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MINING DISTRICT: WATSON LAKE  
TYPE OF WORK: GEOCHEM, GEOLOGY

REPORT FILED UNDER: CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORP

DATE PERFORMED: SEPT 18, 1993

DATE FILED: MARCH 11, 1994

LOCATION: LAT.: 61°50'N

AREA:

LONG.: 128°15'W

VALUE \$: 9,600

CLAIM NAME & NO.: TUNA 1-96(YB34336-431)

WORK DONE BY: R.A. DOHERTY

WORK DONE FOR: CONSOLIDATED RAMROD

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:


REMARKS: 6 HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLES COLLECTED  
13 ROCK SAMPLES COLLECTED



093175

**REPORT ON THE 1993  
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL  
ASSESSMENT WORK ON THE  
TUNA PROPERTY**

Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon  
September 18, 1993

Claims:Tuna 1-96 (YB34336-431)

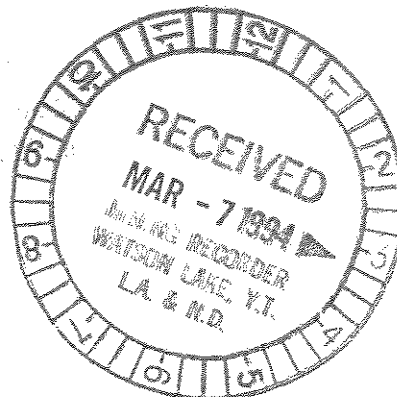
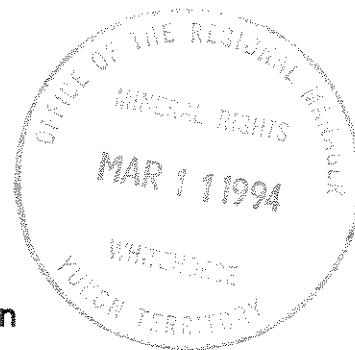
**Location:** 1. 380 km NE of Whitehorse, Yukon  
2. 105 H/16  
3. Latitude: 61° 50'N  
Longitude: 128° 15'W

**For:** CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORPORATION  
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January 01, 1994

*Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.*



## SUMMARY

The Tuna property consists of 96 contiguous mineral claims centred on the granitic Hyland Stock, Frances Lake map area, Yukon. They are accessible by helicopter, based out of Ross River (225 km to the west) or Watson Lake (195 km to the south). The Nahanni Range Road passes one kilometre to the west of the property.

The claims lie within the Selwyn Basin, part of the Ominica Belt. The Selwyn Basin consists of a prism of sedimentary rocks of Precambrian to Jurassic age deposited along the western margin of ancient North America.

A suite of Cretaceous granitoid intrusions intrude the Selwyn Basin. One such stock is found on the property intruding metasediments of the Gog tectonic assemblage.

Interest in the ground developed in 1991 when significant gold mineralization was discovered at Dublin Gulch, Yukon using the Fort Knox, Alaska deposit model.

The property is a granite hosted bulk tonnage, low grade, gold deposit target with potential to also host significant amounts of molybdenum and tungsten.

Previous work in 1981 by Union Carbide Exploration Corporation located five mineralized zones hosted within or near the megacrystic granite Hyland Stock. Mineralization consists primarily of extensive zones of quartz and or tourmaline stockwork veining containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, and bismuthinite. Stream sediment geochemistry completed by Union Carbide indicated that most of the creeks draining the property are anomalous in one or more of the following elements; copper, molybdenum, tungsten, silver, and tin.

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. and Placer Dome Inc., in 1992, collected a total of 33 samples, which returned gold values between 1 and 170 ppb gold and anomalous silver, arsenic, bismuth, and tungsten values were also reported.

In 1993, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. examined the claims to determine their economic potential. In all, 13 rock and 6 heavy mineral silt samples were taken of the Hyland Stock and creeks draining the intrusive. Gold assays up to 210 ppb Au in rock, and a Bismuth high of 1265 ppm Bi were reported. Sample results show a positive correlation between anomalous gold and bismuth values.

Based on these results, a program of data compilation, prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling is recommended.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of the directors of Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation, owner of the Tuna 1-96 claims, herein after called the Tuna property. Its purpose is to assess the property's economic potential and to satisfy assessment requirements through a description of exploration work carried out in 1993.

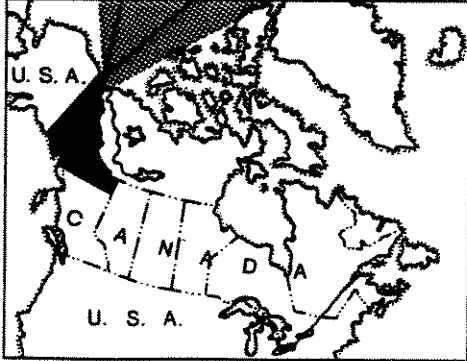
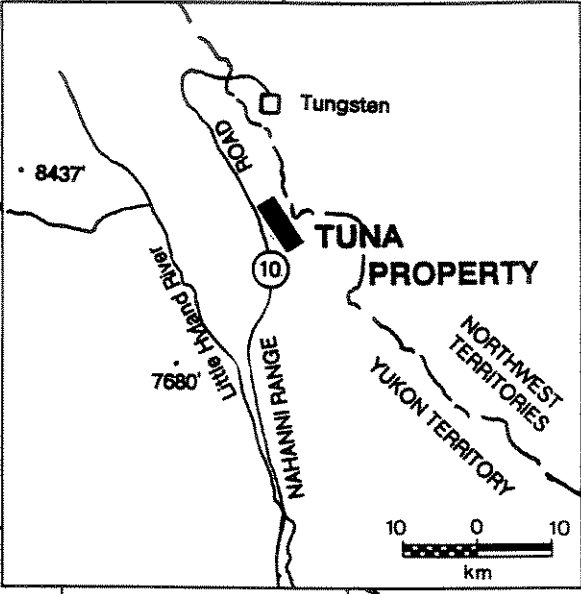
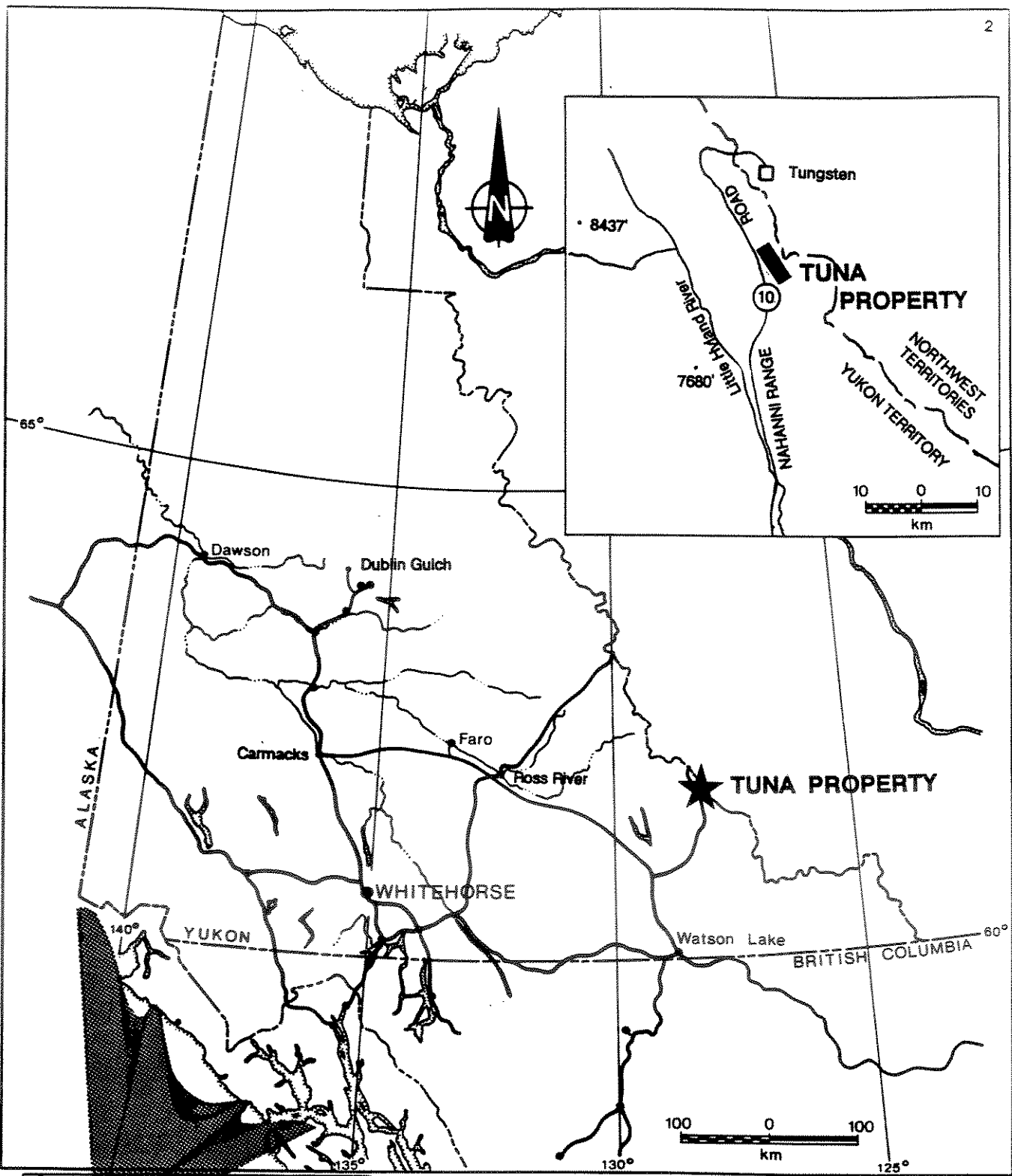
The property is located approximately 205 kilometres NE of Watson Lake, Yukon (Figure 1) in the Watson Lake Mining District, and is accessible by road and helicopter.

