

MAP NO.: ASSESSMENT REPORT X
106 D 4 PROSPECTUS X
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092841
MINING DISTRICT: Mayo
TYPE OF WORK: Trenching

REPORT FILED UNDER: Can Pro Development Ltd.

DATE PERFORMED: Oct 18- November 14, 1989

DATE FILED: March 16, 1990

LOCATION: LAT.: 64° 02'N

AREA: Dublin Gulch

LONG.: 135° 50'W

VALUE \$: 47 375.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: MOLE/SMOKY/DG/BOB/R and D/MARY/MAR/JEFF/DAVE/FIJI GROUPS

WORK DONE BY: Canadian Gravity Recovery Inc.

WORK DONE FOR: Can-Pro Development Ltd.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: #17 MEILECKE, #18 TIN DOME, #19 DUBLIN GULCH, #20 POTATO HILLS Exploration in 1989 consisted of trenching, trench mapping and channel sampling of trenches. Precious metal mineralization was found within fracture-filled quartz veins, localized along east-northeast trending, steeply south dipping, recurrent fault structures. Three new vein systems were discovered, with channel samples of up to 0.251 oz/ton gold over 6.9 feet (8.61 g/t over 2.1 metres).

*Indexed
June 16/90*

Summarized Feb 26/91

indexed.



R E P O R T O N :

1989 EXPLORATION TRENCHING PROGRAMME

ON THE

MAR GOLD PROJECT

DUBLIN GULCH, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 106 D-4

64° 20' N. / 135° 50' W.

02

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Prepared for:

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.
210 - 475 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prepared by:

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC.

1092841

FEBRUARY, 1990

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1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT

This report summarizes information obtained during the 1989 exploration programme on the Mar Gold property, Dublin Gulch area, Yukon Territory. The project objectives were to determine the bedrock sources for a number of gold soil geochemical anomalies which occur on the left limit of Dublin Gulch. Work on the property consisted of:

- 1) access road repair and new road construction,
- 2) trenching into bedrock on four different anomalies,
- 3) trench mapping and channel sampling,
- 4) relocation of two lapsed fractional claims.

On site work was conducted from October 18 to November 14, 1989 by Canadian Gravity Recovery Inc., at the request of Can Pro Development Ltd.

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 1) In areas mantled by overburden, soil sampling is an effective method for delineating precious metal occurrences in bedrock. Because of the uni-directional bias resulting from the distribution of sample points, the contoured anomaly trends do not parallel the trend of the mineralized zones.
- 2) Precious metal mineralization is contained within fracture filled quartz veins, localized along east-northeast trending, steeply south dipping, re-current fault structures.
- 3) In two of the six trenches excavated (trenches numbered 2 and 6), new vein systems, containing significant gold mineralization, were discovered.

These are:

TRENCH 2: Roberta Vein Zone; weighted average assay of 0.133 oz Au/T. across 13.9 feet (4.56 g. Au/metric T. across 4.24 m.)

Anita Vein Zone; weighted average assay of 0.052 oz Au/T. across 15.3 feet (1.78 g. Au/metric T. across 4.65 m.)

TRENCH 6: Olivia Vein Zone; weighted average assay of 0.251 oz Au/T. across 6.9 feet (8.61 g. Au/metric T. across 2.1 m.)

The Olivia Vein Zone is contained within a 25 foot wide fault zone (7.6 m.) which averages (including the vein zone) 0.094 oz Au/T. (3.23 g. Au/metric T.)

- 4) Significant mineralized occurrences were also discovered in:
- TRENCH 1: A 28.1 foot wide fracture zone (8.56 m.) averaging 1.37 ppm (0.040 oz Au/T.). Within this zone, one sample measuring 3.4 feet (1.04 m.) returned an assay of 0.280 oz Au/T.
- TRENCH 6: One 3.28 foot long sample, beyond the footwall contact of the Olivia Vein Zone, returned an assay of 0.113 oz Au/T.
- 5) In trenches numbered 3, 4, and 5, important structural features are present, however, precious metal mineralization of economic consideration is absent.
- 6) Silver is nowhere present in economic concentrations in any sample taken.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) The results of the 1989 exploration programme justify and warrant continued work on the property. A three phase programme is recommended to follow-up new discoveries and explore remaining gold soil anomalies as follows:
- PHASE 1: Confirmation sampling in trenches numbered 1, 2, and 6 associated with detailed mapping around the trench areas. Also, mapping and sampling in the areas surrounding the remaining 12 anomalies and access route surveying. ESTIMATED COST: \$24,250.00
- PHASE 2: Trenching along strike of the mineralized occurrences in the trench 1 and 2 area, trenching of untested anomalies and trenching to complete exploration in the Bawn Boy Gulch area. ESTIMATED COST: \$34,750.00.
- PHASE 3: Diamond drilling in the trench 1 and 2 area and trench 6 area with footage held in reserve to test the most promising of newly trenched areas or applied to deeper holes in known areas. A 2000 foot programme is recommended. ESTIMATED COST: \$90,000.000

A complete budget proposal is contained in Appendix F.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mar Gold Project is located approximately 40 km. (25 miles) north-east of Mayo, Yukon Territory (Figure 1) at 64°02' N. latitude and 135°50' W. longitude. The property consists of 311 two post and fractional claims (Figure 2, Appendix D).

Property characteristics, history, geology and past exploration are well documented in previous publications and require no further elaboration in this report. The reader is referred to the bibliography in Appendix G for additional background information.

5.0 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The 1989 exploration programme was designed to investigate the bedrock sources of gold soil geochemical anomalies through a series of trenches into bedrock. The soils anomalies were first defined after a property-wide sampling project conducted in 1979. In the immediate area of the anomalies investigated during this project, no precious metal bearing veins had been reported, due, for the most part, to colluvium or large boulder cover.

Work on the property was conducted by Canadian Gravity Recovery Inc. on behalf of Can Pro Development Ltd., between October 18 and November 14, 1989. A Caterpillar EL300 backhoe, equipped with a rock digging bucket and capable of excavating to a depth of 7.5 meters (25 feet), was used for all road work and trenching.

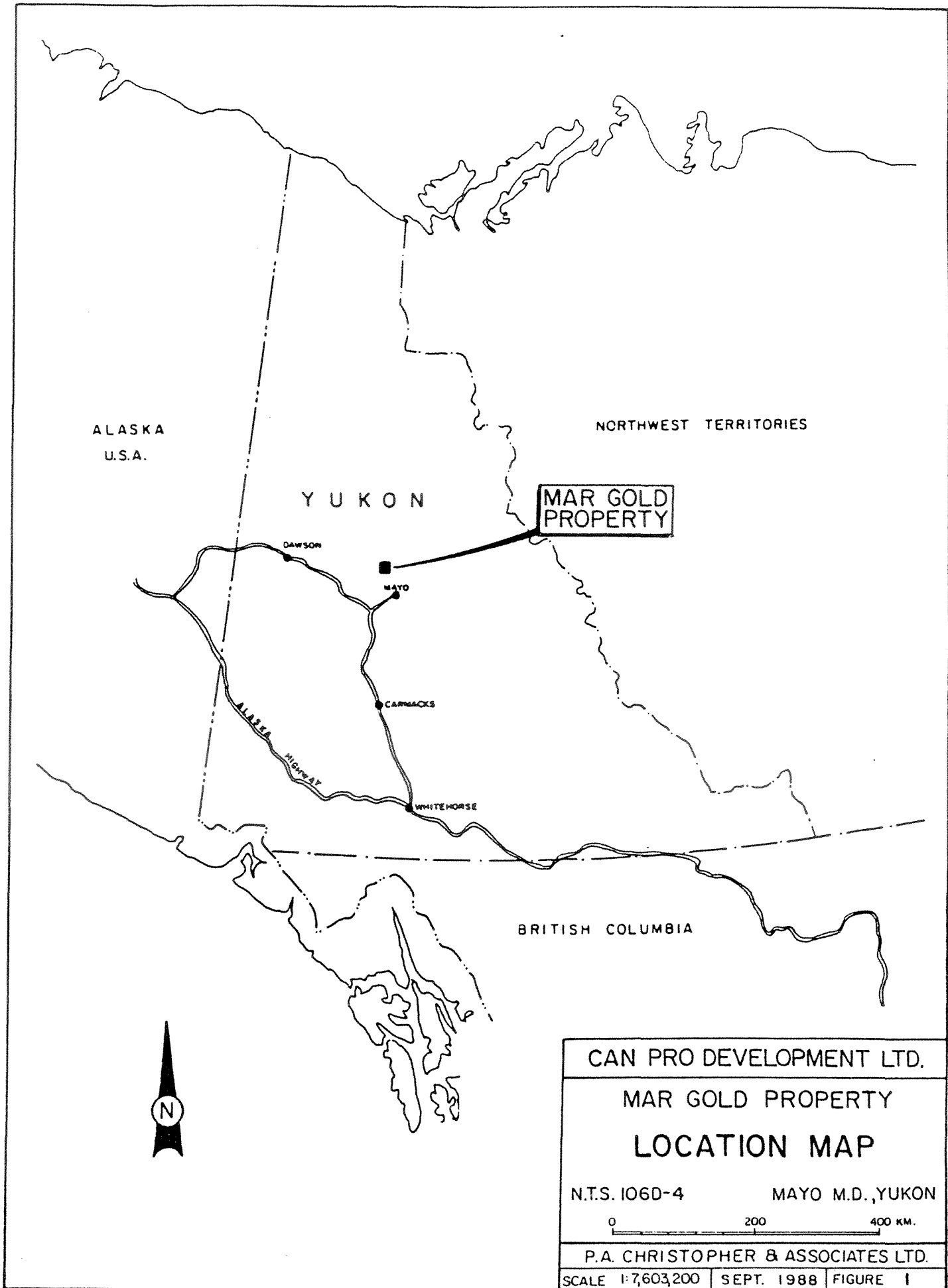
A total of 6 trenches were excavated (Figures 3 and 4) for a total combined length of 377.5 meters (1,239 feet). An approximate combined total of 3,455 cubic meters (4,520 cubic yards) of material was excavated. Approximately 70% of the excavated material was bedrock.

