

MAP NO.: 115J 10  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
PROSPECTUS  
CONFIDENTIAL X  
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 093162  
MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE  
TYPE OF WORK: DIAMOND DRILLING

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REPORT FILED UNDER: EASTFIELD RESOURCES

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DATE PERFORMED: SEPT 1-6, 1993

DATE FILED: JAN 14, 1994

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LOCATION: LAT.: 62°44'N

AREA: CASINO

---

LONG.: 138°58'W

VALUE \$: N/A

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CLAIM NAME & NO.: KOFFEE 22 (YB37503)

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WORK DONE BY: J. CHAPMAN, G.L. GARRATT

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WORK DONE FOR: EASTFIELD RESOURCES

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DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: ONE DD HOLE 44.65 METRES.



M.R. file no.
R.M.M.R. file no.
Date forwarded <i>17 January 1994</i>

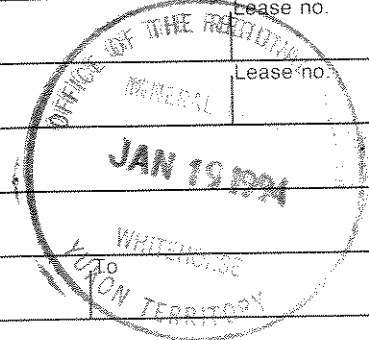
### TRANSMITTAL FORM

From **▶ Mining Recorder at:** *Whitehorse*

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

For action are:

<input type="checkbox"/> NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name	Lease no.
<input type="checkbox"/> RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name	Lease no.
<input type="checkbox"/> AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE	Name	Lease no.
<input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY DEPOSIT		
<input type="checkbox"/> FINANCIAL ABILITY		
<input type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO.	From	
<input type="checkbox"/> GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.	Owner	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIAMOND DRILL LOGS	Claims <i>KOFFEE 22</i>	Claim sheet no.
<input type="checkbox"/> QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT	Claims	Claim sheet no. <i>115J-10</i>
<i>Please number and return 1 copy with card.</i>	Type of report	Submitted by
	Cls. work performed on	\$ req. for ren. application



*[Signature]*  
Signature

REPLY ACTION

Date returned

1093162

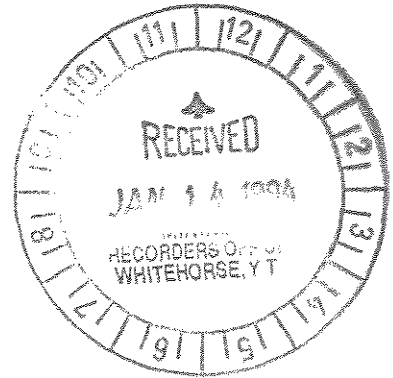
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

**EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.**

110 - 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 1Z7 Office: (604) 681-7913 Fax: (604) 681-9855

January 6, 1994

R. H. Whittingham  
Mining Recorder  
Whitehorse Mining District  
Room 102 - 300 Main Street  
Whitehorse, YT  
Y1A 2B5




Dear Mr. Whittingham:

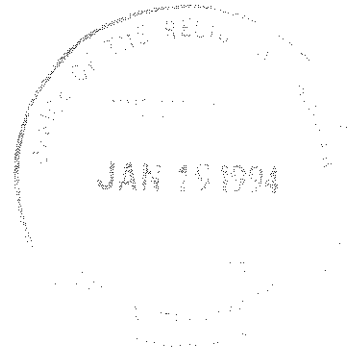
Please find enclosed, two copies of a report on exploration work on the Koffee 22 claim. This work was filed for assessment on several grouped claims and a Statement of Work has already been submitted to your office in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

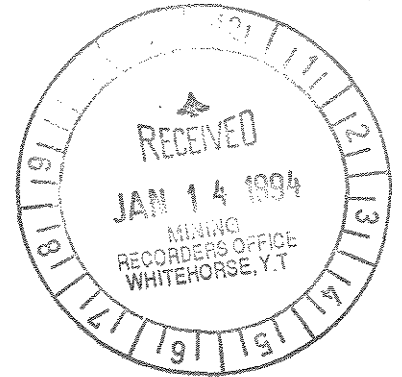
EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

  
G. L. (Glen) Garratt

:klg  
Encl.



093162



Diamond Drilling Report  
on the KOFFEE 22 Claim  
for  
Eastfield Resources Ltd.  
by  
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.

093162

Dawson Range, Yukon Territory  
NTS: 115J/10  
Latitude: 62° 44'N  
Longitude: 138° 58'W



October, 1993  
Work undertaken September 1-6, 1993

J. Chapman, P.Geo.  
G. L. Garratt, P.Geo.

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1) Property Geology and Drill Hole Location (1:5,000)
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1) Statement of Qualifications
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## SUMMARY

The Koffee 22 claim, is owned by Eastfield Resources Ltd. The claim lies within the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory. The project area lies approximately 340 kilometers northwest of Whitehorse and 160 kilometers south of Dawson City. Fixed wing access is available from these centres to the Casino airstrip, located 7 kilometers east of the Koffee project. A four wheel drive access road now connects the Koffee property with the airstrip.

The Koffee project area lies 4 kilometers to the west of the Casino property which hosts a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit currently being evaluated by Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. Upper Cretaceous intrusives of the Casino complex, which host the Casino deposit, have been located on the Koffee property as part of a probably continuous belt extending west from Casino.

A field program consisting of road building, geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock sampling along with a ground magnetic and IP survey was initiated in mid June of this year. Results of this work were used to identify targets for an abbreviated one hole drill program which commenced in early September. This report summarizes the drill program.

Results of the surface surveys outlined a large open ended multi-element soil geochemical anomaly covering an area of 2.0 kilometers in an east west direction by 1 kilometer in width. This anomaly is coincident with a magnetic high and a chargeability anomaly of  $\geq 15$  mV/V. The drilling has also shown the area to be at least partly underlain by Casino intrusives, as Patten Porphyry was encountered in hole 93-K-1.

This remains basically untested by the preliminary drill program which returned sub-economic but encouraging results throughout the hole. On the basis of these results, further work is both warranted and recommended.

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the 1993 core drilling program on the Koffee 22 claim, Whitehorse Mining Division, Yukon Territory.

