MAP NO.: 105D 14

ASSESSMENT REPORT
PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 093125
MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
TYPE OF WORK: TRENCHING

REPORT FILED UNDER: SILVER SABRE RESOURCES

DATE PERFORMED: JUNE 24-28, 1993 **DATE FILED:** JULY 30, 1993

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 60°47'N **AREA:** HAECKEL HILL

LONG.: 135°15'W **VALUE $:** 2,600

CLAIM NAME & NO.: BEE 1-12 (Y91728-Y91739), BEE 21-24 (Y91748-YA91751), BEE 25-27 (YA3106-108), BEE 28-35 (YA18302-YA18309), BEE 36-37 (YA86575-576), BEE 60-63 (YA92340-343), CEE 1-13 (YA8252-YA82535), CEE 14-21 (YA82576-YA82579), CEE 22-27 (YA85581-YA85586), CEE (YA86010-YA86012),

WORK DONE BY: BRUCE PATNODE

WORK DONE FOR: SILVER SABRE RESOURCES LTD.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:	REMARKS:

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

M.R. file no.

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded 30-July 93

TRANSMITTAL FORM

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: Whitehorse

To ▶ Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

For action are:

- ☐ NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name
- ☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ SECURITY DEPOSIT
- ☐ FINANCIAL ABILITY
- ☐ ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO. — From — To
- ☐ GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT. — Owner
- ☐ DIAMOND DRILL LOGS — Claims — Claim sheet no.
- ☒ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT — Claims: BEE, CEE clms — Claim sheet no.: 105D-14
  - Type of report: Trenching
  - Submitted by: Silver Sabre Resources
  - Cls. work performed on: CEE 10 YA82532.
  - $ req. for ren. application: 2600.00

Signature

Date returned

REPLY ACTION

093125

Signature

ASSESSMENT REPORT

JUNE 24-28 1993

BEE & CEE MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 105-D-14

LATITUDE 600 47'
LONGITUDE 1350 15'

