon Mining Act regulation.

PREVIOUS WORK

Wolframite-bearing quartz veins were first discovered to occur in the area and consequently staked in 1943 by Cominco. Some surface work was performed before the claims were abandoned.

Yukon Tungsten Corporation acquired the ground in the early 1950's, and drove a 161.5 metre adit and 71.6 metres of raises to test the underground extent of the wolframite veins. High grade ore on surface reportedly ran 42.10% WO3 and averaged 8.45% WO3 over 100 feet (30.5 metres). A small mill was built near the Alaska Highway, and from March, 1952 until October, 1953, 9,220 lbs of 58% WO3 concentrate and 6,000 lbs of 12% WO3 middlings

from 204 tons of ore were reportedly produced. The mill was later destroyed by a forest fire that swept the area in the late 1950's.

In 1969, Silver Seven Exploration Limited conducted a surface stripping program and discovered a scheelite-bearing quartz breccia zone (Fiddler East Zone) 450 metres east of the wolframite veins. Over the years, the wolframite veins have been high graded and results of these operations are not known.

Amax Canada Ltd. conducted surface and diamond drill exploration of the main zones on the Fiddler property during the late 1970's and early 1980's. Results are not available, but 2 caches of NQ diamond drill core are on the property. It would seem drilling was directed towards deep extensions of the tungsten bearing quartz veins, and abundant skarn material was observed in the core.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rancheria Project is located on the Wolf Lake Map Sheet (Map 10-1960), which was mapped by W.H. Poole, D.A. Roddick, and L.H. Green for the Geological Survey of Canada between 1951-59. More recently G. Lowey and J. Lowey completed geology maps of Spencer Creek (105/B1) and Daughney Lake (105/B2) at 1:50,000 scale and provided accompanying text (Open File 1986-1). This work was funded under the Minerals Sub-Agreement of the Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

The following descriptions of lithology and structural geology of the region are condensed from Open File 1986-1 (Lowey & Lowey):

Lithologies:

The geology in the area can be divided generally into three belts of diverse rock types: Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks of the Cassiar Platform underlie the property and the area towards the east; metamorphosed Carboniferous volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane underlie the area several kilometres to the west; and Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the Cassiar Batholith underlie the area between these two belts.

Palaeo strata includes: Cambrian quartzite, phyllite, interbedded limestone and phyllite, limestone and dolostone (Atan Group; Cambro-Ordovician phyllite and hornfels (Kechika Group); Siluro-Devonian dolostone, siltstone, quartzite and limestone (Sandpile Group); Devonian limestone (McDame Group); and Devono-Mississippian quartzite, metaconglomerate and phyllite (Earn Group). These sediments were deposited in a shallow, marginal marine basin on the western edge of North America.

Metamorphosed Carboniferous strata includes Mississippian andesite and intercalated chert (Sylvester Group) and Mississippian-Pennsylvanian mylonite, quartzite and dolostone (unnamed unit). These rocks were thrust over the Palaeo strata in Late Jurassic - Early Cretaceous time.

The Cassiar Batholith, consisting predominately of granite and granodiorite, intruded both the Palaeo and Carboniferous strata in Early Cretaceous time.

Large scale movement on several right-lateral transcurrent faults (i.e., Tintina, Kechika and Cassiar) occurred during Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary time and was followed by widespread emplacement of Tertiary dykes and veins.

Structure:

The regional structural trend in the area is northwest, similar to that throughout most of the Cordillera. Pool *et. al.*, (1960) recognized that the dominant structure is an anticlinal area occupied by the Cassiar Batholith which is flanked to the east and west by major northwest trending synclines. Poole *et.al.* (1960) suggested that Lower Palaeo strata to the southeast of the property is isoclinally folded, but the repetitive nature of the strata (*i.e.* phyllite, interbedded limestone, and phyllite and dolostone), indicates that northeasterly directed imbricate thrust faulting may have occurred.

Three distinct phases of structures are recognized in the Rancheria area. The first phase (F1) includes bedding and slaty cleavage. The second phase (F2) trends northwest and includes crenulation cleavage and associated lineations and folds. The third phase (F3) is approximately 90° to the second phase and trends easterly to northeasterly. The latter phase includes jointing and associated lineations and folds.