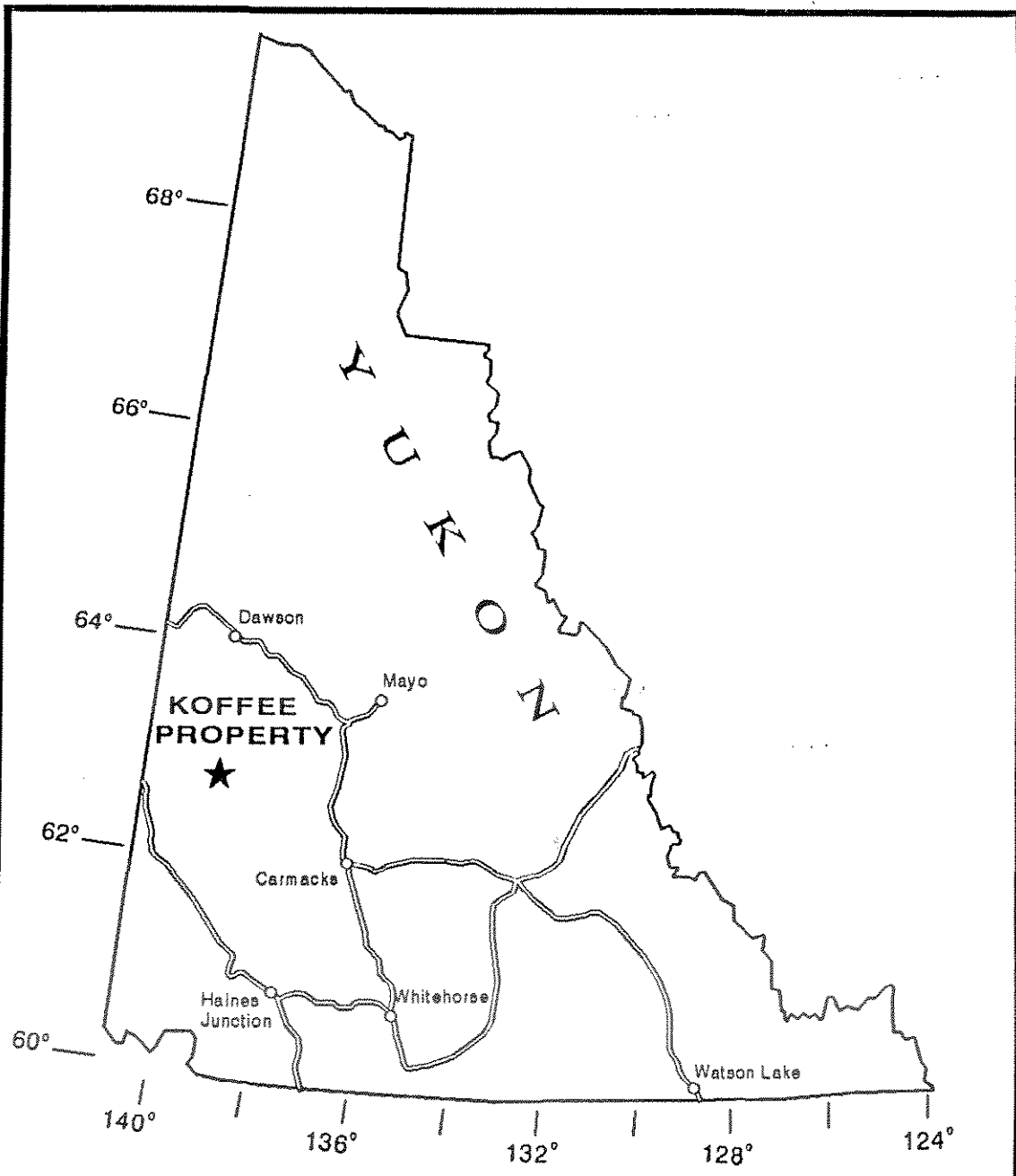
The drilling program mobilized in early September. The drilling contract was awarded to E. Caron Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse who were also drilling the Casino deposit for Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. A single hole, 46 meter program, commenced on September 1, 1993 and was shutdown on September 3, 1993 due to drilling problems and budget limitations.

The exploration target is a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry similar to the Casino deposit. At Casino, the mineralization is hosted by Upper Cretaceous quartz monzonite and Patton Porphyry intrusives and related breccias of the Casino complex, which invade the Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith and earlier Proterozoic-Paleozoic Yukon Metamorphic Complex rocks along a linear east west trending belt. This trend is projected to cross the centre of the Koffee property.

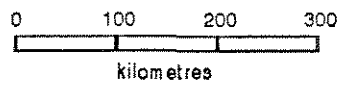
## LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Koffee property is located within the Dawson Range, in the west central portion of the Yukon Territory, figure 1. It lies approximately 340 kilometers northwest of Whitehorse and 160 kilometers south of Dawson City on NTS map sheet 115J/10 centred at latitude 62° 44'N and Longitude 138° 58'W.

Access to the project area is possible by fixed wing aircraft from Whitehorse, Carmacks or Dawson City to the Casino airstrip approximately 7 kilometers east of the property. A 4-wheel drive road constructed during the 1993 field program connects the airstrip with the Koffee property. The majority of the claims lie above tree line and are predominantly moss covered, which makes large areas of the property accessible to 4-wheel drive ATV's.



Eastfield Explorations Ltd. / Rockwealth International Resources Corp.		
<b>KOFFEE PROPERTY</b> Whitehorse M.D.		
<b>GENERAL LOCATION MAP</b>		
Scale	see above	N.T.S. 115 J/10
Date	Nov. '93	Geologist
		Drawn by gel
		Figure 1
<i>Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.</i>		



The project is located within the Dawson Range physiographic province. This unglaciated terrain consists of a northwest trending dissected plateau of dominantly low rounded hills with an average relief of approximately 300 meters. Vegetation consists of sparse isolated stands of trees in the valleys with mostly moss and low buck brush on the upper slopes. The majority of the claims lie above the 1,300 meter tree line.

Elevations on the Koffee property range from 900 meters at the western edge to 1,650 meters on the eastern ridges. Drainages on the Koffee property flow westward.

#### PROPERTY STATUS

The Koffee 22 claim (tag number YB 37503) is in the Whitehorse Mining District (figure 2). The claims are registered in the name of and are beneficially owned 100% by Eastfield Resources Ltd.

The writer is not aware of any particular environmental, political, or regulatory problems that would adversely affect mineral exploration and development on the property.

#### HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Klondike gold rush of 1898 prompted the first prospecting in the area leading to the "Discovery" gold placer claim on Canadian Creek, 4.5 kilometers east of the subject claims, in 1911. From the 1930's to the 1960's, the area was actively explored for placer gold, silver-lead-zinc veins, and tungsten.

The porphyry potential of the region was recognized in 1967 with the discovery of the Casino mineralization, 1.5 kilometers southeast of the Canadian Creek placers.