In order to access the anomalies, 2,575 meters (8,450 feet) of new road were constructed (Figures 3 and 4). Large stretches of existing road had to be repaired during the programme.

The trenches were mapped and channel sampled (Figures 5 through 10) and a total of 98 samples were taken (Appendices B and C).

The project was completed at a cost of \$64,875.35 (Appendix E).

In addition to the geologic programme, two fractional claims were relocated (Fiji 2F and Jeff 117F).





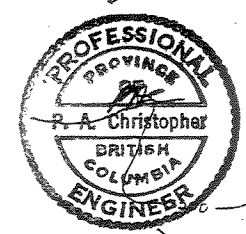
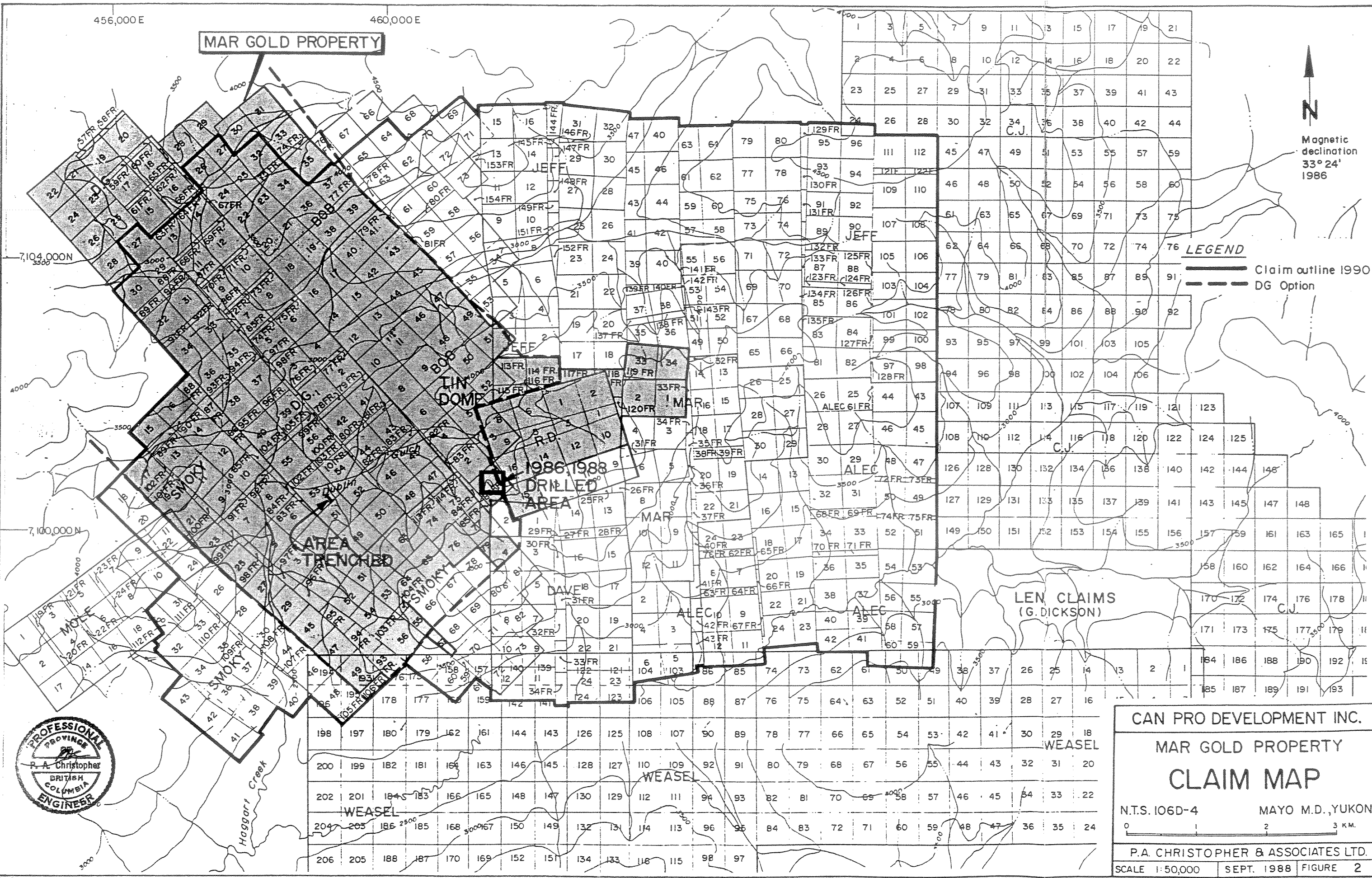
456,000 E

460,000 E

MAR GOLD PROPERTY


 Magnetic
 declination
 33° 24'
 1986

LEGEND
 Claim outline 1990
 DG Option



CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT INC.
MAR GOLD PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
 N.T.S. 106D-4 MAYO M.D., YUKON
 0 2 3 KM.
P.A. CHRISTOPHER & ASSOCIATES LTD.
 SCALE 1:50,000 SEPT. 1988 FIGURE 2

6.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

One of the more important aspects of the 1989 exploration programme is the confirmation, on a property-wide basis, of the importance of east-northeast trending fault structures to the localization of precious metal mineralization. The newly discovered vein zones and mineralized structures are considerably wider than any of the known vein systems which have been explored in the past.

The limited trenching, accomplished to date, has produced a better understanding of the bedrock morphology on the left limit of Dublin Gulch. It appears that this area is comprised of a series of bedrock benches cut by the ancestral Dublin Gulch. Sporadically in the overburden sequence, well washed alluvial gravels occur with flow directions paralleling the modern creek. From this evidence, it may be possible to attribute placer gold concentrations in Dublin Gulch to a combination of bedrock erosion of gold bearing veins, erosion of perched auriferous gravels and chemical deposition from auriferous groundwater.

6.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was excavated for a length of 58 meters (190 feet) to an average depth of 4 meters (13 feet). Trench width varied from 6 meters (20 feet) at the top to 1.8 meters (6 feet) at the base. An estimated volume of 905 cubic meters (1184 cubic yards) of material was excavated. Overburden for most of the trench averaged 1 meter (3.3 feet). The sharp drop-off of bedrock in the southeast portion of the trench appears to be an erosional rather than tectonic feature. A total of 23 samples were taken (Figure 5, Appendix C).

This trench was excavated to test the source of a two station geochemical gold soil anomaly. This anomaly covers several survey lines, however, there is no connection of anomaly contouring and recorded geologic fact. Trench 2 lies near the eastern end of this anomaly outline.

6.1.1 TRENCH 1 GEOLOGY

All of the bedrock in Trench 1 is metasedimentary. Two distinct lithologic units are exposed in the cut; an upper, black, metasilstone (of undetermined thickness) characterized by quartz boudinage structures, and a lower, black, delicate to thin bedded metasilstone. The boudins in the upper unit range in size from 15 to 40 cm. thick (6 to 16 inches) and 30 to 150 cm. in length (12 to 60 inches).

Bedding attitudes along the trench are generally uniform and average $145^{\circ}/45^{\circ}$ SW.

Two distinct fault trends are present: an earlier north-south trending system and the later and most mineralogically significant east-northeast system. Most of the faults contain several centimeters of gouge and occur within a highly fractured envelope. The moderate to intense fracture pattern in the trench merely reflects the trends of the major fault systems.

6.1.2 MINERALIZATION

Three zones of significant gold enrichment occur in Trench 1. There is a possibility that Zones 1 and 2 may be end members of one large system which has a width in excess of 15 meters (50 feet).

ZONE 1 is defined by sample numbered 509, 511 and 512. The center of this zone is sample numbered 509 - a 126 cm. channel sample consisting of quartz stringers in a fault zone - which assayed 0.230 oz Au/T. The quartz vein in sample numbered 511 is considered as the footwall vein of the zone. The vein assayed 0.108 oz Au/T. and is notably higher in gold than other veins in the footwall area of the zone (samples numbered 505, 505 and 507). The hanging wall sample (sample numbered 510) contains much less quartz in veins and is less fractured and faulted than the interval defined as the zone center (sample numbered 509). The hanging wall interval is anomalous in gold (35 ppb). Although sampling is incomplete through the zone, it is considered to be 3 meters (10 feet wide).

ZONE 2 is defined by samples numbered 512 to 518; a total width of 8.5 meters (28 feet). The zone is variably fractured and faulted with a sporadic distribution of quartz veins and stringers. Where fracturing and veining is weak, the gold concentration drops dramatically (samples numbered 514 (25 ppb) and 515 (15 ppb)). In spite of these two very low samples, the entire zone averages 1,370 ppb (0.040 oz Au/T.). The highest sample assay within the zone is sample numbered 518 - a 1.04 meter wide (3.4 feet) interval assaying 0.028 oz Au/T.