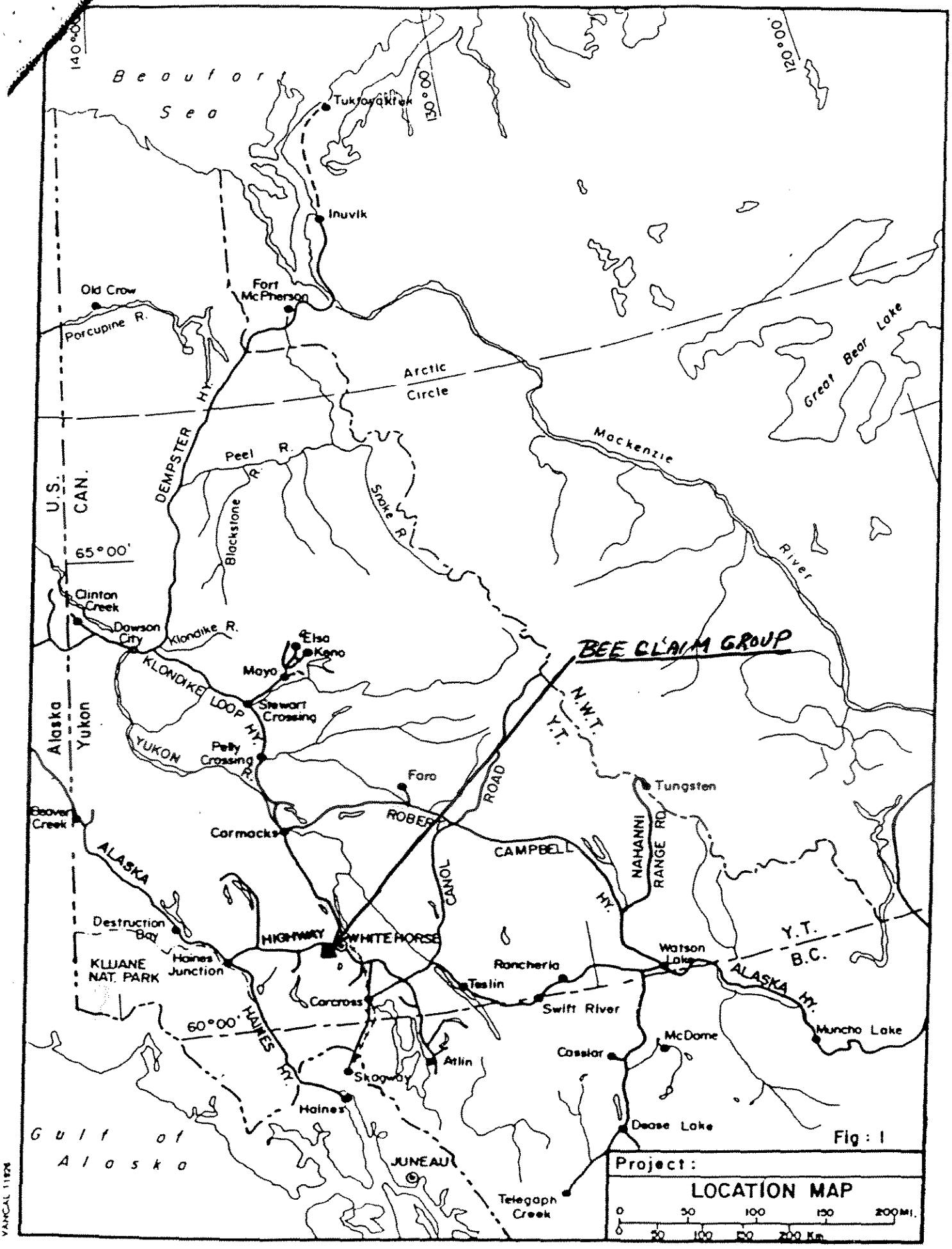
HAECKEL HILL AREA

SILVER SABRE RESOURCES LTD.