Mineral occurrences in the area include:

CASINO DEPOSIT (see Figure 3)

This porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit is hosted by the Upper Cretaceous Casino Complex consisting of quartz monzonite, feldspar porphyry and quartz/feldspar porphyry intrusives with related breccia pipes and dykes. A concentrically zoned hydrothermal alteration system is evident with a potassic core surrounded by phyllic, argillic and propylitic facies. Mineralization consisting primarily of chalcocite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite occurs as disseminations and fracture fillings primarily in the outer regions of the potassic alteration zone.

Due to the unglaciated nature of the area and deep weathering, the deposit shows the leached cap, supergene enriched zone and hypogene mineralization typical of Arizona style porphyry deposits. Within the leached cap descending ground waters have remobilized the copper mineralization while the less mobile gold remained. This leached zone can be in excess of 170 meters thick. Underlying the leached cap the supergene zone forms an enriched blanket mineralized primarily with the copper sulphide chalcocite. Locally, the supergene zone is over 150 meters in thickness.

The lowermost hypogene zone contains pyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite to depths of at least 750 meters with most holes ending in this mineralization.

To date, over 200 holes have been drilled to outline the deposit which has delineated a southern edge, however, the deposit remains open to the north, east and west. Preliminary reserve estimates published by Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. indicate a high grade starter pit at the east end of the deposit which contains the following;

Starter Pit - Area Preliminary Reserve Estimate

	<u>Tonnes</u> <u>(Millions)</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Mo/S<sub>2</sub></u> <u>%</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>oz/ton</u>
Leached Cap	27	0.10	0.05	0.021
Supergene and Hypogene	99	0.40	0.05	0.014

A ten million dollar drilling program initiated in 1993 is expected to be completed by November of this year.

IDAHO CREEK

The Idaho Creek property, approximately 23 kilometers east of the Koffee project, consists of manganiferous gold bearing quartz veins within the granodiorite of the Dawson Range batholith. These veins contain pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite.

COCKFIELD (25 Kilometers to the southeast)

Hosted by intermediate volcanics of the Mt. Nansen suite and the Mt. Cockfield stock (believed to be Casino equivalent). Mineralization associated with the altered stock consists of disseminations and veinlets of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite.

CASH (75 kilometers to the east-southeast)

A porphyry/vein/skarn prospect hosted by Mt. Nansen porphyry dykes and plugs, Yukon Metamorphic complex and Big Creek monzonite. Chip samples from trenches are reported to contain anomalous gold (79 to 253 ppb), copper (110 to 2300 ppm), and molybdenum (21 to 131 ppm).

MT. NANSEN (100 kilometers to the southeast)

An Arizona-style porphyry system hosted by a Tertiary porphyry complex intruding older quartz monzonite and quartz diorite.

Maximum copper grades encountered during 1970's drilling were reported in the 0.5% to 0.6% range.

#### ANA PROPERTY

This claim block, which lies between the Koffee property and the Casino deposit, contains many of the same features as at Casino. The Casino Complex intrusives form an east-west trending band through the Ana property on to the Koffee claims. Extensive soil copper-gold geochemical anomalies have been outlined following the trend of Casino intrusives. Limited drilling has confirmed the presence of buried Casino Complex rocks along with sub-economic porphyry style copper-gold mineralization.

#### Previous Work - Koffee Claims

1969, 1970:

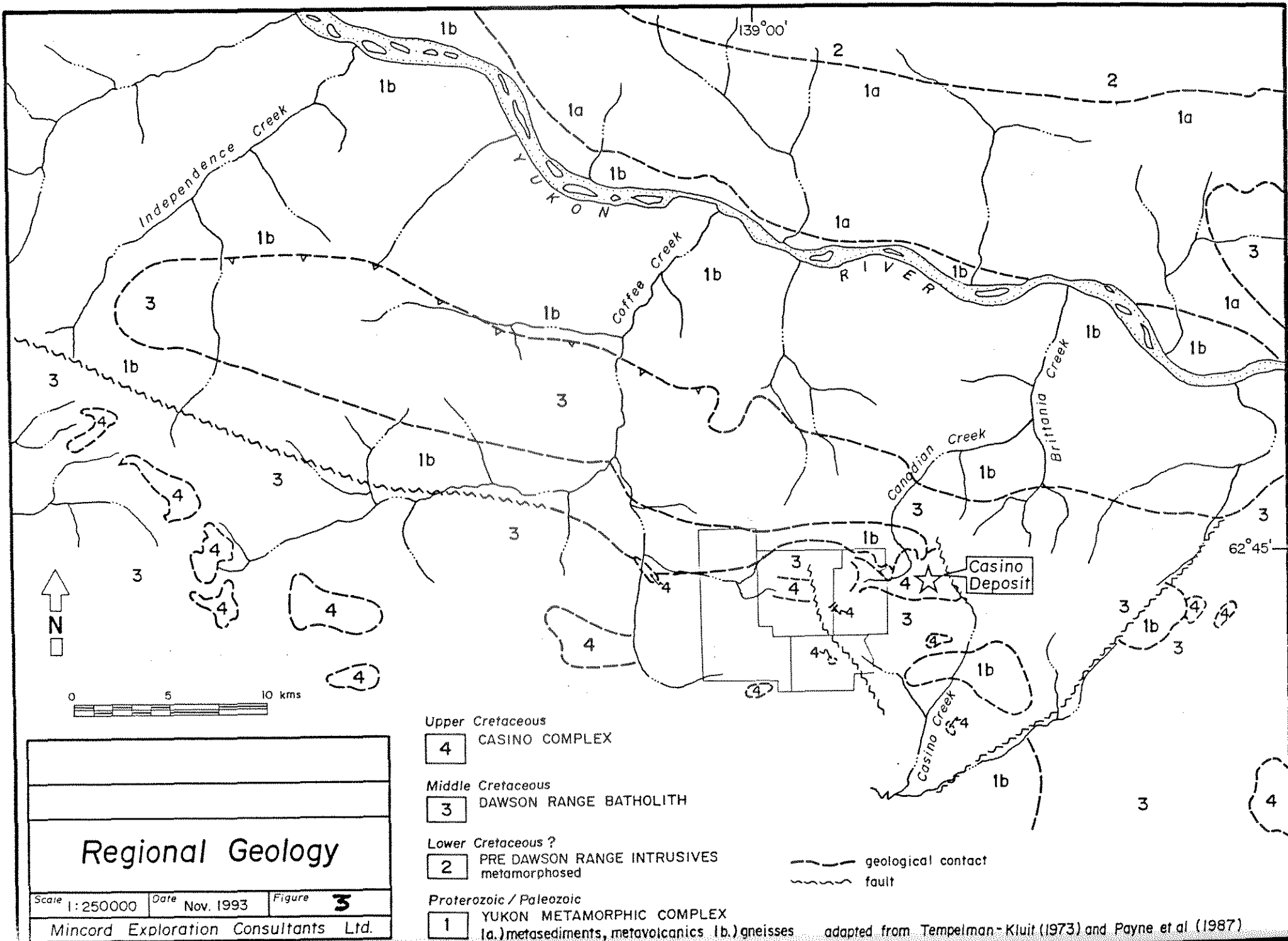
Archer Cathro conducted a limited soil sampling program on the Zappa 1-8 claims in the headwaters of Coffee Creek which returned moderately anomalous copper and molybdenum results.