It has been suggested by Lowey (1986) that the second phase predates emplacement of the Cassiar Batholith and is related to northeast-southwest compression of allochthonous terrain in Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous time. It is hypothesized that the stress field generated by subsequent lateral transcurrent movement along the Kechika and Cassiar Fault zones generated small scale, north trending extension faults and jointing (F3).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is on the eastern flank of the northwest trending Cassiar Batholith, overlaying calcareous schists and phyllites of the Lower Cambrian Atan Group. The schists are fine grained, and range in composition from unbedded marble through a bedded mica calcite schist to argillaceous phyllite. The beds contain variable amounts of white mica, biotite, quartz and calcite, and are generally about 1 cm thick. The calcareous schists frequently contain up to 1% disseminated pyrite.

Two easterly trending aphanitic dykes believed to be quartz diorite in composition are the only intrusive rocks exposed on the property.

Bedding generally strikes north-northwesterly dipping east. Schistosity is parallel/sub-parallel to bedding. Tight isoclinal folds in contorted schists generally plunge southeast. A major quartz breccia zone striking N60°E dipping steeply south is exposed 500 metres east of the wolframite-bearing quartz veins for a strike length of 600 metres and width of 40 metres. The

breccia contains unevenly disseminated scheelite and minor fluorite and assayed up to 0.54% W over 1.5 metres *(Harris, 1971)*.

A series of northeast striking quartz veins - Fiddler West Zone and Fiddler East Zone (up to 0.8 metres wide) occur in interbedded limestone and phyllite. Quartz veins contain variable concentrations of wolframite, galena, scheelite, fluorite and minor amounts of cassiterite, stannite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite *(Lowey and Lowey, 1986)*. Samples of the main vein assayed 516.3 g/t Ag, 0.2% Cu, 3.34% Pb and 0.67% W over 1 metre *(Harris, 1971)*.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

A brief examination of the main vein (Fiddler West Zone), quartz breccia zone (Fiddler East Zone) and diamond drill core were the subject of the property examination.

Fiddler West Zone

The Fiddler West Zone is situated on the hill top west of the dry lake. Striking northeast and dipping gently towards the south, the Main vein varies in width from 15 cm to 90 cm, and can be traced for a strike length of 60 metres. A collapsed winze is centered on the vein, which reportedly follows the vein for 50 feet, terminating on a drift.

The quartz vein consists of highly fractured, granular glassy to white quartz, which can be banded, with well developed

open space crystals ranging in size from a few millimetres to 7 centimetres. Irregular concentrations of sulphides (galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and pyrite) occur with clusters of well developed blades (up to 6 cm) of wolframite and lesser scheelite. Malachite, azurite and scorodite(?) staining is common along weathered portions of the more high grade material.

A grab sample of this material was taken by Mike Nielsen (69060) and assayed <0.002 oz Au/ton, 4.72 oz Ag/ton, 17450 ppm Pb, 24600 ppm Zn and >1000 ppm WO3. A sample of coarse grained greisen was found in the rubble near the winze, exhibiting intense development of fine green serecite, purple fluorite, rosettes of green micaceous material, and 1 cm stubby brown resinous crystals of cassiterite. Greisen material was not observed in place.

Fiddler East Zone

The Fiddler East Zone is situated 450 metres east of the Fiddler West Zone, and consists of an elongate quartz fault breccia reportedly exposed for a length of nearly 2 kilometres attaining widths up to 40 metres.

Striking N60°E and dipping steeply towards the south, the breccia consists of up to 30% variably digested, chalcedony rimmed phyllite clasts in a granular matrix of irregular glassy, milky white and drusy quartz. Clasts are calcareous, and range in size from 1 cm to 10 cm. Clusters of light green fluorite

also occur randomly. Large irregular vugs are lined by fine, clear drusy quartz.

No sulfides or tungsten mineralization was noted, but subsequent research indicates previous work established a tungsten bearing 170 metre section immediately east of the dry lake. This section reportedly contains two zones estimated to contain from 1 to 2% WO3. An ultra-violet lamp was not available at the time of inspection.