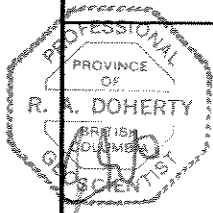
Exploration work carried out in 1993 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical sampling and prospecting for the purpose of locating gold deposits. This work was carried out on September 18, 1993 by; A. Doherty, P.Geo., J. vanRanden, B.Sc., and C. Fox of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. Work in September was hindered by extensive snow cover and limited to creek gully exposures and higher elevations. Previous work is summarized from assessment reports by Hulstein (1992) and Doyle (1982), a geological report by Archibald et al. (1981), and published reports and maps.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located 205 km north of Watson lake, Yukon (Figure 1). The Nahanni Range Road leading to Tungsten, Northwest Territories, from the Robert Campbell Highway, passes one kilometre to the west of the property. The Nahanni Range Road is currently not maintained and the mining town of Tungsten has been abandoned. The claims are centred at approximately  $61^{\circ} 50'$  N latitude and  $128^{\circ} 15'$  W longitude within NTS map area 105 H/16. The Northwest Territories border lies approximately one kilometre northeast of the property.

Access to the property in September 1993 was by helicopter based in Ross River 225 km to the west. Alternatively, helicopters are available in Watson Lake 195 km to the south. As the central area of the property covers rather precipitous terrain, the road is most useful as a staging area for helicopter supported exploration.



<b>CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORP.</b>	
<b>TUNA PROPERTY</b>	
	
<b>LOCATION</b>	
<b>Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.</b>	Date Nov., 1993
NTS 105H/16	Drawn by R.H.
	Figure 1

## PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Tuna property covers a northwest trending chain of mountainous peaks and ridges of the Logan Mountains. The divide of the Logan Mountains defines the Yukon - Northwest Territories border. Elevations on the property range from 1250 m, near the Little Hyland River located in the same valley as the Nahanni Range Road, to 2332 m in the east - central part of the property. Steep ridges, cliffs and peaks are flanked by slopes of talus and felsenmeer. Tarns are found at the head of several creeks and in hanging valleys, part of the pinnate drainage system. Small (<300 by 600 m) glaciers and permanent snowpacks occupy the upper reaches of some cirques valleys. Glacial moraine, rubble piles and boulder fields occupy cirque and valley floors.

An interior continental climate with moderate to high precipitation of 450 cm annually, warm summers and cold, harsh winters typifies the area. Permafrost is fairly continuous, especially on the steeper north and east facing slopes and lower forested areas.

Most of the property is above treeline. Only incised creek valleys below 1500 m elevation have ground cover consisting of sparse spruce forest, dwarf willow and, birch. The area above treeline is mostly bare or lichen covered rock with sparse moss and alpine plant cover.

Recent Pleistocene glaciation scoured the property resulting in the development of steep slopes, U-shaped valleys, hanging valleys, cirques and, aretes. Outcrop exposure is good (approximately 30%) except on lower ridge slopes and forested areas. A large portion of the property is covered by glacial debris, felsenmeer and talus fines.

## PROPERTY

The property consists of 96 contiguous unsurveyed two post quartz claims covering approximately 4801 acres (1944 hectares) staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (Figure 2). The claims were staked by Gordon Clark for Kokanee Explorations Ltd. on October 29, 1991 and recorded on November 4, 1991. Current claim status is shown on Yukon Quartz and Placer Sheets 105 H-16. Claim data are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Tuna Claim Data			
CLAIM NAME	GRANT No.	No. CLAIMS	EXPIRY DATE
Tuna 1-96	YB34336-431	96	Nov. 4, 1994*

\*subject to approval of 1993 assessment work.

Due to time constraints and extensive snow cover during the October 22, 1992 and September 18, 1993 property visits, no claim posts were located.