ZONE 3, defined by sample numbered 522, is a 140 centimeter wide (4.6 feet) fracture zone. Although no quartz veining is present here, the anomalous gold (850 ppb (0.025 oz /T)) and arsenic (215) indicate potential of this zone to host increased gold concentrations either at depth or along strike.

Several boudins were sampled (samples numbered 501, 502 and 519) to ensure their metamorphic origin. The high value of gold in sample numbered 519 (260 ppb) is most likely related to spurious leakage of hydrothermal fluids during mineralization rather than any local remobilization of gold during metamorphism.

6.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was excavated for a length of 72 meters (236 feet), to an average depth of 2 meters (6.5 feet) and an average width of 2.5 meters (8.2 feet). An estimated volume of 420 cubic meters (550 cubic yards) of material was excavated. Overburden for most of the trench averaged less than 1 meter thick (3.2 feet). A total of 22 channel samples were taken (Figure 6, Appendix C).

Trench 2 was excavated to test the source of a two station gold soil geochemical anomaly. At this point of the soil anomaly, of which Trench 1 covers the western portion, the highest gold soil assays occur.

6.2.1 TRENCH 2 GEOLOGY

For the entire length of Trench 2, bedrock is a medium to fine grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite. The intrusive is well fractured by two distinct fracture trends; the first generally north-south and the second parallels the economically significant east-northeast trend.

6.2.2 MINERALIZATION

Two separate vein zones were discovered in Trench 2; the Roberta Vein Zone and the Anita Vein Zone. It is readily apparent for Figure 6 that there is more quartz, occurring as veins, in the Roberta Zone.

The ROBERTA VEIN ZONE is a series of three main quartz veins and numerous quartz stringers in a 4.5 meter wide (15 feet) east-northeast trending fault zone. The zone is defined by samples numbered 524 to 531 and averages 4500 ppb Au (0.133 oz/T.). By excluding both end member samples from the calculation, the zone may be better expressed as containing 0.153 oz Au/T. across 3.24 meters (10.6 feet). The association of gold mineralization in quartz veins is nowhere expressed as well as in the quartz vein samples numbered 525, 527 and 530. These samples returned the following:

Sample #	Gold (oz/T.)	Vein Width (cm.)
525	0.274	23
527	0.130	23
530	0.236	19

None of the samples here, or any other area on the property, contain economically important silver grades.

It is interesting that the highest assay return from this zone (sample numbered 528, 9540 ppb) is a quartz stringer zone and not a main quartz vein.

The quartz veins contain very low concentrations of arsenopyrite as small disseminated, fine grained pods. Unlike other veins explored to date, these lack scorodite staining which is characteristic. All the veins here are highly fractured and broken and severe crushing in some portions suggest renewed movement

along the fault zone.

The Roberta Zone has an attitude of 063° - $070^{\circ}/70^{\circ}$ - 75° S.

The ANITA VEIN ZONE is defined by samples numbered 538 to 543. It is somewhat difficult to assign a precise northwest contact to the zone, and it is entirely possible that sample numbered 544 is the footwall vein of the zone. Should this be the case, the true width of the zone would be 7.5 meters (25 feet) rather than the 4.65 meters (15 feet) presently defined by samples numbered 538 to 543.

The weighted average assay for the Anita Zone is 0.035 oz Au/T. across 4.65 meters. The Anita Zone is unusual in that the highest assays from here, samples numbered 538 (0.052 oz Au/T.) and 543 (0.111 oz Au/T.), are not from quartz rich areas but rather are from the fractured and altered granodiorite.

It is difficult to locate any structure in Trench 2 that is not highly anomalous in gold. Samples numbered 532 to 536, which lie between the two main vein zones, returned gold concentrations between 160 ppb and 1200 ppb. These values are not surprising from an area of such widespread mineralization.

6.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was excavated for a length of 19 meters (62 feet) at an average width of 3.5 meters (11.5 feet). The depth of the trench averages 3 meters (10 feet) for the southeastern-most 8.5 meters (28 feet) and 7.5 meters (25 feet) for the northwest end. An estimated volume of 330 cubic meters (432 cubic yards) of material was excavated. Overburden, for the most part, averages 1 meter (3.2 feet) thick. A total of 4 channel samples were taken.

Trench 3 was originally planned to be 50 meters long and straddle a one station geochemical gold soil anomaly. The sharp drop-off of bedrock in the northwest trench area precluded further downhill excavation. This bedrock profile is considered a result of erosion rather than tectonics, similar to the feature located in Trench 1.

6.3.1 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Bedrock exposed in Trench 3 is a thin bedded, black, biotite-rich meta-siltstone. Bedding attitudes are generally uniform at $165^{\circ}/43^{\circ}$ W. Fracture patterns are strong and consistent with property-wide patterns. No large fault systems are present, rather a series of very small faults occur (Figure 7).

No large quartz veins or vein systems are present in Trench 3. Three thin quartz veins, localized along east-northeast structures, are found (samples numbered 546, 548 and 549). Although the assay values are significant (respectively 360 ppb, 0.199 oz Au/T., 0.112 Oz Au/T.), the wide spacing of the veins

and their narrow widths preclude economic consideration.

6.4 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was excavated for a length of 38 meters (125 feet), to an average depth of 3.5 meters (11.5 feet) and a top width of 3 meters (10 feet) and bottom width of 1.75 meters (5.7 feet). An estimated 320 cubic meters (419 cubic yards) of material was excavated. Overburden averages 1 meter thick for all of the trench. A total of 11 channel samples were taken (Figure 8, Appendix C).

Trench 4 was originally started 15 meters east of its present location. In the original trench, colluvium and alluvial gravels were intersected for 7.5 meters which is the maximum digging depth of the EL 300 backhoe. This unexpected bedrock profile is most likely the result of a large north-trending fault which occupies the Eagle Pup drainage. This fault is thought to be the reason for the abrupt truncation of geochemical anomalies located at various points along the left limit of Eagle Pup.

6.4.1 TRENCH 4 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The most interesting feature in Trench 4 is the 11.5 meter wide (38 feet) shear zone which juxtaposes two different units of the stratigraphic column. The hanging wall rocks are thin bedded, black metasiltsstones with thin argillaceous partings. Footwall rocks are also black metasiltsstones, but they are more massively bedded and lack the argillaceous interbeds.

The shear zone, which trends $080^{\circ}/80^{\circ} - 85^{\circ}S.$, is characterized by a series of thin shear planes separated by broken and pervasively iron stained hanging wall metasiltsstones. There are no quartz veins within the structure, however, there is every reason to assume that, along strike, precious metal mineralization may have occurred. All but one channel sample across the zone returned low anomalous gold concentrations. Sample numbered 553 (125 ppb Au and 890 ppm As) is highly anomalous and suggests that this structure is not barren.

6.5 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 was excavated for a length of 156.5 meters (513.5 feet), to an average depth of 3 meters (10 feet) and with an average width of 2.5 meters (8.2 feet). An estimated volume of 1,174 cubic meters (1,536 cubic yards) of material was excavated. A total of 29 channel samples were taken (Figure 9, Appendix C).

Trench 5 was outlined to determine the bedrock source of a three station soil geochemical anomaly of very high gold content. The soil gold values are so much higher than any bedrock channel sample assay, it is suspected that the anomaly is caused by the migration of gold down slope (solifluction) from its source.

6.5.1 TRENCH 5 GEOLOGY

Trench 5 is the only trench in the 1989 programme to uncover the intrusive-metasediment contact. Here, the contact is sharp and near vertical. It is neither altered nor mineralized and indicates that the contact zone is not a favourable site for precious metal mineralization. This relationship was also found to be true in the drilled area to the west of Trench 5.

The metasiltstones in the northwest portion of the trench are black, thin bedded clastics. Aside from a few cross-cutting fault structures, the dominant structure within the unit is bedding plane slip. The several zones of intense bedding plane faults is expected as these units responded to the intrusion of the granodiorite. Warping of bedding plane surfaces, as outlined in the trench, is also to be expected.

The granodiorite in the southeast portion of the trench is a medium grained hornblende-biotite intrusive. It is variably altered southward from the contact to the point at which the small spring was intersected. From this spring to the south end of the trench, the intrusive is intensely altered and frozen. This proved to be a most difficult area for the hoe to excavate.

6.5.2 MINERALIZATION

The area of greatest interest is centered around the quartz stockwork veins which occur in the middle section of the trench. The veins comprising the stockwork are remarkably similar in trend and mineralogy. The majority of veins are thin (averaging 2 centimeters), trend east-northeast, and are very weakly mineralized.

Within the stockwork zone, one area - defined by samples numbered 576, 577 and 578 - exhibits significant gold enrichment. This 2.4 meter wide (7.9 feet) section, occurring at the intersection of two distinct structural trends, averages 570 ppb Au (0.017 oz/T.). The higher grade assays here are caused by a series of 1 to 2 mm. wide solid arsenopyrite veinlets. Their occurrence is confined to this section and are not found elsewhere in the trench.

In the area of the spring, a scorodite stained clay zone was uncovered during trenching. This is thought to represent the upper portion of a vein, however, extensive glaciation by the spring prevented further examination.

6.6 TRENCH 6

Trench 6 was excavated for a length of 34 meters (111.5 feet), to an average depth of 3 meters (10 feet) and an average width of 3 meters. An estimated 306 cubic meters (400 cubic yards) of material was excavated. A total of 10 channel samples were taken (Figure 10, Appendix C).

Trench 6 was excavated to determine the source of a one station, very high gold soil anomaly. Originally the trench was to be 50 meters long, but the combined frozen ground and very large boulders prevented the completion of this trench to its assigned length.