During the property examination, the author suggested a sample of this material be assayed for gold and silver content, and was informed by Mr. Nielsen that a sample had been recently submitted for analysis. Unfortunately, there was some mix up, and presently no gold and silver assays have been obtained from this material.

Diamond Drill Core

Several boxes of NQ diamond drill core are presently stored at two sites on the property, one in the saddle north of the winze, and the other below the portal south of the mine shack. Reportedly drilled in the late '70's - early '80's by Amax, labels and most depth markings on the core boxes have long since faded beyond any recognition. Eight samples of sulfide bearing skarn and quartz material were sampled by the author. Since collar locations and drill targets were unknown, the most that could be obtained from this exercise would be isolating a specific mode of occurrence for gold mineralization.

Four core samples were obtained from each cache, with the highest gold value returned from the northern cache coming from sample number FDL101. This sample consisted of bleached skarn and silicified phyllite, with 3 to 5% clotted pyrrhotite, and assayed 0.005 oz Au/ton. Similar material from the lower core cache (Sample No. FDL108) returned 0.007 oz Au/ton. It is interesting that pyrrhotite is not noted in any of the surface showings, and appears to be metasomatic in origin. Associated gold values probably have a similar origin.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Fiddler Property hosts significant vein controlled tungsten mineralization. With the exception of the Fiddler East Zone (breccia zone), tungsten mineralization is spotty and restricted to narrow fissure vein structures.

2. The Fiddler East Zone represents a long lived, multi-phase major tectonic event. Hydrothermal alteration, multi-phase quartz deposition and replacement, and crack and fill textures support an epithermal origin or overprint for this breccia structure, suggesting significant gold and silver values may occur in the system.

3. Pyrrhotite bearing skarn material from the drill core indicates elevated gold values associated with this type of mineralization.

4. In light of results from this evaluation, proven epithermal and metasomatic models for gold mineralization, the Fiddler property should be re-evaluated as a potential gold-silver exploration target. Previous operators apparently overlooked the possibility, and concentrated mainly on tungsten exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An intensive research program should be undertaken with the prime directive of synthesising all available data pertaining to the Fiddler claims. (eg. surface and underground assays, diamond drill plans, logs and assays, surface and underground maps etc.)

2. Systematic sampling of the main showings, in particular the breccia zone (Fiddler East Zone) and ICP analysis, in hopes of outlining precious metal rich zones and defining any associated alteration and metal zonation patterns which could be utilized in defining exploration targets. Costs for the above programme would be in the order of $10,000.

3. Based on results and size of database, detail mapping and sampling should be followed up by trenching and a preliminary diamond drill programme.

COST STATEMENT

YUKON CHAMBER OF MINES

No 6951

P.O. Box 4427
WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory Y1A 3T5
PH 667-2090 FX 668-7127

RECEIPT **GST R108228917**

Date: NOV 22/99

Received From WADE CARRELL

Represented by

Postal Address

GF99-276 one hundred and seven 00/100 DOLLARS

For Registration

☐ Corporate Membership 19. . . . ☐ Individual Membership 19. . . . Course 19. . . .

☐ Check ☒ Cash Per for Treasurer $ 107.00

COSTSTATEMENT:

July 12, 1989		
Mike Nielsen, Prospecting	1 day @ $225.00/day	$ 225.00
Terry McCrory,Prospecting	1 day @ $225.00/day	225.00
Truck 4x4	1 day @ $ 50.00/day	50.00
(Whse-Property-Whse)	705 km @ $0.25/km	176.25
Rancheria Hotel:		
Accomodation	1 night	50.00
Meals		45.00
July 18, 1989		
Brian Fowler, Geologist	1 day @ $300.00/day	300.00
Mike Nielsen, Prospecting	1 day @ $225.00/day	225.00
Truck 4x4	1 day @ $ 50.00/day	50.00
(Whse-Property-Whse)	705 km @ $0.25/km	176.25
Rancheria:		
Accomodation	1 night	45.00
Meals		28.50
Assays:		
Northern Analytical,	WO#29023, 29038, 890731A	
Gold-Silver	6 @ $12.00/sample	72.00
Gold	6 @ $ 8.50/sample	51.00
Lead-Zinc	6 @ $ 6.00/sample	36.00
WO3	7 @ $ 6.00/sample	42.00
Sample preparation	19 @ $ 3.75/sample	71.25
Report preparation:		
Brian Fowler, maps and reproduction		275.00
TOTAL PROJECT COST		$2,143.25

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Nielsen

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the Rancheria District; Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1983 *D.I.A.N.D.*, p. 34-41

Almstrom, M.E., 1953: Assessment Report 061246. Activity Report on the Yukon Tungsten Corporation Limited.