### HISTORY

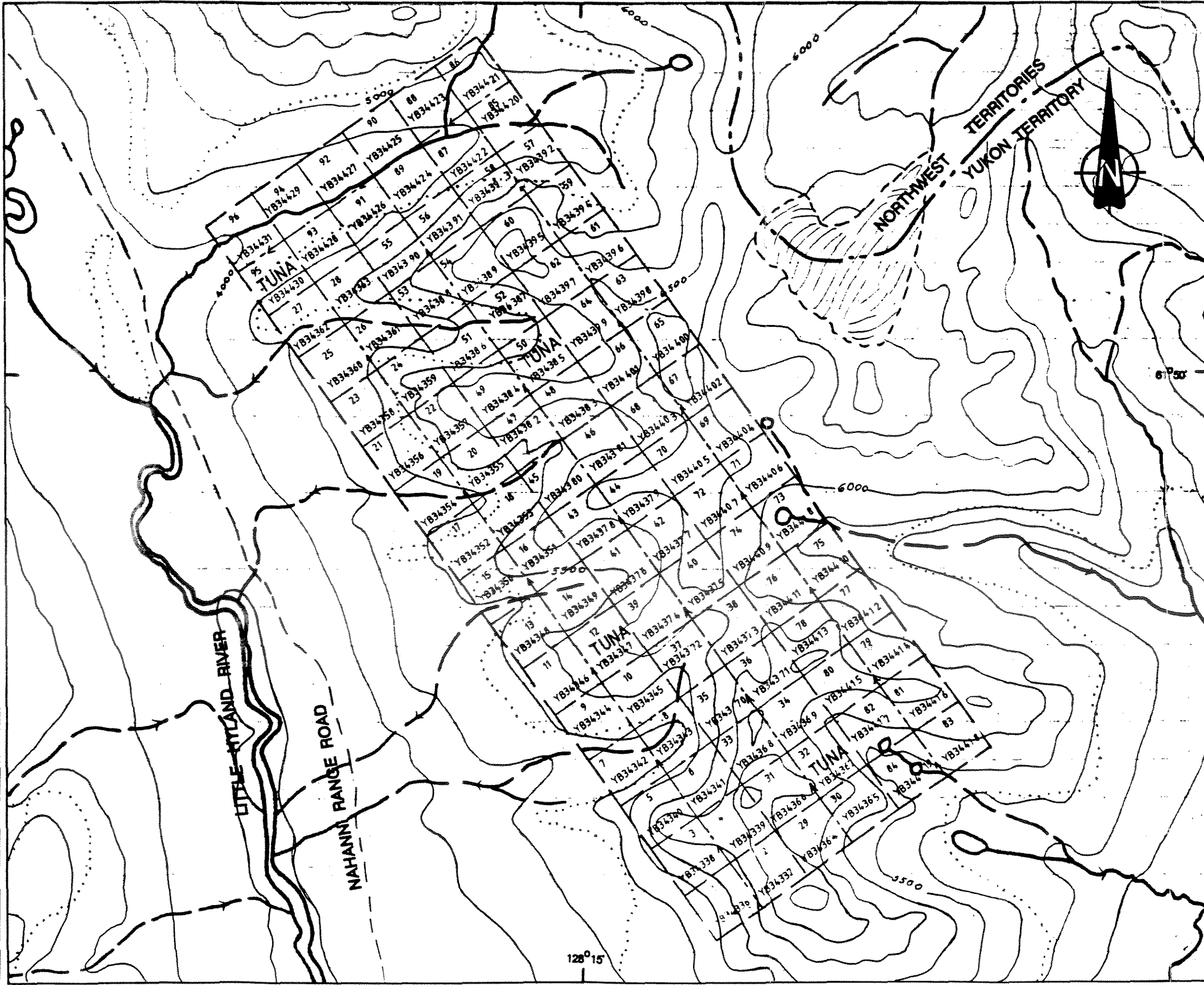
According to Yukon Minfile (DIAND, 1993) Tuna was not staked prior to 1981 when Union Carbide Exploration Limited acquired the present ground. Presumably the area was prospected for placer gold prior to this and explored for tungsten deposits after the nearby skarn hosted Cantung tungsten deposit was discovered in 1954 (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, 1990) at nearby Tungsten, Northwest Territories.

Union Carbide Exploration Limited staked the original Tuna claims to cover potential tungsten - molybdenite porphyry targets (Doyle, 1982). A ten day program carried out by Union Carbide included stream sediment sampling, geochemical rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and, prospecting (Doyle, 1982). Aerial coloured photography was conducted over the property at this time. Two potassium argon age dates of the Hyland Stock were done in addition to numerous thin and polished sections.

Union Carbide personnel discovered numerous mineralized (scheelite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite) occurrences, often associated with quartz - tourmaline veins (Figure 3). They also noted that the Hyland Stock was centred on a magnetic expression possibly attributable to porphyry style mineralization.

The Hyland Stock was partially staked by Noranda Exploration Company Limited in May, 1989 and held for one year. Essentially no work was carried out by Noranda.

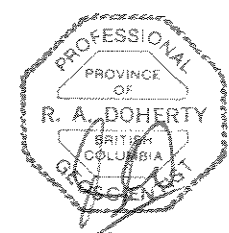
The Tuna property was staked by Kokanee Explorations Ltd. to cover the known mineralization hosted by the Hyland Stock. The current exploration model is focused on gold deposits hosted by granite intrusives. This became an attractive target with the discovery of the Fort Knox gold deposit, located near Fairbanks Alaska, and the discovery of similar intrusive hosted gold at Dublin Gulch, Yukon.



**LEGEND**

- claim boundary
- claim number
- tag number
- staking direction
- creek
- 6000 — elevation contour: 500 ft.

Note: adapted from D.I.A.N.D. map sheet



<b>CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORP.</b>	
<b>TUNA PROPERTY</b>	
<b>CLAIM MAP</b>	
<i>Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.</i>	Nov., 1993
NTS 105H/16	Drawn by: R.H. Scale 1:31,680 Figure 2

In 1992, Aurum Geological Consultants and Placer Dome Inc. collected rock and soil samples while prospecting and mapping the Tuna property. A detailed description of exploration activities conducted in 1992 are summarised in an assessment report by R. Hulstein (1992) for Kokanee Exploration Ltd. (now Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation).

## GEOLOGY

### Regional Geology

The following is taken largely from a private company report by Crysi Exploration (1992). The Tuna property is situated within the Selwyn Basin, part of the Ominica Belt (Wheeler, et al., 1991). The Selwyn Basin is imperfectly defined (Abbott, 1986) and is used here to describe the part of the cordilleran miogeocline comprised of a prism of sedimentary rocks, of Precambrian to Jurassic age, deposited along the western margin of ancient North America. The eastern margin of the basin is marked by the Paleozoic shale - carbonate contact while the western margin is defined by the Teslin fault or suture. The sedimentary basin was active from the late Proterozoic to Middle Jurassic time (Abbott, 1986). Widespread thin mafic volcanic flows, breccias, and tuffs are found throughout the basin. All of the large strata-bound, sediment hosted lead - zinc deposits in the northern Canadian Cordillera are found within the Selwyn Basin.

Sedimentation ceased in the Middle Jurassic in the outer miogeocline with the collision of a Mesozoic island-arc, the Yukon - Tanana Terrane (Tempelman-Kluit, 1979). The Teslin fault or suture is believed to define the boundary between the North American miogeocline and the Yukon - Tanana Terrane. The collision spread eastward with the miogeocline being over thrust by oceanic rocks and the entire package being deformed.

Two suites of granitoid intrusives, ranging from Paleozoic to Cenozoic age, related to underplating and or subduction, are found on both sides of the Tintina fault. Granitoid emplacement peaked during the Early - Middle Cretaceous (Tempelman-Kluit, 1981). The Western Suite granitoid intrusives found west and southwest of the Selwyn Basin are predominantly granodiorite in composition and are associated with porphyry copper - molybdenum and copper skarn deposits. The Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin. The granitoids are mainly granitic in composition and are associated with tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization. The Dublin Gulch deposit is hosted by a quartz monzonite pluton of the Selwyn Plutonic Suite (Tempelman-Kluit, 1981). The Cretaceous aged Hyland Stock, part of the Selwyn Plutonic Suite, is covered by the Tuna claims. The Boundary Stock, similar to the Hyland Stock, is located one kilometre east

of the Tuna property. Both stocks intrude metasediments of the Upper Proterozoic - Lower Cambrian Gog tectonic assemblage (Wheeler, et al., 1991).