6.6.1 TRENCH 6 GEOLOGY

The granodiorite intersected for the entire length of the trench is the same intrusive body occurring in Trench 5. For most of the trench length, the intrusive is unaltered and fresh. It is only on the hanging wall of the vein zone that alteration occurs to a notable degree.

The intrusive hosts several large east-northeast trending fault zones, and the southern-most of these has served to localize high grade gold mineralization.

6.6.2 TRENCH 6 MINERALAZATION

A major, new vein zone occurs in Trench 6, defined by samples numbered 602 to 610. This OLIVIA VEIN ZONE measures at least 7.6 meters wide (25 feet) and has a weighted average assay of 0.094 oz Au/T. The higher grade portion of the zone - samples numbered 606, 607 and 608 - averages 0.251 oz Au/T across a width of 2.1 meters (6.9 feet).

The high grade portion of the vein zone consists of a one meter wide scorodite stained quartz vein and a one meter hanging wall section of quartz stringers. The vein contains a low amount of arsenopyrite occurring as small disseminated pods. The footwall portion of the zone is highly fractured and contains numerous small faults. Thin discontinuous quartz stringers also occur. On the hanging wall side of the main vein (samples numbered 609 and 610), the intrusive is highly altered and frozen. The difficulty in excavating this material has prevented an accurate determination of the true width of the vein zone. The dominant structural pattern in the zone parallels the trend of the quartz veins at 080°/82°S. Several other fracture sets and apparent post-mineral movement have broken and shattered the rocks and veins in the zone.

One other area in Trench 6 is worthy of mention, that being the fault zone defined by samples numbered 598 to 601. Sample numbered 601 returned an assay of 3,860 ppb (0.113 oz Au/T.) while the remaining samples are anomalous in gold.

7.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The results of the 1989 exploration programme encourage and justify further exploration of the property. Three new and major vein systems were discovered which are wider than any previously known precious metal bearing vein zones. Also, mineralized and anomalous gold bearing structures in Trenches 1, 4, and 6 suggest that economic concentrations of gold may occur somewhere along these east-northeast trending zones. To date, all known mineralized vein and vein segment occurrences are localized within east-northeast structures.

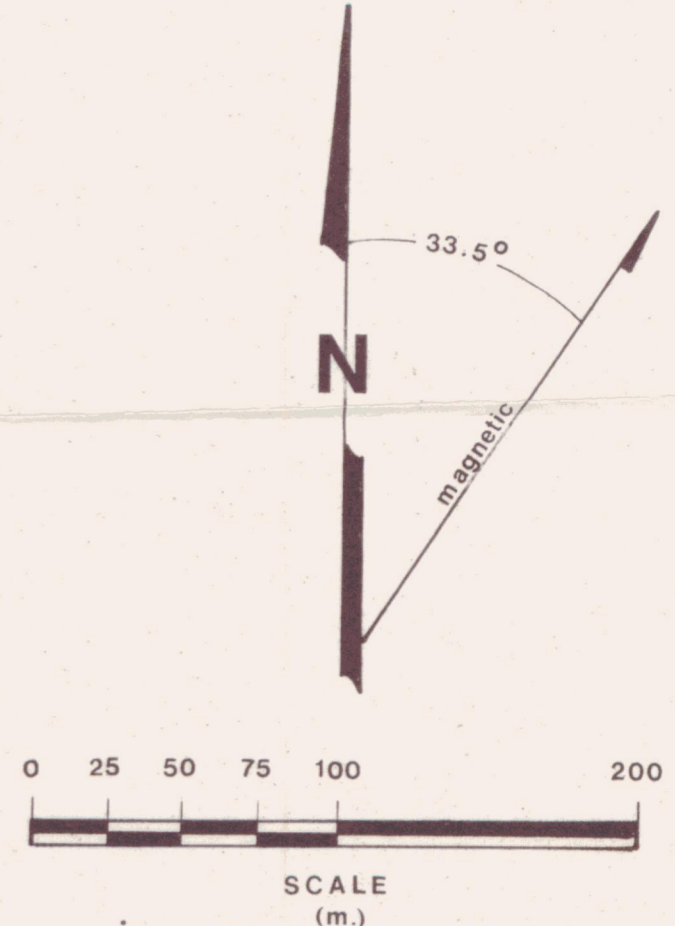
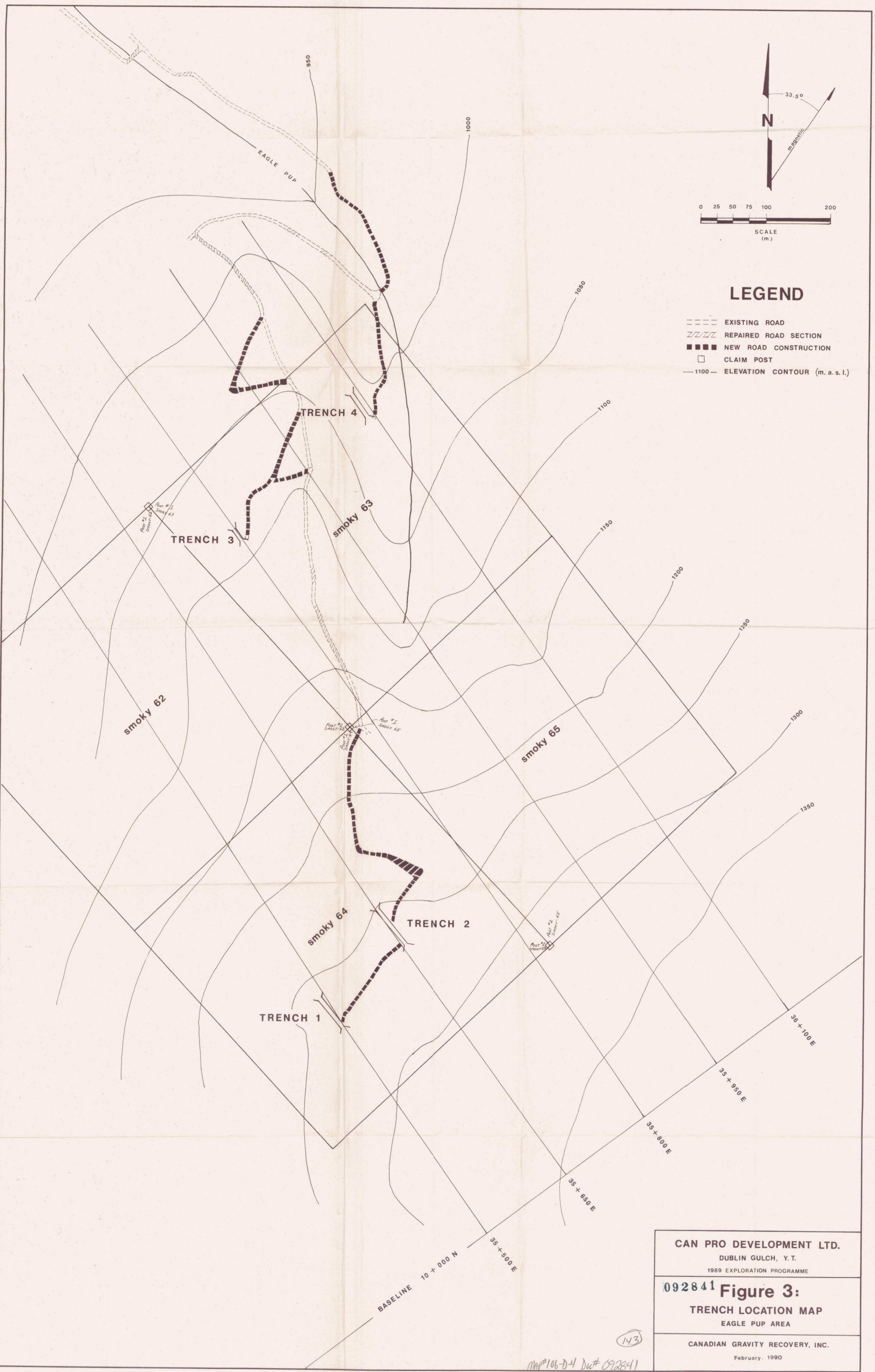
The highest gold values, in vein zones discovered during this project, occur in the granodiorite. It is not known if this feature is a property-wide aspect of mineralization, since so little previous work has been directed toward the definition of precious metal deposition within intrusive host rocks. This is not surprising since intrusive hosted vein areas are mantled by very large boulders that cause extreme difficulty in accessing with mechanized equipment.

High gold values in granodiorite hosted veins do not occur with massive concentrations of arsenopyrite as is the case for metasediment hosted veins. Regardless of the cause of this observation, its explanation will allow a more complete understanding of precious metal deposition in the cycle of vein formation.

The non-alignment of contoured anomaly trends and measured geologic trends in the Eagle Pup area, is thought to result from the difference in mineral trend with the trend of bedrock benches which occur here. These northeast trending bedrock benches may have formed either at the confluence of ancestral Dublin Gulch and ancestral Haggart Creek, or at a bend in the course of ancestral Dublin Gulch where it then flowed down the valley now occupied by modern Haggart Creek. Subsequent mass wasting and solifluction processes filled the area located between the tops of successive benches, smoothing out the ground surface profile. The mineralized vein zone trends are oblique to the trend of the bedrock benches, and where the vein zones transect the bedrock benches, a portion of the zone has become buried and hence undetectable during a soil sampling survey. This could explain why there are not only gaps in anomaly continuity but also how false anomaly trends can occur in an area of widespread mineralization.