1970:

Trans-Columbia Explorations Ltd. performed a soil geochemical survey over a large area west of the Casino deposit. part of this survey included sampling over 60% of what is now the Koffee property. Samples were analyzed for copper and molybdenum and outlined a strong copper-molybdenum anomaly in the headwaters of Coffee Creek within the east central portion of the current claim block. This was coincident with the previously located Archer Cathro anomaly.

1973 and 1987:

Regional mapping was done by Tempelman-Kluit (1973) and Payne et al (1987).



<b>Regional Geology</b>		
Scale 1:250000	Date Nov. 1993	Figure <b>3</b>
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.		

- Upper Cretaceous**  
 4 CASINO COMPLEX
- Middle Cretaceous**  
 3 DAWSON RANGE BATHOLITH
- Lower Cretaceous ?**  
 2 PRE DAWSON RANGE INTRUSIVES metamorphosed
- Proterozoic / Paleozoic**  
 1 YUKON METAMORPHIC COMPLEX  
 1a.)metasediments, metavolcanics 1b.)gneisses

— geological contact  
 ~~~~~ fault

adapted from Tempelman-Kluit (1973) and Payne et al (1987)

1981:

Archer Cathro carried out some infill geochemical sampling over the previously located anomalies and additional mapping. They concluded that the source of the copper and molybdenum anomalies was related to buried Casino Complex intrusives.

1992:

Eastfield Resources acquired the property as the Koffee claims.

The above mentioned work covered a large portion of the present Koffee claims area however, no follow up work was carried out to determine the cause of any of the geochemical anomalies.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Casino and surrounding region is drawn from mapping by Tempelman-Kluit (1973), Payne et al (1987) and Eaton (1993), figure 3. Payne is presently re-mapping the Casino intrusive complex for Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. and some lithologic and age relationships are expected to be clarified by this work. This summary will rely on the historical references listed.

The property lies within the Dawson Range Batholith near and along its northern boundary with the Yukon Metamorphic Complex. The main batholith/metamorphic complex contact occurs less than five kilometers north of the property and the metamorphic rocks in the property area occur as an inlier or roof pendant, though a structural contact related to the Hoochekoo Fault is possible.

The Yukon Metamorphic Complex is a Proterozoic/Paleozoic package of metavolcanics and metasediments and gneisses (unit 1). In the area of Figure 3 unit 1 includes quartzites, quartz-feldspar-mica schist, amphibolite, augen gneiss and minor marble; unit 1 has been referred to as the Pelly Gneiss, described as strongly foliated to gneissic muscovite chlorite biotite granodiorite.

Unit 2 is composed of weakly metamorphosed and foliated intrusives of pre Dawson Range Batholith age. These are predominantly quartz diorites and granodiorites in the vicinity of the Koffee property. No firm age has been determined for these rocks.

The Dawson Range Batholith (unit 3) is a middle Cretaceous massive medium to coarse grained intrusion that Payne et al (1987) divided into three varieties: hornblende potassic quartz diorite; biotite-hornblende granodiorite and; biotite bearing leucocratic granodiorite to quartz monzonite.

The Casino Complex (unit 4) intrudes the Dawson Range Batholith and was believed to be upper Cretaceous in age. Recent evidence (Eaton, 1993) suggests that the Casino Complex may form a late stage of the Dawson Range Batholith. The Complex comprises several phases of intrusives, breccias and, in some areas, volcanic extrusives. At the Casino deposit the mapped units include: intrusive and intrusion breccias of dominantly quartz monzonite composition; feldspar porphyry (Patton Porphyry); fine grained quartz monzonite; inequigranular quartz monzonite and; tuff and tuff breccia (Eaton, 1993). The breccia pipes at Casino are cone shaped with surface diameters of up to 500 meters. The Casino Complex hosts a large gold-copper-molybdenum deposit that is presently being explored by Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp.

The structural setting of the region is largely unresolved but Payne et al (1987) and Eaton (1993) both refer to a major west-northwest trending fault in the central part of Figure 3 that is an extension of the Hoochekoo and Big Creek Faults to the southeast. This fault forms the contact between the Dawson Range Batholith and the Yukon Metamorphic Complex a few kilometers north of the property, and is believed to be a southwest dipping thrust. Parallel to this feature, a fault mapped by Tempelman-Kluit along the southern contact of the inlier of YMT might represent a related structure. If projected southeasterly this

fault would trace through the series of Casino intrusions from the headwaters of Coffee Creek to Casino Creek. The Dip Creek Fault, in the southeastern part of Figure 3, is northeast trending and is described by Payne et al (1987) as showing little offset. Airphotos display a number of northeast trending lineaments in the vicinity of Casino and it is suspected that these represent a regionally extensive fault set.

#### PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Within the Koffee-Casino area the oldest rocks belong to the Proterozoic-Paleozoic Yukon Metamorphic Complex which has been intruded by the Cretaceous Dawson Range granodiorite batholith and slightly younger Casino Complex intrusives, map 1.

The Yukon Metamorphic Complex consists predominantly of quartzites and gneisses with minor diorite usually as xenoliths. The quartzites are generally fine grained, pale grey to grey-brown or grey-green, are competent and often show a weak foliation. Quartz and feldspar grains account for approximately 90-95% of the rock in a generally siliceous but locally weakly calcareous matrix.

Gneisses range from felsic to mafic in composition and are very fine to fine grained. The finer grained felsic varieties are very similar to the foliated quartzites and appear to have gradational contacts. Within the gneissic zones the transition from felsic to mafic varieties can be gradational over a few centimeters or tens of centimeters. Mafic gneisses can be dark grey-green to almost black with up to 80% fine grained biotite. Generally the biotite is extensively altered to chlorite. Pyrite occurs as fine grained linear disseminations and locally composes up to 20% of the rock.

Diorite occurs as fine grained generally weakly foliated dark green fragments within breccias and occasionally the Dawson Range batholith.

On the Koffee claims the YMT occurs only as float on the east-west trending ridge across the northern edge of the property.

Cretaceous granodiorite of the Dawson Range Batholith is the most abundant rock type exposed on the Koffee property. This generally occurs as a relatively fresh medium grained to coarse grained weakly magnetic rock containing 10-25% mafics. Biotite is the dominant mafic occurring as books up to 5 millimeters in size. Hornblende is less common but occurs as phenocrysts up to 1 centimeter long. The plagioclase/orthoclase ratio varies from 95/5 to 75/25. Most of the southern 1/3 of the property is probably underlain by this granodiorite however, it only crops out along the crest of South Ridge, between the two southern arms of Coffee Creek.