The Tintina fault generally follows the Mesozoic suture which separates ancestral North America from the composite accreted terrane, the Yukon - Tanana Terrane. At least 450 km of dextral strike slip movement has taken place along the Tintina fault since latest Cretaceous or Early Tertiary time (Tempelman-Kluit, 1979). This has caused western parts of the Selwyn Basin to be offset and juxtaposed against itself along the Tintina fault.

The geology of the Frances Lake map area has been most recently mapped by Roots et al. (1966) at a scale of 1:250,000.

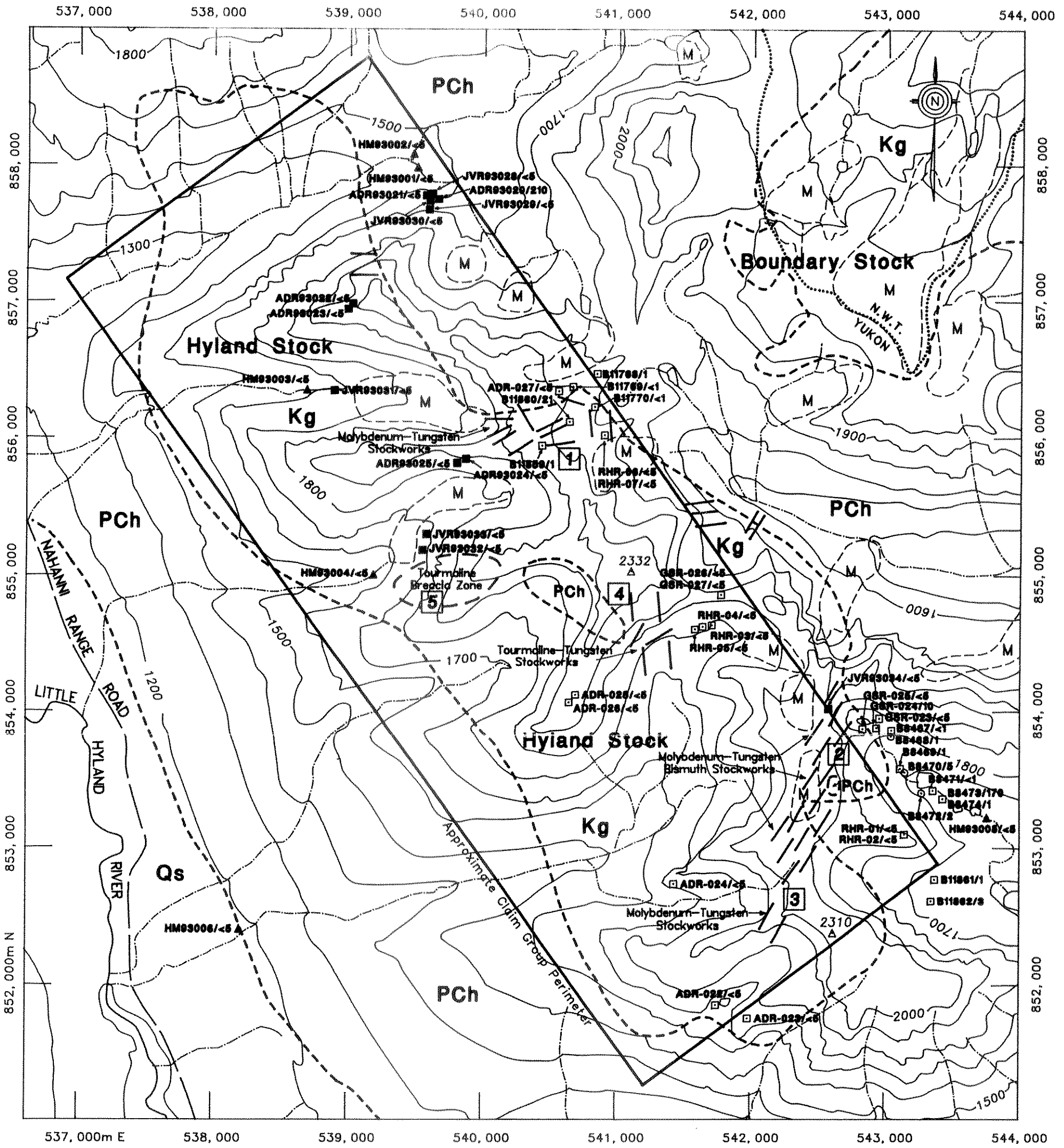
### **Property Geology**

The geology of the Tuna Property has been mapped at a scale of 1 inch to a quarter mile (1:15,840 scale) by Union Carbide (Doyle, 1982). Due to snow cover and time constraints, little mapping was completed in 1992 and 1993. Outcrops that were examined agreed with respect to previous mapping. The following information is drawn largely from Doyle (1982) and Archibald et al. (1981).

As shown on Figure 3 (modified in part from Doyle, 1982) the most common lithology on the property is Cretaceous granite. The Cretaceous intrusive, called the Hyland Stock intrudes Upper Proterozoic - Lower Cambrian slates, phyllite and quartzite of the Gog tectonic assemblage (Wheeler et al., 1991). The stock, with approximate dimensions of 3 x 9 kilometres, is elongated in a northwest direction. The Hyland Stock is one of a number of similar stocks and plutons that make up the Selwyn Plutonic Suite.

On the Tuna property the metasedimentary rocks are found as a narrow belt surrounding the Hyland Stock. The metasedimentary package is made up of thick bedded grey to brown slates, lighter grey phyllites with local silt layers and very fine grained medium to dark grey quartzites. In places the silty layers within the phyllites are lime rich and as in the case within the roof pendant of the Hyland Pluton, small, localized, pod-like, pyroxene skarns are developed (Archibald et al., 1981).

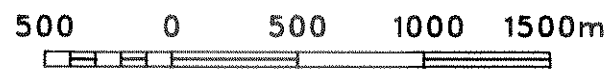
The Hyland Pluton is a two phase quartz monzonite intrusive consisting of an equigranular marginal phase and a megacrystic quartz monzonite core (Archibald et al., 1981). Two samples dated by potassium - argon returned; a 92.4 +/- 1.6 Ma. age from biotite from the quartz monzonite core and, a 94.3 +/- 1.6 Ma. age from muscovite from the alteration zone cut by K-spar - quartz - sericite - tourmaline veins near the apical portion of the intrusive. The age dates are similar to other intrusives in the area including



**LEGEND**

Lithologies

- Quaternary
- Qs** surficial deposits
- Cretaceous
- Kg** granite
- Proterozoic
- PCh** slate, phyllite, siltstone



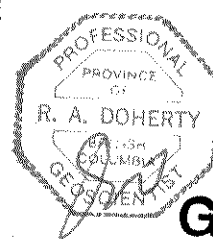
Symbols

- geological contact
- (M) glacial moraine
- stockwork quartz veins
- 2** Area of interest/Mineral occurrence
- 1993 rock sample location
- ▲ 1993 heavy mineral sample location
- 1992 soil sample location
- 1992 rock sample location

contour interval 100 metres  
geology after Archibald et al, 1982

JVR93028/<5 ppb Au  
↑ sample number

**CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORP.  
TUNA PROPERTY**



**GEOLOGY  
AND  
GEOCHEMISTRY**

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.		Dec. 1993	
NTS 105 H/16	Drawn: GDS	Scale 1:30,000	Figure 3

the oldest date from Cantung intrusive hosting the Cantung tungsten deposit at Tungsten, Northwest Territories. The age dates suggest that emplacement, mineralization and alteration took place over a relatively brief period of time (Archibald et al., 1981).