There is sufficient evidence to indicate a post mineral fault is located in the drainage of Eagle Pup. This normal fault, with a general north-south trend, may be a reactivated fault along which the eastern block has been down dropped. Recent valley fill - both alluvial and colluvial - has covered the vein zones and may account for the abrupt truncation of gold soil anomalies on the left limit of the Eagle Pup drainage.

There is justification for an optimistic appraisal of the economic potential of the Mar Gold Property. Two out of four geochemical anomalies trenched resulted in the discovery of three new vein zones and several structures which have potential to host precious metal concentrations. There are at least 12 untested soil anomalies on the left limit of Dublin Gulch and the potential to discover additional vein zone systems is unquestionably excellent.



LEGEND

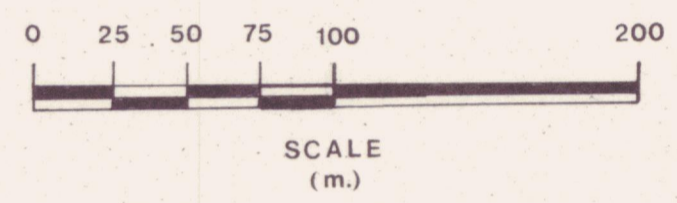
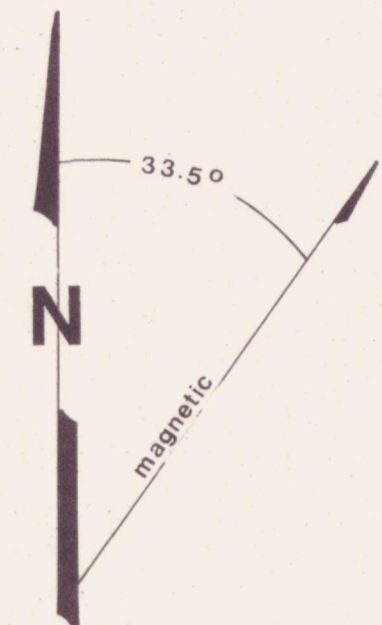
- EXISTING ROAD
- /// REPAIRED ROAD SECTION
- NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- CLAIM POST
- 1100 — ELEVATION CONTOUR (m. a. s. l.)

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.
 DUBLIN GULCH, Y. T.
 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

092841 Figure 3:
TRENCH LOCATION MAP
 EAGLE PUP AREA

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY, INC.
 February, 1990

143
 MAP#106-D-4 Doc# 092841



LEGEND

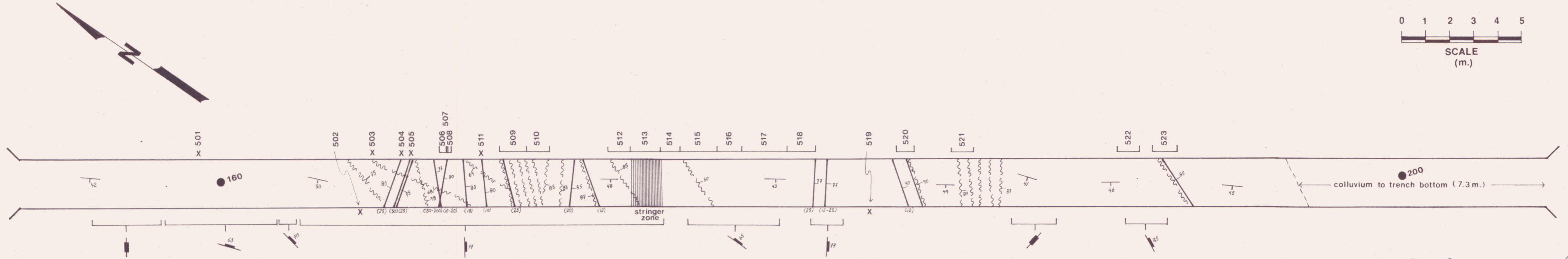
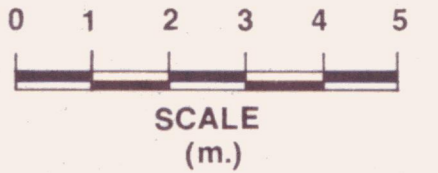
- EXISTING ROAD
- /// REPAIRED ROAD SECTION
- NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION
- CLAIM POST
- 1100- ELEVATION CONTOUR (m.a.s.l.)

MAP# 106-D-4 Doc# 092841' 142

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.
DUBLIN GULCH, Y.T.
1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

Figure 4:
TRENCH LOCATION MAP
OLIVE/BAWN BOY GULCH AREA

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY, INC.
February, 1990



LEGEND (SEE APPENDIX A)
ASSAY DATA (SEE APPENDICES B & C)

Figure 5 : TRENCH 1

MAP# 106-DE4 Doc# 092841 (144)

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.
DUBLIN GULCH, Y. T.
1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY, INC.
February, 1990

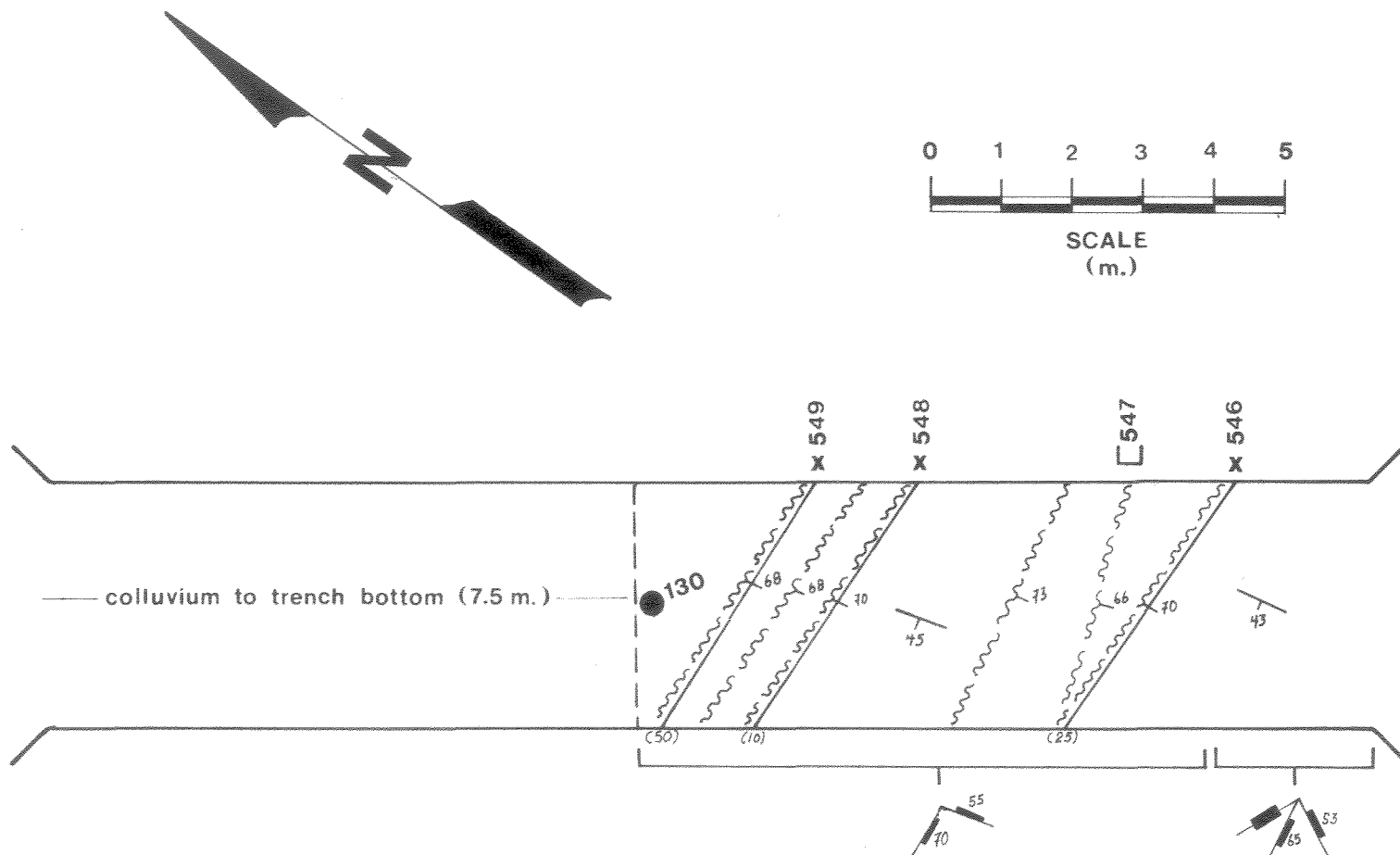


Figure 7 : TRENCH 3

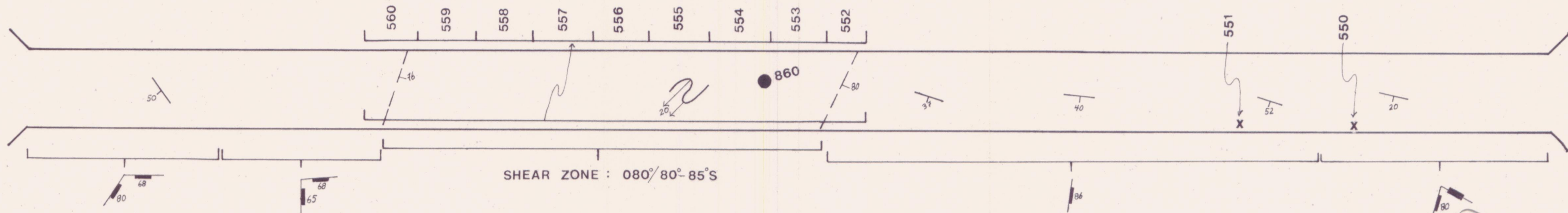
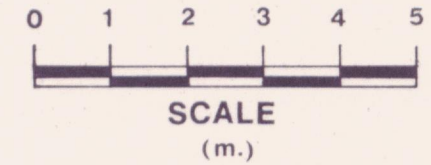
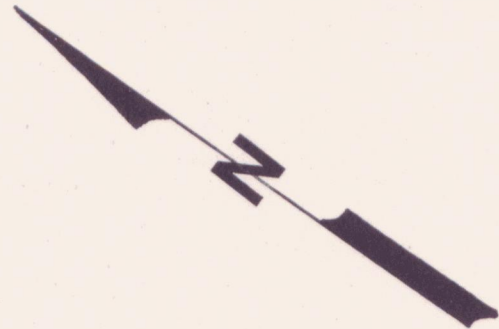
LEGEND (SEE APPENDIX A)

ASSAY DATA (SEE APPENDICES B & C)

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.