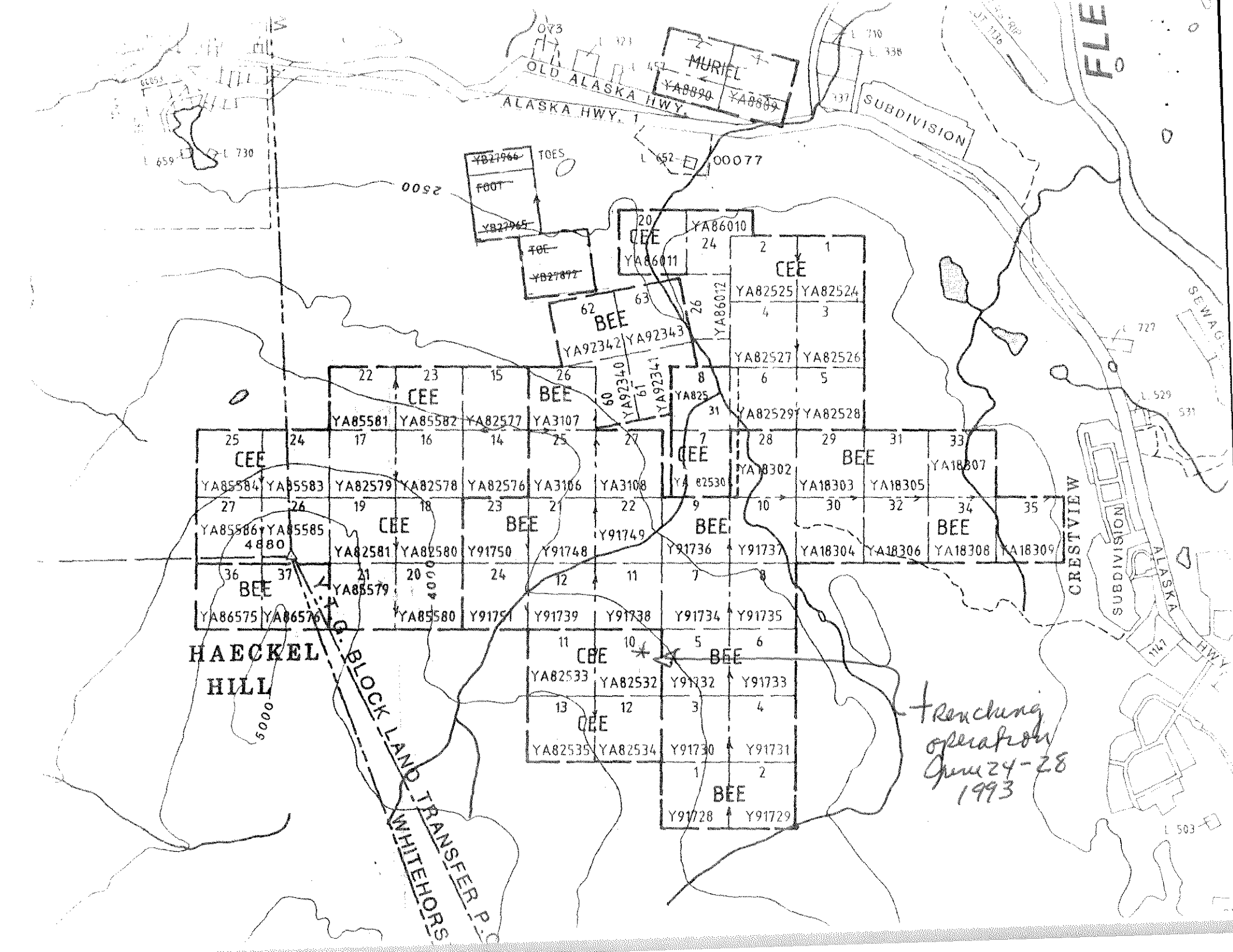
JULY 28 1993

B. Petrode

093125



VANCAL 11824


OLD ALASKA HWY.
ALASKA HWY. 1
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YA8889
SUBDIVISION
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4880
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HAECKEL HILL
TO BLOCK LAND TRANSFER P.C.
WHITEHORS
CRESTVIEW
SUBDIVISION
ALASKA HWY
trenching operations June 24-28 1993

Assessment Report by Silver Sabre Resources Ltd.

BEE & CEE Claims
Map Sheet, Whitehorse 105-D-14
Haeckel Hill Area

July 28, 1993

Introduction:

Silver Sabre Resources owns 62 contiguous claims at the north end of the Whitehorse Copper Belt. The "Copper Belt" has produced 10 million tons of copper, along with significant amounts of gold and silver, since 1898. The average grade was 1 1/2 % copper. The mineralization generally occurs in magnetite skarns.

Access: Excellent all weather road to central part of the claim block.

General:
The BEE and CEE claims are underlain by Triassic sediments of the Lewes River Group and possibly younger Jurassic sediments of the Leberge group. These sediments have been invaded by Cretaceous granites and possibly younger dikes and stocks (rhyolite/quartz feldspar porphyry (Eocene?), and Miocene basalt ?.

Eastern Part of Claim Group:
Previously unmapped basalt occurs in the eastern part of the claim group,its significance is undetermined. One sample from a trench in the eastern area ran 23,000 ppm Cu. and 600 ppb. Au. No recent work has been conducted in this portion of the claim block since Whitehorse Copper Mines looked for copper skarns during 1980. The highest grab sample of gold (5480 ppb.) comes from slightly south east of the grid.

Central Area:
The central portion of the claim group is characterized by altered Triassic sediments that have been silicified, hornfelsed, epidotized, and mineralized. Propylitic alteration occurs characteristically as chloritization, pyritization,carbonatization and seritization. However, strong silification seems to have overprinted the seritization in many areas. Lapilli tuff and tuff breccias are seen in the central parts of the claim block. Quartz feldspar porphyry is also common as are rhyodacites.

The mineralized zones are most likely of epigenetic origin. Secondary silica along with secondary minerals such as galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite have been observed. Pyrrhotite seems to be pervasively distributed throughout the rocks.

Quartz and quartz/ carbonate gash veins, stockworks, and sheeted veins that carry Pb.,Zn.,Au.,Ag.,occur throughout the property.

Values range up to 20% combined Pb./Zn., 5000 ppb. Au. and 10 Oz. Ag.

Pevious Work:

Two panned silt samples were taken in the vicinity of a wide east west trending shear zone. One ran 16,000 ppb. Au. and the other 13,000 ppb. Au. and 280 ppm. Pb. The significance of the shear in terms of gold emplacement is unknown because anomalous gold values are found within the shear zone as well as outside of it. Arsenic values up to 2000 ppm. were observed in chip samples within the shear zone, and 2 meter chip sample ran 0.1 oz Au., but could not be duplicated. Other samples of similar grade have been hard to consisently duplicate, and therefore the possibility of the "nugget effect" occurring in the assays is very high. This particular shear could be the crest of an anticline.

A 1 Km. by 1Km. grid was set out at 100 meter E-W spacings and stations were set at every 25 meters N-S. Soil geochemistry was conducted in 1985 and only 6 samples were anomalous in gold the highest being 900ppb. Au. However, a volcanic ash layer was observed and the area was re-sampled below the ash layer and of the 150 samples taken all but 3 were anomalous in gold. The values ranged up to 3444 ppb. Au. The mean average of the 150 samples was 109 ppb. Au.