The marginal zone, typically less than three metres thick, at several localities displays an apparent thickness of more than one hundred metres (Archibald et al., 1981). This thickness may be due to the shallow to moderate dip of the contact which along the southeast side dips 30 to 45°. It is a coarse to very coarse grained quartz monzonite that is commonly weakly foliated but in several structural complex localities can display a strongly foliated texture similar to an augen gneiss. According to Archibald et al. (1981), in thin section, plagioclase is zoned and typically altered to sericite, calcite and epidote. Myrmekitic intergrowths and microveins are well developed.

The interior of the Hyland Pluton consists of coarse to very coarse grained megacrystic (feldspar phenocrysts up to eight centimetres in length) quartz monzonite (Archibald et al., 1981). Multiple intrusive pulses of similar magma have produced well defined contacts between the various phases of megacrystic quartz monzonite. Biotite is the only mafic mineral and appears to be more abundant in the northern part of the stock.

Archibald et al. (1981) reported that in thin section quartz appears granulated and strained, K-feldspar is typically perthitic microcline, and plagioclase is commonly strongly zoned and dusted with sericite. Biotite is partly altered to chlorite and sericite. Myrmekite and microveins of quartz, tourmaline and more rarely, calcite and sericite, are common.

Aplites and quartz-feldspar porphyries are abundant near the margins of the stock (Archibald et al., 1981). The dykes are leucocratic and composed of quartz and K-feldspar in about equal proportions with some plagioclase. Porphyries are defined (Archibald et al., 1981) by phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar. Small east to northeast trending lamprophyre dykes were noted by Archibald et al., (1981) intruding equigranular and megacrystic quartz monzonite.

## Structure

In the contact zone and in the apical zone of the stock the quartz monzonite has a well developed foliation generally trending 120°, roughly parallel to the long axis of the stock, and is dipping steeply (Archibald et al., 1981). In the southeast part of the stock (Area 2) the foliation has a more easterly trend.

Joints are numerous and well developed in the Hyland Stock and are varied in their spacing and attitude (Archibald et al., 1981). Prominent joint sets are nearly parallel or

perpendicular to the contact. Locally joints have controlled the emplacement of late vein systems. However earlier veins and dykes may be cut by later joints, generally at a shallow angle. In a few places, late fractures have been the locus of narrow zone of cataclasis and brecciation. At Area 5, several such systems have coalesced upwards to form pod-like, tourmaline breccia zones containing scheelite and molybdenite.

## MINERALIZATION

Significant mineralization discovered by Union Carbide in 1982 consists of five mineralized showings and thirteen mineralized talus sites (Doyle, 1982). Due to snow cover these showings were not examined in detail in 1993. Work in 1993 was directed towards testing the granite for bulk tonnage disseminated gold potential.

According to Archibald et al. (1981) rusty weathering quartz + tourmaline + pyrite veins are commonly found in the apical (Area 3) portions of the stock. Other vein types include quartz, quartz-sulfides, and very fine - grained tourmaline veinlets. Abundant quartz veins are found in the contact aureole of the stock but are mostly barren except in the south side of the claim block where scheelite bearing quartz veins have been found. The various types of mineralization are summarized in Table 2.

Archibald et al. (1981), thought it possible that there is a crude vertical zonation of the mineralization within the stock. In general, molybdenite-bearing veins were noted to be more abundant in the central and deeper part of the intrusion than scheelite-bearing veins. Quartz-scheelite veins are more common near the contact and along ridge crests.

Significant molybdenum mineralization is found in the tourmaline part of tourmaline-K-feldspar+quartz veins (Area 1) (Archibald et al, 1981). In this area molybdenum flakes associated with bismuthinite are disseminated in intensely veined and altered megacrystic quartz monzonite over an area about 50 m in diameter. In the southern part of the apical zone (Area 3) fine-grained, scaly molybdenite and bismuthinite are found in a tourmaline breccia and stockwork and as disseminations in aplites and quartz-feldspar porphyries.

Samples collected from Area 1 in 1992 returned low values for gold (<21 ppb), silver (<1.7 ppm), and other elements of interest. Grab rock samples contained up to 230 ppm copper (sample B11860), the highest value for copper of all samples collected from the property in 1992. Samples RHR-06 and RHR-07, of quartz veining crosscutting megacrystic granodiorite, were visibly mineralized with pyrite and possible fine grained grey sulfides but returned low to background values for all elements.

<b>TABLE 2 Summary of Mineralization (from: Archibald et al. 1981)</b>			
<b>HOST TYPE</b>	<b>MINERALIZATION</b>	<b>ASSOCIATED WALLROCK ALTERATION</b>	<b>MAP AREA</b>
<b>Quartz</b>	<b>Molybdenite, scheelite</b>	<b>Weak sericitic</b>	<b>3 &amp; 5</b>
<b>Quartz-sulphide</b>	<b>Pyrite, arsenopyrite, bismuthinite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite, pyrrhotite, gold(?), silver (?)</b>	<b>Sericitic</b>	<b>2 &amp; 3</b>
<b>Quartz-tourmaline + pyrite</b>	<b>Pyrite, molybdenite, scheelite</b>	<b>Sericitic, albitic</b>	<b>2 &amp; 3</b>
<b>Tourmaline</b>	<b>Molybdenite, pyrite, bismuthinite</b>	<b>Sericitic, potassic</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Tourmaline-K-feldspar + quartz</b>	<b>Scheelite in quartz part; molybdenite in tourmaline; potassic pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite in altered wall rock</b>	<b>Intense sericitic</b>	<b>1 &amp; 2</b>
<b>Tourmaline breccia</b>	<b>Molybdenite, pyrite, bismuthinite</b>	<b>Sericitic</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Skarn</b>	<b>Pyrrhotite, scheelite, chalcopyrite</b>	<b>Metasomatic association</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Aplites and quartz feldspar porphyries</b>	<b>Molybdenite</b>	<b>Sericitic</b>	<b>3</b>

Scheelite is commonly found as large subhedral grains and as fine disseminated grains in quartz-tourmaline + pyrite veins, and in quartz veins (Archibald et al, 1981). On the west side of the stock (Area 5) scheelite is found in a quartz-tourmaline breccia pod. Significant scheelite has also been found in a pyrrhotite-chalcopryrite skarn in the large central roof pendant (Area 4.). In Area 1, one sample of quartz-tourmaline vein located vertically above the molybdenite 'pipe' assayed greater than 2000 ppm tungsten (Archibald et al., 1981). A rock grab sample from Area 2 returned 213 ppm tungsten (sample B8473), the highest value for tungsten in 1992.

Chalcopryrite is found with scheelite in pyrrhotite skarn, in quartz-sulphide veins with chalcocite, and in sericitic margins of tourmaline-K-feldspar-quartz-molybdenite veins accompanied by pyrite and pyrrhotite (Archibald et al., 1981). In the latter vein type the copper and iron sulfides fill tension gashes in the tourmaline (Area's 1 & 2).

The association of arsenopyrite and bismuthinite (< 1% Bi) in some quartz-sulphide veins (Area 2), may have precious metal significance (Archibald et al., 1981). Grab samples collected in 1992 from this area returned up to 170 ppb gold (sample B8473), 3.4 ppm silver, 126 ppm copper, 841 ppm arsenic, 36 ppm antimony, 2140 ppm bismuth, and 213 ppm tungsten. Samples were of relatively fresh granite crosscut by tourmaline and pyrite veins. Three soil samples from the same area returned up to 5 ppb gold, 0.5 ppm silver, 329 ppm copper, 535 ppm arsenic, <5 ppm antimony, 57 ppm bismuth, and 113 ppm tungsten. Rock samples from Area 2 were the most anomalous of all rock samples collected from the property in 1992.