DUBLIN GULCH, Y.T.

1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME



MAP#106-D-4 Doc#092841 146

Figure 8 : TRENCH 4

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.

DUBLIN GULCH, Y. T.

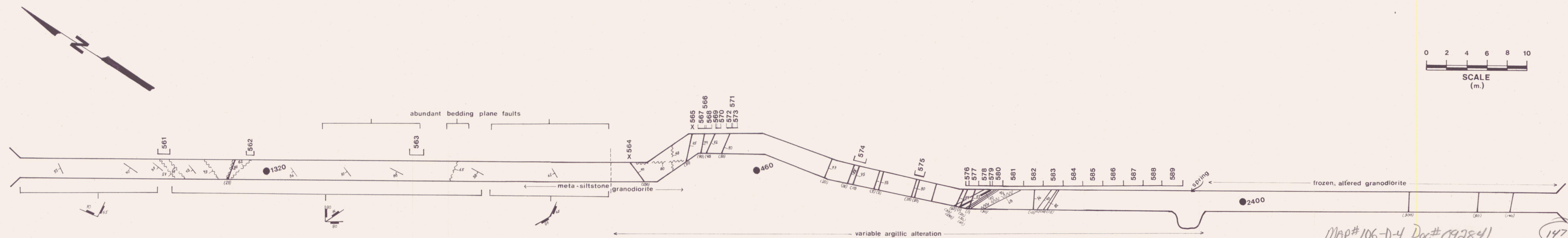
1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY, INC.

February, 1990

LEGEND (SEE APPENDIX A)

ASSAY DATA (SEE APPENDICES B & C)



LEGEND (SEE APPENDIX A)
 ASSAY DATA (SEE APPENDICES B & C)

Figure 9 : TRENCH 5

MAP#106-D-4 Doc#092841 147

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.
 DUBLIN GULCH, Y.T.
 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY, INC.
 February, 1990

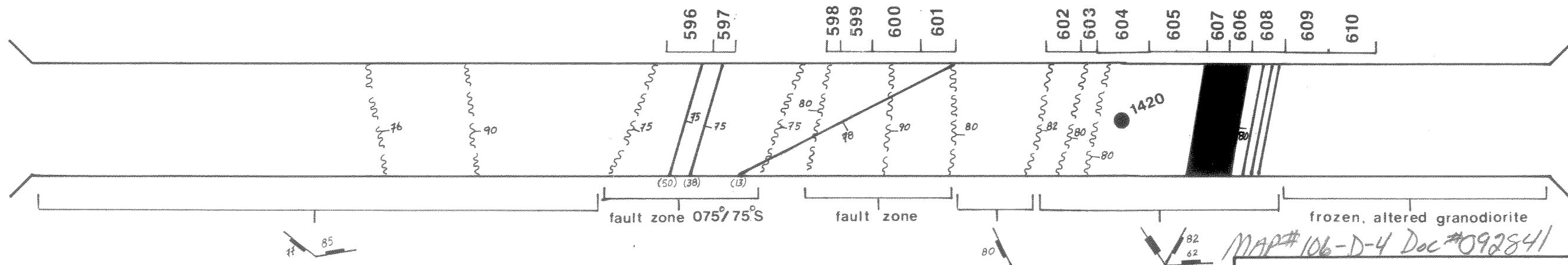
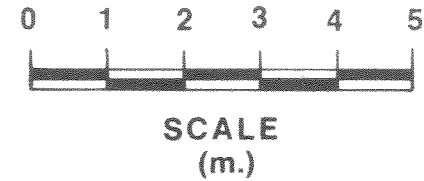
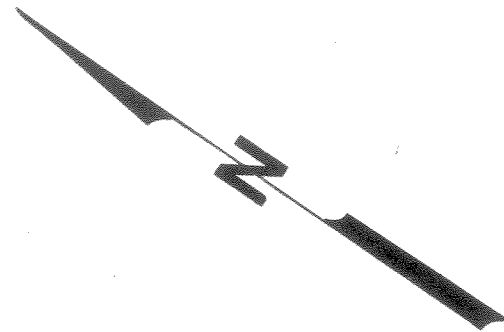


Figure 10: TRENCH 6

LEGEND (SEE APPENDIX A)
ASSAY DATA (SEE APPENDICES B & C)

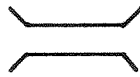
CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD.
DUBLIN GULCH, Y.T.
1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY, INC.
February, 1990

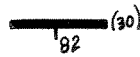
A P P E N D I X A

LEGEND

(FOR TRENCH PLAN MAPS)



Trench



Quartz Vein, with dip
(vein width in mm.)



Strike & dip of Bedding



Strike & dip of Fractures



Normal Fault, with dip



Contact



Small scale fold, with axial plunge



Channel Sample, horizontal

x 564

Channel Sample, vertical

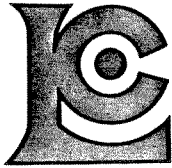


Structural zone limits



Soil Sample location, with Au content (ppb)

A P P E N D I X B



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC.

206 - 475 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project : 89-20

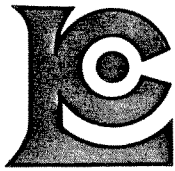
Comments: CC: DAVID R. BROWN

**Page No. : 1
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 13-DEC-89
Invoice # : I-8931458
P.O. # :

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8931458

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	As ppm							
452547 H	207 ---	0.006	< 0.01	1800							
452548 H	207 ---	0.199	< 0.02	>10000							
452549 H	207 ---	0.112	< 0.01	>10000							
452576 H	207 ---	0.144	0.02	>10000							
452606 H	207 ---	0.070	0.07	>10000							
452607 H	207 ---	0.112	0.07	>10000							
452608 H	207 ---	0.399	0.33	8400							

CERTIFICATION :



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212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
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PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC.

210 - 475 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project : 89-20

Comments: CC: DAVID R. BROWN

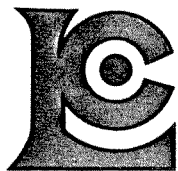
* Page No. : 1
Tot. Pages: 3
Date : 22-DEC-89
Invoice # : I-8931459
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8931459

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm Aqua R	As ppm	W ppm	Au FA oz/T					
452501 H	205 ---	5	< 0.2	-----	2	-----					
452502 H	205 ---	15	< 0.2	-----	3	-----					
452503 H	205 ---	5	< 0.2	69	-----	-----					
452504 H	205 ---	120	< 0.2	61	-----	-----					
452505 H	205 ---	40	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452506 H	205 ---	< 5	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452507 H	205 ---	20	< 0.2	71	-----	-----					
452508 H	205 ---	5	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452509 H	205 ---	7870	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452510 H	205 ---	35	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452511 H	205 ---	4900	< 0.5	39	-----	-----					
452512 H	205 ---	195	< 0.2	50	-----	-----					
452513 H	205 ---	995	< 0.2	59	-----	-----					
452514 H	205 ---	25	< 0.2	35	-----	-----					
452515 H	205 ---	15	< 0.2	30	-----	-----					
452516 H	205 ---	330	< 0.2	19	-----	-----					
452517 H	205 ---	145	< 0.2	11	-----	-----					
452518 H	205 ---	>10000	< 0.3	>10000	-----	0.280					
452519 H	205 ---	260	< 0.2	-----	12	-----					
452520 H	205 ---	5	< 0.2	53	-----	-----					
452521 H	205 ---	45	< 0.2	75	-----	-----					
452522 H	205 ---	840	< 0.2	215	-----	-----					
452523 H	205 ---	35	< 0.2	59	-----	-----					
452524 H	205 ---	910	< 0.2	210	-----	-----					
452525 H	205 ---	9390	1.9	660	-----	-----					
452526 H	205 ---	1700	0.6	680	-----	-----					
452527 H	205 ---	4460	3.4	285	-----	-----					
452528 H	205 ---	9540	1.3	750	-----	-----					
452529 H	205 ---	1500	2.7	720	-----	-----					
452530 H	205 ---	8090	0.5	290	-----	-----					
452531 H	205 ---	1040	< 0.2	330	-----	-----					
452532 H	205 ---	300	< 0.2	290	-----	-----					
452533 H	205 ---	1200	< 0.3	340	-----	-----					
452534 H	205 ---	360	< 0.2	400	-----	-----					
452535 H	205 ---	160	< 0.2	180	-----	-----					
452536 H	205 ---	795	< 0.2	65	-----	-----					
452537 H	205 ---	285	0.2	400	-----	-----					
452538 H	205 ---	1790	2.1	1100	-----	-----					
452539 H	205 ---	535	0.4	250	-----	-----					
452540 H	205 ---	660	0.4	220	-----	-----					

Hart Bickler

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To: CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC.