A megacrystic potassium feldspar locally foliated, quartz diorite (unit 2) which outcrops along the ridge forming the divide between Coffee Creek and Canadian Creek to the east is believed to be a weakly metamorphosed pre-batholith intrusive (Payne 1993). This rock type is generally medium grained to coarse grained, grey, and contains potassium feldspar phenocrysts up to 1.5 centimeters across.

A quartz diorite to potassic quartz diorite unit, known as the Koffee Creek stock (Kgd), has sparse but widespread exposure through the central portion of the claim block. At the eastern side of the property this appears to be in fault contact with the megacrystic quartz diorite. Its age relationship is unknown but is probably post main stage of the batholith and may be related to the Casino Complex.

The Casino Complex consists of quartz monzonite, a rhyodacitic/dacitic unit known as the Patton Porphyry and various breccias. These are generally quite recessive and consequently have very little exposure. Volumetrically the quartz monzonite is the most abundant and best exposed rock type at Casino. It occurs as a fine to coarse grained, equigranular to inequigranular pale to medium grey rock. The dominant form is a

medium grained equigranular grey unit with less than 10% mafics, predominantly biotite. Only float of the quartz monzonite unit was observed on the Koffee property at a location on the west side, and in the southeast corner.

Inequigranular quartz monzonite contains phenocrysts of quartz and/or potassium feldspar (<10%) up to 5 millimeters generally in a fine grained to medium grained matrix, which occasionally exhibits a graphic or myrmekitic texture. Float of this material was located at approximately L10200W/11700N.

On the Casino property the Patton Porphyry has been subdivided into an earlier and a later phase, with the earlier occurring predominantly as clasts within intrusion breccias and containing only plagioclase phenocrysts. The later Patton Porphyry forms dykes or plugs with generally sharp and in part chilled contacts. It has a rhyodacite to dacite composition with a dark very fine grained to aphanitic groundmass with predominantly plagioclase phenocrysts however quartz, potassium feldspar and biotite phenocrysts may also be present. On the Koffee claims Patton Porphyry was only observed in drill hole 93-K-1. No surface expression of the Patton Porphyry exists.

Several distinctive breccia units appear to be both temporally and spatially associated with the Casino Complex intrusions. In the vicinity of the Casino deposit these are known as a micro or milled breccia, a homolithic intrusion breccia and a heterolithic intrusion breccia. Economically the micro breccia and the homolithic intrusion breccia are the most significant units.

No micro breccia was located on the property, however outcrop is extremely sparse. This unit has a matrix of very fine granular quartz and feldspar with fragments of granodiorite, quartz monzonite and/or Patton Porphyry. The micro breccia varies from matrix supported with less than 20% fragments, to clast supported with less than 10% matrix. Triangular quartz fragments are distinctive of this unit, which can also contain locally up to 5%

tourmaline as clusters of radiating crystals or black amorphous masses. To date, this has not been observed on the Koffee claims.

The homolithic intrusion breccia at Casino is essentially a brecciated quartz monzonite occurring within or on the edge of the quartz monzonite stocks. It consists of fragments of quartz monzonite, which are locally indistinct, in a fine to medium grained monzonite groundmass. Fragment size is generally less than 10 centimeters. The breccia located at L11800W/11800N probably fits this category although the rock is the quartz diorite of the Koffee Creek stock.

Heterolithic intrusion breccias appear to be related to the margins of the Casino Complex as a whole. Fragments consist of Dawson Range granodiorite and diorite, gneisses and quartzites of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex, and minor quartz monzonite and Patton Porphyry in a fine to coarse grained quartz monzonite groundmass. The range of fragment sizes is much larger than in the homolithic intrusion breccia, varying from a few centimeters to over 10 meters. Similarly the groundmass ranges from less than 10% to greater than 80%. A well rounded boulder of this unit was found in Coffee Creek in the vicinity of L11800W/11800N. Cretaceous/Tertiary latite and porphyritic latite have been documented on the Casino property and observed in outcrop in the headwaters of Coffee Creek in the vicinity of L10600W/10900N. They may reflect the waning stages of the Casino intrusions and are typically pale creamy brown, fine grained and locally contain quartz or plagioclase phenocrysts. An explosive/intrusive latite breccia occurs within the eastern portion of the Casino deposit, however it is barren of any mineralization.

Overburden is extensive on the Koffee property and in two of three trenches was over 3 meters deep. Drill hole 93-K-1 intersected 6.7 meters of overburden before encountering intensely oxidized and weathered bedrock. The majority of the

outcrops are located along Coffee Creek with most of the rest of the property covered by a thick moss and permafrost horizon.

#### DIAMOND DRILLING

The drill target was selected on the bases of geology, coincident soil gold-copper geochemical anomalies with mid-range chargeability and resistivity values as well as access routes. The logic behind this relies on the results being generated at the Casino deposit. Existing information showed that the best intersections were derived not from geophysical highs or lows but from the mid-range values. At Casino, a magnetic high is associated with the potassic core of the deposit which also exhibits a chargeability low and a resistivity high. However, the bulk of the economic mineralization is contained within the margins of the potassic zone - not in the core.

At the Casino deposit distinct leached cap, supergene and hypogene zones have developed variable thicknesses throughout the deposit area. Within the leached cap all sulphides have been removed leaving only limonite and the gold values. On the Koffee claims leached cap material was observed in most surface samples. Generally, the competent Yukon Metamorphic rocks along with the granodiorites and quartz diorites of the Dawson Batholith are less affected by surface leaching whereas highly fractured and/or brecciated rocks of the Casino Complex tend to weather much more deeply and completely, emphasizing their recessive character.

Supergene mineralization occurs both below and laterally away from the leached zone. Remobilized copper from the overlying rocks is redeposited, primarily as chalcocite, coating or replacing chalcopyrite and pyrite. The pre-existing pyrite and chalcopyrite occur as disseminations, blebs and fracture fillings primarily within rocks of the Casino Complex. In general, the disseminated sulphides are fine to very fine grained whereas the vein or fracture material is medium to coarse grained. Thicknesses of the supergene zones vary radically depending on rock types and the hydraulic regime in effect at that time.

DDH-93-K-1

0  
15  
30  
45  
METRES



PATTON PORPHYRY

Fresh Unaltered  