Harris, F.R., 1971: Assessment Report 060680. 1971 Property exam- ination Silver Seven Tungsten property. Amax Vancouver Office.

Lowey, G.W. and Lowey, J.F., 1986: Geology of Spencer Creek (105- B-1) and Daughney Lake (105-B-2) Map Areas, Rancheria District, Southeast Yukon; *Indian and Northern Affairs: Yukon Region,* Open File 1986-1, 111 pp.

Poole, W.H., Roddick, J.A. and Green, L.H., 1960: Wolf Lake; *Geol. Surv. of Canada,* Map 10-1960.

CERTIFICATE

I, Brian P. Fowler, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practising Mining Geologist and my address is 105 - Shannon Crescent S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2Y 2T7.

2. I am a 1981 graduate in Geology from the University of Alberta, and have engaged in practising my profession on a full time basis for 9 years.

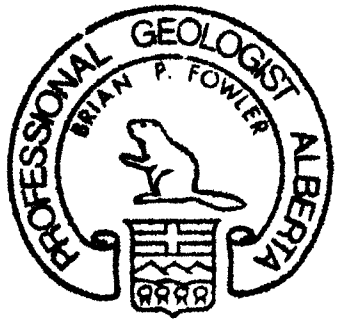
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

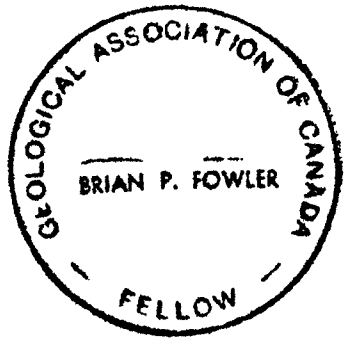
4. This report is based on a 1 day property examination of the Fiddler Claims, public and private reports pertaining to same supplied by Mr. Mike Nielsen and 4 seasons of personal experience in the area.

5. I have no interest direct or indirect in the properties of Mr. Mike Nielsen or in any companies with contiguous property to the Fiddler claims.

Brian P. Fowler, P.Geol, FGAC

05 January, 1990





APPENDIX I: ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

FOWLER GEO-CONSULTING LIMITED - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION RECORD

PAGE:1	PROJECT:FIDDLER		LOCATION: N.T.S.105/B1					OPERATOR:BPF
SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYTICAL RESULTS					
			Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	WO3	
69051	Diamond drill core by shack	Green and white, granitic looking core (sampled & described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton	0.21 oz/ton	8 ppm	35 ppm	5 ppm	
69052	Diamond drill core from below shack	Schist/quartz contact; lots of sulphides in bands (sampled & described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton	<0.1 oz/ton	9 ppm	89 ppm	5 ppm	
69053	Above stripped area	Sugary white quartz from above stripped area (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton				5 ppm	
69054	Diamond drill core from below shack	Big globs of sulphides (pyrite) along contact between schist and quartz. (sampled and described by M.Nielsen)	0.012 oz/ton					

FOWLER GEO-CONSULTING LIMITED - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION RECORD

PAGE:2	PROJECT: Fiddler		LOCATION: NTS 105/B1						OPERATOR:BPF
SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYTICAL RESULTS						
			Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	WO3		
69055	Saddle	Quartz with bands of thin limestone and green material (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton						
69056	Float	Green dyke(??) material with calcite and pyrite veins (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton						
69057	Below shack	Oxidized quartz or quartzite (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	0.020 oz/ton						
69060	Top vein - grab	Quartz vein with malachite and azurite stains (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton	4.72 oz/ton	17450 ppm	24600 ppm			

FOWLER GEO-CONSULTING LIMITED - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION RECORD