Trenching:

An excavator with a 24 foot reach was used to trench some of the anomalies in the eastern part of this grid. Bedrock was not reached and the water filled the bottom of the trenches.

Drilling:

Two rotary drill holes were angled 250' through the shear zone in the center part of the grid. The rotary drill was not equipped with splitter or cyclone. Water was encountered and filled the sample bags, therefore the bags were cut and poor representative samples were taken. Voids were also encountered and the possibility of the heavy minerals being washed away at the bottom of the holes is great. None the less anomalous gold values were observed.

The holes were angled at 60o to the south. Both of the 250 foot holes were stopped in mineralized calcareous sediments because of lack of financing and proper equipment.

Near the top of the grid two diamond drill holes and two rotary drill holes angled across a gash vein. Only one diamond drill hole intersected the the vein at approx. 105'. This hole was stopped in the mineralized zone for financial reasons. Elevated gold values were observed. One rotary drill hole encountered tuffaceous arkosic material that ran 1650 ppb. Au. over 5 feet.

Geophysics:

Magnetometer; There is at least one significant mag high and corresponding low in the south central part of the grid. An attempt to trench this was not successful as bed rock was not reached.

VLF. : Numerous vlf cross-overs are unexplained.

SE-88: a small resistivity survey was conducted in the central portion of the grid. the contact between the high and low resistivity seems to wrap around the mag high. Significance not known.

Crone Loop: Broad anomaly in central portion of grid, but reliability of data cannot be vouched for.

Assessment Work-- Cee #10

June24-28 1993

What appears to be the top of a breccia pipe was discovered and a 2 foot continuous chip sample was taken and the results were as follows:

Au. ppb	Ag ppm	Cu. ppm	Pb ppm	Zn. ppm	As. ppm	Sb. ppm
2143	2.5	82	5090	5160	54	15

The breccia exposure is 3 feet to ground level and is observed laterally about 12 feet. The clasts are rounded and rotated, their size ranges from approx. 3 to 12 inches. Pyrrhotite is abundant and to a lesser extent so is magnetite.

A D-7 Caterpillar with ripper owned by Kluane Drilling was brought on site to futher expose the breccia zone, unfortunately after repeated attempts to reach the outcrop, the cat was only able to make it to about 100 feet of the showing, due to the presence of perma-frost, and the steepness of the grade.

Trenching was unsuccessful just below the showing because of the perfrost. However, it was useful, in that, the stripping will allow the ground to thaw .

Approx. 300 feet east of the showing, an area of ground where perma- frost was not present,was trenched. The trench was dug to a depth of 15 feet at the deepest spot for a length of approx. 60 feet. and approx. 15 feet wide. The trenching operation was suspended when sloughing of the side walls became a hazard, and water was encountered at the bottom of the trench.

Rock assays #2

Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Cd
158	10.9	227	17	35	0
24	0.6	101	10	20	0
64	2.4	2208	13	71	0

Rock assays # 3

Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Cd
7	0.4	186	6	18	0

Expenses: June24-June28 1993

D-7 Cat Trenching ---$1691.00
Geological Crew Leader B. Patnode ---2 days @ 300/day---600
Geological Assistant R. Suits @ $200/day---400
Geological Report B. Patnode 1 day @ 300/day---300
Assays ---100

Total $3091.00

Conclusion:

Over burden masks much of the area. The rocks have been highly altered over a very large area. Epigenetic minerals are pervasively scattered throughout the rocks. Favorable geological features such as,(stockworks, breccia pipes, faults, anticlinal folding, and limestones and calcareous sediments that dip into the intrusive), that could host bonanza type ore bodies appear to be present.

The Whitehorse batholith has been age dated at 70 million years by W.D. Sinclair 1983. According to copper porphyry literature, in an island arc setting, quartz monzonite to granodiorite/diorite rocks around 70 million year old are favourable for porphyry deposits and that many base metal skarns grade into porphyry deposits. The geological setting on the Bee & Cee claims fit this criteria, However, not enough geological work has been done to ascertain exactly what style of mineralization is occurring.

Recommendations:

Much of the area is covered with overburden, therefore I.P. reconnaissance lines should be conducted over the breccia pipe and tied to all the other anomalous gold showings.

ASSESSMENT (TRENCHING)

SILVER SABRE
RESOURCES LTD.
JUNE-JULY 1993