PATTON PORPHYRY

|                                                                  |                   |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Eastfield Resources Ltd./<br>Rockwealth International Res. Corp. |                   |             |
| KOFFEE PROJECT<br>Whitehorse M.D., Yukon                         |                   |             |
| Drill Section<br>DDH-93-K-1                                      |                   |             |
| Scale<br>vert. 1:500                                             | Date<br>Nov. 1993 | Figure<br>4 |
| Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.                             |                   |             |


DRILL SECTION LEGEND


GDR - Granodiorite  
QD - Quartz Diorite

YMT - Yukon Metamorphic Terrain  
GN - Biotite, quartz, feldspar gneiss  
Qtz - Quartzite


HMB - Heterolithic micro breccia  
PP - Patton Porphyry  
QM - Quartz Monzonite

py - pyrite  
cp - Chalcopyrite  
ch - Chalcocite  
bn - bornite  
co - covellite  
cu - native copper

 - foliation

 - fault

 - breccia

py  - vein (pyrite)

Hypogene copper mineralization was not encountered in hole 93-K-1 however, at Casino it consists dominantly of chalcopyrite with lesser covellite and bornite. This primary mineralization occurs as both disseminations and fracture fillings.

Drill hole 93-K-1 (figure 4) was collared at L10600W/11350N. This location is on the southern flank of a strong magnetic anomaly described by the ground geophysical survey, and within the area of highest copper in soil geochemical results. Gold values are anomalous at 36 ppb while copper is strongly anomalous at 225 ppm.

The hole encountered frozen overburden to a depth of 6.71 meters. From 6.71 meter to 43 meters the core was predominantly frozen regolith which suffered varying amounts of loss during the drilling. Once this material thawed in the core box, it turned into sand. Ten meters of casing was used to contain the hole however a cavern developed below the casing due to washing out of the thawed sand. At 46.65 meters, the casing fell into the hole and could not be retrieved by fishing, whereupon the hole was shutdown.

The "rock" encountered in hole 93-K-1 was a relatively fresh Patton Porphyry with approximately 20% phenocrysts, predominantly plagioclase with minor biotite. These are set in a groundmass of medium to coarse grained plagioclase and quartz with minor biotite and K-feldspar. Magnetite is present as fine grained disseminations and as coarse grained veins up to 5 millimeters wide throughout the hole. Medium grained disseminated hematite is abundant from top to bottom after pyrite.

Copper is anomalous over the entire hole averaging 500 ppm over 40 meters. These results are probably due to carbonate manganese, chalcocite veins up to 1.5 centimeters wide which are distributed throughout the core. No other copper minerals were observed in the hole.

No other elements were anomalous probably due to the extreme oxidation and weathering of the rock.

#### DISCUSSION

The 1993 drilling program on the Koffee 22 claim was a preliminary test of large geochemical and geophysical anomalies outlined earlier in the season. Two holes had initially been planned but difficulties in access and ground conditions for drilling resulted in termination of the program prior to completion of the first hole. The drill hole returned important geologic information, showing the presence of a Patten Porphyry intrusive. Strongly anomalous copper values occurred throughout the hole, indicating a good potential for discovering more significant mineralization in the surrounding, large target area. Drill hole 93-K-1 provided an encouragement for further drill testing by giving further confirmation of the existence of the correct geologic environment. This essentially random test could not have been expected to yield the useful information that it did.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1993 work program was successful in delineating a large target area which contains all of the geological, geochemical and geophysical parameters required to host a porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit similar to the Casino deposit. These include:

1. The presence of the Casino Complex intrusives and breccias forming an east-west trending zone through the centre of the property both on surface and in drill hole 93-K-1.
2. An extensive multi-element soil geochemical anomaly which is partly correlative with the Casino Complex geology.
3. I.P. survey results outlining an east-west trending zone of  $\geq 15$  mV/V chargeability which correlates with the observed trend of the Casino Complex including the Casino deposit.

4. Ground magnetic surveys which show the presence of a buried magnetic high which may represent a potassic alteration core zone.
5. Widespread intense phyllic alteration of surface rocks.
6. Strong leaching of surface rocks required to form an enriched supergene blanket.
7. Chalcocite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization typical of a porphyry style deposit.
8. Strong base metal values typical of peripheral or cross-cutting late stage lead-zinc-silver veins.

#### Recommended Work Program

Additional work is both warranted and recommended for the Koffee claims and should be carried out in the following sequences. In order of priority these are:

- 1) Geochemical and geophysical coverage of the claim area should be increased to a 200 meter line spacing for the soil survey and a 400 meter line spacing for the magnetic and I.P. surveys. This would require an additional 240 samples and 10 line kilometers of I.P.
- 2) Road construction should be undertaken to provide drill access to the more distant areas of the property and increase exposure in areas of no outcrop. Approximately 5 kilometers of road are needed.
- 3) At least four more drill holes would be required to adequately test the strong copper and gold geochemical and coincident magnetic anomaly centred at L10600W/11500N. Drill hole 93-K-1 intersected mineralized Patton Porphyry on the periphery of this 800 meter by 600 meter zone which may represent a buried potassic altered core zone.

- 4) Excavator trenching may be effective in testing the extensive copper-gold anomaly in the northwest corner of the grid, from L11000W to 12200W between 12100N and 12700N. A minimum of four drill holes would then be necessary to test this target.
  
- 5) A coincident copper geochemical and magnetic anomaly between L11800W and 12200W from 11000N to 11300N requires trenching as there is no outcrop in this area and a silt sample collected downslope returned anomalous copper (72 ppm).
  
- 6) A strong linear gold anomaly from 12200W/11850N to 11800W/12000N should be trenched to determine whether there is a relationship to a postulated fault zone in the same area.

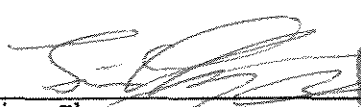


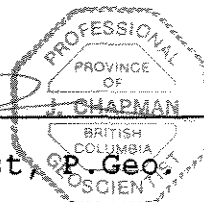
APPENDIX 1  
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Jim Chapman, of Route 1, Box J-18, Bowen Island, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.
2. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since graduation.
3. I am a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. The information contained in this report was obtained from on site supervision of the program described.