PAGE:3	PROJECT: Fiddler		LOCATION: NTS 105/B1					OPERATOR:BPF
SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYTICAL RESULTS					
			Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	WO3	
69061	Vein downhill below vent raise	Quartz vein grab with galena (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton	17.56 oz/ton	134600 ppm	20500 ppm	10 ppm	
69062	Below vent raise	Banded quartz with green / yellow coating (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	<0.002 oz/ton	0.69 oz/ton	4783 ppm	237 ppm	10 ppm	
69063	Diamond drill core from below Below shack	Pyrite bands in schist/quartz and green dyke bands - BQ Drill core (sampled and described by M. Nielsen)	0.006 oz/ton	0.31 oz/ton	1516 ppm	77 ppm	20 ppm	

FOWLER GEO-CONSULTING LIMITED - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION RECORD

PAGE: 4	PROJECT: Fiddler		LOCATION: NTS 105/B1					OPERATOR: BPF
SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYTICAL RESULTS					
			Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	WO3	
FDL101	Saddle diamond drill core cache	Bleached skarn + silicified phyllite; with 3 - 5% pyrrhotite clots and blebs. Moderaltely clacareous.	0.005 oz/ton					
FDL102	Saddle diamond drill core cache	Calcite after quartz vein with 2% pyrrhotite and 5% pyrite; Probably a fine grained diopside skarn.	0.003 oz/ton					
FDL103	Saddle diamond drill core cache	Same as FDL102 with 5% pyrrhotite	0.002 oz/ton					
FDL104	Saddle diamond drill core cache	Slightly phyllitic diposide skarn; fine grained with 5% pyrite, 5% pyrrhotite and trace(?) chalcopyrite.	<0.002 oz/ton					

FOWLER GEO-CONSULTING LIMITED - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION RECORD

PAGE: 5	PROJECT: Fiddler		LOCATION: NTS 105/B1						OPERATOR: BPF
SAMPLE No.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ANALYTICAL RESULTS						
			Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	WO3		
FDL105	Lower minesite diamond drill core cache	Quartz vein breccia with 15-20% pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite, occurring as fine grained clots and fracture filling.	0.003 oz/ton						
FDL106	Lower minesite diamond drill core cache	Gneissic skarn with bands of diopside(?) and pyrrhotite. Pyrrhotite preferrentially replaces host material - 5-8%.	0.004 oz/ton						
FDL107	Lower minesite diamond drill core cache	12 cm core with a 2 cm wide pyrrhotite vein - trace chalcopyrite.	0.002 oz/ton						
FDL108	Lower minesite diamond drill core cache	Phyllitic skarn with minor pyrrhotite (3%) and chalcopyrite (<1%) fracture filling	0.007 oz/ton						

APPENDIX II: ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

July 17, 1989

Yukon Mineral Corp.
510 Elliot St.
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2A5

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Work Order # 29023

Sample	oz/t Au	oz/t Ag	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	
69051	<0.002	0.21	8	35	— skarn by House [core]
69052	<0.002	<0.1	9	89	
69053	<0.002				
69054	0.012				— core from below
69055	<0.002				
69056	<0.002				
69057	0.020				— core from below. Oxidized Quartz
69058	0.297	0.12	47	253	— wad from 3 ridges over
69059	0.037	1.07	26210	31800	— wad from DK
69060	<0.002	4.72	17450	24600	- vein from Fiddes, Atz w/mal + Azu stn
69061	<0.002	17.56	134600	20500	- - - below vent raise
69062	<0.002	0.69	4783	237	- green yellow — " —
69063	0.006	0.31	1516	77	- BQ from below

Assays performed on samples submitted.

Applied Science Technologists and Technicians of British Columbia
6992
GERALD F. HAYES
A.Sc.T.

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CAVENDISH ANALYTICAL LABORATORY LTD.

2225 S. Springer Ave.,
British Columbia, Can.
Ph:(604)299-2560 Fax:

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : NORTHERN ANALYTICAL LAB LTD.
105 COPPER RD.
WHITEHORSE YT.