210 - 475 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project : 89-20

Comments: CC: DAVID R. BROWN

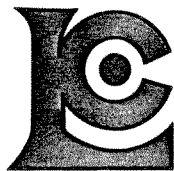
* Page No. : 2
Tot. Pages: 3
Date : 22-DEC-89
Invoice # : I-8931459
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8931459

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm Aqua R	As ppm	W ppm	Au FA oz/T					
452541 H	205 ---	745	0.8	310	-----	-----					
452542 H	205 ---	490	0.4	175	-----	-----					
452543 H	205 ---	3800	1.4	250	-----	-----					
452544 H	205 ---	>10000	3.8	900	-----	0.780					
452545 H	205 ---	5250	1.6	100	-----	-----					
452546 H	205 ---	360	11.0	1700	-----	-----					
452550 H	205 ---	40	0.2	240	-----	5					
452551 H	205 ---	15	< 0.2	100	-----	3					
452552 H	205 ---	30	0.4	-----	-----	-----					
452553 H	205 ---	125	0.2	890	-----	-----					
452554 H	205 ---	10	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452555 H	205 ---	5	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452556 H	205 ---	< 5	< 0.2	200	-----	-----					
452557 H	205 ---	25	< 0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452558 H	205 ---	5	0.2	-----	-----	-----					
452559 H	205 ---	10	< 0.2	135	-----	-----					
452560 H	205 ---	25	0.3	-----	-----	-----					
452561 H	205 ---	15	0.2	200	-----	-----					
452562 H	205 ---	10	< 0.2	155	-----	-----					
452563 H	205 ---	10	< 0.2	140	-----	-----					
452564 H	205 ---	10	< 0.2	55	-----	-----					
452565 H	205 ---	45	< 0.2	1000	-----	-----					
452566 H	205 ---	60	< 0.2	650	-----	-----					
452567 H	205 ---	10	< 0.2	300	-----	-----					
452568 H	205 ---	5	< 0.2	265	-----	-----					
452569 H	205 ---	15	< 0.2	300	-----	-----					
452570 H	205 ---	5	< 0.2	155	-----	-----					
452571 H	205 ---	830	7.9	6800	-----	-----					
452572 H	205 ---	40	1.8	1100	-----	-----					
452573 H	205 ---	30	2.3	1100	-----	-----					
452574 H	205 ---	5	0.3	490	-----	-----					
452575 H	205 ---	60	0.2	1200	-----	-----					
452577 H	205 ---	515	< 0.2	3200	-----	-----					
452578 H	205 ---	425	1.2	5800	-----	-----					
452579 H	205 ---	< 5	< 0.2	360	-----	-----					
452580 H	205 ---	10	< 0.2	1200	-----	-----					
452581 H	205 ---	175	0.2	1300	-----	-----					
452582 H	205 ---	< 5	< 0.2	1100	-----	-----					
452583 H	205 ---	< 5	< 0.2	1000	-----	-----					
452584 H	205 ---	30	< 0.2	1300	-----	-----					

CERTIFICATION :

Hart Bickler



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212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC.

210 - 475 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2B3

Project: 89-20

Comments: CC: DAVID R. BROWN

* Page No. : 3
Tot. Pages: 3
Date : 22-DEC-89
Invoice # : I-8931459
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8931459

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm Aqua R	As ppm	W ppm	Au FA oz/T					
452585 H	205 ---	80	0.2	1000	-----	-----					
452586 H	205 ---	25	0.3	1200	-----	-----					
452587 H	205 ---	480	0.4	1800	-----	-----					
452588 H	205 ---	125	0.4	2900	-----	-----					
452589 H	205 ---	35	2.4	1800	-----	-----					
452596 H	205 ---	25	< 0.2	295	-----	-----					
452597 H	205 ---	50	0.4	800	-----	-----					
452598 H	205 ---	170	0.2	2400	-----	-----					
452599 H	205 ---	20	< 0.2	900	-----	-----					
452600 H	205 ---	160	0.6	1000	-----	-----					
452601 H	205 ---	3860	1.0	5500	-----	-----					
452602 H	205 ---	280	0.4	1700	-----	-----					
452603 H	205 ---	4050	5.1	8000	-----	-----					
452604 H	205 ---	530	3.5	3300	-----	-----					
452605 H	205 ---	575	8.4	9000	-----	-----					
452609 H	205 ---	285	1.0	6300	-----	-----					
452610 H	205 ---	1100	0.5	5600	-----	-----					

Hart Bickler

CERTIFICATION :

A P P E N D I X C

T R E N C H 1

CHANNEL SAMPLE NUMBER	*CHANNEL LENGTH (cm.)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
452501	71 (V)	Manganese stained quartz boudin
452502	37 (V)	FeOx stained quartz boudin
452503	15 (H)	38 mm. quartz vein in fault zone
452504	34 (V)	25 mm. manganese stained quartz vein
452505	12 (H)	26 mm. quartz vein in fault zone
452506	38 (H)	Siltstone footwall zone of sample 452507
452507	10 (H)	Manganese stained quartz vein
452508	35 (H)	Siltstone hanging wall of sample 452507
452509	126 (H)	Quartz stringers in fault zone
452510	109 (H)	Quartz stringers in fault zone
452511	7 (H)	Manganese and FeOx stained quartz vein
452512	100 (H)	Manganese stained quartz stringers in fracture zone
452513	90 (H)	Manganese stained quartz stringers in fracture zone
452514	108 (H)	Manganese stained quartz stringers in fracture zone
452515	154 (H)	Manganese stained quartz stringers in fracture zone
452516	100 (H)	Weak FeOx stained fracture zone
452517	200 (H)	Weak FeOx stained fracture zone
452518	104 (H)	Quartz stringers in fracture zone
452519	85 (V)	Quartz boudin + argillic selvage
452520	87 (H)	26 mm. manganese stained quartz vein in fault zone
452521	95 (H)	Zone of numerous thin shears +/- quartz stringers
452522	140 (H)	FeOx fracture zone
452523	100 (H)	Quartz stringers in fracture zone

*NOTE : (H) represents horizontal channel sample

(V) represents vertical channel sample

T R E N C H 2

CHANNEL SAMPLE NUMBER	*CHANNEL LENGTH (cm.)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
452524	30 (H)	Fractured, altered granodiorite with gouge
452525	23 (H)	Quartz vein with spotty, fine grained arsenopyrite
452526	98 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452527	23 (H)	Crushed quartz vein
452528	118 (H)	Fractured granodiorite with quartz stringers
452529	43 (H)	Quartz stringers in gouge
452530	19 (H)	Quartz vein
452531	70 (H)	Thin quartz veins in fracture zone with gouge
452532	40 (H)	Quartz stringers in fracture zone
452533	17 (H)	Quartz vein in fracture zone
452534	50 (H)	FeOx stained fracture zone
452535	8 (H)	Quartz vein in fault
452536	10 (H)	13 mm. quartz vein in fracture zone
452537	120 (H)	Quartz stringers in FeOx stained fracture zone
452538	44 (H)	FeOx stained gouge
452539	117 (H)	Quartz stringers in granodiorite
452540	60 (H)	Altered granodiorite
452541	91 (H)	Quartz veins in altered granodiorite
452542	59 (H)	Quartz veins in altered granodiorite
452543	94 (H)	Gouge
452544	27 (H)	Quartz vein in gouge
452545	170 (H)	Quartz vein in gouge

*NOTE: (H) represents horizontal channel sample
(V) represents vertical channel sample

T R E N C H 3

CHANNEL SAMPLE NUMBER	*CHANNEL LENGTH (cm.)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
452546	24 (H)	Fault zone
452547	18 (H)	Fault zone
452548	1 (H)	FeOx stained quartz veinlet
452549	5 (H)	Quartz vein with arsenopyrite pod

*NOTE: (H) represents horizontal channel sample

(V) represents vertical channel sample

T R E N C H 4

CHANNEL SAMPLE NUMBER	*CHANNEL LENGTH (cm.)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
452550	52 (V)	Quartz boudin
452551	22 (V)	Quartz boudin
452552	100 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452553	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452554	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452555	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452556	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452557	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452558	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452559	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone
452560	150 (H)	Sheared and fractured siltstone

*NOTE: (H) represents horizontal channel sample
(V) represents vertical channel sample

T R E N C H 5

CHANNEL SAMPLE NUMBER	*CHANNEL LENGTH (cm.)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
452561	96 (H)	Fractured and faulted siltstone
452562	61 (H)	Quartz boudin in fractured siltstone
452563	122 (H)	Quartz boudin in fractured siltstone
452564	23 (H)	Manganese and FeOx stained quartz vein
452565	20 (V)	30 mm. wide quartz vein
452566	7 (H)	Manganese and FeOx stained quartz vein
452567	83 (H)	Altered granodiorite footwall of sample 452566
452568	56 (H)	Altered hanging wall of sample 452566
452569	4 (H)	FeOx stained quartz vein
452570	20 (H)	Altered granodiorite hanging wall of sample 452569
452571	5 (H)	Quartz vein
452572	40 (H)	Altered granodiorite footwall of sample 452571
452573	40 (H)	Altered granodiorite hanging wall of sample 452571
452574	110 (H)	Quartz veins in altered granodiorite
452575	30 (H)	Two 2cm. quartz veins in granodiorite
452576	5 (H)	2 mm. arsenopyrite stringer + hanging and foot walls
452577	135 (H)	Altered granodiorite
452578	100 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452579	40 (H)	Quartz vein
452580	100 (H)	Altered granodiorite
452581	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452582	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452583	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452584	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452585	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452586	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452587	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452588	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite
452589	200 (H)	Quartz stringers in altered granodiorite