5. I have no interest, direct or indirect or in the securities of Eastfield Resources Ltd. or of the subject property.
6. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jim Chapman  
Consulting Geologist,



Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 29th day of October, 1993.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Glen L. Garratt, of 110 - 325 Howe Street, in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby state that:

1. I am a practising geologist and have been since 1973 after completing the requirements for a B.Sc. (Geology) at the University of British Columbia.
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. The work reported herein was carried out under my supervision.
4. I consent to the use of this report by Eastfield Resources Ltd. to fulfill the requirements of regulatory agencies. Excerpts or quotations or summaries from this report may only be used with my consent.
5. I am a director and shareholder of Eastfield Resources.

A circular professional seal for G. L. Garratt, a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER", "PROVINCE OF", "G. L. GARRATT", and "BRITISH COLUMBIA". A signature is written over the seal.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
G. L. Garratt, P. Eng. F.G.A.C.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of October, 1993

APPENDIX 2  
EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Expenditure Statement

|                  |                                |                  |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Personnel:       |                                |                  |
| Geologist        | 10 days @ \$350/day            | \$ 3,500.00      |
| Core Splitter    | 6 days @ \$220/day             | 1,320.00         |
| Cook             | 6 days @ \$220/day             | 1,320.00         |
| Supervision      | 2 days @ \$350/day             | 700.00           |
| Bulldozer:       | 15 hrs @ \$160/hr              | 2,400.00         |
| Analyses:        | 13 core samples @ \$13/75/samp | 178.75           |
| Food:            | 32 man/days @ \$20/man/day     | 640.00           |
| 2 ATV Rentals:   | 6 days @ \$60/day/unit         | 720.00           |
| Drilling Charges | (see attached invoice)         | <u>12,748.78</u> |
|                  | TOTAL                          | \$23,527.53      |

PROJECT PERSONNEL

|             |                                                  |         |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| J. Chapman  | Box J-18<br>Bowen Island, BC V0N 1G0             | 10 days |
| G. Garratt  | 110 - 325 Howe Street<br>Vancouver, BC V6C 1Z7   | 2 days  |
| J. Campbell | 3965 Bear St.<br>Victoria, BC V8N 3P9            | 6 days  |
| L. Horvat   | 202 - 1599 W. 71st Ave.<br>Vancouver, BC V6P 3C3 | 6 days  |

SUB CONTRACTORS

|                               |                                                                           |              |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Caron Diamond<br>Drilling     | 7 Roundel Road<br>Whitehorse, YT Y1A 3H3                                  | Tony Caron   |
| 10983 Yukon Ltd.<br>Bulldozer | Box 4866<br>Whitehorse, YT Y1A 4N6                                        | Bruce Cairns |
| Pioneer Labs                  | 5 - 730 Eaton Way<br>Annacis Business Park<br>New Westminster, BC V3M 6J9 |              |
| Rat River<br>Expediting       | Box 5787<br>Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5L5                                        | Mary Fitton  |



October Expenditures

KOFFEE

E. CARON DIAMOND DRILLING LTD.

7 Roundel Road Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3H3

Phone (403) 668-2424 FAX (403) 668-4520

September 6, 1993  
Invoice #3123  
Drill #13

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Eastfield Resources Ltd.,  
110 - 325 Howe Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.  
V6C 1Z7

|                                          |                    |          |                    |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Drilling Charges September 1 to 6, 1993: |                    | (Casino) |                    |
| <u>Hole: 93K-1/90/HQ</u>                 |                    |          |                    |
| <u>Moving</u>                            |                    |          |                    |
| 97 man hrs.                              | @ \$33.00 per hr.  | =        | \$ 3,201.00        |
| <u>Travelling Time</u>                   |                    |          |                    |
| 2 man hr.                                | @ \$33.00 per hr.  | =        | \$ 66.00           |
| <u>Casing</u>                            |                    |          |                    |
| 0 - 22 = 22 ft.                          | @ \$28.00 per ft.  | =        | \$ 616.00          |
| <u>Coring</u>                            |                    |          |                    |
| 22 - 153 = 131 ft.                       | @ \$28.00 per ft.  | =        | \$ <u>3,668.00</u> |
|                                          |                    |          | \$ 7,551.00        |
| <br>                                     |                    |          |                    |
| <u>Tractor D-6</u>                       |                    |          |                    |
| 35.5 machine hrs.                        | @ \$100.00 per hr. | =        | \$ 3,550.00        |
| <br>                                     |                    |          |                    |
| <u>Items Consumed &amp; Chargeable</u>   |                    |          |                    |
| ✓ (14) 12 bags Quik Gel                  | @ \$15.00 each     | = \$     | 180.00             |
| 2 bags Super Poly                        | @ \$15.00 each     | = \$     | 30.00              |
| 15 - 2 ft. HW casing                     | @ \$80.50 x 50%    | = \$     | <u>603.75</u>      |
|                                          |                    |          | \$ 813.75          |
| <br>                                     |                    |          |                    |
| Sub Total                                |                    |          | \$11,914.75        |
| G.S.T. R101557122 @ 7%                   |                    |          | \$ <u>834.03</u>   |

Total Invoice

\$12,748.78

DEC 8 1993

- 5,000.<sup>00</sup> (#1565 Gen Al)  
7,748.78



APPENDIX 3

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## REFERENCES

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pp 67-77.
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Stewart River Map Areas, GSC Paper 73-41.

APPENDIX 4  
CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

## GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

Project:

Sample Type: Cores

Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with Water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm.

\*Au Analysis- 20 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, graphite furnace AA finished to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst RSans

Report No. 9380776

Date: September 27, 1993