As is typical of the Selwyn Plutonic Suite, hornfels is moderately well developed adjacent to the granite intrusive. The hornfels commonly contain disseminated and blebs of pyrite and or pyrrhotite. Samples ADR-027 and RHR-01, of some better mineralized hornfelsed material examined in 1992, returned low or background level values for elements of interest.

The 1993 exploration work concentrated in areas downslope of previously defined stockwork quartz veins on the north-central portion of the property, (figure 3). Sample ADR93020 of a quartz-tourmaline vein within a 3 x 4 m granite boulder returned 210 ppb gold. This same sample has a coincident bismuth high of 1265 ppm, >1000 ppm tungsten, and 101 ppm molybdenum. JvR93028, a sample taken in the same area as ADR93020, returned an arsenic high of 126 ppm As.

North of the Tourmaline breccia zone (Area 5) two rock samples were collected of quartz stockwork with tourmaline but returned values below the detection limit for gold and were low for other elements tested.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

### 1993 Results

During the 1993 property visit, a total of 13 rock samples and 6 heavy metal silt samples were collected from the northwest portion and southeast boundary of the Tuna property. Rock chip sampling was limited to areas of minor snow cover and where helicopter drop-off was possible. Most are float samples from scree and glacial debris and are representative of lithologies located upslope. All samples were analyzed for total gold and silver content, and for 29 additional elements including As, Bi, W, and Te. Results (ppb gold) for the work carried out are shown on Figure 3. Analytical methods and results, and sample descriptions are included in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectfully.

### Lithogeochemistry

Rock sample ADR93020 reported the only 1993 anomalous concentration of gold (210 ppb Au) of the 13 rock samples taken. High values for bismuth were reported for samples ADR93-020, 021, 022, and 023, which range from 12 to 1265 ppb Bi. Arsenic remained low for the majority of the samples with JvR93028 reporting the high of 126 ppm As. Tungsten and molybdenum data is also generally background for the 1993 rock samples with the anomalous gold sample ADR93020 reporting the highest values of >1000 ppm and 101 ppm for each element, respectfully.

Rock samples collected by Placer Dome, in 1992, returned up to 170 ppb gold (sample B8473) with the remainder returning values between <1 and 5 ppb gold. Samples anomalous in gold were also anomalous in bismuth with sample B8473 returning 2140 ppm bismuth. Other samples from Area 4 returned numerous anomalous arsenic values ranging from 21 to 841 ppm. Silver and copper values from the same sample set ranged up to 3.4 and 126 ppm respectively.

Sample B11860, collected from Area 1 by Placer Dome, returned up to 21 ppb gold, 67 ppm bismuth, and 230 ppm copper. Other samples returned values up to 1.7 ppm silver and 27 ppm arsenic.

Union Carbide collected 44 rock samples in 1981 and analyzed them for copper, molybdenum, tungsten and silver (Doyle, 1982). Six samples were analyzed for gold with the highest result being 160 ppb. Most samples were anomalous in one or more element as sampling was confined to mineralized outcrops or talus.

## Soil and Stream Sediment Samples

In 1993, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. collected six panned concentrates of stream silts from creeks draining the property to the west, and one creek which drains to the southeast of the current property boundary. No significant concentrations of gold were reported. Other elements also returned low values. Sample HM93005, which drains Area 2, reported the highest arsenic value of 84 ppm As.

Three soil samples were collected in 1992, by Placer Dome in Area 2. Values returned were up to 5 ppb gold, 57 ppm bismuth, and 329 ppm copper. All three samples returned between 225 and 535 ppm arsenic.

Union Carbide collected 144 stream sediment and soil samples plus ten panned stream sediment concentrates during their 1981 exploration program (Doyle, 1982). Samples were analyzed for copper, molybdenum, and tungsten, with selected samples being analyzed for silver and tin. Almost all the drainages returned anomalous values. Most of the highly anomalous values were explained by the presence of nearby mineralized outcrop. Silver values were all less than 1.5 ppm and the highest sample was collected in the vicinity of Area 4, the skarn zone in the central roof pendant (Doyle, 1982).

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Tuna property covers a Cretaceous multi-phase granite stock hosted by metasedimentary rocks of the Gog tectonic assemblage. The granite stock at the nearby Cantung tungsten skarn deposit is of similar composition. On a more regional scale the Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch gold deposits, located at Fairbanks Alaska and Dublin Gulch, Yukon Territory are hosted by similar granitic rocks.

The property is a bulk tonnage, low grade, gold deposit target. Potential also exists for commercial quantities of molybdenum and or tungsten to be found in the granite host rock. Five mineralized zones, map Areas 1 to 5, have been located to date.

Mineralization of most interest is found within extensive zones of stockwork quartz and or tourmaline veining. Mineralization including, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, bismuthinite, and possibly chalcopyrite is found in and adjacent to the intrusive and dykes as disseminations, blebs, fracture veinlets and, as a constituent of quartz and or tourmaline veins and veinlets. Preliminary work carried out to date indicates a positive correlation between gold and bismuth. Bismuth has been detected at map areas 1, 2, and 3. Vein selvages within the granite commonly exhibit sericite, potassic or less commonly albitic alteration.

Several remnant roof-pendants are found within the Hyland pluton. These pendants are often extensively quartz veined and locally mineralized. Tourmaline and potassium feldspar are commonly associated with the veining. Mineralization found in roof-pendants to date consists of scheelite, molybdenite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and bismuthinite.

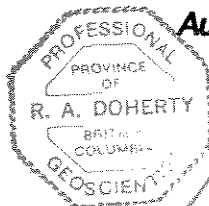
A total of 13 rock samples were collected in 1993 which returned gold values between 1 ppb to 210 ppb. Rocks samples consisted largely of megacrystic granite variably altered, and often containing well developed quartz-tourmaline stockwork. Previous Stream sediment geochemistry by Union Carbide identified most (if not all) of the creek drainages on the property to be anomalous in one or more of the following elements; copper, molybdenum, tungsten, silver and tin. The 6 stream sediment samples collected in 1993 did not, however, reproduce the Union Carbide findings.

Based on results of surface exploration carried out on the Tuna property in 1981, 1992 and 1993, further work is warranted. The following is recommended:

1. Compile a 1:5,000 scale orthophoto map of the Tuna property incorporating all available geological, geochemical and remote sensing data to better identify potential exploration targets.
2. Further exploration consisting of prospecting, geological mapping and rock, soil and, stream sediment geochemistry (especially for gold and bismuth) should be carried out over and adjacent to the granite intrusive, during the summer field season when snow cover is at a minimum.
3. Claim tagging is recommended to determine possible claim fractions.
4. Any further work (geophysics, trenching, etc.) is contingent on results of the above work.

Respectfully submitted;

*Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.*



R. Allan Doherty, P.Geo.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "JoAnne vanRanden".

Jo-Anne vanRanden, B.Sc.

January 01, 1994

*Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.*

## REFERENCES

- Abbott J.G., Gordey S.P., Tempelman-Kluit D.J., 1986. Setting of strati-form, sediment - hosted lead - zinc deposits in Yukon and Northeastern British Columbia; *in* Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera, ed. J.A. Morin, The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special volume 37, p.1-18.
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Wheeler J.O. and McFeely P., 1991. Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordilleras and Adjacent parts of the United States of America; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1712A, scale 1:2,000,000.