PROJECT : 29023
TYPE OF ANALYSIS : ICP

CERTIFICATE # : 890731A
INVOICE # : JULY 89
DATE ENTERED : 89/07/31
FILE NAME : ICP731A
PAGE # : 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM W03
	69051	5
	69052	5
	69053	5
	69060	>1000
	69061	10
	69062	10
	69063	20
	STDW2	>1000

NOTE: ICP W TO FOLLOW ON 69060

CERTIFIED BY : W. Reeves

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

July 22, 1989

Mike Neilson
Yukon Minerals Corporation
510 Elliot St.
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2A5

ASSAY CERTIFICATE FOR SAMPLES PROVIDED

Work Order # 29038

Sample	oz/t Au		
CG101	0.002		
CG102	0.004		
CG103	<0.002		
D1a	<0.002		
E1a	0.003		
G101	0.007	[Jack]	
G102	0.002		
G101	0.006	[DK]	
G102	0.003		
G103	<0.002		
G104	0.005		
G101	0.010	[KODIAK]	(13.217 oz/t Ag)
G102	<0.002		
ABG101	0.029		
ABG102	<0.002		
ABG103	0.003		
ABG104	0.004		
FDL101	0.005		
FDL102	0.003		
FDL103	0.002		
FDL104	<0.002		
FDL105	0.003		
FDL106	0.004		
FDL107	0.002		
FDL108	0.007		

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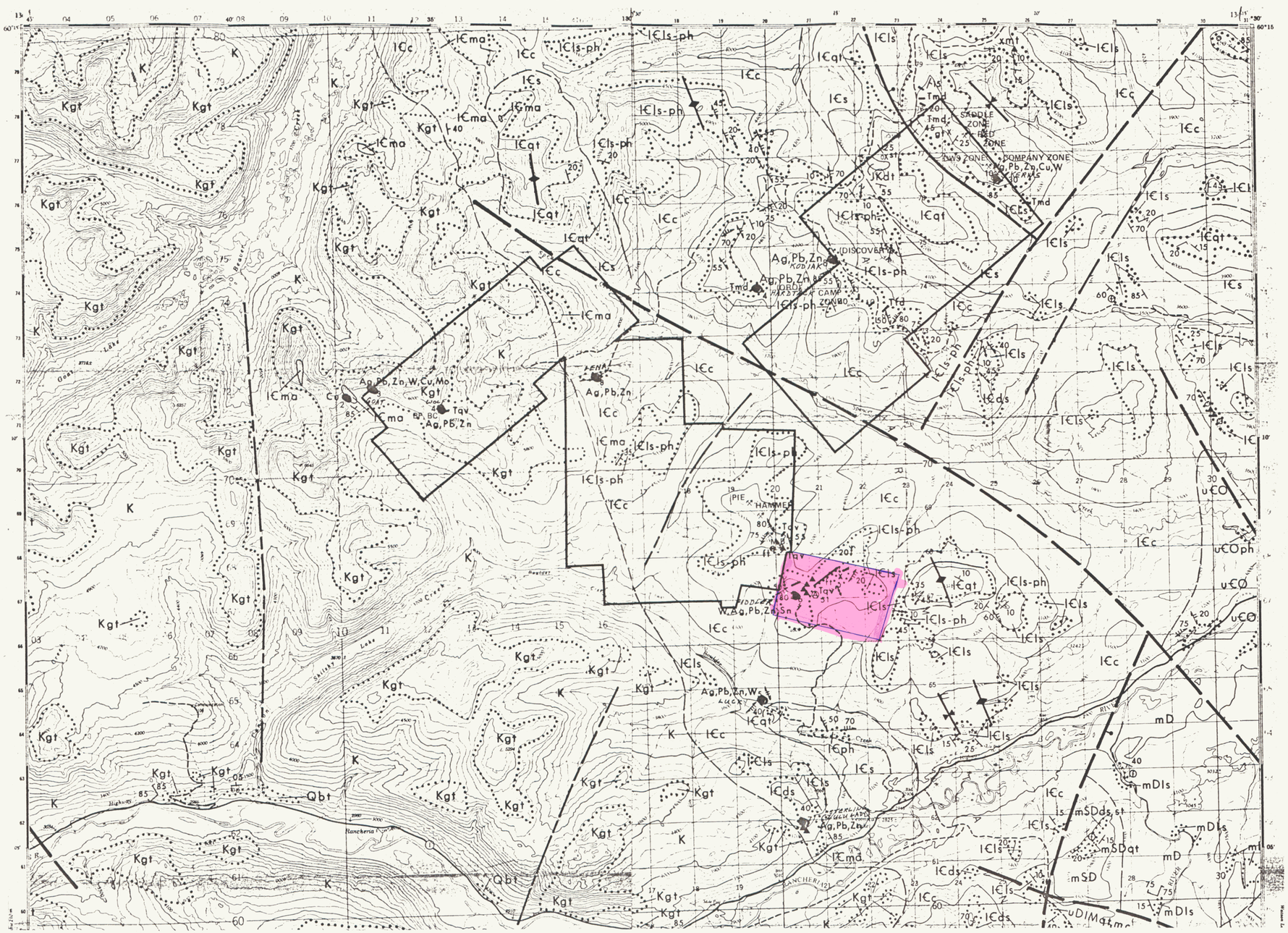