| ELEMENT<br>SAMPLE | Mo<br>ppm | Cu<br>ppm | Pb<br>ppm | Zn<br>ppm | Ag<br>ppm | Ni<br>ppm | Co<br>ppm | Mn<br>ppm | Fe<br>% | As<br>ppm | U<br>ppm | Au<br>ppm | Th<br>ppm | Sr<br>ppm | Cd<br>ppm | Sb<br>ppm | Bi<br>ppm | V<br>ppm | Ca<br>% | P<br>% | La<br>ppm | Cr<br>ppm | Mg<br>% | Ba<br>ppm | Ti<br>% | B<br>ppm | Al<br>% | Na<br>% | K<br>% | W<br>ppm | Au*<br>ppb |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|------------|
| 93 K1-101         | 4         | 338       | 4         | 48        | .4        | 11        | 11        | 399       | 3.30    | 2         | 6        | ND        | 9         | 27        | .2        | 2         | 5         | 50       | .32     | .041   | 16        | 58        | .87     | 239       | .14     | 2        | 1.32    | .05     | .32    | 1        | 4          |
| 93 K1-102         | 3         | 468       | 2         | 56        | .7        | 13        | 11        | 423       | 2.83    | 2         | 6        | ND        | 9         | 37        | .2        | 2         | 5         | 47       | .40     | .047   | 22        | 52        | 1.16    | 241       | .23     | 2        | 1.68    | .05     | .43    | 1        | 6          |
| 93 K1-103         | 2         | 502       | 9         | 68        | .6        | 17        | 8         | 352       | 3.19    | 2         | 5        | ND        | 7         | 44        | .2        | 2         | 5         | 51       | .50     | .056   | 20        | 56        | 1.22    | 217       | .25     | 4        | 1.77    | .05     | .42    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-104         | 2         | 416       | 6         | 65        | .7        | 18        | 8         | 332       | 3.08    | 2         | 6        | ND        | 8         | 41        | .2        | 2         | 6         | 51       | .46     | .054   | 22        | 55        | 1.29    | 212       | .26     | 2        | 1.79    | .05     | .53    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-105         | 2         | 520       | 6         | 61        | .7        | 17        | 7         | 271       | 2.97    | 2         | 5        | ND        | 7         | 42        | .2        | 2         | 4         | 50       | .48     | .054   | 20        | 59        | 1.29    | 203       | .26     | 2        | 1.74    | .05     | .49    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-106         | 3         | 544       | 7         | 62        | .6        | 21        | 6         | 275       | 2.85    | 2         | 7        | ND        | 7         | 40        | .2        | 2         | 8         | 49       | .48     | .054   | 18        | 56        | 1.25    | 203       | .25     | 4        | 1.80    | .05     | .46    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-107         | 5         | 617       | 7         | 60        | .6        | 20        | 7         | 560       | 2.88    | 2         | 6        | ND        | 6         | 39        | .2        | 2         | 2         | 46       | .46     | .051   | 18        | 58        | 1.21    | 245       | .23     | 4        | 1.73    | .04     | .42    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-108         | 2         | 629       | 8         | 52        | .7        | 18        | 7         | 334       | 2.85    | 2         | 5        | ND        | 7         | 39        | .2        | 2         | 5         | 48       | .47     | .055   | 18        | 54        | 1.31    | 248       | .25     | 2        | 1.67    | .05     | .48    | 1        | 3          |
| 93 K1-109         | 3         | 598       | 6         | 57        | .7        | 17        | 6         | 418       | 2.62    | 2         | 5        | ND        | 7         | 39        | .2        | 2         | 7         | 45       | .46     | .053   | 18        | 53        | 1.30    | 234       | .25     | 2        | 1.76    | .04     | .47    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-110         | 3         | 521       | 6         | 62        | .7        | 21        | 7         | 486       | 2.76    | 2         | 6        | ND        | 7         | 40        | .2        | 2         | 2         | 47       | .48     | .054   | 18        | 55        | 1.30    | 243       | .23     | 2        | 1.71    | .05     | .44    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-111         | 4         | 473       | 6         | 60        | .6        | 19        | 7         | 411       | 2.93    | 2         | 5        | ND        | 7         | 38        | .2        | 2         | 5         | 49       | .45     | .051   | 18        | 59        | 1.30    | 234       | .23     | 2        | 1.64    | .04     | .48    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-112         | 3         | 422       | 6         | 54        | .6        | 19        | 6         | 298       | 3.22    | 2         | 5        | ND        | 7         | 36        | .2        | 2         | 6         | 52       | .41     | .052   | 20        | 57        | 1.31    | 272       | .21     | 2        | 1.59    | .05     | .56    | 1        | 1          |
| 93 K1-113         | 3         | 433       | 13        | 49        | .6        | 18        | 11        | 380       | 3.06    | 2         | 5        | ND        | 7         | 33        | .2        | 2         | 4         | 51       | .40     | .054   | 20        | 62        | 1.41    | 278       | .23     | 2        | 1.59    | .05     | .69    | 1        | 4          |

APPENDIX 5

DRILL LOG



needs  
approval

copy

MINFILE: 115J 101  
PAGE NO: 1 of 2  
UPDATED: 07/18/94

**YUKON MINFILE  
STANDARD REPORT  
EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION, DIAND  
WHITEHORSE**

NAME(S): Ana  
MINFILE #: 115J 101  
MAJOR COMMODITIES: -  
MINOR COMMODITIES: -  
TECTONIC ELEMENT: Mt Nansen volcanics

NTS MAP SHEET: 115 J 10  
LATITUDE: 62°44'15"N  
LONGITUDE: 138°54'22"W  
DEPOSIT TYPE: Unknown  
STATUS: Anomaly

---

**CLAIMS (PREVIOUS AND CURRENT)**

AZTEC, ANA, KOFFEE

**WORK HISTORY**

Staked as Aztec, etc cl (Y37004) in Sep/69 by Trans Columbia EL, which conducted airborne mag and spectrometer surveys and grid soil geochem surveys in 1970. Restaked as ANA cl (YA86735) in May/85 by Nordac Mg Corp, which conducted a grid geochem survey later in the year and optioned the claims to Auspex Gold Ltd in spring.

Eastfield Resources Ltd optioned the Ana claims in Mar/93. Breckinridge Resources Ltd purchased a 20% interest from Eastfield in Apr/93, with an option to acquire an additional 50% on completion of a 4 year exploration program. Eastfield Resources conducted a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying (ground magnetometer and induced polarization surveys) on the Koffee claims in June/93. In Aug/93, 800 metres of diamond drilling was completed in six diamond drillholes on the Ana claims and in Sept/93, one drillhole was collared on the Koffee claims.

**GEOLOGY**

A tourmalinized heterolithic breccia pipe of the Lower Cretaceous Mt Nansen Group has been intruded along the contact between Paleozoic gneiss and the Triassic Klotassin Batholith. Trans Columbia located a copper-molybdenum anomaly west of the breccia, while Nordac sampling showed that the area around the breccia carries anomalous values of up to 395 ppb Au.

The 1993 exploration program outlined a large multielement soil geochemical anomaly which was coincident with a magnetic high and a chargeability anomaly. Five of the six 1993 diamond drillholes intersected favorable host rocks and/or copper mineralization.

**REFERENCES**

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