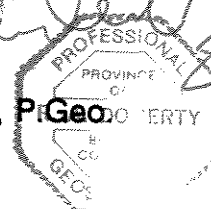
**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (RAD)**

I, R. Allan Doherty, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC., 205 - 100 Main Street, P.O. Box 4367, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 3T5.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, with a degree in geology (Hons. B.Sc., 1977) and that I attended graduate school at Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1978-80. I have been involved in geological mapping and mineral exploration continuously since then.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Registration No. 20564 and of the CIMM.
4. I am co-author of this report based on information collected during property work completed on September 18, 1993, and on referenced sources.
5. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation.
6. I consent to the use of this report by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation provided that no portion is used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

January 01, 1994

  
R. Allan Doherty, P. Geo.

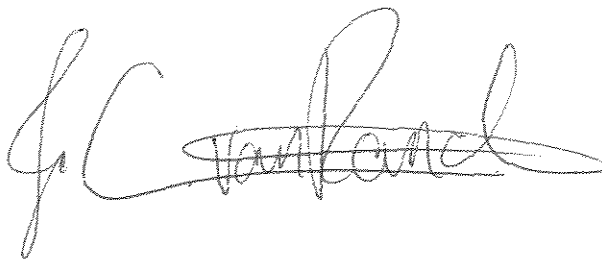


*Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.*

**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (JvR)**

I, Jo-Anne vanRanden, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC., 205 - 100 Main Street, P.O. Box 4367, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 3T5.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1989). I have been involved in mineral exploration continuously since 1982.
3. I am co-author of this report on the Tuna Property of Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation, which is based on my examination of the property (September 18, 1993) and on referenced sources.
4. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation.
5. I consent to the use of this report by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation provided that no portion is used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.



January 01, 1994

Jo-Anne vanRanden, B.Sc.

## STATEMENT OF COSTS

### 1993 Assessment Work Valuation: Tuna Property (Tuna 1-96 Claims)

#### 1. Geological and Geochemical

##### A. Fieldwork

R.A. Doherty, B.Sc., of Whitehorse, Yukon.  
September 18, 1993; 3.0 day @ \$350.00/day: 1,050.00

J.A. vanRanden, B.Sc., of Whitehorse, Yukon  
September 18, 1993; 3.0 day @ \$280.00/day: 840.00

C. Fox, Geological Assistant, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.  
September 18, 1993; 3.0 day @ \$200.00/day: 600.00

##### B. Geochemical Analysis

19 samples @ \$14.75 ea plus shipping: 380.00

##### C. Support Costs

Meals & Accommodation: 360.00

Field Expenses: 130.00

4WD Truck Rental: 300.00

Radio and phone charges: 25.00

Helicopter: 3337.44

##### D. Research and Report Preparation

A. Doherty, P. Geo.  
0.5 days @ \$350.00/day: 175.00

J. vanRanden, B.Sc.  
5 days @ \$300.00/day: 1500.00

Photocopies (155 @ \$0.15) 23.25

Laser Printing 25.00

Report Materials 50.00

Computer Drafting 250.00

Accounting (10% of \$1,163.25) 116.32

Goods and Service Tax (@ 7%) on \$9162.01: 641.34

**Total Valuation of 1993 Assessment Work: \$9,803.35**

**APPENDIX A**

**Analytical Methods and Reports**



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: CONSOLIDATED RAMROD GOLD CORPORATION  
 ATTN: ROBERT J. MILLER  
 1440 - 625 HOWE ST.  
 VANCOUVER, BC  
 V6C 2T6

Page Number : 1-A  
 Total Pages : 1  
 Certificate Date: 07-OCT-93  
 Invoice No. : 19322128  
 P.O. Number :  
 Account : EEX

Project : 12C  
 Comments: CC: A. DOHERTY

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9322128

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
	FA+AA																				
JVR 93028	205	274	< 5	< 0.2	0.22	126	< 10	< 0.5	8	0.16	< 0.5	< 1	137	5	0.26	< 10	< 1	0.02	20	0.01	70
JVR 93029	205	274	< 5	< 0.2	0.60	4	30	< 0.5	4	0.15	< 0.5	1	121	32	1.20	< 10	< 1	0.30	10	0.13	130
JVR 93030	205	274	< 5	0.2	0.28	8	20	< 0.5	4	0.08	< 0.5	< 1	176	8	0.45	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	0.01	25
JVR 93031	205	274	< 5	< 0.2	0.19	4	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.29	< 0.5	< 1	203	14	0.43	< 10	< 1	0.09	< 10	0.01	65
JVR 93032	205	274	< 5	0.4	0.50	2	20	0.5	< 2	0.44	< 0.5	1	50	3	0.92	20	< 1	0.23	110	0.07	440
JVR 93033	205	274	< 5	< 0.2	0.30	22	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	< 1	138	9	0.90	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.01	80
JVR 93034	205	274	< 5	< 0.2	0.25	< 2	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	< 1	159	6	0.41	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.01	20
ADR 93020	205	274	210	1.2	0.03	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	1265	0.16	< 0.5	< 1	194	3	0.22	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	< 0.01	15
ADR 93021	205	274	< 5	0.6	0.16	2	10	< 0.5	12	0.34	< 0.5	2	165	4	0.32	10	< 1	0.10	80	< 0.01	85
ADR 93022	205	274	< 5	< 0.2	0.55	< 2	30	< 0.5	62	0.06	< 0.5	1	107	27	1.33	< 10	< 1	0.29	10	0.08	95
ADR 93023	205	274	< 5	2.0	0.09	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	38	0.01	< 0.5	< 1	131	3	0.26	10	< 1	< 0.01	70	0.01	15
ADR 93024	205	274	< 5	0.2	0.56	< 2	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.95	< 0.5	1	157	1	0.76	< 10	< 1	0.24	10	0.07	235
ADR 93025	205	274	< 5	< 0.2	0.08	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.14	< 0.5	< 1	292	1	0.28	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	< 0.01	60

CERTIFICATION: *Yhai D Ma*



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

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Project: 12C  
Comments: CC: A. DOHERTY

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Total Pages : 1  
Certificate Date: 07-OCT-93  
Invoice No. : I9322128  
P.O. Number :  
Account : EEX

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9322128

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	W ppm	Te ppm
JVR 93028	205 274	2	0.01	2	350	2	< 2	< 1	66	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	2	< 2	< 0.1
JVR 93029	205 274	1	0.06	2	590	6	< 2	1	14	0.04	< 10	< 10	7	< 10	10	< 2	0.1
JVR 93030	205 274	2	0.02	2	280	10	< 2	< 1	4	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	12	3	0.2
JVR 93031	205 274	89	0.03	3	690	4	< 2	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	6	10	< 0.1
JVR 93032	205 274	1	0.05	< 1	250	14	< 2	2	14	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	28	2	0.1
JVR 93033	205 274	1	0.07	2	110	10	< 2	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	12	3	< 0.1
JVR 93034	205 274	1	0.03	2	270	4	< 2	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 10	10	7	< 0.1
ADR 93020	205 274	101	< 0.01	3	10	4	< 2	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	140	< 2	>1000	2.6
ADR 93021	205 274	1	0.02	2	700	24	< 2	< 1	6	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	10	< 2	23	< 0.1
ADR 93022	205 274	1	0.06	2	310	26	< 2	1	7	0.02	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	8	18	0.5
ADR 93023	205 274	< 1	0.01	2	130	10	< 2	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 2	3	0.2
ADR 93024	205 274	< 1	0.04	3	190	18	< 2	1	15	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	18	4	< 0.1
ADR 93025	205 274	3	< 0.01	3	80	< 2	< 2	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 2	< 2	< 0.1