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

Recent and Recent
- Q unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial, glaciolacustrine, alluvial and colluvial deposits
- Qbt basalt: porphyro-aphanitic with light green, 0.5 to 1 mm phenocrysts in a light to dark brown groundmass; subaerial flows 2 to 5 m thick; flow tops marked by vesicular rooty basalt; columnar jointing locally present

TERTIARY

Eocene (?)
- Tmd mafic dykes: porphyro-aphanitic with biotite and rarely augite phenocrysts in a dark green groundmass; up to 1 m thick
- Trd felsic dykes: porphyro-aphanitic with quartz and albite phenocrysts in a light grey groundmass; up to 1 m thick
- Tqv quartz veins: light grey, generally coarsely crystalline associated minerals may include feldspar, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, siderite and rapidolite; generally less than 0.5 m thick

CRETACEOUS
- Kgt unsubdivided granite, granodiorite, orthogneiss and sheared and foliated granite
- Kgt granite: speckled light grey or light red and dark black; phaneritic medium to coarsely crystalline and equigranular to porphyritic with up to 5 cm long orthoclase phenocrysts, of 40% alkali feldspar 30% quartz 20% plagioclase and 10% biotite and/or muscovite. Minor amounts of granodiorite locally present
- Kog orthogneiss: medium to dark grey and speckled light grey or light red and dark black; remnants of augen of albite in a cataclastic matrix of quartz, feldspar and mica. Minor amounts of sheared and foliated granite are present

JURASSIC (?) and CRETACEOUS
- JKdt diorite: light grey-green to dark black, phaneritic medium crystalline and equigranular, consists of 60% plagioclase, 20% biotite and 20% hornblende (?).

MISSISSIPPIAN and PENNSYLVANIAN (?)
- MPds dolostone: light grey, very finely crystalline dolomite, massive
- MPmy meionite: interlayered light and dark laminae of very finely crystalline quartz
- MPqt quartzite: light grey-green, modal grain size is fine grained sand, mineralogically a quartzarenite with minor chlorite and muscovite.

MISSISSIPPIAN
- Mat ch interlayered andesite equigranular and chert: andesite equigranular is porphyro-aphanitic with 1 to 3 mm long hornblende phenocrysts in a light to medium green groundmass; andesite blocks range from 10 to 30 cm in length. Chert is medium green, horizontally laminated and bedded. Minor amounts of medium red argillite are locally present

DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN
- uDIMqt unsubdivided quartzite, metaconglomerate, phyllite, argillite and schist
- uDIMqt mc interbedded quartzite and metaconglomerate: quartzite is dark grey, modal grain size is medium grained sand, mineralogically a siliarenite. Metaconglomerate is dark grey, modal grain size is fine to coarse pebble gravel, mineralogically a chert pebble siltrudite. Minor amounts of black argillite and plant fragments are locally present
- uDIMph phyllite: medium black, thin interbedded quartzite beds are present. Minor amounts of schist and argillite are locally present

DEVONIAN
- unsubdivided limestone and minor amounts of dolostone
- mDls limestone: light to dark grey, finely crystalline, massive or horizontally bedded, poorly preserved fossils (stegophyllinidae) are present. Minor amounts of interbedded black fetid dolostone and limestone are locally present