*NOTE: (H) represents horizontal channel sample

(V) represents vertical channel sample

T R E N C H 6

CHANNEL SAMPLE NUMBER	*CHANNEL LENGTH (cm.)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
452596	100 (H)	Quartz stringers in fault zone
452597	50 (H)	Quartz stringers in fault zone
452598	30 (H)	Sheared and fractured granodiorite
452599	80 (H)	Sheared and fractured granodiorite
452600	100 (H)	Sheared and fractured granodiorite
452601	100 (H)	Sheared and fractured granodiorite
452602	80 (H)	Fractured granodiorite with gouge
452603	30 (H)	Fractured granodiorite with gouge
452604	120 (H)	Manganese stained fracture zone with quartz stringers
452605	100 (H)	Manganese stained fracture zone with quartz stringers
452606	55 (H)	Scorodite stained crushed quartz vein
452607	45 (H)	Scorodite stained quartz vein
452608	110 (H)	Quartz stringers in FeOx stained altered granodiorite
452609	110 (H)	FeOx stained altered granodiorite
452610	110 (H)	FeOx stained altered granodiorite

*NOTE: (H) represents horizontal channel sample

A P P E N D I X D

C L A I M S U M M A R Y

CAN PRO DEVELOPMENT LTD. AGREEMENT : DUBLIN GULCH PROPERTY

<u>CLAIM NAMES</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER SEQUENCE</u>	<u>CLAIMS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATES</u>
Mole 7 - 11	YA 41649 - YA 41653	5	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 1 - 43	YA 17930 - YA 17972	43	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 44 - 47	YA 30072 - YA 30075	4	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 48 - 49	YA 17973 - YA 17974	2	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 51 - 54	YA 30076 - YA 30079	4	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 55 - 57	YA 17976 - YA 17978	3	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 62 - 65	YA 30081 - YA 30083	4	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 66 - 69	YA 17983 - YA 17986	4	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 74 - 77	YA 30084 - YA 30087	4	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 78 - 79	YA 17991 - YA 17992	2	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 83 F - 104 F	YA 43120 - YA 43141	22	10 / 1 / 93
Smoky 107 F - 114 F	YA 43144 - YA 43151	8	10 / 1 / 93
DG 1 - 6	YA 14944 - YA 14949	6	10 / 1 / 93
DG 35 - 56	YA 14978 - YA 14999	22	10 / 1 / 93
DG 74 F - 83 F	YA 43036 - YA 43145	10	10 / 1 / 93
DG 85 F	YA 43046	1	10 / 1 / 93
DG 93 F - 105 F	YA 43054 - YA 43066	13	10 / 1 / 93
Bob 1 - 17	YA 17729 - YA 17745	17	10 / 1 / 93
Bob 42 - 57	YA 17770 - YA 17785	16	10 / 1 / 93
Bob 82 F - 84 F	YA 43011 - YA 43013	3	10 / 1 / 93
Bob 86 F	YA 43014	1	10 / 1 / 93
R & D 1 - 8	YA 1393 - YA 1400	8	10 / 1 / 96
R & D 10	YA 1401	1	10 / 1 / 96
R & D 12	YA 1404	1	10 / 1 / 96
R & D 14 - 16	YA 1406 - YA 1408	3	10 / 1 / 96
Mary 1 F - 2 F	YA 63876 - YA 63877	2	10 / 1 / 93
Mary 5 F - 6F	YA 63880 - YA 63881	2	10 / 1 / 93
MAR 1	YA 14896	1	10 / 1 / 96
MAR 2	YA 14897	1	10 / 1 / 94
MAR 13 - 14	YA 14908 - YA 14909	2	10 / 1 / 93
MAR 32 F	YA 43100	1	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 1 - 8	YA 17826 - YA 17833	8	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 17 - 26	YA 17842 - YA 17851	10	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 33 - 42	YA 17858 - YA 17867	10	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 49 - 56	YA 17874 - YA 17881	8	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 57 - 58	YA 30120 - YA 30121	2	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 65 - 74	YA 17882 - YA 17891	10	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 83 - 90	YA 17900 - YA 17907	8	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 99 - 108	YA 17916 - YA 17925	10	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 113 F - 115 F	YA 42976 - YA 42978	3	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 116 F	YA 42979	1	10 / 1 / 94
Jeff 117 F	YB 03408	1	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 118 F	YA 42981	1	10 / 1 / 94
Jeff 119 F - 120 F	YA 42982 - YA 42983	2	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 123 F - 127 F	YA 43069 - YA 43073	5	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 132 F - 135 F	YA 43078 - YA 43081	4	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 137 F - 143 F	YA 43082 - YA 43088	7	10 / 1 / 93
Jeff 151 F - 152 F	YA 43096 - YA 43097	2	10 / 1 / 93
Dave 2	YA 17803	1	10 / 1 / 93
Dave 4	YA 17805	1	10 / 1 / 93
Fiji 2 F	YB 03409	1	10 / 1 / 93

A P P E N D I X E

P R O J E C T C O S T S U M M A R Y

		C L A I M S W O R K E D					
BUDGET CATEGORY	YA 30082 Smoky 64	YA 30081 Smoky 63	YA 1408 R & D 16	YA 17731 Bob 3	YA 1398 R & D 6	TOTALS	
Hoe Hours	41	47	42	17	53	200	
Percentage of total hours	20.5%	23.5%	21.0%	8.5%	26.5%	100%	
COST BREAKDOWN BASED UPON PERCENTAGE OF HOE TIME	Hoe cost	\$6195.81	\$7102.51	\$6346.92	\$2568.99	\$8009.22	\$30223.45
	Personnel	\$4119.48	\$4722.32	\$4219.95	\$1708.08	\$5325.17	\$20095.00
	Truck and Generator	\$418.20	\$479.40	\$428.40	\$173.40	\$540.60	\$2040.00
	Lodging	\$172.11	\$197.29	\$176.31	\$71.36	\$222.49	\$839.56
	Food	\$528.53	\$605.87	\$541.42	\$219.14	\$683.22	\$2578.18
	Hoe Fuel	\$492.00	\$564.00	\$504.00	\$204.00	\$636.00	\$2400.00
	Truck Gas	\$370.69	\$424.94	\$379.73	\$153.70	\$479.20	\$1808.26
	Supplies	\$200.09	\$229.36	\$204.96	\$82.96	\$258.65	\$976.02
	Freight and Shipping	\$42.84	\$49.12	\$43.89	\$17.76	\$55.39	\$209.00
	Maps and Copies	\$46.05	\$52.79	\$47.17	\$19.09	\$59.53	\$224.63
	Repairs	\$7.17	\$8.23	\$7.35	\$2.97	\$9.28	\$35.00
Assays	\$798.86	\$266.29	\$550.32	\$230.78	---	\$1846.25	
TOTALS	\$13719.83	\$15078.12	\$13786.42	\$5588.23	\$16702.75	\$64875.35	

A P P E N D I X F

Report and Administration:

(Allow)

\$ 6,000.00

SUB TOTAL PHASES 1 and 2 :

\$ 59,000.00

PHASE 3

Diamond Drilling (all inclusive cost)

2000 feet x \$45/foot

\$ 90,000.00

SUB TOTAL PHASE 3:

\$ 90,000.00

*NOTE: includes 6 days mob-demob

C O S T S U M M A R Y

PHASE 1: \$ 24,250.00

PHASE 2: \$ 34,750.00

PHASE 3: \$ 90,000.00

SUB TOTAL: \$149,000.00

CONTINGENCY: \$ 11,000.00

PROJECT TOTAL: \$160,000.00

A P P E N D I X G

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APPENDIX H

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DAVID R. BROWN, Consulting Geologist of Canadian Gravity Recovery Inc., with a business address of : Suite 210, 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

- 1) THAT I am a graduate from Brock University (1971) with an Honors B.Sc. degree, majoring in Geology;
- 2) THAT from 1969 to present, I have been actively engaged in various disciplines related to mineral exploration;
- 3) THAT I personally consulted at the Mar Gold Project, Dublin Gulch, Yukon Territory, during the months of October and November, 1989, and that I have been engaged by Can Pro Development Ltd. to conduct a trenching and mapping/sampling programme;
- 4) THAT I approve of this report and direct quotes from it being used for a Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or in a News Release provided that all excerpts are taken in total context of the relevant passage.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 22 day of February, 1990.



David R. Brown, B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **MICHAEL D. PHILPOT**, President of Canadian Gravity Recovery Inc., with a business address of Suite 210, 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.,

Do Hereby Certify:

1. THAT I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia(1978) with a B.Sc. degree majoring in Geology. I am also a graduate from City University(1986) with an M.B.A. degree majoring in Business Administration;
2. THAT from 1978 to present, I have been actively engaged in various disciplines relating to the mining industry, primarily at locations in western North America;
3. THAT I personally have been involved with the Mar Gold Project on numerous occasions dating back to 1980, and have consulted on the 1989 exploration program.
4. THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;
and
5. THAT I approve of this report or direct quotes from it being used for a Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or in a News Release, provided that all excerpts are taken in total context of the relevant passage.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 22 day of February, 1990.



Michael D. Philpot