CERTIFICATION:

*John D. Miller*



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1  
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\*\*

Page Number : 1-A  
Total Pages : 1  
Certificate Date: 06-OCT-93  
Invoice No. : I9322129  
P.O. Number :  
Account : EEX

Project : 12C  
Comments: CC: A. DOHERTY

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

### A9322129

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
	FA+AA																				
HM 93001	217	229	< 5	< 0.2	3.20	4	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.08	1.0	40	71	35	5.44	10	< 1	0.30	60	1.07	855
HM 93002	203	205	< 5	< 0.2	3.06	< 2	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	1.0	36	65	39	5.17	10	< 1	0.26	50	1.01	730
HM 93003	217	229	< 5	< 0.2	0.79	< 2	30	< 0.5	2	0.11	< 0.5	3	107	4	0.96	< 10	< 1	0.28	10	0.16	255
HM 93004	203	205	< 5	0.2	1.48	12	170	< 0.5	< 2	0.12	0.5	20	69	55	3.92	10	< 1	0.46	50	0.27	1075
HM 93005	217	229	< 5	< 0.2	2.21	84	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	0.5	12	78	20	3.65	10	< 1	0.36	40	0.65	365
HM 93006	217	229	< 5	< 0.2	2.05	2	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.10	0.5	9	130	11	2.87	10	< 1	0.34	40	0.54	400

CERTIFICATION:

*John J. Miller*



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212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver  
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Page Number :1-B  
Total Pages :1  
Certificate Date: 06-OCT-93  
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P.O. Number :  
Account : EEX

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9322129

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	W	Te
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EM 93001	217	229	< 1	0.03	55	280	24	< 2	3	13	0.03	< 10	< 10	33	20	160	17	< 0.1
EM 93002	203	205	< 1	0.03	46	280	22	< 2	3	12	0.02	< 10	< 10	28	10	144	8	< 0.1
EM 93003	217	229	< 1	0.05	3	170	6	< 2	1	8	0.02	< 10	< 10	9	< 10	20	3	< 0.1
EM 93004	203	205	35	0.02	27	550	8	< 2	2	16	0.01	< 10	30	16	20	74	48	0.1
EM 93005	217	229	1	0.04	28	260	12	< 2	2	12	0.03	< 10	< 10	22	10	74	11	< 0.1
EM 93006	217	229	< 1	0.07	20	240	20	< 2	2	16	0.01	< 10	< 10	20	< 10	84	4	< 0.1

CERTIFICATION: *Phai D Ma*

**APPENDIX B**

**Rock Sample Descriptions**

## ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION RECORD

AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

Date: September 18, 1993

Project: #12

Area: Tuna Claims

Page 1 of 1

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
ADR93 020	See Map	Quartz-tourmaline vein in large granite boulder	grab	4cm
ADR93 021	"	Quartz-tourmaline stringers in limonitic granite	grab	/
ADR93 022	"	Weathered limonitic granite, no sulphide stockwork	grab	/
ADR93 023	"	Quartz-tourmaline stockwork	grab	/
ADR93 024	"	Grey quartz vein, in granite	grab	/
ADR93 025	"	Sericite/qtz granite with quartz vein	grab	/
JvR93 028	See Map	Quartz-tourmaline vein in iron rich quartz-monzonite	grab	2cm
JvR93 029	"	Quartz stockwork, minor tourmaline, intense Fe staining	grab	/
JvR93 030	"	Stockwork of quartz stringers in iron rich granite	float	/
JvR93 031	"	Quartz-tourmaline vein, trace fine grained pyrite	chip	8cm
JvR93 032	"	Quartz-tourmaline stockwork, (edge of moraine)	float	/
JvR93 033	"	Quartz stockwork in rusty granite, local tourmaline	grab	/
JvR93 034	"	Locally clay altered intrusive, quartz stockwork	grab	/
HM93 001 to	See Map	Panned concentrate of stream sediments		
HM93 006	"			

*needs approval*

*copy*

MINFILE: 105H 082  
PAGE NO: 1 of 2  
UPDATED: 07/19/94

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

NAME(S): Tuna  
MINFILE #: 105H 082  
MAJOR COMMODITIES: W,Mo  
MINOR COMMODITIES: Cu,Bi,Au,Ag  
TECTONIC ELEMENT: Selwyn plutonic Suite  
NTS MAP SHEET: 105 H 16  
LATITUDE: 61°49'35"N  
LONGITUDE: 128°14'25"W  
DEPOSIT TYPE: Porphyry  
STATUS: Showing

---

**CLAIMS (PREVIOUS AND CURRENT)**

TUNA, FIRST

**WORK HISTORY**

Staked as 180 Tuna cl (YA66229) in Jul/81 by Union Carbide EL, which performed mapping and sampling later in the year. Partially restaked as First cl (Y315650) in May/89 by Noranda ECL.

Restaked as Tuna cl (YB34336) by Crysi Exploration in Nov/91. Kokanee Explorations carried out a program of prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling on the Tuna claims between August and October, 1992. In Sept/93, Aurum Geological Consultants Ltd. conducted a limited lithochemical and heavy mineral sampling program for Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation, previously known as Kokanee Explorations.

**GEOLOGY**

The claims cover a 9 by 2.5 km, multi-phase quartz monzonite stock which intrudes Late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian Hyland Group rocks. The stock has a megacrystic core dated at  $92.4 \pm 1.6$  Ma (Archibald, 1981) and an equigranular to weakly foliated marginal phase. Aplite and porphyry dykes are present on the margin of the stock and are particularly abundant near a 30 m pendant in the centre of the stock.

Mineralization consists of pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and bismuthinite in veins, breccia and stockworks and is associated with an area of sericitic, potassic and argillic alteration. Sericite from this zone returned a  $94.3 \pm 1.6$  Ma age, showing that the mineralization is barely younger than the stock. Union Carbide identified eight types of mineralization in five zones and 18 float occurrences. Disseminated molybdenite is associated with bismuthinite in the intensely altered megacrystic core of the pluton and in aplite porphyry dykes, tourmaline breccias and tourmaline stockworks. Disseminated scheelite occurs in quartz veins in sericite selvages bordering the quartz veins, in quartz-tourmaline breccia pods and in pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite skarn. Chalcopyrite is associated with pyrite in skarns, in quartz-sulphide veins with chalcocite and in quartz-molybdenite veins accompanied by pyrite and pyrrhotite. Some quartz-sulphide veins contain arsenopyrite and up to 1% bismuthinite.

Specimens from Union Carbide's No. 4 Zone, a roof pendant located in the centre of the stock, assayed up to 0.87%  $WO_3$ . A crude vertical mineral zoning is present: molybdenite is the principal mineral in the central parts of the pluton, while scheelite is more abundant at higher levels of the stock and near the intrusive contacts.

Kokanee's exploration was directed toward the gold potential using the Fort Knox model. A specimen from Union Carbide's No. 2 zone consisted of fresh megacrystic granite cut by tourmaline and quartz-sulphide veins and returned 170 ppb Au, 3.4 ppm Ag, 126 ppm Cu, 841 ppm As, 36 ppm Sb, 2140 ppm Bi and 213 ppm W. A positive correlation was noted between anomalous gold and bismuth values.

The 1993 lithochemical sampling program returned values of up to 210 ppb gold and 1265 ppm bismuth.

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