SILURIAN and DEVONIAN
- unsubdivided dolostone, siltstone, quartzite and limestone
- mSDls limestone: medium grey, finely crystalline, horizontally laminated and bedded
- mSDqt quartzite: medium to dark grey, modal grain size is medium sand, mineralogically a quartzarenite with porcelain and rounded chert. Horizontally laminated and bedded. Minor amounts of phyllite are locally present
- mSDds,st dolostone and siltstone: light to medium grey, weathers medium grey to light brown, finely crystalline massive or thin bedded, trace fossils are present

CAMBRIAN and ORDOVICIAN
- unsubdivided phyllite, hornfels and minor limestone
- uCOph phyllite: light to medium grey, weathers light silver grey, finely foliated, minor amounts of black argillite and rare amounts of limestone are locally present
- uCOhs hornfels: light grey brown, weathers light red-brown, finely laminated. Magnetite and pyrite present along fractures. Minor amounts of marble and skarn are locally present

CAMBRIAN
- unsubdivided carbonates, includes interbedded limestone and phyllite, limestone, dolostone, marble and minor schist
- lCmq marble: light grey, coarsely to very coarsely crystalline, laminated and bedded. Minor amounts of schist are present
- lCds dolostone: light grey, weathers light red, ranges from fine to coarsely crystalline, generally massive, pisolites are locally present
- lCls limestone: medium grey, finely crystalline to bioclastic, archaeocyathids are locally abundant and fossilic fragments, oolites and pisolites may be present
- lCls-ph interbedded limestone and phyllite: limestone is light grey and weathers light grey-brown, finely crystalline, massive or horizontally laminated. Phyllite is medium grey. Both limestone and phyllite beds are generally less than 10 cm thick and highly folded. Minor amounts of marble and schist are locally present
- lCs unsubdivided siliciclastics, including quartzite and phyllite and minor amounts of limestone
- lCph phyllite: medium brown, thin interbedded quartzite beds and rare limestone beds are locally present
- lCqt quartzite: light grey to medium brown, modal grain size is medium sand, mineralogically a quartzarenite with porcelain are massive. Minor amounts of dark brown argillite are locally present.

* unconsolidated deposits on the map are represented by the unsubdivided part of the lithostratigraphic units and lie outside of the outcrop symbol

SYMBOLS

- area of bedrock outcrop
- float
- geological boundary, observed
- geological boundary, interpreted
- fault, observed
- fault, assumed (dot indicates down thrown side, arrows indicate horizontal movement)
- thrust fault, assumed
- lineament from air photographs
- F_1 structures: bedding (S_0), inclined
- slaty cleavage (S_1), inclined
- F_2 structures: crenulation cleavage (S_2), inclined, vertical
- multiple folds, arrows indicate fold axis (f_2)
- F_3 structures: jointing (S_3), inclined
- small-scale folds, arrow indicates plunge of fold axis (f_3)
- anticline
- syncline
- jointing (in plutonic rocks), inclined
- fossil locality
- locality where age has been determined in million of years (52)
- sinkhole, cave
- breccia
- dyke or vein
- mineral deposit or prospect
- mineral locality
- magnetite (mt)
- pyrite (py)
- specularite (sp)
- fluorite (fl)
- galena (gl)
- goethite (gt)
- silver (Ag)
- lead (Pb)
- zinc (Zn)
- tin (Sn)
- copper (Cu)
- tungsten (W)
- molybdenum (Mo)
- gold (Au)
- primary road
- secondary road

Geology by G.W. Lowey and J.F. Lowey, 1985

Open File no. 1986-1

Drawn by the N.A.P. Drafting section

Approximate magnetic declination in 1985 was 30°27' east and decreasing 4.5' west annually

Elevations in feet above mean sea level, contour interval 100 feet

This map accompanies the following report:
Lowey, G.W. and Lowey, J.F., 1986, Geology of Spencer Creek (105B/1) and Daughney Lake (105B/2) map areas, Rancheria district, southeast Yukon. Exploration and Geological Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Open File Report 1986-1 with two 1:50,000 scale maps with marginal notes.

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092801 (255)

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YUKON TERRITORY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY 105 B 1

JANUARY, 1990 FIGURE NO.3